

Land at New Place Farm, Pulborough, West Sussex - Archaeological Evaluation Report

Barratt David Wilson Homes

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Prepared by: Lucie Collett

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Prepared by:	<i>Cura Terrae: Unit 4, Prisma Park, Berrington Way, Wade Road, Basingstoke, RG24 8GT. 01256 224 588</i>
Originated By:	<i>Lucie Collett</i>
	Lucie Collett
	Senior Archaeology Supervisor
Reviewed By:	<i>J.Wood</i>
	Finlay Wood
	Archaeology Project Officer
Approved By:	<i>OG</i>
	Oliver Good
	Practice Area Lead – Historic Environment

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Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
2. Archaeological and Historical Background	7
3. Aims and Objectives	10
4. Methodology for Archaeological Evaluation.....	11
5. Results.....	16
6. Conclusions	22
7. Archive	23
8. References	24
Figures and Plates.....	26
Appendix A: Context Summary.....	27
Appendix B: OASIS Form.....	42

Tables

Table 1: Trench level summary.....	16
Table 2: Context Summary Table.....	27

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench results overlain on satellite image

Figure 3: Trench results

List of Plates

Plate 1: Trench 6, looking west

Plate 2: Trench 26, looking west

Plate 3: Trench 37, looking east

Plate 4: Trench 56, looking east

Plate 5: Trench 69, looking northwest

Plate 6: Trench 47, looking southwest

Plate 7: Trench 5, representative section looking north

Plate 8: Trench 13, representative section looking southwest

Plate 9: Trench 27, representative section looking southwest

Plate 10: Trench 42, representative section looking south

Plate 11: Trench 60, representative section looking north

Plate 12: Ditch 2905, looking west

Plate 13: Pit 5304, looking south

Plate 14: Modern ditch 5605, looking north

Executive Summary

Cura Terrae was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes (the Client) to undertake a programme of archaeological trench evaluation ahead of a proposed development of 170 dwellings, a countryside park, associated earthworks, and infrastructure at New Place Farm, Pulborough. The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinates 505761 119308.

An Archaeological Heritage Assessment was undertaken by EDP in 2021, and two geophysical surveys have been undertaken on the Site by Archaeological Surveys in 2016 and 2021. A possible enclosure was identified in the north-east corner of the Site, though most of it was located immediately to the north of the proposed housing development. The Site is located within the south-western extent of an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) termed *Large Roman Settlement Area, Pulborough* which includes Roman settlement and prehistoric activity, with significant Roman remains identified around the Site. Roman and prehistoric gullies identified in the Drovers Lane development immediately to the south of the Site had potential to continue into the bounds of the Site. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the archaeological potential of the Site impacted by the proposed development footprint.

The results of the evaluation did not identify any significant activity from the Roman or earlier prehistoric periods. The only identified features were a single, undated pit in trench 53 and a series of ditches all interpreted as modern in date. No artefacts were recovered, with only modern CBM observed in the upper level of the ditch fill in trench 56.

Modern truncations, remnant water and electricity services, ground levelling activity, and contamination relating to the Site's previous use as a plant nursery were observed across Site. Root disturbance from trees and various plants was also noted. The majority of topsoil and subsoil deposits are likely modern and anthropogenically derived, rather than naturally formed, and in the most heavily terraced areas of Site very little soil was observed as the landscape was likely stripped down and made up to a level surface using sands, gravels, and imported soils.

The observed deposits and evidence of modern activity suggests that the Site was subjected to severe truncation and disturbance that would have affected any archaeological features that may have existed prior to the development of the plant nursery and, therefore, explains the minimal evidence of archaeological activity identified by this programme of works. Any further features within the Site beyond the one identified pit will likely have been heavily truncated and disturbed.

The archive is currently stored at Cura Terrae's Basingstoke office under project 23077.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Cura Terrae was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake a programme of archaeological trench evaluation ahead of a proposed development of 170 dwellings, a countryside park, associated earthworks, and infrastructure at New Place Farm, Pulborough (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is centred on National Grid Co-ordinates 505761 119308 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Ecus Ltd (now Cura Terrae Ltd) prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that presented the proposed methodology and standards for the archaeological evaluation due to be undertaken at the Site (Ecus Ltd 2024). The WSI also included the proposed methodology for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken prior to the evaluation during the ground works associated with the construction of a new connecting road to Drovers Lane, in the south-east corner of the Site, and any below ground demolition work.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation comprised a total of 72 trenches, each measuring 30 m by 1.8 m, equating to a 5% sample of the 8 ha development footprint. It was not proposed to investigate any evaluation trenches in the open space and countryside park areas at the northern end of the Site because these will not be impacted by the development. The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI approved by Local Planning Authority (LPA) Archaeologist (Surrey County Council on behalf of Horsham District Council).
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was completed between 10th and 27th November 2025.
- 1.1.5 This report presents a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action, including mitigation if required by the LPA. This report will also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

1.2 Site Description

Location

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated on the northern edge of the town of Pulborough. It is bounded to the north by a north-east to south-west band of trees (to be retained) shielding the Site from the Arun Valley Railway line; to the west by the Grade II* listed New Place Manor whose listed boundary wall forms the property boundary here with the Site; The south by late-20th to early 21st century housing developments; and the east by open fields.

- 1.2.2 The Site has until recently been used as a plant nursery comprising closely spaced greenhouses set on terraces cut into the slope within the core of the Site, with more open ground around its periphery. The proposed development will largely concentrate on the area occupied by the greenhouses.

Topography

- 1.2.3 The Site is located predominantly on a south-facing slope of a ridgeline generally flat at the southern end of the Site at c.40m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), rising up to the highest point in the north-east of c.60m aOD.
- 1.2.4 Pulborough is situated on the edge of a narrow belt of greensand escarpment, set between the chalk of the North and South Downs, with the land to the north having a gently rolling topography. To the south of the Site lies the broadly flat clay vale of the River Arun (EDP 2021).

Geology

- 1.2.5 The underlying geology of the Site is recorded by the British Geological Survey as sedimentary bedrock of the Hythe Formation – Sandstone, formed between 126.3 and 113 million years ago during the Cretaceous period (British Geological Survey 2025).
- 1.2.6 Superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel which formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period are recorded around the periphery of Site (*Ibid.*).

2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following has been extracted from the AHA report produced by EDP (2021) which utilised data from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) based on a 500m search area and online sources. Fuller descriptions are provided in the AHA.
- 2.1.2 The Site partially lies within the south-western extent of an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) termed *Large Roman Settlement Area, Pulborough* which includes Roman settlement and prehistoric activity.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Archaeological Investigation 1997

- 2.2.1 There was a putative archaeological investigation on the Site undertaken by the Worthing Archaeological Society at some time before 1997. It claimed to have identified a Roman building on the Site. However, the Society have no records of this investigation, and the previous landowner was unaware of any such investigation having taken place, so the validity of this claim must remain uncertain.

Geophysical Surveys 2016 and 2021

- 2.2.2 Two geophysical surveys have been undertaken on the Site (Archaeological Surveys 2016 and 2021). A possible enclosure was identified in the north-east corner of the Site, though most of it was located immediately to the north of the proposed housing development.

2.3 Historic Context

Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 Immediately south of the Site, archaeological evaluation and subsequent monitoring in advance of the Drovers Lane development found flintwork from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, along with a bucket urn from the Bronze Age, and evidence for four phases of land clearance, landscape division and subsequent farming from the Iron Age to the Roman periods. The evaluation report indicates that the field system may extend into the Site. Also recorded were pits and post holes, possibly indicating domestic activity in the vicinity.
- 2.3.2 The remaining evidence for this period within the study area comprises Bronze Age axes found at Broomershill Farm c.500m to the east of the Site, and an Iron Age urn found in a sand pit, situated c.330m south of the Site.

Romano-British

- 2.3.3 The Site is located at the south-western extent of an ANA, which predominantly denotes Roman settlement. There are two scheduled monuments within the ANA; one is described as being a 'Roman Temple'. The second scheduled monument in the ANA is a Roman villa at Borough Farm, situated c.1.2km north-east of the Site. The ANA also notes an early Roman field system with some associated pits and post holes in the north and west of the ANA, up to 2.5km from the Site.
- 2.3.4 There is one HER record within the Site, which relates to a quantity of tegulae and imbrices (roof tiles) and the 'footings of walls, some 18-24" wide and 9-10" in height', which were presumably found as below ground features and interpreted as evidence for a Roman building. It should be noted that although the HER point is within the Site, this marks an approximate location, as the entry goes on to say that the feature is "within about 115m" of the given point.
- 2.3.5 To the immediate south of the Site on Drovers Lane, an archaeological evaluation and watching brief contained evidence for continued agricultural activity into the Roman period. The evaluation report indicates that the gullies identified during this work may extend into the Site.
- 2.3.6 More widely, foundations of at least two Roman buildings, along with a drain, bricks, tiles, tesserae, pottery and coins, excavated in 1859, 1900 and 1910 and interpreted as a stockyard were situated c.490m east of the Site at Homestreet Farm.
- 2.3.7 An excavation in 1970 revealed a number of features interpreted as being a Roman building, possibly a temple, situated c.270m south of the Site.

