

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON LAND TO THE WEST OF PARK FARM, SELSEY, WEST SUSSEX.

[Palmers & Wakelies Fields, Selsey]

[Site Centred at approximately
National Grid Reference SZ 86040 94559]

PREPARED FOR LANDLINK ESTATES LTD



By

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Summary

- *This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Landlink Estates Ltd in advance of proposed development on land to the west of Park Farm, Selsey, West Sussex.*
- *Sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered from a gravel pit in 1931 to the south of this assessment site. This study has not identified any other evidence for archaeological activity or finds from this period within the study area used for this assessment. So, these finds are considered to be isolated in context and so not necessarily indicative of contemporary settlement activity here, the potential for which to be found on this site is considered to be **low**.*
- *This assessment has identified ample evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds, which have been made as the result of previous archaeological investigations both within close proximity to this assessment site and also in a slightly wider context, within the study area used for this assessment. Consequently, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be made on this assessment site will therefore be **moderate to high**.*
- *Similar considerations will apply for evidence for Iron Age settlement activity and finds, which have been made largely as the result of previous archaeological investigations that were undertaken close to this assessment site and also within the search area used for this study. Further finds including a coin have in addition, been made within the area of this assessment site itself along with further finds of pottery from a gravel pit to the immediate south. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this Iron Age period to be encountered on this assessment site, will also be **moderate to high**.*
- *Evidence for prehistoric settlement features and finds have also been made as the result of archaeological evaluations at Park Farm in 2016. This designation is given to general finds where a more definitive date could not be given or could be attributed to a specific prehistoric period from the undated nature of the finds and thus of the associated archaeological features therein. Despite this, it is considered that the potential for further settlement features and finds from this general prehistoric period to be made on this assessment site may also be **moderate to possibly high**.*
- *This assessment has identified more limited evidence for Roman settlement activity, though more evidence for finds from this period, which have collectively been made both from the results of previous nearby archaeological investigations and also from casual finds made in close proximity to this assessment site. Both considerations would strongly indicate that there may be potential for Roman settlement activity and finds to be found on this assessment site, the potential for which is assessed as **moderate-high**.*
- *This study has by contrast identified limited evidence for medieval settlement activity and finds made as the result of an evaluation at Park Farm in 2016. No other evidence from this period has been found within the search area used for this assessment. So, it is considered that the potential for medieval settlement activity and finds to be made on this assessment site will be **low**.*

- *Although this assessment site lies within a post-medieval post enclosure landscape, the map regression undertaken for this study has identified one enclosure ditch from this period to be found within the site along with limited evidence for post-medieval archaeological activity from the evaluation at Park Farm in 2016. Consequently, it is considered that the potential for post-medieval archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site, will therefore be **low**.*
- *It is considered that the potential impact of development on **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and conversely, the potential impact of development on **moderate-high** archaeological potential will be **high** based on the currently available data.*
- *In the light of these considerations of archaeological potential and of the degree of high potential impact that proposed development may have on the identified moderate and high archaeological potential from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, prehistoric and Roman periods raised by this study, it is recommended that a further stage of archaeological mitigation should take place.*
- **Suggested mitigation:** *It is considered that on archaeological and heritage grounds there should be no case for refusing the application. However, it is suggested that site investigation should be undertaken, post determination, though in advance of development. The details of any investigation to be determined after consultation with the LPA's appointed archaeological advisor. Such a process may be secured by the placing of an appropriate Condition on any forthcoming permission.*

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study was commissioned by Landlink Estates Ltd. Its purpose is to assess, without the use of intrusive methods, the archaeological potential of proposed new development on land to the west of Park Farm, Selsey, West Sussex. This will form the basis for a decision-making process that will seek to address the interests of the developer, while ensuring that archaeological resources, if present, are not needlessly compromised as a result of developing the site.

