

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Meadow Way, West Sussex

Prepared for CgMs Consulting

NGR 49087, 10688

**Project No. 5116
Site Code: TMW11**



**ASE Report No. 2011213
OASIS id: archaeo16-108855**

Greg Priestley-Bell

August 2011

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August 2011

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological/geo-archaeological watching brief during geo-technical investigations on land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex (NGR 490870 106880). The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of six geo-technical/permeability test pits and one permeability test pit. In addition, window samples were examined. A single straight ditch measuring at least 130m long, c.2m wide and 700mm deep was identified in three test pits. Although no dating evidence was recovered the feature was likely to predate 1778. Aldingbourne Raised Beach deposits, consisting of marine sand with occasional small beach cobbles, were identified below Head in two test pits in the centre and north-east of the site. In addition, c. 900mm of fine marine sand was also recorded in a window sample from the north-eastern edge of the site. Lambeth Group clay (Reading Beds) was recorded below Head in one test pit in the south-west corner of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client Barton Willmore, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical investigations at land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex (NGR 490870, 106880; Figure 1) (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the West Sussex coastal plain to the south of the dip slope of the South Downs. The site lies on a gradual slope from 20m AOD in the south-west to 24m AOD in the north-east. The site is currently an arable field bordered by mature hedgerows, bounded to the north by Arundel Road (A27), to the east by Pear Tree Knap, to the south by City Fields Way and to the west by Meadow Way.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the superficial geology of the east of the site comprises Head Gravel, while the west of the site contains a channel filled with variable Head deposits. The underlying solid geology of the site is Upper Chalk (BGS 1996).

1.2.3 Geological test pitting c.500m to the west identified a complex superficial geology comprising Reading Beds (Lambeth Group), Quaternary sands overlying London Clay, and beach shingle (Aldingbourne Raised Beach) over marine sands (Priestley-Bell, 1999).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application for a residential development on the site will be submitted in due course to Chichester District Council.

1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was prepared by Suzanne Gailey of CgMs (Gailey, 2011). This document provides background information which has been re-used in this report with due acknowledgement.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the watching brief is to establish the character, extent and height (m OD) of archaeological and geo-archaeological deposits on the site. This information will help to inform any further archaeological/geo-archaeological work that may be required.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist) on the 24th of August 2011. This report details the results of this work.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Archaeological/geo-archaeological background information is provided by the DBA and is repeated below with due acknowledgement (Gailey, 2011). The DBA is based on a consideration of archaeological evidence within a study area defined by a 1km radius of the site, held on the Chichester District Historic Environment Record (HER). Referenced sites are shown on Fig 2.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 Middle Pleistocene artefacts and faunal remains are preserved at Boxgrove within an extensive set of geological deposits preserved across 26km of the West Sussex Coastal Plain. These deposits were laid down at the end of a temperate interglacial period almost half a million years ago. They reflect a range of depositional environments from open marine foreshore, through regressional lagoonal deposits, terrestrial land surfaces and cold stage periglacial deposits. A chalk cliff was eroded by marine action at the start of the sequence. Up against this cliff a beach of rounded flint pebbles was deposited. The sediments overlying this beach were formed by the collapse of the cliff and mass movement of chalky sediments off the Downs to the north of the site. These calcium carbonate rich gravels sealed the sequence and chemically aided the preservation of bone at the site. The site is of international significance.

2.2.2 The BGS quaternary geological description indicates that the study site lies to the south of the cliff-line of the Older Raised Storm Beach Deposits (known as the Slindon formation or Westbourne-Arundel formation), and therefore south of the geological sequence recorded at Earham Quarry, Boxgrove (Aldiss 2002). This is confirmed by the recent raised beach mapping project undertaken by UCL (Matt Pope UCL Boxgrove website).

2.2.3 The site lies in a low ridge of older raised beach deposits known as Aldingbourne Formation. These older Raised Storm Beach deposits can contain residual and *in situ* flint tools within the gravel (Aldiss 2002).

2.2.4 A Palaeolithic flint working site comprising Clactonian flakes and cores, together with a handaxe made on a large flake, were recorded from these raised storm beach deposits in the former Pear Tree Knap gravel pit approximately 150m east of the study site (CD1586 SU91030693).

2.2.5 Further Clactonian implements and a rolled Acheulian hand axe were found in the raised beach deposits at Easthampnett Gravel Pit approximately 1km east of the study site (CD1589 SU91720700). The finds were recorded approximately 3m below the ground surface.

2.3 Mesolithic and Neolithic

2.3.1 A collection of 48 worked flints mostly dating to the Mesolithic period were found during a watching brief at East Hampnett approximately 1km east of the study site (CD1668 SU91820680).

