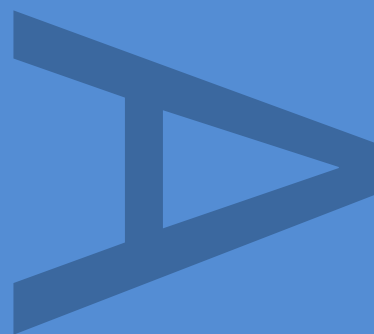


**SEACAMB, UNIT 7,
CHICHESTER BUSINESS
PARK, TANGMERE,
WEST SUSSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

REPORT NO: R12416

APRIL 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**SEACAMB, UNIT 7, CHICHESTER BUSINESS PARK, TANGMERE, WEST
SUSSEX: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Site Code: TAWS 15

Central NGR: SU 91098 06556

Local Planning Authority: Chichester District Council

Planning Reference: TG/14/01413/FUL

Commissioning Client: Sunninghill Construction Co Ltd.

Written/Researched by: Thomas Hayes BA(Hons.) MRes

Project Manager: Paul McCulloch BA (CMIfA)

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West)
Block 4 Chilcomb House
Chilcomb Lane
Winchester
Hampshire SO23 8RB

Tel: 01962 849 549
E-mail: pmcculloch@pre-construct.com
Web: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



April 2016

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Report Reference: R12416

SEACAMB, Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex: an Archaeological Evaluation

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K3534
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	T Hayes		06/04/2016
Graphics Prepared by:	R Murphy		01/04/2016
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown		01/04/2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	P McCulloch		06/04/2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

CONTENTS

1	Non-Technical Summary.....	4
2	Introduction.....	5
3	Aims	8
4	Results	9
5	Archive Preparation & Deposition	11
6	Acknowledgements	12
7	Bibliography.....	13
	Appendix 1: Trench Index	14
	Appendix 2: Artefact Summary Assessment.....	15
	Appendix 3: Assessment of a Cremation Context – Environmental Sample Report, ARCA (University of Winchester), David Ashby and Nick Watson	17
	Appendix 4: Site Photographs	21
	Appendix 5: OASIS Form.....	29

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Detailed Site Location and All Feature Plan

Figure 3: Plan and Sections of Trench 2

Figure 4: Plan and Sections of Trench 5

Figure 5: Plan and Sections of Trench 4

Figure 6: Cremation Vessel Illustration

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West) was commissioned by Sunninghill Construction Co Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex (SU 91098 06556). The investigation was designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study site, ahead of development. This report concerns the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was carried out between the 8th and 12th of June 2015.

A consistent depositional sequence was identified across all six trenches, with an average depth of cover (topsoil and subsoil) of 0.33m. Three archaeological features were identified; an undated linear feature, a linear feature with pottery dating to the late Bronze-Age and a pit containing an urned cremation burial of a late Bronze-Age date.

The archaeological features identified are indicative of later prehistoric settlement in the wider area surrounding the site. However the remains do not amount to enough evidence to suggest that there might be a settlement or significant activity on the study site itself. Furthermore any remains that could possibly be present on site are likely to have been heavily truncated by extensive modern disturbance.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Sunninghill Construction Co Ltd (the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the site' (centred at NGR SU 91098 06556). The site is the subject of a development to provide a Make Ready Centre for South East Coast Ambulance Service.

2.1.2 The evaluation forms part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development. This stage is informed by the results of an archaeological Desk-based Assessment prepared by PCA (2014) and the results of a geophysical survey carried out in 2014 by Pre-Construct Geophysics.

2.1.3 This document reports upon the results of an archaeological evaluation comprising six trial trenches. The Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by PCA (2015), outlined a total number of five trenches measuring 30m X 1.8m; this was supplemented by one further trench, of the same size, after discussion with the Chichester District Council Archaeological Officer.

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The site is located on the eastern outskirts of the village of Tangmere, to the west of City Fields Way (**Figures. 1 and 2**). Car parking associated with a factory is located to the north of the site, whilst residential properties fronting Churchwood Drive and its associated side roads are located to the east. An access road encircling the disused Tangmere Airfield forms the southern boundary of the site, with undeveloped ground located to the south of this.

2.2.2 The study site was covered by grassland at the time of the evaluation, with shrubs located along the eastern site boundary and trees located along the western site boundary. The site measures 0.8 hectares.

2.2.3 A recent topographic survey conducted on site indicates that surface level ranges between 18.42m OD in the north, to 16.45m OD in the south, with the variation in surface level representing a gradual north to south slope in modern surface level. Ground level adjacent to the north corner of the site was recorded at 19.01m OD, whilst ground level adjacent to the south corner of the site was recorded at 16.53m OD.

2.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology on site comprises 'Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand'. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, in a local environment dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas periodically inundated by the sea (BGS 2014).

2.2.5 The British Geological Survey indicates that the study site was once located above the course of a river tributary flowing from the South Downs. Given this location it is unsurprising that the natural bedrock on site is thought to be overlain by superficial deposits which would have formed in a local environment dominated by river channels. The superficial deposits overlying the bedrock geology are predicted to comprise a mixture of 'Head - Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay' and 'River Terrace Deposits (undifferentiated) - Sand, Silt and Clay'. The superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, with the 'Head' deposits formed during 'down slope movements including landslide, debris flow, solifluction, soil creep and hill wash'. The 'River Terrace Deposits' were formed by rivers depositing sand and gravel detrital material, with fine silt and clay forming floodplain alluvium (BGS 2014).

2.2.6 A number of geological boreholes have been undertaken within the immediate vicinity of the site (BGS 2014) and boreholes of particular relevance comprise:

- BGS ID: 434364 – located to the north of the site; water struck at 8.24m below ground level
- BGS ID: 434290 – located to the east of the site; surface level recorded at '+12.7m'; water struck at '+8.7m'; bedrock at 3.7m BGL; head gravel at 2.0m BGL; with the upper deposits comprising 0.4m of overburden
- BGS ID: 434291 – located to the south of the site; surface level at '+10.3m'; water struck at '+7.9m'; bedrock at 2.4m BGL; head gravel at 0.5m BGL; with the upper deposits comprising 0.5m of overburden.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The Desk-based Assessment (PCA 2014) provided a comprehensive study of the archaeological and historical background to the site using information drawn from the Chichester Historic Environment Record (HER). This is summarised as follows:

The 'globally important Palaeolithic site of Boxgrove' site is located to the north of the study site and the HER records that a number of Palaeolithic flint tools have been found within the vicinity. In addition, there is also evidence for activity in the area during the Mesolithic period, when small hunter-gatherer groups economically exploited the natural landscape. There is a lack of evidence pertaining to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, but there is evidence of activity in the area during the Iron Age period. As a consequence, the potential for the site to contain archaeological deposits of prehistoric date is considered to be moderate.

The important Roman settlement of Noviomagus (Chichester) is situated c.4km to the west of the study site and Stane Street, the Roman road connecting Chichester with London, is located c.1.5km to the north-west of the study site. There is however a lack of evidence of Roman activity within the 1km radius of the study site and it would appear that there was a general absence of activity in this part of the landscape during the Roman period, With these factors as a consideration the potential for the site to contain archaeological remains dating to the Roman period is considered to be low.

