NEW MONK'S FARM, LANCING
WEST SUSSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF; GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

PCA REPORT NO: R12624
OCTOBER 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

NEW MONK'S FARM, LANCING
WEST SUSSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF; GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K4647
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Terence Newman		September 2016
Graphics Prepared by:	Ray Murphy		September 2016
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		October 2016
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		October 2016

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

NEW MONK'S FARM, LANCING, WEST SUSSEX

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF; GEOTECHNICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Local Planning Authority:	**Adur District Council**
Central NGR:	**TQ 19390 05327**
Commissioning Client:	**Archaeology East on behalf of The Community Stadium Ltd**
Written and Researched by:	**Terence Newman** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2016**
Project Manager:	**Tim Bradley**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited** **Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre** **96 Endwell Road** **Brockley** **London** **SE4 2PD**
Tel:	**020 7732 3925**
Fax:	**020 7732 7896**
Email:	**tbradley@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

October 2016

PCA Report No: R12624

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. during geotechnical investigations on land at New Monk's Farm, Lancing, West Sussex.

1.2 The fieldwork was carried on 27th/28th July and between 22nd and 25th August 2016 and consisted of an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical trial pits.

1.3 The watching brief encountered natural chalk and head deposit horizons consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey. In one trial pit (TP09), within the subsoil layer, a possible chalk surface was recorded.

1.4 Significant modern truncation was identified across the eastern limits of the site, and the sequence here comprised deposits of modern made ground including demolition debris laid down for the purposes of landscaping the terrain. These deposits of made ground were recorded across the majority of the eastern test pits, and was subsequently overlain by modern topsoil, representing the current ground level.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) during works arising from the geotechnical survey on a site in Lancing, West Sussex (hereafter 'the site', Figure 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 19390 05327.

2.2 The geotechnical survey and associated watching brief was undertaken as preliminary work associated with proposals to redevelop the site.

2.3 The archaeological investigation comprised of a programme of archaeological monitoring during the excavation of geotechnical test pits across the proposed development area. The purpose of the watching brief was to identify and record any potential archaeological remains within the test pits (as far as was reasonably practicable).

2.4 The area under observation was located in the area to the north and north east of the adjacent training ground and football academy. The geotechnical investigation comprised the excavation of thirty two test pits.

2.5 The watching brief was conducted on 27th and 28th July 2016 and between 22nd August 2016 and 25th August 2016.

2.6 The project was monitored by Andy Shelley, Archaeology East and project-managed for PCA by Tim Bradley. The watching brief was supervised by the author.

2.7 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with the Worthing Museum.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF),replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by Government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by local planning policies and by other material considerations.

3.2 **Local Guidance**: Adur District Council

3.2.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Adur Local Plan (LDP) 2016. The Plan contains the following 'saved' policies which provide a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

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.

3.2.2 In accordance with the above national and local archaeological policies the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations was undertaken in order to provide information on the potential for archaeological deposits to survive across the proposed development area.

3.2.3 The site lies partly within a designated Archaeological Notification Area (Designation UID DWS8588, Medieval Salt Working Activity, New Monks Farm, Lancing), as defined by West Sussex County Council.

3.2.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the development site.

3.2.5 The site is not situated within a conservation area as defined by Adur District Council.

4 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the site sits on Raised Beach deposits tapering out to the east, over 4m to 10m of head over chalk. The sediments mapped in the Lancing area form part of a wider sequence of deposits spread across 50km of the coastal plain of Sussex and eastern Hampshire. Together, they provide a detailed record of environmental change and the activities of extinct human species during alternating periods of warm and cold climate. This plain is an area of low relief, rising from sea level at the current channel coast to 50m OD where it abuts the foot of the South Downs. The plain is underlain by Upper Chalk and Tertiary bedrock, which forms a continuous platform covered by sediments deposited during the past 0.5 million years. These overlying deposits include sands and gravels relating to a series of raised beaches which formed during warm intervals between longer periods of sub-arctic conditions (glacial).

4.2 More broadly, the site is located on the eastern edge of the Adur river valley, approximately 1.5kms west of the River Adur. The English Channel lies approximately one kilometre to the south and the South Downs lie approximately one kilometre north. Shoreham Airport lies between the site and the River Adur.

4.3 The site being monitored can effectively be divided into two separate zones. The area to the immediate north of the training ground was formally agricultural land that has now reverted to a mixture of grasses, bramble, meadow glowers and thistle. The second zone to the east has been subject to landscaping to create a proposed eighteen hole golf course and is similarly overgrown.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

5.1 A site specific archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Gifford 2011) has been prepared from which the following is summarised. This also included a review of archaeological findspots held on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) within the wider vicinity, along with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the site.

