

**An Archaeological Evaluation
on Land at Clappers Lane, Bracklesham, West Sussex**



**NGR 481000 096785
ASE Project no. 160296**

Site Code: CLB 16

**ASE Report No: 2017204
OASIS id: archaeol6-284759**

Giles Dawkes and Anna Doherty

**With contributions by
Stacey Adams, Luke Barber, Karine Le Hégarat,
and Elke Raemen**

Illustrations by John Cook

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Clappers Lane, Bracklesham, West Sussex between 18th and 28th April 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their clients, Miller Homes and Wates Developments, in advance of a planning application for a proposed residential development.

The evaluation identified a single Middle Bronze Age pit or ditch terminus and a series of similarly aligned ditches which appear to form elements of a later Iron Age agricultural field system, probably representing a direct continuation of activity previously identified in excavations immediately to the south, on land to the north-east of Beech Avenue. At least one medieval ditch was also tentatively identified running on a similar alignment to the extant field boundaries, and perhaps suggesting that the current landscape orientation has its origins in the medieval period.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd (hereafter 'the consultant') on behalf of their clients, Miller Homes and Wates Developments, to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Clappers Lane, Bracklesham, West Sussex, centred on NGR 481000 96785 (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises an irregular plot of c.5 hectares lying south of Clappers Lane. It presently consists of one large open field to the north and a much narrower field to the south. It is bounded by the road to the north, residential housing to the west and south and open fields to the east.

1.2.2 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping, the site lies within the Wittering Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay overlain by River Terrace Deposits of Sand, Silt and Clay (BGS 2016).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is understood that an outline application for residential development of the site will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in the near future. A desk based assessment of the site prepared in 2014 (CgMs 2014) informed initial consultation between the consultant and the Chichester District Council (CDC) Archaeological Advisor (James Kenny). This process established that any planning application for the site should be supported with the results of a programme of archaeological investigation in order to allow informed decisions to be made during the planning process.

1.3.2 Accordingly, ASE was commissioned to undertake a programme of trial trench evaluation. In advance of the trial trenching, a method was set out in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2016) and approved by James Kenny. The aim of the trial trench evaluation was to establish the character, date, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains in order to allow the CDC Archaeological Advisor to provide formal consultation advice to the LPA during the planning process.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the evaluation which comprised the excavations of 46 trial trenches undertaken between 18th and 28th April 2017. A total of 43 evaluation trenches were originally undertaken, with an additional three trenches excavated as a mitigation strategy, agreed after an on-site meeting with CgMs Consulting Ltd and James Kenny. The fieldwork was directed by Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologist). The work was managed by Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following summary is partly drawn from the desk based assessment of the site (CgMs 2014) and reproduced here with due acknowledgement.

2.2 Neolithic and Bronze Age

2.2.1 The earliest find within the vicinity of the site comprises a single Neolithic flint found at East Bracklesham Drive 400m to the south.

2.2.2 A programme of evaluation, excavation and watching brief undertaken at Beech Avenue immediately to the south of the site (ASE 2015) has revealed quantities of burnt flint of possible Bronze Age date, as well as residual finds of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, indicative of background prehistoric activity.

2.2.3 Unstratified Late Bronze Age pottery was discovered during archaeological investigation 300m to the west of the site, near Bracklesham Lane (HER refs CD4212 and E139); the site was stripped but no archaeological features were identified.

2.2.4 Extensive remains relating to the Middle and Late Bronze Age periods were uncovered to the south-east during large scale archaeological work at the Medmerry Managed Realignment scheme (Stephenson in prep). The remains included over dozen buildings and associated wells, waterholes and pits. Although some of the archaeological work associated with this project was located close to the current site, the Bronze Age evidence was largely located in areas several kilometres away.

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 The programme of archaeological work at Beech Avenue, immediately to the south of the current site revealed a possible north-east/south-west aligned trackway which, though poorly-dated, seemed to have been established in the later Iron Age (ASE 2015). In a second phase, pits containing fire-cracked flint and a field system were identified, also thought to belong to the Late Iron Age period. A coaxial field system appears to have developed in the Early Roman period following the same alignment as the earlier features. The axes of the field system appear to respect the coastline to the south and a possible Roman road to the west. It should be noted that, although mentioned by Margary in his study of the Roman Roads of Britain, the evidence for this road is unclear. The HER suggests the route may have linked Birdham with coastal facilities which may have been located to the south of the original Bracklesham (CgMs 2014).

2.3.2 In general, the Medmerry Managed Realignment Scheme revealed more limited Iron Age remains, compared with those recorded for the Bronze Age period (Stephenson in prep). However, in narrow linear investigations at the Earnley Relief Channel, running c.500m to the north-west of the current site, several north-east/south-west aligned ditches and a possible droveway of Late Iron Age/early Roman date were identified.

2.4 Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 2.4.1 Bracklesham has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period and it is recorded that in AD 945 King Edmund gave to Alfred, Bishop of Selsey, four hides in Bracklesham and two in Thorney. Bracklesham Village was washed away at the end of the 13th century. At this time there were only five households in the village and the Church. The Church is known from documentary evidence and was recorded in the Pope Nicholas IV Taxatio of 1291. The HER tentatively places the location of the Church as 500m to the south of the site within the English Channel. It is likely the Church was the focus for the former village.
- 2.4.2 The History of the County of Sussex records Bracklesham Farm, to the south of the site, as likely having its origins in the medieval period. This is not confirmed by the HER. Early mapping does not show Bracklesham but both East Wittering and Earnley can be clearly identified although in no detail (e.g. Saxton's map of 1575). By 1724 (Bugden's map) Bracklesham can be identified as a few structures at the end of the long straight 'Causeway' from Birdham. Earnley is also clearly marked and enables the site location to be placed in the open land between the road and the village. The detail provided on the Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778-1783 enables the site itself to be identified as a field with the same boundaries which survive in the present day. No significant changes were identified on subsequent maps.

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation as set out in the WSI (ASE (2016)) are:

- To identify whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site
- To record the nature and extent of any previous impacts on the archaeological sequence across the site.

2.5.2 The site specific research objectives are:

- To identify prehistoric activity and provide more accurate dating, using sampling and radiocarbon dating if the appropriate deposits / materials are recovered.
- To identify whether the areas of structured Bronze Age landscape, observed to the east, continued in the vicinity of Bracklesham.
- To determine if Iron Age remains are identifiable on the site. If so, do they differ or offer continuity, based on the evidence found immediately to the south at Beech Avenue?
- To characterise the form, extent and nature of the Roman enclosures / field systems and to ascertain whether they are associated with settlement.

- To determine what caused the decline in Roman activity or to try and bridge the gap with the Saxon period.
- 2.5.3 Given the above site specific aims, the investigations also have the potential to address the following regional research questions with reference to the Fishbourne Research and Conservation Framework (Manley 2008):
- To identify the different prehistoric farming regimes using environmental sampling as well as the study of land division (Manley 2008).
 - To determine whether the Roman field system identified at Beech Avenue is also present at the site and how it ties in with rural settlement in the area (Manley 2008).
 - To examine how the existing field system was adapted, from prehistoric times and through to medieval times in order to establish a chronology (Manley 2008).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The methodology as set out in the WSI, called for the excavation of 43 trial trenches, each measuring 30m x 2.2m and together comprising a 5% sample of the site. Trenches were located as proposed in the WSI (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 During the evaluation it was determined that the groundworks associated with the re-development would almost certainly impact on the archaeological horizon. As a result it was deemed necessary by James Kenny the Chichester District Council (CDC) Archaeological Advisor and CgMs Consulting Ltd to excavate a further three trenches (Trenches 44-46) as a mitigation measure.
- 3.1.3 The location of trenches was accurately established using survey grade differential global positioning system (DGPS). The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool.
- 3.1.4 The trenches were excavated using a 20-tonne 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.5 All deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets. Vertical sections were taken across features where necessary and a comprehensive photographic record maintained throughout the work.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 ASE informed Chichester Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated and deposited but no accession number was issued. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	38
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	87
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	47

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	<0.5 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	<0.5 box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.2 A county wide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South-East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological features were identified in twelve trenches. The stratigraphy in these is described in detail in the following section whilst information on the sequence of deposits in the other blank trenches is tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Unless otherwise stated, all features were cut into natural clay geology and overlain by subsoil, which was in turn overlain by topsoil. All of the fills of features comprised similar mid greyish brown silty clays.

4.2 Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	5.52
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19	5.31
7/003	Fill	Fill of [7/004]	Tr.	0.82	0.25	5.15
7/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.82	0.25	5.15
7/005	Fill	Fill of [7/006]	Tr.	0.76	0.1	5.12
7/006	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.76	0.1	5.12
7/007	Fill	Fill of [7/008]	Tr.	1.2	0.15	5.13
7/008	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.2	0.15	5.13
7/009	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	5.12

Table 3: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The natural clay geology [7/009] was cut by a shallow ditch, [7/006], which was aligned north-west/south-east. Although it contained no finds its fill, [7/005], was cut by a wider ditch, [7/004], running north-east/south-west. The fill of this stratigraphically later ditch, [7/003], contained a very small chip of pottery in a fabric type which is probably indicative of Middle or Late Iron Age dating.

