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Whittlewood Project (www.le.ac.uk/elh/whittlewood/index.htm)
## Appendix 1: Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the FRCF Area

compiled by James Kenny

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAMPSHIRE</th>
<th>WEST SUSSEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EH no.</strong></td>
<td><strong>EH no.</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA124</td>
<td>31203/2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Sites

- **Hampshire**: Ebury Green, Battle Down, West Dean
- **West Sussex**: Goodwood Park, Singleton Down, Singleton

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### 31. Appendices

**APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS WITHIN THE FRCF AREA**
WEST SUSSEX

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>EH no.</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Summerdale Chichester</td>
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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>Densworth Copse Funtington</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Boxgrove Priory</td>
</tr>
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<td>94</td>
<td>Densworth Copse Funtington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>Chichester Barracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Broyle House Lavant</td>
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<td>Broyle House Lavant</td>
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<td>Plain Wood Lavant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Brandy Hole Lane New Fishbourne</td>
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<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>East Broyle Copse New Fishbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Oakwood Funtington</td>
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<td>Oakwood Funtington</td>
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<td>345</td>
<td>Little Cotfield PlantationFuntington</td>
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<td>97</td>
<td>Chichester Barracks</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>Otter Memorial College Chichester</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>Chichester City Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Chichester City Walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Chichester Castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Priory Park Chichester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Chichester City walls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX 2:
STRUCTURE PLAN AND LOCAL PLAN POLICIES ON ARCHAEOLOGY
COMPILED BY JAMES KENNY

WEST SUSSEX STRUCTURE PLAN (NOT FORMALLY ADOPTED) FEBRUARY 1998

Archaeology

B7(a) Development will not normally be permitted where it would be harmful to sites identified as being of known or potential archaeological importance. The Planning Authorities will ensure that:

(1) where nationally important archaeological sites or monuments, whether scheduled or not, or their settings, are affected by a proposed development, provision is made for their physical preservation. On other important archaeological sites there will be a preference for mitigation of adverse effects of development by securing the preservation of remains in situ;

(2) where necessary, appropriate and satisfactory provision is made by the developer for a site evaluation to define the character and significance of the archaeological or historic interest of a site before any planning application is determined; and

(3) where it is acknowledged, if necessary after evaluation, that a site is not of such importance that it merits complete or partial preservation, appropriate and satisfactory provision is made by the developer, prior to destruction or damage, for the excavation and recording of the remains, the preservation of any finds and the subsequent publication of the results.

(b) Where possible, conflicts between the preservation of known archaeological sites and land uses will be resolved by management agreements.

(c) The Planning Authorities will promote measures to ensure the conservation, manage-
9.21 Ancient monuments and sites of known or potential archaeological interest also require protection. Scheduled ancient monuments are legally protected and cannot be altered or destroyed without the consent of the Department of National Heritage, but unscheduled monuments and archaeological remains are also vulnerable and vigilance is needed. Where development may affect a monument or site the full significance of which is uncertain, the developer will be expected to provide an evaluation by an archaeologist. If the development is permitted without preservation in situ, a full investigation, with proper recording and publication and preservation of any finds, will be required. More detailed guidance is given in the County Council’s Archaeology Strategy for West Sussex (1995).

HAMPSTEAD COUNTRY STRUCTURE PLAN Archaeology

E14 Where nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by a proposed development, there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. The need for the preservation of unscheduled sites of more local importance will be considered on merit. Where preservation is not possible then, before planning permission is granted, it should be demonstrated that appropriate arrangements have been made for a programme of excavation and recording prior to development taking place.

346. The value, variety and vulnerability of sites and monuments justify the preservation of those most important to the archaeology, history and character of Hampshire.

347. Archaeological sites and monuments and their settings are a finite and non-renewable resource. Care must be taken to ensure that they are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. Although at present a number of archaeological sites and monuments are protected by national legislation, the majority rely on the Structure Plan, local plans and the development control process for their continued protection and management as reflected in PPG16.

