Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Watching Brief Report Ford Waste Water Treatment Works Ford, West Sussex

> NGR: 49960 10370 (SU 9960 0270)

Project No: 5161 Site Code: FHF11

ASE Report No: 2011236 OASIS id: archaeol6-111408

By Ben Sharp With contributions by Owain Mason

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with installation of a new rising main around the existing water treatment works at Ford, West Sussex between the 15th September 2011 and 4th October 2011.

Previous excavations on the site of the waste water treatment works and nearby recycling plant highlighted the archaeological potential for remains of Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Roman date. These findings are supported by limited evidence from the watching brief of two Late Bronze Age ditches and a burnt pit in the southwest of the site.

Much of the area under watching brief condition had been subjected to extensive truncation by gas and electrical services, and by construction deposits associated with the former airfield, and as such no further archaeological deposits were encountered.

CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction

- 2.0 Archaeological Background
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology
- 4.0 Results
- 5.0 The Finds
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

Bibliography Acknowledgements

HER Summary Sheet OASIS Form

TABLES

- Table 1:Quantification of site archive
- Table 2:List of recorded contexts
- Table 3:Quantification of the finds

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site Location
Figure 2:	Plan of monitored works
Figure 3:	Previous excavations
Figure 4:	Area 1: plan, sections and photographs
Figure 5:	Area 4: plan and section
Figure 6:	Photographs
Figure 7:	Photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Uni versity Coll ege London (UCL), were commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of Southern Water to unde rtake an archaeological watching brief d uring groun d works associated with the installation of a new rising main around the existing water treatment works at Ford, West Sussex; hereafter referred to as 'the site' (NGR: SU 9960 0270; Figure 1). Supervision of the topsoil strip for an easement road took place on 15th September 2011, while the main pipe trench excavation took place from 26th September 4th October 2011.
- 1.1.2 The site lies just below 1km west of the River Arun, between the villages of Yapton, Ford and Cli mping, on the site of Ford airfield, which was in intermittent military use between 1917 and 1959 (Hart 2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying drift geology of the site comprises brickeart h over sand and gravels, underlain by solid geology of Upper Chalk Formation (BGS 2011).
- 1.2.2 Due to the use of the site as a former airfield and arable farmland there was a wide diversity of deposits encountered across the site, broadly Areas 1, 2 and 3 were covered by abundant topsoil deposits of up to c. 0.5m thick, owing to intensive ploughing of t he surround ing fields, o verlying subsoil and nat ural brickearth, whilst Area 4 exhibited thick deposit s of levelling or made ground and broken concrete/a sphalt asso ciated with the former airfield, directly overlying natural brickearth.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission was not required for the groundworks associated with the installation of the rising main as an upgrade to existing water treatment works.
- 1.3.2 An archaeological watching brief w as recommended on the stripping of the easement road and excavation of pipe trench due to the high potential for archaeological remains demonstrated in previous excavations.
- 1.3.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2011) was produced for the proposed groundworks and all work was carrie d out in accordance wit h this document and with the relevant standards and guidance of the Institut e for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 In general, the aim of the archaeological watching brief were:
 - to record and interpret any archaeological remains uncovered during the excavation of the pipe trench for the rising main
 - to inspect the surfaces revealed and to record in plan and section as appropriate according to the specifications set o ut in the W SI (ASE 2011)
- 1.4.3 Specifically, the watching brief woul d also a ssess the impact of the former airfield on the site and the relationship of any archaeological features to those encountered during previous works at and around the site.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks at the site. The work was undertaken on 15th September and between 26 th S eptember and 4 th O ctober 201 1 by Ben Sharp (Archaeologist). The fieldwork was managed by And y Leonard (Project Manager) and the post excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARC HAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Recent Archaeological Investigation (Figure 3)