5.2 Palaeolithic occupation sites have been found on raised beaches at Eartham and Slindon Park, and isolated flint tools, including a handaxe from nearby Lancing College, suggest widespread hunter-gatherer communities operated during this period. Hunting and gathering continued into the Mesolithic period, but by then the landscape was being altered as woodland was cleared to increase pastureland. A Mesolithic flint-knapping site at Iping Common may suggest small-scale seasonal occupation along the coastal plain.

5.3 The Neolithic period saw a change from nomadic hunter-gatherers and seasonal occupation to semi-permanent settlements based on agriculture. The introduction of pottery and burials in earthen mounds also characterises this period. On the wider coastal plain, trace of Neolithic occupation is rare and is generally limited to isolated findspots. It is likely that subsequent widespread agriculture has removed the more ephemeral remains. Neolithic activity on the uplands is more apparent and monumental remains (barrows and enclosures) and flint mines are distributed along the South Downs.

5.4 Although there is a growing body of evidence for Bronze Age activity on the coastal plain (and, indeed, in one isolated case, on the adjacent training ground site) it is thought that the site was located predominantly within marshland during the prehistoric period, and was therefore probably used for hunting or pastureland rather than settlement.

5.5 There is evidence of Roman settlement on the South Downs, as well as a cemetery and a temple on higher ground to the west and north-west of the site. Notwithstanding this evidence, the site was probably still located in marshland during this period, and the archaeological potential for Roman activity on the application site is, therefore, considered to be modest.

5.6 The Adur estuary in the Saxon and medieval periods was characterised by the extraction of salt from the marshes. Lancing is recorded in Domesday as having twenty-three salthouses and excavations from close to the site have provided evidence of some of these salt-works. It would appear that the Saxons brought with them a new technology that superseded the direct use of sea water to produce salt through distillation. Instead, a process developed of washing salt-impregnated sand or silt to produce a strong brine, which was then heated to make salt. This method resulted in mounds of waste sand or silt, yellowish in colour and with only very small amounts of burnt clay in them.

5.7 Sand-washing continued to be the standard method of salt extraction in the medieval period. Salterns needed an area of land bordering an estuary between ordinary and spring high tides. This stretch of sand would be regularly overflowed by the sea, and when followed by sunshine and wind much of the water would evaporate leaving a concentration of salt on and near the surface. This surface sand was collected and taken to a suitable boiling place above the spring high tide line. The mounds created from the waste sand were often used as boiling places once they had reached a certain height, as they were relatively dry and close to the place of work. Small cottages called cotes are known to have been located on top of these mounds in other areas and perhaps were located on the mounds from the Adur estuary as well.

5.8 The post-medieval period saw a change in use of the site. The marshes were gradually inned and put into use as farmland. By the time the first cartographic depiction of the site was prepared in 1770 the site lay in pasture land. This use continued until the recent past.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The archaeological watching brief consisted of the monitoring of machine excavation of a series of test pits, the locations of which had been previously located using GPS by the surveyor from Soils Ltd, who were leading the geotechnical investigation. The dimensions of each test pit were generally c.3.60m x 0.60m and the depths were dependent on when the natural chalk was encountered or the limit of the machine reach, whichever was the sooner. The machine excavation was undertaken by a JCB-type mechanical excavator and was monitored by the attendant archaeologist.

6.2 The test pits were recorded and photographed from ground level. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method onto *proforma* context and planning sheets, as presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10.

6.3 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Worthing Museum.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE (FIGURE 3 AND PLATES)

7.1 Phase 1: Naturally occurring deposits

7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered consisted of firm off-white chalk [1] sealed by head material [3]. The head material varied from moderately firm, light brown to orangey brown sand, gravel and clay with inclusions of frequent small stones, chalk and flint nodules and rootlets.

7.1.2 The only variation to this sequence was in TPs 24 and 30, where the chalk and head deposits were absent, and an alluvial deposit ([97] and [17] respectively) of soft orangey grey, sand and clay with inclusions of fine gravel and moderate flint and shell was recorded. These test pits were located at the south eastern limit of the site adjacent to the eastern boundary of the training ground, and may suggest the presence of a former channel or ditch in this area. The head deposits were generally recorded at c. 2m below ground level (bgl), with the chalk at between c 3m and.3.8m bgl, with the water table being encountered between c.2.6 and 3.8m.

7.2 Phase 2: Agricultural Activity

7.2.1 A moderately firm, dark orangey brown layer of silty clay and sand (subsoil) [2] was generally recorded sealing the natural deposits at a height of c. 0.5m bgl, but up to 3.5m bgl where overlying made ground was more significant. This layer was more clearly observed in the zone immediately to the north of the training ground but due to the construction activity employed in the zone to the east, the horizons were much more indistinct in this area. This layer [2] is likely to have formed at least in part by agricultural activity in the area.

