



making sense of heritage

Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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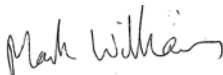
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Summary

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

The watching brief was carried out in advance of the Site being developed as a solar farm. This phase of mitigation works, along with the previously undertaken desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology (WA) 2015a), geophysical survey (WA 2015b) and trial trench evaluation (WA 2015c), forms part of the archaeological assessment of the Site.

The programme of works was carried out between 21st January and 18th February 2016 and focused on three main areas of archaeological potential identified during the geophysical and evaluation phases of archaeological investigations at the Site. During the watching brief phase of works a potential oven and a ditch (dated to the Romano-British period) was located within Area 2.



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Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Jake Warrender and Lisa McCaig, this report was written by Jake Warrender and Jo Lathan with illustrations by Jo Condliffe. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Rob De'Athe.



Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Watching Brief 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 watching brief was carried out in advance of the construction of a solar farm. The watching brief was implemented in order to record the archaeological resource during development within three specified areas, following an evaluation which had previously established the presence of archaeological remains at the Site.
- 1.1.3 This phase of works, along with a desk based assessment (WA 2015a), geophysical survey (WA 2015b) and trial trench evaluation (WA 2015c) 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 2015d), 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 outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) and the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014).
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork took place between the 21st January and 18th February 2016. This report documents the results of the watching brief, 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 Earham Pit where the 500,000 year old remains of *Homo heidelbergensis* an early form of the genus *Homo* found at Boxgrove quarry 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.
- 2.2.3 A trial trench evaluation was subsequently undertaken in September 2015. Fifteen (50m x 1.8m) trenches were targeted over anomalies of archaeological potential identified during the geophysical survey. Archaeological features were identified in eight of the excavated trenches.
- 2.2.4 The evaluation works clarified the results of the geophysical survey and also confirmed the presence of features that had not been previously detected. The main focus of the archaeological remains were located in the far southern, central and eastern areas of the Site; **Areas 1, 2 and 3** of the watching brief. Ditch **1205** represents 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. A second smaller enclosure at the far eastern limits which encloses an area of some 1000m². The ditches associated with this small enclosure are of a moderate depth whereas the longer ditch **1305** was much shallower albeit wider in nature. Pottery of Romano-British date has been recovered from these features.
- 2.2.5 A second possible enclosure also of Romano-British date was 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 northwest by southeast. The ditch 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.
- 2.2.6 A modern field boundary was identified in **Trench 3** and this corresponds to the geophysical survey which also identified a large linear feature in this location.
- 2.2.7 A significant find of 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 moderate 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**.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to record the archaeological resource during the development within a specified area (Areas 1, 2 and 3) using appropriate methods and practices, and in accordance with the *Code of conduct* and other relevant by-laws of ClfA.

3.3 Project Objectives

- 3.3.1 In conjunction with these aims, particular attention was be paid to the southern and central archaeological remains and any Early Neolithic remains particularly in the eastern part of the Site; which may be exposed during the course of groundworks.

- 3.1.1 In furtherance of the project aim, the following objectives were defined:

- *to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works; including:*
 - *To ensure their preservation by record to the highest possible standard;*
 - *To confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;*
 - *To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any remains;*
 - *To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains; and*
 - *To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.*
- *to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard; and*
- *To disseminate the results of works through the provision of a report on the results of the watching brief.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation (WA 2015?) and 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.
- 3.2.2 The watching brief comprised the focussed monitoring of works within three areas (**Areas 1, 2, and 3**), **Area 1** measuring 370m x 65m, located in the southern extent of the Site; **Area 2**, measuring 102m x 45m, to the north of **Area 1**; and **Area 3**, measuring 105m x 64m in the central and eastern area of Site (**Figure 2**).
- 3.2.3 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.

