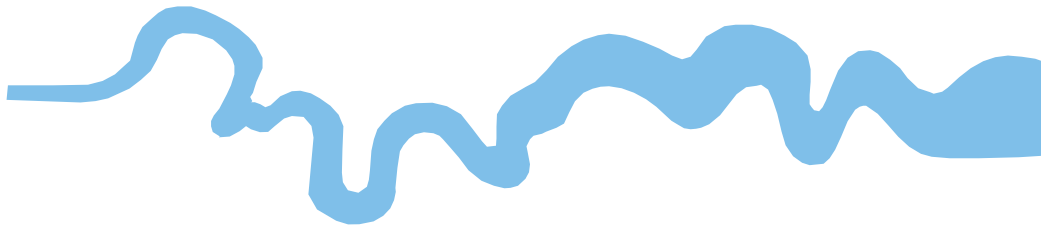


T V A S



SOUTH

**Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas,
Amberley, West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

**Site Code: SVA21/61
(TQ 0344 1306)**

Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Antler Homes Plc**

by Sean Wallis

TVAS South

Site Code SVA 21/61

June 2021

Summary

Site name: Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0344 1306

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference: SDNP/19/04886/FUL

Date and duration of project: 2nd - 3rd June 2021

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: SVA 21/61

Area of site: c. 0.55 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation revealed a number of archaeological features largely in the eastern part of the site. The modest pottery assemblage recovered suggests occupation of the site in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. A few sherds of pottery and worked flint also point to some earlier prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Based on these results the site is considered to have some archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 17.06.2021 Steve Preston ✓ 17.06.2021

Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 21/61

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on a parcel of land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex (TQ 0344 1306) (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Chris White of Antler Homes Plc, Portland House, Park Street, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5AQ.

Planning permission (SDNP/19/04886/FUL) has been granted by the South Downs National Park Authority to re-develop the site for residential housing. The consent is subject to a number of conditions (14, 15 and 16) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the Authority's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr David Hopkins) who advises the Authority on archaeological matters in this area. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes, Amelia Hopkins, Elisabet Diaz, Odile Rouard and Sean Wallis between the 2nd and 3rd June 2021, and the site code is SVA 21/61. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the north of Turnpike Road (B2139) and immediately east of Newland Gardens, about 600m east of the historic core of Amberley, West Sussex (TQ 0344 1306) (Figs 1 and 2). The site consists of an irregular shaped parcel of land which was largely overgrown, but had previously been used for grazing animals. The site had previously been split into two by a line of trees, but these had all been felled shortly before the project commenced. The area is relatively flat, although there is a slight downwards slope towards the west, and the northern part of the site appears to have been built up slightly with imported soil. The majority of the site lies at a height of approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey, the

underlying geology largely consists Upper Greensand, with some Lower Chalk present close to the southern boundary (BGS 1972). However, the natural geology varied from trench to trench, and largely consisted of an off-white powdery chalk, which was slightly greenish in colour in some places. Actual Greensand was only observed in a few trenches in the eastern part of the site.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a recent desk-based assessment (Butler 2018). In summary, the site is situated in the Low Weald, about 1km north of the chalklands of the South Downs. Although prehistoric settlement evidence in the Low Weald is quite rare, small occupation sites dating from the Bronze Age (Wallis 2016) and Iron Age (Taylor 2017) have been found during recent archaeological fieldwork projects. The most obvious signs of prehistoric activity in the area are the numerous Bronze Age barrows on the South Downs. Very little of archaeological interest has been recorded in the vicinity of the site, although a recent evaluation immediately to the west of the present site revealed a number of features. Although dating evidence was sparse, it is thought that the features may be medieval and there is a suggestion that the village contracted in size around this time. Some of the pottery recovered may be Iron Age or Saxon. Amberley Castle originated as a bishop's palace in the early 13th century, but there were significant fortifications built in the late 14th century. The castle was slighted by the Parliamentarians during the English Civil War following a short siege. Two possible Roman ditches were found in front of the castle during recent archaeological work.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and
- to determine if archaeological deposits from the medieval period are present.

Nine trenches were to be dug, each measuring 20m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new development. They were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

The trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although several had to be moved slightly to avoid protected trees and the reptile fence which ran around much of the site (Fig. 3). These restrictions meant that some of the trenches were shorter than originally planned. Trench 1 was moved northwards to maintain the existing access into the site. The excavated trenches were all 1.50m wide, and measured between 14.50m and 20.90m in length, and between 0.59m and 0.98m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 4, 5 and 6; Pls 1, 7, 8 and 9)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 18.10m long and up to 0.59m deep. It was moved slightly northwards from its original intended position to avoid digging across the existing site entrance. The natural chalk geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). Five probable features were recorded in the trench (6, 7, 8, 9 and 10).

