Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation at 32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3AF

Planning ref. 07/0170/OUT & 07/0567/ARM

NGR 512462, 106158

ASE Project no. 3361

Site Code: HRW 08

ASE Report no. 2008040

Oasis id: archaeol6-39942 (1)

Nick Garland MA

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3AF. The work was undertaken on the 25th March 2008 on behalf of South Coast Property Development. Two trenches, both measuring 12 metres in length by 1.8 metres in width were excavated along the foot print of an underground garage associated with a new residential development.

The natural brick earth, a mid orange clay with frequent chalk and flint nodules, was encountered at the lowest point at 66.71 metres OD to the south of the site and at the highest point at 67.91 metres OD to the north-east of the site.

Natural activity in the form of deposits and a single linear channel were encountered in Trench 1. Modern disturbance was encountered in both trenches including a dumped chalk deposit within Trench 1, most likely occurring from the excavation of a modern pond, and made ground within Trench 2 from the construction of a previous residential building.

No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in either of the trenches.

CONTENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by South Coast Property Development to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex (NGR 512462, 106158) in advance of redevelopment on land (Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on the corner between Hayling Rise and Woodland Avenue within a residential area, with roads enclosing the site to the south and west and residential properties to the north and north east. The site covers an area of approximately 4150 square metres that slopes moderately from the north-east down towards the south-west and previously consisted of a single dwelling and associated gardens.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of Brickearth (drift) overlying Upper/Middle Chalk deposits (solid) (British Geological Survey Sheet 318/333).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An application for planning permission for the demolition of the existing buildings and residential development of the site was granted by Worthing Borough Council (Planning ref. 07/0170/OUT & 07/0567/ARM).

1.3.2 Following the advice of the West Sussex County Council's Senior Archaeologist, Mark Taylor (in the County Council's capacity as advisor to Local Planning Authorities on archaeological planning matters), a planning condition was imposed on the planning permission. The applicant was required to perform an archaeological evaluation to determine the character and quality of the archaeological remains on the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Jon Sygrave of ASE and this was duly approved by Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist, (WSCC) prior to the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The Aims and Objectives of the evaluation were laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Sygrave 2008) and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement.

1.4.2 (a) To determine whether surviving archaeological remains extend across the development site.

(b) To investigate the character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.

(c) To investigate how they might be affected by the development of the site.

(d) To determine particularly important remains should be preserved *in situ.*

(e) To explore what options should be considered for mitigation.

1.5 Scope of the Report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland on the 25th March 2008. On-site assistance was provided by David Atkins. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A preceding archaeological appraisal of the site was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2007) and is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Few sites of archaeological importance are found in the immediate vicinity of the site; however, general trends in the area in question have led to the following conclusions. The high level of Neolithic and Bronze Age deposits in the area (e.g. a Bronze Age mace head 400 metres north-east of the site) as well as the abundance of Iron Age and Romano-British finds and deposits around Worthing (e.g. settlement around Cissbury Ring) indicate some archaeological potential for the site in question. Also High Salvington Windmill is located 500 metres to the north of the site indicating nearby post-medieval activity.

2.3 Cartographic analysis of the area suggests that prior to the construction of the previous residential buildings little or no development occurred on this site. This indicated a high possibility that any *in situ* deposits that were encountered would be in very good condition.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Two trenches, both measuring 12 metres in length and 1.8m in width were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision (Fig. 3). The trench locations were accurately located using offsets from known positions and a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). The trenches were located in the area of a proposed underground car park in order to test the area most severely affected by the development and were agreed with Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist (WSCC), prior to the commencement of excavation.

3.2 The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Both trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Where rubble/tarmac was encountered a toothed bucket was used to remove these modern deposits. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and

with a metal detector for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

3.4 A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 4)

4.1.1 Context List

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
1001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	67.50
1002	Layer	Redeposited	7.5m	Tr.	0.20m	67.25
1003	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	67.05
1004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	66.71
1005	Cut	Natural Cut	Tr.	1.05m	0.20m	66.73
1006	Fill	Natural Fill	Tr.	1.05m	0.20m	66.73

4.1.2 Summary

Trench 1 was located to the south of the site, orientated in a north to south direction. It measured 12 metres in length and 1.8 metres in width.

The topsoil **(1001)** covering the trench was a mid orangish brown silty clay and reached a depth of 0.25 metres. Some modern material such as brick fragments were also noted within the topsoil, resulting from the recent demolition of the residential property.

A layer of redeposited natural **(1002)** was present underneath the topsoil (see Fig 5). It was a layer of mixed white chalk with occasional patches of mid brown silty clay. It extended across the width of the trench but was only seen in 7.5 metres of the length of the trench. It measured 0.2 metres in depth.