4.2.2 Also cutting natural geology was a third ditch, [7/008]. Again this feature was undated but it appeared to run parallel to and was of similar profile and dimensions to ditch [7/008], suggesting that it was probably contemporary. It contained fill [7/008].

4.3 Trench 13 (Fig. 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36	5.45
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.13	5.09
13/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.96
13/004	Fill	Fill of [13/005]	Tr.	0.45	0.2	4.96
13/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.45	0.2	4.96

Table 4: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The natural clay geology [13/003] was cut by a shallow north-east/south-west aligned ditch, [13/005]. Its fill, [13/004], contained a piece of fire-cracked flint

4.4 Trench 17 (Fig. 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	5.11
17/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	4.89
17/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.66
17/004	Fill	Fill of [17/005]	Tr.	0.36	0.4	4.68
17/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.36	0.4	4.68
17/006	Fill	Fill of [17/007]	Tr.	1.35	0.45	4.66
17/007	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.35	0.45	4.66

Table 5: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Natural geology [17/003] was cut by a north-west/south-east aligned ditch [17/005] and another north-east/south-west oriented ditch, [17/007]. Although the two ditches appeared to run approximately perpendicular to each other, no stratigraphic relationship was visible within the trench and [17/007] was much wider, whilst [17/005] had a steeper V-shaped profile.

4.4.2 Fill, [17/006], of ditch [17/007] contained a single sherd of uncertainly-dated later prehistoric pottery. An environmental sample of this deposit revealed very limited remains with no identifiable charcoal and only a single plant macro fossil, from a large cultivated legume (pea/sweet pea). Fill [17/004], of ditch [17/005], contained two pieces of fire-cracked flint.

4.5 Trench 18 (Fig. 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3	5.31
18/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	5.01
18/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.73
18/004	Fill	Fill of [18/005]	Tr.	0.48	0.2	4.74
18/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.48	0.2	4.74

Table 6: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 A narrow north-west/south-east aligned ditch, [18/005], was cut into the underlying natural clay geology [18/003]. No finds were recovered from its fill [18/004]

4.6 Trench 22 (Fig. 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
22/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.29	4.92
22/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	4.63
22/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.46
22/004	Fill	Fill of [22/005]	Tr.	1.27	0.14	4.50
22/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.27	0.14	4.50
22/006	Fill	Fill of [22/007]	Tr.	2.24	0.2	4.48
22/007	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	2.24	0.2	4.48
22/008	Fill	Fill of [22/009]	0.73	0.73	0.21	4.51
22/009	Cut	Pit	0.73	0.73	0.21	4.51

Table 7: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 22 was initially envisaged to be 30m in length but was later extended to the east as Trench 45; contexts defined as lying within Trench 45 are detailed in section 4.10)

4.6.2 The most substantial feature in Trench 22 was a north-north-east/south-south-west ditch [22/007], of over 2 metres in width (though only 0.2m in depth). Its fill, [22/006] contained a single sherd of pottery which was of slightly uncertain Roman/medieval date, though considered more likely to belong to the mid 13th-mid 14th century AD. A slightly narrower ditch, [22/005], was aligned north-east/south-west. Its fill, [22/004] contained two bodysherds of later prehistoric (possibly Late Bronze Age) pottery and a single piece of fire-cracked flint. To the east of the ditches, a single shallow pit, [22/009], was recorded. The fill of this feature. [22/008] contained no finds.

4.7 Trench 23 (Fig. 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
23/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	5.05
23/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33	4.78
23/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.45
23/004	VOID					
23/005	Fill	Fill of [23/006]	Tr.	2.04	0.11	4.50
23/006	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	Tr.	2.04	0.11	4.50
23/007	Fill	Fill of [23/008]	0.21	0.21	0.15	4.49
23/008	Cut	Pit/post-hole	0.21	0.21	0.15	4.49
23/009	Fill	Fill of [23/010]	Tr.	1.5	0.32	4.51
23/010	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.5	0.32	4.51
23/011	Fill	Fill of [23/012]	Tr.	0.94	0.13	4.46
23/012	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.94	0.13	4.46
23/013	Fill	Fill of [23/014]	Tr.	0.5	0.1	4.47
23/014	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.5	0.1	4.47
23/015	Fill	Fill of [23/016]	0.6	0.6	0.13	4.52
23/016	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.6	0.13	4.52

Table 8: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 A large pit or ditch terminus, [23/006], represents the best dated feature from the site. Its fill, [23/005], contained fragmented sherds representing a substantial portion of one Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury style pottery vessel. It also contained a flint flake and a few fragments of unworked fire-cracked flint and fired clay
- 4.7.1 Just to the south, another large pit, [23/016], was filled by an undated deposit, [23/015]. This was cut by a wide north-west/south-east aligned ditch, [23/010], whose fill, [23/009] contained a small rimsherd of Middle or Late Iron Age date.
- 4.7.2 In the west facing section of Trench 23, ditch [23/010] had a very small area of intersection with a perpendicular north-east/south-west oriented ditch [23/012] and the relationship between these two features was uncertain. However the same section showed that [23/012] cut a very similarly aligned ditch, [23/014]. The fills of both of these ditches, [23/011] and [23/013] respectively, were both devoid of finds.
- 4.7.3 Just to the east of ditch [23/014] a small pit or post-hole, [23/008], was recorded. Its fill, [23/007], contained no dating evidence.

4.8 Trench 28 (Fig. 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2	4.78
28/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	4.58
28/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.36
28/004	Fill	Fill of [28/005]	Tr.	0.5	0.12	4.38
28/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.5	0.12	4.38

Table 9: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 North-east/south-west aligned ditch [28/005] was cut into the underlying natural clay geology [28/003]. It was filled by an undated deposit, [28/004].

4.9 Trench 29 (Fig. 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
29/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2	4.77
29/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3	4.57
29/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.27
29/004	Fill	Fill of [29/005]	Tr.	0.5	0.13	4.27
29/005	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	0.5	0.46	4.27

Table 10: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 North-east/south-west aligned ditch [29/005] was cut into the underlying natural clay geology [28/003]. It was filled by an undated deposit, [29/004].

4.10 Trench 31 (Fig. 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2	4.40
31/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	4.20
31/003	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	3.98
31/004	Fill	Fill of [31/005]	0.84	0.84	0.28	3.99
31/005	Cut	Pit	0.84	0.84	0.28	3.99

Table 11: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Pit [31/005] was cut into the underlying natural clay geology [31/003]. It contained an undated fill [31/004]. A bulk environmental sample from this deposit produced some poorly-preserved oak charcoal.

4.11 Trench 44 (Fig. 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
44/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32	4.95
44/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	4.63
44/003	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.46	-	4.51
44/004	Fill	Ditch fill	Tr.	1.46	-	4.51
44/005	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.51

Table 12: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 This trench was excavated as part of the agreed mitigation to further define the extent of ditches seen elsewhere in this area of the site. It represents a westward extension of Trench 12. Features in this trench were not excavated, only recorded in plan.

4.11.2 A single ditch, [44/003], was observed running north-north-east/south-south-west. No finds were recovered.

4.12 Trench 45 (Fig. 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
45/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2	5.44
45/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3	5.24
45/003	Fill	Fill of [45/004]	>0.50	1.05	-	4.94
45/004	Cut	Pit	>0.50	1.05	-	4.94
45/005	Fill	Fill of [45/006]	Tr.	2.30	-	4.94
45/006	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	2.30	-	4.94
45/007	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.94

Table 13: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 This trench was excavated as part of the agreed mitigation to further define the extent of ditches seen elsewhere in this area of the site. It represents an eastward extension of Trench 22. Features in this trench were not excavated, only recorded in plan.

4.12.2 Two features were observed in the trench, a sub-circular pit, [45/003], and a north-west/south-east aligned ditch. The former appeared to be part of the same feature as 23/010, recorded in Trench 23, immediately to the east. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits in Trench 45.

4.13 Trench 46 (Fig. 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
46/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33	4.91
46/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.1	4.58
46/003	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	2.20	-	4.50
46/004	Fill	Fill of [46/003]	Tr.	2.20	-	4.50
46/005	Deposit	Natural clay	Tr.	Tr.	-	4.48

Table 14: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 This trench was excavated as part of the agreed mitigation to further define the extent of ditches seen elsewhere in this area of the site. It represents a north-south extension of Trench 24. Features in this trench were not excavated, only recorded in plan.

4.13.2 A single east-north-east/west-north-west aligned ditch [46/003] was observed running through the centre of the trench. No finds were recovered

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on Land off Clappers Lane in Bracklesham. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 15). All finds have been packed and stored following CifA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Wt (g)	Pottery	Wt (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Wt (g)	Fired Clay	Wt (g)
4/001	1	282						
7/003			1	1				
13/004					1	8		
17/004					2	24		
17/006			1	3				
22/004			2	6	1	10		
22/006			1	6				
23/005	1	49	74	436	4	163	3	11
23/007					1	61	8	22
23/009			1	17				
Total	2	331	80	469	9	266	11	33

Table 15: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine le Hégarat

5.2.1 Three pieces of struck flint weighing 336g were recovered during the evaluation. A large flake (281g) was found in the topsoil soil in trench 4. It displays extensive edge damage and numerous iron marks that are often associated with plough activities. The second piece of struck flint came from context [23/005]. It consists also of a flake, but it is in a better condition than the flake from context [4/001], displaying fresh unabraded edges. It is likely to be contemporary with the feature it came from. Finally a flake fragment was recovered from [17/006] sample <02>. Based on technological grounds, the three pieces are likely to be late prehistoric in date (Bronze Age / Early Iron Age). A small quantity of unworked burned flint was also found (1014g) through hand collection and sorting of environmental samples.

