



# Rustington Golf Course, Angmering West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation



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Portway House  
Old Sarum Park  
Salisbury  
Wiltshire  
SP4 6EB

[www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

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The Guildway  
Old Portsmouth Road  
Guildford  
GU3 1LR

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Angmering

County West Sussex  
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Fieldwork directed by Alistair Zochowski  
Assisted by Dave Murdie, Andy Wilson, Adam Nightingale, Michael Eldridge and Edwin Whyatt  
Project management by Tony Brown  
Document compiled by Alistair Zochowski  
Contributions from Mark Stewart, Kate Marsden  
Graphics by Caroline May  
Document edited by Jon Kaines and Andrew Manning

## Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	02/03/2023	Draft report for comments from client and LPA archaeologist AZ and JK	 AIM



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c. 7 ha parcel of land forming part of Rustington Golf Course, Golfers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, BN16 4NB, centred on NGR 505492, 103441.

Twenty-eight trial trenches, most measuring 40m in length and 1.8m wide were excavated. Some trenches were shortened or relocated due to on-site obstacles.

Two of the 28 excavated trial trenches (Trenches 6 and 22) contained archaeological features, comprising a small ditch and two pits. A single sherd from Pit 604 was Middle or Later Bronze Age Pottery in date and the remaining features were undated. Further pottery and flint were collected from across the site, with activity ranging from the Late Neolithic, Romano-British and medieval periods, respectively.

Evidence for modern truncation and build-up of material for the various topographic features forming the golf course was shown across site.

The results of the evaluation suggest that settlement activity from the sites known to the south and west does not extend significantly into the area evaluated.

The lack of discrete features and small quantity of finds recovered during the course of the evaluation could suggest that the area was used for agriculture during prehistory, or the building of the A259 directly to the south of the site and the golf course during the 1990s itself had significantly truncated the archaeological remains.

## Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Craige Burden. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council and archaeological advisor to Arun District Council, who monitored the project for Chichester District council, and to BHP for their cooperation and help on site.



# Rustington Golf Course, Angmering

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes Southern Counties ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c. 7 ha parcel of land forming part of Rustington Golf Course, Golfers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, BN16 4NB. The evaluation area is centred on NGR 505492, 103441 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the erection of 191 new homes in a mix of 1–4 bedroom dwellings and 1 bedroom apartments, with associated landscaping, parking, open space, play areas, construction of a new access from Golfers Lane, and all other associated works at Rustington Golf Centre.

1.1.3 A planning application (A/129/21/PL) submitted to Arun District Council, was granted 21 October 2022, subject to conditions. The following condition relates to archaeology:

*Condition 16 No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Planning Authority.*

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council, archaeological advisor to Arun District Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.5 The evaluation, comprising 28 trial trenches (4% sample of the accessible site area), was undertaken between 16 and 26 January 2023.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The evaluation area is located to the north of the Rustington Bypass A259 between Angmering (1 km east) and Littlehampton (2 km south-west) in West Sussex. The site sits within the pitch and putt landscaped area of Rustington Golf Course and is bound by the golf centre to the north and the Rustington Bypass (A259) to the south.



- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels across the site are approximately 5-6 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The topography of the site varies owing to its use as a golf course, including bunkers, depressions, mounds, putting greens and an artificial pool.
- 1.3.3 The bedrock geology is New Pit Chalk Formation – Chalk, capped by superficial River Terrace Deposits, comprising sand, silt and clay (British Geological Survey 2022).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (ASE 2021), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km 'Study Area' of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### **2.2 Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

- 2.2.1 The site itself lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) distinguished for its potential for multi-period settlement activity, and there are three other areas defined within the Study Area. These are summarised as follows:

- Multi-Period Settlement Site, Angmering ANA (WSHER ref: DWS8512) – a large area north and slightly south of the Rustington Bypass, including the site;
- Angmering Roman Villa Site and section of Roman Road, Angmering ANA: (WSHER ref: DWS 8501) – 950 m-1500 m north of the site;
- Multi-Period Site at the former Toddington Nurseries and surrounding area, Littlehampton ANA (WSHER ref: DWS8495) – 950m-1.5km west of the site; and
- Prehistoric, Iron Age and Roman Occupation Activity, Rustington ANA (WSHER ref: DWS8511) - 800-950 m south-west of the site.

### **2.3 Previous investigations**

#### *Watching brief and excavation (1986-1988)*

- 2.3.1 A watching brief undertaken immediately south during the construction of the A259 New Road/Rustington Bypass, resulted in the discovery of a range of settlement activity, dating from the Bronze Age to the medieval period. Notable features included a Bronze Age urned cremation burial, at least one Bronze Age burnt mound, and Late Iron Age/Roman material (Rudling 1990). Scatters of flint debitage, comprising several struck and retouched flakes, were identified in the south and west of the Site, probably of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic date. Two small Roman sites were also excavated further to the west as part of the same project.

#### *Watching brief (early 1990s)*

- 2.3.2 Further works associated with Rustington Bypass uncovered two Iron Age pottery vessels, the second of which was found during excavation for the new access road for Rustington Golf Course, which contained some non-local stones containing an unspecified pigment (Littlehampton Museum 1995).



*Archaeological excavation (2013-2016)*

- 2.3.3 Excavations carried out by ASE (2016), to the south of A259 New Road/Rustington Bypass, uncovered a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, field boundary ditch, and burnt mound. The burnt mound included an associated hearth, trough, and waterhole. Later activity included a prehistoric driveway and Late Iron Age/Romano-British field boundary ditches.

**2.4 Archaeological and historical context**

*Mesolithic and Neolithic (8500–2200 BC)*

- 2.4.1 Numerous flint tools dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been found within 500 m of the site, generally located to the south. These include axes, bladelets, scrapers, cores and retouched pieces.