2.3.2 An isolated Neolithic scraper was found at Boxgrove during a watching brief approximately 1km north of the study site (CD1670 SU90430774).

2.3.3 Numerous finds dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recorded in the wider landscape.

2.4 Bronze Age and Iron Age

2.4.1 By the Middle Bronze Age, settlement spread from the Downs onto the Coastal Plain to the south, increasing in density in the Late Bronze Age period. Ritual or burial activity as well as occupation activity has been recorded within the wider landscape of the study site.

2.4.2 Bronze Age pottery sherds and flint flakes were found during a watching brief near Boxgrove approximately 1km north of the study site (CD4134 SU90530777).

2.4.3 A Bronze Age arrowhead was found during a watching brief at Boxgrove approximately 1km north east of the study site (CD1667 SU91240774).

2.4.4 Although Chichester is usually described as being a city with a Roman foundation date, Iron Age settlement and activity is now widely evidenced around the city fringes. Most of the settlement evidence from this period has come from the Downs and, increasingly, the Coastal Plain.

2.4.5 Several sherds of Iron Age pottery were found in the back garden of a house on Church Lane, Tangmere approximately 1km south west of the study site (CD378 SU90360612).

2.5 Roman

2.5.1 The study site lies c. 5km to the east of the Roman town of *Noviomagus Regensium*, the Roman name for Chichester, which was occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries, but was not fortified until the 3rd century. *Noviomagus* was built on the route of Stane Street, the main Roman road from London to southwest Sussex. As the *civitas* capital, *Noviomagus Regensium*, was the administrative centre of probably the whole of Sussex. The villa economy south of Chichester may have been partly based on salt production which was widely practised along the coast.

2.5.2 Stane Street, runs from East Gate, Chichester, north-eastwards toward London approximately 1.2km north of the study site.

2.5.3 A Roman cist burial was recorded in a field in Boxgrove approximately 800m north west of the study site (CD1628 SU90000700) close to Stane Street whilst a Roman beaker was found near Boxgrove priory in 1889 approximately 500m north of the study site (CD1635 SU90800740).

2.5.4 A possible Roman enclosure ditch was recorded during an archaeological watching brief at East Hampnett approximately 800m east of the study site (CD1671 SU91760694).

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.6.1 Chichester appears to have been abandoned between the end of the Roman period and the later Saxon period. Early forms of the name Chichester appear in 895 and 1085 and the derivations of the name also suggest that the town was not continuously occupied.
- 2.6.2 The settlement of Tangmere developed in the Saxon period. The church of St Andrew is recorded in a charter dating to AD680 and was originally built of timber before being replaced in 12th century by stone and reused Roman brick (VCH 1953). The church lies just over 1km south west of the study site.
- 2.6.3 Approximately 600m north of the site archaeological excavations at Boxgrove Priory recorded an Anglo Saxon burial cut by later wall related to the Priory suggesting the priory was founded on the site of an existing minster church (CD1580/CD1581 SU90820750). Boxgrove Priory was founded in 12th century and the remains of the Priory are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (CD1579 SU90800752 SAM26).
- 2.6.4 A watching brief at Priory House and the Priory site recorded Medieval ditches and pits in association with the Medieval Priory (CD1582 SU90700745 and CD4146 SU90730759).
- 2.6.5 An evaluation at St Blaise Centre, Boxgrove recorded Medieval remains associated with the foundation of the Priory in the 12th century (CD4083 SU90740756).
- 2.6.6 Residual disarticulated human remains were found on the site of the former Priory graveyard during a watching brief (CD4150 SU90800746).
- 2.6.7 Several isolated finds have been recorded within the vicinity of the Priory including a Saxon coin (CD1636 SU90000700), a Medieval coin balance (CD1651 SU90800750), Medieval pottery (CD1665 SU90720716)
- 2.6.8 During the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods the study site lay within fields to the south of the Priory and the north west of the settlement at Tangmere.

2.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.7.1 During the Post-Medieval period the study site continued to lie outside the core of the settlements at Tangmere and Boxgrove as shown by the 1778 Yeakell and Gardner map.
- 2.7.2 By the 19th century several quarrying sites were located within the vicinity of the site including one immediately to the east and west of the site (Pilkins Hole CD8183 SU90720694 and Pear Tree Knap CD8184 SU91030693). The 1840 Tithe map and the 1875 Ordnance Survey show the site comprising of a field traversed by two footpaths, lying between the two former gravel pits.
- 2.7.3 By the late 19th century the gravel pits had been backfilled but the site remained unchanged apart from one of the footpaths was no longer in use. There has been no subsequent change to the site.
- 2.7.4 During the First World War Tangmere Airfield was taken over by the government as a flying training ground. The field was closed after the war but re-opened in 1925 where it was used by the RAF until 1970 (CD1645 SU91500620). The closest Listed Building to

