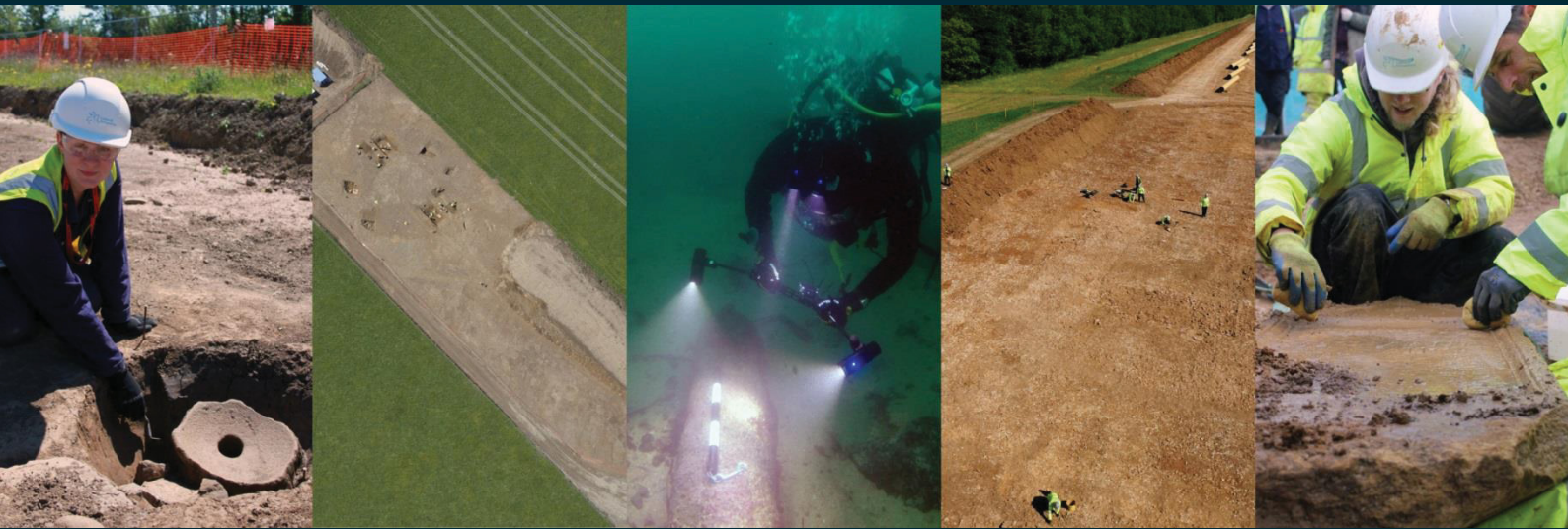


# Wilbees Solar Farm Arlington, East Sussex

*Investigations, 2004-8, and Archaeological Watching  
Brief, 2015 and 2016*

*Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated  
Project Design*



for  
WIRSOL Energy Ltd

CA Project: 770244

Report No. 18029

May, 2018



Wilbees Solar Farm,  
Arlington, East Sussex

*Investigations, 2004-8, and Archaeological Watching Brief, 2015  
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## SUMMARY

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Project Name:</b>        | Wilbees Solar Farm                       |
| <b>Location:</b>            | Arlington, East Sussex                   |
| <b>NGR:</b>                 | TQ 54173 06736                           |
| <b>Type:</b>                | Watching Brief                           |
| <b>Date:</b>                | 28 August 2015 – 19 August 2016          |
| <b>Planning Reference:</b>  | WD/2014/1838/MEA/FULL                    |
| <b>Location of Archive:</b> | No collecting museum currently available |
| <b>Site Code:</b>           | WILB 14                                  |

An archaeological watching brief and investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, in 2015 and 2016, during the construction of Wilbees Solar Farm, Arlington, East Sussex. This followed a programme of small-scale, community excavations in 2004-2008, which confirmed the route of a flint-metalled Roman road, and identified the eastern margins of an extensive Roman roadside settlement. The 2016 watching brief identified further, well-preserved evidence of the Roman road, together with a layout of ditched property divisions to the north, and a number of pits and discrete features on both sides of the road, which contained domestic and industrial waste. A sequence of maintained roadside ditches and evidence of repaired road make-up indicated long-term use of this route, although there was evidence of later robbing of the flint metalling.

Pottery assessment confirmed that Roman occupation extended from the first to the fourth century AD, although the level of activity appeared to decline in the later Roman period. Relatively high proportions of imported wares suggested that the wider site represented a significant local centre of trade and distribution in the early Roman period, possibly indicated partial dependence on the local iron industry, together with the exploitation of a strategically important crossing-point of the River Cuckmere, which may have offered a trading link with the coast, c. 10km to the south.

While geophysical survey suggested that the site might lie at a junction of Roman roads, this was demonstrated to be improbable, due to the presence of ditched boundaries which were not detected by the survey. The Wilbees Farm site comprises an important element of a more extensive Roman settlement, which has elsewhere been partially recorded, but provides important comparative evidence relating to the development of the early Roman road network and associated market centres in southern Britain. This report comprises an integrated assessment of the results of the 2004-8 excavations and the 2015/2016 watching brief, to provide a comprehensive record of recent investigations on the Wilbees Farm site.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 From February, 2004, resistivity and auger surveys, together with a programme of investigative trenching targeted on the results of earlier geophysical survey and evaluation, were undertaken at Field 1, Wilbees Farm, by members of the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society (ENHAS). These surveys and investigations were intended to confirm the presence and alignment of a Roman road identified by geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2003), together with an associated area of Roman activity. Successive, iterative programmes of investigation, undertaken from 2004 until 2008, recorded evidence of an extensive Roman settlement, situated to the east of the crossing-point of the River Cuckmere, near Arlington (Figs. 1 and 2). Previous recorded investigations had identified further settlement evidence to the west of the Field 1 site, including the remains of at least two masonry buildings and timber structures, together with possible industrial areas. Occupation ranged in date from the first to the fourth century AD, although decline was evident from the third century onwards.
- 1.2 Between August 2015 and August 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief for WIRSOL Energy Ltd, at Wilbees Solar Farm, Arlington, East Sussex (centred on Fields 1 and 3, NGR: 554173 106736, Fig. 1), hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The scope of archaeological work in 2015/16 also included a cable-route running north-east from Field 1, which skirted the east side of Arlington village, to a field to the north (Field 8, centred on NGR: 554621 108089, Fig. 1) The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent for the construction of a Solar Farm (Planning ref: WD/2014/1838/MEA/FULL).
- 1.3 The scope and methodology of the watching brief was partly informed by the results of the 2004-8 excavations (East Sussex County Council 2012), and by the cultural heritage chapter compiled for a previous Environmental Statement for the site (CA 2013).
- 1.4 The watching brief was guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014), the *Standards for archaeological fieldwork, recording, and post-excavation work in East Sussex* (Johnson 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management*

*of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006), and other relevant standards or guidance.

