

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
BOGNOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE, BOGNOR REGIS, WEST SUSSEX**

**Planning Ref: BR/99/08
NGR 492369 100173**

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION**

**Project Nos. 2972, 3503
Site Code. CCB07**

**ASE Report No. 2008168
OASIS id: archaeol6-57915**

by Nick Garland MA

**with contributions by
Anna Doherty, Chris Butler, Lucy, Allot,
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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation, evaluation and watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) at Bognor Regis Community College between July and October 2008. All parts of the fieldwork were commissioned by Gifford on behalf of West Sussex County Council.

The investigations at the college have revealed agricultural occupation, stretching from the Mid-Bronze Age to the post-medieval, on the fertile soils of the coastal plain. Occupation on these fertile soils is not uncommon, however, and through extensive excavations over the last ten years at the college a picture can be formulated of continual and changing occupation over the last three thousand years. Evidence for Bronze Age settlement in close relationship to the field systems may represent the initial colonisation of the coastal plain during this period and the start of near continual occupation up to the present day. Later features include a small amount of Iron Age features and the presence of Roman field systems, including square cut ditches, which can be directly linked to excavations to the north of this area. Later large medieval ditches add a new period of occupation that has been previously unknown, and the discovery of post-medieval field boundaries can be linked directly to historical mapping of the 18th century.

The report details the initial analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material deriving from the fieldwork at Bognor Regis Community College. It also includes a broad chronology of the archaeology found on site and explains how this information answers the initial aims of the investigation as well as revised research aims.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Assessment Outline

- 1.1.1 This post-excavation assessment has been prepared broadly in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). This document summarises the results of all archaeological work that has taken place at Bognor Regis Community College and the potential for future analysis, as well as determining requirements for the publication and archiving of these results.
- 1.1.2 The aim of this report is to provide a framework to carry the information gathered through to final publication. This report outlines the background to the project, the archaeological background of the site, initial aims and objectives of the fieldwork, the results of the fieldwork, an assessment of the finds and environmental material and revised aims and further work required.

1.2 Site Background

- 1.2.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology UCL, was commissioned by Gifford Ltd on behalf of West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) to undertake an archaeological excavation of the site of a proposed new college at Bognor Community College, Bognor Regis, West Sussex (NGR 492369, 100173) (Fig 1).
- 1.2.2 The natural brickearth surface ranged in height from 6.347m OD to the north-west of the site to 7.244mOD to the east of the site. This represents a difference of only approximately 0.9 metres between the highest and lowest parts of the site.

1.3 Project Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted for a new development comprising the amalgamation of the currently separate Upper School and nearby Lower School to create a single new college campus and building complex (ref. BR/99/08). The project also involves the rebuilding of Michael Ayers Junior School and Glade Nursery School, which presently adjoin the Upper School. The existing Lower School will also be demolished and the larger part of the existing Upper School site set aside for commercial redevelopment. Due to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, and after consultation with WSSCC's Archaeologist, a condition was attached to this consent requiring a programme of archaeological works to be implemented at the site prior to development.
- 1.3.2 An outline Brief for Stage 1 of archaeological investigation was prepared by John Mills, WSSCC's Archaeologist, and is contained within scoping document *Building School for the future: Bognor Regis Community College: Scoping for Trial Archaeological Investigation: Stage 1[trial] archaeological investigation* (WSSCC 2007). This document outlined four elements of an archaeological evaluation covering the footprint of development: (i) An archaeological

background and map regression of the area, (ii) Non intrusive Geophysical Survey, (iii) Excavation of trial trenches, and (iv) Geoarchaeological test pits.

- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation incorporating information archaeological background and a map regression were produced for an Archaeological Evaluation of the area (Sygrave and Short, 2007). This was followed by an Archaeological Evaluation undertaken by ASE across the proposed development (Priestly-Bell 2007). This phase was carried out by Greg Priestley-Bell and Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologists), David Atkins, David Honess, Lousie Munns, Leanne Peyre, Caroline Russell, Michelle Statton and David Yates. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation). Thirty-five trial trenches were excavated under the site code CCB07 and project number 2972. As part of this phase of archaeological investigation of the site, a geophysical survey of the site was carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd (Sabion and Donaldson, 2007) and geoarchaeological test pits were undertaken by Development Archaeological Services (DAS).
- 1.3.4 As a result of the Stage 1 Evaluation of the site, it was decided by WSCC (following consultation with WSCC's Archaeologist, John Mills) that further investigation needed to be carried out in areas of archaeological potential. The location of these areas were decided through consultation between Andy Shelley (Principal Archaeologist, Gifford) and John Mills (Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council), and were chosen to coincide with archaeologically positive trenches recorded during the previous Stage 1 Archaeological Evaluation. It was decided that two main areas of excavation, a series of watching briefs on groundworks associated with the construction of temporary haul roads and service runs and two further evaluation trenches would comprise Stage 2 of the archaeological investigation. The two evaluation trenches were targeted within the existing Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) to intersect a linear feature recorded during a previous phase of work.
- 1.3.5 Gifford produced an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy and Brief for Archaeological Works, from which a Written Scheme of Investigation for the Stage 2 excavation and evaluation was produced incorporating all previous information about the site was produced, (Sygrave, 2008). The Stage 2 excavation of Areas 1 and 3 were carried out between the 30th July and the 5th September 2008. The Stage 2 watching briefs were undertaken concurrently with the two main area excavations. The work was carried out by Nick Garland (Archaeologist), David Honess, Aleck Russell, Luke Randall, Richard Watts, Stacey Harris, Richard Kranson, Charlotte Haines and Matthew Jones. This work was carried out under site code CCB07 and project number 3503
- 1.3.6 The Stage 2 targeted evaluation trenches were investigated between the 27th and 28th of October 2008. The work was carried out by Nick Garland (Archaeologist) and Richard Woolley.

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 The stripping of the two areas of excavation, comprising the footprint of two buildings, were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

- 1.4.2 All encountered deposits and features during stripping were excavated and recorded to accepted professional standards, in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation, using pro-forma context record sheets. All discrete features were investigated by half section while all linear features were excavated at appropriate intervals and within the guidelines set out by Gifford and West Sussex County Council.
- 1.4.3 All finds from sealed archaeological were kept for analysis. Environmental samples were taken from each context in line with the environmental strategy agreed with both Gifford and West Sussex County Council.
- 1.4.4 All areas of investigation, and the spoil accumulated from the excavation of those areas, were scanned by a metal detectorist from a local society.
- 1.4.4 Full details of the methodology of the Stage 2 excavations and evaluation trenches are given in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Stage 2 (Sygrave 2008).

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (1:50 000 map sheet no 332, Bognor), the wider underlying geology at the site is predominately a brickearth deposit thought to seal marine raised beach deposits.

The topography of the site is relatively flat with changes in the landscape being relatively minor. The situation of the site on a school playing field contributes to this level landscape. The site is enclosed by the college to the north, residential properties to the east and south and playing fields to the west.

2.2 Historic Environment Record Data

- 2.2.1 A search of West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) has revealed a number of references to archaeology in close proximity to the site. Those sites within 1km of the site are summarised in Table 1, and the locations indicated on Figure 1.

No	NGR	Description
1	SU 9213 0023	Late Bronze Age 'founder's' hoard found at the Michael Ayres School in 1957.
2	SZ 9278 9943	Bronze Age 'founder's' hoard discovered in Marshall Avenue in 1922.
3	SZ 9209 9940	Mesolithic blade and flint fabricator found at same location in 1923 and 1938 respectively.
4	SZ 9357 9992	Iron Age pottery found during roadworks at the junction of A29 and A259.
5	SU 9347 0022	St. Mary Magdelene's Church: Medieval with modern additions. Tower is 13 th century in date.
6	SU 9170 0027	Roman pits containing 1 st - to 4 th -century pottery including Samian and part of a quernstone.
7	SU 9140 0070	Surface scatter of Roman material found during fieldwalking in 1974.
8	SU 9245 0015	Neolithic handaxe with long edges that appear crushed rather than flaked or ground.
9	SU 9190 0100	Brickfield on the south side of Chichester Road. Shown on OS map of 1932.
10	SU 9260 0040	Brickfield on the north side of Chichester Road. Opened in 1920 and still working in 1933.
11	SU 9200 0080	Brickfield on the west side of Chalcroft Lane. Opened in 1928 and closed in 1940.
12	SU 9230 0000	Brickfield in area now occupied by Frith Road. Shown on OS map of 1932.
13	SU 9250 0050	Brickfield on the west side of Sherwood Road. Open by 1910 and closed in 1936.
14	SU 9270 0000	Brickfield between Collyer Avenue and Mons Road. Working by 1895. Now Brickfield Close.

Table 1: HER data of a 1km search around the study area.

- 2.2.1 Of the known archaeological finds surrounding the site, the two Bronze Age hoards appear to be the most significant. A late Bronze Age metalwork hoard was found during the excavation of foundation for the construction of the Michael Ayers School in 1957. The hoard comprised 14 socketed axes, 1 socketed gouge and fragments of others, sword blade fragments, 2 bronze fasteners and 4 cakes of bronze. It is possible that the hoard was buried within the postulated prehistoric field system on the site. In 1922, another Bronze Age hoard (now lost) was found at No.10 Marshall Avenue (HER No 1216), approximately 750m to the south-east of the site. The hoard comprised c. 80 palstave axes and 10 lumps of bronze.

2.3 Map Regression

- 2.3.1 A map regression exercise was undertaken by Jo Short as part of the initial evaluation of the site (Sygrave & Short 2007) and is summarised below.
- 2.3.2 The earliest maps of this area date to the 18th and early 19th centuries and were generally of too small a scale to show any useful detail. These maps, including the Yeakell, Gardner and Gardner and Gream surveys of 1778 and 1795, provide a clear impression of the rural nature of the landscape at this time, including the remnants of an earlier medieval open/strip field system at the south eastern edge of the site. A 1786 estate map of the manor of Aldwick also shows numbered parcels along the western perimeter of the development site. The available data suggests that the land was primarily utilised for pasture and arable cultivation for much of the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 2.3.3 An 1840 estate map of South Bersted manor provides a detailed record of the open fields in strip cultivation, similarly represented on the Tithe Map of 1842, and on subsequent maps of the 1840s.
- 2.3.4 The first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map of 1875 shows that the general configuration - including the pattern of strip cultivation on the south eastern edge of the site - remained essentially unaltered. The 1898 and 1912 OS editions shows that four large fields now dominate the site. By the close of the 19th century, small scale development had begun to occur to the north east of the site and was associated with the opening of a Brick Field to the west of Westloats Lane.
- 2.3.5 Between 1912 and 1932 urban development on the eastern and north eastern perimeters of the site is apparent. By 1939, the school had been built at the northern end of the former strip fields (the site of the modern Bognor Regis Community College), with its playing fields laid out to the south west, and a further belt of housing to the north west.
- 2.3.6 The second half of the 20th century saw a rapid acceleration of urban development. By 1963, the former field layout across the eastern sector of the site had become almost unrecognisable. The Bognor Regis Grammar School (the site of the current Lower School) had been constructed at the southern end of the site. The western sector of the site appears to survive as open fields at this time, broadly comparable to those of earlier maps.

2.4 Previous fieldwork on the site and environs

- 2.4.1 Several phases of fieldwork have been undertaken by Archaeology South-East within the campus of Bognor Community College (Fig 2).
- 2.4.2 In 1998 two phases of evaluation were undertaken in advance of the construction of the Arena Sports Centre. These recovered evidence of Romano-British occupation through the discovery of pits, ditches and postholes (Stevens, 1998), (James, 1998).
- 2.4.3 As a result of this work a full archaeological excavation was undertaken of the area in July 1998 (Kirk, 1998). The excavation revealed a Romano-British field system and associated pits/postholes dated to between the 1st and 4th century AD. A collection of prehistoric pottery, ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age, was also recovered and two post-medieval ditches uncovered which matched the 1840 Estate map of South Bersted Manor.
- 2.4.4 In 1998 an evaluation, and subsequent excavation, at Pevensey Road to the south of the site, revealed a series of Romano-British ditches dating broadly from the late 1st to early 3rd century, as well as a possible gateway, relating to linear features uncovered in excavations to the north (see above) and (Johnson, 1998a), (Johnson, 1998b).
- 2.4.5 In 2005 an evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed Vocational Learning Centre and a replacement nursery building, (Riccoboni, 2005). A group of features, including two ditches producing Late Bronze Age pottery and worked and fire-cracked flint, were uncovered. These prehistoric features broadly matched with Kirk's excavations in 1998 and represented elements of a Late Bronze Age field system.
- 2.4.6 The recent geophysical survey of site (as mentioned above) was carried out by Archaeological Surveys Ltd., on behalf of Archaeology South-East (Sabin, D, and Donaldson, K, 2007). An area of 3.1 ha was the focus of a detailed magnetometer survey which located magnetic anomalies associated with former 19th-century field boundaries and widespread magnetic "noise". Several low magnitude positive anomalies were located and may have related to cut archaeological features, although their fragmented nature and weak magnetic response prevented confident interpretation.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The stated objective of the evaluation was to:

'ascertain the character, quality, degree of survival and significance of the archaeological remains on sites....to assess the impact of the proposed developments on archaeological remains, and to propose where necessary suitable measures for mitigation of those impacts' (WSCC 2007).

3.2 The stated objectives of the excavation were to:

- *To 'preserve by record the archaeological remains surviving within the site';*
- *To further understand the prehistoric settlement that occurs on the coastal plain of West Sussex;*
- *To set the site 'in its local archaeological context and to compare the archaeological evidence encountered with that recorded previously in its vicinity';*
- *To 'enhance understanding of spatial organisation of the landscape on the coastal plain'. (Gifford 2008).*

3.3 The specific site aims or research questions of the excavation were:

- *To examine evidence of continuity between developed pre-Roman Iron Age patterns of land-use and development in the Roman period;*
- *To consider the relationship between the evolving Romano-British landscape as attested by evidence on site, and known patterns of settlement and communication routes of this period;*
- *To examine internal spatial organisation and function of settlement (Middle/Late Bronze Age, Early to Late Iron Age, Romano-British);*
- *To define the chronology of abandonment of the area in the later Roman period;*
- *To verify the absence of evidence for post-Roman and medieval activity;*
- *To enable confident interpretation of the evolution of successive field systems, particularly where post-medieval ditch alignments may have been influenced by those of Roman or earlier date;*
- *To maximise the retrieval of metal artefacts through a comprehensive programme of metal detecting which will be implemented during mechanical topsoil stripping and as part of the excavation itself;*

- *To ensure that, for each class of archaeological feature, whether discrete or linear, the appropriate degree of excavation, recording and artefact/ecofact retrieval is undertaken to sustain ongoing research in the respective fields;*
- *To undertake a programme of scientific dating and analysis to establish and refine the chronology of the site. There are still very few C-14 dates for Neolithic and Iron Age sites and assemblages in West Sussex, and even very few for Later Bronze Age sites;*
- *To formulate and initiate a sampling strategy for archaeobotanical analysis, palynology and study of molluscs. This will provide evidence for the wider archaeological landscape and the types of vegetation and landuse;*
- *To gain an understanding of the character of the pottery assemblage, and to determine whether there is sufficient variation in the material (e.g. the presence of domestic and funerary wares, imports or fine wares) for understanding the nature of occupation, social rank and regional patterns of social differentiation;*
- *To consider the cumulative historic influence of ancient patterns of landscape management and resource exploitation on the character of the modern landscape as defined by the Countryside Agency and English Heritage (1999).*

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 To date, thirty four trial trenches, two excavation areas, labelled Areas 1 and 3 and two further trenches across the existing MUGA (Area 1a) have been excavated during the two phases of work.

4.1.2 The results from the evaluation trial trenches and two excavation areas are described below. A full context register for all phases of work can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2 Quantification of Site Archive

Stage 1

Number of Contexts	203
Plans and Section Sheets	7 (1:10 and 1:50)
Bulk Samples	7
Bulk Finds	1 box mixed finds
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	Readings taken using GPS
Photographs	2 Black and White film, 2 Colour film

Table 2: Quantification of Site Archive, Stage 1 Evaluation Phase

Stage 2

Number of Contexts	12
Plans and Section Sheets	1 (1:10, 1:20)
Bulk Samples	0 samples
Bulk Finds	0 bags
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	Readings taken using level
Photographs	6 Black and White, 6 Colour films, 16 Digital images

Table 3: Quantification of Site Archive, Stage 2 Evaluation Trenches Phase

Number of Contexts	429
Plans and Section Sheets	8 (1:10, 1:20)
Bulk Samples	66
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	Readings taken using GPS
Photographs	5 Black and White, 5 Colour films, 364 Digital images

Table 4: Quantification of Site Archive, Stage 2 Excavation Phase – Area 1

Number of Contexts	300
Plans and Section Sheets	8 (1:10, 1:20)
Bulk Samples	31
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	Readings taken using GPS
Photographs	5 Black and White, 5 Colour films, 284 Digital images

Table 5: Quantification of Site Archive, Stage 2 Excavation Phase – Area 3

Context numbers assigned during the evaluation are prefixed with the trench number.

4.3 Site Phasing

4.3.1 During post-excavation analysis of the site, features were grouped together in order to further clarify the analysis and reporting of the archaeology. The groupings were established on the basis of the association of the features in plan and the stratigraphic relationships established on site, combined with the specialist dating evidence. Each group has been assigned a number designation from 1 to 66 for all areas.

4.4 Stage 1 Evaluation Results

4.4.1 A total of 34 trenches were excavated during the evaluation phase each measuring 30m by 1.80m wide (see Fig 2). Of these, 23 trenches contained archaeological evidence and 11 trenches were blank. The archaeological remains investigated within these trenches are summarised below.

4.4.2 Trenches 1 to 10.

The area evaluated by Trenches 1 to 10 to the north of the site revealed a number of linear features. An irregular linear feature containing fire-cracked flint, indicating a possible prehistoric date, was revealed in Trench 1 and a NW-SE orientated ditch in Trench 4. A small gully in Trench 5 that produced ceramic building material (CBM) and glass suggested a post-medieval date.

Two parallel ditches uncovered in Trench 5, possibly delineating a trackway or driveway, broadly lie parallel to a suggested Roman trackway from earlier excavations (James 1998, Stevens 1998).

A NE-SW running ditch, seen in Trenches 6, 8 and 9, turned to the NW-SE and respected a large ditch (described below). A single sherd of Early Iron Age Mid Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature. The large ditch, approximately 5 metres in width, was orientated in a NW-SE direction and was seen in Trenches 3, 6 and 9.

4.4.3 Trenches 11 to 23

The area evaluated by Trenches 11 to 23, to the west of the site, revealed a number of discrete and linear features. A curving ditch, uncovered in Trench 12, produced fire-cracked flint and one sherd of Romano-British pottery, and an undated NE-SW ditch was found in Trench 13 and a small undated ditch was uncovered in Trench 19.

Two ditches in Trench 14 that produced fire-cracked flint were aligned at right angles and represent the continuation of the same feature. Two parallel ditches uncovered in Trench 14, were orientated in a NW-SE direction and produced fire-cracked flint and CBM within their fills dating to the post-medieval period. Trench 14 also produced five small pits or post-holes, roughly aligned down the centre of the trench, possibly representing a fence line.

A circular feature in Trench 15 produced a significant quantity of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery, as well as worked and fire-cracked flint.

A possible medieval or post-medieval boundary ditch was uncovered in Trench 18 and 21 and contained modern brick, concrete and iron. It was the boundary between the manors of Aldwick to the north-west and South Bersted to the south-east (Yeakall and Gardners survey of 1778).

Trench 21 also uncovered two ditches, one that was infilled by the 18th or 19th century and another that produced worked flint and clay pipe. The compact nature of the second ditch may suggest a prehistoric date.

4.4.4 Trenches 24 to 34

The area evaluated by Trenches 24 to 34, to the east of the site, revealed a number of discrete and linear features.

Three NE-SW post-medieval linear features were observed across this area. The first was observed in Trenches 24 and 25, the second in Trench 27 and the third across Trenches 28, 29 and 30. All three linear features were field boundaries represented on Yeakell and Gardner's survey of 1778.

Trench 30 produced two ditches, one of which contained fire-cracked flint and Early Iron Age pottery. Trench 32 also produced a linear feature which terminated to the north and contained late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery. This linear may have been part of a prehistoric field system.

Five modern postholes and two undated small drainage gullies were also uncovered during the evaluation.

4.5 Stage 2 Results: Evaluation (Fig 2)

- 4.5.1 Two evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2) were excavated across the area of the existing MUGA in order to specially target a linear encountered during earlier excavation of the area to the north by Archaeology South-East in 1998. Both trenches were orientated in a north-west to south-east alignment along the predicted line of the feature. No archaeological material or deposits were uncovered within either trench.

4.6 Stage 2 Results: Excavation

4.6.1 Area 1 Summary (Figs 3-8)

Excavation Area 1 encompassed an area of approximately 2429 square metres and was located over the position of Trenches 30, 31 and 32 from the evaluation phase of works. Area 1 was designed to investigate the prehistoric and Romano-British field systems highlighted in the evaluation and the medieval/post-medieval field boundary, present on the Yeakell and Gardner survey of 1778.

During archaeological investigation of this area a number of features of the Bronze Age through to post-medieval periods date were identified. These included Bronze Age field systems, trackways and associated occupation, Roman boundary ditches and post-medieval field boundaries.

4.6.2 Area 3 Summary (Fig. 9)

Excavation Area 3 encompassed an area of approximately 2800 square metres and was located over the position of Trenches 3, 8, 9 and 10 from the evaluation phase of works. Area 3 was designed to investigate several large, but undated, linear features as well as some smaller gullies and pits.

Archaeological investigation of the area revealed features ranging from the Bronze Age to the medieval periods. These included the probable continuation of the Bronze Age trackway from Area 1, Roman boundary ditches and large medieval ditches; possibly drainage channels.

4.6.3 The Stratigraphic sequence

Excavations during all phases and in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.15m of topsoil overlying 0.35m of subsoil, which in turn overlay natural brickearth. The natural brickearth was a mid orange silty clay and was fairly consistent across the areas of investigation. The majority of the archaeological features uncovered were cut into the brickearth and sealed by the subsoil.

4.6.4 Sub-grouping and Grouping

Individual contexts, referred to thus [***] or (***) , have been sub-grouped and subsequently grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to in the text by their group label (GP**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities (GP**). Other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type.

Group numbers and context numbers are shown on the accompanying figures.

4.7 Phase 1, Area 1: Mid Bronze Age / Late Bronze Age (Figs 3 and 10)

4.7.1 Field Boundaries

A series of boundaries dating to this period were orientated across Area 1 in a north-east to south-west direction. The close proximity of these linear features to one another suggests a shifting boundary developing over time. These boundaries are made up of ditch groups GP1-15. The features have only been dated by a very limited finds assemblage and have been phased by spatial association and because they exhibit a similar morphology.

4.7.2 *Ditch Group GP1*

Ditch GP1, measured 24.7 m in length and approximately 0.52m in width. No finds or inclusions were recovered from the fill of this feature. It was located at a distance of approximately 2m north-west of Group 2.

4.7.3 *Ditch Groups GP2 and GP3*

Ditches GP2 and GP3 represent a linear feature which ran for approximately 37.7m. While no finds were recovered from the fill of this feature, some occasional charcoal flecking was present. Part of the linear feature labelled Group 2 was observed during the evaluation of this area and was recorded as feature [30/007] (see above). Ditch GP2 was cut by post-medieval ditch GP45.

4.7.4 *Ditch Groups GP4, GP5, GP6, GP7 and GP8*

Ditches GP4 and GP5 represent the southern part of another linear feature, while ditch GP6, GP7 and GP8 form the northern section. The approximate length of this feature was 51.10m; however, there are various breaks where it had not survived. It was almost void of finds with only a single flint flake and small fragments of prehistoric pottery recovered. Some charcoal flecking was also evident within the fill. This ditch cut a further linear feature in a perpendicular direction (see Groups GP16 to GP20) and was cut by post-medieval ditch GP46.

