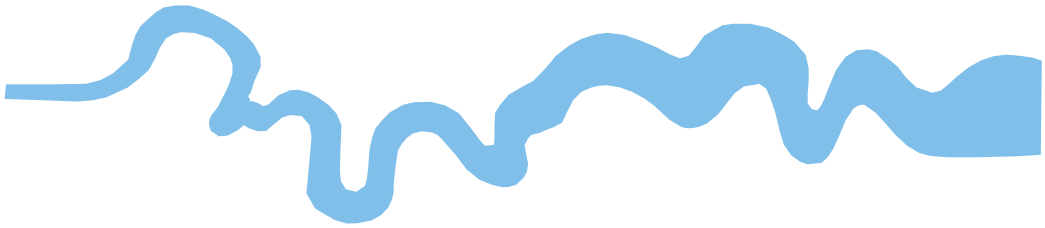
T V A S



SOUTH

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: BRY15/249ev

(SU 9760 0284)

.

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Bilsham Road Developments LLP

by Odile Rouard

TVAS South

Site Code BRY15/249

December 2020

Summary

Site name: Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex

Grid reference: SU 9760 0284

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference: Y/91/17/OUT

Date and duration of project: 9th October **-** 5th November 2020

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: BRY 15/249

Area of site: *c*. 11.7 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, successfully investigated large parts of the site which will be affected by the proposed development. A significant number of archaeological features, including ditches, gullies and pits, were recorded during the project, particularly in the central part of the site where a concentration of features was found on both sides of the current field boundary. These features offer evidence of settlement activity during the Roman period. Eight prehistoric pits were identified in one trench, indicating Bronze Age occupation also. The site is considered to have high archaeological potential

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 09.12.20
Steve Preston✓ 09.12.20

TVAS South, 77a Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton, BN1 7HB
Tel. (01273) 554198; email south@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Report 15/249b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex (centred on SU 9760 0284) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jake Wisniewski of The Hyde Group, on behalf of Bilsham Road Developments LLP, 30 Park Street, London SE1 9EQ.

Planning permission (Y/91/17/OUT) has been granted by Arun District Council to develop the site for residential use. The consent is subject to standard conditions relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to provide information on which to base a mitigation strategy if required.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) (since replaced by the revised Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the Chichester City Council Archaeological Officer (Mr James Kenny) who advises the District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Elisabet Diaz Pila, Virginia Fuentes and Odile Rouard between 9th October and 5th November 2020, and the site code is BRY15/249. The author would like to thank the members of the Eastbourne and District Metal Detecting Club for visiting the site. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable repository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located immediately south of the historic core of Yapton on the Sussex coastal plain. It is centred on NGR SU 9760 0284 (Figs 1 and 2). The site consists of three fields bounded to the west and to the south by farmland, and to the north and east by residential properties. The area is relatively flat and lies at a height of

approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS 2006). However, the geology revealed in most of the trenches consisted of light to mid reddish brown sandy silty clay, which probably represents overlying Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in a desk-based assessment (Bermingham 2016). In summary, the site is located on the Sussex Coastal Plain. Although there have been a few stray finds in the area close to the site, recent excavations on the coastal plain have recorded extensive evidence for activity during the prehistoric and Roman periods (e.g. Bray *et al*. 2019; Manley 2008; Taylor *et al*. 2014; Wallis and Ford 2014; Wallis 2019a and b). These excavations, and others, have suggested that the region was heavily utilized in the past, although there does appear to have been a drop in activity during the 3rd century AD, which may be associated with pirate raids along the south coast. The site lies to the south of the historic (Medieval) core of Yapton, and historic maps indicate that it has been arable land since at least the 18th century. As a result, any archaeological deposits which may have been present on the site were considered likely to have survived.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits from the prehistoric period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits from the Roman period are present; and

to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required.

In all, 129 trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new development. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits were to be

excavated to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

The majority of trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although several had to be moved or shortened due to the presence of reptile fences and Herras fencing, used for delineating the footpaths (Figs 2 to 5). The excavated trenches were all 1.80m wide, and measured between 17m and 31m in length, and between 0.33m and 0.80m in depth. The trenches which contained archaeological features are detailed below, and a complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Measurements along each trench are from the west, south-west or south end unless stated otherwise.

Field A

Trench 2 (Figs 3, 6 and 9; Pls 1 and 23)

This trench was orientated approximately south-west/north-east, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.66m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.31m of subsoil (51). Ditch 12 (Pl. 23) was recorded between 18m and 19m. It was 0.90m wide with a maximum depth of 0.61m and contained a single fill of mid-orange brown silty sandy clay (64). It yielded several pieces of fired clay as well as a fair amount of fire-cracked flint. However, it remains undated.

Trench 20 (Figs 3, 6 and 9; Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately south-south-west/north-north-east, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.48m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). Pit 11 was recorded between 20.10m and 20.80m. It had a width of 0.60m but its diameter could not be established as it lay partly under the baulk. It had a maximum depth of 0.20m and contained a single fill (62) of mid- to dark orange brown silty sandy clay that produced no datable material, but some unidentifiable pieces of fired clay.

Trench 24 (Figs 3 and 6; Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately south-east/north-west, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). Ditch 35 was recorded between 9.30m and 18.60m but was not excavated. Finds were collected from its surface, some post-medieval brick as well as a fragment from a willow patterned pearlware plate suggesting a late 19th-century date. This feature could thus represent a post-medieval field boundary ditch.

Field B

Trench 60 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9; Pls 11 and 19)

This trench was orientated approximately west-south-west/east-north-east, and was 24.90m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Ditch 2 (Pl. 19) was recorded between 5m and 10m. It had a width of 0.86m and a maximum depth of 0.60m. Its single fill (53) consisted of a mid-grey brown silty clay that yielded pottery (dated to the 1st/2nd century AD), as well as fired clay and fire-cracked flint. Pit 1 was recorded between 19m and 21m, with a width of 0.90m (the full diameter could not be determined as it lay partly under the baulk) and a maximum depth of 0.26m. It contained a single fill (52) of mid-yellow brown silty sandy clay that yielded pottery sherds, as well as a fragment of Roman box flue tile.

Trench 61 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 10; Pl. 21)

This trench was orientated approximately south-west/north-east, and was 24m long and up to 0.80m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.38m of topsoil (50) and 0.32m of subsoil (51). One pit and three ditches were visible in this trench.

Pit 5 was recorded between 2.10m and 3.20m. It had a width of 1.30m and a very shallow depth of 0.10m, and contained a single fill (56) of mid-grey brown silty sandy clay which yielded no finds.

Ditch 7 (Pl. 21) was investigated between 8m and 10m, and was seen to be 1.80m wide and 0.90m deep. It contained three fills: primary fill (58) was a compact mid-yellow grey silty clay with a thickness of 0.40m that yielded pottery, as well as animal bone. Secondary fill (60) consisted of a mid-grey brown silty clay roughly 0.65m thick that also contained pottery and animal bone and burnt flint. Lastly, tertiary fill (59) comprised a dark grey brown silty clay that produced pottery, animal bone and fire-cracked flint. The pottery obtained from this ditch was dated to the 1st/2nd century AD.

Ditch 8 was recorded between 18.20m and 19.40m. It had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.65m. It contained a single fill (61) of mid-grey brown silty clay that yielded pottery and fire-cracked flint. It was also dated to the early Roman period (1st/2nd century AD).

Ditch 9 was identified between 14.20m and 15.30m but was not excavated, as it appeared to be the continuation of Ditch 4 in Trench 62.

Trench 62 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10; Pl. 22)

This trench was orientated approximately south-west/north-east, and was 26.50m long and up to 0.57m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51). Three ditches were identified in this trench.

Ditch 3 was recorded between 19.30m and 20.30m. It had a width of 0.95m and a maximum depth of 0.15m. Its single fill (54) consisted of a mid-orange brown silty sandy clay that yielded pottery as well as fire-cracked flint. This feature was dated to the 1st/2nd century AD.

Ditch 4 was investigated between 14.80m and 16.50m. It was 0.92m wide and shallow, with a depth of 0.11m. It contained a single fill (55) of mid-orange brown silty sandy clay that produced pottery sherds and fire-cracked flint. The pottery included fragments of Rowlands Castle sandy ware and was dated between the 1st and 3rd century AD.

Ditch 10 (Pl. 22) was recorded between 9m and 11m and was believed to be the same feature as Ditch 7 in trench 61. It was therefore not excavated but was cleaned back and photographed as it contained a possible layer of dumped flint.

Trench 82 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10; Pls 14 and 20)

This trench was orientated approximately south-west/north-east, and was 26m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51).

Ditch terminus 6 (Pl. 20) was recorded between 9m and 11m. It had a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.14m. It contained a single fill (57) of dark grey silty clay that produced pottery dated to the Roman period, as well as a coin dated to the 3rd or 4th century.

Field C

Trench 90 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 7 and 10)

This trench was orientated approximately north/south, and was 31m long and up to 0.44m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). One ditch and a large feature were visible in this trench.

Ditch 15 was recorded between 24.10m and 27m. it had a width of 0.90m and a maximum depth of 0.26m. Its single fill (67) of mid-grey brown silty clay produced a substantial assembalge of pottery (84 sherds, which included imported fineware, dated to the 2nd/3rd century AD), animal bone, a fragment from a quern stone as well as fire-cracked flint.

A large feature was also investigated between 4.60m and 17.20m. A sondage (33) was dug through it, revealing a depth of 0.20m and a single fill (87) consisting of a mid-grey brown silty clay that contained pottery (dated to the 1st/2nd century AD) and fire-cracked flint and a nail. It is unclear what this feature represents but it could be formed by several ditches coming together. Alternatively, it could be a large pit or several intercutting pits.

In the southern corner of the trench, Ditch 36 was partly visible. It was not sampled in this trench however as a slot was dug through it in Trench 92 (17).

Trench 91 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11; Pls 24 and 29)

This trench was orientated approximately west-east, and was 29.50m long and up to 0.45m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). Eight pits were recorded in this trench, all located between 15.30m and 20.30m.

Pit 13 (Pl. 24) was oval in shape, with a length of 0.66m, a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.20m. It contained a single fill (65) of mid- to dark grey silty clay that produced 46 pottery sherds (dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age) as well as fire-cracked flint.

Pit 14 had a diameter of 0.33m, and a shallow depth of 0.10m. Its single fill (66) was composed of a dark grey silty clay that also yielded pottery (2 sherds) of the same period and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 24 was located partly under the baulk and its full diameter could not be determined. It was 0.15m deep and contained a single fill (77) of dark grey silty clay that yielded Late Bronze Age pottery, animal bone and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 25 had a diameter of 0.21m and was 0.10m deep. Its single fill (78) consisted of a mid- to dark grey brown silty clay that produced Late Bronze Age pottery and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 26 had a diameter of 0.66m and a maximum depth of 0.22m. It contained a single fill (79) of mid-brown silty clay that also yielded 25 sherds of pottery dated to this period and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 29 was oval in shape with a length of 0.30m, a width of 0.20m and a depth of 0.13m. Its single fill (83) comprised a mid-grey silty clay that produced Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery and fire-cracked flint.

Pit 30 was also ovoid, with a length of 1m, a width of 0.80m and a maximum depth of 0.12m. It contained a single fill (84) of mid-brown silty clay that produced 26 sherds of pottery dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age as well as fire-cracked flint.

Pit 32 (Pl. 29) had a dimeter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.18m. Its single fill (86) consisted of a mid-grey silty clay that also contained pottery dated to the same period (18 sherds) and fire-cracked flint.

Whilst most of the archaeology uncovered in Trenches 60 to 96 seems to date to the Roman period, all the pits investigated in this trench have been phased to the Middle to Late Bronze Age, suggesting a concentration of activity from this period around this particular trench. Five of the pits appeared to form an alignment heading NW–SE (though within the narrow confines of the trench this may be misleading). Pit alignments are a fairly common feature of the Late Bronze Age (and early Iron Age) but very rarely contain so many finds as here, so these may instead be signs of occupation, and in such close proximity could possibly even be structural.

Trench 92 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11; Pls 15, 25, 26 and 27)

This trench was orientated approximately east-south-east/west-north-west, and was 26.50m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51). Five linears and one pit were identified in this trench.

Pit 16 was recorded between 8m and 9m and it clearly cut Ditch 17 (visible in plan) (Pl. 25). It had a diameter of 0.90m and a maximum depth of 0.15m. It contained a single fill (68) of dark grey silty clay and yielded three pottery sherds dated to the 2nd to mid-3rd century AD as well as fire-cracked flint.

Ditch 17 was investigated between 3.50m and 14.50m. It had a width of 1m but a very shallow depth of 0.06m with a flat base. It was clearly truncated by Pit 16, and continued into Trench 90 (where it was not dug as it was only partly visible in the corner of the trench but was given number 36). Its single fill (69) consisted of a mid-grey brown silty clay that produced a single pottery sherd (broadly Roman) and some fire-cracked flint.

