



Land at Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report





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**LAND AT HAY ROAD,
CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	75440	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	CC/09/02417/FUL	NGR	486698 103747		

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* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land lying to the south of Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site has been proposed for residential development and is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 486698 103747.

The archaeological work comprised an initial 5% trenched sample of the Site (eleven trenches, each 30m in length) and was carried out between the 23rd-26th August 2010.

No significant archaeological remains were found in the evaluation, although a number of identified ditches segments appear to represent two undated boundary ditches running along the western and southern part of the Site. Burnt and heat affected flint was also recovered from a number of tree throws and may relate to a period of vegetation clearance.

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd. and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Russell Brewer and John Bentley for their help and assistance during the course of the project. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank James Kenny and Ian Scrivener-Lindley (Chichester District Council) who monitored the fieldwork and Charlotte Lea of Middlemarch Environmental.

The evaluation was directed by Naomi Hall and assisted by Richard Mandeville. The report was written and compiled by Naomi Hall. The illustrations were prepared by S.E. James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.

**LAND AT HAY ROAD,
CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX****Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land lying to the south of Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'. The Site has been proposed for residential development and is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 486698 103747 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The planning application for the residential development (CC/09/02417/FUL) has been approved with the archaeological condition (Condition 24) that archaeological investigation of the Site was undertaken before the commencement of construction.
- 1.1.3 The proposed archaeological work comprised an initial 5% trenched sample of the Site, together with the potential for a watching brief to be undertaken during future groundworks associated with the demolition of two existing buildings and construction of a new site access road at the northern edge of the Site.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced and submitted to the Chichester District Council Archaeology Service (CDCAS) for approval before the commencement of the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2010).
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was carried out between the 23rd-26th August 2010. This report details the result of the evaluation phase of the fieldwork.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

- 1.2.1 The Site comprised 1.23 hectares of land, sub-rectangular in shape, which was covered in dense bramble and scrub with evidence for fly tipping. The northern edge of the Site is bounded by the rear gardens of even numbered houses 30-60 fronting on to Hay Road; the south is bounded by the A27. Public rights of way lie on the west and east boundaries of the Site, beyond which lies Kingsham Primary School to the west and the houses of Whyke Close to the east.
- 1.2.2 The topography of the Site is generally flat and the Site is located at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Site geology consists of Lambeth group deposits overlain by alluvial fan deposits (fan gravel) (British Geological Survey 1:50,000).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The Site has been the subject of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (WSP Environmental UK 2007). The assessment identified that the Site is located within the costal plain and is within an area which is particularly rich in prehistoric and Romano-British finds.

- 1.3.2 The Chichester Historic Environment Record has recorded a number of known sites and findspots dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period which lie in the immediate vicinity of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 1.3.3 In particular, Bronze Age axes and pottery (**2224**) and an Iron Age coin (**2961**) have been found within 350m to the east of the Site. A wide spread of Romano-British remains and finds have been identified around the Site, including coins and pottery (**2196/2266/2302**), a bathhouse (**2206**) and a bronze fitting (**2298**), all of which were found within 400m of the Site.
- 1.3.4 Beyond the immediate vicinity of the Site is the Roman Palace of Fishbourne (National Monument Number 245943) some 2.9km to the west and at least 2km to the south of the series of dykes known as the Chichester entrenchments (Sites and Monuments (SMR) references CD3947, 7905, 8004, 8094 & 8095). These earthworks are thought to contain the remains of an Iron Age oppidum.
- 1.3.5 The name of the Whyke estate is derived from Runboldswyke or Rumbold's Wik, likely in reference to a pre-conquest farm or settlement. The Site itself is at least 900m to the south of the historic walls of the town and beyond the focus of the Roman settlement of *Noviomagus Regnensium*.
- 1.3.6 To the west of the Site is Kingsham Farm which is the former site of a moated medieval royal house (**2205**) and a post-medieval ice house (**3349**). Medieval pottery and a large ditch were found during works on the Whyke Road roundabout (**2245**).
- 1.3.7 No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken within the Site though previous geotechnical test pitting of the Site uncovered a dump of buried house bricks, which may relate to disturbance during the construction of the adjacent school or houses, although there was no indication of the extent of any possible disturbance.
- 1.3.8 Examination of the available historic maps in the Desk Based Assessment indicated that the Site has been historically open fields and used for allotment gardens from at least the early 1960s.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims of the field evaluation were to:
- Locate, identify and to investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits,
 - establish, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the Site, and
 - inform the scope and nature of any requirements for potential future mitigation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 The full detailed methodology of the archaeological works was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2010), this is summarized below:

