



## Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation





**UPPER BOGNOR ROAD  
BOGNOR REGIS  
WEST SUSSEX**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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BOGNOR REGIS  
WEST SUSSEX****Archaeological Evaluation Report****Contents**

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**UPPER BOGNOR ROAD  
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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Churchill Retirement Living to undertake an archaeological evaluation comprising four machine dug trenches on land at Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'). The Site, centred on National Grid Reference 493872 99725, is proposed for redevelopment to provide retirement accommodation.

Given the site's position it was presumed that the site may contain significant archaeological deposits relating to the Mesolithic period.

Independently of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation a test pit was machine excavated and recorded by Mark Roberts on behalf of the Boxgrove Environs Project. The purpose of the test pit was to determine the presence/absence of raised beach deposits relating to Quaternary marine regression.

In total five 1.8 m wide trenches, varying in length from 20 – 3 m (the smallest being the test pit) were excavated as part of this evaluation. Deposits belonging to a raised Beach were detected in one of the trenches specifically excavated to a greater depth than the overlying brickearth.

No archaeological features were encountered in any of the trenches. However one residual heavily abraded sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery and four prehistoric residual flints were retrieved from the subsoil.

Generally the Site had been truncated far more severely than anticipated.

Discussion with Mark Taylor the Senior Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council, acting on behalf of Arun District Council concluded that there was no requirement for further work.

**UPPER BOGNOR ROAD  
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**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Churchill Retirement Living (the Client) and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Tony Allies (South West Design Director), and Lee Regan of Churchill Retirement Living for their assistance and cooperation. The help and assistance of Mark Roberts of the Boxgrove Environs Project is also warmly acknowledged. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the West Sussex County Council's Senior Archaeologist, Mark Taylor for monitoring the works.

The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Peter Reeves. The fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Smith and Liz Chambers, with the assistance of Mark Roberts (test pit). The finds were analysed by Lorraine Mephram.

The report was compiled by Jonathan Smith and Peter Reeves with contributions from Lorraine Mephram (Finds) and Mark Roberts (Raised Beach deposits). Illustrations were by Kitty Brandon.



UPPER BOGNOR ROAD  
BOGNOR REGIS  
WEST SUSSEX

Archaeological Evaluation Report

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Churchill Retirement Living to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (the Site) (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The Site is proposed for re-development to provide retirement accommodation.
- 1.1.3 This report refers to the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken between the 16<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> May 2007 and the geo-archaeological test pit excavated on the 19<sup>th</sup> May 2007.

### 1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 A Planning Application has been lodged with and approved by Arun District Council for the development of retirement flats (BR/400/06/). Mr M Taylor, Senior Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council (who act as heritage advisors for Arun District Council) had advised that, due to the archaeological potential of this site, as revealed in a previous archaeological evaluation nearby, an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken on the Site.
- 1.2.2 The disturbance of archaeological deposits during development is a material consideration within the planning process. PPG16, paragraph 18 states:  
*'Developers and local authorities should take into account archaeological considerations and deal with them from the beginning of the development control process'.*
- 1.2.3 Condition 11, attached to the Planning Permission stated that the site is of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development in accordance with policies CH7 of the West Sussex Structure Plan and Area 17 of the Arun District Local Plan.
- 1.2.4 The sub-rectangular site (**Figure 1**) is centred on NGR 493872 99725, and is defined to the north and east by Upper Bognor Road and by Hotham Way to the south. To the north and west the site is bounded by residential properties.

- 1.2.5 The recommended works were to comprise archaeological trial trenches, possibly leading to an open area excavation if significant deposits were uncovered.
- 1.2.6 Independent of the evaluation trenches a test pit was excavated by Dr M Roberts, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, as part of ongoing research undertaken by the Boxgrove Environs Project.

## 2 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 The Site

- 2.1.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) is centred on NGR 493872 99725, and is defined to the south by Hotham Way. To the north and west the site is bounded by residential properties along Upper Bognor Road and Hotham Way respectively. The Site is fenced and secure.
- 2.1.2 The central area of the Site is covered by demolition rubble and churned up brickearth. The western third of the Site is presently garden with trees at its western extremity, a small garden area exists in the south east corner. A number of semi-mature trees surround the edges of the Site.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 Ground within the Site is relatively flat, falling between c5m aOD in the east to c3.5m aOD in the north. Crossfield Consulting Limited, whilst undertaking a geotechnical survey of the Site, noted that the ground immediately adjacent to the north boundary of the site was 0.8 m higher than the ground within it.
- 2.2.2 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Cretaceous Upper Chalk, which is overlain by Brickearth deposits (BGS Sheets 317 and 332). In some areas the brickearth and the chalk may be separated by sands and gravels forming part of the Reading Beds. Previous geotechnical trial pitting has indicated a depth of c. 2m of brickearth overlying Reading Beds.