**The site**

- 1.5 The 15ha site (Fields 1 and 3, Figs. 1 and 2) is located on farmland within the southern part of the Low Weald, a broad, low-lying clay vale, which runs around three sides of the High Weald, through parts of Kent, Sussex and Surrey. The site is situated on a relatively level plateau, and is overlooked by low hills to the south and east. It comprises part of the eastern side of the broad, uneven valley of the Cuckmere River, which flows approximately 320m west of the Site. The highest part of the Site, at the north-west corner, is situated at an elevation of c. 25m aOD, while the lowest part of the Site lies at c. 15m aOD, on the south side. The Low Weald has a distinctly wooded character, with numerous copses and remnants of formerly more extensive woodland cover. The site is bounded on its east side by open farmland, with an extensive wooded area, Abbots Wood, located approximately 900m to the north-east. The site is surrounded by further fields, under both pasture and arable cultivation, which vary considerably in size and shape, and most field boundaries are heavily wooded. To the immediate west is an area of small woodland and a pumping station associated with Arlington Reservoir. Several farms and cottages are located within a few hundred metres of the site, and the small village of Arlington, which originally dates to the early medieval period, is located approximately 550m to the north (Fig 1). The local landscape is well-settled, and is characterized by dispersed farmsteads and small villages, several of which are located close to the site (Bannister 2010).
- 1.6 Watercourses and ponds are abundant features of the surrounding landscape, and a large modern reservoir, Arlington Reservoir, lies approximately 550m to the north-west. To the south, a dominant feature of the wider landscape comprises the hills at the eastern end of the South Downs, which are situated approximately 2.5km to the south.
- 1.7 The Site (Fields 1 and 3) consists of two regular, approximately rectangular fields, with a third field (Field 2), to the north of Field 1, utilised for drainage works in its south western corner (Trench 3) (Fig. 1). The two western fields (Fields 1 and 2) were under arable cultivation at the time of the 2015/16 watching brief, and the field to the east was managed as pasture (Field 3).



### ***Soils and Geology***

- 1.8 The solid geology within the Site comprises Mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. This sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 121-132 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, within a local environment dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS, 2015).
- 1.9 Superficial deposits across the site vary. On the west side, these comprise head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, of Quarternary date, which were formed over the last 2 million years by the accumulation of material through downslope movements such as hill-wash. On the north side of the site are geologically recent river-gravel terraces, which have been deposited by the River Cuckmere.
- 1.10 The soils and superficial geology encountered during the 2015/16 watching brief differed slightly from the description provided by the British Geological Survey, and are outlined in Section 5.3, below.

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The archaeological background for the Wilbees Farm site was drawn from data assessed during the compilation of the Written Scheme of Investigation (CA 2016), and augmented from additional sources, including the published archaeological record and the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (ESHER).

### ***Prehistoric (pre AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – AD 410) Periods***

- 2.2 The Weald was historically a densely-wooded area, referred to as '*se micla wuda*' in Old English, or *Silva-Anderida* by the Romans (Bannister, 2010). The woodland originated during the period of rapid climatic warming at the end of the last Ice Age, and the area has remained predominantly wooded until the present. There is evidence of low-level settlement on the Weald from the late Bronze Age onwards (Hamilton 2003, 73), although significant inroads into this area were not made until the early medieval period (Gardiner 2003, 154).
- 2.3 The Weald was a resource-rich area during the prehistoric and Roman periods, and provided a source of game for early hunter-gatherers whose presence is evident in a number of recorded later Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites, and stray finds (Holgate 2003, 29). Within the immediate environs of the site, several scattered findspots of

early prehistoric worked flints have been recorded, including an undated example immediately adjacent to the site.

- 2.4 Several finds of Neolithic worked flint have been recorded within the immediate environs of the Site. Settlements and burial monuments of Neolithic date have been recorded from the Cuckmere Valley and adjoining South Downs (Drewett 2003, 44-5), but are generally located to the south of the site environs. Apart from occasional flint scatters, evidence of Neolithic settlement and monuments is not found in Wealden areas.

### ***Roman Road and Settlement***

- 2.5 A Roman road crosses the western half of the Site, from west to east. This originally linked the settlement, port and Saxon Shore Fort at Pevensey to the wider road network through the Ouse valley, to the north of Lewes (Chuter, 2007, 10; AOC Archaeology 2014, fig. 1). The route through the Site was originally postulated in 1942, by Margary (Margary 1942; 1948), and was eventually confirmed by the programme of excavations undertaken between 2004 and 2008 (Chuter, 2007). These sectioned the road in three places, thereby accurately establishing its alignment, and revealing a flint-metalled surface of between 10cm and 30cm thickness. The road is thought to date from the 1st-century AD, and to have remained in use throughout the Roman period.
- 2.6 The 2004-08 investigations recorded the remains of part of an extensive roadside settlement, which appeared to have been focused on a crossing-point of the River Cuckmere, within the area directly east of Polhill's Farm, c. 200m to the west of Field 1 (Fig. 1). The actual crossing-point and focus of settlement was heavily disturbed by the construction of the Arlington Reservoir during the late 1960s (Holden 1979, 1985). In 1966, the remains of masonry walls were recorded at the current reservoir pumping station, although these finds remain unpublished. Archaeological monitoring undertaken during construction at this time recorded a well, and a number of flint-built walls, which were subsequently destroyed by the development of the reservoir (Chuter, 2007, 20).
- 2.7 Further evidence of Roman activity has been recorded within the wider site environs. Further community-based excavation projects, in 2008 and 2009, recorded the remains of a possible Roman mausoleum and cemetery located beside the road, approximately 380m south-east of the site (Chuter pers. comm.). This investigation

comprised an open-area excavation, which recorded substantial flint foundations and a plough-truncated cemetery which contained at least two urned, and three un-urned, cremation burials. Various surface finds of Roman-period material have been made within the immediate environs of the site, and indicate high levels of Roman-period activity within the surrounding area. Finds have mostly been made near the River Cuckmere, or within the vicinity of the Roman road, indicating a clear focus on major communication routes within a landscape which is likely to have remained heavily wooded at this time. Pottery scatters recorded near Raylands Farm, approximately 730m north of the site, suggest the presence of another Roman settlement, situated on the eastern slopes of the Cuckmere valley (ESHER 27133). A conspectus of recorded archaeological finds within the environs of the Wilbees Farm/Arlington site is provided in Section 9 of this report.