348. When considering proposals for development, the local planning authorities will ensure the availability of accurate information on the condition and significance of archaeological sites affected by development proposals. Such information is essential for the decision-making process on planning and land-use issues and for monitoring the effectiveness of the planning process in protecting archaeological sites.

349. The authorities will promote, where practicable, the appropriate management and enhancement of important archaeological sites and monuments and where resources permit, assist owners to maintain them in good condition and to adopt sympathetic land management regimes.

350. The management of the maritime archaeological heritage, whether above or below the low water mark, is as important as the management of land-based archaeological sites. Consequently, within the area administered by the local planning authorities, it is a material consideration in the planning process. Coastal planning authorities should ensure that provision is made by developers for the identification, recording and protection of archaeological sites and historic wrecks (especially protected wrecks) in the inter-tidal zone and on the seabed along the Hampshire coastline, before any development commences.

E15 Development which is likely to have an adverse impact on landscapes included in English Heritage’s Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest and the County Council’s Register of Parks and Gardens will not be permitted unless the local planning authorities are satisfied that the need for the development outweighs that impact.

351. Nationally English Heritage already recognises two particular types of historic landscape: designed parks and gardens, and well-preserved battlefield sites. Consequently, two Registers have been compiled: the first contain lists of historic parks and gardens
and the second, battlefields which, although not statutory, should be considered a material consideration when preparing local plans and in day-to-day development control. The County Council also has a Register of Parks and Gardens, many of which are not included in the English Heritage list.

352. In addition to historic parks and gardens and battlefield sites, there is the wider historic landscape, the conservation of which is equally important and which deserves to be protected from development. Local planning authorities should take account of these historic components of the landscape in their local plans and development control work.

**HAVANT BOROUGH COUNCIL LOCAL PLAN**

He11 Preservation Of Archaeological Sites And Monuments Of National Importance Development that would adversely affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other nationally important archaeological features, or their settings, will not be permitted.

161. Archaeological remains are vulnerable to damage and destruction, those which are protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 are protected under the provisions of the policy and their locations are shown on the Proposals Map.

He12 Preservation Of Archaeological Sites And Monuments Of Local Importance Development that would adversely affect archaeological sites or features of local importance or their settings, will not be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs the need to preserve the site or feature.

162. There are important sites which are not scheduled ancient monuments, such as the Wadeway which connects Langstone to Hayling Island and the Roman Villa at Warbington. Where development can be justified and damage to the archaeology can be avoided by modifications to the layout, preservation of the remains **in situ**, is preferred. The Council will seek to ensure satisfactory preservation and protection and, where appropriate, the interpretation of the remains.

He13 Archaeological Assessments Applications for development which are likely to affect archaeological remains should be accompanied by an assessment of their value, the impact of the proposals and the opportunities for conservation. Such an expert assessment will have to be prepared and approved by the Council in advance of any formal determination of the relevant planning application.

163. If there are indications that important archaeological remains exist, an archaeological field assessment should be carried out. This is necessary to define their type and extent and therefore provides information which is useful for identifying the potential for minimising or avoiding damage.

He14 Archaeological Investigations Where the preservation of archaeological remains is not possible or feasible development should not begin until an agreed programme of archaeological investigations and recording has been carried out to an acceptable professional standard and at the applicant's expense.

164. Where the destruction of archaeological remains is justified, detailed information is required before the remains are lost. Although every effort should be taken to preserve features of archaeological interest it will not be practicable, necessary or desirable to retain all these **in situ** in development sites. Thorough recording is therefore essential and this should be based on advice from professional archaeologists. Developers are expected to take the initiative in obtaining this advice at an early stage once it is clear that preservation is not justified for archaeological reasons.

