



making sense of heritage

Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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November 2015



**Land at Strettington,
Chichester, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Farm Energy Partnership, on behalf of Vogt Solar Limited, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 489751, 107076 and is hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

The evaluation was carried out in advance of the Site being developed as a solar farm. The evaluation was required to establish, as far as is possible, the presence/absence, extent and character of detectable archaeological remains within the Site.

This evaluation, along with a previously undertaken desk based assessment (WA 2015a) and geophysical survey (WA 2015b) forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which is aimed at providing information to aid the planning process.

This report details evaluation work undertaken at the Site in September 2015. Fifteen (50m x 1.8m) trenches were targetted over anomalies of archaeological potential identified during the geophysical survey carried out in February 2015. Archaeological features were identified in eight of the excavated trenches.

The evaluation works have clarified the results of the geophysical survey and have also confirmed the presence of features that have not been previously detected. The main focus of the archaeological remains are located in the far southern and central areas of the Site. Ditch 1205 appears to represent an enclosure ditch in the south eastern part of the Site; this ditch encloses an area of land to the south which extends outside of the limits of the evaluated Site. Interestingly there is a second smaller enclosure at the far eastern limits which encloses an area of some 1000m². The ditches associated with this small enclosure survive to a good depth whereas the longer ditch 1305 is much shallower albeit wider in nature. Pottery of Romano-British date has been recovered from these features.

A second possible enclosure also of Romano-British date is located in the central region of the Site to the immediate south of the extant pond. This enclosure is characterised by a ditch (1305 and 1308) which is orientated east/west by north/south. The ditch survives to a reasonable depth and is dated to the Romano-British period. The function of the enclosure is unclear, the northern arm of the enclosure was not identified during the evaluation of Trench 5 where the ditch was expected from the geophysical survey, however a small undated gully was identified in this trench on a north/south alignment.

A modern field boundary has been identified in Trench 3 and this corresponds to the geophysical survey which also identified a large linear feature in this location.



A significant find are the two Early Neolithic pits located in the far central eastern area of the Site within Trench 6. These two pits (605 and 609) possibly hint at activity of this date in this localised area of the Site. No other features of this early date were identified during the evaluation works. One pit (605) survived to a reasonable depth while pit 609 was much shallower. The geophysical survey of this area has identified several small features although these have been interpreted as ferrous in origin and most likely relate to material within the topsoil rather than features of an archaeological origin. Both the pit features were not identified during the geophysical survey although a ferrous anomaly was identified close (to the immediate south) of pit 605.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 28th of September and 5th October 2015.



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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Jake Warrender with assistance from Yvonne Heath and Dennis Morgan; this report was written by Rob De'Athe with illustrations by Jo Condliffe. The artefacts were assessed by Matt Leivers and Rachael Seager Smith. The environmental sample was processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah Wyles. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Rob De'Athe.



Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was appointed by The Farm Energy Partnership, on behalf of Vogt Solar Limited, to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 489751, 107076 and is hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a solar farm. The evaluation was required to establish, as far as possible, the presence/absence, extent and character of any detectable archaeological remains within the Site.
- 1.1.3 This evaluation, along with the desk based assessment (WA 2015a) and geophysical survey (WA 2015b), forms part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, aimed at providing information to aid the planning process.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WA 2015c), which was agreed in advance of the fieldwork with the Archaeological Officer for Chichester District Council. All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014).
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork took place between the 28th of September and 5th October 2015 and comprised the machine excavation of 15 trenches, each measuring 50m x 1.8m. This report documents the results of the evaluation, and provides an assessment of the archaeological material recorded.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located in West Sussex within the Chichester district and in the Civil Parish of Boxgrove. The Site lies 2.23km north-east of the outskirts of Chichester and is bordered to the north by the South Downs National Park. The small village of Strettington is located approximately 0.45km north-west of the Site, and the larger villages of Boxgrove and Tangmere lie 0.6km to the east, and 0.24km to the south-east, of the Site respectively.
- 1.2.2 The Site comprises a triangular parcel of land, (approximately 14.5ha), situated over a single agricultural field (**Figure 1**). The Site is delineated to the south by the A27 and to the north and west by the A285. A small agricultural trackway runs along the eastern boundary of the Site.
- 1.2.3 The Site is situated within the South Coast Plain, a narrow strip of predominately flat and coastal landscape running along the Hampshire and Sussex coastline (Natural England). Within the Site itself the topography is flat and a small man-made pond lies in the centre.



- 1.2.4 The underlying superficial geology is mapped as Head-Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay. These are deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes. Along the southern boundary of the Site are small pockets mapped as Raised Storm Beach Deposits, 2 - Gravel. These too are superficial deposits formed in the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by shorelines (British Geological Survey).
- 1.2.5 The underlying bedrock is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The local environment was previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (British Geological Survey).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A fully detailed description of the archaeological background to the Site has been presented in the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; WA 2015a). A summary is presented below.
- 2.1.2 The DBA established that there is archaeological potential within the development area; this is defined as the potential for the presence of buried archaeological remains. No previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the site boundary but various works have been undertaken within the study area. These works identified archaeological evidence of all periods from prehistoric to modern.
- 2.1.3 Excavations conducted by WA prior to the building of the Westhampnett Bypass (WA 1997), which delineates the northern and western boundaries of the Site and excavations at Claypit Lane (WA 2000) (9.4km west of the site), identified a significant amount of archaeological remains including three cemetery sites dating to the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods.
- 2.1.4 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in the area has also been identified in the form of flint tools dating from the Mesolithic period, along with pottery, sunken feature buildings and a ring ditch dating to the Bronze Age.
- 2.1.5 Significant evidence for early hominid activity exists not far from the Study Area at Eartham Pit where the 500,000 year old remains of Boxgrove Man were discovered in 1994. Flint tools of a similar data were also recovered.
- 2.1.6 Medieval and Post-Medieval remains near to the site in general relate to the agricultural practices of these periods. In addition archaeological assets have been identified which relate to the nearby Medieval priory at Boxgrove. Many buildings dating to these periods still exist today.
- 2.1.7 Despite the identification of Prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains within and just beyond the Study area in the DBA, the present, location and significance of buried heritage assets cannot currently be confirmed within the Site boundary.



2.2 Recent Investigations

- 2.2.1 A detailed gradiometer geophysical survey (WA 2015b) was undertaken in February 2015 with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features on the site ahead of development.
- 2.2.2 The gradiometer survey covered 20ha and demonstrated the presence of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest along with paleo-channels, ploughing trends and superficial geology. The anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest are primarily linear features which may form areas of enclosures and land division.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the evaluation was to record the location, extent, date, nature, character and significance of archaeological remains as may exist on the Site including those previously identified by the geophysical survey (WA 2015b) and to report on the results of the evaluation so that an informed decision on their subsequent treatment can be made, in light of the impact of the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 The objectives of the evaluation were therefore to:
- *confirm the presence/absence of anomalies modelling as archaeological features identified during the geophysical survey;*
 - *provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record all archaeological features;*
 - *establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed;*
 - *investigate the function of any structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the Site;*
 - *to inform and provide information for any future mitigation for the Site in order to inform any future planning application.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of a total of fifteen evaluation trenches each measuring 50m x 1.8m with trenches targeting geophysical anomalies modelling as archaeological features and apparent 'blank' areas across spread across a single agricultural field (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.2 Prior to machine excavation, investigation locations were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a cable avoidance tool (CAT). The position of all detected services was marked on the ground. No excavation was to be undertaken above services detected by the CAT.
- 3.2.3 An overhead cable was present at the Site and was located towards at the north eastern corner of the evaluated field. The overhead cable travelled on a south west alignment towards an extant pond broadly located in the centre of the field where it described a turn to the west. Goalposts were erected at a designated point and plant used this designated



point to travel beneath the overhead cable whilst under the direction of a trained banksman.

- 3.2.4 All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed by a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator, or similar, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 3.2.5 The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m below current ground levels where necessary.
- 3.2.6 Excavated material was visually examined for archaeological material and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.
- 3.2.7 Each trench was cleaned by hand, where appropriate, and planned prior to any hand-excavation. All pre-modern stratified deposits were excavated by hand. A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits through each trench from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded.
- 3.2.8 A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit was examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.
- 3.2.9 In the event unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains were revealed, the Client and Archaeological Adviser to the LPA were to be informed in order that the provisions of this method statement may have been reviewed.
- 3.2.10 Areas under archaeological observation were surveyed using GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

3.3 Recording

- 3.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered during the evaluation were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets using a continuous unique numbering system.
- 3.3.2 A representative section, not less than 1m in length, of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded within each trench. All excavated archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 or 1:50 for plans.
- 3.3.3 Photographs were taken as appropriate, providing a record of the excavated features and deposits along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the overall Site. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.
- 3.3.4 All interventions were surveyed using a GPS tied into the Ordnance Survey.