Two very shallow pits (6 and 7) were investigated at the southern end of the trench, both of which were sub-circular or oval in plan. Pit 6 measured 0.90m by 0.60m, but was only 0.04m deep. A struck flint was recovered from its fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (57), along with two fragments of stone, one of which had been burnt. Pit 7 was slightly bigger, measuring 1.30m by 0.80m, but was still only 0.08m deep. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (58) which contained one small sherd of prehistoric pottery, two flint cores, and three fragments of stone.

Gully 9 was recorded in the central part of the trench, and a slot was excavated through it by hand. The feature was seen to be up to 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (60). The only find recovered from the feature was a small piece of animal bone. It is possible that this gully may be the same as either feature 3 or 4, in trench 6.

Feature 8 was recorded at the northern end of the trench, and was interpreted as either a pit or a ditch terminus. The feature measured at least 2.40m by 1.50m, and the hand dug slot through it showed that it was up to 0.20m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (59) which contained three fragments of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery and a fragment of burnt stone. Another probable pit (10) was partially exposed at the far northern end of the trench. It measured at least 1.50m by 0.90m, but was only 0.13m deep. Three small sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (61), along with one struck flint.

Trench 2 (Figs. 4 and 5; Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated approximately NNW-SSE, and was 20.90m long and up to 0.68m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.37m of subsoil (51). Two parallel gullies (1 and 2) were investigated. Gully 1 was up to 1.00m wide, but only 0.13m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (52), which contained two struck flints and four sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery, along with fragments of burnt flint and animal bone. Gully 2 was narrower (0.65m), but slightly deeper (up to 0.21m). A small sherd of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was recovered from its single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (53), along with fragments of animal bone, burnt flint and burnt stone. A broken flint flake was also retrieved from this feature, and a further broken flake was recovered from the subsoil (51) horizon during machining, together with two small sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 3 (Fig. 6; Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 20.40m long and up to 0.98m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.60m of subsoil (51). The depth of the soil deposits in this trench suggest that the area may have been built up in the past. A modern pit, containing fragments of brick, concrete and metal, was noted at the western end of the trench, but was not recorded in detail. No other archaeological features were recorded in the trench, and no finds were recovered from the soil horizons.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4 and 5; Pl. 11)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 19.80m long and up to 0.74m deep. The natural geology was generally encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.45m of subsoil (51). The geology throughout most of the trench consisted of chalk, but some Lower Greensand was observed at the southern end. Ditch 5 was recorded in the southern half of the trench, and a hand dug slot through the feature revealed that it was up to 1.50m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy clay (56) which contained a wide range of material including fragments of animal bone, burnt stone, and eight sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery. The deposit also yielded two struck flints.

Trench 5 (Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 20.20m long and up to 0.79m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The geology in the western half of the trench consisted of Lower Chalk, whilst Lower Greensand was present at the eastern end. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 6 (Figs. 4, 5 and 6; Pls. 4 and 12)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 20.70m long and up to 0.76m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.42m of subsoil (51). Two gullies (3 and 4) were recorded in the trench. Gully 3 was investigated in the central part of the trench, and a slot through it revealed that it was up to 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep. The only finds recovered from its single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (54) consisted of fragments of animal bone. Gully 4 measured 0.50m in width, and was up to 0.10m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (55) which contained two small sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery and a possible fragment of burnt clay. It is possible that one of the gullies recorded in this trench could be the same feature as that recorded in trench 1 (9). Two broken flint flakes were retrieved from the subsoil (51) horizon during machining.

Trench 7 (Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 14.50m long and up to 0.64m deep. It was shorter than originally planned due to the presence of trees to the south and trench 5 to the north. The natural chalk geology was generally encountered beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.29m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 8 (Fig. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 20.60m long and up to 0.74m deep. The natural chalk geology was encountered beneath 0.42m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51), which contained a fair amount of limestone fragments. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 9 (Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 20.10m long and up to 0.86m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.43m of subsoil (51). The geology throughout most of the trench consisted of Lower Chalk, but some Lower Greensand was present in the middle section of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 24 sherds of pottery, weighing 140g, from eight contexts (Appendix 3). Overall the pottery consists of small- to medium-sized sherds with moderate to extensive signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have been subjected to notable reworking. This is particularly the case for the

prehistoric sherds though even the later ones have some surface damage in most instances suggesting some reworking and/or slightly acidic burial environment.

