



Burndell Road, Yapton West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: F/7/15/OUT
Ref: 114890.02
December 2016



**Burndell Road, Yapton
West Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mildren Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 498501 102797. The evaluation took place between 21 and 25 November 2016.

The evaluation was commissioned in response to a condition attached to the outline planning consent granted for the construction of 45 residential dwellings and associated access within the site (application ref. F/7/15/OUT), at the request of the Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council, acting as advisor to Arun District Council.

The only archaeological features identified during the evaluation comprised one, or possibly two inter-cut features of uncertain origin, the fills of which produced a large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint. The traces of Early Neolithic activity revealed during the evaluation are particularly notable given the scarcity of contemporary evidence across the local region. The presence of these remains indicates that there is some potential for the presence of further archaeological features of Early Neolithic date to be encountered within the site.

The small assemblage of other cultural material recovered during the evaluation all derived from secondary depositional contexts, and is consistent with a background level of activity during subsequent periods. The results of the evaluation suggest that there is negligible archaeological potential across much of the un-evaluated remainder of the Site, or for the presence of remains derived from periods other than the Early Neolithic.

Given the potential significance and rarity of evidence for Early Neolithic activity in the local region, it is expected that further mitigation works will be requested, prior to development, by the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council.



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Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Mildren Homes to carry out the works and are grateful to Bob Saünd in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank James Kenny (Archaeology Officer, Chichester District Council) for monitoring the works.

The evaluation was undertaken by Piotr Orczewski assisted by Emma Clark, James Osborn, Dylan Duane-Roche and Mark Stewart. This report was compiled by Piotr Orczewski and edited by Tom Wells. The finds were assessed by Matt Leivers and illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Gareth Chaffey.



Burdell Road, Yapton West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Mildren Homes ('the Client'), to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Burdell Road, Yapton, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 498501 102797 (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation supports an outline planning consent (application ref. F/7/15/OUT) for the construction of 45 residential dwellings and associated access. The following condition was stipulated in the outline planning consent:

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 (WSI) which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance in accordance with Arun District Local Plan Policy GEN7

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation (WA 2016) outlining the methodologies and standards employed by WA in order to undertake the archaeological evaluation was submitted to, and approved by, the Client and the Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council prior to fieldwork commencing. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014a).

1.1.4 This document sets out the results of the archaeological evaluation which took place between the 21 and 25 November 2016.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The Site is located on the south-eastern edge of Yapton, West Sussex, some 3.5 km west of Littlehampton and 2.5 km north of Middleton-on-Sea (**Figure 1**). It is bounded to the north by Burdell Road and associated residential properties. Further housing lies to the north-west and south-east of the Site, with agricultural fields to the south and west.

2.1.2 The Site comprises a single agricultural field, c.2.3 ha in size, bordered by trees and hedgerows. The Site occupies a relatively flat area of land at an approximate height of 7 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).



- 2.1.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation with superficial river terrace deposits (British Geological Survey).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background to the Site is discussed below informed by an online search of available datasets. Relevant entry numbers from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (accessible via Pastscape) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE; designated assets) are included where appropriate.

3.2 Prehistoric (900,000–AD 43)

- 3.2.1 Some early prehistoric activity in the area is indicated by the recovery of Palaeolithic artefacts at Ford on the River Arun (WSHER MWS6292).
- 3.2.2 During work to the south-east of Yapton associated with the Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines three possible burnt mounds and a number of prehistoric worked flints were discovered (WSHER MWS6773, MWS6774, MWS6772 MWS6775). One of the mounds were seen to overlie a possible earlier ditch (WSHER MWS6773).
- 3.2.3 A Bronze Age hoard comprising of right axes, six rings and some copper cake is recorded as being found in Yapton (WSHER MWS2397). An Iron Age silver tetradrachm of Demetrius II of Syria (146-138BC) is also recorded as being found in the village (PastScape 249149).
- 3.2.4 An archaeological evaluation undertaken on land to the north of the Site in April 2011 revealed several Middle Bronze Age pits, a contemporary 'burnt flint filled trough', and a number of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age enclosure ditches and postholes. Undated ditches recorded during the evaluation were interpreted as forming part of a later prehistoric field system (Cotswold Archaeology 2011).