- 3.2.4 The groundwork comprised the stripping of areas for the construction of sub-stations and access roads and the excavation of cable trenching (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.5 Excavated material was visually examined for archaeological material and a metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery.
- 3.2.6 A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit was examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains.
- 3.2.7 In the event unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains were revealed, the Client and Archaeological Adviser to the LPA was to be informed in order that the provisions of this method statement may have been reviewed.

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 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.

3.4 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 watching brief. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the Site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these and the archaeological contexts are provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.
- 4.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the Site location and focussed monitored working areas. **Figure 2** shows the locations of archaeological features identified in relation to geophysical anomalies and previous work during the evaluation. **Figure 3** provides detailed plan and section of features **104 & 108**.
- 4.1.3 The following section should be read in conjunction with the context 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 (**101**) comprised of a pale grey-brown sandy clay overlying a medium orangey brown sandy clay subsoil (**102**). This in turn overlay the light brown sandy clay natural geology (**103**).

4.3 Results and Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Two archaeological features were observed during the watching brief, both located in **Area 2 (Figure 2)** and observed during the excavation of a trench for the installation of an electricity cable.
- 4.3.2 A ditch feature [**108**] (**Figures 2 and 3**) aligned east-west was identified, within the limits of the cable trench the exposed dimensions measured 5m in length and 0.5m in width. It was considered to be the southern arm of the enclosure identified during the evaluation as [**1304**], [**1308**] and during the geophysical survey as **4003 (Figure 2)**.
- 4.3.3 A quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the top fill of this feature (**109**) (**plate 3**).
- 4.3.4 Dated as Romano-British in date ditch [**108**] the single fill (**109**) observed was categorised as a deliberate backfill comprised of dark blackish grey silty clay, with moderate amounts of gravels, medium sub-angular flints and charcoal and frequent amounts of pot sherds. This is consistent with dumping of waste materials in a ditch.
- 4.3.5 Located to the immediate north of ditch feature [**108**] a possible keyhole oven [**104**] (**figure 3**) was identified. This comprised cut [**104**] observed during excavation to be in excess of 0.8m in diameter and 0.38m in depth. It was not possible to identify the full extent of the oven as it was identified during the excavation of a cable trench and continued outside the limit of excavation (**Plate 4**).
- 4.3.6 The feature contained three fills; a primary fill (**105**) measuring 0.02m in depth was identified at the base of the feature and comprised a light yellowish brown silty clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks. Overlying this was a secondary deposit of orangey red fired clay (**106**), measuring 0.14m in depth at the centre and 0.21m towards the edges, containing frequent amounts of Romano-British pottery and charcoal fragments. It is considered that this fill comprised the collapsed walls of the oven and that the pottery may have acted as wall reinforcement material, environmental bulk samples were taken for artefactual and environmental analysis. Overlaying this fill was (**107**), which comprised an orangey brown redeposited natural, containing occasional fragments of charcoal and fired clay, this is consistent with reinforcement and insulation of the oven walls (regia.org).

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Just 2.6kg of finds were recovered during this phase of fieldwork. These derived from just three contexts and occurred in a restricted range of material types. Prehistoric struck flints occurred in two contexts, but the remainder of the assemblage is of Romano-British (1st – 4th centuries AD) date. A quantified breakdown by material type and context is given in **Table 1**. All the artefacts have also been scanned 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	Burnt flint	Flint	Fired clay	Iron	Pottery
101		6/54			5/52
106	11/62	1/13	45/1578		16/251
109				1/9	36/578
Total	11/62	7/67	45/1578	1/9	57/881