The earliest material consists of calcined flint tempered sherds of probable Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date. In the absence of any featured sherds close dating is problematic. Those from the subsoil (51) are notably worn but the residual pieces in contexts 58 and 59 are a little fresher. Presumably this material represents a background scatter from nearby settlement.

The majority of the assemblage is composed of a range of sandy wares of somewhat indeterminate type that can almost certainly be grouped under the general term 'Arun Valley wares' (Lyne 2003). This somewhat spread 'industry' was the main supplier in the area in the earlier Roman period but the only feature sherd present (context 52) is not particularly diagnostic. The general feel of the fabrics suggests a date in the earlier part of the 1st to early/mid 2nd century date range though more diagnostic sherds would be needed to prove this. The presence of the single Dressel 20 *amphora* sherd would be in keeping with the suggested date range.

Burnt clay by Luke Barber

A 1g amorphous lump of silty burnt clay came from gully 4 (55). Whether this is from daub or is simply a burnt piece of natural clay is impossible to tell.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 14 struck flints were recovered during the evaluation. Eleven of these were flakes, one was a possible narrow flake and there were two cores (Appendix 4). The collection contained a mixture of bluish-white patinated and unpatinated pieces and all had the appearance of considerable edge damage, suggesting they are all derived from originally ploughsoil contexts. None of the pieces are closely datable and only a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age chronology can be suggested.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

A small amount of burnt flint was recovered from the linear features in trench 2. Gully 1 (52) contained one fragment, weighing 22g, whilst two pieces, weighing a total of 52g, were retrieved from gully 2 (53). None of the fragments had been worked.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from five linear features within the investigated area. Weighing 871g, a total of 48 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 5). The overall preservation of

the remains was fair, with the cortical bone surfaces commonly displaying areas of etching due to root activity or localised areas of erosion. A moderate degree of fragmentation was also present noted.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements into one of three general size categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the “large” size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the “medium” size category; no smaller animal bones were present. Wherever possible, specific identification of skeletal element, side and species of origin was undertaken using reference to Hillson (1992).

Due to the moderate amount of element fragmentation present, it was not possible to identify a quarter of the assemblage to specific skeletal element, animal size category or species of origin. The unidentified fragments were primarily non-descript portions of long bone shafts.

The assemblage contained a minimum of two animal individuals, one large and one medium (likely sheep/goat) sized animals. Evidence of at least one “large” animal was recovered from features 2 (rib shaft, long bone shaft fragments) and 5 (condyles of distal femur, a tibia with unfused proximal epiphysis, and right calcaneus). A minimum of one “medium” animal was recovered from gullies 1 (a right calcaneus with unfused posterior epiphysis) and 2 (a single tooth and innominate fragment). The tooth from gully 2 was likely of sheep/goat origin, based on size and morphology, while the innominate fragment displayed a single cut mark, suggestive of butchery practices. The observation of unfused epiphyses on the “medium” right calcaneus in gully 1 and the “large” tibia in ditch 5, indicate the presence of juvenile animals.

Geological Material by Luke Barber

Just 12 pieces of stone were recovered from the site (Appendix 6). The stone is all of local types – either the Upper Greensand from the immediate environs of the site or the iron pyrites washed from the chalk to the south. Apart from some burning the stone has not been worked.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation close to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed housing development. The site does not appear to have been truncated to any great degree in the past, and some areas actually appear to have been built up with imported soil. A number of archaeological features were recorded, including pits, gullies and a ditch, and these were largely seen in the eastern part of the site. The modest pottery assemblage recovered from the site suggests some level of occupation in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. A few abraded sherds of pottery and worked

flints also point to some earlier occupation in the vicinity. Based on these results the site does have some archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	18.10	1.50	0.59	0-0.31m Topsoil (50); 0.31-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.59m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk). Pits 6, 7, 8 and 10. Gully 9. Pls. 1, 7, 8 and 9
2	20.90	1.50	0.68	0-0.27m Topsoil (50); 0.27-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.68m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk). Gullies 1 and 2. Pl. 10
3	20.40	1.50	0.98	0-0.31m Topsoil (50); 0.31-0.91m subsoil (51); 0.91-0.98m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk). Pl. 2
4	19.80	1.50	0.74	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20-0.65m subsoil (51); 0.65-0.74m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk / Lower Greensand). Ditch 5. Pl. 11
5	20.20	1.50	0.79	0-0.30m Topsoil (50); 0.30-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.79m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk / Lower Greensand). Pl. 3
6	20.70	1.50	0.76	0-0.27m Topsoil (50); 0.27-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69-0.76m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk). Gullies 3 and 4. Pls. 4 and 12
7	14.50	1.50	0.64	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.64m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk). Pl. 5
8	20.60	1.50	0.74	0-0.42m Topsoil (50); 0.42-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61-0.74m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk).
9	20.10	1.50	0.86	0-0.31m Topsoil (50); 0.31-0.74m subsoil (51); 0.74-0.86m+ natural geology (Lower Chalk / Greensand). Pl. 6