3.4 Health and Safety

- 3.4.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork and safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 3.4.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health

and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time. Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a Risk Assessment (WA 2015c) to the Client before the commencement of any fieldwork, and this was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before groundwork commenced.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological evaluation. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these and the trenches is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.

4.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the Site location. **Figure 2** shows the trench locations in relation to geophysical anomalies while **Figure's 3-8** provides detailed plans, sections and photographs of features.

4.1.3 The following section should be read in conjunction with the trench tables presented at **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Site-wide stratigraphy and geology

4.2.1 The stratigraphy of deposits was similar across the Site, with topsoil comprised of a pale grey-brown sandy clay overlying a medium greyish brown sandy clay subsoil. This in turn overlay the light brown sandy clay natural geology. Several trenches recorded variations in the natural geology defined by pockets of gravels.

4.3 Trench descriptions

4.3.1 No archaeological features or deposits were identified within **Trenches 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9 and 15**.

Trench 3 (Figure 2)

4.3.2 Trench 3 was located in the north western area of the Site and was aligned north east/south west. The trench contained a single archaeological feature towards its south western end. This feature **[305]** was characterised by a ditch measuring approximately 6m wide. The ditch has been interpreted as forming a major boundary as identified during the geophysical survey. This boundary runs from the western edge of the Site southwards to the extant pond roughly positioned in the centre of the Site. The boundary is believed to be of modern date. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 5 (Figure 3)

4.3.3 Trench 5 was aligned north-east/south-west and was located adjacent to an extant pond broadly positioned in the centre of the overall Site. The trench contained a single archaeological feature, **[505]**, an undated ditch (**Plate 1; Section 1**). The ditch was orientated north-south and measured 0.92m in width and 0.28m in depth and contained a single secondary fill (**506**) which was characterised by a reddish brown sandy clay with common natural flint inclusions. This feature was not identified during the geophysical survey.

Trench 6 (Figure 4)

4.3.4 Trench 6 was located in the eastern part of the Site and was orientated north north-west/south south-east. The trench contained two discrete features **[605 and 609]**. Pit **[605]** was located just to the north of centre of the trench (**Plate 2; section 2**). The pit was

ovoid in plan measuring 0.70m in diameter and was characterised by steep straight sides and a concave base. The pit contained three fills (**606**, **607** and **608**); primary fill (**606**) comprised a dark greyish brown sandy clay with frequent natural flint nodules. The fill derived from material slumping into the pit from the eastern edge. Secondary fill (**607**) was characterised by a dark yellowish-brown sandy clay and has been interpreted as a slump deposit from the western edge of the feature while secondary fill (**608**) was defined by a dark black brown sandy clay deliberate backfill which contained burnt and struck flint, pottery fragments and some rare charcoal flecking.

- 4.3.5 The pottery has been dated to the Early Neolithic period and may indicate two or possibly three different vessels. The flint is also of Early Neolithic date and comprised secondary dumped knapping debris. This deposit was environmentally sampled <601> which has yielded a high number of cereal remains and hazelnut shells (see below).
- 4.3.6 To the immediate north of **[601]** was pit **[609]**. This feature extended from the eastern bank of the trench and measured 0.70m in diameter with a depth of 0.17m (**Plate 3**). The pit was characterised by shallow concave sides and a flat base. The pit contained a single secondary fill (**610**) of light yellow brown sandy clay with rare natural flint nodules and two flakes and a scraper of Early Neolithic date.
- 4.3.7 Both the pit features were not identified during the geophysical survey although a ferrous anomaly was identified close (to the immediate south) of pit **[605]**.

Trench 10 (Figure 5)

- 4.3.8 Trench 10 was located in the south east of the Site and was positioned in an attempt to clarify anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. The trench was successful in identifying two ditches, **[1005]** and **[1007]**, thought to represent an enclosure in this area.
- 4.3.9 Both ditches were parallel to each other and orientated broadly north-south and were a distance of 32m apart. The eastern ditch, **[1005]** was characterised by moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (**Plate 4; section 4**). The feature measured 2m in width and 0.56m in depth and contained a single secondary fill (**1006**) of reddish brown sandy clay with natural flint inclusions. A single body sherd of Southern Gaulish samian pottery was recovered from this ditch dating to the Romano-British period (see below).
- 4.3.10 The western ditch, **[1007]**, was characterised by straight steep sides and a flat base and measured 1.98m wide and 1m deep (**Plate 5; section 5**). The ditch contained a single secondary fill (**1008**) of dark greyish brown sandy clay with flint inclusions; pottery of Romano-British date was recovered from this deposit.
- 4.3.11 Both ditches are believed to form the western and eastern arms of a small enclosure, identified in the geophysical survey as anomaly 4002, measuring approximately 32m x 32m. Trench 10 was positioned to identify any internal features should they be present within the centre of this enclosure. Some geological differences were investigated within the base of the trench but no internal archaeological features were confirmed.

Trench 11 (Figure 6)

- 4.3.12 Trench 11 was located in the southern part of the Site and was aligned broadly north/south. The trench was positioned in an attempt to confirm the presence of ditch like features identified during the geophysical survey. A single feature was recorded in the trench, this feature, **[1106]**, appears to represent an elongated pit (**Plate 6**). The pit measured 2.3m in width and 0.5m deep and contained six secondary fills (**1107-1112**). Pottery of Romano-British date was recovered from secondary fill (**1108**). This feature has been interpreted as a potential small quarry pit as it was located within the natural gravels

found in this area of the Site and corresponds to the anomalies, 4008, identified during the geophysical survey which model as a series of pit like features in this area of the Site. The ditch like anomalies were not identified within this trench although the pit does appear to correspond to an anomaly modelled as geology detected during the geophysical survey.

Trench 12 (Figure 6)

- 4.3.13 Trench 12 was located approximately 40m to the west of trench 11 and was aligned north west/south east. The trench was positioned to confirm the presence of two ditch like features identified as anomalies during the geophysical survey (4000 and 4001). A single feature, **[1205]**, was recorded in the trench just north of centre (**Plate 7**). The feature measured approximately 3m in width. The feature contained a single secondary fill (**1206**), a dark greyish brown sandy clay, from which pottery dating to the Romano-British period was recovered. This feature has been interpreted as corresponding to linear anomaly 4000 and represents a wide shallow linear feature which is aligned north east/south west for a length of approximately 78m (from southern Site edge) before turning to the east for a further 166m where it extends beyond the eastern Site boundary. The feature has been interpreted as an enclosure ditch enclosing an area to the south (and outside the Site limits).

Trench 13 (Figure 7)

- 4.3.14 Trench 13 was located approximately 66m south of the extant pond sited broadly in the centre of the overall Site. The trench was aligned east/west and was positioned over geophysical anomaly 4003 which suggested a linear feature orientated east/west with a turn to the north at its eastern end. The trench contained two features, ditches **[1305 and 1308]**. Ditch **[1305]** was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was characterised by steep straight sides and a concave base (**Plate 8; section 6**). The ditch measured 2m in width and was 1.03m deep. The ditch contained two fills; fill (**1306**) was a very dark reddish brown sandy clay while fill (**1307**) was a reddish brown sandy clay from which pottery sherds dating to the Romano-British period were recovered (**Plate 8**).
- 4.3.15 Ditch **[1308]** was located towards the western end of the trench and was characterised by moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base, the ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep (**Plate 9**). The ditch contained two fills, (**1309 and 1310**). Primary fill (**1309**) was defined by a dark reddish brown sandy clay with common flint inclusions while secondary fill (**1310**) was defined again by a dark reddish brown sandy clay but with occasional flint inclusions rather than common. Pottery sherds of Romano-British date were recovered from this fill.

Trench 14 (Figure 8)

- 4.3.16 Trench 14 was sited 41m to the west of trench 13 and was aligned east/west. The trench contained a single archaeological feature, **[1405]**, an undated ditch/gully aligned north/south. The feature measured 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep and was characterised by shallow concave sides and a concave base (**Plate 10**). The feature was not identified during the geophysical survey and its function remains unclear.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds in a restricted range of material types and belonging to two distinct chronological periods – the Early Neolithic (c. 3550 – 3250 BC) and Romano-British (1st – 4th centuries AD). A quantified breakdown by material type and context is given in **Table 1**. All the artefacts have also been scanned on a context by



context basis, to assess their date, range and condition. In general, all survive in moderate condition.