A layer of subsoil **(1003)** lay underneath the redeposited natural. It was a mid brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. No archaeological material was present within the layer. It covered the entire length and width of the trench and reached a depth of 0.2 metres in depth before reaching the natural **(1004)**.

A possible natural linear feature **[1005]** was found cut into the natural at the southern end of the trench (see Fig 6). It was 1.05 metres in width and 0.2 metres in depth and crossed the width of the trench in an east to west orientation. It was irregular in shape and profile with gentle to moderately sloping sides. It was filled by a single fill **(1006)**; mid orangish brown silty clay, which was completely sterile of finds.

The Natural **(1004)** was a mid orange clay with chalk and flint nodule inclusions. It was encountered at a maximum height of 66.89m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 66.71 m OD to the southern end of the trench. No features of archaeological significance were observed within this trench.

4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 7)

4.2.1 Context List

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
2001	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	68.22
2002	Layer	Made Ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.65m	68.07
2003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	67.42

4.2.2 Summary

Trench 2 was located along the northern extent of the site, orientated in an east to west direction. It also measured 12 metres in length and 1.8 metres in width.

Due to the location of the trench across the foundations of the demolished residential property, no topsoil was encountered during the excavation of the trench. The highest stratigraphic deposit was a layer of concrete **(2001)**, 0.15 metres in depth.

A layer of made ground **(2002)** was located underneath the concrete. It was a dark brownish orange gravely clay with occasional modern inclusions of brick and tile fragments and glass shards. This layer covered the entire length and width of the excavated trench and measured 0.65 metres in depth.

Natural deposit **(2003)** was similar in colour and composition to **(1004)**, the natural within trench 1. It was encountered at a maximum height of 67.91m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 67.42 m OD to the western end of the trench. No features of archaeological significance were observed within this trench.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The two evaluation trenches have clearly shown a lack of archaeological remains within the area of study. While natural activity and modern disturbance have affected this area, there is little evidence for previous occupation of the site.

5.2 Natural Activity

5.2.1 The subsoil layer **(1003)** in **Trench 1** probably represents a natural accumulation of material in this area seen through its sterile nature. It could have possibly originated a result of colluvial action as it is located down slope from the rest of the site.

5.2.2 The linear cut **[1005]** found at the southern end of **Trench 1** represents a naturally occurring feature. This can be seen through its irregular shape and profile, the shallow depth and the single sterile fill. It probably represents a depression in the natural that has been filled by overlying subsoil.

5.3 Modern Disturbance

5.3.1 **Trench 1** revealed a dumped deposit of natural chalk **(1002)** which originated from the landscaping of the gardens around the previous residential building, most probably the excavation of the pond approximately 15 metres north of the trench.

5.3.2 The concrete layer **(2001)** and made ground **(2002)** uncovered in **Trench 2** originated from the construction of the residential property in the 20th century. Due to the fact that the natural is at a higher level in the north-east corner of the site, the area was probably stripped down to the natural before building began, destroying any archaeological deposits that may have once been here.

5.4 Conclusions

5.4.1 After evaluating the proposed area of development by trial trenches it is apparent that no archaeological remains extend across the site. The trenches were located at the position of the proposed underground car park in order to fully evaluate the area most affected by development, however, as no ancient remains were present they will not be affected by the development and no mitigation is necessary.

REFERENCES

Sygrave, J, 2008. *32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3AF: Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Investigation.* ASE unpublished report

Wessex Archaeology, 2007. *Archaeological Appraisal, 32 Hayling Rise / 24 Woodlands Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex.* Report ref: 66450.01

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-operation and assistance of James Clark of South Coast Property Development and Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) is gratefully acknowledged.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	HRW 08					
Identification Name and Address	32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3AF					
County, District &/or Borough	Worthing, West Sussex					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	NGR 512462, 106158					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	3361					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 25th Mar 08	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	South Coast Property Development					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other ✓		

100 Word Summary.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3AF, was undertaken on the 25th March 2008 on behalf of South Coast Property Development. Two trenches, measuring 12 metres by 1.8 metres were excavated along the foot print of an underground garage for a new residential development. Natural activity in the form of a single linear channel was encountered in Trench 1. Modern disturbance included a dumped chalk deposit from the excavation of a modern pond and concrete and made ground from the construction of a residential building. No archaeological deposits/features were encountered in the trenches.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-39942