- 2.1.1 An archaeological investigation by RPS Consultants in the north east of the airfield on the site of the existing Waste Water Treatment Works re vealed evidence dating from the 1st millennium BC to the 2nd century AD including a Late Bronze Age en closure with contemporary field boundarie s and trackways and a Late Iron Age enclosure (used for cremation burial) and field boundaries (Place 2004; RPS Consultants Ltd. 2000).
- 2.1.2 In 2006 Archaeology South-East was commissioned t o undertake an excavation in advance of the redevelopment of Viridor Waste Managemen t Ltd premises on an are a immediately adjacent to the curr ent Waste Water Treatment Works, comprising two excavation areas measuring 1530m² and 10,131m² respectively. A small assemblage of residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint attests to limited activity of this period in the environs of the site. These excavations mainly revealed Late Bronze Age activity, largely agricultural in character, comprising a co-axia I field system laid out on a northwest-southeast/southwest-northeast orient ation. Other features of Late Bronze Age date included two groups of possible placed deposits, as well as some isolated pits and postholes of unknown function. The end of the Late Bronze Age witnessed a hiatus of activity on the site and it is not until the Roman peri od that activity resu mes. This too was largely agricultural in character, comprising field boundaries laid out on an east-west orientation, a similarly aligned drove-way and so me low-level pitting. Other features of this phase include a potential cremation deposit (Hart 2008).

2.2 Magnetome ter Survey

2.2.1 On 23rd and 24 th May 2011 Archaeology South-East was commissioned to carry out a detailed fluxgate gradiometer surve y on the strip of land to be affected by the pipeline installation, roughly two hectares in area. Due to the proximity of several metallic objects in and around the survey area such as pipes and fences, a significant part of the resultant data consisted of magnetic disturbance. Several linear positive anomali es of possible archaeological origin were identifie d, although these were noted as possibly related to recent agricultural activity (Cook 2011).

3.0 ARC HAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Intrusive groundworks initially comprised a top soil strip of c. 200mm f or an easement road into which the pipe trench would be cut. T hese works were monitored on 15th September 2011 until it be came apparent that excavation to this de pth would have no im pact whatsoever on any underlying archaeological deposits, due to the thickness of topsoil encountered.
- 3.2 Areas of the site were numbered 1-4 in line wit h the previous magnetometer survey (*ibid*) for ease of recording/future referencing.
- 3.3 Excavation of the pipe trench with a 30cm toothless bucket to a depth of 800-900mm took place bet ween 26th September a nd 4th October 2011 and all of these works were monitored by an ASE Archaeologist save the area immediately underneath the Clancy Docrwa site compound, which was subjected to heavier truncation by modern services.
- 3.4 Where archaeological remains were encountered, sufficient time was allowed for the hand excavation and recording of these features in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2011) and the relevant standards a nd guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008). Manual excavation of t he archaeological features was highly limited due to the physical constraints of the pipe trench, but was necessary in order to facilitate finds recovery.
- 3.5 All archaeo logical features were recorded according t o standard ASE practice. Features were drawn in section at a scale of 1:20 on plastic dra wing film and their locations recorded as measurements from the ends of the pipe trench. All features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE, complimented by a di gital photog raphic record comprising context shots and more general site images.

Number of Contexts	15
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs 16	(digital)
Bulk finds	3 bags
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULT S

Intrusive groundworks monitored initially comprised a topsoil strip of c. 200mm for an easement road into which the pipe trench would be cut. These works were monitored on 15th September 2011 until it became apparent that excavation to this depth would have no impact whatsoever on any underlying archaeological deposits, due to the thickness of topsoil encountered.