2.1.2 Eleven trenches (each 30m in length and 1.6m in width) were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation continued in spits through topsoil and subsoil down to the uppermost archaeological features or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil was separated from subsoil and any other arisings and stored at a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. The spoil from the trenches was scanned for artefacts. The trenches were back-filled with the excavated spoil, topsoil last in order to preserve the soil stratigraphy.

2.1.3 Where archaeological features were encountered they were investigated by hand. With a sufficient sample of each layer/feature type excavated in order to establish, as may be possible, their date, nature, character, extent and condition. As a minimum 50% of each intrusive feature (i.e. pits, postholes) and 10% of each linear feature's exposed area was excavated as well as all terminals and intersections.

2.1.4 Archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-drawn at either 1:10 or 1:20, including both plans and sections, these were referred to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and this information is included on both plans and sections. A representative section of each trench was recorded showing the depth of the overburden deposits.

2.1.5 A photographic record was kept utilising both black and white film and digital images. The record illustrates both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the site as a whole.

2.1.6 The survey was carried out with a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

2.1.7 A unique Site code **75440** was allocated to the Site, and was used on all records and finds.

2.2 Best practice

2.2.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation* (2008).

2.3 Copyright

2.3.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited

reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**. The evaluation consisted of eleven trenches measuring approximately 30m by 1.6m (**Figure 2**). The position of some of the trenches was adjusted slightly from their proposed positions due to obstacles on Site. Trench **5** was extended in two places in order to fully map the form of the feature encountered.

3.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence was broadly identical in all of the trenches with between 0.15-0.28m of topsoil overlying between 0.06-0.20m of subsoil. In all cases the subsoil was directly above the natural geology, which was alluvial gravels lying at a height of between 9.5-9.8m aOD.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 No archaeological features were found in Trenches **2, 6-8, 10** or **11**.

3.2.2 A north-east – south-west aligned ditch (at least 50m in length, 1.10m – 0.77m in width and between 0.31 – 0.25m in depth) was found in Trench **1, 104 (Figure 3, Plate 1)**, the continuation of this feature was also identified in Trench **3, 304 (Figure 3)**. In both cases the feature was fairly shallow with a concave profile and containing both a primary and secondary fill. No finds were recovered from either intervention. Its size, profile and lack of any archaeological components suggest that this is probably a minor field boundary.

3.2.3 A north-west – south-east aligned ditch was also found in Trench **4, 404 (Figure 3, Plate 2)**. This feature (1.09m in width and 0.25m in depth) contained just a single gravelly fill (**405**) and did contain a moderate amount of burnt flint, it, however, remains undated.

3.2.4 A west – north-west – east-south-east aligned ditch **504** was seen running along the length of Trench **5** and apparently terminated near its south-east end (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). A small extension to the south was excavated in order to determine the full width of the feature and another extension excavated at the request of the Historic Environment Record Officer in order to confirm whether the ditch did indeed terminate or whether it turned. This second extension confirmed the ditch did not turn.

3.2.5 Investigation of the apparent terminus revealed that it was not a true terminus; rather the feature became very shallow and was possibly truncated away at this point. An intervention across the ditch showed it to have a similar profile to the other features encountered on Site with the majority of the feature backfilled with a gravel fill (**505**) similar to that seen in ditch **404**. Also in common with ditch **404** the only archaeological component

found within this deposit was a small amount of burnt flint. A thin layer of more humic material (508) was seen overlying (505) though it was unclear whether this was directly related to the infilling of the ditch or much later material settling into a hollow left at the top of the disused feature. Within this topsoil rich deposit was a small scrap of plastic and several fragment of printed paper. The ditch section was partly disturbed by an animal burrow 506.

