

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road
Worth, West Sussex**

**NGR 530300 135800
(TQ303358)**

**ASE Project No: 5357
Site Code: WFU 12**

**ASE Report No: 2012186
OASIS id: archaeol6-133492**

**By Gary Webster
With contributions by Luke Barber
Trista Clifford, Karine Le Hégarat**



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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of their clients The Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, Worth, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 16th of February and the 2nd July 2012.

Although several alluvial deposits were identified, there was very little archaeology. Of the few features found, several were undated and one was post-medieval in date.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA) at University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of their clients The Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, Worth, West Sussex, hereby referred to as 'the site,' (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The Geology of the area, according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2012), is listed as Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand, including mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. The WSI lists the superficial deposits as being Gravel river terrace deposits and sand with layers of alluvium associated with the Gatwick stream (Jacobs, 2011).

1.2.2 The site is located to the south and east of the M23 and Crawley beyond that. To the west and north there is woodland. The site is crossed by the Gatwick stream, running from Worthlodge Forest to the south-east.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Work is being undertaken to build a dam, in order to stop the area flooding. Permission for the scheme has been granted by Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) (Ref. 11/00336/FUL). An archaeological watching brief during intrusive excavations was required.

1.3.2 A 'Specification for Archaeological Mitigation Investigations' was created in December 2011 by Jacobs (Jacobs 2011), to outline how the archaeological watching brief should take place, and the roles therein of all major parties.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims and objectives outlined in the specification (*ibid.*) are:

- To mitigate the impact of the scheme by recording all archaeological remains that may be present on the site
- To identify and record all remains to the fullest extent possible abiding by the specification
- To determine the relationship and stratigraphic sequence of all deposits and features identified
- To create a report of the findings (this document)

1.4.2 In addition to the aims outlined in the specification, we would add:

- To carry out all archaeological work to professional standards and

adhering to guidelines of best practice

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the watching brief which was undertaken by Gary Webster, Andy Margetts, Diccon Hart and Ben Sharp between the 16th February and 2nd July 2012. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager, Fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.0.1 The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical background in the specification (Jacobs, 2011).

2.1 Prehistoric (up to AD 43)

2.1.1 There is evidence of prehistoric activity, from a nearby archaeological evaluation, in the form of a linear arrangement of pits, which were dated to the Mesolithic period.

2.1.2 Some possible Neolithic flints, including a thumb-nail scraper, were recovered from nearby to the Worthlodge forest.

2.2 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

2.2.1 There is evidence for a variety of activity during the medieval period. Seven different medieval sites are mentioned in the Historic Environment Records (HER). One of these is the Saint Nicholas Church in Worth. This is the earliest evidence of Saxon activity in the area, and is deemed to be one of the more important churches of era. Evidence for hunting lodges, fishing ponds and for rabbit warrens, which were created and farmed, are also found in the vicinity. There is evidence of food production in the area at the period. The name 'Worth' itself could possibly have meant 'enclosure'.

2.3 Post Medieval (AD 1540 – 1901)

2.3.1 There are several listed buildings dating from the post-medieval period in the vicinity, including a cottage, an inn and a tollhouse.

2.4 Previous Archaeological Work

2.4.1 Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation in close proximity to the watching brief area, including trial trenches and test pits. Part of the Gatwick Stream was cleaned, but this did not reveal any archaeological or geoarchaeological layers.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

- 3.1 Excavations were monitored at all times possible by an archaeologist until it became clear beyond reasonable doubt that no archaeological remains are present (e.g. once excavation reached undisturbed natural subsoils, below which there will be no archaeological remains present).
- 3.2 Wherever possible, machine excavation was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (although the latter was not always practical). Where archaeological features or deposits were revealed, machining was stopped and excavation was continued by hand.
- 3.3 Adequate time was given if archaeology was uncovered. Areas with archaeological remains were marked out so that they could be avoided by the construction crew.
- 3.4 A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive. The archive (quantified in Table 1), including the finds, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade.
- 3.5 ASE informed Lewes Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated and they have accepted the site archive. The archive will be deposited at Lewes Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	30
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk Samples	3
Photographs	129
Bulk finds	6
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	3

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 2-5)

4.1 Six main areas were monitored and several smaller areas. These included:

- The excavation of the silts at the bottom of the existing riverbed and the control structure
- The excavation of the route of the diversion for the river
- The stripping of the topsoil down to natural from the 'borrow pit' area
- The stripping of the topsoil down to natural for a drainage channel
- The stripping of the topsoil down to natural for the 'core' of the dam on both sides of the diverted river
- The excavation down to natural of the temporary haul roads

4.2 Seven archaeological features were identified and recorded. Alluvial deposits and geological layers were identified in the excavation in and around the riverbed.

4.3 Summary

4.3.1 The areas that were monitored, and the deposits and features identified are described below.

4.4 Temporary Haul Road

(Figure 2)

4.4.1 The temporary haul road, of which c. 175m was monitored, was excavated down to the natural Tunbridge Wells Sand [03], a mid orangey yellow clay sand with white grey mottling. This was overlain by c 0.1m of subsoil [02], a firm mid grey brown sandy clay. The topsoil [01], is a mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles and brick fragments.

