CgMs Consulting/ Barratt Southern Counties

Land off Dean Way, Storrington, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

NGR TQ 080 151

May 2000

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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Prepared by: Bryan Matthews Date: 30/5/2000
Checked by: Dan Poore Date: 30/5/2000
Approved by: Paul Booth PAUL BOOTH Date: 7TH JUNE 2000

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Land off Dean Way, Storrington, West Sussex

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

In May 2000 the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation at land off Dean Way, Storrington, West Sussex, on behalf of CgMs Consulting.

The evaluation identified an area of possibly Neolithic activity within the north-west of the site, consisting of shallow ditches and pits. Notable quantities of struck flint were also found within this area. Archaeological activity occurred at a much lower frequency elsewhere across the site and archaeological features were completely absent on the sloping ground to the west of the River Stor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In May 2000 the OAU carried out a field evaluation at land off Dean Way, Storrington, West Sussex (Fig. 1) on behalf of CgMs Consulting in respect of a planning application for a proposed housing development. A brief was set by, and the specification agreed with the County Archaeological Planning Officer, Mr. John Mills. The development site lay on land to the south and west of Fryern Hall, Storrington and is approximately 6.4 hectares in area.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site lies on part of the Hythe beds, an element of the Lower Greensand, and the underlying natural is typically a clayey sand. The site consists of an area of fairly level ground to the west and north-west, which slopes down towards the valley of the River Stor in the east. A country park of woods and walks lies immediately around the River Stor. The site varies in height from 20 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the east to approximately 30 m aOD to the west.

1.2.2 The evaluated area lay within three separate fields to the west of the Stor valley. The southernmost of these fields lay under tall grass, shrub and dense stands of small trees, while the fields to the north-west comprised pasture with occasional mature trees (Fig. 2).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following summary is based on a desktop study produced by CgMs consulting.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

1.3.2 No Palaeolithic or Mesolithic finds have previously been known from the immediate vicinity of the site. However, given the profusion of Mesolithic finds from elsewhere

on the Sussex Greensands, it was thought that there may be evidence of Mesolithic activity within the evaluation area.

Neolithic

1.3.3 A Neolithic axe has been recovered from Cootham, which lies within 1 km to the south west of the site (SMR ref.: 2564; TQ 07371453). Two pieces of struck flint were also recovered from the fill of a geo-technical test pit (Soils Limited, geo-technical evaluation test pit 8, January 1999) after a recent geo-technical survey of the site. These flints were found within an area of more level ground to the north-west of the site and it was thought that the potential for the location of *in situ* Neolithic remains here is good.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

1.3.4 No Bronze Age or Iron Age finds or features have been previously found in the immediate vicinity of the site. The potential for location of archaeological remains dating to these periods was thought to be very low.

Roman

1.3.5 There have been few finds of Roman material from the immediate vicinity of the site.

1.3.6 A Roman flagon spout was recovered from a stream bed at Cootham (SMR Ref: 2655: TQ 0760 1432).

1.3.7 An assemblage of Roman potsherds, recovered from "Old Field", to the north of the present evaluation, is recorded in the SMR as a "collectors discarded hoard" and is not therefore thought to be archaeologically significant.

1.3.8 A Roman road alignment passes some 500 m to the north of the study site.

1.3.9 Overall, the potential for location of Roman remains within the evaluation area was thought to be low.

Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval

1.3.10 No findspots of Saxon material are recorded from the immediate vicinity of the site and it was thought that the potential for location of remains from this period is low.

1.3.11 The earliest accurate map of the area is the first Ordnance Survey of 1876. This shows the site as largely open agricultural land that was significantly more wooded than at present. The former Fryern Hall is shown situated to the north of the site, just west of the River Stor. This building is thought to have dated to the late medieval or early post medieval period

1.3.12 Since 1876, land on the upper slopes of the valley of the River Stor has been largely cleared of woodland. Fryern Hall appears to have been demolished between 1961 and 1973.

1.3.13 Since 1973, land to the south and west of the site has been comprehensively developed.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The archaeological field evaluation was intended to provide a rapid assessment of the character and quality of archaeological remains on the site.

2.1.2 In particular the evaluation was to determine the extent, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present and to make available the results of this investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 The evaluation consisted of twenty-seven trenches (1-17 and 19-28; Trenches 18, 29 and 30 were not excavated due to problems of machine access) and two 2 m by 2 m test pits. An additional 31 m of trenching was machined within the north-west of the site to further investigate the continuity of archaeological features between opened trenches (Fig. 2). The overburden was removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

3.2.1 All trenches were initially excavated under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5 m wide toothless bucket.

3.2.2 Trench 7 was initially machined to a length of 28.07 m but was subsequently extended for an additional 16 m northwards to join Trench 4 (Fig. 4). This was done to locate features between the two trenches and clarify the pattern of activity within the northwest field.

3.2.3 Further extensions were also added to Trenches 8 and 9 in order to gain a clearer understanding of the pattern of archaeological activity within the north-west of the site.

3.2.4 Two 2 m x 2 m test pits were hand excavated and within these test pits all found flints, either worked or unworked, was retained. A single 100 litre soil sample was taken, within 0.05 m spits through the subsoil of Test Pit 1.

3.2.5 The trenches and test pits were cleaned by hand. Revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. Features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 During initial machining of trenches special attention was paid to the distribution of struck flints, worked stone and pottery within subsoil layers sealing the archaeological horizon. Where appropriate these were given a unique small find number and their distribution plotted.

3.3.2 Finds were recovered during hand cleaning of the opened trenches and test pits and by hand excavation of the revealed features. These finds were generally bagged by context. Again, finds of special interest were also given a unique small find number.

Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.3.3 No deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental sampling were found.

3.4 Presentation of results

3.4.1 A general description of the soils and ground conditions is given below, together with a description of the stratigraphic sequence and a brief description of the distribution of archaeological deposits. This is followed by a description of individual trenches grouped according to two separate and possibly unrelated areas of activity within the north-west of the site and close to its south-west edge.

3.4.2 The distribution of archaeologically empty trenches is noted but these are not otherwise described individually.

3.4.3 Test pits 1 and 2 are described separately.

3.4.4 The general stratigraphic sequence described below is common to all of the opened trenches and test pits and it should be noted that all revealed archaeological features only appeared to have survived from the level of the underlying natural and have been truncated and subsequently sealed by a consistent subsoil layer.

3.4.5 All trenches were machined to a width of 1.5 m unless otherwise stated.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site lay on part of the Hythe Beds, an element of Lower Greensand. Typically the undisturbed natural was a clayey sand which became progressively sandier towards the south of the site.

4.1.2 Ground conditions were dry

4.2 Description of general stratigraphic sequence

4.2.1 The underlying natural encountered varied from a orange brown sandy loam with pale yellowish mottles at the north of the site to orange slightly loamy sand to the south. Across the site the natural was typically overlain by between 0.15 to 0.5 m of

reddish brown sandy clay subsoil and 0.2 to 0.3 m of sandy clay loam topsoil. All of the features were sealed by the subsoil, with the exception of an obviously modern rubbish dump uncovered within Trench 23.

4.3 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.3.1 Archaeological activity was concentrated within an area of fairly level ground in the north-west of the site. Here a number of shallow ditches and pits were present along with scattered struck flints. An east-west aligned trackway was also identified (Fig. 3).

4.3.2 A number of shallow ditches were identified within trenches close to the south-western edge of the site. The dating and nature of these features was uncertain as only one ditch produced struck flint whilst modern brick and tile was found within the fills of two other ditches. A modern rubbish dump uncovered nearby indicates that parts of this area have been at least partially disturbed by modern activity.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were found within trenches situated on the sloping valley sides of the River Stor.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS OF DEPOSITS

5.1.1 An archaeological context inventory (see Appendix 1) gives details of individual contexts.

5.2 Trenches 2, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28.

5.2.1 These thirteen trenches contained no archaeological features. The general stratigraphic sequence within these trenches is as described above. Five of these trenches, 15, 16 and 19, were sited on fairly level ground to the west of the site, while the rest were situated on sloping ground west of the River Stor.

5.2.2 Trench 2 was aligned east-west and was 28.6 m long. Although no archaeological features were found within this trench, five struck flints were found scattered within subsoil, 201, which seals the underlying natural. The distribution of these flints was fairly random within the subsoil and was not thought to represent concentrated activity.

5.2.3 A modern rubbish dump was uncovered within Trench 23 and the modern backfill of sewer services was partially evident within Trenches 14 and 24.

5.3 Trenches 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13.

5.3.1 These trenches were situated within an area of fairly level ground at the north-western end of the site (Figs 2 and 3), and revealed a pattern of shallow ditches, individual pits and a east-west aligned trackway. The trenches are described individually below.

Trench 1

5.3.2 Trench 1 was aligned east-west and was 29 m long. A single shallow ditch, 104, was revealed cutting the underlying natural at the western end of the trench. This ditch was aligned north-south and measured 0.9 m wide by only 0.2 m deep (Fig. 3). Its fill, 103, contained a single struck flint.

Trench 3

5.3.3 Trench 3 was 29 m long and was aligned north-south. This trench revealed a single NW-SE aligned ditch, 304, at its northern end (Fig. 3). This ditch measured 2.5 m wide by 0.43 m deep. Its fills, 303 and 305, contained no finds. A number of struck flints were found randomly scattered within the subsoil, 301.