Early medieval and medieval

- 2.3.8 There are no early medieval or medieval heritage assets identified on the West Sussex HER within the Site. There are four HER entries for known medieval heritage assets within the wider study area, two of which, from the accompanying descriptions, seem to be related to the same heritage asset, but are recorded as being in slightly different locations and both of which seem to be associated with a listed building.
- 2.3.9 The HER states that New Place Manor is a Grade II* listed building, and has its origins in the 15th century. There is a further HER entry for New Place farm (unlisted), which describes its characteristics as an historic farmstead, which is located within the Site. This latter entry indicates that the farmstead has "suffered significant loss (more than 50% alteration)".
- 2.3.10 Of the other two HER entries, one relates to the scheduled moated site off Moat Lane, situated c.300m south-west of the Site. The final HER entry relates to a ditch, the fill of which yielded two small sherds of medieval period pottery, found during an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 'Coombelands', Stane Street (MWS11760), situated c.400m north-west of the Site.

Post-medieval and twentieth century

- 2.3.11 There are no post-medieval to modern heritage assets identified on the West Sussex HER within the Site although there are four in the wider study area.
- 2.3.12 As mentioned above, New Place Manor is a Grade II* listed building that the HER states has elements from the post-medieval period, and is situated close to the north-west boundary of the Site.
- 2.3.13 The nearest asset to the Site, c.180m to the south, comprises a field recorded as 'brick field' in 1839, which has been interpreted within the HER as being evidence for a brickworks. This record is located in a modern housing estate and therefore it seems highly likely that any physical evidence for the brickworks was lost when the housing estate was constructed.
- 2.3.14 Second World War Royal Observer Corps monitoring post constructed in 1939, rebuilt in the 1950s as an underground Cold War observer post and finally decommissioned in 1991, was situated c.330m south-east of the Site.
- 2.3.15 Homestreet Farm is a Grade II listed building dating from the 18th century and situated c.460m south-east of the Site.
- 2.3.16 None of these assets are considered to contribute to the potential for archaeological deposits on the Site.

2.4 Undated

- 2.4.1 The only undated asset within the study area comprises a circular cropmark interpreted as a possible building, situated within the centre of the Site. Whilst this could suggest a prehistoric building here, its position is now a reservoir, and it has probably therefore been destroyed during its construction.

2.5 Previous Disturbance

- 2.5.1 Prior to the evaluation works taking place, the Site was used as a plant nursery. Activities associated with this use have left the Site heavily disturbed. Evidence of modern disturbance includes terracing visible in the northwestern side of Site; levelling and making up of ground surfaces using imported soil and sands and gravels; disused cables and water pipes throughout Site; a live service identified with the CAT scanner in the northeastern corner of Site; modern truncations and trench cuts throughout Site, wooden stakes and posts in situ; high levels of root disturbance throughout with the southwestern corner, previously occupied by large trees, especially disturbed; and bluey green staining in the topsoil, subsoil, and leaching into the natural likely caused by fertiliser use.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- To characterise the magnetic anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey;
- To identify and record the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits, structures or built fabric within the areas examined;
- To determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any encountered or exposed archaeological remains;
- To recover any artefacts;
- To prepare a comprehensive record of and report on archaeological observations during the Site work; and
- To identify mitigation strategies to ensure the recording, preservation or management of archaeological remains within the Site.

3.1.2 The objectives of the project are:

- To determine the archaeological potential of the Site, in order to inform the need for further mitigation works;
- To preserve through record any archaeological remains impacted by the proposed works;
- To contribute to the understanding of the use and development of the area;
- To undertake a programme of investigation that meets with national and regional standards;
- To prepare an illustrated report on the results of the archaeological work to be deposited with the WSHER; and
- To provide evidence to address relevant regional research topics contained within the South East Research Framework (2016).

3.1.3 Whilst the specific aims and objectives outlined above were utilised, they were also subject to change and addition as the work progressed. Any changes would have been conveyed to the Client and the LPA Archaeologist.

3.1.4 This evaluation report will present a digest of information on the character and significance of the deposits under review and this report will form the basis of any proposals for appropriate further action. The evaluation will also aim to define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required.

4. Methodology for Archaeological Evaluation

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The following section sets out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation, as outlined in the WSI (Ecus Ltd 2024).
- 4.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken by Cura Terrae, a ClfA Registered Organisation. All work was undertaken by experienced staff who are corporate members of ClfA, or who demonstrably work to an equivalent standard for fieldwork.

4.2 Standards and Guidelines

- 4.2.1 The project conforms to the current national and regional guidance as set out by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) and Historic England:
 - *Sussex Archaeological Standards (SAS 2019);*
 - *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2020a);*
 - *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2020b);*
 - *Code of Conduct (ClfA 2022);*
 - *Standard for Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2023a) and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2023b);*
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015b); and*
 - *Historic England's Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2011).*
- 4.2.2 Any changes to the methodology would have been agreed with the LPA Archaeologist in advance of the work being undertaken.

4.3 Purpose of Evaluation Standards

- 4.3.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation standards is to provide information on the character and significance of remains present. The results of the archaeological evaluation will be used to determine the need for and scope of any further archaeological works. The requirement for any further work would be decided by the LPA Archaeologist.

4.4 Trench Location

- 4.4.1 A trenching plan has been devised to test the archaeological preservation across the site, maximise the retrieval of archaeological information and to ensure that the significance of the archaeological resource is understood to a level of detail proportionate to its importance.
- 4.4.2 The archaeological evaluation as undertaken comprised 72 trenches measuring 30 m long and 1.8 m wide; equating to a 5% sample of the 8 ha development footprint. Prior to the evaluation commencing and in consultation with the LPA Archaeologist, three trenches (Trenches 3, 4, and 5) in the northwest corner of the Site were cancelled due to existing buildings.
- 4.4.3 The centre point of each end of the trench was located on the ground using differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) technology.
- 4.4.4 Each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool (CAT) prior to excavation and if necessary rescanned at subsequent intervals during excavation.
- 4.4.5 A possible service was detected on Site using the CAT scanner. This resulted in: Trench 45 shortened approximately 10m; Trench 11 was shortened approximately 2m; 5m exclusions left around the service where it passed through trenches 44 and 29; Trenches 30, 31, and 32 were moved approximately 5m north to avoid the same service. Further observed modern services, not identified with the CAT scanner, were left in situ if undisturbed. As a result, trenches 7, 11, and 29 were shortened by 1-5m.
- 4.4.6 Trenches 1, 73, 74, and 75 were moved 3-5m northwards to avoid the fenced barrier around the Site and the public footpaths that dissect the Site.
- 4.4.7 Trenches 5 and 7 were realigned and moved to fit within the bounds of terraced areas on Site.
- 4.4.8 Trench 26 was moved approximately 3m northwards to avoid overhanging tree canopies within the TPA (Tree Protection Area) along the southern end of Site.
- 4.4.9 Trench 33 was opened along an east-west alignment as opposed to the planned northwest-southeast alignment.

4.5 Trench Excavation Methodology

- 4.5.1 Stripping of overburden (primarily topsoil and subsoil) within each trench was carried out by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket.
- 4.5.2 Excavated topsoil, subsoil, and other deposits were stored separately to aid reinstatement and placed a minimum of 1m from the trench edge. All soil removal was monitored under archaeological

supervision. Stripped areas remained un-trafficked until archaeological investigation was completed and the trench signed off.

- 4.5.3 Arisings from each trench was subjected to a rapid visual and metal detector scan to recover any artefacts.
- 4.5.4 Overburden was removed in even spits down to a level at which significant archaeological deposits are identified, or down to natural subsoil deposits, whichever is first. Thereafter, all archaeological work was carried out by hand unless either extensive or deep deposits required removal.
- 4.5.5 Archaeological trenches were then cleaned by hand where potential archaeological features or deposits were present. Sufficient hand excavation of archaeological features and deposits was carried out in a controlled and stratigraphic manner to characterise the archaeology and ensure recovery of artefactual and environmental evidence. The aim of this was to record all significant archaeological features within each trench and to undertake sufficient intrusive excavation to enable the date, character, form and stratigraphic relationships to be understood.
- 4.5.6 Archaeological features were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Full excavation of features was not undertaken at this stage, so as not to compromise the stratigraphic integrity of the archaeological resource. Taking this into account, sufficient sampling of the archaeological features and deposits identified was excavated by hand to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described.
- 4.5.7 The following strategy was employed as a typical sample level for excavated features:
 - 100% of features of a ritual and ceremonial nature;
 - 20-50% sample (minimum 1 m length) of domestic and settlement related linear features, depending on their nature and significance;
 - 50% of discrete features (such as pits and postholes) as a minimum, though some will be 100% excavated to confirm function or for ease of excavation (in the case of small features);
 - 10-20% sample (minimum 1 m length) of the overall length of non-settlement related linear features, such as medieval or earlier field boundaries, depending on their nature and significance;
 - 5% sample (minimum 1 m length) of the overall length of linear features of lesser archaeological significance such as post-medieval or later boundary ditches;
 - 100% of ditch terminals; and
 - All intersections between features will be investigated unless they are identified as being of a sufficient complexity to warrant further investigation as outlined in section 3.5.6.
- 4.5.8 Wherever possible, one section was be located against a trench edge, if the alignment of the feature was at right angles to the edge, so that the full sequence of deposits was recorded (including topsoil).

If the feature joined the trench edge at an oblique angle, the section was positioned to provide a section crossing the alignment of the feature.

- 4.5.9 The stratigraphy of all trial trenches was recorded even where no archaeological deposits were identified. Spoil heaps were monitored to allow analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Metal detectors were used with the potential to recover metal finds from spoil and the base of the trench.
- 4.5.10 All work was undertaken with the view to avoid damage to any surviving archaeological remains which appeared to be worthy of preservation in situ. No such remains were identified.
- 4.5.11 Cura Terrae was not responsible for trench backfilling. Trench backfilling took place following approval by the LPA Archaeologist. Arisings were returned to each trench in the correct order.