the site is the former barrack building approximately 150m south of the study site (CD7861 SU90790664).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of six geo-technical/permeability test pits (TP1-6) and one permeability test pit (TP7), measuring c. 2m long and 600mm wide. In addition, window samples (WS) (boreholes) were briefly examined and a sand sample <4> taken from WS2.
- 3.4** All archaeological and geological deposits were recorded on test pit record sheets. In addition, all encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards using pro-forma context record sheets.
- 3.5** A photographic record of the test pits and associated deposits and features was kept, and will form part of the site archive.

Number of contexts	43
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	none
Geo-archaeological samples	4
Photos (digital)	35
Bulk finds	none
Registered finds	n/a
Environmental flots/residue	n/a

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 TP 1 (Fig 3)

All heights are based on an arbitrary/approximate ground surface height of 20m AOD, precise values will be obtained from test pit logs produced by the geo-technical contractor.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
1/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	20.00
1/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.40m	19.70
1/03	Deposit	Natural clay/gravel	TP	TP	0.70m	19.30
1/04	Deposit	Natural calcareous clay/silt	TP	TP	Min 1.6m	18.70 -17.00 (limit of excavation LOE)
1/05	Deposit	Natural calcareous silt	TP	TP	0.20m	18.00 to 18.20

Table 2: TP1 contexts

4.1.1 Topsoil [1/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [1/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [1/02] overlay natural [1/03] consisting of light/mid yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [1/03] overlay calcareous light/mid yellowish brown silty clay [1/04] that contained a lense of calcareous whitish grey clayey silt [1/05] <01>.

4.1.2 Nearby window sample (WS1) recorded the top of weathered chalk bedrock at 3.5m depth.

4.2 TP 2 (Fig 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
2/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	20.00
2/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	19.70
2/03	Deposit	Natural clay/gravel	TP	TP	1.20m	19.40
2/04	Deposit	Natural calcareous clay/silt	TP	TP	0.40m	18.20
2/05	Deposit	Natural calcareous silt/gravel	TP	TP	1.10m	17.80
2/06	Deposit	Natural sand (marine)	TP	TP	0.10m	16.90
2/07	Deposit	Natural chalk	TP	TP	Min 0.10m	16.80-16.70 LOE

Table 3: TP2 contexts

4.2.1 Topsoil [2/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [2/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [2/02] overlay natural [2/03] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay with 40% gravel. Deposit [2/03] overlay calcareous light whitish brown clay sandy silt with 1% gravel [2/04]. Deposit [2/04] overlay calcareous light whitish yellow clay silt with 60% gravel [2/05] which overlay light/mid grayish yellow sand with frequent rounded gravel and occasional beach cobbles [2/06]<02>. Deposit [2/06] overlay weathered chalk bedrock [2/07].

4.3 TP 3 (Fig 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
3/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	20.00
3/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	19.70
3/03	Deposit	Natural silt	TP	TP	0.70m	19.40
3/04	Deposit	Natural calcareous silt/gravel	TP	TP	1.60m	18.70
3/05	Deposit	Natural silty sand (marine)	TP	TP	Min 0.30m	17.10 to 16.80 LOE

Table 4: TP3 contexts

4.3.1 Topsoil [3/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [3/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [3/02] overlay natural [3/03] consisting light/mid yellowish brown very fine sandy silt (Brickearth). Deposit [3/03] overlay calcareous light whitish yellow clay sandy silt with 50% gravel [3/04]. Deposit [3/04] overlay light whitish yellow fine silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel [3/05]<03>.

4.4 TP 4 (Fig 5)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
4/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	20.00
4/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.25m	19.70
4/03	Cut	Ditch	Min 0.60m	Min 2.00m		19.55
4/04	Fill	Sandy silt	Min 0.60m	Min 2.00m	0.75	
4/05	Deposit	Natural silty clay	TP	TP	1.35m	19.45
4/06	Deposit	Natural clay/gravel	TP	TP	Min 1.4m	18.05 to 16.75 LOE

Table 5: TP4 contexts

4.4.1 Topsoil [4/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [4/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [4/02] overlay natural [4/05] consisting mid yellowish brown silty clay (Brickearth). Deposit [4/05] overlay calcareous light whitish yellow silty clay with 20% gravel and 20% chalk pellet [4/06].

4.4.2 Cut [4/03] with fill [4/04], consisting of light/mid whitish brown fine sandy silt with occasional flints, lay below subsoil [4/02] and was cut into natural deposit [4/05].