- 2.8 The 2004-08 investigations, which comprised geophysical survey, fieldwalking and excavation, recorded the eastern margins of the Roman settlement, situated within the western part of the proposed development site. Excavation recorded a series of ditched boundaries, roadside ditches, and evidence of roadside structures, including two which were post-built, and one possibly associated with flint footings. Pottery assessment (Mason, Appendix C) indicated that settlement chronology extended from the early first to the fourth century AD, and that the settlement may have enjoyed relatively high status within the surrounding area. A high incidence of imported wares suggested a function as a local centre of trade, with continental imports possibly reaching the site via the Cuckmere valley (Chuter 2007, 39). The neighbouring Wealden area provided ready sources of iron and clay, which provided the basis of tradeable commodities. A detectable decline in activity in the later Roman period may reflect a shifting of local markets to Pevensey, or a more general decrease in local iron production at this time (*ibid*, 44; Cleere and Crossley 1985). Geophysical survey in 2003 (Fig. 21) suggested a T-junction with a second, previously unknown, Roman road, which appeared to be of similar dimensions to the first, and led to the north, although this conjecture was disproved by subsequent investigation. Geophysical survey also indicated that Roman settlement was largely restricted to the north-western part of the area surveyed.

#### ***Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)***

- 2.9 The early medieval period witnessed increasing colonisation of the Weald (Gardiner 2003, 154), although no early medieval features have been recorded within the immediate environs of the site. The parish of Arlington was recorded by the

Domesday Survey (AD 1086) as *Allington*, which comprised part of the borough or rape of Lewes. The modern village of Arlington lies approximately 550m north of the site, and has declined considerably since the medieval period, with an evident shift in settlement towards the higher ground to the east of the church. The earthwork remains of the shrunken village are located in a field to the immediate west of the parish church of St Pancras. The church, a Grade I Listed Building, is of flint-rubble construction, with a late Saxon nave, but is mostly of 12th-century date. These phases of masonry construction are thought to have replaced an earlier Saxon building of timber construction.

- 2.10 The medieval colonisation of the Weald typically involved the assarting of small plots from woodland or waste, and occurred most intensively during the 12th and 13th centuries (Bannister, 2010, 26). This resulted in a characteristic settlement pattern of small, dispersed farmsteads, which generally occupied higher, drier sandstone outcrops. The landscape character within the immediate environs of the site is no exception to this historical pattern, with small irregular fields and scattered farmsteads with medieval origins, including the earthwork remains of two moated sites. A number of these remain in use as current farmsteads, including examples at Hayreed, Monkyn Pyn and Wilbees. Other farmsteads have disappeared entirely, including the manor house at Endlewick, which was once an important manorial centre (Chuter, 2007, 9). A concentration of medieval pottery within the site itself (Chuter, pers. comm.), may relate to such a settlement.
- 2.11 Small quantities of post-medieval pottery were recovered from both programmes of investigation, some of which was clearly intrusive. Roman-dated features were cut in a number of places by land drains, of probable nineteenth-century date. It is possible that the flint metalling of the Roman road was quarried in some locations at this time, presumably to obtain building material.

#### ***Previous Archaeological Work***

- 2.12 Between 1994 and 2003, large numbers of metal artefacts, principally coins, were recorded by metal detecting in Field 1 at Wilbees Farm. While many of these finds were not recorded by the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (ESHER), the numbers involved were sufficient to prompt the need for a fieldwork project. Fieldwalking and ground resistivity surveys were consequently undertaken by the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Team, in 2003, which was later complemented by an

adjacent magnetometer survey in 2006, to compare the respective effectiveness of these techniques on local clay geology (Fig. 21).

2.13 The 2003 ground resistivity and magnetometry survey plots (Fig. 21) indicated at least three, and possibly as many as seven, individual areas of high resistance or magnetic response which ran parallel to, and to the north of, a linear, high-resistance anomaly which ran on a south-west/north-east alignment across the survey area. This anomaly was demonstrated by excavation to represent the northern road-side ditch of the suspected Roman road. The adjacent higher-resolution magnetometer survey of 2006 identified the northern road ditch continuing in a north-easterly direction, with a possible southern road-side ditch entering from the east, although this appeared to terminate after a distance of only 60m. At least two linear features appeared to run perpendicularly from the course of the road, and these represented ditched plot boundaries which were subsequently attested by the 2005-6 investigations. A high-resistance anomaly which extended north/south across the course of the road was also apparent as a magnetic anomaly, and was thought to represent a palaeo-channel.

2.14 In 2003, following fieldwalking and non-intrusive surveys, the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Team excavated five targeted evaluation trenches (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C) within recorded areas of high pottery concentrations and resistance anomalies. These trenches, which each measured 1m x 6m, recorded large assemblages of pottery and Roman ceramic building material.

#### *The work of Cotswold Archaeology*

2.15 In October 2013, Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by the Pegasus Group, on behalf of the client, to undertake a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment chapter for the site (CA 2013). Following this initial assessment, The Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA), the archaeological advisor to Wealden District Council, determined that a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation would also be required to fully inform the local planning authority regarding the archaeological potential of the site (CA 2014).

