

# Land off Fontwell Avenue Fontwell West Sussex

## *Archaeological Evaluation*



*For*  
CgMs Consulting

*On behalf of*  
Dandara Ltd

CA Project: 770395  
CA Report: 16342

June 2016



# Land off Fontwell Avenue Fontwell West Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation

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Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Trench location plan showing archaeological features (1:2000)

Fig. 3 Sections and photographs



## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land of Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell
<b>Location:</b>	Fontwell, West Sussex
<b>NGR:</b>	SU 9519 0678
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	06 June 2016
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	WA/22/15/OUT
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Arundel Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	LFA 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2016 at land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, West Sussex. Three trenches were excavated.

Following conjecture from a local resident based solely on observations of topographical features taken from Google Earth that a series of linear anomalies may represent the remains of former Roman villa farmstead, three evaluation trenches were excavated on the noted anomalies in this area of the site which had not been previously been subject to evaluation implemented in 2015.

The evaluation did reveal evidence of Prehistoric activity within Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 contained a single gully which contained pottery of Late Bronze Age date. Trench 2 contained two pits of indeterminate function, which based on pottery recovered can be given a broad Prehistoric date, but which by inference to the gully in Trench 1, may also date to the Late Bronze Age period.

The results of this evaluation conform to the results of the previous 2015 evaluation of the broader site which identified a low level of Prehistoric activity to be present on the site with noted Roman activity restricted to the presence of a single ditched feature within its northern extent. No Roman activity was revealed during the current phase of work, and on the basis of its results it is concluded that the aerial anomalies identified on the site do not relate to the remains of a former Roman villa farmstead, any potential presence for which within the site boundaries is considered highly unlikely given the cumulative evidence recorded by investigations to date.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs on behalf of Dandara Ltd at land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, West Sussex (centred at NGR: SU 9519 0678; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform outline planning permission that is being sought from Arun District Council (ref: WA/22/15/OUT) for a mixed use development of 400 new dwellings, up to 500 sqm of non-residential floorspace (A1, A2, A3, D1 and/or D2), 5000 sqm of light industrial floorspace (B1 (b)/(c)) & associated works including access, internal road network, highway works, landscaping, selected tree removal, informal & formal open space & play areas, pedestrian & cyclist infrastructure utilities, drainage infrastructure, car & cycle parking & waste storage.
- 1.2 The submitted planning application has already been informed by a desk based assessment (CgMs 2014) and a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken across the majority of the site (ASE 2015a). Following conjecture from a local resident (Appendix E) based solely on observations of topographical features taken from Google Earth (Appendix E) that a series of linear anomalies may represent the remains of a former Roman villa farmstead, three evaluation trenches were excavated on the noted anomalies in this area of the site which had not been previously been subject to evaluation implemented in 2015.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) and approved by James Kenny, Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council (AO CDC) the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), and the Fishbourne Research and Conservation Framework 2007.

### ***The site***

- 1.4 The trenches are located within two fields to the east of the A29 and Fontwell racecourse. The fields are bounded on all sides by farmland which forms the area of the overall application site. The overall application site is irregular in shape and lies on a gentle south facing slope with the highest point at c. 30.49m aOD towards the north edge of the site, falling to c. 21.03m aOD in the south-west corner. The proposed evaluation trenches lie at a height of c.28.90m aOD.

- 1.5 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) the bedrock geology of the site comprises Lambeth Group deposits of clay, silt and sand overlain by superficial head deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay. The geological sequence was also confirmed during geoarchaeological investigations undertaken at the site (ASE 2015b)

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The detailed archaeological and historical background to the site is presented in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014). The following brief summary is drawn from that document.

### Prehistoric

- 2.2 A series of Prehistoric sites and find spots are known in close proximity to the site. Raised Beach deposits have been recorded north of Arundel Road, although no Palaeolithic material was found. A large quantity of Bronze Age pottery, as well as some Iron Age pottery was found within a ditch north of Arundel Road, at about c.120m from the site. A Late Bronze Age urn was discovered during the excavation of a pit along Eastergate Lane to the south of the site, and more Iron Age finds associated with a hearth and trench were also excavated at Copse/Binsted Lane.

### Roman

- 2.3 The site lies along the Arundel Road, which is believed to follow the course of an earlier Roman Road. Excavations at Morelands Cottage to the north of the site, have exposed a V-shaped ditch containing Roman pottery from the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, including Samian ware. An urned cremation of a similar date was also found c.635m west of the site.