4.7.5 *Ditch Groups GP9, GP10, GP11 and GP12*

A parallel boundary was possibly formed of ditch GP 9 to the south-west and ditches GP10, GP11 and GP12 (to the north-east). The north-eastern section of this linear feature was approximately 19.4m in length before disappearing underneath the limit of excavation, while the south-western section stretched for approximately 9.5m before being truncated by a post-medieval field boundary (Group GP44). Two pieces of fire-cracked flint were the only finds recovered.

4.7.8 *Ditch Groups GP13, GP14 and GP15*

Groups GP13, GP14 and GP15 represent the final linear feature on this alignment and only appeared to the north-east of Area 1. The feature ran for approximately 16.5m. A few fragments of flint were recovered from the fill of this feature.

4.7.9 Trackway

Two parallel linear features (groups GP16-GP18 and GP19-GP20), spaced approximately 2.4m apart, represent a probable trackway running across Area 1 in a north-west to south-east direction. The finds assemblage was limited, although given their alignment and form it seems probable that these ditches are part of the wider system of Phase 1 field boundaries highlighted above.

4.7.9 *Ditch Groups GP16, GP17 and GP18*

The trackway northern ditch was comprised of groups GP16 and GP17 and measured 26.2m in length. It was located 2.3m to the north of another parallel linear feature.

4.7.10 *Ditch Groups GP19 and GP20*

Ditch groups GP19 and GP20 comprised a second parallel linear feature. The combined length of these two features was approximately 30.4m. A single sherd of mid Bronze Age pottery was recovered from ditch GP19.

4.7.11 *Posthole Group GP55*

Group GP55 comprised two postholes located between the linear features described above and may have also been constructed in this period. While no dating evidence was recovered from the fills of the features, their proximity to these features indicates a potential relationship (perhaps, for example, forming a gating system to control livestock movement). Charcoal and flint were recovered from the fills of both postholes.

4.7.12 Land-use summary

Although hampered by limited dating evidence and poor environmental remains, it seems likely that the Phase 1 exposed ditches are part of a wider spread of activity forming field systems, as is typical on the coastal plain in this period. These ditches clearly cannot have all been extant at the same time, although their similar alignments and morphology suggest the successive development / movement of boundaries. It is hoped that the sequence can be further refined during the analysis stage. Regarding function, such systems were almost certainly used to manage livestock.

4.8 **Phase 1, Area 3: Mid Bronze Age / Late Bronze Age** (Figs 9 and 11)

4.8.1 Trackway

The trackway apparent in Area 1 may continue into Area 3, approximately 160 metres to the north-west, where a pair of similarly aligned parallel ditches were identified.

4.8.2 *Ditch Group GP21*

Group GP21 comprised the southern of the two parallel linear features. It measured approximately 30 metres in a north-west to south-east orientation before curving towards the north and disappearing under the limit of excavation. While no finds were recovered from the fills of this feature it has been allocated to this period due to the similarities and possible relationship with the features from Area 1.

4.8.3 *Ditch Group GP22*

Group GP22 lay approximately 1.9 metres to the north of Group GP21. It measured approximately 31 metres in length before terminating at the north-eastern end. Again no finds or dating evidence was recovered from the fill of this feature.

4.8.4 Land-use summary

Given its form and alignment, this trackway has been tentatively phased to the mid-late Bronze Age, probably forming part of the wider pattern of a (co-axial?) field system also revealed in Area 1. Once again, livestock management is a likely function, although the specific evidence for this from this site is poor.

4.9 **Phase 2, Area 1: Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age** (Figs 4 and 10)

4.9.1 Ring gully: a possible roundhouse?

4.9.2 *Ring gully, Groups GP23 and GP24*

One of the most impressive features on the site was a ring gully, comprised of groups GP23 and GP24. The feature consists of the northern extent of a curvilinear gully, which has been quite extensively disturbed by a modern drain, cutting across the feature from the north-east to south-west, and by some rooting on the western edge. The potential southern side of the curvilinear gully was not within the area of investigation. The remains of the structure show that it is more elliptical than circular in shape, with a maximum internal diameter of approximately 7.3m. A terminal was present on the eastern edge of the feature, possibly indicating an entrance. A few sherds of probable late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this gully.

A probable posthole cut the gully on the north-eastern extent, possibly representing a later structural addition. Iron Age pottery from within the primary fill indicates the posthole may be broadly contemporary with the structure (perhaps associated with a re-build) and a burnt lens-shaped secondary fill may, circumstantially, indicate destruction of the roundhouse by fire.

4.9.3 *Pit / posthole Group GP25*

Group GP25 represents two associated internal features of the structure, a small pit cut by a stakehole. Iron Age pottery was recovered from a lens – shaped deposit of material overlying the fills of these features. This may indicate several phases of occupation, however, without further evidence this cannot be positively identified.

4.9.4 *Posthole / stakehole Group GP26*

Group GP26 represents two external features of the structure including a posthole and a stakehole, which lie in close proximity to the terminal of the drip gully described above.

4.9.5 Waterhole

4.9.6 *Group 27*

A very large pit, group GP27, was located to the north-west of the roundhouse. It was sub-circular in shape, measured approximately 4m in diameter and 1.1m in depth and was cut by a later ditch (GP33) discussed below.

The five fills within the feature indicate that it was open for a lengthy period, allowing natural redeposition (slumping) of the sides of the feature, before material was deposited into the pit including partially complete late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pots. It is possible that some or all of these pots were deliberately deposited, perhaps associated with the ritual closing of the feature, as they were present in the upper fills. The fill matrices were generally a clayey silt deposit containing frequent charcoal flecking and pieces of oxidised clay. This indicates probable nearby occupation of the immediate area. The charcoal has some potential for further analysis; however, no macro-botanicals were recovered. The pottery from the primary fill of the feature indicates the date of construction, making it contemporary with, and possible interrelated to the nearby ring gully structure. Interestingly, some fuel ash slag (with adhering hearth lining) was recovered. Although indicative of high temperature burning, this is not necessarily derived from metalworking activity.

Regarding function, it seems probable that this feature was used as a waterhole for stock. Such features are fairly frequently found on the Bronze and Iron Age agricultural landscapes of the coastal plain. Although the current water table is lower than the base of the feature, it is probable that the water level was higher during this period, as ongoing research is beginning to suggest (Dunkin pers comm.). Despite the poor environmental and faunal remains, this feature can, at least, help re-construct an element of the subsistence land use of the site at this time.

4.9.7 *Ditch Group 28*

A single ditch, group GP28, also dates to this period. It was orientated in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction. It was filled by a dark grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal. late Bronze Age-early Iron Age pottery, fire-cracked flint, flint and animal bone was recovered from the fill of this feature. This feature cuts earlier trackway (ditches GP16 to GP20). It is probable that this ditch continued to the southwest as ditch GP35 and was also associated with a small, square enclosure (GP33 and GP34), currently assigned to Phase 3.

4.9.8 Curvilinear enclosure or structure?

4.9.9 *Ditch Group GP29*

A second curvilinear gully, group GP29, was located in the far eastern part of Area A. This feature consisted of the western half of a curvilinear gully, with the remainder presumably lying beyond the limit of excavation. A terminal was

encountered at the southern edge of the indicating a possible entranceway. The estimated diameter of the feature is approximately 12.8 metres. The feature may represent the ring gully associated with a second roundhouse; however, due to its irregular nature it may instead represent a small enclosure or pen for livestock, although the evidence for this is limited. Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint were recovered from the fill of this gully.

4.9.10 Posthole *Group GP30*

A single posthole, group GP30, observed within the interior of the feature, was possibly related to its construction. No finds were recovered from this feature; however, occasional charcoal flecking within the fill suggest occupation in this area.

4.9.11 Pits

4.9.12 *Pit Group GP31*

A pit, group GP31, was located along the western limit of excavation of Area 1. The pit cut an earlier ditch (Group GP4) and was truncated by later linear (Group GP35). No finds or inclusions were discovered within the fill of this feature and it has been phased on stratigraphic grounds. Its function remains unclear.

4.9.13 *Pit Group 32*

A second pit, group GP32, was located to the north-east of Area 1 and truncated earlier mid-late Bronze Age linear features. While no finds or inclusions were found within the fills of these features, its stratigraphic relationship to the earlier features suggests that it may have been created in this phase.

4.9.12 Land-use summary

The most interesting aspect of this phase of land use is the re-alignment of the ditches. The small Phase 3 enclosure almost certainly had its origins here and demonstrates that the earlier mid-late Bronze Age landscape was significantly re-organised. Phase 2 also sees the first probable evidence of structures. The close proximity of the waterhole, GP27 and possible animal enclosure GP29 to this building reveals that livestock were integral to the everyday activity. There is also fairly good evidence of structured deposition in the upper fills of the waterhole. This and, possibly, the presence of pits at previous 'nodes' in the landscape perhaps give us clues as to life beyond purely subsistence and survival.

4.10 Phase 3, Area 1: Mid to Late Iron Age (Figs 5 and 10)

4.10.1 Field system / enclosure ditches

Three linear features, forming a square enclosure, appear as a realignment of the field system / trackways established in the mid Bronze Age. It is possible that they are also associated with Phase 2 ditch GP28 which is on the same alignment to ditch GP35, below. These features probably represent a small field, measuring approximately 24m in length and 17m in width.

4.10.2 *Ditch Group 33*

Group GP33 was orientated in a north-west to south-east direction and measured approximately 17.75 metres in length. It cut an early Iron Age pit, Group GP27. Later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill of this linear feature.

4.10.3 *Ditch Group 34*

Group GP34 was also orientated in a north-west to south-east direction and measured 5.6m in length, continuing under the limit of excavation. There was a gap of approximately 17.5m between the two features, possibly marking the northern and southern limits of a small enclosure.

4.10.4 *Ditch Group 35*

Group GP35 was orientated in a north-east to south-west direction and measured approximately 11.15m in length. While no finds were found to date the infilling of this feature, its position and stratigraphic relationship indicate that it formed the connecting part of this small enclosure.

4.10.5 Land-use summary

This phase of occupation appears directly related to the Phase 2 activity, and further analysis may suggest that the enclosure formed by ditches GP35, GP33 and GP34 were infilled in Phase 3 but originated in Phase 2. Certainly, the remains are best understood as part of this wider occupation. As for the previous phase, it is worth re-iterating that the landscape appears to have been re-aligned since the mid-late Bronze Age trackway / field system.

4.11 Phase 4, Area 1: Roman (Figs 6 and 10)

4.11.1 Ditches

4.11.2 *Ditch Group GP36*

The corner of a large ditch, group GP36, was uncovered at the far north of Area 1. This feature was 1.80m wide and 0.70m deep. Only approximately 8.65m of its length was uncovered during excavation. The ditch was generally filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt which contained occasional charcoal flecking and Roman pottery.

This feature appears to follow the same line and orientation as a Roman ditch, numbered 7, uncovered in excavations about 40m to the north (Kirk 1998). Ditch GP36 was dated to the 1st century AD. The continuation of this feature to the north and west indicate that it may have served as an enclosure in the Roman period, most probably for agricultural activity.

4.11.3 *Ditch Group GP37*

Ditch group GP37 is a later recut of the ditch represented by group GP36. Again this ditch was only observed in the very north of Area 1, following the same line. Approximately 10.83m length of this ditch was observed before continuing beyond the limit of excavation. This ditch was filled by a mid

orangish brown silty clay basal fill and a mid brownish red clayey sand secondary fill. Roman pottery, fire-cracked flint and charcoal flecking was noted in the secondary fill of this ditch.

This feature represents a later recut of group GP36, but within the same period. This was perhaps due to rapid silting of the ditch (as is suggested by the silty basal fill in this second, recut, phase) and its subsequent cleaning out / redefinition. Both features relate to the Roman enclosures observed during earlier excavations to the north of Area 1.

4.11.4 Postholes

4.11.5 *Posthole Group GP38*

Group GP38 represents two postholes, located approximately 45 metres to the south of the two ditches described above (GP36 and GP37). The postholes both contained charcoal inclusions and roman pottery within their fills, suggesting that they were broadly contemporary. Functionally, however, it is difficult to speculate on what they may have been used for.

4.11.6 Land-use summary

There is little that can be said regarding this small section of partly exposed ditch. Clearly the boundary is quite substantial and warrants further analysis in relation to the surrounding archaeological investigations to test for any comparable examples. It is worth noting that this feature appears on the same approximate alignment as the Phase 2-3 ditches and may be a development from them, perhaps suggesting some continuity of activity.

4.12.1 Phase 4, Area 3: Roman (Figs 9 and 11)

4.12.2 Boundary Ditches

Two ditches, uncovered in Area 3, formed a boundary and the probable entrance for a field.

4.12.3 *Ditch Group GP39*

Ditch group GP39 represents a linear feature orientated in a north-west to south-east direction. This ditch extended for a length of 47m before disappearing under the limit of excavation. The profile of the cut of the linear was almost square in shape and the terminus was stepped. The ditch appears to have been open for some time, as evidenced by a small build-up of silt at the base, and then quickly backfilled, as indicated by a large secondary dumped deposit. Pottery, flint and fire-cracked flint was recovered from the primary and secondary fills of these features.

4.12.4 *Ditch Group GP40*

Ditch group GP40 represents a linear feature orientated in a north-east to south-west direction, extending from the terminus of group GP39. This linear stretched to 25m in length before disappearing under the limit of excavation. Again the profile of this ditch was square in shape and the terminus was stepped. The terminus of this feature extended past the end of Group GP39, so as to form an overlap at the entranceway to this field system. The

entranceway measures approximately 3.05m metres in width. The fills of this feature were broadly the same as ditch group GP39, indicating a similar sequence of deposition and containing the same range of finds.

4.12.5 Postholes

4.12.6 *Group GP41*

Group GP41 represents two postholes, both positioned in close proximity to the termini of groups GP39 and GP40. While neither posthole contained any finds or other dating material the identical positioning of these features against the terminus of the linear features is probably not coincidental. They may have served as some structural element to these boundaries.

4.12.7 Land-use summary

There is no direct evidence as to the function of this partly exposed enclosure. The environmental evidence is, again, poor and reveals little regarding the activity at this time. It is, therefore, unclear if this was primarily used for arable growth or livestock rearing.

4.13 Phase 5, Area 3: Medieval (Figs 9 and 11)

4.13.1 Ditches

Two large medieval ditches were investigated in Area 3. These ditches appear to delimit an area to the north-east and are almost certainly associated with one another. However, the relationship between them lay outside the area of investigation. These ditches are the only evidence of medieval activity on the site, and probably represent a field / enclosure. The range and amount of finds recovered is, however, suggestive of a reasonable degree of medieval activity in the vicinity. A dressed stone, (see GP 42), for example, possible indicates a nearby building.

4.13.2 *Group GP42*

Group GP42 represents a north-east to south-west orientated ditch, extending approximately 33m in length before disappearing underneath the limit of excavation at both extents. The ditch measured approximately 1.24m in width and 1.45m in depth, extending below the present water table. The fills of the feature represent four events; namely primary silting while the cut was open, extensive silting due to water action, a second phase of silting/edge slippage and finally a dump of waste material included dressed stone, pottery, ceramic building material and metal objects. The large dressed stone may indicate that a substantial structure possibly lay in close proximity to this site, although a single stone is somewhat circumstantial. This ditch produced the best environmental evidence with significant quantities of chaff and grain with husks remaining attached.

4.13.3 *Group GP43*

Group GP43 represents a north-west to south-east orientated linear feature, extending for 25.80m before disappearing underneath the limit of excavation in both directions. This ditch varied in width and depth compared to ditch GP42. The feature measured 4.3m in width, significantly wider than ditch GP42, and 0.90m in depth, (significantly shallower). The extra width of this

ditch compared to ditch GP42 may be due to more of the upper levels of the ditch surviving. The fills of this ditch revealed a much more basic deposition, consisting of a deep silting deposit at the base and a dump of material as a later fill.

4.13.4 Land-use summary

This period produced the best, although still limited, environmental evidence from the Bognor Regis Community College excavation and suggests that arable production was increasing in importance at this time.

4.14 Phase 6, Area 1: Post-Medieval (Fig. 7 and 10)

4.14.1 Field Boundaries

4.14.2 *Ditch Group GP 45*

Ditch GP45, crossed the site in a north-east to south-west direction, and represents a post-medieval field boundary. It measured approximately 49.2 metres in length, 1.7m in width and 0.65m in depth. Post-medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone were recovered from the fill of this ditch. This linear feature was uncovered in multiple trenches during the evaluation of this area and was numbered as [28/006], [29/004], [30/009] (see above).

This ditch almost certainly represents a post-medieval field boundary as identified on Yeakell and Gardner's survey of 1778. The linear feature matches the map as the boundary between plot 575 owned by the executors of Miss Drew and plot 574 owned by Susan Mackworth Smith, both occupied by George Randall.

4.14.3 *Group GP44*

Group GP44 measured 23.80m in length and was located approximately 18.90m to the southeast of Group GP45. While this ditch was orientated in the same direction as the contemporary ditch, it was smaller both in width and depth. It measured approximately 0.90m in width and 0.28 metres in depth. A small amount of flint was recovered from the fill of the ditch.

While this feature does not correspond to the boundaries on the 1778 Yeakell and Gardner's survey, the similar orientation and shape to Group GP45 indicates a strong connection. The fact that this feature is smaller in depth and width may indicate that it is an internal boundary or division within a single plot.

4.14.5 Land-use summary

There is little to be said regarding the post-medieval land-use, which is limited to two parallel boundaries. As is suggested above, the best potential for understanding this period lies in associating the archaeological remains with the historic map evidence and the 2008 excavations with the post-medieval field system evidence from previous archaeological work at the college.

4.15 Phase 7, Area 1: Modern (not shown on plan)

4.15.1 *Feature Group GP50*

Group GP50, represents a series of features across Area 1 that were modern in date. This includes three small pits cut into the subsoil which contained residual prehistoric pottery fragments, seven field drains, two plough scars and a large pit containing modern tarmac material and scattered modern brickwork.

4.16 Phase 7, Area 3: Modern (not shown on plan)

4.16.1 *Feature Group 51*

Group GP51 represent a series of modern features across Area 3. These features include several field drains, modern stake holes for fencing and two pits containing modern pottery.

4.17 Phase 8, Area 1: Undated (Fig. 8)

There were many features which produced no dating evidence and were unable to be phased on spatial or stratigraphic grounds. Mostly, these were discrete features such as pits or postholes.

4.17.1 *Pit Group GP52*

Pit group GP52 consisted of five pits, located across the south of Area 1, that contained no dating evidence and could not be phased to a particular period.

Two pits were located in close proximity to the possible roundhouse (GP23, GP24) and possibly were interrelated with the occupation of the area during the Iron Age.

A single feature was located in close proximity to a post-medieval field boundary (GP44), and may indicate a man-made pit, possibly in relation to the field boundaries.

Two small pits were located within the square pen area defined by Phase 3 and this may indicate their date. Neither of the features produced any finds or inclusions to date them specifically. However, the regularity of the cuts suggest that they were man-made.

4.17.2 *Pit Group GP53*

Group GP53 represents three pits located to the north of Area 1, that contained no dating evidence and therefore could not be attributed to a specific phase.

While these three features produced no artefactual evidence indicating their date, some charcoal flecking within their fills suggests activity within the immediate area. The regular shape of these three features indicates that they are man-made rather than natural in origin.

4.17.3 Pit Group GP54

Group GP54, represents four postholes located in the centre of Area 1. No finds were recovered from the fills of these postholes. However, charcoal inclusions were noted in their fills. No post-pipes were evident during the investigation of these features, perhaps suggesting that the posts had been removed, rather than decaying in situ. While these four postholes do not appear to represent a single structure, they perhaps represent temporary occupation within the central area of the site.

4.17.4 Group GP56

Group GP56 represents a small curvilinear gully, located within the northern half of the site. It comprised of a small gully, approximately 4.95 metres in length, curving from the north-west round to the south-east. It was filled by a dark grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

This feature may represent a small structure or, possibly, a wind-break. Its location, at the corner of the Bronze Age field system, may indicate that these features were in use during the same period, although no dating evidence was recovered from within the gully itself.

4.17.5 Pit Group GP57

Group GP57 represents a small pit which cut the northern end of the gully GP56, and probably represents a later addition to the small structure. It measured 0.58 metres in length and 0.2 metres in depth and was filled by a mid orangish grey clayey silt. No finds were recovered from the fill.

4.17.6 Land-use summary

There is little that can be said regarding these undated features in general. Further analysis of their spatial / stratigraphic relationship to dated features may help to clarify the activity further.

4.18 Phase 8, Area 3: Undated (Fig. 9)

4.18.1 Pit Group GP58

Group GP58 represents four pits located to the west of Area 3. These features were irregular in size and shape and contained sterile fills apart from occasional charcoal flecking.

4.18.2 Posthole Group GP59

A single posthole, GP59, was located to the southern half of Area 3. The fill contained occasional flecks of charcoal indicating human activity. However, no dating evidence was present.

4.18.3 Pit Group GP60

Group GP60 represents a group of six pits to the south of Area 3. These pits were all regular in size and shape but contained no finds or inclusions within their fills. No date could be attributed to these features.

4.18.4 *Pit Group GP61*

Group GP61 represents three pits located in the centre of Area 3. All three pits were regular in size and shape. However, charcoal flecks were the only inclusions within the fills. No date could be attributed to these features.

4.18.5 *Pit Group GP62*

Group GP62 represents six pits located within the Roman boundary ditches. These six pits were regular in size and shape. However, they contained no inclusions within their fills.

4.18.6 *Posthole Group GP63*

Group GP63 represents two postholes located within the Roman boundary ditches (groups GP39 and GP40). The close proximity of these postholes to one another indicate a possible relationship. However, no finds were recovered from the fills to provide dating evidence.

4.18.7 *Posthole Group GP64*

Group GP64 represent four pits to the south-east of Area 3. The features were regular in size and shape. However, there were no finds or inclusions within the fills. No date could be attributed to these features.

4.18.8 *Posthole Group GP65*

Group GP65 represents a single posthole to the south-east of Area 3. No post pipe was evident, suggesting that the post has been removed, and no finds were recovered from the fill of the posthole to date the feature. The location of this feature in close proximity to the limit of excavation possibly suggests further associated features to the south-east.

4.18.9 *Gully Group GP66*

Group GP66 represents a small linear feature located to the south of Area 3. The feature was short in length and contained no finds or inclusions within the fills. This may represent a small wind break or a drainage channel.

4.18.10 Land-use summary

There is little that can be said regarding these undated features in general. Further analysis of their spatial / stratigraphic relationship to dated features may help to clarify the activity further.

4.19 Phase 9, Area 1: Natural Features (Not shown on plan)

4.19.1 *Group GP46*

Sixty-eight features were randomly scattered across the area of excavation. These features varied in shape and size. However, most had irregular sides and bases. The fills of these features were in general a greyish green silt that was sterile in nature. There is no evidence that these features were man-made and, given the nature of their fills, they could be, for example, periglacial involutions (Matt Pope, ASE geo-archaeologist, pers. comm.).

A further five features contained finds or inclusions within their fills. Finds included an occasional sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, fire cracked flint and CBM, as well as occasional inclusions of charcoal flecking. It is not thought that these features were anthropogenic and are probably the result of root disturbance, tree throws or animal burrows.

4.20 Phase 9, Area 3: Natural Features (Not shown on plan)

4.20.1 Group 47

Seventy-four natural features were uncovered across the area of excavation. These features ranged in shape and size however, most had irregular sides and bases. The fills of these features were in general a greyish green silt that was sterile in nature.

Four of the seventy-four features contained some inclusions within the fills including Iron Age pottery, flint and charcoal flecking. However due to the irregular shape of these features and the similar fills to the remaining features it has been concluded that these finds are not associated with the origin of the feature.

4.21 Stage 2 Results: Watching Brief (Fig. 2)

4.21.1 A watching brief was also carried out, as part of the Stage 2 works, on groundworks associated with the construction of a haul road. These groundworks required a topsoil strip along the 650m length of the haul road. This was undertaken by a 360 degree excavator equipped with a toothless bucket.