**CHICHESTER DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN FIRST REVIEW, ADOPTED APRIL 1999**

**Environmental strategy**

**Protection of the Archaeological Heritage**

Chichester District has a rich and distinctive archaeological character with sites and features ranging from Fishbourne Roman Palace to bowl barrows in the downland area. The system of dykes near Chichester, and the sequence of remains in Chichester City itself are of particular significance to the archaeological record, whilst the palaeolithic deposits in a 500 m band
along the southern edge of the Downs, where remains of ‘Boxgrove Man’ were found, are of international importance. Some of these are Scheduled Ancient Monuments which cannot be altered or destroyed without the consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, who is advised by English Heritage. Government advice in PPG16, ‘Archaeology and Planning’, indicates that where monuments and their settings are of national importance, they should normally be preserved, whether scheduled or not. There are many sites and monuments within Chichester District which, although not scheduled, are worthy of preservation. Wherever possible Chichester District Council will seek to encourage awareness of the archaeological heritage and will promote investigation of the archaeological record. This may include joint action with organisations such as English Heritage.

The policies aim to protect the ancient monuments and features and sites of archaeological interest within the District wherever possible. Where development is proposed that is likely to affect a known or suspected site of archaeological interest developers will be expected to comply with a number of requirements set out in Policy BE3. These include submitting an archaeological assessment and field evaluation with planning applications. The case for preservation must be assessed on the merits of the individual case. In cases where preservation in situ would not be required, developers may be asked to enter into an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 before planning permission is given, so as to secure excavation, recording and publication of remains prior to development starting. Where planning permission is given, conditions may be attached to the grant of permission to ensure that excavation and recording is carried out before development work starts, and to ensure that a ‘Watching Brief’ is maintained while work progresses. Full details of the archaeological investigation and records of sites, prepared by qualified archaeologists, will need to be submitted to the District Planning Authority.

**POLICIES**

**Historic parks and gardens**
RE28 Any proposals which have a significant detrimental impact on the character or setting of an historic park or garden, as listed in the English Heritage register of parks and gardens of special interest in England, will be refused.

**Archaeology**
BE3 The destruction of or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and other features and sites of archaeological interest by development will be prevented wherever possible. There is a presumption in favour of the preservation **in situ** of important monuments. Where proposed development is likely to affect a known or suspected site of archaeological interest, one or more of the following requirements will be imposed.

Archaeological assessment and field evaluation
(i) Applicants will be required to include, as part of their research into the development potential of a site a desk-based archaeological assessment and where appropriate a field evaluation of the archaeological remains. A statement of the findings will be required to accompany the planning application.

Preservation **in situ**
(ii) In order to secure the preservation **in situ** of important archaeological features and their settings, the District Planning Authority may require developers to modify their proposals. In appropriate cases, the use of conditions or the completion of an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 may be required to secure a modification. Planning applications must indicate how preservation **in situ** will be secured.

Arrangements for excavations, recording and publication
(iii) If the District Planning Authority decides that the preservation **in situ** of archaeological remains is not justified and that development resulting in their destruction should proceed, it will satisfy itself before granting planning permission that the developer has made satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording and publication of the remains before develop-
ment commences. Such work will be carried out to a specification approved by the District Planning Authority. In appropriate cases, an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 will be required to secure the investigation.

Conditions to secure excavation and recording
(iv) Where the District Planning Authority has decided that preservation in situ is not justified, it may impose a condition prohibiting the carrying out of development until excavation and recording have been carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted by the applicant and approved by the District Planning Authority. Such schemes shall include proposals for the publication of any findings.

Watching brief
(v) The developer will be required to give notice to the District Planning Authority of an intention to commence development and to satisfy the District Planning Authority that adequate provision has been made for access and subsequent observation and recording of any finds and other evidence which may be revealed during the development works. The developer will also be required to notify an archaeologist approved by or appointed by the District Planning Authority of any items unearthed during development which he knows or suspects to be of interest, and to allow adequate time for records to be made by the archaeologist.

Field monuments
(vi) Where development is likely to affect adversely the setting of a nationally important field monument whether scheduled or not, permission will be refused.

ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGY
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE,
SEPTEMBER 2003
1.1 This is one in a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes (SPGs), prepared by the Local Planning Authority to provide additional advice regarding the planning issues concerning archaeology within the district. The SPG is non-statutory, but is a material consideration the council will take into account when considering an application.

1.2 This guidance should be read in conjunction with POLICY AREA16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance and POLICY AREA17 Sites of Archaeological Interest of the Arun Local Plan 2003.

1.3 These policies should be read in conjunction with Policy CH11 — Archaeology, of the deposit draft West Sussex Structure Plan 2001–2016. The Structure Plan is currently being reviewed, and adoption is expected in 2004.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS
2.1 The archaeology of Arun is rich and diverse. The present landscape has been modified by mankind for over 10,000 years, shaping the environment in which we live and work today. Archaeological remains are a finite resource, often our only means of discovering how past communities lived, worked and honoured their dead.

2.2 There are many threats to archaeological remains in both town and countryside. Such remains are vulnerable to destruction from urban and rural development, road and pipeline construction, mineral extraction, forestry and agriculture. Their protection must be reconciled with the need for economic growth and development.

2.3 The level of information and accuracy of data varies between records, depending on the available sources. Some sites are known only from 19th century or earlier chance discoveries and their exact location may be vague. Others are based on modern excavations or surveys which can produce much more detailed information.

2.4 Protection is provided through the planning process. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 protects Archaeological sites of national importance i.e. Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) from damage and destruction. English Heritage is currently undertaking a review of all SAMs under the Monument Protection Programme. National Guidance has also been issued in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning which is fundamental
in the consideration of archaeological issues in the planning process.

2.5 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings and the provision for carrying out recording in historic buildings, where proposals involve removal or refurbishment of elements of the buildings historic fabric. Conservation Areas and other elements of the historic environment are also referred to in this PPG. It explains the role of the planning system in their protection. It complements the guidance given in PPG16.

2.6 Planning Policy Guidance Note 20: Coastal Planning, covers planning policy for the coastal areas of England and Wales. It notes that decisions on development proposals below mean low water mark are generally outside the scope of the planning system, although they are subject to control by a number of agencies depending on the type of activity. PPG20 recognises that the coastal zone has a rich heritage both above and below low water mark and refers to PPG16 and to PPG15. Any development on the coast, including coastal defence works, needs to take archaeological considerations into account, preferably with a view to enhancing the archaeological resource.

3. ARCHAEOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT

3.1 If you are planning a development, it pays to seek archaeological advice from the Local Planning Authority as early as possible before submitting a planning application. Archaeological advice will be sought from West Sussex Archaeological Service through Arun District Council as the Local Planning Authority.

3.2 An initial consultation of the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) will show whether there are any known, or likely, archaeological remains within or adjacent to a proposed development. However the SMR is not a definitive database.

3.3 On the basis of this preliminary appraisal, it may be necessary to commission an archaeological field evaluation. Such a field evaluation normally requires physical intervention, i.e. trenching, to establish the archaeological implications of the proposals. The report on this work should include an assessment of the impact of the development upon any archaeological remains and measures to mitigate such impact. Planning Policy Guidance note 16, explains that it is open for an applicant to commission a Desk Based Assessment (DBA). This involves a review of any historic mapping or documentary evidence for the site and a visual inspection to establish that the site detail is recorded. A DBA can of course form part of a broader Environmental Impact Assessment or application 'dossier' on a sufficiently large scheme as could the results of field evaluation.

3.4 The first priority is the preservation of significant archaeological remains in situ. To achieve this, the archaeological impact of the development should be minimised by, for example, sympathetic foundation design or amendments to the layout. If this is not feasible, then detailed excavation, recording and publication is the second best option.

3.5 Archaeological implications will be a material consideration for the Local Planning Authority when making a planning decision. If further archaeological recording is necessary this can be secured, either by the use of planning conditions, or by a legal agreement under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

4. ARCHAEOLOGY IN PRACTICE

4.1 Archaeological work undertaken before determination of an application consists of a Desk Based Assessment, a Field Evaluation and a look at the SMR to check for the presence or absence of sites. These are explained below:

Desk Based Assessment: a detailed appraisal of available information about a site before a planning application is submitted or approved.