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 79 sherds, weighing 463 g. The most diagnostic and probably the earliest material comes from pit [23/005] of pit [23/006]. This contained a large number of bodysherds, probably constituting about a quarter of a single vessel in a coarsely flint-tempered fabric, with inclusions of up to 5mm. Although no rim sherds are represented, diagnostic shoulder sherds with a row of fingertip impressions are – along with the very coarse fabric type – diagnostic of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition.

- 5.3.2 Most other contexts groups were less diagnostic but probably later in date. Context [22/004] of ditch [22/005] contained two flint-tempered bodysherds. One is almost as coarse as the MBA vessel from [23/005], but somewhat thinner walled whilst the other is finer with inclusions of c. 1-2mm. If both are contemporary then a Late Bronze Age date seems most likely but since flint-tempering is common to most prehistoric periods on the western side of the coastal plain, featureless bodysherds are always difficult to date with certainty and it is possible that the other sherd is of Iron Age date. This is also the case with a single moderately fine flint-tempered sherd from [17/006] which is unlikely to pre-date the Late Bronze Age but might be of any later prehistoric date.
- 5.3.3 There is also some positive evidence for Iron Age activity on the site. A tiny bodysherd of less than 1g from [7/003] is associated with sandy fabric with rare fine flint of <0.5mm. Fabrics of this type are broadly typical of the Middle and Late Iron Age in the region. In fill [23/009] of ditch [23/010], a rimsherd from a jar was recorded with a well-formed but hand-made necked profile in a well-sorted flint-tempered ware with sparse inclusions of c.0.5-1mm. This likely belongs to the latter part of the Middle Iron Age or the Late Iron Age (c.200BC-AD40).

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 Context [22/006] produced a somewhat abraded body sherd that is of slightly ambiguous date. The piece is tempered with common/abundant medium quartz and come from a reduced vessel of unknown form. The fabric could be placed in either the Roman or High Medieval periods, though the thin wall thickness would perhaps be more in keeping with the latter. As such a mid 13th- to mid 14th- century date is tentatively suggested.

5.5 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A total of 11 fragments of fired clay (weight 33g) was recovered from two individually numbered contexts, both in trench 23. Two different fabrics were noted in this small assemblage.
- 5.5.2 Material from [23/005] is in a silty orange fabric with sparse fine quartz, moderate organic temper and sparse to moderate coarse red inclusions. Two fragments are amorphous, whilst the third retains one flat surface.
- 5.5.3 Context [23/007] contains eight fragments in a low fired orange clay with sparse fine quartz and sparse organic temper. Fragments are largely amorphous although two pieces display a flat surface.
- 5.5.4 Fragments from both contexts lack diagnostic features. They could represent a range of things including daub and hearth lining.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk samples were taken during excavations at Bracklesham from pit fill [31/004] and ditch fill [17/006] for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use. The charcoal has also been considered regarding its suitability for dating.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The 40L flotation samples were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 16). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 17). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species.

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 16 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [31/4] and <2> [17/6].

6.3.1 The heavy residue from ditch fill [17/006] contained possible worked flint and frequent fire-cracked flint whilst pit fill [31/004] contained a little fire-cracked flint. Both samples contained magnetic material. Charcoal fragments were recovered from both samples but were only present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue) in pit fill [31/004] to be submitted for identification. A single charred plant macrofossil was recovered from ditch fill [17/006].

- 6.3.2 The flots contained 80% uncharred material of modern roots and twigs as well as modern seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceae*) and a recent seed capsule of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Occasional charcoal fragments and possible industrial material were present in both flots. Ditch fill [17/006] also contained a single piece of flint.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 6.3.3 A single pea/ sweetpea (*Pisum/ Lathyrus*) seed was recovered from the heavy residue of ditch fill [17/006] and is likely of a cultivated variety due to the large size. The outer testa had been burnt away making identification to genera or species-level unlikely.

Charcoal

- 6.3.4 The charcoal fragments from pit fill [31/004] were poorly preserved with 8 of the 10 fragments indeterminate. The anatomical features were affected by general distortion and vitrification, both associated with the charring process. Two fragments were identified as the stem or large branch wood of oak (*Quercus* sp.).

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The large cultivated legume possibly became charred during a cooking accident and was subsequently discarded of in the ditch. The poor preservation of the charcoal is likely related to high burning temperatures and prolonged burning time rather than post-depositional activity, such as weathering and trampling. The charcoal from the evaluation shows little potential for dating as oak is not dateable unless it is of round wood and the poor preservation makes it unlikely that other taxa will be identifiable within the assemblage. The presence of charred plant macrofossils, both seeds and charcoal, at Bracklesham indicate the potential for the future recovery of such remains if sampling is carried out on secure primary deposits.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Other Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	31/4	Pit	40	**	10	**	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (2) [D:1] Indet. (8) [D:6, V:2]	+			FCF (* /3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (* /<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (* /<1g)
2	17/6	Ditch	40	*	<1	**	1			*	<1	Flint (* /10g) FCF (***/176g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (** /3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)

Table 26: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred Botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Lithics	Industrial Debris
1	31/4	3	10	80	15	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule (2)	*	**					**
2	17/6	3	10	80	15	Chenopodiaceae *	**	**	*	<i>Pisum/ Lathyrus</i> (1)	++	*	*

Table 17: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The natural geology varied in height between c.3m AOD at the southern end of the site to c.5.5m near the northern end. All features were overlain by subsoil of 0.12-0.27m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by topsoil of 0.1-0.27m.
- 7.1.2 Archaeological features were primarily identified in the eastern half of the north field. These appear to relate to three main phases of land-use, comprising a single Middle Bronze Age pit, a more extensive system of field boundaries, probably dating to the later Iron Age and a few differently aligned ditches which may represent earlier divisions of the current field pattern, possibly belonging to the medieval period.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 In each trench the natural geology was overlain by around 0.2-0.3m of subsoil and a similar depth of topsoil. There was no obvious modern disturbance to the site; however, most of the features were less than 0.25m deep, including some of the relatively wide field boundary ditches. This suggests that the site has undergone some degree of horizontal truncation as a result of ploughing.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Middle Bronze Age

- 7.3.1 Pit or ditch terminal [23/006] contained fragmented sherds representing about a quarter of a Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urn. Nearby another feature of similar profile and dimensions, pit [23/016], was undated though it appeared to be cut by a later Iron Age feature, suggesting that it may have been contemporary.
- 7.3.2 The presence of a relatively large part of a single vessel in feature [23/006] implies that this likely represented deliberate act of deposition rather than redeposited material; however, in the absence of any other well-dated features or finds relating to this period, it is difficult to interpret this feature further.

?Later Iron Age (Fig. 15)

- 7.3.3 Nearly all of the remaining features were ditches; there was no evidence for structures and very few pits. Furthermore, very little material culture was recovered, suggesting that the features primarily represent agricultural field boundaries located away from areas of domestic settlement. Most of these features, including examples in Trenches 7, 13, 17, 18, 22, 23, 28, 29 and 45, followed a similar alignment, on a north-east/south-west or north-west/south-east axis. This is a slightly different orientation to the current field boundaries which are known to have been in place by the time of the earliest detailed historic mapping, Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778-1783.