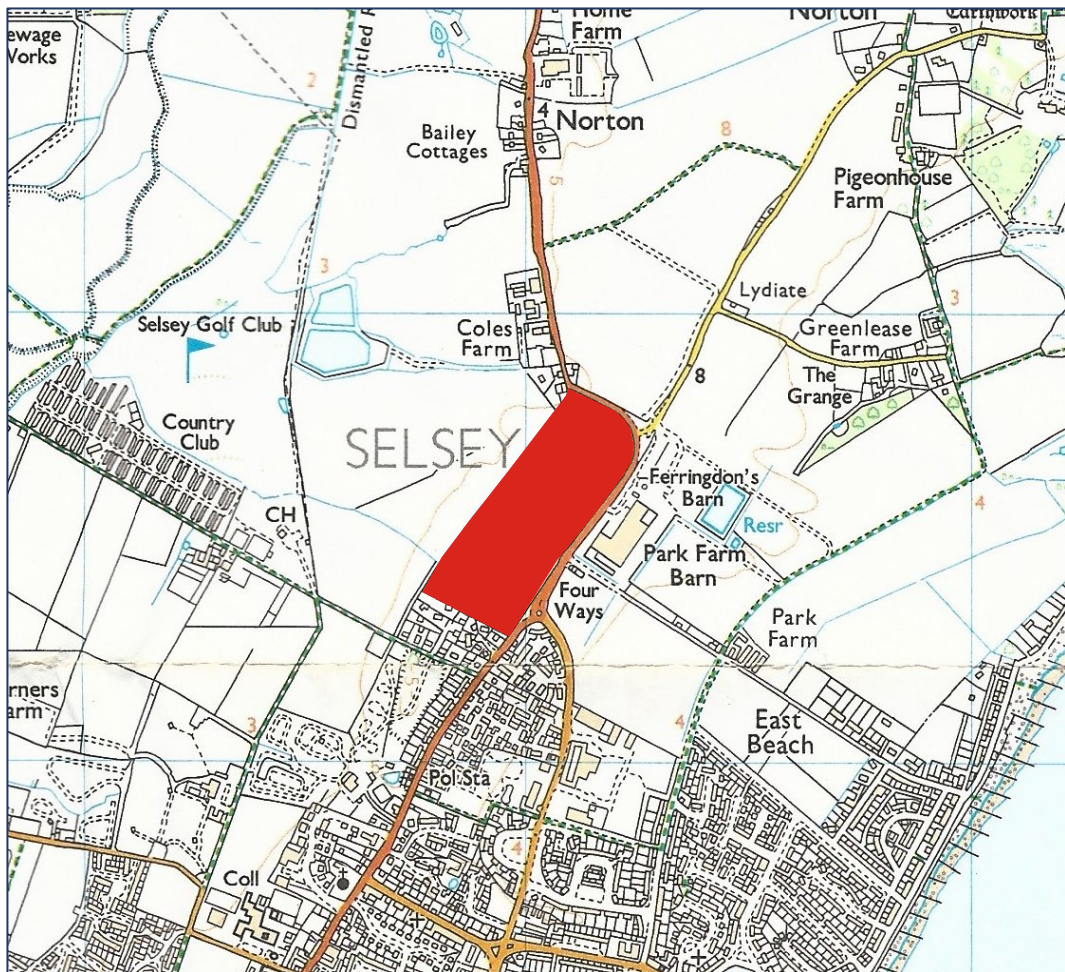


Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The assessment site is shown in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

2.0 Location and description [Figures 1 and 2]

- 2.1 The assessment site comprises two enclosures that are situated to the west of the B2145 Chichester Road and on land to the west of Park Farm. The assessment site is located within the modern civil parish of Selsey, administrative district of Chichester, county of West Sussex.
- 2.2 The assessment site is located on the relatively flat, and low-lying Lower Sussex Coastal Plain at a height of approximately + 9mAOD. The assessment site is situated on deep and well drained stoneless fine silty and fine loamy soils of the Hamble 2 Series. These have developed on aeolian drift deposits of brickearth, which in turn overlie Barton, Bracklesham and Bagshot gravel beds of the Palaeocene [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1996].
- 2.3 The site is centred at approximately National Grid Reference: SZ 86040 94559.

3.0 Objectives and methods

- 3.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be vulnerable to groundworks associated with the proposed development; to assess their potential significance and the extent to which construction works are likely to affect them.
- 3.2 The report is based on information derived from the following sources: -
- The Chichester District Heritage Environment Record (HER);
 - Map sources from the online National Library of Scotland;
 - The online National Heritage List of Historic England;
 - Consultation of published local histories of the area; and
 - A site visit by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd.
- 3.3 A search of the Chichester District Heritage Environment Record (HER) was undertaken for previous archaeological investigations, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological sites and findspots within a 0.5km radius of National Grid Reference SZ 86040 94559. The online National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted. The results of these searches are presented below and tabulated as **Appendix 1**, and their respective locations are shown plotted on **Figure 9**.

- 3.4 A search of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of the area of the assessment site was conducted of the online National Library of Scotland. The results of a map regression analysis based on these searches is presented below in **Section 6.1** of this study. Extracts from relevant maps form **Figures 3-8** of this assessment.
- 3.5 A site walkover survey of the area of this assessment site was undertaken by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on the 15th January 2022. The results of this survey are presented below in **Section 6.2** of this assessment.