3.3 Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 3.3.1 The location of a possible Romano-British occupation site is suggested by a scatter of pottery, loom weights, coins and at least one flue tile found in a field near Mill View Road, Yapton, some 0.7 km to the west of the Site (WSHER MWS2415). Roman pottery is also recorded as being found in the area of Ford parish to the east (WSHER MWS6683)

3.4 Saxon, medieval, post-medieval, 19th century and modern (AD 410 – present day)

- 3.4.1 Although Yapton is not documented until the 12th century both Bilsham to the south and Barnham to the north are recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey. The parish church, which lies on the northern side of the village, dates to this period (NHLE 1237782).
- 3.4.2 On the first edition 1876 Ordnance Survey (OS) map the Site can be seen to already comprise of a single field, the southern extents of which are largely the same as present day. At this time the only development along the road is limited to Brundell Farm to the north-west and Northwood Farm to the south-east. Residential development along the road can be seen from the late 19th century onwards.
- 3.4.3 To the east of Yapton lies Ford airfield which was operational as a military airfield between 1918-1920 and 1937-1958.



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and objectives

4.1.1 With due regard to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), the generic aims of the project were to:

- *To locate, identify, investigate and record the presence/absence of archaeological features or deposits;*
- *To confirm, where possible, the extent, date, character, relationship, condition and significance of archaeological features, artefacts and deposits within the proposed development area;*
- *To inform the scope and nature of any requirements for any potential further fieldwork, whether additional watching brief, excavation or post-excavation work;*
- *To enable the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits uncovered; and*
- *To place any identified archaeological remains within their historical context.*

4.2 Fieldwork methodology

4.2.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out within the WSI and in compliance with the standards outlined in the ClfA's *Standard Guidance for archaeological evaluations* (2014a).

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 18 trenches, each measuring c. 37 m by 1.6 m. All were positioned within the proposed development area (**Figure 1**).

4.2.3 All trenches were positioned using GPS in general accordance with the array depicted in the WSI. The trench locations were tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Each was scanned prior to excavation for buried services using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) by a qualified operator from WA.

4.2.4 The trial trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a wheeled backhoe excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was carefully removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

4.2.5 A 1 m long representative section of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded for each trench. All excavated material was visually examined for archaeological finds.

4.2.6 Once the fieldwork was completed to the satisfaction of the Archaeology Officer, CDC, the trenches were backfilled and left level using the excavated material. The backfilled material was compacted intermittently using the machine bucket in order to avoid air pockets and soft spots. No other specialist reinstatement techniques or surface treatment was undertaken.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All exposed archaeological contexts were recorded using WA's *pro forma* recording system.

4.3.2 A complete drawn record of all excavated features and deposits was compiled. This includes both plans and section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for



sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) heights of all principle features and levels have been calculated and the plans and sections annotated with these OD heights.

- 4.3.3 A full photographic record was maintained using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes to embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 4.3.4 All artefacts from excavated contexts have been retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. In these circumstances the material was noted but not retained. All retained artefacts were, as a minimum, washed, weighed, counted and identified.
- 4.3.5 WA follows the guidelines set out in the document *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993) with regard to the retention of artefacts and samples. This allows for the discard of selected artefact categories and sample products which are not considered to warrant further analysis.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section presents a summary of the results, and should be read in conjunction with the trench summary tables in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Stratigraphic sequence

- 5.2.1 The natural stratigraphic sequence was observed to be largely uniform across the Site (**Plates 2, 4 and 6**). The topsoil, which averaged 0.20 m in thickness, was typically a mid-greyish brown silt loam with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions. This generally overlay a mid-reddish brown silty loam subsoil, averaging 0.45 m in thickness.
- 5.2.2 In turn, the subsoil overlaid natural brickearth, which varied in colour across the Site from pale yellowish brown to mid reddish brown, mixed with patches of darker material. The upper surface of these deposits was encountered at depths ranging from 0.50 m to 0.70 m below ground level.