4.5 TP 5 (Fig 6)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
5/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.30m	20.00
5/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	19.70
5/03	Deposit	Natural clay/gravel	TP	TP	0.30m	19.60
5/04	Deposit	Natural calcareous silt/gravel	TP	TP	Min 2.7m	19.30 to 16.6 LOE

Table 6: TP5 contexts

4.5.1 Topsoil [5/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [5/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [5/02] overlay natural [5/03] consisting of very dark reddish brown silty clay with 60% gravel. Deposit [5/03] overlay calcareous light whitish yellow clay sandy silt with 50% gravel [5/04].

4.6 TP 6 (Fig 2)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
6/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.20m	20.00
6/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	19.80
6/03	Cut	Ditch	Min 0.60m	Min 2.00m		19.70
6/04	Fill	Sandy silt	Min 0.60m	Min 2.00m	0.65	
6/05	Deposit	Natural silty clay	TP	TP		19.70
6/06	Deposit	Natural clay/gravel	TP	TP	1.00m	18.70
6/07	Deposit	Natural clay (Lambeth Group)	TP	TP	Min 0.70m	17.4 to 16.7 LOE

Table 7: TP6 contexts

4.6.1 Topsoil [6/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [6/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [6/02] overlay natural [6/05] consisting dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel. Deposit [6/05] overlay

calcareous light whitish brown slightly clay silt with occasional gravel [6/06]. Deposit [6/06] overlay very still reddish grey clay [6/07].

4.6.2 Cut [6/03] with fill [6/04], consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown very fine sandy silt, lay below subsoil [6/02] and was cut into natural deposit [6/05].

4.7 TP 7 (Fig 2)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
7/01	Layer	Topsoil	TP	TP	0.20m	20.00
7/02	Layer	Subsoil	TP	TP	0.10m	19.80
7/03	Cut	Ditch	Min 0.60m	Min 1.50m		19.70
7/04	Fill	Upper Sandy silt	Min 0.60m	Min 2.00m	0.50m	
7/06	Fill	Lower Sandy silt	TP	TP	0.20m	
7/05	Deposit	Natural silty clay	TP	TP		19.70 to 17.8 LOE

Table 8: TP7 contexts

4.7.1 Topsoil [7/01] consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay overlay subsoil [7/02] consisting of mid/dark yellowish brown silty clay. Deposit [7/02] overlay natural [7/05] consisting dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel. Deposit [7/05] overlay calcareous light whitish brown slightly clay silt with occasional gravel [7/06].

4.7.2 Cut [7/03] contained an upper fill [7/04], consisting of dark yellowish brown silty clay with 60% gravel, and a lower fill [7/06] consisting of mid brownish yellow fine sandy silt. Cut [7/03] lay below subsoil [7/02] and was cut into natural deposit [7/05].

4.8 WS2

4.8.1 A brief examination of the window samples from WS2 (borehole) was made in order to check the depth and thickness of the marine sand [2/06] seen in TP2.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness	Approx.Height m.AOD
8/01	Layer	Topsoil/subsoil			0.60m	20.00
8/02	Deposit	Natural Head			1.50m	19.4
8/03	Deposit	Marine sand			1.00m	17.9
8/04	Deposit	Chalk				16.9

Table 9: WS2 contexts

4.8.2 Only the marine sand [8/03] was examined in detail. The deposit was mid yellowish brown fine sand with no visible inclusions. A sample <04> of [8/03] was taken.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 No finds were recovered.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL/PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 No samples were taken due to reasons of unsuitability or potentially poor integrity.

6.2 Four palaeo-environmental samples were taken from geo-archaeological deposits as follows:-[1/05] <01>, [2/06] <02>, [3/05] <03> and [8/03] <04>. These samples will not be processed at this stage but will be retained and assessed if necessary at a later date by an appropriate specialist for their suitability for the potential for the recovery of microfossils (Foraminifera and Ostracoda).