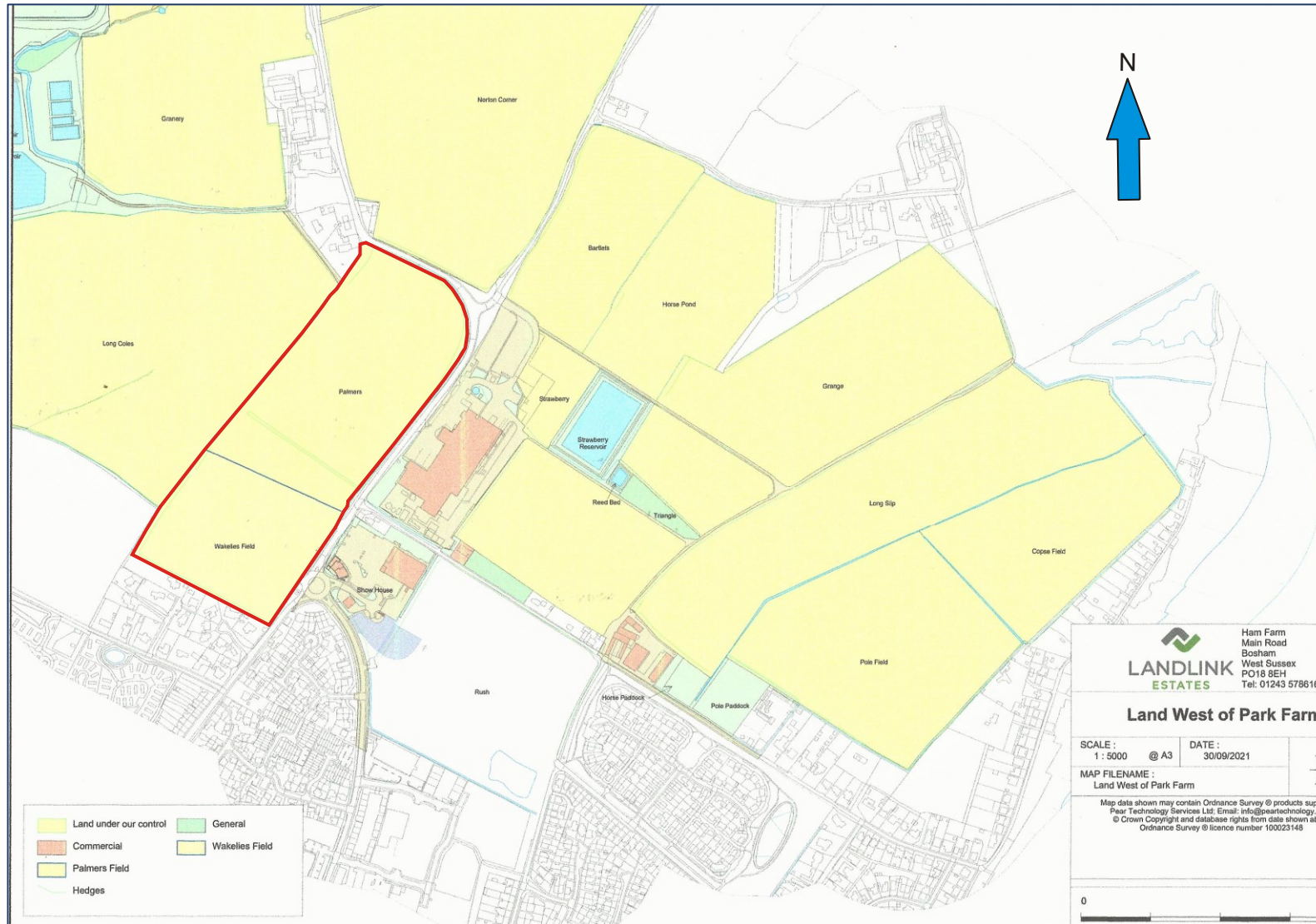


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:5,000 at A3 (extract from Architects plan)

4.0 Planning Background

4.1 This pre-planning application archaeological desk-based assessment study has been prepared for Landlink Estates Ltd in advance of a proposed development on land to the west of Park Farm Selsey, West Sussex. This desk-based assessment report will be submitted to Chichester District Council (the Local Planning Authority) in support of and to inform any forthcoming planning application for proposed development on this site in due course.

4.2 The following standards and guidelines have been used in the research of this assessment.

- **Standards and guidance [CIfA] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists**, Standard and guidance for desk-based assessment. [Standard and guidance: desk-based assessment Last updated 01-Oct-2020 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- **Sussex Archaeological Standards** [2019 vers]
- **National Planning Policy Framework [2019]**, February 2019 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, specifically, Section: 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
-

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

5.1 A search was made of the Chichester District Historic Environment Record (HER) for a 0.5km radius that was centred on National Grid Reference: SZ 86040 94559. The online National Heritage List of Historic England was also consulted.

5.2 Finds of Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman pottery were found by workmen in a gravel pit at Golf Links Lane, Selsey in 1931 (**Site No. 13**, HER E4). In 1931, saucer shaped depressions at the gravel pit in Golf Links Lane produced a large quantity of finds of pottery indicating Roman occupation. Further finds of Roman pottery had been made in the area in 1909 including part of the furnace of a hypocaust (**Site No. 13**, HER DD893). Sherds of Iron Age pottery were also found in 1931 at this gravel pit (**Site No. 13**, HER CD892). Iron Age pottery had also been found in this area in 1909. A fake denarius of Antoninus Pius (AD138-61) was also found here (**Site No. 13**, HER CD894). Sherds of Neolithic pottery were also recovered from this gravel pit in 1931 (**Site No. 12**, HER CD5).