Ditches 19 and 20 (Pl. 26) were recorded between 20.30m and 21.70m. Ditch 19 appeared to be a re-cut of Ditch 20. It had a width of 1.60m and a depth of 0.30m. It contained a single fill (71) of dark grey black silty clay and contained a fair amount of pottery (dated to the 2nd/3rd century), a fragment of box flue tile, a few pieces of fired clay and some fire-cracked flint. Ditch 20 had an approximate width of 1.60m as well, with a maximum depth of 0.40m. It also contained a single fill (72) of mid-grey brown silty clay that produced pottery of the same date, fired clay and fire-cracked flint.

Ditches 22 and 23 (Pl. 27) were recorded between 24.30m and 26.50m and were separated from Ditches 19 and 20 by a spread (74) or trampled area about 0.05m thick, that yielded 3 sherds of Romano British pottery. Ditch 22 was truncated by Ditch 23. It was roughly 2.15m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.55m. It was filled with a compact mid-grey brown silty clay that yielded pottery, fired clay and possibly some tile and was dated to between the 1st and 3rd century AD. Ditch 23 was extending beyond the edge of the trench and thus could not be fully investigated. It had however a depth of 0.35m and contained a single fill (76) of dark grey black silty clay that produced pottery, fired clay as well as two bronze coins: one of them could not be identified but the other represented the British usurper/emperor Allectus (end of the 3rd century). It also yielded some tegula and two fragments of glass, deriving from Roman window glass or from a square-sectioned bottle of C1st- to 2nd century date.

Trench 93 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 12; Pl. 28)

This trench was orientated approximately east-west, and was 26.20m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51).

Pit 31 was recorded between 6m and 6.50m. It had a diameter of 0.44m and a depth of 0.20m. It was filled with a light to mid-grey brown silty clay (85) that yielded pottery as well as fire-cracked flint.

Ditch 27 (Pl. 28) was investigated in the eastern part of the trench, between 21.10m and 24.90m. It had a width of 1.50m and contained two fills. Primary fill (80) consisted of a compact mid-grey brown silty clay roughly 0.28m thick that produced pottery and animal bone. Secondary fill (81) comprised a dark grey black silty clay about 0.24m thick that yielded pottery, tegula, animal bone as well as several iron nails. This ditch has been dated to the later Roman period.

Trench 94 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 12; Pl. 30)

Trench 94 was orientated approximately south-west/north-east, and was 26.30m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of topsoil (51). It contained a single large feature that could not be identified with certainty but could possibly be a pond. It was recorded between 11.20m and 24.60m. Two sondages were dug through it (21 and 34), one at each edge. The first sondage (21) revealed a depth of 0.47m although there seemed to be some disturbance caused by a land drain. It contained a single fill (73) of mid-grey brown silty clay that produced pottery and fired clay.

The second sondage (34) (Pl. 30) was also truncated by the same land drain but contained two fills (88 and 89), reaching a maximum depth of 0.45m. Primary fill (88) consisted of a dark grey black silty clay with a moderate amount of small fired clay fragments' inclusions. It had a thickness of 0.20m and yielded pottery and fire-cracked flint. Secondary fill (89) comprised a mid- to dark grey brown silty clay about 0.25m thick. It contained pottery as well as a fragment from a mill stone and the 50+ sherds of pottery from the two slots combined can be dated to the Roman period and perhaps specifically to the 2nd century.

Trench 96 (Figs 3, 4, 5, 8 and 12; Pl. 16)

This trench was orientated approximately South-west/north-east and was 25.40m long and up to 0.46m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). One ditch and one pit were identified in this trench.

Pit 18 was recorded between 2.90m and 4.40m in the south-western part of the trench. It had a width of 1.10m but its full diameter could not be determined as it lay partly under the baulk. It was 0.20m deep and contained a single fill (70) of dark grey black silty clay. It produced over 100 sherds of pottery, animal bone and fire-cracked flint and was dated to the 2nd or 3rd century.

Ditch 28 was investigated between 18.40m and 19.70m. It had a width of 1.50m and a maximum depth of 0.48m. It was filled with a mid-grey brown silty clay (82) that yielded two sherds of Roman pottery as well as a brick.

Finds

The Prehistoric Pottery by Barbara McNee

A total of 162 prehistoric sherds weighing 1039g, and with a mean sherd weight of 6.4g was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997) (Appendix 3).

Fabrics

Three basic fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination and classified based on dominant inclusions, further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand). Most of the sherds (159) have been made with a fabric consisting of crushed calcined flint temper, and a silty clay matrix. This particular coarse flinty fabric is very typical of the type of fabrics used to make middle and earlier late Bronze Age pots, and occurs on various sites in Sussex, for example Varley Halls (Hamilton 1997a), Knapp Farm, Bosham (Hamilton 1997b) and further afield in Kent (McNee 2012). Two small sandy sherds (context 63) are more typical of fabrics utilised during the late Iron Age/early Roman period, and one grog tempered sherd (context 85) also probably dates to the late Iron Age.

The silty clays could have obtained from the local Brickearth deposits. Flint would have derived from Chalk deposits, possibly from chalky and flinty Head deposits to the north of the site.

Forms, decoration, surface treatments and visible usewear

The assemblage included rim sherds belonging to four different vessels plus two base sherds belonging to the same pot. The latter (context 65) has crushed flint on the exterior of the base, possibly resulting from the vessel's being placed on a bed of crushed flint. This technological trait commonly occurs on late Bronze Age pottery from south-east England (Macpherson-Grant 1991, Hamilton 1997b), and emerges earlier during the middle Bronze Age (McNee 2012). One rim sherd (context 84) belongs to a middle-late Bronze Age bucket type pot, and this can be paralleled on other Sussex sites such as Varley Halls (Hamilton 1997a, figure 14/10). A second small rim sherd (context 77) is probably a shouldered jar with a medium long neck. This form emerges at the start of the late Bronze Age, and finds similarities at Bosham (Hamilton 1997b, figure 8/5). Two small jar/bowl type vessels (contexts 65 and 86), have round shoulders and short everted rims. A middle-late Bronze Age transitional date is suggested, or this form could also be accommodated within an early late Bronze Age phase. Similar vessels can be found at Downsview (Hamilton 2002, figure 7.27/4), and further afield at Tutt Hill, Kent (Morris 2006), the former dated to the late Bronze Age, and the latter to the middle-late Bronze Age transition.

A number of sherds have been wiped, including faint finger wiping. The assemblage is undecorated, and seven sherds have sooty residues adhering to the vessel surfaces, suggesting they were used in cooking.

This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement within the Yapton area during the later prehistoric period. The fabrics and forms suggest a later middle Bronze Age and post Deverel-Rimbury phase, dating to possibly around 1200-1000 BC. The relatively small number of fabric types could be a chronological phenomenon, suggesting an area of the site which was not particularly long lived. It is also the case that fabric types are somewhat limited during the middle and immediate post Deverel-Rimbury period (McNee 2012), further suggesting a site which only spans the middle-late Bronze Age transition, or into the earlier part of the late Bronze Age. Although somewhat fragmented, the assemblage does have the potential to contribute to a regional form and fabric series. It can also contribute to an understanding of prehistoric social structures within the area, especially when considering earlier excavations at Yapton. Previous excavations suggest a 9th or possibly 8th-century date in terms of the pottery assemblage (Hamilton 1987, 62). Occupation would appear to span most of the late Bronze Age, initially emerging in the middle Bronze Age. A few stray sherds would indicate the presence of late Iron Age activity within the area.

The Roman and Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered a relatively large assemblage of Roman (and later) pottery: 511 sherds, weighing 6603g, from 30 contexts (Appendix 3). The material has been provisionally spot dated and quantified by fabric group. By far the majority relates to the Roman period.

Roman

The Roman assemblage accounts for 505 sherds, weighing 6552g, from 29 contexts. Although sherd sizes tend to mainly be of medium size (30–70mm across) both larger and smaller sherds are present. Most pieces show slight abrasion, but this is more due to an acidic burial environment than physical reworking. It is clear from the numbers and condition of the Roman pottery that, although some may have seen a little reworking, it relates to occupation within and around the evaluation trenches.

Although many of the sherds are not closely datable there are a number of fabrics and forms present to show activity appears to have spanned the 1st to 3rd centuries, perhaps with an emphasis on the late 1st to early 3rd centuries. The sources of supply to the site appear to be those expected in this part of West Sussex (Lyne 2003). There is a wide range of local fine to medium sandy wares, both reduced and oxidised, that derive from the 'Arun valley' industry (at least 314 sherds) which was the dominant supplier to the area in the 1st to 2nd centuries (Lyne 2003). These wares shared the market with the Rowlands Castle industry (in east Hampshire) and at least 101 sherds can be attributed to this industry – including internally thumbed storage jars and a range of small jars (though none of the characteristic 'batch' marks are present). The presence of a few sherds of black-

burnished ware, including a couple of bead and flanged bowls (Trench 82, subsoil and Trench 92 ditch 20) and at least 10 of Alice Holt greywares are of 3rd- to 4th- century types suggesting activity at least continued into the 3rd century. However, the relative scarcity of BB1 and Alice Holt wares compared with those of the Arun Valley suggests an emphasis of activity in the first half of the period.

The assemblage includes a range of finewares that also span the period. The earliest include a probable South Gaulish samian platter of mid-1st century type (Trench 60, ditch 2) and, from the same deposit 12 sherds from a fine oxidised Hoo-type ware flagon with external white slip and collared rim. There are also a few Central Gaulish samian sherds from Dr 18 dishes (eg Trench 94, ditch 34) of later 1st- to 2nd- century date and a scatter of local and imported colour-coated sherds, most likely in the main from beakers. The source of some of these is currently uncertain but the group appears to include some Cologne-type ware, together with a little possible Colchester and New Forest colour-coated beakers (though none of the latter are from indented beakers).

Medieval

Just five medieval sherds were recovered, all deriving from the subsoil. These are of a wide chronological range, with the earliest being two small sherds (6g) from a chalk-tempered oxidised vessel of 11th- to 12th- century date (Trench 75). Two High Medieval sherds in fine sandy wares (one with occasional flint inclusions) are of 13th- to mid-14th- century type while a single bowl fragment in Transitional sparse fine sandy ware (Trench 56) is of mid-14th to 15th- century type. All of the sherds are quite worn and they almost certainly represent manuring the land with domestic waste during occasional periods of arable cultivation.

Post-medieval

There is a complete absence of early post-medieval pottery suggesting no occupation and that the land was probably down to pasture at this time. The only post-medieval sherd recovered was from Trench 24, ditch 35 – a 7g fragment from a willow patterned pearlware plate of early 19th- century date.

The Coins by Pierre-Damien Manisse

A total of three bronze coins were recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 4). Of the two that came from Ditch 23 (Trench 92), one can be identified as a coin of the emperor Allectus. The other one accompanying it is in too poor condition to be closely identified, as is the third coin, found in Ditch Terminus 6 (Trench 82). Despite their worn aspect, they can tentatively be considered as 3rd or 4th century barbarous imitations of Roman coins.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 15 struck flints was recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 5). The collection comprised 13 flakes, a scraper and a spall (piece less than 20x20mm). The flint was made from locally available gravel. The collection includes no closely datable items but is likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Burnt Flint by Odile Rouard

Some 305 pieces of burnt flint, weighing in total 9387g were recovered from 28 features (Appendix 6). Although most of the features investigated have been dated to the Roman period, fire-cracked flint was present in the subsoil of every trench as well as in almost every slot excavated. This background noise of prehistoric activity seems to suggest occupation, which has been confirmed by the recent discovery of a burnt mound in a field to the north-west of Field B. Trench 91 was the only trench that contained exclusively prehistoric features: it contained eight pits that were dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age and the presence of burnt flint confirms there was sustained activity or occupation during this period.

The Ceramic Building Material and fired clay by Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered (Appendix 7). The material is in mixed condition but there is a trend towards smaller somewhat abraded pieces. These appear to have been affected by both the acidic subsoil and notable physical reworking.

The majority of the assemblage consists of pieces of burnt clay (146 fragments, 1703g). These were recovered across a wide area and in themselves are not datable. However, they are mainly associated with Roman deposits and there is no particular reason for believing that they do not belong to this period (though some could be prehistoric). The vast majority are amorphous though a few have flat faces suggesting they could be daub from a building or oven structure. A curving piece from ditch 21, fill 73, in Trench 94, could be from a loomweight but not enough is present to be sure.

There are 13 pieces of Roman tile in the assemblage in three fabrics (Appendix 7). Both *tegula* and box flue tiles appear to be represented but all pieces are notably worn. The negligible quantities and poor condition suggest they were re-used during the Roman period but had probably been taken from a building in the general vicinity. The presence of box flue tiles in particular suggests a building of some importance, such as a villa.

A single piece of late post-medieval brick was recovered from Trench 24, ditch 35, fill 90. It is of 18th- to mid-19th century type and would be in keeping with the pottery from same deposit.

The Glass by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just two pieces (5g) of glass both from fill 76 of Ditch 23 (Trench 92). Both appear to be from the same item in blue-green glass. They are of flat form and measure 3.4mm thick and although gloss-gloss later Roman window glass cannot be ruled out it is felt they more likely derive from a square-sectioned bottle of 1st- to 2nd- century date.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Apart from the coins (above) a total of fourteen metal objects were recovered (Appendix 8). All are ferrous and on the whole are in a poor state of preservation. Twelve are nails, or parts thereof, and two are unidentifiable.