5.3 Archaeological features

- 5.3.1 Archaeologically features were identified in a single trench (Trench 7) (**Plates 7 to 11**). When initially exposed, the feature or features (**704 and 707**) were interpreted as a linear ditch, which appeared to extend across the full width of the trench on a north-north-east – south-south-west alignment. Upon excavation, it rapidly became apparent that the edges of the feature, or features were highly irregular, both in plan and section.
- 5.3.2 The deeper part of the cut (recorded as **707**), which attained a maximum depth of 0.42 m, was located to the north. The shallower part of the cut (recorded as **704**), to the south, attained a minimum depth of 0.26 m (**Plate 11**). It was not possible to conclusively determine whether this formed a single cut feature, a pair of inter-cut pits or a natural hollow. However, it is possible that the cut feature, or features were entirely of anthropogenic origin, and that it's (their) irregularity in form was the result of subsequent bioturbation.
- 5.3.3 The most distinctive deposit (**706 / 709**) encountered during the excavation of these features appeared to extend across, and infill both the deeper and more shallow parts of

the cut. However, it is possible that this material was actually formed of two discrete deposits, each infilling separate features. The material consisted of a mid to dark grey brown silty clay loam, with abundant charcoal fragments. A large assemblage of pottery sherds and worked flint was recovered from this deposit, or deposits. The presence of cremated bone fragments within this material initially suggested the presence of a disturbed cremation burial, although subsequent analysis revealed this to be of animal (sheep), rather than human origin.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The evaluation produced a small quantity of finds, mostly pottery and worked flint of Early Neolithic date. A quantified breakdown by material and context is given in **Table 1**.

6.2 Pottery

Early Neolithic

6.2.1 An assemblage of 403 sherds was recovered, most coming from a single feature (pit **704**) dating to the Early Neolithic. The two fills (706 and 709) contained 393 fragments (1854 g) from at least 13 vessels, five typified by neutral or closed bowl forms with out-turned rims and sharp carinated shoulders, one a closed shouldered bowl, at least one undifferentiated bowls, and the remainder of unreconstructable form. All are in more or less-densely flint-tempered fabrics, with the exception of eight small sherds with voids from burnt-out organics (all from a single thin-walled vessel), and four very thick-walled sherds in a sandy fabric without visible temper which probably derive from a small thumb-pinched pot.

6.2.2 Most of the sherds are from vessel walls, with rims and shoulders under-represented. There are only three lower wall/base sherds, all round based. Condition varies markedly, suggesting the secondary deposition of previously discarded waste.

6.2.3 This is a significant deposit of Early Neolithic ceramics: large quantities from a sealed context with no evidence of intrusion or residuality. It is particularly notable due to its location, since similar deposits are uncommon in Sussex.

6.2.4 A similar sherd probably of the same date came from subsoil 702.

Later pottery

6.2.5 Other prehistoric ceramics were limited to a group of five flint-tempered sherds from subsoil 102, and a single crumb from 172. These appear to be later Bronze Age in date.

6.2.6 Two sherds are later. One, from topsoil 101, is a sherd of 18th century or later Stoneware. The other, from 132, is of late medieval date.

6.3 Flint

6.3.1 Struck flint was recovered from 172 (two flakes), topsoil 601 (one flake), subsoil 702 (a large burnt scraper on a blade core tablet), and the fills of pit 704/707. The material from Trench 7 is Early Neolithic, the rest undateable.

6.3.2 The material from pit **704** consists mainly of flake debitage. At this stage, the assemblage has not been quantified, but it is apparent that all stages of the reduction process are represented, from large primary flakes to discarded cores, along with some tools and burnt pieces. Samples from the feature have not been processed at the time of writing, so it is not known whether microdebitage is present. Much of the material is burnt, suggesting



the redeposition of secondary waste, rather than the immediate disposal of freshly-knapped debris.

- 6.3.3 Cores and blanks indicate a blade-based technology. Platforms are generally either plain or punctiform. The use of both hard and soft hammers is apparent.
- 6.3.4 Formal tools consist of a blank with low-angle retouch on both faces (probably an unfinished leaf-shaped arrowhead), two scrapers, and a very narrow leaf-shaped arrowhead.
- 6.3.5 Burnt flint was recovered from pit **704** (15 pieces, 542 g), where its date is confirmed by the associated pottery and struck flint, and from 172 (1 piece, 27 g) where it is undated.

Other finds

- 6.3.6 Other finds were limited to a piece of synthetic material from the topsoil in Trench 1, an iron nail shank from the topsoil in Trench 5, a fragment of roof tile from the topsoil in Trench 6 and a fragment of medieval roof tile from the subsoil in Trench 1. Abraded, featureless fragments of fired clay (17 in total) and a fragment of unworked fine-grained pale igneous rock came from pit **704**.