2.16 A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted, in November 2013, over approximately 15 hectares of grassland (PCG 2013, Figs. 22 and 23). This survey further identified the course of the known Roman road with side-ditches, together with elements of an associated settlement located towards the western part of the

development footprint (Field 1). The layout of the proposed solar scheme made provision for the *in situ* preservation of much of the defined area of archaeological interest, (see Fig 2), with solar arrays proposed to be supported on concrete shoes/bases. However, some impact to archaeological deposits was unavoidable in locations where cabling could only be routed through defined areas of archaeological interest, and therefore required mitigation through archaeological watching brief and investigation.

- 2.17 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within Field 3 by Cotswold Archaeology, in December, 2014, when six trenches were excavated (CA 2014, figs. and 3). The trenches targeted a series of geophysical anomalies and the projected line of the known Roman road within the eastern half of the site, although no archaeological features were identified. Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, worked flint and an iron object, all of which were from unstratified topsoil contexts. On the basis of the evaluation, it was determined that no further archaeological work would be required within the eastern part of the proposed development area.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of both programmes of archaeological work were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
  - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural, occupational and industrial remains;
  - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains; and
  - to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks.
- 3.2 The specific aims of both programmes of archaeological work were to:
- record evidence of the Roman-period settlement, and its extent and relationship to the road;
  - confirm the location, construction and preservation of the road and associated features;
  - recover artefactual and industrial evidence to date and characterise the Roman settlement;
  - sample and analyse environmental remains, to enhance understanding of past land-use and economy;
  - compare and integrate results from both programmes of work; and

- ensure that finds and environmental data are assessed in their local context.

3.3 The aims and objectives of this project have been defined with reference to the identified priority research criteria for the Roman period outlined in the emerging South-East Research Framework (Bird 2007, 18). These include:

- Clarification of the characteristics of the lesser nucleated settlements, and hence of their role in relationship to surrounding rural settlements;
- The characterisation of non-villa settlement in terms of chronological range, real numbers and densities;
- Overall morphology and structures;
- Agricultural and industrial economy;
- Structural aspects; and
- Animal and plant remains.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

##### *The 2004-8 Excavations*

4.1 The locations of the 2004-8 trenches are shown on Fig. App. 1 and Fig. App. 2 of Appendix C. These were initially targeted on specific geophysical anomalies, or intended to investigate longer transects, both to north and south of the Roman road. However, as the excavation seasons progressed, the location of trenches became increasingly iterative, and reflected the need to more fully investigate those features and deposits identified within neighbouring earlier trenches. Initial excavation entailed the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. Stripped surfaces were hand-cleaned, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features, and identified archaeological features were hand-excavated to underlying natural deposits. Features were manually recorded in plan and section.

##### *The 2015/16 Watching Brief*

4.2 The archaeological watching brief (and where appropriate detailed excavation) was undertaken on Fields 1, 5 and 8, on and around the Solar Farm development Site (Figs. 1 and 2). Field 3 was not included in the watching brief, for the reasons stated above. Any cable trench routes which crossed the defined Area of Archaeological

Importance were archaeologically recorded under excavation conditions, with surface stripping directed by the archaeological team. Any cable routes which followed the edge of the solar array in the Field 1 were archaeologically recorded under excavation conditions. Any ground works associated with the installation of tracks for the movement of plant were also monitored. Any other ground works undertaken in Field 1, but not itemised above, were monitored as part of the watching brief. Excavation and watching brief areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates, using Leica GPS.

- 4.2 Ground works initially comprised the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. The generated spoil was monitored in order to recover artefacts. Hand-cleaning of stripped surfaces, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features, was undertaken where necessary. All machining ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed, whichever was encountered first. All archaeological features were recorded in plan, using Leica GPS.
- 4.3 The investigation and recording of features concentrated on recovering their plan and any structural or depositional sequences. Particular emphasis was placed on retrieving a stratigraphic sequence and obtaining details of the phasing of the site. All domestic/industrial deposits were fully excavated. All discrete features, including postholes and pits, were sampled by hand excavation, with an average sample unlikely to exceed 50%, unless their common or repetitious nature suggested that they were unlikely to yield significant new information. All linear features, including ditches, pathways *etc*, were sampled to a maximum of 10%. Bulk horizontal deposits were hand-excavated to a minimum sample of 10% by area. Priority was attached to features which yielded sealed assemblages which could be related to the chronological sequence of the site.
- 4.4 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual. Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate), and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS/TST, this was carried out in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual.



Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. All finds and samples were bagged separately, and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis, in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.

- 4.5 Due care was taken to identify deposits which might have had environmental potential, and a programme of environmental sampling was undertaken, where appropriate. Samples were taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

## **5. RESULTS OF THE 2004-8 EXCAVATIONS AND THE 2015/16 WATCHING BRIEF: FACTUAL DATA (FIGS. 2-23, AND APPENDIX C)**

- 5.1 This section includes descriptions of both the 2004-8 community excavations, and of the 2015/16 watching brief and investigations undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology. The results of the former are presented in summary form. In a number of cases, context details were missing or incomplete, and only a limited documentary archive was available. This did not include a context register or trench sheets, or a photographic record. A limited number of drawn sections and plans has been recorded in the, as yet incomplete, Post-Excavation Assessment document (East Sussex County Council 2012), and these have been included as Appendix C of this report.
- 5.2 Figures for the 2004-8 excavations are presented separately, as Appendix C of this report (Figs. App.1 to App.10). Except where otherwise indicated, details of recorded stratigraphical features and finds from the 2004-8 excavations are presented separately in Appendices B, D and E.

### **Summary of the 2004-8 Excavations (Figs. App.1 to App. 10, Appendix C)**

#### *Initial 2003 survey and investigation*

- 5.3 Initial survey and investigation was targeted on Field 1 of the Wilbees Farm site, and was undertaken by the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Team. This comprised a ground resistivity survey and a programme of fieldwalking, which were undertaken in March, 2003, and complemented by a subsequent magnetometer survey of an

immediately-adjointing area to the east, within Field 1 (Fig. 21). The plot of the magnetometer survey clearly indicated the northern roadside ditch, running on an approximate north-west/south-east alignment, with a southern road ditch apparent further to the east, but appearing to terminate after c. 60m. At least two ditch-like anomalies joined the southern road ditch, at approximate right-angles (Fig. 21). A prominent, high-resistance/magnetic anomaly which extended across the course of the road was subsequently confirmed as a depression or possible ford. As this anomaly extended both north and south of the road, it was thought to represent the course of a former stream.