The HER search recorded a relative absence of Saxon findspots within the vicinity of the study site and those which did exist were found at the village of Boxgrove, c.1km to the north of the site. With the exception of the Boxgrove finds there is a general absence of Saxon findspots and sites within the vicinity of the study site and it would appear that there was little activity within the general area at this time. As a consequence, the potential for the site to contain archaeological remains of the Saxon period is considered to be low.

As with the Saxon period, all of the medieval findspots and sites identified by the HER were located in the village of Boxgrove. No additional medieval findspots and/or sites were recorded within the 1km radius of the site and it would appear that the study site was located within an area that was little used during the medieval period. As a consequence the archaeological potential of the site during the medieval period is considered to be low.

The historic map regression undertaken for the study site indicates that the land was undeveloped and in probable agricultural usage at the end of the post-medieval period and was probably similarly used during the earlier part of the post-medieval period. The site was located at the north-west extent of Tangmere Airfield from the early 20th century and RAF Tangmere served as an important air force base during WWI and WWII. However documentary evidence and the historic map regression suggest that the study site remained undeveloped during this time and as a consequence the archaeological potential of encountering significant post-medieval and First or Second World War remains is considered to be low.

2.4 Geophysical Survey Results Summary

2.4.1 In 2014 a geophysical survey was carried at the site, in order to help inform the archaeological evaluation. The survey was undertaken using magnetometry by Pre-Construct Geophysics.

2.4.2 The survey showed a number of modern services crossing the site and other anomalies that would be normally be associated with modern ferrous objects. No obvious archaeological features were identified during the geophysical survey.

3 AIMS

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the site and, where present, determine their nature, extent, date, condition and significance, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.

3.1.2 This report, which details the results of the evaluation, aims to provide a context for any identified archaeological resource and to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of that resource can be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following contains a summary of the evaluation results based upon the site archive, which comprise a site diary, trench recording sheets, context sheets, digital photographs and artefacts recovered during the excavation. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code TAWS15 and will in due course be deposited with 'The Novium' (the depositional museum for Chichester District).

4.1.2 The excavation of the six evaluation trenches revealed a sequence of deposits that appeared to be relatively consistent across the site. However, in places, modern services and modern intrusions have interfered with the general deposition sequence. A small number of archaeological features were identified.

4.1.3 A detailed account of the individual deposition sequence is included within the trench register and context index (appendix 1).

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was prepared in advance of the commencement of works.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches, each 30m X 1.8m (**Figure 2**). The number and array of trenches was intended to address the site-wide potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological resources. Trench 1 through to trench 5 were outlined within the (WSI), prepared by PCA, with trench 6 being a result of discussions with the Chichester District Council Archaeological Officer.

4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequences

4.3.1 The evaluation trenches had combined average cover (topsoil and subsoil), of 0.36m Below Ground Level (BGL) above the natural geology (characterised by clay, gravel and flint).

4.3.2 Trenches 1, 3 and 6 contained no significant archaeological features or deposits, but all contained some level of modern disturbance (**Plate 6**).

4.3.3 An east/west orientated linear feature [004], truncating the natural geology, was identified within trench 2 (**Plate 1 and 5**). Excavation of the feature revealed a small number of ceramic fragments, of a late prehistoric date, but all too degraded to provide any accurate dating evidence. The ditch was approximately 0.56m deep and 1.38m wide (**Figure 3**).

4.3.4 A second linear feature [012], running east/west, was identified in trench 5 (**Plate 3 and 6**). Only two fragments of undiagnostic ceramic were collected through excavation, leaving the feature undated. Ditch [012] was approximately 0.69m deep and 1.05m wide (**Figure 4**). The profile of [012] was substantially different from ditch [004] and, as such, is unlikely to be part of the same feature.

4.3.5 Within the western end of trench 4 a small pit, [017], containing burnt material was observed running beneath the northern baulk of the trench (**Plate 2, 7, 8 and 9 & Figure 5**). The fill of the pit contained charcoal, burnt bone and burnt clay; a complete vessel (**Plate 10 and 11 & Figure 6**), containing further burnt material, was located just within the eastern edge of the burnt pit. The material and form of the pot suggests a Late Bronze-Age date (appendix 2). Sample <1>, collected from the fill of [017], and sample <2>, collected from the contents of the pottery vessel, both contained substantial quantities of cremated human bone (appendix 3). This suggests that the pit, the vessel and their contents are the remains of a Late Bronze-Age urned cremation burial.

4.4 Discussion

4.4.1 A broadly consistent deposition sequence was demonstrated across all of the evaluation trenches, showing an average depth of cover of 0.35m. However, the site appears to have been the subject of substantial modern disturbance.

4.4.2 Although they are different in form, it is likely that ditches [004] (dated to the later prehistoric period) and [012] represent possible late prehistoric field boundaries. The more substantial of the two ditches, [012], could represent part of a wider co-axial field system, whereas the smaller, [004], is likely to have been related to a more localised boundary. However, the small areas of observation do not allow for a conclusive interpretation of these features.

4.4.3 The small cremation identified in trench 4 is not an uncommon feature to identify in a wider landscape containing evidence for later prehistoric settlements and funerary activity.

4.5 Conclusion

4.5.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered a limited number of archaeological features that can be broadly dated to the later prehistoric period. The ditches and cremation are indicative of some form of settlement or activity in the surrounding area dating to either the late Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age. Settlements of these dates have been investigated across the West Sussex coastal plain, including the nearby excavations at Copse Farm, Oving (Bedwin & Holgate 1985). However, the remains do not amount to enough evidence to suggest that there might be a settlement or significant activity on the study site itself, but somewhere in the surrounding area. Furthermore any remains that could possibly be present on site are likely to have been heavily truncated by the areas of modern disturbance.

5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (ClfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited, in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of the evaluation, with 'The Novium' (the depositional museum for Chichester district).

5.2 Copyright

5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Chichester District Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Chichester District Historic Environment Record).

5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

5.3 Contents of Archive

Items	No.	Sheets
Trench Recording Sheets	1	6
Context Register	1	1
Context Sheets	24	24
Digital Photographic Register	1	2
Digital Photographs	56	n/a
Drawing Register	1	1
Drawings	11	9

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Sunninghill Construction Co Ltd for commissioning the archaeological evaluation and James Kenny, Chichester District Council Archaeological Officer, for monitoring works. The evaluation was supervised by Thomas Hayes with assistance from Katherine Marshall. This report was prepared by Thomas Hayes with Illustrations prepared by Ray Murphy. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bedwin, O. & Holgate, R., 1985. Excavations at Copse Farm, Oving, West Sussex. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 51, pp.215–245.
- Gibson, A., 2002. *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain & Ireland*, Stroud: Tempus.
- Gibson, A. & Woods, A., 1997. *Prehistoric Pottery for the Archaeologist*, London: Leicester University Press.
- PCA, 2014. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment at Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex
- PCA, 2015. SEACAMB, Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation
- Seager Thomas, M., 2008. From potsherds, to people: Sussex prehistoric pottery. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 146, pp.19–51.
- White, T. & Folkens, P., 2005. *Human Bone Manual*, London: Elsevier.

Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench No	Section No	Context	Type	Description	Depth m BGL
1	3	006	Layer	Topsoil	0m-0.06m
		007	Layer	Subsoil	0.06m-0.30m
		008	Natural	Natural - Clay	0.30m +
2	1, 2	001	Layer	Topsoil	0m-0.07m
		002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07m-0.30m
		003	Natural	Natural - Clay	0.30m +
		004	Cut	Ditch	0.30m-0.85m
		005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [004]	0.30m-0.85m
3	4	009	Layer	Topsoil	0m-0.09m
		010	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.29m
		011	Natural	Natural - Clay	0.29 +
4	5, 8	019	Layer	Topsoil	0m-0.08m
		020	Layer	Subsoil	0.08m-0.38m
		021	Natural	Natural - Clay, flint and Gravel	0.38m +
		017	Cut	Small cremation pit, containing SF1	0.38m-0.75m
		018	Fill	Burnt fill of pit [017]	0.38m-0.75m
5	6, 7	014	Layer	Topsoil	0m-0.21m
		015	Layer	Subsoil	0.21m-0.53m
		016	Natural	Natural - Flint and gravel	0.53m +
		012	Cut	Ditch	0.53m-1.23m
		013	Fill	Single fill of ditch [012]	0.53m-1.23m
6	9	022	Layer	Topsoil	0m-0.07m
		023	Layer	Subsoil	0.07m-0.33m
		024	Natural	Natural - Clay, flint and Gravel	0.33m +

Appendix 2: Artefact Summary Assessment

Artefact Summary Assessment

Introduction

This summary assessment provides an overview of the artefact assemblage recovered from excavations at Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex. The archaeological investigation produced pottery, burnt flint and burnt bone (probably human). The majority of pottery was found in relation to a cremation burial [017] and includes the cremation urn, which remains largely intact. Burnt fragments of human bone were also found in relation to this context.

The Pottery Assemblage

The pottery assemblage recovered from excavations at Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere appear to derive from the same broad time period; mid to late Bronze-Age (c. 1700-800 BC). Three small sherds of pottery were recovered from ditch fill (005) (the single fill of ditch [004]). Although they can be broadly dated to the mid or late Bronze Age, further identification is not possible owing to the diminutive size of the sherds recovered (Gibson & Woods 1997). An intact cremation urn was recovered from cremation fill (018) (the fill and contents of cremation cut [017]) along with eight other sherds of pottery that would have originally formed part of the cremation vessel. The vessel itself is constructed of a relatively coarse flint tempered fabric and is a jar in form, with some elements of wall and rim missing but with an intact profile. The form and fabric can be described as being of a Post-Deverel-Rimbury type and therefore dates to the late Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age; the lack of any decoration is more likely to place it into the late Bronze-Age (Gibson 2002; Seager Thomas 2008).

Flint

A single burnt flint was recovered from ditch fill (005). There is no suggestion that the flint has been worked, but is likely to be heat cracked with some evidence for charring suggesting direct heat.

Burnt Bone

Seven fragments of burnt bone were recovered from context (018), the fill of small cremation pit [017]. The bone is likely to have originally been contained within the cremation urn, but was collected separately from the environmental sample due to low level disturbance within the feature. The maximum length of any of the individual specimens is 46mm with a maximum width of 12mm. The smallest specimen has a length of 14mm and a width of 7mm. The size of the bone makes accurate analysis difficult, however it can be concluded that the fragments are from a medium to large mammal. Drawing on the context from which the bones were recovered it can be considered that these bones represent cremated human remains (White & Folkens 2005). A significantly greater quantity of cremated human remains was recovered from the processed environmental samples.

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Type	Other Comments	Date Range
005	Pottery	3	2	Post-Deverel-Rimbury (?)	Flint tempered, very small sherds, difficult to accurately identify	Late Bronze Age
	Flint	1	9	n/a	Burnt	n/a
018	Pottery	Whole vessel	596	Post-Deverel-Rimbury	Flint tempered cremation urn, jar in form, coarse ware, missing sections of wall and rim although full profile is present (124mm diameter across the rim, 94mm diameter across the base)	Late Bronze Age
	Pottery	8	22	Post-Deverel-Rimbury	Flint tempered sherds, originally part of cremation urn from same context	Late Bronze Age
	Human Bone	7	15	n/a	Small fragments of burnt bone, likely human, from cremation deposit [017]	n/a

Table 1 Artefact quantification and descriptions

Conclusions and Recommendations

All pottery from the excavations could be broadly described as being from the middle to late Bronze Age, suggesting that evidence for activity can be limited to this period. The cremation [017]/(018) can be securely dated to the late Bronze-Age. There was an insufficient amount of dating evidence from ditch [004] to securely date it (small amount of pottery recovered could be residual), however, on the balance of probability it is likely to date to a point during the Bronze-Age.

Although the cremation urn presents a good and relatively well preserved example of Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery it is not suggested that further investigation should be necessary beyond conservation work to preserve it from further damage or deterioration. However, publication standard photographs and illustrations should be made and incorporated into any future publication or grey literature.

Bibliography

- Bedwin, O. & Holgate, R., 1985. Excavations at Copse Farm, Oving, West Sussex. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 51, pp.215–245.
- Gibson, A., 2002. *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain & Ireland*, Stroud: Tempus.
- Gibson, A. & Woods, A., 1997. *Prehistoric Pottery for the Archaeologist*, London: Leicester University Press.
- Seager Thomas, M., 2008. From potsherds, to people: Sussex prehistoric pottery. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 146, pp.19–51.
- White, T. & Folkens, P., 2005. *Human Bone Manual*, London: Elsevier.

**Appendix 3: Assessment of a Cremation Context – Environmental Sample
Report, ARCA (University of Winchester), David Ashby and Nick Watson**

Geoarchaeology

ARCA

December 2015

Report Number: 1516-11

**SEACAMB, CHICHESTER
BUSINESS PARK, WEST
SUSSEX: ASSESSMENT
OF A CREMATION
CONTEXT**

Prepared for Pre-Construct
Archaeology

David Ashby and Nick
Watson

ARCA
Department of Archaeology
University of Winchester
Winchester
SO22 4NR
<http://www.arcauk.com>

Seacomb, Chichester Business Park, West Sussex: Assessment of a Cremation Context.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document reports on an assessment of two samples from a cremation context excavated at a prehistoric site at Seacomb, unit7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex in 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA).
- 1.2 Sample 1 was thirty litres in volume and consisted of one hundred percent of the context. It was described as backfill of a pit containing a possible urned (*sic*) cremation: TAWS 15, Trench 4, (018) <1>. Sample 2 was one litre in volume and consisted of one hundred percent of the context. It was described as contents of a possible urned cremation: TAWS 15, Trench 4, (018) <2>[△].
- 1.3 The objective of the assessment was to identify whether the bone was human or animal and to recover any artefact or ecofact that could aid in the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interpretation of the context.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The samples received from PCA were stored in 10 litre plastic buckets. The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using meshes of 1mm and 250 µm for the residue and flots respectively. Both flots and residues were air dried at 40°C for 72 hours and then the flots were systematically examined under a low-power binocular microscope and quantitative observations made on the preserved biological remains. The residue fraction >4mm was also systematically sorted to recover artefacts and preserved biological remains. The residue >2mm, which was almost entirely composed of human bone fragments, was not sorted because it would not have yielded any useful results and would have taken an inordinate amount of time. The 1mm and 2mm residues have been retained and stored.

3 RESULTS

- 3.1 The flots have been assessed using the following schema: 0-10 items is represented by +, 11-50 items ++, 51-100 items +++ and greater than 100 items ++++.
- 3.2 On occasion it is useful to describe relative sizes and this is done according to the Wentworth scale of sediment grain size:

Very fine sand size	0.065-0.125 mm
---------------------	----------------

Seacombe, Chichester Business Park, West Sussex: Assessment of a Cremation Context.

