

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land to the west of Stane Street
Pulborough, West Sussex**

NGR: TQ 0510 1950

Planning Ref: DC/11/0952

**ASE Project No: 7356
Site Code: PSS11**

**ASE Report No: 2015122
OASIS ID: archaeol6-210028**

**By
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with contributions by
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APRIL 2015

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological evaluation of land west of Stane Street, Pulborough, West Sussex. Three trenches were mechanically excavated on the site, to reveal the underlying natural geology between 32.44m and 42.78m AOD. A total of eight features were identified, including a large linear feature identified and investigated during a prior geophysical survey and Stage 1 evaluation on the site, where it was dated to the medieval period. The recovery of a small assemblage of probable post-conquest pottery from this feature would now suggest that it is of early Roman date and may represent a hollow way or similar feature. a wide, shallow linear feature immediately adjacent to the Roman road of Stane Street may be either of Roman or later date since it seems to respect the alignment of the adjacent Roman road. Other features identified include several ditches and two small postholes, all of which remain largely undated, with the exception of two (probably residual) struck flint flakes from two of the ditches.

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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 RPS Planning and Development, on behalf of their client CALA Homes, to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of development of land off Stane Street, Pulborough, West Sussex (NGR TQ 0510 7350; Figure 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site generally slopes downwards from north to south, with a ridge running along the centre of the site. The highest point, in the centre of the north-eastern boundary lies at around 45m AOD and the lowest point, in the southern corner, at around 31m AOD. Stane Street, to the south-east of the site has been cut into the ground and is approximately 2m lower than the site. A small hole (approximately 2m by 2m by 1m deep) was observed near the northernmost corner of the field, this showed the stratigraphy of the site, with approximately 0.3m of topsoil overlying the natural greensand.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (2015) indicates that the site is located entirely on the Easebourne Member Lower Greensand Group (Hythe Formation glauconitic fine to coarse grained sandstones). No superficial deposits are recorded on the site, although Head deposits lie directly to the south.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for residential development of the site (Planning reference: DC/11/0952), consisting of the construction of a residential scheme with associated services and landscaping. Following the results of previous work on the site, including a magnetometer survey, fieldwalking survey and prior archaeological evaluation (Archaeological Surveys 2011; ASE 2011a; ASE 2011b:) carried out in advance of, or in support of, outline planning, a programme of further archaeological works was required as a condition of consent. Condition 24 of the decision notice therefore states that:

'No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

'Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before development.'

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was duly prepared (RPS 2015) which outlined the scope for a Stage 2 archaeological evaluation, and

submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document (unless otherwise specified below), as well as the relevant standard and guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and the revised Sussex Archaeological Standards (ESCC 2015).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the second phase of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, undertaken in April 2015. The archaeological work was undertaken by Odile Rouard (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out by RPS in 2011 (RPS 2011). A brief summary of the results follows. Results of the geophysical survey, fieldwalking results (Archaeological Surveys 2011; ASE 2011a) and the previous evaluation (ASE 2011b) are also included.

2.2 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

- 2.2.1 The WSCC Senior Archaeologist (WSCC SA) has noted that natural fissures in the Greensand at Beedings, Pulborough have produced Upper Palaeolithic to middle Mesolithic flintwork (c.35,000 BP to 6,500 BP) and that similar traces of occupation in these periods may exist elsewhere within Hythe Beds Greensand. However, the WSCC SA notes that the 'Oddstones' site (a proposed development site 170m to the north of the site and previously subject to evaluation; ASE 2011c) and also the site itself, are located to the south, in potentially less favourable topographical locations for such hunter-gatherer camps. Indeed although two deep 'fissures' into the greensand were identified at the 'Oddstones' site, neither were found to contain flint-work at evaluation stage. English Heritage draft guidance on the potential for such fissures to contain early prehistoric archaeology is currently being compiled by Dr Matthew Pope (J. Mills *pers. comm.*). Of particular note a Mesolithic dagger factory was found 2km to the north-east of the town, where 2,000 worked flints were recovered.

Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age:

- 2.2.2 The River Arun, which runs approximately 1.5km to the west and 1km to the south of the site, is likely to have attracted prehistoric farmers to the area, whilst the Chalk Downs are known to be rich in prehistoric settlements, defensive and ceremonial enclosures, flint mines and funerary monuments. In addition the relatively light and well drained Greensand derived soils (in comparison with Gault and Weald Clay) were attractive to prehistoric farmers in Sussex. Surface collection of artefacts at the site (ASE 2011a) has produced some possible evidence for woodland clearance in the earlier Neolithic in the form of a partially polished flint axe. A scatter of flint debitage from the field in general also suggests some activity here (provisional information only), although it is not clear whether this was conducted within a farmed or wooded environment. The 'Oddstones' evaluation (ASE 2011c) has identified the ditches of a potentially prehistoric field system on a different alignment to the Roman Road of Stane Street, which it presumably pre-dates. The WSCC Senior Archaeologist also notes that 'from this investigation, the possibility that further, possibly prehistoric field systems may exist within the Coombelands site should be taken into account' (John Mills pre-application advice of 21st April 2011). In addition residual worked flints were recovered during the Five Bells excavation and a Bronze Age urn was recovered from a sandpit in antiquity (RPS 2011).

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Stane Street is the major Roman Road running from Chichester to London and Pulborough is located at the junction with the east-west Greensand Way. Stane Street forms the eastern boundary of the site and is thought to run fairly closely to the alignment of the modern day road in this area. Elsewhere in the county, Stane Street has ditches running either side of the road, although here the road is cut into the ground by approximately 2m, so roadside ditches may not have been present in this area. In Pulborough, a stone building, interpreted as a temple, was excavated at 'Glebelands' and roof tile has been located at the church. Other notable sites in the area include the Stane Street posting station at Hadham, 1.75km south of Pulborough, a circular tower temple at Homestreet Farm to the east of Pulborough, a villa at Borough Farm 1.5km to the north-east and Wiggonholt bath house, 1km to the south-east of Pulborough.
- 2.3.2 The fieldwalking of the site (ASE 2011a) recovered only 2 sherds of Roman date which may indicate the manuring of contemporary fields, rather than an association with the enclosures.

