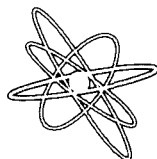
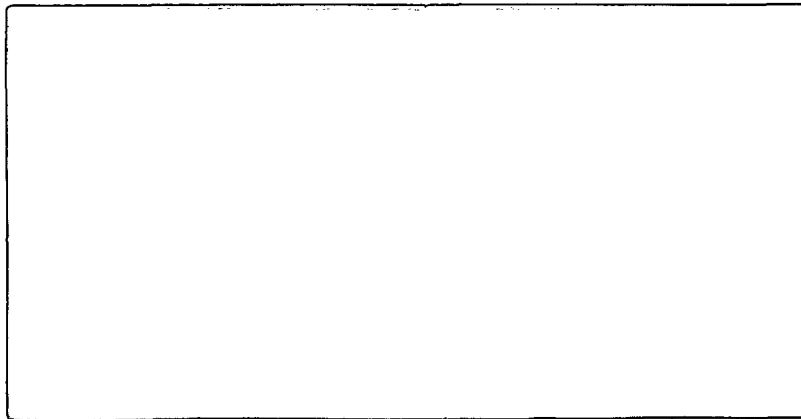


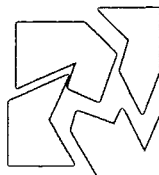
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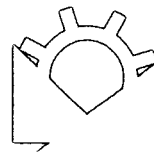
RPS **CLOUSTON**
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



Science



Planning



Design

Riddleton
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- on sea

1999

Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines

~~Riddleton~~ Connet
Connet Corner - evaluation

An Archaeological Evaluation near ~~Bilsham~~ Bilsham Corner
[Connet]

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**This report has been prepared within the RPS
Group Quality Management System to British
Standard EN ISO 9001 : 1994**

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Summary

- S.1 An archaeological evaluation scheme was carried out at the junction of the A259 Bognor Regis to Littlehampton road and the B2132 Yapton Road, by RPS Clouston, commissioned by Southern Water PLC.
- S.2 The evaluation was required in order to further investigate the supposed Roman settlement reported at this site on the West Sussex County Council Sites and Monuments Record.
- S.3 The evaluation consisted of three trenches placed on the road verge parallel to the road.
- S.4 The evaluation trenches exposed a suite of previously unknown linear features, three of which produced firm evidence of early to late Roman date. These form components of the site which was previously recorded during road works at the site in the 1960's. Another linear feature showed a different alignment, and may be tentatively dated to the late iron age, although the evidence is less definitive. Two other linear features could not be dated. A dump of burnt flint was also discovered, but did not produce any definitive dating evidence, though may be prehistoric in date.
- S.5 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of early Roman occupation at or in the close vicinity of the road junction. Late Roman occupational evidence was not recovered from the 1960 excavation. The present excavation therefore extends the known period of Roman activity on the site into the fourth century.
- S.6 Trenches further to the west of the road junction produced very little evidence of Roman activity, therefore it appears that settlement evidence may be concentrated in the vicinity of the road junction.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 RPS Clouston were commissioned by Southern Water PLC to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a portion of the route of a new water pipeline, intended to feed the new pumping station scheduled for construction at Ford Aerodrome, Yapton.
- 1.2 The evaluation concentrated on an area of wide verge on the A259 Bognor Regis to Littlehampton road, just to the west of its junction with the B2132 Yapton Road . The location of the site is SU 9750/0126, shown on Figure RPSC 1.
- 1.3 The location of the evaluation trenches was agreed with West Sussex County Council Planning Department Archaeologists. The evaluation was located in order to shed more light on the Romano-British settlement reported at Bilsham. This site is recorded on the West Sussex County Planning Department Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), number 1459. The knowledge of this site is based on work carried out during the extensive road works at Bilsham Corner, Flansham, carried out by A. Down and Miss Cook in 1960.
- 1.4 The project was managed by David Freke MA DipAD FSA MIFA, and carried out in the field by Rob Masefield BSc MA AIFA, Brian Chilcott BSc Msc, Adrian Hadley BA MA and Quentin Hutchingson BA. The excavation machine was supplied by F. L. Gamble & Sons LTD. This report was compiled by Brian Chilcott.

2 Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The archaeological background presented in this section is based on material reported in earlier RPS Clouston reports,

*Bognor and Littlehampton Water Treatment Works Enhancements;
Cultural Heritage Report*

*Bognor to Littlehampton Pipeline; Cultural Heritage Appraisal
Supplement*

these reports make use of West Sussex County Council Sites and Monuments Records (SMR). This section will confine itself to archaeological sites known in the immediate vicinity of the Bilsham site.

- 2.2 There are nine records within an approximate radius of one kilometre of the site. These are listed in Appendix 5 and located on Figure RPSC 3. These records are briefly discussed below.
- 2.3 One record on the SMR is located right at the site of this evaluation (1459). This record is of a reported Roman building or settlement, based on an excavation carried out in 1960, during extensive road works in the area. Traces of a Roman ditch, flint walling, rubbish pits and some first to third century pottery were reported. Further Roman activity is recorded to the south and west of the site, where a Roman farmstead is recorded (5024). Roman pottery has been discovered on the southern boundaries of Yapton to the north of the site (1467) and in Felpham (1461), south west of the site. Roman occupation debris is recorded on the south eastern outskirts of Flansham, west of the site (1471). The coastal plain between Bognor and Littlehampton has a number of Roman farmstead sites known along it. The favourable nature of the brickearth soils to agriculture is no doubt a major factor in this intensive activity in this area.
- 2.4 The favourable agricultural conditions are likely to have influenced peoples from earlier periods to settle the area. There are four bronze age records in the record; a late bronze age founder's hoard (1441) found to the west of Flansham; and finds of middle, middle to late and late bronze age pottery to the north east of Felpham (1466, 5023 &

5022). A further record of bronze fragments cannot be specifically attributed to the bronze age, but are given a prehistoric date (1468). This is located on the south side of Grevatt's Lane, to the north east of the site. Although none of these bronze age records give direct evidence of agricultural activity, it is likely that the agricultural value of the area would have made the site attractive to people of this period, in which an intensification of agriculture from its neolithic origins took place.

- 2.5 Although not represented on the SMR in the immediate vicinity of the site, there is evidence of human activity dating back to much earlier times in the broad area. The earliest records of human activity in Europe has been found at Boxgrove located roughly ten kilometres north of Bognor.
- 2.6 The quality of the land has undoubtedly meant that the area has been inhabited constantly from the post-Roman period through to the present. The record of a post-medieval ditch (5025) sited north east of Felpham demonstrates this.

3 Aims

- 3.1 The general aim of this project was to establish the extent and date of any archaeological , deposits and artefacts in this part of the pipeline route. This evaluation was undertaken to provide sufficient archaeological information to allow informed decision-making during the planning application process.
- 3.2 The specific aims of this project were to locate and record any features, deposits and artefacts associated with the Romano-British settlement site known to have existed at Bilsham. In particular, the aims were to ascertain their:
- date
 - extent
 - character
 - state of preservation
 - depth
- 3.3 In addition to material associated with the Romano-British site, the project would also take account of and similarly treat any other previously unknown archaeological features and deposits which may be uncovered.

4 Methodology

- 4.1 A specification for the evaluation project was agreed by West Sussex County Planning Department (Appendix 4).
- 4.2 The methodology adopted was broadly a prospection method based on the proposed route of the pipeline in the area of the reported Romano-British settlement.
- 4.3 Three trenches were excavated. One was 40m x 2m and two were 25m x 2m. They were located according to the location plan agreed by West Sussex County Planning Department, although Trench 3 was repositioned four metres to the west in order to avoid obstructing an access to the adjacent field. The actual locations of the trenches is shown in Figure RPSC 2.
- 4.4 The trenches were stripped using a mechanical excavator with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. The modern overburden was removed down to the top of the potential archaeological level and the spoil was mounded away from the trench edge. All machining operations were supervised by an archaeologist.
- 4.5 The exposed surfaces were cleaned by hoe and trowel, photographed and examined for archaeological features. They were planned at 1:50.
- 4.6 At least 50% of all exposed discrete features were excavated, and at least 20% of the exposed length of all linear features were excavated.
- 4.7 All features, fills and layers were assigned a unique context number and described on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 4.8 All archaeological features, fills and layers were recorded by drawings at a scale of at least 1:20 and were photographed.
- 4.9 The stratigraphic relationships of all identified features, fills or layers were recorded.
- 4.10 Artefacts were collected from layers and fills, and bagged by context. Finds were washed and prepared for specialist analysis.

- 4.11 A temporary bench mark (TBM) was set up on site and related to an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark situated on the side of Comet Cottage just to the south of the site. The value for this was 3.63m above Ordnance Datum. The heights of archaeological features, layers and section drawings were recorded on the appropriate drawings.
- 4.12 All trenches were monitored by archaeologists from West Sussex County Planning Department.
- 4.13 All relevant health and safety regulations and codes of practice were respected.
- 4.14 When completed, all trenches were back filled and left safe.
- 4.15 An accession number for the site was obtained from Littlehampton Museum (AT0373). The site archive will be deposited at Littlehampton Museum within 12 months of the completion of field work.

5 Excavation Results

5.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the appropriate plans and sections (Figures RPSC 4, 5 & 6) and the tabulated data contained in the Context Summary Table (Appendix 1) Harris Matrices (Appendix 2) and Finds Table (Appendix 3). Within the following text, context numbers for deposits (fills or layers) are given in rounded brackets () and feature cut numbers are given in square brackets []. The first digit of the context number indicates the trench number from which it came.

Trench 1

5.2 Trench 1 was the most easterly of the trenches, and was placed parallel to the A259 road, just to the south west of the junction with the B2132 (see Figure RPSC 2). It was 40m x 2m.

5.2 A loose brown sandy silt topsoil (101) of up to 0.40m in depth was overlaid by a made ground layer (112), consisting of orangy yellow clay and redeposited topsoil. This occurred towards the eastern side of the trench for 13m. A further area of modern disturbance (118) was noted at the eastern end of the trench, appearing to be covered by topsoil. Both these episodes seem to have been associated with earlier road workings, although (112) may have occurred as a more recent result of dredging activity from the adjacent deep roadside ditch which was present in this area.

5.4 The topsoil (101) and modern disturbance (118) was found to overly a yellowy brown clayey silt layer (102). This was identified as a subsoil which was present across the whole trench, and no archaeological features were observed on its surface. Layer (102) was interpreted as a possible buried ploughsoil. Layer (102) was up to 0.45m in depth. An orangy brown friable silty clay layer (103) was exposed following the removal of layer (102).

5.5 The surface of (103) showed five features cut into it, all of which had been sealed by layer (102). These consisted of four linear features [105] [108] [111] [115] and a sub-circular depression [117].

5.6 Linear feature [105] was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was oriented north-

east to south west. It was partially truncated by the modern intrusion (118) and contained two fills, (106) and (119). (106) was the primary fill and represented the majority of the fill. It was mid grey-brown clayey silt.

