

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Angels Nursery
Barnham, West Sussex**

**NGR: 496200 104000
(SU 96200 04000)**

Planning Reference: APP/C3810/A/10/2132014

**ASE Project No: 6912
Site Code: BAN 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014297
OASIS ID: archaeol6-189261**

By Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MIfA

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Angels Nursery, Barnham, West Sussex. Twenty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated area.

Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in twelve of the trenches, the vast majority positively dating from the Romano-British period. Features consisting of gullies and ditches containing often sizeable assemblages of pottery suggest occupation spanning much of the Romano-British period. Other finds included limited assemblages of flintwork and prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

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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), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of their client West Sussex County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Angels Nursery, Barnham, West Sussex (centred at NGR 496200 104000; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The c. 3.5ha site lies on the south side of Yapton Road to the south-east of the commercial centre of Barnham. Following the demolition of the nursery structures, the site is currently open grassland dissected by shallow ditches and hedgelines. It is bounded to the south by a further abandoned nursery, to the east by an ongoing development and to the west by a caravan park.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is London Clay with superficial deposits of river terrace sand, silt and clay (BGS 2014).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission for a residential development at the site was initially refused by Arun District Council, but was granted after an appeal to the Planning Inspectorate by Property Services, West Sussex County Council (planning ref. APP/C3810/A/10/2132014).

1.3.2 Following consultation between Arun District Council and John Mills and Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologists at West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) (Arun District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a condition (No. 12) was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority'.

1.3.3 In accordance with this, and after discussions with WSSCC, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CgMs Consulting Ltd. outlining the methodology to be used to archaeologically evaluate the site in advance of development, in this case by mechanically excavated trial trenches. Procedures to be used in recording, reporting and archiving of results were provided. The possibility that further archaeological work at the site might be necessary should results merit this was also highlighted (CgMs 2014).

1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The research aims given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to:

'Establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation by record.

The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).

The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.'

Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following general objectives:

To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric activity/occupation and to define the date and nature of that activity/occupation. Identification of raised beach deposits will be of particular importance.

To establish the presence or otherwise of Prehistoric activity/occupation Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post Medieval or later, and to define the date and nature of that activity/occupation

To establish the palaeoenvironmental context of any prehistoric, or later occupation/activity.

Evaluate the likely impact of past land use.

Provide sufficient information to construct a suitable archaeological mitigation strategy if required.'

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken in August 2014. The archaeological work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Jim Ball and Emily Morris (Assistant Archaeologist), and John Cook and Vasilis Tsamis (Archaeological Surveyors). The project was managed by Neil Griffin and Paul Mason (Fieldwork Managers) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background is taken from the report produced by ASE for a local site at Barnham Road c. 600m to the north-west of the current site (ASE 2010). This included a search of entries recorded on the West Sussex County Council Historical Environment Record (HER) within the general area of Barnham. The results of this research are summarised below with an emphasis on finds and sites pertinent to the results of the evaluation.
- 2.2 The earliest remains recorded in the area comprise Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (EBA) assemblages of flintwork discovered between 1920 and 1930 at Barnham Nurseries c. 200m to the south-east of the current site (SMR Refs: 1453 & 5532). The Mesolithic material consisted of a Thames pick, three unspecified picks, a possible bladelet core, four scrapers and seven flakes/blades, including a possible burin; the Neolithic/EBA material consisted of a 'leaf-shaped blade', a 'spear point', an axe and some flint flakes. These finds seem to have been chance discoveries and their precise context is unclear. The Barnham Road site produced evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity (*ibid.*).
- 2.3 References to later prehistoric remains are sparse. In c. 1864, during the construction of the railway, a hoard of eight Bronze Age axes, including one palstave, was discovered during the excavation of a cutting (SMR Ref: 1444). The second reference relates to a small quantity of Late Iron Age pottery recovered during a metal detector survey in the area of Barnham Court (SMR Ref: 5166).
- 2.4 A Roman occupation site, or perhaps villa, is thought to have existed at Eastergate (SMR Ref: 1406). Many fragments of Roman pottery and tile, together with bone and shell, have been found in fields immediately to the south and north of the medieval Church of St George. A crop mark on an Aerial Photograph (AP) indicates the possible villa site, while Roman tile, including tegulae can be seen in the south wall of the chancel. During much of the Roman period the current site is likely to have lain in a well-organised agricultural landscape of villa estates, farmsteads and field systems.
- 2.5 No finds of Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. The manor of Barnham existed from at least 1066, when it was held by Alnoth, a free man. Domesday records a total of twenty-four *villani* and cottars working on Barnham manor in 1086, while by 1302 the total number of tenants and cottars working on the estate had risen to thirty-six. By 1341, arable farming was the principal land use in the parish, with the cultivation of flax and hemp being recorded.
- 2.6 A map regression exercise undertaken by CgMs shows that buildings associated with the nursery were located on the site by the early twentieth century (CgMs 2014, 5).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Thirty-two evaluation trenches to provide a 5% sample of the 3.5ha site were proposed (*ibid.*). In the event, four of the trenches could not be excavated owing to issues with site access (T20) or contamination with asbestos (T11, T12 and T13). In addition the orientation of T29 was altered slightly from the proposed (*ibid.*) and the position of T30 was shifted; both to avoid the alignment of a known buried service. Each trench was 1.8m wide and 30m in length with the exception of Trench 3 which was slightly shortened to avoid a wasp nest.
- 3.1.2 Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was taken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.4 The trenches and all features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Littlehampton Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	132
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Photographs	54 digital images
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Weather conditions varied between strong sunshine and heavy rain, but were on the whole good for the identification, excavation and recording of archaeological features. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the overburden in the majority of the trenches.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.33
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40 - 0.66
1/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
1/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.65	-
1/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.19
1/006	Cut	?Ditch	-	-	-
1/007	Fill	?Ditch	-	-	>0.30
1/008	Cut	Gully	-	1.35	-
1/009	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.47
1/010	Cut	Gully	-	0.71	-
1/011	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.51
1/012	Cut	Gully	-	0.85	-
1/013	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.33

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded in Trench 1 (and in the majority of trenches excavated at the site) was straightforward and consisted of a layer of mid-brown silty clay topsoil, context [1/001], which overlay a deposit of light brown clayey silt subsoil, context [1/002], which directly overlay the 'natural' yellowish brown/brownish yellow sandy silt [1/003].

4.2.2 Five archaeological features were identified in the trench, all apparently linear features. Flat-bottomed gully [1/004] was 650mm wide and 190mm deep and ran broadly east to west at the north-western end of the trench. The single fill was context [1/005], a greyish brown silty clay, which contained a small assemblage of Romano-British pottery mostly dating from the first century AD, as well as a small amount of residual prehistoric pottery, flint and fire-cracked flint.

4.2.3 Feature [1/006] was probably a c. 3m wide ditch that ran roughly east to west across the trench; the exact dimensions were obscured by flooding. Given its size and conditions underfoot, the feature was investigated by a 1m by 1m sondage to ascertain its date. This was excavated to a depth of 300mm. The encountered fill was context [1/007], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, which contained an assemblage of late Romano-British pottery, dating from the period 270AD to 400AD. Also recovered were 3 Roman brick fragments, animal bone, flint, fire-cracked flint and fired clay.

4.2.4 Gully [1/008] ran east-west across and was 1.35m wide and 470mm deep,

with a roughly 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [1/009], a greyish brown silty clay, which contained Romano-British pottery, with dates ranging from 180AD to 300AD. Also recovered was a Roman CBM fragment, flint, fire-cracked flint, a small irregular fragment of heavily burnt (reddened) Lower Greensand and some fired clay.

- 4.2.5 The other two features were roughly parallel north-north-east aligned gullies, one of which terminated in the trench. Gully [1/010] was 710mm wide and 510mm deep, with a 'v'-shaped profile. The terminus of this feature was sectioned. The single fill, context [1/011], a mid-brownish grey clayey silt contained no datable material. Flat-bottomed gully [1/012] was 850mm wide and 330mm deep. The single fill was context [1/013], a mid-brown clayey silt from which a sherd of Romano-British pottery dating from the first or second century and residual Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered. Also recovered were a tegula fragment and some fire-cracked flint.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20 - 0.28
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40 - 0.44
2/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
2/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.21	-
2/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.53

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. A single archaeological feature was identified. Gully [2/004] ran east to west across the trench and was 1.21m wide and 530mm deep with a 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [2/005], a greyish brown clayey silt, which contained Romano-British pottery dating from the first century AD. Fire-cracked flint and fired clay were also recovered.

4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.35
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.47 - 0.81
3/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
3/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.91	-
3/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.31
3/006	Cut	Ditch	-	-	-
3/007	Fil	Ditch	-	-	>0.30

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1, although the subsoil was deeper than over much of the site. Two archaeological features were identified. Flat-bottomed gully [2/004] ran east

to west across the trench and was 910mm wide and 310mm deep. The single fill was context [3/005], a mid-orangey grey silty clay, from which Romano-British pottery dating from the first century AD was recovered. Fire-cracked flint and fired clay were also recovered.

- 4.4.2 The other feature encountered was a c. 4m wide ditch which ran from north to south across the trench. Given the depth of overburden and the size of the feature, it was agreed between ASE, WSCC and CgMs that this feature would be dated by the excavation of a 1m by 1m sondage at this stage of investigation. The encountered fill in the 300mm deep intervention was context [3/007], a mid-brown clayey silt, which contained Romano-British pottery dating from the first century AD.

4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.35
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.46 - 0.58
4/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
4/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.39	-
4/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.51
4/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.60	-
4/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.18
4/008	Cut	Gully	-	0.50	-
4/009	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.21
4/010	Cut	Gully	-	>0.60	-
4/011	Fill	Gully	-	-	>0.40
4/012	Cut	Gully	-	1.1	-
4/013	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.55

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Five archaeological features were identified.
- 4.5.2 Gully [4/004] ran from north to south across the trench. It was 1.39m wide and 510mm deep, with a broadly 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [4/005], a greyish brown silty clay from which Romano-British pottery dated to the period c.40AD to 120AD was recovered. Fire-cracked flint and flint were also recovered.
- 4.5.3 A sample of [4/005] was taken for analysis of environmental potential. It contained charred cereal grains and charcoal.
- 4.5.4 Two parallel gullies on a north-east to south-west alignment ran across the trench. Gully [4/006] was 600mm wide and 180mm deep and flat-bottomed. The single fill was context [4/007], a greyish brown silty clay from which a single sherd of possibly residual Late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was recovered. Fire-cracked flint was also recovered. The other feature was gully [4/008], which was 500mm wide and 210mm deep, with a 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [4/009], a greyish brown silty clay from which a

small assemblage of Romano-British pottery mostly dating from the first century AD was recovered. Flint was also recovered.

- 4.5.5 The other two features were intercutting gullies located at the south-eastern end of the trench; both ran from north-east to south-west. The earliest was gully [4/010]. Little remained of the feature, but the surviving fill was context [4/011], a mid-greyish brown silty clay from which Romano-British pottery. Fire-cracked flint was also recovered. The later feature was flattish-bottomed gully [4/012], which was 1.1m wide and 550mm deep. The single fill [4/013] was a greyish brown silty clay, which contained Romano-British pottery dating from the first century AD. Fire-cracked flint was also recovered.

