

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *In January, February and April 2005 archaeological evaluation and watching brief work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 18 London Road, Pulborough, West Sussex on behalf of Kier Regional. An initial evaluation comprised three 20m x 2m trenches excavated within the footprint of the new Tesco store. Trench 2 showed archaeological remains limited to six linear features. Of these, one more defined linear feature and one feature containing two finds of uncertain provenance were identified at the west end.*
- 1.2 *Accordingly a further trench was excavated to clarify the results of the initial evaluation. This work consisted of one 30m x 10m area excavated at the west end of the original evaluation to define the extent, function and date of these features and any other associated features. The further work revealed three further linear features as well as the continuation of those found in the initial phase of works.*
- 1.3 *On the basis of the fills and linear nature of these features, they were identified as late post-medieval/early modern drainage cuts. A one day watching brief was also conducted on a small drainage hole dug close to the A29 (formerly the Roman road Stane Street). This revealed a substantial amount of organic blue clay but no archaeological features. Possibly this represented the fill of the stream or leat running east-west across the southern part of the site. However, a test pit report from Pinnacle (Pinnacle 2003) identified the natural geology as being in part a mottled blue clay. A further one day watching brief was conducted on four test pits aligned along the line of a proposed culvert. This also revealed evidence of similar deposition to that found in the initial watching brief.*

2 INTRODUCTION

Site Location

- 2.1 The site is located at 18 London Road, Pulborough, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The grid reference for the centre of the site is TQ 0486 1906. The site is bounded to the northwest by the railway line from London to Chichester and by residential buildings to the southeast, southwest and north east.

Planning Background

- 2.2 As a condition of the planning permission, under the guidelines of PPG16 (DoE 1990), a Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2004) was commissioned by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd. Having considered the findings of the of the Desk-Based Assessment, West Sussex County Council advised Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd that a programme of archaeological evaluation works was required ahead of the proposed redevelopment of the site.
- 2.3 Prior to commencing the initial phase of works on site, a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2004) and a site code was assigned to the site (LOP 05). West Sussex County Council was notified before the evaluation started and a site visit was agreed upon for the last day of the works.
- 2.4 Following the initial evaluation works, further evaluation was agreed upon with West Sussex County Council and Kier Regional Ltd. An amended Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2005) based on the original Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2004) and West Sussex County Council was notified prior to the start of the works.
- 2.5 A Watching Brief was agreed upon for the excavation of a small hole near the A29 (formerly Stane Street).
- 2.6 A second watching brief on four test pits designed to assess the contamination of surrounding water was agreed upon with the client as these pits were to be dug outside the Tesco development in an area of the site still covered by the planning condition.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is derived from the Desk-Based Assessment (AOC 2004) on 18 London Road, Pulborough.

Geology and Topography

- 3.2 The site is located in an area where Superficial Head deposits overlie Cretaceous, Hythe Formation or Fittleworth Formation.
- 3.3 The site is located towards the top of a gradual rise in the topography (17.80mOD). The slope falls away to the southwest and northeast with a dip in the central part of the site. To the south of the site lies the River Arun and surrounding water meadows. The Swan Bridge over the River Arun is at 6.26mOD.
- 3.4 Early editions of the Ordnance Survey Maps for the area show a watercourse crossing the central part of the site. It is likely that alluvial deposits will be present and could include very soft clays, silts and sands, gravels and possibly areas of peat.

PREHISTORIC

- 3.5 There have been several finds in the area ranging across the prehistoric period: a Palaeolithic hand axe, a small number of Mesolithic flints, two Neolithic arrowheads and a spearhead, and several Bronze Age finds of unknown provenance. A Hallstat urn was found in 1910 at the sand pit above Lower Street in Pulborough.

Roman

- 3.6 The remains of a Romano-British building was discovered at Homestreet Farm in 1900. There have also been numerous finds such as a bronze statuette of Hercules on the left bank of the Arun, a Cinerary urn, and fragments of roof tile were found in St. Mary's churchyard. The Roman road, Stane Street, running from Chichester to London (now London Rd), runs past the site along the southeast boundary.