Trench 4

5.3.4 Trench 4 was machined to a length of 28 m and was aligned east-west within the northeast of the site. Two features were identified within this trench, a NW-SE aligned ditch, 405, and a possible ditch terminus, 408 (Fig. 4).

5.3.5 Ditch 405 was situated at the western end of the trench and measured 1.42 m wide by 0.38 m deep. It had fairly straight sloping sides and a gently concave base. Its fills, 403, 404, were similar to the overlying subsoil and contained no finds (Fig. 6).

5.3.6 A semi-circular feature, 408, was partly visible running from beneath the main southern trench section. This feature appeared to be aligned NW-SE and was steep sided with a concave base. This feature was visible for a length of 0.8 m and measured 0.94 m wide by 0.93 m deep. Its fills, 406 and 407, produced 3 struck flints. The generally even shape of this feature suggests that it may be a ditch terminus

Trench 5

5.3.7 Trench 5 measured 30.6 m long and was aligned north-south within the north of the site. Two possible ditch termini, 506 and 508, were identified within this trench (Fig. 3).

5.3.8 Both of these features were only partly revealed within the trench but appear as NE-SW aligned linears with rounded ends. Feature 506 measured 0.76 m wide by 0.34 m deep with an exposed length of 0.5 m within the trench. Its cut was somewhat irregular but its sides typically sloped at between 40°-50 ° to a shallow rounded base. Its fill contained no finds. Feature 508 was very similar in shape and measured 0.5 m wide by 0.22 m deep, with an exposed length of 1.7 m within this trench. Its fill contained no finds. Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the subsoil layer, 501, sealing these features.

Trench 6

5.3.9 Trench 6 measured 29 m long and was aligned east-west within the north-west of the site. This trench revealed a total of five shallow ditches, a single plough or rut mark and three probable pits (Fig. 4).

5.3.10 Four of these ditches (604, 606, 611 and 620) were aligned NNW-SSE across the trench, while a fifth (610) was aligned NW-SE. All of these ditches had a similar profile with sides sloping at between 45°-70° and flat bases. They varied in width from 0.33 m to 0.8 m but none were deeper than 0.2 m. A very shallow, probable rut or plough-mark, 607, which measured 0.12 m wide by only 0.1 m deep was also aligned NNE-SSW close to one of the above mentioned ditches. This feature was 'V' shaped in profile. No finds were recovered from any of fills of these features.

5.3.11 Two pits, 614 and 618, were sectioned against the southern side of Trench 6.

5.3.12 Pit 614 was oval in plan with sloping sides and a flat base, whilst pit 618 appeared more rounded in plan with a similar profile. These pits were 1.5 m wide by 0.15 m deep and 2.33 m wide by 0.3 m deep respectively. The fill, 617, of pit 618 contained five pieces of struck flint.

5.3.13 A smaller, sub-rectangular pit, 616, was excavated close to the western end of Trench 6. This pit had sloping sides and a flat base similar to pits 614 and 618. Its overall dimensions were 1.05 long by 0.4 m wide by only 0.1 m deep.

5.3.14 Apart from the flint found within pit 618, the only finds recovered were a total of nine struck flints and two small abraded sherds of medieval pottery found randomly distributed within the subsoil layer sealing the above mentioned features.

Trench 7

5.3.15 Trench 7 was aligned north-south and was 44.07 m long (Fig. 4).

5.3.16 As originally machined, Trench 7 revealed an east-west aligned trackway and ditches close to its southern end. Extending Trench 7 northwards also located a NW-SE aligned ditch, 712, which is likely to be the continuation of ditch 305, originally located within the north of Trench 3.

5.3.17 A very shallow but broad cut, 709, aligned east-west across the south of Trench 7 measured 2.9 m wide by 0.3 m deep. It had a compact primary fill which gave the appearance of a rutted iron panned surface, 710. This layer was up to 0.1 m thick. The upper fill of this feature, 708, a yellow brown clayey sand, was cut by a shallow parallel ditch, 707, on its northern side. Ditch 707 had gently sloping sides with a flat base and measured 0.85 m wide by 0.28 deep. Struck flints were recovered from both the fill of 709 and the fill, 706, of this later ditch. It is noted that both of these fills were similar to light brown sandy clay subsoil (701) that sealed all features within this trench (Fig. 6).

5.3.18 A second, parallel ditch, 705, lay some 3.5 m north of these features. It had straight sloping sides with a slightly rounded base and measured 0.8 m wide by 0.34 m deep (Fig. 6).

5.3.19 NW-SE aligned Ditch 712 was uncovered by extending Trench 7 northwards. This ditch had gently sloping sides with a rounded base and measured 1.4 m wide by 0.25 m deep. Its fill, 711, was a light brown loamy sand. The alignment, size and shape of this ditch strongly suggest that it is the continuation of ditch 305, located within the north of Trench 3.

Trench 8

5.3.20 Trench 8 measured 32 m long and was aligned east-west. It was placed 30 m to the east of Trench 7. This trench was extended by machining a 5.2 m long by 1.5 m wide slot at 90° to its southern side. Trench 8 revealed two NW-SE ditches, 809 and 814, and a continuation, 821, of the east-west aligned shallow trackway originally seen within Trench 7 (Fig 4). Two probable tree holes partly revealed between ditches 809 and 814 were also investigated.

5.3.21 Ditch 809 was located close to the eastern end of the trench. It had evenly sloping sides with a flat base and measured 1.6 m wide by 0.6 m deep. Its fill, 808, was a light brown clayey sand similar to a layer of subsoil that sealed all of the features within this trench.

5.3.22 Ditch 812 lay approximately 3.5 m to the east of ditch 809, on a parallel NW-SE alignment. It had evenly sloping sides with a concave base and measured 0.9 m wide by 0.36 m deep. Its primary fill, 813, contained two pieces of struck flint. Its secondary fill, 812, was cut by the shallow east-west aligned probable trackway, 821.

5.3.23 The profile and fills of cut 821 were very similar to those of cut 709 within Trench 7. It had a shallow, broad, flat base and measured 1.4 m wide by 0.24 m deep. Its primary 'fill', 820, was a compact sandy iron pan layer 0.06 m thick while its secondary fill, 819, was a grey brown sandy clay 0.16m thick. These fills contained no finds.

5.3.24 Two probable tree disturbances partly visible between ditches 809 and 812 were investigated. The largest of these features, 811, revealed irregular edges with probable root distance. This feature measured 2 m across by 0.6 m deep. Its fill, 810, contained three sherds of pottery dated AD 900-1250. A smaller feature, 818, adjacent to 811 above, measured 1.2 m across by only 0.06 m deep. Its fill contained no finds. This feature may possibly have been a heavily truncated pit but its irregular shape in plan suggests that this is also likely to have been caused by a natural disturbance.

Trench 9

5.3.25 Trench 9 was aligned NNW-SSE within the western corner of the site. It was initially machined to a length of 31 m and extended for an additional 10 m from its northern end towards the west. This additional trenching was placed to locate the possible continuation of linear features south of Trench 6 and revealed a total of four roughly north-south aligned ditches and a single possible NE-SW aligned ditch, 910. A WNW-ESE aligned ditch, 904, ran across the southern end of the trench and a possible pit or tree throw, 906, was investigated against the main north-south trench section (Fig 5).

5.3.26 The nature of feature 910, which is aligned NE-SW across the north-west arm of Trench 9, is unclear. This feature had slightly concave sloping sides and a flat base but its edges were poorly defined and had possibly been disturbed by root activity. It measured 0.65 m wide by only 0.1 m deep. Its fill, a yellowish sandy clay, was cut by ditches 908 and 916.

5.3.27 Three small north-south aligned ditches, 908, 912 (Fig. 6) and 914 seen in the east–west extension of Trench 7 had very similar cuts and fills. They measured between 0.45 m-0.7 m wide and 0.1 m-0.12 m deep, with sloping sides and flat or gently concave bases. Feature 914 terminated within the trench. The fills of these features were uniform light brown clayey sand that was barely distinguishable from the sealing layer of subsoil above (901). The fills of ditches 912 and 914 contained struck flints.

5.3.28 A larger north-south aligned ditch, 916, ran to the north eastern corner of the trench. It had gently sloping sides with a concave base and measured 1.4 m wide by 0.3 m deep. Its fill, a yellow brown clayey sand contained two pieces of struck flint (Fig. 6).

5.3.29 A single ditch, 904, was aligned east-west across the southern end of Trench 9. This ditch had a very similar fill and profile to ditches 908, 912 and 914. However its fill, 903, contained a brick fragment suggesting that this is either an intrusive find or that it may be a later feature.

5.3.30 A sub-rectangular pit, 906, was partially revealed against the main west trench section. It measured 0.8 m wide and 0.4 m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, 905, of this feature was a pale yellow clayey sand containing occasional charcoal flecking and two struck flints. This feature was somewhat indistinct and its pale fill may indicate than this feature was caused by root disturbance rather than human activity.

Trench 10

5.3.31 Trench 10 measured 29 m long and was aligned east-west within the north-west of the site. It contained a single steep sided pit, 1005, which was sectioned against the main southern trench section (Fig. 3).

5.3.32 The exposed area of pit 1005 was circular in plan and measured 2.35 m by at least 0.45 m deep. This feature was not bottomed within Trench 10. It contained two fills; a greyish yellow sandy clay lower fill and an upper light yellow brown clayey sand. They contained no finds.

Trench 12

5.3.33 Trench 12 measured 29.5 m long and was aligned east-west. It contained a ditch terminus, 1200, and possible pit, 1203.