### 2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 No previous archaeological field work has been undertaken on the Site.
- 2.3.2 The site lies within an area of significant archaeological interest, Area 17 of the Arun District Plan. The cultural history of the area is described, briefly, below.
- 2.3.3 The modern landscape of West Sussex conceals a Pleistocene series of raised beaches that may be associated with hominid or Palaeolithic remains. Although the Slindon, Aldingbourne and Norton Raised Beaches are located at some distance to the north of the Site (8 Km, 6 Km and c.4 Km respectively), the youngest, Pagham Raised Beach may pass beneath the Site. Undated raised beach deposits have been found to the north of the Site at NGR 494200 099650.
- 2.3.4 Mesolithic flints have been recovered from the foreshore at Bognor. Although the population at this time would have been transient, temporary



hunting camps were established. A periglacial channel, the Aldingbourne Rife, passing to the west of the Site appears to have Mesolithic artefacts associated with it.

- 2.3.5 No material from the Neolithic or Bronze age periods has been recovered from the area. Artefacts from the Iron Age and Roman periods are scarce however this may be a reflection of the intensity and focus of activity at Chichester 9 Km to the west.
- 2.3.6 Bognor is mentioned in a Saxon charter in AD 680 (Bucganora – meaning Bucge’s gravely landing place) but not mentioned in the Domesday Book (AD 1068). However as the latter records Manors and not settlements this does not indicate that Bognor was not in existence.
- 2.3.7 Although Bognor is mentioned in AD 1275 (Bugenor) the settlement does not develop until the arrival of Richard Hotham in 1791. Richard Hotham had a vision of transforming Bognor into a thriving seaside spa town and he commenced building of hotels, parks and spa’s during the 1790’s. Development increased following the visit and patronage of Prince George in 1796 and accelerated with the arrival of the railway in 1864.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to:
- Characterise the nature, date, extent and state of preservation of any underlying archaeological deposits.
  - Determine whether deposits associated with the Pagham Raised Beach are present on the Site.
  - To determine whether features and artefacts associated with the Mesolithic period are present on Site.
  - To determine the amount of truncation that has occurred on the Site.
  - Produce a report which presents the project information in sufficient detail to allow interpretation without recourse to the project archive.
- 3.1.2 The results of the evaluation will be used to inform decisions regarding any possible further requirement for mitigation during or in advance of construction.

### 4 METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Methodological Standards

- 4.1.1 The observations, evaluation and preparation of this report have been undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (Wessex Archaeology, 2007 ref 65710.01). This was approved by the Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council, prior to commencement of the work.
- 4.1.2 All archaeological works were undertaken in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologist’s; *Standards and Guidance for*

*Archaeological Watching Briefs (2001) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2001).*

## **4.2 Health and Safety**

- 4.2.1 Health and Safety considerations were of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices overrode archaeological considerations at all times.
- 4.2.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislations, regulations and codes of practice which are in force.
- 4.2.3 A Risk Assessment was produced by Wessex Archaeology prior to the commencement of work. This was reviewed as the project progressed.
- 4.2.4 As part of the project briefing, all staff were made aware of their responsibilities and site specific hazards identified under the Risk Assessment.

## **4.3 Fieldwork Programme**

- 4.3.1 The evaluation comprised the observation and recording of four machine excavated trial trenches (marked as TR 1-4 in **Figures 2 and 3**). These were excavated to the top of the natural brick earth.
- 4.3.2 A fifth machine excavated test pit (marked as Trench 5 in **Figures 2 and 3**) was excavated independently of the Wessex Archaeology evaluation trenches by Mark Roberts as part of the ongoing research for the Boxgrove Environs Project. This test pit was excavated down to the top of the Pagham Raised Beach deposits.
- 4.3.3 The archaeological trial trenches were to be distributed across the Site as illustrated (**Figure 1**) so as to provide as much information on the extent, depth and preservation of any archaeological remains across as broad an area as possible. The actual layout and position of the trenches (as illustrated on **Figures 2 and 3**) differs from the original project design due to the presence of previously unknown buried services and other constraints.
- 4.3.4 The additional Test Pit (Trench 5) was excavated following discussion with Mark Roberts and with the prior approval of the Client.
- 4.3.5 All works were carried out under the constant supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist.

## **4.4 Fieldwork**

- 4.4.1 The archaeological evaluation trenches were located on the ground using tapes from known features present on site (e.g. building walls, pillars); these were later tied in to the Ordnance Survey.