4.21.2 The machine strip typically removed 0.30m of soil (0.15-0.25m topsoil and <0.05m of subsoil) and either stopped on the surface of the exposed subsoil or cut slightly into it. The underlying natural substrate was not revealed.

4.21.3 The groundworks were too shallow to reach the level at which archaeological features would become visible.

4.21.4 The excavation of temporary drainage trenches was also monitored at the eastern entrance to the site (Pevensey Road). These were 0.50m in width, 1.5-2.0m in depth and revealed a sequence of 0.15-0.20m of topsoil, overlying 0.15-0.20m subsoil, overlying the natural substrate. No archaeological features or layers were identified and no unstratified artefacts recovered.

FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

5.1 Bulk Finds Overview

5.1.1 All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight, and each material type recorded on pro forma archive forms where applicable. Only selected bulk metalwork has been x-rayed where appropriate. The material is quantified in Appendix 2.

5.2 The Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 An assemblage of 408 sherds, weighing 2438 grams, was recovered from the excavation. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count and weight to the nearest 2 grams. Prehistoric fabrics were defined according to a site specific type-series, in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). In the absence of a regional type-series for Sussex, Roman fabrics and forms were recorded using the Southwark typology (Marsh & Tyers 1979). The assemblage is mostly attributable to the post-Deverval-Rimbury (PDR) tradition and generally seems to have more affinities with Late Bronze Age plain ware assemblages, although the lack of large groups containing more than a few diagnostic feature sherds makes it difficult to rule out slightly later activity. There is also a small quantity of Roman pottery. Although the sherds are not unusually abraded, the small average sherd size may indicate that some of the Roman assemblage is residual. It is difficult to speculate further as to what extent this may be the case.

5.2.2 Fabrics

FL1 Moderate to common, ill-sorted flint of between 1-3mm in a sand-free matrix

FL2 Moderate to common, moderately sorted flint of 1-2mm in a slightly silty matrix

FL3 Moderate, moderately to well-sorted flint, mostly of between 0.5-1mm with some examples up to 2mm, in a silty matrix. Usually somewhat better finished than FL2

FL4 Moderate to common, well-sorted flint of between 0.3-0.5mm, in a silty matrix. Usually with well burnished surfaces

FLSH1 A fabric similar to FL2 with rare/sparse voids of 1.5-5mm from leached shell

5.2.3 The range of flint-tempered fabrics in the assemblage is in line with other PDR assemblages from the coastal plain. Around a fifth of sherds are fairly coarse examples (FL1) which have some continuity with Deverval-Rimbury fabrics although, being almost exclusively thinner-walled or found in association with finer fabrics, these can probably all be dated to at least the 11th century BC. One small rimsherd from an urn-like vessel, in a particularly coarse fabric, from context [1255], GP19, may be Middle or Middle to Late Bronze Age but this was not accompanied by any other dating.

- 5.2.4 About half of sherds are in fabric variants FL2 and FL3. These two fabrics are on a continuum of coarse wares which are typical of the PDR tradition; although it is possible some examples may be as late as the Middle Iron Age. There are very few jar forms present in the assemblage, those examples identified having shoulders and simple upright rims; only one example, from context [1401], GP29, has finger-tipping along the rim. The most striking trait is a preference for finer jar/bowls with very pronounced shoulders and upright to slightly flaring rims, in fine ware FL4 or semi-fine fabric FL3. One bowl from context [1215], GP28, with a low shoulder and very long-flaring rim is almost of tripartite profile, which could suggest a date towards the Early Iron Age, although little else in the prehistoric assemblage appears to be as late as this. Also of note are several examples of flint-gritted bases, a trait considered to be typical of PDR assemblages in Sussex and elsewhere in southern Britain (Hamilton 1997a, 41).
- 5.2.5 The small size of most groups and paucity of diagnostic material in the assemblage makes it difficult to assess whether it belongs within the plain ware (c.1150-950BC) or developed plain ware (c.950-800BC) phase of the PDR tradition. Since there are only two decorated sherds in the assemblage it seems unlikely that it is as late as the decorated phase (post c.800BC), although parallels for the near tri-partite profile bowl from context [1215], GP28, which has some similarity to Early Iron Age forms, should be sought. One of the only moderately-sized groups, from the fills of pit [1157], GP27, contains a sherd tempered with both flint and shell, which is likely to be as late as the 9th century BC (Seager-Thomas 2008, 41). Another moderate group, from context [1011], GP24, is of note because it features an internal carbonised residue which may be suitable for C14 dating.
- 5.2.6 The assemblage from the evaluation (Doherty unpublished) recorded a few examples of sandy and glauconitic sherds which are more typical of the Middle and Late Iron Age. One sherd with a very sandy matrix and minimal flint inclusions from context [1214], GP28, is of a similar type, but it is associated with similar flint-tempered fabrics to those seen in the rest of the assemblage. Since a partially complete PDR form was found in [1215], GP28, another fill of this feature, it seems most likely that this sherd is either an atypical Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age fabric or an intrusive later Iron Age one.
- 5.2.7 The Roman assemblage amounts to less than 50 sherds. Diagnostic material includes a bead rim jar, a possible globular beaker and two high-shouldered necked jars, one of which is in a sparsely flint-tempered grey ware. There is also one sherd of North Gaulish white-ware and one grog-tempered sherd. Although individual stratified pottery groups are poorly-dated, all of the diagnostic sherds point to activity around AD40-100/120.

5.3 The CBM by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 A total of 59 fragments weighing 2576g of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the site. The majority of the material was abraded, suggesting it was possibly residual, and fragmentary. Medieval, post-medieval and modern fabric types were present (Table 6). Two fabrics could not be closely dated and may be either Roman or Medieval in date. Fabric types by context, form and date are summarised in table 7.

Period	Count	Weight
Roman or medieval	12	249
medieval	17	526
Later post-medieval and modern	29	1693

Table 6: Summary of CBM count and weight by period.

5.3.2 Fabric of broad Roman or Medieval date

Contexts: [1134], [1175], [3208]

Brick fragments in fabric B3 from [1134], GP50, and [1175], GP50, are abraded and fragmentary. The fabric is of a type which may be either Roman or medieval, the fragmentary nature means the material may be residual or intrusive to context. Tile from context [3208], GP39 in fabric T9 had a blackened reduced surface on one side and was of 23mm thickness. Fabric type T9 could be either Roman or medieval. No original sides to the tile were present, preventing accurate identification of form. The tile may be medieval floor tile or re-used Roman tegula fragment.

B3 – Brick. Orange fine fabric, similar to B2 but with no inclusions. Roman-medieval

T9 – Tile. Red-Orange fabric with sparse black iron rich inclusions and fine to moderate quartz inclusions. Roman-Medieval

A sample of Coarse sandy lime mortar with moderate rounded pebble inclusions up to 10mm and sparse CBM inclusions up to 3mm from context [1350] cannot be closely dated and may be either Roman or medieval in date.

5.3.3 Medieval Fabric

Contexts: [3/007], [1169], [3300], [3299], [3160], [3293], [1232], [14/014], [18/002]. [3163] residual.

Three types of medieval pegtile fabric were present in the assemblage. Fabric T7, the coarsest fabric type, is probably the earliest of these types, dating to the 13th or 14th century, and occurred in three contexts and was most likely residual in one context. Pegtile fabric T3, believed to date from the 14th to 16th century, occurred in three contexts. All the fragments were abraded and small. Pegtile fabric T5 was most likely 15th to 16th century in date and was present in context [1169], GP45 only. A single fragment of probable floor tile was recovered from context [1232], GP46, and is probably broadly medieval in date. The floor tile has an abraded upper surface most likely from being used in flooring. Brick fabric B2, occurring in five contexts, is probably broadly medieval in date. However, no complete bricks were present and the possibility of the brick being slightly earlier or later in date cannot be entirely ruled out.

T7 – Pegtile. Orange flint and chalk tempered fabric with abundant coarse to very coarse quartz inclusions. C13th-C14th

T3 – Pegtile. Pale orange poorly mixed fabric with frequent reduced cores, sparse to moderate coarse quartz and moderate black and red iron rich inclusions. C14th-C16th

T5 – Pegtile. Orange poorly mixed fabric with cream silt banding and moderate medium sized black sand inclusions and coarse red silt inclusions. C15th-C16th

FT1 – Floor tile. Coarse silt inclusions up to 10mm, sparse medium -fine iron rich/slag inclusions. C12th-C16th

B2 – Brick. Orange fine sandy fabric with sparse iron rich black inclusions and sparse cream silt bands. C14th-C17th

5.3.4 Later post-medieval and modern fabric

Contexts: [9/009], [10/005], [18/002], [21/005], [21/009], [32/011], [33/U.S], [14/016], [31/U.S], [3163], [3002], [3163], [3119].

Possible pantile fragments were identified in fabric T1 from context [21/009]. A flake in the same fabric may also be pantile. Pantile has been in use since the 17th century. Four post-medieval pegtile fabrics were identified in the assemblage, from eight contexts. A curved tile fragment was recovered from context [3163], GP42 - the form of the fragment could not be identified. Late post-medieval or modern ceramic pipe fragments of fabric types P1 and P2, were present in three contexts. Fabric P1 is a typical brown glazed field drain pipe with ridges running around the circumference of the end of the pipe. Brick fabric B1 is late post-medieval to modern in date and occurs in three contexts. A single machine made brick fragment in fabric B1 had a deep frog with ‘.B.’ stamped within it. A single vitrified brick of unidentified fabric was present in context [32/011] and was most likely of 18th of 19th century date.

T1 – Pantile. Orange fine sand tempered fabric with sparse fine red and black iron rich inclusions. C17th-C20th

T2 –Pegtile. Orange fabric, fine sand tempered with frequent small voids, sparse moderate quartz and sparse red iron rich inclusions. C18th-C19th.

T4 – Pegtile. Near fabric T2 but with cream silt banding, high fired with fine sanding. C16th-C18th

T6 –Pegtile. Pale orange poorly mixed fabric with moderate coarse to very coarse red iron rich inclusions and sparse cream silt and fine black iron rich inclusions. C17th-C19th

T8 – Pegtile. Orange-red high fired tile with coarse red and cream silt inclusions.C20th

B1 – Brick. Orange fine sand tempered fabric with abundant silt inclusions up to 2mm and sparse slag inclusions up to 0.5mm. Late C19th-C20th

P1 –Pipe. Pale cream fabric. Abundant poorly sorted quartz. Sparse fine black iron rich inclusions. Late C19th-C20th

P2 – Pipe. Pink fabric, high fired, moderate poorly sorted slag inclusions and sparse red silt inclusions. C19th-C20th

5.3.5 Undated

A single fragment of burnt daub with a thin linear impression on one face, recovered from context [1175], could not be dated.

Context	Fabric Types	Fabric Forms	Date range of CBM in context
[3/007]	B2, T3	Brick, pegtile	C14th-C17th
[9/009]	T6	Pegtile	C17th-C19th
[10/005]	B1	Brick	C19th-C20th

Context	Fabric Types	Fabric Forms	Date range of CBM in context
[14/14]	B2	Brick	C14th-C17th
[14/16]	T4	Pegtile	C20th
[18/002]	B1, B2	Brick	C14th- C20th
[21/005]	T1	Flake, possibly pantile	C17th-C20th
[21/009]	T1, T2	Pantile, pegtile	C17th-C20th
[31/U.S]	P2	Pipe	C19th-C20th
[32/011]	B1, V	Brick and vitrified brick.	C18th-C19th
[33/U.S]	P1	pipe	C19th-C20th
[1134]	B3	Brick	Roman-medieval
[1169]	T5	Pegtile	C15th-C16th
[1175]	B3, daub	Brick, daub (undated)	Roman-Medieval
[1232]	FT1	Floor tile	C12th-C16th
[1350]	Mortar	Mortar	Roman-Medieval
[3002]	P1, T8	Pipe, Pegtile	C20th
[3119]	T6	Pegtile	C17th-C19th
[3160]	B2	Brick	C14th-C17th
[3163]	T2, T7, T4	Curved tile fragment, pegtile	C13th - C20th
[3208]	T9	Medieval floor tile or re-used Roman Tegula	Roman-Medieval
[3293]	T3	Pegtile	C14th-C16th
[3299]	T7, T3, B2	Pegtile, Brick	C13th-C17th
[3300]	T7	Pantile	C13th-C14th

Table 7: Summary of CBM fabric types by context with form and date range.

5.4 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A small assemblage of 71 fragments (wt 180g) was recovered from eight different contexts. Three different fabrics have been identified:

Fabric 1. Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

Fabric 2. Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare chalk inclusions to 1 mm.

Fabric 3. Sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm as well as rare crushed flint to 6 mm.

5.4.2 Fabric 1 dominates, with only a few pieces in the other fabrics. A total of 62 fragments are from contexts of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The majority of these are amorphous. However, two pieces with one flat surface and a fragment exhibiting a possible, ill-defined wattle imprint (di. 8 mm) were recovered from [32/005].

5.4.3 Seven fragments were recovered from four individual Roman-dated contexts. These are mainly featureless, apart from a fragment from linear feature [3193] (fill [3195]), which contained a possible, ill-defined wattle impression (di. 5 mm).

The two remaining pieces are featureless and from undated contexts.

5.5 The Post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The excavations recovered only three sherds of post-Roman pottery from the site. Context [9/009] produced an apparently intrusive sherd (2g) from an early 19th- century pearlware plate with blue Chinese landscape transfer-print. The only other material was recovered from [19/002]. This deposit contained a small (5g) bodysherd from a glazed red earthenware jar of 18th- to 19th- century date and an unglazed earthenware bodysherd (27g) of 19th- to 20th- century date.

5.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered only 31 pieces of slag, weighing 434g, from 13 individually numbered contexts. Although material was recovered from both Late Bronze Age and Roman deposits nearly half the assemblage was undated by ceramics (15 pieces weighing 348g). This material, which contains fuel ash, undiagnostic iron slag and smithing slag, most likely relates to the Roman activity at the site although the fuel ash material could be earlier. This is underlined by pit [1157], fill [1162], GP27, the only Bronze Age feature to produce slag, where 12 pieces (60g) of fuel ash slag (with adhering hearth lining) were recovered.
- 5.6.2 Fuel ash slag was also recovered from 1st- century ditch [3216], fill [3218], GP39, (2g) and ditch [1350] (17g), dated generally to the Roman period. Surprisingly none of the Roman contexts dated ceramically produced iron slag. The only other material present consists of three pieces (11g) of clinker, probably derived from 19th- century steam-driven agricultural machinery. Although two of these pieces were recovered from undated deposits in the main ([3/007] and [9/011]) the third may have been intrusive into [9/009] which is thought to be of Roman date. It is quite likely the other pieces are intrusive into their contexts too.
- 5.6.3 The slag assemblage from the site is very small and predominantly from undated deposits. The types represented are fairly typical for the periods and area. As such the material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The excavations at the site recovered a small quantity of stone: 15 pieces, weighing 28,160g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by stone type/context on *pro forma* for archive. The majority of the assemblage by number of fragments comes from six unstratified or 19th-century contexts (15 pieces weighing 2,370g). This material includes shale, chalk, cobble flint, Bognor Rock, ferruginous sandstone, quartzite, schist and Welsh slate but no definite worked pieces. The next largest group was recovered from contexts of some age, quite possibly Roman, but for which there was no independent ceramic dating (six pieces weighing 28,160g). This assemblage is dominated by a massive (27kg) rectangular faced masonry block in Bognor Rock (ditch [3142], fill [3157], GP42) which is of medieval date. Another piece of Bognor Rock (1,038g) was recovered from the evaluation [27/005] though this is not worked

in any way. Other undated material includes coarse quartzite, coal (intrusive in ditch [3142], GP42) and a Mixon Rock pebble in ditch [3281], fill [3283], GP43. The only stone dated by ceramics consists of three pieces (22g) of ferruginous sandstone (possibly a Bognor Rock variant) from Late Bronze Age gully [1011], GP24.

5.8 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.8.1 A small assemblage of 51 pieces of worked flint weighing 732gms was recovered during the fieldwork at Bognor Community College (Table 1), of which 11 pieces (267gms) came from the evaluation and 40 pieces (465gms) were from the excavation.

5.8.2 The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification follows Butler (2005). A hand written archive of the assemblage and a summary on Excel was produced at this stage. Those pieces of flint that were obviously not worked were discarded during the assessment.

5.8.3 The Assemblage

The raw material predominantly comprised a typical range of nodular and pebble flint that is found on Coastal Plain sites, all of which can be derived from local sources (Butler 1999). In addition to these pieces there were a small number of pieces of heavily patinated flint with an orange staining.

Flint Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	20
Soft hammer-struck flakes	5
Soft hammer-struck blades	2
Flake/blade fragments	15
Shattered piece	1
Chips	5
End scraper	1
Barbed & tanged arrowhead	1
Hammerstone	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>51</i>

Table 8 - Summary of flintwork by type

5.8.4 This assemblage comprises predominantly hard hammer-struck flakes, fragments and other typical by-products of the flintworking technologies employed in later prehistory. These pieces have limited evidence of any knapping strategy, and are frequently broken or have hinge fractures. A few soft hammer-struck flakes are also present, but may be the result of the use of a soft stone hammer rather than an antler hammer. Only one soft hammer-struck flake has evidence of platform preparation, which may indicate an earlier flintworking technology.

The implements comprise a single end scraper (unstratified) manufactured on a hard hammer-struck flake from a flint beach pebble, and a broken barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (Context [3300], GP43). The arrowhead weighs 3gms, and is manufactured on an orange-brown coloured flint. It is extremely well made, with invasive retouch extending across both faces, forming a symmetrical shape; however its tip, barbs and tang have all been removed or broken in antiquity. The fine working and shape would indicate that this is a 'fancy' type of barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, although it cannot be fully classified due to the missing parts. The final implement is a very battered possible hammerstone.

- 5.8.5 This assemblage is fairly typical of those found on later prehistoric sites on the Coastal Plain (Butler 2002). The only dateable piece is the barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, which is normally assigned to the Early Bronze Age.

5.9 Bulk Finds by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 The Glass

A small assemblage consisting of 20 fragments (wt 176g) was recovered from six individually numbered contexts, three of which are the subsoil in various areas. The earliest fragment was recovered from [21/005] and consists of a green wine bottle body sherd dating to the mid 18th to mid 19th century. All other fragments are at the earliest of mid 19th-century date.

Bottles

Three wine bottle fragments, including the previous mentioned fragment, were recovered. All of these are body sherds and included are a mid 19th- to mid 20th- century fragment from gully [5/008] (fill [5/009]) and a mid 19th- to 20th-century fragment from subsoil [3002].

The only other stratified bottle sherds consist of two green beer bottle fragments, probably from the same bottle, of 20th-century date from [21/009].

Fragments from the subsoil include clear cylindrical and panelled bottle fragments, an amber beer bottle fragment and an aqua mineral water bottle fragment, all dating to the mid 19th to 20th century. A 20th-century milk bottle fragment was recovered as well.

Miscellaneous

Glass other than bottle glass was all recovered from the subsoil and is solely of 20th-century date. Included are marbles, a clear cylindrical vase fragment and clear window glass.

5.9.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Only two fragments (wt 4g) of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) were recovered during the excavations. Context [21/007] contained a plain stem fragment of 19th-century date. In addition, subsoil [3002] contained a stamped stem fragment dating to the 18th century. The stamp is largely illegible, with "...WDS..." in an oval.

5.9.3 The Bulk Metalwork

The excavations produced a small assemblage of metalwork, consisting of 82 pieces weighing 1628g. The majority of these finds were recovered from the top- or subsoil, with a further eight objects from four individually numbered contexts. A total of 37 objects are ferrous and 45 pieces are non-ferrous.

A total of 22 general purpose iron nails and nail fragments were recovered. Of these, 20 were located in the subsoil, whereas two fragments were contained by undated large drainage ditches [3142], GP42 (fill [3163]) and [3298], GP43 (fill [3299]).

Other stratified ironwork consists of two iron sheet fragments from undated large drainage ditch [3142], GP42, (fill [3163]) and two unidentifiable objects from post-medieval ditch [21/008] (fill [21/009]). In addition, pit [1157], GP27, (fill [1165]) contained two amorphous, undiagnostic iron concretions. The feature has been dated by the pottery to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, and the iron fragments are likely to be intrusive.

All other iron and non-ferrous metalwork was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Where dateable, the objects are of 19th- to 20th-century date, including a large amount of 20th-century coins, wire fragments, a 20th-century iron hook, a copper-alloy barrel key as well as shotgun cases and white metal fittings and lids.

5.9.4 The Shell

Five oyster shell valves (wt 152g) were recovered from three different contexts. Linear feature [3142], GP42, (fill [3163]) contained two upper valves, including a piece showing some parasitic activity. Two other upper valves were recovered from drainage ditch [3298], GP43 (fill [3299]). A lower valve was located in drainage ditch [3281], GP43 (fill [3282]). The contexts are of post-medieval date.

5.10 Registered Finds

5.10.1 Registered Finds (Table 9) were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive and bagged according to IFA guidelines. Each was assigned a unique Registered Finds number (RF <00>). Objects of 20th-century date have not been assigned a Registered Finds number and have been included under the bulk metalwork. No X-radiography or conservation is required. The clay tobacco pipe fragment has been included under the relevant bulk section.

Context	RF Number	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period
21/007	1	BUCK	IRON	92	PMED
1002	2	HAND	COPP	4	PMED
3002	3	PIPE	CERA	4	PMED
3002	4	LOCK	IRON	226	PMED
3299	5	HOSH	IRON	234	PMED

Table 9. Summary of the Registered Finds from the excavations at the Community College, Bognor Regis.

5.10.2 Domestic Equipment

A copper-alloy drawer drop handle (RF <2>) was recovered from subsoil [1002]. The piece dates to the mid 17th to early 18th century. In addition, subsoil [3002] contained an iron padlock (RF <4>) with copper-alloy mount, with the inscription "BRITISH MAKE SECURE LEVER". The lock is of late 19th- to 20th-century date.

5.10.3 Horse Furniture

A rectangular iron horse harness buckle (RF <1>) of 18th- to early 20th-century date was recovered from ditch [21/006] (fill [21/007]). In addition, a complete iron horse shoe (RF <5>) with calkin and at least 3 nails *in situ* was located in linear feature [3298], GP43, (fill [3299]). The horse shoe is of late medieval to early post-medieval date.

5.11 Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

5.11.1 A small assemblage of bone, consisting of 21 fragments, was recovered from five contexts including, GP27: [1160], [1161], [1162], [1165] and Gp28: [1214]. All five contexts were dated to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age. The assemblage consisted of 14 cattle and 2 pig fragments primarily from mandibles and long bones. The rest of the assemblage was unidentifiable.

5.11.2 Context [1161], GP27 contained a fragment of pig radius that had a small knife mark on the proximal end. Context [1214], GP28, contained two fragments of calcified bone. The general condition of the bone was poor. The fragments were small and showed signs of erosion on the surface.

5.12 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

5.12.1 A total of 96 bulk samples were taken during archaeological excavation at Bognor Regis Community College from a series of field systems, a possible roundhouse feature and associated pits. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred botanical remains, bone and shell. Seven samples from a previous phase of work (CCB07 / 2972) produced very small assemblages from Late Bronze Age deposits of cereal crops and associated weed seeds and a small quantity of charcoal fragments. Given the paucity of remains from the evaluation and the lack of evidence for discrete charring events these samples presented no potential for further work. It was hoped that richer assemblages would be recovered during excavations. This report characterises these assemblages and assesses their potential to provide information regarding the agriculture and economy of the site.