4.4.2 Only one feature was identified in this area. A burnt pit [04] cut into the natural [03]. The sub circular pit had a diameter of 1m and was 0.15m deep. The top of the cut was gradual, with sloping sides and a gradual break of slope at the bottom, with a rounded base. The fill [05] was a firm, mid to dark black grey sandy silt, with moderate charcoal and bioturbation. There was a single piece of pottery within which has been dated to the 19th to 20th Century. A bulk sample was taken.

4.5 Stream Diversion

(Figure 3)

- 4.5.1 The stream diversion was excavated to a depth of c. 3m, and is c. 125m in length. The level of the deposits encountered varies. Toward the east of the diversion the natural sandstone and clay beds [08] were encountered at a depth of c. 2.65m below ground level. This was overlain by [07] alluvial sandy silt that contains moderate organics and was 2m thick, of which a bulk sample was taken. [07] was sampled. Above this was [06], a compact mid brownish orange sandy gravel, with frequent sub-rounded pebbles and sandstone fragments. This was 0.4m thick. This was overlain by 0.1m of subsoil [02] and 0.15m of topsoil [01]. Due to the proximity of the existing Gatwick stream, it is likely that these alluvial deposits are associated with the silting up of that, rather than a separate event.
- 4.5.2 When the diversion gets further away from the stream the alluvial deposits do not continue. One archaeological feature was identified in this area. A ditch [09] was exposed at a height of 80.48m AOD, on a north-west / south-east orientation, cut into the natural [3]. 4m in length was uncovered. It was 1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a sharp break of slope at the top, with sloping sides and sharp break of slope at the bottom, leading to a flattish base. The fill [10] was a compact mid brown grey silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and sandstones fragments. No artefacts were found.
- 4.5.3 At the west end of the river diversion excavation, a deposit [12] was identified in the section. The soft, bluish green silt contains lots of organic matter, and is possibly the remains of a paleochannel, the previous course of the Gatwick stream. The paleochannel is also seen in the excavation of the control structure.

4.6 Existing Stream Bed

(Figure 3)

- 4.6.1 The base of the existing river bed was excavated down to natural, over the c. 100m length. This basically consisted of 'grubbing out' the base of the stream.
- 4.6.2 The original stream [19] was c. 6.5m wide, with a sharp break of slope at the top, leading to concave sides with a gradual brake into a flat base. The stream runs east-west.

4.7 Drainage channel

(Figure 4)

- 4.7.1 An area of 35m by 4m was monitored, and turned up a small cluster of archaeology at the north end. The sequence was normal, with natural [03] being overlain by c.0.1m of subsoil [02] and c.0.2m of topsoil [01].
- 4.7.2 One of the four features found was a circular pit [23]. It measured 1.06m by 0.94m, and had a depth of 0.3m. It was sharply cut into the natural [03], had concave sides and a gradual break of slope leading to the concave base. It is filled by [24], a moderately soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt. Bioturbation was evident. No finds were recovered.
- 4.7.3 To the north of [23] was another pit, [25]. It is oval in plan, though is cut off by the limit of excavation. It measures 2.25m by 0.84m and has a depth of 0.39m. The break of slope at the top is sharp, leading to steeply concave sides. The break of slope at the bottom is gradual, and the base is slightly concave. The fill [26], is a compact, pale orangey grey, slightly clayey sand. It has frequent manganese inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. The fill of this pit seemed very sterile. No finds were recovered.
- 4.7.4 To the east of [23] and the north east of [25], there is a small post hole [27]. It is circular in plan, and measures 0.27m by 0.23m, and has a depth of 0.16m. The break of slope at the top is sharp, and the edges are steeply sloping, with a gradual break of slope at the bottom which leads to a concave base. The fill [28], is a soft, mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional ironstone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 4.7.5 The final feature in this cluster, just to the north of [27] is another small pit. It is oval in plan, and measures 0.83m by 0.73m, and has a depth of 0.13m. It is gradually cut into the natural, with concave sides with a gradual break of slope at the bottom which leads to a concave base. This is filled by [30], a soft, pale brownish grey, slightly silty sand. Occasional charcoal and manganese flecks are present. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.8 Borrow Pit

(Figure 5)

- 4.8.1 The borrow pit is a large area of c.80m by 120m, of which the majority was seen stripped. The sequence was normal, with natural [03] being overlain by c.0.1m of subsoil [02] and c.0.2m of topsoil [01]. One archaeological feature was identified in this area.
- 4.8.2 A ditch cut [21] runs from the edge of site to the north-east, and peters out toward the south-west. It is seen to have a length of over 5m, a width of 0.5m and runs to a depth of 0.3m. It cuts into the natural sharply, has steeply sloping, slightly concave edges. The break of slope at the bottom is moderate, leading to a slightly concave base. It is filled by [22], a soft, very dark greyish brown clayey silt. It had very occasional ironstone flecks and

areas of sand. Bioturbation is evident. No finds were recovered. A sample from [22] was taken.