Medieval

- 3.7 Pulborough is a medieval town mentioned in the Domesday Book. It owes its origins to its situation as a crossing point on the river. There are several Listed buildings of medieval date in Pulborough including four buildings dated to the 15th Century. St. Mary's Church in Pulborough (Grade I Listed) and a further property, Shepherd's Cottage (Grade II Listed), date to the 14th Century.

Post-medieval

- 3.8 Old Swan Bridge/Pulborough Bridge (Scheduled Monument No.139) is a stone bridge built in 1775. There are also several locally listed and Listed buildings that date to this period. These range from the 15th to the 18th Century. Two brick fields have been identified within the locality, as well as two WWII gun emplacements for 25 pound guns at the River Arun, positioned to protect the railway bridge and the road bridge at Pulborough.

Summary of cartographic data

- 3.9 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1806/7 is the earliest to show Pulborough in sufficient detail. The stream that runs through the centre of the site is visible, running between two fishponds illustrated to the east and west of London Road.
- 3.10 The first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1876 shows the stream and the plots depicting cottages, gardens and orchards in more detail. The site is still shown as open fields.
- 3.11 The third edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1911 identifies the London Road as Stane Street. Residential housing is in place to the north of the site.
- 3.12 The fourth edition of the Ordnance Survey Map of 1971 shows considerable change from the last edition. The stream is no longer visible and the north-eastern end of the site is now occupied by a large warehouse and several smaller buildings. A Police Station is illustrated adjacent to the London Road.
- 3.13 By 1982 the factory to the southwest of the site is illustrated and the existing warehouse has been enlarged. The fish pond to the east is no longer illustrated and is replaced with residential housing. The general area is now more developed. The area remains unchanged in the last survey of 2000.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 The aims of the investigation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2004) were in the first instance to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. This applied to remains of all periods and included evidence of past environments.

4.2 More specific objectives included:

- To establish any evidence for later prehistoric occupation or land use.
- To establish any evidence for Roman occupation or land use. Particularly, might this relate to Stane Street running adjacent to the site on its southeast side?
- To establish any evidence for medieval occupation or land-use, particularly in the form of field boundaries.
- To establish any evidence for post-medieval occupation or land use.
- To enable the Local Planning Authority advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition imposed on the development proposal.

4.3 The final aim was to make available to any interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

5 STRATEGY

5.1 The initial work comprised excavating three trenches measuring 20m by 2m at base within the footprint of the proposed Tesco store. The main contractor located, marked and broke out the existing ground slab prior to the site start. The underlying made ground was not removed until an archaeologist was present.

5.2 All machine stripping was carried out with a JCB 3CX using a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The machine stripping went down to the top of archaeological features where present. Any features identified were further excavated by hand. The integrity of any archaeological features or deposits that might have been better excavated in conditions pertaining to full excavation, or might have warranted preservation *in situ*, was not compromised. All excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with local and national standards set by English Heritage (1998) and WSCC (2000).

5.3 The further evaluation work comprised the excavation of one 30m by 10m trench at the west end of Trench 2 (Fig. 2) extending to the north and slightly to the south in order to gain greater understanding of the features identified in the west end of Trench 2. The strategy employed was the same as that used for the initial evaluation works.

5.4 The Watching Brief carried out on 16th February, 2005 comprised monitoring the excavation of a hole measuring 4.20m by 1.30m by a 360° excavator fitted with a toothed bucket.

5.5 The Watching brief carried out on 1st April, 2005 comprised four test pits excavated to ascertain the level of water contamination along the line of a proposed culvert. Each pit was approximately 3m by 2m. All the pits were 2m deep apart from Test Pit 4 which was 3m deep.