- 5.7 (106) was overlaid by a secondary fill, (119) which was a dark grey-brown silty clay. No datable finds were recovered from feature [105].
- 5.8 Linear [108] was narrower than [105], (one metre), and was oriented west north west to east south east. It had straight sloping sides and a flat base. Sole fill (107) was a dark yellowy brown clayey silt, and contained 52 sherds of late Roman pottery and five sherds of probable late iron age date. The late Roman pottery included parts of a developed bead and flanged bowl, probably of late fourth century date. There were also fragments of Rowlands Castle and Dogdish rim which date to the fourth century. A single sherd of New Forest Colour Coat dates from AD 270 or later. Late Roman ditch feature [108] followed the alignment and partially truncated a larger linear feature [115] and may represent a later reinstatement of the same boundary. [108] also truncated the sub circular depression [117].
- 5.9 Linear feature [115] was 2.8m in width. As mentioned above, it was apparently on the same orientation as [108]. Feature [115] was filled with a single homogenous fill, (109), a grey-brown clayey silt. This fill produced 77 sherds of pottery and five pieces of fired clay. Much of this assemblage dated to the mid first to early second century, although fragments of a Dragendorf 33 form Central Gaulish Samian bowl may post-date this. There were also some residual sherds dating to the early iron age. Feature [115] was cut into (103), the disturbed or trampled natural layer.
- 5.10 Feature [117] was also cut by [108]. [117] consisted of a sub-circular depression whose diameter was greater than a metre, possibly a shallow pit. Its precise shape in plan was difficult to ascertain due to its proximity to the side of the trench and its truncation by [108]. The shape of the portion conforms most closely with a sub-circular form. [117] was filled with a yellowy brown clayey silt material (116). This context produced a single piece of burnt flint.
- 5.11 A further linear feature [113] was located 18m to the east of [108]. While its alignment broadly respects that of [108] and [115], it tends to be slightly divergent, running in a slightly more east to west direction. This feature was filled with a brown clayey silt material (114). This context produced two sherds of late iron age pottery which may

date the feature.

- 5.12 Another linear feature was [111], 2.25m wide, with a similar orientation to [115] (west-north west to east-south-east). It was situated at the western end of the trench, 10m to the west of [108]. This feature was not as clearly defined in plan as features [108] and [115]. It was filled with a grey-brown clayey silt material (110). This context produced 17 sherds of pottery, 16 dating to the Roman period and one prehistoric piece. The Roman material featured parts of a Dragondorf type 31 form Samian bowl, dating to AD 150-200; a Hardham jar dating to the second or third century; but also a colour coat flagon with handle dating to the late Roman period at AD 350 to 400. It is possible that the late Roman piece which was found at the uppermost level of fill (110) was deposited at a later date than the majority of the pottery, perhaps following a slumping of the earlier fill. The context also produced several fragments of bone and 3 pieces of burnt flint.

Trench 2

- 5.13 Trench 2 was placed parallel to the A259, approximate 40m to the south west of Trench 1 (see Figure RPSC 2). It was 25m long by two metres wide.
- 5.14 A dark grey brown sandy clay silt topsoil layer was removed to a depth of 0.32m (201). This exposed a mid orangy brown silty clay layer (202). Layer (202) produced one sherd of probable medieval pottery and one fragment of medieval tile. Cut into this layer was a linear feature at the south western end of the trench, oriented north north east to south south west [209]. This feature was 0.30m in width and was filled with large lumps of chalk (210) in a matrix of brown clayey silt (214). This feature was interpreted as a French drain of post medieval or modern date.
- 5.15 Layer (202) was removed to expose layer (203) a light orangy brown silty clay disturbed natural layer. Cut into this layer were a linear feature [211] and a sub-circular feature [207]. Also noted on the surface of this layer was a plough-mark, which was to the west of [211] and respected its orientation.
- 5.16 Linear feature [211] was one metre wide and oriented close to north-south. The feature was located 2.4m from the north eastern end of the trench. Grey brown silty clay upper fill (212) constituted the majority of the fill, whilst (213) represented a shallow basal fill of orangy brown silty clay. No finds were discovered in these fills. Feature [211] is interpreted as a field ditch of uncertain date.

- 5.17 Feature [207] was a rounded irregular shaped shallow depression, possibly naturally formed. It had an orangy grey silty clay upper fill which completely covered the feature (215). Below this fill was a lower fill of mid grey and mottled orange very silty clay (208), which was truncated by a small ovoid depression [205] which was filled with a dark grey silty clay material with a very high percentage of burnt flint (90%) (206). Some charcoal flecks were noted. This feature was interpreted as a possible hearth, perhaps originally situated in a natural hollow for shelter. No datable material was recovered from [207] or [205].

Trench 3

- 5.18 Trench 3 was located 50m to the south west of Trench 2. It was moved four metres westward from its intended position, in order to avoid a metalled access to the adjacent field. It was two metres wide and 25m long, running parallel to the A259 road.
- 5.19 A loose brown clayey sandy silt topsoil layer (301) was overlaid with a dark brown sandy silt layer of modern made ground (305), which extended across five metres at the south western end of the trench.
- 5.20 When the topsoil was removed, it exposed an orangy brown clayey silt layer (302), which showed no evidence of archaeological features. This layer was removed and proved to be 0.50m deep. It was interpreted as a sub-soil consisting chiefly of disturbed natural.
- 5.21 The removal of (302) exposed a natural layer of mottled orangy silty clay with blue-grey sandy silty clay. Within this layer was an amorphous natural feature, filled with blue-grey clay (304) which was identified as a tree cast. This feature produced a very small fragment of pottery and one small piece of burnt flint.

6 The Finds

- 6.1 Finds analysis has been conducted by specialists who are familiar with West Sussex assemblages. Specialist finds reports are included as Appendix 6. A summary finds table is presented as Appendix 3.

Flint

- 6.2 The flintwork was examined by C. Butler. Only three fragments of flint were recovered. Two shattered fragments from context (102) may not have been worked at all. Context (110) produced a retouched blade fragment, possibly of mesolithic date. This piece may have been “backed” for hafting (C. Butler, *pers. comm.*).

Burnt Flint

- 6.3 A total of 14 fragments of burnt flint were collected from four contexts. These are probably of prehistoric date, and thus are residual within later features. In addition, a quantity of burnt flint (*ca.* 5 litres) was taken as a bulk sample from context (206).

Pottery

- 6.4 The prehistoric pottery was examined by S. Hamilton (Pre late iron age) and M. Lyne (late iron age). A total of 20 late iron age sherds were recovered from four contexts. Six sherds with flint tempered fabric were collected from Roman context (107), whilst 11 sherds from two jars of a similar fabric were found within Roman context (109). A single sherd of late iron age (*ca.* AD 70) flint and fine sand tempered pot was found residually in context (110), whilst two sherds from Atrebatian jars (*ca.* AD 70) were found within gully fill (114).
- 6.5 S. Hamilton identified a further 14 residual sherds from Roman context (109) with abundant medium-fine (1.5mm) white flint temper. The surfaces of these sherds were brown to black and were smoothed. The sherds were dated to the middle iron age (*ca.* 400-100 BC). Two further coarse flint tempered sherds with oxidised surfaces and cores were dated to the middle bronze age (*ca.* 1600-1000BC). These came from context (109).
- 6.6 The Roman pottery was examined by M. Lyne. A total of 134 Roman sherds were

collected from five contexts. Buried ploughsoil context (102) produced a 3rd/4th century Alice Holt/Farnham Greyware rim and a 4th century Hampshire grog tempered jar base. The contact of layer (102) with natural layer (103) below produced two sherds from a Rowlands Castle ware cooking pot of 2nd/3rd century date.

- 6.7 A large assemblage of 51 sherds was collected from context (107), fill of ditch [108]. This included 19 sherds from a fine grey ware dish of late 3rd to mid 4th century date and 25 sherds of brown-black quartz-rich fabric from a beaded and flanged bowl with a similar date range. Other finds included two Rowlands Castle sherds (*ca.* AD 180-300), a sherd from a Cologne roughcast beaker (*ca.* AD 130-200+), a mid first -second century flagon sherd and a similarly dated beaker sherd. A Pompeiian red clour coat (*ca.* AD 50-70) and a South Gaulish samian sherd (*ca.* AD 43-100) complete the assemblage. The first and second century sherds appear to be residual and a late third to mid fourth century is given for the context.
- 6.8 A second large assemblage of 67 sherds of Roman pottery was recovered from context (109), fill of ditch [115]. This included 52 sherds of grey-brown, sandy Hadham ware and included a bead rim and an everted rim from jars. Other sherds included a buff fabric with orange colour coat from a late first century beaker, four pieces of a fine grey jar, an East Sussex ware jar rim and seven sherds from a near complete Central Gaulish Dr. 33 bowl. This samian bowl is in excellent condition and has a rare makers stamp of CADGATI: M. The bowl is dated to *ca.* AD 120-140. The assemblage from context (109) is dated to the late first or early second century.
- 6.9 Context (110), fill of ditch [111] produced 12 sherds of Roman pottery. These included two Hadham greyware sherds from a jar (late first century), two sherds from a late Rhenish colour-coat flagon of Symonds class 53 (*ca.* third century) and six sherds from a Central Gaulish samian Dr. 31 platter. The platter was inscribed with 'AP' graffiti and dates from *ca.* AD 150-200. The assemblage from context (110) is dated to the late second to third century.

Tile

- 6.10 A total of 13 fragments of Roman tile were recovered from three contexts. The majority of these (11 fragments) were derived from buried ploughsoil (102). They included an identifiable fragment of brick and a fragment of tegula roofing tile.

Bone

- 6.11 A total of 21 fragments of animal bone were recovered from two contexts. Context (109), a fill of ditch [115] produced a virtually complete bovine shin bone from a mature adult (no sign of unfused epiphases). This bone displayed some minor butchery marks. Also from (109) was a tarsal bone (sheep, goat or cervid) which appeared to have been scorched and displayed a glazed appearance.
- 6.12 Context (110) a fill of ditch [111] produced 19 fragments in total. Of these, 17 appeared to be mandibular fragments from an adult bovine and two were fragments from long bones, also probably bovine adults. One of these pieces displayed sign of fracturing while fresh, possibly for marrow extraction. The other represents part of an articulation surface, and both are too fragmentary for positive identification.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The evaluation site at the junction of the Yapton Road with the Littlehampton/Bognor Road provides additional information to the previous work done on the site. It specifically has added to the understanding of the extent of the Roman settlement site recorded in the SMR at this location. It has also provided some evidence of activity in the vicinity which pre-dates the Roman period, in the form of residual pottery from the middle iron age, along with a possible late iron age linear feature in Trench 1 and possible prehistoric burnt flint dump in Trench 2.
- 7.2 No evidence of structural material associated with the Roman settlement was encountered in any of the evaluation trenches. Two substantial ditches in Trench 1, [115] and [111], along with later ditch [108] are Roman in date. More specific dating of these features is slightly problematic due to the varying material that has been recovered from them. Much of the material from ditch [115] is mid-late first to early second century, but the Samian bowl fragments seem to slightly post date this. The Samian ware was near the bottom of the ditch, suggesting the possibility that the ditch may have been subject to re-cutting or cleaning activity during its lifetime. Evidence for this was not clear in section, however. The ditch [108] should be considered as a completely separate phase of activity which merely respects the alignment of the earlier features. The fill (107) of this feature contained pottery from the late Roman period (fourth century), possibly indicating a hiatus of activity between these periods.
- 7.3 The finds from ditch [111] also seem to present a slight paradox. The lower part of the fill again produced fragments of Samian ware, in this case from the Antonine period of AD 150-200. However, other material from this ditch includes fragments from a Hardham jar which dates to the second or third century. Samian ware, as with all prestigious wares, is likely to have remained in use much later than its production periods. The discovery of a colour coat flagon dating to AD 350-400 seems considerably later than the rest of the assemblage. However the late sherd was discovered near the top of the ditch fill, and may represent a later tipping event when the original ditch fill had slumped.