7.2.2 This layer produced evidence of what may represent archaeological activity in TP09. At a depth of 1.6m, apparently within the subsoil accumulation, a chalk 'surface' [28] was exposed measuring 0.5m wide and some 0.3m thick. A possible further 'pad' of chalk [29] was located adjacent to this surface to the north. Neither [28] or [29] was fully excavated, and while they may represent natural variation, the position of deposits apparently within the subsoil sequence may suggest an anthropogenic origin.

7.3 Phase 3: Modern

7.4 The modern phase is represented most significantly by the presence of very thick deposits of made ground consisting of moderately firm, dark brown sand, clay and gravel with patches of orange and black [10] and [61]. This layer represents a deliberate landscaping deposit, and contained inclusions of CBM, concrete, plastic, glass, metal and tarmac. This layer was encountered in test pits to the east of Marsh Barn Lane, and was recorded at depths ranging from c. 0.3m and varied in thickness from 1.2m to 3.7m. This deposit represents significant reworking of the eastern area of the site during landscaping episodes.

7.5 The modern phase was completed by a layer of topsoil formed of moderately firm dark brown sand, and silty clay with frequent flinty gravel and turf [1]. This topsoil layer extended to a maximum depth of 0.5m below ground level.

Plate 1: General view looking north

Plate 2: General view looking east

Plate 3 East facing section of TP20

Plate 4: TP09 showing chalk surface [28] & Chalk pad [29] looking north

Plate 5: North facing section of TP55

8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The watching brief on geotechnical test pits recorded naturally occurring deposits of chalk and head material across the watching brief area, consistent with the known underlying geology of the site as described by the British Geological Survey. A variation to this sequence was recorded in TPs 24 and 30, where the chalk and head deposits were not encountered, and an alluvial deposit was recorded. These test pits were located at the south eastern limit of the site adjacent to the eastern boundary of the training ground, and may suggest the presence of a former channel or ditch in this area.

8.2 A moderately firm, dark orangey brown layer of silty clay and sand (subsoil) was generally recorded sealing the natural deposits. This layer was more clearly observed in the zone immediately to the north of the training ground, but due to the landscaping activity employed in the zone to the east, the horizons were much more indistinct in this area. This layer is likely to have formed at least in part by agricultural reworking of the soil.

8.3 The only potential archaeological deposits encountered were a possible deliberately laid chalk surface and pad observed in TP09. These were apparently within the subsoil deposit and therefore inconsistent with the surrounding geological sequence. They may represent archaeological deposits although no dating evidence was recovered from the vicinity.

8.4 The modern phase was represented most significantly by the presence of very thick deposits of made ground within the eastern area of the site. This was encountered in test pits to the east of Marsh Barn Lane, and represented significant reworking of the eastern area of the site during modern landscaping episodes. It is considered likely that any potential underlying archaeological deposits within this area of the site will have been significantly or totally truncated. The depositional sequence across the site was completed by topsoil.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Andy Shelley of Archaeology East for commissioning the work o behalf of the Community Stadium Ltd. Thanks to Carl Fuller and the Soils Ltd. team for facilitating the work.