*Bronze Age (2200–700 BC)*

- 2.4.2 Bronze Age activity has been observed across the Study Area. Immediately to the north of the site, within a construction trench for access to the golf course, a Bronze Age bucket urn was uncovered.
- 2.4.3 Excavations 400 m south-east of the site investigated two pits containing Late Bronze Age pottery and a pit or depression containing 'flintwork', two large piles of burnt flint and traces of burning. A Late Bronze Age axe had also been found at this location.
- 2.4.4 Archaeological investigations south of Rustington Bypass identified a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, field boundary ditch and burnt mound (with associated hearth, trough and waterhole). Earlier monitoring of the bypass uncovered a Bronze Age urned cremation burial, at least one Bronze Age burnt mound and scatters of flintwork.

*Iron Age (700 BC-AD43)*

- 2.4.5 As well as the Iron Age activity observed during the Rustington Bypass works, some Iron Age activity appeared 500 m east, where ditches and other prehistoric features were uncovered during various archaeological investigations.

*Romano-British (AD 43-410)*

- 2.4.6 The site is located between two nearby Roman villas: at Angmering (Gilkes 1999) and Littlehampton (Rudling 1982). During the Rustington Bypass works, spreads of dark, silty soil and numerous scatters of Roman pottery and quern stones were observed.

*Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410-1500)*

- 2.4.7 Rustington is probably a place name of Saxon origin. Littlehampton was also a Saxon settlement at the mouth of the River Arun. Nonetheless, the discovery of sites belonging to the Saxon period tend to be rare on the West Sussex Coastal Plain.
- 2.4.8 Ham Manor, to the north-east of the site, was one of five parishes of Angmering in the 11th century (the others being Barpham, Ecclesden, East and West Angmering). The land was initially a manor in its own right, adjoining tenanted properties that formed a small village.
- 2.4.9 Medieval pottery has been recovered across the Study Area, some of which is likely to have been deposited whilst manuring agricultural fields.

*Post-Medieval and Modern (1500 – present)*

- 2.4.10 The current manor house at 'Ham Manor' was built in the mid-1830s for William Gratwicke Kinleside Gratwicke although it was substantially enlarged on the west side in 1929 for



Frederick Savill. Ham Manor Golf Course was designed by the renowned international golf course designer Harry Colt (1869-1951) and was opened c. 1937. The 1938-43 Ordnance Survey map shows 'golf course' in the south-eastern part of the site and this is likely to be the beginnings of Ham Manor Golf Course.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

#### **3.3 Site-specific objectives**

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (SERF 2023.), the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) were to:

- examine evidence for remains of the multi-period activity found to the south extending into the site; and
- examine evidence for flint scatters as previously investigated in the south and west of the site.

### **4 METHODS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

## 4.2 Fieldwork methods

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI. Trenches 2, 4, 9, 13, 16 and 17 had to be slightly moved because of obstacles such as trees and located services (Figure 1). Trenches 13, 17, 24 and 27 were shortened to avoid the greens present (excavation through these features in other trenches exhibited deep modern stratigraphy and an impacted upper interface of the natural geology).
- 4.2.2 Twenty-eight trial trenches, each measuring 40m in length and 1.8m wide (aside from those listed above), were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council (archaeological advisor to Arun District Council) were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of*
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*Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA and visited the site on 20 January 2023.

### **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Two of the 28 excavated trial trenches (Trenches 6 and 22) contained archaeological features and deposits, demonstrating archaeological remains are present across the site, (Figure 1). The uncovered features were a ditch and two pits. Pottery and flint were collected from across the site and date from the Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, respectively.
- 5.1.2 The remaining 26 trenches were blank or had modern features and services relating to the golf course present within them.
- 5.1.3 The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by trench number. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figures 2 and 3 provide details of the excavated features and deposits.

#### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence varied across the site. In general, topsoil (0.10-0.35 m thick) of mid brown grey silty clay overlaid a subsoil (0-10-0.20 m thick) of mid orange silty clay. The natural geology consisted of a mid-orange brown silty clay.
- 5.2.2 However, where the evaluation trenches went across topographical features the topsoil overlaid several layers of made ground. These made ground deposits had thicknesses varying from 0.60 m to 1 m.
- 5.2.3 Several trenches also went across putting greens. Here the soil sequence consisted of short grass and soil (0.10 m thick) over a sand deposit (0.20 m thick) a pea gravel deposit (0.20 m thick) and finally a layer of redeposited blue clay (0.30 – 0.40 m thick) then the underlying mid orange brown clay natural (Figures 8 and 9).

#### **5.3 Archaeological results**

##### **5.4 Trench 6**

- 5.4.1 Trench 6 was located towards the western part of site (Figures 1 and 2) and measured 40 m in length and had a depth of 0.40 m. The soil sequence observed was a topsoil (601) with a thickness of 0.30m that overlay a thin subsoil (602) comprising of orange grey silty clay with a thickness of 0.10 m, this over lay the underlying orange brown silty clay natural.
- 5.4.2 Situated towards the north-western end of Trench 6 was shallow pit 604. The pit was roughly circular and had a diameter of 0.89 m and had a depth of 0.16 m. It contained 2 distinct fills 605 and 606. Fill 605 comprised a layer of burnt flint mixed with a blackish brown silty clay. This was overlain by a thin deposit of dark grey brown silty clay (Fill 606). The pit has been interpreted as being a purposely dug pit into which the remains of a fire has been deposited.



(Figures 2, 3 and 4). A single sherd of pottery was recovered that could only be broadly defined as late prehistoric.

## 5.5 Trench 20

5.5.1 A small deposit of Mid to Late Bronze Age pottery, 2203, was uncovered at the interface of the subsoil with the natural geology. There was no indication of a feature and it is assumed that the material has been worked to this level in an earlier phase of ploughing or disruption during the construction of the golf course.

## 5.6 Trench 22

5.6.1 Trench 22 was located toward within the central part of site and just to the south of the artificial lake. The soil sequence observed within trench 22 was as follows: a topsoil (2201) with a thickness of 0.23m overlay a deposit of yellow sandy clay (2202) with a thickness of 0.47m, this in turn overlay an orangey brown silty clay subsoil (2203) that had a thickness of 0.20m. The archaeological horizon (2204) was reached at a depth of 0.90m below ground level (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 7).

5.6.2 Located at the western end of Trench 22 was a shallow undated ditch 2205. The ditch ran on a North South alignment, had a width of 1.15 m and a depth of 0.29 m. It was filled with a single deposit of orange brown silty clay (Figures 2, 3 and 5).