2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 2.4.1 There is no physical evidence for Saxon activity in Pulborough although the town was mentioned in the Domesday Book as "Poleberge" and was recorded as having two churches, two mills and a population of at least 66 households. The crossing point of the River Arun (over 1km to the south of the site) was protected by a Norman motte and bailey castle, the remains of which survive at Park Mound. This was replaced by the manor houses of Old Place by the 13th century and New Place by the 15th century (RPS 2011). There is no recorded medieval activity outside of the settlement. Ladder enclosures within the western area of the site may date to the medieval period, whilst one or two sherds of medieval pottery from the fieldwalking may be from manuring of contemporary fields or associated with the enclosures.

2.5 Late medieval and post-medieval

- 2.5.1 The town expanded in the early post-medieval period with the navigable reach of the River Arun extended to Pulborough in the late 16th century. Wharves and warehouses were constructed by the mid 18th century. Pulborough expanded north and south along Stane Street, although the site itself remained farmland. Examination of the draft 1806-7 Ordnance Survey (OS) map shows a former field division running west-north-west/east-south-east through the centre of the field (broadly perpendicular to Stane Street); an alignment that is continued as a field boundary to the west of the site on the subsequent 1st Edition OS (after this division within the site was lost). The western boundary of this former northern field of the site was formerly slightly further to the west and was dog-legged. This alignment was lost by the 1st edition OS when the line of the field to the south was extended north to create the present straight western boundary. It is notable that the enclosures from the geophysical survey (Archaeological Surveys 2011) appear to be aligned to the immediate north of the former WNW/ESE field boundary. As such it is possible that

they were formerly attached to the boundary prior to the mapping of 1806-7). However, the alignment of the enclosure site is north-west/south-east, more rigidly perpendicular to Stane Street and the enclosures may therefore significantly pre-date the 19th century.

2.6 Results of the 2011 Stage 1 Evaluation

2.6.1 The 'ladder-like' anomaly identified during the prior geophysical survey of the site (Archaeological Surveys 2011) was found to be a late post-medieval drainage system and of no archaeological significance. A substantial ditch (found in Trenches 1 and 4), and the shallower undated ditch encountered in Trench 2 do, however, appear to be archaeological in origin.

2.6.2 The wide, deep ditch running parallel to the field boundary was tentatively dated to the medieval period on the grounds of the recovery of pottery of that period, although it must be borne in mind that this material could have been residual or even intrusive. The feature also contained struck flint, though this was presumed to be residual. Neither of the environmental samples collected contained datable material or any significant ecofacts. The origin of the ditch therefore remains unclear, although its scale suggested it may have marked the edge of a substantial landscape feature such as parkland (John Mills, WSCC, *pers. comm.*), a known aspect of the medieval Weald.

2.6.3 The shallow undated ditch found in Trench 2 appeared to have been heavily plough-truncated, and could not, therefore, be dated. However, it may relate to the former ditch which it is broadly perpendicular to, or it could be prehistoric.

2.6.4 No Romano-British remains were encountered. The flintwork is probably best regarded as indicative of prehistoric activity in the environs of the site, rather than evidence of *in situ* prehistoric activity on the site itself.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (RPS 2015) are as follows:

- The evaluation will 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 will be studied.
- The evaluation will 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.

2.7.2 The specific aim of the stage 2 trial trenching evaluation is to:

- To recover sufficient evidence to understand the nature, date, function and importance of the targeted linear feature;
- To identify any surfaces or roadside ditches associated with the Roman and later route of Stane Street; and;
- Establish whether any further mitigation will be required.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Three trenches, comprising one trench measuring 50 by 2m (Trench 5) and two measuring 30m by 2m (Trenches 6 and 7), were excavated across the site, as shown in Figure 2,.
- 3.1.2 Mechanical excavation using a flat-bladed bucket, under archaeological supervision, was taken in small spits down to the surface of the underlying natural geology or the top of significant archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 3.1.3 All archaeological features were recorded according to standard ASE practice. All features were planned using DGPS survey equipment, and sections were drawn by hand at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Drawings were on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by ASE. All remains were levelled with respect to Ordnance Survey datum. A digital photographic record was maintained throughout the evaluation.
- 3.1.4 The spoil from the excavations was inspected by the ASE archaeologist to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of contexts	29
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	2
Bulk samples	3
Photographs	38
Bulk finds	1 x box
Registered finds	None
Environmental flots/residue	3

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 5

- 4.1.1 This trench was located in the south-east corner of the site and ran south-east/north-west.
- 4.1.2 The natural clayey sand [5/003] was observed at a maximum height of 34.10m AOD.
- 4.1.3 Two postholes ([5/004] and [5/006]) with rounded profiles were identified within the trench. Both contained single fills ([5/005] and [5/007]) of mid-grey brown sandy-silt. Both features were fully excavated but produced no finds and remain undated.
- 4.1.4 Three linear features [5/008], [5/011] and [5/013] were also identified within the trench. The easternmost of these, [5/008], was a shallow gully with U-shaped profile on a north-north-east/south-south-west alignment. It had one fill [5/009] which was a pale grey clayey sand; the feature contained no finds and remains undated. A further wide, shallow ditch was also located at the south-eastern end of the trench and appears to truncate ditch [5/008]. Although the feature could not be fully exposed (its eastern edge lay beyond the limit of excavation), it had only one fill which consisted of a mid to light brown sandy silt. It contained one flint flake and a small piece of building material, broadly dated to the historic period.
- 4.1.5 To the west, two further ditches were excavated, including ditches [5/011] and [5/013], both of which lay on similar north-south orientations. The westernmost of these, ditch [5/011], had a shallow rounded profile, a single fill [5/012] of light grey clayey sand and contained one struck flint. Ditch [5/013] lay immediately to the east. This feature had steep sides and flat base, with a single fill [5/014], very similar to [5/012]. The feature also contained a single piece of struck flint.
- 4.1.6 These features were sealed by a subsoil horizon [5/002], in turn sealed by topsoil [5/001]. The contexts are detailed in Table 2 below.