4.1 Pipe trench in Area 1 monitored on 26th September 2011 (Figure 4)

- 4.1.1 This visit consisted of the monitoring of pipe trench excavations along th e full extent of Area 1. Excavations were with a 0.3 m wide toothless bucke t and were to a d epth of 0.8- 0.9m below the level of the strip ped easement road. According to data fro m pre vious test pitting conducted in ASE's 2006 excavations nearby, it is estimated that the pipe trench was excavated to a depth of 5.55-5.65m AOD. The end of the trench was located 1.75m East and 0.5m North of the Sou theast corn er of an e xisting manhole, and ran the length of Area 1 approximately 0.7 m awa y from, and parallel to, the mesh fence of the existing waste water treatment works.
- 4.1.2 The full ext ent of the pipe trench in this area was excavate d through a thick topsoil dep osit [001] o f friable mid grey silty clay, up t o 0.5m thickness (including t opsoil alrea dy remo ved in the easement strip), and a subsoil deposit [002] of light gr eyish brown silty clay with inclu sions of sub an gular flint, brick and charco al, up to 0.25m in thickness. The se deposits were stratified ab ove the natural geolog y of mid orange/orangey brown d ense brickearth [003], and sealed the archaeological deposits cu t into the natural. The thickness of the topsoil and sub soil deposits in this area are attributed to intensive ploughing of the surrounding fields.
- 4.1.3 A bowl-like cut [004] containing a single fill [005] was recorded 2.4m from the southeast end of the pipe trench. T he feature was observed cutting into the natural brickearth at a d epth of 6.00 m AOD and was 0.24m deep. The f ill of this feature was scorched red a nd dark re ddish brown and contained significant inclusions of charcoal, and finds of fire cracked flint, leading to its interpretation as a burnt pit. Unfortunately no da ting evidence was recovered from the feature.
- 4.1.4 The cut of a linear feature [006] was encountered 30.2m from the sout heast end of the pipe tren ch at a dep th of 5.97m AOD and although manual excavation was severely limited by the size of the pipe trench it was determined that the feature was ap proximately 0.7m deep with a U sh aped profile, and 1.6m wide. The fill of th is feature, [007], was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with <1% charcoal inclusion, and yielded a single sh erd of late Bronze Age pottery (see finds report).
- 4.1.5 The cut of linear feature [008] was encountere d 35.2m from the southeast end of the pipe trench and parallel to linear [006]. Similarly to the other features in this area, the linear was sealed by the subsoil, and cut into natural brickearth at a depth of 5.94m AOD. This line ar was found to be larger t han [006], with a width at t he top of 2. 25m. the fe ature was n ot bottomed in the base of the pipe trench and only a single fill, [009] was encountered; a mid-

greyish brown silty-clay with <2% charcoal inclusion, w hich yielded fire cracked flint and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

4.2 Pipe trench in Area 3 monitored on 27th September 2011

- 4.2.1 No archaeological finds or features were encountered.
- 4.2.2 This visit consisted of the monitoring of pipe trench excavations a long the extent of Area 3, using a 0.3m wide toothless bucket. The pipe trench was excavated to 0.8m deep, 5.65m AOD, at a distance of 1.5m from the existing waste water treatment works fence line. Top soil and subsoil deposits in this area were identical in character to those encountered in Area 1, but of a slightly le sser depth. Topsoil [00 1] being 0. 3m thick (including t opsoil removed in easement strip), and subsoil [002] being rou ghly 0.15m thick. Both of these deposit s overlay the mid orange, dense brickearth n atural [003].

4.3 Pipe trench in Area 2 monitored from 27th-28th September

- 4.3.1 No archaeological finds or featured were encountered.
- 4.3.2 These visits consisted of the monitoring of pipe trench excavations along the extent of Area 2, using a 0.3m wide toothless bucket. The pipe trench was excavated to 0.8m dee p, 5.65m AOD, at a dis tance of 2m from the e xisting waste water treatment works fence line. Top soil and subsoil deposits in this area were identical in character to those enco untered in Area 1, but of a slightly le sser depth. Topsoil [00 1] being 0. 3m thick (including t opsoil removed in easement strip), and subsoil [002] being rou ghly 0.15m thick. Both of these deposit s overlay th e mid orange, dense brickearth n atural [003].
- 4.3.3 A section of pipe trench roughly 15 0m in lengt h at the northeast end of the pipe trench in Area 2 was excavated directly into the cut of a pre-existing gas main which did not f eature on and service plans. As such, had any archaeology existed in t his part of the trench, it would not have been visible due to the earlier truncation (see Figure 7).

4.4 Pipe trench in Area 4 monitored from 3rd-4th October 2011

(Figures 5 and 6)

- 4.4.1 These visits consisted of the monitoring of pipe trench excavations along the extent of Area 4 (excluding the area immediately beneath the Clancy Docwra site compound), using a 0.3m wide toothless b ucket. The pipe trench was excavated t o 0.8m dee p, 5.65m AOD, at a d istance of 3.5-4m from the existing access road to the waste water treatment works. To psoil and subsoil deposits in the southwest half of this area were identical in character to those encountered in Area 1.
- 4.4.2 The northeast half of Area 4 exhibited a different sequence of deposits to the rest of the site, perhaps more closely linked to the former airfield. Beneath the site homogenous topsoil layer [001], existed a very thick deposit of made

ground [012], comprised of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of rough concrete, brick, chalk and asphalt, wit h a thickne ss of 0.5m. Within this deposit separate dumps of chalky material [010] and [011], with inclusions of concr ete, brick, a nd wood, were observed 20m and 30m from the no rtheast end of the pipe trench respectively. Al I of these made ground deposits sat directly on top of natural brickear th [003] in this northernmost part of Area 4.