6 RESULTS (Fig. 3)

- 6.1 The initial evaluation was undertaken in three days. A temporary bench mark was set up on an iron support for the warehouse. Bulk samples were taken from every organic and alluvial deposit not contaminated with hydrocarbons. Despite being towards the top of a hill with an average height of 17.20mOD, groundwater was present over approximately half of the natural deposit (a dark yellow sandy clay) exposed in the excavated trenches. Boreholes excavated by Pinnacle Consulting Engineers Ltd revealed this to be the result of a perched water table (Pinnacle 2003).
- 6.2 Following the initial evaluation, a second phase of works (Trench 4) was excavated to the west of Trench 2, extending predominantly to the north and partly to the south. Trench 4 measured 10m x 30m.
- 6.3 On 16th February, 2005 a subsequent watching brief was carried out on a drainage hole dug (Fig. 2) close to Stane Street (recorded as Trench 5). Trench 5 measured 4.20m long by 1.30m wide. A second watching brief was conducted on 1st April monitoring the excavation of four test pits. Each pit was approximately 3m by 2m and 2m deep (except Test Pit 4 which was 3m deep).
- 6.4 The results below are set out by phase for both stages of the evaluation work (Trenches 1 – 4), with the results from the Watching Briefs below (at 6.23).

Phase 1 – Natural deposits

- 6.5 Phase 1 comprised a natural dark yellow sandy clay. This was encountered in all Trenches recorded as (1010), (2027), (3004) and (4024) at an average level of 17.20mOD.

Phase 2 – Probable natural features

- 6.6 Phase 2 comprised three linear features and a small sub-circular feature. Two of the linear features were identified at the east end of Trench 2 and recorded as [2024] and [2020]. The third linear feature was identified at the west end of Trench 2 and also in Trench 4, recorded as [2016] (filled by (2015)) and [4017] (filled by (4016)). For the purposes of this discussion this feature will be referred to as [2016]. These linear features all contained compact, blue silty clay fills: (2023), (2019) and (2015) respectively. These features were all gradual and shallow (no more than 0.30m deep) cuts aligned northeast-southwest. [2016] varied slightly from [2024] and [2020] in having a steeper profile. Two pieces of plaster or render were retrieved from (2015). These have been tentatively dated to the Roman period by MoLSS *pers comm*. No further datable evidence was retrieved from any of these fills. No evidence could be found for [2020] and [2024] in any other trenches.

- 6.7 Cut [2016] extended a short distance to the northeast and southwest in Trench 4 as [4017]. To the northeast [4016] was truncated by modern disturbance [4033] related to a concrete stanchion. No evidence could be found for [4017] beyond the stanchion. To the southeast (4016) was heavily truncated by later features and petered out just short of a second concrete stanchion.
- 6.8 On the basis of the gradual profiles, alluvial fills and general lack of finds it was postulated that these linear features were natural water channels that had gradually silted up with water lain deposits. This theory is supported by their alignment which runs straight down the slope of the hill. While it is not inconceivable that these features were man-made ([2016] did have a steeper, more defined profile), it would seem unnecessary to dig water channels down the natural slope of a hill. Although these features are parallel they are unevenly spaced and of differing dimensions, suggesting a more natural origin. Possibly they were originally deliberately excavated but were later abandoned to natural use and weathering, allowing the features to gradually silt up with water-lain deposits.
- 6.9 To the north-west of [2020] a small, sub-circular feature [2022] was recorded. [2022] was shallow (0.12m deep) and filled with a dark brown, organic clayey silt (2021). (2021) contained no datable evidence. The most probable explanation for this being that this was a piece of wood that, having been pushed into the soft natural deposit (2027), had subsequently decomposed to leave the organic fill (2021). The cut [2022] was too gradual and shallow to be effective as a posthole.
- 6.10 In summary, Phase 2 features appear to be the result of ‘natural’ events rather than deliberately excavated cuts. Phase 2 was not represented in Trenches 1 or 3.