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.22 – 0.25	34.495
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.21 – 0.27	
5/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	34.10
5/004	Cut	Posthole	0.30	-	33.34
5/005	Fill	Fill of [5/004]	0.30	0.11	33.34
5/006	Cut	Posthole	0.42	-	33.24
5/007	Fill	Fill of [5/006]	0.42	0.07	33.24
5/008	Cut	Gully	0.24	-	32.99
5/009	Fill	Fill of [5/008]	0.24	0.18	32.99
5/010	Cut	Ditch	N/A	0.92	32.23
5/011	Cut	Ditch	0.86	-	32.99
5/012	Fill	Fill of [5/011]	0.86	0.22	32.99

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
5/013	Cut	Ditch	0.50	-	32.99
5/014	Fill	Fill of [5/013]	0.50	0.22	32.85
5/015	Fill	Fill of [5/010]	N/A	0.92	33.019

Table 2: List of recorded contexts: Trench 5

4.2 Trench 6

- 4.2.1 Trench 6 was located in the south-west of the site, on a broad north-west/south-east orientation.
- 4.2.2 Natural clayey sand [6/003] was observed at a maximum height of 37.24m AOD.
- 4.2.3 One feature was identified within this trench, consisting of the substantial ditch (ditch [6/004]) that had already been recorded during the magnetometer survey and previous evaluation.
- 4.2.4 The ditch had a wide, straight-sided profile and contained two fills, including [6/005], a mid to dark orange brown sandy silt and [6/006], a pale yellow grey clayey sand. The ditch was aligned north-north-east/south-west. A small assemblage of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from the feature, including two conjoining sherds from a probable Rowland's Castle ware vessel.
- 4.2.5 The ditch was sealed subsoil [6/002] and topsoil [6/001]. The contexts are detailed in Table 3 below.

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.24 – 0.28	37.672
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.13 – 0.22	
6/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	37.24
6/004	Cut	Ditch	7.70	-	36.959
6/005	Fill	Fill of [6/004]	7.70	1.70	36.959
6/006	Fill	Fill of [6/004]	2.20	0.15	

Table 3: List of recorded contexts: Trench 6

4.3 Trench 7

- 4.3.1 This trench was located in the north-western part of the site, on a broadly west-north-west/east-south-east orientation.
- 4.3.2 The natural clayey sand [7/003] was observed at a maximum height of 42.78m AOD.

- 4.3.3 One feature was identified, comprising the ditch that had already been recorded during the magnetometer survey and previous evaluation: it is the continuation of [6/004] to the south, recorded here as [7/006].
- 4.3.4 The feature was aligned north-north-east/south-south-west and proved to be wide and shallow, measuring up to 14.10m wide within the trench, with an irregular profile. Two fills were recorded, including [7/004], a mid to dark orange brown sandy silt and [7/005], a pale yellow grey clayey sand. Pottery recovered from the feature includes Late Iron Age/early Roman Arun Valley oxidised ware and is considered to be post-conquest in date. Two flint flakes were also present in this context but could not be dated with any certainty.
- 4.3.5 The feature was sealed by subsoil [7/002] and topsoil [7/001]. The contexts are detailed in Table 4 below.

Context	Type	Description	Width	Deposit thickness m	Max. height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	0.20 – 0.22	43.265
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	0.12 – 0.22	
7/003	Natural	Natural	-	-	42.78
7/004	Fill	Fill of [7/006]	14.10	1.20	42.519
7/005	Fill	Fill of [7/006]	5.00	0.60	
7/006	Cut	Ditch	14.10	-	42.519

Table 4: List of recorded contexts: Trench 7

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of bulk finds was recovered during the evaluation, quantified by context and type in Table 5. Finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage policies follow ClfA (2014b) guidelines.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)
5/012					1	6
5/014					1	16
5/015			1	1	1	2
6/005	4	38				
7/004	3	14			2	12
Total	7	52	1	1	5	36

Table 5: Quantification of bulk finds

5.2 The struck flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation work produced six pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck weighing 36g. Five pieces were hand collected from Trenches 5 and 7 and one piece was retrieved from sample <02> taken in Trench 6. The material consists of six flakes. Overall the flintwork is in good condition, with the flakes from Trench 5 being particularly fresh. None of the flakes can be precisely dated, but the technological and morphological appearances of the flakes retrieved from Trench 5 suggest a pre-Middle Bronze Age date.

5.3 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Pottery of probable early Roman date was noted in contexts [6/005] and [7/004], amounting to 7 sherds, weighing 52g. In the former, there were two conjoining sherds from a heavily abraded bead rim jar in a coarse sandy fabric, possibly representing an early example of Rowland's Castle ware alongside two other conjoining finely flint-tempered sherds. In the latter there was an example of Arun Valley oxidised ware, with another tempered sherd containing some fine sandstone inclusions. Wares of this type often form a component of later Iron Age assemblages from the Weald, although this example is quite hard fired and probably more likely belongs to the Roman conquest period. A third bodysherd from this context is of slightly ambiguous date. It is a very coarse sandy ware containing some rare flint inclusions. Given that it occurs with other Roman material, it may well be contemporary although it is also possible that it is of medieval date.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Anna Doherty

- 5.4.1 A tiny well-fired scrap of coarse oxidised ceramic was noted in context [5/015]. Although no original surfaces are present, the fabric suggests that it probably represents building material. The fragment is not specifically diagnostic of date although it almost certainly belongs to the historic period.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During evaluation work at the site, three environmental samples were taken from ditch fills to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery.

6.1.2 All three samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues from the flotation samples were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 6). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 7).