4.6 Trench 5 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23 - 0.33
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.48 - 0.50
5/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
5/004	Cut	Ditch	-	2.1	-
5/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	650mm

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flattish-bottomed ditch [5/004] ran east to west across the trench and was 2.1m wide and 650mm deep. The single fill was context [5/005], a greyish brown silty clay, which contained Romano-British pottery dating from the first century AD. Tegula and flue tile fragments, deriving from a hypocaust-heated building, and fired clay and fire-cracked flint were also recovered.
- 4.6.2 A sample of [5/005] was taken for analysis of environmental potential. It contained charred cereal grains and charcoal.

4.7 Trench 9 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.39 - 0.41
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.41 - 0.42
9/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
9/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.60	-
9/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.14

Table 7: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flattish-bottomed gully [9/004] ran north-east to south-west across the trench and was 600mm wide and 140mm deep. The single fill was context [9/005], a greyish brown clayey silt and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

4.8 Trench 19 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.78
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12 - 0.41
19/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
19/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.91	-
19/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.22

Table 8: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flattish-bottomed gully [19/004] ran north-north-east across the trench and was 910mm wide and 220mm deep. The single fill was context [19/005], a greyish brown clayey silt. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

4.9 Trench 21 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.67 - 0.69
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31 - 0.32
21/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
21/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.95	-
21/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.23

Table 9: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1, although the topsoil was thicker and contained more modern debris than the other trenches in this part of the site.

4.9.10 One archaeological feature was identified. Flattish-bottomed gully [21/004] ran north-north-east across the trench and was 950mm wide and 230mm deep. The single fill was context [21/005], a greyish brown clayey silt. A small assemblage of Romano-British pottery, falling within the date range 40AD to 120AD was recovered from the feature.

4.10 Trench 22 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.30
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20 - 0.35
22/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
22/004	Cut	Pit	-	0.96	-
22/005	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.17
22/006	Cut	Gully	-	>1.3	-
22/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.63
22/008	Cut	Gully	-	1.1	-
22/009	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.33
22/010	Cut	Gully	-	1.25	-
22/011	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.22

Table 10: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Four archaeological features were identified.
- 4.10.2 Pit [22/004] was 960mm in diameter and 170mm deep. The single fill was context [22/005], a charcoal-rich dark brown silty clay which contained an assemblage of late post-medieval material and animal bone.
- 4.10.3 Flat-bottomed gully [22/010] ran north-east to south-west across the trench and was 1.25m wide and 220mm deep. The single fill was context [22/011] a yellowish brown clayey silt, which contained two sherds one of Romano-British and one of medieval date. A single piece of fire-cracked flint was also recovered.
- 4.10.4 The other two features encountered in the trench were intercutting gullies which ran north-east to south-west. The earliest was flattish-bottomed gully [22/006] which was more than 1.3 wide and 630mm deep. The single fill was context [22/007], a dark brown clayey silt, which contained an assemblage of Romano-British pottery dating from the 1st century and a 1st or 2nd century copper-alloy nail-cleaner (RF<1>). A heavy duty nail and a prehistoric, possible flint scraper were also recovered as were fire-cracked flint and fired clay fragments.
- 4.10.5 A sample of [22/007] was taken for analysis of environmental potential. It was found to contain the largest range of charred cereal grains and charcoal from any of the samples taken at the site.
- 4.10.6 The later feature was flat-bottomed gully [22/008], which was 1.1m wide and 330mm deep. The single fill was context [22/009], a light brown clayey silt from which no datable material was recovered.

4.11 Trench 24 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.33
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.41 - 0.42
24/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
24/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.90	-
24/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.37

Table 11: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flat-bottomed gully [24/004] ran north to south across the trench and was 900mm wide and 370mm deep. The single fill was context [24/005], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt from which contained Romano-British pottery (including samian ware) dating from the second century AD.

4.11.2 A sample of [24/005] was taken for analysis of environmental potential; it contained charred cereal grains and charcoal.

4.12 Trench 26 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26 - 0.30
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.46 - 0.51
26/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
26/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.05	-
26/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.29

Table 12: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flattish-bottomed gully [26/004] ran north to south across the trench and was 1.05m wide and 290mm deep. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [26/005], a greyish brown clayey silt.

4.13 Trench 28 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.29 - 0.35
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.47 - 0.53
28/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
28/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.79	-
28/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.46

Table 13: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Broadly 'v'-shaped gully [28/004] ran north to south across the trench and was 790mm wide and 460mm deep. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [28/005], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt.

4.14 Other Trenches

4.14.1 The remainder of the trenches (6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32) contained no significant archaeological deposits or features. The stratigraphic sequence and character of the deposits was similar to that found in Trench 1 (i.e. topsoil over subsoil over 'natural')

4.14.2 The thickness of topsoil varied between 260mm and 430mm, with varying quantities of glass and modern debris depending on the proximity to demolished structures. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil encountered in the majority of the trenches. The subsoil varied in thickness between 300mm and 680mm across the site. The results are tabulated in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (Table 14). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context.
- 5.1.2 Finds recovered from the site include pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, fired clay, metalwork, stone, flintwork and glass. The earliest diagnostic finds are of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. The majority of finds, however, especially the relatively large pottery assemblage, are of Roman date. Given the presence of flue tile fragments, at least some of the finds probably relate to the nearby villa or perhaps a bathhouse on the estate.
- 5.1.3 In addition there is a small amount of medieval and post-medieval material, however, most is unstratified, probably relating to manuring activities.
- 5.1.2 Context [22/007] contained a single copper-alloy object (weight 2g) which was allocated a registered finds number (RF <1>). This was recorded on an individual pro forma sheet for archive and packaged separately. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). Some of the bulk metalwork requires x-radiography. RF <1> requires stabilising as it is actively corroding.

5.2 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 A relatively large assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, with a much smaller component of later prehistoric material which appears to be almost entirely residual. In total this assemblage amounts to 388 sherds, weighing 5116g. It is concentrated in stratified features in trenches located in the northern part of the evaluated area (Trenches 1-5, 21-22 and 24). At this stage the pottery has not been recorded in detail according to a fabric and form type-series but it has been broadly characterised for spot-dating purposes. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained and recorded with any material recovered in the event of further excavation on the site.
- 5.2.2 A number of contexts produced flint-tempered pottery but most of this came from stratified groups which also contained Roman pottery. Potentially the earliest piece is a thick-walled sherd with fairly coarse and ill-sorted flint-temper of up to 3mm in size, found as a residual element in context [1/005]. Although it is impossible to date individual prehistoric bodysherds with absolute certainty, this fabric would be fairly typical of the Middle to Late Bronze Age. The only context which contained flint-tempered pottery without any demonstrably later material was [4/007]; however this only contained a single sherd. The moderately coarse nature of the flint inclusions (mostly 1-2mm) and relatively thin walls of the vessel could suggest a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date.
- 5.2.3 The other flint-tempered sherds in the assemblage are generally moderately fine and fairly well-sorted; some have well-burnished surfaces. Such fabrics

were associated with two diagnostic Middle or Late Iron Age rim forms: a plain ovoid jar in context [3/005] and a hand-made bead-rim jar in [4/015]. Both of these contexts also contained relatively large groups of early Roman pottery. Whilst it seems unlikely that the flint-tempered wares in these contexts were still in current use when the features were sealed, it is possible that they are only a few decades older. In this scenario, which could suggest that the Roman activity had Late Iron Age origins, all of the pottery could derive from a common long-lived midden deposit. Alternatively, the flint-tempered wares may be significantly older (perhaps as early as c.300BC), having been redeposited in the early Roman features.

- 5.2.4 The Roman pottery assemblage is much more substantial, and suggests settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the evaluated area. A number of contexts, including [1/009], [3/005], [3/007], [4/005], [4/015], [5/005] and [22/007] contained large groups of pottery. Unfortunately, as in many other assemblages from rural sites on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, it is often difficult to date contexts with precision because groups are dominated by local fabrics and by fairly generic and long-lived jar forms. Overall, the complete dominance of Arun Valley fabrics – and of necked and bead rim jar forms – suggests that most of the activity dates to the 1st to earlier 2nd century. Some contexts, including [5/005] and [22/007], contain diagnostic pre-Flavian to early Flavian material, including an imported North Gaulish white ware butt-beaker, as well as other Romano-British platter and flagon forms based on imported Gallo-Belgic proto-types.
- 5.2.5 One of the larger groups, from context [4/005], contained several examples of black-burnished style everted rim jars, dating this context to after AD120; however, the fact that this group continued to be dominated by Arun Valley wares suggests that it was deposited in the 2nd century, as this industry went into rapid decline after c. AD200. Context [24/005] contained central Gaulish samian which can also be dated to after AD120, although this was from a group which was otherwise small and fairly undiagnostic of date.
- 5.2.6 The latest substantial group from the site is from context [1/009]. Unlike most other contexts, this was dominated by greywares from the Rowlands Castle industry which began to provide a much larger proportion of ceramics on the Coastal Plain from the 3rd century onwards. It also included an example of a sherd from the distinctive internally finger-impressed jars, produced by this industry from c. AD180 onwards. The latest individual sherd in the Roman assemblage comes from context [1/007]. It is a large base sherd from a late 3rd- 4th century New Forest colour-coated beaker.

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The evaluation recovered just six sherds of post-Roman pottery from six individually numbered contexts. On the whole the sherds show only slight signs of abrasion though the older/lower fired pieces have clearly been adversely affected by acidic ground conditions.
- 5.3.2 The four sherds recovered from topsoil contexts constitute the post-medieval element of the assemblage and probably represent a sparse manuring scatter.

- 5.3.3 The earliest of these were recovered from [10/001] and [31/001], These produced local glazed red earthenware bodysherds of 17th to mid/late 18th-century type (5g and 9g respectively).
- 5.3.4 The glazed red earthenware sherd from [1/001] is better made and comes from the clubbed rim of a mid-18th- to early 19th- century dish (6g).
- 5.3.5 The latest post-medieval sherd was recovered from [8/001] and can be placed in the second half of the 19th or early 20th century. It consists of a large fresh fragment (207g) from an English stoneware hot water bottle with good Bristol glaze. The piece has the partial name of the retailer in black transfer-printing: Burke's general hardware stores, but the town's name is incomplete (...GSTOWN).
- 5.3.6 The two stratified sherds from the site are of medieval date, both consisting of pale buff fine sand tempered sherds typical of the Coastal Plain. Although similar to some wares from Graffham a closer source cannot be ruled out. The bodysherd from [9/005] (5g) is from a green glazed jug, while the internally green glazed base sherd in [22/011] (18g) is from a bowl. Close dating of this long-lived ware is difficult though both pieces can easily be placed within a late 13th to early 15th century range.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) comprising 14 fragments weighing just over 1 kg was recovered from ten different contexts. Half of these are Roman in date, including brick (i.e. from [1/007]) and tegula fragments ([1/013] and [5/005]) as well as two flue tile fragments with combing ([4/002] and [5/005]). The latter in particular are of interest as they suggest the existence of a hypocaust heating system in the vicinity, which is indicative of a higher status building.
- 5.4.2 The remainder of the building material comprises roof tiles, including a pan tile ([22/005]), peg tile and one fragment with a combination of nibs and peg holes ([22/005]). Diagnostic fragments are of post-medieval date and include both early and later post-medieval examples. The only stratified post-medieval material comprises the pan and nib tile from [22/005], dating to the 18th century.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A single amber bottle, probably of late 19th to early 20th-century date, was recovered from the topsoil (trench 8). It measures 99mm high and is embossed "NOT TO BE TAKEN INTERNALLY" above a relief lattice pattern.

