TCEM12

THE TRUNDLE MAST REPLACEMENT, TRUNDLE RADIO STATION, THE TRUNDLE, GOODWOOD, CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX

Archaeological Monitoring

for MiniSoils Ltd (on behalf of Clarke Telecom)

CB/11/03450

June 2013

HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY Ltd

REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

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THE TRUNDLE MAST REPLACEMENT, TRUNDLE RADIO STATION, THE TRUNDLE, GOODWOOD, CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX

Archaeological Monitoring

Headland Archaeology Ltd undertook observation of 6 geotechnical pits at The Trundle, Goodwood, Chichester, West Sussex in May 2013. This observation was designed to increase understanding of the potential for significant remains in advance of an Everything Everywhere Antenna/Dish and an associated brick building on land within The Trundle Radio Station. The natural chalk was uncovered in four geotechnical pits; no archaeological deposits or finds were recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

Clarke Telecom intend to construct an Everything Everywhere Antenna/Dish and an associated brick building on land within The Trundle Radio Station (Illus 1). In advance of construction, the land upon which the new building is to be built needed to be tested via 6 geotechnical test-pits (Illus 1). MiniSoils Ltd have been instructed to carry out the Geotechnical investigation and Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd were instructed to carry out associated archaeological works.

The development area (DA) lies within The Trundle Mast Replacement, Trundle Radio Station, The Trundle, Goodwood, Chichester, West Sussex. This is within the boundary of a Hillfort (SM 246354) and potentially impacts on a causewayed enclosure (SM1032276).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the observation strategy and methodology was prepared by Headland Archaeology (2013). The WSI was approved by the County Council's Archaeological Officer (AO, who advises the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological matters). The WSI was also approved by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage as part of the application for Scheduled Monument Consent. This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring, commissioned by the client.

1.2 Site location and description

The DA lies at 193m OD upon a thin calcareous soil overlying chalk sediment bedrock (Tarrant Chalk Member, BGS Website accessed 23/1/2012). It occupies a prominent hilltop overlooking the coastal plain near Chichester, West Sussex (Illus 1). Overlooked to east is Goodwood racecourse. Within The Trundle, is located two Radio Stations, both of which constructed during World War II. The proposed development is located within the westernmost Radio Station.

1.3 Archaeological background

The Iron Age hillfort (CD1204) at The Trundle encloses just under 6 hectares within a single bank and external ditch. The rampart is very well preserved and has been constructed in a series of straight lengths. Excavation suggests it was first built in the middle of the 6th-century BC but it overlies circuits of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure (CD1213). The causewayed enclosure was partially excavated in the early 20th century and was found to be made up of at least three concentric lines of ditch forming a spiral. Both of these monuments are Scheduled (Hillfort SM 246354 and causewayed enclosure SM1032276).

Other significant remains at this site include the site of St Roche's Chapel (14th century) is located on the summit of St Roche's Hill, now visible as a mound of earth, it was ruined by the 16th century. A Windmill was constructed upon the remains of the chapel (18th century) and now survives as a mound (CD1238). During World War II two radio stations (CD1248, CD1534) were constructed within The Trundle and formed part of the Southern Coastal Chain.

Remains associated with either the Hillfort or causewayed enclosure formed the focus of archaeological interest for this project.

2. OBJECTIVES

In general the purpose of the investigation was to ensure that archaeological deposits were not impacted by the proposed development.

It was anticipated that evidence retrieved during the works would be discussed in relation to the local and regional research contexts provided by the draft chapters of The South East Research Framework (East Sussex County Council, Kent County Council, Surrey County Council, West Sussex County Council – SERF forthcoming).

Specifically the aims of the investigation included:

- Questions at present revolve around the function of hillforts and their interrelationship with their hinterlands (SERF, 13). Therefore, any additional information about the layout of remains within the hillfort, even in plan, would add to the sum of knowledge about its function/s.
- Origins of hillforts are a subject of debate for the region. Land within what was to become The Trundle hillfort certainly had uses in earlier periods (as a Neolithic causewayed enclosure) and any additional information about pre-hillfort use would add to the sum of knowledge on its origins.

More general aims included:

- Establishing the relationship of any remains to the surrounding contemporary landscapes.
- Recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.
- Recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
- Remains dating to other periods may also be encountered at the site,

Addional, specific, research aims would have been considered once these remains (if any were present) had been characterised.

3. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken over the course of two days on the 23rd and 24th May 2013. Six geotechnical pits (measuring 1x1m) were hand excavated (Illus 1) located roughly at the four corners and with two central to the building footprint. These were, in some cases, slightly altered from the original layout due to ground conditions. The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2013). Namely involving continuous archaeological observation of the works to recognise and preserve any archaeological remains.

3.1 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All contexts were given unique numbers and stratigraphic relationships were recorded. Recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards.

3.2 Reporting and archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (Headland4-151644).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the Novium Museum within 12 months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived accordance to The Procedure For Preparing Archaeological Archives for deposition (Version 2, 2011).

4. RESULTS

The technical detail of contextual information can be found in our Appendices. The following narrative is designed to interpret that technical detail and attempt to categorise its significance.