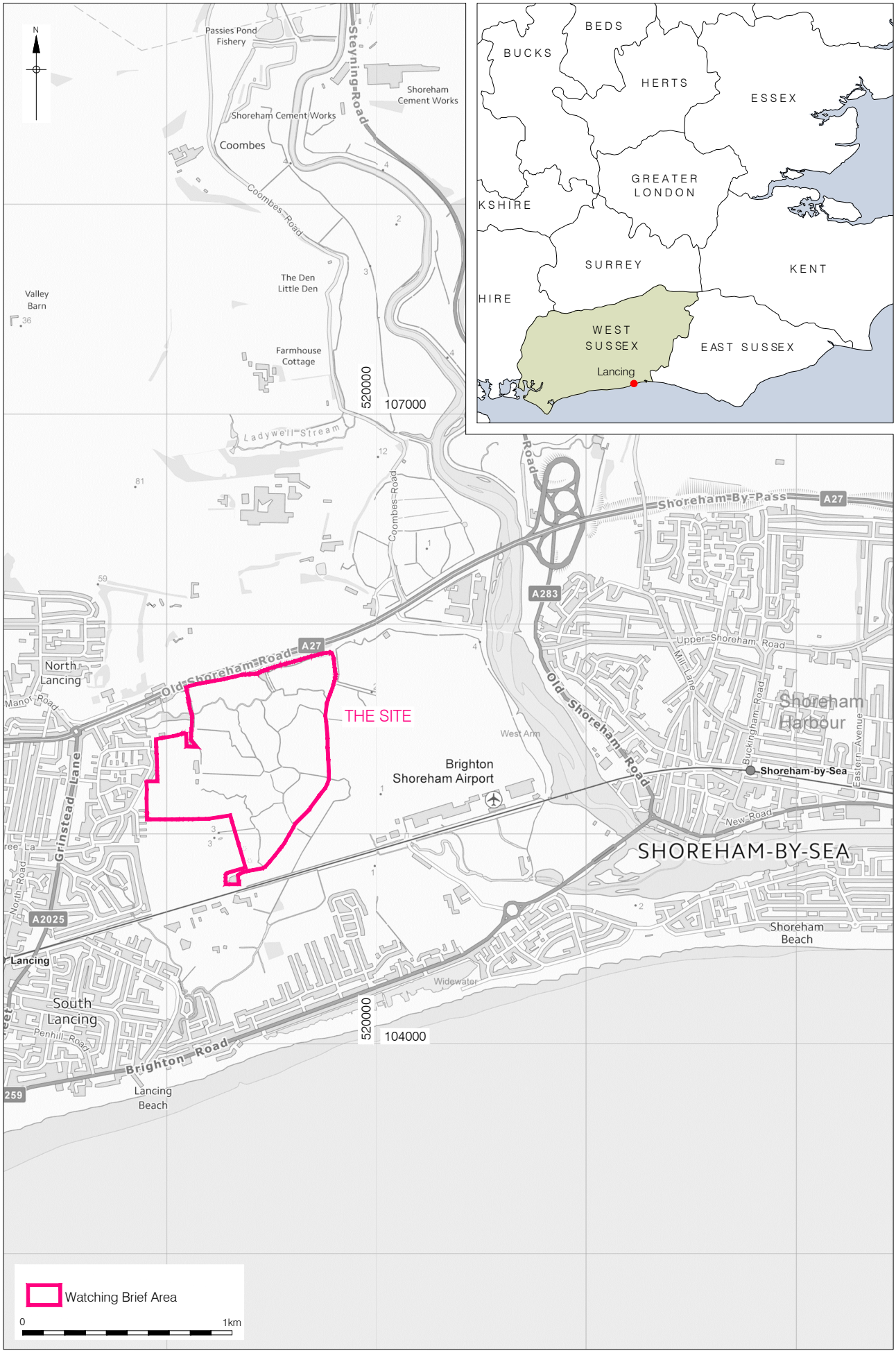
9.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for project management and editing, and Ray Murphy for the illustrations.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gifford 2011, Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club New Training Ground: Archaeological Desk- based Assessment, unpublished report, reference 19102/INFPLA/R08

Shelley, A, 2016, 'New Monk's Farm, Lancing: Written Scheme of Investigation for Monitoring Under Archaeological Supervision and Control.' Archaeology East, unpublished report