- 3.2.6 A discrete layer of silt was seen in Trench 9, (904) (Figure 3, Plate 4), the boundaries of within corresponded to an existing hollow within the natural topography. This deposit was therefore concluded to be silting within this natural hollow. Several fragments of burnt flint and a small fragment of undatable CBM were observed within this deposit but were not retained.

4 FINDS

- 4.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, consisting entirely of burnt flint. All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1. After assessment the burnt flint was discarded.

CONTEXT	BURNT FLINT COUNT/ WEIGHT (G)	
405	13	592
505	10	84
TOTAL	23	676

Table 1: All finds by context

- 4.1.2 Burnt flint is intrinsically undatable though it is often thought to be suggestive of prehistoric activity. However in this case very few of the pieces showed signs of any intense heating and this may indicate that the heating was not deliberate. Burnt flint was found in a number of the tree throws on Site and this could suggest that the burnt flint relates to a period of vegetation clearance.
- 4.1.3 The small size and type of assemblage means that no further analysis of the assemblage is necessary.

5 PALEO-ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

- 5.1.1 No suitable material was found during this evaluation for environmental sampling.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The evaluation appears to have identified little potential for significant archaeology within the Site.
- 6.1.2 A small number of archaeological features were identified although the three undated ditches found within the western part of the Site (104, 304, 404 and 504) were fairly small and shallow and may relate to boundary ditches. Without any more detailed mapping available of the 1960 allotment

boundaries it remains possible that the features found may relate to this 20th century usage.

- 6.1.3 Burnt and heat affected flint seems to be associated with a number of the treethrows within the Site and with ditches **404** and **504** and may relate to a period of vegetation clearance, perhaps when the allotments were established.

7 ARCHIVE

- 7.1.1 The project archive was prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage* (UKIC 1990). It comprises a ring-bound file containing the written records and a copy of the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology under the project code **75440**. In due course the complete archive will be deposited with Chichester Museum.

8 REFERENCES

WSP Environmental UK, 2007, Hay Road Chichester: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Unpublished Client Report Reference 12260503/001 November 2007

Wessex Archaeology, 2010, Land at Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. Report Reference: 75440.01

British Geological Survey information available at
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/digmap50wms.html>

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.60x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.40m	Ground level: 9.95-10.17m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (102). Overlies (102).	0.00-0.15 bgl	
102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with (103). Overlies (103).	0.15-0.40 bgl	
103	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey-brown silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-10cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.40+ bgl	
104	<i>Ditch</i>	North-east - south-west aligned ditch. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 0.77m wide. Filled with (105) and (106). Cuts (103).	0.25 deep	
105	<i>Primary fill</i>	Initial stabilisation of feature (104). Pale grey-brown silt loam. 3% gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (104).	0.05 deep	
106	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Gradual infilling of feature (104). Pale grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular, <1-5cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Diffuse interface with (105). Overlies (105).	0.17 deep	
107	<i>Natural Feature</i>	Animal burrow. Filled with (108). Cuts (106).	0.17 deep	
108	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of animal burrow (107).	0.17 deep	

TRENCH 2			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.20x1.58m		Max. depth: 0.38m	Ground level: 9.89-10.02m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
201	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (202). Overlies (202).	0.00-0.27 bgl	
202	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with (203). Overlies (203).	0.27-0.34 bgl	
203	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-7cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.34+ bgl	

TRENCH 3			Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.30x1.55m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 9.76-9.97m aOD	
Context	Description		Depth (m)	
301	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (302). Overlies (302).	0.00-0.25 bgl	
302	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly homogeneous.	0.25-0.39 bgl	

		Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with (303). Overlies (303).	
303	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation. Occasional silt patches.	0.39+ bgl
304	<i>Ditch</i>	North-east - south-west aligned ditch. Straight, moderate sides, concave base. 1.10m wide. Filled with (305) and (306). Cuts (303).	0.31 deep
305	<i>Primary fill</i>	Initial stabilisation of feature (304). Pale grey-brown silt loam. 15% gravel, sub-angular, <1-6cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Overlies (304).	0.04 deep
306	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Gradual infilling of feature (304). Pale grey-brown silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular, <1-3cm. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Slightly diffuse interface with (305). Overlies (305).	0.16 deep

TRENCH 4		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.00x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 9.86-9.95m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (402). Overlies (402).	0.00-0.23 bgl
402	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey silt loam. 50% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Fairly clear interface with (403). Overlies (403).	0.23-0.36 bgl
403	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-8cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.36+ bgl
404	<i>Ditch</i>	North-west - south-east aligned ditch. Slightly concave, moderate sides, slightly concave base. 1.09m wide. Filled with (405). Cuts (403).	0.25 deep
405	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Gradual infilling of feature (404). Dark grey silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-angular, <1-8cm. Occasional burnt flint. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies (404).	0.25 deep

TRENCH 5		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.30x3.90m		Max. depth: 0.31m	Ground level: 9.90-10.14m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 3% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (502). Overlies (502).	0.00-0.21 bgl
502	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey silt loam. 15% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Fairly clear interface with (503). Overlies (503).	0.21-0.28 bgl
503	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.28+ bgl
504	<i>Ditch</i>	West-north-west – east-south-east aligned ditch. Straight, moderate sides, flat base. 0.95m wide. Filled with (505) and (508). Cuts (503).	0.22 deep
505	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Or possible deliberate backfill of (504). Pale grey-brown silt loam. 50% gravel, sub-angular, <1-4cm. Occasional burnt flint. Moderately compact. Fairly homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies (504).	0.20 deep
506	<i>Natural Feature</i>	Animal burrow. Filled with (507), cuts (508).	0.20 deep

507	<i>Fill</i>	Fill of animal burrow (506).	0.20 deep
508	<i>Secondary fill</i>	Unclear whether upper secondary fill of (504) or tertiary material settled into top of ditch. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 5% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Contained modern paper and plastic. Fairly loose and friable. Homogeneous. Some bioturbation. Overlies (505).	0.04 deep

TRENCH 6		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.50x1.55m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level: 9.87-10.17m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
601	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (602). Overlies (602).	
602	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Fairly clear interface with (603). Overlies (603).	
603	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	

TRENCH 7		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.90x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.35m	Ground level: 10.01-10.26m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
701	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (702). Overlies (702).	
702	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Mid grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Fairly clear interface with (703). Overlies (703).	
703	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-12cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	

TRENCH 8		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 30.80x1.58m		Max. depth: 0.42m	Ground level: 9.98-10.27m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
801	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (802). Overlies (802).	
802	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Mid grey-black silt loam. 60% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Fairly clear interface with (803). Overlies (803).	
803	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation. Occasional silt patches.	

TRENCH 9		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.80x1.55m		Max. depth: 0.39m	Ground level: 9.76-10.11m aOD
Context	Description	Depth (m)	
901	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Highly bioturbated; under	

		dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (902). Overlies (902).	
902	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Mid grey-black silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Fairly clear interface with (903). Overlies (903).	0.23-0.30 bgl
903	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.30+ bgl
904	<i>Layer</i>	Natural silting within hollow. Pale grey-brown silt. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Rare burnt flint and CBM.	0.30+ bgl

TRENCH 10		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.30x1.55m		Max. depth: 0.37m	Ground level: 9.96-10.11m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 2% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-6cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (1002). Overlies (1002).	0.00-0.25 bgl
1002	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with (1003). Overlies (1003).	0.25-0.33 bgl
1003	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey-brown silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.33+ bgl