- 7.3.4 Dating evidence for this earlier field system is very sparse although it can be fairly confidently assigned to the later prehistoric period. Flint-tempered pottery was noted in four of the more substantial ditches, [7/004], [17/007], [22/005] and [23/010], and in two of these ([7/004] and [23/010]) the pottery could be further narrowed down as belonging to the Middle or Late Iron Age. Furthermore this alignment of ditches is clearly identical to that observed immediately to the south at Beech Avenue (ASE 2015). On that site, the dating evidence suggested that the earliest element of this landscape, a north-east/south-west aligned trackway, was established in the later Iron Age. Similarly orientated Late Iron Age/early Roman ditches and a possible droveway were also noted c.500m to the north-west of the current site in the Earnley Relief Channel, part of the Medmerry Managed Realignment scheme (Stephenson in prep). On balance then, it seems likely that all of the north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west ditches at Clappers Lane also belong to the later Iron Age.
- 7.3.5 Having said this, the layout of similarly aligned ditches is reasonably complex and some of them intercut (e.g. [7/004] and [7/006] and [23/012] and [23/014]). It is therefore possible that this landscape orientation was sustained over a long period of time and that some of the ditches are not directly contemporary. Nevertheless, the fairly narrow spacing of ditches could imply the division of fairly small parcels of land.
- 7.3.6 In most cases the ditches could not be clearly traced across multiple trenches and this may be the result of truncation. It is likely however, that ditches [23/010] and [45/004] make up part of a single north-west/south-east aligned boundary, possibly forming the corner of a field with one or both of the north-east/south-west aligned ditches [23/012] and [23/014]. Another possible corner of a field may be defined by ditches [17/005] and [17/007].
- 7.3.7 In Trench 7, the two parallel ditches, [7/004] and [7/008], could represent a trackway or droveway though this does not appear to be the same route identified to the south at Beech Avenue (ASE 2015); however, it is possible that the Beech Avenue trackway corresponds with ditches [23/012]/[23/014] and [28/005].
- ?Medieval
- 7.3.8 Three ditches appeared to follow a marginally different alignment to those discussed above, more closely matching the extant field boundaries. One of these, [22/007], which runs north-north-east/south-south-west, contained a single sherd of pottery, which was of slightly ambiguous Roman/medieval date though it was tentatively suggested to belong to the mid 13th-.mid 14th century AD.
- 7.3.9 As already noted, the current field layout appears to have remained unchanged since Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778-1783. It seems likely this feature represents an earlier division, removed in the earlier post-medieval period. It is interesting to note that similarly aligned medieval features (spanning the period 1050-1350/1400) were recorded in excavations on the Earnley Relief Channel, part of the Medmerry Managed Realignment scheme, located c. 500m to the north-east of the current site (Stephenson in prep).

7.3.10 Two other unexcavated features, [44/003] and [46/003], which were exposed in plan, also seem very slightly differently aligned to the majority of ditches. These could therefore also relate to a medieval phase of land division. However, no dating evidence was recovered and it is difficult to be certain of overall orientation in the case of linear features only partly exposed in sample trenches. An alternative on-site working hypothesis was that [44/003] and [46/003] formed part of an enclosure with later Iron Age features [17/007], [23/010] and [45/004]; however, this now seems unlikely because the features do not align very well in plan and would form an irregularly-shaped enclosure with a sharp hairpin corner.

Other undated features

7.3.11 A few other widely dispersed discrete features were recorded, including pits [22/009], [31/005], [45/005] and pit/post-hole [23/008]. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The general research aims have been achieved, with the date, character, form and function of the archaeological remains discerned as far as possible. The site specific and regional research aims relating to the Fishbourne Research and Conservation Framework (Manley 2008) are considered in more detail in the following section.

- To identify prehistoric activity and provide more accurate dating, using sampling and radiocarbon dating if the appropriate deposits / materials are recovered.

7.4.2 The evaluation suggests that the eastern half of the north field contains a later prehistoric (probably Late Iron Age) agricultural field system, probably representing a continuation of activity identified to the south at Beech Avenue. Unfortunately the artefactual dating evidence did not allow for very accurate dating of the associated features; however, based on one or two diagnostic pieces of pottery and on the similarity in the alignment of features to those identified immediately to the south at Beech Avenue, it seems likely that this activity belongs to the later Iron Age. No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was recovered.

- To identify whether the areas of structured Bronze Age landscape, observed to the east, continued in the vicinity of Bracklesham.

7.4.3 Only a single Middle Bronze Age feature was recorded, a shallow pit or ditch terminus, [23/006]. This feature contained a fragmented but c. quarter complete Deverel-Rimbury pottery vessel. Middle and Late Bronze Age archaeology is common throughout the West Sussex coastal plain, including in the large scale excavations undertaken as part of the Medmerry Managed Realignment scheme to the east of the current site (Stephenson in prep). The nearest Bronze Age archaeology investigated as part of that project comprises a collection of Middle Bronze Age pottery and a decorated loomweight possibly from an occupation layer within the Earnley Storage Area located over 2km to the south-east of the current site. Most of the buildings and other stratified

Bronze Age features were located afield, in the south-eastern part of the Medmerry scheme. The extent to which feature [23/006] can be considered a continuation of the same landscape is therefore uncertain. The deposition of partially-complete vessels was a feature of the Bronze Age archaeology from Medmerry and it possible that this vessel represents a similar structured deposit, though in the absence of other associated features or finds, this remains uncertain.

- To determine if Iron Age remains are identifiable on the site. If so, do they differ or offer continuity, based on the evidence found immediately to the south at Beech Avenue?

7.4.4 Most of the remains appear to relate to later Iron Age agricultural activity and these appear to represent a continuation of the agricultural landscape identified to the south at Beech Avenue.

- To characterise the form, extent and nature of the Roman enclosures / field systems and to ascertain whether they are associated with settlement.

7.4.5 No evidence of Roman field systems or enclosures was identified. Although it is possible that some of the later Iron Age features identified on the current site remained open into the first decades of the Roman period, it seems likely that they went out of use slightly earlier than those to the south, at Beech Avenue.

- To determine what caused the decline in Roman activity or to try and bridge the gap with the Saxon period.

7.4.6 Since no Roman or Saxon remains were identified the evaluation contributes only negative evidence to this research aim

- To identify the different prehistoric farming regimes using environmental sampling as well as the study of land division (Manley 2008).

7.4.7 Unfortunately the environmental sampling of two archaeological features proved fairly unproductive, with only a small quantity of poorly-preserved oak charcoal and a single plant macrofossil recovered. Very little information about past farming regimes or environment can be gleaned from this data. The layout of the probable later Iron Age features, with a large number of closely-spaced parallel ditches may however, hint at the division of very small fields or pens, which are perhaps more likely to relate to pastoral agriculture.

- To determine whether the Roman field system identified at Beech Avenue is also present at the site and how it ties in with rural settlement in the area (Manley 2008).

7.4.8 The field system to south at Beech Avenue (ASE 2015) was also relatively poorly dated but it appeared to have originated in the later Iron Age and continued in use throughout the 1st century AD. It is likely that the field system identified by the current evaluation represents a direct continuation of the activity identified at Beech Avenue and the features on both sites were likely established at the same time. It is also interesting that part of a similarly aligned Late Iron Age/early Roman agricultural landscape was observed c.500m to the

north-east in the Earnley Relief Channel (Stephenson in prep). This may hint at a high degree of organisation in the management of agricultural land prior to the Roman Conquest. Given that Roman dating material was absent from features in the Clappers Lane site, this part of the field system probably went out of use slightly earlier, most likely by AD50-60 when Iron Age flint-tempered pottery would have been in the process of being replaced by wheel-thrown Roman wares.

- To examine how the existing field system was adapted, from prehistoric times and through to medieval times in order to establish a chronology (Manley 2008).

7.4.9 The site appears not to have been exploited in the Roman or Saxon periods. A single sherd of probable mid 13th-mid 14th century pottery from ditch [22/007] seems to hint that the slightly realigned landscape orientation still in use to the present day has its origins in the medieval period. Just to the north-east, in the Earnley Relief Channel, part of the Medmerry Managed Realignment scheme, similarly aligned land divisions appear to have been put in place: with an initial period of development from 1050-1200 and some adaptation between 1200-1350/1400. The History of the County of Sussex also records Bracklesham Farm, to the south of the site, as likely having its origins in the medieval period (CgMS 2014). The current site therefore adds further tentative evidence that the existing local landscape was taking shape in the medieval period.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The evaluation identified a single Middle Bronze Age pit or ditch terminus and a series of similarly aligned ditches which appear to form elements of a later Iron Age agricultural field system, probably representing a direct continuation of activity previously identified in excavations immediately to the south, on land to the north-east of Beech Avenue. At least one medieval ditch was also tentatively identified running on a similar alignment to the extant field boundaries, and perhaps suggesting that the current landscape orientation has its origins in the medieval period.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	N/a					
Site code	CLB16					
Project code	160296					
Planning reference	Pre-application					
Site address	Land at Clappers Lane, Bracklesham, West Sussex					
District/Borough	East Wittering					
NGR (12 figures)	481000 096785					
Geology	Wittering Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay overlain by River Terrace Deposits of Sand, Silt and Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	18 th -28 th April 2017					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	The evaluation identified a single Middle Bronze Age pit or ditch terminus and a series of similarly aligned ditches which appear to form elements of a later Iron Age agricultural field system, probably representing a direct continuation of activity previously identified in excavations immediately to the south, on land to the north-east of Beech Avenue. At least one medieval ditch was also tentatively identified running on a similar alignment to the extant field boundaries, and perhaps suggesting that the current landscape orientation has its origins in the medieval period					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Ceramic	Middle Bronze Age	<0.25 box
Pottery	Ceramic	Late Iron Age	<0.1 box
Flint	Lithic	Prehistoric	<0.1 box
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval	<0.1 box

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-284759

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Clappers Lane, Bracklesham, West Sussex
Short description of the project	The evaluation identified a single Middle Bronze Age pit or ditch terminus and a series of similarly aligned ditches which appear to form elements of a later Iron Age agricultural field system, probably representing a direct continuation of activity previously identified in excavations immediately to the south, on land to the north-east of Beech Avenue. At least one medieval ditch was also tentatively identified running on a similar alignment to the extant field boundaries, and perhaps suggesting that the current landscape orientation has its origins in the medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 28-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CLB16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	160296 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER EAST WITTERING Land on Clappers Lane, Bracklesham
Postcode	PO20 8JD
Study area	5 Hectares