- 5.4 The 2003 fieldwalking survey recorded a general spread of Roman material across the survey area, with a notably high concentration within the north-eastern quarter of Field 1. Significant concentrations of ceramic building material were recorded along the northern and eastern margins of the survey area. The Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Team subsequently excavated five evaluation trenches, each measuring 1m x 6m, which were targeted on identified areas of high pottery concentration and high-resistance anomalies (Fig. App.1). These trenches produced large assemblages of pottery, roof tile, and identified densely-packed deposits of flints. These were originally interpreted as the remains of a masonry building, but were subsequently demonstrated, in trench 2004/1, to comprise part of a steep-sided road *agger*.
- 5.5 In February, 2004, a further resistivity survey and auger survey were conducted by the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology Society within Field 3, immediately to the east (Fig. 1). This confirmed the course of the road as an east/west-aligned, compact flint surface.

*The 2004-8 excavations: topsoils and subsoils*

- 5.6 A topsoil, comprising an historic plough-soil of mid-brown sandy clay, of 0.25m-0.3m depth, was consistently recorded within all the trenches excavated during the 2004-8 excavations. This overlay a subsoil of yellow-brown silty clay, of 0.12m-0.16m depth, which in turn overlay the natural geology of light-blue/grey and orange clay, which was commonly encountered at depths of between 0.35m and 0.4m below ground level.
- 5.7 No overall site plan for Field 1, showing the locations of all excavated features was available. The archived drawn record of excavated features was also limited, with

most features recorded only in section, and few in plan. In a number of cases, features and deposits have been described in this section, which are unavoidably not represented within these Appendix figures. The preparation of an integrated overall site plan for Field 1 has been included within the Updated Project Design objectives in Section 10 of this report.

***The 2004 Trenches (2004/1 – 2004/4, Fig. App. 1)***

- 5.8 In February, 2004, a resistivity and auger survey was carried out in Field 3, immediately to the east of Field 1 (Fig. 1), to evaluate the suggested Roman road metalling which had been identified by the 2003 evaluation trenching. Two further evaluation trenches were excavated in Field 1 at this time, on the supposed alignment of the Roman road, and two of the 2003 evaluation trenches on this alignment were re-opened and extended (trenches 2004/2 and 2004/4) (Fig. App.1, Appendix C). These trenches revealed a steep-sided, flint-metalled *agger*, of approximately 9m width (context 100). In trench 2004/4, to the south of the road edge, a large posthole, 460, was recorded, suggesting the presence of a timber structure on the road frontage. Beyond the exposed road surface, these trenches revealed a patchy clay subsoil overlying an ephemeral occupation layer of dark-grey silty clay, 052, containing small quantities of later Roman pottery.

***The 2005 Trenches (2005/1 – 2005/7, Fig. App. 1)***

- 5.9 In September, 2005, four further trenches (trenches 2005/1-4), and three test pits (trenches 2005/5-7) were investigated in Field 10, to investigate evidence of occupation along the road frontage (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). Trench 2005/1, measuring 1m x 10m, was aligned north/south, and investigated the area to the north of the road. This trench identified a number of shallow features, including possible pits 102 and 103, and shallow linear features 104 and 105 (not shown in Appendix figures). These cut silty grey occupation layer 106, which was spot-dated to the later Roman period (AD c. 270-400). Trench 2005/4 expanded the area of investigated road frontage to include a single posthole identified in evaluation trench 2003/3. This trench identified a roadside ditch, of 1.5m width and 1m depth, along the northern road edge. Three further postholes, 115, 117 and 130 (not shown in Appendix figures), were recorded to the south of the road, confirming the presence of an indeterminate roadside structure. A shallow linear gully, 119, recorded close to the southern edge of the road was suggested by the excavators to represent a marking-out trench for road construction, or possibly a kerb-trench.

- 5.10 Two 1m x 1m test pits (trenches 2005/5 and 7) were excavated to the south of trench 2005/4, but produced equally negative results, and the low incidence of finds from all three of these minor interventions suggested a correspondingly low intensity of Roman-period activity to the north of the road. Grey/brown silty clay fill 123, of ditch 122, in trench 2005/5 (not shown in Appendix figures), contained a high proportion of late Wickham Barn vessels, and was dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400). Test-pit 2005/7 identified a shallow ditch or gully, 129, and a possible posthole. Ditch 129 in trench 2005/7 (not shown in Appendix figures) was broadly dated to the later Roman period (AD 180-400).
- 5.11 Trench 2005/6 (Fig. App.1, Appendix C) was a test pit measuring 1m x 1m, which was targeted on an area of charcoal and pottery-rich soil. It identified a north/south-aligned ditch, 125, of 0.5m width and 0.5m depth. Its fill, 126, contained a large assemblage of later Roman pottery, including a complete East Sussex Ware bowl. Two 2m x 2m test pits to the north of trench 2005/6 (trenches 2005/2 and 2005/3, Fig. App. 1, Appendix C) confirmed the continuation of this ditch in these directions.

***The 2006 Trenches (2006/1 – 2006/12, Figs. App. 2-6)***

- 5.12 Between October and December, 2006, 12 further trenches (trenches 2006/1-12, Fig. App. 1, Appendix C), were excavated. Of these, trench 2006/1 comprised a 4m x 10m section across the Roman road and adjacent areas (Fig. App. 2, Appendix C). This was intended to locate and sample roadside ditches, to investigate road construction and to locate and characterise any evidence of roadside settlement. This trench identified a 1.5m-wide, 1m-deep, V-profiled, flat based ditch (304) to the north of the road edge, with samian sherds providing a late first/early second century AD date for primary silts and, by implication, the road itself. Fills 305 and 306 of this ditch respectively comprised mid-brown and grey/brown silty clays. These were sealed by 303, a late Roman occupation layer of yellow/grey silt. No roadside ditch, or any features relating to associated boundaries or settlement, was identified on the southern side of the road within this trench. Context 307 (not shown in sections), representing the fill of potholes in the road surface, was dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400), on the basis of the high proportion of associated New Forest and Portchester D wares. At this point, the road surface (300) comprised a layer of flint metalling, set in a gravelly silty clay, of between 100mm and 300mm in depth, with the deepest metalling located within the centre of the *agger* (Fig. App. 2, Appendix C). Within the north-east part of this trench, an unusual dip or depression was observed in the road surface, and this (311) was investigated by trench 2006/2, of