Project details

Project name	32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue, Worthing, West Sussex, BN13 3AF. The work was undertaken on the 25th March 2008 on behalf of South Coast Property Development. Two trenches, both measuring 12 metres in length by 1.8 metres in width were excavated along the foot print of an underground garage associated with a new residential development. The natural brickearth, a mid orange clay with frequent chalk and flint nodules, was encountered at the lowest point at 66.71 metres OD to the south of the site and at the highest point at 67.91 metres OD to the north-east of the site. Natural activity in the form of deposits and a single linear channel were encountered in Trench 1. Modern disturbance was encountered in both trenches including a dumped chalk deposit in Trench 1, most likely occurring from the excavation of a modern pond, and concrete and made ground in Trench 2 from the construction of a previous residential building. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in either of the trenches.
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2008 End: 25-03-2008
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX WORTHING WORTHING 32 Hayling Rise and 24 Woodland Avenue
Postcode	BN13 3AF
Study area	4.20 Kilometres
Site coordinates	TQ 512462 106158 50.8746424263 0.149960758859 50 52 28 N 000 08 59 E Point
Height OD	Min: 66.71m Max: 67.91m

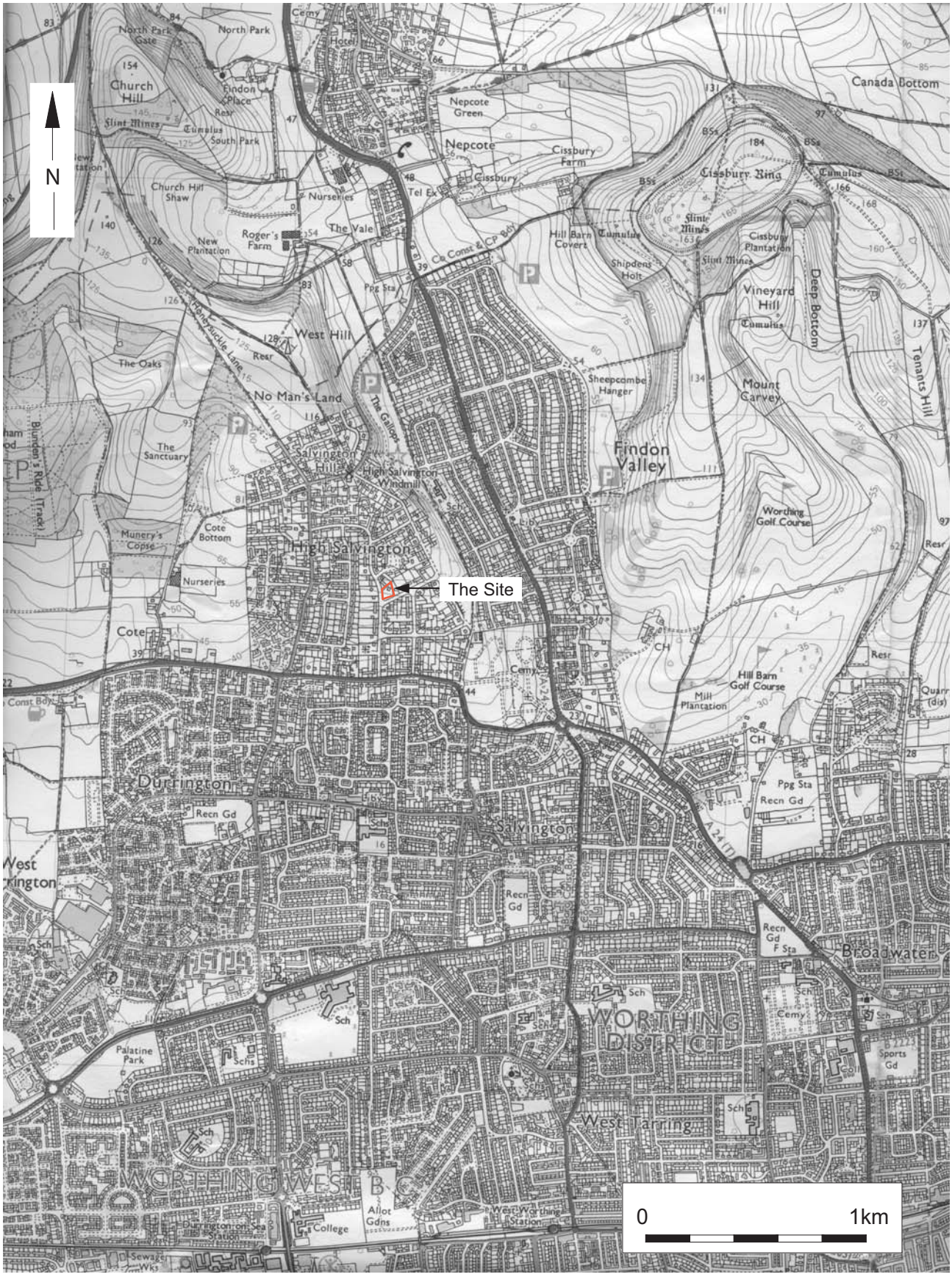
Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	South Coast Property Development