Site coordinates	SZ 81000 96785 50.764423531576 -0.851334612791 50 45 51 N 000 51 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 3m Max: 5.5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Clappers Lane, Bracklesham, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Giles Dawkes and Anna Doherty
Other bibliographic details	2016204
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	PDF report with figures
Entered by	Anna Doherty (anna.doherty@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 May 2017

Appendix 1: List of recorded contexts in archaeologically negative trenches

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	5.12
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	5.87
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.62
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	5.52
2/002	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		5.22
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26	5.00
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.74
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.50
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.29	5.24
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.11	4.95
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.84
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21	5.51
5/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.08	5.30
5/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		5.22
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	5.57
6/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07	5.22
6/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		5.15
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.84
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12	5.64
8/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		5.52
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	4.92
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.69
9/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.49
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	5.25
10/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	5.05
10/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.85
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22	5.44
11/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07	5.22
11/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		5.15
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18	5.43
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07	5.25
12/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		5.18
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.61
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.41
14/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.21
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.95
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.71
15/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.47
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22	5.08
16/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.86
16/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.66
19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22	5.08
19/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.86
19/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.66
20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	4.52
20/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	4.29
20/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.03
21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.74
21/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.54
21/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.34
24/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.96
24/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.72

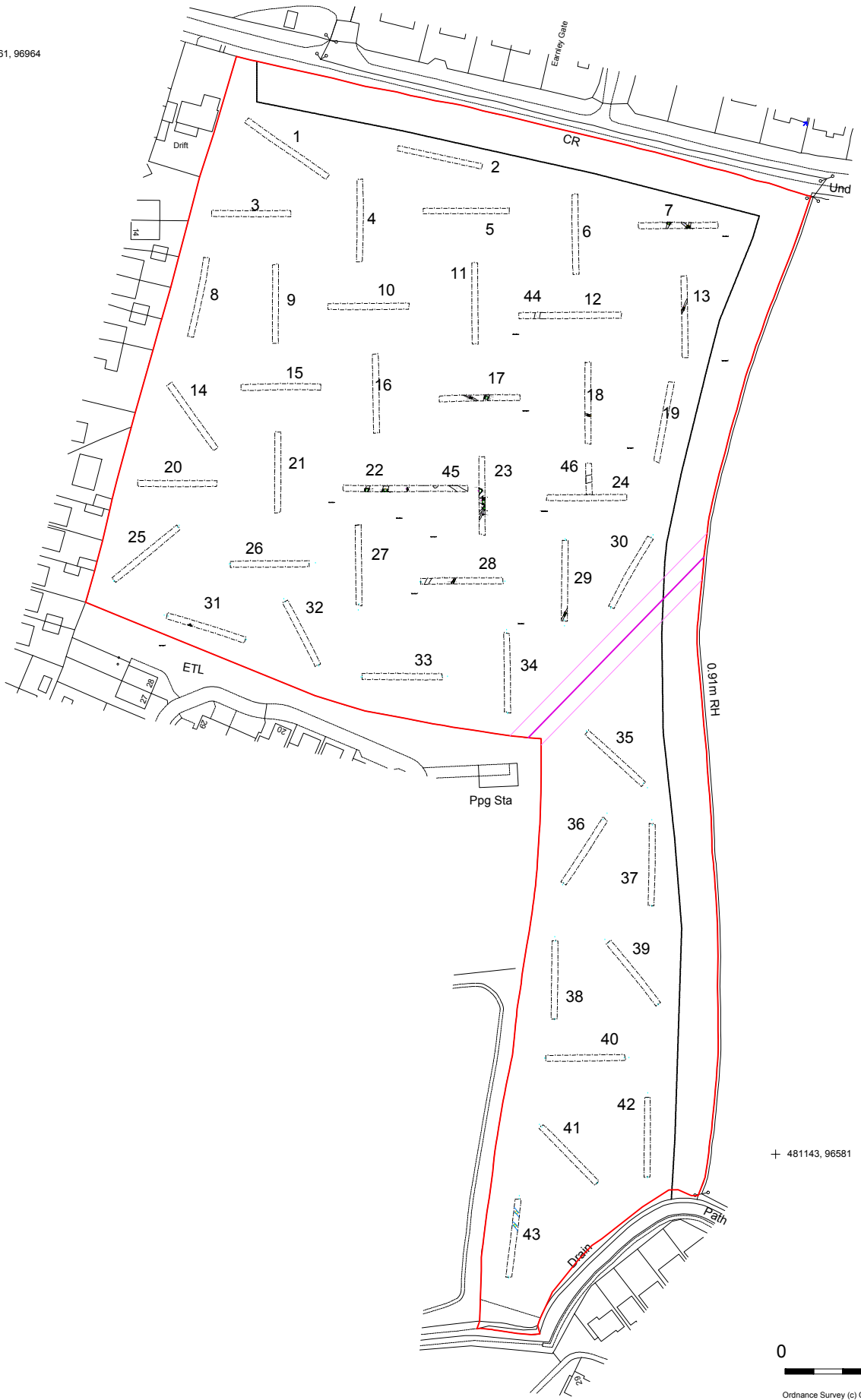
Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
24/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.48
25/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15	4.46
25/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.13	4.31
25/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.18
26/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	4.61
26/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28	4.31
26/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.03
27/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.73
27/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.49
27/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.25
30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22	4.88
30/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22	4.66
30/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.44
32/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.53
32/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.33
32/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.13
33/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26	4.60
33/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27	4.34
33/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.07
34/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	4.77
34/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18	4.57
34/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.39
35/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	4.65
35/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.42
35/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		4.18
36/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24	4.50
36/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27	4.26
36/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.99
37/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	4.47
37/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.29	4.17
37/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.88
38/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	3.99
38/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	3.76
38/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.51
39/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	3.95
39/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	3.70
39/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.45
40/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	3.78
40/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	3.58
40/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.38
41/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	3.75
41/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	3.55
41/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.32
42/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	3.54
42/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	3.34
42/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.14
43/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	3.84
43/002	Deposit	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	3.59
43/003	Deposit	Natural	Trench	Trench		3.34



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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017204	Drawn by: JC		

+ 480861, 96964



+ 481143, 96581

0 50m

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Land off Clappers Lane, Bracklesham

Project Ref: 160296

May 2017

Report Ref: 2017204

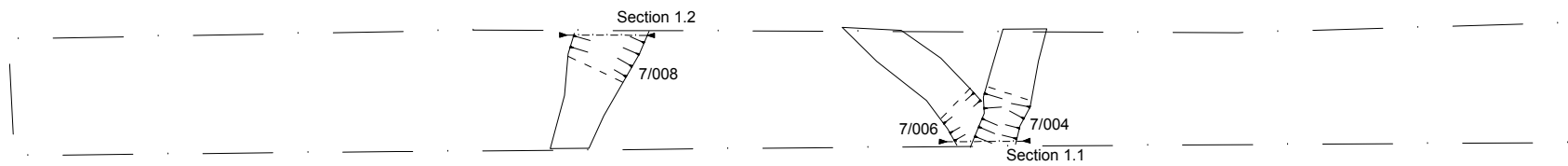
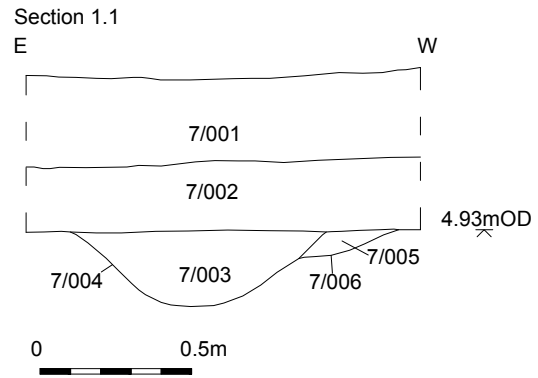
Drawn by: JC

Trench location

Fig.2



Ditches [7/004] and [7/006] facing south



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May 2017

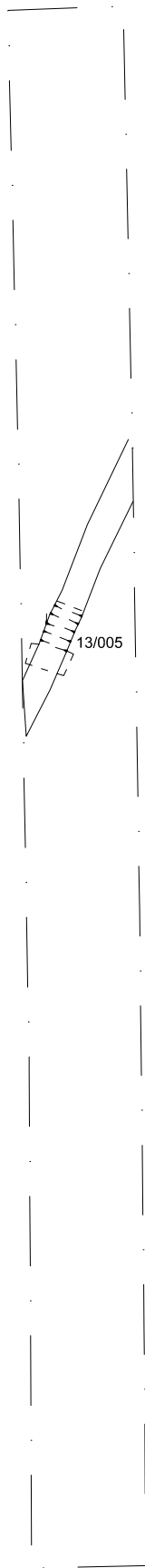
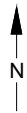
Report Ref: 2017204