6.1.3 All the flots were dominated by uncharred vegetation, such as rootlets, twigs and seeds, which are likely to be modern contaminants that infiltrated the soil through root action. No charred plant remains were present, although the presence of small charcoal fragments in all of the flots shows the potential for the preservation of charred environmental remains. The absence of charred plant macrofossils could therefore be due to the type or location of the sampled features.

6.1.4 The residues contained a little amount of flint, charcoal, industrial debris and magnetic material. No identification work was carried out on the charcoal as it was not considered suitable to provide significant information, because it was present in low quantities and because all the samples were taken from secondary deposits.

6.1.5 No further work is recommended on the flots, although any future work on the site should include a sampling strategy aimed at the recovery of environmental remains, targeting primary deposits.

Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	6/006	40	40	**	<2	***	<2	Industrial debris */<2 - Magnetic material ***/4 - FCF */2
2	6/006	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	Flint */<2 - Magnetic material ***/<2
3	5/015	40	40	**	<2	**	<2	coal */<2 - Industrial debris */<2 - foreign stone * */<2 - magnetic material ***/2 - petrified wood/coal */<2

Table 6: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	6/05	3	45	45	70	10		*	***
2	6/06	0.5	20	20	50	10			***
3	5/015	3.5	45	45	60	10	*		**

Table 7: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The stratigraphy across the site varied very little. The natural geology was located between 32.44m and 42.78m AOD and was sealed with between 0.13m and 0.27m of subsoil and 0.20m and 0.28m of topsoil.

7.1.2 The large linear feature identified during the magnetometer survey and previous evaluation was identified in Trenches 6 and 7 and two machine slots were excavated through the feature, one in each trench. Its fills, however, produced very little dating evidence and it can only be interpreted tentatively as being of Roman date. Trench 5 contained three linears, two postholes and a possible large ditch. These features yielded no or very few artefacts and cannot be dated with any confidence.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Preservation was generally good, with the archaeological deposits being sealed by subsoil and topsoil. The features identified were not visibly affected by any form of truncation, beyond presumed plough truncation, but the lack of finds means they cannot be dated with any certainty.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

7.3.1 The two small ditches ([5/011] and [5/013] found in Trench 5 produced one undiagnostic struck flint each. It is possible, therefore, that these features may be prehistoric in date, although the possibility of residuality cannot be overlooked.

Roman

7.3.2 The possible ditch [5/010] identified in Trench 5 could *possibly* be of Roman date. It produced no datable material (only a CBM fragment broadly dated to the historic period) but its alignment, parallel to the Roman road of Stane Street, may suggest it was associated with it. Alternatively, of course, it may simply be a later feature that respects the alignment of the pre-existing road.

7.3.3 The previous evaluation phase suggested the large linear feature identified in both Trenches 6 and 7 was of medieval date. However, it now appears it could be of early Roman date, since six out of the seven sherds recovered have been dated to the early Roman period. The last sherd is uncharacteristic and could be either Roman or medieval in date. It seems the flint found in this feature is residual.

Medieval - Post-Medieval

7.3.4 As stated above, it was previously suggested that the large linear found during the magnetometer survey and Stage 1 Evaluation belonged to the medieval period, although it would now appear more likely to date to the

early Roman period. There is, therefore, no good evidence for medieval activity on the site.

Undated

- 7.3.5 The two postholes [5/004] and [5/006] in Trench 5 were fully excavated but yielded no material. The gully [5/008] produced no finds either and remains undated as well. Ditch [5/010] cannot be dated with certainty since it produced only one small piece of building material dated broadly to the historic period and a flint flake (which could be residual).

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 The targeted linear was further investigated and produced a total of seven pot sherds, as well as three flint flakes. The pottery has been largely dated to the early Roman period and the feature may thus be interpreted as being of Roman date. Its function remains largely speculative, although at around 14.1m wide it may well represent a hollow way or similar feature.
- 7.4.2 Trench 5, closest to the road, revealed a linear feature parallel to the Roman road although very little of it was uncovered. It is not possible to interpret or date it with any certainty although it may be associated with the adjacent Roman road, either contemporary with Stane Street or a later addition which respects it.
- 7.4.3 The successive phases of archaeological work that have taken place on the Site, as set out in the evaluation report, should be sufficient to indicate that no further archaeological mitigation is required and that the submission of this report should enable the LPA, in conjunction with the advice from their Archaeological Planning Adviser, to discharge of the archaeological planning condition.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 The large linear feature found in Trenches 6 and 7 has now been tentatively dated to the early Roman period and may represent a hollow way or similar feature.
- 7.5.2 The features in Trench 5 less conclusively interpreted; two postholes and a gully produced no finds at all, and another two ditches produced just one piece of (probably residual) flint each. A possible large ditch in the south-eastern part of the trench yielded a flint flake and small fragment of building material broadly dated to the historic period. Although these two finds cannot be dated with precision, it remains possible this ditch is of Roman or later date since it seems respect the alignment of the adjacent Roman road of Stane Street.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RPS Planning and Development for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and West Sussex County Council for their guidance throughout the project.