- 7.4 The location of ditch [111] only five metres to the west of ditch [115] and apparently on the same alignment, suggests that it may have represented the same general land division, possibly during the hiatus between ditches [115] and [108]. This would seem a reasonable supposition, given the high agricultural quality of the area, which would be likely to have been continually utilised.
- 7.5 The location of material reported from previous excavation in the area, especially that of Down and Cook in the early 1960's is not well understood, though a plan from that excavation shows the position and alignment of one of the Roman ditches. This appears to be on broadly the same alignment as [108], [111], and [115]. The dimensions also seem to correspond approximately, with the width of the larger ditch being approximately 2.3m and the width of [111] being 2.25m, with [115] being 2.80m. The second ditch represented by Down and Cook also seems to correspond roughly to [108] in width, being 1.08m, compared to 1.00m for [108].
- 7.6 The distance between the ditch recorded by Down and Cook and [115] is approximately 112m. Pottery from the Down and Cook excavation seems to have been of first-third century in date. There is no mention of the broad range of dates for material from the Down & Cook work that there seems to be in the present evaluation, though full information on the former work is not available. The third century material would seem to most closely tie in with ditch [111] of the current evaluation.
- 7.7 The less substantial ditch in Trench 1 [113] provided two late iron age sherds. It broadly respects the alignment of ditches [111] and [115] and may indicate an earlier phase of drainage at the site. It is also sealed by layer (102), which in itself only produced pottery from the Roman period (1 Alice Holt/Farnham sherd of the late third to fourth century, 1 early Roman, and 1 grog tempered sherd of AD 270 or later, probably from Hampshire). It also produced fragments of Roman tile including one piece of tegula and a piece of brick. This suggests that layer (102) was a ploughsoil in the post-Roman era. The equivalent layer in Trench 2 (202) produced a medieval sherd and tile fragment. This suggests that the layer which occurs below the topsoil may in fact be a buried ploughsoil which continued in use through the medieval period. This in turn would give a broader range of possible dates for undated features such as [113] and [211], a ditch feature in Trench 2 which was also sealed by (202). No datable material was recovered from [211] though its orientation does not seem to coincide with any other linear features exposed during this evaluation, as it seems to run north to

south. The plough mark noted on the surface of (203) does seem to respect the alignment of [211], suggesting that [211] is an agricultural land division of some kind.

- 7.8 The shallow depression [207] with the associated burnt flint lens [205] did not produce any dating material. Burnt flint is often associated with prehistoric sites, where flint was thought to be heated and used as “pot-boilers”, or otherwise spread and use for cooking. Flint burning may also be associated with pottery production of flint tempered wares, particularly prevalent in the iron age period. The level of charcoal material associated with (206) the fill of [205] does not seem to indicate *in situ* burning, suggesting that the lens of burnt flint represents a dump of material, probably thrown into a natural depression [207]. This depression subsequently was covered by natural processes with (215) the upper fill of [207].
- 7.9 The lack of cut features in Trench 3 may be indicative that the main focus of settlement activity does not lie in this direction. Trench 3 seems to display an equivalence of layers to those exposed in Trenches 1 and 2, *i.e.* a topsoil layer (101) = (201) = (301) covering a subsoil/buried ploughsoil (102) = (202) = (302) which in turn covers a natural layer with more or less evidence of disturbance (possibly caused by trampling or some other activity) (103) = (203) = (303), which in turn overlies an undisturbed natural layer (104) = (204) = (304). The level of disturbance noted in the disturbed natural layer of Trench 3 was much less than in the more easterly trenches, perhaps suggesting that activity was less intense in this area.
- 7.10 None of the features or contexts excavated during this evaluation produced any significant numbers of tile or other building material. This would suggest that there is unlikely to be any prestige settlement in the immediate vicinity of the junction. Any settlement represented by the findings of this evaluation and earlier work on the site would seem to be of lower status, possibly with a thatched structure.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Context Summary Table

Trench No.	Context No.	Category	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Thickness (m.)	Description
1	101	Layer	>40.00	>2.00	0.40	Brown sandy silt topsoil layer
1	102	Layer	>40.00	>2.00	0.48	Yellowy brown clayey silt layer, subsoil or buried plough soil
1	103	Layer	>40.00	>2.00	0.45	Orangy brown silty clay layer, disturbed or trampled natural
1	104	Layer	>40.00	>2.00	?	Blotched yellow and orangy brown sandy clayey silt/clayey silt undisturbed natural layer
1	105	Cut	>3.00	>1.50	1.10	Cut of large ditch, oriented @ NE-SW
1	106	Fill	>3.00	>1.50	1.10	Mid grey-brown clayey silt lower fill of [105]
1	107	Fill	>2.60	1.00	0.32	Dark yellowy brown clayey silt fill of [108]
1	108	Cut	>2.60	1.00	0.32	Cut of ditch which truncates [115], respecting its orientation. Possible re-cut of [115]
1	109	Fill	>3.00	2.80	0.90	Grey-brown clayey silt fill of ditch [115]
1	110	Fill	>3.80	2.25	0.40	Grey-brown clayey silt fill of ditch [111]
1	111	Cut	>3.80	2.25	0.40	Cut of large ditch, oriented WNW-ESE
1	112	Layer	13.00	2.00	0.20	Orangy yellow and brown clay and redeposited topsoil layer of modern made ground partially sealing topsoil
1	113	Cut	>2.70	0.45	0.40	Cut of small ditch or gully, oriented @ E-W
1	114	Fill	>2.70	0.45	0.40	Brown clayey silt fill of ditch/gully feature [113]
1	115	Cut	>3.00	2.80	0.90	Cut of large ditch, oriented @ WNW-ESE
1	116	Fill	0.55	0.55	0.16	Yellowy brown clayey silt fill of shallow scoop/pit [117]
1	117	Cut	0.55	0.55	0.16	Cut of shallow scoop or pit, truncated by [108]
1	118	Deposit	>1.60	>2.00	0.40	Dark grey and yellow silty loam area of modern disturbance
1	119	Fill	>0.70	>1.50	0.3.	Dark grey-brown silty clay upper fill of ditch [105]
2	201	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	0.32	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt topsoil layer

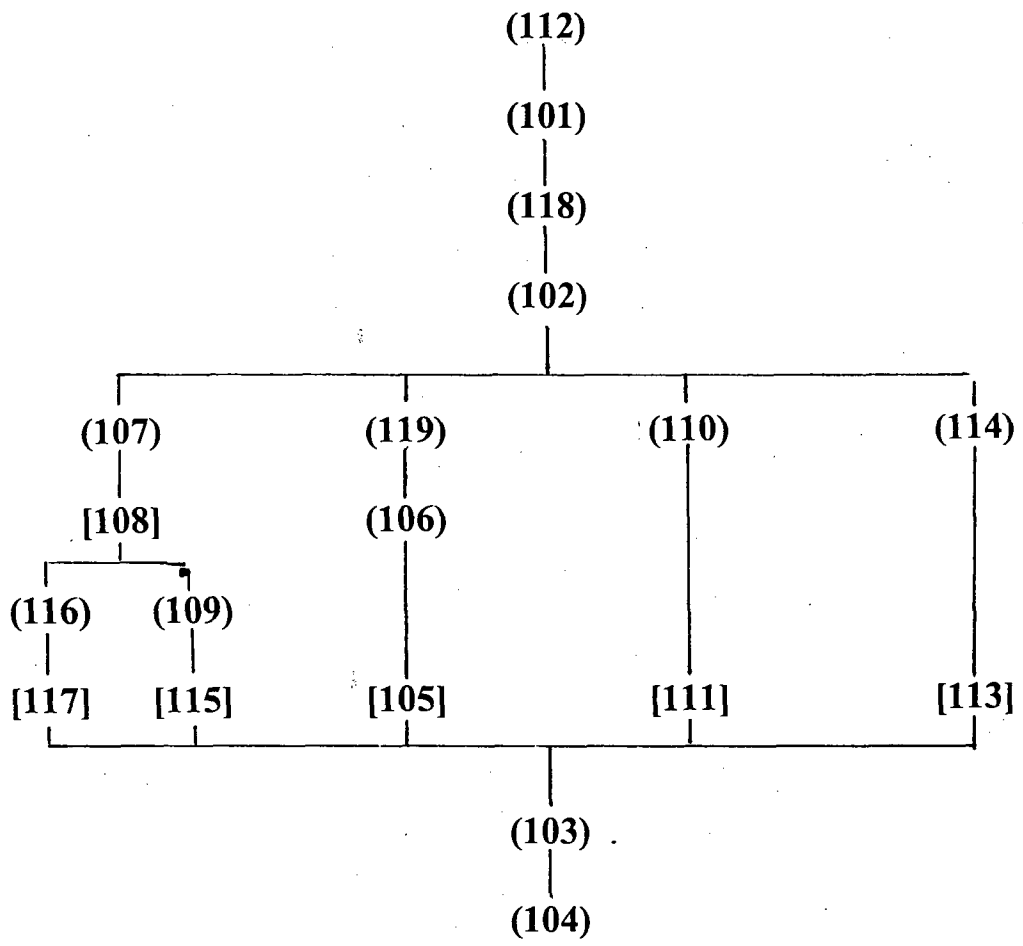
Trench No.	Context No.	Category	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Thickness (m.)	Description
2	202	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	0.40	Mid orangy brown silty clay layer subsoil or possible buried ploughsoil
2	203	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	0.20	Light orangy brown silty clay layer, disturbed natural
2	204	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	-	Blotched orangy brown and light grey sandy silty clay natural
2	205	Cut	0.65	0.65	0.10	Cut of sub-circular shallow depression, possible hearth/ash tip
2	206	Fill	0.65	0.65	0.10	Dark grey silty clay fill of [205], containing @ 90% burnt flints and some charcoal flecks
2	207	Cut	0.60	0.60	0.10	Irregular shaped shallow pit or depression, possibly naturally formed
2	208	Fill	0.60	0.60	0.10	Blotched mid grey and mottled orange very silty clay fill of [207]
2	209	Cut	>2.00	0.40	0.30	Cut for modern French drain
2	210	Fill	>2.00	0.40	0.30	White chalk lumps 0.10-0.50 m, forming main fill of French drain
2	211	Cut	>2.00	1.0	0.75	Cut for large ditch, oriented @ N-S
2	212	Fill	>2.00	1.00	0.66	Orangy brown silty clay upper fill of ditch [211]
2	213	Fill	>2.00	1.00	0.12	Orangy brown silty clay lower fill of ditch [211]
2	214	Fill	>2.00	0.40	0.30	Brown clayey silt fill of French drain [209], representing the matrix in which (210) occurs
2	215	Fill	2.25	0.30	0.27	Orangy grey silty clay upper fill of depression [207], also forming a sealing layer over [205] and (206)
3	301	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	0.35	Brown clayey sandy silt topsoil layer
3	302	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	0.50	Orangy brown clayey silt layer, possibly disturbed natural, equivalent to (203)
3	303	Layer	>25.00	>2.00	-	Blotched orangy brown with blue-grey sandy silty clay /clay layer, natural

Trench No.	Context No.	Category	Length (m.)	Width (m.)	Thickness (m.)	Description
3	304	Deposit	2.20	2.20	0.15	Blue grey clay amorphous and irregular feature, probably a tree cast
3	305	Layer	>5.00	>2.00	0.20	Dark brown sandy silt layer of modern made ground which partially overlies the topsoil

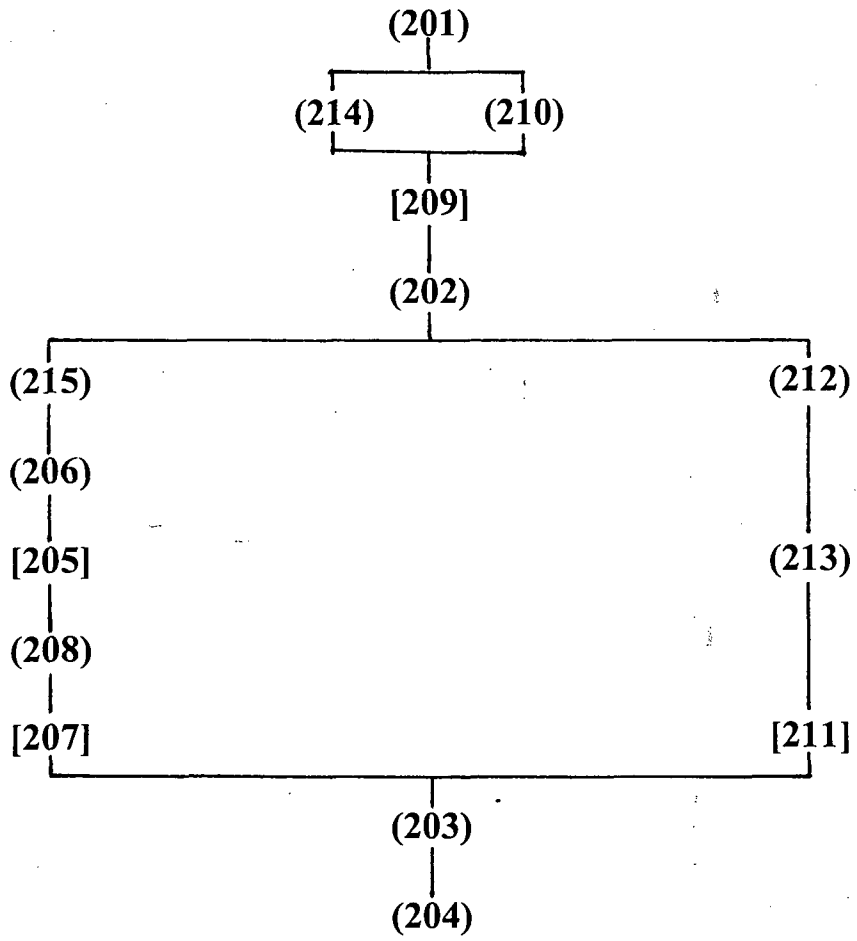
Appendix 2

Harris Matrices

TRENCH 1



TRENCH 2



TRENCH 3

(305)