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
2	1	52	Gully	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery
2	2	53	Gully	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery
6	3	54	Gully	Undated	
6	4	55	Gully	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery
4	5	56	Ditch	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery
1	6	57	Pit	Undated	
1	7	58	Pit	Prehistoric ?	Pottery
1	8	59	Pit / Ditch	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery
1	9	60	Gully	Undated	
1	10	61	Pit	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
51	Ill-sorted calcined flint	P	1	2	Bitone, very worn. Probably LBA/EIA
51	Ill-sorted calcined flint & pisolithic grains	P	1	4	bitone, worn. Probably Iron Age
52	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	5	Jar (reduced, simple tapering everted rim)
52	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	1	2	(reduced)
52	Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	5	(oxidised, worn)
53	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	1	3	(reduced)
55	Medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	4	(reduced, worn)
56	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	3	17	(reduced)
56	Medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	9	(reduced)
56	Coarse sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	7	(oxidised)
56	Dressel 20 amphora	LIA/RB	1	36	Amphora x1 (oxidised)
58	Ill-sorted calcined flint	P	1	2	(reduced)
59	Ill-sorted calcined flint	P	1	4	(bitone, possibly LBA)
59	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	20	(reduced)
59	Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	3	(oxidised)
61	Medium quartz, sparse calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	5	(reduced)
61	Quartz and fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	1	(reduced, part of rim?, Possibly M/LIA)
61	Fine/medium sandy greyware	IA/RB	1	11	(reduced)

Pottery assemblage (P – Prehistoric (probably 1st millennium BC); LBA/EIA - Late Brobnze age to Early Iron Age; M/LIA - Middle to Late Iron Age; LIA/RB – Late Iron Age to Early Roman (probably C1st – mid 2nd).

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

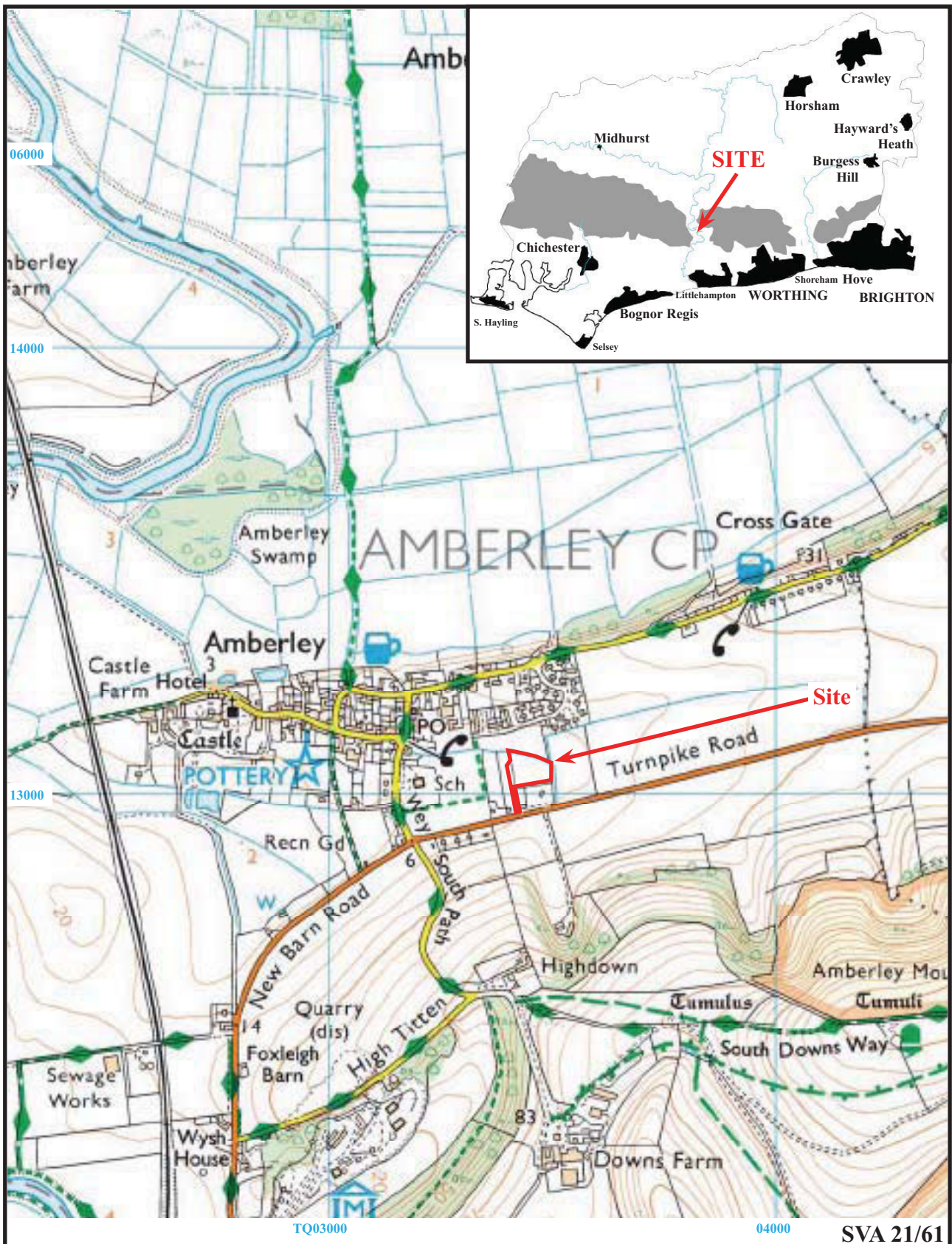
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
2		51	Broken flake
6		51	2 Broken flakes
2	1	52	Broken flake; Intact flake
2	2	53	Broken flake
4	5	56	Intact flake (patinated; possible broken blade
1	6	57	Broken flake
1	7	58	2 Cores
1	10	61	Broken flake (patinated)