Table 1: All finds by context (no./weight in g)

Context	Burnt flint	Flint	Pottery	Other
101			1/18	1/90 synthetics
102			7/116	
132			1/8	
172	1/27	2/11	1/1	1/1 cbm
501				1/5 iron
601		1/51		1/20 cbm
702		1/77	1/11	
706	15/542	134/1101	213/1429	
709		186/895	180/425	1/248 stone 17/70 fired clay
710		1/40		
Total	16/569	325/2195	403/2007	4/433

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1.1 Samples taken from pit **704** have not been processed. It is intended that the samples will be assessed at the same time as those recovered from the expected further mitigation.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Conclusions

- 8.1.1 Although the interpretation of the only archaeological feature or features encountered during the evaluation is somewhat uncertain, the abundance of cultural material retrieved from them is clearly indicative of deliberate deposition of waste material during the Early Neolithic. The traces of Early Neolithic activity revealed during the evaluation, albeit



restricted to one, or possibly two somewhat ambiguous features, is particularly notable given the scarcity of contemporary evidence across the wider landscape.

- 8.1.2 The methodological limitations of archaeological trial trenching pose considerable obstacles to the identification of the types of archaeological remains commonly associated with Early Neolithic activity, such as small isolated pits, or scatters of pits. As such, it is reasonable to conjecture that there is some potential for the presence of further archaeological features of Early Neolithic date to be encountered within the Site, particularly in the vicinity of Trench 7.
- 8.1.3 The small assemblage of other cultural material recovered during the evaluation all derived from secondary depositional contexts, and is consistent with a background level of activity during subsequent periods.
- 8.1.4 The results of the evaluation suggest that there is negligible archaeological potential across much of the un-evaluated remainder of the Site, or for the presence of remains derived from periods other than the Early Neolithic.

8.2 Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Given the potential significance and rarity of evidence for Early Neolithic activity in the local region, it is expected that further mitigation works will be requested by the Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council, acting as advisor to Arun District Council.
- 8.2.2 It is recommended any required archaeological mitigation takes the form of a targeted excavation, focussed on the location of Trench 7. It is envisaged that this would set out to investigate a defined area, with the provision for extending the footprint of the excavation if archaeological significant remains are found to continue beyond the initial area of investigation.
- 8.2.3 Any required archaeological mitigation should be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which is submitted to the Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council, to be agreed and approved by them in advance of the works.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with the Littlehampton Museum, though it should be noted that this is currently a closed repository. The project archive will be retained at the operating premises of Wessex Archaeology (southern region) until a suitable repository is located. Final deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which may include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the receiving repository, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the



OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the WSHER. A copy of the OASIS entry has been included in this report (**Appendix 2**).

9.2.3 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file of paper records and A4 graphics

9.3 Discard policy

9.3.1 WA follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis.

9.3.2 In this instance, a very small finds assemblage was recovered with extremely limited potential for further research. Given the quantities of material involved, their nature and date range (commonly occurring types of relatively recent date), retention for long-term curation is not recommended, and these finds will be discarded prior to archive deposition. The discard process will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.4 Copyright

9.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by WA under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The receiving museum, however, will be granted exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

9.5 Security Copy

9.5.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



10 REFERENCES

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Trench summary tables

KEY: bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	dimensions :	37.20m x 1.60m x 0.80m	top of trench m aod	c.6.70m
context	category	description		depth bgl
101	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.10m
102	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Sparse, moderately abraded pottery and moderate charcoal flecking. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.10m-0.80m
103	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and occasional sub angular flint. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.80m+

Trench 2	dimensions :	37.50m x 1.60m x 0.76m	top of trench m aod	c.6.70m
context	category	description		depth bgl
201	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.15m
202	natural	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.15m-0.76m
203	cut	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.76m+

Trench 3	dimensions :	37.30m x 1.60m x 0.75m	top of trench m aod	c.6.70m
context	category	description		depth bgl
301	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.20m
302	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.20m-0.75m
303	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.75m+