(301)

(302)

(304)

(303)

Appendix 3

Finds Table

Context No.	Trench No.	Category	No. Of Frag's/Wt.	Comments
102	1	Pottery	3	1 Alice Holt/Farnham, late 3rd to 4th C. 1 Tough black sherd with brown margins ? 12th/13th C. 1 Grog tempered sherd AD 270 or later
102	1	Tile	11	1 piece Tegula, 1 piece brick, others small fragments
103	1	Pottery	2	1 Rowland's Castle, AD 60-270
103	1	Burnt Flint	1	? Prehistoric
106	1	Pottery	2	Both sherds hand made, probably late iron age
107	1	Pottery	58	52 Sherds from 3rd to 4th C. developed bead and flanged bowl 6 probable late iron age
107	1	Daub	10	? Roman
107	1	Burnt Flint	8	? Prehistoric
109	1	Pottery	77	6 sherds of Dragendorf 33 form central Gaulish Samian bowl. Rare Stamp of CADGATI:M. Early 2nd C. 1 Samian rim sherd South Gaulish AD 43-110 There are a mixture of Roman wares representing late 1st to early 2nd C. Residual pottery includes 2 sherds of middle bronze age 14 sherds of middle iron age and 11 sherds of late iron age
109	1	Tile	6	Fragments of daub and tile
109	1	Flint	1	Mesolithic blade
109	1	Burnt Flint	2	? Prehistoric
109	1	Bone	2	Animal bone
110	1	Pottery	14	Roman sherds including 2 Hadham ware jar sherds of late 1st C.; a central Gaulish Samian Dr. 31 platter with AP graffito (ca. AD 150-200) and a late Rhenish flagon of 3rd C. Also a residual late iron age sherd.
110	1	Tile	1	Fragment of tile
110	1	Flint	1	Retouched blade, probably Mesolithic. May be "backed" for hafting as an implement.
110	1	Burnt Flint	3	? Prehistoric
110	1	Bone	19	Animal bone

Context No.	Trench No.	Category	No. Of Frag's/Wt.	Comments
114	1	Pottery	2	Brown-black fabric with quartz filler. Atrebatic jar sherds (late iron age to ca. AD 70)
202	2	Pottery	1	Medieval sand tempered body sherd
202	2	Tile	1	Fragment of tile
206	2	Burnt Flint	Ca. 5 litres	? Prehistoric

Appendix 4

Specification for the Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Application No.F/22/97
Proposed Construction of the Bognor
Regis and Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines
to Ford Water Treatment Works,
West Sussex

SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (DRAFT)

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The following project specification is for an archaeological evaluation to take place on the site of the Bilsham Roman settlement (SMR 1459) involving the excavation of three archaeological trial trenches along the line of the above proposed water transfer pipeline. Southern Water Services have chosen to treat the pipelines as though they require planning permission in line with the recommendations of the *Water Companies' Code of Practice on Conservation, Access and Recreation* (1989) and the *Water Industry Act* (1991).
- 1.2 The proposed archaeological evaluation site is located to the immediate north of the road junction between the B2132 and the A259 trunk road, in the parish of Middleton-on-Sea, West Sussex and at national grid reference SZ 975 013. The location of the evaluation site is shown on figure RPSC 1.
- 1.3 The proposed evaluation site is located on aeolian derived silty brickearth deposits overlying chalk.
- 1.4 There will be high archaeological potential within the proposed archaeological evaluation site. The proposed transfer pipeline is expected to traverse a Roman settlement site. This will probably be a small rural or agricultural settlement such as a farmstead or a hamlet. Structural features in the form of timber framed buildings may be encountered along with possible trackways, field boundary ditches and other settlement features such as pits etc..
- 1.5 A brief for an archaeological monitoring and recording of the proposed water transfer pipeline route and for an archaeological evaluation on the Bilsham Roman settlement site has been produced by RPS Clouston in agreement with West Sussex County Council. (The archaeological monitoring and recording of the proposed transfer pipeline is the subject of a separate specification). This specification is in part response to this brief and complies with the guidelines laid down in *Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16)* and the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1994).

2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the extent and date of any archaeological features, deposits and artefacts on the proposed development site. These may represent a potential constraint on the proposed development which will be taken into account in determining the planning application. An evaluation will provide sufficient information to allow informed decisions to be made in determining the application for planning permission.

- 2.2 The specific aims of this project are to locate and record any archaeological features, deposits and artefacts on the Roman settlement site at Bilsham and to ascertain their date, extent, character, state of preservation and depth. There is also the potential for previously unknown archaeological features and deposits to be uncovered which will also be taken into account.

3 Method Statement

Trial Trenching

- 3.1 This will consist of the excavation of three trial trenches along the line and orientation of the proposed water transfer pipeline (see figure RPSC 2). Trenches 1 and 2 will each be 25 x 2 metres in extent, while Trench 3 will be 40 x 2 metres. The aim of the trial trenching will be to assess the location, extent, date, character, condition, interpretation, importance and quality of any surviving archaeological features, structures or deposits associated with the Roman settlement at Bilsham which may be threatened by the proposed construction of the water transfer pipeline.
- 3.2 The trial trenching programme will conform to the requirements and guidelines set out in RPS Clouston's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* and the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (1994).

Removal of Topsoil and Overburden

- 3.3 Where trenches are opened by mechanical excavator, all undifferentiated topsoil or modern overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The machine will remove a spit of no more than 0.20 metres in depth moving along the length of the trench. Successive spits may be similarly removed until the first significant archaeological horizon is reached. Thereafter, all subsequent investigation of archaeological features or deposits will be done by hand.
- 3.4 The topsoil or overburden will be removed under close archaeological supervision by a JCB mechanical excavator with a 1.5 metre wide toothless bucket. The machine used will be safe, in good working order and powerful enough for the work and to be able to mound spoil and modern overburden neatly, at a minimum distance of 1 metre from the trench edges. Topsoil will be mounded separately.
- 3.5 The machine contractor will be.....RPS Clouston have worked with this contractor on other archaeological sites in this area, and are confident that the operator will be experienced and competent in this type of work.
- 3.6 Care will be taken to ensure that machines used to remove spoil do not rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features or deposits.
- 3.7 Archaeological excavation will be by hand and will respect the stratigraphy of archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures. Each context will be excavated in sequence. Occasionally, pick and shovel and further use of the mechanical excavator may be required. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogenous low-grade deposits which may give a "window" into underlying levels. They must not be used on a complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been

properly recorded first. Rapid sampling of archaeological deposits or rapid excavation of archaeological features or of graves by machining off or by mattocking for example will not be undertaken except in limited circumstances such as to remove rubble deposits.

- 3.8 The West Sussex County Archaeologist shall be informed should any archaeological features and/or deposits be encountered which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*.

Sampling Strategy

- 3.9 The following sampling strategy will be adopted to ascertain the nature, depth, date and state of preservation of archaeological features as well as stratigraphical relationship contexts and relationships:

(i) At least 50% of the fills of all pits, postholes and other discrete archaeological features will normally be excavated.

(ii) At least 20% of the exposed length of ditches predating the post medieval will be excavated, in segments of up to 2 metres in length. The segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches.

(iii) Water will be used where appropriate to further archaeological investigation in respect of aiding the identification and definition of excavated archaeological features or deposits and to assist their recording thereof, particularly by photographic means.

- 3.10 Any human remains encountered will be identified and where possible will be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, this will comply with Home Office regulations. A licence from the Home Office will be acquired in the event of the discovery of any human remains. The discovery of human remains will also be reported to the local coroner.

Recording

- 3.11 The archaeological recording system used in the trial trenching programme will conform to the guidelines and requirements of the Museum of London's *Archaeological Site Manual* (Third Edition, 1994).

- 3.12 The following procedures will always be initiated:

(i) Grid and bench marks: following behind mechanical stripping, a temporary bench mark (with corrected levels) and an accurate site grid will be surveyed in using suitable instruments.

(ii) Site location plan: on conclusion of topsoil stripping, a site location plan at a scale of 1:100 will be prepared which will show the location of the trenches excavated in relation to the pipeline easement corridor, O.S. grid and site grid. The location of any O.S. benchmarks used and site TBM's will also be indicated.

(iii) All areas of ground disturbance will be accurately surveyed in and marked out prior to trial trenching commencing. This will be plotted onto the site location plan.

(iv) Pre-excavation plan: prior to hand excavation, a composite site plan will be composed at a scale of either 1:20 or 1:50 where appropriate. The purpose of such a plan will be to quantify the composition of surface features from the outset. This will aid in the interpretation of a detailed excavation strategy, and also to serve as a site index should features disappear as a result of adverse weather conditions such as frost, flooding or drying out.

(v) The recording system will be comparable with the systems currently used by other archaeological contractors in the County of West Sussex. All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be allocated unique context numbers prior to any hand excavation including contexts for which there is no archaeological interpretation or definition. On-site matrices will be compiled during trial trenching such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.

(vi) An adequate photographic record of the investigation will be made. This will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm film) illustrating both the detail and context of the principal archaeological features and finds discovered. It will include working and promotional shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations including pre-development and during development works. All photographic records will include information detailing: site code; date; context(s); section number; a north arrow and a scale. The black and white negatives and contact prints will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed on context record sheets.

(vii) A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits, features or layers encountered will be drawn on plastic drafting film. The plans will be related to the site, or O.S. grid and be drawn at an appropriate scale, generally 1:20. Where necessary e.g. when recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 scale, or where appropriate 1:20. The O.D. height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

(viii) A metal detector will be used to scan for metallic finds on spoil heaps, vacated areas, areas of modern disturbance and of archaeological features or deposits located in the trial trenches which will not be sampled.

Treatment of Finds and Samples

3.13 Different sampling strategies for the recovery of finds may be employed according to established research objectives and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will however be given to sampling for date, structure and environment. Sample size will also take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. Bulk sieving may be necessary where there is a low incidence of artefacts.

3.14 Organic samples will be subject to appropriate analysis by the appointed specialist. Provision will be made for some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis will be identified and undertaken as appropriate.

3.15 All finds and samples will be recorded, collected and labelled according to their individual stratigraphical context. Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated an individual finds tray and waterproof labels will be used for each tray to

identify individual unique contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray. All finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2*.

- 3.16 Finds from unstratified contexts whether located during initial machine trenching or during hand excavation will be collected and recorded appropriately.
- 3.17 Should human remains be encountered, arrangements will be made for their excavation in accordance with procedures approved by the West Sussex County Archaeologist to enable expert study and suitable storage for future academic study.
- 3.18 Before commencing the fieldwork, RPS Clouston will confirm in writing to the West Sussex County Archaeologist that arrangements have been made to cover all necessary processing, conservation and specialist analysis and storage of finds and samples.
- 3.19 RPS Clouston shall inform Southern Water Services and the site contractors of the extent of their insurance cover.
- 3.20 To conform with the requirements of the *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations* (1994), a copy of the main site contractors Site Safety Plan will be obtained.