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 Compared with the pottery from the previous phase of fieldwork on the site (Wessex Archaeology 2015), the sherds survived in relatively good condition, evidenced by a mean sherd weight of 15.4g. Some surface abrasion and edge damage is apparent on a few of the sherds, particularly those in softer, more lightly fired fabrics.
- 5.2.2 Imported tablewares, amphora and mortaria are completely absent, probably as a result of the small assemblage size. The only British finewares consist of four sherds (including a cornice rim from a beaker) in fine, unsourced oxidised ware fabric and a beaker base in a fine, micaceous greyware fabric probably of late 1st or 2nd century AD date from context 109, while a very abraded sherd from a flanged bowl, probably copying samian form 38 was recovered from context 101.
- 5.2.3 The remainder of the assemblage comprises a range of utilitarian 'kitchen' vessels derived from local sources, such as 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, two sherds in the coarse sand and flint-tempered ware (Dicks 2009 55, fabric c), seen at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 212, type 165) and in Chichester itself (e.g. Seager Smith et al 2007, 75), were also noted (contexts 101 and 109). Sherds from at least one upright-necked jar made in the coarse sandy ware with red ferrous inclusions seen in ditch 1305 during the earlier fieldwork at this site, occur in context 0106. The only other diagnostic sherds include pieces from a round-shouldered, necked jar and a straight-sided bowl with a simple, slightly out-turned rim, both from context 0109. Although not closely datable the whole assemblage is likely to fall within the later 1st to late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD.

5.3 Fired clay

- 5.3.1 This consists of small abraded, predominantly oxidised fragments in a soft, fine-grained, slightly sandy fabric with rare crushed flint inclusions. One or two pieces have one flattish surface but otherwise they are all featureless. It is probable that they represent oven/hearth lining; associated pottery from context 106 suggests a Romano-British date

5.4 Flint

- 5.4.1 Six pieces came from context 101. Five are flakes or fragments of flakes, all variously patinated and stained as is typical of material from ploughzone or topsoil contexts. All have edge damage, but this is likely to be post-depositional. At least two of the pieces appear to derive from blade technologies, indicating a potential date for some of the material in the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. The sixth piece is a convex end scraper on a well-formed blank. Although single scrapers are very unreliable as dating evidence, the form appears to be later Neolithic.

- 5.4.2 The single piece from context 106 is a core trimming flake with edge damage on the distal margin that appears to derive from use. It is not chronologically distinctive.

5.5 Burnt flint

- 5.5.1 This material probably represents the by-product of some form of agricultural or domestic burning process; it is commonly interpreted as indicative of prehistoric activity, but it is intrinsically undatable and need not be contemporary with the features from which it was recovered. This material has been discarded.

5.6 Iron

- 5.6.1 The iron object from context 109 survives in a corroded condition and, although not x-radiographed, probably derives from a flat, round head of an iron nail.

5.7 Potential and recommendations

- 5.7.1 The assessment indicates that the preservation of artefacts is moderately good across the site, although the complete absence of animal bone is curious and suggests soil conditions unfavourable to its preservation. The chronological range of the assemblage is limited to the early to middle Romano-British period, with low-level mixed prehistoric activity in the vicinity indicated by a small number of struck flints.
- 5.7.2 No items of particular intrinsic interest were found and no further analytical work, conservation or illustration is required. The significance of these artefacts, however, should be reviewed in the light of any larger assemblage of securely stratified material recovered during any further archaeological works on the site.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A bulk sample was taken from a Roman feature (collapsed oven) and 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 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>5.6 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 **Appendix 2**. 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 flots was small. Roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements were absent. Charred material was poorly preserved.
- 6.2.3 Remains from cereal grains (wheat or barley) have been recovered in a very eroded condition. Wild plant remains are also present, including hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and seeds from wild grasses (Poaceae), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae).

6.3 Wood charcoal

- 6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk sample and is recorded in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.3.2 Very small fragments of wood charcoal have been recorded.

7 FURTHER POTENTIAL

7.1 Environmental

Charred plant remains

- 7.1.1 Due to the limited sampling and the small numbers of plant remains recovered, the analysis of the charred plant assemblages has little potential. No further work is proposed with the available sample.