5.6.3 Situated just to the east of ditch 2205 was small possible posthole 2207. This posthole had a diameter of 0.21 m and a depth of 0.13m. It was filled with a single deposit of dark yellowish brown silty clay and produced no finds. (Figures 2, 3 and 6).

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Finds totalling approximately 6 kg were recovered from ten trenches (Trenches 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 21, 25). The assemblage ranges in date from the Late Neolithic to post-medieval, with no clear chronological focus. The finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type in each context and scanned to assess their nature, condition, and potential date range. Totals by material type are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1** Summary of finds by material type (no. and wt. in grammes)

Material	No.	Wt.
Burnt flint	135	5000
Glass	1	2
Pottery	46	271
Worked flint	32	618
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>5891</b>

### 6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 Pottery amounting to 46 sherds was recovered from seven deposits scattered across Trenches 5, 6, 8, 16, 20 and 21. The group spans the prehistoric to medieval periods. The group has been recorded by broad ware type (Table 2) based on the principal inclusions (e.g., sandy ware), and quantified by sherd count and weight. Variables such as form, decoration and surface treatment were recorded where applicable. This level of recording

accords with a 'basic record' aimed at characterising an assemblage and producing a comparative dataset (Barclay *et. al.* 2016, section 2.4.5).

- 6.2.2 The condition of the assemblage is generally poor, with an overall mean sherd weight of just 5.9 g, and negligible difference between the periods. Glaze, where present, is in a very poor, patchy and abraded, condition. Only one rim sherd was present, broken at the junction between rim and neck/shoulder, making identification of form difficult. Few sherds were recovered from stratified deposits.

**Table 2** Summary of pottery by period and ware type by count and weight (in grammes)

Period	Ware	Count	Weight (g)
<i>Prehistoric</i>	Flint-tempered ware	2	8
<i>Bronze Age</i>	Flint-tempered ware	32	191
<i>Romano-British</i>	Greyware	1	3
	Oxidised ware	2	28
	Sandy ware	6	24
<i>Medieval</i>	Sandy ware	3	17
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>271</b>

- 6.2.3 The earliest material is of late prehistoric date, comprising sherds in a flint-tempered fabric only. These occur residually at the interface between subsoil 802 and natural layer 803 and as a single sherd in pit 604 and these remain only broadly dated. The majority (32 sherds) were recovered from the interface between subsoil 2002 and natural layer 2003, comprising body and plain base angle sherds only. On fabric grounds, these can be tentatively dated to the Middle or Later Bronze Age. Fabrics of this date are well paralleled in the area (Mephams 2008, 107; Seager Thomas 2002, 3).
- 6.2.4 The nine Romano-British sherds are all of broadly dated, locally produced coarseware fabrics (Table 2). One rim sherd from a probable bowl or jar, from the subsoil 802. The others, from the topsoil of Trenches 5 and 6, the interface with the subsoils of Trenches 8 and 21, are all undiagnostic body sherds.
- 6.2.5 Sherds of medieval date were recovered from subsoil 1602. All three occur in a sandy fabric, probably of the West Sussex tradition and are of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century AD date. One sherd exhibits glaze in exceptionally poor condition.

### 6.3 Flint

- 6.3.1 A total of 32 pieces of worked flint was recovered from nine trenches. All were collected either from the topsoil or from deposits recorded as 'natural' (see Table 3).

**Table 3** Flint object type by trench/deposit

Trench	Deposit	Flake	Broken flake	Scraper
4	Topsoil	2	-	-
5	Topsoil	-	1	-
6	Topsoil	3	2	-
7	Subsoil	6	-	-
8	Subsoil	1	1	-
10	Subsoil	4	2	1
12	Subsoil	1	3	-
16	Subsoil	2	-	-
25	Subsoil	2	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

- 6.3.2 The assemblage consists almost entirely of flakes (many broken), with only a single retouched example from trench 10. These are distributed thinly across much of the site, although there is a slightly greater density towards the westernmost trenches. The flint is, without exception, in a rather battered condition, commonly with iron staining on the dorsal ridges. This is consistent with their derivation from reworked surface deposits; those from the interface between the subsoil and the natural geology are likely to have been worked into the lower, diffuse boundary of the subsoil and underlying geology by earlier ploughing. Raw material is locally available from chalk outcrops, but the majority seems to have been collected from river gravels. The most likely source of this is the river Arun approximately 3.5 km to the west of the site.
- 6.3.3 The collection is difficult to date with any confidence. However, artefacts are dominated by the products of a flake technology, with only a single example described as 'blade-like'. The flakes are consistently thick and squat, with large butts (in two cases cortical) and have the pronounced bulbs of percussion typical of detachment with a hard hammer. These characteristics are associated with industries of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Two flakes have convincingly faceted butts, a feature particularly associated with Later Neolithic assemblages. Some pieces are remarkably crudely worked, exhibiting numerous mishits and with hinged terminations. It is tempting to suggest a later Bronze Age date for such pieces, this being a period in which the standard of flint knapping notably declines, but the poor quality of the raw material could be responsible for such examples.
- 6.3.4 The scraper from Trench 10 is in a particularly poor condition but does seem to be a relatively crude example. This is a coarsely flaked end scraper on another thick, hard hammer struck flake and, although not a diagnostic piece, is very probably of the same broad Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date.
- 6.3.5 A total of 5 kg of burnt (unworked) flint was recovered. The entirety of this was found in a charcoal rich dumped deposit (605) in pit 604. This material is clearly contemporary with the feature and represents the disposal of waste generated in domestic or industrial activity of some kind.

## 6.4 Glass

- 6.4.1 Only one piece of glass was recovered from subsoil in Trench 8. This is a small fragment of post-medieval green bottle glass, with a heavily pitted surface. This most likely derives



from the diffuse boundary between the subsoil and the natural geology and has been worked to this level in an earlier phase of ploughing.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 No deposits were encountered during the course of the archaeological evaluation that warranted environmental analysis.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Summary**

8.1.1 Two of the 28 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, demonstrating archaeological remains are present across the site, (Figure 1). The uncovered features were a ditch and two pits. Pottery and flint were collected from across the site and date from the Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, respectively.