- 4.4.2 Where safety restraints allowed all archaeological features and deposits were excavated and were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 4.4.3 All spoil was visually scanned for finds.
- 4.4.4 A complete drawn record of all the trial trenches was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections).
- 4.4.5 Heights are expressed in meters aOD, except where otherwise stated.
- 4.4.6 A photographic record was also compiled using colour slides, black and white and digital images.
- 4.4.7 The test pit was monitored by Wessex Archaeology and West Sussex County Council. The test pit was recorded and photographed by Mark Roberts.
- 4.4.8 Excavated material was backfilled and levelled in the approximate order in which it was excavated. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken using the excavated material.

#### **4.5 Finds Collection and Retention**

- 4.5.1 All Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2001), the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines *Conservation Guideline No 2* and the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1991), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. No finds were, however, discarded without the prior approval of West Sussex County Council. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts were retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 4.5.3 All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).

#### **4.6 Environmental Sampling**

- 4.6.1 A strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits was developed in consultation with Wessex Archaeology's environmental manager and was set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology, 2007).

#### **4.7 The Archive**

- 4.7.1 The project archive, covering both phases of archaeological work, is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in London under the Wessex Archaeology project code WA 65710.

- 4.7.2 The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990).
- 4.7.3 The resulting archive will be put onto microfiche to the standards accepted by the National Monuments Record (NMR).
- 4.7.4 Following the conclusion of the project and with the permission of the landowner the archive will be prepared for deposition with Bognor Museum.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section narrates the archaeological sequence on Site by trial trench.
- 5.1.2 Detailed summaries of the individual trial trenches are presented in **Appendix 1** and full details are available in the project archive (WA 65710).
- 5.1.3 In the following sections context numbers are given in bold.

### 5.2 Trial Trench 1

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was on an east – west alignment and measured 20m x 1.5m (**Figures 2, 3 and 4**).
- 5.2.2 The trench was placed to determine whether new development would impact upon previously unknown and undisturbed archaeological deposits. The location and alignment of the trench was altered from that set out in the WSI to avoid areas of clay heavily churned up and truncated by modern machinery.
- 5.2.3 The sequence of deposits above the clay natural in each trench was fairly consistent across the Site. In trench 1 this comprised a modern topsoil of between 0.10m and 0.40m thickness, a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent small sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions (**101**).
- 5.2.4 Below the top soil, a subsoil consisting of compact mid brown to light grey silty clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions was present and commonly was between 0.13m and 0.39m thickness (**102**).
- 5.2.5 The geology comprised a light brown with orange mottling silty clay Brickearth with sub angular and rounded flint pebble inclusions (**103**).
- 5.2.6 The trench was found to be archaeologically sterile, with some evidence of bioturbation and localised colour variations in the natural Brickearth. The trench displayed varying amounts of modern disturbance from defunct services or modern garden landscaping (backfilled ponds).

### 5.3 Trial Trench 2

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 was on a north – south alignment and measured 19m x 1.5m (**Figures 2, 3 and 4**).
- 5.3.2 As with trench 1 the trench was placed to determine whether new development would impact upon previously unknown and undisturbed archaeological deposits. The location and alignment of the trench was also altered from that set out in the WSI to avoid areas of modern disturbance.
- 5.3.3 In trench 2 a modern topsoil of between 0.10m and 0.40m thickness comprised, a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent small sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions (**201**).
- 5.3.4 A subsoil consisting of compact mid brown to light grey silty clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions was present and commonly was between 0.13m and 0.39m thickness (**202**).
- 5.3.5 The geology comprised a light brown with orange mottling silty clay Brickearth with sub angular and rounded flint pebble inclusions (**203**).
- 5.3.6 The trench was found to be archaeologically sterile, with some evidence of bioturbation and localised colour variations in the natural Brickearth. The trench displayed modern disturbance probably from modern garden landscaping in its southern end.

#### 5.4 Trial Trench 3

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was on a northeast – southwest alignment and measured 8m x 1.5m (**Figures 2 and 3**) located in the south-east corner of the Site. This Trench was referred to as Trench 4 in the WSI but has been renumbered Trench 3 in the report for recording purposes. The precise location of the trench was slightly altered due to the presence of trees that are to be retained in the proposed development. The length of the trench was increased from that specified in the WSI to compensate for the loss of area for evaluation in Trench 2 due to modern truncation.
- 5.4.2 In trench 3 a modern topsoil of between 0.10m and 0.40m thickness comprised, a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent small sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions (**301**).
- 5.4.3 The underlying subsoil consisted of compact mid brown to light grey silty clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions was present and commonly was between 0.13m and 0.39m thickness (**302**).
- 5.4.4 The geology consisted of light brown orange mottled coloured silty clay Brickearth with sub angular and rounded flint pebble inclusions (**303**).
- 5.4.5 The trench was archaeologically sterile, with localised colour variations in the natural Brickearth. A modern service trench traversed the north eastern end of the trench and modern disturbance probably from garden landscaping was observed in its southern end.

