



Osborne House, Stockbridge Road Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Excavation Report





**OSBORNE HOUSE, STOCKBRIDGE ROAD
CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX**

Archaeological Excavation Report

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**OSBORNE HOUSE, STOCKBRIDGE ROAD
CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX****Archaeological Excavation Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Linden Homes Limited, to undertake an archaeological excavation on the site of Osborne House, Stockbridge Road, Chichester, West Sussex centred on National Grid Reference 485870 104085 (hereafter, 'the Site'). The Site comprises an "L" shaped plot of land, formerly occupied by office buildings (recently demolished). It is bound to the north by the Chichester Canal Basin, to the east by the Canal itself, to the west by Stockbridge Road and to the south by residential buildings.

The fieldwork comprised the investigation of three excavation areas and a subsequent watching brief. Archaeological features were identified in all three areas, including the part of **Area 3** investigated during the watching brief. A concentration of features was recorded in **Areas 2** and **3**.

No features that could be dated to the prehistoric period with any confidence were identified. Background activity of Early Neolithic date was suggested by worked flint recovered from later features. Further investigation of an east-west aligned ditch, identified during the evaluation, confirmed its Romano-British date. No other features that could be associated with the ditch were observed. The feature appears to have been a field boundary, suggesting that the Site was used as farmland in the Romano-British period. Residual Roman finds, which included pottery, ceramic building material and copper alloy objects, were collected from later features.

The main focus of activity appears to be related to the clay extraction pits of late 12th, 13th and 14th century date, located on a patch of brickearth geology in **Areas 2** and **3**. Both small and large quarry pits were identified, the size perhaps dependant on the thickness of the clay deposits and, possibly, on the purpose of extraction (small scale to industrial-size activity). Presence of deposits derived in wet conditions (standing water) and gradual silting of most of the pits suggest that the quarrying activity was undertaken in an unoccupied waste area, devoid of any structures, that was subject to periodical flooding.

The Site is located c. 350m to the south of Southgate, in the vicinity of which two 12th to 14th century pottery production sites were found. It is likely that clay extracted from the Site might have been used by these kiln sites, as it was a common practice to obtain clay in the vicinity of the production site, if possible.

A number of possible storage pits or waterholes, some of which might have been reused for rubbish disposal, were also recorded. They are thought to have been of medieval date, however, they continued to be in use in the post-medieval period, perhaps with a new, rubbish disposal function.

A 19th century brick-lined well was also recorded. The well is thought to have been associated with a pump located within a timber yard, shown on the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. Modern truncation, most likely relating to the recently demolished office buildings was observed across the trenches.

The programme of archaeological excavation confirmed the date and clarified the function of archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation.

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out between the 6th and 30th September 2010 and an additional watching brief was undertaken on the 10th November 2010 and 18th and 28th February 2011.

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CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX**

Archaeological Excavation Report

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Nick Cooke and Julia Sulikowska, who were assisted by Michael Fleming, Paula Howell, Jeff Muir and Andy Sole. The additional watching brief was carried out by Jon Martin and Vasilis Tsamis. The finds were assessed by Phil Harding (flint), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Lorraine Mepham (remaining finds), with geological identification of the stone mortar by Kevin Hayward. The environmental samples were processed by Hayley McParland and were assessed by Sarah F. Wyles. This report was compiled by Julia Sulikowska and the illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. Richard Greatorex managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology and edited this report.

**OSBORNE HOUSE, STOCKBRIDGE ROAD
CHICHESTER, WEST SUSSEX****Archaeological Excavation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Linden Homes Limited (the Client), through their agent CgMs Consulting (the Consultant), to undertake an archaeological excavation within the footprint of a new development on the site of Osborne House, off Stockbridge Road, Chichester, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 485870 104085 (hereafter, 'the Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission was granted by the Local Planning Authority Chichester District Council (CDC) (Application reference: 07/01527/FUL) for the demolition of existing buildings and the redevelopment of the land to provide residential units, with associated landscaping, parking and a new access from Stockbridge Road. A programme of archaeological works was required as a condition of the permission.

1.1.3 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in July 2010 (Wessex Archaeology 2010a). The fieldwork identified a number of features, comprising a possible Romano-British ditch and a number of 13th and 14th century pits. Following the evaluation, further mitigation work was required and the excavation areas were targeted upon features revealed in Trial Trenches 1, 2 and 4.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2010b), detailing the strategy, methodology and standards employed during the archaeological works in accordance with the Standards Document produced by the Local Planning Authority Chichester District Council.

1.1.5 The excavation was undertaken between the 6th and 30th September 2010 and an additional watching brief was carried out on the 10th November 2010 and 18th and 28th February 2011.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 Osborne House is located to the east of Stockbridge Road, approximately one mile to the south of the centre of Chichester (**Figure 1**). The Site occupies an "L" shaped plot of land, formerly occupied by office buildings (recently demolished). It is bound to the north by the Chichester Canal Basin, to the east by the Canal itself, to the west by Stockbridge Road and to the south by residential buildings.

1.2.2 The Site lies at 7.5m rising to 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology of the Site comprises alluvial gravels overlying Upper Chalk (Geological Survey of Great Britain, sheet 317).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.3.1 The Chichester Canal Basin was constructed between 1819 and 1822 within what had previously been a single field devoid of any structures. The current development footprint lies partly within the boundaries of the former field and an adjacent orchard that lay to the west (West Sussex Archaeology 2007). By the latter quarter of the nineteenth century the orchard had been replaced by a timber yard.
- 1.3.2 During the excavation for the construction of the Canal Basin, Roman finds dating from the 1st to the 4th centuries were recovered. These included a complete New Forest beaker (CDC SMR no. CD2142), a Roman coin hoard (CDC SMR no. CD2211) an inhumation burial and cremation burial (CDC SMR no. CD2279).
- 1.3.3 The Ordnance Survey map of 1875-8 appears to indicate that the ground level of the timber yard (the Osborne house location) was lower than that immediately adjacent to the basin, suggestive perhaps that the latter had been artificially raised by the dumping of up cast (made ground) from the basin during its excavation. This difference in levels is supported by aerial photographic evidence which appears to show a retaining wall along the edge of what would have been the eastern edge of the former orchard.
- 1.3.4 On the raised area two limekilns and a small gravel pit (all towards the south-east corner of the 'field') are also marked on the 1875-8 Ordnance Survey map.
- 1.3.5 During the 20th century, part of this plot was sold for the construction of Lacy House, which required the reduction of ground levels for much of the area, so that it matched that to the west. Archaeological trial holes in advance of the current development indicated that 2m of clay and gravel had been dumped over the Site (presumably from the basin excavation) sealing a silty clay deposit, from which Roman pottery and tile were retrieved.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF EXCAVATION

2.1 General aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation was to determine the presence/absence and the general nature of any deposits and remains present and to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range for any remains/deposits, by means of artefactual and environmental evidence.

2.2 Specific Aims

- 2.2.1 The specific aim of the archaeological excavation was to identify features which might be associated with, or be continuations of features identified immediately to the north-east and to refine dating of features, which may be of Romano-British or medieval date and which correspond with those already recorded during the evaluation, in order to provide evidence for the reconstruction of the Romano-British and medieval activity on the Site.

3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2010b) and standards set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (2008a).

3.2 Fieldwork

3.2.1 It was proposed to excavate 3 areas (**Areas 1-3**) (**Figure 1**), located within the footprints of new buildings and comprising 179m² (**Area 1**), 320m² (**Area 2**) and 543m² (**Area 3**). The sample size was somewhat reduced by on Site constraints (presence of below ground tanks and soak-aways). During the fieldwork, due to on Site constraints (concrete surfaces remaining to the north of **Areas 1** and **2** and a possible live electricity cable, located in the western half of **Area 3**), the trench sizes were reduced to 103m² (**Area 1**) (**Plate 1**), 202m² (**Area 2**) (**Plate 2**) and 240m² (**Area 3**) (**Plate 3**). An additional watching brief was undertaken during excavation of drainage trench and during basement excavation in the remaining part of **Area 3**, measuring 525m² (**Plate 4**).