5.3.34 Ditch terminus, 1200, was aligned NE-SW across the centre of the trench. It had straight sides with a rounded end and measured 0.21 deep by 0.92 m wide. It had a concave profile and was filled by a light brown clayey sand similar to the overlying subsoil. This feature contained no finds and is undated.

5.3.35 Two shallow but somewhat irregular features 1203 and 1205 were sectioned against the main northern section of this trench. Feature 1203 was sub-oval in shape, had concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.21 m deep by at least 0.7 m long. This cut partly truncated the fill, 1204, of an irregular shallow cut 1203 against the trench side. Fill 1204 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery and it seems likely that these features represent tree root disturbance.

Trench 13

5.3.36 Trench 13 measured 28.40 m long and was aligned NW-SE on ground just to the south of the former Fryern Hall. It contained a single NNW-SSE aligned ditch, 1304. This ditch had a roughly 'V' shaped profile and measured 0.91 m wide by 0.41 m deep. It contained a reddish brown silty clay primary fill and a grey brown sandy clay secondary fill. This feature produced no finds and is undated.

5.4 Trenches 20, 25 and 26

5.4.1 These three trenches were placed on gently sloping ground close to the south-western boundary of the site. They revealed a number of linear features that are thought likely to be distinct from those found within the north-western part of the site. These trenches are individually described below.

Trench 20

5.4.2 Trench 20 measured 30.6 m long and was aligned NW-SE close to the central south-western edge of the site. It revealed two probable root disturbances, 2004 and 2008, of irregular shape, aligned approximately NE-SW, and partly revealed a faintly defined, slightly irregular linear, 2006, against its main north-eastern section.

5.4.3 Features 2004 and 2008 were found to have irregular cuts and are thought to the result of root activity.

5.4.4 Linear feature 2006 was visible for a width of only 0.3 m and was poorly defined against the underlying natural. It gave the appearance of being a slightly irregular NW-SE aligned linear that ran for approximately 19 m. As excavated it had a gently concave southern edge and was only 0.18 m deep. Its fill, a dark grey brown clayey sand, contained no finds. The poorly defined edges and narrow exposed width of this feature makes interpretation uncertain. It is thought that this may be a poorly defined ditch or possibly a former animal burrow.

Trench 25

5.4.5 Trench 25 measured 56.6 m long and was aligned approximately NNW-SSE, close to the south-western site boundary.

5.4.6 A single ditch, 2505/2509, was aligned NW-SE across this trench. This ditch was not entirely straight and appeared to meander slightly across the trench. Two sections were excavated across this feature and showed a 'U' shaped cut with an intermittent shallow ledge on its north-eastern side. The cut of this feature was up to 1.2 m wide by 0.42 m deep and was exposed for a length of 22 m across the trench. The fills of this ditch, 2503, 2504, 2506, 2507 and 2508, were unusual in that they appeared to undulate in section across the profile of the ditch. Although three struck flints were recovered from the upper fills of this feature, modern brick fragments were also found.

5.4.7 Given the unusual shape and fills of this feature and the inclusion of modern brick within its fills, it is thought to have been caused by modern disturbance within this part of the site, possibly by vehicle tracks impressing material into the natural below. The feature may be associated with the construction of an adjacent housing estate which lies a short distance to the west.

Trench 26

5.4.8 Trench 26 measured 64 m in length and was aligned approximately NNW-SSE. It was situated within the south of the site, close to its western edge.

5.4.9 This trench contained a number of shallow linear features that were aligned NE-SW or ENE-WSW across the trench. These comprise six possible ditches and two probable rut markings. None of these features were deeper than 0.4 m deep. The fills of two separate linears (Fill 2609 of cut 2610 and fill 2611 of cut 2612 respectively) contained two struck flints and modern bottle glass fragments respectively. Other features are undated (Fig. 5).

5.5 Test Pits 1 and 2

5.5.1 Test Pits 1 and 2 were sited within 2.5 m of a former geo-technical test pit that had been found to contain two flakes of worked flint within its backfill (Geo-technical survey, test pit no. 8).

5.5.2 Both test pits measured 2 m square and were hand excavated down to the level of the underlying natural at a depth of 0.75 m beneath the present ground level. All flint, both worked and unworked, was retained. A single 100 litre sample was taken from 0.05 m spits within the subsoil of Test Pit 1.

5.5.3 A total of 61 pieces and 31 pieces of flint were recovered from Test Pits 1 and 2 respectively. The majority of these flints were worked flakes or irregular waste fragments although a small number of unworked burnt flints were also recovered from each test pit (see Appendix 3 for more detailed discussion of the recovered flint).

5.5.4 Within Test Pit 2 a single NE-SW aligned linear ditch cut from the level of the underlying natural and this was sectioned to reveal a shallowly concave cut measuring 0.64 m wide and 0.22 m deep. Its fill, a light brownish gray sandy clay, contained no finds. This feature was sealed by a 0.5 m deep layer of orange brown subsoil beneath the present topsoil (Fig. 5)

5.5.5 Within Test Pit 1, the underlying natural was overlain by approximately 0.55 m of subsoil beneath the present topsoil.

6 FINDS

6.1 The Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

Introduction

6.1.1 The various test pits produced 18 sherds (142 g.) of Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, all of which, with the possible exception of one sherd, were unstratified in the subsoil and tree disturbances.

Methodology

6.1.2 All of the sherds were examined through a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the nature, form, size and frequency of inclusions. The following numerical fabric series was then created:

6.1.3 1. Micaceous handmade smooth grey fabric with profuse silt-sized quartz and occasional soft ferrous inclusions and up-to 0.30 mm. irregular colourless quartz. ?Early Saxon

6.1.4 2. Gritty fabric fired patchy reddish-brown/black with profuse angular up-to 1.50 mm. alluvial multi-coloured quartz, ironstone, flint and chert grit. Saxo-Norman. Equivalent to Gardiner's Fabric CSW 2 at Ashington (1995)

6.1.5 3. Sandy rough reddish-brown fabric with profuse ill-sorted sub-angular up-to 0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. c.AD.1200-1350

6.1.6 4. Sandy grey fabric with profuse up-to 0.50 mm. iron-stained quartz filler. c.AD.1200-1350

6.1.7 5. Hard grey fabric fired smooth buff-brown with sparse up-to 2.00 mm. irregular and rounded soft ferrous inclusions and profuse silt-sized quartz. Probably a 15th to 16th c. earthenware

6.1.8 6. Red earthenware with internal green-brown glaze. 17th century

The pottery assemblage

6.1.9 The pottery is nearly all somewhat abraded and for the most part appears to be from field-marling. The fragments indicate that the area was used as arable from the Late Saxon/Norman period until at least the seventeenth century, although not necessarily continuously. A possible Early Saxon sherd and one of the only two fragments in Saxo-Norman Fabric 2 do, however, come from tree disturbances 810 and 1907 respectively and may be indicative of earlier phases of tree clearance during the Saxon period.

6.1.10 A single sherd in Fabric 4 from the ?tree disturbance Pit 1203 in Trench 12 is somewhat fresher than the rest of the fragments and probably owes its condition to being in rubbish dumped in the tree hole during the 13th or early 14th centuries and remaining below the level of the subsequent plough activity.

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Table 1: Catalogue of pottery

Trench and Context number	Fabric	Form	Date range	No. sherds	Weight(g)	Comments
Test pit 1-11	2	Cooking pot	900-1250	1	6	abraded
Test pit 1-11	3	Cooking pot	1200-1350	1	4	abraded
Test pit 1-11	4	Closed	1200-1350	4	8	abraded
Test pit 1-11	5	?Cistern	1450-1600?	2	60	abraded
Trench 6-601	3	Cooking pot	1200-1350	2	6	abraded

Trench and Context number	Fabric	Form	Date range	No. sherds	Weight(g)	Comments
Trench 8-801	2	Cooking pot	900-1250	3	6	abraded
Trench 10-1001	1	Cooking pot	1200-1350	1	2	Scratch-marked
Trench 10-1001	6	Open form	17thC	1	4	
Trench 12-1204	4	Cooking pot	1200-1350	1	8	
Trench 19-1907	1	Closed form	?450-650	1	2	Partially refired
Trench 24-2401	5	?Cistern	1450-1600	1	36	

6.2 The Flint by Hugo Lamdin-Whymark

Introduction

6.2.1 A total of 187 flints and 19 pieces (486 g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage contained no dateable artefacts, although technological traits suggest a later Neolithic date.

Methodology

6.2.2 The flint was catalogued according to broad artefact/debitage type, general condition noted and dating attempted where possible. Unworked burnt flint was quantified by piece and weight.

Raw material and condition

6.2.3 The flint used appears to be mostly gravel derived flint of variable quality. Thermal fractures were common in some of the cores and tested nodules and rare in others; where encountered they invariably led to the abandonment of the nodule. A small number of flakes were manufactured from a good quality grey flint which may have originated from the chalk (Sussex Downs), although no cortex was present to confirm this assumption.

6.2.4 The majority of the flint was uncorticated, although a few pieces exhibited a white cortication. The flint was generally in a fresh condition. A total of 26 flints exhibited post-depositional damage. The damage usually consisted of minor edge damage although a few pieces were rolled. A number of flints also exhibited spots of sand gloss on their surfaces. A total of 3.2% (6 flints) of the assemblage was burnt and 23.5% (44 flints) broken.