5.12.2 Methods

Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes and air dried. The residues were sieved at 4mm and 2mm and all fractions were hand sorted for environmental and

artefact remains. Appendix 5 records an overview of the residue contents. A preliminary scan of the flots was undertaken to establish whether further assessment was appropriate. Samples containing sufficient charred botanicals or other environmental remains were viewed under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification and an overview of their contents recorded. The abundance and preservation of macrobotanicals as well as preliminary identifications have been recorded to establish the potential of these samples for further analysis (Appendix 5). Identifications have been made using modern comparative material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and in reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

5.12.3 Results

Samples are dominated by uncharred vegetation including roots, and occasional seeds. This indicates significant post depositional disturbances that are likely to have negatively affected preservation of environmental remains. Small quantities of charcoal fragments, macro plant remains, bone and molluscs are present in the heavy residues from some of the samples (Appendix 4). However, of the 96 samples taken less than a third (30 samples) contain environmental remains that merit further assessment and discussion (Appendix 5). Contexts containing bone are also discussed below.

Many of the samples that were further examined contain charcoal fragments only. Moderate to frequent charcoal fragments >4mm are present in sample <4>, (1011), from the fill of the eastern portion of ring ditch group GP24, and samples <35>, (1211), <33>, (1214) and <34> (1215) from linear feature (group 28). Both groups are dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation.

Macrobotanical remains evident in several samples include crop grains of wheat, barley and wild or cultivated oat (*Triticum* spp., *Hordeum* sp., *Avena* sp.) and peas (*Pisum sativa*). Glume bases which have preliminary identifications of *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer) are present in samples <39, 59 and 65>. Two samples <120> and <121>, from linear fill contexts (3163) and (3164) (group GP42), contain significant quantities of chaff, grain with husks remaining attached, and weed seeds. The chaff elements are generally well preserved. Weeds including mustard (cf. *Brassica/Sinapsis* sp.), knotweed (cf. *Persicaria* sp.), plantain (*Plantago* sp.), violet (cf. *Viola* sp.), Caryophyllaceae (pink) taxa and wild grasses (Poaceae), are also present in samples <58, 32, 29, 11, 101, 39, 52, 131 and 130> although in general these are represented by single or infrequent poorly preserved seeds.

Very few land snail shells or marine molluscs are present in these samples. Bone fragments are slightly better represented and although predominantly indeterminate a single cattle tooth fragment (Sibun pers. comm.) is present in sample <34> from the basal fill (1214) of linear feature group GP28, dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation. Further bones are present in samples <16, 24, 26, 34, 35 and 127> and four of these samples, <24, 35, 26 and 34>, include some burnt / calcined fragments.

6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence by Nick Garland

6.1.1 Realisation of Original Research aims

6.1.2 *OR1 To examine evidence of continuity between developed pre-Roman Iron Age patterns of land-use and development in the Roman period.*

The evidence from the site is somewhat lacking in terms of Late Iron Age material culture, however, the Roman ditches present in both Areas 1 and 3 contained pottery evidence of an early Roman date. This may indicate that these features were established in the Late Iron Age and have continuity through the Roman conquest and there is circumstantial evidence of this from Area 1 (Phase 2-3 ditches GP28 and Phase 4, Roman ditch, GP36 exist on the same alignment). Examination of these features in comparison to the results of excavations surrounding this site may enable a clearer chronology to be formed.

6.1.3 *OR2 To consider the relationship between the evolving Romano-British landscape as attested by evidence on site, and known patterns of settlement and communication routes of this period;*

The evidence of Romano-British activity on the site, coupled with the Roman features found during excavation to the north, are likely to indicate farming settlement on the coastal plain. Farming settlements were an important industry in the Roman period but were also a continuation of agricultural activities from the Late Iron Age. The only unusual features that perhaps illustrate different techniques in the Roman period are the square cut ditches found in Area 3. Their function, however, is unknown.

6.1.4 *OR3 To examine internal spatial organisation and function of settlement (Middle/Late Bronze Age, Early to Late Iron Age, Romano-British);*

Field systems relating to the Mid to Late Bronze Age were identified during investigation of Area 1. It is possible that the potential roundhouse discovered in this vicinity and dated to the Early Iron Age was also located in close proximity to fields. The evidence for this is circumstantial at present and further interpretation of the sequence of ditches needs to be undertaken to see if it is likely that they continued into this period. If so, this may indicate, for example, that livestock played an important role in settlement on the coastal plain as a resource and required constant care..

6.1.5 *OR4 To define the chronology of abandonment of the area in the later Roman period;*

Little evidence was recovered from these excavations to date features to the later Roman period, with almost all of the Roman pottery recovered on site either being undiagnostic or early in date.

6.1.6 *OR5 To verify the absence of evidence for post-Roman and medieval activity;*

Investigation in Area 3 revealed two large ditch features dating to the medieval period, indicating that this area was not void of archaeological activity during this phase. The scale of these features may indicate further significant medieval activity relating to the area surrounding Bognor Regis Community College that has not been previously observed in past excavations. No evidence of Saxon remains was found from the evaluation or either area of excavation.

- 6.1.7 *OR6 To enable confident interpretation of the evolution of successive field systems, particularly where post-medieval ditch alignments may have been influenced by those of Roman or earlier date;*

The chronology of the site has attested to the occupation of this area by field systems from the Mid Bronze Age up to the post-medieval. While the patterns of these field systems have slightly changed their orientation and positioning over time, it appears clear that the fertile soils of the coastal plain have been an attractive place for farming for the past 3000 years. It is important that the results from the earlier, 1998, excavations are taken into account when the analysis of the development of the field systems is undertaken. The post-medieval field systems, uncovered during the evaluation and excavation phases and correlated with historic mapping, do not appear to have ancient origins. A close comparison to medieval examples in the area should be undertaken and any differences / similarities in alignment explained if possible.

- 6.1.8 *OR7 To maximise the retrieval of metal artefacts through a comprehensive programme of metal detecting which will be implemented during mechanical topsoil stripping and as part of the excavation itself.*

An extensive programme of metal detecting was undertaken throughout the excavation, ranging from the initial topsoil and subsoil stripping to detecting individual areas and features and the spoil associated with their investigation. Despite this intensive work, little evidence of metal remains were recovered that were earlier than post-medieval or modern in date. The significance of these finds are discussed below.

- 6.1.9 *OR 8 To ensure that, for each class of archaeological feature, whether discrete or linear, the appropriate degree of excavation, recording and artefact/ecofact retrieval is undertaken to sustain ongoing research in the respective fields.*

The methodology pursued on site in terms of excavation, recording and the retrieval of finds and environmental material has allowed us to adequately assess the site in its context and, where applicable, suggest further work to be undertaken, as described below.

- 6.1.10 *OR 9 To undertake a programme of scientific dating and analysis to establish and refine the chronology of the site. There are still very few C-14 dates for Neolithic and Iron Age sites and assemblages in West Sussex, and even very few for Later Bronze Age sites.*

Efficient and detailed analysis of the environmental remains recovered from the excavation has allowed some charcoal samples to be extracted that require further work.

- 6.1.11 *OR10 To formulate and initiate a sampling strategy for archaeobotanical analysis, palynology and study of molluscs. This will provide evidence for the wider archaeological landscape and the types of vegetation and landuse.*

The environmental analysis of the samples recovered from the excavation revealed 'very few land snail shells or marine molluscs', as stated below. As such little further work can be undertaken.

- 6.1.12 *OR11 To gain an understanding of the character of the pottery assemblage, and to determine whether there is sufficient variation in the material (e.g. the presence of domestic and funerary wares, imports or fine wares) for understanding the nature of occupation, social rank and regional patterns of social differentiation.*

Efficient analysis and discussion of the pottery recovered from the excavation has allowed detailed analysis of pottery types as far as the assemblage allowed.

- 6.1.13 *OR 12 To consider the cumulative historic influence of ancient patterns of landscape management and resource exploitation on the character of the modern landscape as defined by the Countryside Agency and English Heritage (1999).*

It is not possible to adequately address this aim at this stage in the post-excavation process. When the full analysis has been completed, all the available evidence will be assessed to try to understand the cumulative effect of ancient land use and resource exploitation on the character of the modern landscape. This should be seen as one of the last stages of the project.

- 6.1.14 The results of this evaluation and excavation contribute towards a growing body of knowledge of the Prehistoric West Sussex Coastal Plain. The results are therefore of **Regional significance**.

6.2 The Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

- 6.2.1 The Sussex coastal plain is particularly rich in Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, and as this is a relatively small and non-diagnostic assemblage, it is assessed to be of local significance. There are no very substantial groups but assemblages from pit [1157], GP27 and gully fill [1011], GP24 could be discussed in more detail, particularly if the latter yields a C14 date. This would include a more detailed comparison with form types from other assemblages in the area, which may be of use in refining dating and examining the stylistic affinities of the assemblage. Sites with similar assemblages which would be useful to consider include Durrington, Climping, Selsey, Yapton, Knapp Farm, Ford and Westhampnett (Seager-Thomas unpublished a & b; 1998; 2001; Hamilton 1987; 1997b; 2004; Every & Mephram 2006). The Roman pottery is generally undiagnostic and holds little potential for further work.

6.3 The CBM by Sarah Porteus

6.3.1 The assemblage is of some local significance and is unlikely to hold any national significance. The CBM assemblage has the potential to date the contexts in which it occurs - however the abraded fragmentary nature of the assemblage means that the intrusive nature of the CBM cannot be ruled out. The assemblage is mostly medieval and later in date and provides some evidence for post-Roman activity and settlement within the vicinity of the site. No further detailed analysis is required. However the assemblage should be retained for possible further study in the future. No further work is required.

6.4 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

6.4.1 Fragments are mainly undiagnostic, with only two possible wattle impressions. They are likely to represent daub, but given the small size of the assemblage, they do not contribute any further knowledge to the site. As such, they are not considered to be of any potential for further analysis. All fired clay has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

6.5 The Post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

6.5.1 The Post-Roman pottery assemblage is too small to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

6.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

6.6.1 The slag assemblage from the site is very small and predominantly from undated deposits. The types represented are fairly typical for the periods and area. As such the material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

6.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.7.1 The stone assemblage from the site, although varied (12 different types), is small and, more importantly, is virtually all undatable. As such it holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

6.8 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

6.8.1 This assemblage is likely to be mostly residual, and is too small for any meaningful analysis. Although most pieces of flintwork could be associated with the Bronze Age activity at the site, these only occur in small numbers from numerous individual contexts, thus making it difficult to draw any meaningful conclusions. It is recommended that no further detailed work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future.

6.10 Bulk Finds by Elke Raemen

6.9.1 The Glass

The vast majority of the assemblage is unstratified and of mid 19th- to 20th-century date. Where glass is from stratified contexts, it can contribute to the dating of these features. None of the glass has any potential for further analysis. All glass has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

6.9.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

Other than dating contributing to the dating evidence, the clay tobacco pipe fragments have no significance and they are not deemed to merit further research. The fragments have been recorded in detail on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

6.9.3 The Bulk Metalwork

As the majority of the assemblage is unstratified, with a large proportion of 20th-century material, it is not considered to contribute any knowledge to the site. The assemblage is not considered to merit any further research. Inclusion in the final report is not deemed necessary and it is recommended the assemblage be discarded. All metalwork has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

6.9.4 The Shell

The assemblage is too small to be of significance. It is not believed to merit from further analysis. All shell has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

6.10 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

6.10.1 As only a few fragments were recovered, mainly of late post-medieval date, they are not considered to hold any potential, other than confirming dating evidence. Although the horse equipment indicates some activity of that nature, they belong to two different phases and may represent passers-by. Registered Finds have been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

6.11 Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

6.11.1 The assemblage is too small to carry out any further statistical analysis and has no potential for further work.

6.12 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

6.12.1 Sampling has recovered a very small assemblage of environmental remains. The majority of samples were either devoid of environmental remains or contained such small quantities of charcoal and/or charred botanicals that they present no potential for further examining the economy, land use or natural vegetation at the site. Two of the samples from group 42 are an exception to this. Crop seeds and chaff in samples <120> and <121> from the

upper fills of this ditch are sufficiently diverse and well enough preserved for further identification and analysis. Based on spot dates for these contexts they are likely to be medieval in date and will therefore provide some information about medieval agriculture of the area, although their potential is inevitably limited by the small sizes of these assemblages and the overall lack of remains from other features at the site.

- 6.12.2 Charcoal fragments are not numerous in any of the deposits sampled. However a few Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features merit some further work. Samples <4> (ring ditch group GP24), <35> (large pit feature group 27), <33> and <34> (linear group GP28) contain small to moderate charcoal assemblages suitable for further analysis. As these assemblages are not large charcoal fragments will not be used to provide a detailed reconstruction of the woody vegetation. However, the analysis should aim to identify the woody taxa in each sample (<4>, <33>, <34> and <35>), to ascertain the range of fuels used and to isolate fragments that are suitable for dating.

6.13 Scientific Dating Potential

- 6.13.1 Four contexts, from two feature groups, listed below, contain charcoal that once identified and analysed may contain taxa suitable for radio-carbon dating. In addition, residue from a pot sherd from group GP24 may also be suitable for radio-carbon dating. Where possible standard radiometric techniques would be employed, however if the available material is small and contains insufficient carbon it may be necessary to use AMS dating.

6.13.2 Phase 2 ring gully GP24

Charcoal recovered from gully terminus fill (1011) in ring ditch group GP24 (sample <4>) may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. This feature also contains pottery that has been recommended for further analysis (section 6.2) which would benefit from radiometric dates. Because of the potential benefit to the ceramic study, this context is identified as being the most important from which to recover radio-carbon dating evidence.

6.13.3 Phase 2, field system, ditch group GP28

Charcoal recovered from the fill (1211) of linear feature [1210] in feature group GP28 (sample <35>) and fills (1214) and (1215) of linear feature [1213] also in feature group 28 (samples <33> and <34>) may also be suitable for radio-carbon dating. These samples may assist in providing dates for feature group GP28 which currently has a range of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age and Iron Age dates. Although stratigraphically important, (ditch GP28 is part of a developing sequence of field ditches,) the ditch fill may have accumulated over an extended period of time and any dates returned should be treated cautiously when applied to the interpretation of past activity. For this reason, the suitability of radiocarbon dating material from GP28 should be critically assessed during the analysis stage as further work on the stratigraphic sequence is completed and the specialist reporting is underway.

6.13.4 Phase 2, ring gully, GP24

A pot sherd from context [1011], GP24, features an internal carbonised residue which will be assessed for its suitability for C14 dating.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

7.1 Revised Research Aims

- 7.1.1 The aims identified for the evaluation and excavation were addressed by the evidence recovered, and in the light of the assessments above a number of revised research aims have been identified for the next stage of analysis, which are listed below. Each original aim has been put in brackets next to the related revised aim.
- 7.1.2 *RR1: How does the evidence of Bronze Age occupation of Bognor Community College contribute to our knowledge of activity on the West Sussex Coastal Plain in this period?*
- 7.1.3 *RR2: (OR2) What does the Roman evidence of activity on site contribute to explaining the 'evolving Romano-British landscape' after the Roman Conquest?*
- 7.1.4 *RR3: (OR3) How does the Bronze Age evidence of settlement compare in terms of 'internal spatial organisation and function' to similar examples on the West Coastal Plain?*
- 7.1.5 *RR4: (OR5) How does the medieval evidence on this site explain the function of this area in the medieval period?*
- 7.1.6 *RR5: (OR6) Can a distinct sequence of the evolution of the field systems from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period be compiled from all the excavations at Bognor Community College?*
- 7.1.7 *RR6: What can be learnt regarding construction techniques employed in the possible roundhouse. Can the advice of reconstruction archaeologists help with this?*
- 7.1.8 *RR7: Structured deposition. There are possibly deliberately placed vessels in the waterhole GP27. What can be learnt from this? Are they a part of a 'closing rite'?*
- 7.1.9 *RR8: What is the significance, if any, of the several pits located near former 'nodes' in the landscape? Does this suggested a later respect or knowledge of earlier landscapes or is it entirely coincidental?*
- 7.1.10 *RR9: Similar to RR8, is there any significance in the several pits located near boundaries in the Bronze Age / Iron Age periods (e.g. GP 31, GP27, GP32)?*

7.2 Preliminary publication synopsis

7.2.1 Place of Publication

It is proposed that the findings from the Bognor Regis Community College excavations are included within a forthcoming ASE Monograph on the archaeology of the Sussex Coastal Plains.

7.2.2 The ASE Monograph Series

The ASE Monograph series is being developed in partnership with the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) under name of 'SpoilHeap Publications'. The first site, Staines Road Farm (SCAU) has been published (a print run of 500 copies) and several are with external referees or currently undergoing internal edits and should be released later in 2009 / 2010. The following ASE excavations are due to be published late 2009 – early 2010:

- St Annes Rd, Eastbourne, East Sussex (Late Iron Age site and Anglo Saxon cemetery)
- Brisley Farm, Ashford, Kent (multi period site but with nationally significant Iron age remains)
- Recent excavations in Lewes, East Sussex (medieval and post-medieval)

7.2.3 The monographs are A4 size, full colour publications. The series will be widely promoted through the Institute of Archaeology and the Archaeology South-East website. Free copies will be sent to all key parties (clients, curators, local societies, archaeological units and academic institutions). We will also enter into negotiations with a suitable online distributor such as Oxbow Books once we have definite publication dates for the first couple of monographs. We would be prepared to distribute the monograph free with Sussex Archaeological Collections if we can reach agreement with the society over distribution costs and logistics.

7.2.4 The Coastal Plain Monograph and Client Report
This monograph reports on a number of sites excavated across the West Sussex Coastal Plain in recent years. Twelve main sites form part of the monograph, including Bognor Regis Community College. Each site is to be reported on (the majority of the stratigraphic and specialist reports have already been written) and emergent themes synthesised. Specific thematic chapters will be written by period / regional specialists.

The Bognor Regis Community College excavations component of this larger work will total approximately 5000 words.

A stand-alone client report will be produced (from which the publication report will be derived). This report will be in the region of 5500-6000 words.

7.2.5 Timescales for Publication
The Coastal Plains Monograph is due for publication in early-mid 2010, following the completion of the thematic / synthetic chapters and the analysis and reporting on several recently excavated sites, Bognor Regis Community College being one.

A detailed work programme for the analysis and reporting on the Bognor Regis Community College excavations will be produced once the Post Excavation Assessment has been approved. This will highlight and give dates for significant milestones in the process.

7.2.6 Publication Alternatives

An alternative, but less preferred, place of publication is the County journal, Sussex Archaeological Collections. There is little advantage in seeking publication here; the site will be more fully realised within the context of the wider, regional, pattern of ancient land use. Regarding timescales, in order to seek publication within the 2010 volume, the final report would have to be submitted to Sussex Archaeological Collections by September 2009, which is too short a lead-in time to fully complete the analysis, reporting, editing and gain report approval from the WSCC archaeological curators.

7.2.2 Working Title

Archaeological Investigations at Bognor Regis Community College, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Introduction	<i>Words (approx.)</i>
<i>Planning Background</i>	(50)
<i>Site location, Geology and Topography</i>	(100)
<i>Archaeological Background</i>	(150)
Excavation Results	(2500)
Specialist Reports	
<i>Pottery</i>	(200)
<i>Environmental evidence</i>	(200)
Discussion: Suggested Topics	(2000)
<i>Bronze Age occupation of the West Coastal Plain</i>	
<i>Development of Rural Romano-British Landscape</i>	
<i>Field system development in Bognor Regis: continuity?</i>	
<i>Aspects of deposition: placed deposits?</i>	
Acknowledgements	(20)
Bibliography	(200)
Figures	
<i>Site Location</i>	
<i>Site Plan</i>	
<i>Selected sections illustrations</i>	

7.3 Publication Project: Task Sequence

7.3.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence by Nick Garland

A final report will be prepared following the format outlined above. The article for publication will include all phases of archaeological work carried out on the site including earlier excavations on Bognor Regis Community College. Information supplied by the various specialists will be included within the publication, and appropriate plans and maps will illustrate the text. Specific tasks are outlined in the table below.

7.3.2 The Prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

The publication report will mainly draw on this assessment. However the following further work is recommended - the synthesis of pottery reports from evaluation and excavation phases and preparation of quantification tables and comparison with other local assemblages.

7.3.3 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

Further work to be undertaken on these samples is stated below:

Macrobotanical remains in samples <120> and <121> should be fully sorted and quantified prior to publication.

Charcoal fragments in samples <4>, ring ditch group 24; <33> and <34> from linear group 28 and <35> from the large pit feature group 27, are recommended for identification and analysis prior to publication. These samples may also produce charcoal suitable for dating.

Stratigraphic	Days
Define and describe landuse. The groups created at assessment level are likely to form some 10-15 landuses (buildings, open areas, boundaries etc.). They will be defined and interpretive text written for each	4
Define and describe periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. A summary will be formed for each period	3
Documentary research should be conducted prior to commencement of the final authorship of the publication text by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, especially those at Bognor Regis Community college.	1.5
Prepare integrated publication report. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports.	1.5
TOTAL	10
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery	1.5
Environmental Samples (charcoal and macro-botanicals)	4
Scientific dating (if possible)	-
Illustration	
A approximately 5 figures	1.5
Barbed and tanged arrowhead	0.25
Pot illustration – 7 sherds	1
Production	
Editing (pre-submission & post-ref)	2
Project Management	2

Table 10 - Resource for Completion of Publication Report

7.3.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

Following completion of the post-excavation work the artefacts recovered during the archaeological work will be offered to a suitable repository to be agreed with the landowner, (WSCC, Property Services Division), and the County Archaeologist.