TRENCH 11		Type:	Machine excavated
Dimensions: 29.90x1.60m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level: 10.11-10.26m aOD
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	<i>Topsoil</i>	Modern topsoil/allotment soil. Dark grey-black silt loam. 3% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Highly bioturbated; under dense scrub. Homogeneous. Fairly loose and friable. Fairly clear interface with (1102). Overlies (1102).	0.00-0.22 bgl
1102	<i>Subsoil</i>	Modern subsoil/ B horizon. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 10% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Fairly homogeneous. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Slightly diffuse interface with (1103). Overlies (1103).	0.22-0.37 bgl
1103	<i>Natural</i>	Natural geology. Mid grey-brown silt but very little sediment matrix. 80% gravel, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.37+ bgl

APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: wessexar1-82563

Project details

Project name	Land at Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land lying to the south of Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex, which has been proposed for residential development and is centred on National Grid Reference NGR 486698 103747. The archaeological work comprised a 5% trenched sample of the Site, further potential work will depend on the curator's response to the results of the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 23-08-2010 End: 26-08-2010
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER Hay Road
Postcode	PO19 8BN
Study area	1.23 Hectares
Site coordinates	486698 103747 486698 00 00 N 103747 00 00 E Point
Site coordinates	SU 86698 03747 50.8261981495 -0.768906522340 50 49 34 N 000 46 08 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.00m Max: 10.00m

Project creators

Name	of Wessex Archaeology
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Organisation

Project originator brief City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist

Project originator design Wessex Archaeology

Project director/manager A Manning

Project supervisor Naomi Hall

Type of Developer sponsor/funding body

Name of Persimmon Homes (South Coast) Ltd sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive No Exists?

Digital Archive Chichester Museum recipient

Digital Media 'Database','Survey','Text' available

Paper Archive Chichester Museum recipient

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Drawing','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Report','Survey ' available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at Hay Road, Chichester, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Hall, Naomi

Other bibliographic details 75440.03

Date 2010

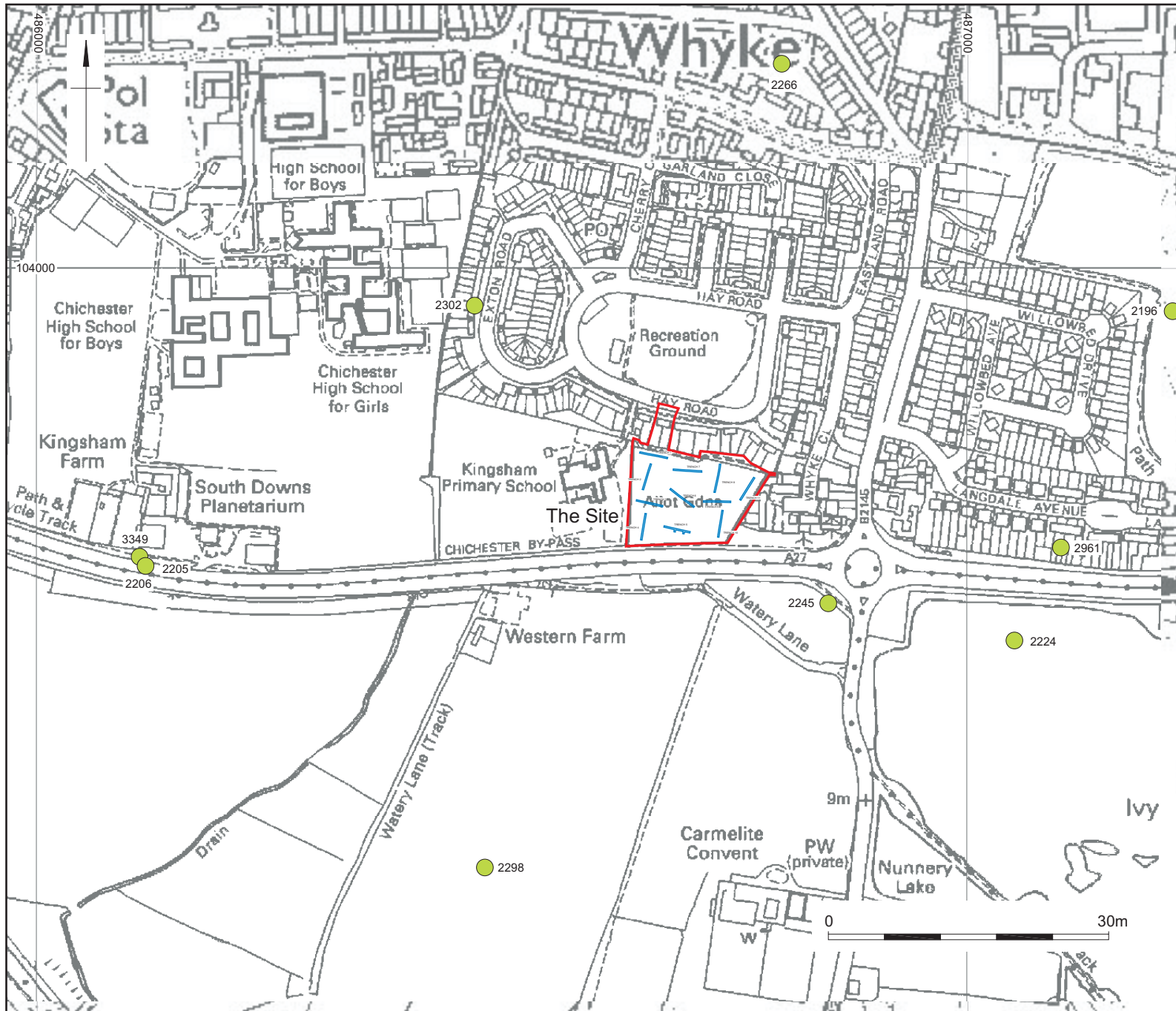
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Salisbury