The Assemblage

6.2.5 The assemblage across the entire site appeared relatively coherent. The flint consisted mainly of broad flakes, with few blades present. The flakes were generally quite thin and often exhibited platform abrasion. A mixture of both hard and soft hammer percussion was present. Knapping errors such as hinge fractures and snaps were not common. This material probably dates from the later Neolithic. Two heavily corticated, soft hammer blades from context 201 are probably Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date. The site assemblage is shown in Table 2.

Table 2:Summary of flint assemblage

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	102
Blade	8
Bladelet	1
Blade-like	5
Irregular waste	22
Chip	1
Rejuvenation flake core face/edge	2
Tested nodule/bashed lump	20
Multiplatform flake core	5
Core on a flake	3
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	2
End scraper	3
End and side scraper	2
Spurred piece	1
Notch	1
Retouched flake	4
Misc. retouch	3
Hammerstone	2
Grand Total	187

6.2.6 A large number of cores and tested nodules were present in relation to the overall numbers in the assemblage. The cores recovered were all aimed at the production of flake material, although a few blade scars were present. A few of the tested nodules recovered were relatively large, up to 600 g, but all appear to have been abandoned due the quality of the material, primarily the presence of thermal fractures. Numerous pieces of irregular waste and two flint hammerstones were also recovered, suggesting that knapping debris forms a large part of the assemblage. No refits were found, but two flakes in context 1204 appeared to have originated from the same core, although they would not refit.

6.2.7 Retouched pieces formed 7.5% of the assemblage (14 flints). Five scrapers were recovered. All were manufactured on relatively thin flakes, the retouch on three was relatively crude, whereas two of the end scrapers were relatively finely retouched. The other retouched pieces generally consisted of a limited amount of slight abrupt

edge retouch. Two of the miscellaneous retouched pieces were knapped on natural tabular flint, exhibiting abrupt retouch, which resembled tangs, and in plan resemble the form of arrowheads.

6.2.8 A quick visual inspection showed use-wear was apparent on 23% (43 flints) of the assemblage. This figure would undoubtedly increase given microscopic inspection. Two of the utilised flakes also bore evidence of silica gloss, a deposit which accumulates from the cutting of silica rich plants (Juel Jensen 1994, 62-3).

6.2.9 The 'sub-soil' layer examined in Test Pits 1 and 2 contained comparatively high densities of flintwork at 13.5 and 6 flints per 1 m square respectively. The variation in density between the trenches and two test pits appears to indicate that concentrations of lithics, some of considerable density, are present in the 'sub-soil' layer. A larger number of test pits would be required to establish the lithic densities across the entire area with any degree of confidence.

Discussion

6.2.10 The nature of the assemblage, containing a knapping element and a high proportion of retouched and utilised pieces, suggests that the material is domestic in origin. The possibility of the features being contemporary with the flintwork and late Neolithic in date is very significant as domestic settlements of this period are rare. The flintwork recovered from the 'subsoil' is in the same condition as the material from the features, exhibiting slight post-depositional damage. This suggests that the flint is unlikely to be *in-situ*, although it is also unlikely to have moved any great distance. The significant variation in lithic densities between both the test pits and trenches (although the trenches were machine excavated so lowering collection rates) indicates that concentrations of material can be identified in the 'sub soil'. The origin of the material in the 'sub soil' remains unclear, the possibility of the material deriving from a Neolithic landsurface cannot be dismissed. The 'sub soil' requires further investigation to establish the pattern of lithic distribution. The formation processes of the deposit require clarification in order to validate the significance of the lithic distribution.

6.3 Worked stone by Hugo Lamdin-Whymark

6.3.1 Two fragments of a cylindrical whetstone were recovered from context 801. The whetstone is manufactured from a micaceous sandstone, possibly a local Greensand. The whetstone has a sub circular, slightly faceted cross-section, 29 mm to 32 mm in diameter. The two pieces have a combined length of 93 mm. One side of the artefact is burnt. The cylindrical form of the whetstone is suggestive a medieval or post medieval date.

6.4 Other finds

6.4.1 A single post-medieval brick fragment was recovered from ditch fill 903 within Trench 9 and two modern brick fragments were noted within the fills of irregular

linear 2509. This feature is thought to be the result of modern disturbance within Trench 25.

6.4.2 Six pieces of tile recovered from contexts 1205, 1610 and 1907 are largely un-diagnostic and were located within a modern service trench, 1610, the fill of a probable tree disturbance, 1907 or the subsoil sealing features within Trench 12.

6.4.3 An unidentifiable iron object was recovered from fill 807 of a NNW-SSE aligned ditch within Trench 8. A total of twelve pieces of worked flint were also recovered from this context and it is thought that this single piece of metalwork is probably intrusive.

6.4.4 A small copper alloy disc was recovered from the subsoil of Test Pit 1. This object shows no identifying marks and may be associated with several late-medieval pottery shards recovered from the same context.

6.4.5 The only other diagnostic find was a modern glass bottle neck, from the fill of a shallow ditch within Trench 26.

6.5 Palaeo-environmental remains

6.5.1 The conditions for survival of palaeo-environmental remains were poor within the sandy, well drained soils and fills encountered across the site and no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the evaluation.

7 Discussion And Interpretation

7.1 Reliability of field investigation

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence was consistent across the site. All the archaeological features appeared to be cut from the level of the underlying natural and were sealed by a homogenous subsoil layer beneath the present topsoil.

7.1.2 Within Trenches 25 and 26, which were placed close to the south-western edge of the site, it was apparent that there had been a certain amount of modern disturbance in what is essentially an area of rough ground. Trench 23, which was sited to the north-east of Trench 25, uncovered a sizable modern rubbish dump. The interpretation of features found within these trenches is uncertain. These features may be prehistoric in origin but contain some intrusive modern material, or they may be of modern origin, as is thought to be the case with the irregular ditch 2505/ 2509.

7.1.3 The interpretation of a shallow trackway, 709, 816, that is aligned east-west between Trenches 7 and 8 is problematic. Whilst worked flints were found within deposits sealing this feature within Trench 7, the continuation of this feature, 816 also cuts a probable Neolithic ditch within Trench 8. Although it is not proven, the suspicion is that the finds from above this feature within Trench 7 are residual and that this is a later trackway, possibly medieval in date, leading towards the former site of Fryern Hall which is situated to the north-east.

7.2 Overall interpretation

7.2.1 A number of shallow ditches and pits were found within the north-west of the site. Worked flints recovered from the fill of features and from the subsoil levels sealing them suggest that these features date to the late Neolithic period and indicate the presence of agricultural activity and possible nearby settlement.

7.2.2 Worked flint recovered from two test pits targeted within this area suggest that there may also be localized but disturbed concentrations of flint working activity within this area, although this was not readily apparent during excavation of the trenches.

7.2.3 A trackway, aligned east-west between Trenches 7 and 8 is thought to date to the medieval period although this is not proven.

7.2.4 A small number of shallow linear features were found within trenches close to the south-western edge of the site. The dating from these features is somewhat ambiguous and while some features may be Neolithic in date, modern activity has also caused a certain amount of disturbance within this area.

7.3 Summary of results

7.3.1 An area of probable late Neolithic activity was identified within the north-west of the site. A number of shallow ditches and pits were present containing and associated with significant numbers of worked flints.

7.3.2 An east-west aligned trackway also identified within the northwest of the site is thought to be of medieval date.

7.3.3 A number of shallow linear features were also identified near to the south-western boundary of the site. Most of these features are undated although some worked flints were recovered indicating at least a certain amount of background Neolithic activity. However, modern disturbance close to an adjacent housing development may also have produced a number of these features and a number of modern finds were present.

7.4 Significance

7.4.1 The presence of ditches, pits and significant quantities of worked flint indicates the presence of a Late Neolithic settlement within the north-west of the site. Such sites are comparatively rare and therefore archaeologically important.

7.5 Impact of the development

7.5.1 The proposed housing development is likely to have a significant impact upon archaeological deposits. Typically, archaeological features were located at a depth of between 0.4-0.7 m beneath the present ground levels and are sealed by a sandy clay subsoil beneath the present topsoil. Features are generally shallow in depth and are likely to be heavily damaged or completely removed during building processes, particularly topsoil stripping.

7.5.2 Archaeological features are concentrated on areas of more level ground to the north-west of the site. There may also be limited archaeological potential close to the south-western edge of the site although some disturbance of archaeological features is already likely to have occurred here in association with the construction of an adjacent housing development. No archaeological features were found within trenches placed on the sloping valley sides south of the River Stor and therefore the archaeological impact here is likely to be negligible.