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1** An archaeological feature was identified in three test pits, Cut [4/03] in TP4, [6/03] in TP6 and [7/03] in TP7. Cuts [4/03] and [6/03] apparently contained single mixed fills ([4/04] and [6/04] respectively) that appeared to represent deliberate infilling. Cut [7/03] contained an upper fill [7/04], again apparently a result of deliberate infilling, and a lower silting fill [7/06]. In all three pits the apparent alignment and dimensions of the cut were very similar, and it is highly likely that a single straight ditch was represented, measuring c. 2m wide and 700mm deep.
- 7.2** The suggested ditch runs for at least 130m, broadly E-W in the same general alignment as the southern boundary of the site/field. No ditch is shown at this location on the 1778 Yeakell and Gardner map, nor on any subsequent available map, suggesting that the feature may predate 1778. However, no dating evidence or finds of any description were recovered from the fills.
- 7.3** Aldingbourne Raised Beach deposits were positively identified in two test pits, TP2 [2/06] and TP3 [3/05] at c. 3m below the ground surface, and in window sample WS2 [8/03] at 2.1m below the ground surface. Context [2/06] consisted of c.100mm of marine sand with occasional beach cobbles, overlying chalk; context [3/05] consisted of 300mm of marine sand with frequent gravel and chalk pellets, suggesting some mixing with the overlying solifluction material (Head) [3/04], the chalk bedrock was not reached; context [8/03] consisted of 900mm of fine marine sand with no visible inclusions, overlying chalk.
- 7.4** Lambeth Group clay (formerly Reading Beds) was only recorded in TP6 [6/07] below solifluction material (Head) [6/05 and [6/06]. Context [6/07] consisted of very stiff greyish red clay at between 2.6m – 3.2m below the ground surface; the chalk bedrock was not reached at the limit of excavation at a depth of 3.2m.
- 7.5** The results suggest that the Aldingbourne Raised Beach deposits are variable across the site, perhaps decreasing to the south-west and increasing to the north-east, with the highest (2.1m below ground surface) and greatest surviving depth of deposit (900mm) to the east and north. This would seem likely as raised beach deposits are recorded beneath 'Coombe Rock' just to the east at Pear Tree Knap where a handaxe was found 25cm into the surface of raised beach gravels, (Bates *et al.* 2007, 45; Woodcock, 1981, 262).

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	TMW11					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 49087 10688					
Geology	Head, Lambeth Group, Raised Beach deposits over Upper Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5116					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 24/8/11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Undated		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological/geo-archaeological watching brief during geo-technical investigations on land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex (NGR 490870 106880). The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of six geo-technical/permeability test pits and one permeability test pit. In addition, window samples were examined. A single straight ditch measuring at least 130m long, c.2m wide and 700mm deep was identified in three test pits. Although no dating evidence was recovered the feature was likely to predate 1778. Aldingbourne Raised Beach deposits, consisting of marine sand with occasional small beach cobbles, were identified below Head in two test pits in the centre and north-east of the site. In addition, c. 900mm of fine marine sand was also recorded in a window sample from the north-eastern edge of the site. Lambeth Group clay (Reading Beds) was recorded below Head in one test pit in the south-west corner of the site.</i></p>						

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Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex
Short description of the project	<i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological/geo-archaeological watching brief during geo-technical investigations on land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex (NGR 490870 106880). The watching brief comprised the continuous monitoring of the mechanical excavation of six geo-technical/permeability test pits and one permeability test pit. In addition, window samples were examined. A single straight ditch measuring at least 130m long, c.2m wide and 700mm deep was identified in three test pits. Although no dating evidence was recovered the feature was likely to predate 1778. Aldingbourne Raised Beach deposits, consisting of marine sand with occasional small beach cobbles, were identified below Head in two test pits in the centre and north-east of the site. In addition, c. 900mm of fine marine sand was also recorded in a window sample from the north-eastern edge of the site. Lambeth Group clay (Reading Beds) was recorded below Head in one test pit in the south-west corner of the site.</i>
Project dates	Start: 24-08-2011 End: 24-08-2011
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	RAISED BEACH Lower Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Test-Pit Survey','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER TANGMERE Land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex
Postcode	PO20
Study area	3.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 9087 0688 50.8537271625 -0.708903433405 50 51 13 N 000 42 32 W

Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 20.00m Max: 24.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East
Project brief originator CgMs Consulting
Project design originator Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager Neil Griffin
Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient n/a
Physical Contents 'Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient local museum
Digital Contents 'none'
Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient local museum
Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