HER Summary

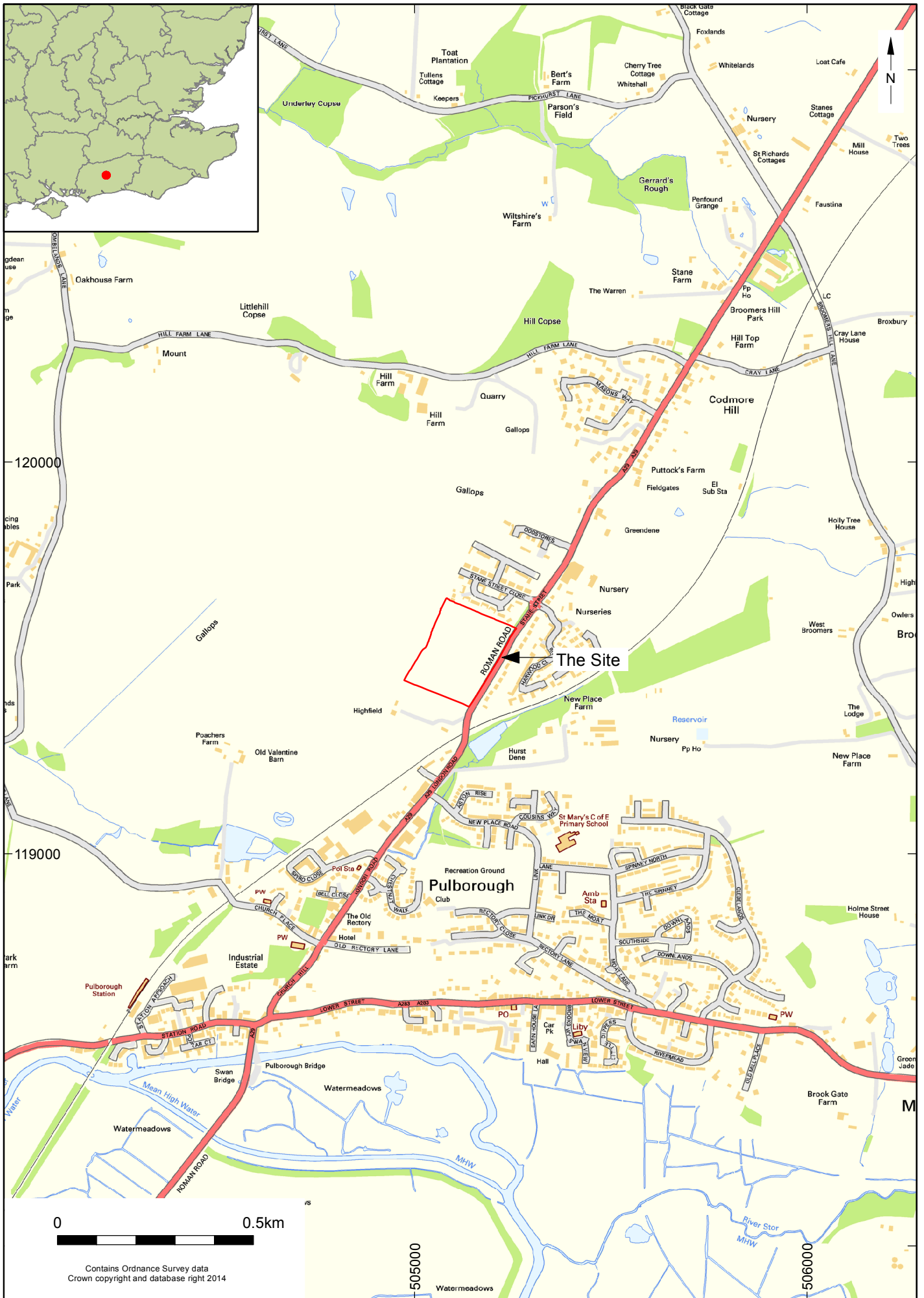
site Code	PSS11					
Identification Name and Address	Land off Stane Street, Pulborough, West Sussex RH20 1BD					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 0510 1950					
Geology	Easebourne Member Lower Greensand Group					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7356					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	13/04/2015	16/04/2015				
Sponsor/Client	RPS					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Odile Rouard					
Period Summary	Prehistoric	Roman	Medieval			
Summary	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Planning and development to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological evaluation of land west of Stane Street, Pulborough, West Sussex. Three trenches were mechanically excavated on the site, to reveal the underlying natural geology between 32.44m and 42.78m AOD. A total of eight features were identified, including a large linear feature identified and investigated during a prior geophysical survey and Stage 1 evaluation on the site, where it was dated to the medieval period. The recovery of a small assemblage of probable post-conquest pottery from this feature would now suggest that it is of early Roman date and may represent a hollow way or similar feature. a wide, shallow linear feature immediately adjacent to the Roman road of Stane Street may be either of Roman or later date since it seems respect the alignment of the adjacent Roman road. Other features identified include several ditches and two small postholes, all of which remain largely undated, with the exception of two (probably residual) struck flint flakes from two of the ditches.</p>					

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-210028****Project details**

Project name	Land to the west of Stane Street Pulborough, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land west of Stane Street, Pulborough, West Sussex. Three trenches were mechanically excavated on the site, to reveal the underlying natural geology between 32.44m and 42.78m AOD. A total of eight features were identified, including a large linear feature identified and investigated during a prior geophysical survey and Stage 1 evaluation on the site, where it was dated to the medieval period. The recovery of a small assemblage of probable post-conquest pottery from this feature would now suggest that it is of early Roman date and may represent a hollow way or similar feature. a wide, shallow linear feature immediately adjacent to the Roman road of Stane Street may be either of Roman or later date since it seems respect the alignment of the adjacent Roman road. Other features identified include several ditches and two small postholes, all of which remain largely undated, with the exception of two (probably residual) struck flint flakes from two of the ditches.
Project dates	Start: 13-04-2015 End: 16-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	PSS11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7356 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	HOLLOW WAY Roman
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	