Drawn by: JC

Land off Clappers Lane, Bracklesham

Trench 7 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 3



Ditch [13/005] facing north east



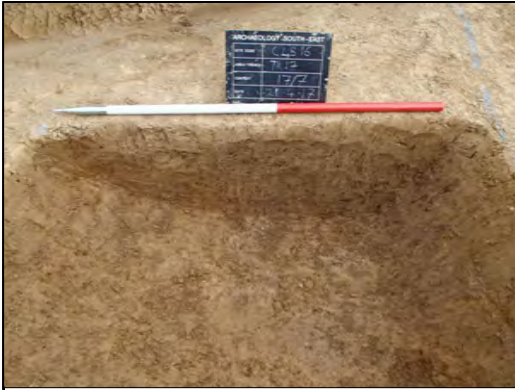
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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017
Report Ref: 2017204	Drawn by: JC

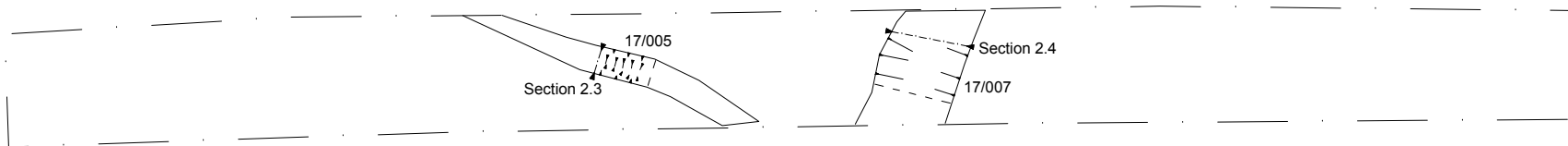
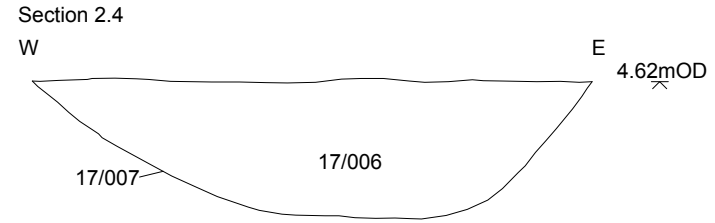
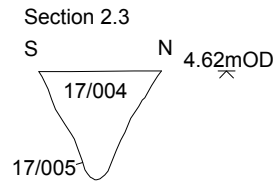
Land off Clappers Lane, Bracklesham

Trench 13 plan and photograph

Fig. 4



Ditch [17/007] facing south west



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May 2017

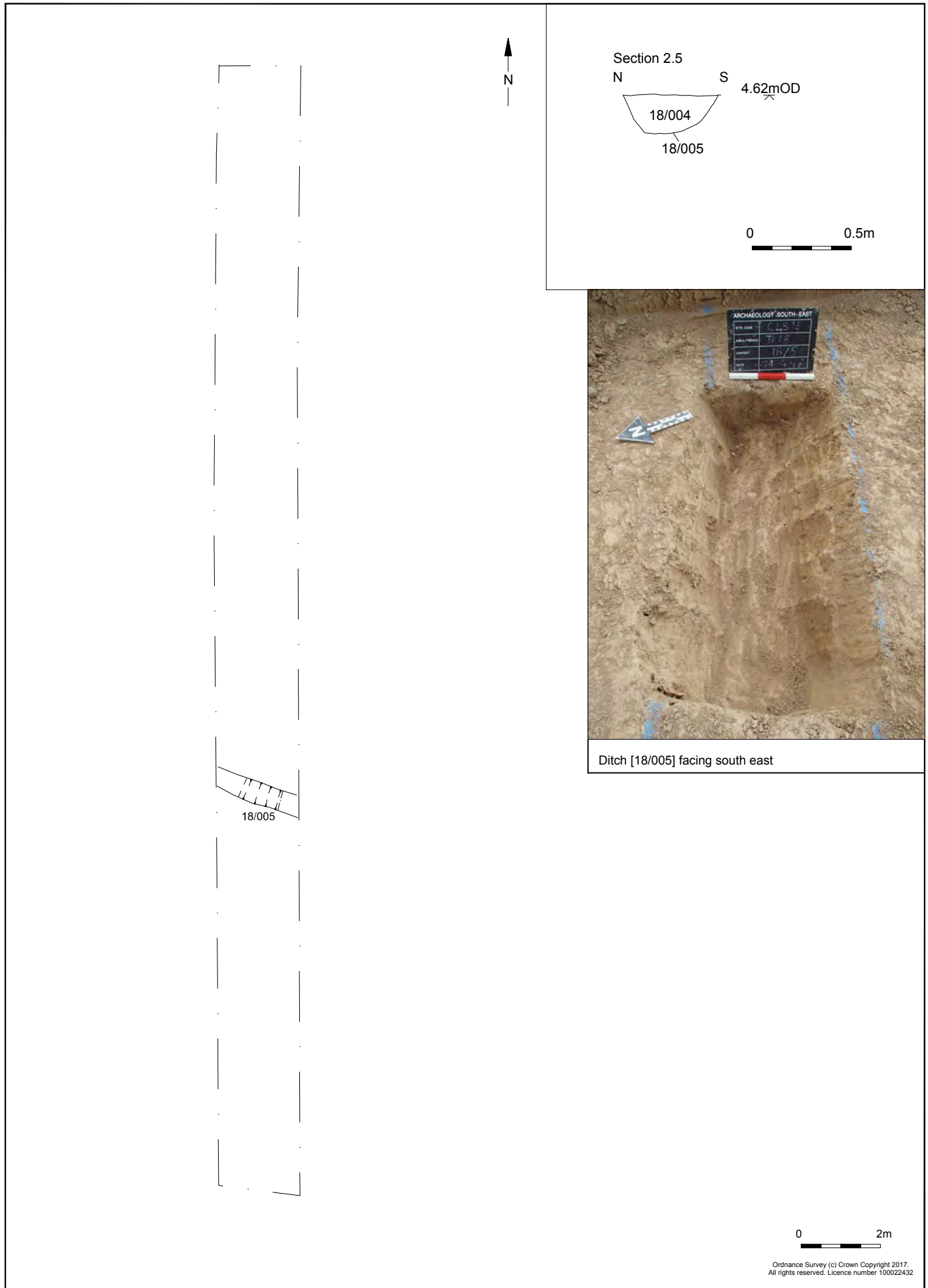
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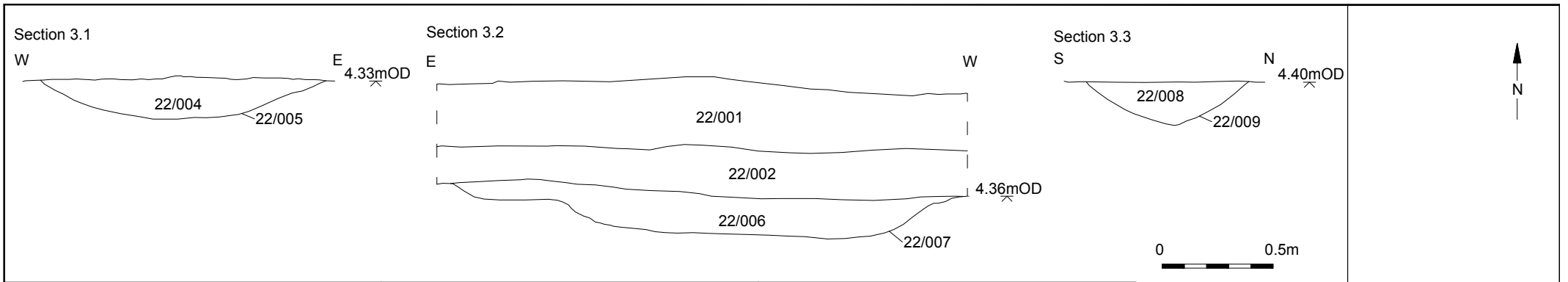
Land off Clappers Lane, Bracklesham

Trench 17 plan, sections and photograph

Fig. 5



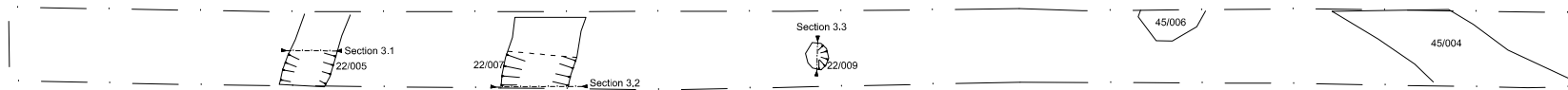
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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Trench 18 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2017204	Drawn by: JC		