4 Monitoring

- 4.1 Provision will be made for the West Sussex County Archaeologist to monitor the fieldwork during the trial trenching programme and any other aspect of the archaeological project as required including the post fieldwork analysis and report preparation stages of the project.
- 4.2 A minimum of two working days notice shall be given to the West Sussex County Archaeologist prior to the commencement of the archaeological evaluation.
- 4.3 Any variation to the project programme in terms of work or recording either on site or off will be fully discussed and agreed with the West Sussex County Archaeologist in advance.

5 Post Fieldwork Methodologies

- 5.1 MAP 2 stipulates that towards the end of a fieldwork programme, an outline assessment will be undertaken to determine a suitable post fieldwork project design. The volume and diversity of the recovered materials, the potential importance of the finds and the resultant publication and archiving requirements will be taken into consideration.
- 5.2 The outline of post fieldwork project assessment will ensure that the following requirements are fulfilled:
 - (a) provision of adequate finance
 - (b) adequate level of human and technical resources
 - (c) nomination of relevant specialists

- (d) pre-determined levels of analysis
- (e) clearly defined project management structure

- 5.3 The assessment will result in the production of a project design which sets out post fieldwork proposals for the approval of Southern Water Services and to meet the requirements of MAP 2. No post fieldwork analysis will begin until this process has been fully undertaken.
- 5.4 A fully integrated and structured site matrix will be produced such that the site may be accurately and comprehensively phased in addition to other dating evidence. This completed matrix will be incorporated into the final evaluation and any other subsequent report.

6 Publication and Dissemination

- 6.1 An archaeological project must be regarded as being incomplete until it has been adequately published. A flexible approach to the ultimate publication strategy is required, as the potential scale and scope of an archaeological publication may not become apparent until the post fieldwork period.
- 6.2 Two objectives will be met; (i) the production of a research archive and (ii) the production of a report for publication.
- 6.3 Adequate resources will be allocated to facilitate these functions. As MAP 2 points out, the resources will include adequate provision for frequent reviews of the extent to which the objectives are being met, bearing in mind that the process of synthesis can often lead to a revision of the original stated aims.
- 6.4 Appendix 7 of MAP 2 sets out the guidelines for the preparation of published reports. It is important to realise that archaeological fieldwork reports may fulfil several different functions. In particular, evaluation reports are primarily intended to inform and guide the decision-making processes of local planning authorities, in contrast to interim, archive or publication reports.
- 6.5 Two completed National Archaeological Record Excavation Index report forms shall be completed within fifteen working days of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

7 Report

- 7.1 A report on the results of the archaeological trial trenching will be produced to conform to the requirements of the project brief agreed between RPS Clouston and the West Sussex County Archaeologist. The report will describe and explain the results of the evaluation and will make an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site, in order to facilitate a planning or any other decision. The contents of this report will conform to the project brief agreed between RPS Clouston and the West Sussex County Archaeologist. The report will include the following:
 - * A list of contents and of plans and figures used in the report;
 - * An explanation of the proposed development and the reasons for the evaluation;
 - * A non-technical summary that explains the main issues in layman's terms;

- * A general introduction to the project, including details of the site location, the planning applicant, the monitoring contractor and the author(s) of the report;
- * The aims and objectives of the project;
- * The methodology used in the project;
- * The identity of the project manager and of individuals carrying out the work and their previous archaeological experience;
- * A description of the archaeological and historical background and context of the site;
- * A description of the geology and topography of the site and the results of any previous archaeological works in the vicinity;
- * The methods used to evaluate the site;
- * Specialists reports on the finds, (if appropriate) including significant dating evidence;
- * A detailed description of the results, with a detailed discussion and interpretation on the reliability of the findings;
- * Details the location of the project archive and finds at the time of the compilation of the report, and the proposed date of their eventual deposition;
- * Sufficient illustrations to support the text including figures to show the location of the site in a national, regional and a local context; the location of the trial trenches; the cultural heritage within the 1km radius of the easement corridor; detailed figures of the trial trench plans and selected sections and sufficient interpretative drawings to illustrate the main findings, including the effect of development on archaeology;
- * Tabulated lists of contexts and finds, matrices, acknowledgements, a bibliography and a glossary of terms for the non-specialist ; and
- * Sufficient supporting information to enable an independent judgement to be made regarding the effect of the proposed development on the archaeology

7.2 Copies of the report will be made available to Southern Water Services, the West Sussex County Archaeologist, the West Sussex County Council Planning Department and the West Sussex County Sites and Monuments Record within fifteen working days of the completion of the archaeological evaluation. The report will be accompanied by a list of illustrative slides. These slides will show: the general site location; the progress of trial trenching; details of important archaeological features located and of important archaeological finds (if appropriate). A copy of the report will be deposited with the finds and archive at Littlehampton Museum.

7.3 Significant archaeological results will be published in a suitable format in an appropriate medium conforming to the requirements defined in MAP 2 to be agreed with the West Sussex County Archaeologist.

7.4 An allocation of.....working days will be given to report preparation. Robert Masfield will compile the evaluation report.

7.5 A summary report will be submitted to the county journal within.....of the completion of the project.

8 Copyright

8.1 RPS Clouston shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other documents, under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* (1988) with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to

Southern Water Services and to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the use of such documents by the Southern Water Services and the LPA in all matters directly relating to the project.

9 Archive and Finds Deposition

- 9.1 All retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved and packaged in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and *First Aid for Finds* (1987). Small finds shall be boxed separately from the bulk finds.
- 9.2 A provisional total of.....working days will be allocated for the cleaning, conservation and packaging of the artefacts.
- 9.3 Artefacts recovered during the archaeological evaluation will be taken away from the site at the end of each working day and will be stored in a secure off-site location.
- 9.4 A contingency will be put aside for any unforeseen or extra finds conservation work which may be required on organic or other materials which may be liable to deterioration after recovery.
- 9.5 Suitable local specialists will be used for the analysis of Roman pottery and building materials, and of artefacts of other periods and environmental works samples (if appropriate).
- 9.6 Subject to the landowner's consent and subject to the guidelines and requirements of MAP 2, all artefacts recovered from the archaeological evaluation shall be deposited at the Littlehampton Museum. All recovered artefacts shall be fully catalogued, shall constitute one single deposit and shall be deposited within five years of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.
- 9.7 Prior to deposition of the artefacts at Littlehampton Museum, arrangements shall be reached between the Museum and RPS Clouston on the following:
 - * an accession number shall be obtained from the Museum, and all finds shall be marked with this accession number;
 - * relevant guidelines and requirements of the Museum for the acceptance of finds will be adhered to;
 - * agreement shall be reached with the Museum on a sample size for the deposition of bulk finds; and
 - * agreement shall be reached with the Museum on costs estimates for any special requirements for finds deposition (if appropriate).
- 9.8 A project's archive comprises every record relating to that project, from written records and illustrative material to the retained artefacts.
- 9.9 The archive (including artefacts) will be retained intact, will be prepared to the acceptable standard defined in MAP 2. The archive will be deposited at the Littlehampton Museum within five years of the completion of the archaeological evaluation. The accession number assigned for the artefacts will be used for the whole project archive.

- 9.10 A copy of the site matrix, a summary and a set of illustrative slides shall be deposited with the West Sussex Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.
- 9.11 The project manager will ensure that every element of the archive is kept clean and secure, and that it is stored in a suitable environment.
- 9.12 The archive comprising written, drawn, photographic and electronic media, will be fully catalogued, indexed, cross referenced and checked for archival consistency.
- 9.13 A provisional figure of.....working days will be allocated for this stage of the project.
- 9.14 A microfilm or microfiche copy of the project archive shall be deposited with the RCHME within six months of the completion of the archaeological evaluation.

10 Staffing and Timetable

- 10.1 The project will be managed by David Freke with directing the work on site. The excavation team will consist of.....The C.V.'s of the project team are included in Appendix 1.
- 10.2 A total of.....working days will be allocated to the trial trenching.
- 10.3 The field evaluation report will be completed within fifteen working days of the completion of the fieldwork.

11 Health and Safety

- 11.1 All relevant health and safety legislation and codes of practice will be respected. The RPS Clouston Safety Handbook will be followed as well as the main contractor's health and safety policy.
- 11.2 No person will work in deep, unsupported excavations. Where the installation of temporary support work and other safety equipment is required, these will be provided by the developer as part of the archaeological agreement. Trenches deeper than 1.4 metres will be stepped, battered back or shored.
- 11.3 All archaeological trenches or voids such as cellars will be backfilled upon completion, unless the applicant or local planning authority has given written instructions to the contrary.
- 11.4 The archaeologist(s) will at all times wear safety boots, helmets and reflective jackets.
- 11.5 The archaeologist(s) will not enter a trench or area under construction without the permission of a member of the contractor's staff and only after alerting the machine driver visually to his/her intention.
- 11.6 The archaeologist(s) will not work unaccompanied in a remote area of the site and shall inform the Site Manager of his/her whereabouts at all times.

- 11.7 The archaeologist(s) will not seek to enter an area considered by the contractor or any member of his staff to be unsafe. If he/she considers entry essential, he/she shall wait until safety measures have been carried out.
- 11.8 The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of a excavator's buckets and cabs.
- 11.9 When observing deep excavations, the archaeologist(s) will remain at a safe distance from the edge of the excavation, especially in waterlogged or unconsolidated areas.

12 General Matters

- 12.1 The provisions of the *Treasure Act* (1996) will be complied with.
- 12.2 A contingency will be put aside for any unforeseen circumstances such as bad weather, unexpected discoveries, unforeseen post excavation costs (e.g. C14, palaeoenvironmental analysis etc.).

Appendix 5

Selection from West Sussex County Council Sites and Monument Record

SMR No.	NGR	Description	Period
1441	SU 9580 0135	Founder's hoard	Late bronze age
1459	SU 9748 0126	Roman building	Roman
1461	SU 9636 0037	Pottery	Roman
1466	SU 9680 0050	Pottery	Middle bronze age
1467	SU 9762 0274	Pottery/site	Roman
1468	SU 9780 0164	Bronze fragments	Prehistoric
1471	SU 9630 0160	Occupation debris	Roman
5022	SU 9701 0061	Pottery	Late bronze age
5023	SU 9701 0061	Pottery	Middle-late bronze age
5024	SU 9701 0061	Farmstead	Roman
5025	SU 9700 0071	Ditch	Post-medieval

Appendix 6

Specialist Finds Reports

Prehistoric Flintwork from Bilsham,

Archive report 2/99

Chris Butler

Bilshan

Context

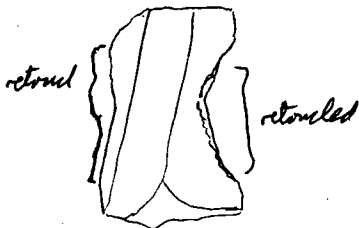
102

Comments

2 Shattered - may not even be worked!

110

1 retouched blade frag - poss meso



THE ROMAN POTTERY FROM BILSHAM CORNER, YAPTÓN (AT 0373)

by

Malcolm Lyne

102			
Brick and tile	11 lumps	258 gm.	
Alice Holt/Farnham Cl.3B rim c.270-400	1 sherd	16 gm.	
Grey with profuse up-to 0.50 mm iron-stained quartz, fired rough black with brown margins ?12th/13th c.	1 sherd	14 gm.	
Hampshire Grog-Tempered Ware. Jar base 4th c.	1 sherd	6 gm.	
	Total 14	294 gm.	

Date. 4th c. and Medieval

103			
Rowlands Castle Ware cooking pot 2nd-3rd c.	2 sherds	8 gm.	

Date. 2nd-3rd c.