No archaeological remains were uncovered in any of the 6 test pits (TP). The natural chalk was revealed within the TPs 1-4 (Illus 2). The stratigraphic sequence identified within the DA comprised Topsoil overlying mixed Made Ground. The chalk in TP2 had been truncated by a modern pit or service pipe trench [4]. The natural chalk was not seen in test pits 5 & 6 due to modern concrete deposits.

Table 1

Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of Heritage Asset on Local, Regional, National, International scale
n/a	-	-	none

5. CONCLUSION

The excavation of the test pits has revealed no archaeological remains. It should be borne in mind that the sample was small when compared to the Scheduled Area and that it is not unusual for Scheduled prehistoric monuments to contain areas where no cut features are located. The site remains a sensitive one archaeologically, though the specific part of the 'site' being impacted by the proposals is located in an area of relatively blank ground within that sensitive site.

5.1 Assessment of the impact of development on the significance of Heritage Assets

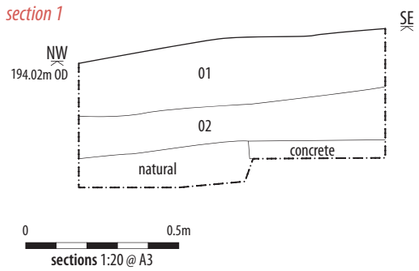
The construction of an Everything Everywhere Antenna/Dish and an associated brick building will involve destructive groundworks. If remains were present in the path of these groundworks, they would remove/impact those remains. If an engineering solution could be found which utilised the blank ground identified in this evaluation – and avoided impacting other ground not tested, then these negative impacts may be avoided.

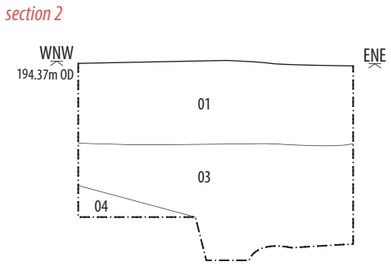
Any such scheme would need to be agreed with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments (EH) and the LPA Archaeology Advisor.

Table 2

Impact on Heritage Assets (HA)

Description of HA	Trench	Description of development affecting	Significance of heritage asset on Local, Regional, National, International scale	Impact of development on heritage asset (None, Low, Medium, High)
n/a	-	Everything Everywhere Antenna / Dish and an associated brick building	-	None





Test pit 1

Test pit 3

General shot

Illus 2
Site plan

6. REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliography

Communities and Local Government 2012 ***National Planning Policy Framework, Government National Planning Policy***

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2013 ***Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at The Trundle Mast Replacement, Trundle Radio Station, The Trundle, Goodwood, Chichester, West Sussex***

IfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised October 2008).

SERF (East Sussex County Council, Kent County Council, Surrey County Council, West Sussex County Council) (Forthcoming) ***South East Research Framework seminar Notes. Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age; Neolithic and early Bronze Age.*** http://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure_and_culture/heritage/south_east_research_framework/serf_seminar_notes_docs.aspx

6.2 Internet Sources

Tarrant Chalk Member, BGS Website accessed 23/1/2012 - http://www.bgs.ac.uk/.

7. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Site registers

Appendix 1.1 Photographic register

Frame	Digital	Direction	Description
1	Yes	N	General site pre-exc shot
2	Yes	SW	General site pre-exc shot
3	Yes	NE	Test pit 1
4	Yes	NE	Test pit 1
5	Yes	SW	Test pit 2
6	Yes	SE	Test pit 3
7	Yes	SE	Test pit 3
8	Yes	SE	Test pit 4
9	Yes	SE	Test pit 4
10	Yes	W	Test pit 5
11	Yes	W	Test pit 5
12	Yes	SE	Test pit 6
13	Yes	SE	Test pit 6
14	Yes	W	Mid exc shot
15	Yes	W	General shot of borehole works
16	Yes	W	General shot of borehole works
17	Yes	W	Post exc shot
18	Yes	W	Post exc shot
			15 general shots around The Trundle

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions and cut/fill detials
1	1	Topsoil	Mid greyey brown, sandy silt, with occasional small-medium sized chalk inclusions. Disturbed and re-deposited layer. Max thickness 0.2m.
2	1	Made Ground	Light greyey brown, sandy silt, with frequent small-medium sized chalk inclusions. Occasional modern metal, glass and slate inclusions. Max thickness 0.42m.
3	1	Fill of pipe trench	Light greyey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent small-medium sized chalk inclusions. Frequent modern metal, glass and slate inclusions. 1x1m, known depth of 0.38m.
4	1	Pipe trench cut?	Modern truncation, pit for dumping of waste material or pipe trench re-used for dump of sewerage pipes. Steep sided, base not uncovered. 1x1m, known depth of cut 0.64m.
5	1	Natural	Chalk.

Appendix 1.3 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
1	1:50		Plan locating test pits
2	1:20		Plan of test pit 1
3	1:20		Plan of test pit 2
4	1:20		Plan of test pit 3
5	1:20		Plan of test pit 4
6	1:20		Plan of test pit 5
7	1:20		Plan of test pit 6
8		1:20	Section of test pit 1
9		1:20	Section of test pit 2
10		1:20	Section of test pit 3
11		1:20	Section of test pit 4
12		1:20	Section of test pit 5
13		1:20	Section of test pit 6

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