3.2.2 All trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to and during excavation.

3.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked machine, equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Modern overburden and underlying subsoil were removed in a series level spits down to the top of the first archaeological horizon and/or underlying geology, whichever was encountered first. The spoil was moved to a previously agreed spoil storage area, located in north-west corner of the Site.

3.2.4 All areas extended beyond 1m in depth and were therefore stepped. Wherever possible (**Area 3**), the stepped area extended beyond the proposed footprint. Heras panels were used to fence off the excavation areas before backfilling and "deep excavation" signs were put up.

3.2.5 The watching brief comprised monitoring of the excavation of north-west/south-east aligned trench, which was c. 1m wide and up to 3m deep. Due to Health and Safety constraints, the trench was not accessed and the observations were undertaken from ground surface. The watching brief on the remaining part of the **Area 3** comprised archaeological monitoring of the machine excavation of modern overburden down to the top of the first archaeological horizon and/or underlying geology, whichever was encountered first and subsequent mapping of archaeological features.

3.2.6 Once all overburden was removed, further excavation of archaeological features/deposits proceeded by hand. A sampling strategy, specific to the different deposits and features, was agreed upon with the Archaeological Officer for Chichester District Council.

3.3 Health and Safety

- 3.3.1 All work was carried in accordance with Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation and regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 3.3.2 Prior to the commencement of the field work a site-specific Risk Assessment was produced. All staff involved in works signed and complied with this document.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro-forma* recording sheets. A full photographic record was maintained using digital format with colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film).
- 3.4.2 A unique context number was issued for each feature and deposit, relating to the area in which it was found (i.e. **1000** for **Area 1**, **2000** for **Area 2** etc.). A complete drawn record of the features was produced, comprising plans and sections (drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 respectively).
- 3.4.3 The Site was surveyed using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The site drawings were annotated with OD heights and NGR co-ordinates. 3D location of a number of significant artefacts ("small finds") was also recorded.

3.5 Finds and Environmental Sampling

- 3.5.1 All recovered objects were retained, except those from features or deposits of undoubtedly modern date. The artefacts were collected, processed and stored in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (Institute for Archaeologists as amended 2008b, SMA 1993).
- 3.5.2 The environmental sampling strategy followed the guidance set out by English Heritage (2002) and the Wessex Archaeology *Guidelines for Environmental Sampling*.
- 3.5.3 Bulk environmental soil samples of 20-30 litres were taken from well sealed, undisturbed and dated/datable archaeological deposits for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The samples were processed and assessed by Wessex Archaeology following standards described in the abovementioned documents.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A number of archaeological features of Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern date among with a number of residual finds representing the prehistoric activity within the area, were excavated and recorded during the course of the fieldwork. The features comprised pits, possible post-holes, shrub bole holes, a well and a ditch (**Figure 2**). The

results and an initial interpretation of features are discussed below, in chronological order. Full details of all contexts are held in the Site archive.

4.2 Soil Profile and Geological Deposits

- 4.2.1 A thick layer of modern made ground was recorded across the site. It was up to 0.8m thick and comprised concrete surfaces, mixed demolition rubble and, in places, horizontal layers of hardcore (**Plate 5**).
- 4.2.2 Modern overburden overlay a mid greyish brown silty clay loam subsoil. This deposit was up to 0.5m thick and appears not to have been horizontally truncated by modern activity. The subsoil sealed archaeological features and natural geology.
- 4.2.3 The natural geology exposed in the excavated areas comprised light-mid yellow/brown alluvial silt/clay and clay (brickearth) overlying alluvial gravels and Upper Chalk. In the drainage trench, in the north-west part of the Site, degraded natural chalk was recorded to be overlain by modern made ground, which indicates severe truncation in this part of the Site. The gravels were only recorded in **Area 1**, in the north corner of **Area 2** and towards the south-west end of **Area 3** (**Figure 1**). In the remaining part of the Site the gravels were overlain by brickearth.

4.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits

Prehistoric

- 4.3.1 Prehistoric activity within the Site was represented by residual worked and burnt flint, recovered from later features. The assemblage comprised flakes, blades and flake cores, dated mainly to the Early Neolithic period (see **Section 5.6**). Two sherds of late prehistoric pottery, probably of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date were also retrieved from medieval pit **3029**.
- 4.3.2 No features that can be dated with any confidence to the prehistoric period were identified. However, from one (**2090**) of a number of shrub or tree throw holes (**Figure 2**), burnt and worked flint of Early Neolithic date, was retrieved.

Romano-British

- 4.3.3 The Romano-British activity on the Site was represented by an east-west aligned ditch **3104** (**Plate 6**). The ditch was up to 1.65m wide and 0.48m deep and contained up to three gradually deposited fills, some of which might have derived in standing water conditions. Pottery sherds, including Samian, greyware and a fragment of whiteware mortarium, were recovered from the deposits. The ditch was interpreted as a field boundary, draining water from the west towards the lower, wet area in the east. The environmental sample **9** did not produce any palaeoenvironmental data that could aid further identification of the feature or its surrounding landscape (see **Section 6**).
- 4.3.4 Two of the pits recorded across the Site (**2099** and **3062**) comprised pottery and/or ceramic building material dated to the Romano-British period and no material of later date. However, the location within the medieval quarrying area and similarity to medieval pits (which often contained residual Romano-British material) indicates that later dating is more likely for these features.

4.3.5 A significant amount of residual Roman pottery and ceramic building material, a stone mortar and two copper alloy objects were recovered from later features. In the Romano-British period, the Site was most likely utilised as fields for agriculture and or pasture, which is suggested by the presence of the field boundary ditch **3104**. The high concentration of Romano-British residual finds and the absence of definite features of that date appears to indicate that the finds were deposited in dumps within this area external to the Roman town by those living within the walls and subsequently the dumps became spread across the fields through later agricultural activity.

Medieval

4.3.6 Forty-six pits of medieval date were excavated and further fifteen, or more, were mapped, but not investigated (**Figure 2**). Some of the features were dated to the late 12th century, but the pottery recovered from the majority of the pits indicates a 13th and 14th century date. The location of the pits corresponded with the extent of the brickearth geology and they rarely penetrated geological deposits underlying the clays. No pits of medieval date were recorded in **Area 1**, and this is likely to have been caused by extensive modern disturbance and less attractive location on the gravel geology. In **Area 2**, the pits were aligned northwest/southeast, which broadly followed the extent of brickearth. In **Area 3**, the pits occupied the north-west part of the trench, to the west of the recorded natural gravels. During the watching brief undertaken on the remaining part of **Area 3**, large pits were located on the northwest/southeast alignment, with a few smaller ones located nearby its south-western boundary.

4.3.7 The majority of the excavated pits were interpreted as clay extraction pits, the remaining had other, most likely storage or refuse function. The clay extraction pits varied from small and shallow features to large pits. It has been interpreted that the smaller pits were a result of small scale quarrying (single event), while the large features represented industrial size clay extraction activity.

4.3.8 All pits appear to have been filled with secondary deposits (from one to four different fills) that accumulated gradually, over a period of time and contained residual finds of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date. The finds included worked and burnt flint, pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, shell, fired clay and iron nails. The lower deposits of all deeper features seem to have derived in standing water conditions. This type of deposition is typical of features that were abandoned, not backfilled, after they came out of use, in an area that was subject to periodical flooding. Layer **3050** was recorded to have sealed some of the pits in **Area 3**. It comprised mid grey brown silt/clay/loam and was not distinguishable from the uppermost fills of pits. It was interpreted as a spread, which silted into a hollow in the landscape created by extensive quarrying.