107.			
Very-fine-sanded grey ware inc.convex-sided dish rim c.270-350	19 sherds	176 gm.	
Brown-black fabric with profuse 0.20 mm quartz, fired black. Mainly from dev.beaded and flanged bowl c.270-350	25 sherds	122 gm.	
Rowlands Castle greyware. 1 jar rim c.180-300	2 sherds	18 gm.	
Cologne roughcast beaker c.130-200+	1 sherd	2 gm.	
H.M. brown-black with profuse calcined upto 2.00 mm flint Prehistoric	6 sherds	26 gm.	
Sandfree cream with soft upto 2.00 mm orange grog inclusions. From flagon c.43-150	1 sherd	8 gm.	
Sandfree micaceous reddish-brown fabric from beaker c.43-140	1 sherd	2 gm.	
Sandfree buff-brown with traces of internal maroon colour-coat. Pompeian red c.50-70	1 sherd	2 gm.	
South Gaulish samian c.43-110	1 flake	1 gm.	
Tile	1 frag	14 gm.	
	Total 58	271 gm.	

Date. Prehistoric to c.AD.350

109

Grey-brown sandy Hardham ware. Bead-rim jar		
Ev.rim jar	52 sherds	878 gm.
Mid-late 1st c.		
Early Rowlands Castle ware with profuse upto 0.30 mm quartz and sparse to moderate upto 3.00 mm calcined flint filler 2 jars	11 sherds	154 gm
Late Iron Age -AD.70		
Sandfree wheel-turned grey beaker	2 sherds	42 gm.
Late 1st c.		
Buff-cream fabric with profuse up-to 0.20 mm brown inclusions with orange colour-coat.Beaker	1 sherd	2 gm.
Late 1st c.		
VF Sanded grey fired rough orange-brown. Jar	4 sherds	10 gm.
East Sussex Ware jar rim	1 sherd	2 gm.
Central Gaulish Samian Dr.33 with CADGATI:N	7 sherds	208 gm.
c.120-140		
Roman daub and tile	6 frags	42 gm.
Total	84	1338 gm.

Date. Late 1st to early-2nd c.

110 Tr.L

Coarse grey Hardham ware jar	2 sherds	176 gm.
Late 1st c.		
Sandy black fabric with profuse up-to 2.00 mm calcined flint and very-fine-sand filler	1 sherd	4 gm.
Late Iron Age		
Flagon in sandfree grey fabric with sparse up-to 0.20 mm brown ferrous inclusions, fired orange-brown with traces of matt-black colour-coat. Late Rhenish flagon of Symonds Class 53	2 sherds	60 gm.
3rd c.		
Tile	1 frag	68 gm.
Grey fired rough black with brown margins and profuse up-to 0.20 mm quartz filler + v sparse angular white-patinated flint. Jar	2 sherds	32 gm.
Central Gaulish Samian Dr.31 platter with AP graffito	6 sherds	172 gm.
c.150-200		
Total	14	512 gm.

Date. Late 2nd-3rd c.

114

Brown-black fabric with profuse up-to 0.20 mm quartz filler. Atrebatian jar sherds.	2 sherds	6 gm.
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Date. Late Iron Age to c.AD.70

Attn Rob Masefield

ASSESSMENT THE PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM
CORNER (AT0373), WEST SUSSEX

BILSHAM

Sue Hamilton, Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Bilsham Corner

The Bilsham Corner pottery is residual, combining both Middle Bronze Age (Fabric 1) and Middle Iron Age (Fabric 9) sherds in a single context.

2

2. Fabrics

Table 1: Sherd counts (by fabric) and weight of recovered prehistoric pottery by context

<u>Fabrics:</u>											
Context	TNS	TW	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Bilsham Corner:</u>											
109	16	110	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
TOTALS	16	110	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

2.1 Middle Bronze Age Fabrics (ca. 1600-1000 BC)

Fabric 1: very coarse flint

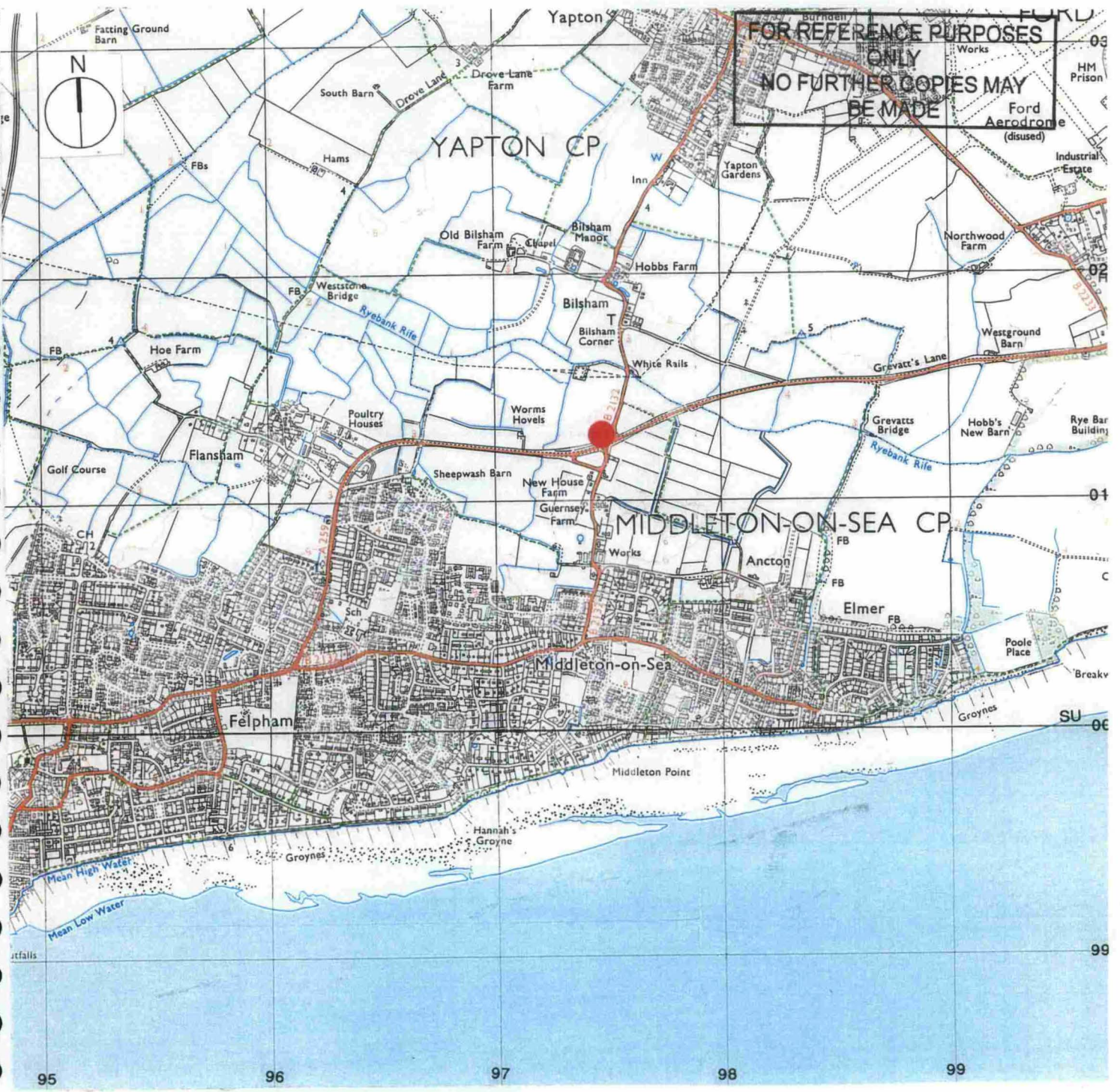
Very coarse, relatively abundant flint-tempering measuring up to 8mm across. Oxidised orange/buff surfaces and cores. Sherd cross-sections average 13mm thick.

2.3 Middle Iron Age fabrics (ca. 400-100 BC)

Fabric 9: medium-fine flint

This fabric has abundant medium-fine (1.5mm), white flint temper (fire-cracking is not clearly evident). The surfaces and cores are un-oxidised dark brown/black in colour. The surfaces are smoothed. Sherd cross-sections average 9mm thick.

Figures



Key:



Site Location

project

Bognor/Littlehampton Pipeline

title

Site Location

project number

3686

scale

1:25,000

drawing number

RPSC 1

date

March 1999

project

Bognor/Littlehampton Pipeline

title

Trench Location

project number

drawing number

3686

RPSC 2

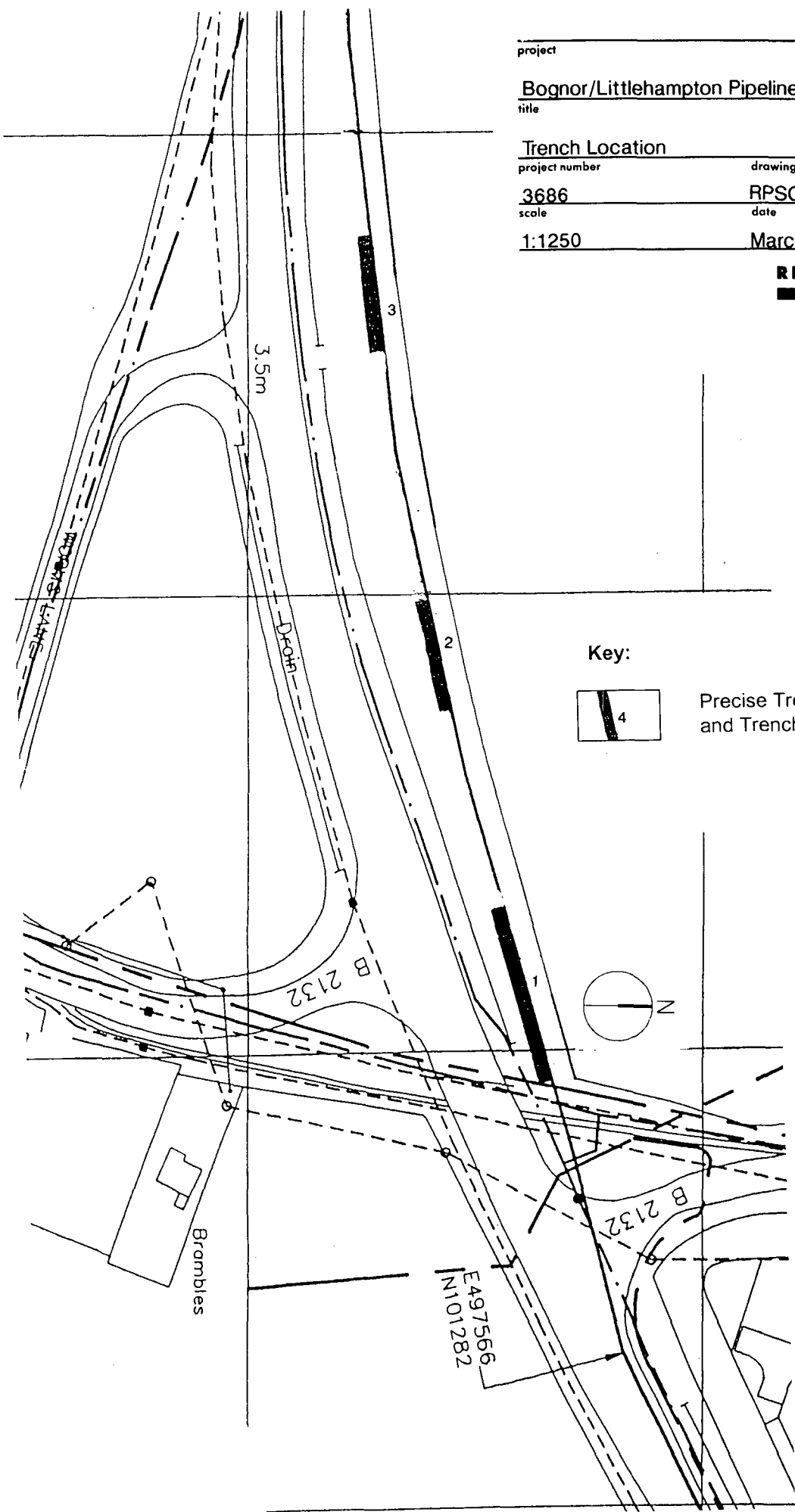
scale

date

1:1250

March 1999

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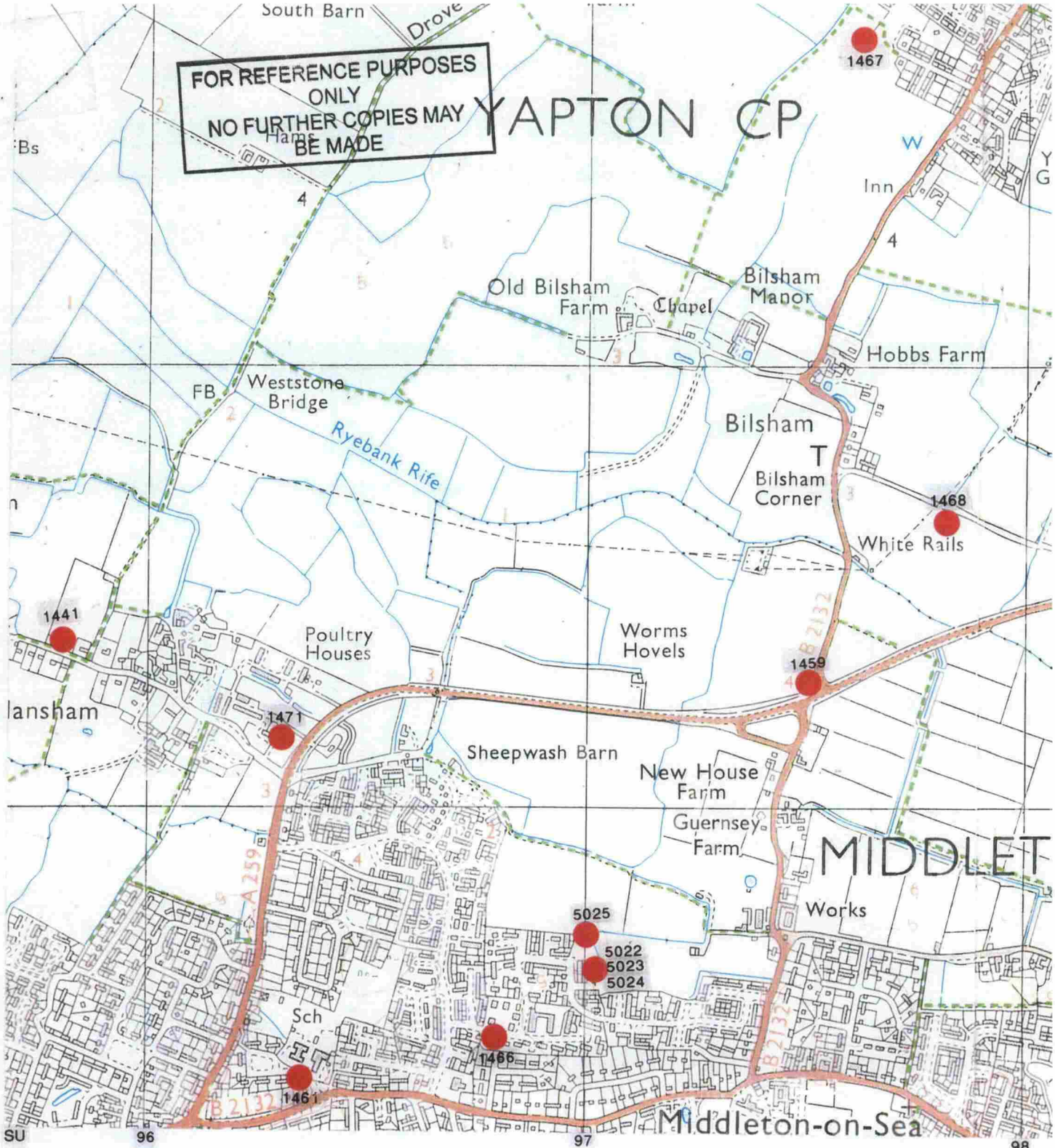
Key:



Precise Trench Location
and Trench Number

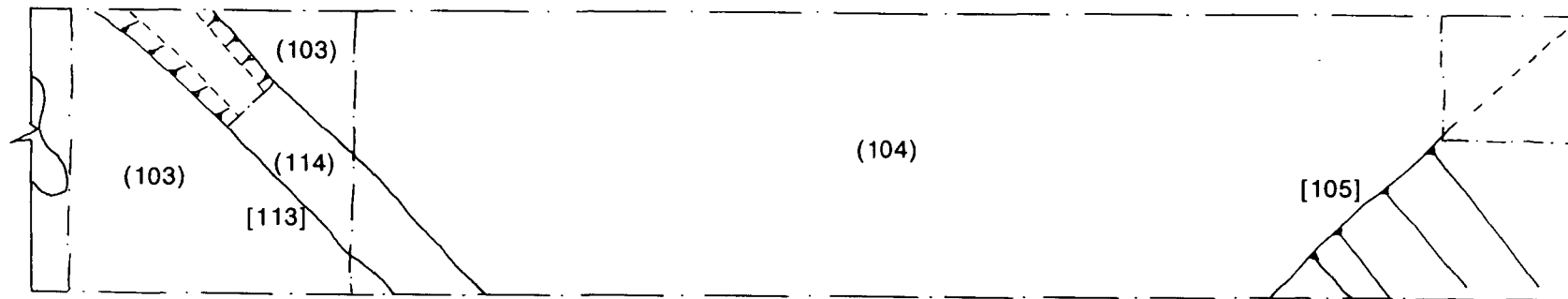
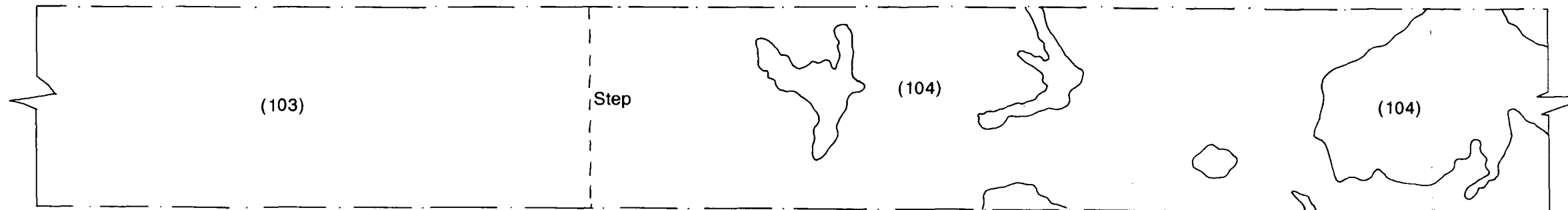
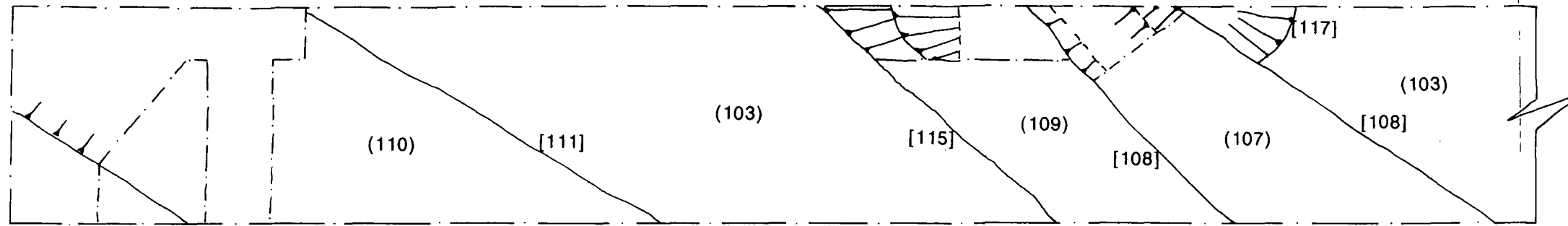
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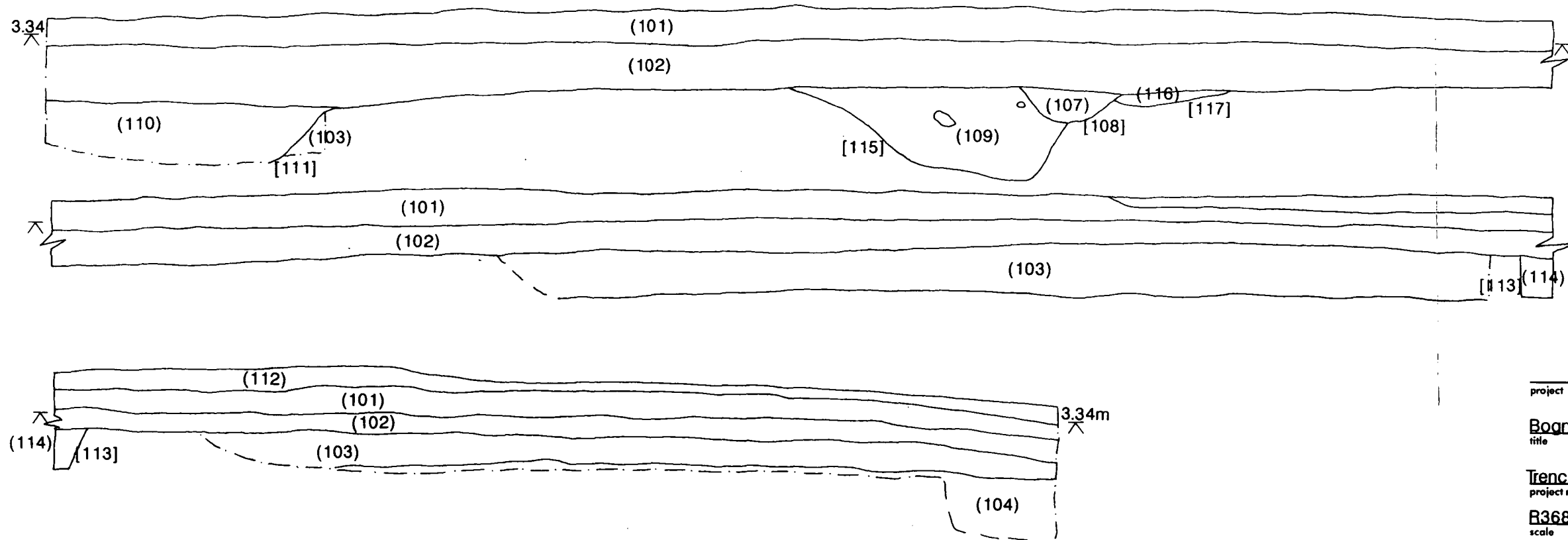


project	
Bognor/Littlehampton Pipeline	
title	
Known Archaeological Sites in the Vicinity of Bilsham Corner	
project number	drawing number
3686	RPSC 3
scale	date
1:1250	March 1999