8.1.2 The remaining 26 trenches were blank or had modern features and services relating to the golf course present within them.

### **8.2 Discussion**

8.2.1 The archaeological evaluation undertaken at Rustington Golf Course, Angmering, West Sussex successfully met the aims and objectives set in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2022).

8.2.2 Evidence for modern truncation and build-up of material for the various topographic features forming the golf course was also shown across site.

8.2.3 The results of the evaluation suggest that settlement activity from the sites known to the south and west, although present, did not extend significantly into the area evaluated.

8.2.4 The lack of discrete features and small quantity of finds recovered during the course of the evaluation could suggest that the area was used for agriculture during prehistory, or the building of the A259 directly to the south of the site and the golf course during the 1990s itself has truncated and removed elements of the previous archaeological remains that might have been present.

## **9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The site falls within an area where there is currently no collecting museum. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.



## 9.2 Preparation of the archive

### *Physical archive*

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics and artefacts will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 files/document cases of paper records

### *Digital archive*

9.2.2 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

## 9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

### *Finds*

9.3.5 All finds have been recorded to an appropriate archive level prior to any selection proposals being implemented, and the selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive. Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference purposes by Wessex Archaeology.

- Burnt flint (135 pieces): undiagnostic material; discarded.
- Glass (1 piece): negligible quantity of recent date; no further research potential; discarded.



- Pottery (46): small groups, hampered by poor stratigraphic potential but provides dating evidence. Some further research potential; retain all
- Worked flint (32 pieces): Neolithic/Bronze Age material. Some further research potential; retain all.

#### *Documentary records*

- 9.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (written scheme of investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 9.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

### **9.4 Security copy**

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

### **9.5 OASIS**

- 9.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council and archaeological advisor to Arun District Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **10 COPYRIGHT**

### **10.1 Archive and report copyright**

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.



## 10.2 Third party data copyright

- 10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

Trench No 1		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 505344.5222		Northing 103519.0190		m OD 5.41
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0–0.15m
102		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.15–0.25m
103		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.25m+

Trench No 2		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 505357.8556		Northing 103496.5700		m OD 5.47
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0–0.20m
202		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.2–0.4m
203		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.4m+

Trench No 3		Length 38 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 505362.2093		Northing 103450.8557		m OD 5.23
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0–0.20m
302		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.20m+
303		Made ground	Mixed grey brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions, form a landscape mound	0.20m+

Trench No 4		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.20 m
Easting 505403.8420		Northing 103490.3115		m OD 5061



Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Topsoil	Medium reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting, rare sub-angular pebbles 5-15mm. Defuse boundary with (402).	0-0.10m
402		Subsoil	Medium yellowish brown sandy clay. Friable, occasional angular flint 10-40mm. Defuse boundary with (401).	0.10– 0.20m
403		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay	0.20m+

Trench No 5		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.21 m
Easting 505403.4338		Northing 103462.6925		m OD 5.86
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Topsoil	Medium reddish brown sandy silt. Friable, minor rooting, rare sub-angular pebbles 5-15mm. Slightly defuse boundary with (502).	0– 0.10m
502		Subsoil	Mid orange silty clay	0.10– 0.20m
503		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay	0.20m+

Trench No 6		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.34 m
Easting 505396.7490		Northing 103427.1312		m OD 5.06
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0-0.10M
602		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.10– 0.22m
603		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.22m+
604	605, 606	Pit	Circular pit aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.80 m. Depth: 0.20 m.	
605	604	Secondary fill	Black clay loam with abundant burnt flint	
606	604	Secondary fill	Dark grey-brown clay with no	

Trench No 7		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.30 m
Easting 505421.6751		Northing 103439.6721		m OD 5.37
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL



701		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0–0.2m
702		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.2–0.30m
703		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.30m+

<b>Trench No 8</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.30 m</b>
<b>Easting 505434.5276</b>		<b>Northing 103419.5754</b>		<b>m OD 5.56</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
801		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions.	0–0.20m
802		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.2–0.30m
803		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.30m+

<b>Trench No 9</b>		<b>Length 38 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.35 m</b>
<b>Easting 505468.6452</b>		<b>Northing 103401.1924</b>		<b>m OD 5.49</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
901		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooting, rare stone inclusions	0–0.30m
902		Made ground	Mid grey brown silty clay with numerous 20th century inclusions comprising brick, concrete and metal	0.30m+

<b>Trench No 10</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.30 m</b>
<b>Easting 505466.1526</b>		<b>Northing 103425.8070</b>		<b>m OD 6.14</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
1001		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course.	0–0.30m
1002		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay natural.	0.30m+
1003		Made ground	Mixed dark brown silty clay with numerous 20th rubble inclusions. Only present where the mound starts at NE end of trench.	0.30m+

<b>Trench No 11</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.40 m</b>
<b>Easting 505478.9272</b>		<b>Northing 103447.6173</b>		<b>m OD 6.31</b>





Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1101		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course.	0–0.40m
1102		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay	0.40m+
1103		Made ground	Made ground deposit. Underlying topsoil at south eastern end of trench. Forms landscaping feature.	0.20–0.40m

Trench No 12		Length 39.60 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 505495.5966		Northing 103471.9202		m OD 6.05
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1201		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course.	0–0.35m
1202		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay natural.	0.35m+

Trench No 13		Length 38 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.38 m
Easting 505455.1852		Northing 103488.9634		m OD 6.00
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1301		Topsoil	Mid brown as soil loam loose compaction, grass topped, rooting	0– 0.10m
1302		Deliberate backfill	Deliberate deposit. Deliberate sand deposit used to create part of the golf course	0.0–0.33m
1303		Deliberate backfill	Deliberate deposit. Deliberate gravel deposit used to create part of the golf course	0.33–0.38m
1304		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, rare stone inclusions	0.38m+

Trench No 14		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 505540.5571		Northing 103467.7763		m OD 5.74
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1401		Topsoil	Mixed orange light brown sandy silt, occasional flint inclusions.	0–0.30m
1402		Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay.	0.30m+