- 4.4.3 The cut of a large feature 11m in diameter was discover ed roughly 130m from the northeast end of the pipe trench in Area 4. The cut [015] was made directly into the subsoil at a depth of roughly 6. 20m AOD and was sealed by topsoil [0 01]. The edge s of the fe ature were very rough in nature, o wing largely to the irregularity of the primary fill [013] which consisted of large chalk blocks of up to 40cm diameter, flint nodules, and roughly compacted chalk. A secondary fill [014] was evenly spread in the top of the feature and was made up of a crushed slag-like material, and was 0.1 m thick. Feature [015] was not bottomed in the base of the pipe trench at 5.65m AOD.
- 4.4.4 During the course of e xcavations in Area 4, numerous electrica I ser vices were uncovered, none of which we re live, pres umably related to the former airfield, as well as a large reinforced concrete inspection hole. These modern intrusions are likely to have caused significant d amage to any archaeological remains existing in this part of the site.

Context	Туре	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3-0.5m		
002 Laye	r	Subsoil	-	-	0.25m
003	Layer	Natural brickearth			
004	Cut	Burnt pit cut	-	1.14m	0.24m
005	Fill	Fill of burnt pit	-	1.14m	0.24m
006 Cut		Ditch Cut	-	1.6m	0.7m
007 Fill		Ditch fill	-	1.6m	0.7m
008 Cut		Ditch cut	-	2.25m	0.5m
009 Fill		Ditch fill	-	2.25m	0.5m
010 Depc	sit	Levelling/roadbase	-	3m	0.5m
011 Depc	sit	Levelling/roadbase	-	4.5m	0.5m
012	Layer	Made ground	0.5m		
013 Fill		Chalk roadbase	-	11m	0.5m
014 Fill		Slag roadbase	-	11m	0.1m
015 Cut		Construction cut	-	11m	0.5m+

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from burnt pit [004] and linear features [006] and [008], consist ing of two small pot sher ds and a small amount of fire cracked flint. Finds were washed and air dried as appropriate. They were counted, weighed, and pot sherds bagged by context . Fire cracked flint was discarded. No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)
5			3	90
7	1	16		
9	1	10	3	102
Total	2	26	6	192

Table 3:	Quantification	of the	finds

5.2 The Pottery by Owain Mason

5.2.1 The pottery assembl age consisted of two undiagnostic body sherds, representing two Late Bronze Age vessels weighing 28g. The pottery was examined using a x20 b inocular microscope. The material was quantified by sherd count, weight an d estimated number of vessels (ENV). The dat a was recorded on pro-forma sheets, which are retained for the archive and entered into an Excel spread sheet.

Fabrics & Forms

Both sherds were undiagnostic bod y fragments. Two separate fabrics were identified for the sherds:

SF1: A sandy fabric wit h ill sorted calcined flint up to 3mm in size. Surfaces are micaeous, and flecks of mica can be observed in the b reak. Sherds are well fired with well finished surfaces.

SF2: Sandy fabric with abundant ill sorted calci ned flint up to 3.5mm in size. Common ferruginous inclusions are visible but tend to have diffuse boundaries with the fabric, often bleeding into the fabric.

- 5.2.2 The sherd in fabric SF1from [007] was well finished and likely derives f rom the shoulder of a vessel. The exterior r surface is decorated with a single line of fingernail impression s. The exterior surface s were highly micaeous, whilst the interior surfaces sported visible flint inclusions. The sherd likely derives from a fine shouldered jar.
- 5.2.3 The sherd in fabric SF2 from [009] lacked de coration, but h ad abundant flint inclusions visible to the naked eye on both the interior and exterior, giving it a slightly coarse feel. The absence of diagnostic elements makes it difficult to determine form.

5.2.4 Dating

5.2.5 Both sherds can be attributed to the Later Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition of t he Late Bronze Age. Earlier phase s of investig ation on the site produced comparable wares belon ging to the PDR tradition. An absen ce of more diagnostic elements prohibits a more nuanced dating.