Table 1: All finds by context (number/weight in grammes (g))

Context	Iron	Burnt Flint	Flint	Pottery
0608		234/655	116	179/598
0610			3	
1006				7/75
1008				21/276
1108	2/8			20/131
1201			1	
1206				13/69
1307	1/15			191/1055
1310				37/297
Total	3/23	234/655	120	468/2501

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Of the 468 sherds recovered, 179 are of Early Neolithic date, three are of prehistoric date but too small and undiagnostic to be more closely dated, while the remainder are Romano-British.

Early Neolithic

5.2.2 All of the material came from a single fill (**608**) in pit **[605]**. Two or possibly three vessels are represented; all are flint-tempered.

5.2.3 One, or perhaps two, vessels (84 sherds, 356g) are heavily flint gritted. One large sherd has a repair hole drilled from the outer surface. Some sherds have been burnt to varying degrees and some have a heavy race on the outer surface. All are plain body sherds.

5.2.4 The other vessel is represented by 94 variously abraded, less heavily gritted sherds weighing 217 g. Among these is a single rim, squared and very slightly expanded on the inner edge, probably just an effect of finishing the top. The inner surface is wiped. Many of the sherds are in poor condition, lacking one surface, or sometimes both.

Prehistoric

5.2.5 Three undiagnostic body sherds (19g) in flint-tempered fabrics were assigned generalised prehistoric dates based on fabric grounds alone. They were found in feature **[1205]** and ditch **[1305]**, alongside greater quantities of Romano-British sherds, indicating their residuality in the contexts.

Romano-British

5.2.6 To provide a basic minimum archive, the Romano-British sherds from each context were sub-divided into broad ware groups or known fabric types and quantified by the number and weight of pieces present (**Table 2**). Spot-dates, used to inform the stratigraphic phasing, were then assigned to each fabric and, in combination with any dating evidence provided by other artefact types, to the context as a whole.

- 5.2.7 Overall, the mean sherd weight is just c.6.7 g, well below the 10g to 20g generally considered 'normal' for Romano-British assemblages from sites in central southern England. Considerable surface abrasion and edge damage is apparent on many of the sherds, particularly those in the softer, more lightly fired fabrics.
- 5.2.8 Imported wares are represented by a single body sherd of Southern Gaulish samian (form 27 cup; context **1006**). Amphora and mortaria are completely absent, probably as a result of the small assemblage size, and the only British finewares consist of a thin-walled beaker with a beadless, flaring rim in a fine, micaceous greyware fabric probably of late 1st or 2nd century AD date (ditch **1305**), and a New Forest colour-coated ware jug with white-painted decoration (Fulford 1975, 48, type 18) from feature **[1106]**. Vessels of this type date from c.AD 320 – 370.
- 5.2.9 The white and oxidised ware fabrics form a standard part of Romano-British ceramic assemblages, generally representing medium quality wares predominantly used in serving and storage roles. Flagons are especially common in these wares, and of the sherds present here, the majority (51 pieces, 124 g) derive from a single, late 1st or 2nd century AD ring-necked flagon found in ditch **[1305]**.
- 5.2.10 The reduced coarseware fabrics provided a range of utilitarian 'kitchen' vessels. Most of these wares are likely to derive from local sources, in particular the Rowland's Castle kilns, located on the Sussex/Hampshire border, which used the Chichester district as their major outlet (Dicks 2009). As well as the standard Rowland's Castle fabric (11% of the assemblage by sherd count), the coarse sand and flint-tempered ware, seen at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 212, type 165) and in Chichester itself (e.g. Seager Smith et al 2007, 75), is also likely to be a product of this industry (Dicks 2009 55, fabric c), while the coarse sandy ware with red ferrous inclusions, all from a single jar (ditch **1305**), may owe their unusual appearance to the oxidised, perhaps burnt, nature of this vessel.
- 5.2.11 Sherds from the lower parts of two other jars also occurred among the reduced coarseware sherds – one in the standard Rowland's Castle fabric (14 pieces, 191 g) from context **(1008)** and the second in dark surfaced greyware (52 pieces, 367 g), again from ditch **[1305]**. Other diagnostic sherds were scarce, limited to a rim from a high-shouldered jar with thickened, upright, pulled bead rim in dark surfaced greyware (context **1006**) and seven jar rim fragments in Rowland's Castle, dark surfaced and miscellaneous greyware fabrics from ditches **[1305]** and **[1308]**. Unfortunately, all were broken above the neck/shoulder junction, hampering more precise dating. A large storage jar was also represented by thick, flat base in the detritally-tempered fabric, from ditch **[1305]**.

Table 2: Romano-British pottery totals by ware type

Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)
Southern Gaulish samian	1	7
fine, micaceous greyware	5	16
New Forest colour-coated ware	20	130
white wares	55	141
oxidised wares	2	12
dark surfaced greywares	87	647
coarse sandy ware with red ferrous inclusions	39	211
Rowland's Castle greywares	30	307
misc. grey sandy wares	25	155
coarse sand and flint-tempered ware	10	164
detritally-tempered fabric	1	47
Total:	275	1837

5.3 Worked Flint

- 5.3.1 The worked flint (**Table 1**) was recovered from three contexts. The most significant collection comprised 116 pieces, including 72 chips, from context (**608**) in pit **[605]**. This group of material, consisting of flakes, broken flakes, irregular debitage and chips, some of which are burnt, represents secondary, dumped knapping waste.
- 5.3.2 Nearby pit **[609]** contained two flakes and a scraper, of the same Early Neolithic date.
- 5.3.3 The only other piece of worked flint was a large, sub-pyramidal, opposed platform blade core recovered from the topsoil in Trench 12. This piece also appears to be Early Neolithic.

5.4 Burnt Flint

- 5.4.1 This material type (**Table 1**) is intrinsically undatable, although it is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, this does seem to be the case, since the burnt unworked flint came exclusively from Early Neolithic pit **[605]**.

5.5 Iron

- 5.5.1 Just two iron objects were recovered – a small, handmade nail from feature **[1106]** and part of a flat, curved object, broken at both ends, from ditch **[1305]**. Associated finds suggest that both are of Romano-British date.

5.6 Potential and recommendations

- 5.6.1 The assessment indicates that the preservation of artefacts is moderately good across the site. Chronological evidence indicates that the activity belongs to two distinct chronological periods of Early Neolithic and Romano-British date. No items of particular intrinsic interest were found and no further analytical work, conservation or illustration is required at this stage.
- 5.6.2 Any future mitigation work undoubtedly has the potential to produce a larger assemblage of securely stratified material which will provide further insight into the nature and

economy of past activity in this area. The significance of the artefacts recovered during this evaluation should be reviewed in the light of any such assemblage.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from Early Neolithic pit [605] to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residue fractionated into 4 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>4 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in Table 3. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flot was large with about 15% rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material was well preserved.

6.2.3 The plant remain assemblage from pit [605] included a high number of cereal remains. These included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain, glume and spikelet fork fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as being those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). There was also a large quantity of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and a few crab apple (*Malus sylvestris* type) fragments within the assemblage.

6.2.4 The predominance of hazelnut fragments and other wild food remains within Neolithic assemblages may be indicative of the exploitation and general reliance on these wild food resources during this period (Moffett et al 1989; Stevens 2007; Robinson 2000). This assemblage is particularly significant having a high number of hulled wheat remains, which look contemporary with the other plant remains rather than being intrusive. It is also associated with a good finds assemblage.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flot of the bulk sample and is recorded in Table 3. A large quantity of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm was recovered from this pit. It included mature wood fragments.

Table 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot								
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaf f	Other	Comments			
Early Neolithic Pit												
605	608	601	18	250	15	A*	C	A**	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base + spikelet fork frags inc. emmer, <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Malus sylvestris</i> type frags.	20/50 ml	-	P,C, C14

Key:A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: P = plant, C = charcoal, C14 = radiocarbon

7 FURTHER POTENTIAL

7.1 Environmental

Charred plant remains

7.1.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages has the potential to provide some information on the nature of the settlement and the surrounding environment. The presence of a good assemblage of cereal remains within Neolithic deposits is of regional interest.