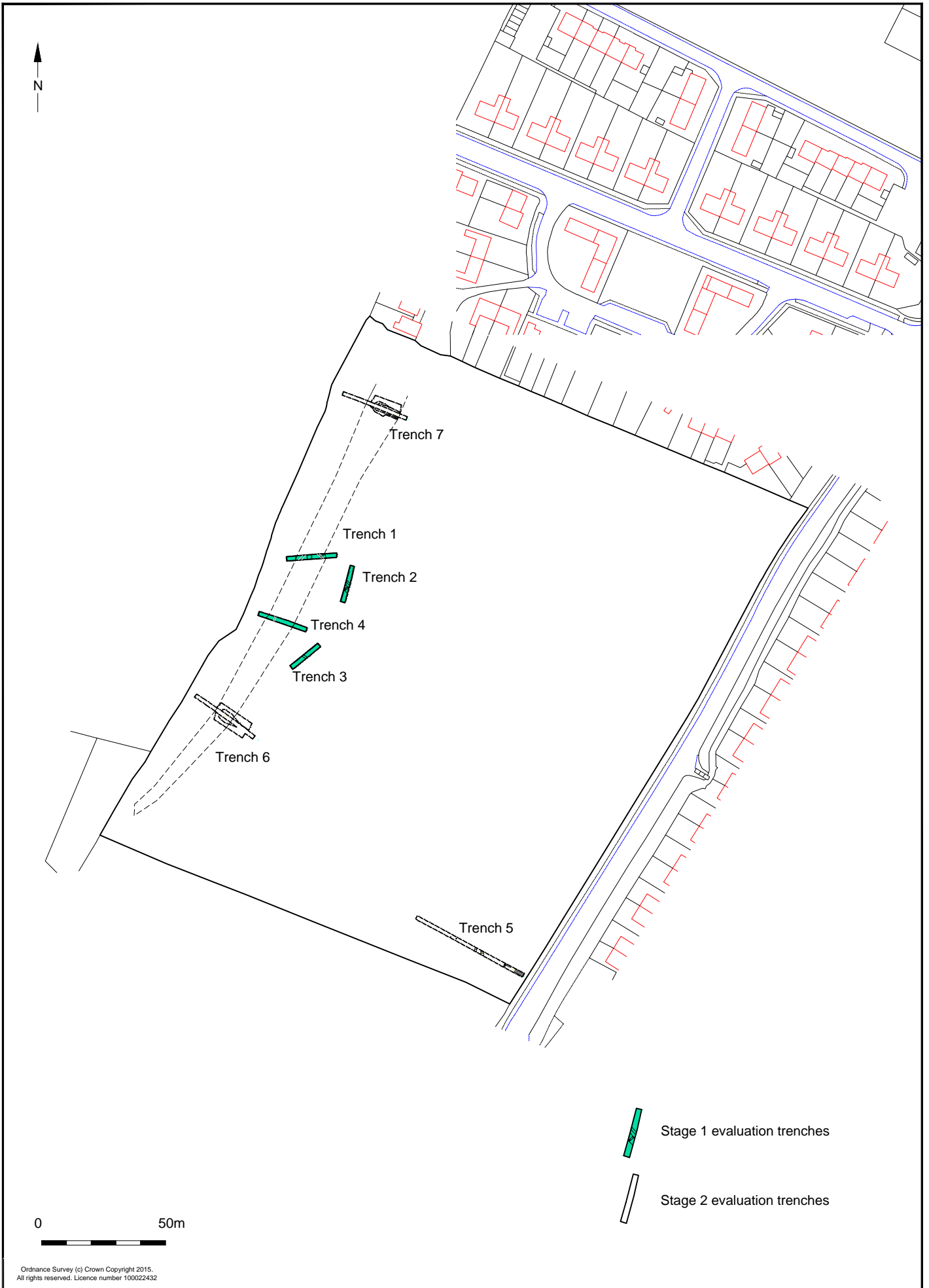
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM PULBOROUGH Land to the west of Stane Street Pulborough, West Sussex
Postcode	RH20 1BB
Study area	42504.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 051 195 50.9647714796 -0.503154419706 50 57 53 N 000 30 11 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.44m Max: 42.78m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	RPS Consulting
Project design originator	RPS Consulting
Project supervisor	Odile Rouard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	RPS Planning and Vevelopment
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report Land to the west of Stane Street Pulborough, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Rouard, O
Other bibliographic details	2015122

Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication A
Description A4 bound report
Entered by D Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 28 April 2015