Field Evaluation: a survey or trial excavation designed to assess the nature of archaeological remains within a proposed development area
before a planning application is submitted or approved. Techniques may include fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial trenching.

4.2 Archaeological work undertaken after an application has been determined can be collectively called 'archaeological recording'. This can take a variety of forms:

Evaluation and recording: a controlled programme of fieldwork to provide a lasting record of archaeological evidence unavoidably destroyed by development.

Watching Brief: the recording of archaeological evidence coming to light during the course of development.

4.3 It is national and local practice that the costs of archaeological work made necessary by development should be borne by the developer, or an agreement made between the landowner, developer and West Sussex County Council as to who will pay for the cost of archaeological work.

5. SITE AND MONUMENT RECORD
5.1 The West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by WSCC is a database of all known archaeological sites and historic landscapes in the County. It includes sites dating from prehistory through to the post-medieval period.

5.2 It contains information on buried sites, revealed through excavation and survey or through aerial photography. It also contains records of earthworks, and other standing structures, as well as historic parks and gardens, and stray finds.

5.3 Details such as the type of site, its date, location, description and sources are held on a computerised database and all sites are marked on a Geographic Information System (GIS) and large-scale Ordnance Survey maps. Additional information may include reports on surveys or excavations, correspondence, plans, published and unpublished material and photographs (including aerial photographs).

5.4 The level of information and accuracy varies between records, depending on the available sources. Some sites are known only from 19th century or earlier chance discoveries and their exact location may be vague. Others are based on modern excavations or surveys which can produce much more detailed information.

5.5 The SMR is subject to continual change. It should not therefore be considered as being a definitive record. Information on new sites and finds and additional details about existing sites are provided by professional archaeologists, museums, local researchers. The SMR needs to be continually updated in the light of new discoveries made in the course of archaeological investigations undertaken as a requirement of development or as a result of academic research and fieldwork.

5.6 The archaeological significance of a site can therefore be enhanced as new information leads to its re-interpretation. In addition, the SMR is reviewed in line with national data standards and developments in new technology, such as the use of Geographic Information Systems.

5.7 West Sussex County Council has confirmed that there are no nationally important remains in Arun District that are not scheduled. A table of the Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within the Arun District are listed in Appendix 1. However, a review, of nationally important archaeological remains, the Monument Protection Programme, which is being undertaken by English Heritage, may revise the list of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the future. The information in this document is correct at the time of printing.

E. ORGANISATION OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN WEST SUSSEX
6.1 English Heritage has advocated that the developer should make provision for recording archaeological remains on the ‘polluter pays’ principle since the 1980s.

6.2 Archaeological fieldwork required as a consequence of development proposals is undertaken by professional archaeological
contractors. Developers can invite competitive tenders from such archaeological contractors based on written specification supplied by or validated by the West Sussex Archaeological Service on behalf of Arun District Council. Archaeology officers in local government who advise on the implications of development proposals and monitor standards of fieldwork are known as archaeological 'curators' in contrast to the archaeological 'contractors' undertaking the work in the field.'

6.3 ‘Written schemes of investigation’ are prepared on behalf of Arun District Council, to provide the guidelines for different archaeological contractors to offer a price for the work sought. These can be produced by the archaeological contractors themselves, based on a set of instructions and standard clauses supplied by the 'curator' and validated before commencement of fieldwork. The West Sussex Archaeological Team can also produce these.

6.4 In West Sussex, specialist archaeological advice is provided from within WSCC Environment Group who advises on all aspects of the built and natural environment. They also offer advice and liaise with a variety of special interest groups, museums, national agencies and statutory undertakers on the implications of all development proposals.