Wood charcoal

- 7.1.2 The scarcity of wood charcoal in the sample does not recommend the analysis, as it would provide little information. No further work is proposed with the available sample.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The oven feature [104] identified is located within the confines of the Romano-British enclosure located toward the centre of the Site. This was identified during the evaluation and characterised by a ditch (1305 and 1308) and further surface pottery was recovered during the watching brief.
- 8.1.2 The presence of an oven [104] provides information for the consideration of possible uses for the aforementioned enclosure, which previously was only characterised by a ditch feature.
- 8.1.3 The large amounts of domestic waste from the surface of ditch [108] and the location nearby of large Roman gravel quarrying pits identified in the evaluation, suggests that this enclosure may have acted as a domestic compound for workers engaged in quarrying activity. The location of the Site to the immediate north of a known Roman road (WA DBA 2014) provides a possible reason for gravel extraction.
- 8.1.4 No other features were observed during the course of the watching brief.

9 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1.1 The archaeological watching brief recorded the presence of two features during the course of groundworks. Both have been provisionally dated to the Romano-British period, dates which confirm those reached within the evaluation phase of works. The enclosure identified within the evaluation continued into the watching brief area and contained a deliberate dump of domestic waste. The identification of domestic waste in close proximity to an oven 104 suggests that the enclosure may have provided a division of land into “domestic” and industrial (quarrying) purposes.
- 9.1.2 The watching brief was successful in achieving its aims of preservation by record, archaeological features in advance of potentially disruptive works, confirming the approximate date of the features and the extent of remains. The watching brief also provided further evidence for the interpretation of the uses of features identified within the evaluation phase of the Site.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 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.

10.2 Preparation of Archive

- 10.2.1 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).
- 10.2.2 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;
- 10.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's London & South East office under the Site code **103264**. The project archive will be deposited with the local museum.

10.3 Copyright

- 10.3.1 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.

10.4 Discard Policy

- 10.4.1 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.
- 10.4.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

10.5 Security Copy

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

<http://regia.org/research/life/ovens.htm> - viewed 03/03/16

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/researchframeworks/eastmidlands/wiki/Roman> - viewed 03/03/16



12 APPENDICES

12.1 Appendix 1: Table of Context Descriptions

All (+) indicate deposits/features not fully excavated

CBM – ceramic building material

Contexts	Dimensions :		
	Land use:		Arable
	Coordinates:		
Context	Category	Description	Dimensions
101	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.00-0.16m
102	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.16 -0.28m
103	Natural	Mid orange brown clay	0.28m+
104	Cut of Oven	Cut of Romano-British oven. Sub-circular pit with steep near vertical side and a flattish base.	0.8m+ diameter x 0.36m deep
105	Primary fill of 104	Light yellowish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal fragments, rare fired clay.	0.02m deep
106	Collapsed deposit in 104	Mid orangey red fired clay, moderate charcoal fragments, moderate pottery.	0.21m deep
107	Collapsed deposit in 104	Mid orangey brown silty clay, occasional charcoal and fired clay fragments.	0.1m deep
108	Cut of Ditch	E-W aligned Ditch	0.5m+ width x 5m+ in length
109	Backfill of 108	Dark brownish grey, silty clay. Moderate gravels, moderate medium sub-angular flints, moderate charcoal frags and frequent pottery.	N/A



12.2 Appendix 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Site	Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Sample Type	Volume (L)	Flot size (ml)	Grain	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Char coal > 4/2mm	Other	Comments
103 264	2	Roman	Oven	104	106	1	Bulk	5	< 5 ml	B	Wheat/Barley grains	B	Hazelnut, Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Ranunculus	< 1 ml	Pottery	Poor preservation

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5



12.3 Appendix 3: 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: wessexar1-244496

Project details

Project name	Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex
Short description of the project	21 page report for archaeological watching brief on Land at Strettington, Chichester. Follows an archaeological evaluation programme of works. Focusing on three areas identified as having archaeological potential before groundworks for the construction of a solar array. A ditch, originally identified in the evaluation was recorded as well as a oven, preliminarily dated to the Romano-British period.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2016 End: 18-02-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	103264 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	OVEN Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Environmental Sampling", "Photographic Survey", "Targeted Trenches", "Visual Inspection"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER BOXGROVE Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex
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