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



12/09/16 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

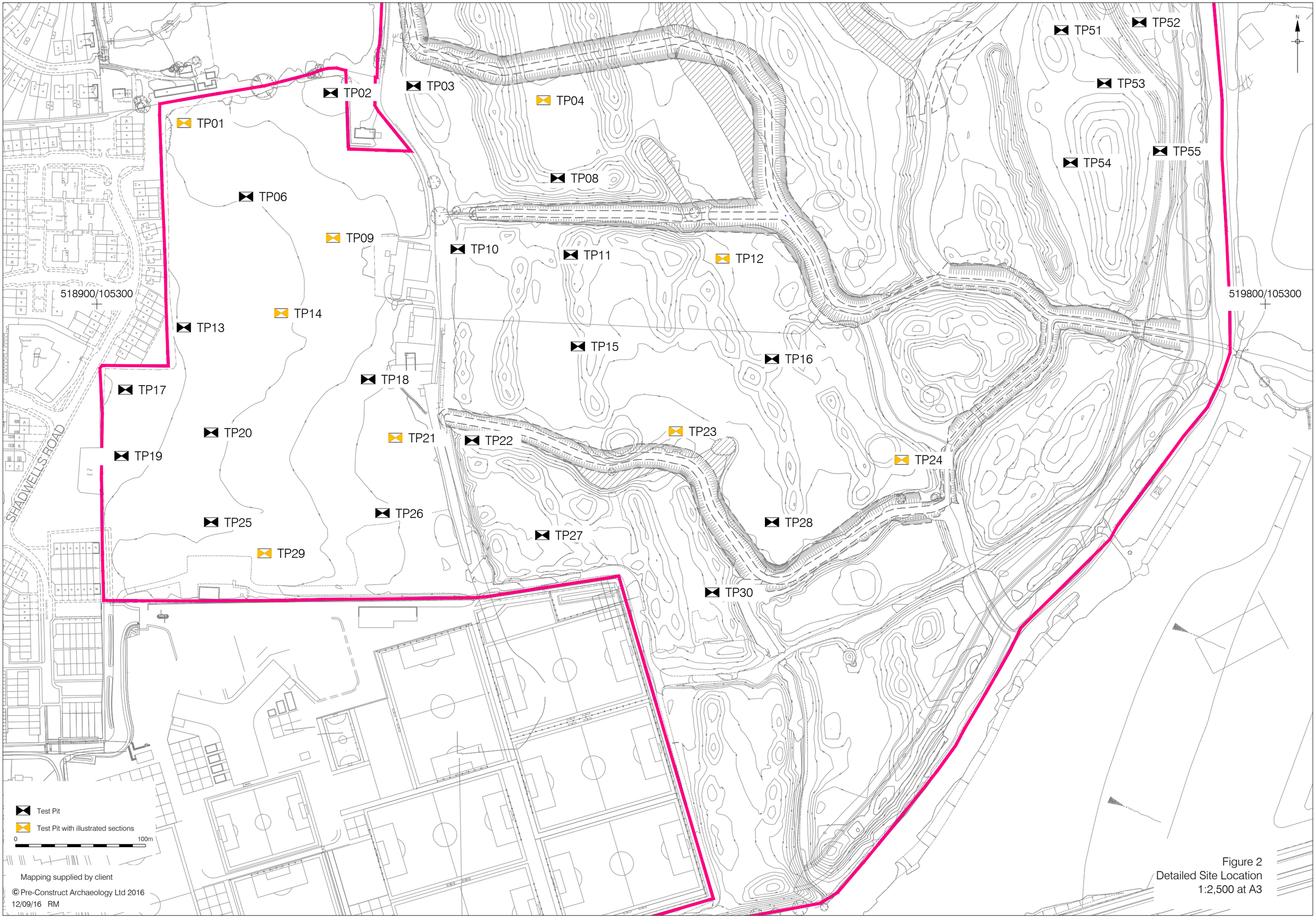
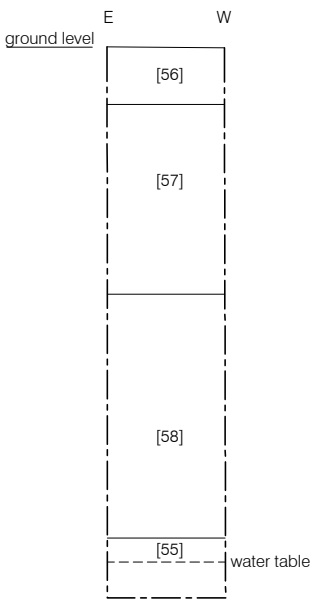
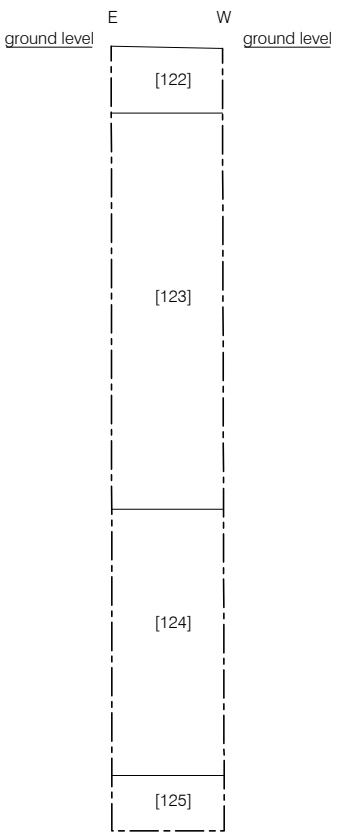


Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:2,500 at A3

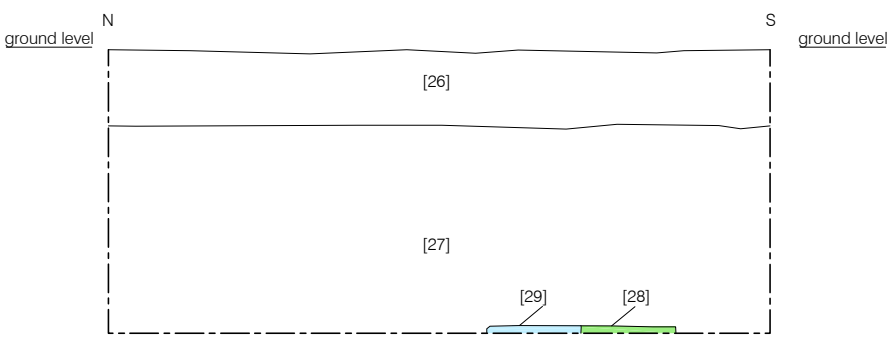
North Facing Section of TP01



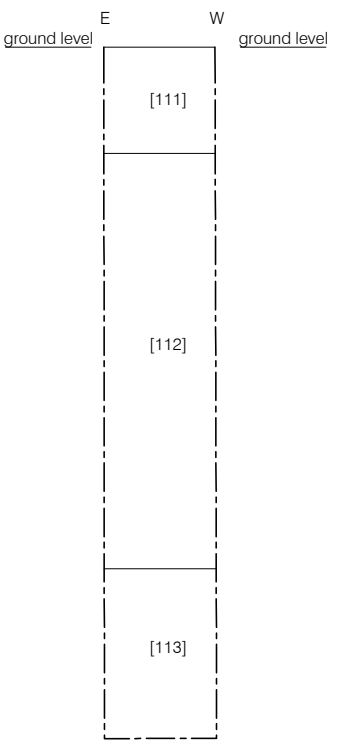
North Facing Section of TP04



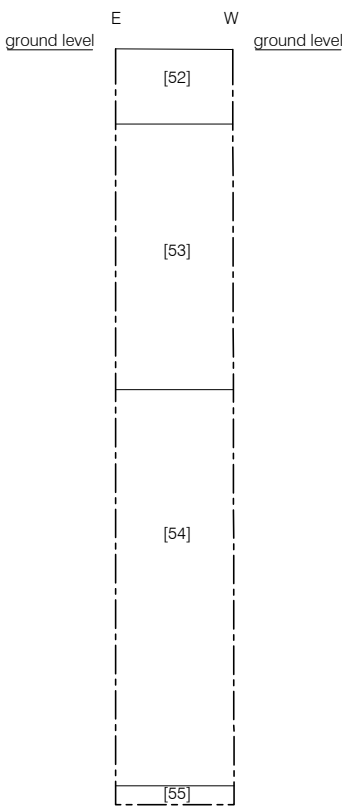
West Facing Section of TP09



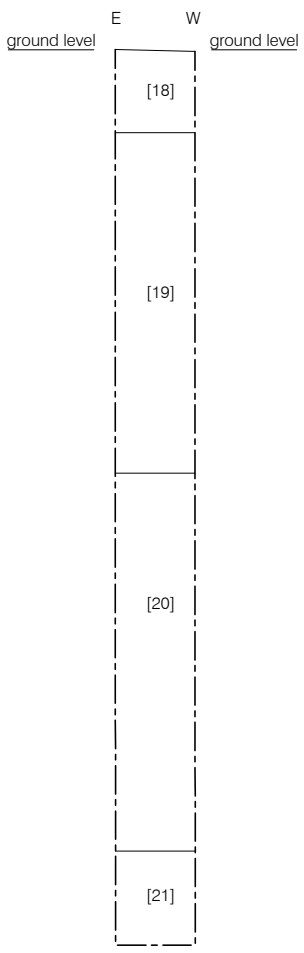
North Facing Section of TP12



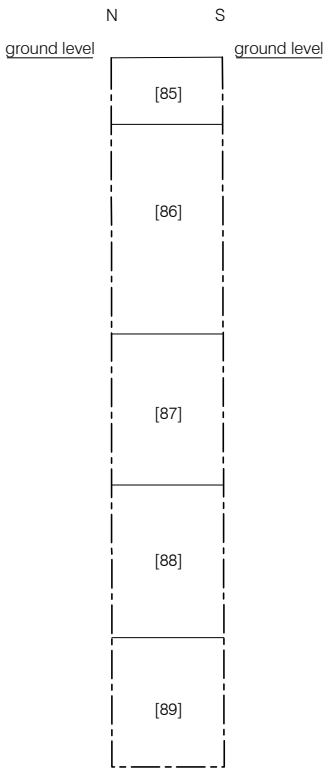
North Facing Section of TP14



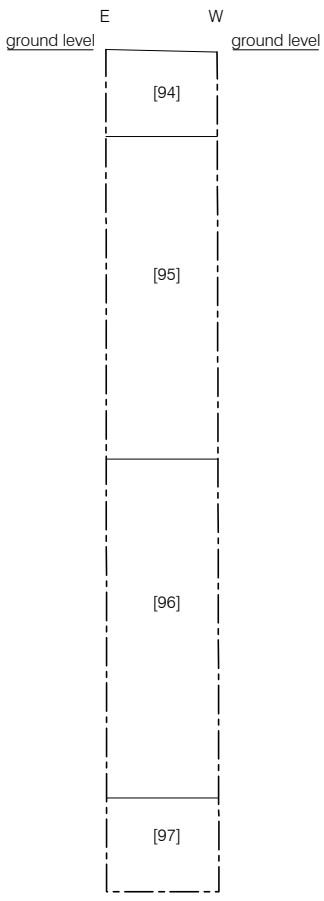
North Facing Section of TP21



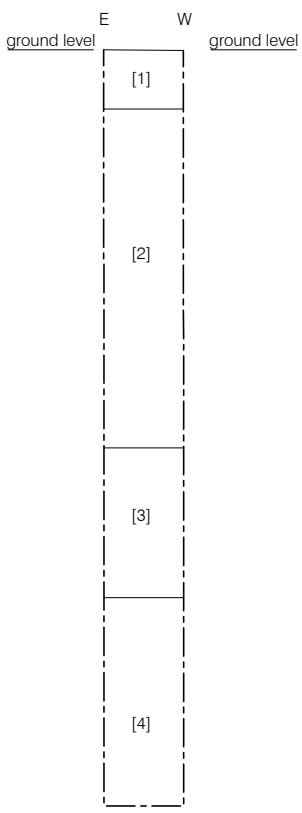
West Facing Section of TP23



North Facing Section of TP24



North Facing Section of TP29



possible post pad

possible chalk surface

0 2m

12/09/16 RM

Figure 3
Sections
1:40 at A3

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
1	Layer	Top soil - Moderately firm, dark brown. Sand/silty clay. Frequent flinty gravel	27/08/2016		D1/2
2	Layer	Sub soil - Moderatley firm, dark orangey brown. Sand/ silty clay	27/08/2016		D1/2
3	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - moderately firm, light orangey brown with yellowish hues. Clay/ chalk. Frequent fine gravel and flint.	27/08/2016		D1/2
4	Layer	Natural - Firm, off white	27/08/2016		D1/2
5	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	27/08/2016		D1/3
6	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	27/08/2016		D1/3
7	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	27/08/2016		D1/3
8	Layer	Natural deposit - soft, light brown, sand/ clay	27/08/2016		D1/3
9	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	27/08/2016		D1/4
10	Layer	Deliberate deposit of demolition material (Made ground) - Moderately firm. Dark brown with patches of orange and black.Sand/clay. Gravel, CBM, plastic, glass and metal	27/08/2016		D1/4
11	Layer	Natural deposit - Moderately firm, dark brown/ grey. Sand/ clay. Frequent rootlets	27/08/2016		D1/4
12	Layer	Natural deposit - Soft, dark brown, sand/ clay. Occassional rootlets	27/08/2016		D1/4
13	Layer	Natural deposit - Light yellow with orangey hues. Sand/ clay. Gravel and occ. Flint.	27/08/2016		D1/4