Acknowledgements

The first evaluation phase was directed by Greg Priestly-Bell. The second evaluation phase and excavation phase was directed by the author. The author would like to thank all the archaeologists who worked on the site; Jon Sygrave, who managed the fieldwork; Jim Stevenson, who managed the post-excavation works; John Mills, West Sussex County Council Archaeologist; Andy Shelley, Gifford and Andy Smith, Wilmott Dixon Construction.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1001	L	NS	48		Topsoil	1
1002	L	NS	48		Subsoil	1
1003	L	N	48		Natural Brickearth	1
1004	C	P	50	later prehistoric	Cut of small pit	1
1005	F	P	50	later prehistoric	Fill of small pit	1
1006	C	P	50	later prehistoric	Cut of small pit	1
1007	F	P	50	later prehistoric	Fill of small pit	1
1008	C	P	50		Cut of small pit	1
1009	F	P	50		Fill of small pit	1
1010	C	D	24	LBA	Cut of gully terminus	1
1011	F	D	24	LBA	Third fill of gully terminus	1
1012	F	D	24	LBA	Secondary fill of gully terminus	1
1013	F	D	24	LBA	Primary fill of gully terminus	1
1014	C	SP	26		Cut of Stakehole	1
1015	F	SP	26		Fill of Stakehole	1
1016	C	SP	26		Cut of Posthole	1
1017	F	SP	26		Fill of Posthole	1
1018	C	SP	26	IA	Cut of pit/posthole	1
1019	F	SP	26	IA	Primary fill of pit/posthole	1
1020	F	SP	26	IA	Secondary fill of pit/posthole	1
1021	F	D	24	LBA/EIA	Fill of Gully	1
1022	C	D	23	LBA/EIA	Cut of gully	1
1023	F	D	23	LBA/EIA	Fill of gully	1
1024	C	SP	25	IA	Cut of Stakehole	1
1025	F	SP	25	IA	Fill of Stakehole	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1026	C	P	25	IA	Cut of small pit	1
1027	F	P	25	IA	Fill of small pit	1
1028	XX	Pottery	25	LBA/LBA-EIA	Deposit covering 1024 and 1026	1
1029	C	D	23	LBA/EIA	Cut of gully	1
1030	F	D	23	LBA/EIA	Fill of gully	1
1031	C	TH	46		Cut of shallow rooting activity	1
1032	F	TH	46		Fill of shallow rooting activity	1
1033	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1034	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1035	C	P	52		Cut of sub-circular pit	1
1036	F	P	52		Fill of sub-circular pit	1
1037	C	P	52		Cut of pit	1
1038	F	P	52		Fill of pit	1
1039	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1040	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1041	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1042	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1043	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1044	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1045	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1046	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1047	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1048	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1049	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1050	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1051	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1052	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1053	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1054	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1055	C	D	44		Cut of linear feature	1
1056	F	D	44		Fill of linear feature	1
1057	C	TH	46		Cut of shallow natural feature	1
1058	F	TH	46		Fill of shallow natural feature	1
1059	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1060	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1061	C	P	52		Cut of small pit	1
1062	F	P	52		Fill of small pit	1
1063	C	D	44		Cut of linear feature	1
1064	F	D	44		Fill of linear feature	1
1065	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1066	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1067	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1068	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1069	C	D	44		Cut of linear feature	1
1070	F	D	44		Fill of linear feature	1
1071	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1072	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1073	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1074	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1075	C	TH	46		Cut of irregular pit	1
1076	F	TH	46		Fill of irregular pit	1
1077	C	D	33		Cut of linear feature	1
1078	F	D	33	later prehistoric	Fill of linear feature	1
1079	C	D	33		Cut of linear feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1080	F	D	33		Fill of linear feature	1
1081	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1082	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1083	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1084	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1085	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1086	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1087	C	D	44		Cut of linear feature	1
1088	F	D	44		Fill of linear feature	1
1089	C	TH	46		Cut of pit	1
1090	F	TH	46		Fill of pit	1
1091	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1092	F	TH	46		Primary fill of natural feature	1
1093	F	TH	46		Secondary fill of natural feature	1
1094	C	D	33		Cut of linear feature	1
1095	F	D	33		Fill of linear feature	1
1096	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1097	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1098	C	P	52		Cut of small pit	1
1099	F	P	52		Fill of small pit	1
1100	F	SP	38	Roman	Post packing	1
1101	F	SP	38	Roman	Post pipe	1
1102	C	SP	38	Roman	Cut of Posthole	1
1103	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1104	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1105	C	TH	46		Cut of irregular pit	1
1106	F	TH	46		Fill of irregular pit	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1107	C	P	52		Cut of pit	1
1108	F	P	52		Fill of pit	1
1109	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1110	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1111	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1112	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1113	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1114	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1115	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1116	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1117	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1118	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1119	C	D	5		Cut of linear terminus	1
1120	F	D	5		Fill of linear terminus	1
1121	C	TH	46		Cut of tree bowl	1
1122	F	TH	46		Fill of tree bowl	1
1123	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1124	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1125	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1126	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1127	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1128	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1129	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1130	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1131	C	D	9		Cut of linear feature	1
1132	F	D	9		Third fill of linear feature	1
1133	C	D	50		Cut of modern field drain	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1134	F	D	50		Fill of modern field drain	1
1135	F	D	9		Secondary fill of linear feature	1
1136	F	D	9		Primary fill of linear feature	1
1137	C	D	2		Cut of linear feature	1
1138	F	D	2		Fill of linear feature	1
1139	C	D	2		Cut of linear feature	1
1140	F	D	2		Primary fill of linear feature	1
1141	F	D	2		Secondary fill of linear feature	1
1142	C	D	4		Cut of linear feature	1
1143	F	D	4		Fill of linear feature	1
1144	C	D	35		Cut of linear feature	1
1145	F	D	35		Fill of linear feature	1
1146	C	P	31		Cut of oval pit	1
1147	F	P	31		Fill of oval pit	1
1148	C	D	35		Cut of linear feature	1
1149	F	D	35		Fill of linear feature	1
1150	C	D	35		Cut of linear feature	1
1151	F	D	35		Fill of linear feature	1
1152	C	D	5		Cut of linear terminus	1
1153	F	D	5		Fill of linear terminus	1
1154	C	D	1		Cut of linear feature	1
1155	F	D	1		Fill of linear feature	1
1157	C	P	27	LBA/EIA	Cut of pit	1
1158	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Primary fill of pit	1
1159	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Secondary fill of pit	1
1160	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Third fill within pit	1
1161	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Fourth fill within pit	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1162	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Fifth fill within pit	1
1163	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1164	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1165	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Upper most fill with pit	1
1166	C	D	50		Cut of modern drain	1
1167	F	D	50		Fill of modern drain	1
1168	C	D	45	15th & 16th	Cut of linear feature	1
1169	F	D	45	15th & 16th	Fill of linear feature	1
1170	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1171	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1172	C	D	50		Cut of modern drain	1
1173	F	D	50		Fill of modern drain	1
1174	C	D	50		Cut of modern drain	1
1175	F	D	50		Fill of modern drain	1
1176	C	D	45		Cut of linear feature	1
1177	F	D	45		Fill of linear feature	1
1178	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1179	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1180	C	SP	54		Cut of Posthole	1
1181	F	SP	54		Fill of Posthole	1
1182	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1183	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1184	C	D	1		Cut of linear feature	1
1185	F	D	1		Fill of linear feature	1
1186	C	D	2		Cut of linear feature	1
1187	F	D	2		Fill of linear feature	1
1188	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1189	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1190	C	TH	46		Cut of oval pit	1
1191	F	TH	46		Fill of oval pit	1
1192	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1193	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1194	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1195	F	TH	46		Primary fill of natural feature	1
1196	F	TH	46		Secondary fill of natural feature	1
1197	C	P	53		Cut of pit	1
1198	F	P	53		Primary fill of pit	1
1199	F	P	53		Secondary fill of pit	1
1200	C	D	33		Cut of linear feature	1
1201	F	D	33		Fill of linear feature	1
1202	C	P	27	LBA/EIA	Cut of pit	1
1203	F	P	27	LBA/EIA	Fill of pit	1
1204	C	D	1		Cut of linear feature	1
1205	F	D	1		Fill of linear feature	1
1206	C	D	19		Cut of linear feature	1
1207	F	D	19		Fill of linear feature	1
1208	C	D	28		Cut of linear feature	1
1209	F	D	28		Fill of linear feature	1
1210	C	D	28	IA	Cut of linear terminus	1
1211	F	D	28	IA	Secondary fill of linear terminus	1
1212	F	D	28	IA	Primary fill of linear terminus	1
1213	C	D	28	LBA/EIA	Cut of linear feature	1
1214	F	D	28	LBA/EIA	Secondary fill of linear feature	1
1215	F	D	28	LBA/EIA	Primary fill of linear feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1216	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1217	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1218	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1219	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1220	C	SP	54		Cut of Posthole	1
1221	F	SP	54		Fill of Posthole	1
1222	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1223	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1224	C	P	57		Cut of pit	1
1225	F	P	57		Fill of pit	1
1226	C	D	56		Cut of gully feature	1
1227	F	D	56		Primary fill of gully feature	1
1228	F	D	56		Secondary fill of gully feature	1
1229	C	D	56		Cut of gully terminus	1
1230	F	D	56		Fill of gully terminus	1
1231	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1232	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1233	C	D	50		Cut of linear feature	1
1234	F	D	50		Fill of linear feature	1
1235	C	D	17		Cut of linear feature	1
1236	F	D	17		Fill of linear feature	1
1237	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1238	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1239	C	D	50		Cut of linear feature	1
1240	F	D	50		Fill of linear feature	1
1241	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1242	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1243	C	D	50		Cut of linear feature	1
1244	F	D	50		Fill of linear feature	1
1245	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1246	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1247	C	D	19		Cut of linear feature	1
1248	F	D	19		Secondary fill of linear feature	1
1249	F	D	19		Primary fill of linear feature	1
1250	C	D	17		Cut of linear feature	1
1251	F	D	17		Fill of linear feature	1
1252	C	D	28	later prehistoric	Cut of linear feature	1
1253	F	D	28	later prehistoric	Fill of linear feature	1
1254	C	D	19	MBA/LBA	Cut of linear feature	1
1255	F	D	19	MBA/LBA	Primary fill of linear feature	1
1256	F	D	19	MBA/LBA	Secondary fill of linear feature	1
1257	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1258	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1259	C	D	18		Cut of linear feature	1
1260	F	D	18		Fill of linear feature	1
1261	C	D	45		Cut of linear feature	1
1262	F	D	45		Fill of linear feature	1
1263	C	SP	54		Cut of Posthole	1
1264	F	SP	54		Fill of Posthole	1
1265	C	P	53		Cut of pit	1
1266	F	P	53		Fill of pit	1
1267	C	D	1		Cut of linear terminus	1
1268	F	D	1		Fill of linear terminus	1
1269	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1270	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1271	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1272	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1273	C	D	16		Cut of linear terminus	1
1274	F	D	16		Fill of linear terminus	1
1275	C	SP	55		Cut of Posthole	1
1276	F	SP	55		Fill of Posthole	1
1277	C	D	28		Cut of linear feature	1
1278	F	D	28		Fill of linear feature	1
1279	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1280	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1281	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1282	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1283	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1284	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1285	F	SP	55		Fill of Posthole	1
1286	C	SP	55		Cut of Posthole	1
1287	F	SP	55		Fill of Posthole	1
1288	C	D	19		Cut of linear feature	1
1289	F	D	19		Fill of linear feature	1
1290	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1291	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1292	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1293	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1294	C	D	11		Cut of linear terminus	1
1295	F	D	11		Fill of linear terminus	1
1296	C	D	11		Cut of linear feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1297	F	D	11		Fill of linear feature	1
1298	C	D	7		Cut of linear terminus	1
1299	F	D	7		Secondary fill of linear terminus	1
1300	F	D	7		Primary fill of linear terminus	1
1301	C	D	6		Cut of linear terminus	1
1302	F	D	6		Fill of linear terminus	1
1303	C	D	13		Cut of linear terminus	1
1304	F	D	13		Fill of linear terminus	1
1305	C	TH	46		Cut of tree bowl	1
1306	F	TH	46		Fill of tree bowl	1
1307	C	P	53		Cut of pit	1
1308	F	P	53		Fill of pit	1
1309	C	D	45	Roman	Cut of linear feature	1
1310	F	D	45	Roman	Fill of linear feature	1
1311	C	D	6		Cut of linear terminus	1
1312	F	D	6		Fill of linear terminus	1
1313	C	D	10		Cut of linear terminus	1
1314	F	D	10		Fill of linear terminus	1
1315	C	D	50		Cut of modern drain	1
1316	F	D	50		Fill of modern drain	1
1317	C	D	36	Roman	Cut of linear feature	1
1318	F	D	36	Roman	Fill of linear feature	1
1319	C	D	37	Roman	Cut of linear feature	1
1320	F	D	37	Roman	Primary fill of linear feature	1
1321	F	D	37	Roman	Secondary fill of linear feature	1
1322	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1323	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1324	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1325	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1326	C	D	13		Cut of linear feature	1
1327	F	D	13		Fill of linear feature	1
1328	C	SP	54		Cut of Posthole	1
1329	F	SP	54		Fill of Posthole	1
1330	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1331	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1332	C	D	7	Prehistoric	Cut of linear feature	1
1333	F	D	7	Prehistoric	Fill of linear feature	1
1334	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1335	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1336	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1337	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1338	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1339	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1340	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1341	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1342	C	D	34		Cut of linear feature	1
1343	F	D	34		Fill of linear feature	1
1344	C	D	2		Cut of linear feature	1
1345	F	D	2		Fill of linear feature	1
1346	C	D	35		Cut of linear feature	1
1347	F	D	35		Fill of linear feature	1
1348	C	D	37		Cut of linear feature	1
1349	F	D	37		Fill of linear feature	1
1350	C	D	36	Roman	Cut of linear feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1351	F	D	36	Roman	Fill of linear feature	1
1352	C	TH	38	Roman	Cut of Posthole	1
1353	F	TH	38	Roman	Fill of Posthole	1
1354	C	D	7		Cut of linear feature	1
1355	F	D	7		Fill of linear feature	1
1356	C	P	32		Cut of pit	1
1357	F	P	32		Primary fill of pit	1
1358	C	D	20		Cut of linear feature	1
1359	F	D	20		Fill of linear feature	1
1360	C	D	3		Cut of linear terminus	1
1361	F	D	3		Fill of linear terminus	1
1362	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1363	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1364	C	D	20		Cut of linear feature	1
1365	F	D	20		Fill of linear feature	1
1366	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1367	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1368	C	D	33		Cut of linear terminus	1
1369	F	D	33		Fill of linear terminus	1
1370	C	D	37		Cut of linear feature	1
1371	F	D	37		Fill of linear feature	1
1372	C	D	28		Cut of linear feature	1
1373	F	D	28		Fill of linear feature	1
1376	F	P	32		Secondary fill of pit	1
1377	C	D	24	LBA/EIA	Cut of gully	1
1378	C	D	12		Cut of linear feature	1
1379	F	D	12		Fill of linear feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1380	C	D	12		Cut of linear terminus	1
1381	F	D	12		Fill of linear terminus	1
1382	C	SP	54		Cut of Posthole	1
1383	F	SP	54		Fill of Posthole	1
1384	C	D	29	LBA/EIA	Cut of gully feature	1
1385	F	D	29	LBA/EIA	Fill of gully feature	1
1386	C	D	15		Cut of linear terminus	1
1387	F	D	15		Fill of linear terminus	1
1388	C	D	15		Cut of linear feature	1
1389	F	D	15		Fill of linear feature	1
1390	C	D	29	LBA/EIA	Cut of gully feature	1
1391	F	D	29	LBA/EIA	Fill of gully feature	1
1392	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1393	F	TH	46	LBA/EIA	Fill of natural feature	1
1394	F	D	8		Fill of linear feature	1
1395	C	D	8		Cut of linear feature	1
1396	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1397	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1398	C	D	29		Cut of gully feature	1
1399	F	D	29		Fill of gully feature	1
1400	C	D	29	LBA/EIA	Cut of gully feature	1
1401	F	D	29	LBA/EIA	Fill of gully feature	1
1402	C	SP	30		Cut of Posthole	1
1403	F	SP	30		Fill of Posthole	1
1404	C	D	3		Cut of linear feature	1
1405	F	D	3		Fill of linear feature	1
1406	C	D	20	later prehistoric	Cut of linear feature	1

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
1407	F	D	20	later prehistoric	Fill of linear feature	1
1408	C	D	14		Cut of linear terminus	1
1409	F	D	14		Fill of linear terminus	1
1410	C	D	29	LBA/EIA	Cut of linear terminus	1
1411	F	D	29	LBA/EIA	Fill of linear terminus	1
1412	C	TH	46		Cut of natural feature	1
1413	F	TH	46		Fill of natural feature	1
1414	C	D	8		Cut of linear feature	1
1415	F	D	8		Fill of linear feature	1
1417	C	P	50		Cut of modern pit	1
1418	F	P	50		Primary fill of pit	1
1419	F	P	50		Lens of hardcore within pit	1
1420	F	P	50		Upper most layer in pit	1
1421	C	D	50		Cut of modern drain	1
1422	F	D	50		Fill of modern drain	1
1423	C	D	50		Cut of modern drain	1
1424	F	D	50		Fill of modern drain	1
1425	C	D	20		Cut of linear feature	1
1426	F	D	20		Fill of linear feature	1
1427	C	D	1		Cut of linear feature	1
1428	F	D	1		Fill of linear feature	1
1429	C	D	34		Cut of linear terminus	1
1430	F	D	34		Fill of linear terminus	1
3001	L	NS	49		Topsoil	3
3002	L	NS	49		Subsoil	3
3003	L	N	49		Natural Brickearth	3
3004	C	P	64		Cut of shallow pit	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3005	F	P	64		Fill of shallow pit	3
3006	C	SP	65		Cut of posthole	3
3007	F	SP	65		Fill of posthole	3
3008	C	P	64		Cut of small pit	3
3009	F	P	64		Fill of small pit	3
3010	C	P	64		Cut of pit	3
3011	F	P	64		Fill of pit	3
3012	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3013	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3014	C	P	64		Cut of pit	3
3015	F	P	64		Fill of pit	3
3016	C	SP	41		Cut of posthole	3
3017	F	SP	41		Fill of posthole	3
3018	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3019	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3020	C	SP	41		Cut of stakehole	3
3021	F	SP	41		Fill of stakehole	3
3022	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3023	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3024	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3025	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3026	C	SP	51		Cut of modern stakehole	3
3027	F	SP	51		Fill of modern stakehole	3
3028	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3029	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3030	C	P	62		Cut of pit	3
3031	F	P	62		Primary fill of pit	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3032	F	P	62		Secondary fill of pit	3
3033	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3034	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3035	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3036	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3037	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3038	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3039	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3040	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3041	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3042	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3045	C	P	60		Cut of small pit	3
3046	F	P	60		Fill of small pit	3
3047	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3048	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3049	C	TH	47		Cut of tree bowl	3
3050	F	TH	47		Fill of tree bowl	3
3051	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3052	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3053	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3054	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3055	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3056	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3057	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3058	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3059	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3060	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3061	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3062	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3063	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3064	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3065	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3066	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3067	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3068	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3069	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3070	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3071	C	P	60		Cut of pit	3
3072	F	P	60		Fill of pit	3
3073	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3074	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3075	C	P	62		Cut of pit	3
3076	F	P	62		Fill of pit	3
3077	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3078	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3079	C	D	22		Cut of linear feature	3
3080	F	D	22		Secondary fill of linear feature	3
3081	F	D	22		Primary fill of linear feature	3
3082	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3083	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3084	C	D	40	Roman	Cut of linear feature	3
3085	F	D	40	Roman	Fill of linear feature	3
3086	C	D	40	Roman	Cut of linear feature	3
3087	F	D	40	Roman	Fill of linear feature	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3088	C	P	60		Cut of pit	3
3089	F	P	60		Fill of pit	3
3090	C	D	66		Cut of linear terminus	3
3091	F	D	66		Fill of linear terminus	3
3092	C	D	66		Cut of linear terminus	3
3093	F	D	66		Fill of linear terminus	3
3094	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3095	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3096	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3097	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3098	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3099	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3100	C	D	21		Cut of linear feature	3
3101	F	D	21		Fill of linear feature	3
3102	C	P	60		Cut of pit	3
3103	F	P	60		Fill of pit	3
3104	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3105	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3106	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3107	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3108	C	D	40	Roman	Cut of linear terminus	3
3109	F	D	40	Roman	Fill of linear terminus	3
3110	C	SP	59		Cut of posthole	3
3111	F	SP	59		Fill of posthole	3
3112	C	P	60		Cut of pit	3
3113	F	P	60		Fill of pit	3
3114	C	D	21		Cut of linear feature	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3115	F	D	21		Fill of linear feature	3
3116	C	D	51		Cut of modern drain	3
3117	F	D	51		Fill of modern drain	3
3118	C	P	51	17th to 19th	Cut of small pit	3
3119	F	P	51	17th to 19th	Fill of small pit	3
3120	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3121	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3122	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3123	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3124	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3125	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3126	F	TH	47	LBA-EIA	Fill of natural feature	3
3127	C	TH	47	LBA-EIA	Cut of natural feature	3
3128	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3129	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3130	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3131	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3132	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3133	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3134	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3135	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3136	C	P	60		Cut of pit	3
3137	F	P	60		Fill of pit	3
3138	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3139	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3140	C	P	61		Cut of pit	3
3141	F	P	61		Fill of pit	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3142	C	D	42		Cut of large linear feature	3
3143	C	D	22		Cut of linear feature	3
3144	F	D	22		Fill of linear feature	3
3145	C	D	22		Cut of linear feature	3
3146	F	D	22		Fill of linear feature	3
3147	C	P	58		Cut of pit	3
3148	F	P	58		Fill of pit	3
3149	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3150	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3151	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3152	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3153	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3154	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3155	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3156	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3157	F	D	42		Fill of large linear feature	3
3158	F	D	42		Fill of large linear feature	3
3159	F	D	42		Fill of large linear feature	3
3160	F	D	42	14th to 17th	Fill of large linear feature	3
3161	F	D	42		Fill of large linear feature	3
3162	F	D	42		Fill of large linear feature	3
3163	F	D	42	13th to 20th	Fill of large linear feature	3
3164	F	D	42		Fill of large linear feature	3
3165	C	P	58		Cut of pit	3
3166	F	P	58		Fill of pit	3
3167	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3168	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3169	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3170	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3171	C	D	22		Cut of linear feature	3
3172	F	D	22		Secondary fill of linear feature	3
3173	F	D	22		Primary fill of linear feature	3
3174	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3175	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3176	C	TH	47		Cut of small pit	3
3177	F	TH	47		Primary fill of small pit	3
3178	F	TH	47		Secondary fill of small pit	3
3179	F	P	58		Fill of small pit	3
3180	C	P	58		Cut of small pit	3
3181	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3182	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3183	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3184	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3185	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3186	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3187	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3188	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3189	C	SP	51		Cut of modern stakehole	3
3190	F	SP	51		Fill of modern stakehole	3
3191	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3192	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3193	C	D	39	Roman	Cut of linear feature	3
3194	F	D	39	Roman	Primary fill of linear feature	3
3195	F	D	39	Roman	Secondary fill of linear feature	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3196	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3197	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3198	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3199	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3200	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3201	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3202	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3203	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3204	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3205	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3206	C	D	39	Roman	Cut of linear feature	3
3207	F	D	39	Roman	Primary fill of linear feature	3
3208	F	D	39	Roman	Secondary fill of linear feature	3
3209	C	D	21		Cut of linear feature	3
3210	F	D	21		Fill of linear feature	3
3211	C	D	51		Cut of modern drain	3
3212	F	D	51		Fill of modern drain	3
3213	C	P	51		Cut of small pit	3
3214	F	P	51		Secondary fill of small pit	3
3215	F	P	51		Primary fill of small pit	3
3216	C	D	39	Roman	Cut of linear terminus	3
3217	F	D	39	Roman	Primary fill of linear terminus	3
3218	F	D	39	Roman	Secondary fill of linear terminus	3
3219	F	P	61		Fill of pit	3
3220	C	P	61		Cut of pit	3
3221	F	P	61		Fill of pit	3
3222	C	P	61		Cut of pit	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3223	C	SP	51		Cut of modern stakehole	3
3224	F	SP	51		Fill of modern stakehole	3
3225	C	D	21		Cut of linear feature	3
3226	F	D	21		Fill of linear feature	3
3227	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3228	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3229	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3230	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3231	C	SP	51		Cut of modern stakehole	3
3232	F	SP	51		Fill of modern stakehole	3
3233	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3234	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3235	C	D	22		Cut of linear feature	3
3236	F	D	22		Fill of linear feature	3
3237	C	D	51		Cut of modern drain	3
3238	F	D	51		Fill of modern drain	3
3239	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3240	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3241	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3242	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3243	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3244	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3245	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3246	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3247	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3248	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3249	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3250	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3251	C	D	22		Cut of linear terminus	3
3252	F	D	22		Fill of linear terminus	3
3253	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3254	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3258	C	P	58		Cut of pit	3
3259	F	P	58		Fill of pit	3
3260	F	P	47		Fill of pit	3
3261	C	P	47		Cut of pit	3
3262	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3263	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3264	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3265	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3266	C	P	62		Cut of shallow pit	3
3267	F	P	62		Fill of shallow pit	3
3268	C	P	62		Cut of pit	3
3269	F	P	62		Primary fill of pit	3
3270	F	P	62		Secondary fill of pit	3
3271	C	D	21		Cut of linear feature	3
3272	F	D	21		Fill of linear feature	3
3273	C	D	21		Cut of linear feature	3
3274	F	D	21		Fill of linear feature	3
3275	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3276	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3277	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3278	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3279	C	D	62		Cut of linear terminus	3

Context Number	Context Type	Feature Type	Group Number	Period	Description	Area
3280	F	D	62		Fill of linear terminus	3
3281	C	D	43		Cut of linear feature	3
3282	F	D	43		Primary fill of linear feature	3
3283	F	D	43		Secondary fill of linear feature	3
3284	C	SP	63		Cut of posthole	3
3285	F	SP	63		Fill of posthole	3
3286	C	SP	63		Cut of posthole	3
3287	F	SP	63		Fill of posthole	3
3288	C	TH	47		Cut of irregular feature	3
3289	F	TH	47		Fill of irregular feature	3
3290	C	P	62		Cut of pit	3
3291	F	P	62		Fill of pit	3
3292	C	D	39		Cut of linear feature	3
3293	F	D	39		Fill of linear feature	3
3294	C	D	43	Roman	Cut of linear feature	3
3295	F	D	43	Roman	Fill of linear feature	3
3296	C	TH	47		Cut of natural feature	3
3297	F	TH	47		Fill of natural feature	3
3298	C	D	43	14th to 16th	Cut of linear feature	3
3299	F	D	43	14th to 16th	Primary fill of linear feature	3
3300	F	D	43	14th to 16th	Secondary fill of linear feature	3