Seven of the nails are Manning type 1b nails, a general purpose nail. One is a possible type 3 nail and one is a type 10 hobnail. The nail shaft fragments fall neatly into the shaft width categories of the complete nails that were recovered suggesting that they may be fragments of the same types. This is most likely with the fragments recovered from deposit (76). The only differentiating factor in the assemblage is that there are two distinct sizes of type 1b nail. The first has a larger head and broader shaft of around 8-10mm, while the second set (from deposit 81) has smaller heads and a shaft width of only 5-6mm. The assemblage is not big enough to draw a conclusion from this distinction, however this usually represents building nails, for the larger sizes, and general nails for chests or crates and suchlike for the smaller nails. The forms are common throughout history however the dating from the pottery and coins gives a Roman date. The general objects suggest a building a short distance away although not necessarily on the site itself, the hobnail is likely casual loss too.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just four pieces of stone (Appendix 9). The stone is typical for the area. The cobbles from fills 73 and 77 (Trenches 94 and 91 respectively) are natural erratics that are found on the coastal plain, more typically further west around Selsey. These stones were often deliberately pressed into service as rubbing and polishing stones, however, the current pieces show no definite use-wear. The remaining two pieces are of the typical Lodsworth-type stone, the most prolific type to be used in querns in the region. The pieces include part of a relatively early upper stone from a rotary hand quern (ditch 15, fill 67) and a chunk of millstone from ditch 34 (Trench 94). Fragments of millstone are quite frequent finds on rural sites on the coastal plain – presumably they were taken from discards at a mill and pressed into service as hand-held grain rubbers.

The Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A moderate assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 11 features. Weighing a total of 2249g, 121 fragments of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 10). The majority of bone displayed good to excellent preservation of the cortical bone surfaces however, a significant amount of fragmentation was noted in most contexts. The exception to this level of preservation were the pieces of bone recovered from pit 18 (70) and ditch 20 (72), which were weathered and rounded and rendered the fragments non-descript in appearance.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and there were no bones form any smaller animal. Wherever possible, specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin were made using reference to Hillson (1992). The minimum number of animal individuals was assessed, both within and between animal species, based on the duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development.

Due to the amount of element fragmentation present, a large proportion of the assemblage of bone was not able to be identified to species or element. Despite this, the assemblage contained a minimum of five animals: three “large” (one horse, two cows), and two “medium” (one possible sheep/goat, one pig).

Half of the total assemblage was allotted into the “large” size category, with many of these representing the scapula, pelvis and portions of long bone shafts. A single horse was identified in pit 24 (77), by the presence of the proximal half of a left metatarsal. Although there was no evidence of element duplication, two cows were suggested by the presence of skeletal elements of differing stages of maturation. A single juvenile cow was identified by a portion of proximal metacarpal with an unfused epiphysis in ditch 19 (71). Evidence of a minimum of one, skeletally mature bovine individual was recovered from six features, including cranial and dental fragments (ditches 2, 15, 21, 27 and 28), and postcranial fragments (ditches 7 and 15).

In comparison, just 12 fragments, 9.7% of the assemblage, were allocated to the “medium” sized animal category. Of these, a single, juvenile pig was identified in pit 8 (61) by the presence of three developing molar crowns. Ditches 2 and 28 contained dental remains (loose teeth), which were of approximate size and morphology of sheep/goat species. As a result, it is possible a minimum of one sheep/goat individual was present in the assemblage.

No further information could be retrieved from this collection of animal bone.

Conclusion

The site does not appear to have been truncated to any great extent in the past, and a number of archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation trenches. These features largely consist of ditches, although a small number of pits were also investigated. The majority of the features appear to date from the early Roman period, although all the pits investigated in Trench 91 have been dated to the Late Bronze Age, indicating earlier occupation of the site. There was a distinct concentration of Roman activity around the centre of the site, on both sides of the footpath and field boundary. The presence of box flue tiles, tegula and glass could mean that there was a building of importance in the vicinity of the site. The site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

References

Bermingham, N, 2016, 'Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex – an archaeological desk-based assessment', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpubl rep **15/249**, Brighton

BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet **318/333**, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits Edition, Keyworth

Bray, D, Porter, S and Wallis, S, 2019, *Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon Occupation at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex*, TVAS Monogr **33**, Reading

Dubuis, O F, Frey-Kupper, S and Brem, H, 1995, 'Usure et corrosion. Tables de référence pour la détermination de trouvailles monétaires', Bulletin IFS ITMS IRMS **2**, 1995, Supplément

Hamilton, S, 1987, 'Late Bronze Age pottery,' in D Rudling, 'The excavation of a late Bronze Age site at Yapton, West Sussex'; *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **125**, 53-63

Hamilton, S, 1997a, 'East Sussex later Bronze Age pottery tradition: The assemblage from Varley Halls', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **135**, 31–43

Hamilton, S, 1997b, 'Late Bronze Age pottery traditions in West Sussex: The Knapp Farm assemblage and its regional context,' *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **135**, 78–85

Hamilton, S, 2002, 'The Downsview pottery with specific reference to the Bronze Age assemblage its forms, dating and regional implications', in D Rudling (ed.) *Downland Settlement and land-use: The archaeology of the Brighton Bypass,* London, 170–82

Hillson, S, 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods of identification*, London

Lyne, M, 2003, 'The Pottery Supply to Roman Sussex' in D Rudling (ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD 2000*, King's Lynn, 141–50

Macpherson-Grant, N, 1991, 'A reappraisal of prehistoric pottery from Canterbury', Canterbury Archaeological Trust Annu Rep **15**, 38–48

Manley, J (ed), 2008, *The Archaeology of Fishbourne and Chichester*; *a framework for its future*, Sussex Archaeological Society, Lewes

Manning, W H, 1976, *Catalogue of Roman-British Ironwork in the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Newcastle

Mcnee, B L, 2012, 'The Potters' Legacy: Production, Use and Deposition of pottery in Kent, from the middle Bronze Age to the early Iron Age.' Unpubl PhD thesis, Univ Southampton

Morris, E L, 2006a, 'The late prehistoric pottery from Tutt Hill, Westwell, Kent' (ARC 430 83+800-84+900 99). Channel Tunnel Rail Link Specialist Report Series: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/ctrl/index.cfm.

NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Govt, London

NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

PCRG, 1997 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occas Pap **1** and **2**. (2nd edn) Oxford

Taylor, A, Weale, A and Ford, S, 2014, *Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman landscapes of the coastal plain, and a Late Iron Age warrior burial at North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex: Excavations 2007-2010*, TVAS Monogr **19**, Reading

Wallis, S and Ford, S, 2014, *Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age Occupation and Roman Fields at Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex*, TVAS Occas Pap **5**, Reading

Wallis, S, and Ford, S, 2019, *Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Occupation at Northbrook College, Littlehampton Road, West Durrington, West Sussex*, TVAS Monogr **34**, Reading

Wallis, S, 2019a, *Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Settlement at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex*, TVAS Monogr **37**, Reading

Wallis, S, 2019b, *Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age Occupation at The Paddocks, Nutbourne, Chichester, West Sussex*, TVAS Occas Pap **36**, Reading

Webb, P H, 1933, *The Roman Imperial Coinage* **V. Part II**, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.40	1.80	0.48	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
2	25.10	1.80	0.66	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.58m subsoil (51); 0.58-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 12. **Pls 1 and 23**
3	26.20	1.80	0.55	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
4	24.60	1.80	0.48	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
5	27	1.80	0.51	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
6	25	1.80	0.59	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.59m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
7	25.50	1.80	0.52	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.52m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
8	25.30	1.80	0.57	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.57m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
9	25.60	1.80	0.51	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
10	25.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 2**
11	25.40	1.80	0.40	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
12	25.50	1.80	0.38	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
13	25.40	1.80	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
14	25.50	1.80	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.35m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
15	24.50	1.80	0.52	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.52m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
16	26	1.80	0.41	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.41m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
17	25.90	1.80	0.51	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
18	25.20	1.80	0.46	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
19	25.20	1.80	0.43	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
20	25.30	1.80	0.48	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 11. **Pl. 3**
21	25.60	1.80	0.38	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
22	24.70	1.80	0.48	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
23	26.10	1.80	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
24	25.80	1.80	0.42	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 35 (not excavated). **Pl. 4**
25	25.30	1.80	0.43	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
26	25.70	1.80	0.39	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.39m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
27	25.30	1.80	0.43	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
28	25.60	1.80	0.43	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
29	25.30	1.80	0.33	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.33m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 5**
30	26.60	1.80	0.48	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
31	25.30	1.80	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.39m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
32	24.20	1.80	0.48	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
33	25.60	1.80	0.45	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.45m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
34	26.20	1.80	0.46	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
35	24.50	1.80	0.39	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.39m+ natural geology

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
				(Brickearth).
36	25.70	1.80	0.42	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 6**
37	26.40	1.80	0.41	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.41m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
38	25.50	1.80	0.44	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
39	26.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
40	25.80	1.80	0.51	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 7**
41	25	1.80	0.51	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
42	26.30	1.80	0.38	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
43	24.80	1.80	0.49	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.49m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
44	26.70	1.80	0.44	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
45	26.10	1.80	0.46	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
46	26.60	1.80	0.47	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.47m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
47	26	1.80	0.46	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
48	25	1.80	0.50	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.50m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 8**
49	25.30	1.80	0.46	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
50	26.20	1.80	0.47	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.47m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
51	25.50	1.80	0.55	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
52	25.50	1.80	0.53	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.53m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
53	25.10	1.80	0.64	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.64m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 9**
54	26	1.80	0.48	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
55	25.30	1.80	0.55	0-0.45m topsoil (50); 0.45-0.55m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
56	25.70	1.80	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
57	25.60	1.80	0.58	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.58m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 10**
58	26	1.80	0.66	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.58m subsoil (51); 0.58-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
59	25.10	1.80	0.58	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.58m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
60	24.90	1.80	0.70	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 1; Ditch 2. **Pls 11 and 19**
61	24	1.80	0.80	0-0.38m topsoil (50); 0.38-0.70m subsoil (51); 0.70-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 5; Ditches 7, 8 and 9 (not excavated). **Pl. 21**
62	26.50	1.80	0.57	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.57m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 3, 4 and 10. **Pl. 22**
63	25.80	1.80	0.54	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.54m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
64	25.60	1.80	0.62	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.62m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
65	26.10	1.80	0.58	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.58m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
66	25.40	1.80	0.48	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.48m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
67	26	1.80	0.54	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.54m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
68	25.20	1.80	0.63	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.63m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 12**
69	25.50	1.80	0.61	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.61m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
70	25	1.80	0.70	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
71	25.40	1.80	0.71	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62-0.71m+ natural geology

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
				(Brickearth).
72	22	1.80	0.70	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
73	24.60	1.80	0.64	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.64m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
74	28	1.80	0.70	0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
75	25.20	1.80	0.60	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
76	24.80	1.80	0.51	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 13**
77	25.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.45m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
78	26	1.80	0.49	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.49m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
79	25.60	1.80	0.55	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.55m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
80	25.90	1.80	0.56	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.56m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
81	26.10	1.80	0.57	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.57m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
82	26	1.80	0.53	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.53m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch terminus 6. **Pls 14 and 20**
83	26	1.80	0.60	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
84	25.10	1.80	0.52	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.52m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
85	25.20	1.80	0.43	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
86	18	1.80	0.44	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
87	19.20	1.80	0.39	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.39m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
88	26.70	1.80	0.46	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
89	18	1.80	0.42	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
90	31	1.80	0.44	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 15, 33 and 36 (not excavated).
91	29.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.45m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pits 13, 14, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30 and 32. **Pls 24 and 29**
92	26.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 16; Ditches 17, 19, 20, 22 and 23. **Pls 15, 25, 26 and 27**
93	26.20	1.80	0.40	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 27; Pit 31. **Pl. 28**
94	26.30	1.80	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 21 and 34. **Pl. 30**
95	25.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
96	25.40	1.80	0.46	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 18; Ditch 28. **Pl. 16**
97	17	1.80	0.33	0-0.13m topsoil (50); 0.13-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.33m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
98	26	1.80	0.39	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.39m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
99	25.20	1.80	0.42	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
100	25.70	1.80	0.41	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.41m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
101	26.50	1.80	0.44	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
102	25	1.80	0.43	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 17**
103	25	1.80	0.40	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
104	25	1.80	0.43	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
105	25.80	1.80	0.44	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
106	25.50	1.80	0.46	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
107	27	1.80	0.39	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.39m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
108	27.20	1.80	0.47	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.47m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
109	27	1.80	0.46	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
110	25.60	1.80	0.42	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
111	27.30	1.80	0.47	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.47m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
112	26.60	1.80	0.44	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
113	25.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.45m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
114	25.30	1.80	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
115	25.20	1.80	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.40m+ natural geology (Brickearth). **Pl. 18**
116	26	1.80	0.44	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.44m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
117	26.70	1.80	0.34	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.34m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
118	26	1.80	0.37	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.37m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
119	25.30	1.80	0.38	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
120	25.30	1.80	0.35	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.35m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
121	26.30	1.80	0.41	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.41m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
122	25.50	1.80	0.46	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
123	27.60	1.80	0.43	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
124	28	1.80	0.42	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
125	26.30	1.80	0.38	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
126	25.20	1.80	0.42	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
127	26.90	1.80	0.42	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.42m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
128	25.40	1.80	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
129	26.10	1.80	0.46	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.46m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