5.3 The findspot of an Iron Age gold coin occurs within the area of this assessment site (**Site No. 1**, HER CD1005).

- 5.4 Fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the Coles Farm gravel pits in 1912 along with a brass coin of Constantine I, which was also found at the Farm in 1910 (**Site No. 12**, HER CD965).
- 5.5 The Selsey Tramway was opened in 1897 and ran from Chichester station yard along the western side of the Chichester canal and onto the resort of Selsey, some 7.5 miles in length (**Site No. 10**, HER CD878). After 1898, the line was extended for half a mile to the beach at Selsey. The line ceased functioning in 1935, the track was removed and almost all signs of the line have gone.
- 5.6 Farrington's Barn at Selsey is a 19th century outfarm that was arranged around a regular courtyard in an 'L'-plan (**Site No. 2**, HER CD9913). There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings and the outfarm was within an isolated location.
- 5.7 The site of a 19th century outfarm occurs at Penfolds Barn (**Site No. 3**, HER CD9912). This was arranged around a loose courtyard with three sides of the yard formed by working agricultural buildings. The site was within an isolated location and has been demolished.
- 5.8 Coles Farm at Selsey is an 18th century farmstead which is arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan with additional detached elements to the yard (**Site No. 4**, HER CD9849). The farmhouse is set away from the yard. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings and the farmstead was within an isolated location. A survey of the farmstead was undertaken in 1982. A barn here is Victorian and the granary older. Coles Farmhouse is a Grade II listed 18th century house (**Site No. 5**, HER CD6357).
- 5.9 Park Farm at Selsey is a 19th century farmstead that is arranged around a regular courtyard in a 'U'-plan (**Site No. 6**, HER CD9914). There is also a second yard. The farmhouse is set away from the main yard and the farmstead was within an isolated location. There has been a partial loss of traditional buildings. A survey of the farmstead was undertaken in 1982. A barn here is Victorian with an outbuilding converted to stables.
- 5.10 There have been other previous archaeological investigations within the search area used for this study. In 2016, an archaeological evaluation took place at Park Farm (**Site No. 7**, HER CD10471, E1509). This identified a series of prehistoric ditches, gullies and pits, which were mostly undated, but some contained finds of struck and brunt flints. Sherds of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery were also found. The evaluation also identified a Roman ditch that contained sherds of Roman and earlier pottery (**Site**

- No. 7**, HER CD10462). A possible waterhole or well that produced finds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was also recorded (**Site No. 7**, HER CD10463).
- 5.11 A further archaeological evaluation at Park Farm in 2016 located two archaeological features (**Site No. 8**, HER E1422, CD10074). The first was a modern ditch and the second a gully which produced finds of burnt flint.
- 5.12 An archaeological evaluation at Drift Road identified a Roman ditch, which produced a large assemblage of finds of contemporary pottery of late 3rd-4th century AD date along with further finds of unstratified pottery from this period (**Site No. 9**, HER CD10430).
- 5.13 In 2000, an archaeological evaluation took place at Chichester Road, Selsey (**Site No. 11**, HER E714). This revealed a number of shallow scoop holes and postholes that were dated to the Bronze Age, an Iron Age pit, a medieval gully and a post-medieval charcoal patch or hearth. The Iron Age pit contained a dump of burnt cereal grains. A small number of sherds of Roman pottery and worked flint were also recovered from spoil heaps over the site.
- 5.14 In 2015, an archaeological evaluation took place on land at Drift Road, Selsey (**Site No. 14**, HER E1504). This revealed three periods of archaeological activity thought to be predominantly of Late Bronze Age date and included elements of a field system spread across much of the site with occupation to the south-east. Late Roman and post-medieval archaeological activity was also recorded. There was a shortage of dating evidence.
- 5.15 In 2000-1, an archaeological evaluation and excavation took place in three areas on land to the east of Chichester Road, Selsey (**Site No. 15**, HER E221). Evidence for Bronze Age occupation was made by the evaluation (**Site No. 15**, HER CD4092). In the south-western corner of the evaluation site, several truncated postholes, pits and scoops were found along with finds of several sherds of Mid-Late Bronze Age pottery. The subsequent excavation here recovered further evidence for Bronze Age occupation. Several ditches and a quantity of postholes that were suggestive of buildings were also found (**Site No. 15**, HER CD4092).
- 5.16 The evaluation located a pit that produced finds of eleven sherds of Iron Age pottery in the middle portion of the site (**Site No. 15**, HER CD4094). The subsequent excavation here recorded a small number of pits and postholes. A ditch was also excavated as were two curving drip gullies indicative as the partial remains of roundhouses. Four post structures were also found by the presence of postholes. The evaluation also

recorded a pit that produced finds of five sherds of Bronze Age pottery (**Site No. 15**, HER CD4095). The subsequent excavation here recorded several gullies and although these were undated, they were on the same alignment as other ditches dated to the Bronze Age.

- 5.17 Several sherds of Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the evaluation area to the north (**Site No. 15**, HER CD4093). The subsequent excavation here recorded two ditches, several shallow pits or possible hearths along with a high density of finds of burnt flint fragments. A small quantity of cremated human bone was recovered from an Iron Age ditch (**Site No. 15**, HER CD4323). A further Iron Age ditch was recorded from the evaluation to the north (**Site No. 15**, HER 4324).

6.0 Site-specific search/investigation results

6.1 **Documentary information** [Note: 1878-9, 1898-9, 1912-1914 and 1932-33 O series maps were studied on line though due to the tiles [X4] adjoining within the study site area they are not reproduced within this document.

6.1.1 Copies of published Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps were obtained from the online National Library of Scotland. The earliest map consulted comprised composite extracts from the First Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale maps of 1878-9, These maps show the assessment site on land off the western frontage of the Chichester Road. The assessment site at this time is composed of two enclosures with a north west-south east orientated field boundary bisecting the site.