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Table of Contexts: Storrington, West Sussex. Site code: Wm2000/ 108						
Test pit 1						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)	Width (m)	Finds	Date
10	Layer	Topsoil	0.22		Pottery, flint	
11	Layer	Subsoil	0.44		Flint	
12	Layer	Natural	0.1+			
Test pit 2						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
20	Layer	Topsoil	0.24		Flint	
21	Layer	Subsoil	0.5		Flint	
22	Layer	Natural				
23	Fill	Ditch fill	0.22			
24	Cut	Ditch	0.22	0.64		
25	Layer	Natural				
Trench 1						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
100	Layer	Topsoil	0.23			
101	Layer	Subsoil	0.15			
102	Layer	Natural				
103	Fill	Ditch fill	0.22		Flint	
104	Cut	Ditch	0.22	0.9		
Trench 2						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
200	Layer	Topsoil	0.14			
201	Layer	Subsoil	0.18		Flint	
202	Layer	Natural				
Trench 3						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
300	Layer	Topsoil	0.27			
301	Layer	Subsoil	0.1		Flint	
302	Layer	Natural				
303	Fill	Ditch fill	0.33			
304	Cut	Ditch	0.43	2.5		
305	Fill	Ditch fill	0.13			
Trench 4						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
400	Layer	Topsoil	0.18			
401	Layer	Subsoil	0.18		Flint	
402	Layer	Natural				
403	Fill	Ditch fill	0.12			
404	Fill	Ditch fill	0.3			
405	Cut	Ditch	0.38	1.42		
406	Fill	Fill of 407	0.22		Flint	
407	Fill	Fill of 407	0.14		Flint	
408	Cut	Ditch terminal?	0.38	0.94		
409	Fill	Fill of 410	0.16			

410	Cut	Root disturbance?	0.16	0.25		

Trench 5						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
500	Layer	Topsoil	0.1			
501	Layer	Subsoil	0.2		Flint	
502	Layer	Natural				
503	Fill	Fill of 504	0.26			
504	Cut	Treebole	0.26	0.9		
505	Fill	Fill of 505	0.33			
506	Cut	Ditch terminus?	0.34	0.76		
507	Fill	Fill of 508	0.22			
508	Cut	Ditch terminus?	0.22	0.6		
Trench 6						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
600	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			
601	Layer	Subsoil	0.3		Pottery, flint	
602	Layer	Natural				
603	Fill	Fill of 604	0.1			
604	Cut	Ditch	0.1	0.42		
605	Fill	Fill of 606	0.15			
606	Cut	Ditch	0.15	0.5		
607	Fill	Fill of 608	0.1			
608	Cut	Plough rut?	0.1	0.12		
609	Fill	Fill of 610	0.12			
610	Cut	Ditch	0.12	0.6		
611	Fill	Fill of 612	0.12			
612	Cut	Ditch	0.12	0.33		
613	Fill	Fill of 614	0.15			
614	Cut	Pit	0.15	0.4		
615	Fill	Fill of 616	0.1			
616	Cut	Pit	0.1	0.4		
617	Fill	Fill of 618	0.29		Flint	
618	Cut	Pit	0.3	2.33		
619	Fill	Fill of 620	0.24			
620	Cut	Ditch	0.27	0.8		
Trench 7						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
700	Layer	Topsoil	0.28		Flint	
701	Layer	Subsoil	0.2		Burnt stone	
702	Layer	Natural				
703	Fill	Fill of 705	0.3		Flint	
704	Fill	Fill of 705	0.08			
705	Cut	Ditch	0.34	0.8		
706	Fill	Fill of 707	0.26		Flint	
707	Cut	Ditch	0.28	0.85		
708	Fill	Fill of 709	0.2		Flint	
709	Cut	Trackway	0.3	2.9		
710	Fill	Fill of 709	0.1			
711	Fill	Fill of 712	0.25			
712	Cut	Ditch	0.25	1.4		

Trench 8						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
800	Layer	Topsoil	0.24			
801	Layer	Subsoil	0.3		Flint	
802	Layer	Natural				
803	Fill	Fill of 804	0.45+		Flint	
804	Cut	Bole hole?	0.45+	0.2		
805	Fill	Fill of 806	0.04		Flint	
806	Cut	Plough rut?	0.04	0.15		
807	Fill	Fill of 809	0.2		Flint, metal	
808	Fill	Fill of 809	0.5			
809	Cut	Ditch	0.6	1.6		
810	Fill	Fill of 811	0.6		Pottery and flint	
811	Cut	Tree bole	0.6			
812	Fill	Fill of 814	0.15			
813	Fill	Fill of 814	0.2		Flint	
814	Cut	Ditch	0.36	0.9		
815	Fill	Fill of 816	0.1			
816	Cut	Trackway	0.1	0.2+		
817	Fill	Fill of 818	0.06			
818	Cut	Tree disturbance?	0.06	0.65		
819	Fill	Fill of 821	0.16			
820	Fill	Fill of 821	0.6			
821	Cut	Trackway	0.24	1.4		
822	Fill	Fill of 823	0.36		Flint	
823	Cut	Ditch	0.36	0.42		
824	Fill	Fill of 823	0.08			
Trench 9						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
900	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			
901	Layer	Subsoil	0.2		Flint	
902	Layer	Natural	0.18			
903	Fill	Fill of 904	0.18		Brick	
904	Cut	Ditch	0.18	0.65		
905	Fill	Fill of 906	0.4		Flint	
906	Cut	Pit?	0.4	0.7		
907	Fill	Fill of 908	0.1			
908	Cut	Ditch	0.1	0.6		
909	Fill	Fill of 910	0.1			
910	Cut	Ditch	0.1	0.65		
911	Fill	Fill of 912	0.1		Flint	
912	Cut	Ditch	0.1	0.45		
913	Fill	Fill of 914	0.12		Flint	
914	Cut	Ditch terminus?	0.12	0.7		
915	Fill	Fill of 914	0.3		Flint	
916	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1.4		

Trench 10						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1000	Layer	Topsoil	0.22			
1001	Layer	Subsoil	0.25		Pottery, flint	
1002	Layer	Natural				
1003	Fill	Fill of 1005	0.16			
1004	Fill	Fill of 1005	0.3			
1005	Cut	Pit?	0.46	2.35		
1006	Fill	Fill of 1007	0.42			
1007	Cut	Posthole?	0.42	0.2		
Trench 11						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1100	Layer	Topsoil	0.24			
1101	Layer	Subsoil	0.35			
1102	Fill	Fill of 1103	0.2			
1103	Cut	Tree bole	0.32	1.7		
1104	Fill	Fill of 1105	0.18			
1105	Cut	Tree bole	0.18	1.23		
1106	Layer	Natural				
Trench 12						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1200	Cut	Ditch terminus?	0.21	0.92		
1201	Fill	Fill of 1200	0.21			
1202	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			
1203	Cut	Pit?	0.21	0.7		
1204	Fill	Fill of 1203	0.21		Pottery and flint	
1205	Layer	Subsoil	0.25		Clay pipe, tile	
1206	Cut	Gully?	0.26			
1207	Fill	Fill of 1206	0.26			
1208	Cut	Tree bole	0.2	0.3		
1209	Fill	Fill of 1208	0.2			
1210	Layer	Natural				
Trench 13						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1300	Layer	Topsoil	0.19			
1301	Layer	Subsoil	0.17			
1302	Layer	Subsoil	0.08			
1303	Fill	Fill of 1304	0.17			
1304	Cut	Ditch	0.41	0.91		
1305	Layer	Natural				
1306	Fill	Fill of 1304	0.21			
Trench 14						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1400	Layer	Topsoil	0.16			
1401	Layer	Subsoil	0.38			
1402	Layer	Subsoil	0.08			
1403	Layer	Natural				
1404	Layer	Modern fill				

Trench 15						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1500	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			
1501	Layer	Subsoil	0.38		Flints	
1502	Layer	Subsoil	0.08			
1503	Layer	Natural				
Trench 16						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1600	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			
1601	Layer	Subsoil	0.3			
1602	Layer	Natural				
1603	Fill	Fill of 1604	0.45		Flint	
1604	Cut	Tree throw?	0.45	1.4		
1605	Fill	Fill of 1606	0.18			
1606	Cut	Tree disturbance?	0.18	1.6		
1607	Fill	Fill of 1608	0.25			
1608	Cut	Tree disturbance?	0.25	1.3		
1609	Fill	Fill of 1611	0.25		Flint	
1610	Fill	Fill of 1611	0.68		CBM	
1611	Cut	Ditch	0.9	2		
Trench 17						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1700	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			
1701	Layer	Subsoil	0.28		Glass, flint	
1702	Layer	Natural				
Trench 19						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
1900	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			
1901	Layer	Subsoil	0.34			
1902	Layer	Natural				
1903	Fill	Fill of 1904	0.12			
1904	Cut	Tree disturbance	0.12	0.45		
1905	Fill	Fill of 1906	0.2			
1906	Cut	Tree disturbance	0.2	0.55		
1907	Fill	Fill of 1908	0.26		Pottery	
1908	Cut	Tree disturbance	0.26	1.5		
Trench 20						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2000	Layer	Natural				
2001	Layer	Subsoil	0.75			
2002	Layer	Natural				
2003	Fill	Fill of 2004	0.12			
2004	Cut	Root disturbance	0.12	0.7		
2005	Fill	Fill of 2006	0.18			
2006	Cut	Possible ditch?	0.18			
2007	Fill	Fill of 2008	0.43			
2008	Cut	Tree bole?	0.43	1.12		

Trench 21						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2100	Layer	Topsoil	0.32			
2101	Layer	Subsoil	0.46			
2102	Layer	Natural				
Trench 22						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2200	Layer	Topsoil	0.16			
2201	Layer	Subsoil	0.3		Flint	
2202	Layer	Natural				
Trench 23						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2300	Layer	Topsoil	0.25			
2301	Layer	Subsoil	0.4			
2302	Layer	Natural				
2303	Fill	Modern dump	0.5		Modern debris	
Trench 24						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2400	Layer	Natural	0.35			
2401	Layer	Subsoil	0.3			
2402	Layer	Topsoil				
2403	Cut	Sewer trench				
2404	Fill	Fill of 2403				
Trench 25						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2500	Layer	Topsoil	0.2			
2501	Layer	Subsoil	0.34			
2502	Layer	Made ground	0.34			
2503	Fill	Fill of 2505	0.2		Flint	
2504	Fill	Fill of 2505	0.23			
2505	Cut	Ditch	0.33	0.76		
2506	Fill	Fill of 2509	0.22		Brick	
2507	Fill	Fill of 2509	0.37		Flint	
2508	Fill	Fill of 2509	0.41			
2509	Cut	Ditch	0.42	1.2		
2510	Cut	Root disturbance	0.26			
2511	Layer	Subsoil	0.08			
2512	Layer	Natural				
2520	Group	Ditch contexts				
Trench 26						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2600	Layer	Topsoil	0.34			
2601	Layer	Subsoil	0.5			
2602	Layer	Natural				
2603	Fill	Fill of 2604	0.12			
2604	Cut	Gully?	0.12	0.38		
2605	Fill	Fill of 2606	0.06			
2606	Cut	Rut mark	0.06	0.16		