Ditch [22/005] facing north

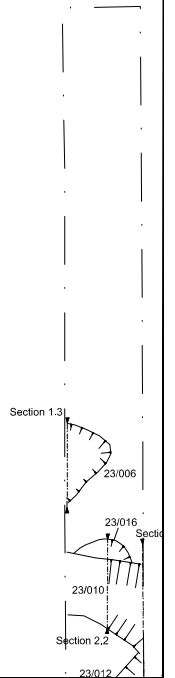
Ditch [22/007] facing south

Ditch [22/009] facing west



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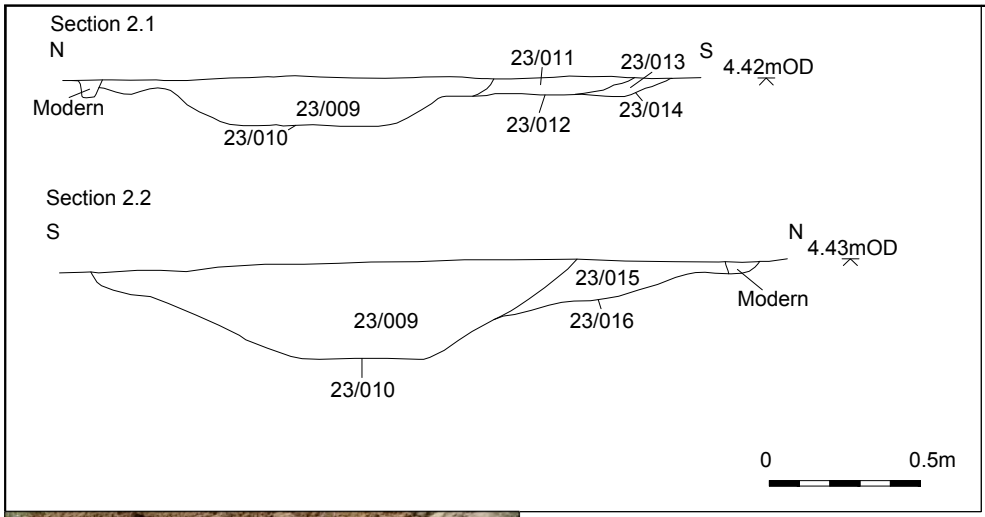
Report Ref: 2017204

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Land off Clappers Lane, Bracklesham

Trench 22 plan, sections and photographs

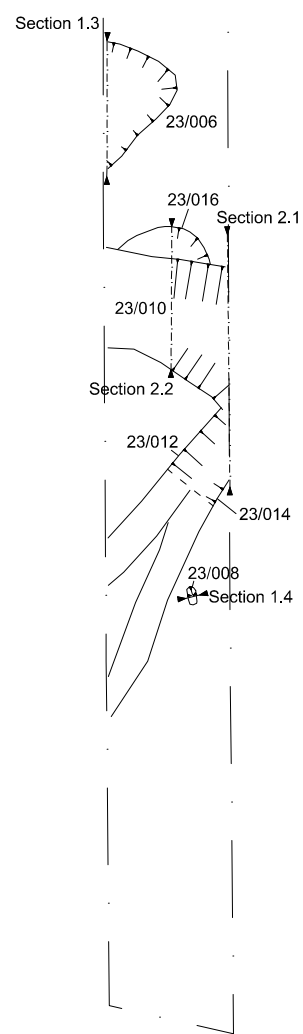
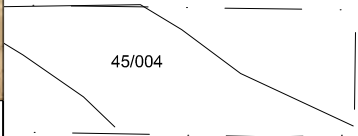
Fig. 7



Pit/ditch terminus [23/006] facing west

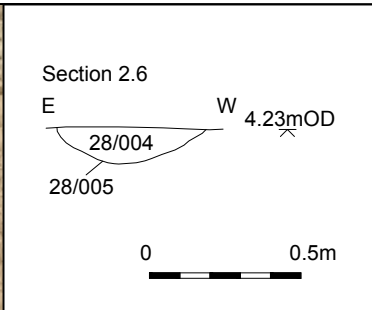


Ditch [23/010] and pit [23/016] facing west



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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Trench 23 plan, sections and photographs	
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Ditch [28/005] facing south west

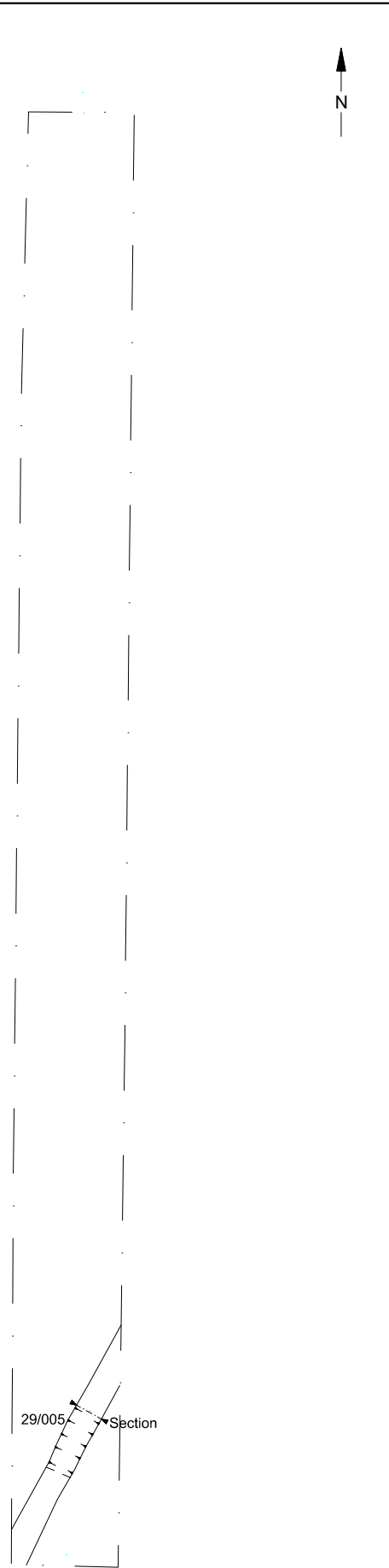
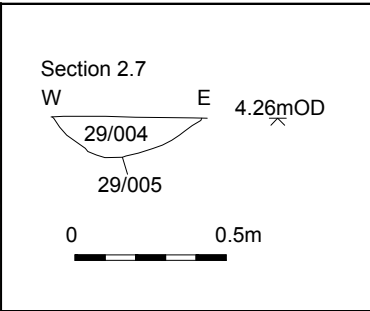


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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Trench 28 plan, section and photograph	
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Ditch [29/005] facing north east



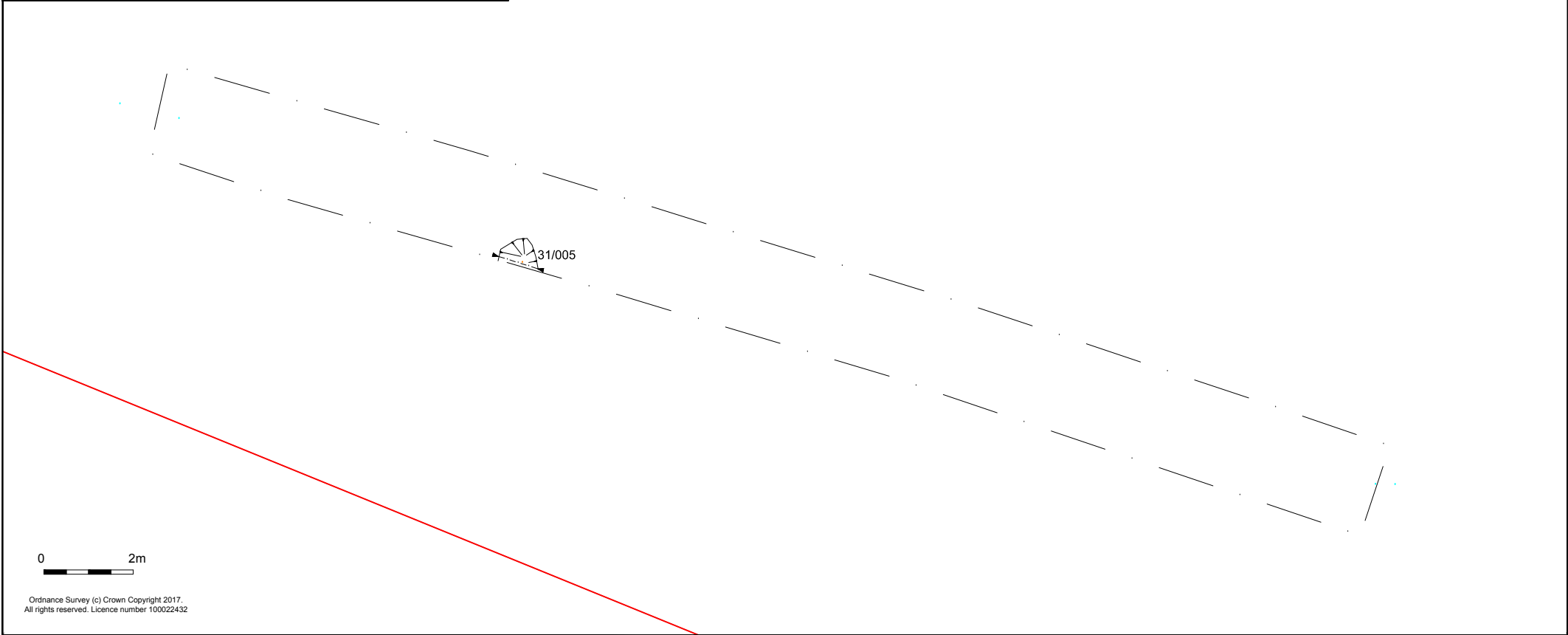
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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Trench 29 plan, section and photograph	
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Pit [31/005] facing south



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Trench 31 plan and photograph