6.5 In addition, to the County Council’s own archaeological services, other agencies include:

- English Heritage
- Sussex Archaeological Society
- Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society
- Local Societies
## Appendix 3: Soils in the FRCF Study Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Soil Series</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Unripened gley soils</td>
<td>Formed under saltmarsh vegetation in marine alluvium. Occurs in estuaries &amp; creeks. Saltmarshes lie above the reach of daily tides but are covered by periodic spring tides. Most extensive soils are saline raw gley soils with permanently wet, soft, unripened mineral horizons of varied texture &amp; often a distinct humose &amp; peaty topsoil. Marshes in Langstone &amp; Chichester harbours are being eroded and are considered to be relic features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342a</td>
<td>Upton 1</td>
<td>Extremely calcareous loamy grey rendzinas mostly restricted to steeper slopes where cultivation and subsequent erosion have removed much of the original topsoil. Greyish brown, moderately stony silty clay loam. Well drained, excess winter rain readily absorbed. Mostly on steep slopes primarily suited to permanent grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343h</td>
<td>Andover 1</td>
<td>Found on undulating chalkland. Variable flinty &amp; chalky silty brown rendzinas over chalk. Dark brown slightly stony silty clay loam, calcareous. Well drained, winter rain readily absorbed with little run off. Easy to work, dries rapidly in spring, can be cultivated in all seasons &amp; well suited to minimum cultivation techniques.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343i</td>
<td>Andover 2</td>
<td>Found on gentle chalkland slopes, formed in thin silty drifts over chalk. Some variation in depth, shallow, calcareous, Andover soils are brown rendzinas, well drained with moderate water retention, easy to work but flintiness can make cultivation difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>Sandwich</td>
<td>Deep calcareous &amp; non-calcareous sandy soils on sand dunes, marine shingle &amp; related beach deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511f</td>
<td>Coombe 1</td>
<td>Developed in flinty chalky drift in broad valley floors &amp; on lower dipslope of Chalk downs. Variation relates to thickness of drift overlying chalk, often deep in valley bottoms but shallow to chalk on valley sides. Fine, silty, dark brown slightly stony clay loam, calcareous earth in which subsoil merges into thick flinty chalky drift. Well drained, surplus winter rainfall passes through easily, easy to work. Woodland and old grassland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571l</td>
<td>Charity 1</td>
<td>Occurs on deep flinty non-calcareous silty drift which mostly overlies the Chalk on its gently sloping lower dipslopes. Deep, brown, flinty fine silty typical argillic brown earths at foot of South Downs in W. Sussex. Naturally well drained &amp; easy to work but because of silty texture and weak soil structure prone to compaction. Caps &amp; subsoil pans can cause winter waterlogging, especially on level or gently sloping ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571z</td>
<td>Hamble 2</td>
<td>Deep, stoneless silty soils developed on low lying land over thick, mainly Aeolian silty drift, overlying river terrace or raised beach sands &amp; gravels. Have calcareous subsoils. Most extensive on the broad plain around Chichester. Permeable &amp; well drained, readily absorb winter rain. Easily cultivated. Valuable land suitable for arable &amp; horticulture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581d</td>
<td>Carstens</td>
<td>Brown, slightly stony fine silty clay loam over clayey typical palaeoargillic brown earths, extensive in S England where chalk is covered by Aeolian silty drift over Clay with Flints &amp; Plateau Drift. Deep and freely drained, usually with reddish clayey well-structured subsoils which allow for good vertical drainage so is well suited to cultivation, rarely waterlogged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Soil Series</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711g</td>
<td>Wickham 3</td>
<td>Most extensive where thin drift covers Tertiary clays &amp; loams. Typical stagnogley soils, developed in fine loamy or fine silty drift over clay. In SE occurs widely on Bracklesham Beds &amp; to lesser extent on Reading Beds. Most have slowly permeable clayey subsoils and can become waterlogged in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711h</td>
<td>Wickham 4</td>
<td>Gently undulating land where underlying Tertiary clay is thinly covered by loamy drift. Consists of seasonally waterlogged soils with a slowly permeable subsurface horizon. Dominant soils are typical stagnogleys, fine loamy or fine silty over clay, with grey &amp; ochreous mottles throughout. Most soils in the association are waterlogged for long periods when undrained. The slowly permeable clayey subsoils &amp; moisture retentive surface horizons lead to poor water infiltration &amp; rapid run off. Because land is wet &amp; heavy woods are common, some very old, dating back to prehistoric times. Most are mixed deciduous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812a</td>
<td>Frome</td>
<td>Soils in chalky &amp; gravelly alluvium beside streams draining the chalk &amp; adjacent Tertiary formations. Thickness varies but in most valleys fine-textured deposits rest on flint and/or chalk gravel. Calcareous marl &amp; peat bands occur locally. Calcareous alluvial gley soils, grey mottled, stoneless, silty clay loam with calcareous flint and/or chalk gravel at relatively shallow depth. Affected by high ground water and most soils show evidence of prolonged waterlogging. Formerly much used as water meadows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814b</td>
<td>New Church 1</td>
<td>Clayey &amp; silty coarse loamy soils, forming complex pattern in marine alluvium in recently silted estuaries, main soils are slightly calcareous over coarse or silty coarse loam: dark greyish brown slightly mottled, stoneless, silty clay. Marshland, most of land is below or only slightly above level of high tide. Without adequate drainage will be waterlogged for long periods in winter. In W. Sussex clayey &amp; silty soils occur in complex pattern showing little relation to landform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>841e</td>
<td>Park Gate</td>
<td>Deep stoneless silty typical argillic gleys. Affected by seasonally high ground water &amp; have grey &amp; ochreous mottled subsoil. Soils develop in Aeolian silty drift, mainly over fluvial &amp; marine gravels. Occur on flat &amp; gently sloping low-lying land in W. Sussex. Moderately permeable but affected by high winter water-table and can be seasonally waterlogged. Easy to work with appropriate drainage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32. Notes