2607	Fill	Fill of 2608	0.08			

Trench 26						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2608	Cut	Rut mark	0.08	0.15		
2609	Fill	Fill of 2610	0.4		Flint	
2610	Cut	Ditch	0.4	1		
2611	Fill	Fill of 2612	0.25		Glass	
2612	Cut	Ditch	0.25	0.85		
2613	Fill	Fill of 2614	0.25			
2614	Cut	Natural feature	0.25	0.3		
2615	Fill	Fill of 2616	0.2			
2616	Cut	Ditch	0.2	1.1		
2617	Fill	Fill of 2618	0.3			
2618	Cut	Ditch	0.3	1.1		
2619	Fill	Fill of 2620	0.25			
2620	Cut	Root disturbance	0.25	0.6		
2621	Fill	Fill of 2622	0.15			
2622	Cut	Ditch	0.15	0.55		
Trench 27						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2700	Layer	Natural				
2701	Layer	Subsoil	0.25			
2702	Layer	Topsoil	0.31			
Trench 28						
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)		Finds	Date
2800	Layer	Topsoil	0.3			
2801	Layer	Subsoil	0.3			
2802	Layer	Natural				

APPENDIX 2 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Dean Way, Storrington, West Sussex
Site code: WM 2000/108
Grid reference: TQ 080 151
Type of evaluation: Trenches and test pits
Date and duration of project: May 2000, for one week
Area of site: Approx. 6.4 ha
Summary of results: Ditches and pits of probable late Neolithic date; ?medieval treeholes and trackway; some modern activity/disturbance.
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OAU, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with West Sussex County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: WM 2000/108

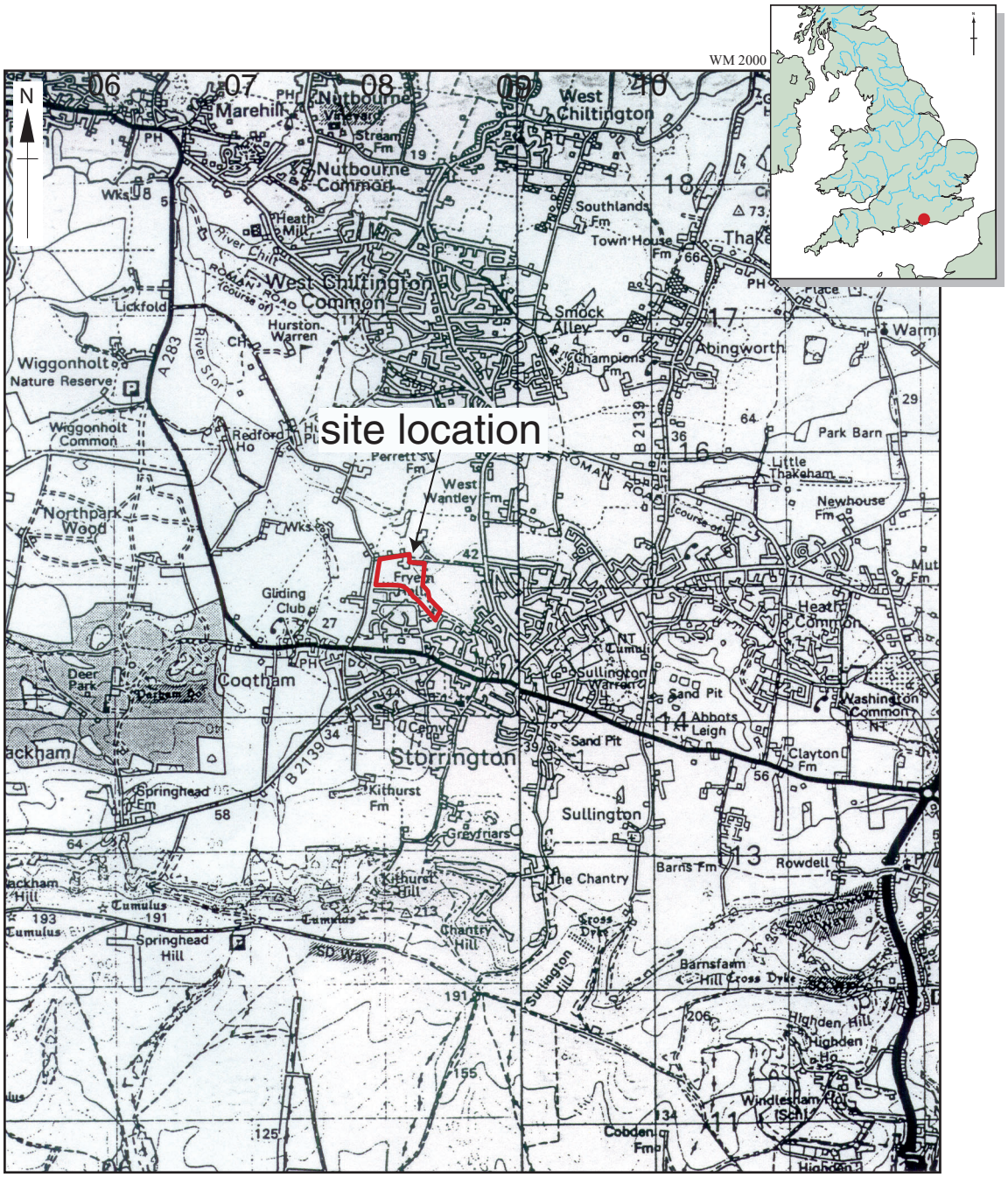


Figure 1: Site location.

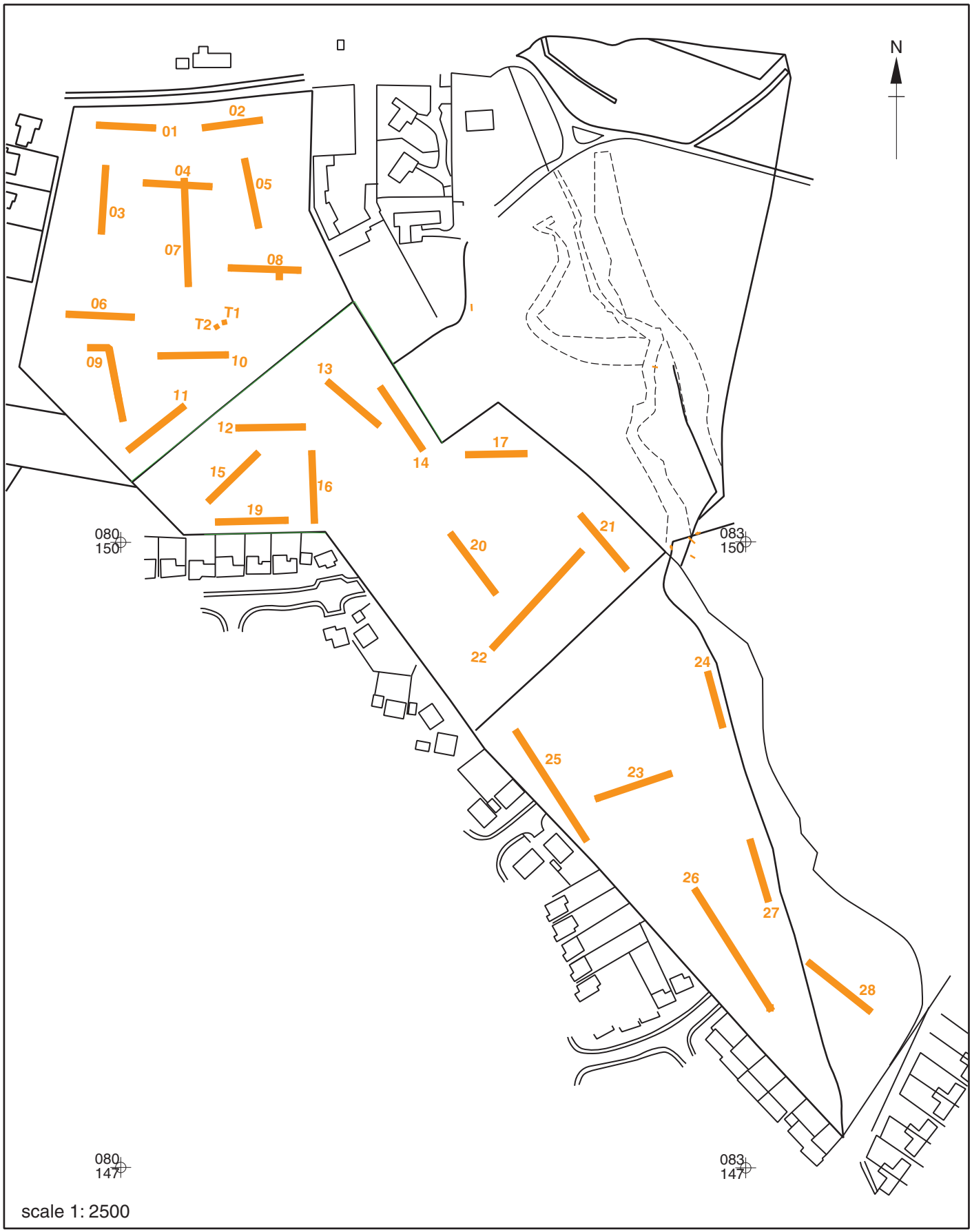


Figure 2: Trench location plan.