Trench No 15		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.42 m
Easting 505529.0288		Northing 103436.3070		m OD 6.20
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1501		Topsoil	Medium reddish brown sandy silt, friable, rare angular flint 10-40mm, minor rooting. Slightly defuse boundary with (1502).	0– 0.37m



1502		Natural	Medium reddish brown sandy clay, friable, occasional angular flint 10-40mm. Slightly defuse boundary with (1501).	0.37m +
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Trench No 16		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 505530.8983		Northing 103409.5115		m OD 6.55
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1601		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped with rooting.	0-0.40m
1602		Subsoil	Orangey brown clay, compact, rare stone inclusions and moderately clear horizon with 1601	0.40-0.45m
1603		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay	0.45m+

Trench No 17		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.35 m
Easting 505553.9549		Northing 103363.3982		m OD 6.07
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1701		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped with rooting.	0.0-0.15m
1702		Subsoil	Orangey brown clay, compact, rare stone inclusions and moderately clear horizon with 1701	0.15-0.25m
1703		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay brickearth	0.25m+

Trench No 18		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.75 m
Easting 505587.9167		Northing 103483.9782		m OD 5.94
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1801		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course.	0-0.10m
1802		made ground	Sand layer, Underlies turf of the green.	0.10-0.25m
1803		pea gravel	Underneath 1802	0.25-0.45m
1804		Blue clay layer	Underneath 1803	0.45-0.75m
1805		Natural	Mid brown orange silty clay.	0.75m+

Trench No 19		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1 m
Easting 505636.2111		Northing 103471.5152		m OD 5.84
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
1901		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0-0.20m



1902		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.20–0.70m
1903		Subsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, fine grained, compact. thin layer between upper sub and natural, mottled, stone inclusions small, clear horizon above and below	0.70–0.80m
1904		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.80m+

<b>Trench No 20</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.55 m</b>
<b>Easting 505611.5965</b>		<b>Northing 103449.7048</b>		<b>m OD 5.43</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
2001		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped with rooting.	0.0–0.30m
2002		Subsoil	Orangey brown clay, compact, rare stone inclusions, clear horizon with 2001	0.30m+
2003		Pottery	Small spread of crushed pottery overlying the natural.	

<b>Trench No 21</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 1.20 m</b>
<b>Easting 505564.5485</b>		<b>Northing 103140.1348</b>		<b>m OD 6.18</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
2101		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf. Forms current topsoil.	0–0.30m
2102		Subsoil	Mottled orange grey silty clay, with occasional patches of made ground towards southern end of the trench.	0.30–0.50m
2103		Natural	Mid orange silty clay. Occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	0.50m+

<b>Trench No 22</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 1.25 m</b>
<b>Easting 505580.7505</b>		<b>Northing 103369.0066</b>		<b>m OD 5.78</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
2201		Topsoil	Silty sandy clay, greyish dark-brown, rooting present throughout layer, rare gravel (≥5%, 0.01 - 0.02), heterogeneous with horizon.	0– 0.23m
2202		Made ground	Sandy clay, yellowish light-brown, rooting not present, frequent sub-angular stones ≥45%, 0.01 - 0.03), loss of horizon with the presentation of slumping due to dumping of made ground	0.23– 0.70



2203		Subsoil	Silty sandy clay, orangish mid-to - dark brown, possible continuation of topsoil. through interruption of made ground makes it difficult to discern, return of heterogeneous horizon with light friable quality	0.70– 0.90m
2204		Natural	Sandy clay, reddish orangish mid-brown, dense friable mixture	0.90+
2205	2206	Ditch	Linear ditch aligned N-S with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 1.14 m. Depth: 0.30 m.	
2206	2205	Secondary fill	Orangey brown clay brick earth with rare flint inclusions	
2207	2208	Posthole	Circular posthole with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.19 m. Width: 0.21 m. Depth: 0.12 m.	
2208	2207	Secondary fill	Dark yellowish brown sandy silt	

<b>Trench No 23</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.50 m</b>
<b>Easting 505632.4722</b>		<b>Northing 103357.7898</b>		<b>m OD 5.96</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
2301		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped with rooting.	0.0– 0.30m
2302		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, rare stone inclusions and clear horizon with 2301	0.30m+

<b>Trench No 24</b>		<b>Length 25 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 1.20 m</b>
<b>Easting 505647.1942</b>		<b>Northing 103334.8889</b>		<b>m OD 5.50</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
2401		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course surface.	0–0.20m
2402		Made ground	Mixed grey and yellow silty clay with numerous rubble inclusions.	0.20–0.95m
2403		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay.	0.95m+

<b>Trench No 25</b>		<b>Length 40 m</b>	<b>Width 1.80 m</b>	<b>Depth 0.65 m</b>
<b>Easting 505651.4783</b>		<b>Northing 103398.5284</b>		<b>m OD 6.00</b>
<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Fill Of/Filled With</b>	<b>Interpretative Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
2501		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course surface.	0–0.35m
2502		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay with occasional natural flints as inclusions.	0.35–0.60m
2503		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay.	0.60m+



Trench No 26		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.45m
Easting 505673.2887		Northing 103450.3281		m OD 6.00
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2601		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0.0–0.20m
2602		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, Inc rare stony flint ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.20–0.40m
2603		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.40m+

Trench No 27		Length 30 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 0.40 m
Easting 505698.0590		Northing 103413.1726		m OD 5.95
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2701		Topsoil	Mid brown soil loam, loose compaction, grass topped, rooted, rare stone inclusions	0.0–0.10m
2702		Subsoil	Mid brown clay loam, moderate compaction, fine grained, sandy, clear horizon	0.10–0.20m
2703		Made ground	Made layer. very coarse silty sand, gravelly stone inclusions abundant throughout ≤10mm, clear horizon	0.20–0.30m
2704		Natural	Orangey brown clay, compact, fine grained, rare stone inclusions. clear horizon.	0.30m+