5.2.6 Potential for future analysis

5.2.7 There is little potential for further analysis of these sherds.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.0.1 The watching brief durin g excavation of the pip e trench had the potent ial to expand our knowledge of the site. I n reality, the confined physical nature of the excavation and hea vy truncation from services and construction deposits for the former airfield have perh aps reduced the amou nt of archaeology encountered.
- 6.0.2 With the exception of the northeast half of Are a 4, the seq uence of deposits across the site is characterised by a thick topsoil layer [001] of widely varying thickness b etween 0.3m and 0.5 m, and simi larly variable subsoil [0 02] of 0.15m-0.25m thickness, both overly ing dense orangey brickearth n atural deposits [003]. The vari ability of the thickness of these deposits across the site is attributed to differences in the severity of recent ploughing and agricultural activity on the site.

6.1 Archaeological features encountered

- 6.1.1 Only three archaeological features were encountered during the groundworks across the whole of th e site. The se features comprised two subst antial ditches cut [006] and cut [008], and a burnt pit cut [004]. All of the feat ures were located in Area 1 to the southwest of the site, and all were cut directly into natural brickearth [003] and str atified by thick topso il and subsoil layers [001] and [002], at depths of between 5.94m and 6.00m AOD.
- 6.1.2 Ditch cut [008] was very substantial, cut into natural brickearth at 5.95m AOD, with a width of 2.25m, and was not bottomed in the pipe trench. The fill [009] yielded a single sherd of pottery dating the feature to the Late Bronze Age. Its size, character, and dat e may indicate that it is a cont inuation of the large curvilinear enclosure/b oundary ditch seen on the plan of the 1999 excavations (RPS Consultants Ltd. 2000).
- 6.1.3 Ditch cut [006] was slightly smaller than [008], and appeared to be running roughly parallel across the pipe trench. The ditch was U shaped in profile, cutting the natural at 5.97m AOD, being 1.6m wide and 0.7m in depth. The feature yielded a single sherd of pottery, of similar Late Bronze age origin to the sherd fo und in [008]. There appears to be no relationship between this ditch and a ny of the features in t he 1999 excavation area; therefore, its greater extent remains unknown.
- 6.1.4 The close proximity of ditches [006] and [008], and their a pparent parallel nature may indicate that they formed some sort of trackway, although this relationship cannot be proven due to the very small area of excavation limiting our interpretation of their extent.
- 6.1.5 Context [004] appears t o be the cut for a burnt pit, with an extremely heat affected, reddened fill [005], with substantial charcoal inclusions. Due to the physical restriction of the excavations it was impossible to determine the full extent of this feature. The fill [005] yielded finds of only burnt flint, and no positive dat ing evidence, however, sinc e the feature is cut int o n atural deposits at a corresponding depth t o the two securely date d ditches, which also contained burnt flint, they are perhaps broadly contemporary.

6.2 Contexts relating to the former airfield

- 6.2.1 The northeast end of area 4 comprised a thick layer of made ground [012] deposited directly onto a presumably truncated natural brickearth [003]. This made ground deposit was 0.5m thi ck and it is unclear whether it relates to levelling during the use or disuse of the former airfield. Within this deposit two distinct areas of chalky material [010] and [011] were seen i n the sections of the pipe trench, 20m and 30m from the northeast e nd of the trench respectively. Initially it was thought that these were cut features or small dumps of material wit hin the levelling depo sit [012], however, it became apparent th at these ar e makeup layers asso ciated with an earlier road surface situated immediately bene ath the current site access ro ad. The deposits were only seen in short sections, in one side of the pipe trench, as the excavation of the pipe trench meandered slightly closer to this existin g road.
- 6.2.2 Cut [015] was seen in both sides of the exca vated pipe t rench, and its fills [013] and [014] were very similar in nature to the roadbase material identified earlier. The se deposits were much better defined in section than deposit s [010] and [011] and since they are visible in both sides of the pipe trench it is interpreted that [015] is a construction cut for a road running perpendicular to the modern access roa d. Chalk deposit [013] and crushe d slag [014] are interpreted as makeup layers within this cut to support a road/runway su rface which was broken up and removed when the airfield went into disuse.