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of animal bone. Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>LAR</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>MED</i>	<i>UNID</i>	
1	52	2	44	-	-	1	1	“medium” right calcaneus (unfused posterior epiphysis), lbsf
2	53	10	105	3	2	-	5	“large” rib shaft, lbsf; sheep-goat sized tooth; “medium” innominate fragment with cut mark; unidentified lbsf
3	54	6	26	-	-	-	6	lbsf
5	56	29	688	29	-	-	-	“large” distal femoral condyles, tibia (unfused proximal epiphysis), right calcaneus, lbsf
9	60	1	8	-	-	-	1	patella (indeterminate species size)

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of stone

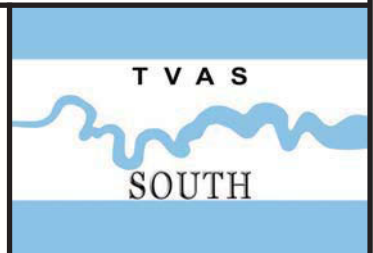
<i>Context</i>	<i>Stone type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
51	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	1	11	Irregular & burnt
53	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	1	140	Irregular & burnt
56	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	3	4	Irregular & burnt
56	Iron pyrites	1	17	Irregular
57	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	2	4	x1 burnt
58	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	3	14	Worn
59	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	1	3	Irregular & burnt