Table Key

Context Type

C = Cut

F = Fill

L = Layer

XX = Unknown

Feature Type

D = Ditch, gully

N = Natural Strata

NS = Natural soil

P = Pit (unspecified)

SP = Structural cut (posthole, stakehole)

TH = Tree bole

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)
1001														
1002											2	12	1	30
1005	1	4												
1007	2	2												
1009											1	8	3	76
1011	54	330									2	4	5	220
1021	2	14												
1023	1	8												
1028	27	80												
1030	4	50												
1032	3	40												
1076													1	30
1078	3	<2									1	<2		
1093													2	44
1100														
1132											1	<2	1	<2
1134														
1158	16	22												
1159	2	18												

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)
1160	30	308					1	92						
1161	20	64					7	28						
1161, 1162, 1165	48	286												
1162	64	310					4	74					2	56
1165	9	68					5	40					3	222
1169	1	10	1	40			2	6						
1175	1	<2	3	116							4	20	2	58
1177													1	206
1203	8	16												
1209											1	6		
1211													7	328
1214	13	40					4	<2						
1215	22	172												
1232			1	128							1	4		
1247														
1253	2	4												
1255	1	16												
1310	2	22									2	10		
1314													2	46
1318	4	8									3	10	1	16
1321	4	18											1	28
1327											1	<2		
1333	4	<2									1	6		
1350	5	18			3	60							5	324
1352	3	10												
1385	5	28												
1391	29	194									4	14	75	1474
1393	22	36											11	212
1401	8	42									1	<2	3	110
1407	1	<2									3	58	2	6
1411	3	18											8	202
1420													2	300

Context	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)
3001														
3002	5	64	2	86									3	138
3011	1	4												
3085	4	20											2	30
3087	5	22									5	40	2	64
3101											3	32		
3109	3	14												
3119			1	10										
3157														
3160	1	<2	1	<2										
3163			3	82					2	28				
3166													1	<2
3172											3	80		
3195	11	68											4	132
3208	5	14	1	182							2	12	5	126
3212	1	16												
3217	1	12											9	186
3218	19	74									4	16	30	444
3282									1	64				
3283											5	770		
3293			1	12										
3295	2	24												
3299	1	2	7	210					2	62	1	18		
3300	1	28	1	38							1	4		

Context	Stone	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Cu.Al	wt (g)	Pb	wt (g)	coins	wt (g)	Other metal	wt (g)
1001											11	62		
1002					19	328	5	44	2	34	5	32	5	28
1005														
1007														
1009														

Context	Stone	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Cu.Al	wt (g)	Pb	wt (g)	coins	wt (g)	Other metal	wt (g)
1011	3	22												
1021														
1023														
1028														
1030														
1032														
1076														
1078														
1093														
1100			2	2										
1132														
1134			6	6										
1158														
1159														
1160														
1161														
1161, 1162, 1165														
1162														
1165					2	28								
1169			1	4										
1175	1	22												
1177	1	8												
1203														
1209														
1211														
1214														
1215														
1232														
1247														
1253														
1255														

Context	Stone	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Cu.Al	wt (g)	Pb	wt (g)	coins	wt (g)	Other metal	wt (g)
1310			1	<2										
1314														
1318														
1321														
1327														
1333														
1350														
1352														
1385														
1391														
1393														
1401														
1407														
1411														
1420														
3001					1	10	1	4			3	18	1	2
3002					7	186	1	6	1	18	9	56	2	2
3011														
3085														
3087														
3101														
3109														
3119														
3157	1	>6000												
3160														
3163	2	<2			3	26								
3166														
3172														
3195			4	14										
3208														
3212														

Context	Stone	wt (g)	F.Clay	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Cu.Al	wt (g)	Pb	wt (g)	coins	wt (g)	Other metal	wt (g)
3217														
3218			1	2										
3282	1	114												
3283	1	114												
3293														
3295														
3299					1	8								
3300														

Context	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Plastic	wt (g)	Wood	wt (g)	Charcoal	wt (g)
1001										
1002	1	32	2	104						
1005										
1007										
1009	3	8								
1011								2	<2	
1021										
1023										
1028										
1030										
1032										
1076										
1078										
1093										
1100										
1132										
1134										
1158										
1159										

Context	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Plastic	wt (g)	Wood	wt (g)	Charcoal	wt (g)
1160										
1161										
1161, 1162, 1165										
1162	11	62								
1165										
1169										
1175										
1177										
1203										
1209	1	2								
1211										
1214										
1215										
1232										
1247									1	<2
1253										
1255										
1310										
1314										
1318										
1321										
1327										
1333										
1350	1	16								
1352										
1385										
1391										
1393										
1401										
1407										
1411										
1420										

Context	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	Plastic	wt (g)	Wood	wt (g)	Charcoal	wt (g)
3001					1	<2				
3002										
3011										
3085										
3087										
3101										
3109										
3119										
3157										
3160							3	#		
3163	2	14								
3166										
3172										
3195										
3208			12	358						
3212										
3217										
3218	1	<2								
3282										
3283										
3293										
3295										
3299										
3300										

Appendix 3: Pottery spot dates

Context	Spot-date	Size	Comments
1005	later prehistoric	S	One small sherd, could be anywhere in range LBA-LIA
1007	later prehistoric	S	One small sherd, could be anywhere in range LBA-LIA
1011	LBA	M	Carbonised residue on pot in this context is suitable for C14

Context	Spot-date	Size	Comments
1021	LBA/EIA	S	2 sherds
1023	LBA/EIA	S	1 sherd
1028	LBA/LBA-EIA transitional	S	sherds from one vessel which dates within an 11-7thC range
1030	LBA/EIA	S	
1032	LBA/EIA	S	
1078	later prehistoric	S	Tiny sherds together weighing <2g
1100	Roman	S	1 small, highly-abraded roman sherd
1158	LBA/LBA-EIA transitional	S	
1159	LBA/EIA	S	
1160	LBA/EIA	S	
1161	LBA/EIA	S	
1161, 1162, 1165	LBA	M	Fairly well dated, probably c.950-800
1162	LBA	M	Fairly well dated, probably c.950-800
1165	LBA/LBA-EIA transitional	S	small group, one diagnostic sherd is in a 11-7thC range
1169	??	S	Odd flint-tempered sherd which doesn't really look like the rest of the prehistoric assemblage, will show to Luke to check possibility of a Saxon-Norman/Med date but possibly just over-fired/burnt prehistoric sherd?
1175	Roman	S	one sherd weighing <2g- could easily be either intrusive or residual
1203	LBA/EIA	S	
1214	later prehistoric	S	Mostly similar to the rest of the assemblage but contains one sherd in a fabric which possibly looks more Middle/Late Iron Age- the eval did turn up a little bit of possible Middle Iron Age pot, but since everything else looks LBA/EIA this one sherd is probably not good enough evidence to say it's definitely Middle Iron Age.
1215	LBA/EIA	S	Almost certainly later than c. 950 BC- one semi-complete form could push this group into the earliest Early Iron Age, but as nothing else in the assemblage is that late, I need to do a bit more research on dating of parallels- Also contains a tiny early Roman sherd but this seems likely to be intrusive.
1253	later prehistoric	S	tiny sherds, could be anywhere in range LBA-LIA
1255	MBA/MBA-LBA	S	One sherd which is clearly more in a MBA tradition
1310	Roman	S	Undiagnostic Roman bodysherds

Context	Spot-date	Size	Comments
1318	Roman?*	S	*Contains one largeish LBA/EIA bodysherd and 3 tiny scraps (of the same vessel) of a Romansied fabric together weighing <2g- open to interpretation which is residual/intrusive
1321	Roman	S	Undiagnostic Roman bodysherds
1333	prehistoric?	S	tiny crumbs- a piece of flint-temper was identified under the microscope so probably prehistoric but the sherds are too small to say anything meaningful about
1350	Roman	S	With two residual LBA/EIA sherds
1352	Roman	S	Undiagnostic Roman bodysherds
1385	LBA/EIA	S	
1391	LBA	S	A couple of diagnostic traits in this group suggest a date post c.950BC but the group isn't really large enough to date with confidence
1393	LBA/EIA	S	
1401	LBA/EIA	S	Small group, containing one decorated sherd. Decoration generally becomes more common after c.8thC but can be seen in earlier groups
1407	later prehistoric	S	One small sherd, could be anywhere in range LBA-LIA
1411	LBA/EIA	S	
3085	Roman	S	Including one tiny partial rimsherd, which is probably from a a form dated c.AD50-100, + one residual LBA/EIA sherd
3087	Roman	S	Undiagnostic Roman bodysherds, and one residual LBA/EIA sherd
3109	c.AD50-150	S	Includes two rimsherds, both from fairly long-lived, non-closely datable forms but probably earlier Roman
3195	c.AD50-150	S	Again not really closely datable within the Roman period, but contains one sherd which is probably more likely mid 1st to mid 2nd C
3208	Roman?*	S	*4 small LBA/EIA sherds, 1 small Roman sherd, open to interpretation which is residual/intrusive
3217	LBA/EIA	S	
3218	50-80/100	S	Small to moderate group including some diagnostic 1st century Roman material, including 2 sherds of a North Gaulish fabric which ceased to be imported after AD80
3295	Roman	S	Undiagnostic Roman bodysherds

Appendix 4: Environmental Quantification, Residue

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1005	fill of post hole/pit	10	10	***	8	***	6									Pot*12g
2	1007	fill of post hole/pit	10	10	****	8	***	6									Pot*22g
3	1009	fill of [1008]	2	2													
4	1011	fill of gulley terminus	10	10	***	8	***	6									
5	1021	upper fill of linear	10	10	*	1	*	1									Pot**28g
6	1023	fill of linear	10	10													
7	1025	fill of stakehole	10	10													
8	1030	fill of shallow linear	10	10													
9	1034	natural feature	10	10													
10	1038	fill of pit	2	2													
11	1040	natural feature	5	5	***	4	***	4									B.Clay**8g
12	1044	natural feature	10	10													
13	1052	natural feature	10	10													

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
14	1086	natural feature	10	10													
15	1088	fill of linear	10	10													
16	1078	fill of ditch	20	20	*	<1	**	<1	*	<1	*	<1					Pot*6g
17	1080	fill of ditch	20	20	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1							
18	1099	fill of small feature	10	10													
19	1100	fill of postpad	10	10			**	<1									Pot*<1g
20	1108	fill of small pit	10	10													
21	1120	linear terminus	10	10	*	<1											
22	1125	fill of linear	10	10	*	<1	*	<1									
23	1132	fill of ditch	10	10													
24	1161	4th fill of pit	20	20	**	4	**	<2			*	2					B.Clay*2g
25	1162	5th fill of pit	20	20	*	<1	*	<1									B.Clay*8g Pot*14g
26	1165	top fill of pit	20	20	*	<1	*	<1			crem *	<1					Pot*12g B.Clay*10g
27	1169	fill of linear feature	20	20											*	<1	B.Clay<1g
28	1187	fill of linear feature	10	10	*	<2	*	<2									
29	1177	fill of linear feature	40	30			*	<2					*	<2	*	<2	Industrial Deb.*4g
30	1199	fill of pit	10	10													

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
31	1196	top fill of pit	10	10													
32	1209	fill of linear feature	10	10	*	4	***	4									
33	1214	fill of linear feature	30	30	***	12	***	6									B.Clay*<2g FCF*<2g
34	1215	basal fill of linear feature	10	10	***	6	**	10			**	<1					Pot*16g
35	1211	fill of linear	20	20	***	6	***	6			* crem	<1					CBM*8g
36	1236	fill of linear	10	10	*	<2	*	<2									
37	1256	fill of ditch	20	20	*	<2	*	<2									
38	1264	fill of posthole	10	10			*	<2									
39	1276	fill of posthole	10	10	*	1	*	1									
40	1287	fill of posthole	1	1													
41	1295	fill of linear	5	5													
42	1297	fill of linear	5	5													
43	1302	fill of linear	10	10			*	<1									
45	1304	fill of ditch	20	20	*	<1											
46	1312	fill of linear	10	10													
47	1314	fill of linear	10	10													
48	1308	fill of pit	20	20	*	4	*	<1									
49	1318	fill of ditch	10	10			*	<1									
50	1321	fill of ditch	10	10	*	<2	*	<2									FCF*18g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																	Flint<2g
51	1329	fill of posthole	10	10													
52	1361	fill of linear terminus	10	10													FCF*12g
53	1369	fill of linear terminus	10	10			*	<1									
54	1375	fill of posthole	14	10	*	<1	*	<1									Pot*2g B.Clay*<1g
55	1385	fill of gulley	10	10	*	<1	*	<1									
56	1379	fill of gulley	10	10	*	<1	*	<1									
57	1381	fill of gulley	10	10	*	<2	*	<2									FCF*8g B.Clay*4g Pot*12g
58	1394	fill of ditch	20	20	**	2	**	2									CBM*14g
59	1391	fill of gulley	20	20	**	4	**	<2									FCF*10g B.Clay*10g
60	1387	fill of linear	10	10	*	2	*	<2									FCF*<2g
61	1389	fill of linear	10	10	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1							
62	1401	fill of gulley	10	10	*	<2	*	<2									FCF*10g
63	1399	fill of gulley	10	10													
64	1409	fill of gulley	10	10	*	<1	*	<1									
65	1411	fill of linear	20	20	*	<1	*	<1									

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
66	1415	fill of large ditch	10	10													
101	3027	fill of [3026]	3	3	*	<2	*	<2									
102	3081	fill of ditch	20	20			*	<1									
103	3087	fill of linear	10	10													
104	3101	fill of linear	20	20			*	<1									
105	3109	fill of linear terminus	10	10	*	<2	*	<1									
106	3115	fill of linear	20	20													
107	3172	fill of linear	20	20			*	<1									
108	3177	fill of pit	10	10													
109	3178	fill of pit	10	10													
110	3179	fill of poss pit	20	20													
111	3195	fill of linear	10	10			*	<1									
112	3214	fill of pit	10	10													Fe? *<1g
113	3210	fill of linear	20	20	**	<1	**	<1									
114	3219	fill of pit	10	10	*	<1	*	<1									
115	3221	fill of poss pit	5	5													
116		fill of linear	10	10													
117	3160	fill of linear	10	10													
118	3161	fill of linear	10	10													
119	3162	fill of linear	10	10													
120	3163	fill of linear	10	10													

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
121	3164	fill of linear	10	10			*	<2									
122	3217	lower fill of [3216]	20	20													
123	3208	fill of linear	10	10			*	<2									
124	3226	fill of linear	20	20													
125	2336	fill of linear	20	20			*	<2									
126	3272	fill of linear	20	20													B.Clay* <2g
127	3157	fill of linear	20	20						*	<2						
128	3158	fill of linear	5	5													B.Clay<2g
129	3297	fill of natural feature	10	10													
130	3300	upper fill of ditch	20	20			*	<1									B.Clay*4g
131	3299	lower fill of ditch	20	20													CBM*<1g

Appendix 5: Flot quantification

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250), preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate and +++ = good) and further potential.

Sample Number	Context	Dating/Phasing	Group	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS	Marine molluscs	Ind debris hammerscale	Potential / Notes	
58	1394		8	10	60	95		*(1)	*	**				*	<i>Brassica / Sinapsis sp.</i>									
57	1381		12	2	20	98			*	**	*	<i>cf. Pisum sativa</i>	++											
60	1387		15	2	30	98		*(1)	*	*														
124	3226		21	4	10	95			*	*														
4	1011	LBA	24	6	<5	70		*	**	**									*				charcoal in residues	
5	1021	LBA/ EIA	24	6	10	40		*	***	***														
24	1161	LBA/ EIA	27	<2	<5	85				**	*	(2) cerealia	++											charcoal in residues
32	1209	LBA/ EIA	28	6	5	85			*	***			*	<i>cf. Persicaria sp.</i>	++									
35	1211		28	30	60	60		*	***	****														charcoal in residues
33	1214	IA?	28	4	10	80			*	***														charcoal in residues
34	1215	LBA/ EIA	28	8	<5	20		*	**	***	*													charcoal in residues
55	1385	LBA/ EIA	29	4	5	90	**		*	**														

Sample Number	Context	Dating/Phasing	Group	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS	Marine molluscs	Ind debris hammerscale	Potential / Notes	
59	1391	LBA/ EIA	29	16	50	98		*	**								*	(1) g.b. <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i>	++					
65	1411	LBA/ EIA	29	8	10	85		*(1)	*	**							*	(1) g.b. <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i>	++					
16	1078	LBA/ EIA	33	10	35	95		*	**	*		Indet. cerealia	+											
120	3163		42	6	30	85	**	**	***	**		<i>Triticum</i> spp., <i>Horeum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp.	++	*	Caryophylac eae, Poaceae	++	**	Chaff (lemma, palea, awns etc..)	++				maros	
121	3164	13th to 20th	42	16	70	50		*	**	**	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp. Incl. <i>T.</i> <i>dicoccum</i> / <i>spelta</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Polygonum</i> <i>/Rumex</i> sp., Poaceae	++	***	Chaff (lemma, palea, awns etc..)	++				maros	
29	1177		45	8	40	85		*	***					*	cf. <i>Brassica</i> <i>/Sinapsis</i> sp.	+			***					
11	1040		46	2	<5	80		*	*	**				*	Indet	+								
1	1005	modern	50	<2	<5	70				***													charcoal in residues	
2	1007	modern	50	<2		100				*													charcoal in residues	
101	3027	later prehistoric	51	<2	<5	85	*	*	**					*	(1) indet.	+								
48	1308		53	2	<5	95		*	**															

Sample Number	Context	Dating/Phasing	Group	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS	Marine molluscs	Ind debris hammerscale	Potential / Notes
38	1264		54	6	<5	60			*	***													
39	1276		55	4	<5	60			*	***				*	cf. <i>Viola</i> sp., Caryophylac eae	+	*	(1) spikelet fork, cf. <i>T.</i> <i>dicoccum</i>	++			*	
110	3179		58	4	10	98				*	*	(1) cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	+										
114	3219		61	2	<5	95		*(1)	*	**													
52	1361			2	<5	95				**				*	indet.	+							
131	3299			10	<5	95				**				*	indet.	+					*		
130	3300			14	15	70			**	**	*	Indet. cerealia & <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+		<i>Plantago</i> sp. & indet. frags	+/++							

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol6-57915

Project details

Project name Bognor Regis Community College

Short description of the project This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation, evaluation and watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) at Bognor Regis Community College between July and October 2008. All parts of the fieldwork were commissioned by Gifford on behalf of their client, West Sussex County Council. The investigations at the college have revealed extensive agricultural occupation stretching from the Mid-Bronze Age to the Post-Medieval on the fertile soils of the coastal plain. Occupation on these fertile soils is not uncommon, however, through the extensive excavations over the last ten years at the college a picture can be formulated of continual and changing occupation over the last three thousand years. Evidence for Bronze Age settlement in close relationship to the field systems may represent the initial colonisation of the Coastal Plain during this period and the start of near continual occupation up to the present day. Later features include a small amount of Iron Age features and the presence of Roman field systems, including square cut ditches, which can be directly linked to excavations to the north of this area. Later large medieval ditches add a new presence of occupation that has been previously unknown and the discovery of Post-Medieval field boundaries can be linked directly to historical mapping of the 18th century. The report details the initial analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material of the fieldwork at Bognor Regis Community College. It also includes a broad chronology of the archaeology found on site and how this information answers the initial aims of the investigation as well as revised research aims and a design for further publication.

Project dates Start: 30-07-2008 End: 28-10-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes CCB07 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 2972, 3503 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 14 - Recreational usage

Monument type FIELD SYSTEMS Middle Bronze Age

Monument type TRACKWAY Middle Bronze Age

Monument type FIELD SYSTEMS Late Bronze Age

Monument type SETTLEMENT Late Bronze Age

Monument type FIELD SYSTEMS Early Iron Age

Monument type FIELD SYSTEMS Roman

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARIES Medieval

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARIES Post Medieval

Investigation type 'Open-area excavation','Systematic Metal Detector Survey','Watching Brief'

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX ARUN BOGNOR REGIS Bognor Regis Community College

Postcode PO21 5

Study area 5266.00 Square metres

Site coordinates SU 92369 00173 50.7931855287 -0.689301016627 50 47 35 N 000 41 21 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.35m Max: 7.24m

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South East

Organisation

Project brief originator Gifford

Project design originator Gifford

Project director/manager Jon Sygrave

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body West Sussex County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media 'Matrices','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General

available Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Context sheet', 'Diary', 'Drawing'

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Investigations at Bognor Regis Community College,
Bognor Regis, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Garland, N: Editor Stevenson, J

Other bibliographic details 2008168

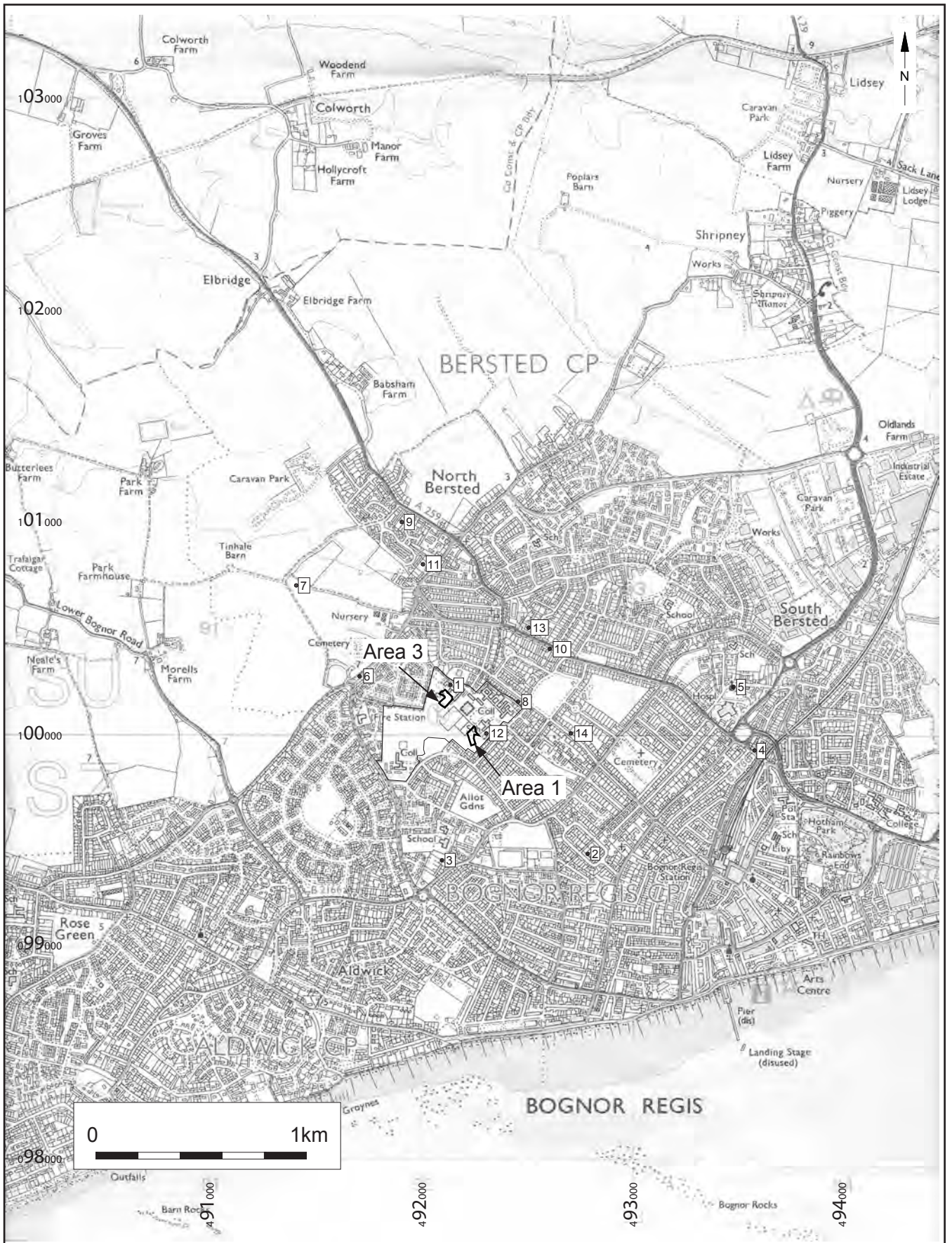
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Issuer or publisher Archaeology South East