### Early medieval and medieval

- 2.4 There is no evidence of Saxon or early medieval occupation near the site but medieval pottery sherds were found during an evaluation north of Arundel Road. No settlement was recorded in Fontwell in the Domesday Book and although there might have been a road still in use nearby, it seems Fontwell was on the periphery of the manors of Eastergate and Walberton.

### **Post-medieval**

- 2.5 The first evidence for a hamlet having existed in Fontwell dates back to 1630. There was also a coaching inn of late 18th century date adjacent to Arundel Road (the Balls Hut Inn), which was then demolished after the arrival of the railway to Brighton in 1845 (Howell and Surrell 1994). The first map showing the site is the Walberton Estate Map of 1756, which shows six enclosed cultivated fields. A smaller enclosure within the site can be identified as the site of the Balls Hut Inn. The Eastergate Tithe Map of 1845 and the Walberton Tithe Map of 1846 show the former common land to the west being enclosed and cultivated. A barn and yard were also added. The six fields that appear in the eastern area in the previous map become three larger fields.
- 2.6 The 1880 Ordnance Survey map shows the field boundaries having been removed and the area turned into one single field. On the 1914 Ordnance Survey map, a reservoir was built by the Bognor Water Works Company within the site, next to where the Bulls Hut Inn had been. The 1951 map shows a few rectangular features (possible pig pens or agricultural structures) being added, although most of them have now been removed.

### **Previous Investigation**

- 2.7 Prior desk-based assessment of the application site (CgMs 2014) noted a presence of Roman activity immediately beyond and to the north of the application site, but no evidence of activity of this date recorded on the application site directly or suggested by examination of aerial photographs held by the HER. Subsequent targeted trial trenching (ASE 2015a), comprising the excavation of 46 trenches, revealed only a single Roman dated ditch to be present within the application sites northern extent, this containing 14 sherds of Roman pottery from a single vessel. No other activity or finds of Roman date were otherwise recorded by the trenching elsewhere on the site to suggest that it has been a focus of any previous intensive occupation or use in this period. Following the conjectured query raised, existing LiDAR data for the application site has been examined, the results of which, alongside previous examination of aerial photographs, indicate that the linear anomalies in question most likely represent the remains of former cultivation effects and/or drainage/field boundaries (Proposed trenching on LiDAR plot – Appendix F).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the nature of the anomalies/cropmarks identified on aerial photographs, along with any other archaeological features revealed including their presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). The specific aim was to clarify whether the features identified on the aerial photographs were indeed evidence of a Roman villa as had been conjectured.
- 3.2 This information will enable Arun District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 3 trenches (50m x 1.8m), in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were targeted on cropmarks/anomalies identified on aerial photographs. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and were sampled and processed. All artefacts



recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Arundel Museum, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 AND 3)

- 5.1 Trenches 1 to 3 were targeted on a series of linear anomalies on the site visible on recent aerial photographs that an interested party conjectured represented the remains of the site of a former Roman villa farmstead. No evidence of any Roman activity or finds was subsequently identified or recovered during the evaluation.
- 5.2 A small number of archaeological features were however identified during the trial trench evaluation within Trenches 1 and 2 with archaeological activity being absent in Trench 3. Finds were absent from the topsoil and subsoil layers in all three trenches
- 5.3 The general deposit sequence identified across the site comprised of a greyish brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions overlain by 0.22 to 0.35m of greyish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions and 0.2m of light brownish grey silty clay topsoil.

### **Trench 1**

- 5.4 Trench 1 contained one linear 105, identified as a probable gully, which contained pottery of Late Bronze Age date. It was U-shaped in profile and contained a single fill 106. It was orientated NW/SE and contained sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. There were no other associated features within Trench 1

### **Trench 2**

- 5.5 Trench 2 contained two pits 203 and 205 of indeterminate function and uncertain date but which are considered likely to be broadly Late Prehistoric in date. Pit 203

was a deliberately backfilled pit measuring 0.70m by 0.40m by 0.13m deep and contained some burnt (but unworked) flint and pottery with a broad Prehistoric date. Pit 205 was 0.28m in diameter by 0.10m deep but contained no finds evidence.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material, comprising quantities of Prehistoric pottery and burnt flint, was recorded from two deposits (Appendix B). The pottery from gully 105 (fill 106) was hand-recovered; the pottery and flint from pit 203 (fill 204) was retrieved from bulk soil sample 1.