Wood charcoal

7.1.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide limited information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site during the Early Neolithic period.

8 AIMS AND METHODS

8.1 Environmental

Charred plant remains

8.1.1 It is proposed that this assemblage should be analysed once any further work has taken place on the site.

8.1.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.

Wood charcoal

8.1.3 It is proposed that this assemblage should be analysed once any further work has taken place on the site.

8.1.4 Identifiable charcoal will be extracted from the 2mm residue together and the flot (>2mm). Fragments will be prepared for identification according to the standard methodology of Leney and Casteel (1975, see also Gale and Cutler 2000). Charcoal pieces will be fractured with a razor blade so that three planes can be seen: transverse section (TS), radial longitudinal section (RL) and tangential longitudinal section (TL). They will then be examined under bi-focal epi-illuminated microscopy at magnifications of x50, x100 and

x400 using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identification will be undertaken according to the anatomical characteristics described by Schweingruber (1990) and Butterfield and Meylan (1980). Identification will be to the lowest taxonomic level possible, usually that of genus and nomenclature according to Stace (1997), individual taxon (mature and twig) will be separated, quantified, and the results tabulated.

Scientific dating

- 8.1.5 The charred plant assemblage from pit **[605]**, in association with the finds assemblage, is significant. It is proposed that two radiocarbon dates are obtained on the hulled wheat and the hazelnut fragments to confirm that they are contemporary once any further work has taken place on the site.

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1 The evaluation works have clarified the results of the geophysical survey and have also confirmed the presence of features that have not been previously detected. The main focus of the archaeological remains are located in the far southern and central areas of the Site overall. Ditch **[1205]** appears to represent an enclosure ditch in the south eastern part of the Site; this ditch encloses an area of land to the south which extends outside of the limits of the evaluated Site. Interestingly there is a second smaller enclosure at the far eastern limits which encloses an area of some 1000m². The ditches associated with this small enclosure (**1005** and **1008**) survive to a good depth. Pottery of Romano-British date has been recovered from these features.

- 9.1.2 A second possible enclosure also of Romano-British date is located in the central region of the Site to the immediate south of the extant pond which occupies this area of the overall Site. This enclosure is characterised by a ditch (**1305** and **1308**) which is orientated east/west by north/south. The ditch survives to a reasonable depth and is dated to the Romano-British period. The function of the enclosure is unclear, the northern arm of the enclosure was not identified during the evaluation of Trench 5 which was located to test geophysical anomalies possibly relating to an enclosure in this area, however a small undated gully was identified in this trench on a north/south alignment.

- 9.1.3 A modern field boundary has been identified in Trench 3 and this corresponds to the geophysical survey which also identified a large linear feature in this location.

- 9.1.4 A significant find are the two Early Neolithic pits located in the far central eastern area of the Site within Trench 6. These two pits (**605** and **609**) possibly hint at activity of this date in this localised area of the Site. No other features of this early date were identified during the evaluation works. One pit (**605**) survived to a reasonable depth while pit (**609**) was much shallower. The geophysical survey of this area has identified several small features although these have been interpreted as ferrous in origin and most likely relate to material within the topsoil rather than features of an archaeological origin.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has confirmed the presence of probable enclosure/boundary ditches of Romano-British date, modern field boundary and two Early Neolithic pits in the far eastern area of the Site.
- 10.1.2 The evaluation has succeeded in identifying features detected during the previous geophysical survey of the Site and has also identified several features not detected during the survey phase of works. The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification. The model of archaeological potential across the



Site has been tested and refined, and an area of moderate archaeological potential has been identified across the southern and far central eastern regions of the Site.

11 STORAGE AND CURATION

11.1 Museum

11.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation* and in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum.

11.2 Preparation of Archive

11.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

11.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- *1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics*
- *1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;*

11.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's London & South East office under the Site code **103263**. The project archive will be deposited with the local museum.

11.3 Copyright

11.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003*.

11.4 Discard Policy

11.4.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

11.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

11.5 Security Copy

11.5.1 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.



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Online Sources

British Geological Survey Online.

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/>



13 APPENDICES

13.1 Appendix 1: Table of Trench Descriptions

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated
CBM – ceramic building material

Trench 1	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m		
	Land use:	Arable		
	Coordinates:	E489838.59, N107311.97, 26.82m OD E489805.47, N107277.01, 26.24m OD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
101	Topsoil	Pale grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.12m	
102	Subsoil	Medium brown sandy clay	0.12-0.28m	
103	Natural	Reddish Brown sandy clay with occasional flint inclusions	0.28m+	
104	Natural	Light brown sandy clay with abundant flint nodules (at northeast end of trench)	0.28m+	

Trench 2	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.44m		
	Land use:	Arable		
	Coordinates:	E489766.76, N107254.08, 26.28m OD E489776.24, N107206.2, 25.7m OD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
201	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.30m	
202	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.30-0.40m	
203	Natural	Reddish brown sandy clay with sub angular flint inclusions – some eroded chalk in patches	0.40m+	
204	Natural	Sub-angular and angular flints and gravels	0.40m+	
205	Natural	Eroded chalk with orange brown clay	0.40m+	

Trench 3	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m		
	Land use:	Arable		
	Coordinates:	E489722.33, N107189.33, 25.67m OD E489678.31, N107168.11, 25.23m OD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
301	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.20m	
302	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.20-0.36m	
303	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.36m+	
304	Natural	Grey brown sandy silt with gravels	0.36m+	
305	Cut of ditch	Cut of northwest to southeast aligned boundary ditch	0.36m+	
306	Secondary fill of 305	Mid greenish brown silty clay	0.36m+	

Trench 4	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.5m		
	Land use:	Arable		
	Coordinates:	E489647.89, N107087.04, 24.41m OD E489665.74, N107042.24, 23.89m OD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
401	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.18m	
402	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.18-0.40m	
403	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.40m+	
404	Natural	Angular and sub-angular sandy silty gravels	0.40m+	



Trench 5	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.43m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489722.85, N107047.96, 24.48m OD E489687.30, N107016.40, 24.11m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
501	Topsoil	Dark brown grey clay silt	0.00-0.35m
502	Subsoil	Mid grey orange silty clay	0.35-0.43m
503	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.43m+
504	Natural	Medium angular flint gravels	0.43m+
505	Cut of ditch	Cut of north-south aligned linear ditch with steep concaved sides and a flat base	0.92m wide x 0.28m deep
506	Secondary fill of 505	Reddish brown sandy clay with common unsorted flints	0.92m wide x 0.28m deep

Trench 6	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489864.08, N107137.39, 25.19m OD E489875.94, N107089.95, 24.33m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
601	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.10m
602	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.10-0.24m
603	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.24m+
604	Natural	Grey brown sandy silt with gravels	0.24m+
605	Cut of pit	Cut of sub-circular pit with steep straight sides and a concaved base	0.80m wide x 0.55m deep
606	Primary fill of 605	Dark grey brown sandy clay with frequent flint nodules. Moderately compacted	0.55m deep
607	Secondary fill of 605	Dark yellow brown sandy clay	0.31m deep
608	Deliberate backfill of 605	Dark black brown sandy clay with rare small flints. Contains charcoal, and pottery	0.18m deep
609	Cut of pit	Cut of oval pit with shallow concaved sides and flat base.	0.70m diam x 0.17m deep
610	Secondary fill of 609	Light yellow brown sandy clay with small flints. Contains worked flint	0.70m diam x 0.17m deep

Trench 7	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.30m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489835.52, N107082.15, 24.33m OD E489788.35, N 107168.11, 25.23m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
701	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.18m
702	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.18-0.30m
703	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.30m+
704	Natural	Angular and sub-angular gravels	0.30m+
705	Natural	Chalky orange clay	0.30m+

Trench 8	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.34m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489887.34, N107046.7, 24.06m OD E489839.49, N107037.1, 24.01m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
801	Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt	0.00-0.24m
802	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.24-0.34m
803	Natural	Mid grey orange clay with sub-angular flints	0.34m+



Trench 9	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.54m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489874.74, N107189.33, 23.81m OD E489849.27, N106952.16, 24.14m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
901	Topsoil	Light greyish brown sandy clay	0.00-0.42m
902	Subsoil	Light reddish brown sandy clay	0.42-0.54m
903	Natural	Reddish brown sandy clay	0.54m+
904	Natural	Reddish brown sandy clay with abundant flint nodules (at southwest end of trench)	0.54m+