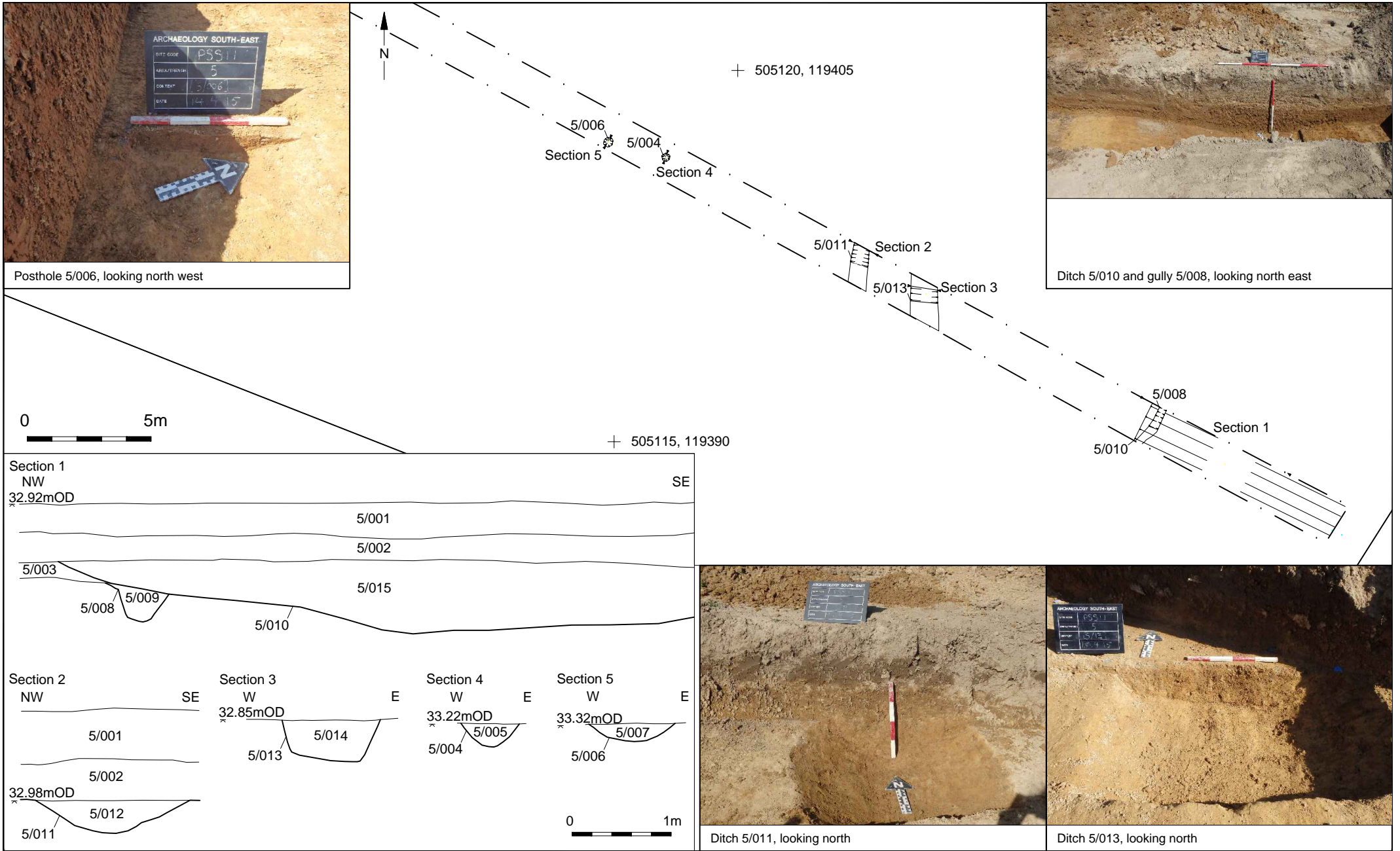
Contains Ordnance Survey data
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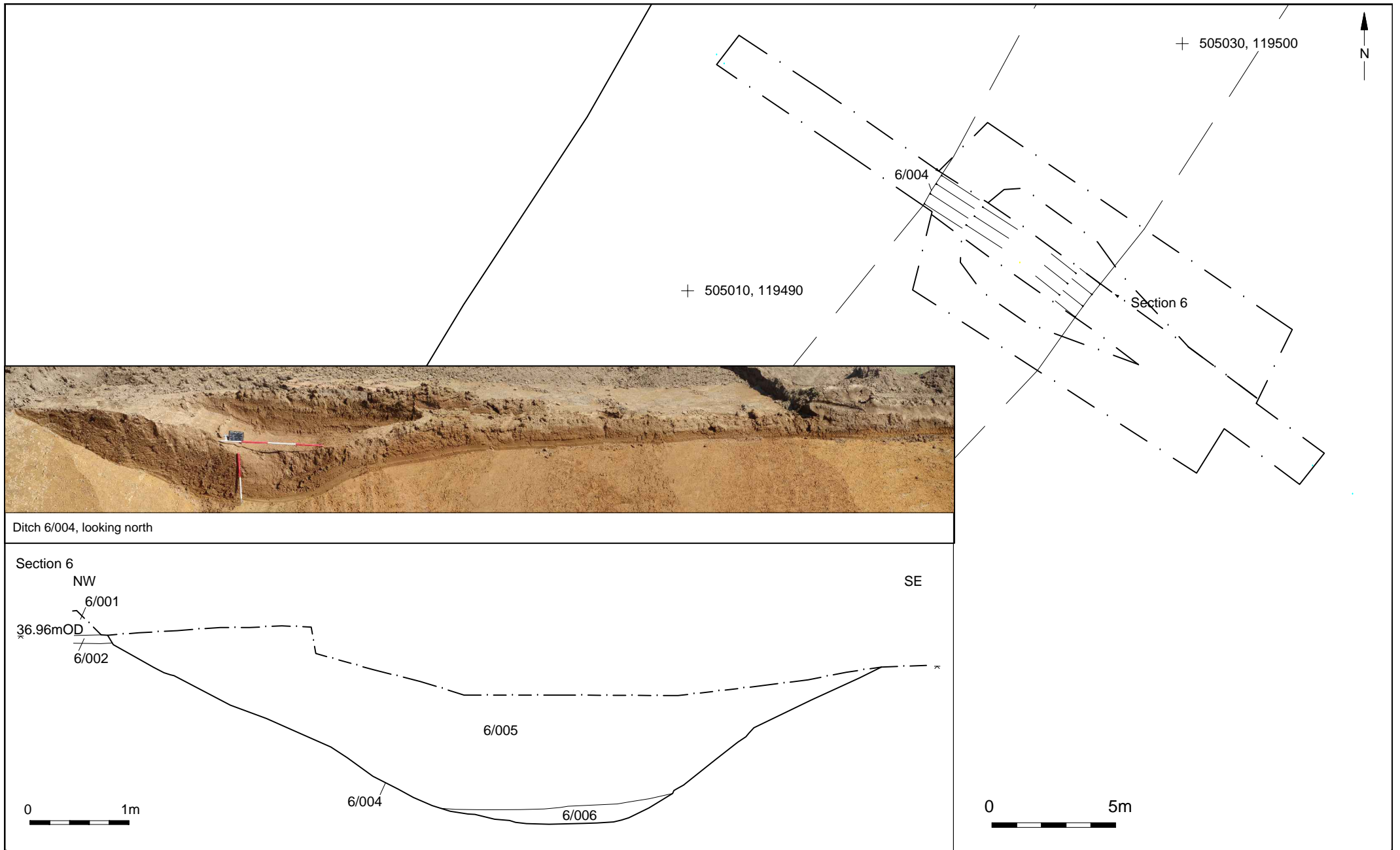
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Pulborough	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7356	April 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015122	Drawn by: NG		