APPENDIX 2: Feature list

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence / comments*
60	1	52	Pit	1st–2nd century AD	Pottery
60	2	53	Ditch	1st–2nd century AD	Pottery **Pl. 19**
62	3	54	Ditch	1st–2nd century AD	Pottery
62	4	55	Ditch	1st–3rd century AD	Pottery
61	5	56	Pit		
82	6	57	Ditch terminus	Roman	Pottery, coin **Pl. 20**
61	7	58, 59, 60	Ditch	1st–2nd century AD	Pottery **Pl. 21**
61	8	61	Ditch	1st–3rd century AD	Pottery
61	9	-	Ditch		
62	10	63	Ditch	Late Iron Age/Roman	Pottery (and nail shaft fragment). **Pl. 22**
20	11	62	Pit		
2	12	64	Ditch	Roman	Pottery **Pl. 23**
91	13	65	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery. **Pl. 24**
91	14	66	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
90	15	67	Ditch	2nd–3rd century AD	Pottery.
92	16	68	Pit	2nd–3rd century AD	Pottery. **Pl. 25**
92	17	69	Ditch	Roman	Pottery. **Pl. 25**
96	18	70	Pit	2nd–3rd century AD	Pottery.
92	19	71	Ditch	2nd–3rd century AD	Pottery. **Pl. 26**
92	20	72	Ditch	3rd century AD	Pottery. **Pl. 26**
94	21	73	Ditch	2nd century AD	Pottery.
92	22	75	Ditch	Roman	Pottery. **Pl. 27**
92	23	76	Ditch	Late 3rd century AD	Pottery, coins. **Pl. 27**
91	24	77	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
91	25	78	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
91	26	79	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
93	27	80, 81	Ditch	Middle to Late Roman	Pottery. **Pl. 28**
96	28	82	Ditch	2nd–3rd century AD	Pottery.
91	29	83	Pit	Middle to late Bronze Age	Pottery.
91	30	84	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
93	31	85	Pit	?Possibly Late Iron Age	Pottery.
91	32	86	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery. **Pl. 29**
90	33	87	Ditch	1st–2nd century AD	Pottery.
94	34	88, 89	Ditch	1st–2nd century AD	Pottery. **Pl. 30**
24	35	90	Ditch	19th century	Pottery.
90	36	-	Ditch		

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Feat Type*	*Fabric*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*	*spot date*
		51	Subsoil	Moderate coarse flint	3	12		Middle Bronze Age
		51	Subsoil	Oxidised sandy ware	2	7		Roman
		51	Subsoil	Fine quartz, sparse flint	1	12	?Bowl (oxidised, internal green glaze).	MC13th-e14th
		51	Subsoil	Fine quartz	1	7	Cooking pot (oxidised, externally sooted).	Late C13th-14th
		51	Subsoil	Silty with flint	3	6		Late Bronze Ag
		51	Subsoil	Silty with flint	1	7		Late Bronze Ag
		51	Subsoil	Silty with flint	1	9		Middle-late Bronze Age
		51	Subsoil	Silty with flint	9	40		Late Bronze Ag
		51	Subsoil	Silty with flint	1	23	1 x body sherd	middle-late Bronze Age
51		51	Subsoil	Oxidised sandy ware	1	3		Roman
56		51	Subsoil	Sandy greyware	1	4		Roman
56		51	Subsoil	Transitional sparse fine sandy ware	1	19	?Bowl (oxidised, internal green glaze).	C14th-15th
59		51	Subsoil	Sandy greyware	1	3		Roman
59		51	Subsoil	Sandy blackware	1	6		Roman
59		51	Subsoil	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	2	76	Internally thumbed storage jar x1 (reduced)	
62		51	Subsoil	Oxidised sandy ware	2	9		Roman
62		51	Subsoil	Fine oxidised sandy ware	2	2		Roman
75		51	Subsoil	Chalk tempered	2	6		Late C11th-12th
81		51	Subsoil	Sandy blackware	3	21		Roman
82		51	Subsoil	Sandy greyware	1	12		Roman
82		51	Subsoil	Black burnished ware	1	22	Bead and flanged bowl	C3rd-4th
60	1	52	Pit	Sand with sparse flint	1	11		C1st-2nd
60	1	52	Pit	Sandy blackware	1	14		C1st-2nd
60	1	52	Pit	Sandy greyware	1	5		C1st-2nd
60	1	52	Pit	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	3	122		C1st-2nd
60	2	53	Ditch	Common ill-sorted flint	1	6	bitone	(LBA)
60	2	53	Ditch	Sandy greyware	57	377	Dish x1 (simple rim); jar x1 (simple everted rim)	C1st-2nd
60	2	53	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	6	21		C1st-2nd
60	2	53	Ditch	Sandy blackware	17	244	Jar x1 (rolled everted rim)	C1st-2nd
60	2	53	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	1	79	Jar x1 (thickened everted rim)	C1st-2nd
60	2	53	Ditch	South Gaulish samian	3	95	Platter x1 (possible Dr 15 type)	C1st
60	2	53	Ditch	Hoo-type ware	12	74	Flagon x1 (oxidised, white external slip, slight collared rim)	C1st-2nd
60	2	53	Ditch	Silty greyware	8	21	Possibly crude briquetage	C1st-2nd
62	3	54	Ditch	Sand with sparse flint	2	10	Jar x1 (reduced, simple everted rim)	C1st-2nd
62	3	54	Ditch	Sandy greyware	5	18		C1st-2nd
62	3	54	Ditch	Silty buff ware	2	8		C1st-2nd
62	4	55	Ditch	Sandy greyware	6	28		C1st-3rd
62	4	55	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	2		C1st-3rd
62	4	55	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	1	25		C1st-3rd
82	6	57	Ditch	Sandy blackware	2	8	Jar x1 (simple rim)	C1st-2nd
61	7	58	Ditch	Fine sandy blackware	1	2		C1st-2nd
61	7	58	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	2	18	x1 lattice burnish	C1st-2nd
61	7	59	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	72	Bowl x1 (beaded rim - copy of samian Dr 18)	C1st-2nd
61	7	59	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	1	6	lattice burnish	C1st-2nd
61	7	60	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	7	298	Internally thumbed storage jar x1 (poorly made)	C1st-2nd
61	7	60	Ditch	Sandy greyware	2	24		C1st-2nd
61	7	60	Ditch	Sandy blackware	4	22	Jar x1 (simple everted rim)	C1st-2nd
61	7	60	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	6	Bowl x1 (out-turned rim)	C1st-2nd
61	8	61	Ditch	Sandy greyware	17	341	Jars x3 (tapering everted and thickened out-turned rims)	C1st-2nd
61	8	61	Ditch	Fine sandy blackware	19	134	?Beaker x1	C1st-2nd
61	8	61	Ditch	Sandy blackware	3	22	Lid x1	C1st-2nd
61	8	61	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	18		C1st-2nd
61	8	61	Ditch	Slipped fine redware	21	72		C1st-2nd
62	10	63	Ditch	Sandy	3	5	3 x worn body sherds, mixed	Late Iron Age?
2	12	64	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	2		C1st-3rd
		65	Pit	Silty with flint	46	404		Middle-late and late

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Feat Type*	*Fabric*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*	*spot date*
								Bronze Age
		66	Pit	Silty with flint	2	7		Late Bronze Age
90	15	67	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	21	580	Internally thumbed storage jar x1; jar x3 (stubby everted rims)	C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Sandy greyware	27	197		C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Wiggonholt-type fine creamware	6	112	?Flagon x1	C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Sandy blackware	11	58		C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Moderate/common calcined flint	1	2		(LBA residual)
90	15	67	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	3	15		C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Fine oxidised sandy ware	5	24		C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Silty oxidised ware	2	5		C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Cologne-type colour coat	1	2	Beaker x1	C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	?Central Gaulish samian	1	1		C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Black colour-coated greyware (New Forest type)	1	19	Beaker x1 (beaded rim and wavy incised line decoration)	C2nd-mid 3rd
90	15	67	Ditch	Misc oxidised scraps	5	12	Possible CBM/burnt clay	C2nd-mid 3rd
92	16	68	Pit	Sandy greyware	2	5		C2nd-mid 3rd
92	16	68	Pit	Black colour-coated greyware (New Forest type)	1	4	Beaker	C2nd-mid 3rd
92	17	69	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	1	7		Late C1st-3rd
92	18	70	Pit	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	7	83	Jars x2 (stubby everted rims)	C2nd-3rd
92	18	70	Pit	Sandy greyware	1	20		C2nd-3rd
92	18	70	Pit	Alice Holt type greyware	1	1		C2nd-3rd
92	18	70	Pit	Sandy blackware	2	5	Jar x1 (simple reverted rim)	C2nd-3rd
92	18	70	Pit	Fine oxidised sandy ware	4	16		C2nd-3rd
92	19	71	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	5	144	Storage jar x1; jar x1 (stubby everted rim)	C2nd-3rd
92	19	71	Ditch	Alice Holt type greyware	1	3		C2nd-3rd
92	19	71	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	6	50	Flagon x1	C2nd-3rd
92	19	71	Ditch	Fine oxidised sandy ware	1	5		C2nd-3rd
92	19	71	Ditch	Fine sandy blackware	1	2		C2nd-3rd
92	20	72	Ditch	Sandy greyware	6	120		C3rd
92	20	72	Ditch	Fine sandy greyware	1	6		C3rd
92	20	72	Ditch	Black burnished ware	2	15	Bowl x1 (bead and flanged rim)	C3rd
94	21	73	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	10	693	Internally thumbed storage jars x2; jar x1	C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Fine sandy greyware	3	11		C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Sandy greyware	5	16		C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Sandy blackware	4	34		C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Fine oxidised sandy ware	2	11		C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Fine oxidised sandy ware (rare flint)	1	28	*Mortaria* x1 (sparse flint grits)	C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Silty ware with black colour coat	1	3	Indented beaker x1	C2nd
94	21	73	Ditch	Misc oxidised scraps	2	36	Possible CBM/burnt clay	C2nd
92		74	Spread	Sandy greyware	3	70		C2nd
92	22	75	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	2	17		C1st-3rd
92	22	75	Ditch	Sandy greyware	4	26		C1st-3rd
92	22	75	Ditch	Fine oxidised sandy ware	3	20		C1st-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	6	57	Jars x3 (stubby everted rims)	C1st-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	Sandy greyware	2	32	Jar x1 (simple everted rim)	C2nd-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	4		C2nd-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	Fine sandy blackware	1	7		C2nd-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	Buff sandy ware	1	32	*Mortaria* x1 (sparse flint grits)	C2nd-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	?Colchester colour coated ware	1	7	Beaker x1	C2nd-3rd
92	23	76	Ditch	Cologne-type colour coat	1	8	Beaker x1	C2nd-3rd
		77	Pit	Silty with flint	6	29	Jar	Late Bronze Ag
		78	Pit	Silty with flint	10	29		Late Bronze Ag
		79	Pit	Silty with flint	25	172		Late Bronze Ag
93	27	80	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	6	156	Internally thumbed storage jar x1	C3rd-4th
93	27	80	Ditch	Alice Holt type greyware	8	290	Internally thumbed storage jar x1; jars x2 (late flaring rim)	C3rd-4th
93	27	80	Ditch	Sandy greyware	3	29	Jar x1 (stubby everted rim)	C3rd-4th
93	27	80	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	2	49	Dish x1 (simple upright rim)	C3rd-4th
93	27	80	Ditch	Black burnished ware	5	53		C3rd-4th

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Feat Type*	*Fabric*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*	*spot date*
93	27	80	Ditch	Fine silty oxidised ware	1	6		C3rd-4th
93	27	81	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	2	143	Internally thumbed storage jar x1; large jar x1	C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	19	Jar x1 (tapering club rim)	C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	8	162	Jars x2; internally thumbed storage jar x1	C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Sandy greyware	9	107		C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	7		C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Sandy blackware	4	42		C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Fine silty greyware	3	9		C2nd-3rd
93	27	81	Ditch	Misc oxidised scraps	2	14		C2nd-3rd
96	28	82	Ditch	Sandy greyware	1	17		C2nd-3rd
96	28	82	Ditch	Black burnished ware	1	10		C2nd-3rd
		83	Pit	Silty with flint	3	18		Middle-late Bronze Age
		84	Pit	Silty with flint	26	167		Late Bronze Ag
		85	Pit	Grog	8	35		Mixed
		86	Pit	Silty with flint	18	18		Late Bronze Ag
33	33	87	Pit	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	1	11		C1st-2nd
33	33	87	Pit	Oxidised sandy ware	4	32	Jar x1 (rolled everted rim)	C1st-2nd
33	33	87	Pit	Sandy greyware	6	47		C1st-2nd
33	33	87	Pit	Fine oxidised sandy ware	1	5		C1st-2nd
94	34	88	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	13	185	Jars x2 (stubby everted rims)	C1st-2nd
94	34	88	Ditch	Sandy greyware	4	22	Jar x1 (tapering everted rim)	C1st-2nd
94	34	88	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	2	13		C1st-2nd
94	34	88	Ditch	Central Gaulish samian	2	41	Dish x1 (Dr. 18)	C1st-2nd
94	34	88	Ditch	Central Gaulish samian	1	8	Dish (Dr. 18)	C1st-2nd
94	34	88	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	1	7		C1st-2nd
94	34	89	Ditch	Rowlands Castle sandy ware	2	9		C1st-2nd
94	34	89	Ditch	Oxidised sandy ware	2	34		C1st-2nd
94	34	89	Ditch	Sandy greyware	3	33		C1st-2nd
94	34	89	Ditch	Sandy blackware	1	5		C1st-2nd
24	35	90	Ditch	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	1	7	Plate, willow pattern	Early C19th