4.6 Recording Methodology

- 4.6.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma recording system in accordance with industry standards. The written record was hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record fully described the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and was be cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Written recording was undertaken in a digital format using the Diggit application (<https://www.diggitarchaeology.com>).
- 4.6.2 The trenches were excavated and archaeological features surveyed by means of a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) or hand-measured and recorded on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and/or one section at 1:20 or 1:10. Drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.
- 4.6.3 Trench 40 could not be fully surveyed due to health and safety concerns relating to trench edge collapse. Therefore, only an approximate outline of the trench edge has been recorded.
- 4.6.4 A full photographic record was maintained, using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images were subject to managed quality control and curation processes embedded appropriate metadata within the image and ensured long term accessibility of the image set. Output was in TIFF/JPEG format. Digital records created as part of the project complied with specific data standards (Historic England 2015a).

4.7 Finds and Environmental Sampling

- 4.7.1 No artefacts of potential archaeological/historical value were encountered during the archaeological evaluation.
- 4.7.2 No archaeological features or deposits of environmental significance were observed. Therefore, no environmental samples were recovered during the archaeological evaluation of the Site.

4.8 Monitoring and Management

- 4.8.1 Monitoring was undertaken remotely, with photographs of the trenches alongside plans of the trenches and features identified sent to the LPA Archaeologist in advance of any sign off requests. Remote monitoring was agreed in advance with the LPA Archaeologist.
- 4.8.2 It was agreed with the Client that Cura Terrae was not responsible for the backfilling of trenches following appropriate recording and sign off by the LPA archaeologist.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section presents the results of the archaeological evaluation. The context descriptions are reproduced in Appendix A.
- 5.1.2 The evaluation consisted of 72 mechanically excavated trenches. The trench results are shown in Figure 2.

5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 A summary description of each trench follows in Appendix A and a summary of trench levels in m above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) in Table 1.
- 5.2.2 The deepest trenches were located at the southern end of the Site, at the bottom of the slope, excavated up to 1.20m. trenches up to 1m deep were also excavated in the northeast of the Site, suggesting the Site previously consisted of multiple dips, depressions, and shallow valleys in the hillside. At the top of the slope, to the north, and in the most heavily terraced areas in the northwest, trenches were as shallow as 0.30m but many varied considerably in depth from one end to the other.

Table 1: Trench level summary

Trench	Base		Top	
Trench 1	Min 46.115 N	Max 46.853 S	Min 46.646 N	Max 46.911 S
Trench 5	Min 36.811 W	Max 37.075 E	Min 37.318 E	Max 37.485 W
Trench 6	Min 35.555 E	Max 36.152 W	Min 36.124 E	Max 37.012 W
Trench 7	Min 41.914 N	Max 42.575 S	Min 42.865 N	Max 42.93 S
Trench 8	Min 42.243 E	Max 42.835 W	Min 42.847 E	Max 43.3 W
Trench 9	Min 42.605 N	Max 43.989 S	Min 43.079 N	Max 44.665 S
Trench 10	Min 43.406 NW	Max 44.886 SE	Min 43.845 NW	Max 45.311 SE
Trench 11	Min 42.803 N	Max 43.984 S	Min 43.153 N	Max 44.481 S
Trench 12	Min 40.407 NW	Max 41.49 SE	Min 41.419 NW	Max 41.803 SE
Trench 13	Min 40.293 N	Max 41.878 S	Min 40.8 N	Max 42.518 S
Trench 14	Min 41.292 W	Max 41.912 E	Min 42.086 W	Max 42.462 E
Trench 15	Min 38.156 N	Max 39.564 S	Min 38.743 N	Max 40.229 S
Trench 16	Min 39.228 W	Max 39.485 E	Min 39.981 W	Max 40.389 E
Trench 17	Min 38.581 S	Max 40.409 N	Min 39.003 S	Max 41.329 N
Trench 18	Min 39.057 NE	Max 40.728 SW	Min 39.684 NE	Max 41.469 SW

Trench	Base		Top	
Trench 19	Min 36.965 W	Max 37.244 E	Min 37.459 W	Max 37.729 E
Trench 20	Min 36.15 N	Max 38.139 S	Min 36.638 N	Max 39.005 N
Trench 21	Min 37.649 W	Max 38.055 E	Min 38.361 W	Max 38.73 E
Trench 22	Min 35.993 NE	Max 37.815 SW	Min 36.628 NE	Max 38.372 SW
Trench 23	Min 34.258 N	Max 35.592 S	Min 34.737 N	Max 36.62 S
Trench 24	Min 35.111 E	Max 35.486 W	Min 35.706 E	Max 36.022 W
Trench 25	Min 34.751 N	Max 36.334 S	Min 35.538 N	Max 37.316 S
Trench 26	Min 33.808 W	Max 33.939 E	Min 34.708 W	Max 34.88 E
Trench 27	Min 33.648 NW	Max 34.734 SE	Min 34.355 NW	Max 35.48 SE
Trench 28	Min 39.936 E	Max 40.6 W	Min 40.479 E	Max 40.905 W
Trench 29	Min 41.943 S	Max 43.054 N	Min 42.255 S	Max 43.379 N
Trench 30	Min 45.317 N	Max 47.107 S	Min 45.932 N	Max 47.788 S
Trench 31	Min 45.5 N	Max 47.525 S	Min 46.087 N	Max 48.053 S
Trench 32	Min 44.321 W	Max 44.804 E	Min 44.809 W	Max 45.389 E
Trench 33	Min 39.149 E	Max 40.061 W	Min 39.564 W	Max 40.693 E
Trench 34	Min 37.981 S	Max 40.148 S	Min 38.882 N	Max 40.678 S
Trench 35	Min 37.203 SE	Max 37.767 NW	Min 38.233 NW	Max 38.459 SE
Trench 36	Min 35.424 N	Max 37.44 S	Min 36.236 N	Max 38.1 S
Trench 37	Min 36.014 E	Max 36.795 W	Min 36.79 E	Max 38.102 W
Trench 38	Min 33.546 S	Max 35.221 N	Min 34.642 S	Max 36.012 N
Trench 39	Min 34.574 W	Max 35.415 E	Min 35.365 W	Max 36.589 E
Trench 40	n/a	n/a	Min 36.606 NW	Max 38.034 SE
Trench 41	Min 33.941 NW	Max 34.454 SE	Min 34.874 NW	Max 35.743 SE
Trench 42	Min 35.236 NW	Max 35.914 SE	Min 36.283 NW	Max 37.003 SE
Trench 43	Min 45.13 N	Max 47.519 S	Min 45.843 N	Max 48.171 S
Trench 44	Min 48.477 E	Max 48.966 W	Min 48.521 E	Max 49.197 W
Trench 45	Min 46.943 NW	Max 47.19 SE	Min 47.439 NW	Max 47.923 SE
Trench 46	Min 47.194 S	Max 49.31 N	Min 47.831 S	Max 50.05 N
Trench 47	Min 48.033 NE	Max 50.157 SW	Min 48.583 NE	Max 50.895 SW
Trench 48	Min 43.761 W	Max 45.061 E	Min 44.602 W	Max 45.759 E
Trench 49	Min 44.692 S	Max 45.952 N	Min 45.184 S	Max 46.828 N
Trench 50	Min 46.238 W	Max 46.866 E	Min 46.834 W	Max 47.634 E
Trench 51	Min 41.966 N	Max 43.678 S	Min 42.513 N	Max 44.787 N
Trench 52	Min 43.399 W	Max 44.301 E	Min 43.636 W	Max 44.892 E
Trench 53	Min 44.729 N	Max 45.932 S	Min 45.213 N	Max 46.838 N
Trench 54	Min 40.038 W	Max 40.893 E	Min 40.624 W	Max 41.997 E
Trench 55	Min 41.638 NW	Max 41.938 SE	Min 42.306 NW	Max 42.772 SE

Trench	Base		Top	
Trench 56	Min 42.651 W	Max 44.146 E	Min 43.435 W	Max 44.779 E
Trench 57	Min 38.546 S	Max 39.231 N	Min 39.325 S	Max 40.408 N
Trench 58	Min 40.077 E	Max 41.582 W	Min 40.831 E	Max 42.427 W
Trench 59	Min 42.363 N	Max 42.829 S	Min 42.859 N	Max 43.537 S
Trench 60	Min 37.869 W	Max 39.778 E	Min 38.665 W	Max 40.465 E
Trench 61	Min 40.438 S	Max 40.526 N	Min 40.965 S	Max 41.386 N
Trench 62	Min 41.8 E	Max 42.942 W	Min 42.131 W	Max 43.506 E
Trench 63	Min 38.059 N	Max 38.299 S	Min 38.627 N	Max 38.97 S
Trench 64	Min 39.414 W	Max 40.906 E	Min 39.845 W	Max 41.571 E
Trench 65	Min 41.977 N	Max 42.303 S	Min 42.497 N	Max 42.742 S
Trench 66	Min 37.747 W	Max 39.518 E	Min 38.23 W	Max 40.136 E
Trench 67	Min 39.789 N	Max 40.323 S	Min 40.175 N	Max 40.797 S
Trench 68	Min 41.311 W	Max 42.192 E	Min 41.592 W	Max 42.629 E
Trench 69	Min 38.487 NW	Max 39.086 SE	Min 38.777 NW	Max 39.515 SE
Trench 70	Min 39.615 NE	Max 40.963 SW	Min 40.118 NE	Max 41.475 SW
Trench 71	Min 38.516 N	Max 40.723 S	Min 38.954 N	Max 41.312 S
Trench 72	Min 38.447 W	Max 39.009 E	Min 38.921 W	Max 39.422 E
Trench 73	Min 31.312 N	Max 32.797 S	Min 31.631 N	Max 33.19 S
Trench 74	Min 31.33 NE	Max 32.683 SW	Min 31.824 NW	Max 33.244 SE
Trench 75	Min 30.458 W	Max 30.729 E	Min 31.032 W	Max 31.755 E

5.3 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 5.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence varied considerably across the Site. Topsoil is not consistently present across the Site and varied in depth. Subsoils were also variable in depth, colour, and composition, with more than one present in many trenches. Made ground in the form of clays, sands, and gravels are prevalent especially in the northwest and southeast.
- 5.3.2 The majority of overburden deposits, including turf, topsoil and subsoils, are likely anthropogenically derived and associated with largescale landscaping activities for the plant nursery. These activities involved infilling depressions, mainly at the south at the bottom of the slope but in the northeast also, and grading and levelling the ground surface to create terraces and other flat surfaces appropriate for ordered plant growth and greenhouse construction. These made ground deposits resided over a fairly uniform natural geology which generally matched the natural geology recorded by the British Geological Survey (2025). For further information on these deposits, see Appendix A.
- 5.3.3 The natural geology mainly comprised orangey and whitish yellow sands and yellowy orangey clays, with patches of ironstone and sandstone inclusions throughout.