5.6 The Flintwork by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small quantity of flint was recovered, the majority deriving from the topsoil. The majority of both stratified and unstratified material is not humanly struck and the remainder, of later prehistoric date, is mostly undiagnostic in nature, apart from a possible scraper from [22/007]. All stratified material was found to be residual.

5.7 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A copper-alloy nail-cleaner fragment with incised zig-zag decoration on the blade was recovered from [22/007] (RF <1>). It is largely incomplete, with most of the blade and suspension loop missing. It is of Nina Crummy's Baldock type (Crummy 2001, 3, Fig 2a) and dates to the 1st to 2nd century. The object is in poor condition and requires stabilising.

5.8 The Bulk Ironwork by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage comprising four probable heavy duty nails and seven general purpose nails as well as a thin sheet fragment and two iron concretions was recovered from [22/005]. A fifth probable heavy duty nail fragment was found in [22/007]. None are intrinsically dateable. It is recommended to x-ray all heavy duty nails before further study as iron concretions obliterate most ends, and some could potentially represent tool fragments instead.

5.9 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 A small assemblage comprising 32 fragments of fired clay (weight 614g) was recovered from nine different contexts. The majority is in an orange fabric with sparse fine sand. Some display common coarse to very coarse red iron-oxide inclusions. The majority of the fired clay assemblage is amorphous, with only a few displaying a smoothed surface. A few pieces may be natural, however, despite the lack of wattle impressions, the majority is likely to represent structural daub.

5.10 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The four pieces of stone from the site, despite some of their original origins, would have been fairly locally available to the site. Context [1/009] produced a 27g irregular fragment of heavily burnt (reddened) Lower Greensand. The remaining pieces were obviously from the local beach. These consist of a 114g flint pebble (114g) from [22/007], a fine-grained non-calcareous igneous beach cobble with quartz seam (135g from same deposit) and a 208g beach cobble fragment in a mottled coarse non-calcareous gabbroic-like stone (context [1/007]).

5.11 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.11.1 A small animal bone assemblage comprising 26 fragments was recovered from two contexts ([1/007] and [22/005]). Possible ditch fill [1/007] produced 10 fragments of large mammal which included vertebrae, long bone and cranial fragments. All were poorly preserved with a lot of surface weathering.

Pit fill [22/005] produced a number of charred fragments, the majority of which, including long bone and rib fragments, have been identified as juvenile pig. A single ulna fragment from a mature, medium-sized mammal was also recovered.

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Fired Clay	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)
1/001	1	6					1	20	2	22								
1/005	4	34					2	32	1	32								
1/007	12	166	3	250	25	136	1	56	4	422	1	208		2	6			
1/009	20	398	1	66			2	16	3	248	1	26		2	108			
1/013	3	34	1	48					3	160								
10/001	1	6					1	14										
14/001	1	4																
17/001							1	20										
19/001			1	52			2	14	3	60				1	72			
2/001			1	12			1	16	2	98								
2/005	7	20							1	38				2	6			
21/001							2	26										
21/005	11	118																
22/001									2	112								
22/005			2	188	18	24	1	2	1	34			15	196	9	56		
22/007	91	1296					1	26	8	458	2	252	1	38	9	104		
22/011	2	54							1	38								
24/001									1	62								
24/005	7	140																
27/001							2	138										
29/001							3	116	1	6								
3/001	2	20					1	58	5	366								
3/005	19	154							3	16				4	230			
3/007	18	290																
30/001							1	42										
31/001	1	8	1	28			1	74	2	78								
32/001							3	56										
4/001	1	16	1	8					2	86								
4/002			1	164														
4/005	114	1526					2	38	36	896								
4/007	1	8							3	180								
4/009	7	58					9	294										
4/011	19	104							4	94								
4/013	6	56							9	266								
5/005	40	516	2	266					4	150				2	10			
7/001			1	16			1	12										
8/001	2	310					1	18	3	142							1	128
9/001							1	30	1	12								
9/005	1	6																
u/s	3	18												1	22			
Total	394	5366	15	1098	43	160	40	1118	105	4076	4	486	16	234	32	614	1	128

Table 14: Quantification of the finds

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 Introduction and Methodology by Lucy Allott

- 6.1.1 Four samples were taken during archaeological work to establish evidence for environmental remains and their potential to provide further information regarding the economy of the site and past vegetation. Samples were taken from four ditches each of which also contained Roman pottery assemblages (see Doherty).
- 6.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety by flotation and the dried residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm geological sieves prior to sorting for environmental remains and artefacts (Table 15). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and estimated quantities of their contents recorded (Table 16). Taxonomic identifications were made by comparing the macrobotanical remains with modern specimens and with those documented in reference manuals (Cappers et al. 2006, Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997) and Zohary and Hopf (2000).

6.2 Results

- 6.2.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of small to moderate quantities of environmental artefacts, including charred macro plant remains, faunal remains and small amounts of wood charcoal. Moderate quantities of artefacts were recovered (Table 15) and will be incorporated, together with the faunal remains, into the finds assemblages. Uncharred seeds and rootlets were also present in the flots providing some evidence for a small degree of bioturbation and potential contamination.
- 6.2.2 Preservation of cereal crops and weed seeds was variable with better preservation evident in the richer assemblages from samples <1> and <2>. Charred cereal caryopses were common in samples <1> [22/007] and <2> [24/005] with smaller quantities also present in samples <3> [4/005] and <4> [5/005]. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) make up the majority of these assemblages. Oat grains, which may be from a wild or cultivated variety, were present in samples <1> and <4>, while sample <1> also contained remains of a few possible broad beans (cf. *Vicia faba*) and pea (cf. *Pisum sativum*).
- 6.2.3 Wild/weed seeds were also recorded in <1> and <2> and these assemblages comprise stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.) dock (*Rumex* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), grasses (*Poaceae*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). Although no separate elements of chaff were noted during the assessment some chaff was preserved still adhering to a barley grain. Sieving and sorting may reveal further chaff which will assist in providing more specific cereal identifications.
- 6.2.4 Samples <1>, <2> and <4> also contained small assemblages of faunal remains. Preservation of these appears moderate with several identifiable elements noted. These assemblages contribute three additional contexts to the existing hand collected material and will be incorporated into the existing finds assemblages during further work.

6.3 Summary

6.3.1 The samples produced small to moderate quantities of environmental remains and artefacts. These primarily comprise cereal crop remains of barley and wheat as well as seeds from wild plants that typically grow as weeds amongst the crops. All of the samples derive from ditches and as such they are likely to contain amalgams waste. Any interpretations regarding crop cultivation, processing, or use are therefore likely to be limited. Although the current macroplant remains assemblages are small, samples <1> and <2> have some potential to provide further taxonomic identifications and to further characterise the range of crops used at the site during the Roman phase of land use. The samples also demonstrate that crop using activities were undertaken in the vicinity and should further phases of work encounter features containing primary deposits, that are more readily associated with specific activities, these should be targeted.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Identifications	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	22/007	Ditch	40	**	<2	**	<2	***	Cerealia, <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> , cf. <i>Pisum sativum</i>	<2	1	<2	FCF */106; Flint 1/12; Pot */46; CBM 2/36
2	24/005	Ditch	40			*	<2	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	*	36	Flint */2
3	4/005	Ditch	40	**	<2	**	<2	1	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	<1			Pot **/48; Vitrified Clay 1/<2
4	5/005	Ditch	40	*	<2	*	<2	1	Cerealia	<2	**	6	CBM 1/378; FCF */166; Pot */44, Flint 1/6

Table 15: Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	22/007	2	10	85	<5		**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp.,	++/ +++	***	<i>Stellaria</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> sp., Poaceae (small), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	++/ +++
2	24/005	12	40	65	20	*	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+/ ++	**	<i>Polygonum/Ru</i> <i>mex</i> sp., Poaceae	+/ ++
3	4/005	<2	5	98	<5	**							
4	5/005	<2	5	98	<5		**	*	cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. (1)	+			

Table 16: Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 The evaluation of the site by trial trenching has shown that Romano-British archaeology of some complexity and date range survives concentrated in the northern part of the site.

7.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

7.2.1 The presence of intact, thick subsoil and the absence of extensive footings for the nursery buildings clearly show that the integrity of the archaeological remains on the site is good and that little or no truncation has occurred.

7.3 Prehistoric

7.3.1 No prehistoric features were identified but a small assemblage of residual worked and fire-cracked flint and small quantities of Bronze and Iron Age pottery were found both in the topsoil and as residual finds in Roman features.

7.3.2 These finds suggest that later prehistoric occupation, supporting the results of work to the north-west in Barnham Road (ASE 2010), did occur on or near to the site.

7.4 Romano-British

7.4.1 Clearly the most significant finds from the evaluation date from the Romano-British period. The recovered pottery and CBM are indicative of occupation near to the northern part of the site. The environmental samples provide evidence of the cultivation and processing of cereal crops.

7.4.2 The quantity and quality of the pottery and the presence of building materials (including hypocaust tiles) are indicative of permanent structures in the near vicinity. The gullies and ditches suggest deliberate demarcation of enclosures and/or fields.

7.5 Medieval

7.5.1 The evidence of medieval activity is limited to a very thin assemblage of pottery, most of which is perhaps intrusive in Romano-British features, probably the result of manuring.

7.6 Consideration of Research Aims

7.6.1 The evaluation has met most of the stated research aims insofar as Romano-British archaeology has been identified, concentrated in the northern part of the site. Recent disturbance/truncation is minimal and the features contained more-than-sufficient material to be confident of dating the activity at the site.

7.7 Conclusions

- 7.7.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the survival Romano-British archaeology with the date range of pottery suggesting activity at the site during the 1st century AD and continuing through to the 4th century.