4.9 The 'core' of the dam

4.9.1 This area ran over the site, and bisected the river and the diversion. Towards the south of the river a strip c.180m by 7m was removed down to natural. To the north of the river this was c. 110m by 11m. The sequence was natural [03] being overlain by c.0.1m of subsoil [02] and c.0.2m of topsoil [01]. No archaeology was identified in this area.

4.10 The Chamber

(Figure 3)

4.10.1 The majority of this area was between the original course of the Gatwick Stream, and the Stream Diversion, however part of the excavation also overlaps the original course of the Gatwick Stream.

4.10.2 The c.20m by 16m wide excavation for the chamber gives a section through the paleochannel in relation to the existing Gatwick stream.

4.10.3 The original stream channel [19] had cut through several earlier alluvial layers, presumably an earlier palaeochannel, the earliest of which is [17], a loose, mid greenish brown, coarse sandstone gravel in silty clay with a width of 3.5m and has a thickness of 0.5m. [17] was primarily overlain by [16], a mid yellowish brown, coarse sandstone in silty sand, with occasional organic inclusions with a width of 0.8m and at least 1m thick. [15] is directly above this, and is a soft, light grey silty sand, again with frequent organic matter, c. 8.25m wide and 0.3m thick.

4.10.4 Above [15] is [14], a soft, mid yellow sandy clay, with occasional pebbles and a moderate amount of organics and bioturbation. [18] lies on top of [17] and [16] and is directly cut by [19]. It is a soft black silt with frequent organic inclusions. It is 1.75m wide and is 0.3m deep. Both [18] and [14] are sealed by [13], a soft mid reddish brown, with occasional pebbles and charcoal. Subsoil [02] and topsoil [01] overly this.

4.11 Other areas

(Figure 2)

4.11.1 Some smaller areas were also excavated, and produced to sequence of natural [03] being overlain by c.0.1m of subsoil [02] and c.0.2m of topsoil [01]. They can be seen on. They include:

- c. 20m by 30m area to the south of the stream
- c. 33m by 25 area at the southern end of the haul road towards the compound

4.11.2 No archaeology was identified in any of these areas.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness
01	Deposit	Topsoil	Site	Site	c.0.3m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	Site	Site	c.0.1m
03	Deposit	Natural	Site	Site	-
04	Cut	Burnt pit	1m	1m	-
05	Fill	Fill of burnt pit	1m	1m	0.15m
06	Deposit	Terrace gravels	-	-	0.4m
07	Deposit	Alluvial silt	-	-	c.2m
08	Deposit	Sandstone and clay beds	-	-	-
09	Cut	Ditch	4m	1m	-
10	Fill	Fill of ditch	4m	1m	0.2m
11	Deposit	Same as 07	-	-	0.22m
12	Deposit	Paleochannel Fill	-	-	-
13	Deposit	Alluvial silt	-	11.3m	1m
14	Deposit	Alluvial silt	-	8.5m	0.6m
15	Deposit	Paleochannel Fill	-	8.25m	0.3m
16	Deposit	Paleochannel Fill	-	8m	1m
17	Deposit	Paleochannel Fill	-	3.5m	>0.5m
18	Deposit	Paleochannel Fill	-	1.75m	0.3m
19	Cut	Cut of Gatwick stream	-	6.5m	2m
21	Cut	Ditch	>5m	0.5m	-
22	Fill	Fill of ditch	>5m	0.5m	0.3m
23	Cut	Pit	1.06m	0.94m	-
24	Fill	Fill of pit	1.06m	0.94m	0.3m
25	Cut	Pit	2.25m	0.84m	-
26	Fill	Fill of pit	2.25m	0.84m	0.39m
27	Cut	Post hole	0.27m	0.23m	-
28	Fill	Fill of post hole	0.27m	0.23m	0.16m
29	Cut	Pit	0.83m	0.73m	-
30	Fill	Fill of pit	0.83m	0.73m	0.13m

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small group of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Worth Farm Upper Mole. The assemblage is quantified in Table 3 below:

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt(g)	Iron	Wt(g)
1					2	92
2	1	4	2	8		
5	1	14				
Total	2	18	2	8	2	92

Table 3: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Ironwork by Trista Clifford

5.2.1 Two iron objects weighing 92g were recovered from context [1]; a single heavy duty nail with rectangular section and rectangular head and a short tie strip perforated for attachment at each rounded terminal. Both are post-medieval in date.

5.3 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.3.1 Work at Worth Farm Upper Mole produced two pieces of struck flint weighing just 6g, both of which came from context [2]. The material consists of two small flake made of fine grained light brown flint with a thin abraded cortex. Both artefacts are undiagnostic. Nonetheless, one of the flake is most characteristic of the Mesolithic, early Neolithic period. The soft-hammered piece of flint débitage is very thin and exhibits flake scar removals on the dorsal surface.

5.4 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered just two sherds of pottery from the site. By far the earliest of these was from context [2] which produced an abraded bodysherd with oxidised orange exterior surface and reduced black interior surface. The sherd, tempered with moderate/abundant sub-angular flints to 1mm (mainly grey and black), could be placed anywhere between the mid 10th and 12th centuries.