1 The nearest Frameworks to note geographically are that completed for Surrey in 2006 (Bird 2006), and the forthcoming one for the South East region.

2 Traditionally in Britain divided into the Early Bronze Age 2200–1500 BC, Middle Bronze Age 1500–1000 BC and Late Bronze Age 1000–700 BC. The term Later Bronze Age incorporates the Middle & Late Bronze Age periods.

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33. Acknowledgements

STEERING GROUP

JOHN MANLEY, CEO, Sussex Archaeological Society
DAVID RUDKIN, Director, Fishbourne Roman Palace, Sussex Archaeological Society
LUKE BARBER, Research Officer, Sussex Archaeological Society
ROB SYMONDS, Curator, Sussex Archaeological Society
JAMES KENNY, Archaeology Officer, Chichester District Council
DAVID BIRD, former County Archaeologist, Surrey County Council
DAVID RUDLING, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Sussex
NAOMI SYKES, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Nottingham
BARRY CUNLIFFE, Professor of European Archaeology, University of Oxford
GORDON HAYDEN, student, Southampton University
JANE TIMBY, freelance finds specialist
ANTONY KING, Professor of Archaeology, University of Winchester
GEOFF DANNELL, freelance finds specialist
KAY HARTLEY, freelance finds specialist
MALCOLM LYNE, freelance finds specialist
PETE WILSON, Head of Research Policy (Roman Archaeology), English Heritage
WENDY MURIEL, graduate, Sussex University

CONTRIBUTORS

MATTHEW POPE, freelance archaeologist
CHRIS BUTLER, freelance archaeologist
PETER DREWETT, Professor of Archaeology, University of Sussex
DAVID DUNKIN, freelance archaeologist
DAVID YATES, Lecturer in Archaeology, University of Reading
JOHN MANLEY, David Rudkin, James Kenny, Luke Barber – see above
MARK GARDNER, Lecturer in Archaeology, Queen’s University, Belfast
BILL WADSWORTH, freelance environmental specialist

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34. General index; Site index; List of acronyms used in the FRCF

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