Trench No 28		Length 40 m	Width 1.80 m	Depth 1.20 m
Easting 505692.2170		Northing 103370.2529		m OD 5.56
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2801		Topsoil	Mid grey brown silty clay with turf, forms current golf course surface	0.0–0.20m
2802		Made ground	Bright yellow silty clay, numerous modern inclusions and irrigation pipes	0.20–0.40m
2803		Made ground	Dark grey silty clay again with modern inclusions	0.40–0.60m
2804		Subsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.60–1.10m
2805		Natural	Underlying mid orange brown silty clay	1.10m+



## Appendix 2 OASIS summary



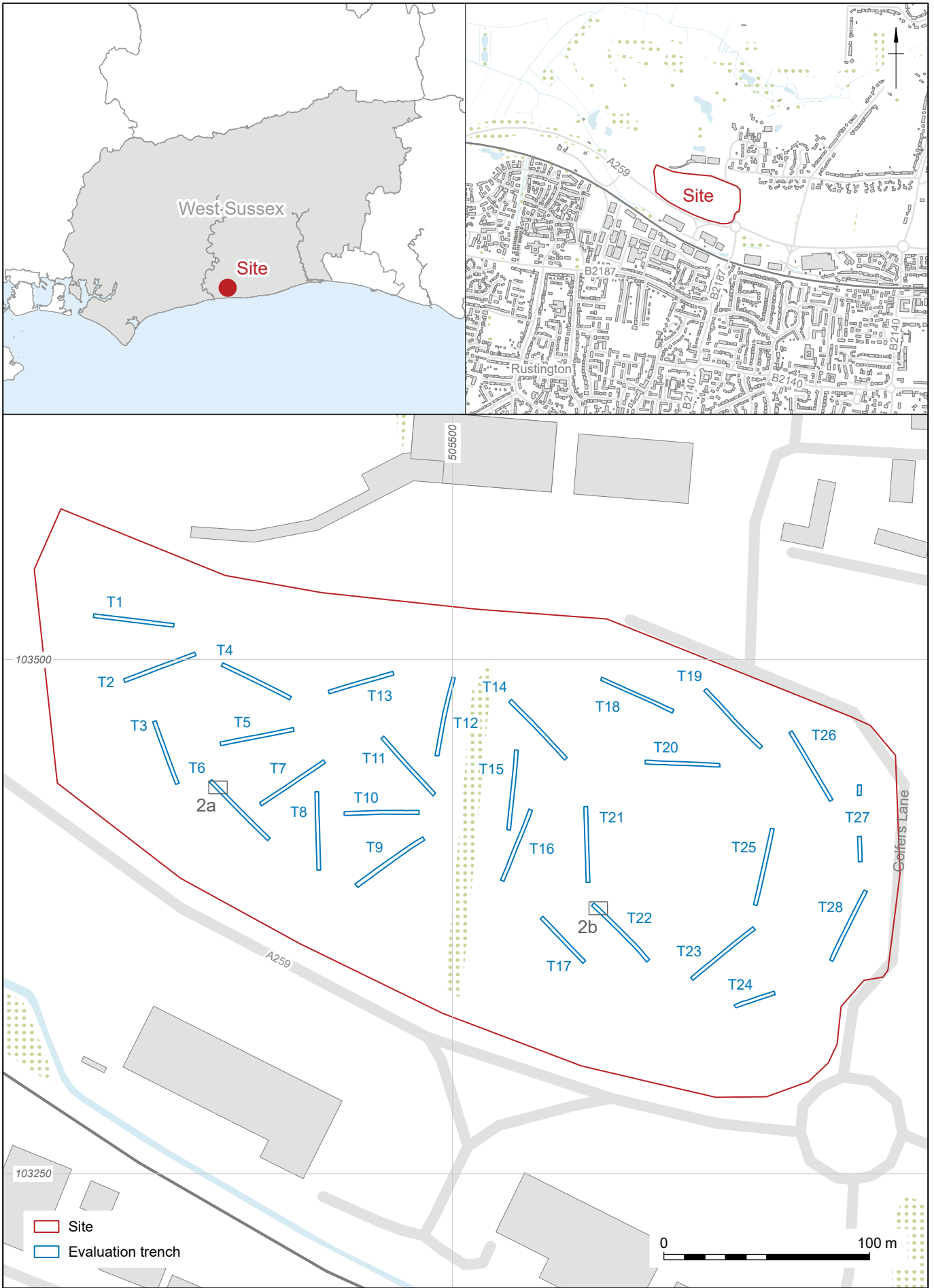
OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-513597
Project Name	Trial Trench at Rustington Golf Course, Angmering, West Sussex
Sitename	Rustington Golf Course, Angmering, West Sussex
Activity type	Trial Trench
Project Identifier(s)	Rustington Golf Course, Angmering, West Sussex
Planning Id	A/129/21/PL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	16-Jan-2023 - 26-Jan-2023
Location	Rustington Golf Course, Angmering, West Sussex NGR : TQ 05492 03441 LL : 50.8209133970335, -0.503749295054356 12 Fig : 505492,103441
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : West Sussex District : Arun Parish : Angmering
Project Methodology	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a c. 7ha parcel of land forming part of Rustington Golf Course, Golfers Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, BN16 4NB, centered on NGR 505492, 103441. Twenty-eight trial trenches, most measuring 40m in length and 1.8m wide, were excavated. Some of the trenches were shortened or relocated due to on site obstacles.
Project Results	Two of the 28 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits, demonstrating archaeological remains are present across the site. The uncovered features were a ditch and two pits. Pottery and flint were collected from across the site and date from the Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Neolithic to Bronze Age, respectively. The remaining 26 trenches were blank or had modern features and services relating to the golf course present within them. The lack of discrete features and small quantity of finds recovered during the evaluation could suggest that the area was used for agriculture during prehistory, or the building of the A259 directly to the south of the site and the golf course during the 1990s itself has truncated the archaeology.