4.3.9 The small pits were sub-oval or sub-square in plan, with steep sides and undulating base. They measured on average 0.8m x 1.3m, and were 0.15-0.25m deep (for example **2014**, **2039**, **3023**, **3074** and two pits by the south-western boundary of the watching brief area). These were located at the edges of quarrying activity, where brickearth deposits were thinnest, or were truncated during the evaluation. Some of the undisturbed pits were up to 1.7m long and up to 0.5m deep (i.e. **2011**, **2029**, **3031**, **3038** **3067**, **3068** and

3071; Plate 7). The pits were often intercutting and seem to have been dug with no particular arrangement, which might be indicative of infrequent, non-systematic extraction. Pit **2011** stands out from this group of comparable features, as its fills were rich in palaeoenvironmental evidence. Apart from charred remains of free-threshing wheat and barley, marine shell and fish bone were retrieved from an environmental sample **1**, in significantly higher amounts than in other deposits. This might be an indicator of a secondary use of this feature as an occasional rubbish pit for the disposal of, most likely, locally sourced sea food, perhaps left behind by individuals extracting the clay.

- 4.3.10 The large pits, most likely representing more organised, industrial size quarrying activity, were located in two concentrations: along the south-west edge of **Area 2**, along north-east edge of **Area 3**. Within **Area 2** (i.e. **2026, 2029, 2048, 2104, 2107, 2109** and **2113; Plate 8**) only the northern extent of the pit cluster was exposed and investigation proved that the features were deeper and more regular in shape towards the southern edge of the area. A similar cluster of pits (**3096** and **3105**) (**Plate 9**) was partially investigated in **Area 3**. The pits were up to 0.7m deep and their exposed dimensions exceeded 3m in length. The pits were sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north-west/south-east, and were characterised by steep to vertical sides and a flat or undulating base. The features were dug into thick clay deposits of best quality (on the Site). Charred plant remains retrieved from an environmental sample **4**, taken from deposit **2025** of pit **2026**, provided information on the variety of plants grown in the area. These included, apart from the commonly present free-threshing wheat, seeds of oats/brome grass, hazelnut, vetch/wild pea, cleavers and campions. These species represent common arable weed species and plants often found in hedges and shrubs. This indicates that the Site may well have been used for the deposition of waste, which subsequently became overgrown with plant varieties, and was later used for clay extraction.
- 4.3.11 It is likely that large features exposed in the evaluation **Trench 4** and alongside the north-eastern edge of the watching brief part of **Area 3** represent evidence of similar, large scale quarrying activity.
- 4.3.12 The remaining pits are thought to have been of storage or rubbish function.
- 4.3.13 A large sub-rectangular pit **2052 (Figure 3)** was situated in the centre of **Area 2** and was truncated by pit **2021**. Pit **2052**, which measured 4.18m x 2.4m, was 0.52m deep and was aligned north-east-south-west, perpendicularly to the extraction pits. It is likely that the pit was dug for storage purposes and, after initial silting up, was reused as a rubbish pit. The backfill **2023** contained large quantities of Romano-British and medieval pottery and ceramic building material, together with residual worked flints. Marine shell and fishbone were retrieved from pit **2052** in greater quantities than from other features, which confirms that the pit was used for rubbish disposal.
- 4.3.14 Pit **3069 (Plate 10)** was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.84m x 1.51m and 0.78m in depth. It was located in a cluster of extraction pits and truncated pit **3070**. The regular shape and the feature's depth, penetrating into the deposits underlying the brickearth

(sand/clay with chalk) suggest a different than extraction function, possibly storage, with a secondary rubbish use. The pit contained a significant amount of burnt flint, contrary to other features, which might be indicative of the deliberate deposition of this material type, dating it, at least in this instance, to the medieval period.

Post-medieval

- 4.3.15 A total of six pits containing post-medieval material were excavated in the course of the fieldwork. Three of the pits were large, deep, sub-circular features, thought to have been waterholes or storage pits, reused as refuse features. These pits might have been originally of medieval date; however, they continued to be used into the post-medieval period, possibly with a change in function, and must have been backfilled prior to the construction of the timber yard as they are not shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map. Pit **1013** was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.98m x 2.24m and exceeded 1.1m in depth (the feature was not fully excavated). It was identified as a possible waterhole or a rubbish pit. It contained pottery, bricks and worked stone ranging from Romano-British to post-medieval date, including a Romano-British mortar in limestone.
- 4.3.16 Sub-oval pit **2021 (Figure 3)** was most likely dug for storage purposes or as a waterhole and, after a period of natural in-filling, it was used for rubbish disposal. It measured 2.04m x 1.69m and was 1.16m deep. It contained nine deposits, mostly representing secondary deposition. The final deliberate backfill **2022** contained Roman and medieval pottery and tile and post-medieval bricks, large quantities of burnt and worked flint and animal bone. Again, the large amount of burnt flint might indicate its post-medieval origin and deliberate deposition, rather than residual character of prehistoric finds.
- 4.3.17 Rubbish pit **3013 (Plate 11)** was sub-circular in plan, with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. It measured 1.84m x 1.5m and was 0.78m deep. After initial silting up, which might be indicative of a different initial use, it was backfilled with domestic rubbish (fill **3014**). The backfill contained Roman greyware, medieval wares and post-medieval redware. Articulated animal bones – ribs and vertebrae of a horse – were also found within this deposit.
- 4.3.18 A post-medieval well **2003** was recorded in the south corner of **Area 2 (Figure 2)**. The brick lining **2005** was 1.05m in diameter and comprised layers of bricks in a stretcher course with little bonding material present. The bricks date the well to the late 19th century and the lack of bonding agent would have allowed water to seep through the lining (Bob Davis *pers. comm.*). The well was located within a timber yard, shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map, nearby a pump, which indicates that the well might have been associated with the manufacture. The feature was backfilled with rubble in the modern period.

Modern

- 4.3.19 Modern disturbance was recorded across the site and comprised features related to the recently demolished buildings and associated services (disused drains).

Undated

- 4.3.20 A few features that did not yield any dating evidence were also excavated. These included four post-holes and a pit, which were cut into the gravel geology in the north corner of **Area 2** and a small pit in the centre of **Area 1**.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The excavation produced a moderate quantity of finds, ranging in date from Romano-British to post-medieval, with some possible prehistoric items. This augments the small assemblage already recovered from the earlier evaluation of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2010a), and in general echoes the range of types recovered during that fieldwork phase. Most finds were recovered from **Areas 2** and **3**, with comparatively little material from **Area 1**.
- 5.1.2 The condition of the material ranges from fair to poor; the assemblage is fragmentary, and some ceramic material (particularly the fired clay and ceramic building material) has suffered a considerable degree of abrasion.
- 5.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type are given in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Finds totals by material type

Material	No	Weight (g)
Pottery	425	4264
<i>Prehistoric</i>	2	8
<i>Romano-British</i>	41	551
<i>Medieval</i>	371	3428
<i>Post-medieval</i>	11	277
Ceramic Building Material	283	8193
Fired Clay	11	276
Flint	89	806
Burnt Flint	674	9577
Stone	1	3
Glass	8	147
Slag	2	26
Copper Alloy	2	6
Iron	29	845
Animal Bone	436	1898
Shell	16	151

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date. The whole assemblage has been quantified within each context by type, using either known types (e.g. samian, amphora), or broad groupings based on dominant inclusion type (e.g. sandy ware, flint-tempered ware). **Table 2** gives total pottery quantifications by ware type. Spot dates have been recorded on a context-by-context basis.

