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**LIGHTSOURCE RENEWABLE ENERGY LTD**

**LAND AT LOWER FARM,  
YAPTON LANE, WALBERTON,  
WEST SUSSEX  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**February 2016**






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**LIGHTSOURCE RENEWABLE ENERGY LTD**

**Lower Farm, Walberton, West Sussex**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

<b>PREPARED BY:</b>	<b>EDITED BY:</b>	<b>APPROVED BY:</b>
Ben Moore	Nicholas Daffern	Richard Newman
		
Project Officer	Senior Project Manager	Post-excavation Manager

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## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) was commissioned by the client (Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd), to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Lower Farm, Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, BN18 0AS, (NGR: SU 98315 04771). The evaluation was required as a condition of planning consent. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in consultation with James Kenny, Archaeological Officer as the archaeological planning advisor on behalf of Chichester District Council.

Evidence for past enclosure and sub-division of the landscape was found in five trenches. The archaeological remains, primarily consisting of ditches, were concentrated in Trenches 4 and 5 in the south-eastern part of the site but with a further series of features in Trenches 7, 8 and 9 to the north-west. The data recovered indicated that the ditches were silting/filling during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was good across the site

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) thanks Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WAA thanks James Kenny, Archaeological Officer at Chichester District Council for his assistance.

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology also thanks Michael and Tim from BPH Plant Hire for their help during this project.

The evaluation was supervised by Ben Moore, who also wrote the report. The evaluation was also undertaken by Rob Barnett, Karen Duignan and Eleonora Montanari. Finds assessment was by Megan Stoakley and palaeoenvironmental assessment by Don O'Meara. The project was managed by Nick Daffern, and the report edited by Richard Newman.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background**

1.1.1 In December 2015, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology (WAA) undertook an archaeological evaluation at Lower Farm, Walberton, West Sussex (NGR SU 98315 04771). It was commissioned by Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd that intend to construct a solar farm on the site, for which a planning consent has been granted Arun District Council (planning reference: WA/34/15/PL).

1.1.2 The grant of planning permission by Arun District Council, dated 28 September 2015 stated that, No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority (WA/34/15/PL Decision Notice – Condition 16).

1.1.3 This planning condition was in line with advice provided to Arun District Council by James Kenny, Archaeology Officer, Conservation and Design, Chichester District Council.

1.1.4 The proposed development site is thought to contain potential for multi-phase prehistoric remains including a possible barrow or round house and an associated field system, the heritage significance of which may be affected by the application.

### **1.2 Project Documentation**

1.2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WAA 2015) was prepared in consultation with James Kenny, Archaeological Officer at Chichester District Council to provide a specific methodology for a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation. This was approved by James Kenny in a letter dated 03 December 2015, prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.



## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Standards and guidance**

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WAA fieldwork manual (2012).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

### **2.2 Documentary Research**

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA 2014), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to one kilometre from the area of investigation.

### **2.3 The Field Evaluation**

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches measuring 50m in length by 1.8m in width across the proposed development area that measured 9.93ha. The trenches were positioned to intersect a series of possible linear features recorded during the previous geophysical survey (Fry 2015), a possible circular feature identified in aerial photographs and also to test blank areas in the geophysical survey results. The excavated area represented a 1% sample of the overall site. The general aims of these investigations were:

- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
- to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
- to assess the impact of the application on the archaeological site;
- to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survives in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

- 2.3.2 Deposits considered not to be significant were removed by a 180°/360° tracked/wheeled mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The trial trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand. All possible features were inspected and selected deposits were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WAA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WAA 2012).
- 2.3.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WAA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Ibid). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):
- unstratified material;
  - modern pottery;
  - material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.
- 2.3.4 On completion the evaluation trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material
- 2.3.5 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with The Novium Museum, Chichester, with copies of the report sent to Chichester District Council HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA15 YLW-A CP11541
- 2.5.2 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology supports the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WAA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-244810

### **3. BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Location and Geological Context**

3.1.1 The site comprises pasture and arable land at Lower Farm, located at the south-eastern extremity of the Parish of Walberton. The site slopes from a high point of 10m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the north-west to a low point of 4m AOD in the south-east. Within this general south-eastern facing slope are localised variations in topography, probably resulting from runoff patterns which have formed small 'valleys' towards streams present to the south and the east of the site.

3.1.2 A broad stream marking the parish boundary is located 120m south of the site. This drains into the River Arun which is located 1.8km east of the site.

3.1.3 Solid geology comprises clay silt and sand of either the London Clay formation or the Lambeth Group formation. Superficial geology comprises raised beach deposits of sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2014); the site is located at the Brighton-Norton raised beach and cliffline, a deposit which marks the period when sea levels were 8m higher than the present day.

#### **3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background**

3.2.1 A desk-based assessment was produced to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 1km (WA 2014). It is not intended to repeat that information here as no designated heritage assets were identified within the site boundary. Please refer to the original document for descriptions of assets within the wider search area.

3.2.5 Worthing Archaeological Society undertook oblique aerial photography, geophysical survey and trial trenching and a further geophysical survey was undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd (2015) on behalf of Wardell Armstrong and the Client.

3.2.6 The aerial photographs showed a circular feature c.15m in diameter and also linear features. These suggested the possible presence of a barrow or a round house and an associated field system although the subsequent resistivity survey did not record a conclusive anomaly which could be said to accord with the circular cropmark (Worthing Archaeological Society 2014).

3.2.7 A trial trench was excavated across the possible location of the cropmark. This proved inconclusive in respect of the possible barrow/roundhouse (possibly due to inaccuracies in the locating of the trench in respect of the cropmark) but it recorded a

possible metalled feature which may have represented a road or trackway. A further trial trench was excavated across a linear feature and this was recorded as a 3m wide, 1.8m deep ditch. This was undated but reported as being a possibly prehistoric boundary ditch.

- 3.2.8 An additional phase of trenching was subsequently undertaken but the results of this work are not yet available
- 3.2.9 The geophysical survey undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica Ltd (2015) identified several anomalies that were interpreted as geological or agricultural features. However, a series of anomalies were thought to be of archaeological interest within the south-east section of the site, possibly forming a series of interlinking ditches
- 3.2.10 The later survey did not detect all the features identified in aerial photographs and the WAS resistivity survey, in particular the circular feature. However, there is a suggestion that the survey may have been affected by variable and intermittent electromagnetic interference linked with TETRA masts in the vicinity.
- 3.2.11 Much of the data previously retrieved from the site was not georeferenced and therefore it was impossible to underlay the previous interventions with those undertaken during this evaluation

## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken over nine days between the 30<sup>th</sup> November and the 10<sup>th</sup> December 2015, with eleven trenches being excavated across the proposed development area (Figure 2). The trenches were placed to target a circular cropmark shown on aerial photographs, a series of linear anomalies highlighted during the previous geophysical survey undertaken by Archaeophysica Ltd (2015), and also to test blank areas in the geophysical survey results.

4.1.2 All trenches measured 50m in length by 1.8m in width and were excavated by a tracked mechanical excavator through top and subsoil onto natural geology or undisturbed archaeological deposits. The trenches were subsequently cleaned by hand and any archaeological features excavated and recorded. The results from the trenches follow in numerical order.

### 4.2 Results

4.2.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 was located in the south-west corner of the proposed development area and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to test a blank area in the geophysical survey results.

4.2.2 The trench was excavated through 0.25m of soft mid-greyish brown silty topsoil (**100**) and 0.28m of soft brown silty clay subsoil (**101**) onto orange sand and dark brown gravel natural geology at a maximum depth of 5.39m AOD (Plate 1).

4.2.3 A single north-east to south-west aligned linear feature was investigated that ran across the centre of the trench. This was proved to be a relict field drain containing ceramic pipe fragments. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered.

4.2.4 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 was situated towards the centre of the proposed development area and was aligned east to west. It was also positioned to test a blank area in the geophysical survey results.

4.2.5 The trench was excavated through 0.3m of topsoil (**200**) onto mid-orange brown sand natural geology with brown clay patches (**201**) at a maximum depth of 5.32m AOD. No subsoil was encountered and the trench was devoid of archaeological or modern features (Plate 2).

- 4.2.6 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 was located towards the south of the study area and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was positioned to investigate a north-west to south-east aligned geophysical anomaly.
- 4.2.7 The trench was excavated through 0.33m of soft mid-reddish brown topsoil (**300**) and 0.2m of soft orange brown silty sand subsoil (**301**) onto natural geology comprising orange sand with grey and red gravel patches (Plate 3). No archaeological features were encountered but the geophysical anomaly was proved to be the result of a metal cable running north-west to south-east across the trench, 22m from its south-western end.
- 4.2.9 Towards the south-western end of the trench, an 18m wide north-west to south-east aligned palaeochannel, filled with grey silt (number?), was encountered below the top- and subsoil, following the above ground topography of the field. No dating was recovered from this former watercourse.
- 4.2.10 **Trenches 4 and 5:** Trenches 4 and 5 formed a north-south and east-west aligned T-shape towards the south-east corner of the proposed development and contained the highest concentration of archaeologically significant features within the study area. They were located to intersect a group of east-west and north-south aligned geophysical anomalies (Plates 4 and 5).
- 4.2.11 Trench 4 was excavated through approximately 0.3m of topsoil (**400**) onto orange brown sand and gravel natural geology (**401**) at a maximum depth of 6.95m AOD. This revealed an east-west aligned ditch [**402, 411**] running 27m from the western end of the trench before curving north-east out of the excavation area. The ditch [**402**] was only exposed across its whole width where Trench 4 intersected Trench 5. Here, it was shown to be a steep sided 2.4m wide, 0.94m deep U-shaped ditch with a slightly concave base (Plate 6). The ditch contained two fills, the first of which (**404**) consisted of mid-brown silty sand formed by slumping and erosion from the ditch sides. The main fill, (**403**), **consisted** of moderately compacted greyish brown silty sand **and** has been interpreted as a natural accumulation of material after the ditch was abandoned.
- 4.2.12 Five metres from the western end of Trench 4, east-west ditch [**411**] intersected north-south ditch [**414**]. An L-shaped slot excavated to investigate the relationship between the two showed them to have been open and subsequently abandoned at the same time (Plates 7 and 8). They contained an identical series of deposits and there was no evidence for one ditch cutting the fills of the other. Although the ditches

were not fully excavated at this location, the series of fills present appeared the same as seen in ditch [402] further east.