Keywords	Boundary Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Flake - NEOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	

HER	West Sussex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	A, Zochowski
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository;



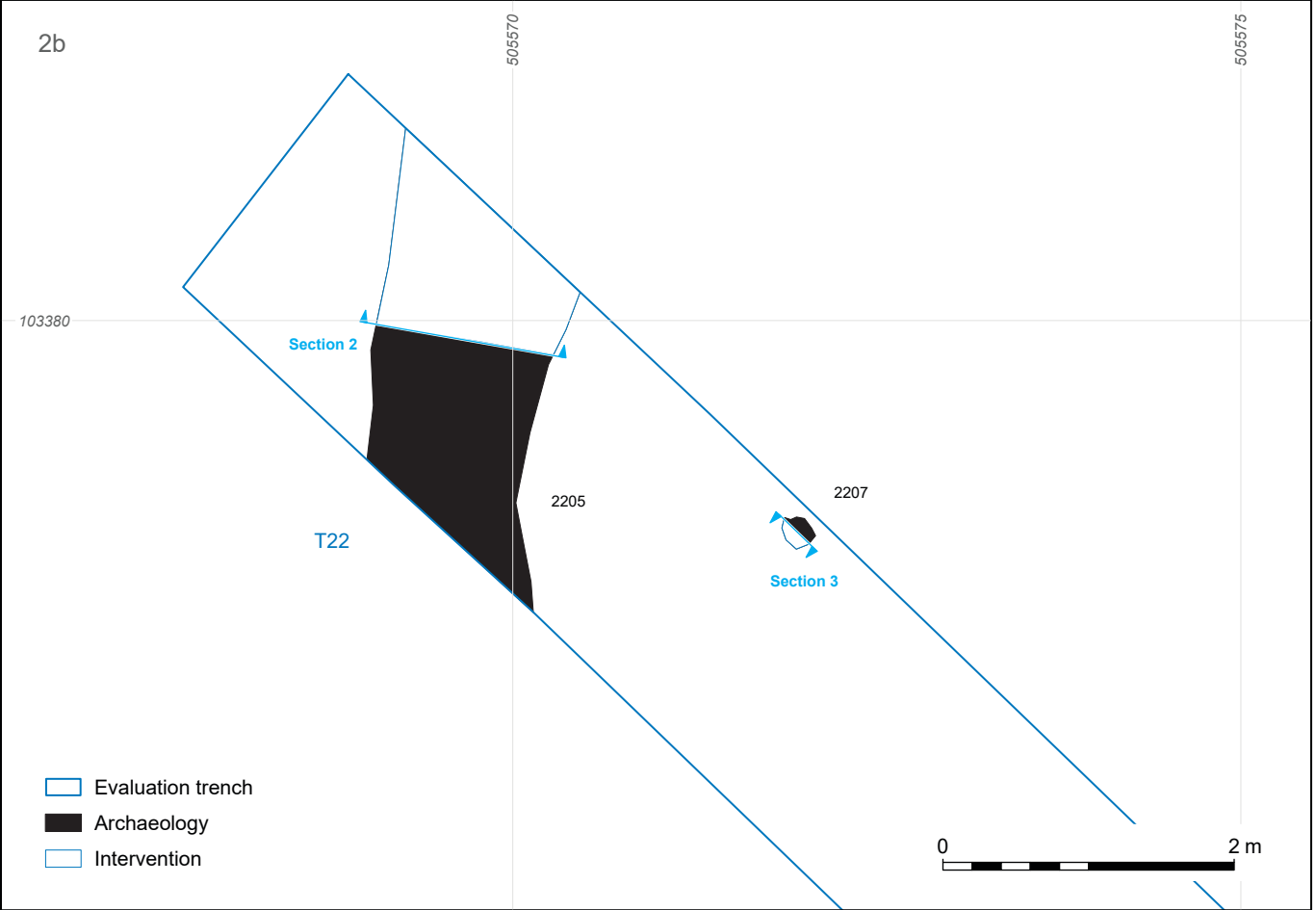
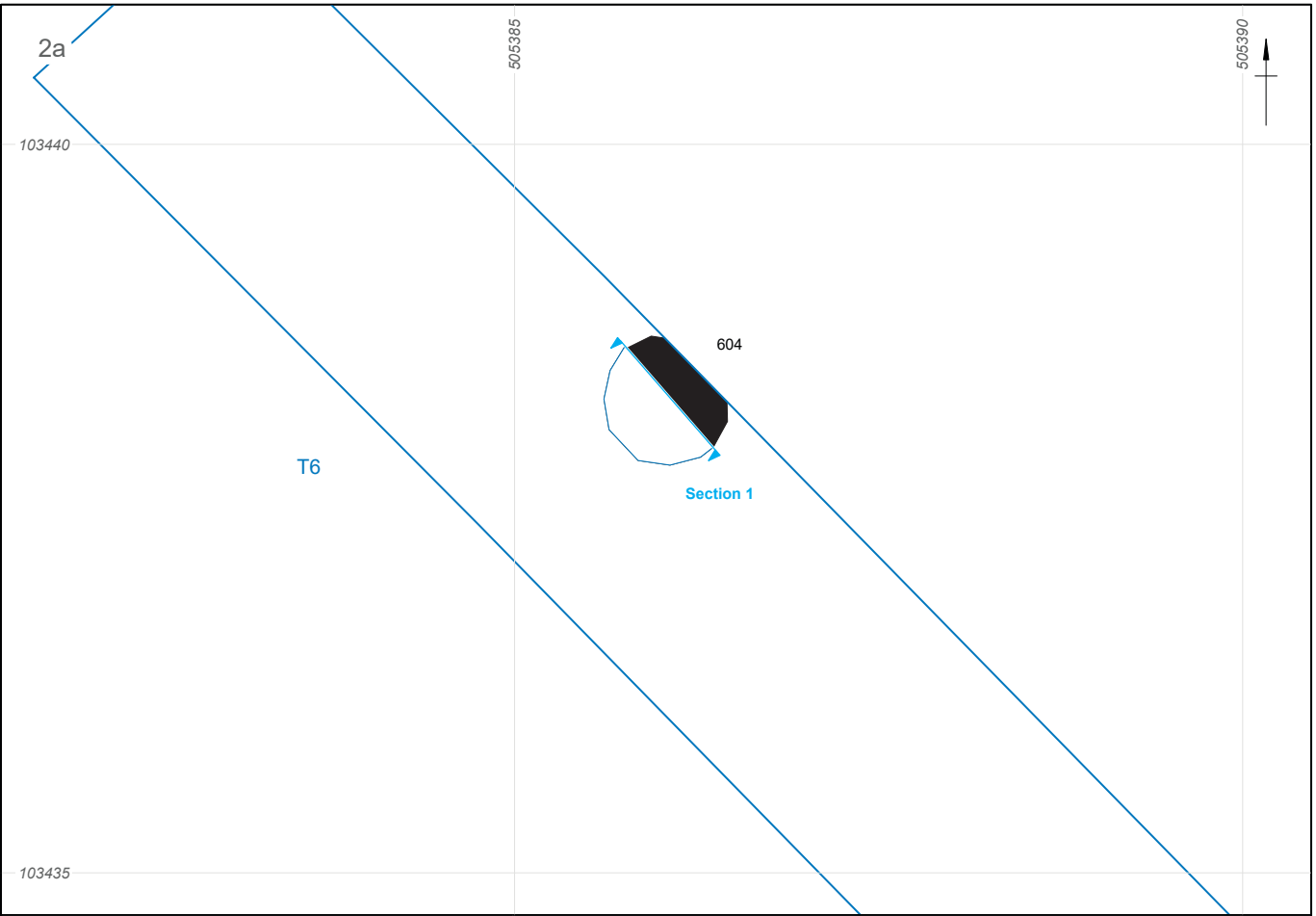