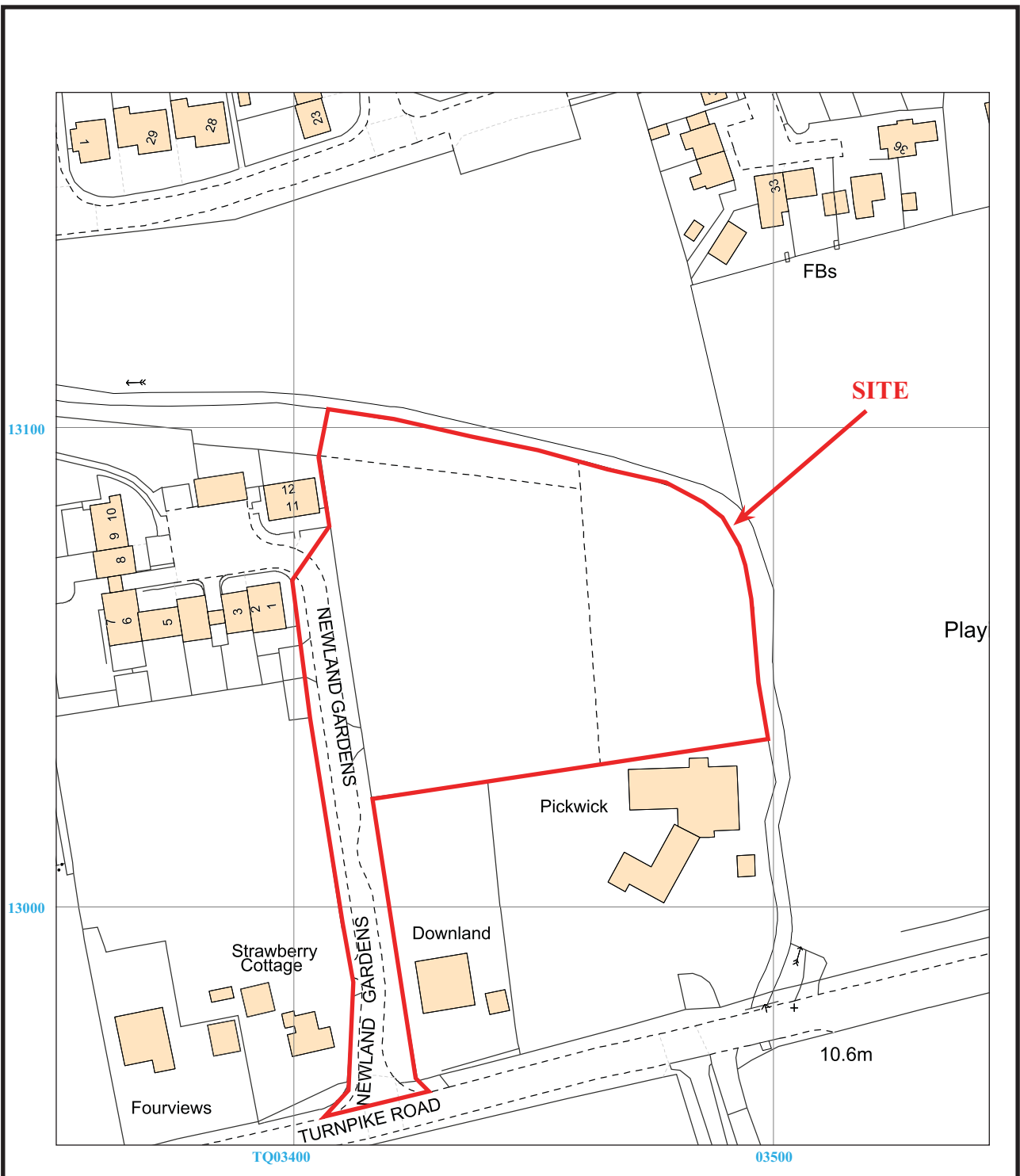


**Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley,
West Sussex, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Amberley and West Sussex.

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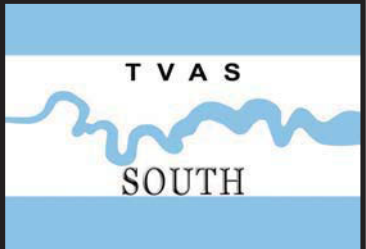
SVA 21/61



**Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley,
West Sussex, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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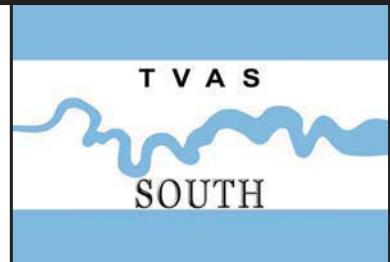




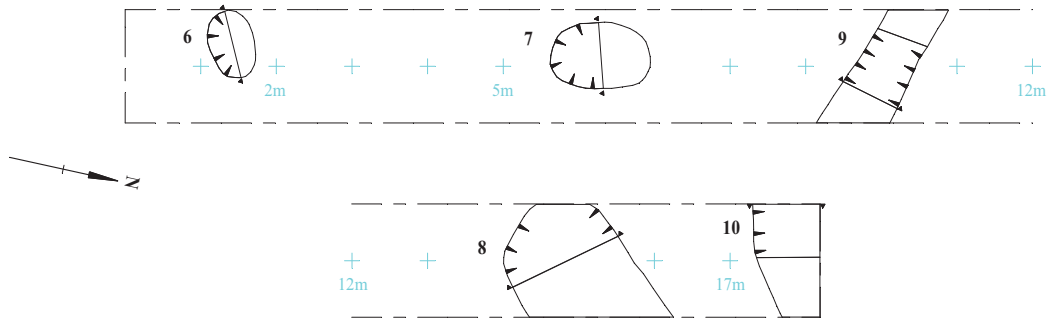
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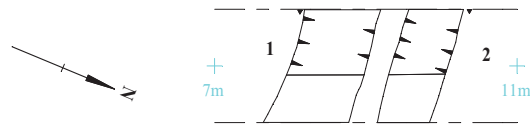
Figure 3. Plan showing the trench layout and archaeological features.