1m width, and in trench 2006/3, of 3m width (Fig. App. 2, Appendix C). Both trenches joined with adjacent trench 2006/4, where this feature had also been recorded. Both extension trenches indicated that this depression extended across the entire width of the road *agger*, on an approximate east/west alignment. This was filled with a dark, silty clay deposit (310), which was rich in later Roman material, thus indicating that silting had occurred before the end of the Roman period. An associated grey silty clay deposit 314, contained late Roman Pevensey ware, which the excavators speculated might be intrusive (Table 12, Appendix D). A comparable layer in trench 2006/4, 320, was accorded a late Roman date in view of the high proportion of local grog-tempered and New Forest sherds. The excavators interpreted this depression as a designed feature of the road, which enabled a water-course to cross it, in the manner of a ford (Chuter 2007, 26).

5.13 Trench 2006/4 comprised a 1m-wide, 10m-long trench, which was aligned north-east/south-west, and targeted on the road and adjacent area (Figs. App.2 and App. 3, Appendix C). When soil overburden had been removed from this trench, a series of 1m test-pits or sondages was excavated across the road *agger*, with larger trenches in roadside areas (test pits 1 and 3, Fig. App.3, Appendix C). As with trench 2006/1, this identified a roadside ditch of comparable dimensions to that north of the road (324). This ditch contained a primary fill, 326, and secondary fill, 325, and was cut by modern land drain, 327 (Fig. App.3, Appendix C). Fill 326 was a brown, silty clay, and fill 325 was a grey, silty clay, which was associated with a richer assemblage of pottery than that recorded within the northern ditch, including some substantially complete East Sussex Ware jars. This assemblage was provisionally dated to the later third century AD (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D). On the southern side of the road, a narrow, shallow ditch, 321, with a width of 0.16m and depth of 0.12m, was recorded in test pit 5, which was similar in profile to the 'marking-out' gully recorded in trench 2005/4 (Fig. App. 4, Appendix C). In Trench 4, the road *agger* was sealed by a grey, silty clay layer, of 0.2m depth.

5.14 Trench 2006/5 measured 1m x 10m, and was targeted on the southern margins of the road and associated features. This trench also identified the 'marking-out' gully at the margins of the road (337), and, to the south of this, a V-profile ditch of 1.1m width and 0.44m in depth (332), the fills of which included a yellow/brown silty clay (334), a lens of charcoal-rich silt (335) and a grey/yellow silty clay containing a large assemblage of Roman pottery (336) (Fig. App.4, Appendix C). It was speculated that this feature might represent a contemporary roadside ditch, although none of

the other ditches identified on the southern side of the road were on the same alignment, or of the same form or size. This distinction suggested that these other ditches represented individual property or enclosure boundaries.

5.15 Trench 2006/6 identified a further ditch, represented by interventions 355, 357, 359, and 443, which ran parallel with the southern road edge, but were separated from it by an intervening berm of c. 4m width (Figs. App. 4 and 5, Appendix C). This ditch was shallow and wide in profile, with a width of 1.5m and depth of 0.2m, and was irregularly cut. Its respective grey silty clay fills, 356, 358 and 360, displayed evidence of rapid silting, with high inclusions of Roman pottery, and no evidence of cleaning or re-cutting. These fills were all accorded a late Roman date, of AD 250-400, on the basis of regional imports, including New Forest and South East Dorset Black Burnished wares (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D). At the western end of trench 2006/6, this ditch was found to be cut perpendicularly by a narrow, V-profiled ditch, 353, of 0.44m width and 0.32m depth, which had also been identified running in a southerly direction in Trench 2005/5, but appeared to terminate at its northernmost extent in trench 2006/6, and at its southernmost extent in trench 2006/8 (Figs. App. 4 and 5, Appendix C). This ditch contained a dark, charcoal-rich fill, 354, which was rich in material of possible third-century date, including Oxfordshire white ware and central Gaulish wares, and charcoal, and appeared to represent a deposit of domestic refuse. The terminal of a third ditch, 361, which ran broadly parallel with the southern road edge, but not on the same alignment as ditch 355, was recorded almost adjacent to the west side of ditch 353, close to its northern terminal (Fig. App. 4, Appendix C). Ditch 361 displayed a width of 0.5m and depth of 0.2m, and contained two fills, 362 and 363, of grey/brown and yellow/brown silty clay.

5.16 This third ditch, 361, was also identified in elongated trench 2006/7, which measured 1m in width and 60m in length (Figs. App. 2 and 4, Appendix C). This trench was intended to record a long, north/south transect within Field 1, in order to identify the extent of occupation evidence on both sides of the road (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). However, with the exception of the small section of ditch 361 identified in trench 2006/6, and a small number of postholes and gullies recorded to the south of this ditch, 366, 368 and 370 (Fig. App. 5, Appendix C), trench 2006/7 contained few archaeological features and deposits, including no evidence of the road surface. Posthole 366 displayed a diameter of 0.16m and depth of 0.13m, and posthole 370 a diameter of 0.23m and depth of 0.11m. Gully 368 had a width of 0.23m and depth

of 0.15m, with a charcoal-rich fill, and was interpreted as a possible beam-slot. The excavator speculated that much of this part of the site had been substantially disturbed by medieval flint-quarrying. Feature 364, represented a shallow cut or beam-slot, of 0.12m width and 0.07m depth, with *in situ* evidence of burnt timber (Fig. App.5, Appendix C).