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Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches, list of contexts

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m
6	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32 - 0.33
6	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.52 - 0.54
6	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
7	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31 - 0.32
7	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.47 - 0.58
7	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
8	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30 - 0.32
8	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.61 - 0.68
8	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
10	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31 - 0.32
10	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.66 - 0.68
10	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
14	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.34 - 0.38
14	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.51 - 0.59
14	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
15	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40 - 0.43
15	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.48 - 0.58
15	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
16	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30 - 0.31
16	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.60 - 0.62
16	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
17	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29 - 0.30
17	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.45 - 0.51
17	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
18	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26 - 0.28
18	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.43 - 0.61
18	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
23	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40 - 0.41
23	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.61
23	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
25	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27 - 0.61
25	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.33 - 0.50
25	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
27	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.36
27	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.52 - 0.60
27	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
29	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32 - 0.33
29	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.36 - 0.46
29	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
30	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29 - 0.31
30	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.38 - 0.42
30	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
31	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32 - 0.33
31	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.40
31	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
32	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30 - 0.32
32	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.39 - 0.41
32	003	Layer	'Natural'	-

HER Summary

Site Code	BAN 14					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Former Angels Nursery, Barnham					
County, District &/or Borough	Arun District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	496200 104000					
Geology	London Clay overlain by sand, silt and clays					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6912					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site	Green Field ✓					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 18.08.2014 – 29.08.2014					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting on behalf of West Sussex County Council					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin/Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary				BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
		MED ✓	PM ✓			
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Angels Nursery, Barnham, West Sussex. Twenty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated area.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in twelve of the trenches, the vast majority positively dating from the Romano-British period. Features consisting of gullies and ditches containing often sizeable assemblages of pottery suggest occupation spanning much of the Romano-British period. Other finds included limited assemblages of flintwork and prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-189261

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Angels Nursery, Barnham, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the former Angels Nursery, Barnham, West Sussex (centred at NGR 496200 104000). Twenty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated area. Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in twelve of the trenches, the majority dating from the Romano-British period. Features consisting of gullies and ditches containing often sizeable assemblages of pottery suggest occupation beginning in the first century and spanning much of the Romano-British period. Other finds included limited assemblages of flintwork and prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery.
Project dates	Start: 18-08-2014 End: 29-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	6912 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BAN 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	APP/C3810/A/10/2132014 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	GULLIES Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""

Development type	Rural residential
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 ARUN BARNHAM Former Angels Nursery
Study area	3.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 96200 04000 50.8269701713 -0.633952608325 50 49 37 N 000 38 02 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of West Sussex County Council

Project archives

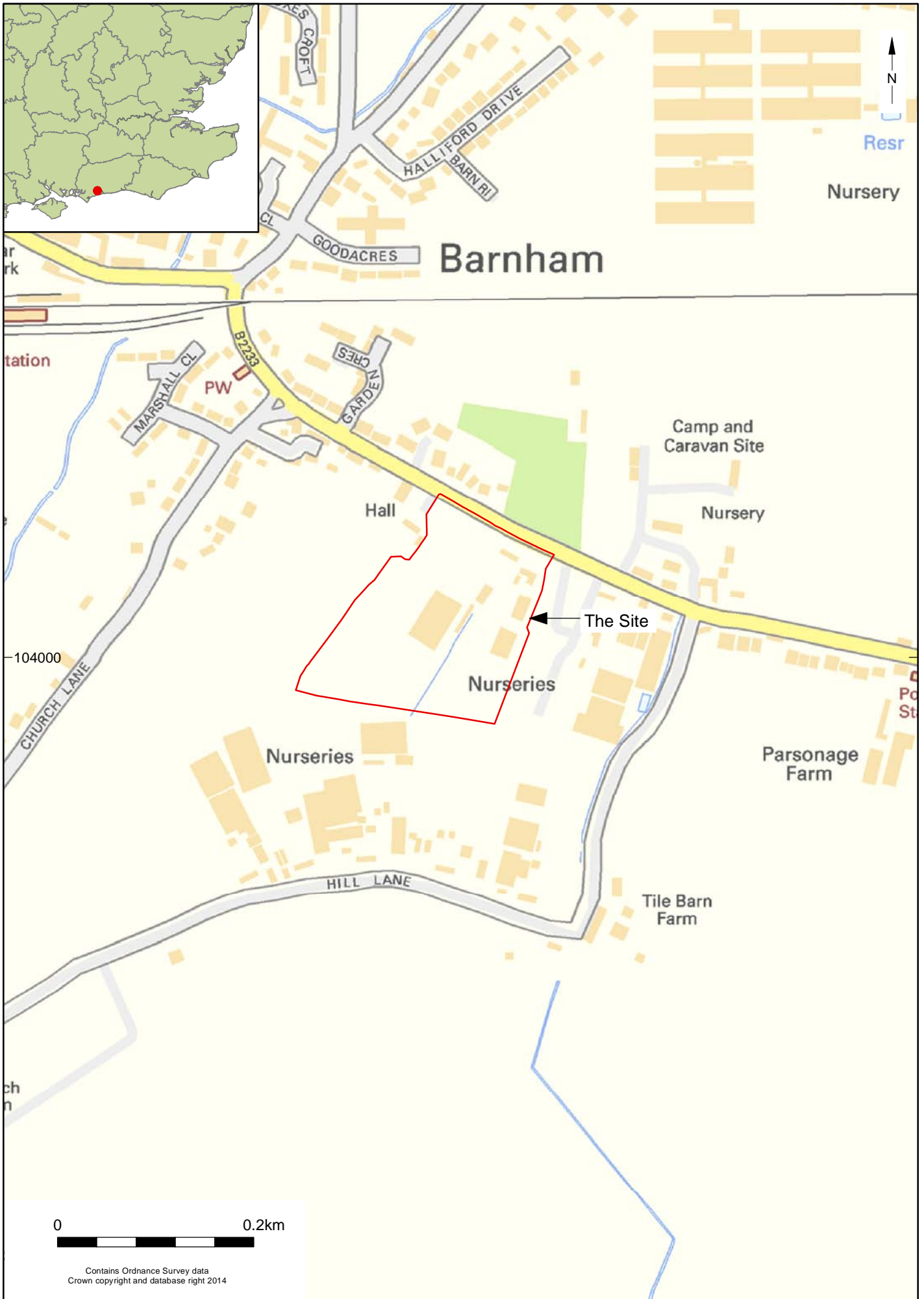
Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Metal","Industrial","Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum

Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

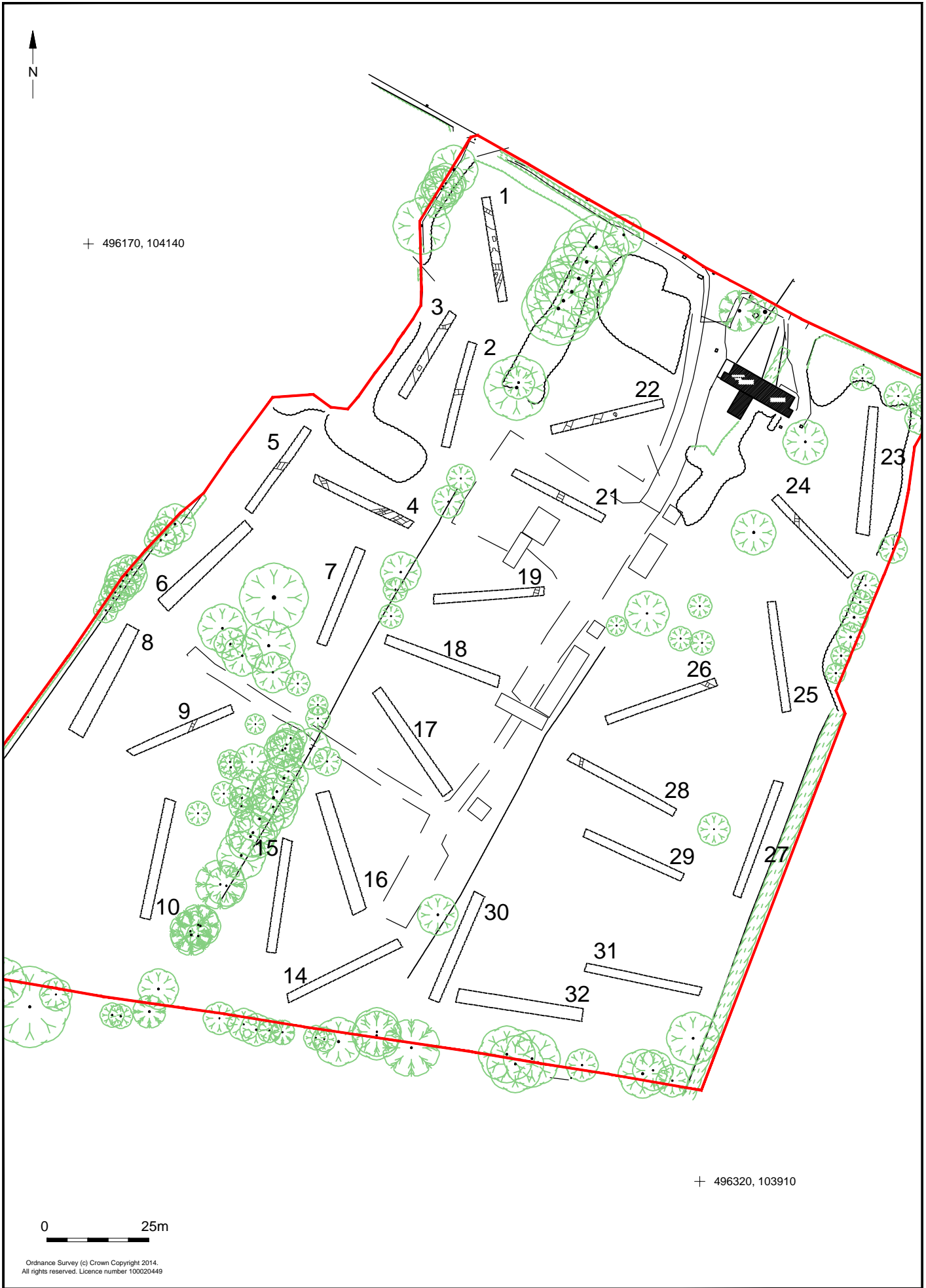
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land at Angels Nursery, Barnham, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2014297
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos.

Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	17 September 2014

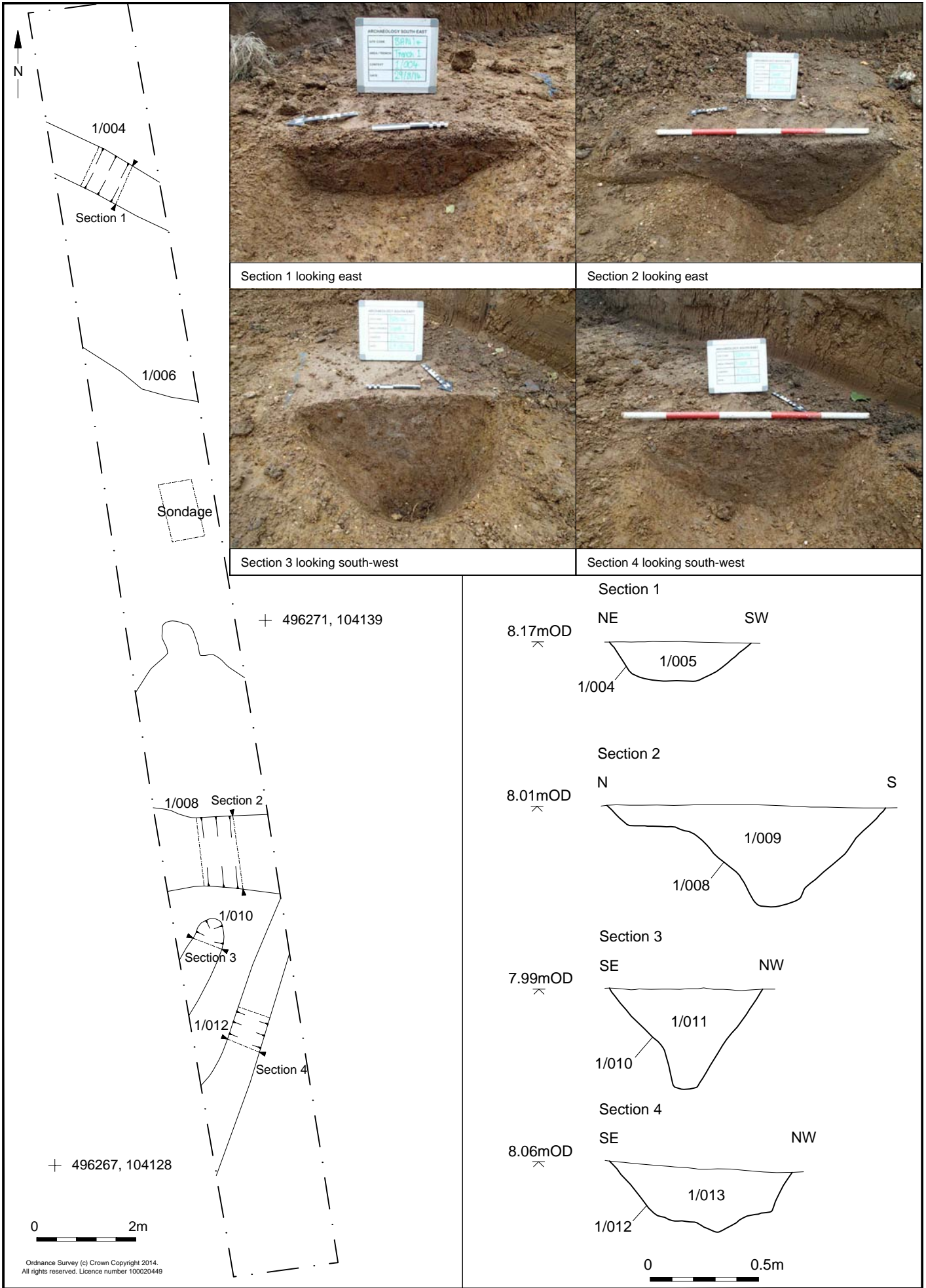


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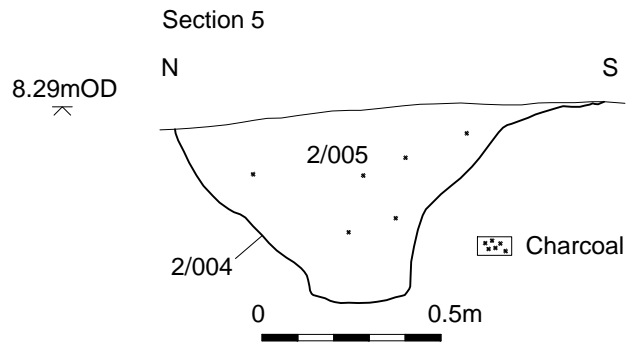
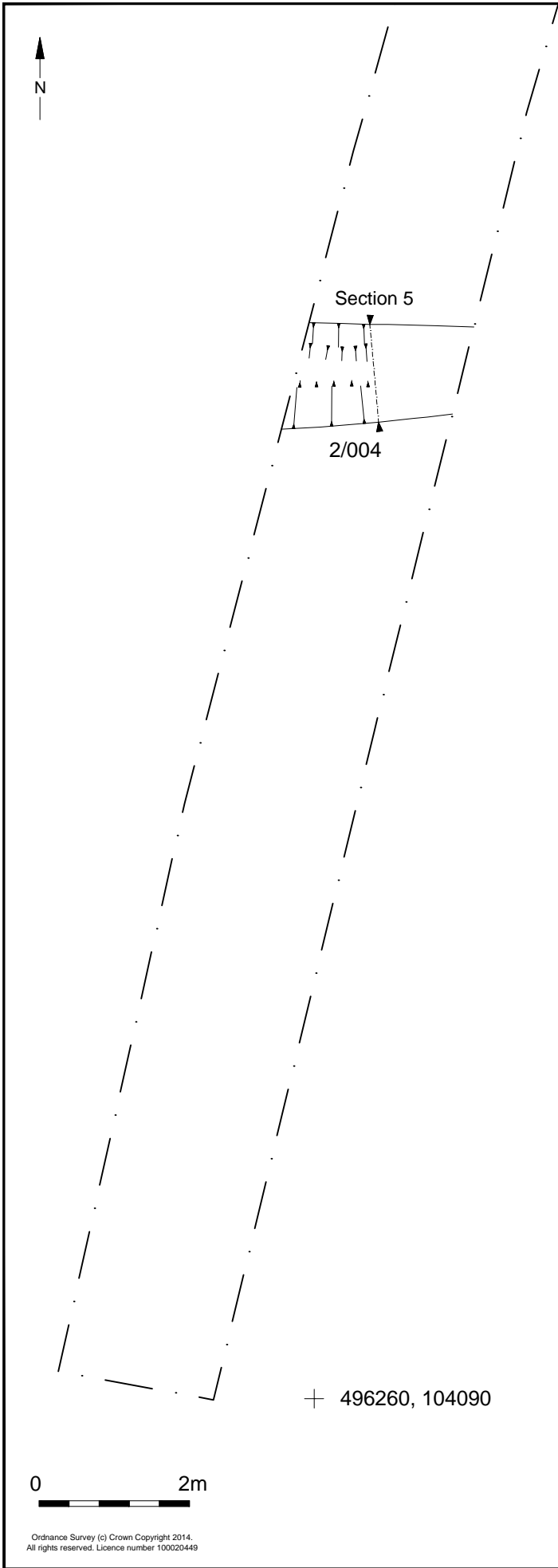
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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		



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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		



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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 1 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		

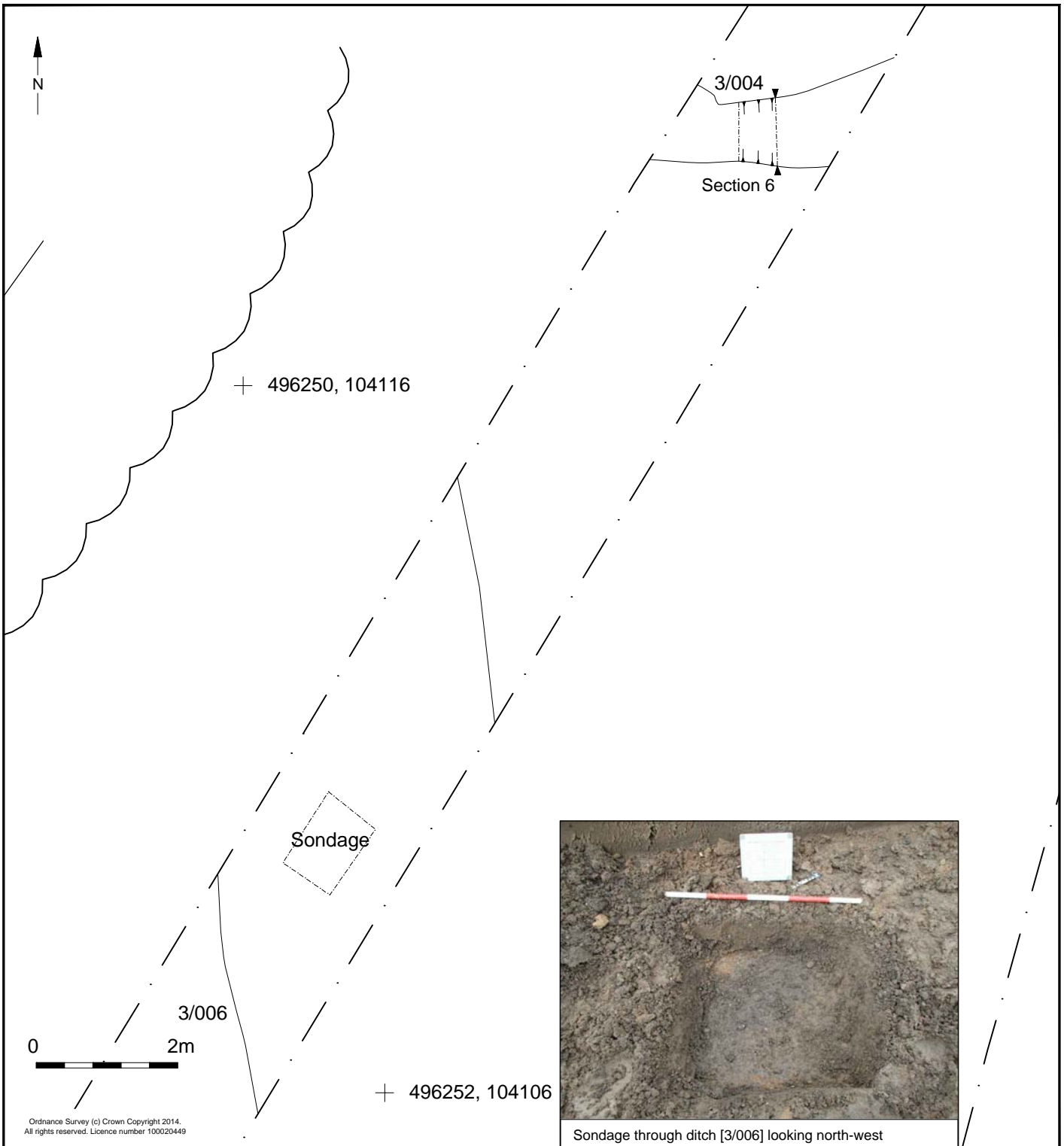


Section 5 looking east

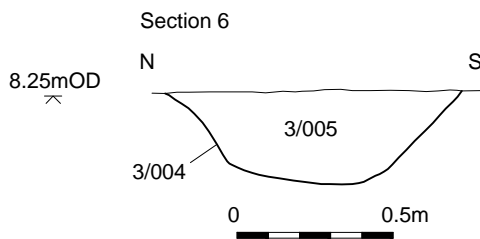


Trench 2 looking south

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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 2 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		