Trench 10	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489917.78, N106934.64, 23.23m OD E489870.51, N106925.76, 24.37m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
1001	Topsoil	Pale grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.12m
1002	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.12-0.29m
1003	Natural	Mid red brown sandy clay	0.29m+
1004	Natural	Mid red brown sandy clay with moderate amounts of flint nodules	0.29m+
1005	Cut of ditch	Cut of north-south aligned linear ditch with moderately steep concaved sides and concaved base	2.01m wide x 0.56m deep
1006	Secondary fill of 1005	Reddish brown sandy clay with common unsorted flint nodules – sub-rounded and sub-angular. Pottery	2.01m wide x 0.56m deep
1007	Cut of ditch	Cut of north-south linear ditch with steep straight sides and flat base	1.98m wide x 1.00m deep
1008	Secondary fill of 1007	Dark greyish brown sandy clay with unsorted flint nodules. Pottery	1.98m wide x 1.00m deep

Trench 11	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.27m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489793.15, N106929.84, 23.95m OD E489798.46, N106881.79, 23.91m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
1101	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.23m
1102	Subsoil	Red brown sandy clay	0.23-0.27m
1103	Natural	Dark red brown sandy clay	0.27m+
1104	Natural	Copper red brown clay sand	0.27m+
1105	Natural	Mid brown green clay	0.27m+
1106	Cut of pit	Cut of sub-circular pit with moderately steep concaved sides and concaved base	2.30m wide x 0.66m deep
1107	Secondary fill of 1106	Dark grey clay with occasional small rounded flints	0.25m deep
1108	Secondary fill of 1106	Mid grey brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded flints	0.07m+ deep
1109	Secondary fill of 1106	Mid-dark grey clay gravels	0.14m deep
1110	Secondary fill of 1106	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flints and rare charcoal flecks	0.18m deep
1111	Secondary fill of 1106	Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravels	0.16m deep
1112	Tertiary fill of 1106	Mid greenish grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular poorly sorted flints	0.17m deep



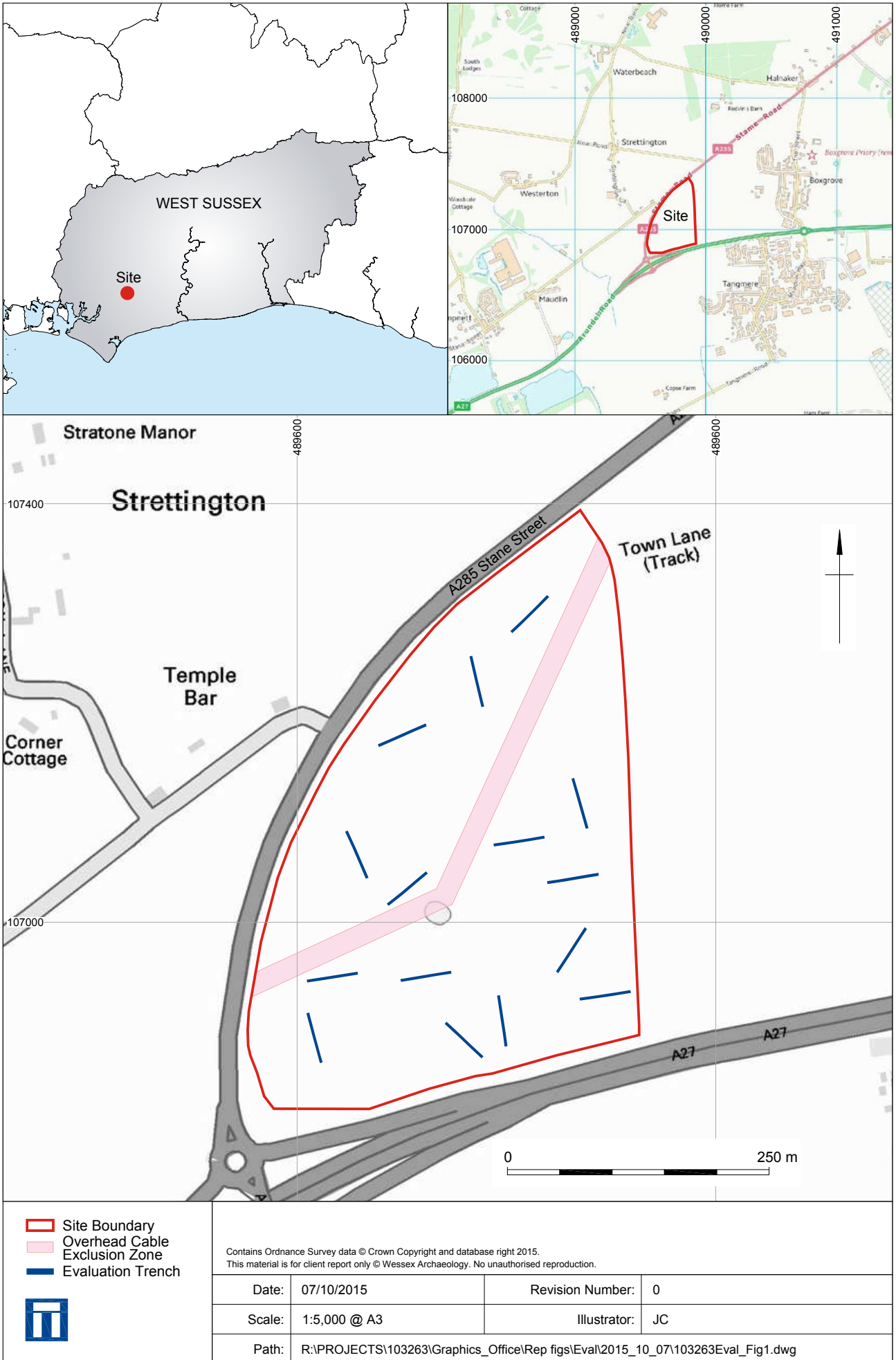
Trench 12	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.64m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489742.59, N106904.30, 22.95m OD E489776.00, N106870.67, 24.22m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
1201	Topsoil	Pale grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.30m
1202	Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy clay	0.30-0.40m
1203	Natural	Red brown sandy clay	0.40m+
1204	Natural	Beach gravels	0.40m+
1205	Cut of ditch	Cut of north east/south west aligned ditch. Straight steep sides.	2.87m wide x 0.30m+ deep
1206	Secondary fill of 1205	Dark grey brown sandy clay with flint nodules of varying sizes. Pottery	2.87m wide x 0.30m+ deep
1207	Natural - Alluvium	Pale grey brown sandy clay with occasional flints	0.40m+

Trench 13	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.36m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489746.41, N106953.09, 23.28m OD E489699.52, N106943.62, 23.32m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
1301	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.29m
1302	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.20-0.37m
1303	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.37m+
1304	Natural	Grey brown sandy silt with gravels	0.37m+
1305	Cut of ditch	Cut of north-south aligned linear ditch with straight steep sides and concaved base	1.99m wide x 0.63m deep
1306	Primary fill of 1305	Dark reddish brown sandy clay with common flint nodules and fragments	0.29m deep
1307	Secondary fill of 1305	Reddish brown sandy clay with very common flint nodules and fragments. Pottery	0.35m deep
1308	Cut of ditch	Cut of northwest-southeast aligned linear ditch with moderately steep concaved sides and flat base	4.49m wide x 0.38m deep
1309	Primary fill of 1308	Dark red brown sandy clay with common sub-angular flints	0.24m deep
1310	Secondary fill of 1308	Dark red brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules and pottery	0.16m deep

Trench 14	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.35m	
	Land use:	Arable	
	Coordinates:	E489722.33, N107189.33, 25.67m OD E489609.85, N106943.04, 23.53m OD	
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
1401	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.28m
1402	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.28-0.35m
1403	Natural	Mid orange brown silty clay	0.35m+
1404	Natural	Grey brown sandy silt with gravels	0.35m+
1405	Cut of ditch	Cut of north-south aligned ditch or gully with shallow concaved sides and concaved base	0.64m wide x 0.13m deep
1406	Secondary fill of 1405	Mid brown grey silty clay	0.64m wide x 0.13m deep
1407	Natural - Alluvium	Pale grey brown sandy clay with occasional flints	0.35m+