Prehistoric

- 5.2.2 Two small body sherds appear to be of later prehistoric date, perhaps Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. Both came from pit **3029**, and are in sandy fabrics with sparse, fine flint.

Roman

- 5.2.3 The range of Roman wares is somewhat limited. More than half the sherds are in coarse fabrics (greywares and oxidised wares) of probable local source – one sherd of Black Burnished ware from south Dorset was identified, and a few sherds of Rowlands Castle ware. Apart from a straight-sided ‘dog dish’ in Black Burnished ware, jars are the only coarseware vessel form present.
- 5.2.4 There is one sherd from a Spanish Dressel 20 amphora, and eight sherds of Samian, including the rim from a Drag. 36 dish. Other finewares are represented by two sherds from the Oxfordshire production centre, one of colour coated ware and one from a whiteware mortarium (Young 1977, form M14, dated AD 180-240).

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Date Range	Ware type	No. sherds	Weight (g)
PREHISTORIC	Flint-tempered ware	2	8
ROMANO-BRITISH	Amphora	1	48
	Samian	8	42
	Oxon whiteware mortaria	1	143
	Oxon colour coated ware	1	2
	Coarse oxidised ware	4	23
	Coarse greyware	25	279
	Black burnished ware	1	14
	<i>sub-total Roman</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>551</i>
MEDIEVAL	Shelly ware	2	13
	Flint-tempered ware	120	1360
	Sandy ware with flint	176	1444
	Sandy ware	73	611
	<i>sub-total medieval</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>3428</i>
POST-MEDIEVAL	Stoneware	5	142
	Refined whiteware	1	2
	Redware	4	126
	Yellow ware	1	7
	<i>sub-total post-medieval</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>277</i>
	OVERALL TOTAL	425	4264

- 5.2.5 Romano-British pottery was recovered only from **Areas 2** and **3**, but in few contexts did it appear to represent *in situ* deposits – these fell almost exclusively in **Area 3** (pit **2099** in **Area 2**, and four separate fills of ditch **3104** in **Area 3**).

Medieval

- 5.2.6 Apart from two sherds in calcareous (shelly?) fabrics, all of the medieval pottery falls within a spectrum of flint-tempered, sandy/flint-tempered and sandy wares; the distinction between the first two is sometimes fairly arbitrary. No detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken and no correlation with the nearest well established local type series (Adur Valley) has been attempted, as this was not felt to be relevant to the area (see Mephram 2008).
- 5.2.7 These three fabric groups certainly reflect a chronological development within the medieval wares of Chichester and the surrounding region, but there was also considerable overlap in their use. Calcareous and flint-tempered wares appear in the Saxo-Norman period in Chichester, but continued beyond the early medieval period, while the finer sandy wares appeared in the late 13th century. However, the absence here of any clearly diagnostic 'early' features, such as spouted pitchers, or stamped decoration, and the predominance of more carefully moulded rim profiles, suggests that this assemblage may contain little or nothing that pre-dates the late 12th century, and probably extends through the 13th century, and perhaps into the 14th century. Few contexts produced only flint-tempered and/or shelly wares, and even in these instances quantities are so small that confident assignment of an early date on fabric grounds is problematic.
- 5.2.8 Identifiable vessel forms are almost entirely confined to jars, with occasional decoration of applied, thumbed strips, although the occurrence of glazed sherds amongst the sandy/flint-tempered and sandy wares, two also with applied decoration, suggests that these wares were also used for jugs. There is one solid, cylindrical handle (from a skillet?) or pedestal base (from a lamp or candlestick?) in a sandy/flint-tempered fabric.
- 5.2.9 All of the wares represented here could have been produced in the kilns within Chichester itself, or in the area around the city; the kilns at Binsted, for example, 15km to the east of Chichester, produced fine, pale-firing sandy wares which differed from the more orange-red colouring of the Chichester wares; both types are present within this assemblage, and both belong within the broad regional tradition of 'West Sussex wares'.
- 5.2.10 Distribution of the medieval pottery is low level across the Site; only two contexts produced more than 25 sherds (pits **2021** and **2026**). Very little pottery was recovered from **Area 1** (seven sherds).

Post-medieval

- 5.2.11 The remaining seven sherds are post-medieval, comprising four coarse earthenwares, five modern stonewares, and two modern refined wares. Sherds came from pits **1013**, **2016**, **3013** and **3106**.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.3.1 This category includes fragments of brick and tile, of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 5.3.2 A total of 62 fragments have been identified as Romano-British, with varying degrees of confidence. Only two are diagnostic to specific type, both from

imbrex roof tiles (ditch **3104** and pit **3072**), while the remainder comprises undiagnostic fragments, which have been dated largely on fabric grounds. While a few fragments constituted the only datable finds in certain contexts (pit **2099**, ditch **3104**, pit **3062**), most pieces occurred as residual finds in medieval and later contexts.

5.3.3 The majority of the ceramic building material assemblage consists of flat (peg) roof tiles of medieval date, some in noticeably coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, and a few with partial glaze on the upper surface.

5.3.4 There are also two complete bricks of 19th century date (unfrogged, measuring 230 x 105 x 60mm, handmade and wire-cut, from the brick lining of well **2003**), and 12 brick fragments, of general post-medieval date.

5.3.5 Ten small, abraded fragments are completely undiagnostic and remain undated.

5.4 Fired Clay

5.4.1 The fired clay consists entirely of small, abraded and undiagnostic fragments. Two pieces from pit **3031** are flint-tempered, and could be very abraded medieval CBM (see above). Other fragments could also be of structural origin, from upstanding structures, or hearth/pit linings.

5.5 Stone

5.5.1 Three objects of stone were recovered, comprising a small roofing slate fragment (pit **2018**); a large slab-like of shelly limestone, possibly utilised as a post-pad (pit **1013**); and five fragments from the rim of a Romano-British mortar in shelly limestone (also from pit **1013**).

5.5.2 The mortar is in a hard, oyster-rich, shelly limestone with a probable source in the Upper Jurassic Portlandian rocks of the Isle of Purbeck, Dorset (e.g. Cinder Bed).

5.6 Worked & Burnt Flint

5.6.1 A small worked flint assemblage, comprising 88 pieces, was recovered from thirty contexts. Individual artefacts varied in condition between those with virtually no post-depositional edge damage to others with extensive edge damage. It can be safely assumed, therefore, that most of the assemblage has undergone considerable reworking since its manufacture.

5.6.2 Raw material was undoubtedly taken from the local gravel deposits. The assemblage suggests that this source contained nodules of varying sizes and quality, but which were nevertheless sufficient to provide adequate supplies.

5.6.3 The technology includes evidence of platform abrasion, platform rejuvenation, soft hammer percussion and blade production. These indicators complement the retouched tools, which include a microdenticulate (from the modern overburden), diagnostic of Early Neolithic activity. There is also a flake with a polished surface (pit **2021**), which may have been removed from an implement. This enlarged sample supplements the leaf

arrowhead previously recovered from the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2010a).

- 5.6.4 Early Neolithic activity at the Site is therefore confirmed; later prehistoric flint work may also be present in limited quantities, but sufficiently undiagnostic that it cannot be identified.
- 5.6.5 Burnt, unworked flint was also recovered. This material type is intrinsically undatable, and is not necessarily of anthropogenic origin, but is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, although the presence of worked flint supports the theory of sporadic prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, the burnt flint derived largely from medieval or later contexts, and its date remains uncertain.
- 5.6.6 The distribution of the burnt flint is low level across the Site; only two contexts produced (just) over 1kg (pits **2021** and **3069**).