6.3 Contexts relating to modern intrusions

6.3.1 Areas 2, 3, and 4 of t he site wer e subjected to signif icant intrusions from unplanned gas pipelin es, electr ical services and reinf orced drainage inspection holes associated with the former airfield. As such, the potential to encounter any archaeological remains across t hese parts of the site was restricted. These intrusions will all so have cau sed a distur bance to the data generated during the previous magnetometer survey (Cook 2011), and may explain why none of t he anomalies identified during the groundworks.

6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 The excavations have confirmed the pr esence of the possible continuation of archaeological features found during the 1999 excavations to the southwest of the waste water treatment works. These f eatures are of Late Bronze Age Date, and most likely form part of a Late Bronze Age e nclosure or field system.
- 6.4.2 Gas, electrical and drainage services have severely truncated large parts of the site, possibly destroying archaeology which may have existed there. These services will also have severely limited the accuracy of interpretation in the magnetometer survey data.
- 6.4.3 Excavations in Area 4 i ndicate that the site was levelled at some point and that this will have caused significant truncation of archaeological features.
- 6.4.4 Deposits [011] and [010] indicate t he presence of an earlier road or surface running parallel to the modern access road, whilst cut [015] and fills [013] and [014] indicate an earlier airfield road running perpendicular to the access road roughly 130m from the northeast end of the pipe trench in Area 4.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	FHF11					
Identification Name	Ford Waste	e Water Trea	tment Works	, Ford.		
and Address						
County, District &/or	West Suss	ex				
Borough						
OS Grid Refs.	SU 9960 02	270				
Geology	Brickearth	overlying Up	per Chalk			
Arch. South-East	5161					
Project Number						
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. Wa	tching	Standing	Survey O	her
			Brief X	Structure		
Type of Site	Green	Shallow	Deep	Other		
	Field	Urban X	Urban			
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. WB	•	Other		
			15/09/11,			
			26/09/11-			
			04/10/11			
Sponsor/Client	Clancy Docwra on behalf of Southern Water					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Ben Sharp					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA X	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other		
				Modern		

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Clancy Doc wra on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with installation of a new rising main aroun d the existing water trea tment works at Ford, W est Sussex between the 15th September 2011 and 4th October 2011.

Previous excavations on the site of the waste water treatment works and nearby recycling plant highlighted the archae ological po tential for r emains of Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Roman date. These findings are supported by limited evidence from the watching brief of two Late Bronze Age ditches and a burnt pit in the southwest of the site.

Much of the area under watching br ief condition had been subjected to extensive truncation by gas and electrical services, and by construction deposits associated with the former airfield, and as such no further archaeological deposits were encountered.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-111408

Project details	
Project name	Ford Waste Water Treatment Works
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Clancy Docwra on behalf of Southern Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works associated with installation of a new rising main around the existing water treatment works at Ford, West Sussex between the 15th September 2011 and 4th October 2011. Previous excavations on the site of the waste water treatment works and nearby recycling plant highlighted the archaeological potential for remains of Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Roman date. These findings are supported by limited evidence from the watching brief of two Late Bronze Age ditches and a burnt pit in the southwest of the site. Much of the area under watching brief condition had been subjected to extensive truncation by gas and electrical services, and by construction deposits associated with the former airfield, and as such no further archaeological deposits were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2011 End: 04-10-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	F/19/05 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FIRECRACKED FLINT Uncertain
Project location Country England	
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN ARUNDEL Ford Waste Water Treatment Works
Postcode	BN18 0FL
Study area	2.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 499455 103060 50.8895232172 -1.289830567980 50 53 22 N 001 17 23 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.70m Max: 6.00m
Project creators Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Clancy Docwra

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Ben Sharp
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Clancy Docwra
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Report', 'Section'
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Project Ref: 5161	Oct 2011	Cita location	i iy. i
Report Ref: 2011236	Drawn by: JLR	Site location	



Oct 2011	Dian of manitored works
Drawn by: JLR	Plan of monitored works



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Previous excavations



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Roadbase running parallel to modern site access road, deposit 010.



Roadbase running parallel to modern site access road, deposit 011.

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Truncation due to modern drainage/services (concrete inspection hole).



Truncation due to modern drainage/services (unplanned gas main)

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