Phase 3 – Post-medieval/early modern drainage

- 6.11 Phase 3 comprised five linear features. These were all identified in Trench 4 as [4028], [4018], [4026], [4030] and [4008]. [4008] was also recorded as [4002] due to truncation in the middle of this feature. Four of these features were previously recorded in the initial evaluation: [4028] as [1007], [4018] as [1009], [4030] as [2018] and [4008] as [2004]. For the purposes of this discussion all features will be referred to using the numbers assigned in Trench 4. The feature recorded as [4002] and [4008] will be referred to as [4008]. All features were excavated in hand-dug sondages, with six being excavated in [4008].
- 6.12 All the features in Phase 3 were aligned north-south and shared a similar width and depth (0.60m wide by 0.15m deep). Apart from [4008], all the features in this phase contained compact dark-light blue silty clay fills. (4027), (4019), (4025) and (4031) filled [4028], [4018], [4026] and [4030] respectively. Very little in the way of finds was retrieved from these features. (4019), (4031) and (4027) were devoid of datable evidence. However, an undiagnostic flint flake was retrieved from (2017) which appeared to be the extension of (4031) in Trench 2. Although

this would point to an early date, [4030] was cut into (4025), in which a clay pipe stem was found, dating to the post-medieval period.

- 6.13 The only other finds were retrieved from the extension of (4027) in Trench 1: (1006). These were two glass jars dating to the early 20th century. It should be noted, however, that these were both found near the top of (1006) and could be intrusive. Although the dating evidence from these features was sparse, it seems probable that they were contemporary in date, given the similarities in size, fills, lack of finds and alignment. If this is the case it is likely that they can be dated to the late post-medieval or modern period.
- 6.14 [4008] was on a similar alignment to the features discussed above. However, it varied in both its cut and fill. In profile [4008] was much steeper and narrower although not any deeper than the other linear features in Phase 3. [4008] was recorded across the length of Trench 4, projecting beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south. Filling [4008] were two fills. The primary fill (4022) (also recorded as (4029) for cut [4022]) contained some infrequent pieces of twigs and root whilst the secondary fill (4009) (also recorded as (4003) for cut [4002]) was a loose, dark brown clayey silt. [4008] was originally recorded in Trench 2 as [2004] (filled by (2003)).
- 6.15 Four small, sub-circular features were identified in close proximity to [2004]. These comprised [2006], [2008], [2010] and [2014]. It was postulated during the initial evaluation that these might represent postholes associated with what was tentatively recorded as a beam slot – [2004] - although on closer investigation these were revealed to be very shallow and unlikely to be anything more than dips in the ground (filled by (2005), (2007), (2009), and (2013) respectively). However, the proximity to [2004] and lack of any finds from any of these features merited the further evaluation work.
- 6.16 Clearly the length of this feature in Trench 4 ruled out the possibility that this was a beam slot. Despite the variations in the profile from that of the other linear features in this phase, it seems quite likely that it may well be associated with them. The similarity in alignment, spacing (all these features were spaced approximately 4.50m apart) and lack of finds all indicate it possibly served the same function. Given the nature of the fills and generally gradual profiles, it seems likely that these features were probably associated with water management, possibly as part of a field system to allow for seasonal flooding. The shallow cuts (which were shallower towards the north) could be explained by horizontal truncation associated with the former factory buildings.
- 6.17 Three other features were attributed to Phase 3: [4011], [4015] and [4013]. These were all focused to the south end of Trench 4. [4011] was the earliest feature in the phase being cut by [4008]. The only readily datable evidence came from the the moderately compacted dark brown sandy clay fill (4010) in the form of a sherd of coarse Redware dating to the post-medieval period.

- 6.18 [4011] was shallow (0.20m), gradually sloping (see Figure 4) and highly irregular in plan. No function was attributed to the feature. [4013] and [4015] were both shallow cuts. [4013] was cut through [4008] and filled with a dark brown clayey silt (4012). [4015] was cut into the natural deposit (4024) and filled with a water-lain blue clayey silt (4014). No datable evidence was retrieved from either of these features and their function was unclear.
- 6.19 In summary Phase 3 predominantly revealed five man-made linear features dating to the late post-medieval/early modern period possibly forming part of a field system to deal with the large quantities of water inherent in the area due to the local perched water table. Three further cuts, possibly pits, were recorded although no interpretation could be drawn from the findings. No evidence for Phase 3 was recorded in Trench 3.