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Figure 1: Site location



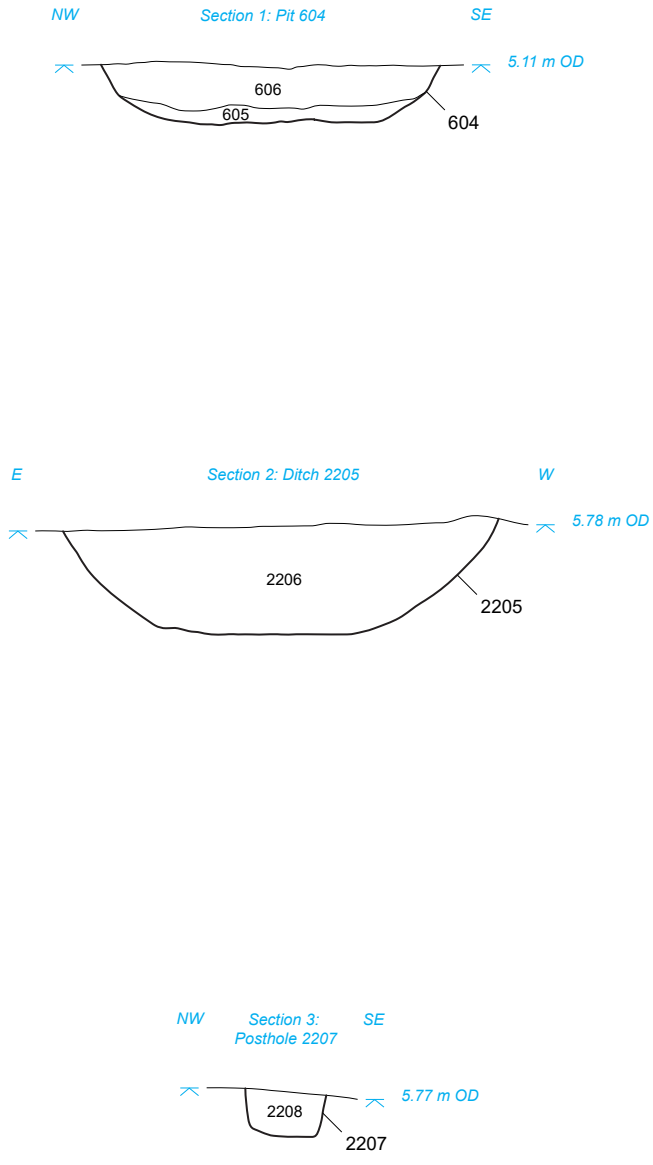


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Figure 2: Archaeological results





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Figure 3: Sections



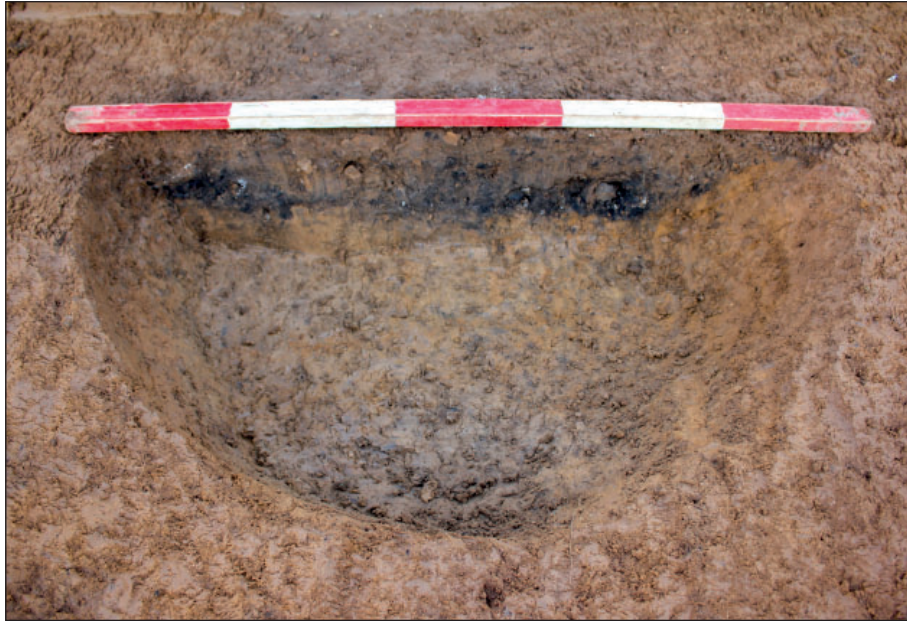


Figure 4: Pit 604, 1 m scale, looking north



Figure 5: Ditch 2205, 1 m scale, looking south-east



Figure 6: Posthole 2207, 0.2 m scale, looking north



Figure 7: Trench 22 representative section, 1 m scale, looking north



Figure 8: Trench 18 representative section, 1 m scale, looking south



Figure 9: Trench 27 representative section, 1 m scale, looking east



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB  
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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