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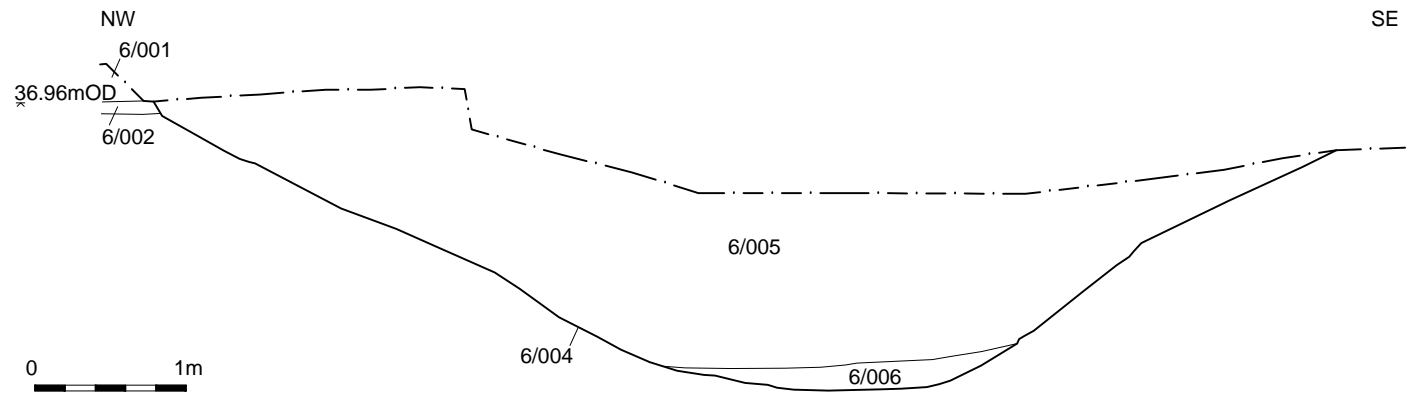
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Pulborough	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7356	March 2015	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2015122	Drawn by: JLR		





Ditch 6/004, looking north

Section 6



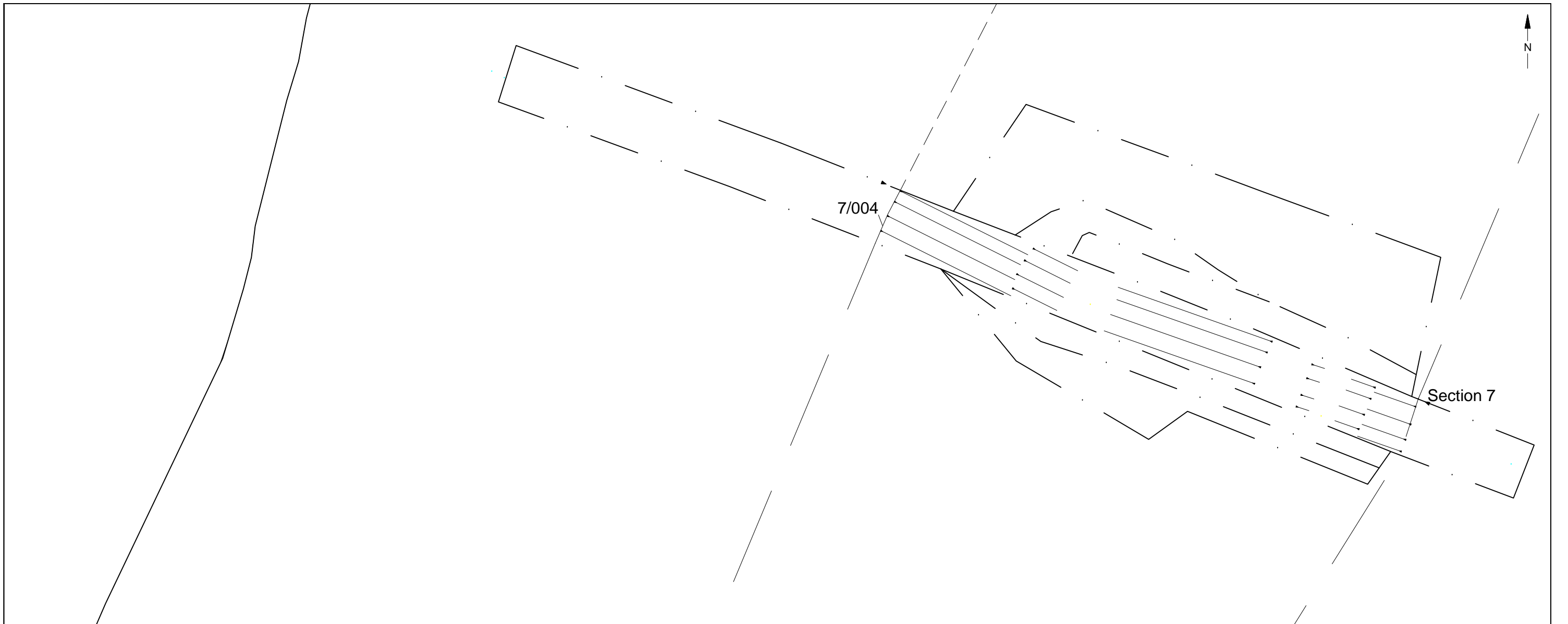
© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 7356 April 2015
 Report Ref: 2015122 Drawn by: NG

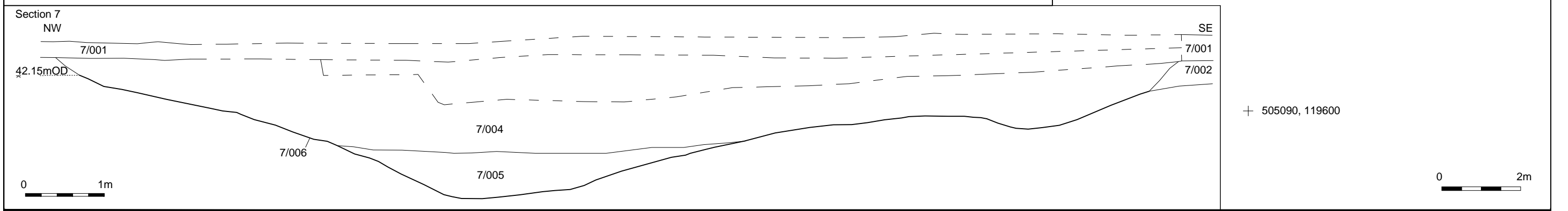
Land at Pulborough

Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

Fig. 4



Ditches 7/006 and 7/007, looking north



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