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of coins

The degree of wear (W) and corrosion (C) is defined according to the guidelines from Dubuis *et al.* 1995

1
Quinarius CuA Mint: Colchester (*Camulodunum*) AD 294-296
O/ [IM]P C ALLECTVS P [AVG] – Radiate bust right of Allectus
R/ LAETIT[A AVG] //QC – Galley right
Ref: RIC Vb/124-126 (Webb 1933)
[23](76) W : 1.79g D : 20.0mm Axis : 6h W2-C1

2-3
Barbarous Imitation CuA 3rd / 4th C.
O/ Illegible
R/ Illegible
Ref.: -
[23](76) W : 1.62g D : 16.4mm Axis : - W4-C5
[6](57) W : 0.39g D : 16.1mm Axis : - W5-C5

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of struck flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Type*
61	8	61	Flake
90	33	87	Flake
91	13	65	Flake
2	12	64	Flake
92	16	68	2 Flakes
90	32	86	3 Flakes
91	26	79	Flake
40		51	Spall
75		51	Flake; Scraper
91		spread	Flake

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of burnt flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*No.*	*Wt (g)*
60	2	53	Ditch	8	223
62	3	54	Ditch	3	114
62	4	55	Ditch	5	138
61	7	59, 60	Ditch	4	224
61	8	61	Ditch	8	297
62	10	-	Ditch	3	183
2	12	64	Ditch	41	743
91	13	65	Pit	57	1223
91	14	66	Pit	5	171
90	15	67	Ditch	3	79
92	16	68	Pit	6	146
92	17	69	Ditch	3	57
96	18	70	Pit	5	160
92	19	71	Ditch	6	165
92	20	72	Ditch	2	138
94	21	73	Ditch	6	120
92	22	75	Ditch	6	212
92	23	76	Ditch	4	134
91	24	77	Pit	35	1698
91	25	78	Pit	3	208
91	26	79	Pit	15	584
93	27	81	Ditch	2	133
96	28	82	Ditch	1	19
91	29	83	Pit	13	314
91	30	84	Pit	8	190
93	31	85	Pit	20	872
91	32	86	Pit	28	744
94	34	88, 89	Ditch	5	98
TOTAL				**305**	**9387**

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material and fired clay

Cut	*Context*	*Form*	*Fabric*	*Period*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Dimensions*	*Comments*
1	52	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		4	12		
1	52	Box flue	T1 moderate quartz	Roman	1	17	12mm thick	x5 toothed comb
1	52	?	T2 'marl' and iron ox	Roman	3	17		
2	53	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		15	86		x2 flat faces, ox
3	54	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		1	29		
4	55	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		3	9		
7	58	Burnt clay	D2a sugary quartz		1	2		
7	59	Burnt clay	D2a sugary quartz		1	12		
8	61	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		3	173		
11	62	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		13	262		
12	64	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		2	23		
13	65	Burnt clay	D2a sugary quartz		2	4		
15	67	Burnt clay	D2a sugary quartz		13	108		
16	68	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		1	1		
19	71	Box flue	T1 moderate quartz	Roman	2	174	22mm thick	x6 toothed comb oblique
19	71	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		5	46		
21	73	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		46	239		
21	73	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		1	14		?loomweight
22	75	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		1	13		
23	76	?	T3 Fine, rare quartz	Roman	2	40	27mm thick	
23	76	?Tegula	T3 Fine, rare quartz	Roman	2	208	18mm thick	
27	81	?Tegula	T3 Fine, rare quartz	Roman	3	184	15-18mm thick	Very worn
27	81	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		9	162		x1 flattish face
28	82	Burnt clay	D2a sugary quartz		10	308		Flattish face
33	87	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		1	4		
34	88	Burnt clay	D1a Silty		14	196		
35	90	Brick	PM1 Fine, occ 'marl' and fe ox	19th century	1	30		

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of metalwork

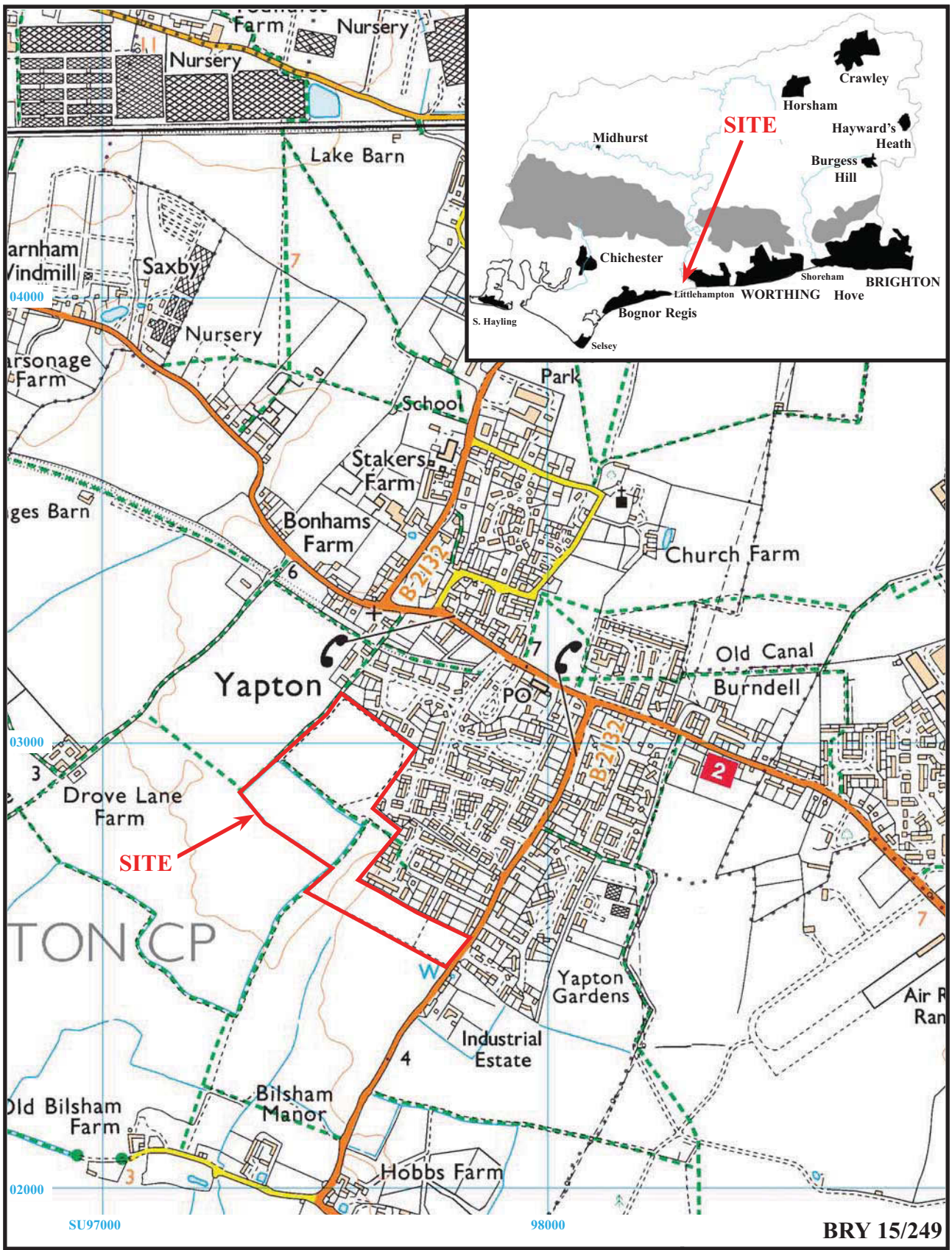
Cut	*Deposit*	*Object*	*Head width (mm)*	*Length (mm)*	*Shaft width (mm)*	*Type*
7	59	nail	17	31	8	1b
15	67	nail	18	35	9	1b
23	76	nail	20	35	10	1b
23	76	shaft frag	N/A	45	10	N/A
23	76	shaft frag	N/A	40	10	N/A
23	76	nail	23	88	10	Poss. 3.
27	80	shaft frag	N/A	45	5	N/A
27	81	nail	15	60	6	1b
27	81	nail	14	30	5	1b
33	87	nail	20	30	8	1b
33	87	hobnail	12	18	4	10
10	surface	nail	20	20	5	1b

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of stone

Cut	*Context*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
15	67	Lodsworth-type Hythe Beds Sandstone	1	770	Rotary quern fragment. Upper stone (50mm thickening to 5mm toward edge. Finely finished top with fresh rough grinding face (blackened)
21	73	Metamorphic/quartzite erratic	1	5951	Water-worn small boulder. Slight linear depression but no signs of use-wear
24	77	Metamorphic/quartzite erratic	1	395	Cobble fragment. Quite coarse grained
34	89	Lodsworth-type Hythe Beds Sandstone	1	836	Millstone fragment. 92mm thick. Part of fresh (blackened) grinding face but blackened down 40mm of broken faces too (burnt post-breakage)

APPENDIX 10: Inventory of animal bone

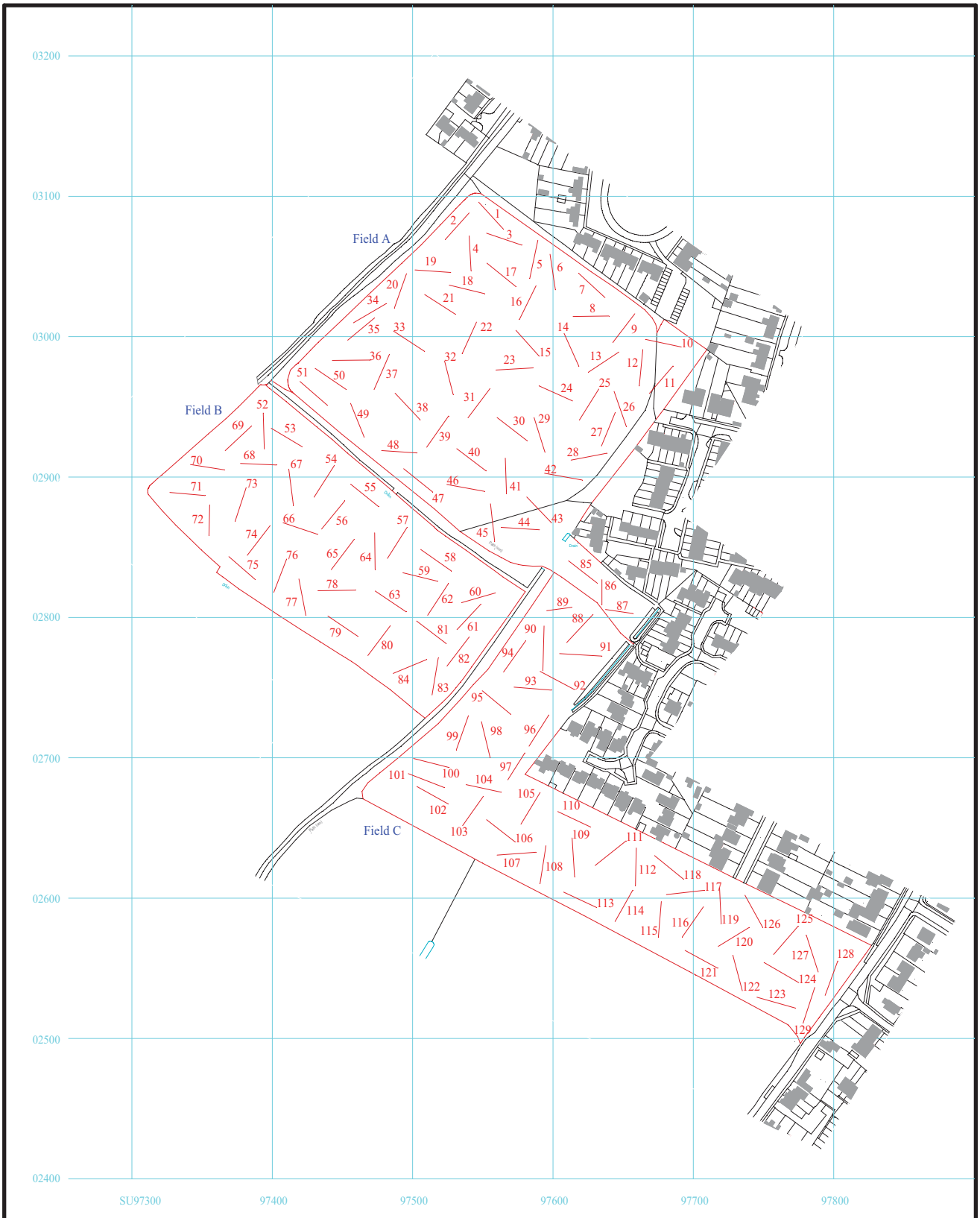
Cut	*Deposit*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Horse*	*Cow*	*LAR*	*sheep/goat*	*Pig*	*MED*	*Unid*	
2	53	28	575	-	3	7	1	-	3	14	Cow: left mandible, left talus and proximal phalanx. Large scapula fragments. Medium left mandible and loose tooth (? sheep/goat)
7	58	2	7	-	-	-		2	-	-	Medium metatarsal shaft
7	59	3	103	-	1	2		-	-	-	Cow: distal metacarpal
7	60	1	30	-	-	1		-	-	-	Large: distal femoral condyle?
8	61	23	212	-	-	9		3	2	9	Large fragmented innominate. Pig: developing molar crowns (3)
15	67	12	553	-	4	8		-	-	-	Cow: loose tooth (1), left distal humerus, right calcaneus, distal condyle of a metapodium
18	70	1	4	-	-	-		-	-	1	
19	71	1	34	-	1	-		-	-	-	Cow: proximal metacarpal (unfused epiphysis = juvenile)
20	72	4	8	-	-	-		-	-	4	
21	73	3	112	-	2	-		-	-	1	Cow: loose tooth (1), large long bone shaft fragment
24	77	12	95	1	-	8		-	-	3	Horse: left proximal metatarsal, large tooth fragments
27	80	5	227	-	-	2		-	-	3	Large tibia shaft
27	81	9	36	-	1	2		-	-	6	Cow: horn core
28	82	20	253	-	1	9	1	-	-	9	Cow: horn core, medium loose tooth (1) (?sheep/goat size)



Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site within Yapton and West Sussex.