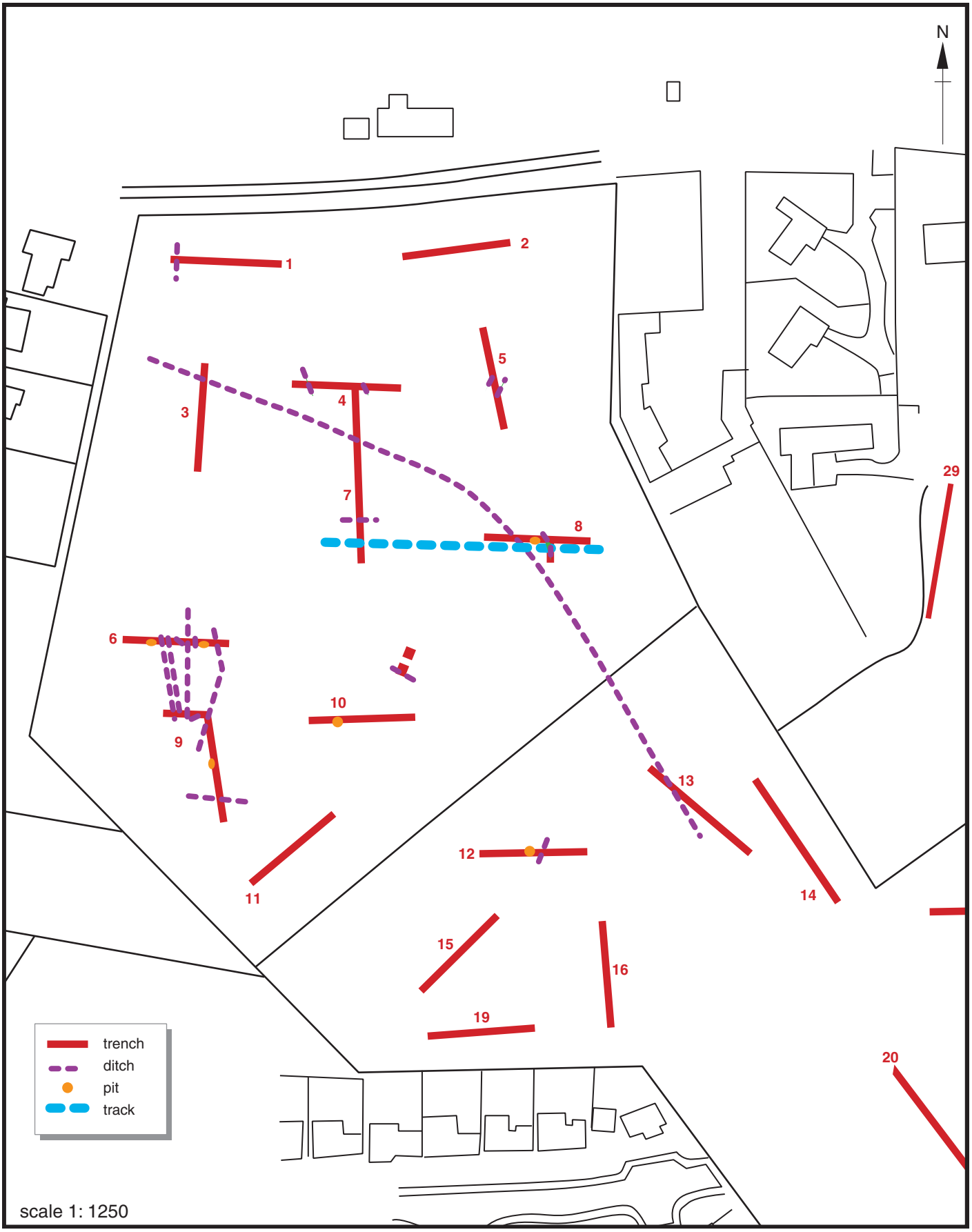
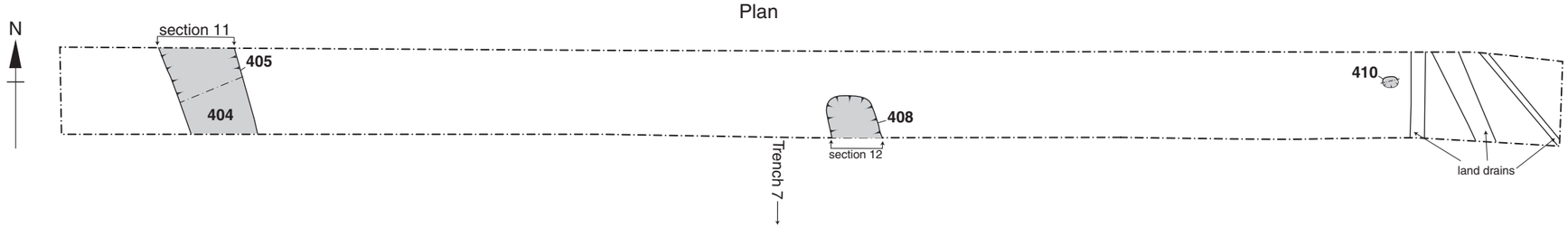


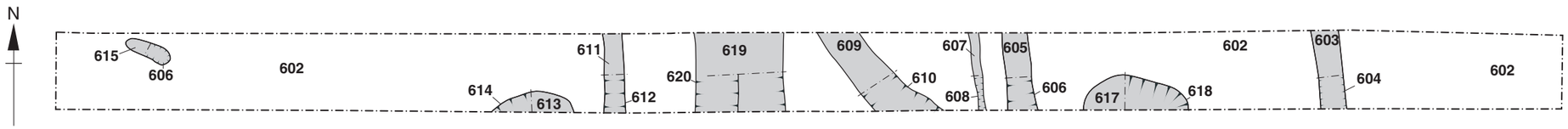
Figure 3: Trenches in NW corner of site showing plotted features.

WM 2000

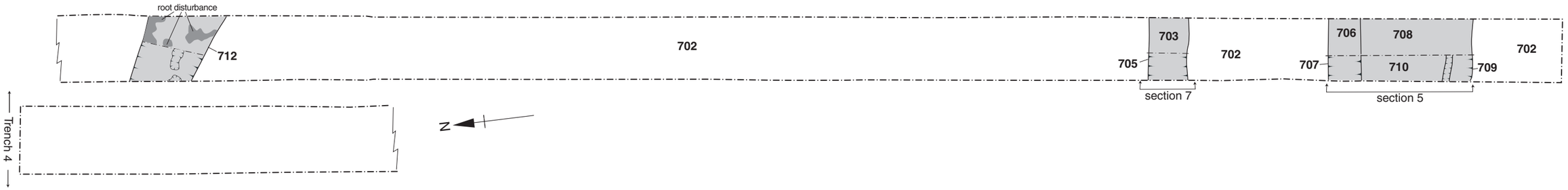
Trench 4
Plan



Trench 6
Plan



Trench 7
Plan



Trench 8
Plan

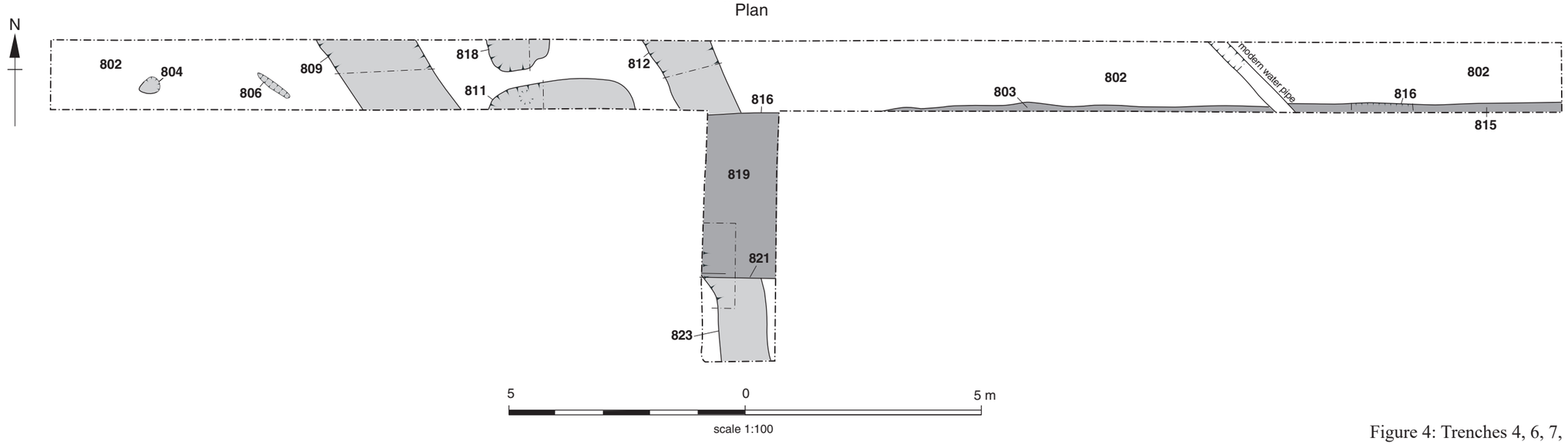


Figure 4: Trenches 4, 6, 7, and 8.