5.7 Glass

- 5.7.1 The glass is all of post-medieval date and comprises six pieces from green wine bottles (one is a diagnostic base fragment, attributable to a form of mid 17th to mid 18th century date), a tiny clear fragment, from a modern bottle or jar, and a small fragment of window glass, with a flame-rounded edge. The fragments came from pit **1013**, layer **2032**, pit **2095**, and pit **3106**.

5.8 Metalwork

Copper alloy

- 5.8.1 The two copper alloy objects recovered are both of Romano-British date. One is a fragment from an armlet, made from a 'double cable' of twisted strands (pit **2016**). This is likely to be of 3rd or 4th century AD date. The second comprises a small strip fragment, with an expanded, perforated head (pit **2029**), probably from a toilet implement of some kind (e.g. Crummy 1983, no. 1874).

Iron

- 5.8.2 The iron objects are all heavily corroded and, until X-radiography, few can be definitively identified. Thirteen objects are probably nails; there is also a small cylindrical 'collar'; the remainder are unidentified at this stage. None of the objects can be dated with confidence to a specific period.

5.9 Animal Bone

Introduction

- 5.9.1 A total of 436 fragments (or c.1.90kg) of animal bone were recovered from the site, once conjoins are taken into account this figure falls to 216 fragments (**Table 3**). Most fragments were recovered during hand-excavation; the rest were retrieved from the sieved residues of ten bulk soil samples. Bone was recovered from three sections of Roman ditch, fifteen medieval pits, a posthole, tree throw and four pits of post-medieval date, as well as a few undated contexts.

Methods

5.9.2 The assemblage was rapid scanned and the following information quantified were applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion data, tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information and spot dating evidence.

Table 3: Number of identified specimens present

Species	Romano-British	Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	Total
Cattle	2	6	2	1	11
Sheep/Goat		8	6		11
Pig			1		1
Horse	1		23		1
Dog	1				1
Rat			1		1
Mackerel		1			1
Total identified	4	15	33	1	53
Mammal	13	107	34	7	161
Bird		2			2
Total unidentified	13	109	34	7	163
Overall total	17	124	67	8	216

Results

5.9.3 Bone preservation is extremely good, cortical surfaces are intact and details such as fine knife cuts are clear and easily observed. The assemblage is however, extremely fragmented and includes a large number of small abraded splinters. Gnaw marks were recorded on only c.2% of fragments.

5.9.4 Fourteen percent of fragments are identifiable to species and elements (**Table 3**). Most of the identified bones belong to cattle and sheep/goat and were recovered from the medieval pits. Both species are represented by a range of body parts, of note is a cattle hyoid bone from pit **2011** that has numerous fine knife cuts across its surface, clear evidence that this individual was dispatched by having its throat cut. A cattle mandible from Roman ditch **3104** is from a young adult aged 30-36 months (MWS E after Halstead 1985).

5.9.5 Less common species include pig, horse, dog, rat and mackerel. Horse is represented by an articulating section of thoracic vertebrae and ribs (**ABG 15**) from post-medieval pit **3014**. A horse radius was also recovered from Roman ditch **3104**, together with a fragmented dog skull. The pig and rat bones are both from post-medieval contexts, the latter might be intrusive. The single mackerel vertebra is from medieval pit **2011**.

5.10 Marine Shell

5.10.1 Shell was recovered in some quantity. With the exception of two periwinkle shells, all of the shell is oyster. Both right and left valves are present, representing both preparation and consumption waste, although right valves

(preparation) are in the majority, in a ratio of about 4:3. The preservation is not particularly good; only one of the shells is measurable (complete surviving length and width), and many are heavily degraded. Two valves are perforated, one with a small, square perforation, probably deliberate, of a type noted on medieval sites such as Carisbrooke Castle (Wyles and Winder 2000), and one with a small, circular perforation that may be natural.

5.11 Other Finds

5.11.1 Other finds include very small quantities of ironworking slag.

5.12 Potential and further recommendations

5.12.1 This finds assemblage is relatively small, even when quantities are amalgamated with the finds from the evaluation. Finds (pottery, metalwork) have already provided the chronological framework for the Site, and it is unlikely that further analysis would further refine that dating.

5.12.2 The presence of an earlier prehistoric component (lithics) is of interest, but quantities are small, and this group of material has almost certainly undergone post-depositional reworking.

5.12.3 The small assemblage of medieval pottery supplements that already recorded for the city, and almost certainly represents locally produced wares (the Site itself contains probable clay extraction pits used for pottery and tile manufacture), but presents nothing new.

5.12.4 Although well preserved, the potential of the faunal assemblage is severely limited due to the small amount of age, biometric and butchery information that is available for further study.

5.12.5 The finds have already been recorded to what is considered to be an appropriate archive level, and no further analysis is proposed. The details recorded in the project archive, and presented in this report, could be incorporated in any publication of the Site.

6 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

Environmental samples taken

6.1.1 A total of 11 bulk samples were taken from pits and ditches of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date from **Areas 1, 2 and 3** and were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals.

6.1.2 The bulk samples break down into the phase groups, illustrated in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Sample Provenance Summary

Phase	Area 1		Area 2		Area 3		Feature type
	No of samples	Vol. (litres)	No of samples	Vol. (litres)	No of samples	Vol. (litres)	
Romano-	-	-	-	-	1	25	Ditch

British							
Medieval	-	-	5	107	1	24	Pits
Post-medieval	2	27	1	26	1	22	Pits
Totals	2	27	6	133	3	71	

6.2 Charred Plant Remains

- 6.2.1 Bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. Flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereobinocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified (**Appendix 1**) to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 6.2.2 The flots were generally small with varying quantities of roots and modern seeds that is indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.2.3 The sample from the Romano-British ditch group **3104** only contained a few charred cereal remains, including fragments of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* sp.). Free-threshing wheat became common within the Saxon and medieval periods (Greig 1991) and is generally absent from Romano-British assemblages, it is therefore possible that this charred material is intrusive (cf. van der Veen and O'Connor 1998), particularly as the flot contained a very high proportion of rooty material.
- 6.2.4 The few charred remains recovered from the post-medieval pit **1013** comprised a few grains of free-threshing wheat and low numbers of weed seeds including seeds of oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.).
- 6.2.5 Charred cereal remains were recovered from all five samples from medieval pits, in high numbers from pits **2011** and **2052**. These include grain fragments of free-threshing wheat and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Other charred remains were also recorded in five of the samples, in largest amounts from pits **2011** and **2026**. These charred remains included shell/stone fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and grains of oats (*Avena* sp.), oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.) and campions (*Silene* sp.).
- 6.2.6 The samples from the post-medieval pit **3013** and the medieval pit **3017** produced moderate quantities of charred grain fragments of free-threshing wheat and barley, and a few other charred plant remains, including stone fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and seeds of oat/brome grass and vetch/wild pea.
- 6.2.7 These plant assemblages from medieval and post-medieval features are comparable with the small plant assemblages analysed from medieval

features at Pallant House, North Pallant (Stevens 2008) and from Saxon and medieval features on the Westhampnett Bypass (Hinton 2008).

6.3 Wood Charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 1**. Only small quantities of wood charcoal fragments of >4 mm were retrieved from the Romano-British and medieval features.

6.4 Marine Shell

6.4.1 A few fragments of marine shell were observed within the flots from two of the pits, **2011** and **2052**. These included shells of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and periwinkles (*Littorina* sp.). These species could have been sourced locally from places such as Chichester harbour and may represent food waste.

6.5 Small animal and fish bones

6.5.1 During the processing of bulk soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoals, small animal bones were noted, and recorded (**Appendix 1**), in the flots. These were mainly those fish, including vertebrae and scales, and were particularly common in the sample from pit **2011** and to a lesser extent in pit **3011**, with small amounts present in some of the other samples.