### **Pottery**

6.2 A total of nine sherds of pottery (88g), all of Prehistoric date, was recorded. The (hand-recovered) material from gully fill 106 is in good condition, the sherds unaffected by abrasion and a number of sherds preserving an external carbonaceous residue. The three sherds from pit fill 204 are small and abraded, the abrasion due at least in part to the 'mechanical' processes resulting from bulk soil sampling.

6.3 The sherds from gully fill 106 represent a minimum three vessels, all occurring in a handmade coarse flint-tempered fabric (Appendix B). The single rim sherd in this group comes from a tall-necked vessel with a well-made, squared rim top. It exhibits a thick carbonaceous residue to its exterior (sooting), suggesting use for cooking. The remaining sherds derive from thick-walled (11–12mm) vessels, one of which features a fingernail impression which is the only possible instance of decoration in the group. The pottery from gully fill 106 is identifiable as Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware, a Late Bronze Age tradition which is widely known from south central England including West Sussex (Seager Thomas 2008) and characteristic of the period c. 1150–800 BC.

6.4 The pottery from pit fill 204 comprises three sherds probably representing a single vessel. The sherds are thin-walled (5mm) and unfeatured, occurring in a fabric with sparse flint inclusions (Appendix B). Broad Prehistoric dating is suggested for this material by the fabric. Dating matching that of material described from deposit 106 is plausible and is encouraged by the abundance of burnt flint recorded in association (see lithics discussion below).

### ***Lithics***

- 6.5 Burnt (but unworked) flint weighing 2695g was recorded from pit fill 204, all of which was retrieved following the processing of bulk soil sample 1. The flint is thoroughly (and intentionally) burnt, resulting in grey/white calcination. Burnt flint with these characteristics is commonly a feature of Later Prehistoric sites in the wider region, particularly of the Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. It is probable that such material was used domestically, including for the cooking/heating of food or water. Calcined flint was also used commonly in this period as a pottery filler.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

- 7.1 A single environmental sample (seven litres of soil) was taken from pit 203 of possible Late Bronze Age date within Trench 2 to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C, following traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The flot was small with a large quantity of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material was moderately well preserved.

### ***Trench 2***

- 7.3 Fill 204 (sample 1) within possible Late Bronze Age pit 203 contained a single grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type). Free-threshing wheat is the predominant wheat in Southern Britain from the Saxon period (Greig 1991) and the grain is likely to represent intrusive material within the deposit.
- 7.4 There was also a small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm within the sample.
- 7.5 Due to the paucity of remains recovered, the assemblage provides no further information on the function of the burnt flint filled pit 203 or any indication of the nature of the settlement activities in the vicinity.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation did reveal evidence of Prehistoric activity within Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 contained a single gully which contained pottery of Late Bronze Age date. Trench 2 contained two pits of indeterminate function, which based on pottery recovered can be given a broad Prehistoric date, but which by inference to the gully in Trench 1, may also date to the Late Bronze Age period. The small quantity of finds recovered from these features along with a lack of finds from the topsoil and subsoil would indicate that this is low level activity and not an indication of more extensive activity such as settlement.
- 8.2 The main aim of the evaluation was to target the cropmarks/anomalies identified on aerial photographs, which had been suggested to be evidence of a Roman villa or farmstead. However, no evidence of any Roman activity could be identified or any evidence corresponding to the cropmarks shown on the aerial photographs. The latter are therefore likely to be more recent in date and probably relate to agricultural activities undertaken within this part of the site.
- 8.3 The results of this evaluation conform to the results of the previous 2015 evaluation of the broader site which identified a low level of Prehistoric activity to be present on the site with noted Roman activity restricted to the presence of a single ditched feature within its northern extent. No Roman activity was revealed during the current phase of work, and on the basis of its results it is concluded that the aerial anomalies identified on the site do not relate to the remains of a former Roman villa farmstead, any potential presence for which within the site boundaries is considered highly unlikely given the cumulative evidence recorded by investigations to date.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Ray Kennedy, assisted by Ed Grenier. The report was written by Ray Kennedy. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy and Sarah Wyles respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled by Andrew Donald, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Light brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.25
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.2-0.48
1	102	Layer		Natural	Greyish brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.48+
1	103	Cut		Void	Void			
1	104	Fill	103	Void	Void			
1	105	Cut		Cut of Gully	Linear in plan with concave sides and a concave base. Orientated SE/NW	1.9	0.4	0.13
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of Gully	Light greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	1.9	0.4	0.13
1	107	Cut		Void	Void			
1	108	Fill	108	Void	Void			
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Light brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0-0.2
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.2-0.55
2	202	Layer		Natural	Greyish brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.55+
2	203	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub oval in plan with concave sides and a concave base	0.7	0.4	0.13
2	204	Fill	203	Fill of Pit	Blackish brownie grey firm silty clay with abundant burnt flint/sub-angular stone inclusions	0.7	0.4	0.13
2	205	Cut		Cut of Pit	Circular in plan with concave sides and a concave base	0.28	0.28	0.10
2	206	Fill	205	Fill of Pit	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	0.28	0.28	0.10
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Light brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0-0.20
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.20-0.42
3	302	Layer		Natural	Greyish brown silty clay with abundant sub-angular stone inclusions	50	1.8	0.42+