Project creators

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

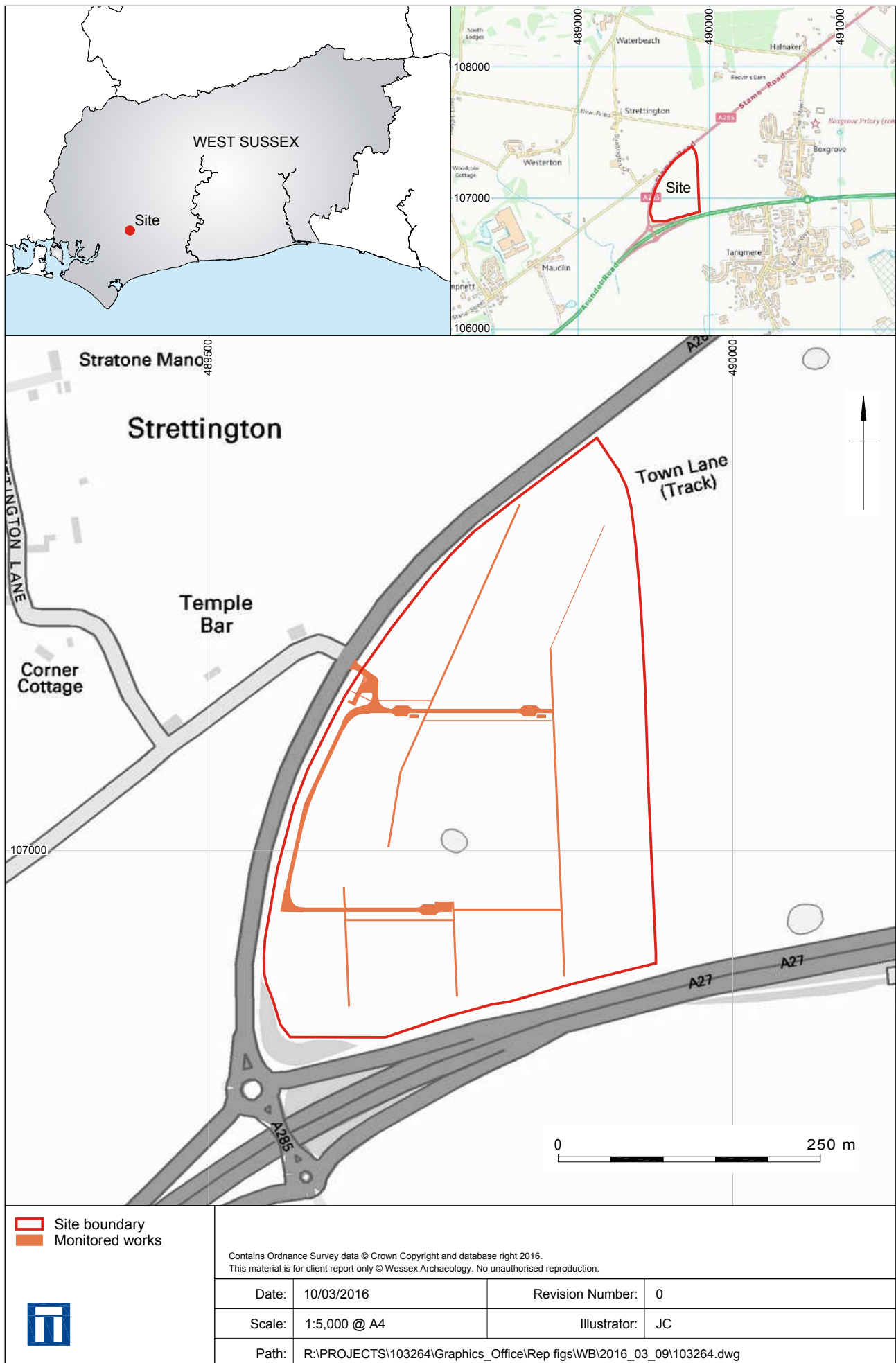
Project archives

Digital Archive recipient Unknown
Digital Archive ID 103264
Digital Media available "Text"
Paper Archive recipient Unknown
Paper Archive ID 103264
Paper Media available "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Unpublished Text", "Correspondence"