6.6 Further Potential

Charred plant remains

6.6.1 The Romano-British sample is too poor to have any further potential.

6.6.2 The analysis of the charred plant remains from a number of the medieval features has the potential to provide limited information on the range of crops grown, the nature of the site economy and on the general agricultural husbandry techniques employed during this period. The plant remains, and possibly the areas of activity, appear to be concentrated within **Area 2**.

Wood charcoal

6.6.3 There is little potential for the analysis of the wood charcoal to provide information on the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource and any species selection due to the small quantity of wood charcoal recovered.

Marine Shell

6.6.4 The small assemblage of marine shell observed in the samples, in particular that from pit **2011**, has the potential to augment any marine shell within the general finds assemblage.

Small animal and fishbone

6.6.5 The small number of fish bones observed in the samples has the potential to augment any fishbone recovered within the general finds assemblage, in particular from pits **2011** and **2052**.

6.7 Proposals

Charred plant remains

6.7.1 No further work is proposed

Wood charcoal

6.7.2 No further work is proposed.

Marine Shell

6.7.3 The marine shell assemblage from pits **2011** and **2052** should be considered with that from the general finds assemblage.

Small animal and fish bones

6.7.4 The fish bone assemblage should be considered with that from the general finds assemblage.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric, Romano-British and, mainly, medieval activity was found on the Site in the course of the fieldwork.

7.1.2 No features that could be dated to the Prehistoric date with any confidence were identified. A background activity of Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was suggested by residual pottery and worked and burnt flint of recovered from later features.

7.1.3 The investigation of an east-west aligned ditch, identified during the evaluation, confirmed its Romano-British date. The feature appears to have been a field boundary, suggesting that the Site was used as farmland in the Romano-British period. Residual Roman finds, which included pottery, ceramic building material and copper alloy objects, were collected from later features.

7.1.4 The main focus of activity appears to be related to the clay extraction pits of the late 12th, 13th and 14th century date, located on a patch of brickearth geology. The size range is from small features to large quarry pits, depending on the thickness of the clay deposits and, possibly, on the purpose of extraction (small scale to industrial-size activity). Presence of deposits derived in wet conditions (standing water) and gradual silting of most of the pits suggest that the quarrying activity was undertaken in an unoccupied waste area, devoid of any structures, that was subject to periodical flooding. This also implies that the possible pottery/tile production site might not have been located in the immediate vicinity of the Site.

7.1.5 The available data allow the comparison of the Site to the known medieval practices relating to the pottery and ceramic building material production. In the 14th and 15th centuries, clay was often extracted from areas such as moor, waste or common, which belonged to a local lord, as the smaller plots of land, such as peasants' crofts, must have been exhausted at an earlier date (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). Location of the clay pits on the Site within a waste land, subject to periodical flooding, illustrates this common practice.

- 7.1.6 Information about the shapes and sizes of clay pits was found in historical sources. Small, circular pits and narrow long ditches were recorded at Harlow (McCarthy and Brooks 1988), and similar features were excavated on the Site. Flooding of abandoned clay pits and hazards it causes was often complained upon, however, potters rarely backfilled the features (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). The character of the fills of the pits within the Site clearly indicates that flooding and abandonment took place, but it is impossible to say whether this practice caused any problems in the local community.
- 7.1.7 It has been suggested that it was most economic for the potter to obtain the clay in the vicinity of the production site. Preferably, the clay sources should be located within 1km radius of the kilns (McCarthy and Brooks 1988). It is, therefore, worth considering if pottery kilns were located nearby the Site. Evidence of pottery production sites was found in the vicinity of Southgate, located c. 350m to the north of the Site. Three medieval pottery kilns were identified during excavations on the site of the New Magistrates Courthouse. The excavated kiln was of updraught type and was dated to the 13th century. The pottery was of sandy or flint tempered fabrics and the most common forms included jugs, tripod pitchers, bowls and peg roof tiles (Down 1978, McCarthy and Brooks 1988). Another kiln site, dated from the mid-12th to the mid-14th century, was located to the west of Southgate (Down 1981, McCarthy and Brooks 1988). This indicates that there was a minor pottery production centre the area of Southgate in the 12th to 14th century and it is likely that clay for the production was obtained in the vicinity, from clay pits such as those found on the Site.
- 7.1.8 A number of possible storage pits or waterholes, some of which might have been reused for rubbish disposal, were also recorded. They are thought to have been of medieval date, however, they continued to be in use in the post-medieval period, perhaps with new, refuse function.
- 7.1.9 A late 19th century brick-lined well was also recorded. The well is thought to have been associated with a pump located within the timber yard, shown on the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. Modern truncation, most likely relating to the recently demolished office buildings was observed across the trenches.
- 7.1.10 A short note illustrating and detailing the results from the excavation and watching brief will be prepared for publication in the local journal, Sussex Archaeological Collections. A talk will also be given to the residents of the adjacent care home, who were very understanding and interested during the period when works were undertaken.

8 THE ARCHIVE

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is proposed that, subject to the wishes of the landowner, the entire archive, including the finds, will be deposited with the Chichester District Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive, under the accession number **CHCDM: 2010.44**.

8.2 Preparation of Archive

- 8.2.1 The project archive, containing site documentation, written and drawn records, photographic images, specialist reports and digitally captured data, is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Salisbury office, under the site code 74441.
- 8.2.2 The complete site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; Museums and Galleries Commission 1994; SMA 1995; Richards and Robinson 2000; Brown 2007).
- 8.2.3 The archive comprises the following:
- 9 cardboard and airtight plastic boxes of artefacts, ordered by material type
 - 2 A4 files of paper records
 - an A3 file of A4 and A3 drawings
 - an A1 drawing
- 8.2.4 Details of the Site will be submitted online to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) database.

8.3 Conservation

- 8.3.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field. Potential conservation treatment might be required for finds in an unstable condition, which in this instance comprise metal, mostly ferrous, objects.
- 8.3.2 The metal objects will be X-rayed, as a basic record and to aid identification and will be stored in a stable environment. Further conservation treatment (investigative cleaning and stabilisation) will be undertaken if deemed necessary for selected objects.