- 5.3.4 The earliest layer overlying the natural was a colluvium (5606) identified in and around ditch [5605] in trench 56. It comprised a light yellowish orange sandy clay, and was heavily root disturbed.
- 5.3.5 The most consistent subsoil resided over the colluvium in trench 56 and the natural in the other trenches it is observed in (8, 10-27, 33-48, 50, 53, 55-65, 68-75). It varies in depth from 0.08 m to 0.70 m, and was not excavated to its full depth in trenches 34, 37, 40, 48, 53, 57 due to reaching 1.20 m total trench depth or high risk of trench collapse. It consists of a malleable to firm light yellowish to mid orangey brown silty clay and is interpreted as an imported soil, perhaps in part deriving from the soils stripped across Site to terrace and level it. It was very soft and not well compacted, retaining water in the deeper trenches in the southeast and areas of the northwest, making them liable to collapse. It is present in shallower depths throughout the rest of the eastern and southern areas of the Site, and in some areas of the northwest, where it is more compact.
- 5.3.6 Other recorded subsoils are also likely anthropogenically derived to build up the ground level using appropriate materials for the plant nursery activities. They reside over the earlier imported subsoil in many trenches, providing a more compact surface on which topsoil and turf or made ground deposits could be laid. They varied in composition, colour, and thickness. Light greyish brown clayey sand is observed in trenches 9 and 10; a mid orangey grey clayey silt in 23; light greyish yellow silty sand in 28, 32, and 34; mid greyish brown loam in trench 29; light greyish brown clayey sand in 30; light whitish yellow silty sand in trench 31; light yellow brown silty clay in 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 41; and mid orangey grey clayey sand in 66 and 67.
- 5.3.7 Other forms of made ground such as sands, gravels, hardcore, tarmac, woodchip, and highly compact silty clays were also utilised in this phase of modern landscaping to create surfaces and trackways. These areas of clearly anthropogenic made ground were concentrated around the most heavily terraced areas in the north and centre of the Site in trenches 7, 8, 12, 15, and 16, adjacent to the standing structures in the northwestern corner of Site in trenches 5 and 6, and across the south in trenches 26, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 74, and 75. Overburden in trenches 5 and 7 were comprised entirely of made ground.
- 5.3.8 The topsoil varied in depth from a thin layer of turf 0.05 m deep to 0.40 m deep. It was comprised of a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay across the majority of the Site, with loams and sandy silts also present in darker greys and lighter oranges also present. These deposits are also likely evidence of imported soil and laid turf, with some of the thinner deposits likely very recently developed soils forming after nursery activities ceased at the Site.

5.4 Archaeological Results

- 5.4.1 Of the 72 trenches excavated across the Site, potential archaeology was only observed in two (Trenches 29 and 53). These features were investigated by hand excavation and subsequently recorded according to the outlined methodology above. The features are discussed below and further detail can be found in Appendix A.

- 5.4.2 Trenches 1, 33, 35, 37, 39, 55, 56, 57, 60 and 69 contained evidence of modern ditches infilled by modern backfilling and the same imported subsoil that overlays the majority of the southern extent of the Site. One of these ditches, [5605] was tested in trench 56 (Plate 14). Modern CBM was observed in the upper fill of imported soil. A thin colluvial layer at the base of [5605] and elsewhere in the trench is not believed to be archaeological as it is not a clearly sealed deposit within the ditch. It likely washed into the ditch and adjacent area from upslope during modern landscaping works. A shallow ditch in trench 1 was also tested revealing a limestone block still in situ in the side of the trench likely associated with a modern wall. Where it was safe to do so, these ditches have been surveyed in plan.
- 5.4.3 Rooting disturbance was visible throughout in topsoil, subsoils, and natural geology. This was tested in multiple trenches to confirm its identity; rooting [2505] was located in trench 25 in the southern area of Site previously used to grow trees and hedges.

Trench Results

Trench 29

- 5.4.4 Trench 29 was located in the centre of the Site, oriented from north to south. The trench contained one shallow ditch (Plate 12).
- 5.4.5 The natural geology (2903) was found at a maximum depth of 0.50m below the modern ground surface.
- 5.4.6 Ditch [2905] was located at the northern end of the trench, on an east to west alignment. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, and extended across the whole width of the trench. It was not observed in any of the trenches on either side. It contained one naturally silted fill (2904), near identical to the overlying subsoil (2902), that comprised a loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were retrieved.
- 5.4.7 Given the loose quality of the fill, its similarities with the subsoil above, and the presence of multiple pipes crossing through trench 29 on the same alignment, it is likely that this ditch is a modern cut for a service associated with the plant nursery that has since been removed and infilled with subsoil-rich material.

Trench 53

- 5.4.8 Trench 53 was located in the northeastern field, oriented north to south. The trench contained one small pit (Plate 13).
- 5.4.9 The natural geology (5303) was found at a maximum depth of 0.70m below the modern ground surface.
- 5.4.10 Pit [5304] was located at the southern end of the trench and measured 0.30m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It contained one naturally silted fill (5305) comprising a light orangey brown silty clay. No finds

were retrieved. While its use and date remain unidentifiable, due to the prevalence of root disturbance throughout the Site it is highly likely this pit is actually a well-defined shrub bole.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The archaeological works fulfilled the aims and objectives set out in the WSI produced by Ecus Ltd in 2024.
- 6.1.2 The results of the evaluation did not conform with the potential for Roman or prehistoric activity associated with its location within the ANA and from the geophysical results in the northeast and Drovers Lane evaluation directly to the south.
- 6.1.3 One shallow pit and one shallow ditch, both undated, were identified and recorded. However, given the prevalence of rooting and disused services across the Site it is highly likely both features are modern in date and related to the growth and maintenance of plants during the Site's use as a nursery. Other, larger ditches tested and surveyed were also identified as modern and likely associated with the landscaping and levelling of the Site prior to its use as a plant nursery.
- 6.1.4 There was no evidence of the potential ditches recorded in the Drovers Lane development to the south of the Site extending within the Site bounds, and the possible enclosure identified in the geophysical survey in the northeast was not observed.
- 6.1.5 No finds or environmental material was retained. Modern CBM was observed in ditch fill (5606) and throughout topsoil deposits.
- 6.1.6 The high level of intensive modern truncations, levelling, terracing, and infilling associated with largescale landscaping activities prior to the Site's use as a plant nursery, and the later root and service disturbance, indicates why few features with archaeological potential were observed. It is likely that modern disturbance would have either truncated or severely disturbed any archaeology that may have been present within the bounds of the Site.
- 6.1.7 The archaeological evaluation was successful in gaining a better understanding of both these modern phases of development on the Site and its natural geology which generally conformed with the British Geological Survey (BGS 2025).

7. Archive

7.1 Physical Archive

- 7.1.1 The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate depository, within six months of the completion of fieldwork, subject to any additional stages of archaeological mitigation. The Horsham Museum and Art Gallery will be the most likely depository.
- 7.1.2 The archive will be prepared to an acceptable standard following national guidelines (ClfA 2020c; Historic England 2015c) and those established by the Horsham Museum and Art Gallery.
- 7.1.3 The integrity of the archive will be maintained throughout the project.
- 7.1.4 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data arising from the archaeological evaluation in accordance with industry standards (ClfA 2020c).

7.2 Digital Archive

- 7.2.1 The digital archive is currently stored at Cura Terraes' Basingstoke office under project number 23077.
- 7.2.2 The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and made publicly accessible. The digital archive must be compiled in accordance with the standards and requirements of the ADS, which may be accessed through the ADS website.
- 7.2.3 The archiving of the digital data arising from the project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). Preparation of the digital archive will follow policy, guidance and procedures issued by the ADS (2022), Historic England (2015b; and available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/archaeology/archaeological-archives/adapt-tookit/>).
- 7.2.4 An OASIS form has been created and copy of the final, approved version of this report will be uploaded to the ADS via the OASIS form.