Fine sand	0.125-0.25mm
Medium sand	0.25-0.5mm
Coarse sand	0.5-1mm
Very coarse sand	1-2mm
Granule	2-4mm
Fine pebble	4-8mm
Medium pebble	8-16mm
Coarse pebble	16-32mm
Very coarse pebble	32-64mm
Cobble	>64mm

3.3 **TAWS 15, Tench4, (018) <1>**

Flot

Modern root fibres, very fine sand size to granular charcoal, and rare limestone grains.

Charcoal: unidentifiable ++++

Cbm: single grain

Modern intrusions: land snail and seed

Total Weight 6g

Residues

Flint	One burnt cobble and six associated flakes	526g
Human Bone	Cremated human bone, granule to fine pebble size	780g
Animal Bone	Small rodent bone	<1g
Pottery	Undecorated, coarse, hand-made, fine pebble-sized body sherds and one rim sherd	14g
Charcoal	Granular to fine pebble-sized charcoal identifiable?	1g
1mm residue		246g
2mm residue		407g

Seacomb, Chichester Business Park, West Sussex: Assessment of a Cremation Context.

3.4 **TAWS 15 (018) <2>¹**

Flot

Modern root fibres and sand-sized charcoal grains. Rare limestone grains.

Charcoal unidentifiable +++

Weight < 1g

Residues

Charcoal	Unidentifiable charcoal granules	< 1g
Human bone	Cremated bone granules	21g
Pottery	Unidentifiable pottery granules	< 1g
1mm residue		9g

4 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Both the samples assessed contained burnt human bone in a heavily fragmented state. In sample 1 a burnt flint cobble and an identifiable rim sherd were recovered. A small amount of charcoal was also recovered that may be possible to identify. In sample 2 aside from a very small amount of unidentifiable charcoal and pottery, granular-sized burnt human bone was present.

Appendix 4: Site Photographs



Plate 1 North facing view of Trench 2 (ditch [004] shown)



Plate 2 East facing view of Trench 4 (cremation pit [017] shown in foreground)



Plate 3 South facing view of Trench 5 (ditch [012] shown)



Plate 4 South facing view of Trench 6



Plate 5 West facing section of ditch [004]



Plate 6 West facing section of ditch [012]



Plate 7 Plan shot of cremation pit [017], mid excavation (cremation vessel, SF1, shown)



Plate 8 North facing view of cremation pit [017] (cremation vessel, SF1, shown)



Plate 9 North facing post-excavation view of cremation pit [017]



Plate 10 Cremation vessel SF1



Plate 11 Cremation vessel SF1

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: preconst1-246256

Project details

Project name	SEACAMB, UNIT 7, CHICHESTER BUSINESS PARK, TANGMERE, WEST SUSSEX: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (West) was commissioned by Sunninghill Construction Co Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Unit 7, Chichester Business Park, Tangmere, West Sussex (SU 91098 06556). The investigation was designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of the study site, ahead of development. This report concerns the results of the archaeological evaluation, which was carried out between the 8th and 12th of June 2015. A consistent depositional sequence was identified across all six trenches, with an average depth of cover of 0.33m. Three archaeological features were identified; an undated linear feature, a linear feature with pottery dating to the late Bronze-Age and a cremation pit containing an urned cremation (of a late Bronze-Age date). The archaeological features identified are indicative of later prehistoric settlement in the wider area surrounding the site. However the remains do not amount to enough evidence to suggest that there might be a settlement or significant activity on the study site itself. Furthermore any remains that could possibly be present on site are likely to have been heavily truncated by extensive modern disturbance.
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2015 End: 12-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TAWS15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	CHCDM: 2016.6 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CREMATION Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURIAL URN Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
Site location WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER TANGMERE SEACAMB, UNIT 7, CHICHESTER BUSINESS PARK, TANGMERE, WEST SUSSEX
Postcode PO20 2FT
Study area 0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates SU 91098 06556 50.8507781028 -0.705745487315 50 51 02 N 000 42 20 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 16m Max: 17m

Project creators

Name of Organisation PCA West
Project brief originator James Kenny
Project design originator Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor Thomas Hayes
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Sunninghil Construction Co Ltd.

Project archives

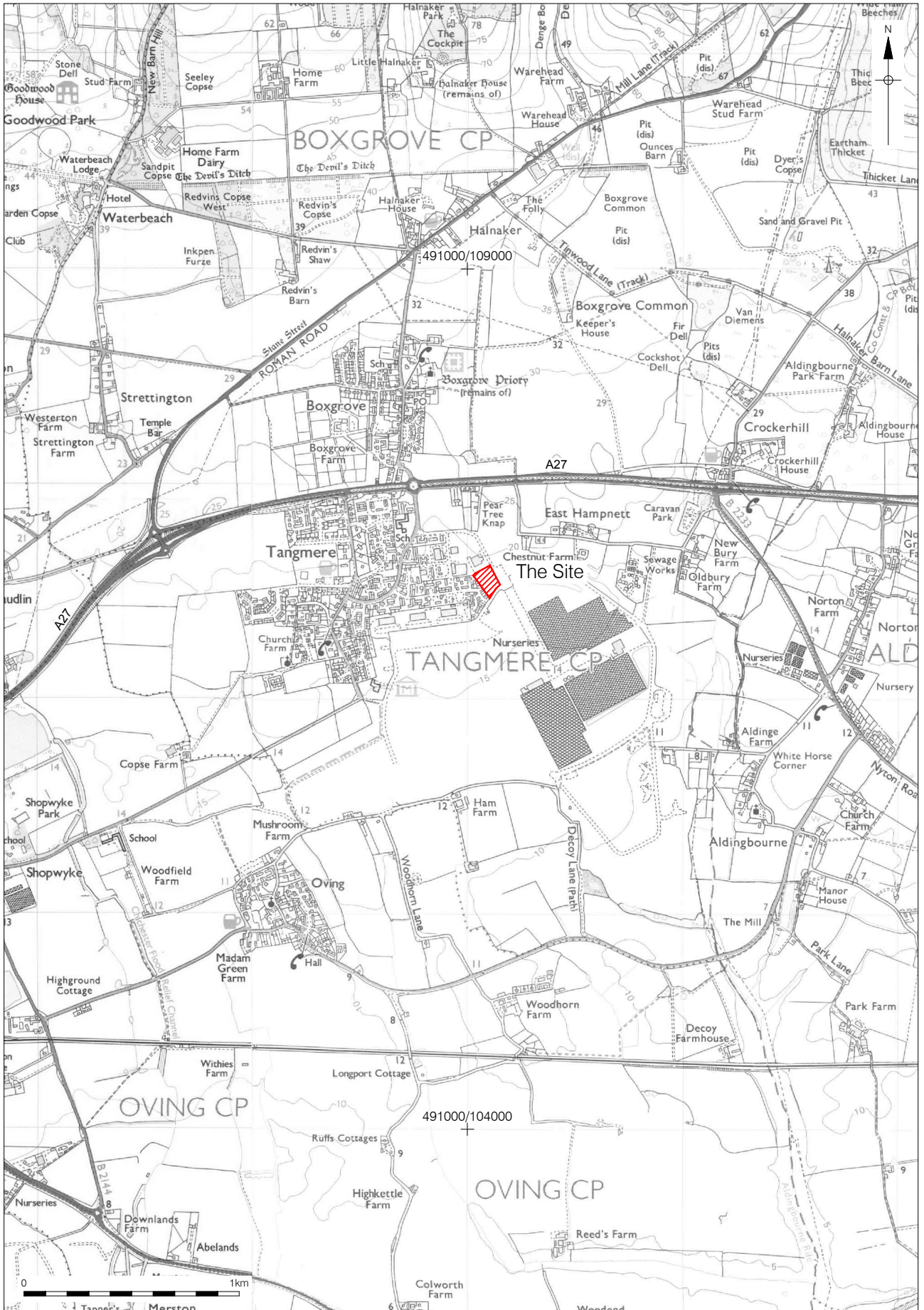
Physical Archive recipient The Novium
Physical Archive ID TAWS15
Physical Contents "Ceramics","Human Bones","other"
Digital Archive recipient The Novium
Digital Archive ID TAWS15
Digital Contents "Ceramics","Human Bones","other"
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient The Novium
Paper Archive ID TAWS15
Paper Contents "Ceramics","Human Bones","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title SEACAMB, UNIT 7, CHICHESTER BUSINESS PARK, TANGMERE, WEST SUSSEX: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hayes, T.
Date 2016
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Winchester
Description Unpublished site report