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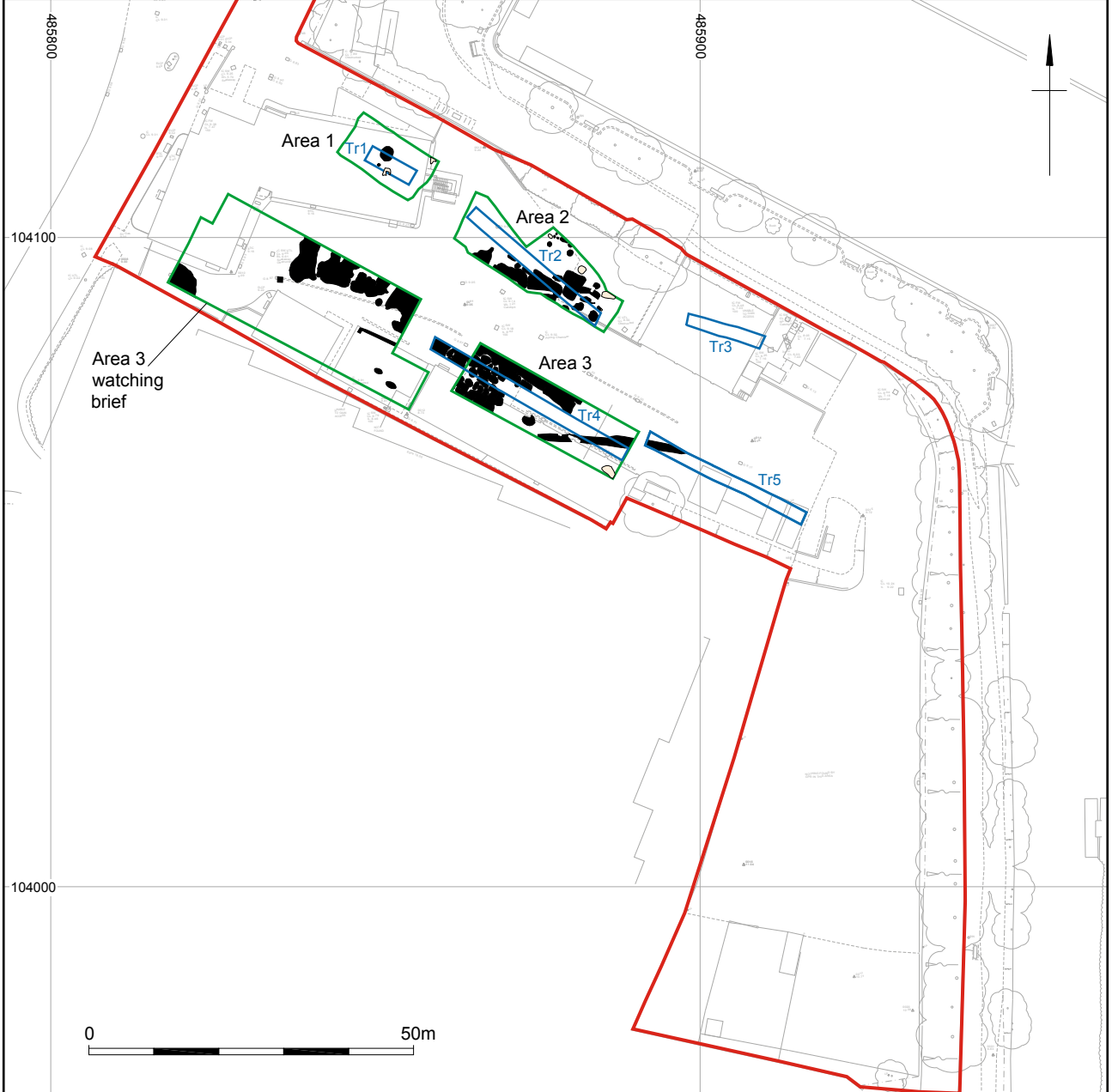
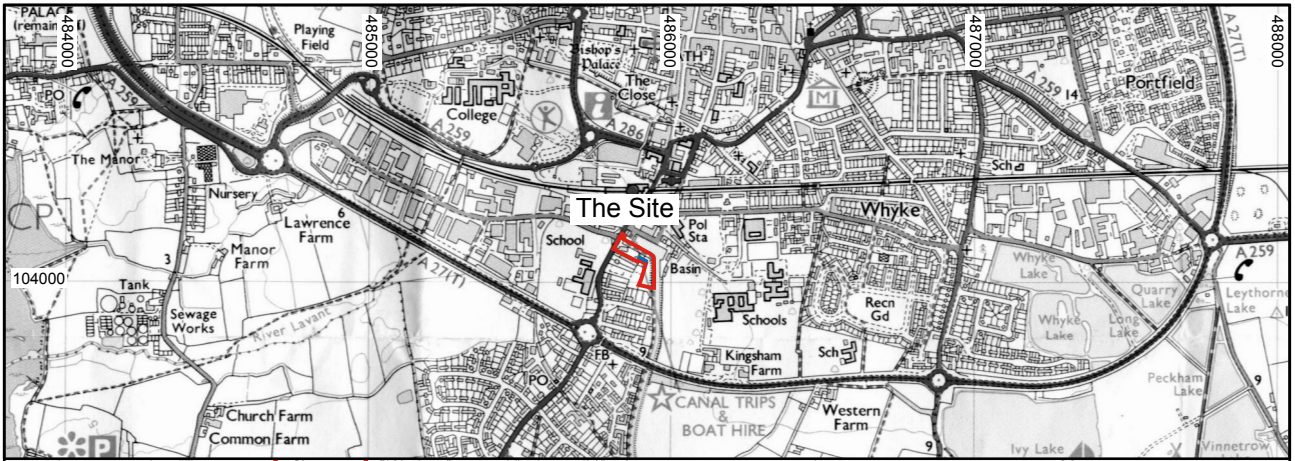
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APPENDIX 1: ASSESSMENT OF THE CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND CHARCOAL

Feature Number	Context	Sample	Size Litres	Flot Size ml	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Romano-British													
Area 3													
Ditch													
3104	3011	9	25	20	75	C	-	F-t wheat grain frags	-	-	1/<1 ml	-	
Medieval													
Area 2													
Pits													
2011	2010	1	18	20	5	A	-	F-t wheat grain frags	A	<i>Avena, Avena/Bromus, Malva, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	3/2 ml	Sab/f (A*), Marine shell	P
2014	2013	2	20	30	20	C	-	?F-t wheat grain frags	B	<i>Crataegus, Corylus avellana shell frags, Avena/Bromus</i>	3/2 ml	Sab/f (C)	
2020	2019	3	25	60	70	C	-	F-t wheat grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	2/3 ml	Sab/f (C), coal	
2026	2025	4	17	15	5	C	-	F-t wheat grain frags	A	<i>Corylus avellana shell frags, Silene, Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium, Avena/Bromus</i>	2/2 ml	Sab/f (B), <i>Vallonia</i> spp. (C)	P
2052	2023	7	27	100	25	A	-	F-t wheat and barley grain frags	B	<i>Corylus avellana shell frags, Avena/Bromus</i>	7/6 ml	Sab/f (B), Marine shell	P
Area 3													
Pits													
3017	3018	11	24	15	5	B	-	F-t wheat and barley grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	3/3 ml	Sab/f (A)	
Post-medieval													
Area 1													
Pit													
1013	1015	5	20	3	50	C	-	F-t wheat grain frags	-	-	<1/<1 ml	-	
	1014	6	7	1	50	-	-	-	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	-	-	

Area 2												
Pit												
2021	2051	8	26	50	75	C	-	F-t wheat grain frags	-	-	0/1 ml	-
Area 3												
Pit												
3013	3014	10	22	15	5	B	-	F-t wheat grain frags	C	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> stone frag, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	2/3 ml	-