5.4.2 The other sherd from context [5] consists of a relatively unabraded base from an unglazed earthenware flower pot base of 19th- to 20th- century date.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 Introduction and methodology

6.1.2 Three bulk soil samples were taken during archaeological work at the site to establish evidence for environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 4). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 5).

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Sample <1> was extracted from pit fill context [05]. It produced a small flot (<2mm in size) which contained a small amount of uncharred rootlets and uncharred weed seeds. The deposit produced a moderate quantity of charred wood fragments including pieces >15mm in size. The majority was poorly preserved as a result of sediment percolation. Charred macroplant remains were limited to a single seed from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. No other environmental remains and no artefacts were present.

6.2.2 Sample <2>, taken from alluvial deposit [07], produced a large flot (230ml) dominated by uncharred vegetation (95%). The uncharred material comprised large woody debris including roots and twigs, high numbers of fine rootlets, a small amount of unidentified leaf fragments, possible stems, none of which were identifiable as well as infrequent uncharred weed seeds. The latter included blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg./*idaeus*), possible rose (cf. *Rosa* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and seeds from the goosefoot family. Infrequent small uncharred hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*) were recorded in the flot as well as in the residue. There was a general paucity of charred environmental remains in this sample. Sample <2> produced only a very small quantity of small charred wood fragments <4mm in size.

6.2.3 The charred environmental indicators were also poorly represented in sample <3>. The sample which came from the fill [22] of ditch [21] contained only a very small quantity of charred wood fragments. The large flot (280ml) consisted principally of uncharred material including fine broken down plant matter as well as fine rootlets. The sample also contained a high number of probable modern fungal sclerotia. No artefacts were recorded.

6.3 Environmental Discussion

6.3.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including some wood charcoal fragments and a large amount of uncharred botanical remains. When deposits remain sufficiently moist, uncharred plant remains can be preserved in anoxic conditions. However, although moist conditions were encountered, there was no evidence for waterlogged deposits at the site. The high concentration of uncharred plant remains including long woody roots hints that these deposits are either relatively modern or that they contain modern intrusive material. Fungal resting bodies which were numerous in sample <3> are often associated with active soils.

6.3.2 The range of uncharred botanicals includes taxa found on disturbed grounds and grassland, some of which could be associated with cultivated grounds. Hazel grows in hedgerow, woodland or shrub. Given that alluvial deposit [07] was adjacent to the stream, it is interesting to note that none of the uncharred botanical remains were directly related to wetland environment. The majority of charcoal fragments from the samples are too infrequent and too poorly preserved to justify further analysis and the presence of modern disturbance limits their dating potential.

Table 4: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	5	Fill of pit [04]	6	6	***	12	***	4	
2	7	Layer [07]	6	6					Uncharred macroplant remains */<2g
3	22	Fill of ditch [21]	20	20	*	<2			

Table 5: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds/fruit uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	5	<2	<2	<2	48	5	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	*	*	**	*	Chenopodiaceae (1)	+
2	7	54	230	100	95	5	* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg./ <i>idaeus</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, cf. <i>Rosa</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i>		*				
3	22	24	280	100	98	2							

7.0 DISCUSSION

- 7.1. While it is interesting to note the paleochannel found when excavating the diversion for the Gatwick Stream, and to speculate on the past course of the river, there is unfortunately no dating evidence of any contemporary human activity in this changing landscape, with only two worked flints to hint at pre-historic activity.
- 7.2 The archaeology that is present is either undated, or has a very late date of the late 19th to early 20th century.
- 7.3 The cluster of archaeology found in the drainage excavation is disappointingly sterile and undated and the function and age of these features is therefore unknown.
- 7.4 The area does not appear to have been heavily truncated and geological layers were found largely undisturbed beneath an intact subsoil horizon.