#### 5.5 Trial Trench 4

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 was on a west northwest – east southeast alignment and measured 12m x 2m. This Trench was numbered as Trench 3 in the WSI but was renumbered as Trench 4 in the report for recording purposes. Trench 4 was set within the footprint of the former building as Victorian foundations in this region were very shallow and therefore the potential for the survival of archaeological remains below the former building were thought to be high. The length of the trench was extended beyond that specified in the WSI partly to compensate for the loss of the available area for evaluation in Trenches 1 and 2, and to confirm whether the level of truncation and disturbance observed within the original limits was a true and accurate reflection within the footprint of the building (**Figures 2 and 3**).
- 5.5.2 In trench 4 the uppermost layer comprised degraded topsoil heavily contaminated with 10% concrete and 5% brick rubble within a matrix of mid to dark greyish brown coloured silty clay loam containing frequent small sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions (**401**). This demolition layer had a maximum thickness of 0.28m.
- 5.5.3 The subsoil consisted of compact mid brown to light grey coloured silty clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions (**402**).
- 5.5.4 The natural comprised a light brown with orange mottling silty clay Brickearth with sub angular and rounded flint pebble inclusions (**403**).
- 5.5.5 The trench was found to be archaeologically sterile, with s localised colour variations in the natural Brickearth. The trench displayed a minor amount of modern disturbance.

## 5.6 Geo - Archaeological Trial Trench 5

- 5.6.1 Trial trench 5 was an additional intervention not planned or included in the WSI. As a matter of courtesy archaeological units/site directors undertaking archaeological evaluations or excavations located on the Sussex Floodplain are encouraged to invite researchers from the Boxgrove Environs Project to visit as part of the University College of London's ongoing research programme. Tony Allies, Design Director, Churchill Retirement Living, kindly sanctioned the use of the JCB on site to enable Mark Roberts to excavate and record a test pit (location shown on **Figures 2 and 3**).
- 5.6.2 Trial Trench 5 was on a north – south alignment and measured 4.6m x 1.6m. The trench was machine excavated down to the surface of undisturbed brickearth under the supervision of Wessex Archaeology's archaeologist. No archaeological deposits were observed. The trench was monitored by Mr M Taylor, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council who deemed no further recording by Wessex Archaeology of this trench was necessary. The trench was then handed over to Mark Roberts of the Boxgrove Environs Project for the purpose of investigating the nature and location of quaternary deposits belonging to or, associated with, the Pagham Raised Beach.



- 5.6.3 The sequence of deposits above the brickearth was consistent with that observed in evaluation trenches 1 - 4. The test pit had been placed in an area of the Site that showed no signs of previous disturbance. This was reflected in the topsoil of between 0.10m and 0.40m thickness, a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay loam richer and darker than observed elsewhere.
- 5.6.4 The subsoil consisting of compact mid brown to light grey silty clay with frequent medium sized sub-angular/ sub-rounded flint inclusions was present and commonly between 0.13m and 0.39m thickness. The subsoil within the test pit was less compacted than observed elsewhere and contained very little mottling or disturbance through bioturbation.
- 5.6.5 The geology comprised a light brown with orange mottling silty clay Brickearth with sub angular and rounded flint pebble inclusions.
- 5.6.6 No archaeological features were observed and the test pit was then handed over to the Boxgrove Environs Project.
- 5.6.7 Dr Mark Roberts confirmed that deposits relating to the Pagham Raised Beach were found at c.1.2m below ground level. These deposits were represented by a layer of clean sand overlying a mixed deposit of cobbles set within clay.
- 5.6.8 In total the test pit was excavated to a depth of c.4m below ground level where deposits of the underlying London Clay were encountered. At this point investigation was halted due to the stability of the test pit deteriorating.
- 5.6.9 The archive and all records relating to the test pit are held by Dr M Roberts, Boxgrove Environs Project, University College of London.