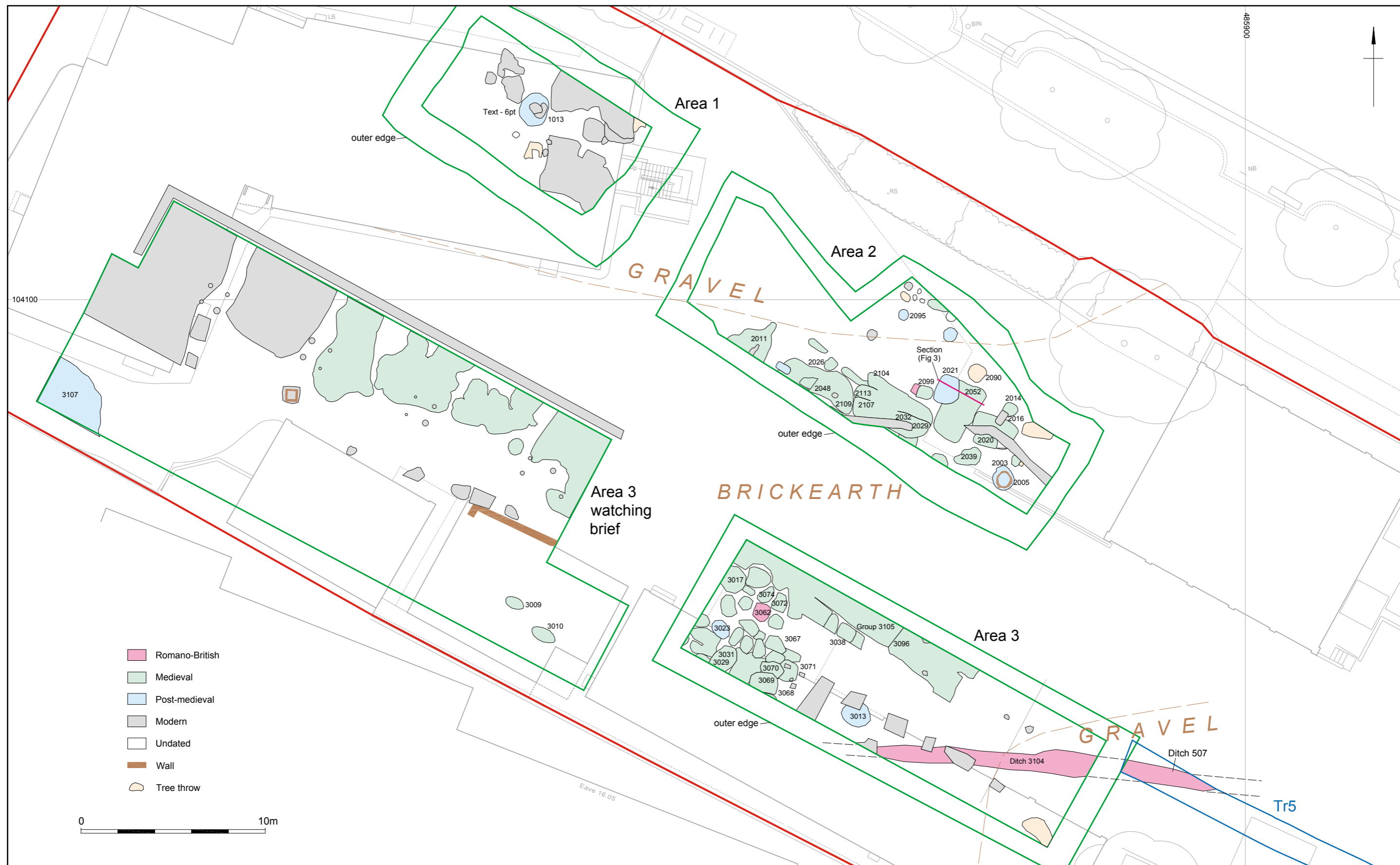
Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; sab/f = small animal/fish bones. Analysis: P = plant



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▭ The Site ▭ Excavation area ▭ Previous evaluation trench ■ Archaeology 	Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 Explorer® map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire. SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Digital survey data supplied by the Client. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
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Site and excavation areas location plan

Figure 1



- Romano-British
- Medieval
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Undated
- Wall
- Tree throw

0 10m



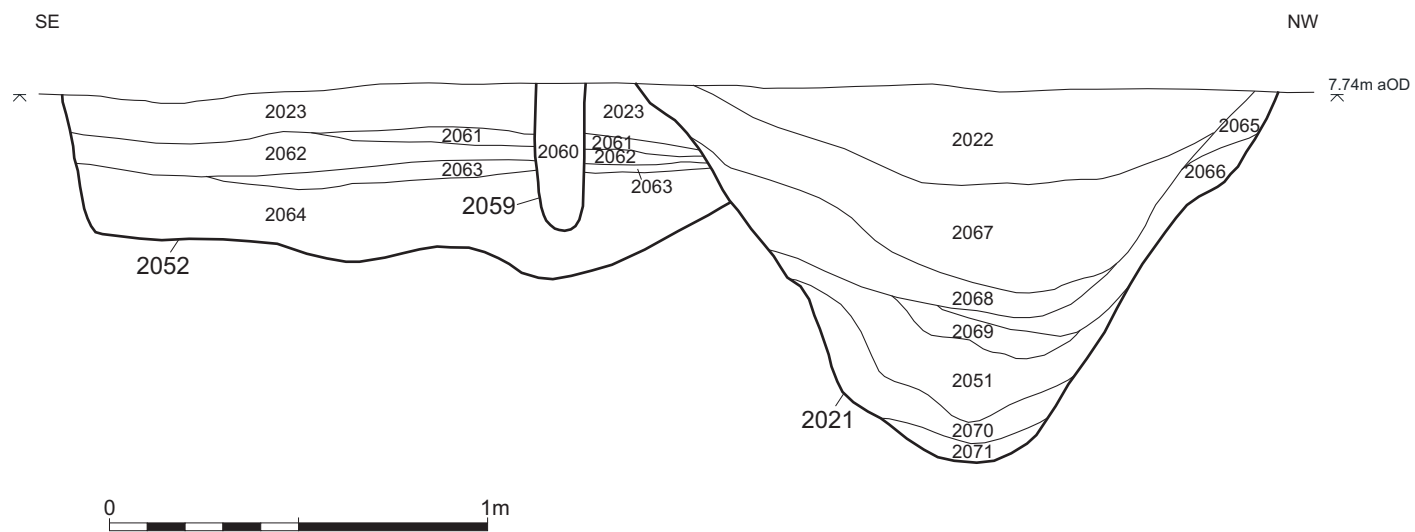
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- The Site
- Excavation area
- Previous evaluation trench

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Detail of the excavation areas 1-3

Figure 2



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North-east facing section of pits 2021 and 2052

Figure 3



Plate 1: General shot of Area 1, view from north-west



Plate 2: General shot of Area 2, view from south-east



Plate 3: General shot of Area 3, view from north-west



Plate 4: General shot of Area 3 – watching brief area, view from south-east



Plate 5: North-east facing representative section of Area 3



Plate 6: West facing section of ditch 3104



Plate 7: South-east facing section of pits 2027, 2029 and 2030

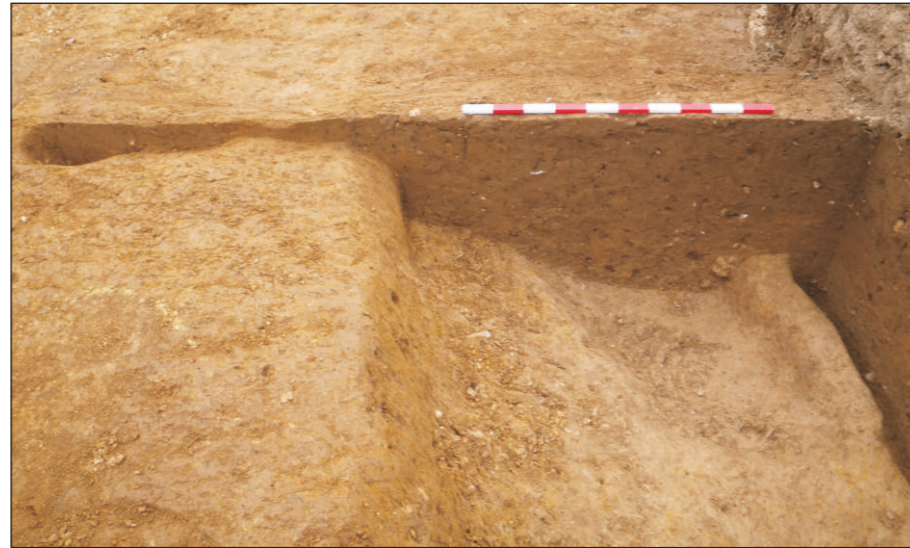


Plate 8: North-west facing section of pits 2026, 2043 and 2048



Plate 9: North-west facing section of pits 3042 and 3105



Plate 10: South-east facing section of pits 3069 and 3070



Plate 11: South facing section of pit 3013



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