- 5.17 Trench 2006/8 represented a re-opening and expansion of trench 2005/6, which was not fully excavated at that time, due to lack of time and the perceived complexity of underlying features. The excavation of trench 2006/8 confirmed that ditch 375, identified to the north, continued beyond both sides of this trench, although a small projection, 379, turned through 90° to the west, before abruptly terminating (Fig. App. 6 and 7, Appendix C). Ditch 375 displayed a width of 0.55m and depth of 0.2m. A number of small post and stake holes (381, 383, 385 389, 391 and 393) were recorded adjacent to this terminal, together with evidence of *in situ* burning. Postholes 383 and 385 respectively measured 0.29m and 0.18m in diameter, and 0.07m and 0.16m in depth. Secondary fill 376, of ditch 375, was provisionally dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400), on the basis of a small sample of dateable sherds. A closely-associated spread of dark, black/brown charcoal-rich material, 387, measured c.0.6m by 0.3m, with a depth of 0.03m, and may relate to adjacent ironworking activity. This may also relate to a charcoal-rich layer, 381, of similar depth in Trench 2006/8. A shallow, north/south-aligned gully, 377 (Fig. App. 7, Appendix C), displayed a width of 0.95m and depth of 0.32m, and contained a single grey silty fill, 376, which contained pottery which, on the basis of burnt central Gaulish samian sherds, was dated to the early third century. This appeared to represent an enclosure or tenement boundary ditch, which marked an extension or annexe to the area bounded by the earlier ditch.
- 5.18 Trench 2006/9 measured 1m x 15m, and was targeted on the area between trench 2005/3 and trench 2006/6, with the intention of investigating the southern road edge (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). Although road metalling (401) was recorded at the western end of this trench, the middle and eastern sections contained no evidence of the road. The only feature identified in trench 2009/6 was a 2m-wide, 1m-deep ditch, 398 (not illustrated), which cut diagonally across the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. At the base of this ditch, a deposit of chalk blocks (400) suggested the presence of a nineteenth-century land drain, of 0.16m width and 0.31m depth. Finds from the fill, 399, of 398 included a few, presumably residual, Roman sherds, and a nineteenth-century glass bottle. The excavator speculated that

flint from the road surface may have been robbed by workmen at the time of the construction of the land drain.

5.19 Two trenches, 2006/10, measuring 4m x 5m, and 2006/11, measuring 6m x 5m, were targeted on the area of postholes identified during the 2005 season. A number of these features were recorded in trench 2006/11, although the apparent alignment of these features did not continue into trench 2006/10, which was almost devoid of features or deposits apart from a scatter of flints (404), which may represent the remains of the road in this location. A further posthole (409, not illustrated), of 0.4m diameter and 0.17m depth, was recorded in trench 2006/11, which suggested that a post-built structure of unknown size extended beyond the limited areas examined within these two trenches. This putative structure evidently fronted onto the road, and was suggested to represent a shop or workshop. To the south of the posthole in trench 2006/11, a substantial U-profile ditch, 419, of 2.3m width and 0.7m depth (sections 412, 416 and 419, Fig. App. 7, Appendix C), ran on the same alignment as the road, but did not appear to conform to any of the alignments of the other ditches on its south side. The grey/black sandy clay primary fill (421) of this ditch contained a large quantity of flint nodules and fragments of iron slag, which the excavators suggested might represent an episode of deliberate backfilling to enable construction of the post-built structure, which may have extended over the course of this ditch, thus bringing it closer to the road frontage. Intervention 412 measured 2.25m in width and 0.7m depth, with irregular, gently-sloping sides and concave base, and provided evidence of a shallow recut (yellow/grey silty clay fills 413 and 414). Lower fill 415 comprised a lens of flint nodules of c.0.25m depth, which appeared to be derived from the road surface. In intervention 416, pottery from grey/black silty clay fill 417 was tentatively dated to the later Roman period (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D).

5.20 Trench 2006/12 measured 2m in width and 15m in length. It was subsequently extended at its northern end by a further 5m x 6m trench, which was excavated in the central-northern part of the field to investigate an area reported by the landowner to be of particularly difficult cultivation. This trench established the presence of the Roman road (425), together with a ditch terminal (426) at the northern edge of the road, with the ditch appearing to run on a parallel alignment (Fig. App. 7, Appendix C). Ditch terminal 426 displayed a width of 0.94m and depth of 0.61m, and the road *agger* displayed a width of 7.5m in this location. Trench 2006/12 was subsequently extended eastward, to investigate whether this terminal represented an entrance



gap of some kind in the roadside ditch. A second ditch, 439, of 1.35m width and 0.56m depth (interventions 436 and 439, Fig. App. 7, Appendix C), was identified within the extension to trench 2006/12, which ran on a slightly different alignment to the first, but still on approximately the same alignment as the road. At intervention 436, this ditch measured 1.3m in width and 0.26m in depth, and contained two orange/brown and grey/brown fills, 437 and 438. Pottery from the black/grey silty fill, 440, of ditch 439, appeared to be of earlier Roman date, and was thought by the excavators to be possibly residual, suggesting that substantial settlement and economic activity extended north of the road. A shallow pit, 434, of 0.4m diameter and 0.12m depth, was cut into the northern edge of ditch 439, and pottery from its sandy clay fill, 435, largely comprised local grog-tempered fabrics and a single sherd of possibly residual amphora. This fill was dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400) (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D). Trench 2006/12 was bisected by a number of modern land drains, including 428, 430 and 432.

***The 2007 Trenches (2007/1 – 2007/12, Figs. App. 1 and 8)***

- 5.21 The trenches excavated in 2007 comprised 12 small, 1m x 2m trenches and 1m x 1m test pits, which were designed to evaluate the features and stratigraphic relationships identified in previous seasons' work, and to identify further evidence of Roman-period activity north and south of the road within the eastern part of Field 10. Trench 2007/1 measured 1m x 2m, and identified no features of confirmed archaeological origin, although a deposit of yellow clay, 509, was thought to possibly represent part of the make-up of the road *agger*. Trench 2007/2 was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 1m x 2m. It was located towards the eastern side of Field 1, and was intended to test the presence of the road in this location, but revealed no archaeological features.
- 5.22 Trench 2007/3 was located to the north-east of 2006/3, measured 6m x 1m, and was aligned north-west/south-east (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). A silty grey occupation layer, 502, sealing cut features within this trench, contained later Roman pottery, some of which may represent the latest products of the East Sussex industry, and thus identify this feature as potentially the latest (i.e. early fifth century) in the Wilbees Farm sequence. This layer sealed ditch 561, which ran on a north/south alignment. This was 0.75m in width and 0.35m in depth, and contained primary fill 563 and secondary fill 562, of grey/brown sandy silt. This secondary fill was sealed by a grey silty late Roman occupation layer, 502, which also sealed a further ditch, 517 (not illustrated), which ran closely to the west, and appeared to be a recut

feature, which contained abundant flint nodules in its single fill, 560. Pottery from this fill was provisionally dated to the later Roman period. This feature was 0.5m deep and 0.8m wide, and was aligned NNW/SSE. Both ditches appeared to represent successive property boundaries running north of the road.