## 6 FINDS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from three contexts (**102**, **202** and **402**, all subsoil) within three of the excavated trenches.
- 6.1.2 All finds are apparently of prehistoric date, and comprise worked and burnt flint, (unworked) flint and pottery. The pottery comprises small, undiagnostic body sherds in moderately coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, which are characteristic of the Late Bronze Age. The worked flint (three flakes and a core) are not chronologically distinctive, and the burnt flint is not intrinsically datable.
- 6.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Burnt Flint	Pottery	Worked Flint
102			3/77
202	1/24	3/3	
402			1/8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1/24</b>	<b>3/3</b>	<b>4/85</b>

- 6.1.4 Given the quantities of material involved, this small assemblage is not recommended for long term curation.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation recorded no archaeological features or deposits on the Site, as a consequence no samples were taken.
- 7.1.2 Following the establishment that no archaeological features were present the test pit, referred to as Trial Trench 5 was handed over to the Boxgrove Environs Project. Dr Mark Roberts took samples from the raised beach deposits for the purpose of ongoing research relating to that project
- 7.1.3 The samples and any reporting are held by the Boxgrove Environs Project, University College of London.

## **8 CONCLUSION**

- 8.1.1 With regard to the aims of the evaluation the following conclusions have been reached. No Archaeological features were encountered in any of the trenches.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation has produced no evidence for occupation on the site other than that associated with the construction of the now demolished Victorian era house.
- 8.1.3 The archaeological artefacts retrieved from the site were fairly evenly distributed within the subsoil across the site and therefore offer a very limited insight into any anthropogenic activity in the area. The fragments of worked and unworked flint retrieved are undiagnostic.
- 8.1.4 Truncation on the Site from construction and extensions to the Victorian house, garden landscaping throughout its occupation and recent demolition of the building is quite extensive.
- 8.1.5 Deposits relating to the Pagham Raised Beach were found in the northern margin of the Site.
- 8.1.6 It was concluded, having observed the results obtained from the evaluation trenches, that no further archaeological intervention was required on the Site.

## 8.2 Geological Deposits

- 8.2.1 Natural drift geology was uncovered in all of the archaeological trial trenches. This comprised a uniform layer of Brick earth, which following excavation of the test pit by Mark Roberts at the northern edge of the Site was observed to overlie deposits forming part of the sequence for the Pagham Raised Beach. In turn these deposits overlay London Clay.

### 8.3 Prehistoric (500,000-43 BC)

- 8.3.1 The investigation produced fragmentary remains of prehistoric flint in three of the trial trenches.
- 8.3.2 The anthropogenic evidence retrieved from the site is all within the subsoil and therefore residual giving very little insight into human activity in the area.
- 8.3.3 The worked flint (three flakes and a core) are not chronologically distinctive, and the burnt flint is not intrinsically datable.

### 8.4 Medieval (1066-1499)

- 8.4.1 No archaeological evidence, residual or otherwise, was recovered from the Site relating to this period.

### 8.5 Post-medieval (1500-1799)

- 8.5.1 No archaeological evidence was recovered from the Site relating to this period.

### 8.6 Modern (1800-present)

- 8.6.1 The construction of the former building on the Site resulted in more truncation of the underlying subsoil than anticipated.
- 8.6.2 Landscaping of the garden areas during the period of occupation on the Site was far more extensive than could be observed in the present garden layout.
- 8.6.3 Some disturbance of the underlying subsoil was caused during the demolition of the pre-existing building on the Site.
- 8.6.4 Despite the relatively high amount of truncation on the Site during the modern period it is not believed, based upon the results of the evaluation, that archaeological deposits had been removed.

## **9 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

*Wessex Archaeology 2007, Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex  
.Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation. Report Reference 65710.01*