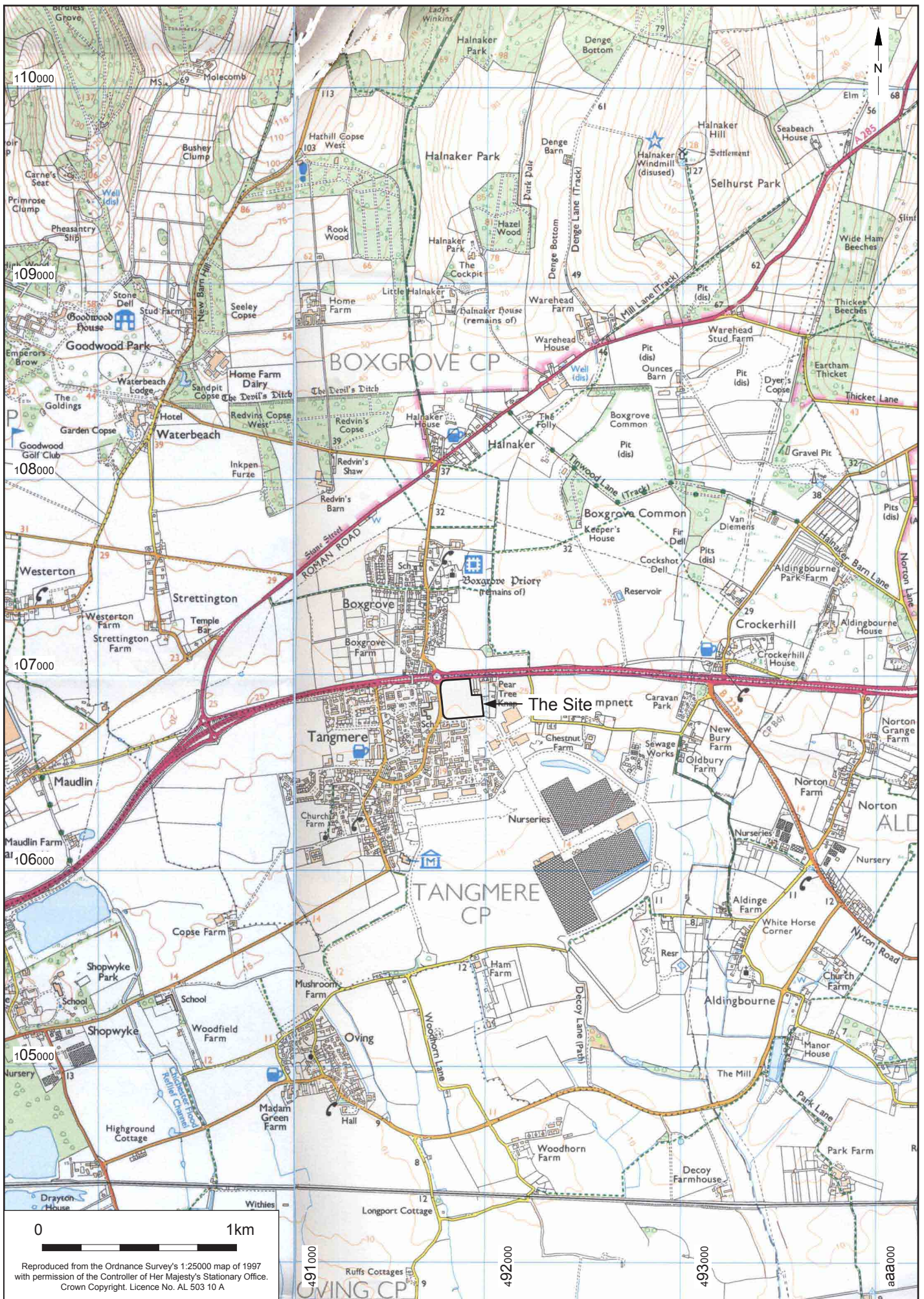
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title An archaeological watching brief at land at Meadow Way, Tangmere, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s) Priestley-Bell, G.
Other bibliographic details 2011213
Date 2011
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or
publication Portslade