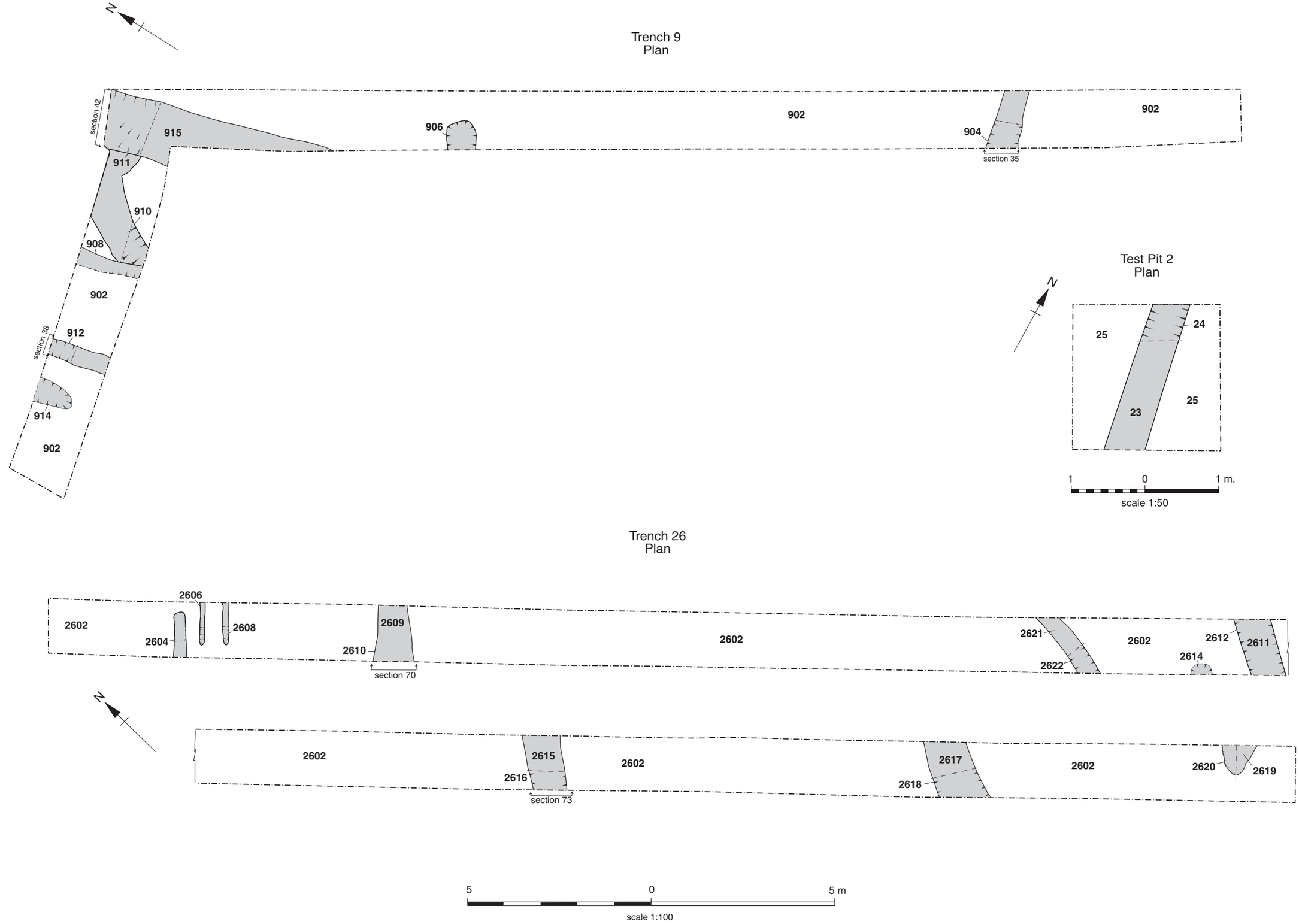


Figure 5: Plans of Trenches 9 and 26 and test pit 2.

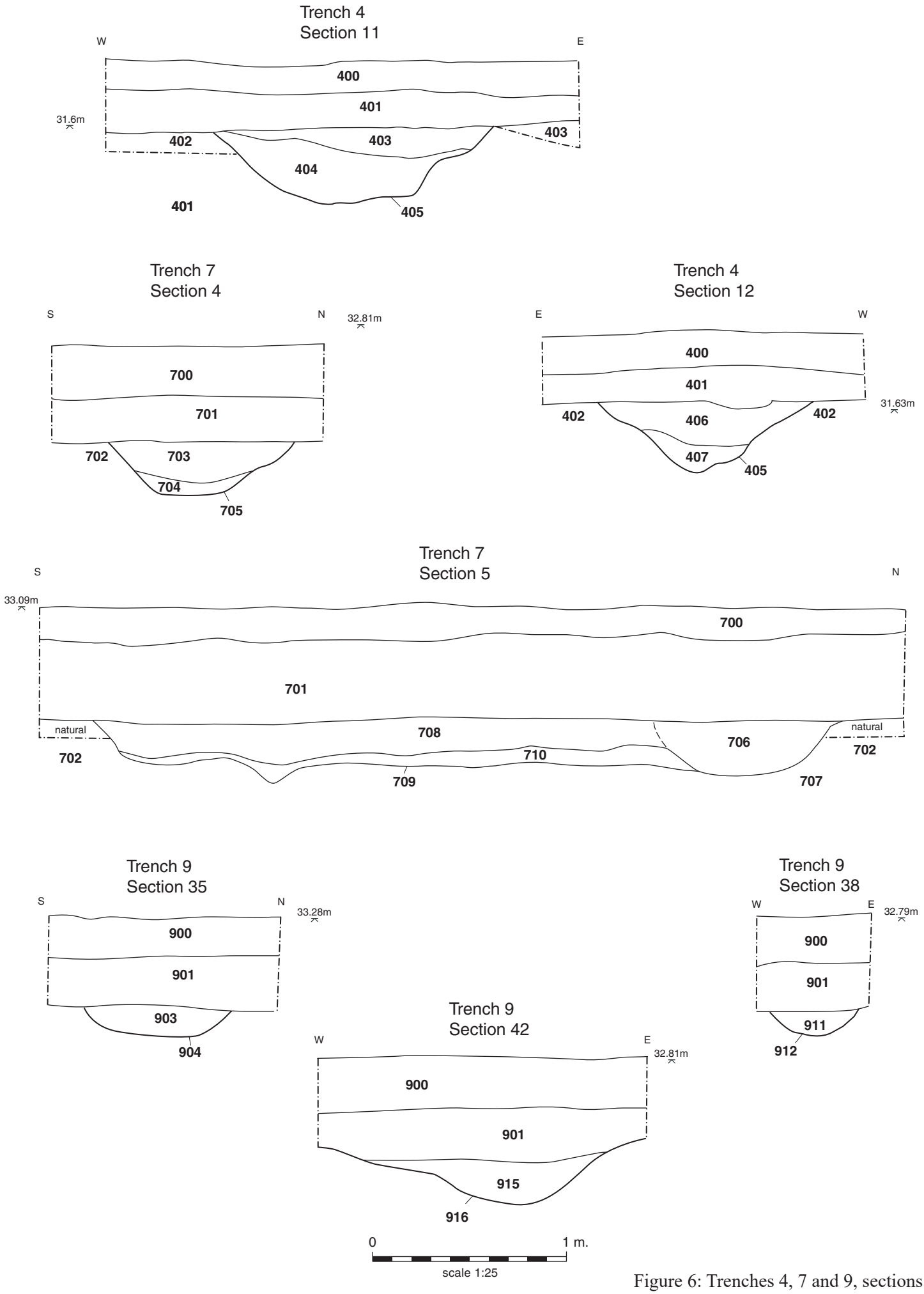
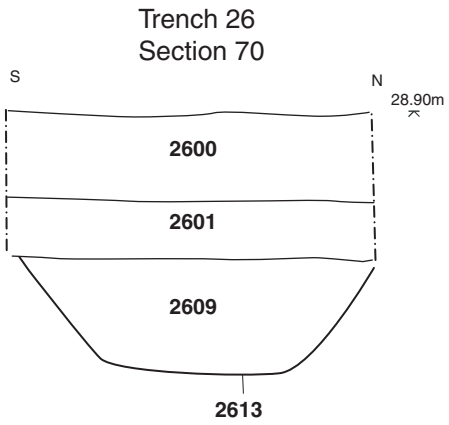


Figure 6: Trenches 4, 7 and 9, sections.



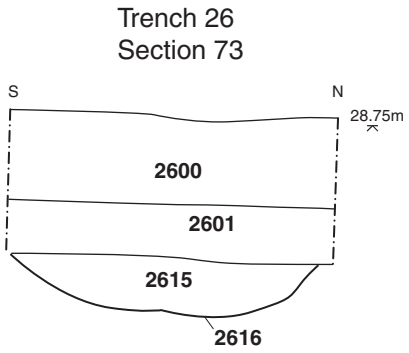


Figure 7: Trench 26, sections.