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HER Summary Form

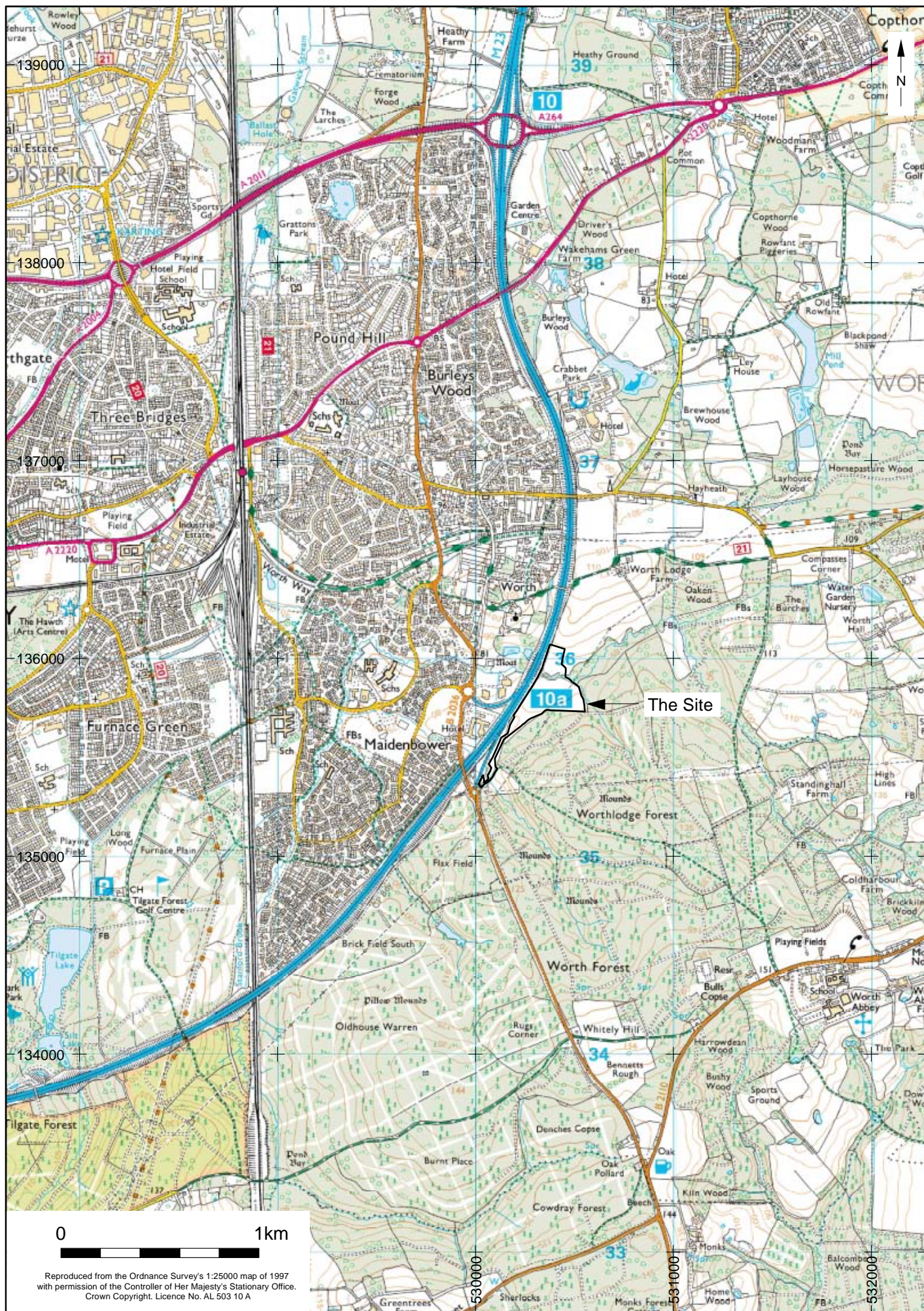
Site Code	WFU 12					
Identification Name and Address	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, Worth, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ303358					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells sand					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2012186					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. Feb – July 2012	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Environment Agency					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Gary Webster					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of their clients The Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, Worth, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 16th of February and the 2nd July 2012.</p> <p>Although several alluvial deposits were identified, there was very little archaeology. Of the few features found, several were undated and one was post-medieval in date.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-133492