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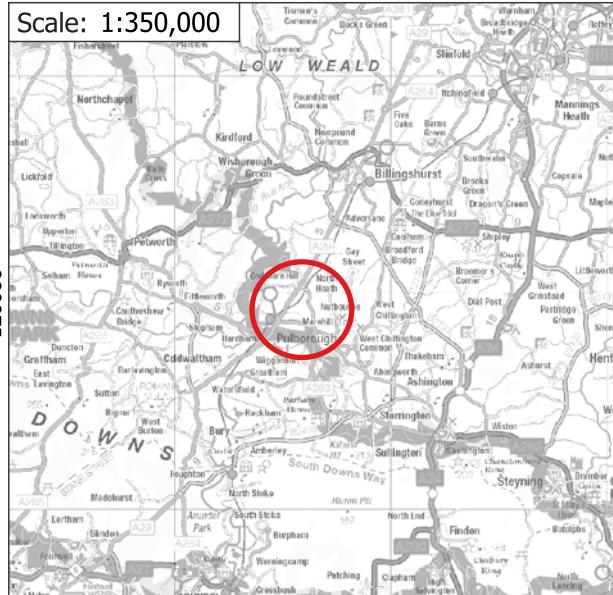
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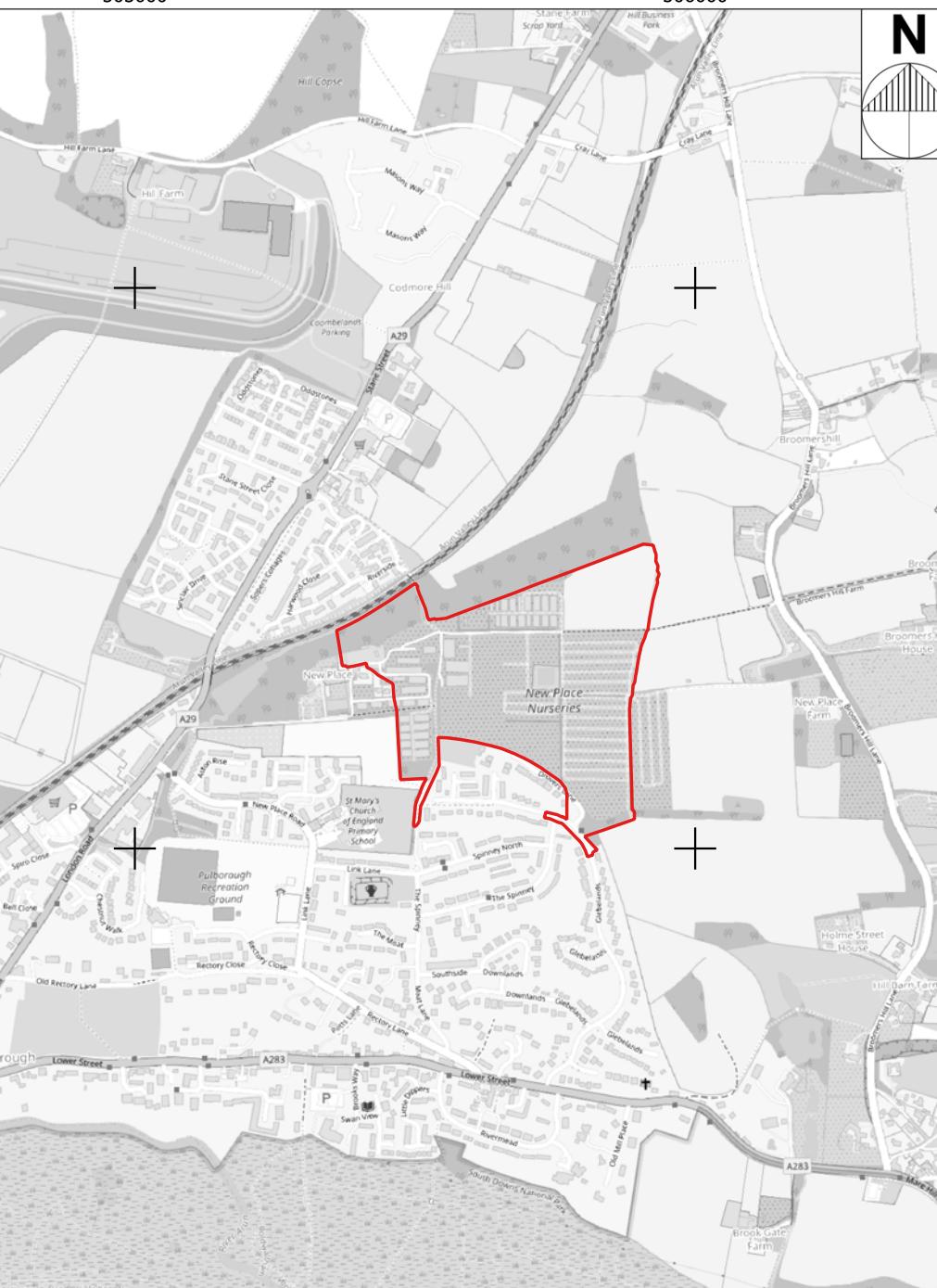
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Figures and Plates

504000



505000



506000



Key

Site Boundary

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Barratt David Wilson Homes
New Place Farm, Pulborough

Figure 1
Site Location

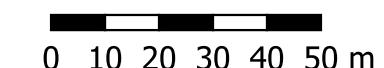
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Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:			TQ 05683 19289



A	03.12.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:			TQ 05683 19289

Key

- Site Boundary
- Trench Top
- Trench Bottom
- Archaeological Feature
- Rooting
- Modern Feature



Barratt David Wilson Homes
New Place Farm, Pulborough

Figure 3
Trench results

A	03.12.2025	DP	PFP
Rev	Date	Drawn by	Checked by
Site centred on:			TQ 05683 19289





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Trench 6, looking west.

Plate 1



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Trench 26, looking west.

Plate 2



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Trench 37, looking east.

Plate 3



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Trench 56, looking east.

Plate 4



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Trench 69, looking northwest.

Plate 5



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Trench 47, looking southwest.

Plate 6



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Trench 5, representative section looking north.

Plate 7



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Trench 13, representative section looking southwest.

Plate 8



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Trench 27, representative section looking southwest.

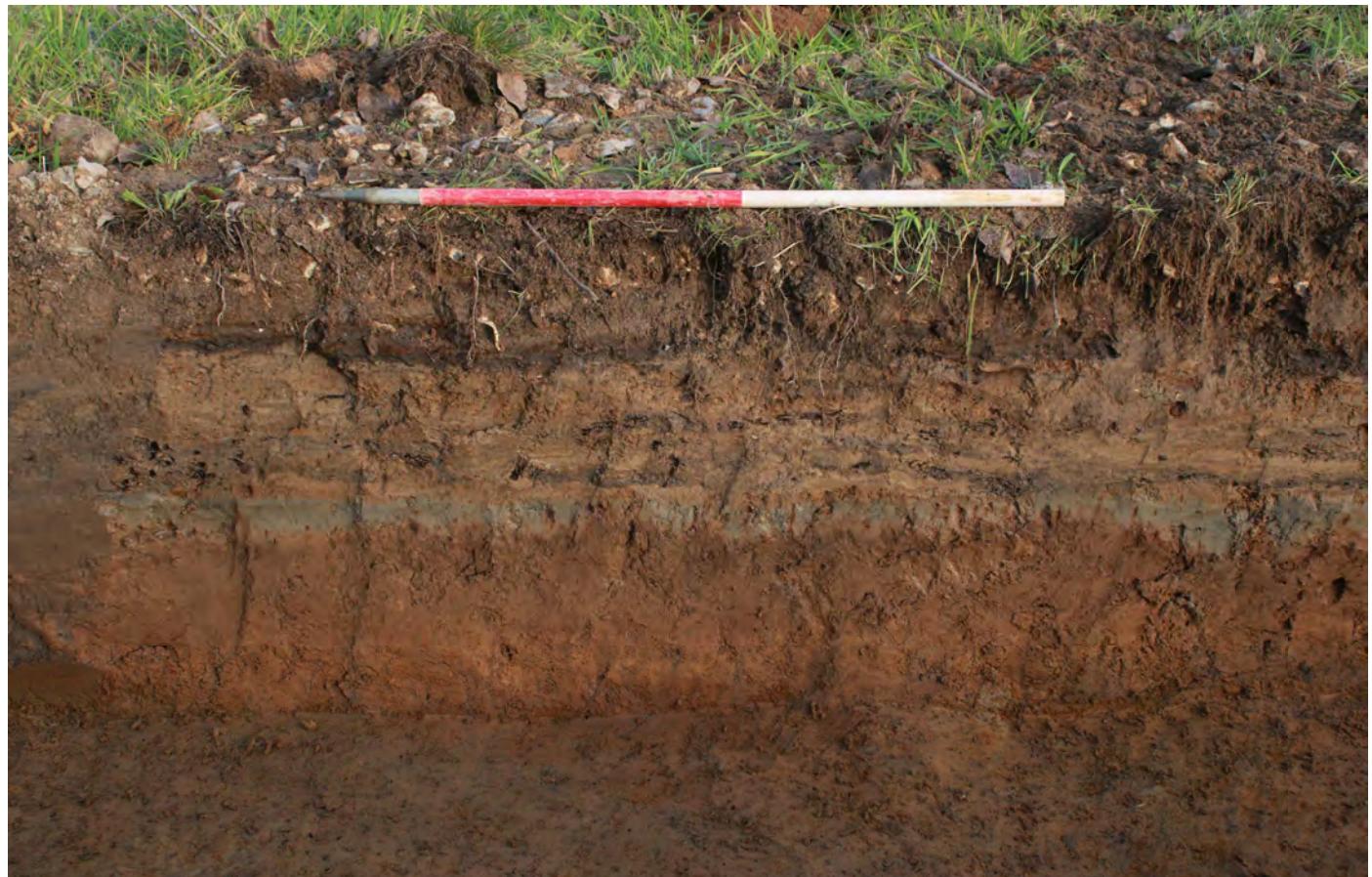
Plate 9



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Trench 42, representative section looking south.