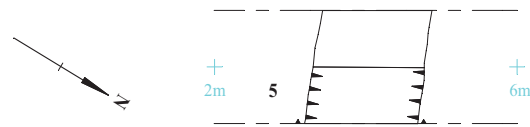
Trench 1



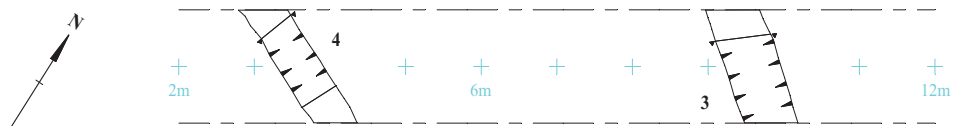
Trench 2



Trench 4



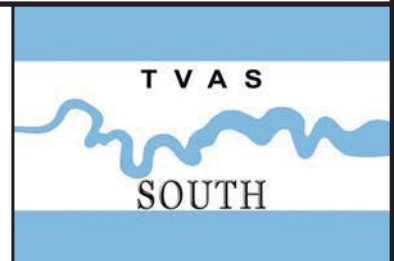
Trench 6



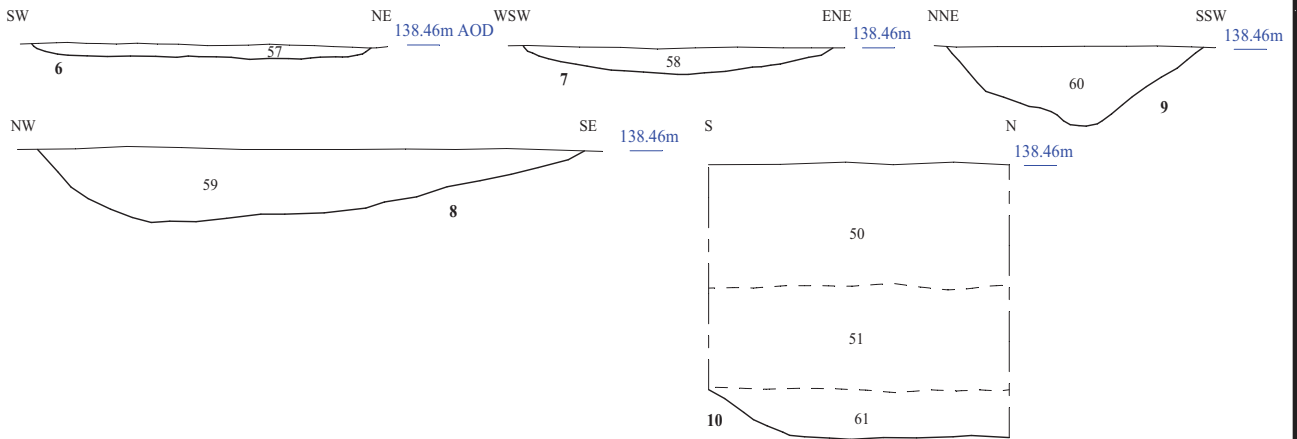
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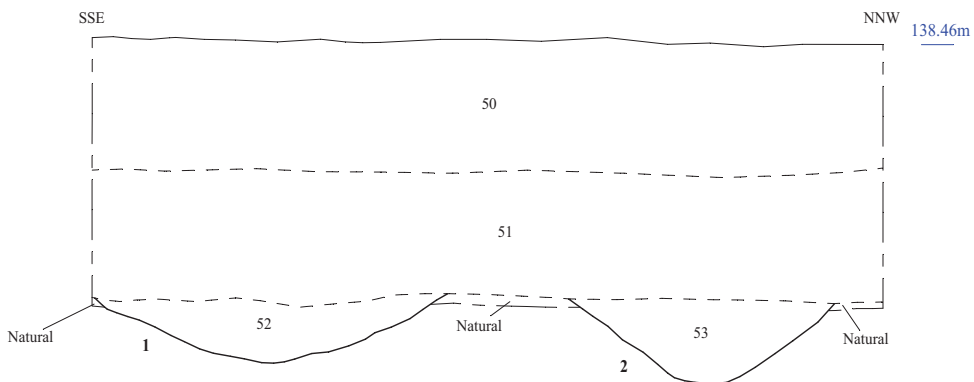
Figure 3. Plan of trenches 1, 2, 4 and 6.