- 4.2.13 Finds retrieved from (404), the primary fill of east-west ditch [402], and (416), the top fill of north-south ditch [414], provisionally date these features to the Iron Age.
- 4.2.14 A further ditch [405] aligned north-east to south-west, intersects Trench 4 ten metres from its eastern end. The ditch was 2.2m wide and up to 0.66m deep with a pronounced step in its south-eastern side. In general the sides were uneven but this is likely to be the result of the ditch being dug through soft sand, with primary fill (406) being formed as a consequence of slumping from the sides soon after the ditch was excavated. A further two fills (407 and 408) appear to have accumulated over time after the ditch went out of use (Plates 9 and 10).
- 4.2.15 Tertiary fill (408), a very dark brown compacted sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and flint pebbles throughout, contained pot sherds and flint flakes which provisionally date the filling of the ditch to the Iron Age, although Romano British sherds were also retrieved. This deposit also contained a concentration of seeds that have been interpreted as an animal cache rather than the result of anthropogenic activity. The large amount of pottery and charcoal suggests that it was formed of domestic refuse from a nearby habitation site.
- 4.2.16 A small pit [409], 0.75m in diameter and 0.21m deep, was recorded in close proximity to ditch [405]. Although there was no direct stratigraphic relationship between the two features, the single mid-brown silty sand fill of the pit (410) contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery suggesting they are broadly contemporaneous.
- 4.2.17 To the north of east-west ditch [402] within Trench 5, a pit, a series of four postholes and an east-west aligned ditch were recorded. The pit [504] was around 1m in diameter and up to 0.22m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a single dark grey silt deposit containing flint pebbles and sherds of pottery from a single vessel. The pottery gives a provisional Romano-British date to the feature (Plate 11).
- 4.2.18 The four postholes [502, 506, 507 and 508] were between 0.2 and 0.3m in diameter. After consultation with James Kenny, only one, [502], was excavated which contained a single dark grey silt fill (503) (Plate 12). The postholes ran in a broadly north-south alignment for 9m, beginning 5m from ditch [402]. No dating evidence was recovered but they could possibly form part of a structure within an enclosure formed by ditches [402] to the south, [405] to the east and [509] to the north.

- 4.2.19 Ditch **[509]** crossed Trench 5, 22.5m from its southern end and was aligned east to west. It was 1.9m wide, up to 1m deep and contained a series of four fills. After an initial episode of slumping from its northern side, represented by fill **(511)**, Fill **(512)** was deposited which may be the result of a bank collapsing into the ditch from its northern side, or be part of a series of what have been interpreted as deliberate backfilling episodes represented by fills **(513)** and **(514)**. Fill **(514)** contained charcoal flecks and sherds of Iron Age pottery that provisionally suggest that it was contemporary with the fills of ditches **[402]** and **[405]** in Trench 4 and was in close proximity to domestic activity (Plates 13 and 14).
- 4.2.20 With the exception of ditches **[405]** and **[509]** the excavated features in Trenches 4 and 5 did not align with the geophysical survey results. This could be due to the geophysical survey not being georeferenced accurately and also with some of the anomalies being due to variations in the natural geology.
- 4.2.21 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 was situated towards the centre of the proposed development area and was located to test a blank area in the geophysical survey results. The trench was aligned north to south and was excavated through 0.28m of topsoil **(600)** and 0.12m of light brown silty clay subsoil **(601)** onto dark grey clay and gravels **(602)**. A land drain crossed the north end of the trench but no archaeological features or deposits were encountered (Plate 15).
- 4.2.22 **Trenches 7 and 8:** Trenches 7 and 8 were situated towards the west of the study area. Trench 8 was positioned to investigate the circular feature seen in aerial photographs and both Trenches 7 and 8 intersected two parallel east-west aligned geophysical anomalies. Trench 7 was aligned north-east to south-west and Trench 8 was oriented north north-west to south south-east (Plates 16 and 17).
- 4.2.23 The trenches were excavated through 0.3m of topsoil, up to 0.25m of mid-brown silty sand subsoil onto mid-yellowish brown sand natural geology. No conclusive evidence for the circular feature observed in aerial photographs was found in Trench 8, but a curvilinear ditch **[803]** was investigated, running roughly east-west, 16.6m from the north north-western end of the trench. The ditch was 0.7m wide and a maximum of 0.29m deep. It was broadly U-shaped in profile (Plate 18). After an initial episode of weathering and slumping of material from its northern side, represented by light grey silty sand fill **(804)**, the ditch appears to have silted up gradually with mid-brown silty sand material **(805)** containing occasional charcoal flecks and flint pebbles.



- 4.2.24 No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of this feature but environmental analysis may help date and understand its function. It possibly corresponds to the southern section of the circular feature shown in aerial photographs but, as no evidence was found for the northern section within the trench, this is by no means certain.
- 4.2.25 An east-west aligned linear feature **[807]** was excavated 6.3m further south, running across the trench (Plate 19). This was a steep sided ditch with a concave base, 1.14m wide and up to 0.58m deep. It was cut through a layer of compacted orange brown clay levelling material **(806)** below the top- and subsoil. It was filled by a single greyish brown sandy silt deposit **(808)** containing occasional charcoal flecks and a lump of very hard CBM that has been dated to the post-medieval period. This ditch is likely to correspond to the northern of the two geophysical anomalies and represents a relict field boundary or agricultural drainage ditch. The feature did not appear in Trench 7 so it is possible that the geophysical survey results were not accurately georeferenced, as was seen in Trenches 4 and 5.
- 4.2.26 The southern geophysical anomaly running through Trenches 7 and 8 was investigated in Trench 7. This was found to be a 1.24m wide, 0.38m deep irregularly shaped linear feature **[703]** filled by loose dark brown silty sand **(704)** (Plate 20). The irregular profile and loose dark fill suggest that this was a post-medieval or modern field boundary or grubbed out hedge although no dating evidence was recovered. A soil sample from this feature produced seeds of henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), as well as bramble berry (*Rubus idaeus*) and a single fig seed (*Ficus carica*). It is interpreted that this material derived from manuring activity in the field.
- 4.2.27 Two irregular features, **[705]** and **[707]**, were investigated seven metres from the north-eastern end of Trench 7. These were filled with light greyish brown sandy clay and had undercutting and uneven sides. No dating evidence was recovered and they have been interpreted as a possible tree bole of a relatively modern date (Plate 21).
- 4.2.28 **Trench 9:** Trench 9 was aligned east-west and was positioned to test a blank area in the geophysical survey results towards the north-west of the proposed development area. It was excavated through 0.23m of topsoil **(900)** and 0.21m of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil **(901)** onto yellow clay and brown sand natural geology **(902)**. Two north-west to south-east aligned ditches and two small pits were recorded within the trench (Figure 7).

- 4.2.29 Ditch **[909]** ran across the trench 11.4m from its eastern end. This had a v-shaped profile and was 0.69m wide, 0.49m deep and was filled by friable dark brown sandy silt **(910)**. This contained Late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery sherds, CBM and occasional charcoal flecks. This ditch could be seen to cut the subsoil **(901)** which may indicate a more complex land formation process in this area, or perhaps that subsequent agricultural activity impacted less on the archaeology to the north-east of the proposed development (Plate 22).
- 4.2.30 Another north-west to south-east ditch ran across the trench, 12.7m from its western end. Ditch **[911]** was 0.98m wide, 0.15m deep with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. It was sealed by subsoil **(901)** and filled with mid brown sandy clay **(912)** containing a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (Plate 23).
- 4.2.31 A 1.1m in diameter pit **[906]** was excavated against the northern bank of the trench, 2.6m west of ditch **[909]**. It was excavated to a depth of 0.66m and contained two fills. Its secondary fill **(908)**, was charcoal rich and possibly represented a dump of domestic rubbish, while its main and primary fill **(907)** contained 5 sherds of Iron Age pottery (Plate 24).
- 4.2.32 Pit **[903]**, 0.39m in diameter and 0.14m deep was excavated 7.7m from the western end of the trench. This was steep sided, flat based and filled by a loose humic deposit **(904)** the nature of which suggests a modern date for this feature (Plate 25).
- 4.2.33 None of the features excavated in Trench 9 were identified during the geophysical survey, but the presence of two ditches and the larger of the two pits suggest that although prehistoric activity was concentrated in the area around Trenches 4 and 5, it also continued into the north-western quarter of the proposed development area.
- 4.2.34 **Trench 10:** Trench 10 was aligned north to south and was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly to the north of the study area. The trench was excavated through 0.30m of topsoil **(1000)** and up to 0.15m of mid-orange brown silty sand subsoil **(1001)** onto orange and grey sand and gravels with clay patches **(1002)**. No archaeological features were encountered and it is likely that the geophysical anomalies were the result of variations in the natural and modern land drains (Plate 26).
- 4.2.35 **Trench 11:** Trench 11 was positioned to intersect a north-east to south-west aligned geophysical anomaly towards the north of the proposed development area. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and was excavated through 0.30m of topsoil **(1100)** onto mid-brown flint gravels in a fine sand matrix **(1101)**. No

archaeological features were exposed and it is likely that the geophysical anomaly was the result of modern land drains running across the site (Plate 27).

## 5. FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 103 artefacts, weighing 1440g, were recovered from 13 deposits during an archaeological evaluation on land at Lower Farm, Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex.

5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and the Novium museum, Chichester. The archive has the unique accession number CHCDM: 2015.26.

5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.

5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Sue Thompson.

5.1.5 Quantification of finds by context is visible in Table 1.

Context	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Date	Comments
416	2	29	CBM	IA-RB	
808	1	53	CBM	PM?	Very hard
408	3	13	CBM/ Fired clay	IA-RB	
910	15	191	CBM/ Fired clay	Prehist	Very soft
404	2	8	Ceramic	IA	Freq inclusions
408	16	238	Ceramic	IA	Freq large inclusions
408	15	122	Ceramic	RB	1 and 1 base sherd
410	2	8	Ceramic	IA	1 rim sherd. Freq inclusions
412	1	17	Ceramic	RB	Red sandy fabric
416	4	60	Ceramic	RB	Includes 2 sherds of greyware
416	7	127	Ceramic	IA	Includes conjoining rim/ base sherds. Freq flint inclusions
505	8	180	Ceramic	RB	Rim/Shoulder sherds from single greyware pot, CO RE 2nd C
514	10	117	Ceramic	LBA?- IA	1 rim sherd with thumbled decoration. Freq flint inclusions, 7 sherds

					exhibiting wiped surfaces - Post Dev Rim? Sooting on 2 sherds (external)
514	1	77	Ceramic	RB	Amphora, BAT AM 1, AD 92-196
907	5	29	Ceramic	IA	Freq large flint inclusions, moderate to well-sorted
910	2	110	Ceramic	LBA?-IA	Freq large inclusions. Thumb print decoration on (shoulder?)
912	1	1	Ceramic	IA	Freq inclusions
408	2	13	Flint	IA?	
416	1	2	Flint	IA?	
416	1	9	Flint	IA?	Burnt
514	1	13	Flint	LBA-IA?	
805	2	6	Flint	Prehist	
U/S	1	17	Flint	Prehist	
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>1440</b>			

Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

Key:

Qty: Quantity

CBM: Ceramic building material

LBA: Late Bronze Age

IA: Iron Age

Prehist: Prehistoric

PM: Post-medieval

Freq: Frequent

CO RE: Coarse reduced greyware (locally produced)

BAT AM 1: Southern Spanish (Baetician) amphora Dressel 20

## 5.2 Prehistoric Ceramics

5.2.1 A total of 45 sherds of prehistoric ceramics, weighing 638g, were recovered from eight deposits (Table 1). The sherds, although fragile, are in good condition.