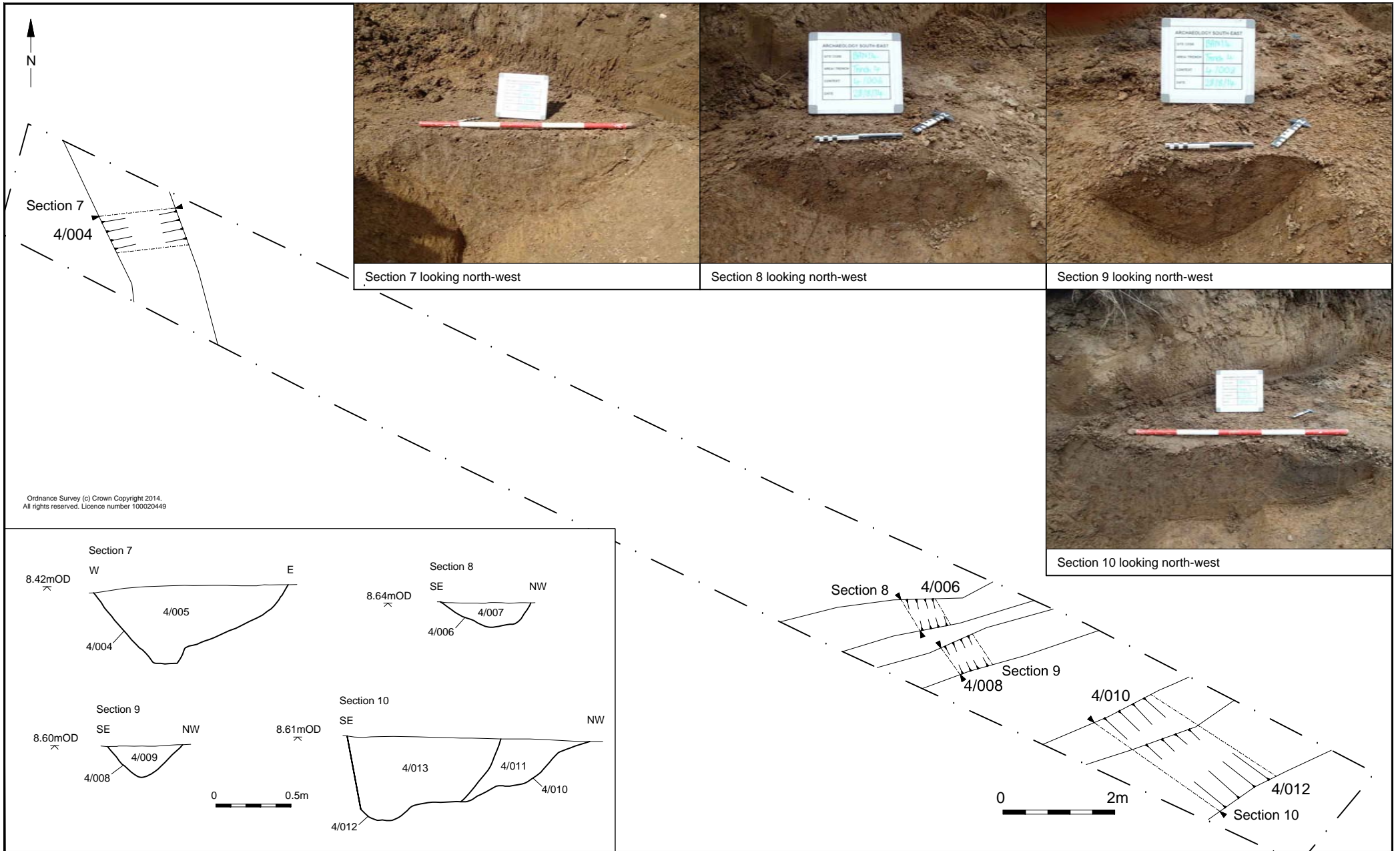


Sondage through ditch [3/006] looking north-west

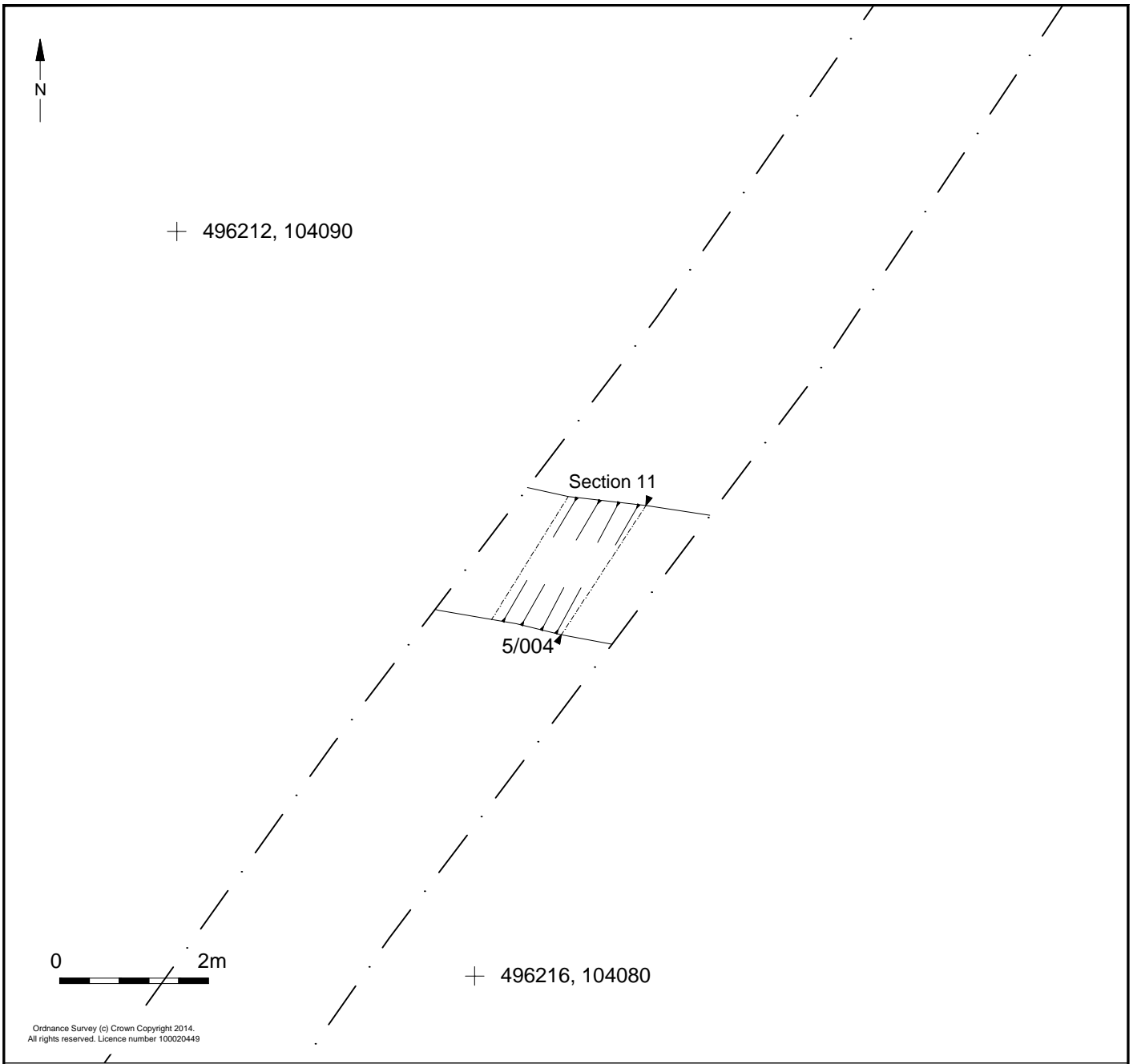


Section 5 looking south-east

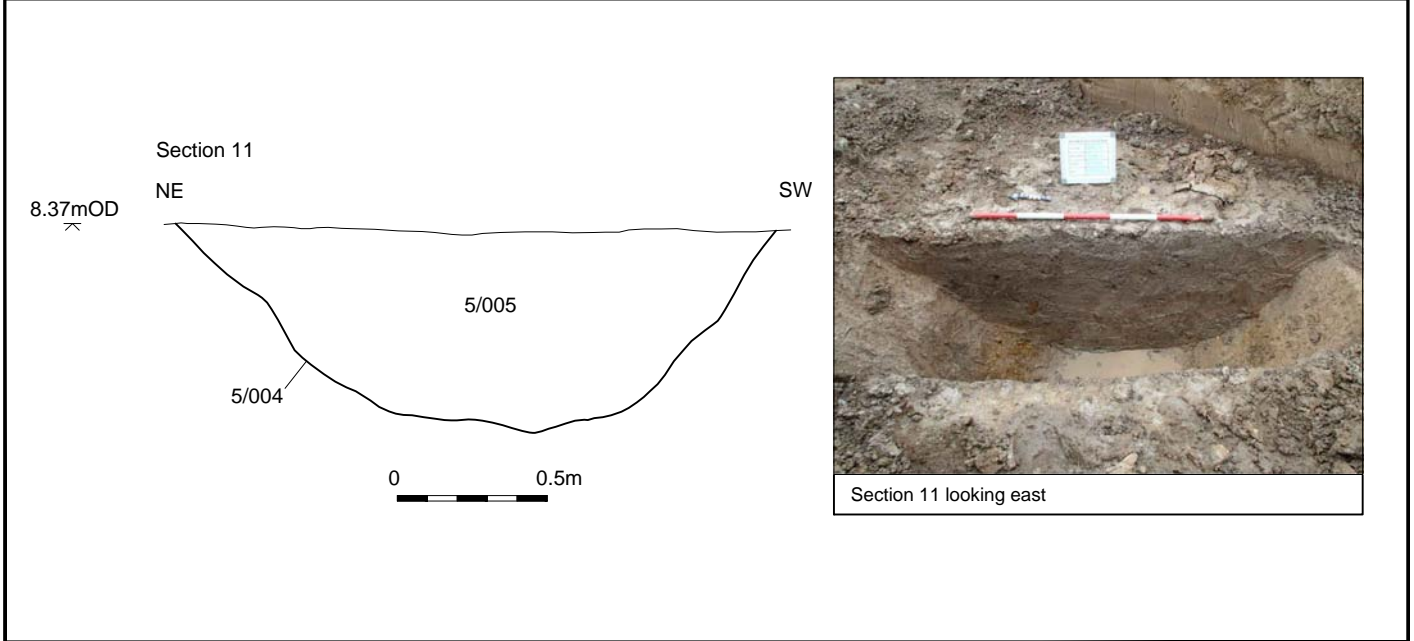
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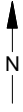
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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 4 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		



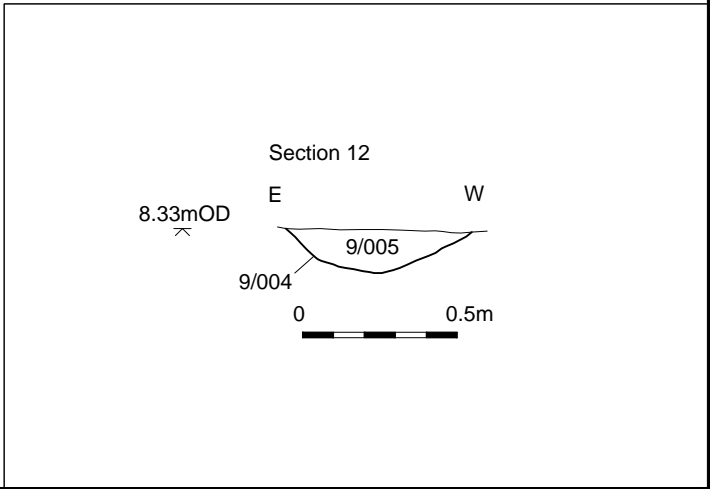
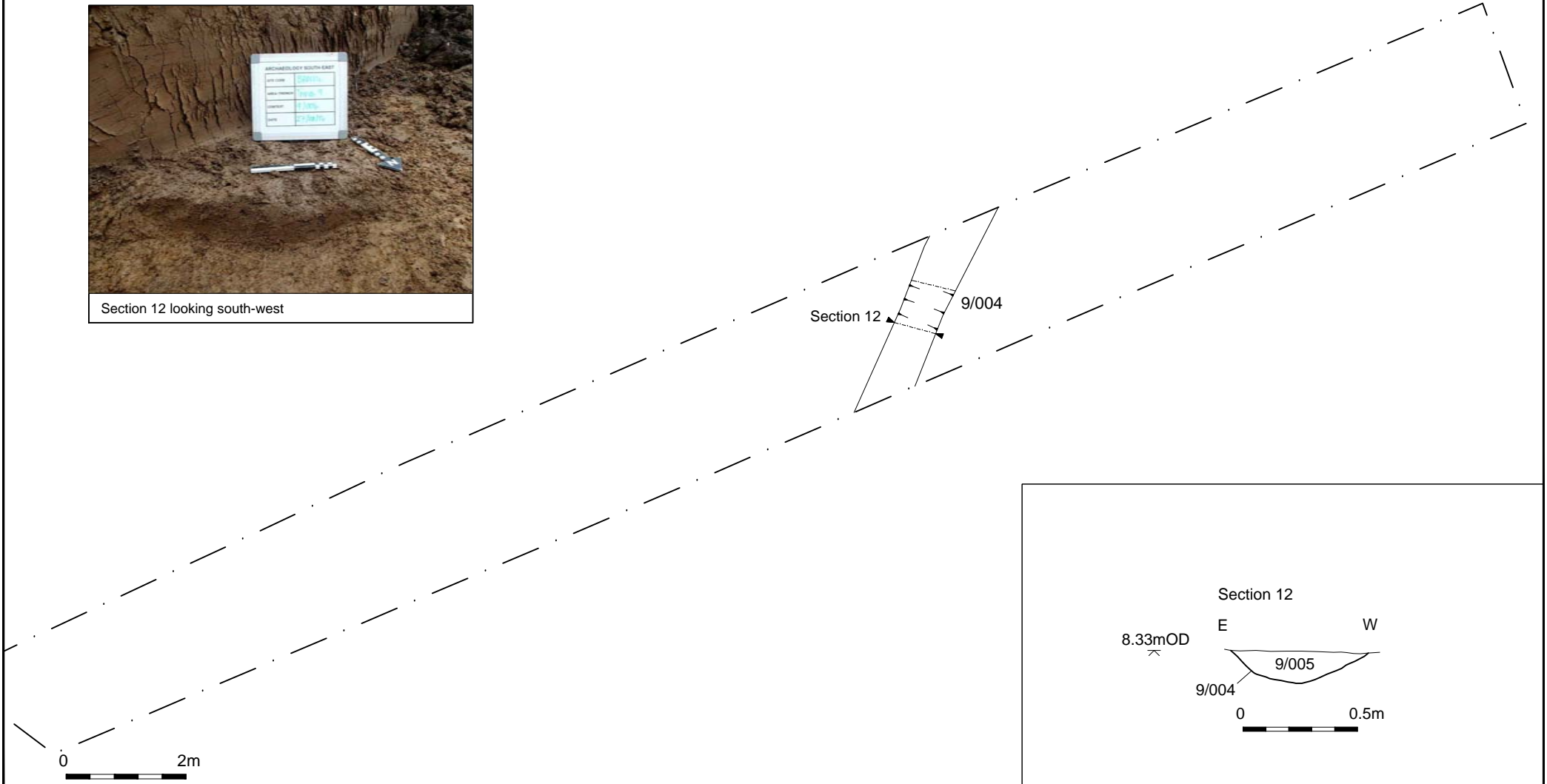
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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 5 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		