Entered by Thomas Hayes (thayes@pre-construct.com)
Entered on 22 March 2016

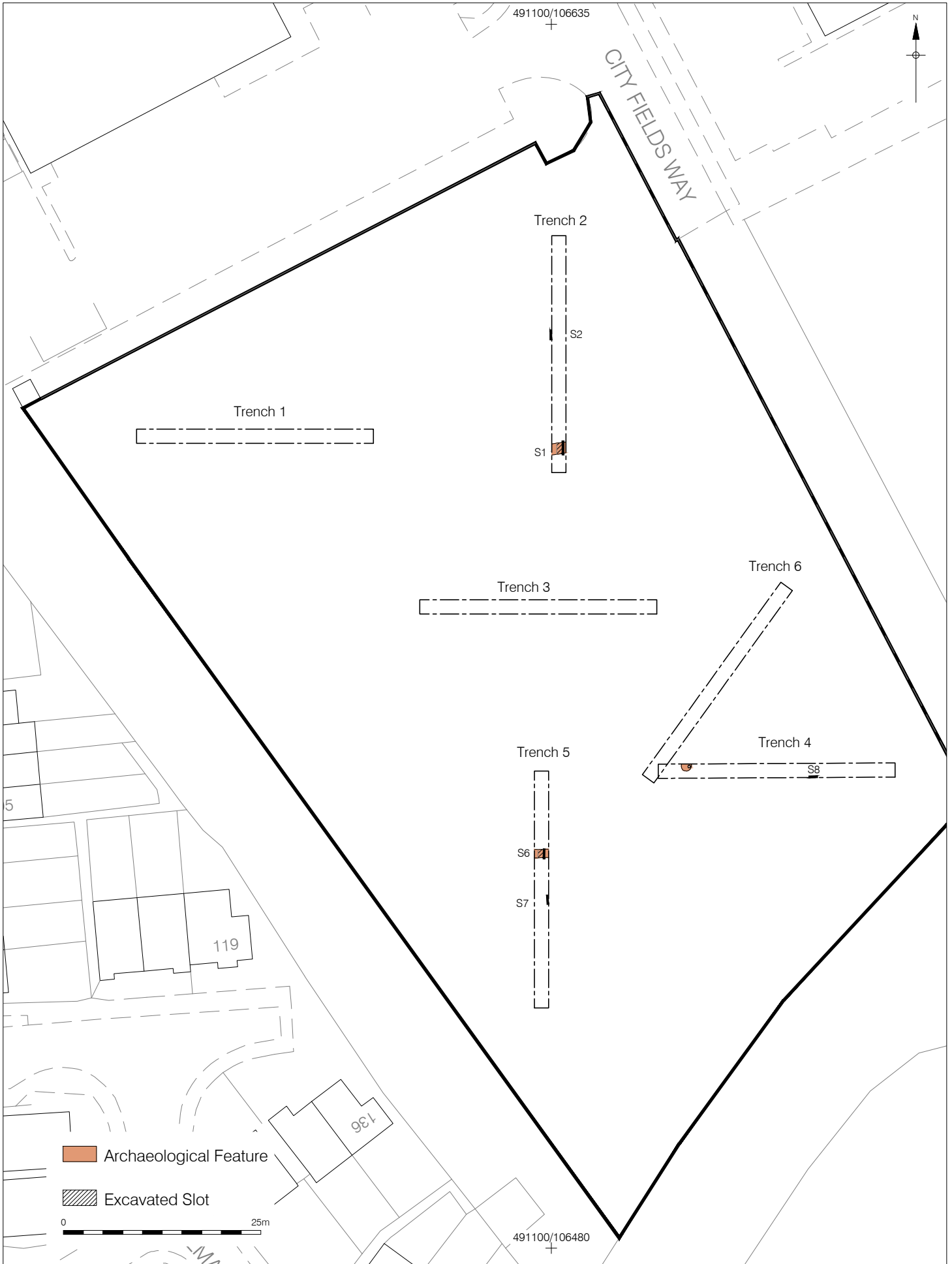


© Crown copyright 2004. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016

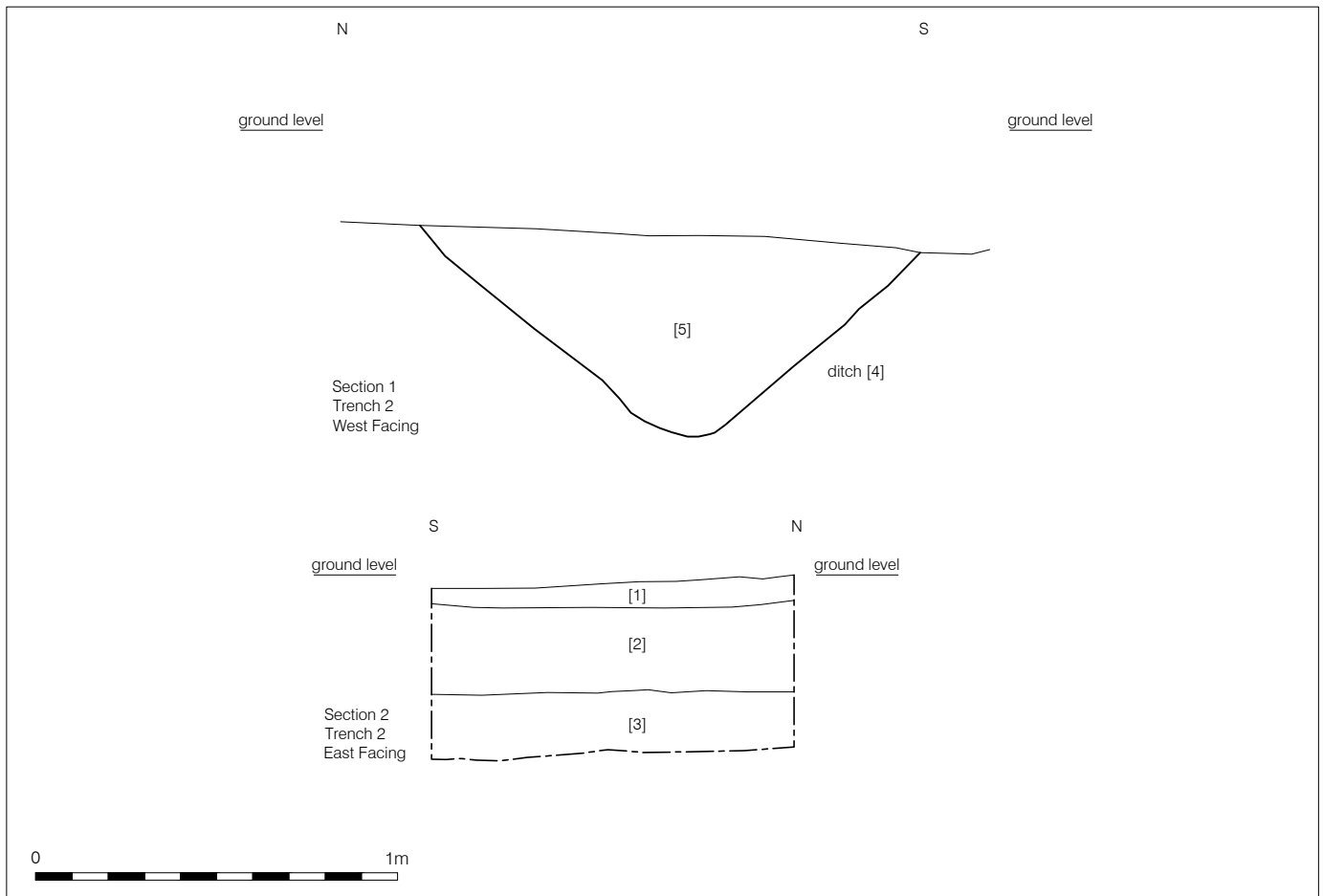
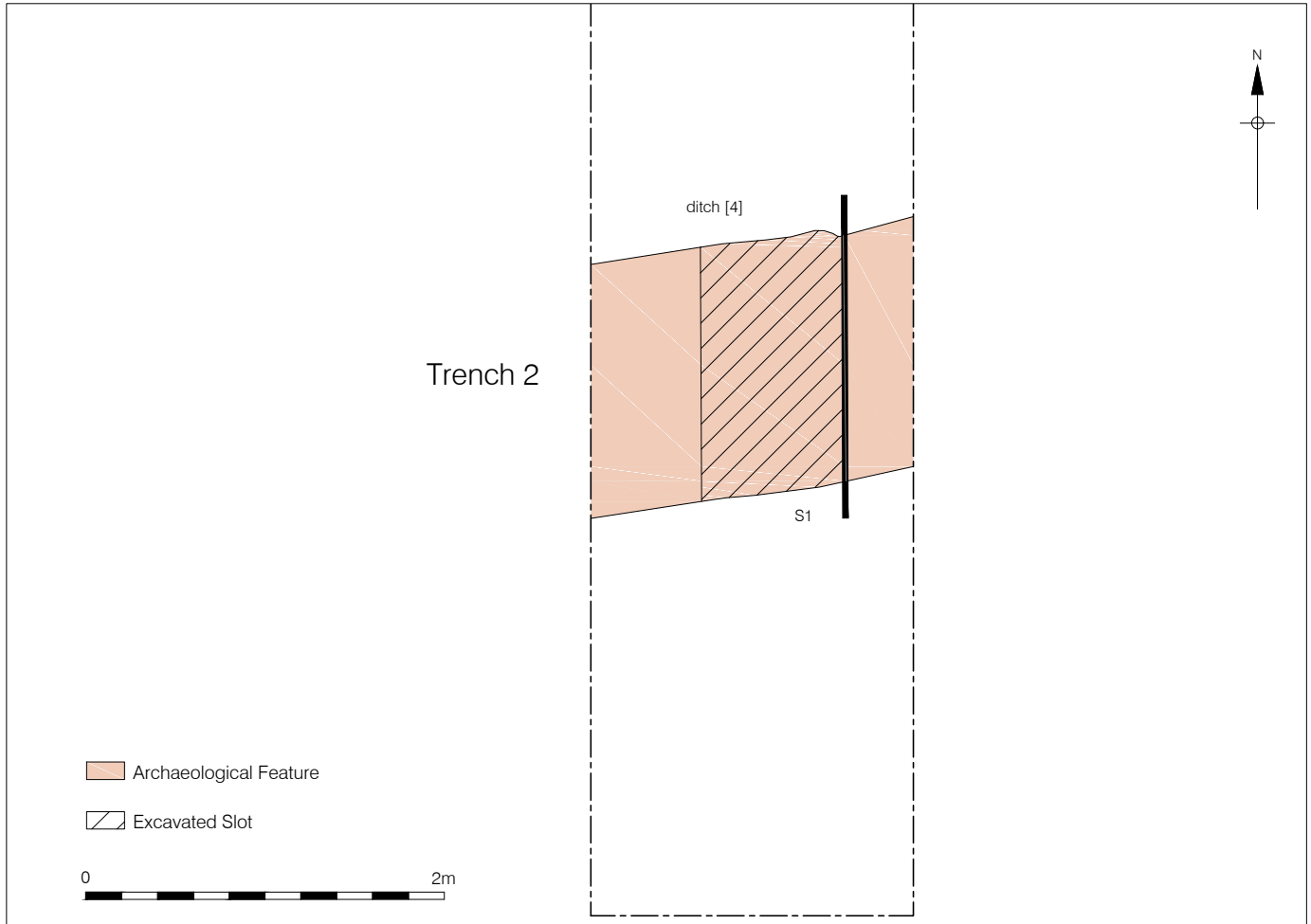
04/04/16 RM