Trench 4	dimensions :	36.50m x 1.60m x 0.80m	top of trench m aod	c.6.60m
context	category	description		depth bgl
401	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with very rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.13m
402	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Sparse, moderately abraded CBM. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.13m-0.80m
403	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.80m+



Trench 5	dimensions :	37.60m x 1.60m x 0.71m	top of trench m aod	c.6.50m
context	category	description		depth bgl
501	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.18m
502	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.18m-0.71m
503	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.71m+

Trench 6	dimensions :	37.00m x 1.60m x 0.52m	top of trench m aod	c.6.80m
context	category	description		depth bgl
601	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.18m
602	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.18m-0.52m
603	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.52m+

Trench 7	dimensions :	36.90m x 1.60m x 0.70m	top of trench m aod	c.6.70m
context	category	description		depth bgl
701	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.21m
702	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.21m-0.70m
703	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.70m+
704	cut	Cut of pit like feature that together with cut 707 is possibly a linear. Moderately steep, irregular sides and concave base. Originally thought to be a cremation burial, due to parts of a single vessel and small fragments of cremated bone uncovered. Together with cut 707 the features contained an unusual amount of worked flint, pottery and burnt bone, however irregular shape might suggest a natural feature and/or a tree throw hole.		
705	fill	Voided		
706	fill	Mid grey brown silty clay loam fill of 704 containing large amounts of charcoal, pottery, worked flint and sparse, small fragments of cremated animal bone. Possibly same fill as 709 .		
707	cut	Cut number given to southern part of a possibly single feature. See 704 .		
708	fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay loam lower fill of 707 .		
709	fill	Dark grey brown silty clay loam fill of 707 containing large amounts of charcoal, pottery, worked flint and sparse, small fragments of cremated animal bone. Possibly same fill as 704 .		
710	fill	Pale yellow brown silty clay loam top fill of 707 .		



Trench 8	dimensions :	38.00m x 1.65m x 0.67m	top of trench m aod	c.6.80m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
801	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.20m	
802	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.20m-0.67m	
803	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.67m+	

Trench 9	dimensions :	36.70m x 1.60m x 0.55m	top of trench m aod	c.6.40m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
901	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.26m	
902	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.26m – 0.55m	
903	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.55m+	

Trench 10	dimensions :	37.00m x 1.60m x 0.65m	top of trench m aod	c.6.40m
Context	category	description	depth bgl	
1001	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel.	0m-0.30m	
1002	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.30m-0.52m	
1003	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.52m+	

Trench 11	dimensions :	37.80m x 1.65m x 0.55m	top of trench m aod	c.6.40m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
1101	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.20m	
1102	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.20m-0.55m	
1103	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.55m+	

Trench 12	dimensions :	37.20m x 1.60m x 0.50m	top of trench m aod	c.6.70m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
1201	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.20m	
1202	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed	0.20m-0.50m	



		with natural forming patches.	
1203	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.50m+

Trench 13	dimensions :	37.50m x 1.60m x 0.60m	top of trench m aod	c.6.80m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
1301	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.21m	
1302	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.21m-0.60m	
1303	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.60m+	

Trench 14	dimensions :	36.20m x 1.60m x 0.48m	top of trench m aod	c.6.60m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
1401	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.15m	
1402	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.15m-0.48m	
1403	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.48m+	

Trench 15	dimensions :	34.80m x 1.60m x 0.58m	top of trench m aod	c.6.60m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
1501	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.30m	
1502	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.30m-0.58m	
1503	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.58m+	

Trench 16	dimensions :	37.30m x 1.60m x 0.50m	top of trench m aod	c.6.60m
context	category	description	depth bgl	
1601	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel	0m-0.15m	
1602	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.	0.15m-0.50m	
1603	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.	0.50m+	



Trench 17	dimensions :	37.30m x 1.60m x 0.67m	top of trench m aod	c.6.60m
context	category	description		depth bgl
1701	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.19m
1702	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.19m-0.67m
1703	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.67m+

Trench 18	dimensions :	37.70m x 1.60m x 0.48m	top of trench m aod	c.6.90m
context	category	description		depth bgl
1801	topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel		0m-0.16m
1802	subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt loam with rare medium, well sorted sub angular gravel. Subsoil material is intermixed with natural forming patches.		0.16m-0.48m
1803	natural	Mid brownish yellow brickearth with sparse manganese flecking and sub angular flint gravel. Darker patches of subsoil material are visible across.		0.48m+