Plate 10



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Trench 60, representative section looking north.

Plate 11



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Ditch 2905, looking west.

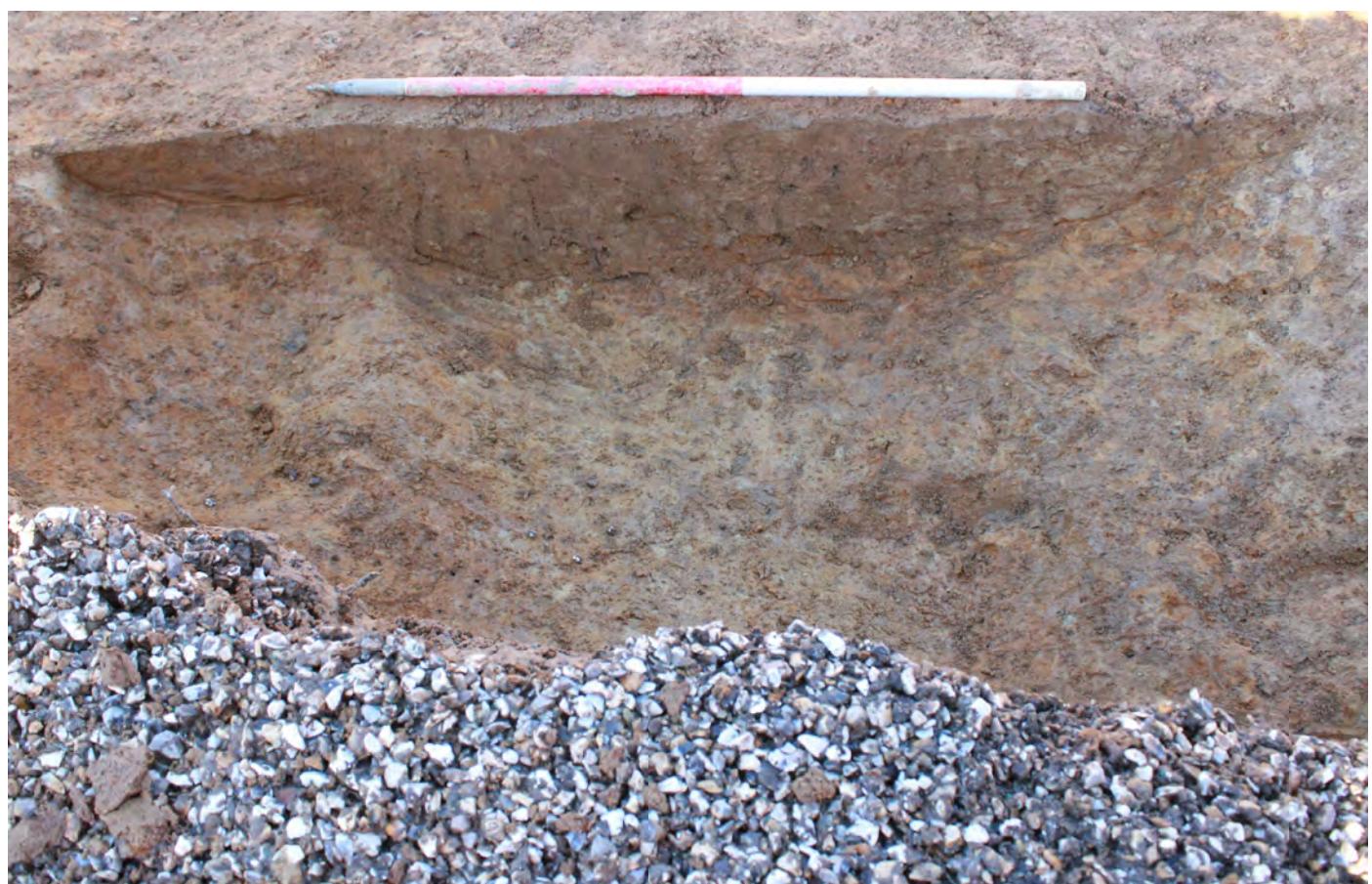
Plate 12



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Pit 5304, looking south.

Plate 13



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Modern ditch 5605, looking north.