6.1.2 The composite extracts from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale maps of 1898-9. These maps show the field boundary featured on the earlier maps having gone from the assessment site by this time.

6.1.3 The composite extracts from the Third Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale maps of 1912-1914. These maps show that no change took place to the layout of this assessment site between 1898-9 and 1912-14.

6.1.4 The composite extracts from the Fourth Edition Ordnance Survey (O.S.) six inch to one-mile scale maps of 1932-1933. These maps show that the present southern boundary of this assessment site is in place by this time.

6.1.5 The extract from the Provisional Edition 2½ inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1948 forms **Figure 3** of this assessment. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of this assessment site between 1932-3 and 1948.

6.1.6 The extract from the Provisional Edition 2½ inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1959 comprises **Figure 4** of this study. This map shows that no change took place to the layout of this assessment site between 1948 and 1959.

6.1.7 **Figure 2** features the current layout of this assessment site.

6.2 Site visit

- 6.3.1 A site visit was made by Christopher Pine of Development Archaeology Services Ltd on the 15th January for the purpose of recording the present appearance of the assessment site, and noting any features which might indicate surviving archaeological remains. This included a digital photographic record, which are reproduced in **Appendix 1**. The weather conditions were slightly overcast with intermittent light rain.
- 6.3.2 At the time of walkover / survey the full site area was under arable cultivation.
- 6.3.3 Crop cover appeared generally uniform over the full site area. The site area appeared generally uniform. There were no visible surface anomalies, that if present may suggest the presence of below ground archaeological resources, observed within any site area.
- 6.3.4 Where examined ground surfaces exhibited predominantly sub rounded / sub angular flint clasts within weathered brickearth silt. No struck worked flint or burnt flint clasts were observed.

7.0 Assessment of archaeological potential

- 7.1 Sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered from a gravel pit in 1931 to the south of this assessment site. This study has not identified any other evidence for archaeological activity or finds from this period within the study area used for this assessment. So, these finds are considered to be isolated in context and so not necessarily indicative of contemporary settlement activity here, the potential for which to be found on this site is considered to be **low**.
- 7.2 This assessment has identified ample evidence for Bronze Age settlement activity and finds, which have been made as the result of previous archaeological investigations both within close proximity to this assessment site and also in a slightly wider context, within the study area used for this assessment. Consequently, it is considered that the potential for archaeological activity and finds from this period to be made on this assessment site will therefore **be moderate to possibly high**.
- 7.3 Similar considerations will apply for evidence for Iron Age settlement activity and finds, which have been made largely as the result of previous archaeological investigations that were undertaken close to this assessment site and also within the search area used for this study. Further finds including a coin have in addition, been made within the area of this assessment site itself along with further finds of pottery from a gravel pit to the immediate south. So, it is considered that the potential for archaeological

activity and finds from this Iron Age period to be encountered on this assessment site, will also be **moderate to possibly high**.

7.4 Evidence for prehistoric settlement features and finds have also been made as the result of archaeological evaluations at Park Farm in 2016. This designation is given to general finds where a more definitive date could not be given or could be attributed to a specific prehistoric period from the undated nature of the finds and thus of the associated archaeological features therein. Despite this, it is considered that the potential for further settlement features and finds from this general prehistoric period to be made on this assessment site may also be **moderate to possibly high**.

7.5 This assessment has identified more limited evidence for Roman settlement activity, though more evidence for finds from this period, which have collectively been made both from the results of previous nearby archaeological investigations and also from casual finds made in close proximity to this assessment site. Both considerations would strongly indicate that there may be potential for Roman settlement activity and finds to be found on this assessment site, the potential for which is assessed as **moderate-high**.

7.6 This study has by contrast identified limited evidence for medieval settlement activity and finds made as the result of an evaluation at Park Farm in 2016. No other evidence from this period has been found within the search area used for this assessment. So, it is considered that the potential for medieval settlement activity and finds to be made on this assessment site will be **low**.

7.7 Although this assessment site lies within a post-medieval post enclosure landscape, the map regression undertaken for this study has identified one enclosure ditch from this period to be found within the site along with limited evidence for post-medieval archaeological activity from the evaluation at Park Farm in 2016. Consequently, it is considered that the potential for post-medieval archaeological activity and finds to be made on this assessment site, will therefore be **low**.

8.0 Impact on archaeological resources

8.1 The groundworks associated with any proposed development such as the excavation of foundations and services along with ground reduction associated with the creation of new access, can directly impact on any buried archaeological potential.

- 8.2 It is considered that the potential impact of development on **low** archaeological potential will be **low** and conversely, the potential impact of development on **moderate-high** archaeological potential will be **high** based on the currently available data.
- 8.3 In the light of these considerations of archaeological potential and of the degree of high potential impact that proposed development may have on the identified moderate and high archaeological potential from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, prehistoric and Roman periods raised by this study, it is recommended that a further stage of archaeological mitigation should take place. This will comprise a further archaeological assessment of the area of this site through archaeological trial trenching. This can be undertaken either prior to the granting of planning consent, or as a condition attached to the granting of this consent.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Development Archaeology Services would like to thank Landlink Estates Ltd. for commissioning this archaeological desk-based assessment study. Thanks, are also extended to James Kenny of the Chichester District Heritage Environment Record and to the staff of the West Sussex Record Office for their kind assistance in accessing reviewed data.