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Description*</b>	<b>Ct.</b>	<b>Wt.(g)</b>	<b>Spot-date</b>
106	Pre. pottery	FL	6	83	LBA
204	Pre. pottery Burnt flint	FLs	3 -	5 2695	Pre (LBA?)

*Pottery fabrics*

FL Coarse/medium flint-tempered (handmade). Dark grey-brown throughout or with red-brown exterior. Surfaces are typically well-smoothed, but harsh where inclusions protrude.. Soft with irregular fracture. Contains abundant, well-sorted angular calcined flint (1.5–2.5mm).

FLs Sparse medium flint-tempered (handmade). Pale grey-brown throughout. Soft with irregular fracture and harsh feel. Contains sparse, moderately-sorted angular calcined flint (1–2mm).

**APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

Table 1 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 2 ?Late Bronze Age Pit											
203	204	1	7	10	75	*	-	F-t wheat grain x 1	-	*/*	-

Key: + = 1–4 items; ++ = 5–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = >100 items



**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>											
Project Name	Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell										
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2016 at land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, West Sussex. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Following conjecture from a local resident based solely on observations of topographical features taken from Google Earth that a series of linear anomalies may represent the remains of former Roman villa farmstead, three evaluation trenches were excavated on the noted anomalies in this area of the site which had not been previously been subject to evaluation implemented in 2015.</p> <p>The evaluation did reveal evidence of Prehistoric activity within Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 contained a single gully which contained pottery of Late Bronze Age date. Trench 2 contained two pits of indeterminate function, which based on pottery recovered can be given a broad Prehistoric date, but which by inference to the gully in Trench 1, may also date to the Late Bronze Age period.</p> <p>The results of this evaluation conform to the results of the previous 2015 evaluation of the broader site which identified a low level of Prehistoric activity to be present on the site with noted Roman activity restricted to the presence of a single ditched feature within its northern extent. No Roman activity was revealed during the current phase of work, and on the basis of its results it is concluded that the aerial anomalies identified on the site do not relate to the remains of a former Roman villa farmstead, any potential presence for which within the site boundaries is considered highly unlikely given the cumulative evidence recorded by investigations to date</p>										
Project dates	6 June 2016										
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation										
Previous work	Field evaluation (ASE 2015)										
Future work	Unknown										
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>											
Site Location	Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, West Sussex										
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)											
Site co-ordinates	SU 9519 0678										
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>											
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology										
Project Brief originator	CgMs										
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology										
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa										
Project Supervisor	Ray Kennedy										
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None										
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None										
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)</th> <th>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Arundel Museum</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical</td> <td>Pottery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paper</td> <td>Trench tables, Context sheets, plans, sections, Photo register, Sample register</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digital</td> <td>Survey data, Photos</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)	Arundel Museum		Physical	Pottery	Paper	Trench tables, Context sheets, plans, sections, Photo register, Sample register	Digital	Survey data, Photos
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)										
Arundel Museum											
Physical	Pottery										
Paper	Trench tables, Context sheets, plans, sections, Photo register, Sample register										
Digital	Survey data, Photos										
Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Arundel Museum										
Physical	Pottery										
Paper	Trench tables, Context sheets, plans, sections, Photo register, Sample register										
Digital	Survey data, Photos										