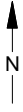


Section 12 looking south-west



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Section 13 looking south

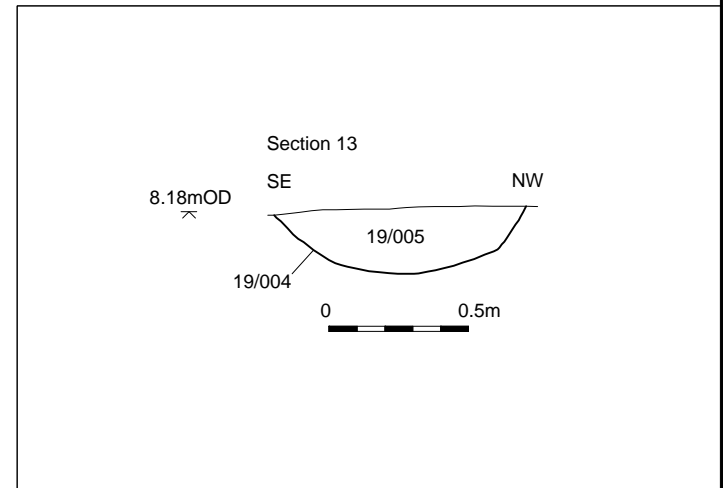
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Section 13
19/004

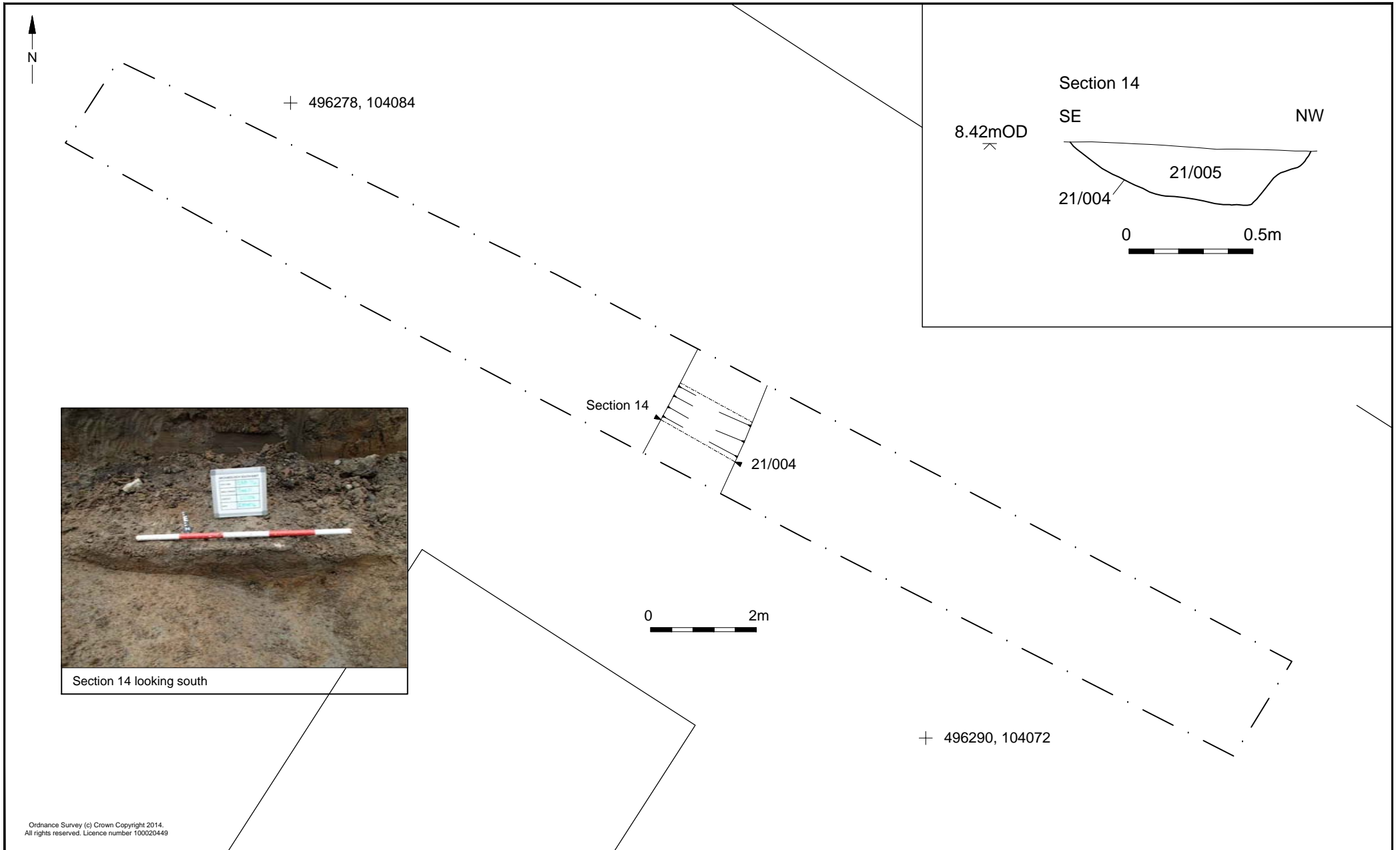
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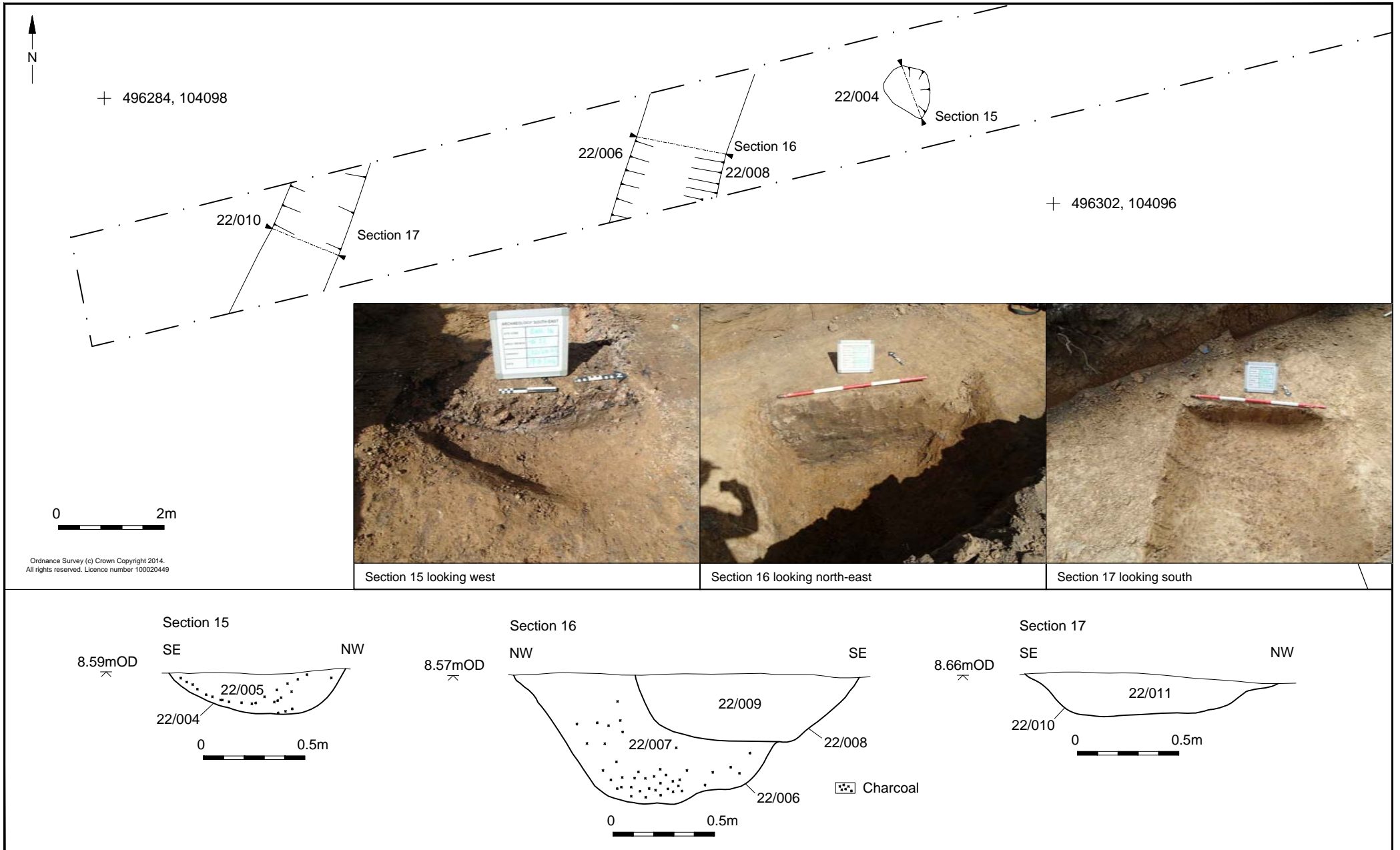