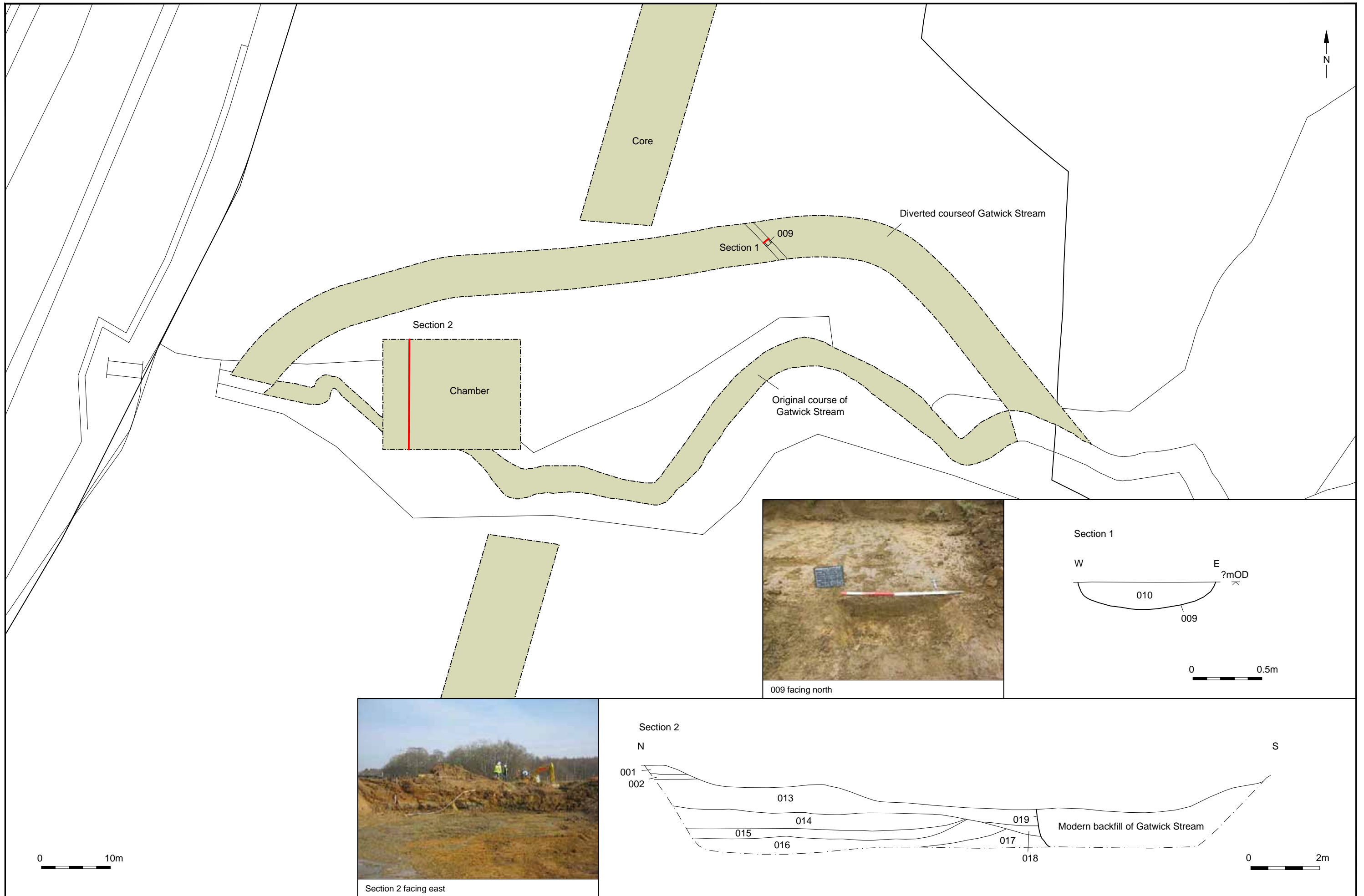
Project details

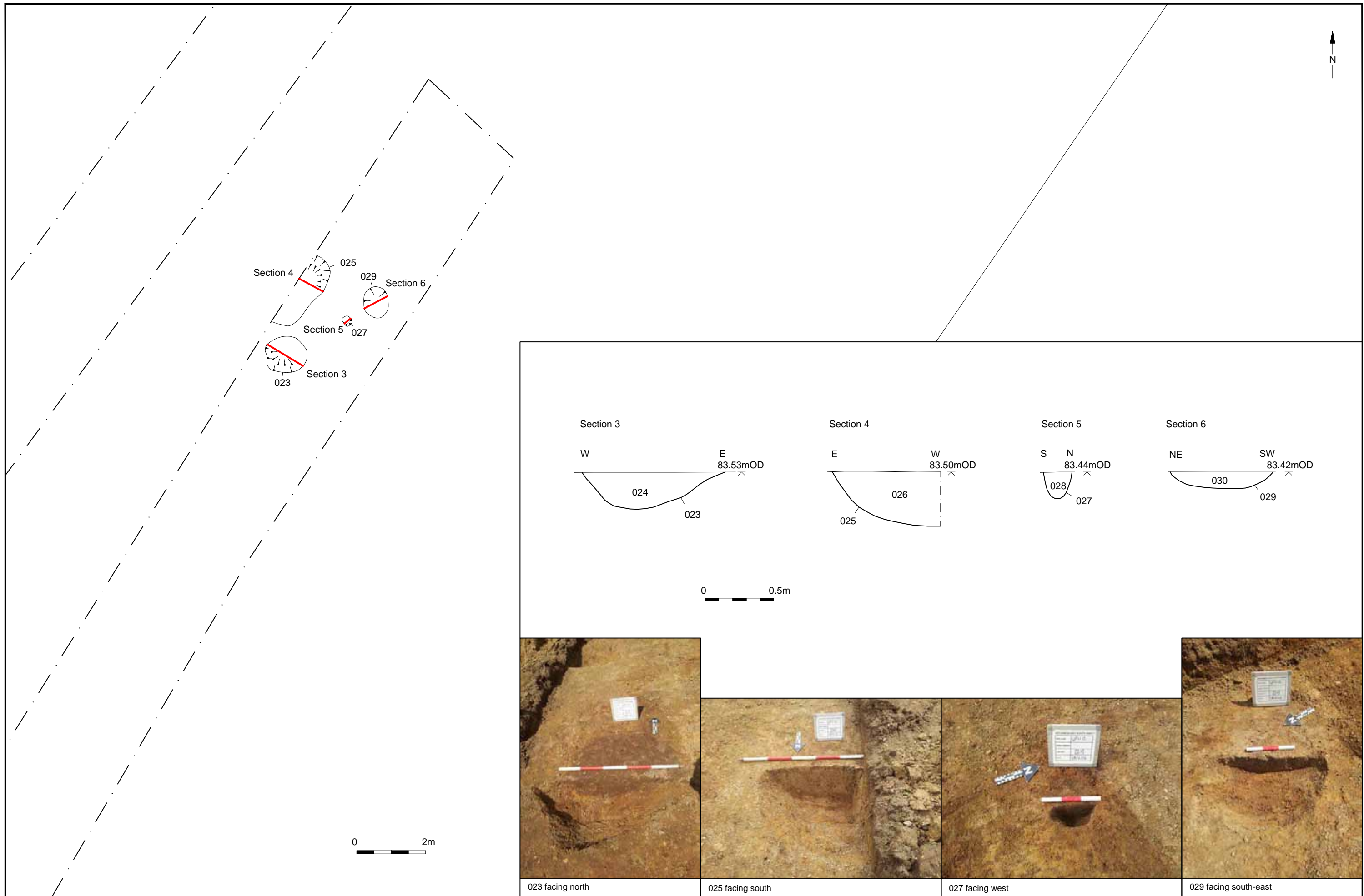
Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, Worth, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of their clients The Environment Agency to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, Worth, West Sussex. The work was undertaken between the 16 th of February and the 2 nd July 2012. Although several alluvial deposits were identified, there was very little archaeology. Of the few features found, several were undated and one was post-medieval in date.
Project dates	Start: 16-02-2012 End: 02-07-2012
Any associated project reference codes	WFU 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Status	Incomplete
Missing Fields	Previous/future work, Monument type, Significant Finds, Fields from the project type section
Project location	
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CRAWLEY CRAWLEY Worth Farm NGR - TQ 303 358
Site coordinates	LL - 51.1061264338 -0.138572824236 (decimal) LL - 51 06 22 N 000 08 18 W (degrees) Point
Status	Incomplete
Missing Fields	Study area
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Environment Agency
Project design originator	Jacobs UK Limited
Project director/manager	JON SYGRAVE
Project supervisor	Gary Webster
Type of sponsor/funding body	Environment Agency
Project bibliography 1	
Title	Specification for Archaeological Mitigation Investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jacobs
Date	2011