10.0 Bibliography

British Geological Survey, (1996), *Chichester & Bognor, Solid & Drift, 1:50,000 scale map sheets nos. 317/323.*

Composite extracts from the First Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1878-9, map sheet nos. Sussex 73 SW/SE and Sussex 81 NW/NE.

Composite extracts from the Second Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1898-9, map sheet nos. Sussex 73 SW/SE and Sussex 81 NW/NE.

Composite extracts from the Third Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1912-1914, map sheet nos. Sussex 73 SW/SE and Sussex 81 NW/NE.

Composite extracts from the Fourth Edition six inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps of 1932-1933, map sheet nos. Sussex 73 SW/SE and Sussex 81 NW/NE.

Extract from the Provisional Edition 2½ inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1948, map sheet no. 40/89.

Extract from the Provisional Edition 2½ inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1959, map sheet no. SZ 89.

Ordnance Survey, (2007), 1:25,000 scale map, *Chichester, South Harting & Sisley*, Explorer Sheet No. 120.

Soil Survey of England & Wales, (1983), *Soils of South East England*, map sheet no. 6, 1:250,000 scale.

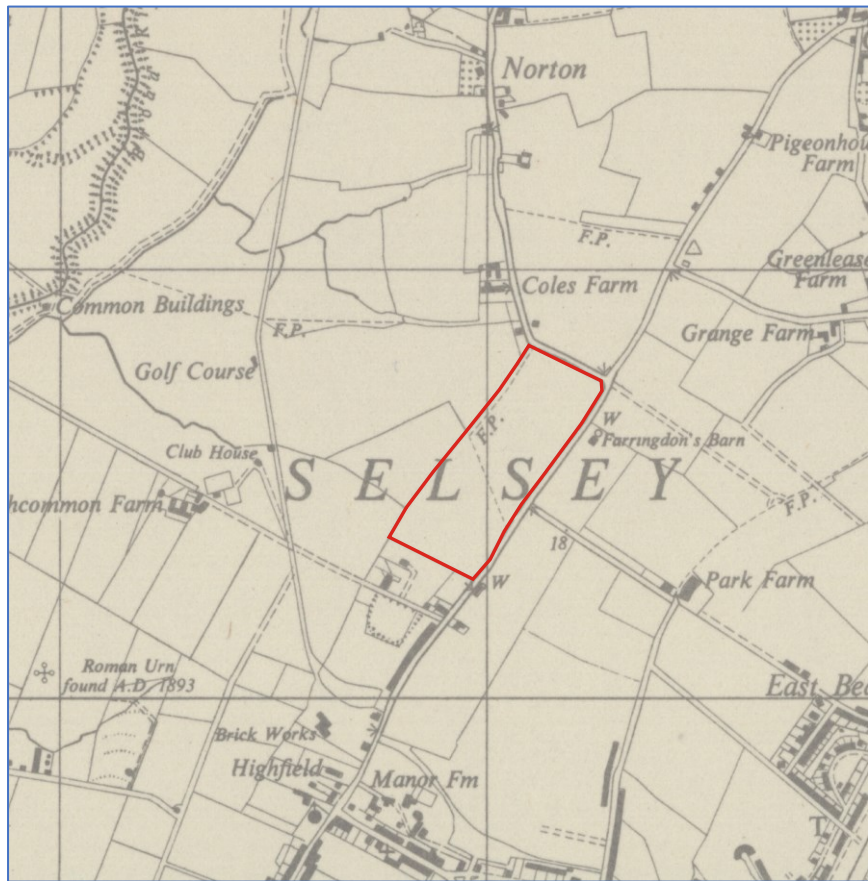


Figure 3: Extract from the Provisional Edition 2½ inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1948, map sheet no. 40/89. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