Description Grey Lit- evaluation report with figures

Entered by Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 13 September 2010



Wessex Archaeology

WEST SUSSEX
Chichester The Site

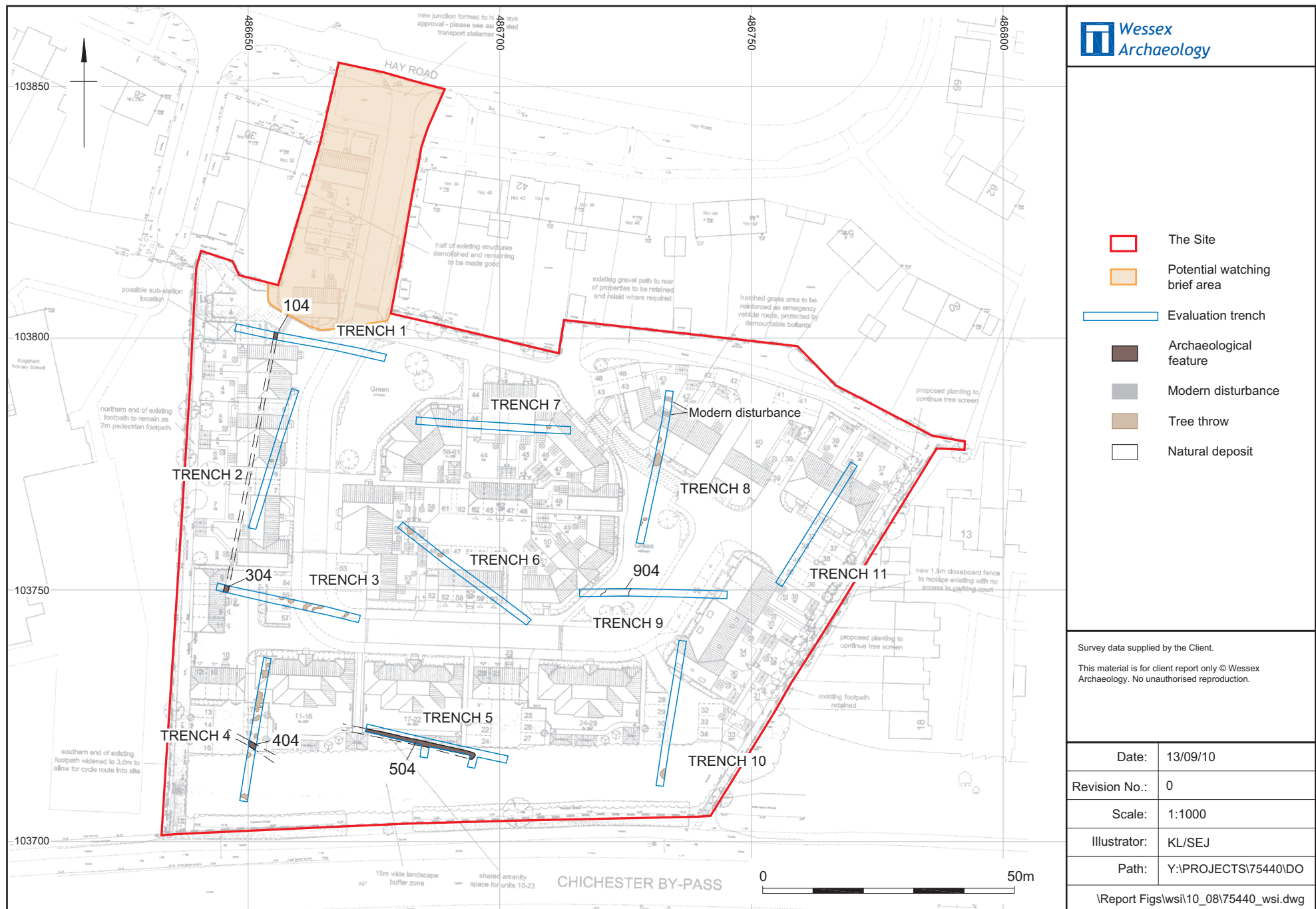
- Site outline
- Historic Environment Record
- Evaluation trench

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Date:	13/09/10
Revision No.:	0
Scale:	1:600
Illustrator:	KL/SEJ
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Site location and nearby Historic Environment Records

Figure 1



- The Site
- Potential watching brief area
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern disturbance
- Tree throw
- Natural deposit

Survey data supplied by the Client.

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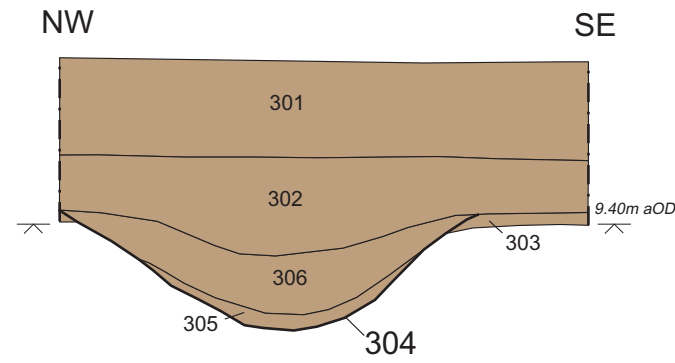
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Scale:	1:1000
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Proposed development, trench layout and watching brief area

Figure 2



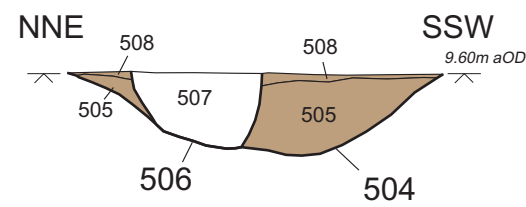
Plate 1: South-west facing section through ditch 104



South-west facing section through ditch 304



Plate 2: North-west facing section through ditch 404



East-south-east facing section through ditch 504 and animal disturbance 506



Plate 3: Ditch 504 viewed from the south-east



Plate 4 : Deposit 904 viewed from the south-west

Date:	13/09/10	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Section drawings @ 1:20	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:			