Phase 4 – Modern deposits

- 6.20 Phase 4 comprised six modern intrusions. Three narrow (0.08m wide by 0.08m deep) land-drain cuts were recorded as [4006], [4021] and [2012], filled by (4007), (4020) and (2011). A further land-drain cut [2026] of much greater size (3.10m wide by 0.58m deep) was identified at the east end of Trench 2 filled with (2025). A ceramic land-drain was retrieved from the base of [2026].
- 6.21 Trench 1 contained a 20th century brick-lined drain (1003) within cut [1005], filled with silty clay (1004). A further cut [4033] filled by (4032) was recorded in Trench 4. Despite being recorded as a cut, it seems probable that this was, in fact, the result of disturbance caused by the construction of the nearby stanchion (4001).
- 6.22 Sealing the whole evaluation area was a layer of modern levelling made ground comprising crushed hardcore and silty material. This was recorded as (1002), (2002), (3003), (3002) and (4023) to a maximum level of 17.45mOD. Overlying this was a concrete slab recorded as (1001), (2001) and (3001) to a maximum level of 17.68mOD. As Trench 4 was excavated at a later stage, the concrete slab had already been removed from the area.
- 6.23 In summary, therefore, one phase of post-medieval activity was identified on site, possibly in the form of a regular, organised field system to deal with the evident problems posed by the perched water table. As well as this, natural water channels running down the slope of the site were identified. The only datable evidence available for these was the two pieces of render or plaster recovered in Trench 2, possibly dating them to the Roman period.

Watching Brief Results

- 6.24 Following the main evaluation work a one-day watching brief was carried out on a drainage hole dug (Fig. 2) close to Stane Street (recorded as Trench 5) on 16th February, 2005. Trench 5 measured 4.20m long by 1.30m wide. Below 0.60m of modern sandy silt with rubble inclusions (5001), a blue silty clay deposit (5002) was recorded to a depth of 3.80m. This contained no inclusions or archaeological features and had an organic smell to it. Possibly this was a natural clay but given the organic nature of the deposit it seems more likely to represent an alluvial deposit – possibly the fill of the leat or stream recorded in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1806/7 (AOC 2004).
- 6.25 A further watching brief was undertaken on 1st April, 2005. Four trial pits were excavated to test the contamination of the groundwater along the line of a proposed culvert (Fig. 2a). All the pits were approximately 2m deep apart from Test Pit 4 which was 3.10m deep. The results from each pit are set out below.

Test Pit 1

- 6.26 Test Pit 1 contained four phases of deposition. The earliest deposit recorded was 1/004, a light-mid brown sandy silty clay. This was recorded to a level of 1.60m below ground surface. Overlying 1/004 a layer of mid-light blue silty clay (1/003) was recorded to a level 0.70m below ground surface. Both of these deposits were clean and barren of finds or features. Possibly 1/003 was the result of alluvial deposition but no evidence of organic material was identified. In light of this it seems likely that they were both natural clay deposits.
- 6.27 1/002 was a modern dumped levelling deposit of mixed light brown sandy silts with a moderate amount of building material inclusions to a level 0.05m below ground surface. 1/002 was sealed by a shallow (0.05m) band of tarmac 1/001, forming the ground surface.

Test Pit 2

- 6.28 From the vertical limit of excavation (2.10m below ground surface) 2/004, a mid-light brown silty clay with occasional lenses of hydrocarbon contamination was recorded to a level 1.90m below ground surface. This was recorded as a natural clay deposit. Above 2/004 a bedding layer (2/003) of light green sandy silt with inclusions of timber and pieces of plastic was recorded to a level of 1.30m below ground surface. 2/003 formed the bedding for a concrete slab (2/002) to a level of 1.10m below ground surface, over which 1/001, a light brown silty sand with occasional building material inclusions, was recorded as the ground surface. This appeared to be a modern dumped levelling deposit.