## 10 APPENDIX 1 – EVALUATION TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

(+) Indicates deposit/feature not fully excavated

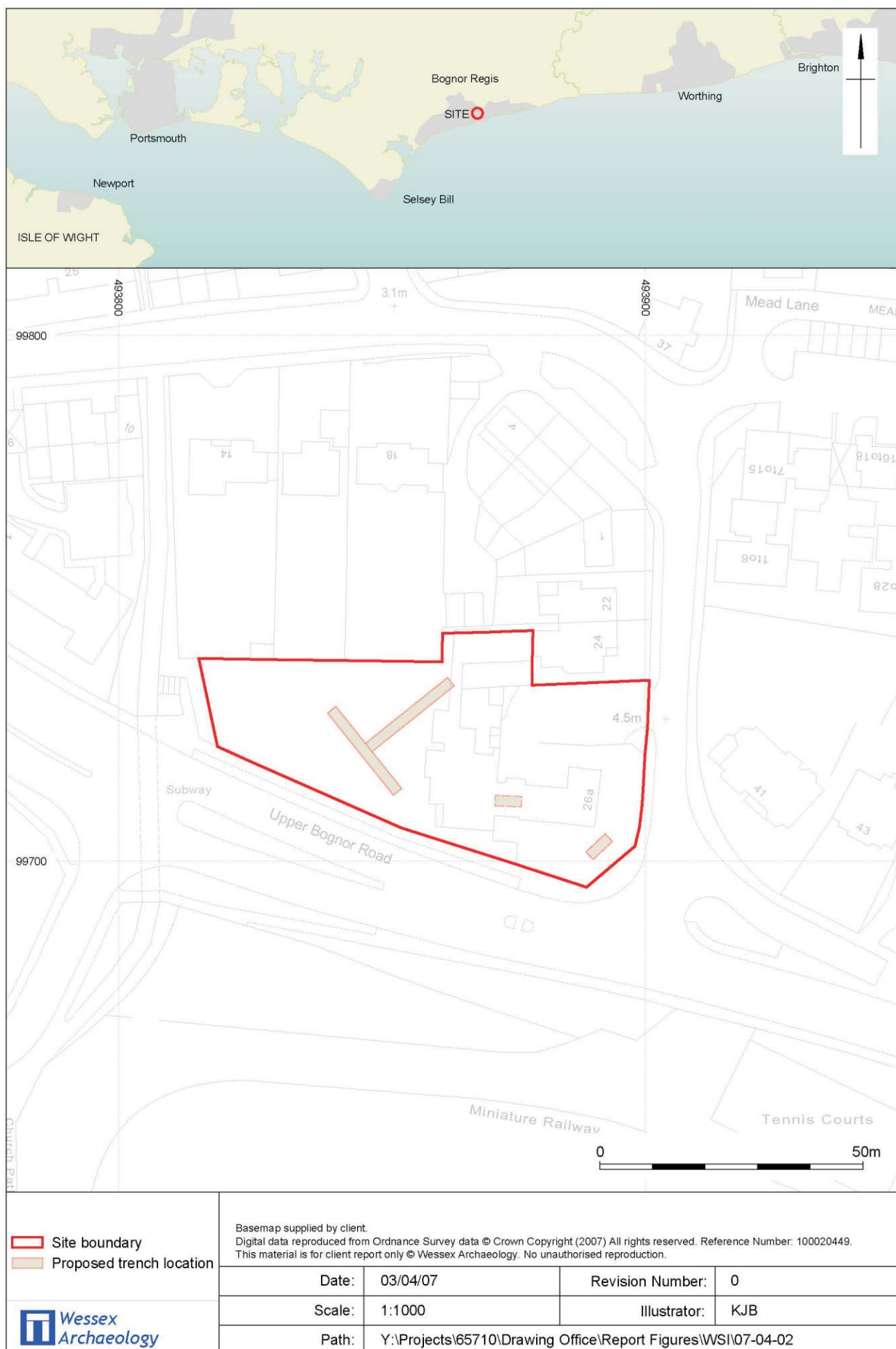
<b>Trench No.:</b>	1	<b>Dimensions:</b>	20m x 1.5m
<b>Alignment:</b>	E-W	<b>Ground level (m aOD):</b>	4.702
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (mBGL)</b>
101	Topsoil - Mid greyish brown silty clay fairly friable.		0 – 0.25
102	Subsoil - Mid brown silty clay, fairly friable, with 2% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles 5-25mm, poorly sorted.		0.25 – 0.38
103	Natural - Light brown with orange mottling 3%sub angular and rounded flint pebbles, 5 – 25 mm poorly sorted.		0.38+

<b>Trench No.:</b>	2	<b>Dimensions:</b>	19m x 1.5m
<b>Alignment:</b>	N-S	<b>Ground level (m aOD):</b>	4.777
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth (mBGL)</b>
201	Topsoil – Light greyish brown silty clay with 4% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles, 5 – 25mm poorly sorted. 6% modern debris		0 – 0.10
202	Subsoil – Light grey with orange mottling silty clay, fairly friable, with 2% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles 5-25mm, poorly sorted		0.10 – 0.34
203	Natural – mid brown silty clay with orange mottling, firm, with 4% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles, 5-25mm.		0.34 +

<b>Trench No.:</b>	3	<b>Dimensions:</b>	8m x 1.5m
<b>Alignment:</b>	NE-SW	<b>Ground level (m aOD):</b>	5.060
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (mBGL)</b>	
301	Topsoil – Mid dark brownish orange silty clay, loose with 10 % modern debris	0 – 0.40	
302	Subsoil – Light greyish orange silty clay, firm, with 2% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles. Occasional rooting (modern).	0.40 – 0.74	
303	Natural - Light grey with dark orange mottling silty clay with occasional yellow sand patches. Firm, 1 % sub angular and rounded flint pebbles.	0.74 +	