14	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1). Occ. CBM	27/08/2016		
15	Layer	Deliberate deposit of demolition material (Made ground) - Same as (10)	27/08/2016		
16	Layer	Natural deposit - Moderately firm, dark brown/ grey. Sand/ clay.	27/08/2016		

17	Layer	Natural deposit (Alluvium) - Soft, orangy grey. Sand/ clay. Gravel, moderate flint and shell.	27/08/2016		
18	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	28/07/2016		
19	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	28/07/2016		
20	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	28/07/2016		
21	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	28/07/2016		
22	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	28/07/2016		
23	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	28/07/2016		
24	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	28/07/2016		
25	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	28/07/2016		
26	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	28/07/2016		
27	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	28/07/2016		
28	Layer	Chalk surface (poss.) - Firm white/ lightish grey. Frequent flint nodules and pebbles	28/07/2016		
29	Layer	Chalk surface (poss.) - poss. Chalk post pad?	28/07/2016		
30	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	22/08/2016		D2/2
31	Layer	Sub soil - soft, brown. Silty clay	22/08/2016		D2/2
32	Layer	Natural deposit - soft, brown, silty clay. Gravel, occ. Flint nodules and small stones	22/08/2016		D2/2
33	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	22/08/2016		D2/2
34	Layer	Natural - very soft, off white. Chalk/clay	22/08/2016		D2/2
35	Layer	Top soil - Soft. Orangey brown. Clay. Frequent gravel	22/08/2016		D2/3
36	Layer	Sub soil - Soft. Orangey brown. Silty clay	22/08/2016		D2/3
37	Layer	Natural deposit - soft, brown, silty clay. Gravel, occ. Flint nodules	22/08/2016		D2/3
38	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Soft, light brown. Silty clay and chalk. Frequent gravel	22/08/2016		D2/3
39	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Soft,	22/08/2016		D2/3