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

CA 2016, *Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell, West Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **16342. Project No 770395**

## APPENDIX E: GOOGLE EARTH OBSERVATIONS

**From:** HELEN CANN [<mailto:h.j.cann@btinternet.com>]

**Sent:** 12 May 2016 15:10

**To:** [customers@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:customers@english-heritage.org.uk); Karl Roberts; [nick.herbert.mp@parliament.uk](mailto:nick.herbert.mp@parliament.uk); Nigel Lynn; [helen.skinner@pins.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:helen.skinner@pins.gsi.gov.uk)

**Cc:** [oli.pool@jpress.co.uk](mailto:oli.pool@jpress.co.uk)

**Subject:** Undiscovered Roman Villa - Fontwell Ancient Meadows

Dear Mr Roberts,

I thought you may be interested in some photo images (see attached) of Fontwell Ancient Meadows, I have just discovered on google earth, which clearly show the unmistakable ghosts of a Roman Villa complex, I have been alluding to over many years and which I have evidence for.

As you can see, there is a main building/buildings to the south and the probable bath-house complex etc to the north. This is the complex of buildings I was sure existed somewhere here, and the "Show Stopper" you assured me was not here last year in 2015 after the archaeological investigation. As you can observe also are the turf removal slots investigated by Southern Archaeology sponsored by Dandara the developer. As you can also see, they have completely missed the most important area, which is fortuitous as they have wrought little damage, to this very important Archaeological find, either that, or Dandara instructed Southern Archaeology to avoid this area, as they perhaps had prior knowledge of its sensitivity ahead of a planning decision and so could erase it afterwards.

Arun could have insisted on a complete investigation but did not, (suspiciously I wonder why) This does not look good for Dandara or ADC. We in Fontwell pressed for a proper magnetometer or radar non invasive survey over the whole of this site, and were completely ignored, the existence of these historic assets down played by the developer and Arun planning, who purport to, and I quote, "take these matters very seriously" patently this is not the case. And it is little wonder that the public have no trust or confidence in the actions of ADC, or destructive rogue developers like Dandara. This constant moving of the goal posts and deceptions are illustrated here beautifully, especially the deep concerns over the valuable and important biodiversity that exists here, again deceptively down played, and distorted to meet the objectives of Dandara and now ADC, and their urbanisation plans.

We in Fontwell, shall make full capital of this disgraceful behaviour with regard to our environment, both historic and natural, we will be sending our findings to, The County Archeologist, English Heritage the LGO and Secretary of States Offices ahead of the November the 1st 2016, Pubic Hearing.

Yours faithfully,

Mr J D Cann.