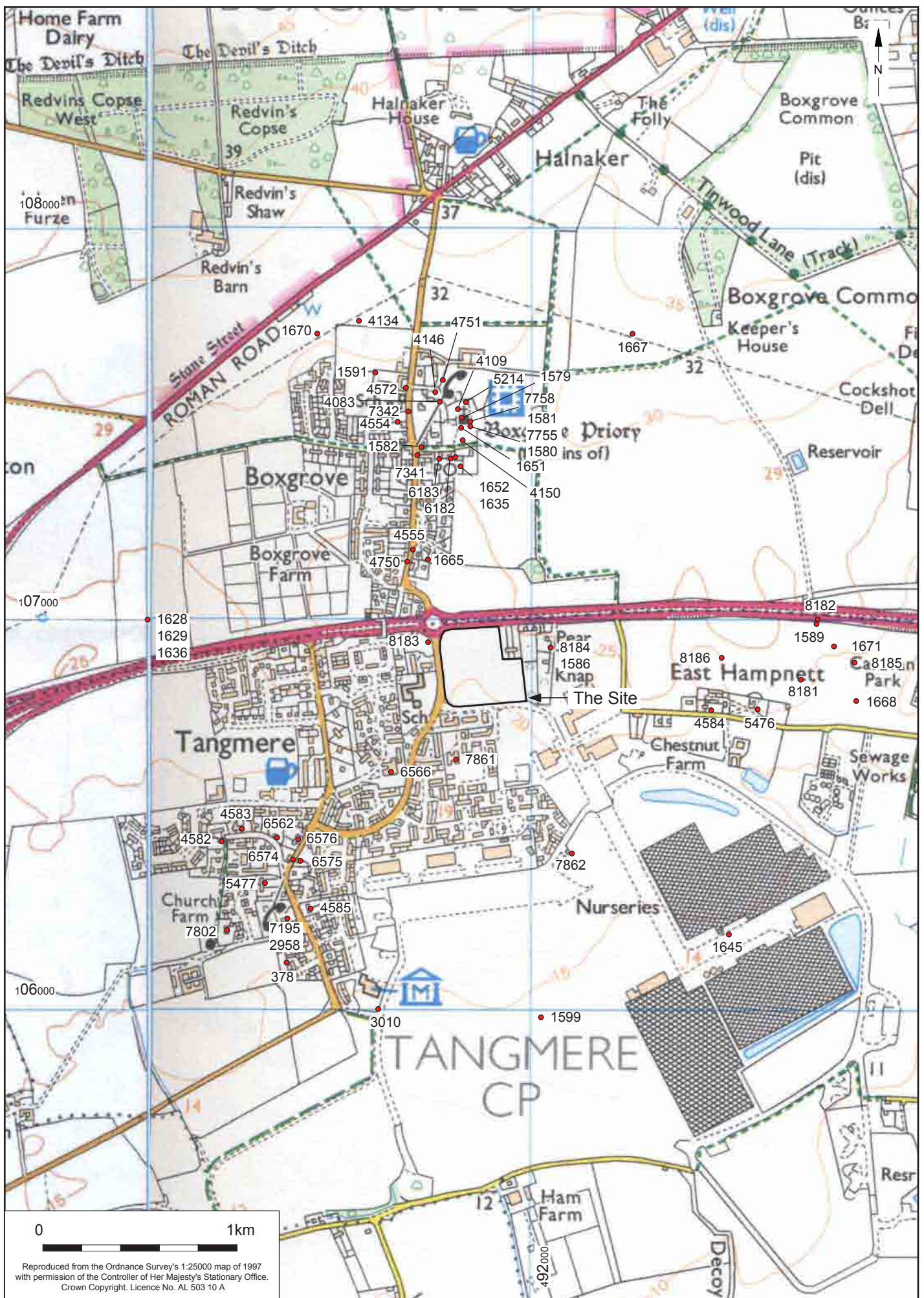
Description booklet

Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

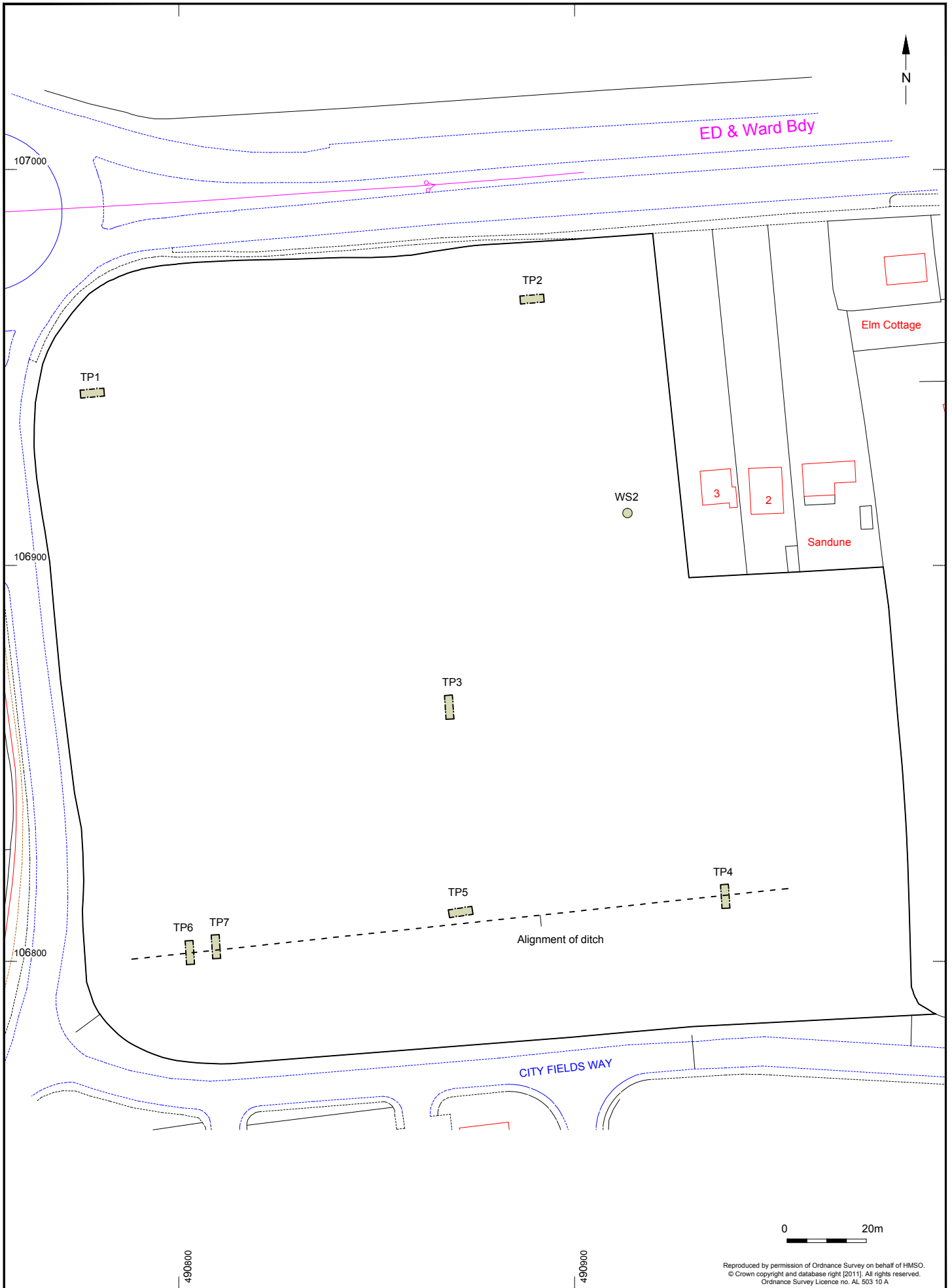
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© Archaeology South-East		Meadow Way, Tangmere	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5116	Aug 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011213	Drawn by: JLR		