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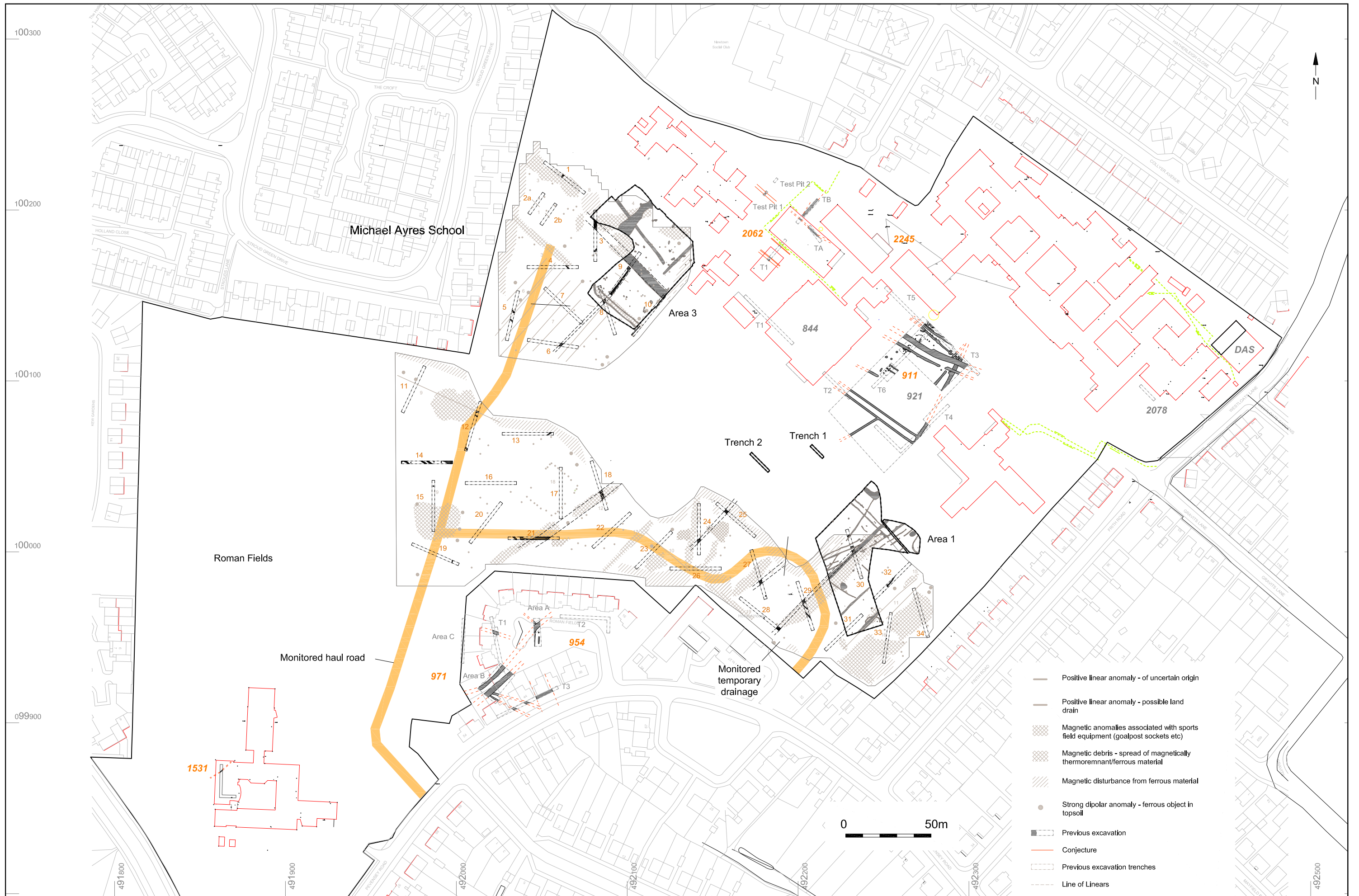
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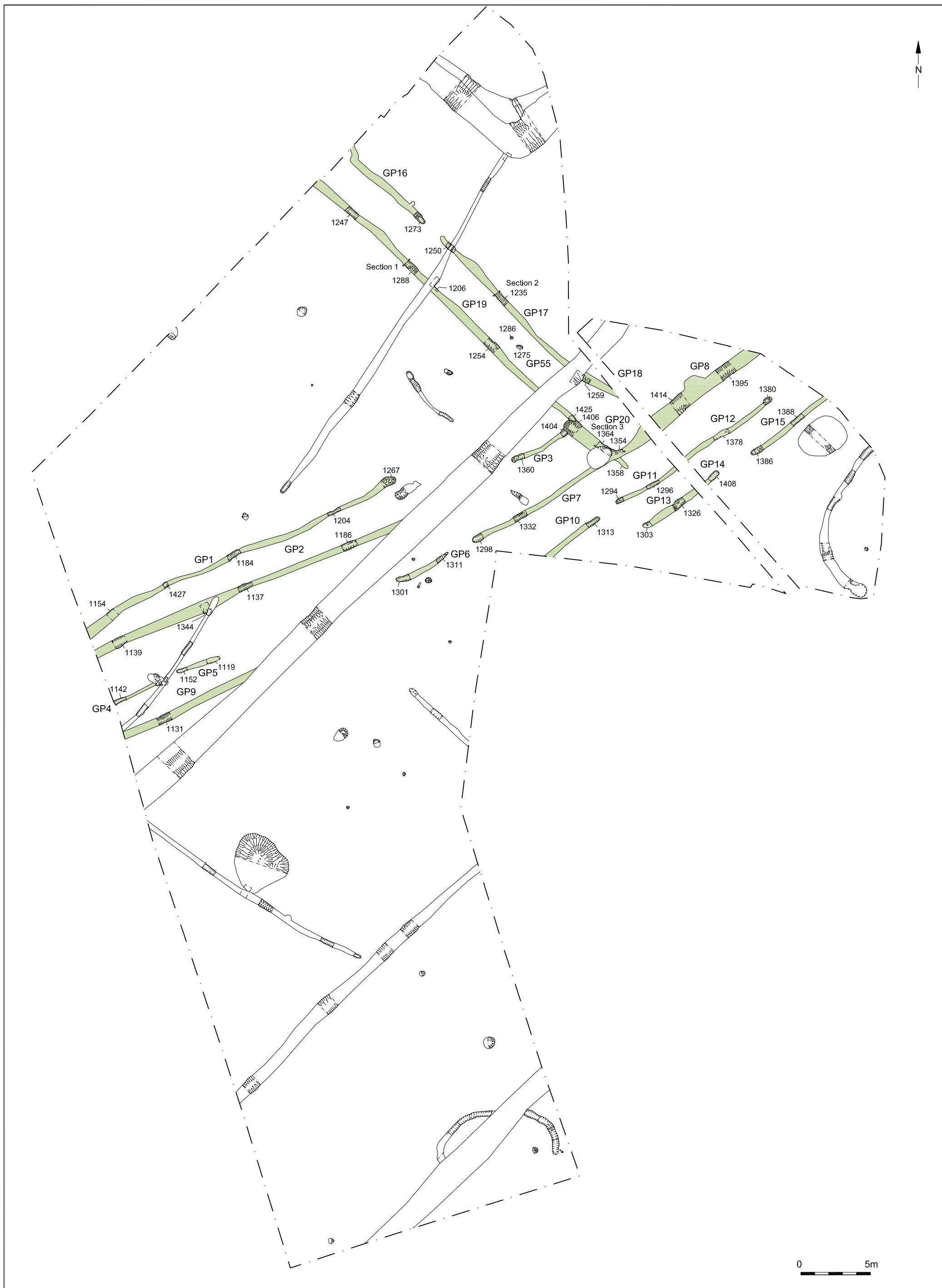
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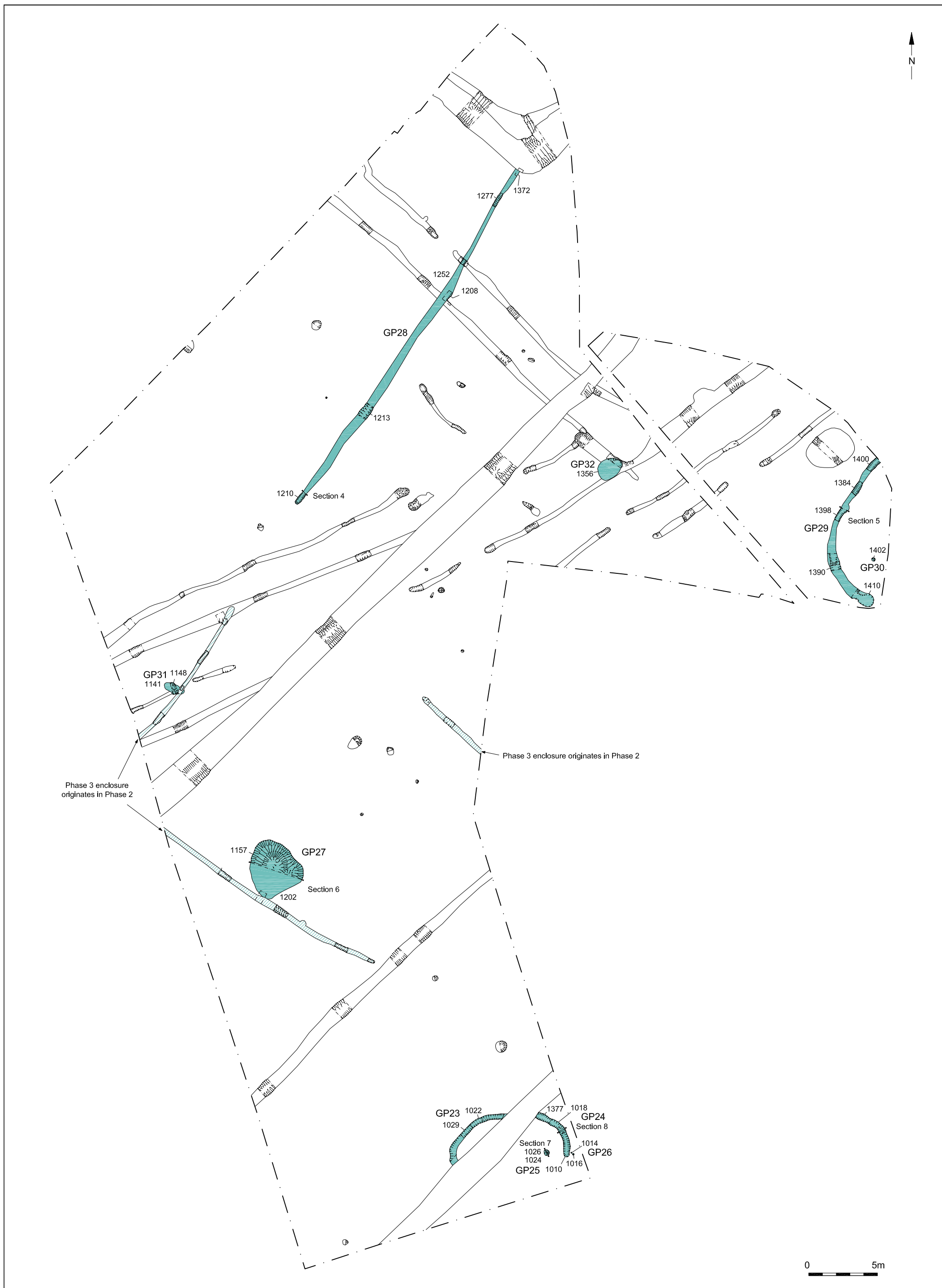
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Project Ref: 3503	April 2009	Site Location Plan with HER Data	
Report Ref: 2008168	Drawn by: LD		

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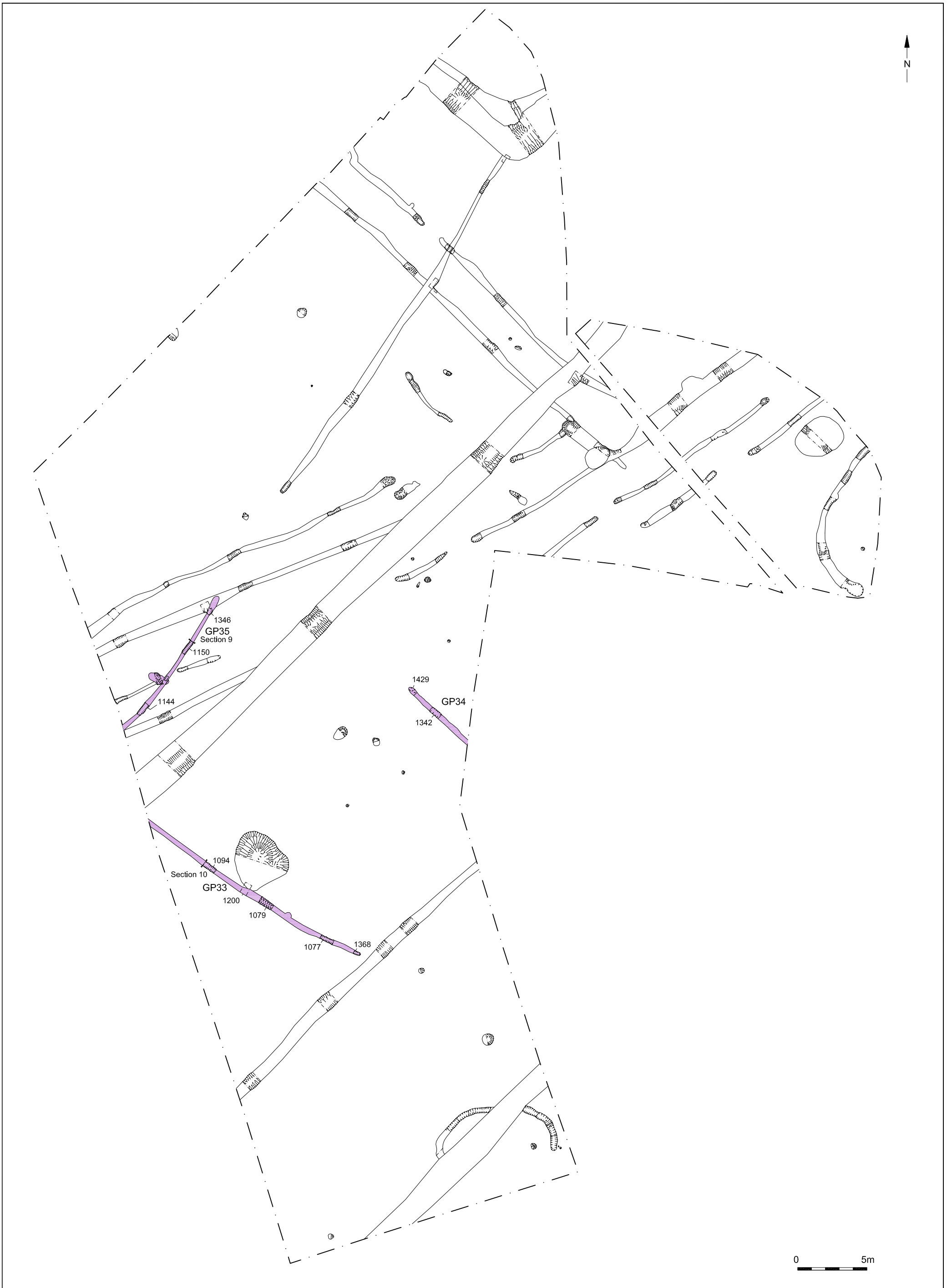




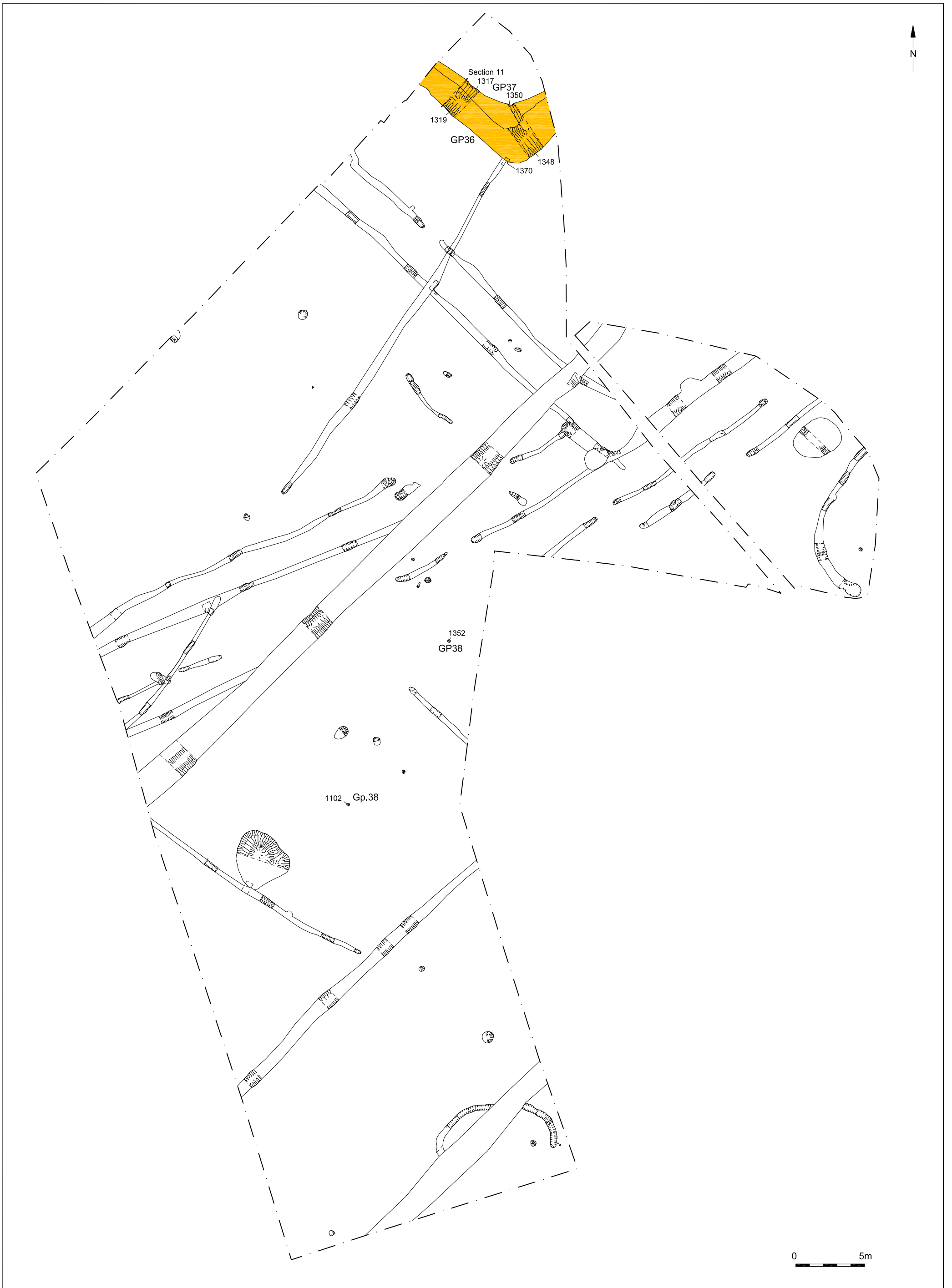
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Project Ref: 3503	April 2009	Area 1, Phase 1 plan: Mid to Late Bronze Age	
Report Ref: 2008168	Drawn by: LD		



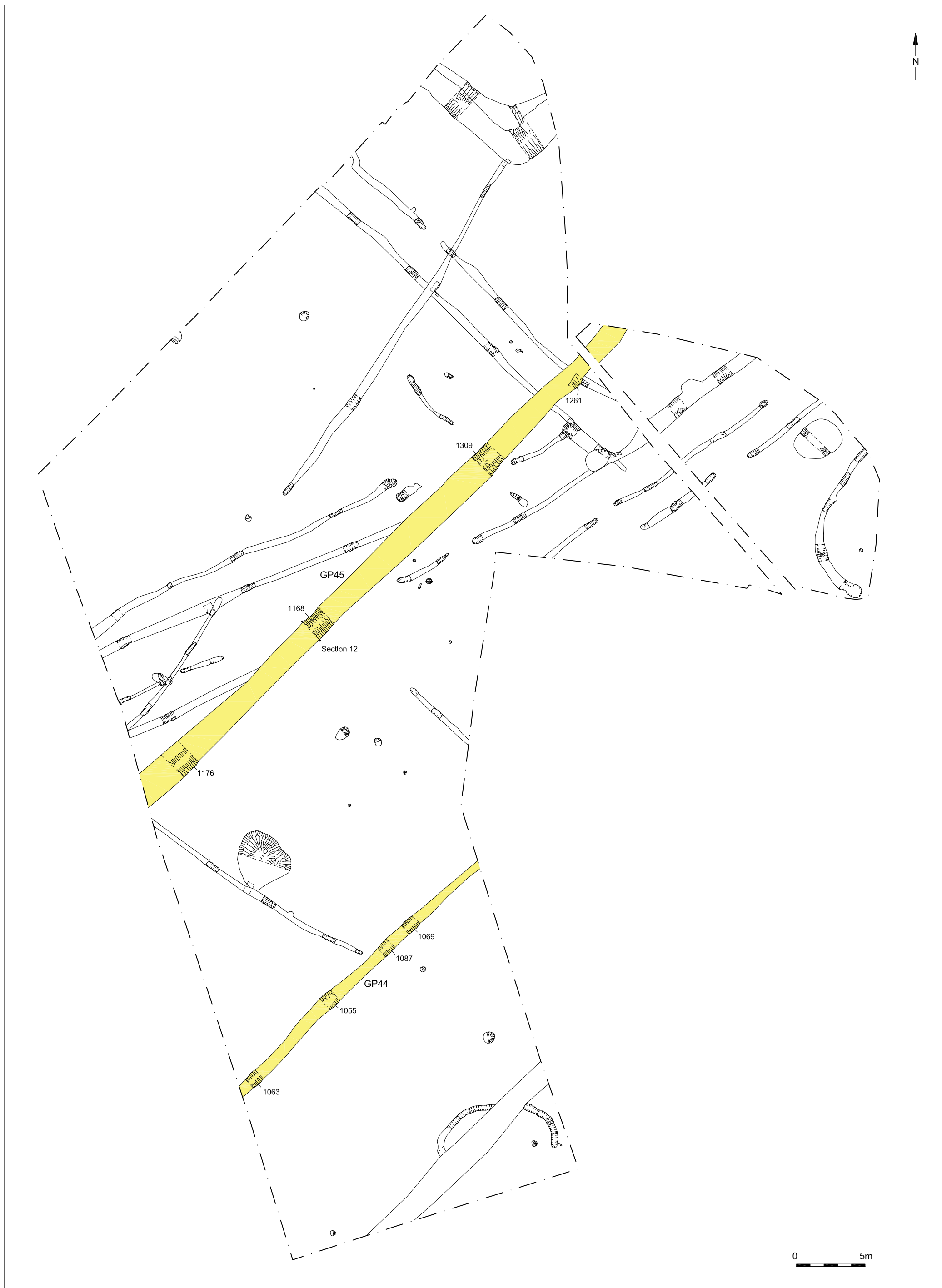
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Report Ref: 2008168	Drawn by: LD		