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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 19 plan, section and photograph	
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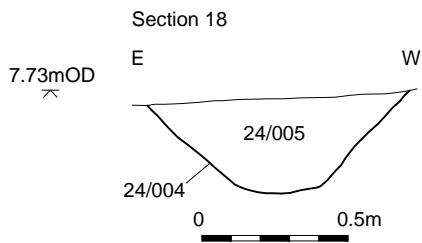
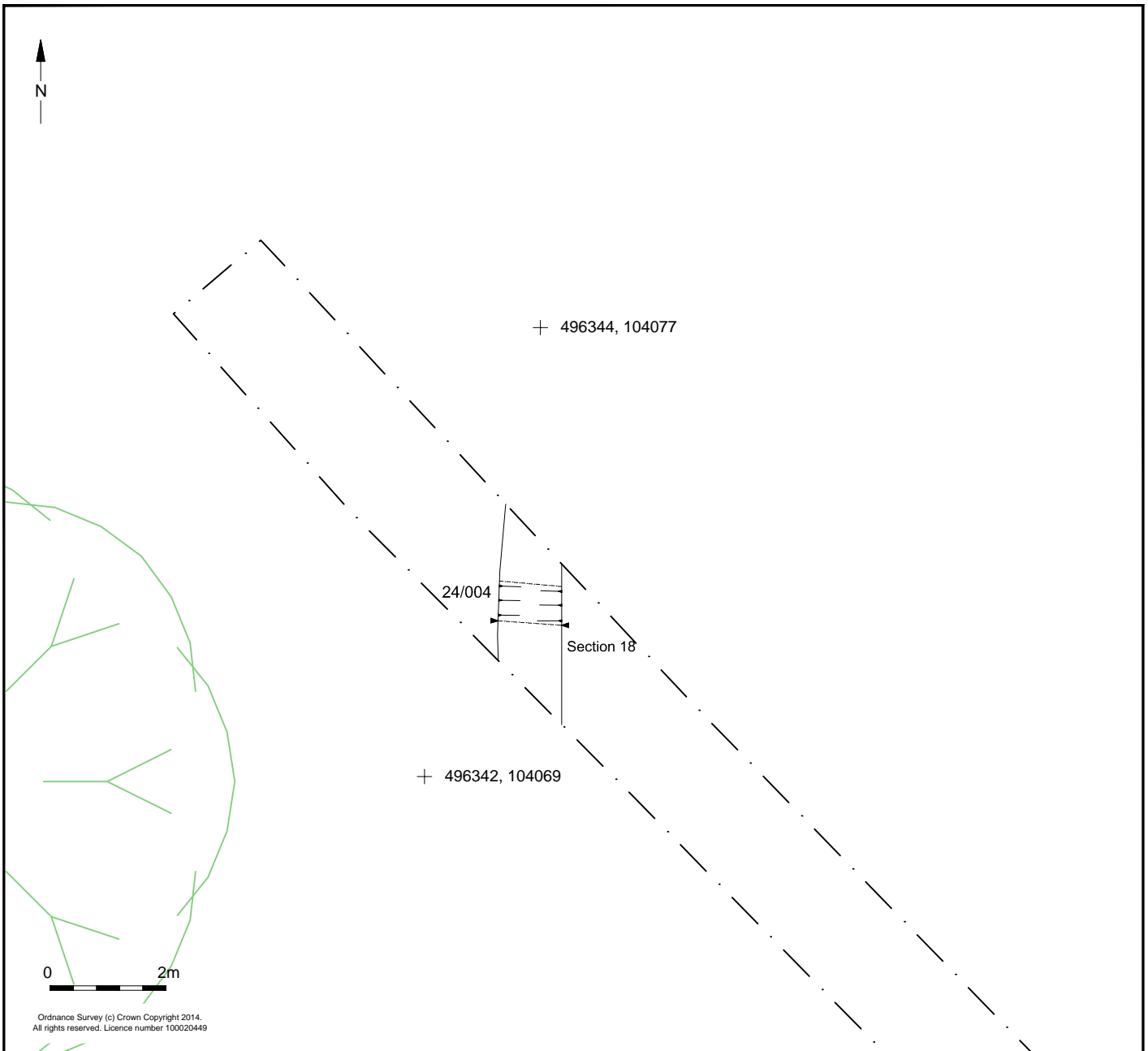


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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 21 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014297	Drawn by: RHC		

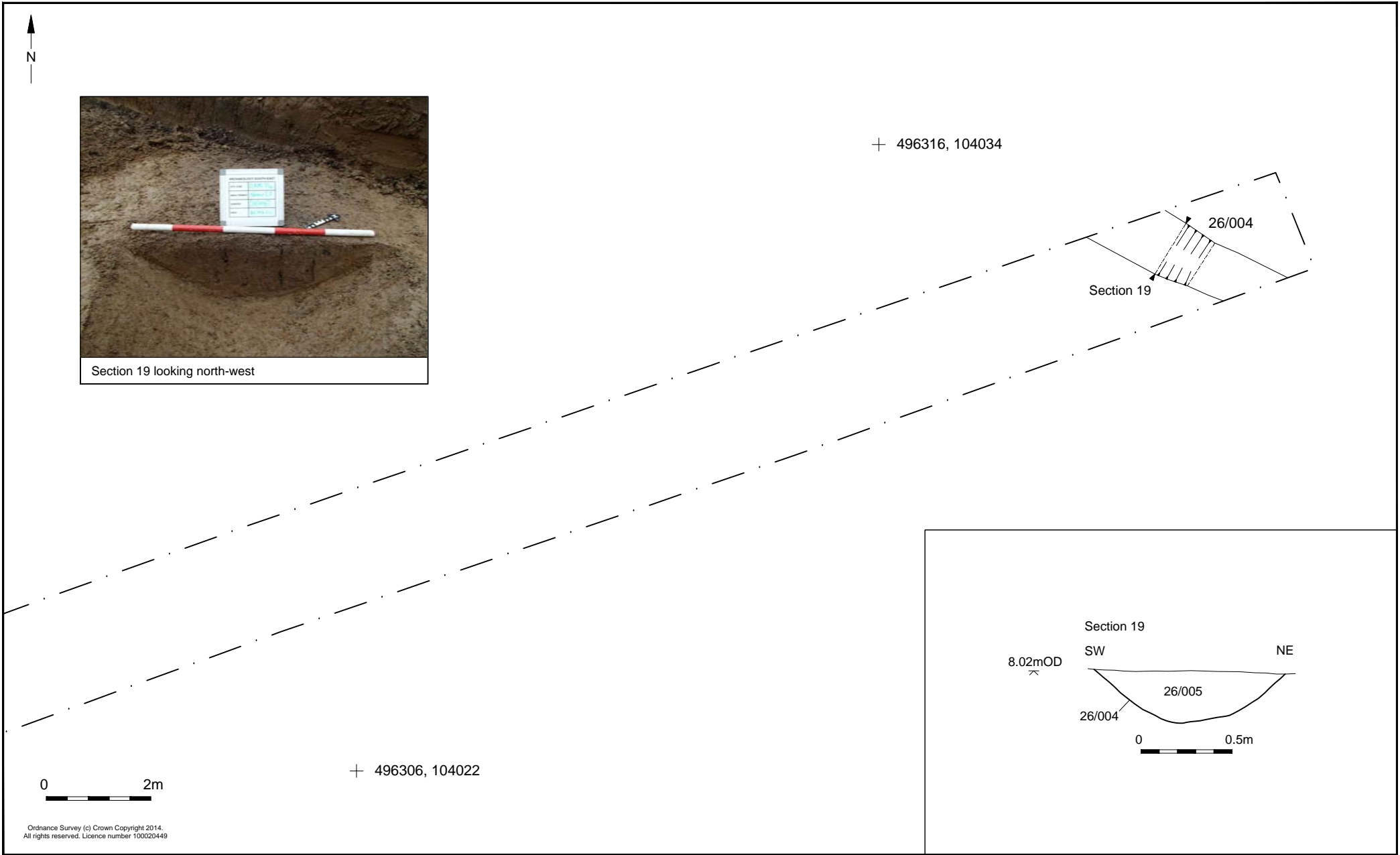


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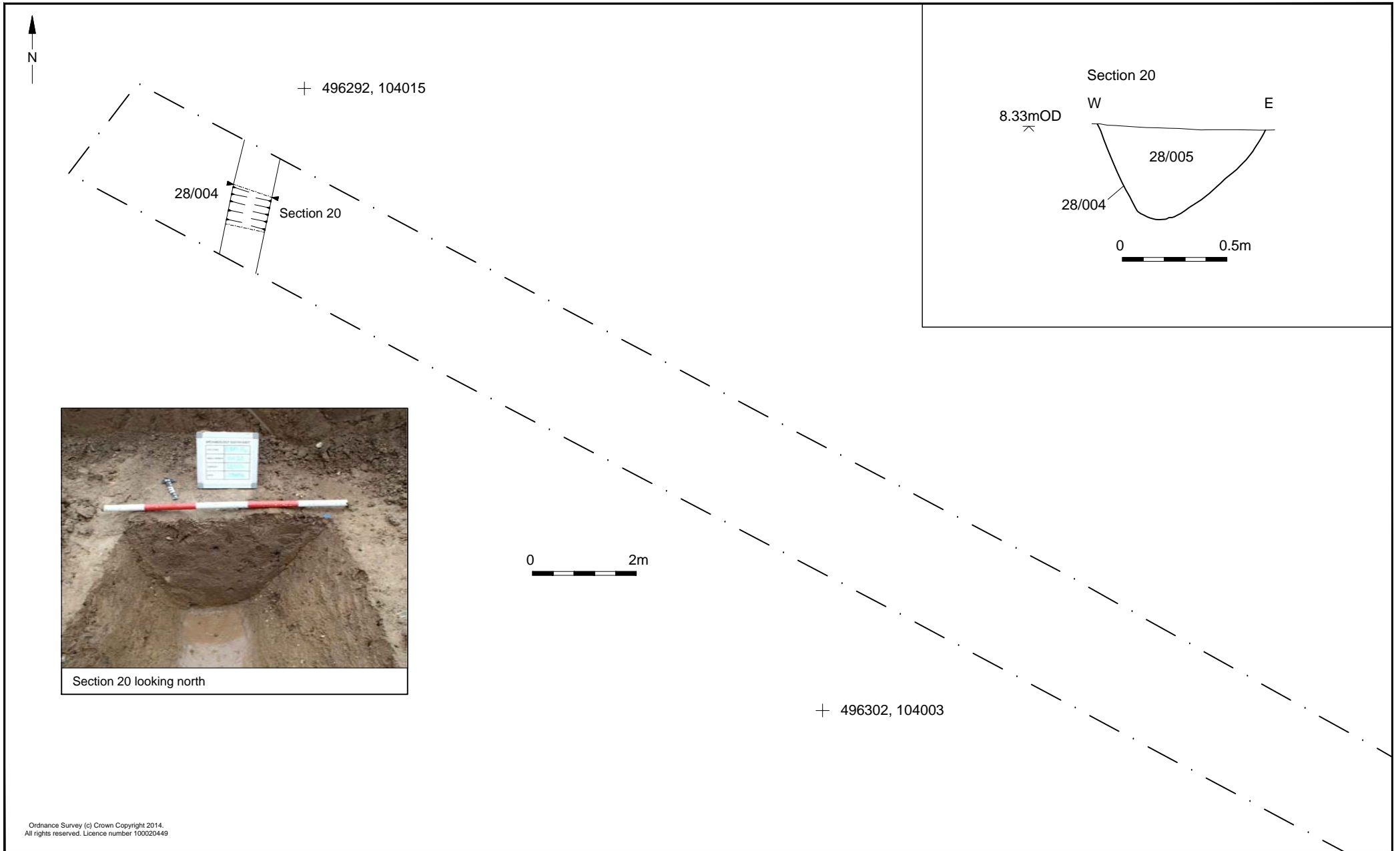


Section 18 looking south

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Project Ref: 6912	September 2014	Trench 26 plan, section and photograph	
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