5.2.2 The vast majority of the sherds comprise a black, flint-tempered fabric. The flint is coarse and burnt and is relatively well-sorted. Medium-walled bowls and jars were recovered from deposits **(404)**, **(410)**, **(416)**, **(514)** and **(907)**. Sooting is evident on the external surfaces of some of the sherds. The flint ranges from 1mm to 4mm in diameter.

5.2.3 Sherds of a light to mid-orange flint-tempered fabric were recovered from deposits **(408)** and **(907)**. The flint is burnt and poorly sorted and is spread frequently throughout the sherds. The flint ranges from 1mm to 10mm in diameter.

5.2.4 This assemblage is predominantly of Iron Age date. It is of interest that several of the sherds (from **(514)** and **(907)**) exhibit wiped external surfaces and may resemble pottery of the Post Deveril-Rimbury tradition (Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age) (Mephram 2000, 4). It is however likely that these sherds are of Iron Age date. Further analysis would be required on these sherds.

### 5.3 Roman Ceramics

5.3.1 A total of 29 sherds of Roman ceramics, weighing 456g, were recovered from five deposits (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition and the surfaces display little evidence of abrasion.

5.3.2 Where possible, the sherds were assigned a code from the Roman National Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998).

5.3.3 The vast majority of the sherds comprise fine sandy fabrics. The sand temper is frequent and well-sorted. Several sherds of a locally sourced greyware jar (CO RE, Tomber & Dore 1998) were recovered from deposit **(505)**. Greyware sherds were also recovered from deposit **(408)**.

5.3.4 Two types of Black-burnished ware fabric (DOR BB1 and BB2, Tomber & Dore 1998) were recovered from deposit **(408)** and a single sherd of Class 25 (Dressel 20) amphora (BAT AM 1, *ibid*) was recovered from deposit **(514)**.

5.3.5 The Roman ceramics assemblage dates largely to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, with some overlap into the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Dressel 20 amphorae were predominantly produced during the Antonine period (AD 96 – 192) (Peacock & Williams 1986) and many Black-burnished ware forms date from AD 125 onwards.

5.3.6 Further analysis may be required on this assemblage.

### 5.4 Ceramic Building Material & Fired Clay

5.4.1 Twenty-one sherds of ceramic building material and fired clay, weighing 286g, were recovered from four deposits (Table 1). The fragments are in poor to good condition; fired clay recovered from deposit **(910)** is very soft and fragile.

5.4.2 The ceramic building material and fired clay recovered from deposits **(408)**, **(416)** and **(910)** comprise a very soft, fine sand-tempered fabric which is uniformly mid to dark orange/red in colour.

5.4.3 The fired clay and ceramic building material from these deposits were recovered in association with pottery of Iron Age to Roman date and it is highly likely that these fragments are of a contemporary date.

5.4.4 A fragment of ceramic building material recovered from the single fill **(808)** of ditch **[807]** comprises a very hard, fine-tempered dark orange/red fabric and is post-medieval in date.

5.4.5 No further analysis is required on this assemblage.

## **5.5 Flint**

5.5.1 Eight fragments of worked lithic artefacts, weighing 60g, were recovered from six deposits (Table 1). The flint is in good condition and displays little evidence of rolling or post-depositional damage.

5.5.2 These flints comprise a flake débitage assemblage which is largely undiagnostic in terms of dating and form or function. They were recovered in association with pottery of later prehistoric date (LBA?-IA) and therefore it is likely that they are of a contemporary date.

5.5.3 No further analysis is necessary.

## **5.6 Statement of Potential**

5.6.1 This small assemblage is of high archaeological potential and more detailed analysis will be warranted should further work be commissioned.

5.6.2 All finds were retained with the archive.

## **6. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 During the course of the archaeological evaluation samples were taken for the purposes of archaeobotanical analysis. This material was taken to extract material that may aid the understanding of the depositional history of these contexts, as well as understand the levels of organic preservation found within the excavated area; as per Historic England recommendations (English Heritage 2011).

### **6.2 Procedures**

6.2.1 The samples were processed using standard procedures for archaeobotanical analysis. The methodology employed required that the whole earth samples be broken down and split into their various different components: the flot, the residue, the clay-silt and the sand-silt. The sample was manually floated and sieved through a 'Siraf' style flotation tank. In this case the residue and the flot are retained while the sand-silt-clay components are filtered out. The sample was flotted over a 0.5mm plastic mesh, into which the residue was collected, then air-dried and sorted by eye for any material that may aid our understanding of the deposit. The residue samples were also scanned with a hand magnet to retrieve forms of magnetic material. This was done to retrieve residues of metallurgical activity, in particular hammer scale, spheroid hammer scale, fuel-ash slag and vitrified material which might be indicative of other high temperature non-metallurgical processes. Processing procedures and nomenclature follows the conventions set out by English Heritage Centre for Archaeological Guidelines publication (2015).

6.2.2 The table which accompanies this document contains the details of the analysis. Cereals and wild plant remains are counted in terms of the total number of individuals. An asterisk '\*' denotes that the remains were recovered in a charred condition. After being examined for artefactual material all of the heavy residues were re-flotted by decanting the material in a bucket of water, with the recovered material being incorporated with the analysis of the primary/first flot.

6.2.3 For the purposes of clarity the references to 'seeds' identified here refer to the seed or fruit structures unless otherwise stated; that is to say the propagule or disseminule structures. Cereal grain was recovered in a charred condition and where mentioned refers to the charred caryopsis.



### 6.3 Archaeobotanical Analysis

- 6.3.1 All of the samples produced plant remains, but in some cases these were identified as being possibly intrusive modern material.
- 6.3.2 Samples <9> (505) and <15> (408) both produced the most concentrated numbers of charred cereal remains. In both these cases grains were identified which appeared to be emmer wheat type grains; the absence of cereal chaff prevents an unambiguous identification however. Should these be grains of emmer wheat then it would suggest a rather late use of this cereal in the Romano-British period. Samples <6>, <8>, <12> and <13> also produced charred cereal grains, but in these cases less than 5 grains were recovered.
- 6.3.3 The wild plant remains consisted of seed species which can be preserved for long periods in the soil seed bank. Seeds of goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae) were quite common; notably from ditch fill [405], several thousands of seeds of fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) were recovered from a discreet deposit within the ditch. In consultation with Historic England and Oxford-based archaeobotanists (Dr Ruth Pelling and Dr Mark Robinson respectively) this has been interpreted as most likely to be a rodent seed cache. Seeds of Black Nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) were also particularly common, as well as raspberry seeds (*Rubus idaeus*). In these cases it is interpreted that these species may have been growing naturally in the area, or may have been incorporated into the soil as a result of manuring. A seed of *Actinidia deliciosa* (Kiwi) found in sample <6> (403) might suggest that some of this incorporation is relatively recent.

### 6.4 Conclusions

- 6.4.1 The presence of emmer wheat from a Romano-British context is of note as during this period generally spelt wheat is the dominant crop (Robinson and Wilson 1987, 75). Should further work be conducted in this area, it is to be recommended that remains indicating emmer wheat cultivation have been identified and further environmental sampling of archaeological deposits should be considered.
- 6.4.2 The presence of bittersweet and goosefoots in soil samples from this area may indicated manuring activities rather than the economic collection of these plants.

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Context	704	706	805	708	904	403	404	503	505	907	908	910	912	408	410	
Cut	703	705	804	707	903	402	402	502	504	906	906	909	911	405	409	
Feature	Ditch	Ditch		Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Post-h	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Linear	Ditch	Post-h	
Volume processed (litres)	40	40	20	40	10	40	40	20	40	40	20	40	30	40	10	
Volume of retent(grams)	3	5.2	1.1	6	3.6	6.9	8.1	3.8	6	5.3	3.3	3.8	3.1	6	0.5	
Volume of flot (ml)	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	15	10	10	15	<10	15	<10	<10	50	<10	
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																
Bone/teeth, burnt bone															1	
Burnt clay									2			1				
Pottery				1					2	1			2			
Stones/gravel	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																
Charcoal	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	
Modern roots	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	
<b>Charred plant remains (total counts)</b>																
Avena sp grain (Oats)						1										
Hordeum species grains (Barley)									2							
Triticum species (Wheat type grains)									3		2					
Triticum species (cf. Emmer type grains)									3						3	
Triticum species glume base (Indeterminate wheat glume base)						1			7							
Indeterminate charred grain								1	19		3	3			9	
<b>Other plant remains (relative abundance)</b>																
Actinidia deliciosa (Kiwi)						1										
Apiaceae species	1	1														
Betula pendula (Silver birch)					1				1							1
Carduus/Cirsium species (thistle family)									1*							
Chenopodium album (Goosefoots)	1	4				4	3	1	11	1	3	3	25	1000+	10	
Fallopia convulvus (Black bindweed)						1		1			2					
Ficus carica (Fig)	1															
Potentilla								1								
Rubus idaeus (Raspberry)	4	4		4		2			1		6	1				
Rubus species (Brambleberry)					1										4	
Rumex spp. (docks)																
Sambucus nigra (Elder)	1		1					1							2*	
Silene dioica								1			1					
Solanum nigrum (Black nightshade)	24		2		2	3	6	8	5	5	4	2				1
Trifolium speeis (Clover)	1															
Urtica dioica (Stinging nettle)									3							
Vica species (Field bean)	18								1*		1*					
Viola species (Violet species)	3															
Unid																