Project bibliography 1

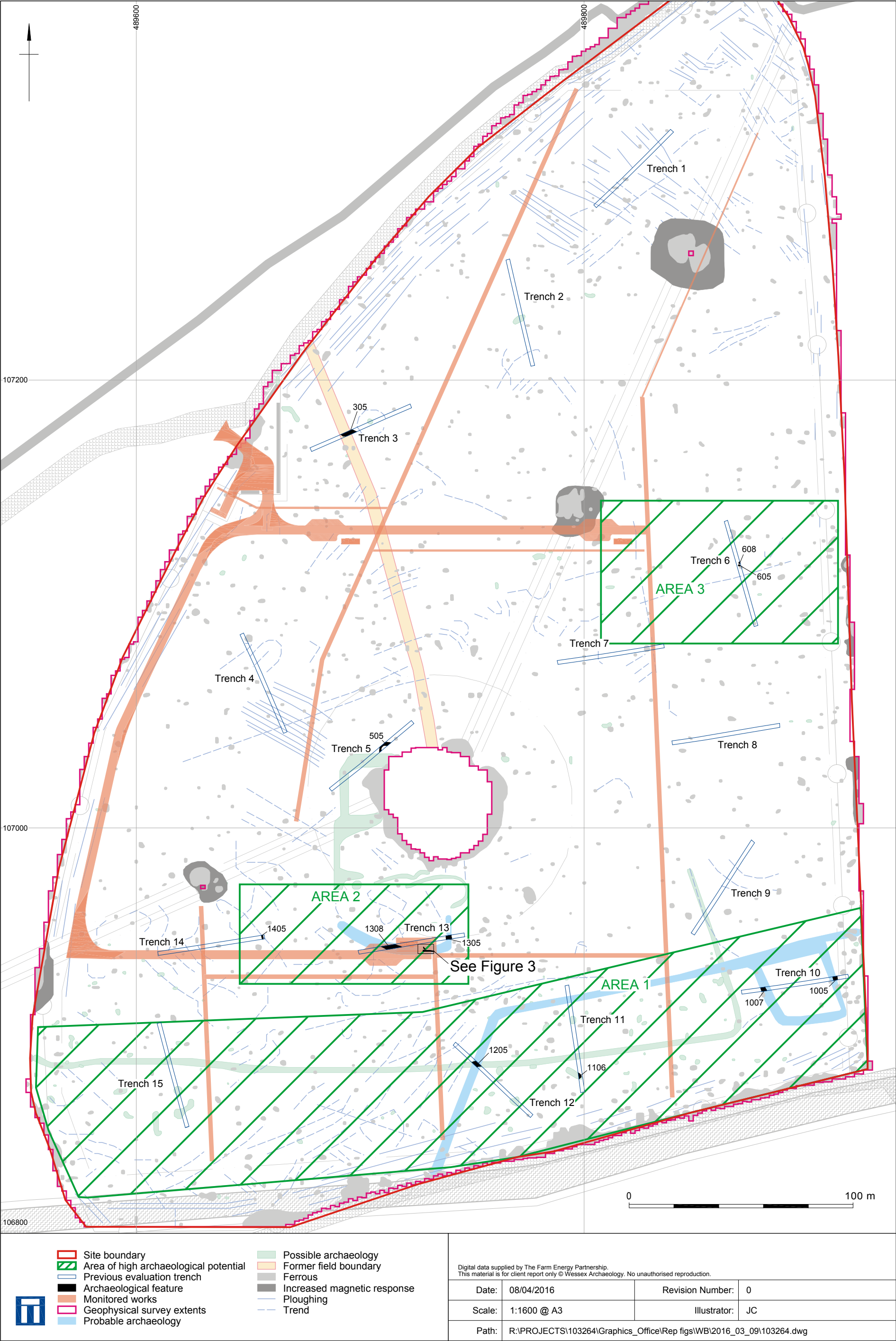
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land at Strettington, Chichester, West Sussex. Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) J. Lathan
Author(s)/Editor(s) J. Warrender
Date 2016
Description 21 page report, including photographs and maps detailing the results and interpretation of the watching brief