Test Pit 3

- 6.29 No natural deposits were identified in this pit. From 2.40m below the ground surface a 0.30m thick deposit (3/004) of clean pea gravel was identified. Two

pieces of plastic were observed from this deposit. A soft dark grey/brown silty clay 3/003 was recorded to a level 1.50m below ground surface. Apart from two modern timbers 3/003 was clean. No finds or features were identified in this deposit. This was recorded as a redeposited natural clay. 3/004 was postulated as being a lining for a modern service trench. Two layers of modern dumped levelling deposit were recorded above 3/003. 3/002 was a 0.50m thick layer of loose green/blue sandy silt to a level 1.00m below ground surface. 3/001 was a loose silty sand with pockets of gravel and building material inclusions.

Test Pit 4

- 6.30 A 2.00m thick layer of dark brown silty clay (4/003) contaminated with hydrocarbons was recorded to a level 1.10m below ground surface. This was a natural clay deposit. Above 4/003 two modern levelling layers were identified. 4/002 was a loose light brown gravely silt recorded to a level 0.60m below ground surface. 4/001 was a very loose mid brown clayey silt with frequent building material inclusions.
- 6.31 Both watching briefs identified natural deposition underlying modern levelling deposits. No archaeological features or finds were recorded from either watching brief. The natural deposits recorded varied from a mid-light brown silty clay to a light blue silty clay. Possibly the deposit (5002) recorded in Trench 5 was an alluvial deposition given its organic nature. If this is the case it is likely that this was associated with the stream or leat recorded in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1806/7 (AOC 2004).

Finds

- 6.32 All finds were discarded on site except the possible render and the flint flake. The render or plaster was too small to positively identify or date and the flint flake was not diagnostic. However, assuming a Roman and Prehistoric date these are both residual. They may be indicative of activity in the general area though.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This investigation determined the location and significance of the surviving archaeological remains within the footprint of the new Tesco's store. Addressing the particular aims and objectives, the investigation clarified:
- There was no evidence for Prehistoric occupation or land use other than one possibly Prehistoric flint flake. However, the context this came from overlay a fill containing a post-medieval clay pipe stem.
 - There was no evidence for Roman occupation or land use other than the two pieces of render or plaster excavated in [2016]. As there were no other finds dating to this period and also that the feature they came from was quite possibly a

natural water channel, it would not be an exaggeration to say that these probably do not represent Roman occupation or land use.

- There was no evidence for medieval occupation or land use.
- There was evidence for post-medieval land use in the form of an attempt to regulate water. This took the form of five shallow, parallel drains spaced at equal distances aligned north-south.

7.2 The further evaluation work was implemented to target two objectives:

- To further characterise and date the northeast-southwest channel [2016].
- To further characterise and date the postulated beam slot [2004].

The limits of the channel [2016] were successfully defined although no further dating evidence was retrieved from the excavations.

The postulated beam slot [2004] was defined across the entirety of Trench 4. The length of this feature makes it unlikely to be a beam slot. On the basis of its alignment, its fills and the complete lack of finds it is concluded that this was possibly a drain cut but more likely part of the post-medieval water-management system aligned north-south.

7.3 The blue organic material (5/002) excavated during the watching brief would appear to be an alluvial deposit. Although the hole excavated did not expose any extents to this deposit, it seems likely that this may be the location of the stream or channel recorded in the Ordnance Survey Map of 1806/7 (AOC 2004) aligned east-west on either side of London Road. Further evidence for alluvial deposition was encountered during the second watching brief, albeit to a lesser extent and contaminated with hydrocarbons.

7.4 It is recommended that no further work to mitigate impact on the site is necessary to satisfy the planning condition on the Tesco store development. Further archaeological evaluation work is likely to be required on the residential development area adjoining the store.

7.5 It is proposed that no publication beyond this document will be issued.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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