TVAS SOUTH



BRY 15/249

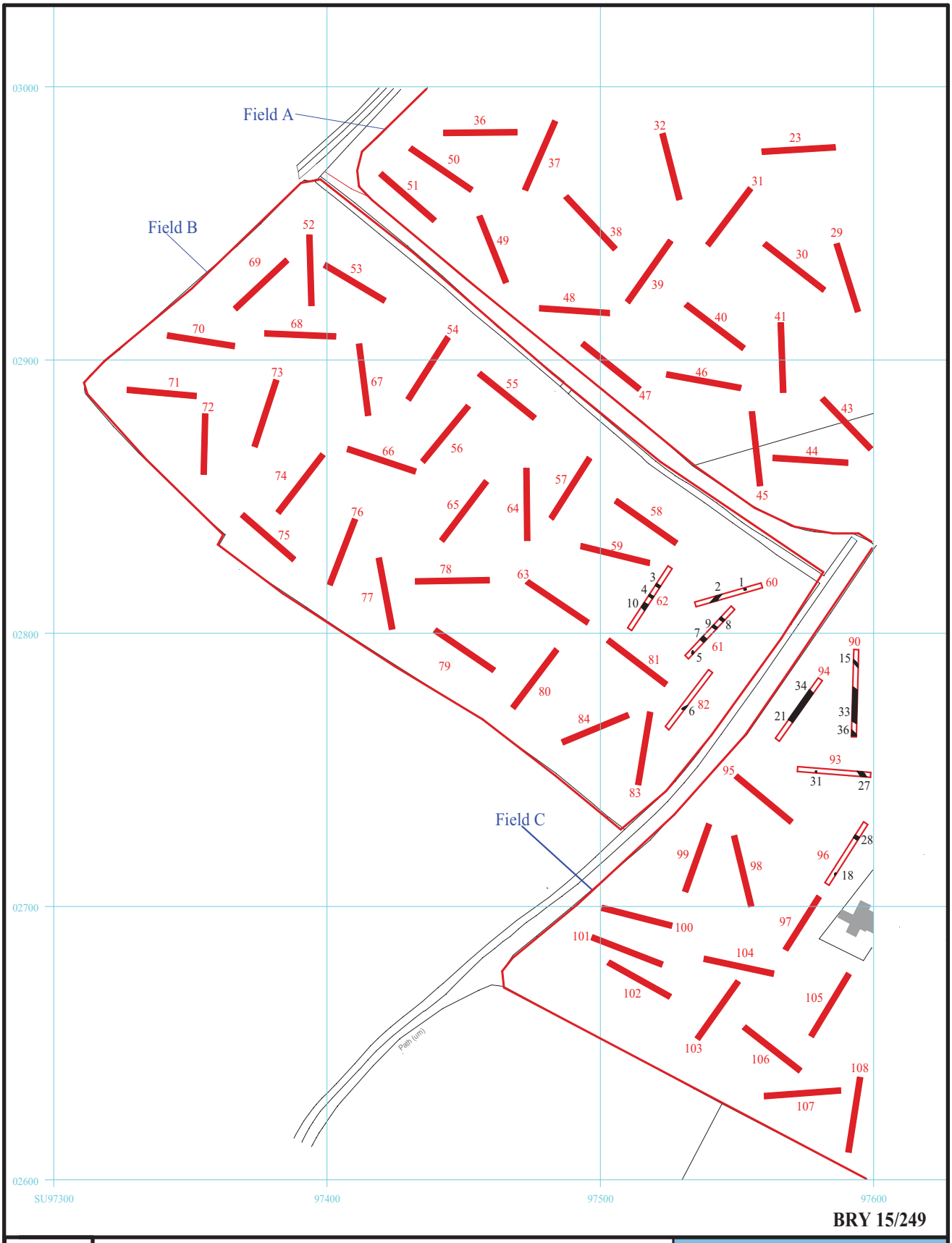
N

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches.

0 200m

TVAS SOUTH



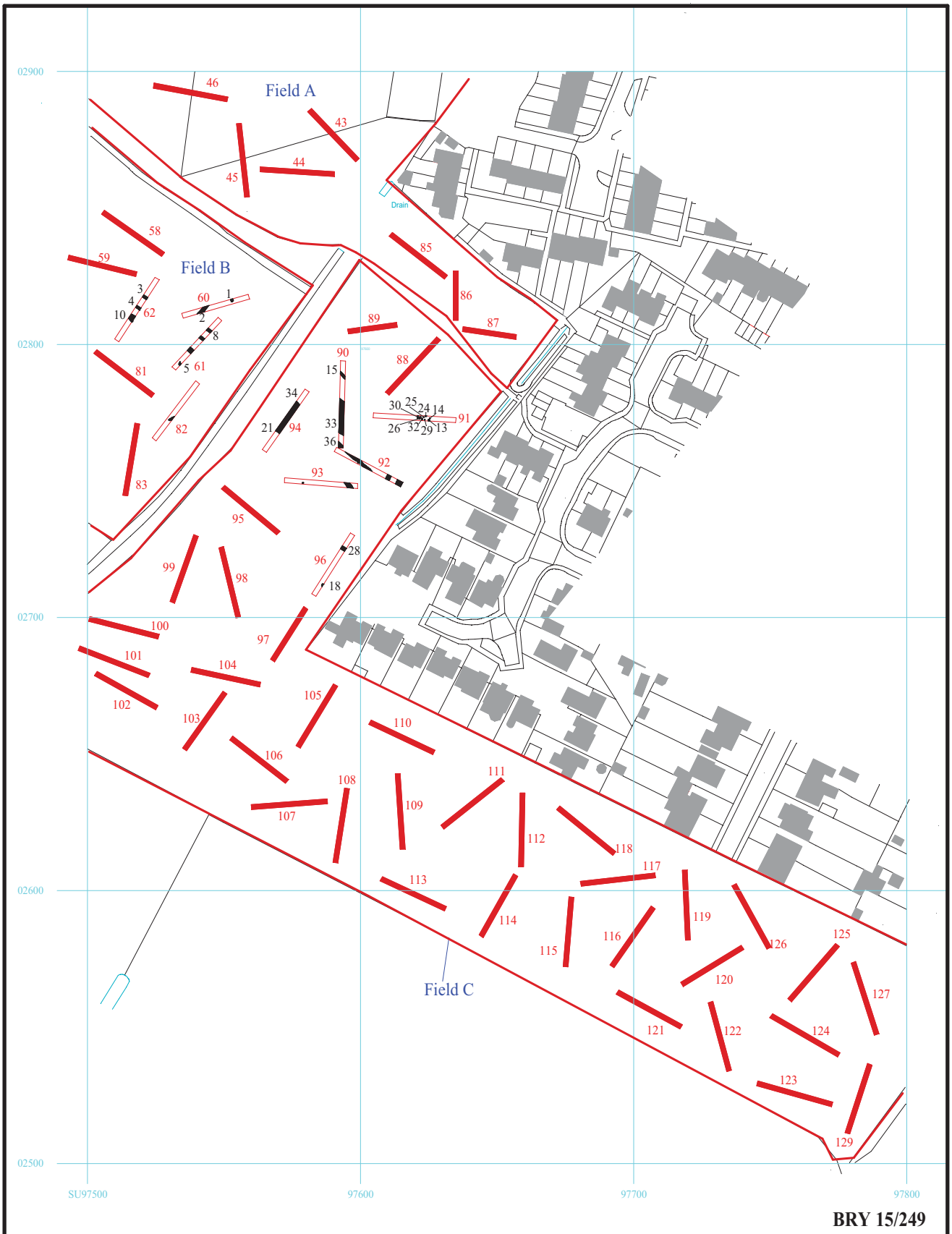
N

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and excavated features (west).

0 100m

TVAS SOUTH



BRY 15/249

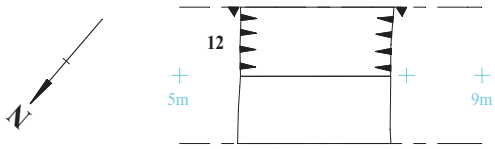
Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and excavated features (South).

0 100m

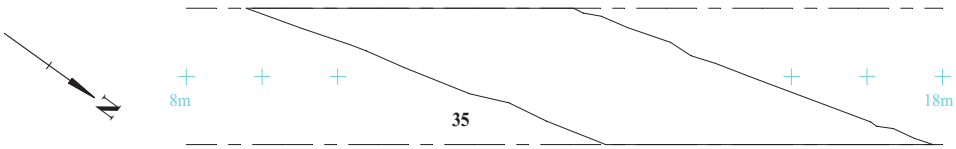
TVAS SOUTH

Trench 2

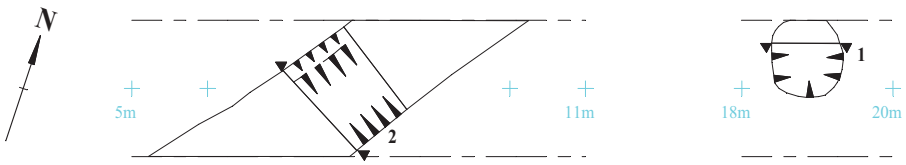


Trench 20

Trench 24



Trench 60



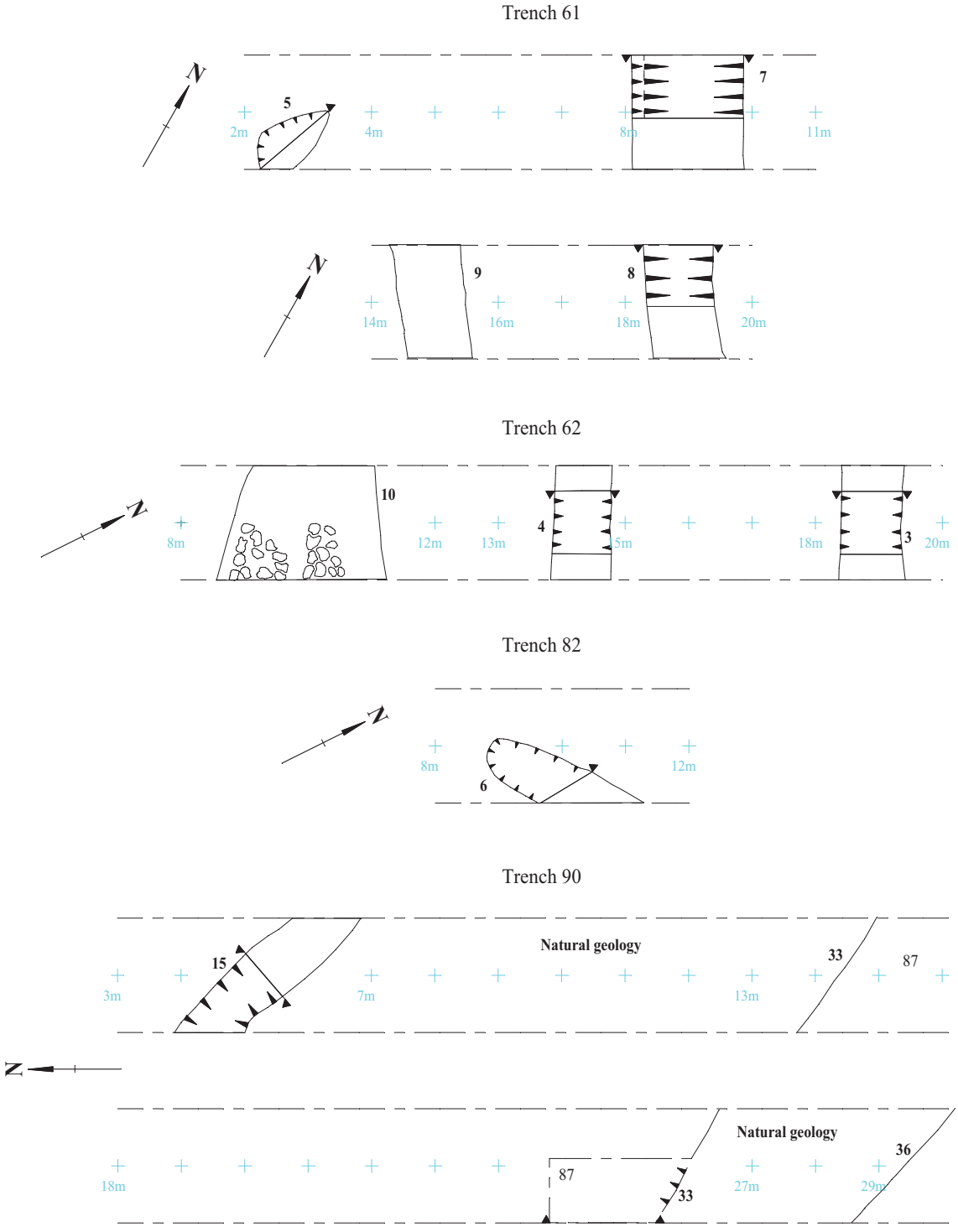
BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 6. Plan of trenches 2, 20, 24 and 60