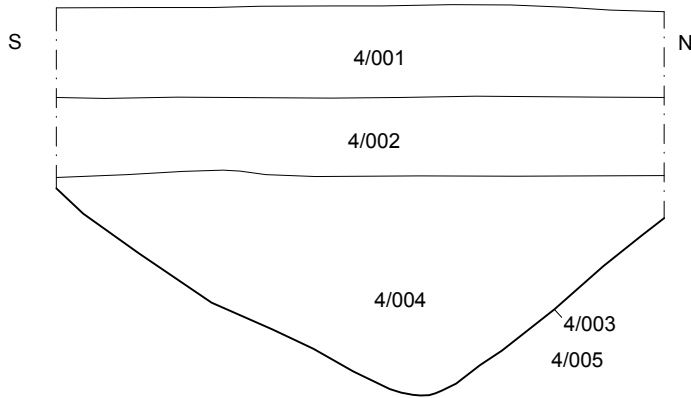
© Archaeology South-East		Meadow Way, Tangmere	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5116	Aug 2011	HER data	
Report Ref: 2011213	Drawn by: JLR		



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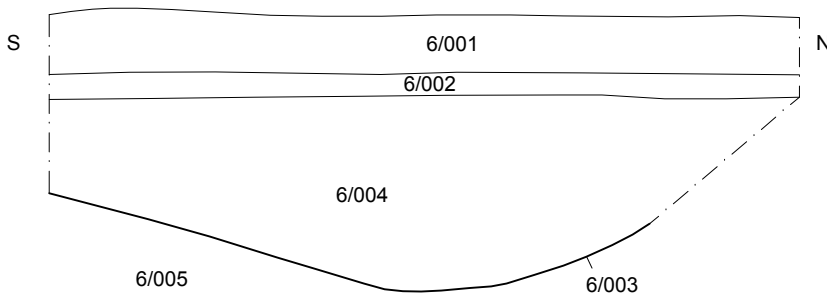
© Archaeology South-East		Meadow Way, Tangmere	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5116	Aug 2011	Test pit location	
Report Ref: 2011213	Drawn by: JLR		

Test pit 4



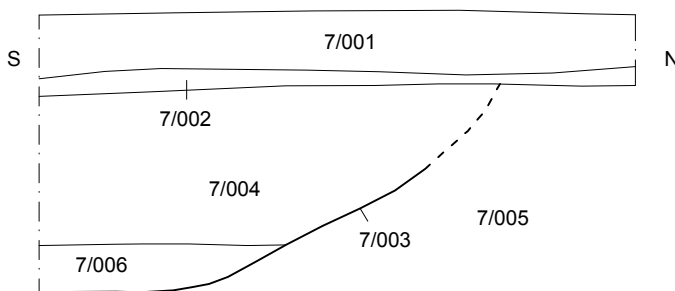
Test pit 4 looking west

Test pit 6



Test pit 6 looking north-west

Test pit 7



Test pit 7 looking north-west

0 0.5m

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