<http://www.arun.gov.uk>

NLPG UPRN 100062237016

DX 57406 Littlehampton

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Fontwell Ave

A29

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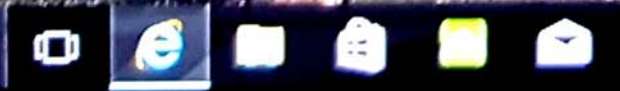
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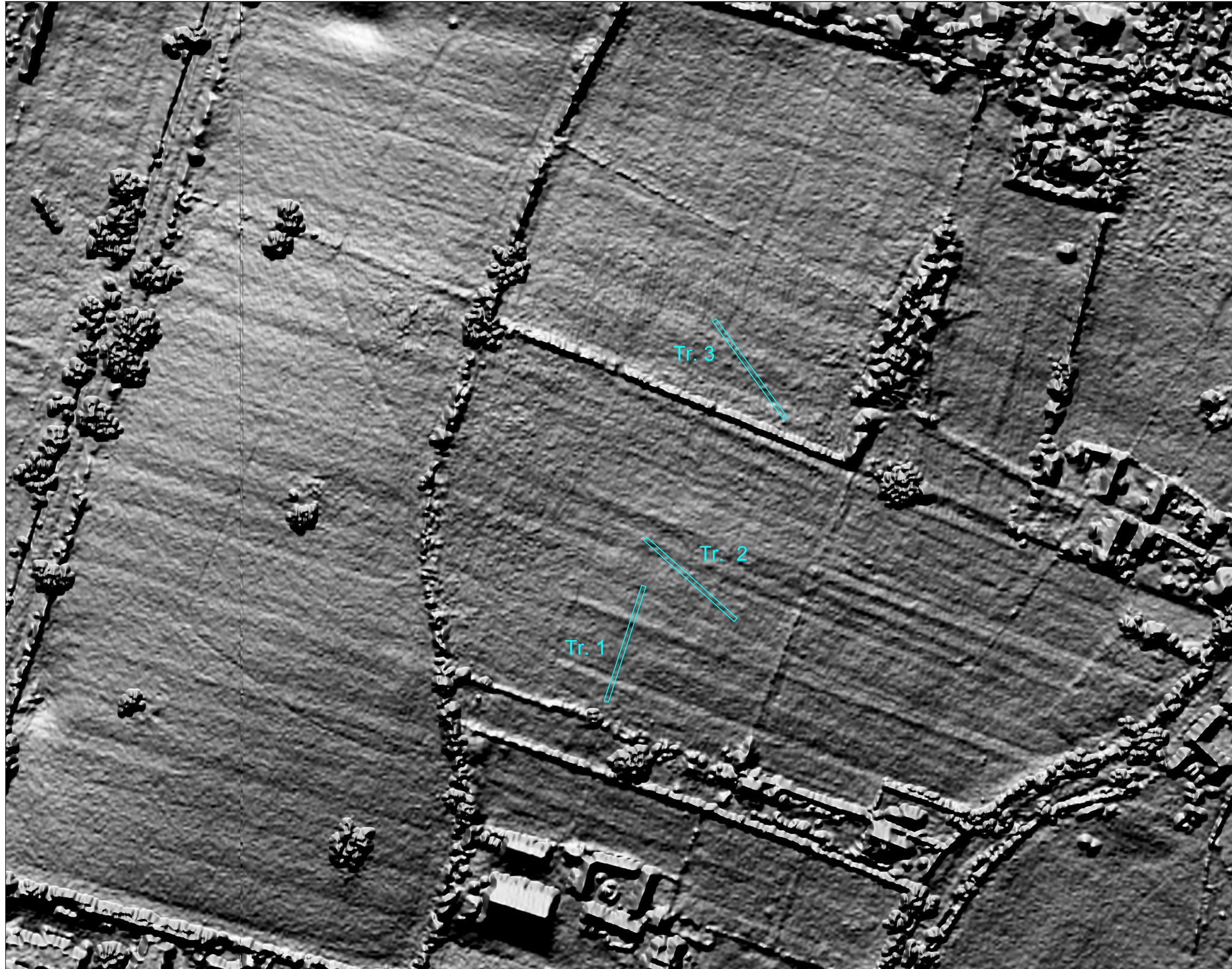
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## APPENDIX F: TRENCH LOCATIONS WITH LIDAR DATA



Additional information:

 Proposed Trench Locations



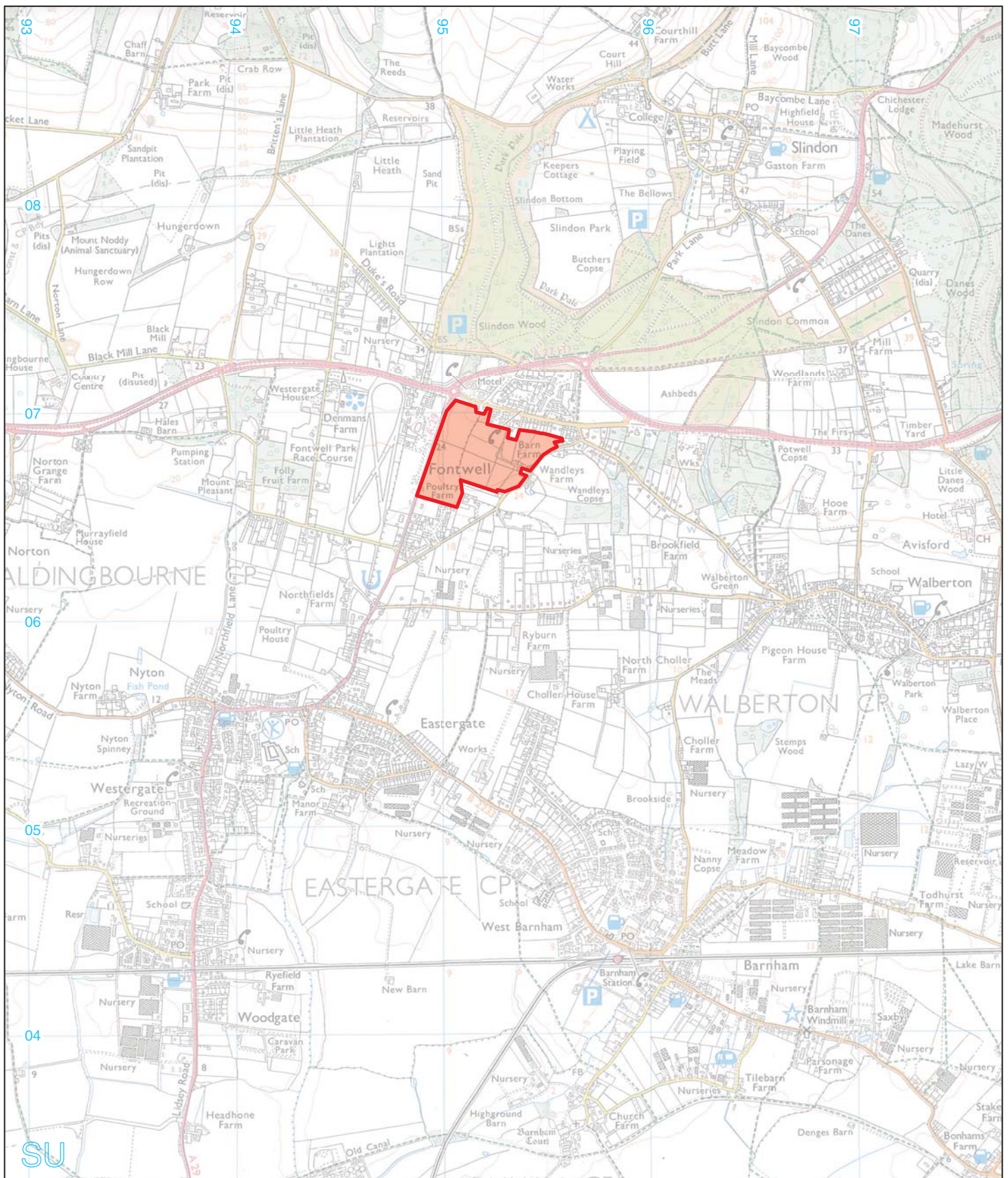
Project title:  
Land off Fontwell Avenue, Fontwell  
West Sussex

	London
	Cheltenham
	Kettering
	Newark
	Birmingham
	www.cgms.co.uk
Planning & Development Archaeology & Historic Buildings	

Scale at A3: 1:1500  
0 50 m

Date printed: 20/05/16	Drawn by: JT Checked by: SW
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N