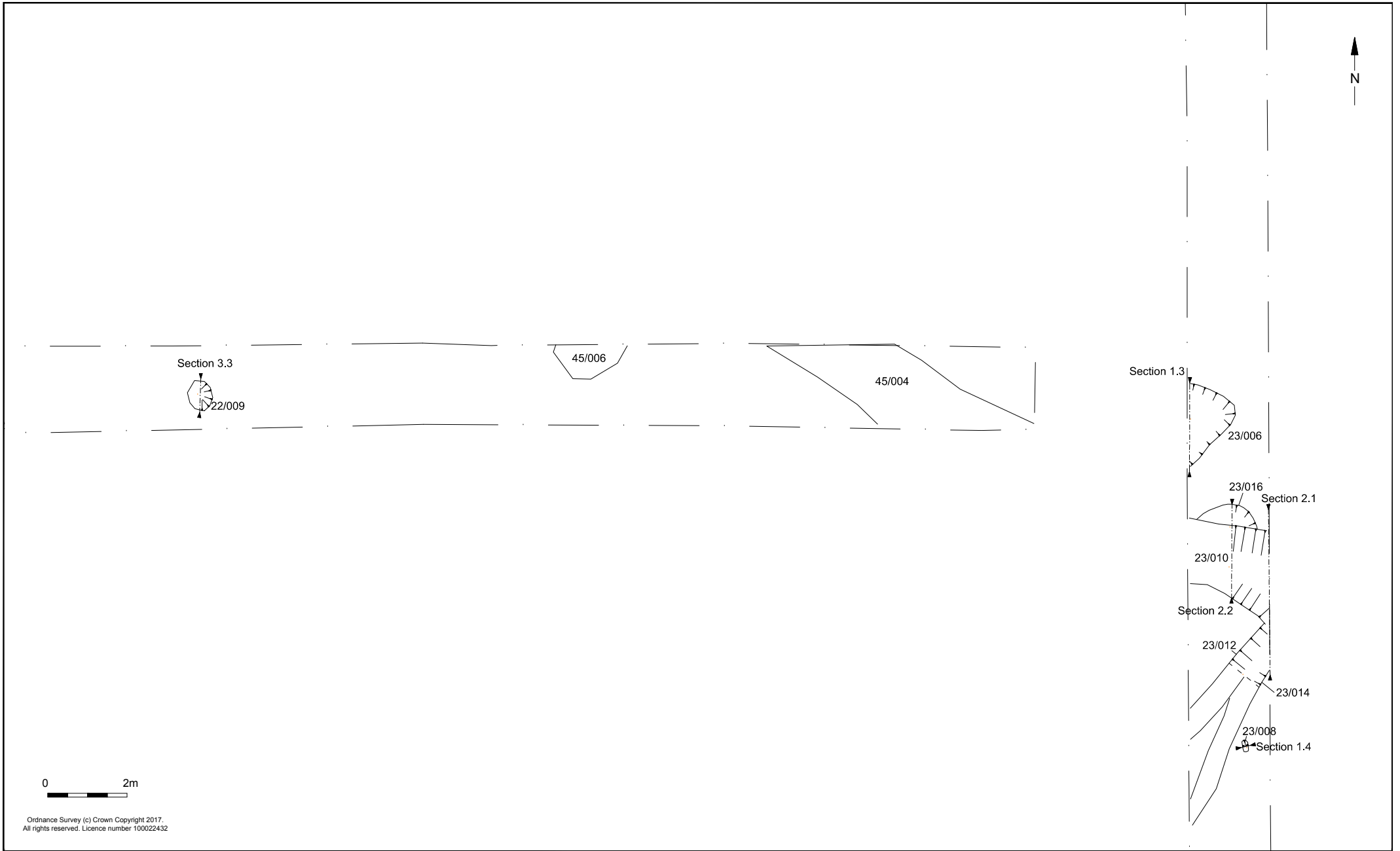
Fig. 11



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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Trench 44 plan of unexcavated features	
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May 2017

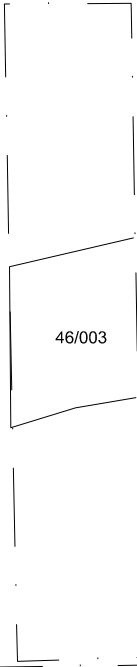
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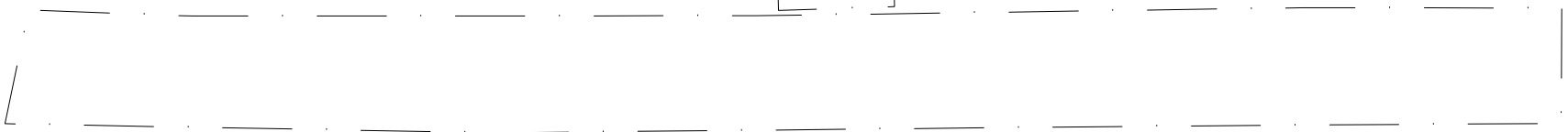
Land off Clappers Lane, Bracklesham

Trench 45 plan of unexcavated features

Fig. 13



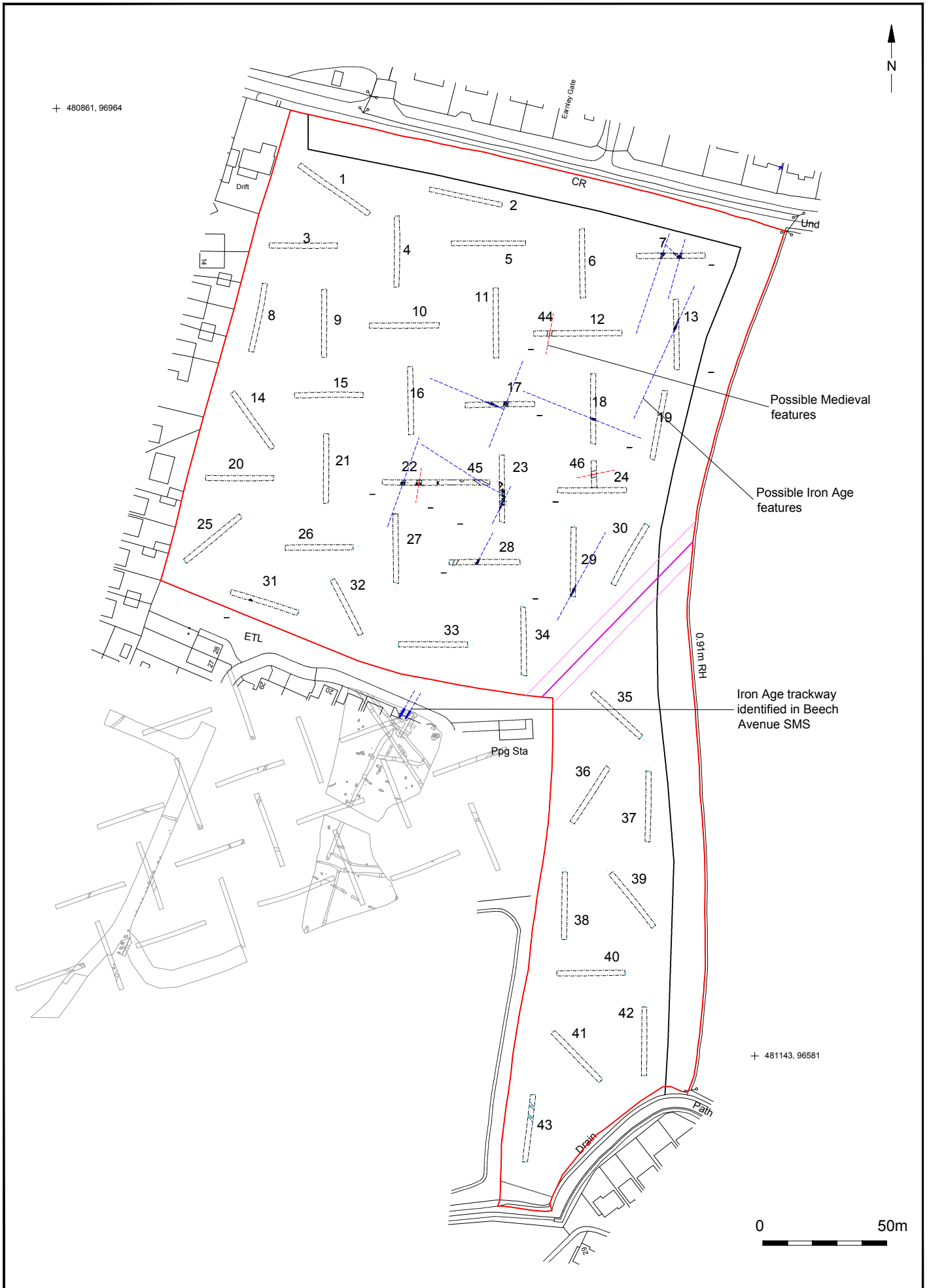
46/003



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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Trench 46 plan of unexcavated features	
Report Ref: 2017204	Drawn by: JC		



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Project Ref: 160296	May 2017	Interpretative plan with results from Beech Avenue	
Report Ref: 2017204	Drawn by: JC		

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