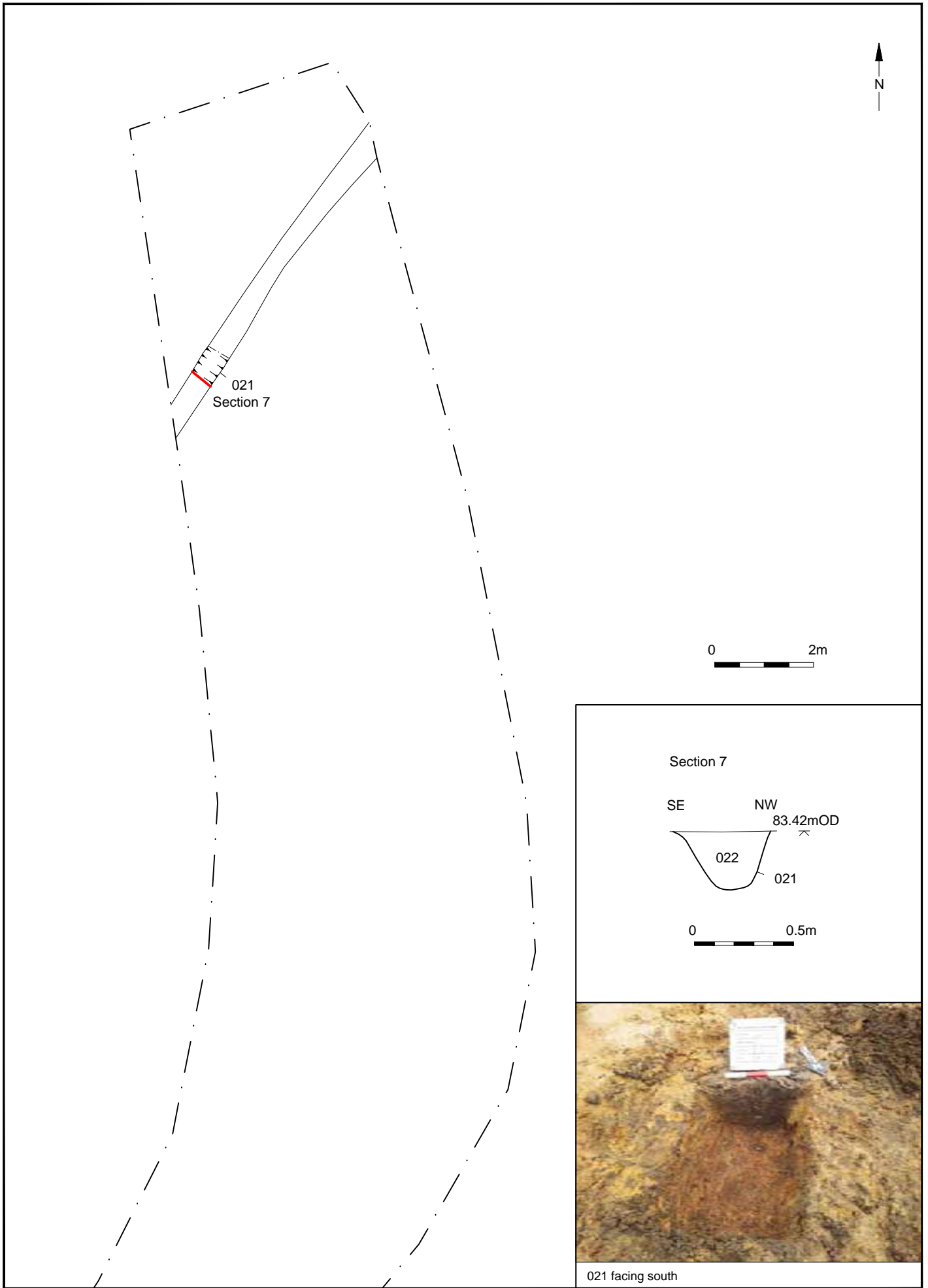


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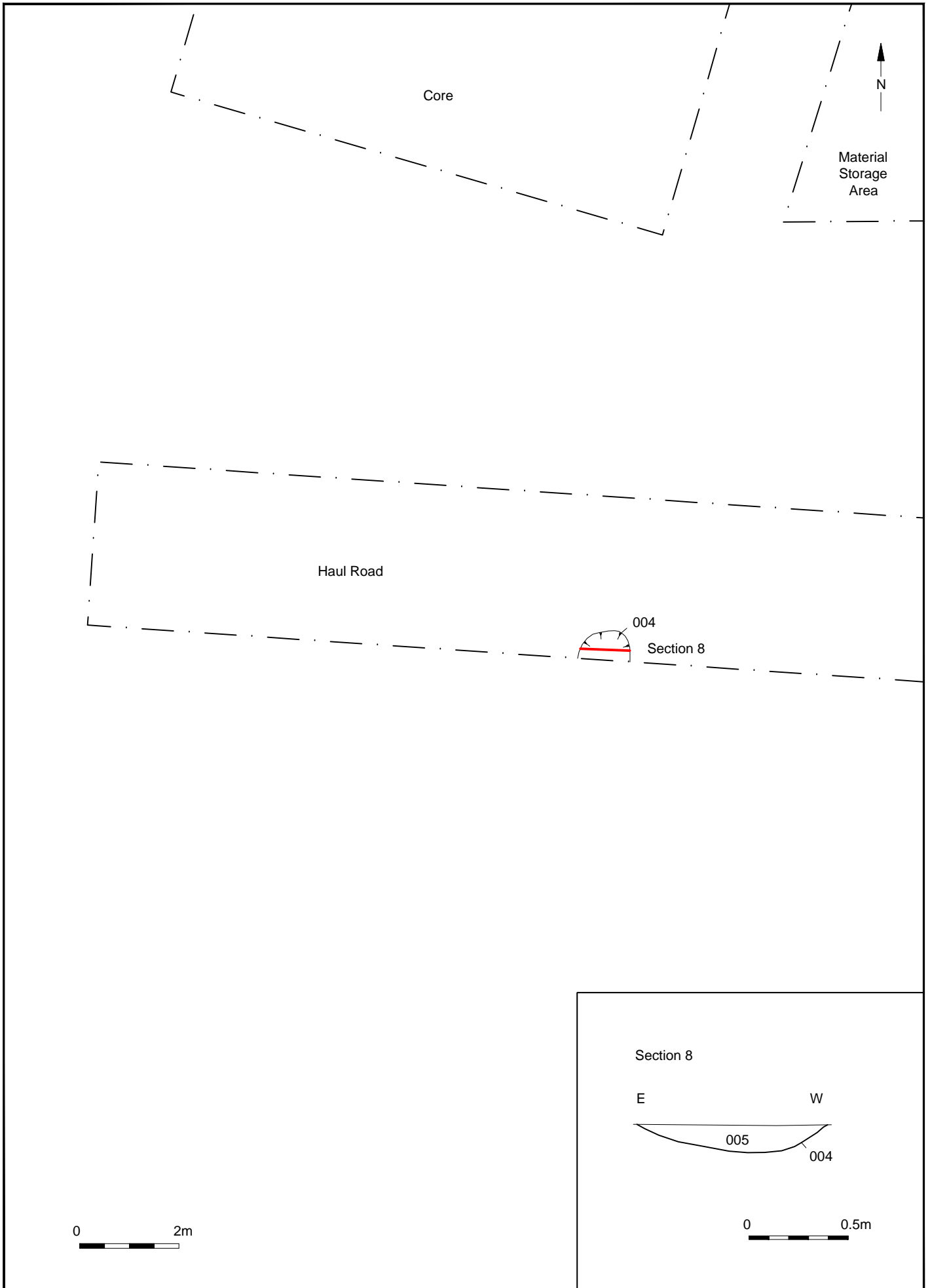
© Archaeology South-East		Worth Farm	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5357	Sept 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012186	Drawn by: JLR		







		Worth Farm	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5357	Sept 2012	Borrow Pit: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012186	Drawn by: JLR		



		Worth Farm	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 5357	Sept 2012	Haul Road: plan and section	
Report Ref: 2012186	Drawn by: JLR		

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