0 1km

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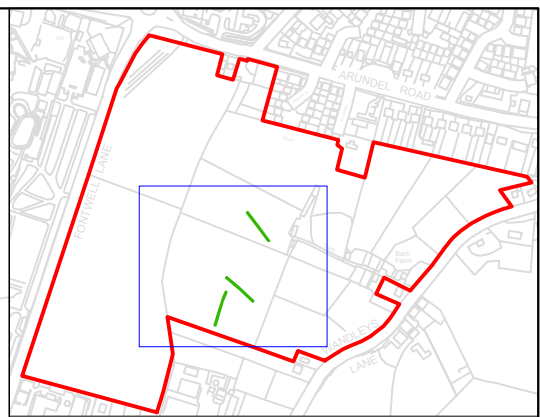
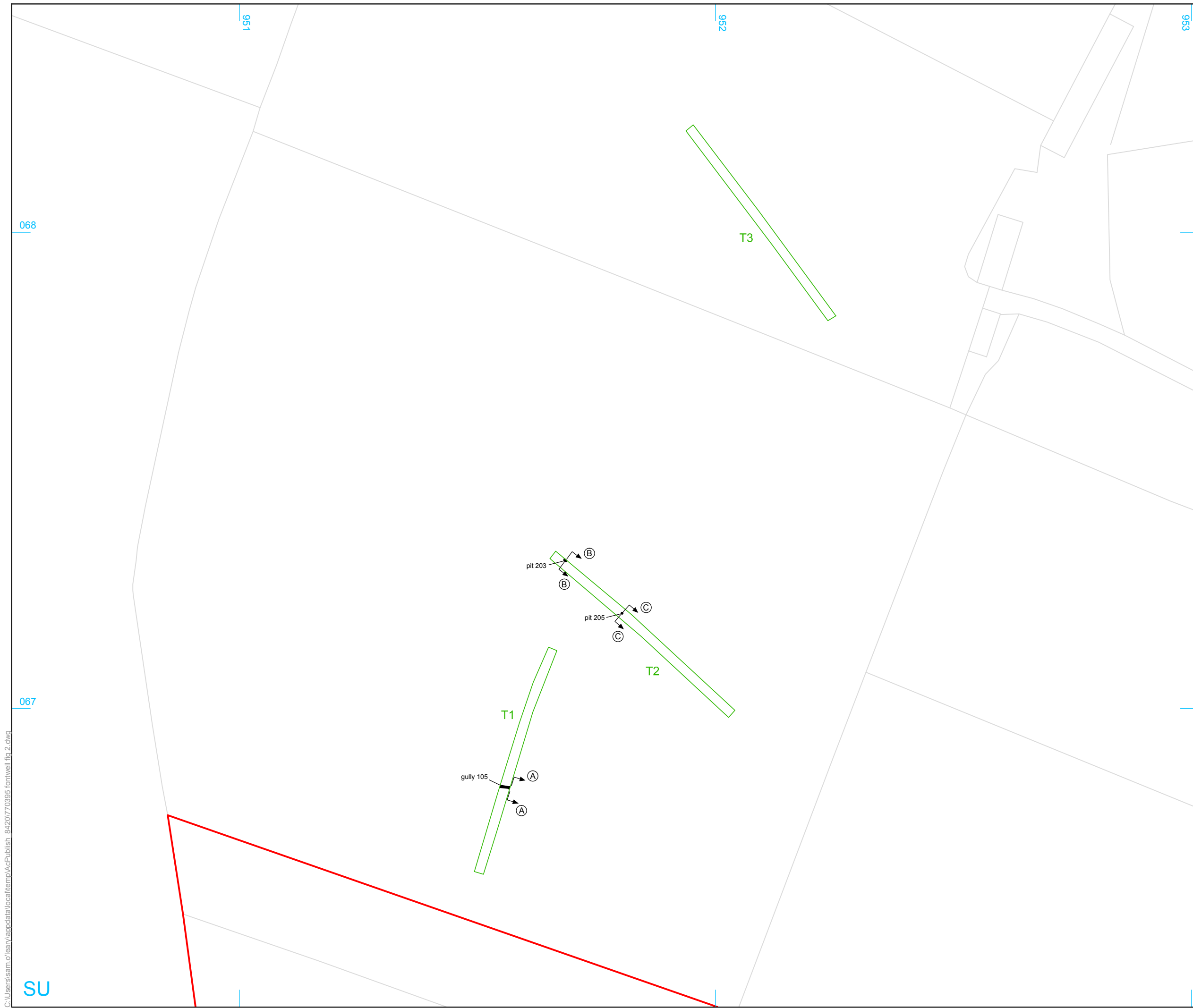
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land at Fontwell, Fontwell, West Sussex

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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

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<b>DRAWN BY</b>	SO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	770395	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	RP	<b>DATE</b>	14/06/2016	
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	DDR	<b>SCALE@A4</b>	1:25,000	<b>1</b>



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- section location



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Land at Fontwell, Fontwell, West Sussex**

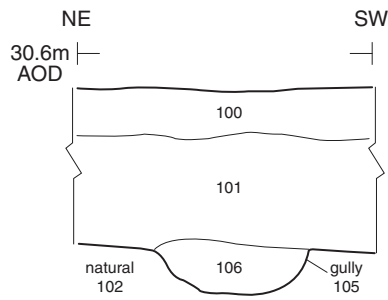
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan showing archaeological features**

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	770395	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	14/06/2016	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:750	

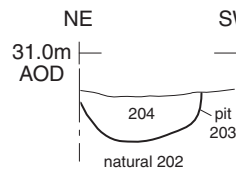
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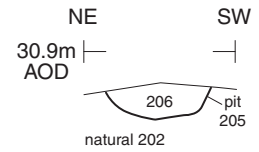
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Trench 1, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Gully 105, looking north-west (scale 0.4m)



Pit 203, looking south-east (scale 0.2m)



Pit 205, looking south (scale 0.2m)



Trench 3 (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Sections and Photographs

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