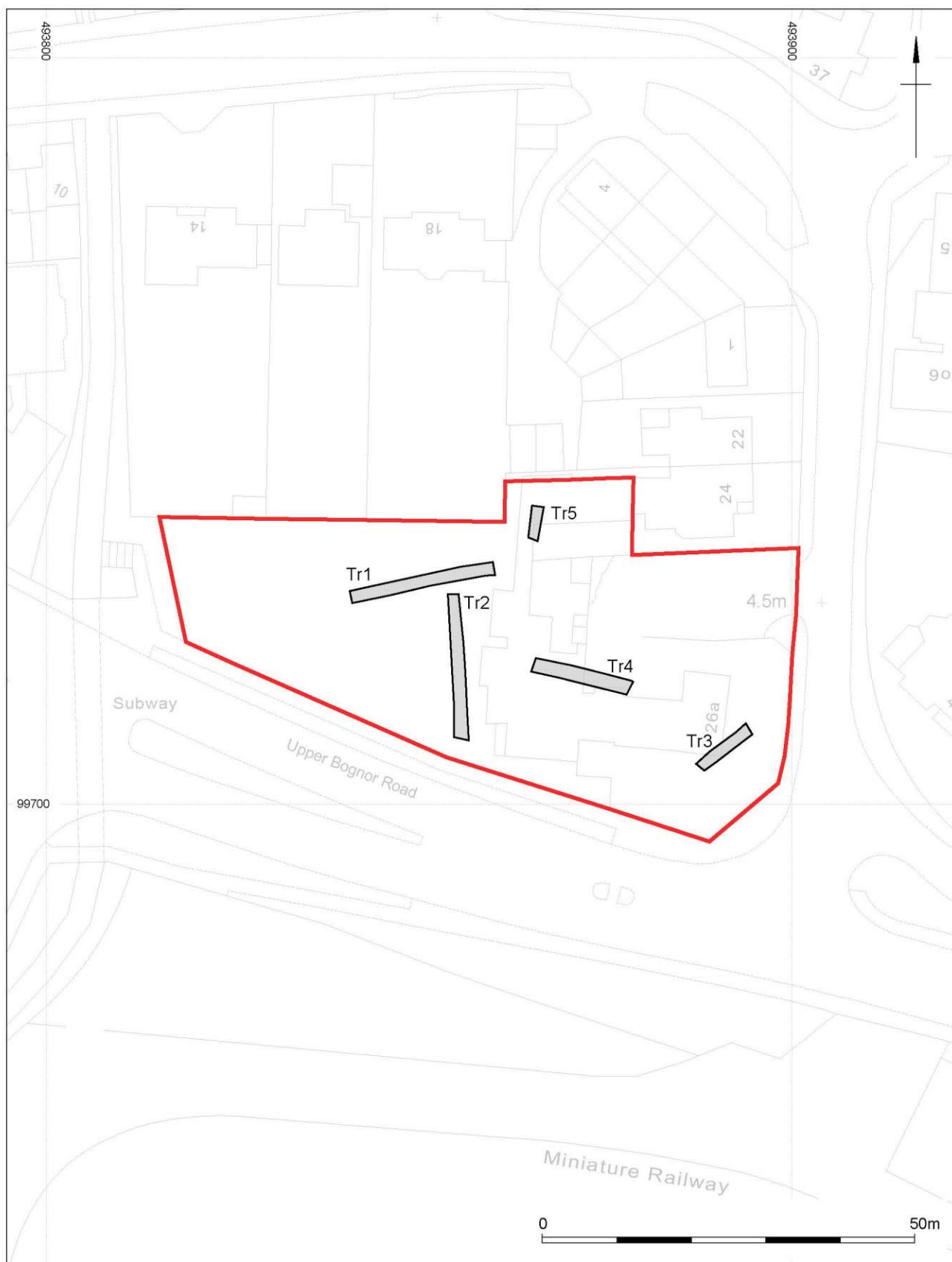
<b>Trench No.:</b>	4	<b>Dimensions:</b>	12m x 2m
<b>Alignment:</b>	WNW-ESE	<b>Ground level (m aOD):</b>	5.197
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (mBGL)</b>	
401	Topsoil – Dark brown silty clay with 10% crushed concrete, 5-65mm and 5% brick rubble, modern debris, poorly sorted.	0 – 0.28	
402	Subsoil – Mid brown silty clay with 1% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles. 5-25mm poorly sorted. Poorly 2% manganese nodules 5- 10mm	0.28 – 0.67	
403	Natural - Light Brown with orange mottling 3% sub angular and rounded flint pebbles 5 – 25mm, poorly sorted.	0.67 +	