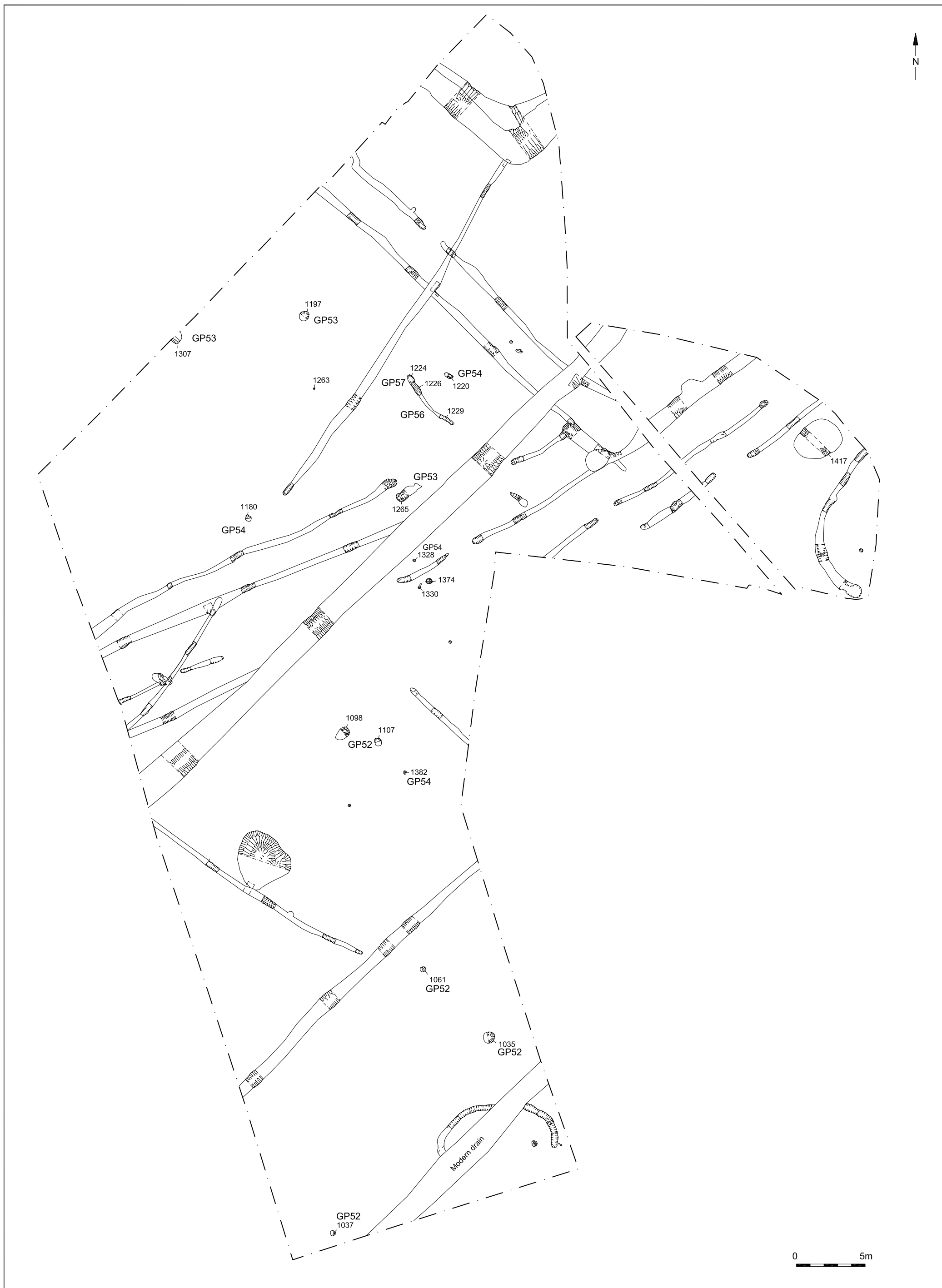
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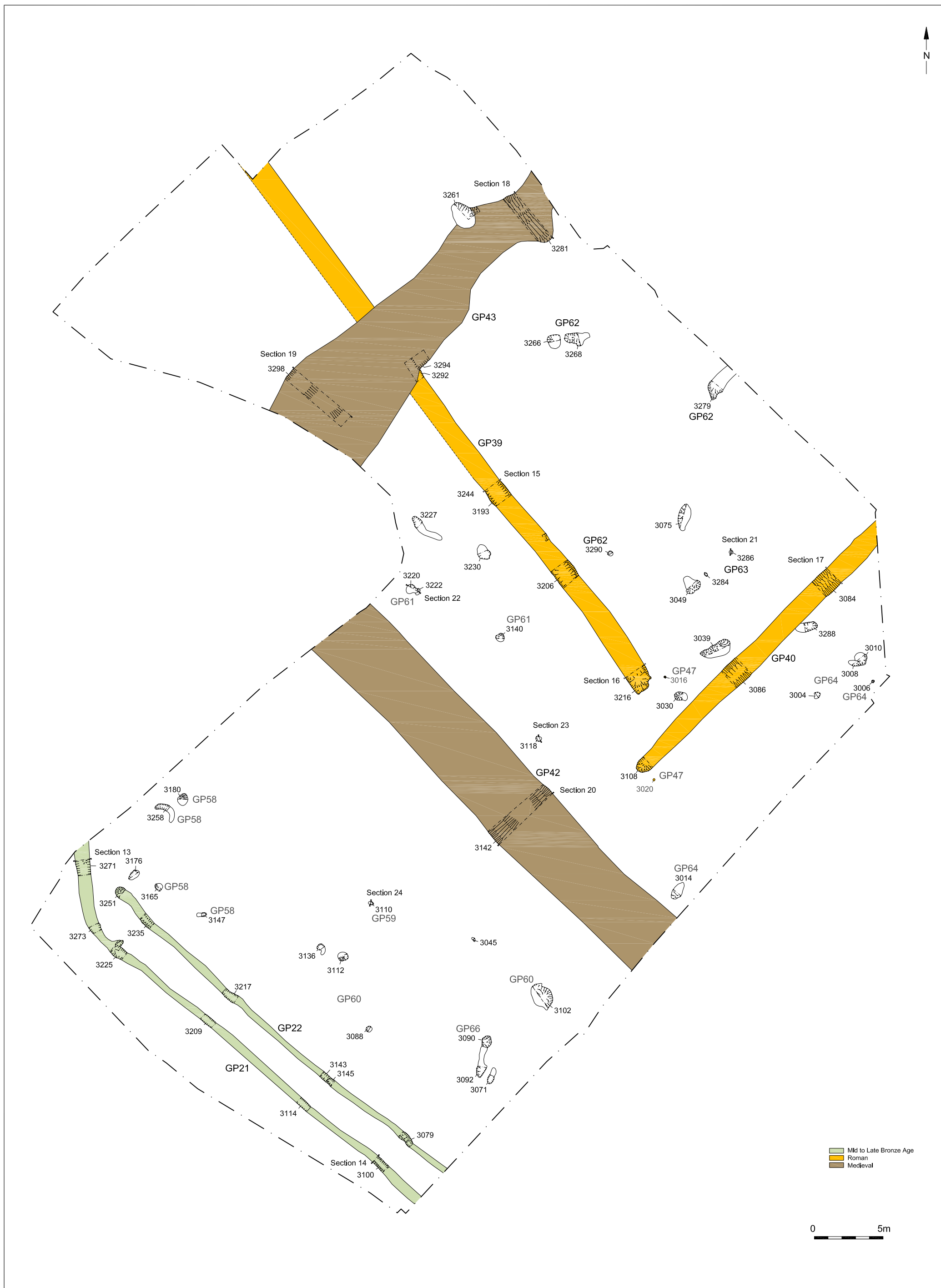
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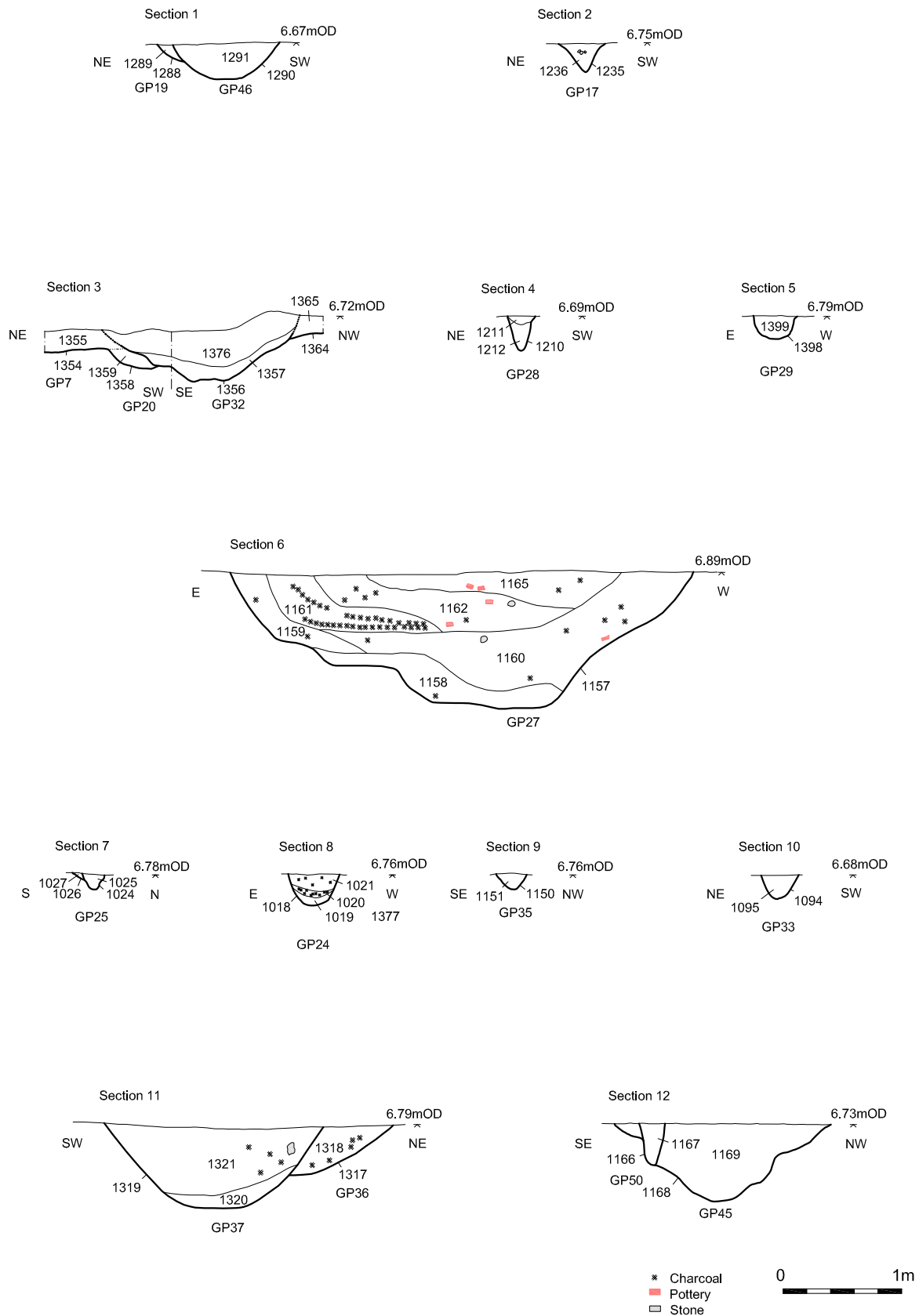
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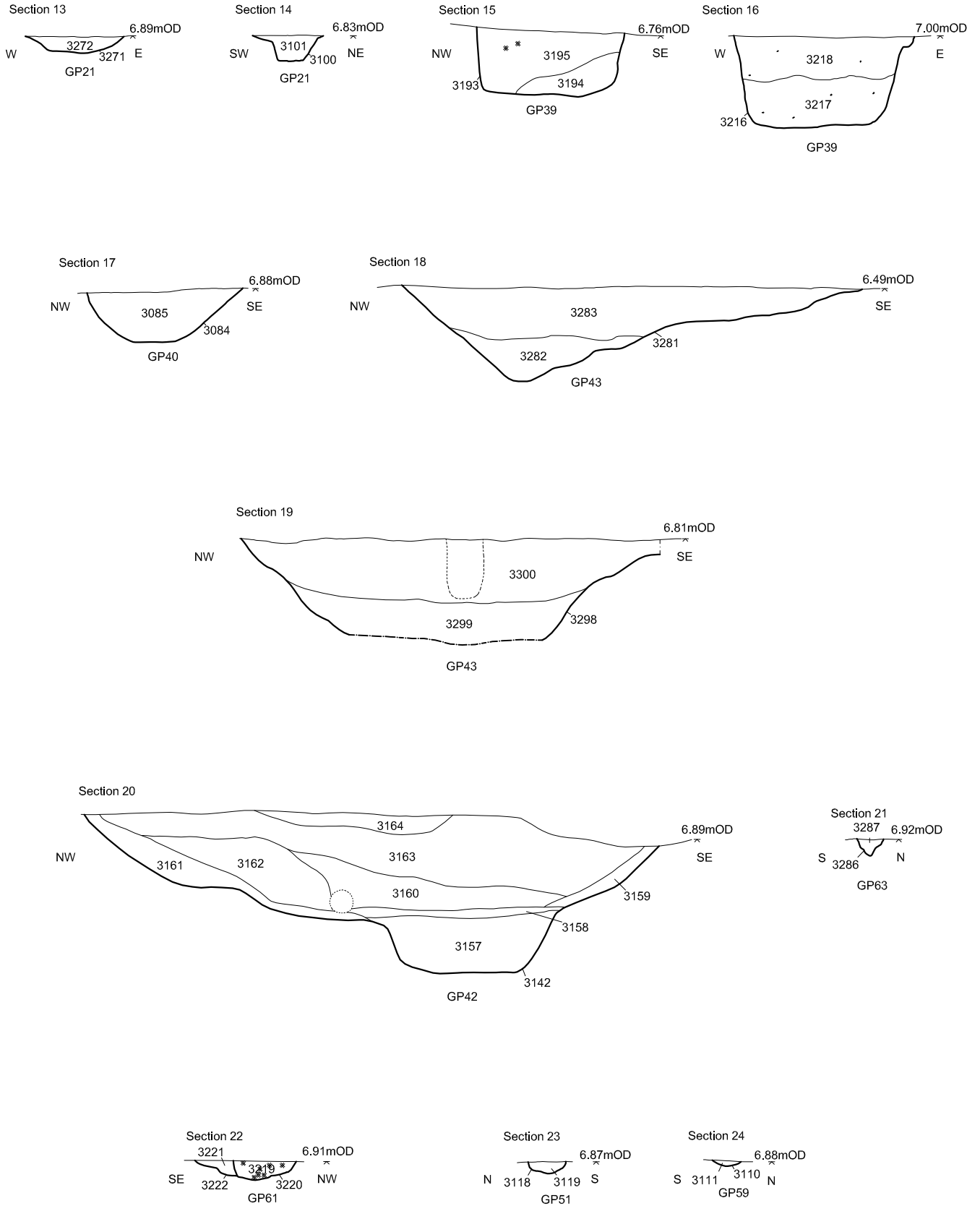
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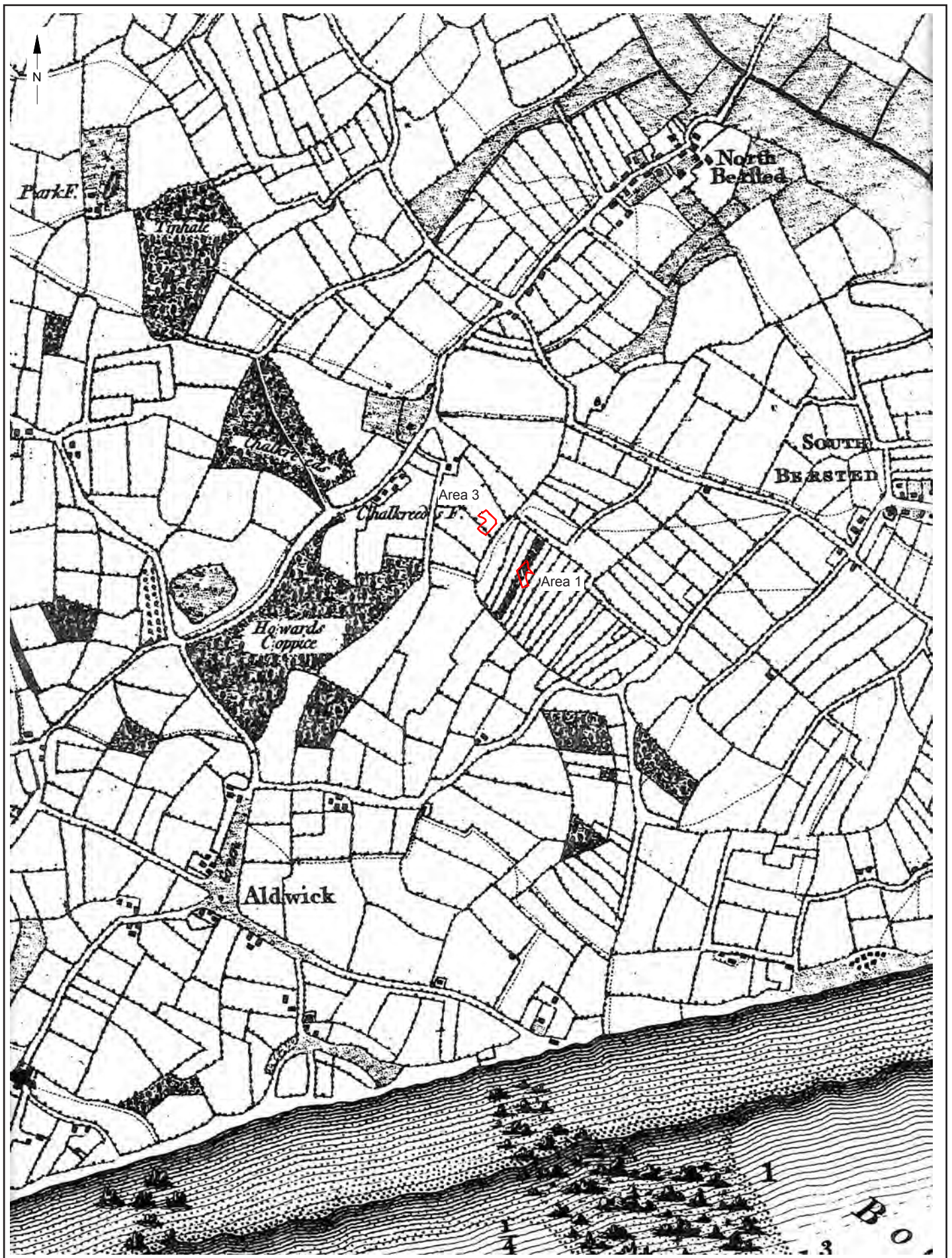
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* Charcoal
 Modern
 □ Stone



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Project Ref: 3503	April 2009	1778 Thomas Yeakell and William Gardner's Survey of Sussex (WSRO ref: Pm249, sheet 14)	
Report Ref: 2008168	Drawn by: LD		



Fig. 13 : Overview of Area 1



Fig. 14: North-East facing section of linear [1395], Area 1

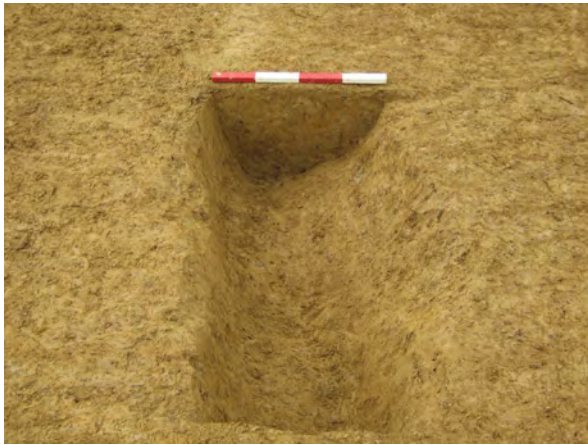


Fig. 15: South-West facing section of [1326], Area 1



Fig. 16: South-East facing section of linear [3079], Area 3



Fig. 17: Overview of roundhouse, facing South, Area 1



Fig. 18: Overview of roundhouse, facing South-East, Area 1

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Fig. 19: North-East facing section of gully [1022], Area 1



Fig. 20: West facing section of stakehole [1024] with in-situ pottery, Area 1



Fig. 21: North-East facing section of pit [1157], Area 1



Fig. 22: South-West facing section of ring gully [1384], Area 1



Fig. 23: South-East facing section of Field Boundary [1079], Area 1

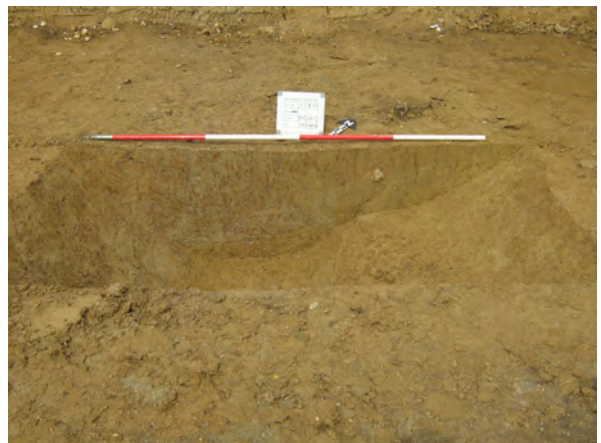


Fig. 24: South-East facing section of [1317] and [1319], Area 1

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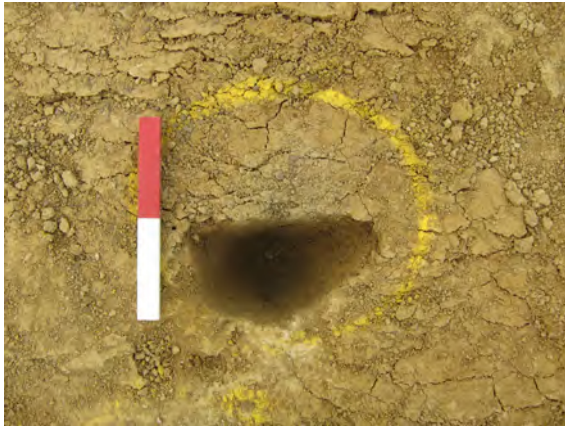


Fig. 25: Mid-excavation photo of stakehole [1102], facing North-West, Area 1



Fig. 26: North-West facing section of linear [3206], Area 3



Fig. 27: South-East facing section of linear terminus [3216], Area 3



Fig. 28: South-West facing section of linear [3086], Area 3



Fig. 29: South-West facing section of linear terminus [3108], Area 3



Fig. 30: South-East facing section of lower fills of ditch [3142], Area 3

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Fig. 31: South-West facing section of ditch [3281], Area 3

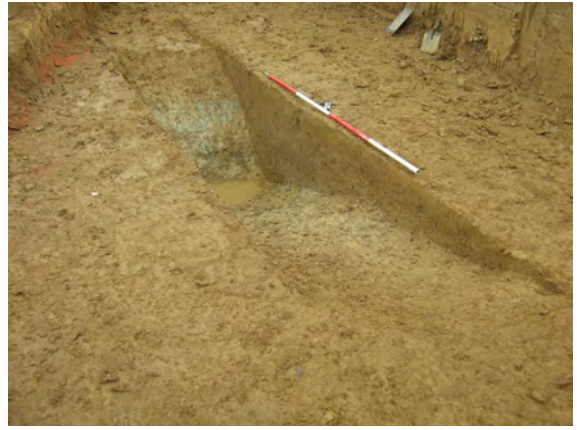


Fig. 32: South-West facing section of ditch [3281], oblique photo, area 3



Fig. 33: South-West facing section of ditch [3298], Area 3



Fig. 34: South-West facing section of field boundary [1063], Area 1



Fig. 35: South-East facing section of boundary ditch [1176], Area 1



Fig. 36: South-East facing section of pit [3125], Area 3

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