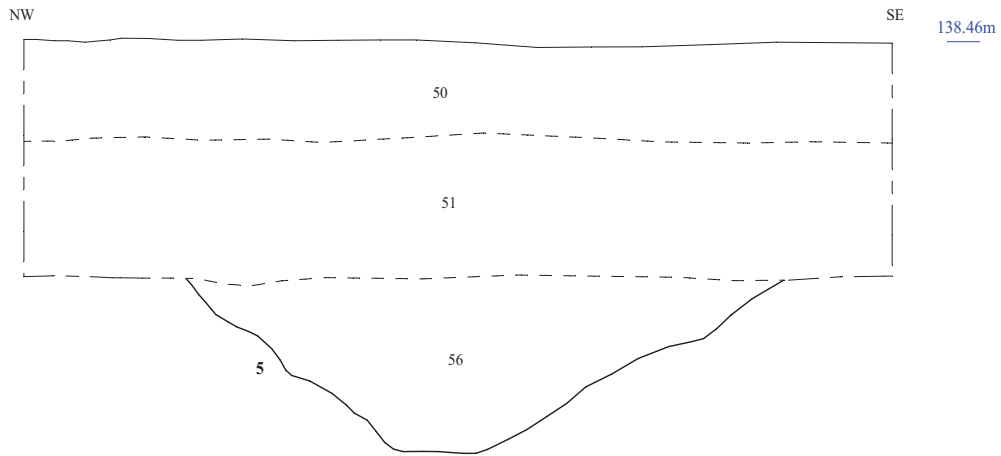
Trench 1



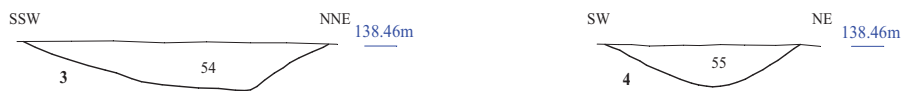
Trench 2



Trench 4



Trench 6



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Figure 5. Sections.



Trench 1

S _____ N 7.67m AOD

Tarmac

Subsoil (51)

----- Lower Chalk (natural geology) ----- Base of trench

Trench 3

W _____ E 8.78m

Topsoil (50)

Subsoil (51)

----- Lower Chalk (natural geology) ----- Base of trench

Trench 6

SW _____ NE 8.28m

Topsoil (50)

Subsoil (51)

----- Lower Chalk (natural geology) ----- Base of trench

Trench 8

SW _____ NE 9.25m

Topsoil (50)

Subsoil (51)

----- Lower Chalk (natural geology) ----- Base of trench

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Figure 6. Representative sections.

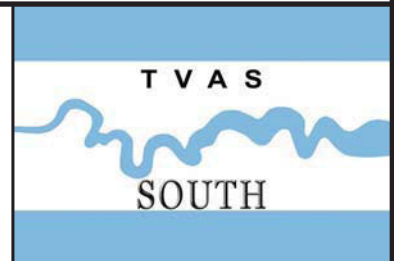




Plate 1. Trench 1, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 3. Trench 5, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Trench 6, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Trench 7, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 9, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Plates 1 to 6.**





Plate 7. Trench 1, pit 7, looking North.
Scale: 0.50m.



Plate 8. Trench 1, pit / ditch 8, looking North-east.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.



Plate 9. Trench 1, gully 9, looking South-east.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 10. Trench 2, gullies 1 and 2, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m and 0.30m x 2.



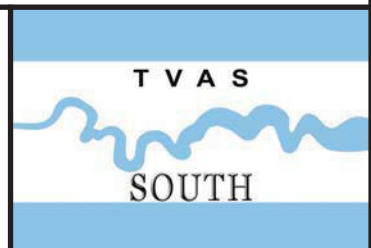
Plate 11. Trench 4, ditch 5, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 12. Trench 6, gully 4, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.

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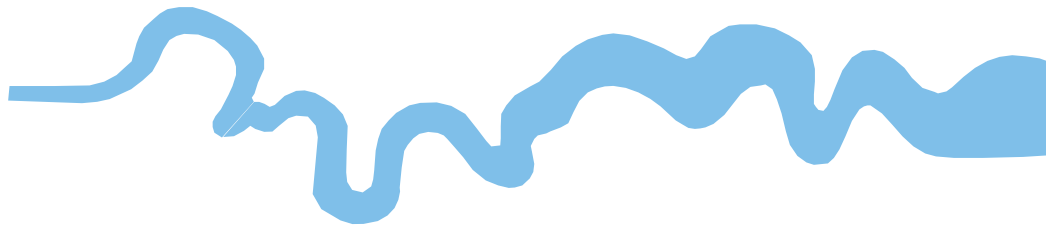
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Plates 7 to 12.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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