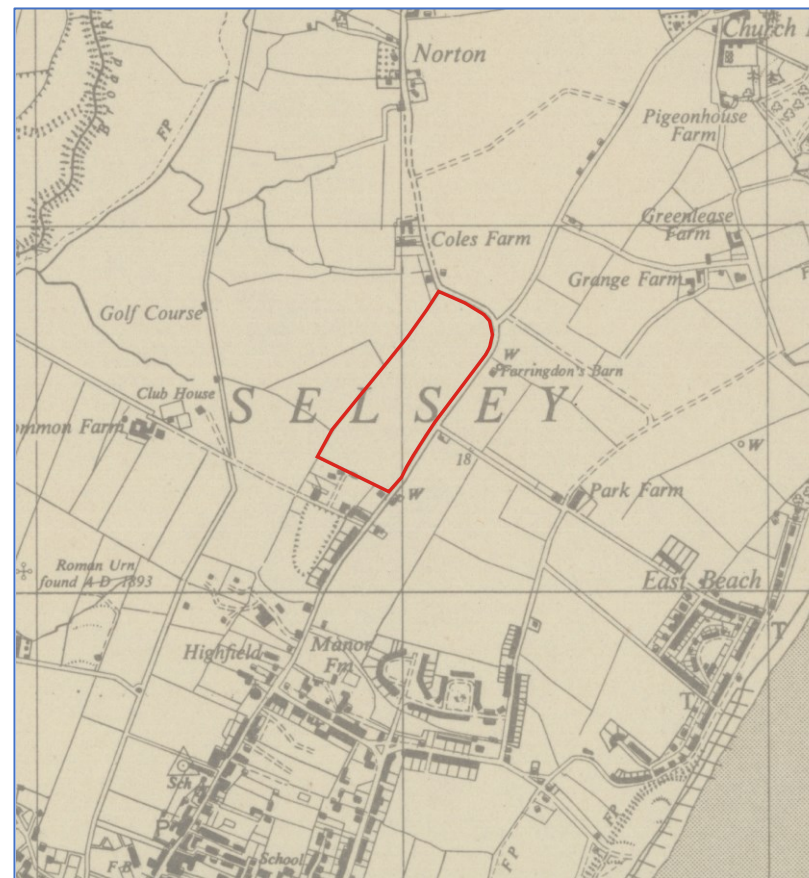


Figure 4: Extract from the Provisional Edition 2½ inch to one-mile scale Ordnance Survey (O.S.) map of 1959, map sheet no. SZ 89. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

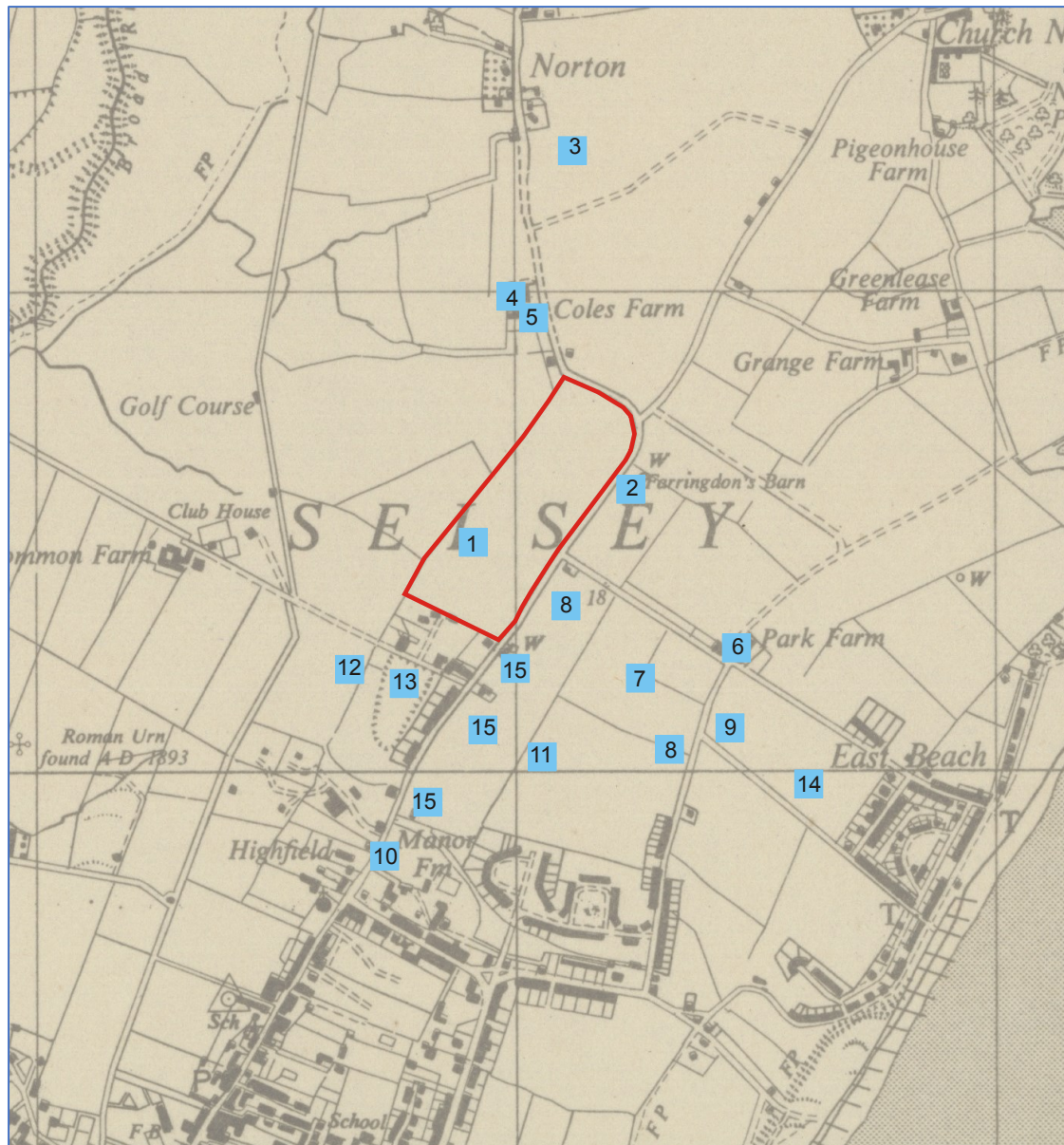


Figure 5: Cultural heritage sites within a 0.5km radius of the assessment site at an original scale of scale of 2½ inches to one mile. The assessment site is shown outlined in red.