Entered by Joanne Lathan (joanne.l@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 3 March 2016



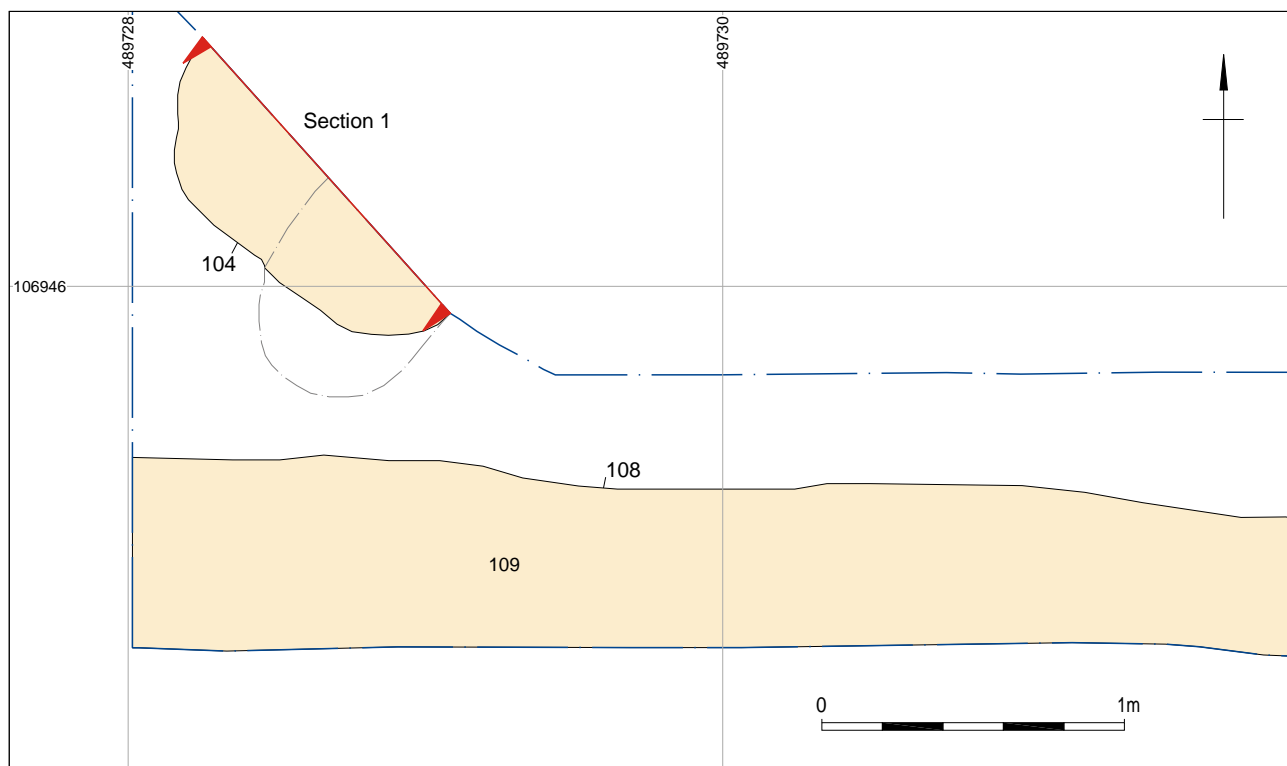
Site location

Figure 1

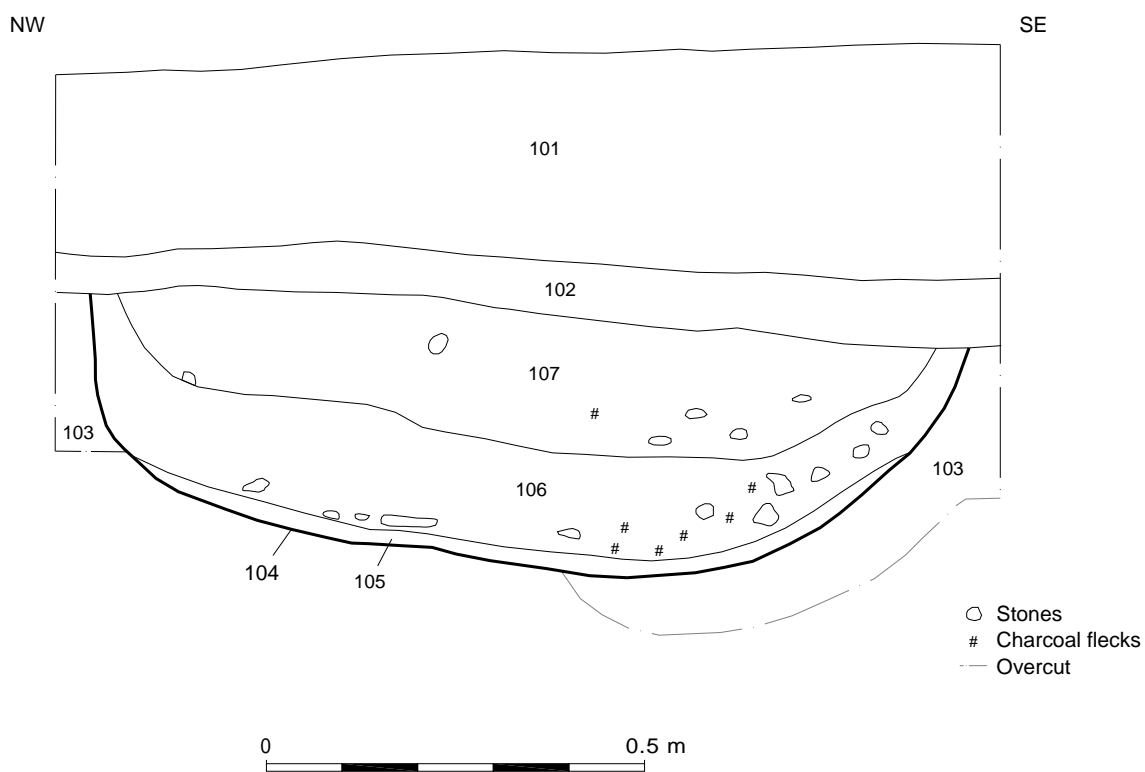


Site plan of monitored works overlaying geophysical survey results

Figure 2



Section 1: Southwest facing section of oven 104



- Limit of excavation
- Archaeological feature
- Section line
- Overcut



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Date: 10/03/2016

Revision Number: 0

Scale: Plan 1:25 @ A4
Section 1:10 @ A4

Illustrator: JC

Path: R:\PROJECTS\103264\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2016_03_09\103264.dwg

Plan and section of features 104 and 108

Figure 3



Plate 1: Oven 104 prior to excavation, viewed from the south-east



Plate 2: Oven 104 viewed from the south showing ditch 108 in the foreground


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Plate 3: Close up on pottery present in ditch 108



Plate 4: Oven 104 viewed from the south-west



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Plate 5: Working shot of cable trenching in Area 3 – viewed from the south



Plate 6: Working shot of access road strip in Area 1 – viewed from the west

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