11.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-272053

Project details

Project name	Burdell Road, Yapton, West Sussex
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mildren Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Burdell Road, Yapton, West Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 498501 102797. The evaluation took place between 21 and 25 November 2016. The only archaeological features identified during the evaluation comprised one, or possibly two inter-cut features of uncertain origin, the fills of which produced a large assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery and worked flint. The traces of Early Neolithic activity revealed during the evaluation are particularly notable given the scarcity of contemporary evidence across the local region. The presence of these remains indicates that there is some potential for the presence of further archaeological features of Early Neolithic date to be encountered within the site. The small assemblage of other cultural material recovered during the evaluation all derived from secondary depositional contexts, and is consistent with a background level of activity during subsequent periods. The results of the evaluation suggest that there is negligible archaeological potential across much of the un-evaluated remainder of the Site, or for the presence of remains derived from periods other than the Early Neolithic.</p>
Project dates	Start: 21-11-2016 End: 25-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	114890 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	F/7/15/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Early Neolithic
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England



Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN YAPTON Burndell Road, Yapton, West Sussex
Postcode	BN180HR
Study area	2.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 498511 102812 50.889308356183 -1.291176106029 50 53 21 N 001 17 28 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Gareth Chaffey
Project supervisor	Piotr Orczewski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mildren Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Physical Archive ID	114890
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Archive ID	114890
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Archive ID	114890
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"



Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Burdell Road, Yapton, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Orczewski, P
Other bibliographic details	114890.02
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury, Wiltshire
Description	A4 client report, colour

Entered by	Gareth Chaffey (g.chaffey@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	23 December 2016



Location and site plan

Figure 1



Plate 1: North of site, Trench 4, view from the east



Plate 2: Representative soil sequence in Trench 4


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Plate 3: East of site, Trench 10, view from west



Plate 4: Representative soil sequence in Trench 10


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Plate 5: South of site, Trench 16, view from west



Plate 6: Representative soil sequence in Trench 16


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Plate 7: Overall, mid excavation view from the east of feature 704



Plate 8: Overall, post excavation view from the east of features 704 and 707


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Plate 9: North facing section of feature 707