BILSHAM
Plan of Trench 1



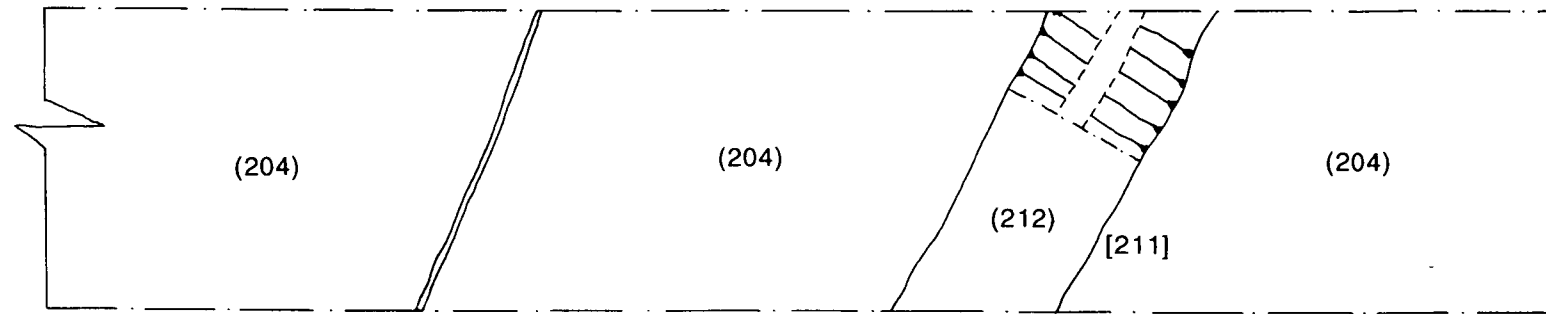
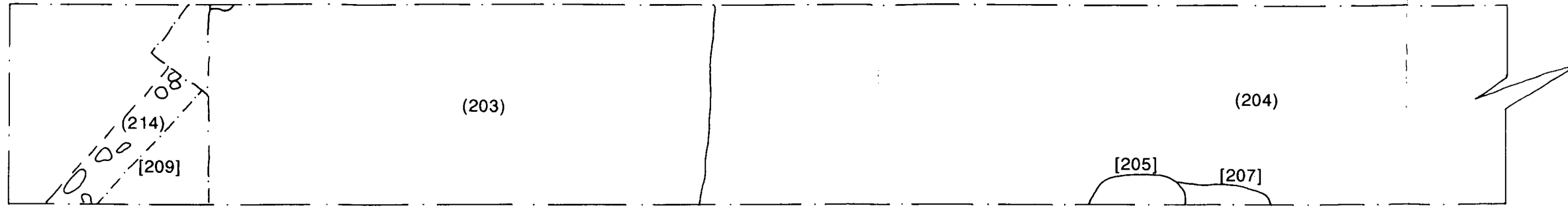
South-East Facing Section, Trench 1



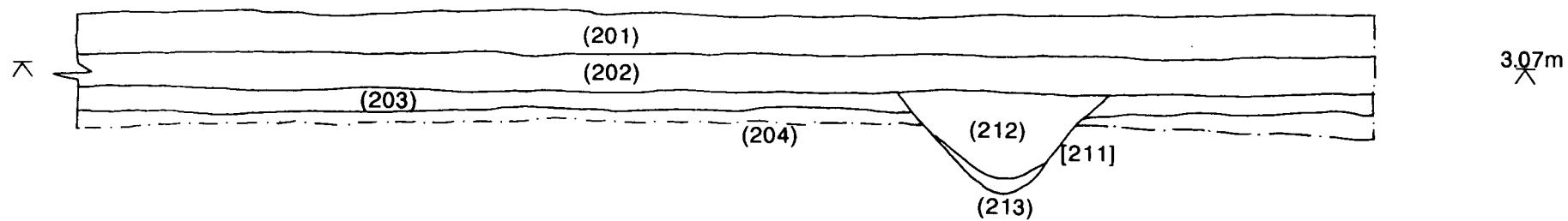
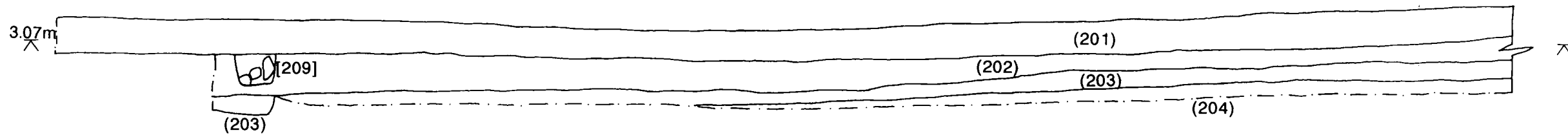
project	Bognor/Littlehampton Pipeline		
title	Trench 1 Plan & Section		
project number	R3686B	drawing number	RPSC 4
scale	1:50	date	March 1999

BILSHAM

Trench 2, Plan



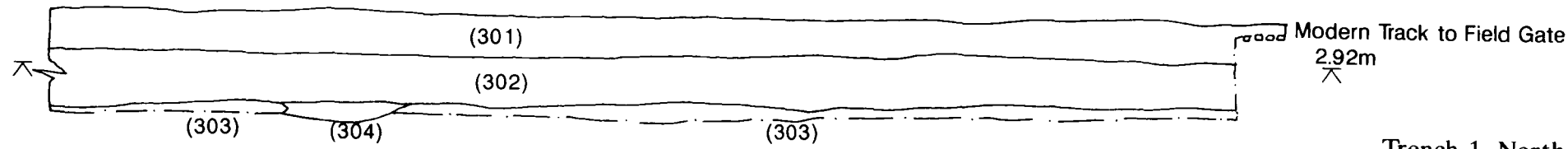
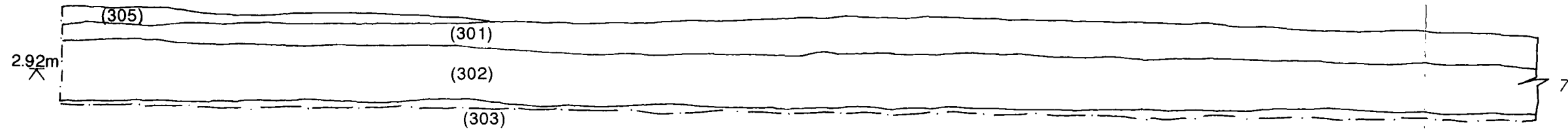
Trench 2, South East Facing Section



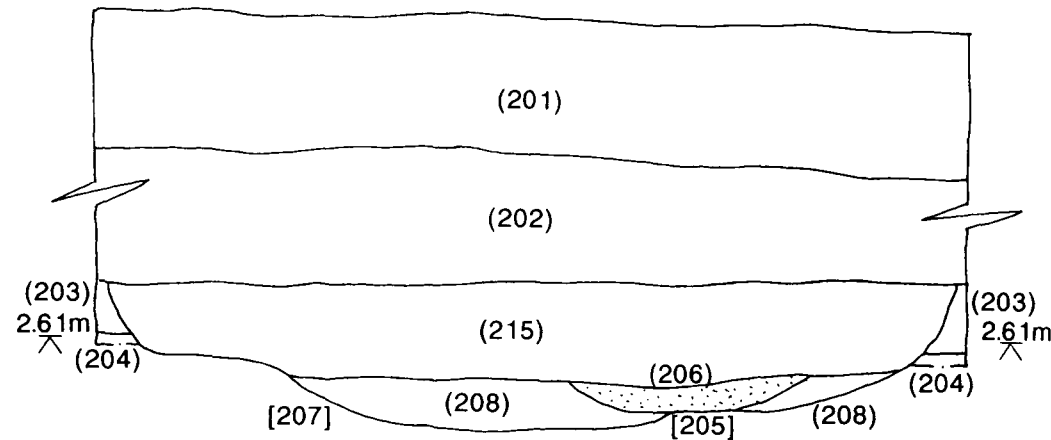
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project number	R3686B	drawing number	RPSC 5
scale	1:50	date	March 1999

BILSHAM

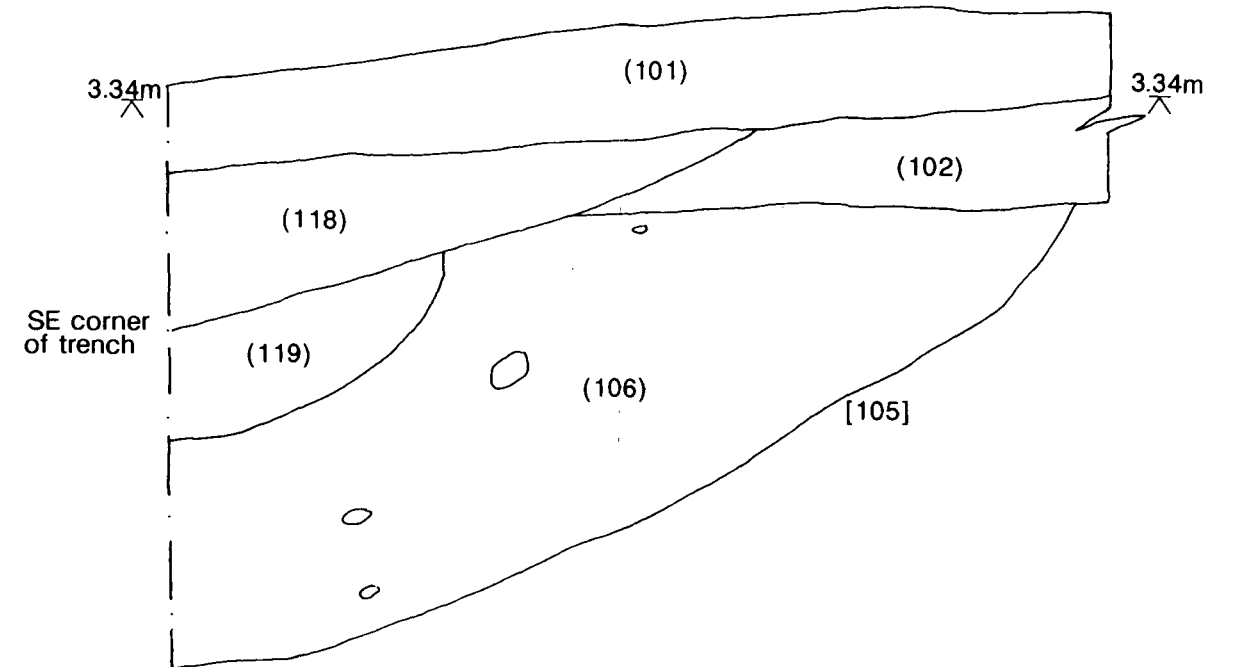
Trench 3, South-East Facing Section, Scale 1:50



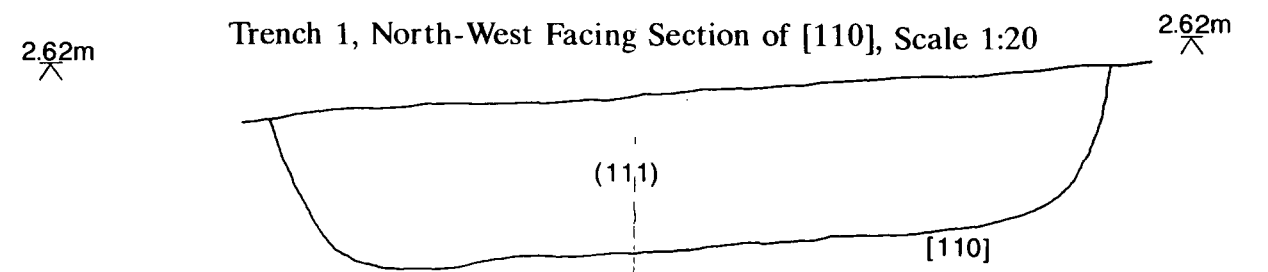
Trench 2, North Facing Section of [207] & [205], Scale 1:20



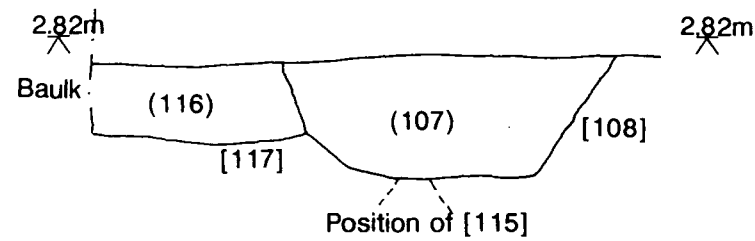
Trench 1, North Facing Section of [105], Scale 1:20



Trench 1, North-West Facing Section of [110], Scale 1:20



Trench 1, North-West Facing Section of [108], Scale 1:20



project	
title	Bognor/Littlehampton Pipeline
project number	R3686B
drawing number	RPSC 6
scale	As Shown
date	March 1999

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