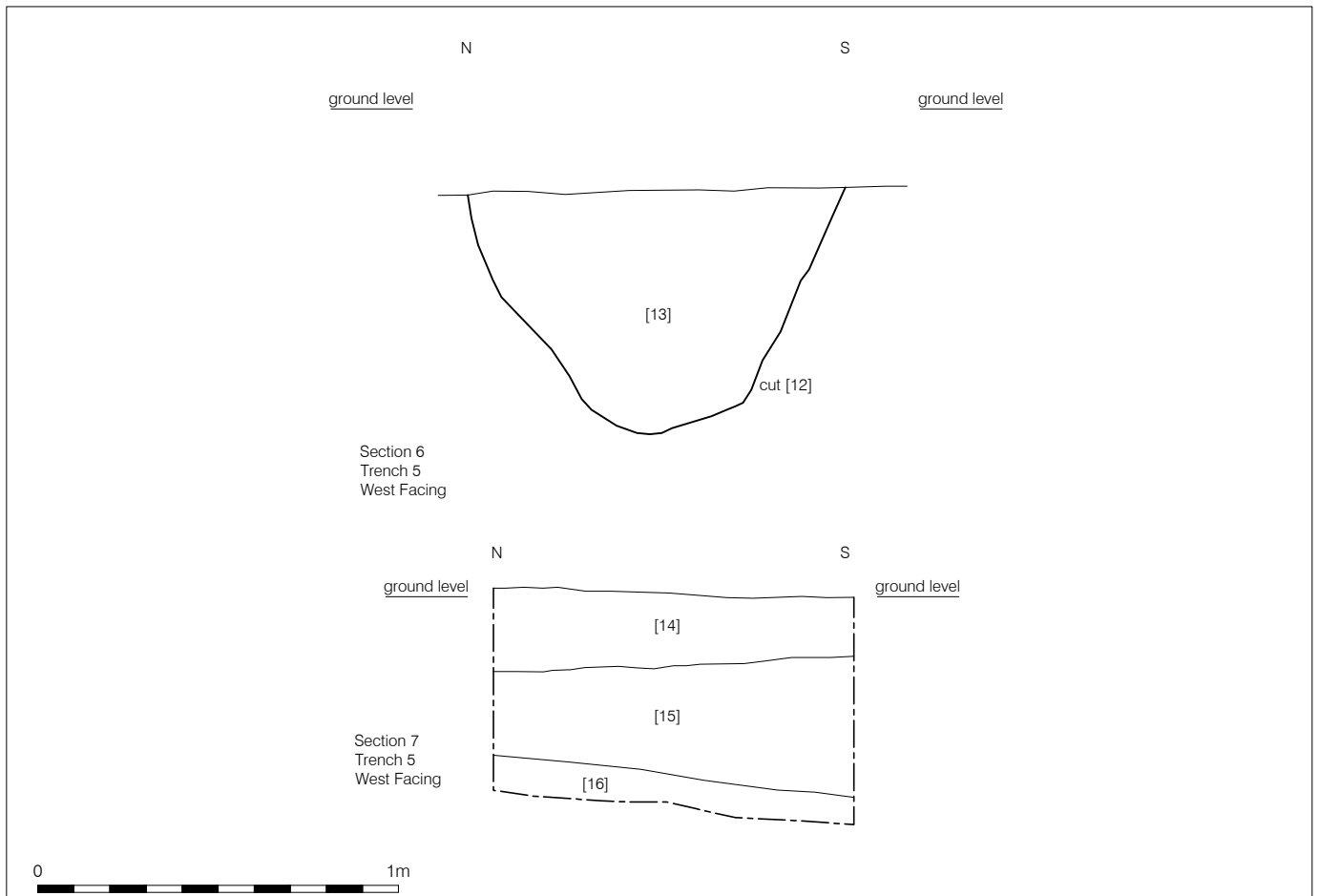
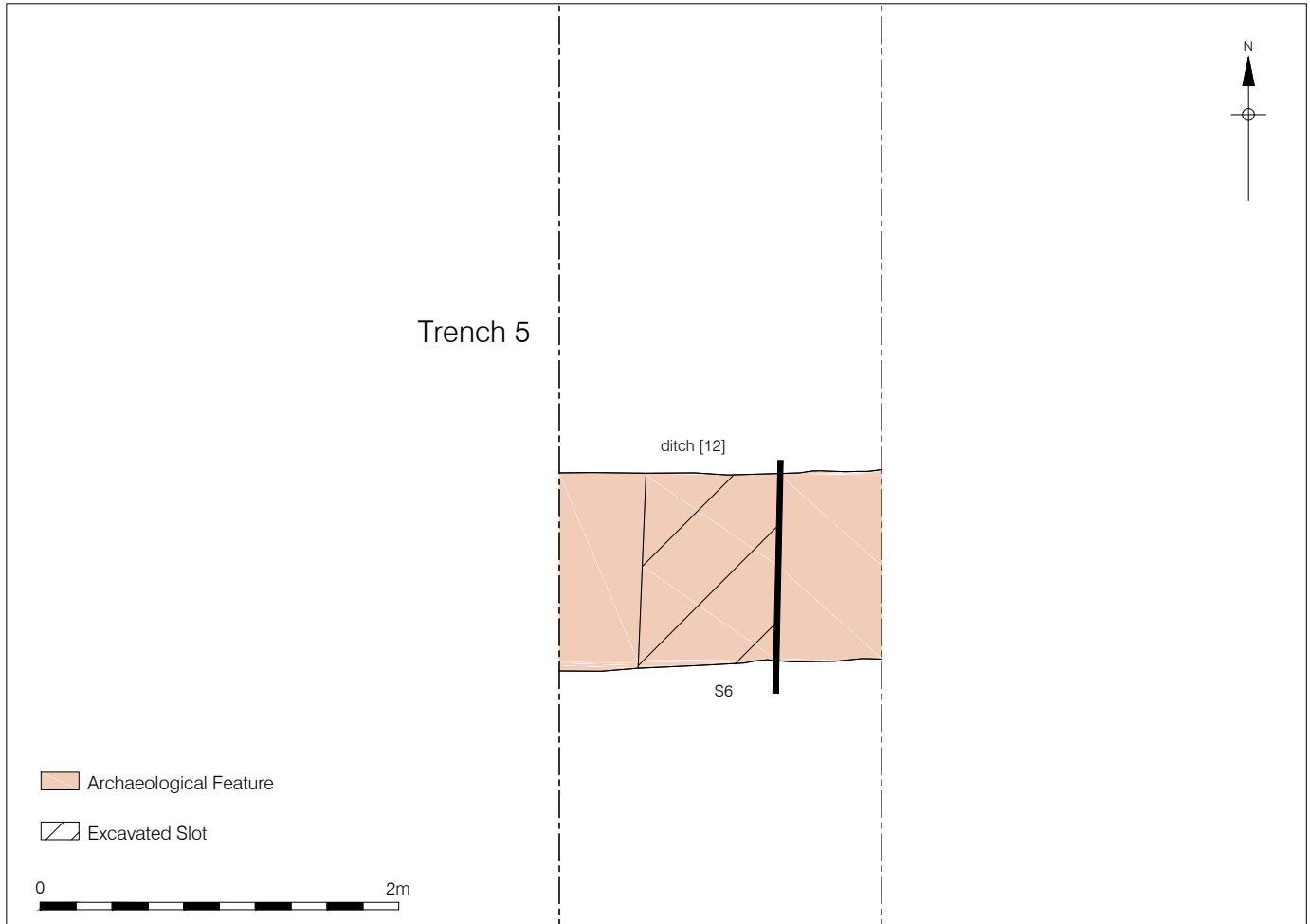
Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4