Plate 14

Appendix A: Context Summary

Table 2: Context Summary Table

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
101	1	Deposit			Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
102	1	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Sandy natural geology		None	0.20 (avg.)
501	5	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: made ground. Notes: modern disturbance comprising three layers. top layer is loose yellow grey sand, middle is compact grey silty clay, and lower is orange brown sandy clay. the lower two layers are not continuous through the whole length of the trench.	Made ground	Made ground in the form of multiple layers following levelling of top and subsoil to terrace the landscape and make it suitable for greenhouse construction.		None	0.60 to 0.71
502	5	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: occasional small to medium very angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.05 (avg.)
601	6	Deposit			Colour: light yellow. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: fine sand.	Made ground	Made ground in form of yellow builders sand		None	0.12 (avg.)
602	6	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Subsoil	Surviving subsoil below made ground, where levelling activities were not as deep as in tr 5. However, this is quite possibly imported soil and thus also part of anthropogenic made ground.		None	0.31 (avg.)
603	6	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	Sandy natural geology			0.10 (avg.)
701	7	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: medium silty sand. Notes: modern made ground comprising three layers, separated by plastic and capped with newly developing thin topsoil layer. loose yellow sand sits atop compact grey silty clay which overlies mid orange brown sandy clay.	Made ground	Made ground capped with a thin layer of turf in newly developing topsoil. Very similar to sequence in tr 5 and thus likely represented same process of levelling, grading topsoil and subsoil down, and making up ground level with imported soil and other materials to make it suitable for greenhouse construction.		None	0.82 (avg.)
702	7	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology. More orange in colour due to iron panning towards the northern end of trench.			0.16 (avg.)
801	8	Deposit			Colour: dark black. Compaction: dry, cemented. Composition: tarmac.	Tarmac capping	Tarmac road or ground surface		None	0.10 (avg.)
802	8	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, loose. Composition: medium sand.	Made ground	Sandy deposit below tarmac and above grey clay made ground layer. Likely used to aid drainage of plants growing in greenhouses.		None	0.05 (avg.)
803	8	Deposit			Colour: light purplish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Made ground	Compact made ground surface sitting atop possible original subsoil or imported soil. Used to level out surface and make it suitable for greenhouse construction.		None	0.15 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
804	8	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy silt.	Subsoil	Possible subsoil remaining following terracing activity. However, may be imported soil and thus part of the made ground makeup of the site from the previous use as a tree nursery.		None	0.08 to 0.19
805	8	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.15 to 0.30
901	9	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.24 (avg.)
902	9	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small very angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.15 (avg.)
903	9	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.10 (avg.)
1001	10	Deposit			Colour: mid purplish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded modern cbm, concentrated towards the top of the fill.	Topsoil	Topsoil with modern disturbance and very irregular in depth.		None	0.26 to 0.50
1002	10	Deposit			Colour: greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large very angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Subsoil with very irregular lower boundary likely due to heavy machinery on ground surface causing subsoil to intrude into natural, and bioturbation further mixing the soil with the natural geology.		None	0.18 to 0.26
1003	10	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to large very angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology truncated by modern services. Heavily mixed with the subsoil 1002 due to modern machinery and bioturbation.			0.05 (avg.)
1101	11	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	Topsoil. Evidence of modern disturbance in form of orange sand content.		None	0.18 to 0.25
1102	11	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, concentrated towards the base of the fill.	Subsoil	Similar to the other recorded subsoils in NW corner of site, this deposit may also be a ground levelling layer.		None	0.26 (avg.)
1103	11	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate flecks to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology.			0.05 (avg.)
1201	12	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Made ground	Made ground comprising imported soil and laid turf with gravel layer embedded on surface.		None	0.17 (avg.)
1202	12	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Made ground	Layer of yellow builders sand between more compact made ground deposits. Likely to aid drainage for plant nursery activities.		None	0.20 (avg.)
1203	12	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Made ground	Made ground. Probable ground levelling layer or used to raise ground height and create level surface suitable for greenhouse construction.		None	0.40 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
1204	12	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy silt.	Subsoil	Possible surviving subsoil that was not completely removed during levelling and terracing of site. However, may be an imported soil used as base for other made ground deposits.		None	0.20 (avg.)
1205	12	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology.			0.05 (avg.)
1301	13	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish black. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded to well-rounded gravel, concentrated towards the top.	Topsoil	Probable made ground surface, though similar to both made ground and topsoil deposits located elsewhere on site. capped by a small layer of turf and gravel layer on surface forming trackway.		None	0.30 (avg.)
1302	13	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small angular to rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Thin layer of subsoil, though possibly part of sequence of made ground. Trench is located on eastern edge of heavily terraced area in NW corner of site.		None	0.16 (avg.)
1303	13	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology.			0.15 (avg.)
1401	14	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
1402	14	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: occasional small angular to rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Subsoil.		None	0.27 (avg.)
1403	14	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small angular to rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural.			0.20 (avg.)
1501	15	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, cemented. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: flecks to small rounded modern cbm flecks, evenly distributed.	Made ground	Modern made ground. Very compacted imported soil with flecks of modern cbm throughout.		None	0.10 (avg.)
1502	15	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Subsoil	Remaining subsoil from landscaping works for plant nursery activities.		None	0.24 (avg.)
1503	15	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Interface layer	Highly mixed and disturbed layer between subsoil and natural. Affected by modern activities, likely used of heavy machinery, and bioturbation.		None	0.22 (avg.)
1504	15	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology.			0
1601	16	Deposit			Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand. Notes: made ground comprising lower layer of yellow sand below mixed sand and imported brown grey soil.	Made ground	Made ground in form of imported soil and sand on top of a plastic membrane.		None	0.24 (avg.)
1602	16	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Subsoil	Remains of subsoil surviving landscaping works for plant nursery. Overlaid by plastic membrane and made ground.		None	0.31 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
1603	16	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural.		None	0.20 (avg.)
1701	17	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish black. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Turf	Thin layer of artificially laid turf likely laid down for plant nursery.		None	0.14 (avg.)
1702	17	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Topsoil below clearly artificially laid turf. Likely subjected to grading and various other modern intrusive activities during plant nursery activities.		None	0.24 (avg.)
1703	17	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Subsoil	Subsoil.		None	0.20 (avg.)
1704	17	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural		None	0.30 (avg.)
1801	18	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Topsoil.		None	0.33 (avg.)
1802	18	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but possibly made ground in the form of imported soil used to level depressions in the ground surface. Represents early phase in construction of plant nursery or previous modern activity on the site as topsoil had developed on top of this deposit.		None	0.30 (avg.)
1803	18	Deposit			Colour: light orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Sandy natural geology			0
1901	19	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.35 (avg.)
1902	19	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular to sub-rounded sandstone.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
1903	19	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural geology			0.20 to 0.60
2001	20	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.12 (avg.)
2002	20	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.28 (avg.)
2003	20	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0
2101	21	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil	Topsoil covered in thin layer of anthropogenically laid turf.		None	0.17 (avg.)
2102	21	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.28 (avg.)
2103	21	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand.	Natural	Natural geology			0.25 (avg.)
2201	22	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil	Topsoil covered in thin layer of anthropogenically laid turf.		None	0.18 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
2202	22	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: wet, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.19 (avg.)
2203	22	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.16 (avg.)
2301	23	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil	Thin, recently developed topsoil layer.		None	0.10 (avg.)
2302	23	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: wet, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.25 (avg.)
2303	23	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.24 (avg.)
2401	24	Deposit			Colour: dark purplish black. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Turf	Thin modern layer of turf, likely anthropogenically laid.		None	0.10 (avg.)
2402	24	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	Topsoil underneath turf.		None	0.18 (avg.)
2403	24	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: coarse silty sand. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	recorded as subsoil though likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level out depressions in the ground in early stages of landscaping associated with plant nursery or earlier modern activity on the site.		None	0.20 (avg.)
2404	24	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural geology			0.05 (avg.)
2501	25	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Turf	Thin layer of turf most likely anthropogenically laid.		None	0.10 (avg.)
2502	25	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular to sub-rounded sandstone.	Topsoil	Earlier topsoil below turf.		None	0.20 (avg.)
2503	25	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay. Inclusions: occasional small angular to sub-rounded sandstone.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely imported soil to level ground as part of landscaping works associated with plant nursery or earlier modern activity.		None	0.36 (avg.)
2504	25	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural geology			0.10 (avg.)
2505	25	Cut	Rooting	2505	Orientation: N-S. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: irregular, u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Rooting	Rooting. Likely associated with trees grown in this area of the plant nursery.	Modern		0.28
2506	25	Fill	Rooting	2505	Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Fill of cut [2505]	Fill of rooting	Modern	None	0.28
2601	26	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil.	Thin layer of loamy topsoil, disturbed by rhododendron roots. Probable imported organic topsoil.		None	0.05 (avg.)
2602	26	Deposit			Colour: yellowish grey. Compaction: dry, firm. Composition: medium silty sand.	Made ground	Successive layers of deliberate deposition of sandy made ground.		None	0.24 (avg.)
2603	26	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	Very clayey topsoil. Possibly also imported made ground.		None	0.30 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
2604	26	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: sandy clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil, however, likely imported soil to infill depressions in ground surface.		None	0.26 (avg.)
2605	26	Deposit			Colour: very light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand.	Natural	Natural			0.15 (avg.)
2701	27	Deposit			Colour: dark brownish black. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Thin layer of topsoil and turf, likely anthropogenically laid.		None	0.14 (avg.)
2702	27	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt.	Topsoil	Likely earlier topsoil that has been modified and overlaid with current turf layer. Similar to 2703 below, but wetter and looser composition.		None	0.30 (avg.)
2703	27	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clayey silt.	Subsoil	Possibly original subsoil layer, however could be associated with imported soil to level ground surface identified in trench 26 to west.		None	0.31 (avg.)
2704	27	Deposit			Colour: mid yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: coarse clayey sand.	Natural	Natural geology			0.21 (avg.)
2801	28	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: loam.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.23 (avg.)
2802	28	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.13 (avg.)
2803	28	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Natural	Sandy natural geology. More clay content towards the western end of trench.			0.05 (avg.)
2901	29	Deposit			Colour: dark blackish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: silt.	Topsoil	Organic rich but thin layer of topsoil and turf		None	0.18 (avg.)
2902	29	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: loam. Inclusions: flecks of very angular manganese, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Organic rich loamy subsoil		None	0.50 (avg.)
2903	29	Deposit			Colour: bright yellowish white. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand. Inclusions: occasional small to large angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0
2904	29	Fill	Ditch	2905	Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular platy iron stone, evenly distributed.	Fill of ditch [2905]	Remains of very shallow ditch. Fill is near identical to subsoil above and due to this, and it's loose composition, it is interpreted as a recently infilled modern feature.	Modern	None	0.25
2905	29	Cut	Ditch	2905	Orientation: E-W. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded. Sides: gentle, concave.	Cut of ditch	Cut likely previously utilised for drainage pipe associated with nursery activities. Infilled by subsoil rich material when pipe was removed.	Modern		0.25
3001	30	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, very loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.22 (avg.)
3002	30	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine clayey sand.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but possible made ground to level surface to make if suitable for greenhouse construction. Differs from imported soil identified at the southern end of site.		None	0.26 (avg.)
3003	30	Deposit			Colour: bright whitish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium sand.	Natural	Natural.			0.27 (avg.)
3101	31	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: loam.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.34 (avg.)
3102	31	Deposit			Colour: light whitish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium silty sand.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but possibly imported sandy soil to level ground surface to make it appropriate for greenhouse construction. Differs from imported levelling soil identified at southern end of site.		None	0.21 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
3103	31	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand.	Natural	Natural sand geology			0.17 (avg.)
3201	32	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy loam.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.50 (avg.)
3202	32	Deposit			Colour: light greyish yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium silty sand.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but probable made ground, incorporating yellow builders sand to prepare ground surface for greenhouse construction.		None	0.25 (avg.)
3203	32	Deposit			Colour: bright orangey yellow. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium sand. Inclusions: occasional small to medium very angular to sub-rounded sandstone, evenly distributed.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0
3301	33	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
3302	33	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil levelling out depressions in the ground surface.		None	0.25 (avg.)
3303	33	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Natural soil	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
3401	34	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.23 (avg.)
3402	34	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.16 (avg.)
3403	34	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as an earlier subsoil but most likely made ground comprising imported soil to level site.		None	0.48 (avg.)
3404	34	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
3501	35	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.13 (avg.)
3502	35	Deposit			Colour: mid brownish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
3503	35	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Either earlier subsoil or made ground comprised of imported soil to level site.		None	0.30 (avg.)
3504	35	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.14 (avg.)
3601	36	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.13 (avg.)
3602	36	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.11 to 0.20
3603	36	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as an earlier subsoil but most likely made ground comprising imported soil to level site.		None	0.40 (avg.)
3604	36	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
3701	37	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.18 (avg.)
3702	37	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.23 (avg.)
3703	37	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded here as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level ground surface.		None	0.55 (avg.)
3704	37	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.15 (avg.)
3801	38	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.13 (avg.)
3802	38	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
3803	38	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.40 (avg.)
3804	38	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
3901	39	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
3902	39	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.30 (avg.)
3903	39	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.70 (avg.)
3904	39	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
4001	40	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
4002	40	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.30 (avg.)
4003	40	Deposit			Colour: light brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.70 (avg.)
4004	40	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural.			0.20 (avg.)
4101	41	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.30 (avg.)
4102	41	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.33 (avg.)
4103	41	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.60 (avg.)
4104	41	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.15 (avg.)
4201	42	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.21 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
4202	42	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.25 (avg.)
4203	42	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.60 (avg.)
4204	42	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
4301	43	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
4302	43	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
4303	43	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
4401	44	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
4402	44	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
4403	44	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.12 (avg.)
4501	45	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.12 (avg.)
4502	45	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.50 (avg.)
4503	45	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
4601	46	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.05 (avg.)
4602	46	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
4603	46	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.30 (avg.)
4701	47	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.25 (avg.)
4702	47	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
4703	47	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
4801	48	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.15 (avg.)
4802	48	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.45 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
4803	48	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: clay.	Natural	Natural			0.15 (avg.)
4901	49	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.21 (avg.)
4902	49	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.27 (avg.)
4903	49	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.22 (avg.)
5001	50	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
5002	50	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.25 (avg.)
5003	50	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
5101	51	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.05 (avg.)
5102	51	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.35 (avg.)
5103	51	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
5201	52	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
5202	52	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.30 (avg.)
5203	52	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
5301	53	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
5302	53	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
5303	53	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
5304	53	Cut	Pit	5304	Orientation: N/A. Shape in plan: regular, sub-circular. Shape in profile: regular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat. Sides: moderate, concave.	Cut of pit [5304]	Cut of pit [5304].	Modern		0.11
5305	53	Fill	Pit	5304	Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Single fill of cut [5304]	Single fill of cut [5304]. Function is unknown.	Modern	None	0.11
5401	54	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
5402	54	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.30 (avg.)
5403	54	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
5501	55	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil.		None	0.10 (avg.)
5502	55	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
5503	55	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural soil	Natural soil			0.20 (avg.)
5601	56	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
5602	56	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.50 (avg.)
5603	56	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Colluvium	Early possible colluvial layer predating landscaping activities involving importing soil and levelling landscape. Only visible in and around ditch [5605], suggesting it may have been mostly removed alongside original topsoil and subsoil as part of landscaping activities.		None	0.15 (avg.)
5604	56	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.25 (avg.)
5605	56	Cut	Ditch	5605	Orientation: NW-SE. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Shape in profile: irregular, shallow u-shaped. Break at top: gradual. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Sides: moderate, concave.	Modern ditch.	Cut of a modern ditch, likely continuing across site. Filled by recent colluvium and imported subsoil that extends across site indicating this ditch was open when modern levelling activities associated with the plant nursery took place.			0.65
5606	56	Fill	Ditch	5605	Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: sandy clay.	Primary fill	Primary fill of feature, identical to colluvium layer (5603) indicating the ditch was open when this deposit was formed.		None	0.16
5607	56	Fill	Ditch	5605	Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Secondary fill.	Context identical to subsoil (or made ground) 5602, thus indicating this ditch was open when this deposited formed across the whole area. Modern brick not retained.		CBM	0.54
5701	57	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
5702	57	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
5703	57	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.25 (avg.)
5801	58	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.05 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
5802	58	Deposit			Colour: light grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium silty sand.	Made ground	The deposit appears to have been formed as a result of modern construction activities. Its distribution along the trench is inconsistent. Contains remnants of woodchip. Grey colour may indicate anaerobically sealed topsoil.		None	0.08 (avg.)
5803	58	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.50 (avg.)
5804	58	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.07 (avg.)
5901	59	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.06 (avg.)
5902	59	Deposit			Colour: light grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium silty sand.	Made ground	The deposit appears to have been formed as a result of modern construction activities. Its distribution along the trench is inconsistent. Contains remnants of woodchip. Grey colour may indicate anaerobically sealed topsoil.		None	0.08 (avg.)
5903	59	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.30 (avg.)
5904	59	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.40 (avg.)
6001	60	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: medium silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
6002	60	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish grey. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty sand.	Made ground	The deposit appears to have been formed as a result of modern construction activities forming layers of made ground ranging in colour from more yellow to more grey and containing evidence of woodchip. Its distribution along the trench is inconsistent, with different depths and different numbers of layers. The greyest deposit at the base of the made ground may represent anaerobically sealed topsoil.		None	0.15 to 0.35
6003	60	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
6004	60	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
6101	61	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.18 (avg.)
6102	61	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large elongate pipe, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.12 (avg.)
6103	61	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
6201	62	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.05 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
6202	62	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
6203	62	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.20 (avg.)
6301	63	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed. Notes: very shallow and recently developed, it is not fully developed due to dumped construction materials on the surface from the nursery activities and is heavily affected by fertiliser.	Topsoil	Very shallow and recently developed, it is not fully developed due to dumped construction materials on the surface from the nursery activities and is heavily affected by fertiliser.		None	0.10 (avg.)
6302	63	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Made ground	Formed due to modern ground levelling activity associated with nursery construction.		None	0.22 (avg.)
6303	63	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.28 (avg.)
6304	63	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.05 (avg.)
6401	64	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.25 (avg.)
6402	64	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Made ground	The deposit appears to have been formed as a result of modern construction activities. However, its distribution along the trench is inconsistent. At the western end, the made ground extends for approximately 4.5 meters, while towards the eastern end, there is a notable gap, followed by a further stretch of made ground measuring roughly 3.5 meters.		None	0.10 (avg.)
6403	64	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.40 (avg.)
6404	64	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.05 (avg.)
6501	65	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: medium silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.05 (avg.)
6502	65	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.36 (avg.)
6503	65	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.09 (avg.)
6601	66	Deposit			Colour: mid bluish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium very angular iron panning, evenly distributed.	Topsoil.	Topsoil.		None	0.20 (avg.)
6602	66	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: rare medium to very large sub-rounded spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil.	Subsoil		None	0.22 (avg.)
6603	66	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural.	Natural			0.18 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
6701	67	Deposit			Colour: mid bluish grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: moderate small to medium very angular iron panning, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil.		None	0.14 (avg.)
6702	67	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey grey. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: medium clayey sand. Inclusions: rare medium to very large sub-rounded spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
6703	67	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.26 (avg.)
6801	68	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent very large angular platy modern construction rubble, concentrated southern side of trench.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.17 (avg.)
6802	68	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.22 (avg.)
6803	68	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.07 (avg.)
6901	69	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent very large angular platy modern construction rubble, concentrated southern side of trench.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
6902	69	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
6903	69	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.30 (avg.)
7001	70	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.16 (avg.)
7002	70	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.18 (avg.)
7003	70	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.12 (avg.)
7101	71	Deposit			Colour: light greyish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: rare small to large angular spheroidal modern construction rubble, evenly distributed.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.10 (avg.)
7102	71	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.20 (avg.)
7103	71	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.10 (avg.)
7201	72	Deposit			Colour: dark greyish brown. Compaction: moist, friable. Composition: clayey silt. Inclusions: frequent very large angular platy modern construction rubble, concentrated southern side of trench.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.08 (avg.)
7202	72	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish brown. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Subsoil	Subsoil		None	0.16 (avg.)
7203	72	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, malleable. Composition: silty clay.	Natural	Natural			0.26 (avg.)