Proposed trench layout

Figure 1



- ▬ Site boundary
- Actual trench location



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Scale:	1:750	Illustrator:	KJB
Path:	Y:\Projects\65710\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Eval\07-05-30		

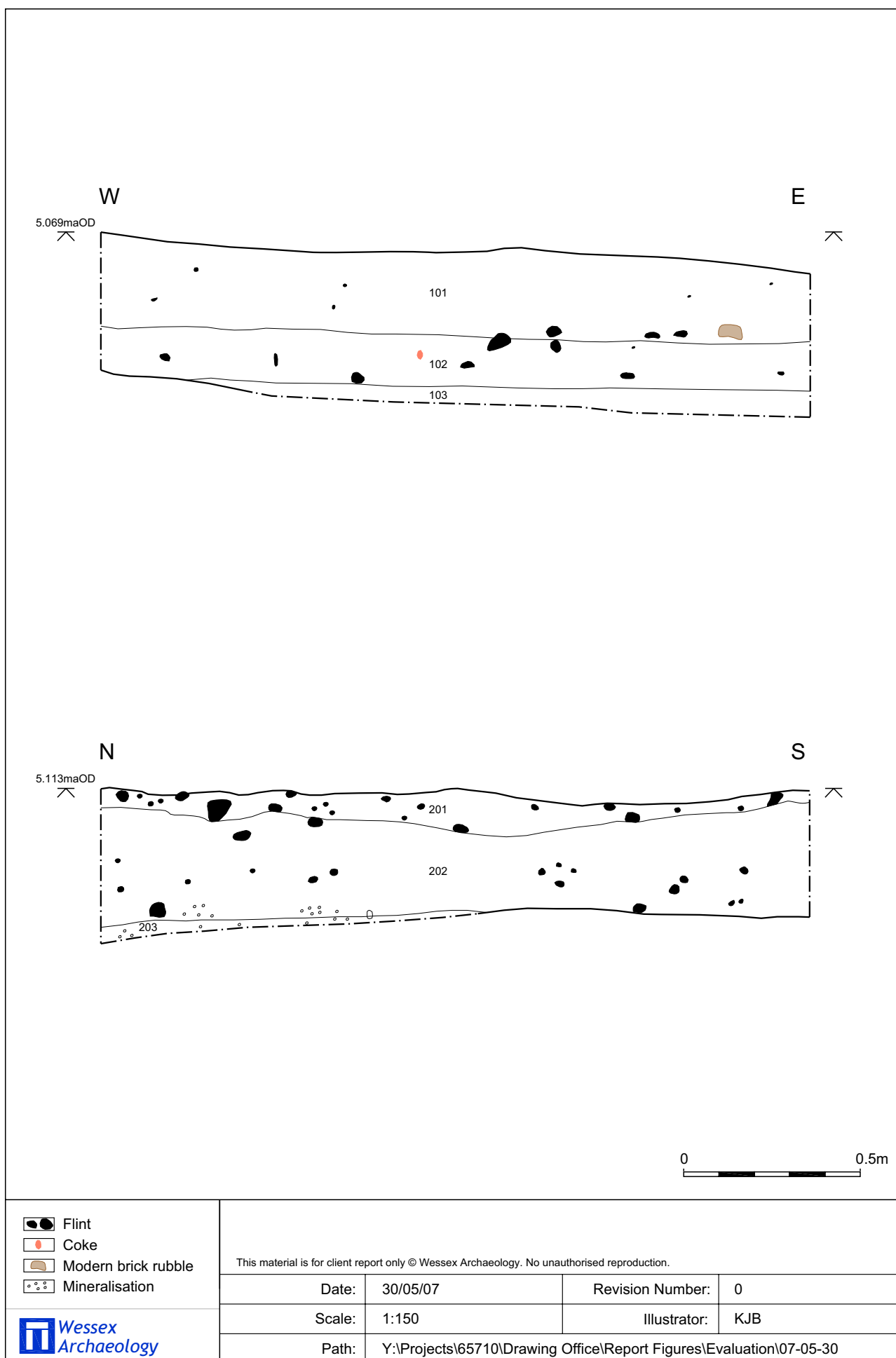
Actual trench layout

Figure 2



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			Scale:	1:150	Illustrator:	KJB
			Path:	Y:\Projects\65710\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Evaluation\07-05-30		

Trench plan Figure 3



Trench 1 and 2 representative sections

Figure 4



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