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No

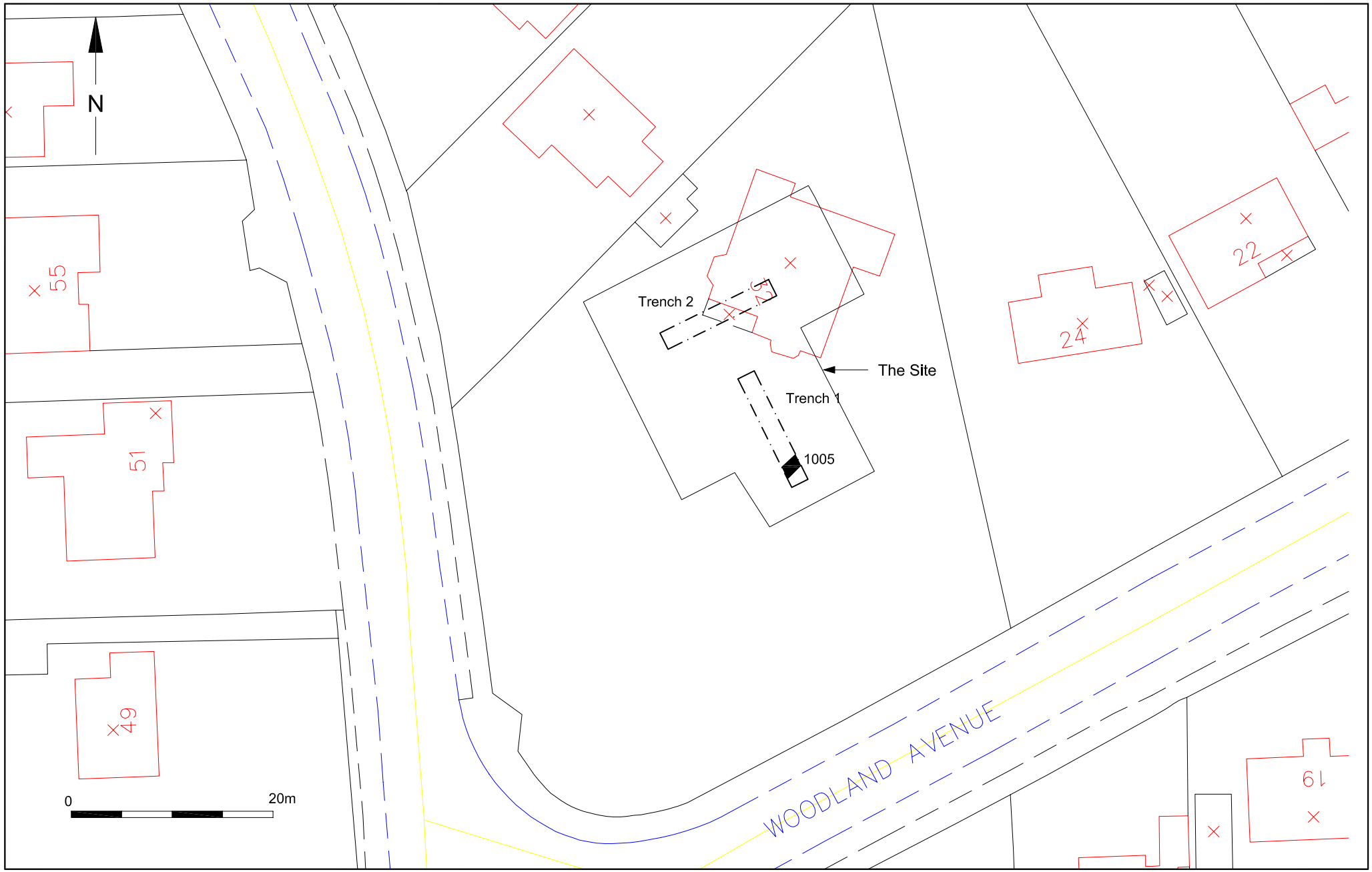
Digital Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Report','Unpublished Text'
Entered by	Nick Garland (tcrnnjg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	28 March 2008



08 07 06 05 04

11 12 13 14

© **Archaeology South-East**		Hayling Rise, Worthing	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3361	March 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: SM		



© Archaeology South-East		Hayling Rise, Worthing	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3361	March 2008	Trench location	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: SM		

Fig. 3: Working shot of excavation of trench 2

Fig. 4 Trench 1 facing south

Fig. 5: West facing section of Trench 1

Fig. 6: West facing section of natural feature

Fig. 7: Trench 2 facing east

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