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Feature cut no.	Description	Interpretation	Discussion	Provisional Date	Bulk finds	Depth Below Ground Level (bgl)/Vertical Span (m)
7301	73	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt.	Topsoil	Organic topsoil		None	0.36 (avg.)
7302	73	Deposit			Colour: light brownish yellow. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: fine sand.	Subsoil	Yellow sandy subsoil. Possible made ground/ levelling layer.		None	0.20 (avg.)
7303	73	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.14 (avg.)
7401	74	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: loam.	Topsoil	Topsoil capping made ground		None	0.15 (avg.)
7402	74	Deposit			Colour: mid blackish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy clay.	Made ground	Made ground; possible levelling layer.		None	0.18 (avg.)
7403	74	Deposit			Colour: light orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site. Only visible at SW end of trench.		None	0.24 (avg.)
7404	74	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.10 (avg.)
7501	75	Deposit			Colour: mid greyish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: loam.	Topsoil	Topsoil		None	0.23 (avg.)
7502	75	Deposit			Colour: mid blackish brown. Compaction: moist, loose. Composition: sandy silt. Inclusions: modern rubbish.	Made ground	Made ground; possible levelling layer		None	0.13 (avg.)
7503	75	Deposit			Colour: mid orangey brown. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: sandy clay.	Subsoil	Recorded as subsoil but likely made ground in the form of imported soil used to level site.		None	0.55 (avg.)
7504	75	Deposit			Colour: light yellowish orange. Compaction: moist, firm. Composition: fine sand.	Natural	Natural sandy geology			0.18 (avg.)

Appendix B: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID)	curaterr1-539039
Project Name	Evaluation at New Place Farm, Pulborough
Sitename	New Place Farm, Pulborough
Sitecode	23077
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Cura Terrae
Project Dates	10-Nov-2025 - 27-Nov-2025
Location	<p>New Place Farm, Pulborough</p> <p>NGR: TQ 05761 19308</p> <p>LL: 50.96349776395324, -0.495343083625262</p> <p>12 Fig: 505761,119308</p>
Administrative Areas	<p>Country: England</p> <p>County/Local Authority: West Sussex</p> <p>Local Authority District: Horsham</p> <p>Parish: Pulborough</p>

Project Methodology	The archaeological evaluation comprised a total of 72 trenches, each measuring 30 m by 1.8 m, equating to a 5% sample of the 8 ha development footprint. It was not proposed to investigate any evaluation trenches in the open space and countryside park areas at the northern end of the Site because these will not be impacted by the development. The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI approved by Local Planning Authority (LPA) Archaeologist (Surrey County Council on behalf of Horsham District Council).
Project Results	The results of the evaluation did not identify any significant activity from the Roman or earlier prehistoric periods. The only identified features were a single, undated pit in trench 53 and a series of ditches all interpreted as modern in date. No artefacts were recovered, with only modern CBM observed in the upper level of the ditch fill in trench 56. Modern truncations, remnant water and electricity services, ground levelling activity, and contamination relating to the Site's previous use as a plant nursery were observed across Site. Root disturbance from trees and various plants was also noted. The majority of topsoil and subsoil deposits are likely modern and anthropogenically derived, rather than naturally formed, and in the most heavily terraced areas of Site very little soil was observed as the landscape was likely stripped down and made up to a level surface using sands, gravels, and imported soils. The observed deposits and evidence of modern activity suggests that the Site was subjected to severe truncation and disturbance that would have affected any archaeological features that may have existed prior to the development of the plant nursery and, therefore, explains the minimal evidence of archaeological activity identified by this programme of works. Any further features within the Site beyond the one identified pit will likely have been heavily truncated and disturbed.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Barratt David Wilson Homes
HER	
Person Responsible for work	Finlay Wood, Oliver Good
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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