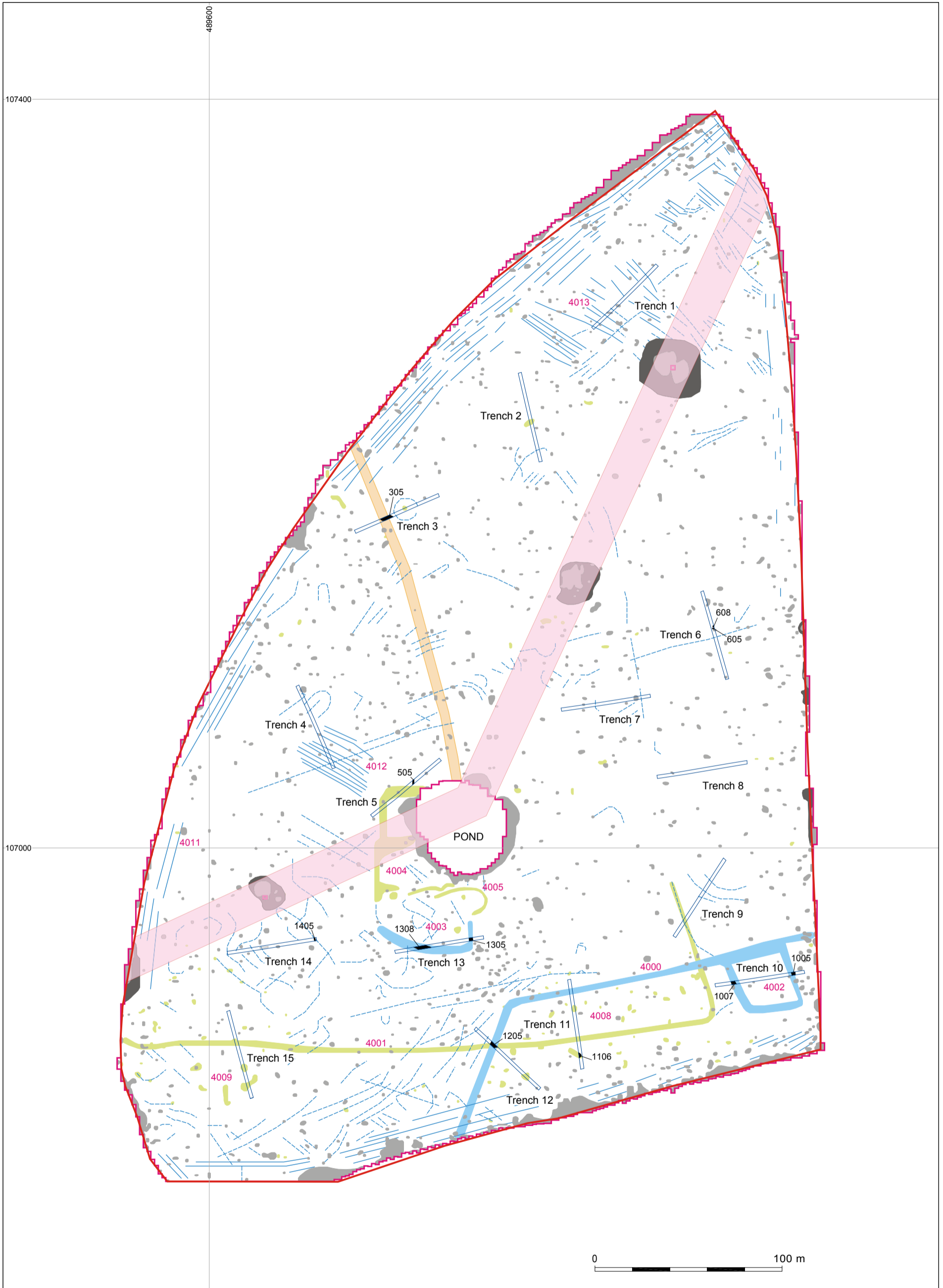




Trench 15	Dimensions :	50m x 1.8m x 0.40m		
	Land use:	Arable		
	Coordinates:	E489610.97, N106913.23, 23.81m OD E489621.90, N106866.10, 23.40m OD		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions	
1501	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.20m	
1502	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.20-0.40m	
1503	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.40m+	
1504	Natural	Grey brown sandy silt with gravels	0.40m+	
1505	Natural - Alluvium	Mid green grey sandy clay with occasional flints	0.40m+	



Site location and trench plan

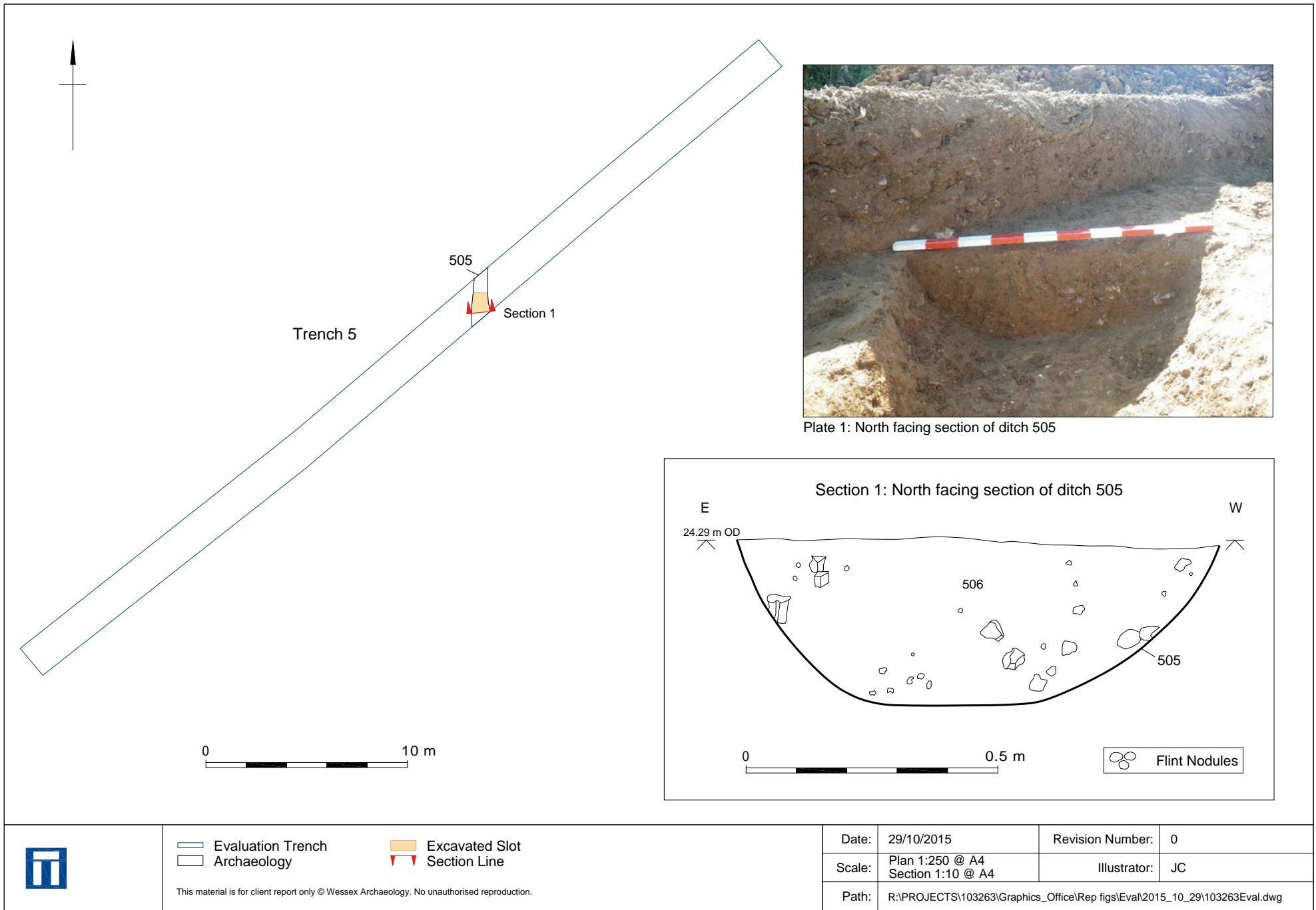
Figure 1



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Site Boundary — Evaluation Trench — Geophysical Survey Extents — Probable Archaeology — Possible Archaeology — Former Field Boundary ● 4000 Geophysical Anomaly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ferrous — Increased Magnetic Response — Ploughing — Trend — Exclusion Zone — Archaeology 		This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
				Date: 09/11/2015	Revision Number: 0	
		Scale: 1:2000 @ A3		Illustrator: JC		
		Path: R:\PROJECTS\103263\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_10_29\103263Eval.dwg				