Table 2: Summary of the archaeobotanical analysis

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

### 7.1 Interpretation

- 7.1.1 Evidence for past enclosure and sub-division of the landscape was found in five trenches. The archaeological remains, primarily consisting of ditches, were concentrated in Trenches 4 and 5 in the south-eastern part of the site but with a further series of features in Trenches 7, 8 and 9 to the north-west. The data recovered indicated that the ditches were silting/filling during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
- 7.1.2 Iron Age activity was concentrated on a plateau to the east of the north-south paeleochannel that ran across Trench 3. Topographically, this flat, raised area would seem to have been most suitable for habitation, especially if the silted up paeleochannel was then a flowing watercourse. The substantial ditches with finds rich fills and post-holes encountered in this area also point to this being an area of concentrated human activity and probable habitation. The presence of a small pit containing grey-ware pottery sherds indicates continued activity in this area of the site during the Romano-British period. The ditches recorded would seem to confirm the interpretation of the geophysical survey data collected in this area.
- 7.1.3 Iron Age features were also recorded in Trench 9 to the north-west of the study area. Two north-east to south-west aligned ditches and a pit containing Iron Age pottery sherds show that activity in this period continued across the proposed development area although less intensively than further south-east. It should also be noted that these features were not identified during the geophysical survey.
- 7.1.4 No definitive evidence was found for the circular feature identified in aerial photographs targeted by Trench 8. An undated curving ditch may have related to this but as only one was found within the trench this is not considered likely. The two east-west aligned ditches highlighted in the geophysical survey running across Trenches 7 and 8 have been interpreted as a post-medieval or modern relict hedgeline and a drainage ditch.
- 7.1.5 The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was good across the site, despite the lack of subsoil in some areas and only around 0.3m of topsoil across the proposed development area. Survival had been influenced by modern agricultural practices but features as small as postholes still survived to a reasonable depth.

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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

### Trench 1

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: NNW – SSE

Min. Depth: 0.36m              Max. Depth: 0.90m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
100	Topsoil	Soft, friable mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.25m
101	Subsoil	Soft dark brown gritty silty clay	0.28m
102	Natural Substrate	Soft mid orange / dark grey sand	N/A

### Trench 2

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: E – W

Min. Depth: 0.50m              Max. Depth: 0.60m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt with gravel	0.30m
201	Natural Substrate	Friable mid orangey brown/brown silty sand with clayey patches	N/A

### Trench 3

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: NE – SW

Min. Depth: 0.30m                      Max. Depth: 1.10m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
300	Topsoil	Soft, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.33m
301	Subsoil	Soft, friable mid orange brown silty sand	0.20m
302	Natural Substrate	Soft, compact mid orange grey/red sand and gravels in clay	N/A

### Trench 4

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: E – W

Min. Depth: 0.52m              Max. Depth: 0.70m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt rich in gravel and flint	0.30m
401	Natural Substrate	Compact mid orangey brown/brown sand and gravels	N/A
[402]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.94m
403	Deposit	Secondary fill of [402]	0.94m
404	Deposit	Primary fill of [402]	0.94m
[405]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Possibly same as [509]	0.65m
406	Deposit	Primary fill of [405]	0.18m
407	Deposit	Secondary fill of [405]	0.10m
408	Deposit	Tertiary fill of [405]	0.43m
[409]	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.22m
410	Deposit	Fill of [409]	0.22m
[411]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.61m
412	Deposit	Primary fill of [411]. Same as 415	0.20m
413	Deposit	Secondary fill of [411]. Same as 416	0.37m
[414]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.57m
415	Deposit	Primary fill of [414]. Same as 412	0.22m
416	Deposit	Secondary fill of [414]. Same as 413	0.31m

### Trench 5

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: N – S  
 Min. Depth: 0.36m              Max. Depth: 0.54m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt with gravel and flint	0.32m
501	Natural Substrate	Compact mid orangey brown/brown sand and gravels	N/A
[502]	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.19m

503	Deposit	Fill of [502]	N/A
[504]	Cut	Cut of pit	0.22m
505	Deposit	Fill of [504]	0.22m
[506]	Cut	Cut of posthole	N/A
[507]	Cut	Cut of posthole	N/A
[508]	Cut	Cut of posthole	N/A
[509]	Cut	Cut of ditch. Possibly same as [405]	1m
[510]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.50m
511	Deposit	Primary fill of [509]	0.14m
512	Deposit	Secondary fill of [509]	0.51m
513	Deposit	Tertiary fill of [509]	0.71m
514	Deposit	Quaternary fill of [509]	0.30m
515	Deposit	Top fill of [509]	0.14m
516	Deposit	Primary fill of [510]	0.14m
517	Deposit	Secondary fill of [510]	0.10m
518	Deposit	Tertiary fill of [510]	0.24m
519	Deposit	Quaternary fill of [510]	0.16m

### Trench 6

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: NNW – SSE  
 Min. Depth: 0.40m                      Max. Depth: 0.65m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
600	Topsoil	Friable mid reddish brown clayey silt	0.28m
601	Subsoil	Friable light brown silty clay	0.12m
602	Natural Substrate	Compact dark grey gravels in clay	N/A

### Trench 7



Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: NE – SW  
 Min. Depth: 0.40m                      Max. Depth: 0.68m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
700	Topsoil	Soft, friable mid reddish brown sandy silt	0.33m
701	Subsoil	Soft, friable mid orange brown silty sand	0.20m
702	Natural Substrate	Soft, compact mid orange grey/red sand and gravels in clay	N/A
[703]	Cut	Cut of ditch/hedgerow	0.38m
704	Deposit	Fill of [703]	0.38m
[705]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.43m
706	Deposit	Fill of [705]	0.43m
[707]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.30m
708	Deposit	Fill of [707]	0.30m

### Trench 8

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: NNW – SSE  
 Min. Depth: 0.50m                      Max. Depth: 0.73m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
800	Topsoil	Compacted dark brown clayey silt	0.25m
801	Subsoil	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.24m
802	Natural Substrate	Friable mid yellowish orange silty sand	N/A
[803]	Cut	Cut of curvilinear	0.41m
804	Deposit	Primary fill of [804]	0.12m
805	Deposit	Secondary fill of [804]	0.36m
806	Deposit	Levelling material or surviving soil layer	0.20m
[807]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.58m
808	Deposit	Fill of [807]	0.58m

### Trench 9

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: E – W

Min. Depth: 0.43m                      Max. Depth: 0.53m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
900	Topsoil	Loose brown silt	0.23m
901	Subsoil	Sticky yellowish silty clay	0.20m
902	Natural Substrate	Loose light yellow sand and sticky mid brown clay	N/A
[903]	Cut	Cut of modern pit	0.15m
904	Deposit	Fill of modern pit	0.15m
905	N/A	VOID	N/A
[906]	Cut	Cut of pit	0.66m
907	Deposit	Primary fill of [906]	0.46m
908	Deposit	Secondary fill of [906]	0.20m
[909]	Cut	Cut of ditch	0.49m
910	Deposit	Fill of [909]	0.49m
[911]	Cut	Cut of shallow linear	0.14m
912	Deposit	Fill of [911]	0.14m

### Trench 10

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: N --S

Min. Depth: 0.40m                      Max. Depth: 0.50m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1000	Topsoil	Soft dark brown sandy silt	0.30m
1001	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty sand	0.15m
1002	Natural Substrate	Compact mid orange grey gravels in clay and sand	N/A

### Trench 11

Length: 50m                      Width: 1.80m                      Orientation: NW – SE

Min. Depth: 0.40m                      Max. Depth: 0.50m

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Height/Depth
1100	Topsoil	Soft dark brown sandy silt	0.30m
1101	Natural Substrate	Friable mid brown flint gravels in fine sand	N/A