Appendix 1: Extracts from the Chichester District Heritage Environment Record (HER)

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (SZ)	Description	Period
1	CD1005	8590 4500	Findspot of a gold coin.	IA
2	CD9913	8625 4610	Farrington's Barn, 19th century outfarm.	PM
3	CD9912	8608 5256	Site of a 19th century outfarm at Penfolds Barn.	PM
4	CD9849	8601 4978	18th century farmstead at Coles Farm.	PM
5	CD6357	8602 4961	Coles Farmhouse, Chichester Road. Grade II listed 18th century house.	PM
6	CD9914	8646 4253	Park Farm, 19th century farmstead.	PM
7	CD10461-3, E1509	8622 4260 8627 4202 8635 4123 8633 4182	Evaluation at Park Farm in 2016 located features and finds.	BA/IA/PR/RO
8	E1422, CD10074	8612 4349 8631 4044	Evaluation at Park Farm in 2016 located features and finds.	PR/MO
9	CD10430	8642 4085	Evaluation at Drift Road identified a ditch.	RO
10	CD878	8575 3900	Line of the Selsey Tramway, opened in 1897 and closed in 1935.	EM/MO
11	E714	8606 4954	Evaluation at Chichester Road, Selsey in 2000 located features and finds.	BA/IA/RO/MD/PM
12	CD965	8570 4200	Findspot of pottery from the Coles Farm Gravel pits of 1912 and a coin found here in 1910.	RO
13	E4, CD892-4 CD5	8577 4189 8577 4189 8577 4189 8577 4189 8577 4189	Finds made at a gravel pit in Golf Links Lane in 1931.	NE/IA/RO
14	E1504	8657 4047	Evaluation in 2015 on land at Drift Road identified three periods of archaeological activity.	BA/RO/PM
15	E221 CD4092-5 CD4323-4	8591 4105 8580 9399 8590 4060 8591 4068 8595 4215 8595 4215 8595 4215	Evaluation & excavation in three areas to the E of the Chichester Road in 2001 identified features and finds.	BA/IA/

ABBREVIATIONS

NE - Neolithic
BA - Bronze Age
IA - Iron Age
PR - Prehistoric
RO - Roman
MD - Medieval
PM - Post-medieval
EM - Early Modern
MO - Modern

Appendix 1: Plates 1-24
[Site walkover and photographic survey]

C. A. Pine. 14:01:2022]

Figure A1

Location and direction Plates 1- 24 were taken from





Plate 1: View from south eastern boundary of the site looking to the north west towards the centre of the site area.

Plate 2: The south eastern hedge boundary of the site running parallel to the B2145.

Plate 3: As Plate 2.

Plate 4: The south west corner of the site viewed from the east / centre of the site.

Plate 5: The eastern boundary of the site along hedge boundary running parallel to the B2145, looking to the north.

See **Figure A1** for location and direction Plates were taken from

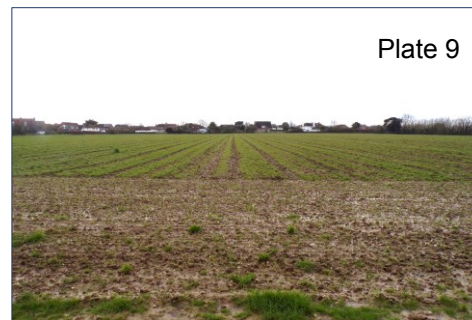


Plate 6: View from the eastern boundary of the site looking north east along the central existing hedge line that divides the north and south of the site.

Plate 7: As 6 though looking to the south east.

Plate 8: The south west of the site looking from approx. centre of the site.

Plate 9: The south half of the site looking from the centre of the site looking to the south west.

Plate 10: The western boundary of the site looking to the south west.

Plate 11: Central hedge in dividing north and south of the site looking to the north west

See **Figure A1** for location and direction Plates were taken from



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17

Plate 12: The northern part of the site looking to the east from the western centre boundary of the site.

Plate 13: As Plate 12 though looking to the south east along the central hedge line

Plate 14: As Plate 12.

Plate 15: The north west corner of the site looking from northern access road looking to the east.

Plate 16: The northern site area viewed from the north west corner of the site.

Plate 17: View of westerly field area [external to the study site] viewed from the north west corner of the site looking to the south west.

See **Figure A1** for location and direction Plates were taken from



Plate 18: The B2145 viewed from the north west corner of the site.

Plate 19: The north east access track viewed from the B2145.

Plate 20: The B2145 at the east of the site looking to the north

Plate 21: As Plate 20 though looking to the south.

See **Figure A1** for location and direction Plates were taken from



Plate 22: The B2145 running along and defining the northern site boundary. Viewed from the north west corner of the site.

Plate 23: As Plate 22, showing the extreme north east site boundary hedge line.

Plate 24: As Plate 22 though looking to the west viewed from the north east corner of the site.

See **Figure A1** for location and direction Plates were taken from