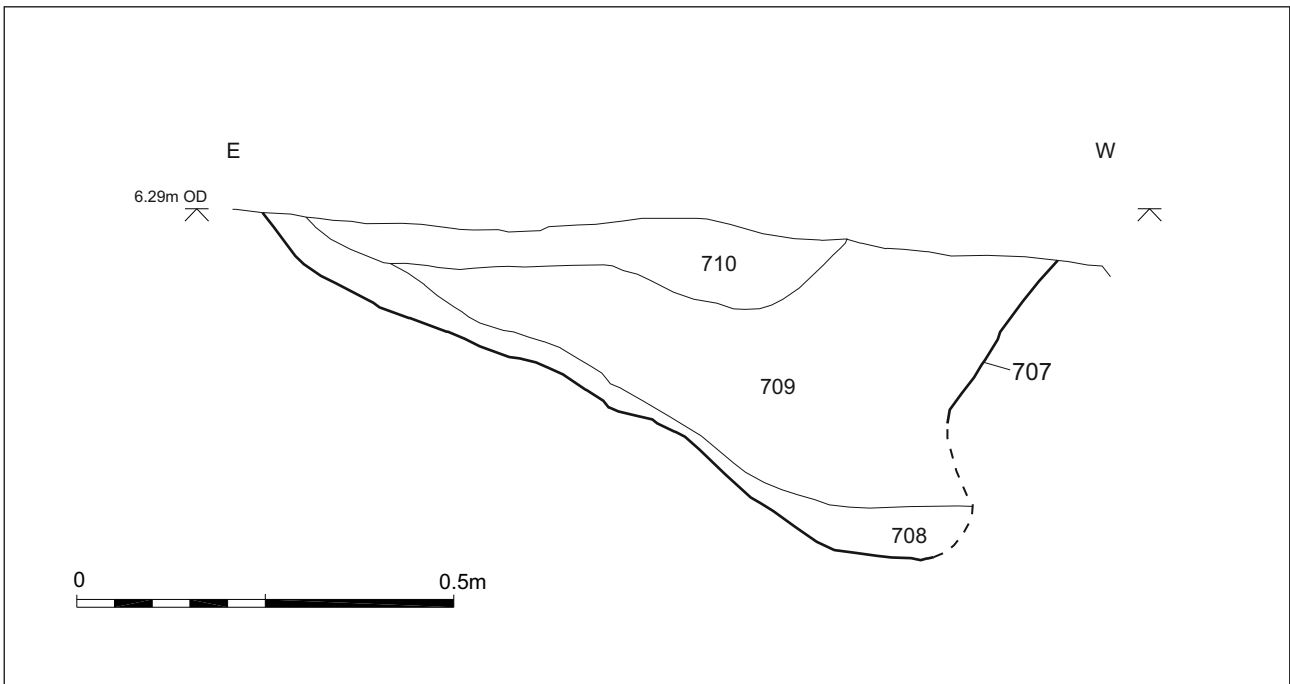



Plate 10: North facing section of feature 707

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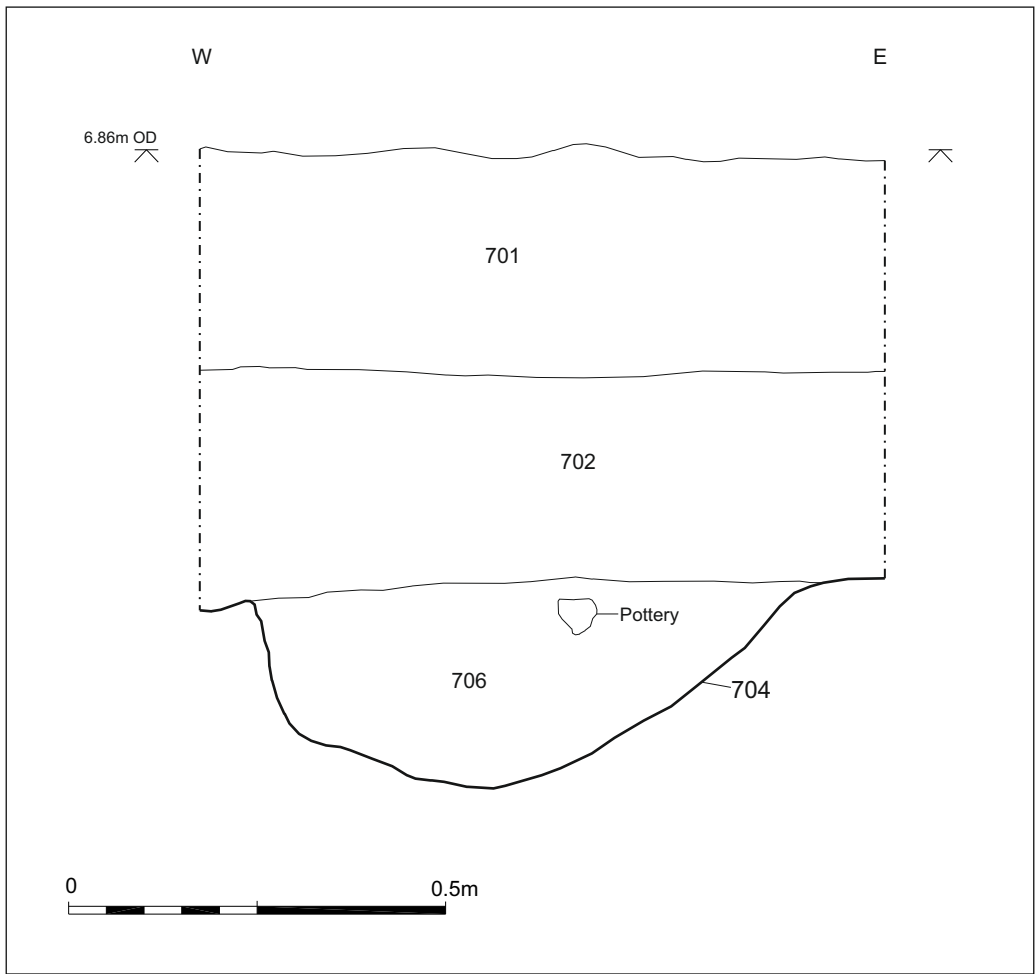



Plate 11: South facing section of feature 704

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