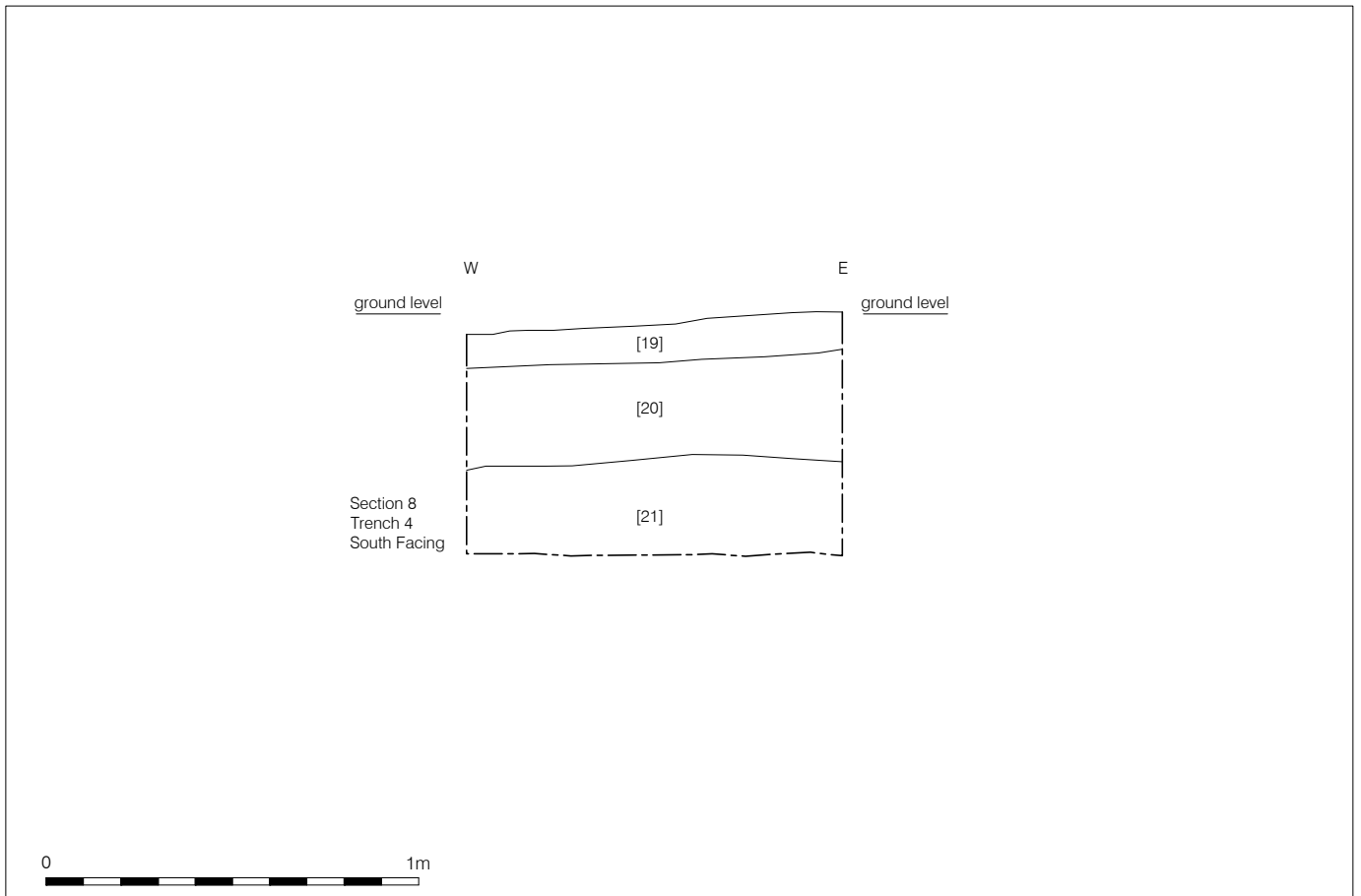
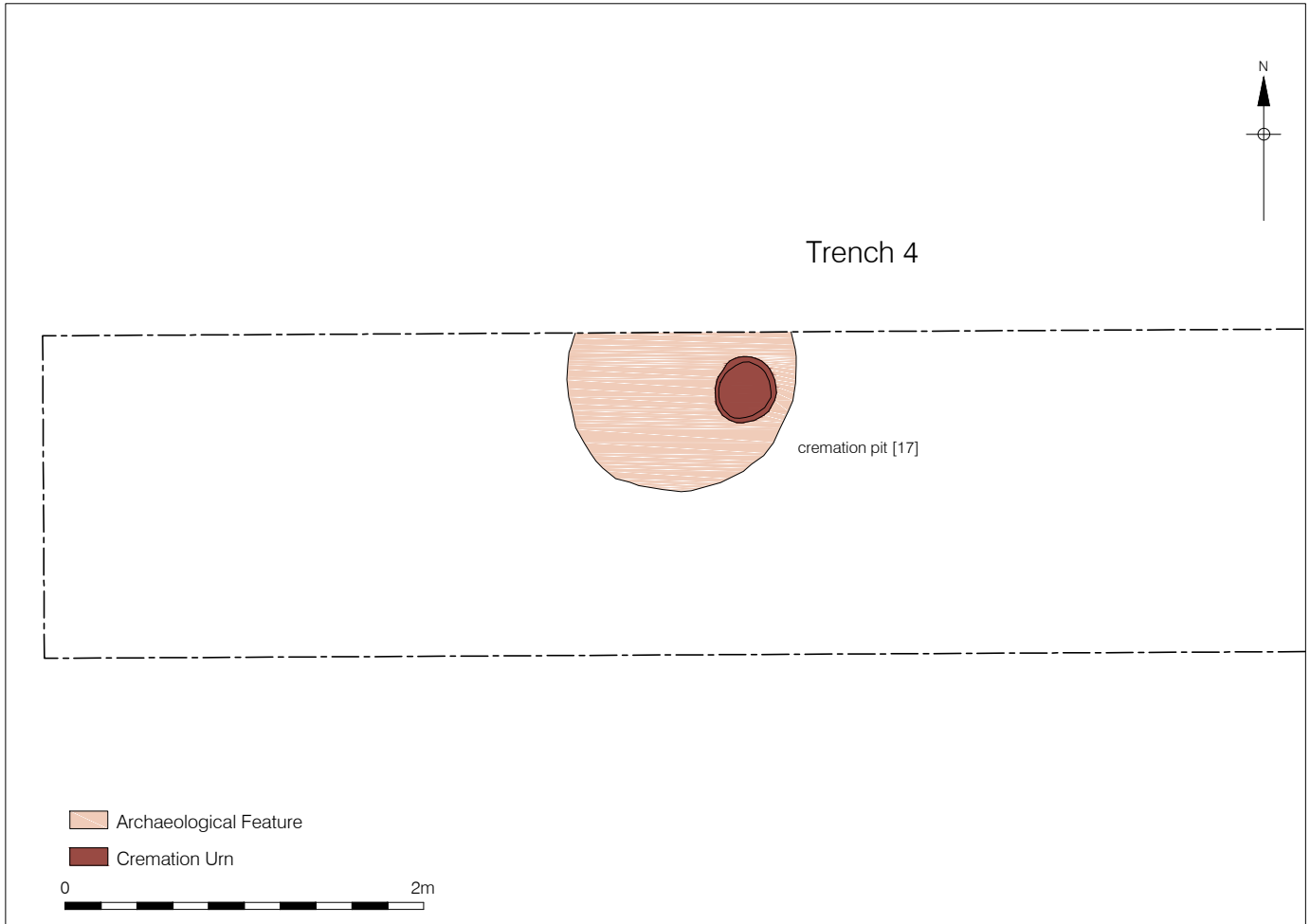


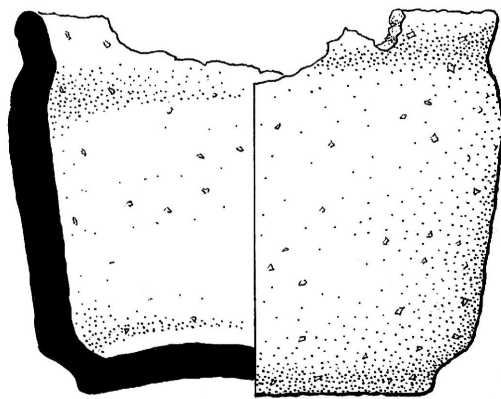
© Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2016
 04/04/16 RM

Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:625 at A4









Small Find 1, Context (18)



PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