Trench plan overlaying geophysical survey data

Figure 2



Trench 5: Plan, section and photograph

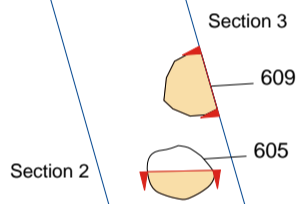
Figure 3



Plate 2: Pit 605 viewed from the south

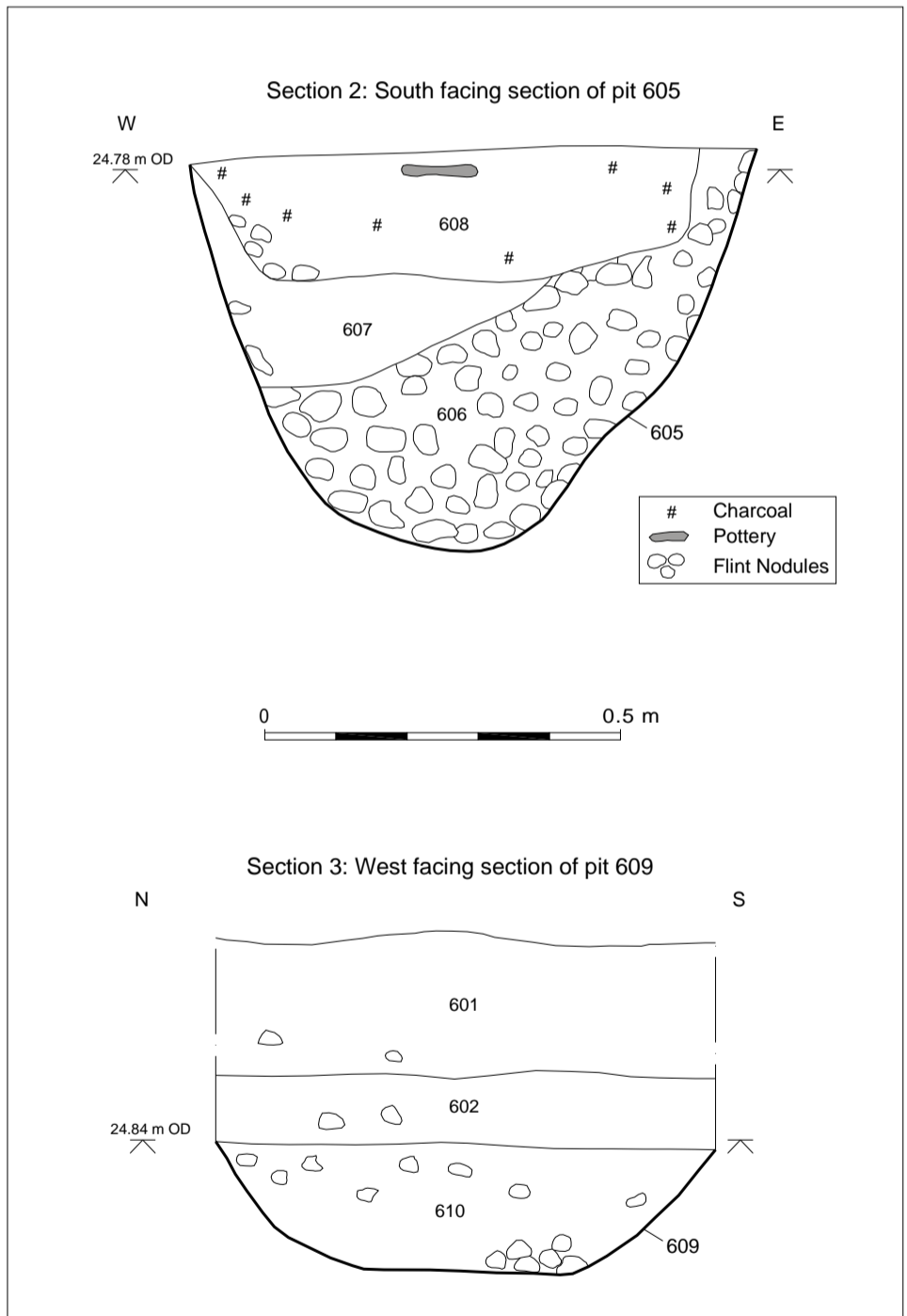


Plate 3: West facing section of pit 609



Trench 6

0 5 m

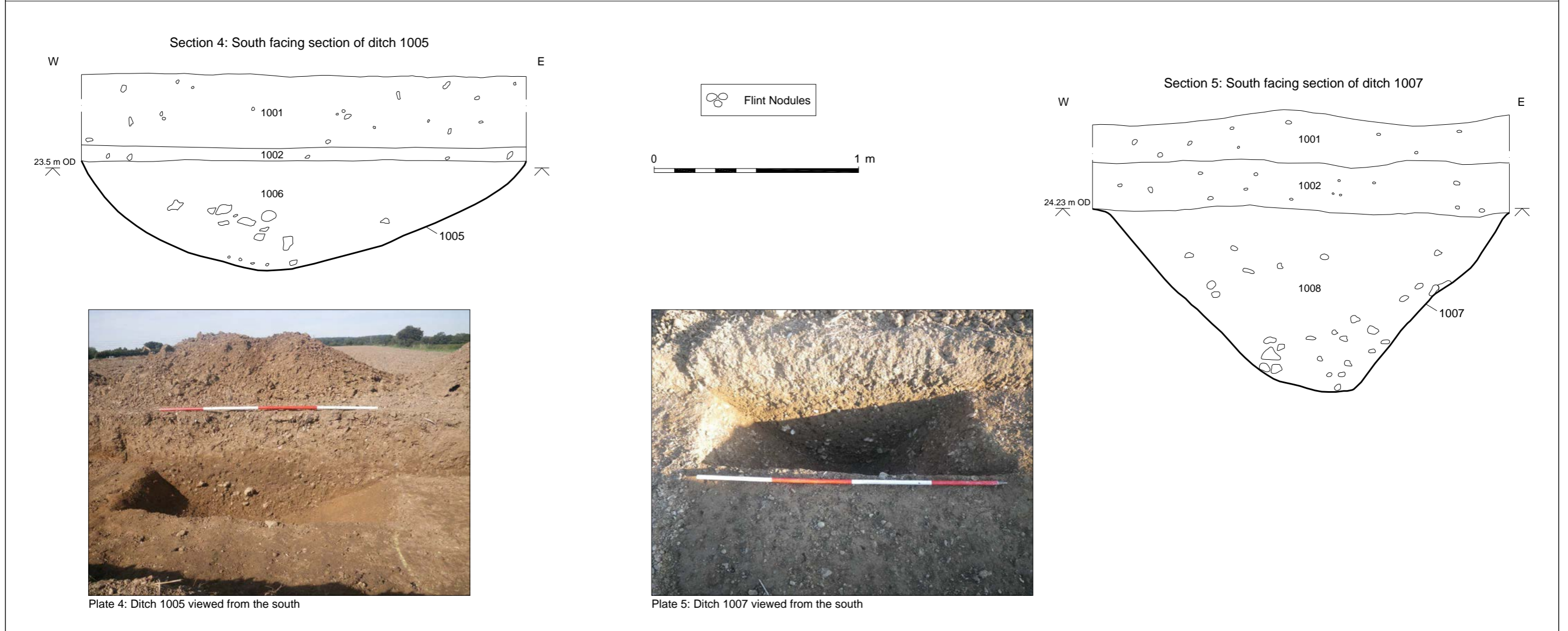
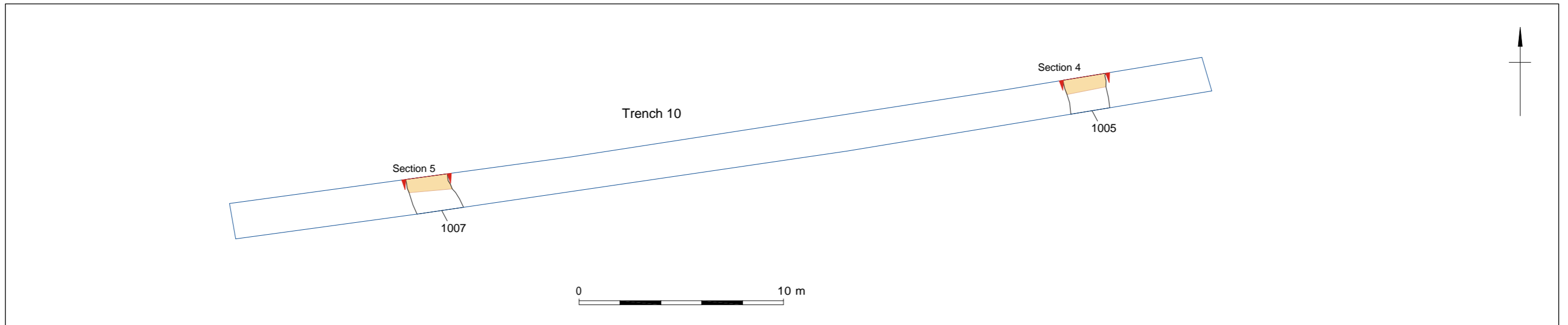


- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- Excavated Slot
- Section Line



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- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- Excavated Slot
- ▼▼ Section Line

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Plate 6: East facing section of pit 1106

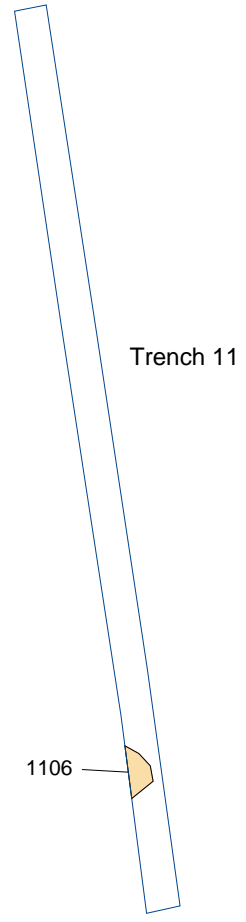
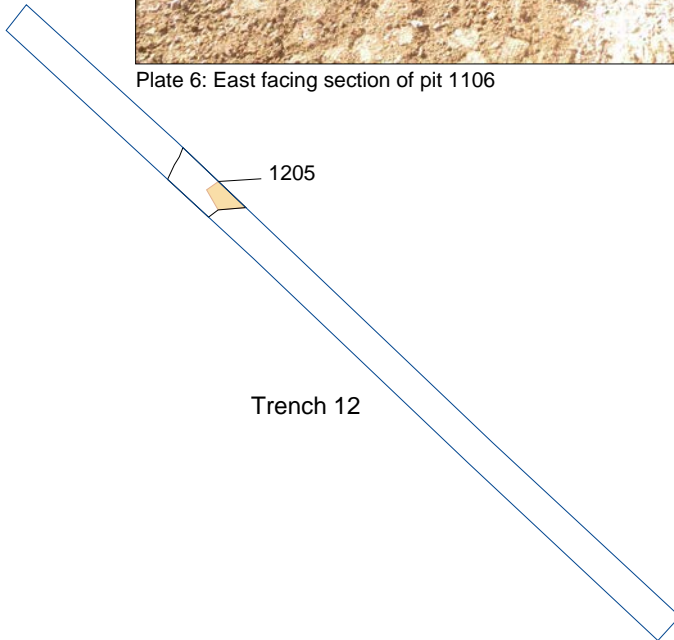


Plate 7: South west facing section of ditch 1205

- Evaluation Trench
- Archaeology
- Excavated Slot



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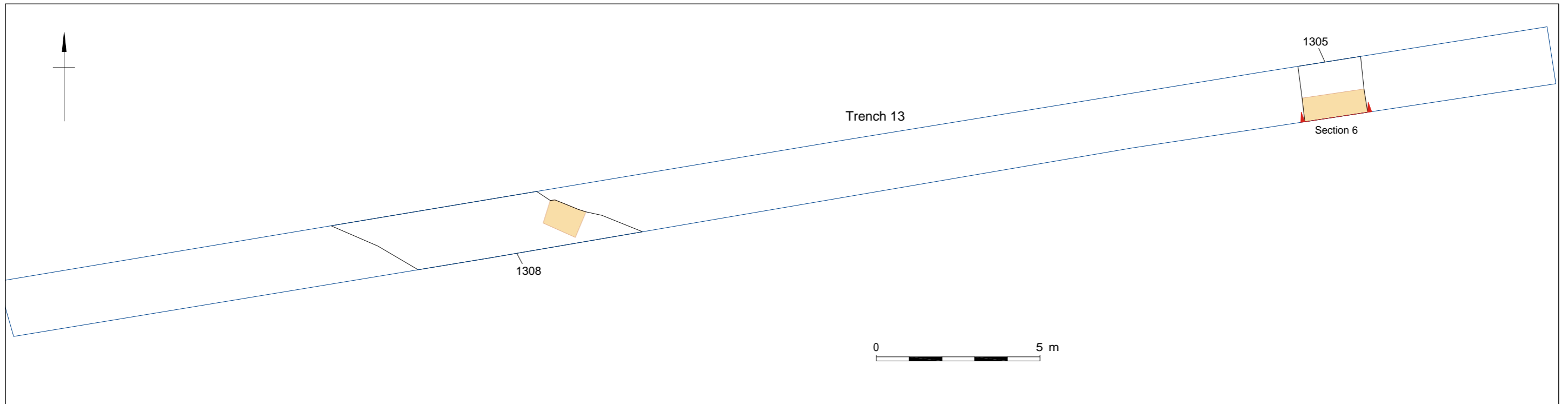


Plate 8: North west facing section of ditch 1305



Plate 9: South east facing section of ditch 1308



— Evaluation Trench
 □ Archaeology

■ Excavated Slot
 ▽ Section Line

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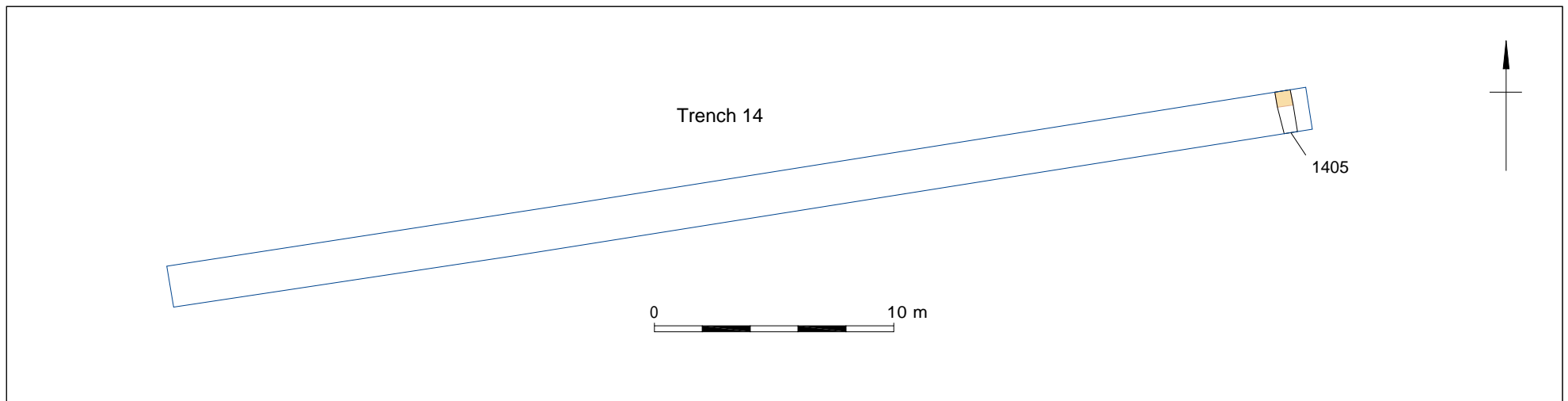


Plate 10: South facing section of ditch 1405



Plate 11: East facing view of the Site



▬ Evaluation Trench Excavated Slot
 Archaeology

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13.2 Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: wessexar1-228773

Project details

Project name	Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex
Short description of the project	15 trench evaluation prior to construction of a solar farm. Archaeological features were identified in 8 of the trenches. Two early neolithic pits were identified along with a number of Romano-British ditches.
Project dates	Start: 28-09-2015 End: 05-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	103263 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECTS Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Solar Farm
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER BOXGROVE Land at Strettington
Postcode	PO18 0LB
Study area	14.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 489751 107076 50.893217856776 -1.303573621218 50 53 35 N 001 18 12 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.95m Max: 26.82m



Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Jake Warrender
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Vogt Solar Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Archive ID	103263
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Archive ID	103263
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Archive ID	103263
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography

1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	De'Athe. R.
Other bibliographic details	103263
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Entered by Rob De'Athe (r.deathe@wessexarch.co.uk)



Entered on

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