## APPENDIX 2: PLATES



*Plate 1: Trench 1, facing south-east*



*Plate 2: Trench 2, facing east*



*Plate 3: Trench 3, facing north-east. Palaeochannel in foreground*



*Plate 4: Trench 4, facing east. Ditch [411] in foreground*



*Plate 5: Trench 5, facing north. Ditch [402] in foreground*



*Plate 6: East facing section of ditch [402]*



*Plate 7: South facing section of ditches [411] and [414]*



*Plate 8: West facing section of ditches [411] and [414]*



*Plate 9: East facing section of ditch [411]*



*Plate 10: South facing section of ditch [405] and pit [409]*





*Plate 11: North facing section of ditch [405]*



*Plate 12: South facing section of pit [504]*



*Plate 13: Posthole [502], facing north-west*



*Plate 14: East facing section of ditches [509] and [510]*



*Plate 15: West facing section of ditches [509] and [510]*



*Plate 16: Trench 6, facing south*



*Plate 17: Trench 7, facing north-east*



*Plate 18: Trench 8, facing north north-west*



*Plate 19: West facing section of curvilinear ditch [803]*



*Plate 20: East facing section of ditch [807]*



*Plate 21: North-west facing section of possible relict hedgeline [703]*



*Plate 22: Possible modern tree bole [705], facing north-west*



*Plate 23: Trench 9, facing west*



*Plate 24: South facing section of ditch [909]*



*Plate 25: North facing section of ditch [911]*



*Plate 26: West facing section of pit [906]*





*Plate 27: East facing section of pit [903]*

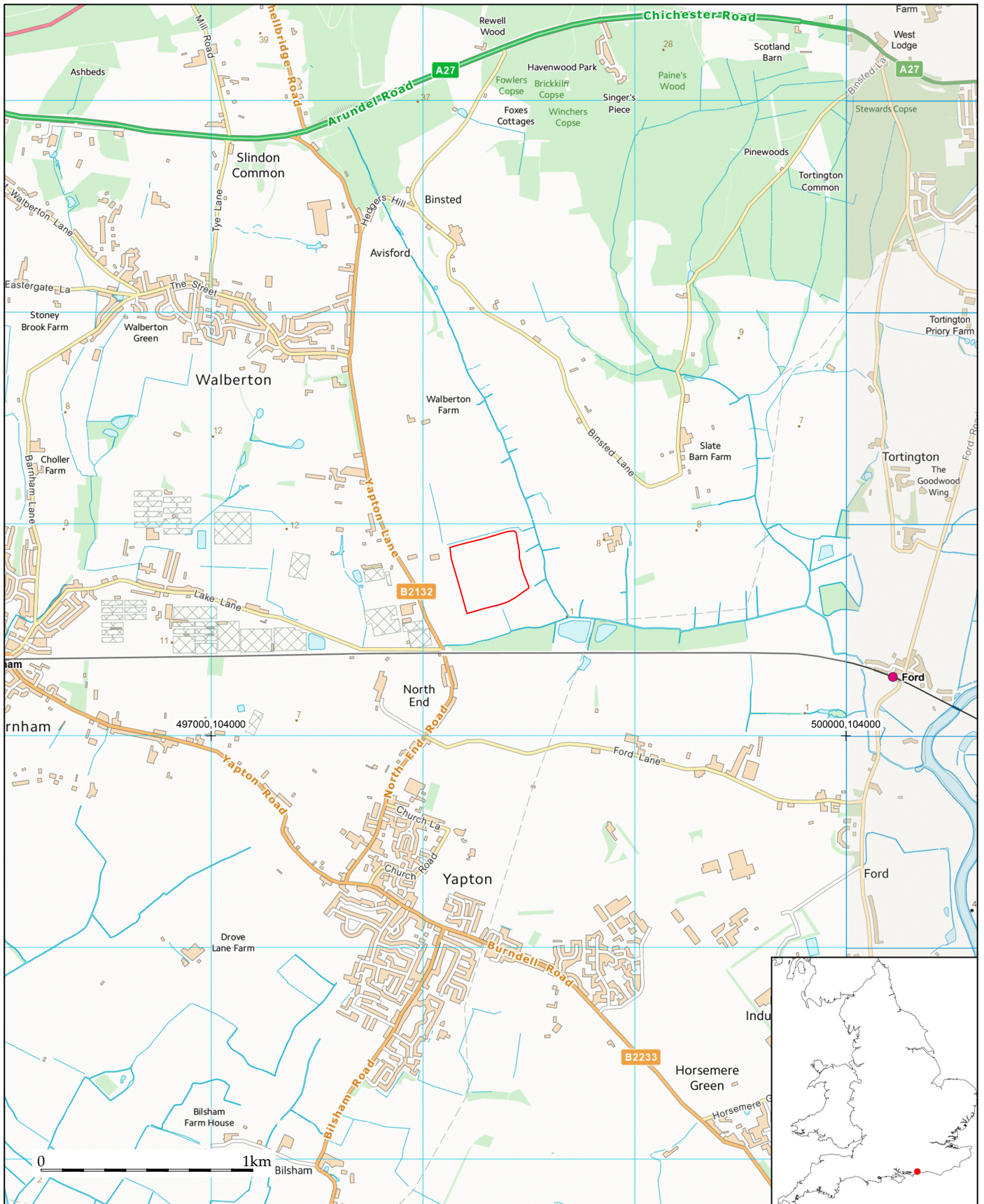


*Plate 28: Trench 10, facing north*



*Plate 29: Trench 11, facing south-east*

## APPENDIX 3: FIGURES






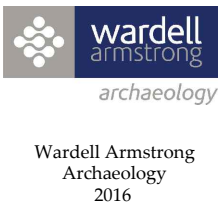
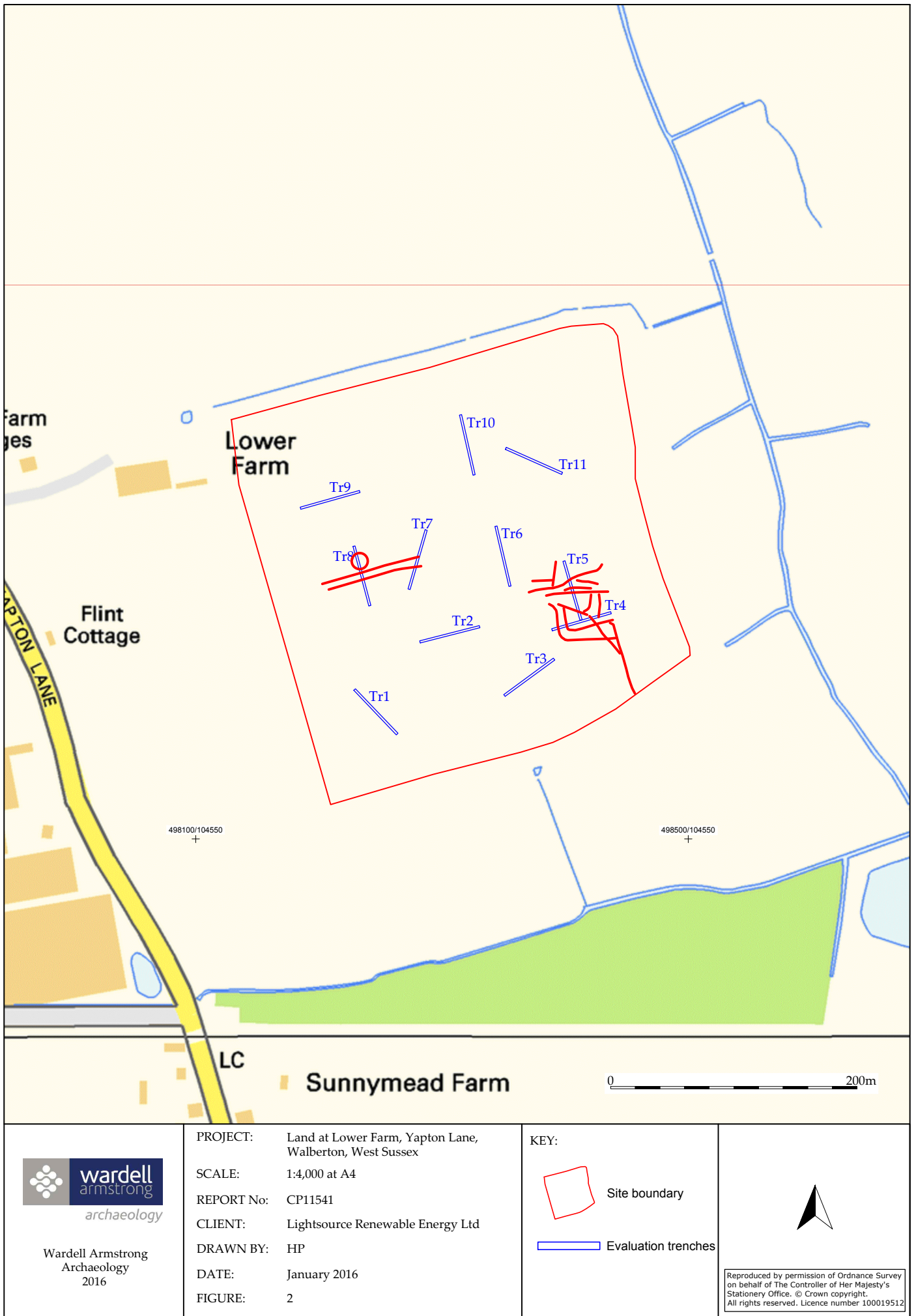
 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2016</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Lower Farm, Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex</p> <p>SCALE: 1:25,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11541</p> <p>CLIENT: Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd</p> <p>DRAWN BY: HP</p> <p>DATE: January 2016</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  <p>Site boundary</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.



PROJECT: Land at Lower Farm, Yapton Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4

REPORT No: CP11541


CLIENT: Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd


DRAWN BY: HP


DATE: January 2016

FIGURE: 2

KEY:

 Site boundary

 Evaluation trenches



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Figure 2: Trench locations.

PROJECT:

Land at Lower Farm,  
Yapton Lane, Walberton,  
West Sussex

CLIENT:

Lightsource Renewable Energy  
Ltd

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: January 2016

KEY:

- (101) Context number
- Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11541

FIGURE:

3

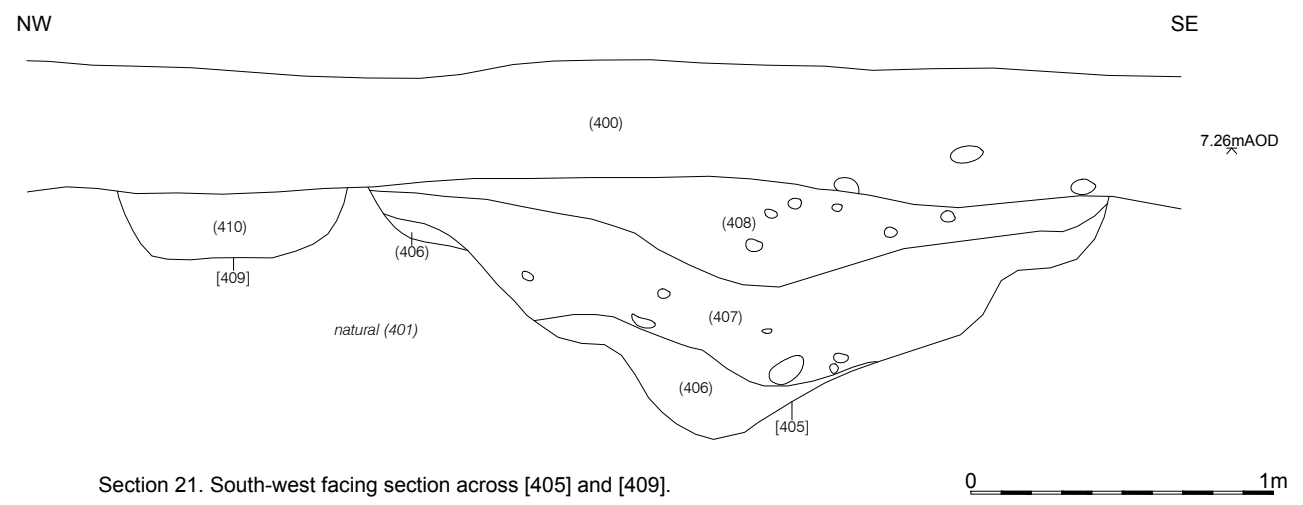
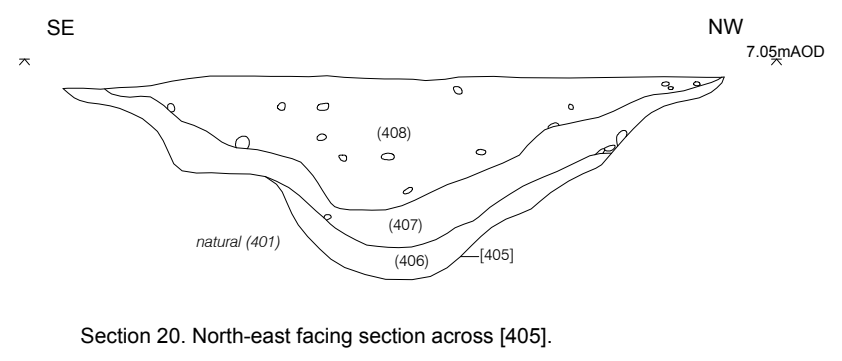
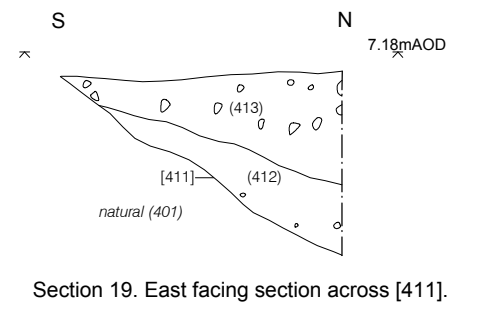
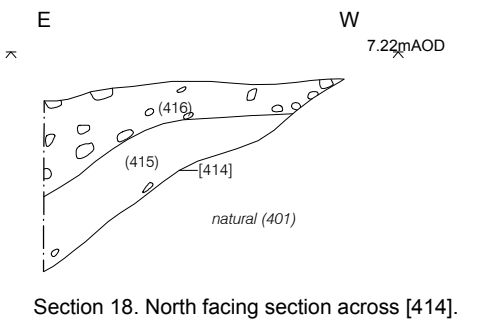
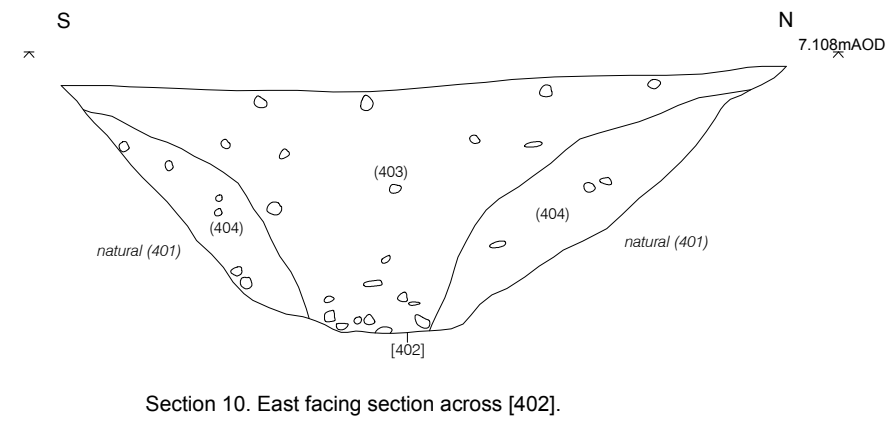
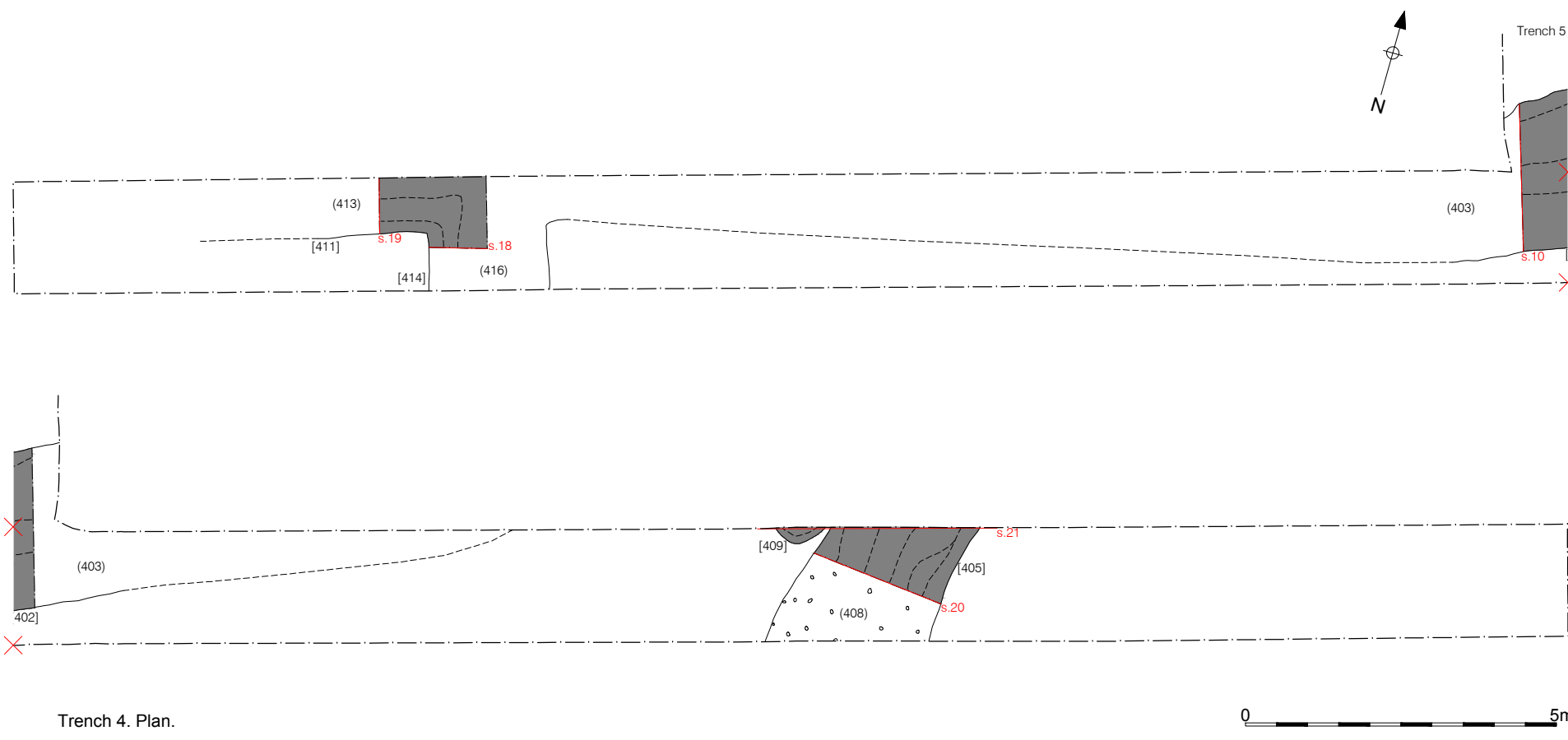


Figure 3: Trench 4; plan and sections.

PROJECT:

Land at Lower Farm,  
Yapton Lane, Walberton,  
West Sussex

CLIENT:

Lightsource Renewable Energy  
Ltd

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: January 2016

KEY:

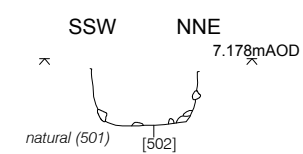
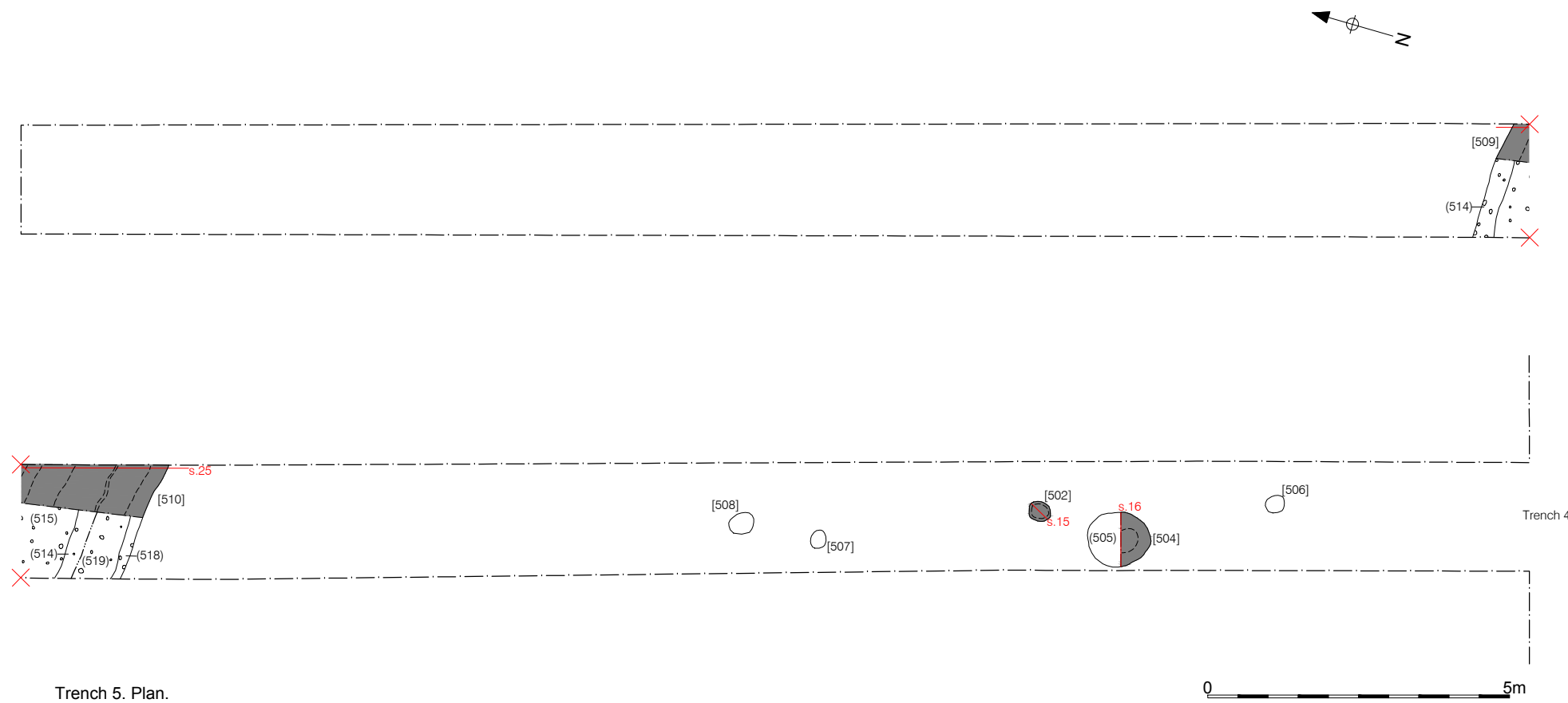
- (101) Context number
- Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

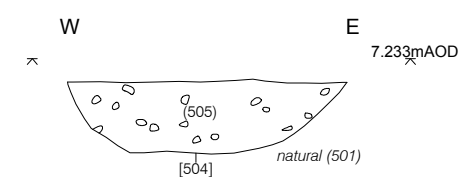
CP11541

FIGURE:

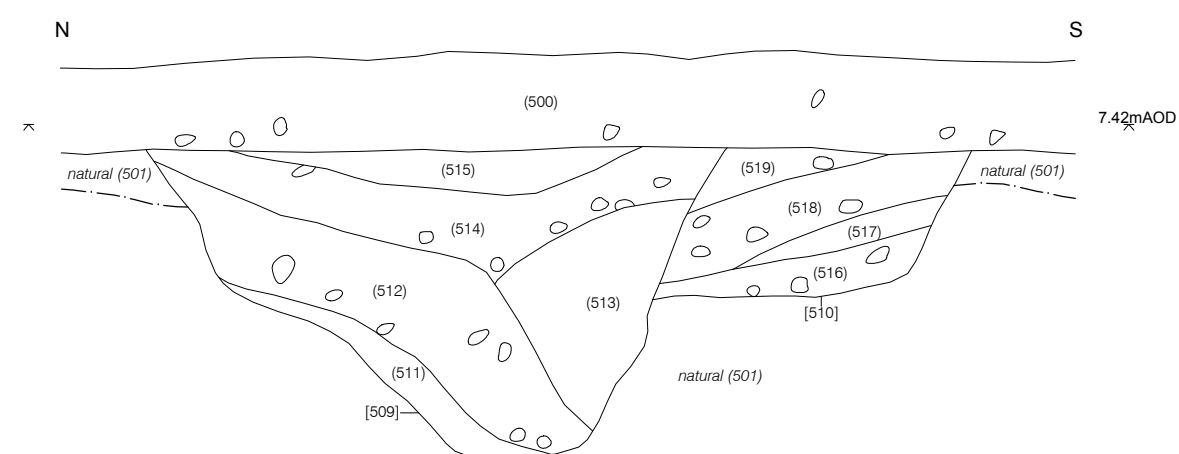
4



Section 15. ESE facing section  
across [502].



Section 16. South facing section  
across [504].



Section 25. East facing section  
across [509] and [510].



Figure 4: Trench 5; plan and sections.

PROJECT:

Land at Lower Farm,  
Yapton Lane, Walberton,  
West Sussex

CLIENT:

Lightsource Renewable Energy  
Ltd

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: January 2016

KEY:

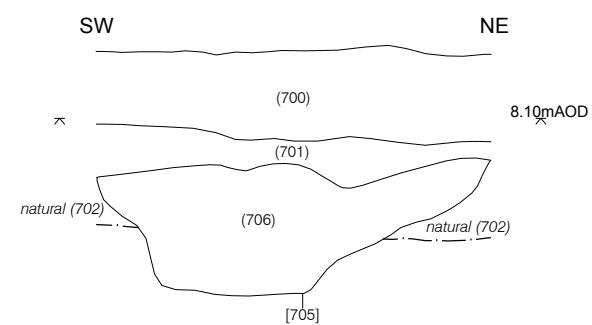
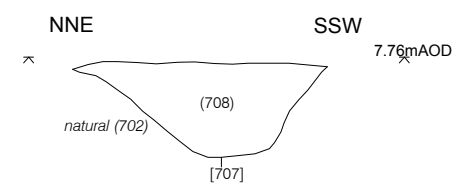
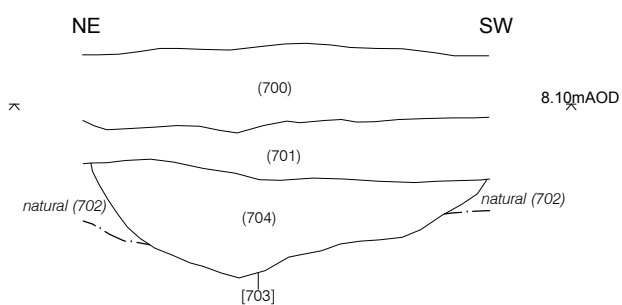
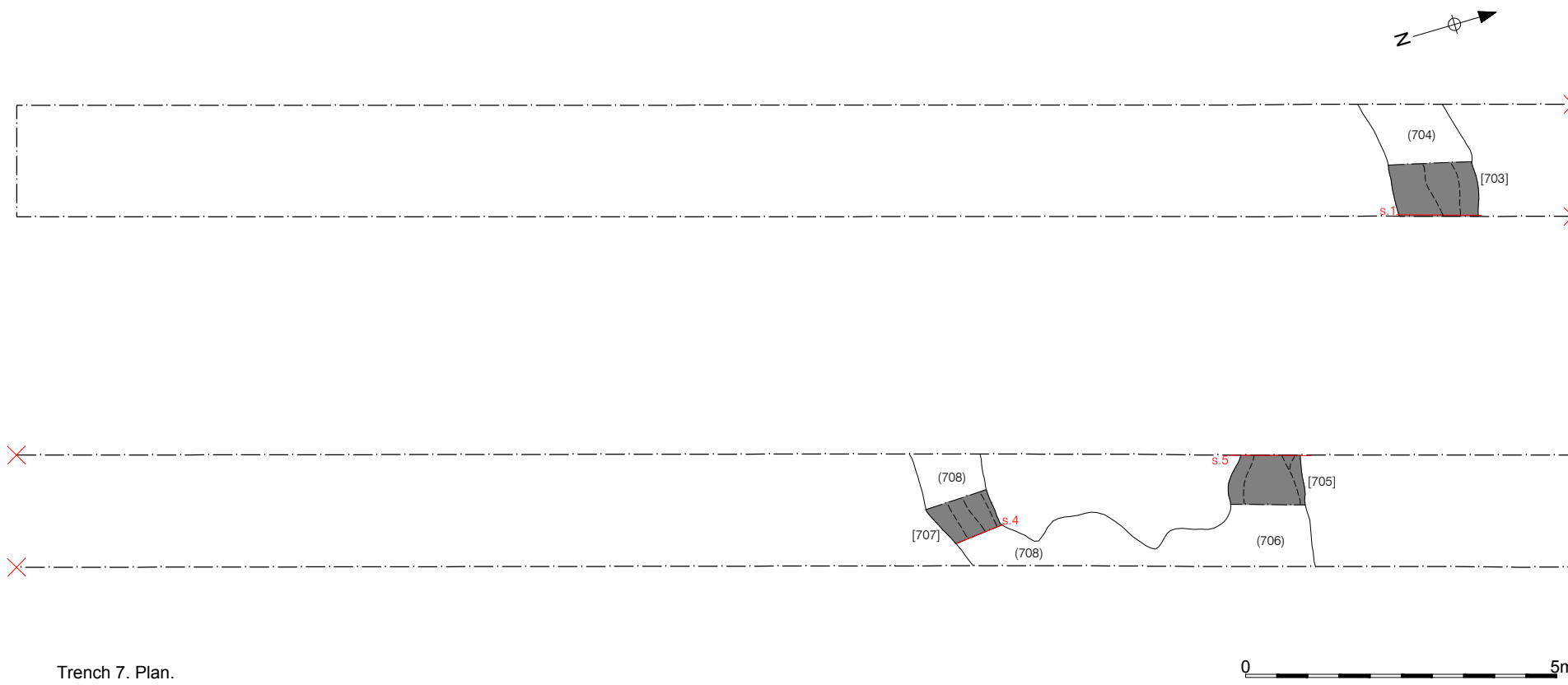
- (101) Context number
- Height mAOD
- Section location
- Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11541

FIGURE:

5



0 1m

Figure 5: Trench 7; plan and sections.



PROJECT:

Land at Lower Farm,  
Yapton Lane, Walberton,  
West Sussex

CLIENT:




Lightsource Renewable Energy  
Ltd

SCALE: Plan 1:100/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: January 2016

KEY:

- (101) Context number
-  Height mAOD
-  Section location
-  Limit of excavation

REPORT No:

CP11541

FIGURE:

6

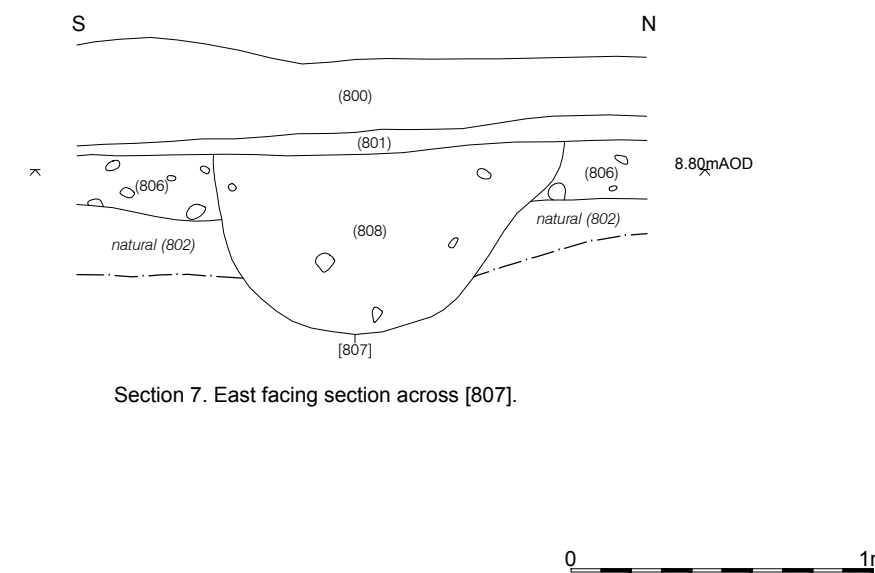
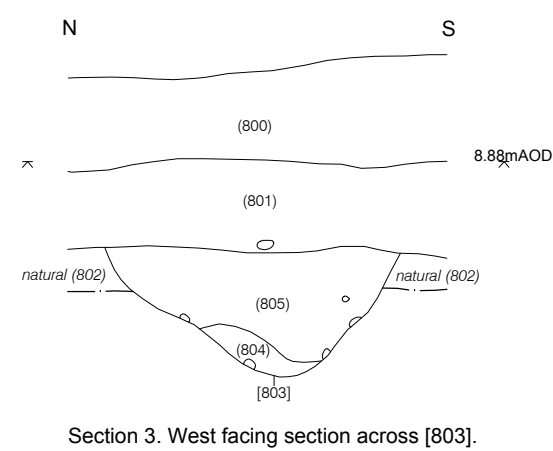
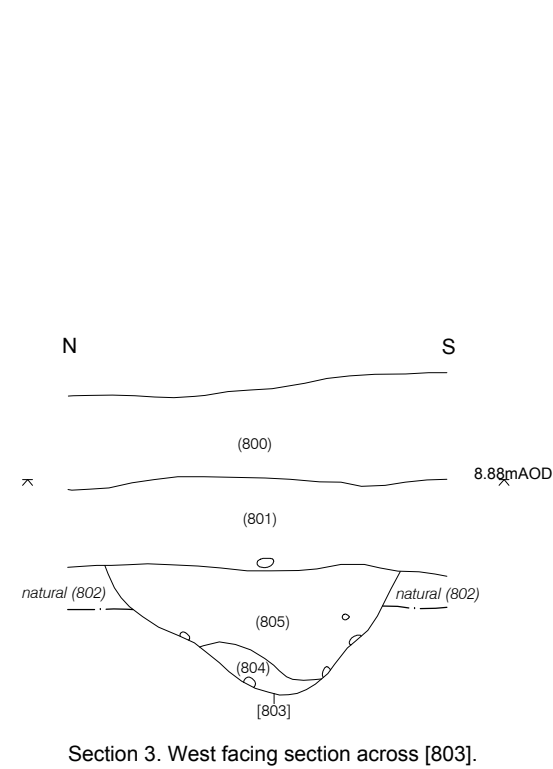
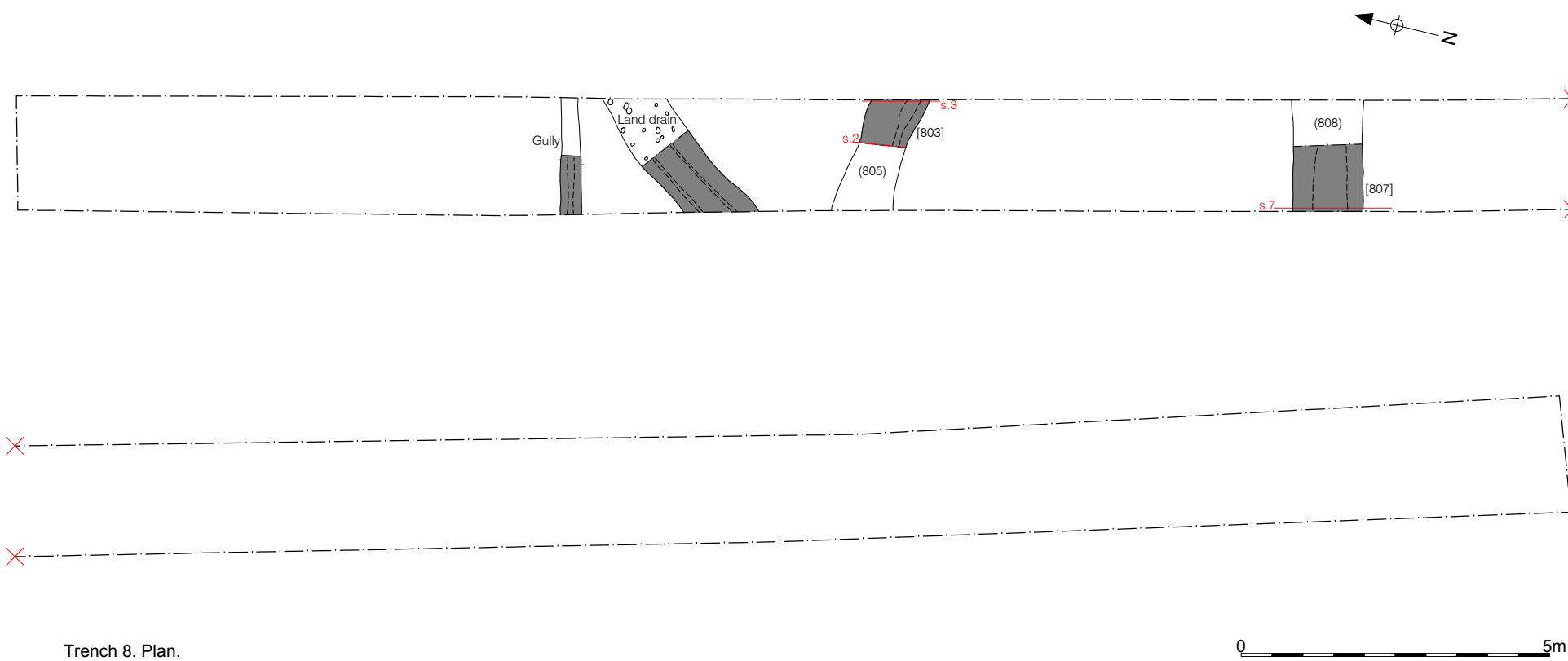


Figure 6: Trench 8; plan and sections.

PROJECT:

Land at Lower Farm,  
Yapton Lane, Walberton,  
West Sussex

CLIENT:




Lightsource Renewable Energy  
Ltd

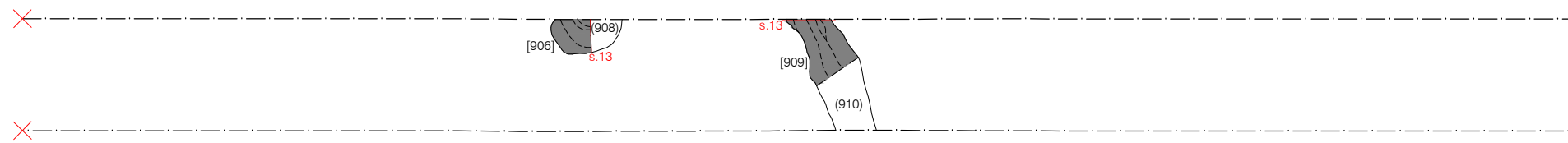
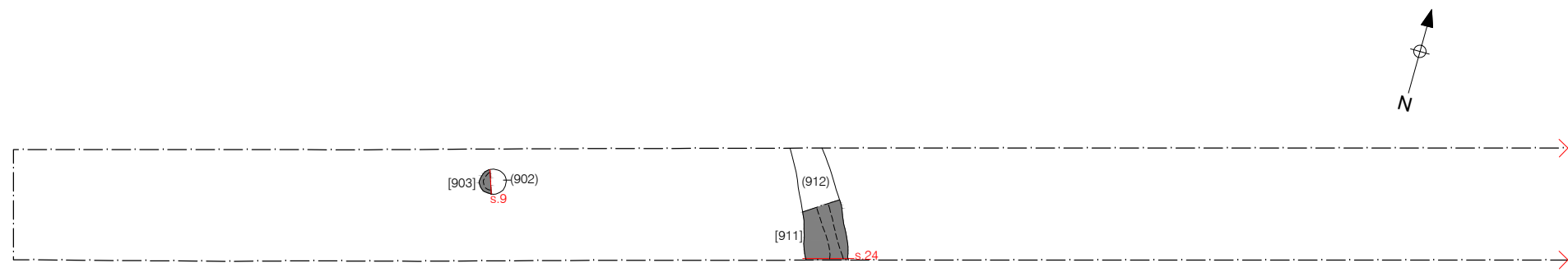
SCALE: Plan 1:100/Sections 1:25 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

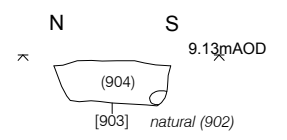
DATE: January 2016

KEY:

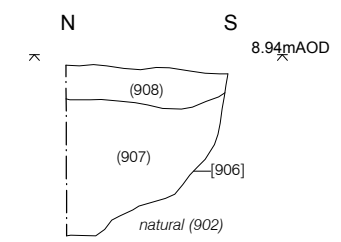
- (101) Context number
-  Height mAOd
-  Section location
-  Limit of excavation



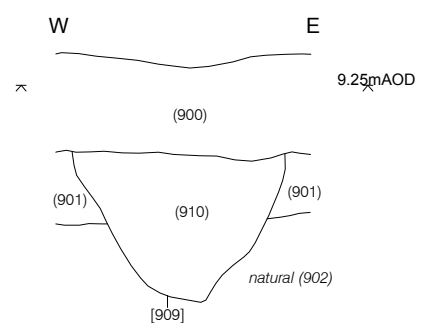
Trench 9. Plan.



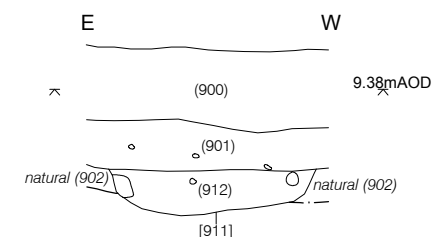
Section 9. West facing section  
across [903].



Section 12. West facing section across [906].



Section 13. South facing section across [909].



Section 24. North facing section across [911].



REPORT No:

CP11541

FIGURE:

7

Figure 7: Trench 9; plan and sections.

STOKE-ON-TRENT  
Sir Henry Doulton House  
Forge Lane  
Etruria  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST1 5BD  
Tel: +44 (0)178 227 6700

BIRMINGHAM  
Two Devon Way  
Longbridge Technology Park  
Longbridge  
Birmingham  
B31 2TS  
Tel: +44 (0)121 580 0909

CARDIFF  
22 Windsor Place  
Cardiff  
CF10 3BY  
Tel: +44 (0)292 072 9191

CROYDON  
Suite 8 Suffolk House  
College Road  
Croydon  
Surrey  
CR0 1PE  
Tel: +44 (0)208 680 7600

EDINBURGH  
Suite 3/1 Great Michael House  
14 Links Place  
Edinburgh  
EH6 7EZ  
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER  
2 The Avenue  
Leigh  
Greater Manchester  
WN7 1ES  
Tel: +44 (0)194 226 0101

LONDON  
Third Floor  
46 Chancery Lane  
London  
WC2A 1JE  
Tel: +44 (0)207 242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
City Quadrant  
11 Waterloo Square  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4DP  
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

SHEFFIELD  
Unit 5 Newton Business Centre  
Newton Chambers Road  
Thorncliffe Park Chapeltown  
Sheffield  
S35 2PH  
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TAUNTON  
Suite E1 Victoria House  
Victoria Street  
Taunton  
Somerset  
TA1 3JA  
Tel: +44 (0)182 370 3100

TRURO  
Baldhu House  
Wheal Jane Earth Science Park  
Baldhu  
Truro  
TR3 6EH  
Tel: +44 (0)187 256 0738

**International offices:**

ALMATY  
29/6 Satpaev Avenue  
Hyatt Regency Hotel Office  
Tower, 7th Floor Almaty  
Kazakhstan  
050040  
Tel : +7(727) 334 1310

MOSCOW  
Office 4014  
Entrance 2  
21/5 Kuznetskiy Most St.  
Moscow  
Russia  
Tel: (495)626-07-67

**Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology:**

CUMBRIA  
Cocklakes Yard  
Carlisle  
Cumbria  
CA4 0BQ  
Tel: +44 (0)122 856 4820