0 5m

TVAS SOUTH



BRY 15/249

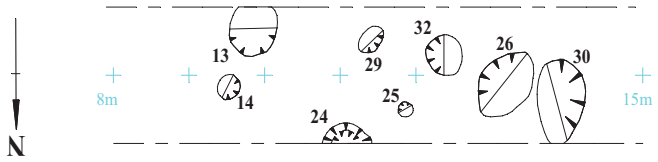
Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 7. Plan of trenches 61, 62, 82 and 90

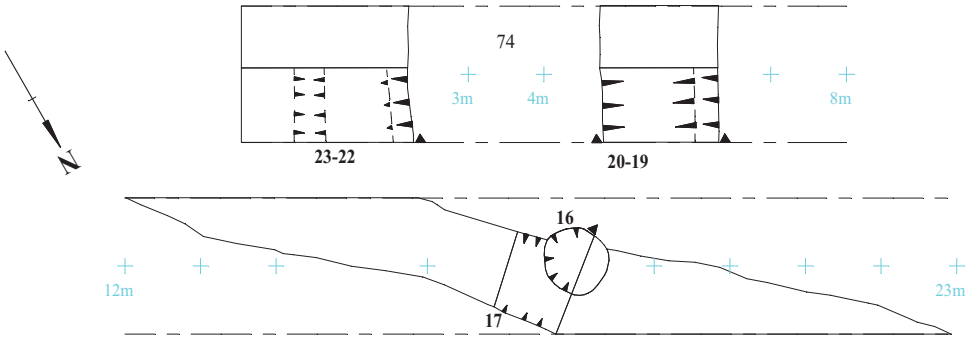
0 5m

TVAS SOUTH

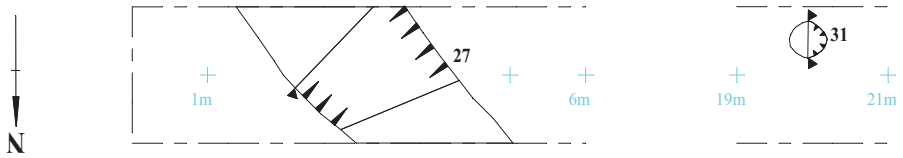
Trench 91



Trench 92

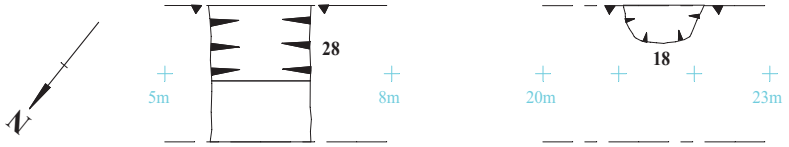


Trench 93



Trench 94

Trench 96



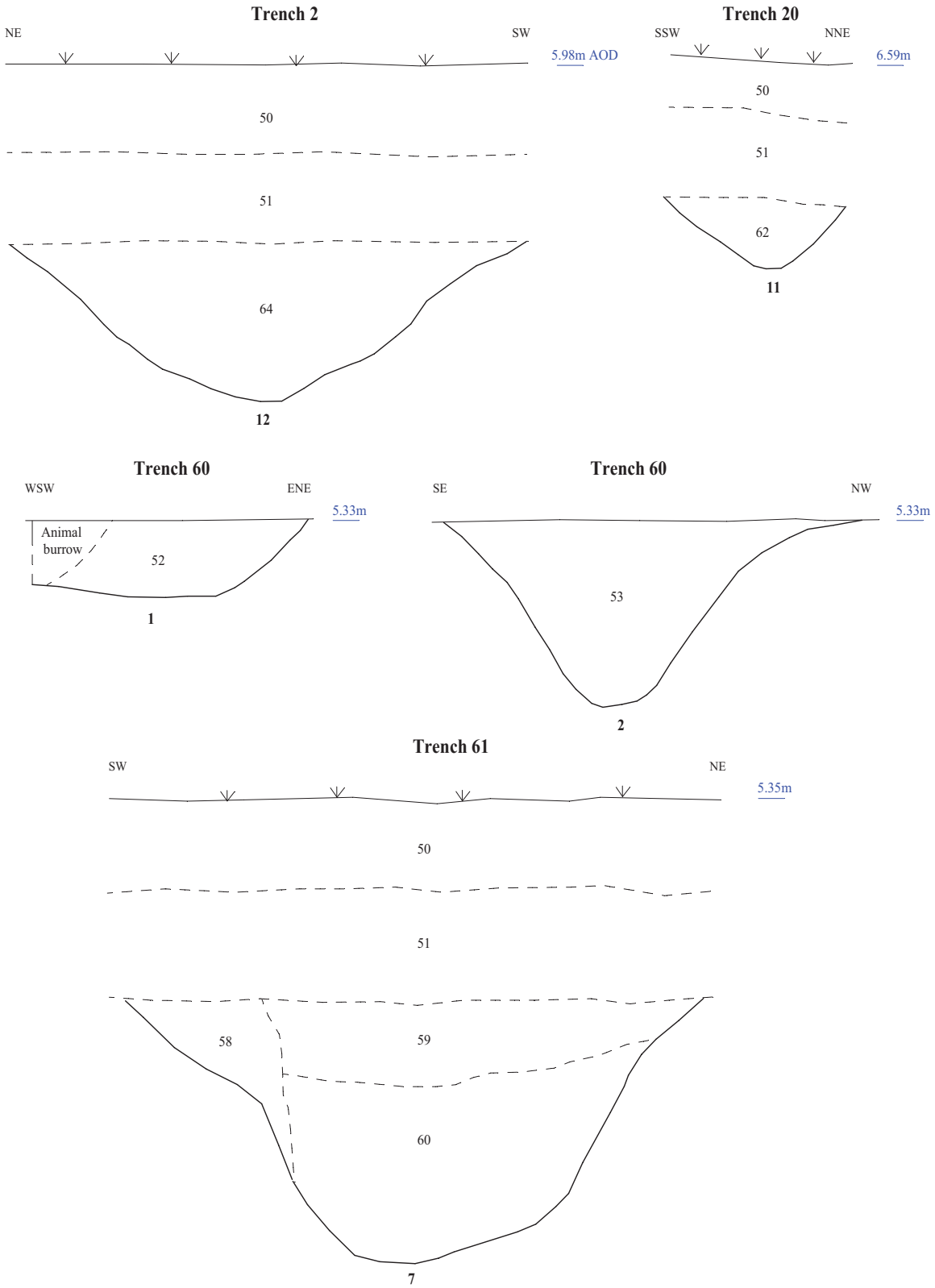
BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 8. Plan of trenches 91, 92, 93, 94 and 96

0 5m

TVAS SOUTH



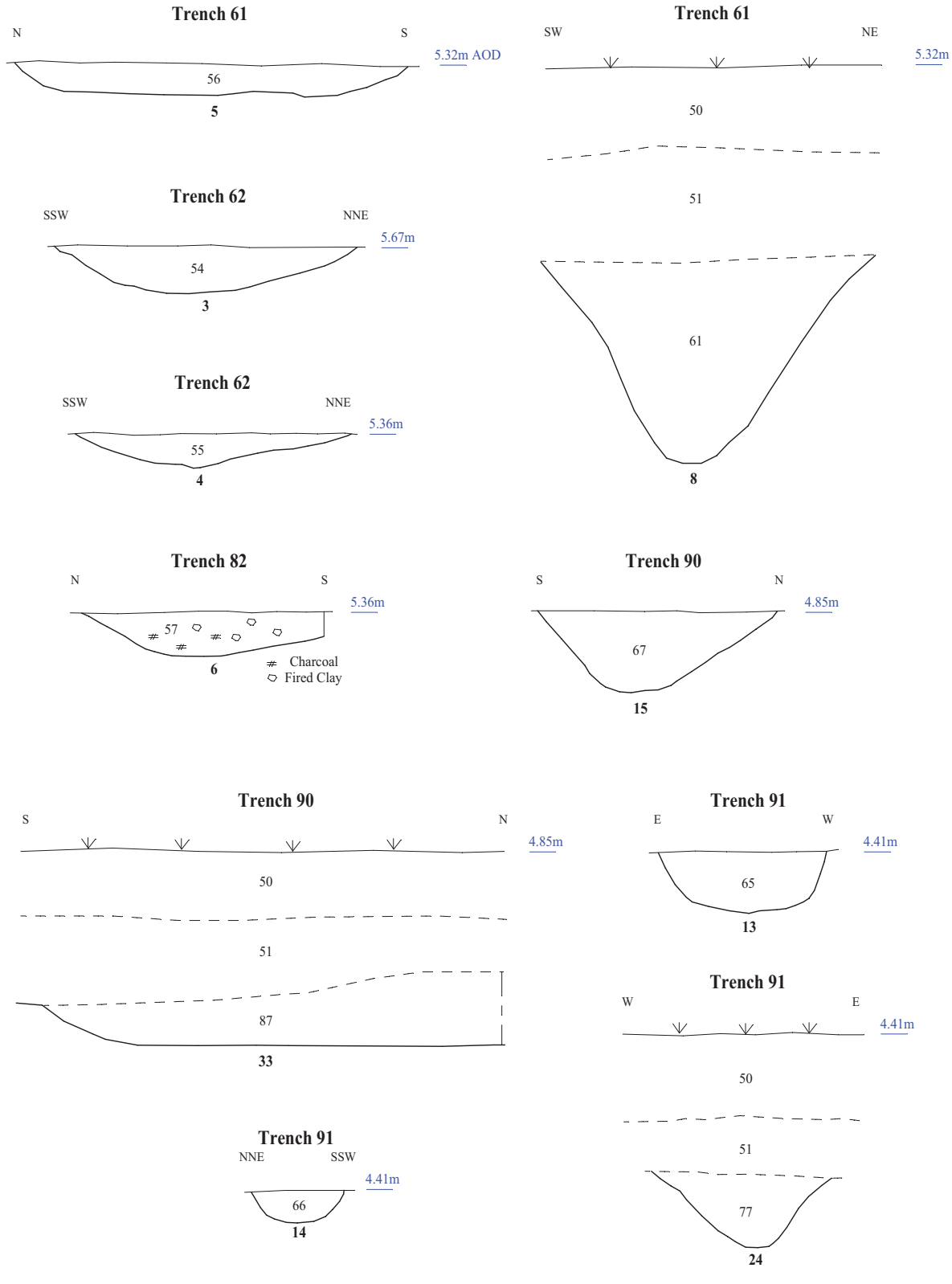
BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 9. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH



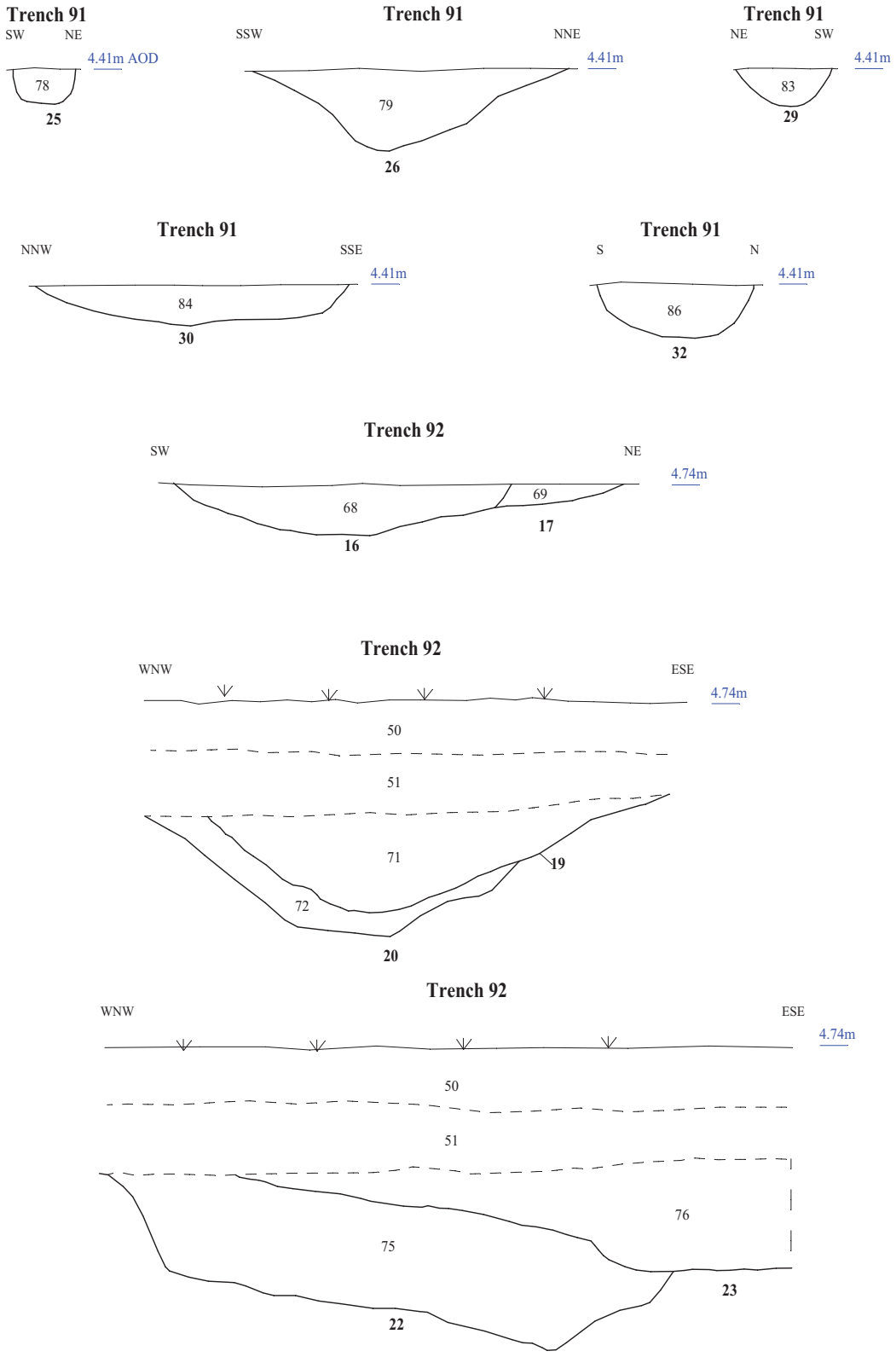
BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road Yapton, West Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 10. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH



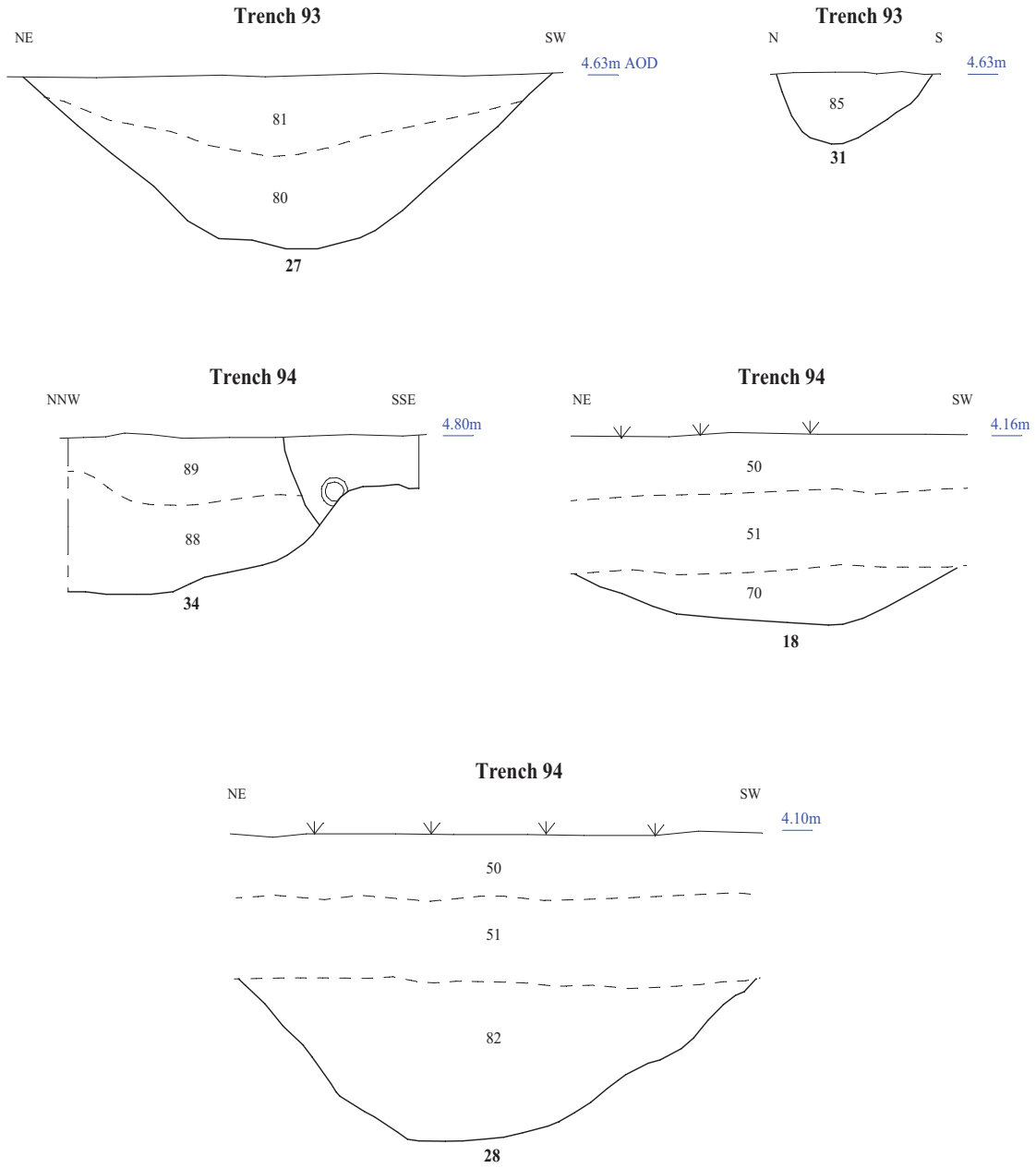
BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road
Yapton, West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 11. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH



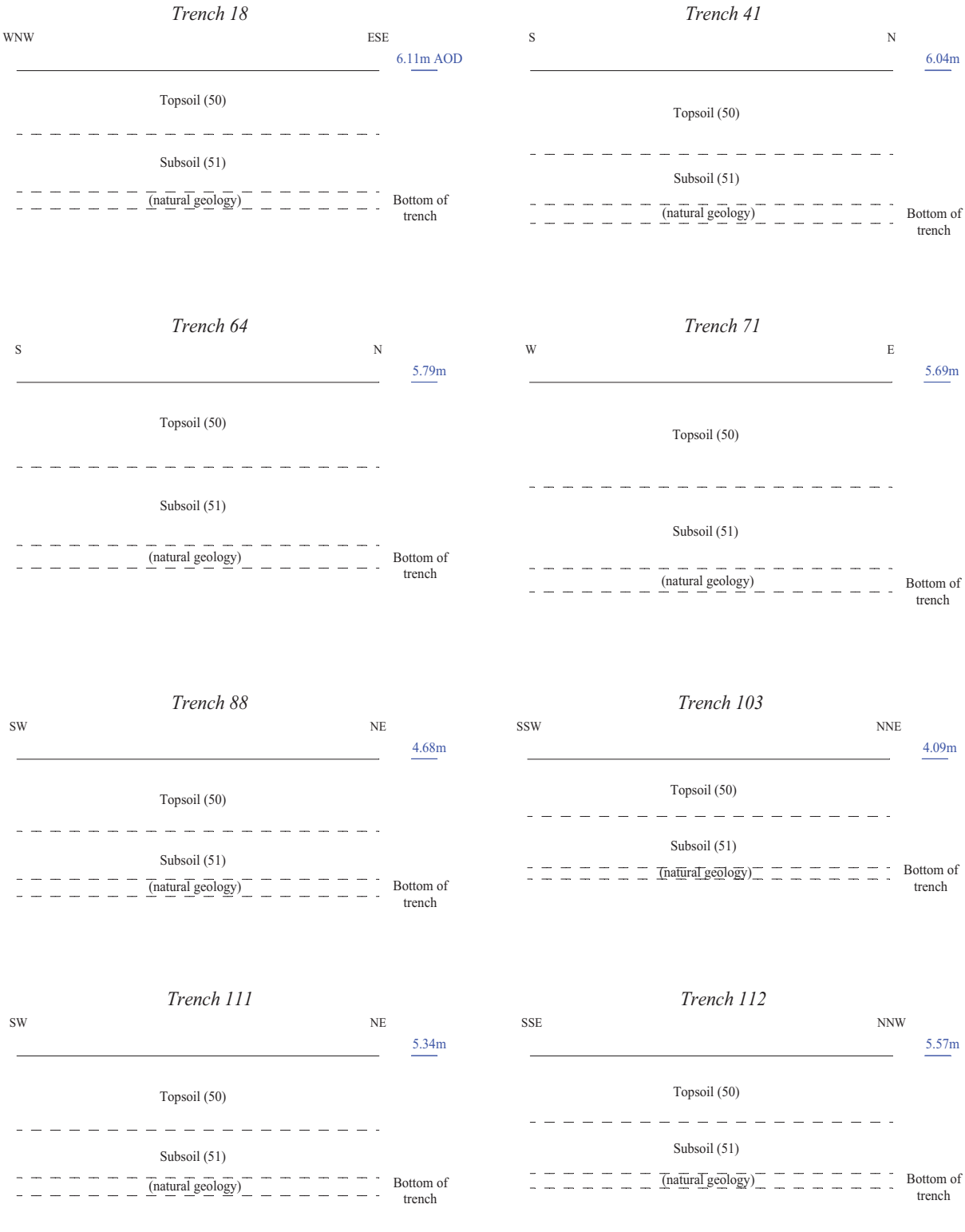
BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road
Yapton, West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 12. Sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH



BRY 15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 13. Representative sections.

0 1m

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 1. Trench 2, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 2. Trench 10, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 3. Trench 20, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 4. Trench 24, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 5. Trench 29, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 6. Trench 36, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

BRY15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 6.

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 7. Trench 40, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 8. Trench 48, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 9. Trench 53, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 10. Trench 57, looking South-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 11. Trench 60, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 12. Trench 68, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

BRY15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 to 12.

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 13. Trench 76, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 14. Trench 82, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 15. Trench 92, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 16. Trench 96, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 17. Trench 102, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 18. Trench 115, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

BRY15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 to 18.

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 19. Trench 60, Ditch 2,
looking South-south-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 20. Trench 82, Ditch terminus 6,
looking North-east.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.

Plate 21. Trench 61, Ditch 7,
looking North-west.
Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 22. Trench 62, Ditch 10,
looking South-east.

Plate 23. Trench 2, Ditch 12,
looking South-east.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 24. Trench 91, Pit 13,
looking South.
Scales: 1m, 0.50m and 0.10m.

BRY15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 19 to 24.

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 25. Trench 92, Pit 16 and Ditch 17,
looking North-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.

Plate 26. Trench 92, Ditches 19 and 20,
looking North-east.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 27. Trench 92, Ditches 22 and 23,
looking North-north-east.
Scales: 2m and 0.50m.

Plate 28. Trench 93, Ditch 27,
looking South.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 29. Trench 91, Pit 32,
looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.

Plate 30. Trench 94, Ditch 34,
looking South-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

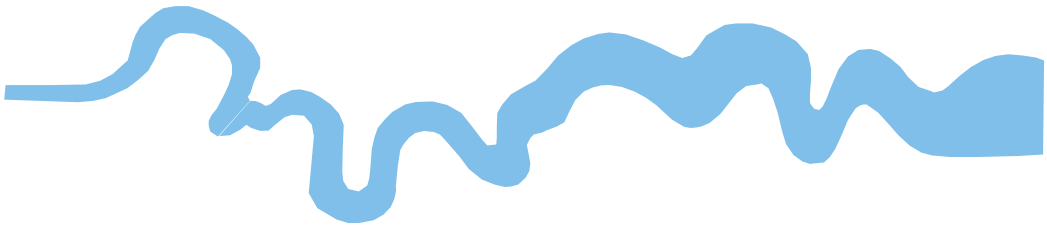
BRY15/249

Land off Bilsham Road, Yapton,
West Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 25 to 30.

TVAS SOUTH

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



TVAS (South),
77a Hollingdean Terrace
Brighton, BN1 7HB

Tel: 01273 554198
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/south

Offices in:
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough and Ennis (Ireland)