		off white. Silty clay. Chalk fragments			
40	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	22/08/2016		D2/6
41	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	22/08/2016		D2/6
42	Layer	Natural deposit(Head material?) - soft, light brown, silty clay. Gravel, occ. Flint nodules and small stones	22/08/2016		D2/6
43	Layer	Natural deposit - Firm, off white, silty clay/ chalk. Occ. Flint nodules and small stones	22/08/2016		D2/6
44	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	22/08/2016		D2/4
45	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	22/08/2016		D2/4
46	Layer	Natural deposit - soft,orangey brown, silty clay. Gravel, occ. Flint nodules and small stones	22/08/2016		D2/4
47	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	22/08/2016		D2/4
48	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	22/08/2016		D2/4
49	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	22/08/2016		D2/5
50	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	22/08/2016		D2/5
51	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	22/08/2016		D2/5
52	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	23/08/2016		
53	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	23/08/2016		
54	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	23/08/2016		
55	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	23/08/2016		
56	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	23/08/2016		
57	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	23/08/2016		
58	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	23/08/2016		
59	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	23/08/2016		
60	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/3
61	Layer	Made ground - Firm, dark grey/ brown. Clay. Gravel, CBM, wood, plastic, concrete, metal, tarmac and chalk	24/08/2016		D3/3
62	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/4
63	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	24/08/2016		D3/4
64	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/5

65	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	24/08/2016		D3/5
66	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/6
67	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	24/08/2016		D3/6
68	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/7
69	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	24/08/2016		D3/7
70	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/8
71	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	24/08/2016		D3/8
72	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	24/08/2016		D3/8
73	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		D3/9
74	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	24/08/2016		D3/9
75	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	24/08/2016		D3/9
76	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	24/08/2016		D3/9
77	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	24/08/2016		
78	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	24/08/2016		
79	Layer	Natural deposit - Firm, dark greyish brown. Sand/ clay. Frequent desiccated rootlets	24/08/2016		
80	Layer	Natural deposit - Firm, dark brown with orange hues. Sand/ clay. Occassional rootlets	24/08/2016		
81	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		D3/10
82	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		D3/10
83	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		D3/10
84	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	25/08/2016		D3/10
85	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		D3/13
86	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		D3/13
87	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		D3/13
88	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	25/08/2016		D3/13
89	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	25/08/2016		D3/13
90	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		D3/14
91	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		D3/14
92	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		D3/14
93	Layer	Natural deposit (Alluvium) - Soft, light blue/grey. Sand/ clay.	25/08/2016		D3/14
94	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		D3/15

95	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		D3/15
96	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		D3/15
97	Layer	Natural deposit (Aluvium) - Same as (93)	25/08/2016		D3/15
98	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		D3/12
99	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		D3/12
100	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		D3/12
101	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	25/08/2016		D3/12
102	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	25/08/2016		D3/12
103	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		D3/11
104	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		D3/11
105	Layer	Natural deposit - Firm, dark brown with greenish hues. Sand/ clay. Occasional rootlets	25/08/2016		D3/11
106	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		D3/11
107	Layer	Natural - Same as (4)	25/08/2016		D3/11
108	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		
109	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		
110	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		
111	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		
112	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		
113	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		
114	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		
115	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		
116	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		
117	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	25/08/2016		
118	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		
119	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		
120	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		
121	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	25/08/2016		
122	Layer	Top soil - Same as (1)	25/08/2016		
123	Layer	Made ground - Same as (61)	25/08/2016		
124	Layer	Sub soil - Same as (2)	25/08/2016		
125	Layer	Natural deposit (Head material) - Same as (3)	25/08/2016		

APPENDIX 2: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-262806

Project details	
Project name	New Monk's Farm Lancing West Sussex: An Archaeological Watching Brief (Geotechnical Survey)
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations on land at New Monk's Farm, Lancing, West Sussex.The watching brief encountered natural chalk and head deposit horizons consistent with the known underlying geology as described by the British Geological Survey. In one trial pit (TP09), within the subsoil layer, a possible chalk surface was recorded. Significant modern truncation was identified across the eastern limits of the site, and the sequence here comprised deposits of modern made ground including demolition debris laid down for the purposes of landscaping the terrain. These deposits of made ground were recorded across the majority of the eastern test pits, and was subsequently overlain by modern topsoil, representing the current ground level.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2016 End: 25-08-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR LANCING New Monks Farm, Lancing, West Sussex
Postcode	BN15 9ES
Study area	584410 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 19390 05327 50.834575047373 -0.304359449669 50 50 04 N 000 18 15 W Point
Project creators	
Name of	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Archaeology East
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Terence Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Archaeology East on behalf of The Community Stadium Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Digital Media available	''Spreadsheets'',''Text''
Paper Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Paper Media available	''Context sheet'',''Photograph'',''Plan'',''Report'',''Section'',''Unpublished Text''
Entered by	Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	5 October 2016

P C A

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