5.23 Trench 2007/4 was located towards the north-east corner of Field 10, and was intended to evaluate the presence of settlement features north of the road in this part of the site (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). This revealed a north/south-aligned ditch, 528, which was 0.55m in width and 0.3m in depth. This feature was not investigated further. Trench 2007/5 measured 6m x 1m, and was located adjacent to the eastern edge of Field 10 and aligned north-east/south-west. This identified an approximately north/south-aligned ditch 516 (Fig. App. 8, Appendix C), which measured 0.9m in width and 0.6m in depth, and contained primary fill 551 and secondary fill 550, which were bisected by modern land drain 564. Secondary fill 550 was associated with a spread of black silty loam containing ironworking slag and charcoal. Pottery from secondary fill 550 was dated to the later Roman period (AD c.270-400), due to the incidence of Oxfordshire red-slip wares (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D). A shallow ditch or gully, 514, of 0.27m width, ran c. 1m to the south of this ditch, and was associated with a spread of charcoal and ironworking slag. Immediately to the south of 514 (not illustrated), which partly cut it, was an irregularly-cut feature, or pit, 529 (not illustrated). This contained two grey clay primary fills, 565 and 558, and a sequence of secondary fills, 554-566, variously comprising grey/black and brown/yellow silty clays, a number of which (554, 555, 557 and 558) contained abundant charcoal and ironworking slag, together with pottery which was provisionally dated to the later third or fourth century AD (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D). The ultimate form and function of feature 529 could not be confirmed within the limited scope of trench 2007/5.

5.24 Trench 2007/6 was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 3m x 1m. Only a single cut feature of modern date (513, not illustrated), identified as a probable land drain, was identified within this trench. Trench 2007/7 was located close to the extension at the eastern end of trench 2006/6, and was aligned north-east/south-west (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). This identified a possible posthole (528, not illustrated), of 0.37m diameter and 0.09m depth, which was possibly a continuation of the group identified within 2006/6, together with an approximately north/south-aligned ditch, 532, which contained a single, yellow/brown sandy clay fill, 557. Ditch

532 (Fig. App. 9, Appendix C) measured 1.27m in width and 0.22m in depth, with an irregular V-profile.

- 5.25 Trench 2007/8 was located immediately to the north of 2007/1, and at a 90° angle to it (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). This identified a ditch, 525, (Fig. App. 8, Appendix C) which ran on approximately the same alignment as the road, which measured 1.1m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained two grey/brown, silty clay secondary fills, 534 and 533, which were separated by a lens of charcoal-rich material (535). Trenches 2007/9 and 2007/10 each measured 1m x 2.5m, and were located immediately to the north-west side of trench 2006/8. Trench 2007/9 identified a cut feature, 534, which corresponded to ditch 375, in trench 2006/8. This feature, of 0.55m diameter and 0.15m depth, contained two fills, 535 and 536, of which 535 may represent a recut. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trench 2007/10. Shallow ditch 552 (not illustrated) in trench 2007/9 conformed in size and alignment to ditch 361, in Trench 2006/7 (Fig. App. 4, Appendix C), and displayed a width of 0.35m and depth of 0.18m, with a concave profile and moderately-sloping sides. Two fills, 355 and 354, of grey/brown clay silt, contained Roman pottery.
- 5.26 Trench 2007/11 was located, on a north-west/south-east alignment, between trenches 2006/3 and 2006/4, and measured 3m x 2m (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). It was intended to identify whether ditch 304 was a continuous feature between the two 2006 trenches, 2006/1 and 2006/4. It exposed the northern road ditch 538 (not illustrated), of 1.2m width and 0.6m depth, which contained a deposit of large flints (546) derived from road metalling. Pottery associated with this flint deposit was provisionally dated to the later Roman period (AD c.270-400) (Tables 12 and 13, Appendix D), as was that from the fill of 538. An outer ditch (544, not illustrated), of 0.14m depth, ran parallel to the road, and contained a single fill, 547, which displayed evidence of recutting. The fill and recut of ditch 544, contexts 547 and 548 respectively, comprising grey silty clays, contained the largest assemblage of Pevensey ware on site, and dated ditch 544 to the later Roman period (AD 250-400). A spread of flint cobbles and ceramic building material of 0.59m width was partly exposed in Trench 2007/11, and was interpreted as a possible wall footing, although no other evidence of masonry structures was confirmed in this part of the site. This was the only possible evidence of a masonry structure identified by the 2004-8 excavations. Trench 2007/12 was located on the far north-west margin of Field 1, and was intended to evaluate the extent of Roman activity south of the road

in this part of the site. This trench revealed a single, linear cut feature 549 (not illustrated), which was aligned approximately north-west/south-east and was not investigated further.

***The 2008 Trenches (2008/1 – 2008/3, Figs. App. 1, 9 and 10)***

- 5.27 Trench 2008/1 was located on the south-west margins of Field 10, and represented a southward extension of trench 2007/5 (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). This trench identified a large pit, 622, measuring 1.75 in width and 0.65m in depth. This was of irregular profile, and contained a sequence of six fills, of which a dark, brown/black secondary fill, 623, contained ironworking slag and charcoal. Subsequent fills, 626-623, appeared to represent deposits of domestic and/or industrial waste. Other features recorded within 208/1 comprised a small, oval-plan pit, 602 (not illustrated), possible postholes, 604, 606 and 612, gullies 608, 610, 614 and 616, together with a negative feature, 618 (not illustrated), which contained a silty, charcoal-rich fill, 619, and which displayed evidence of *in situ* burning. This was interpreted by the excavators as a possible base of an iron furnace (Chuter 2007, 25).
- 5.28 Trench 2008/2 investigated the area between trenches 2007/11, 2006/3 and 2006/4, and was intended to establish any continuity of features/stratigraphy between them (Fig. App. 1, Appendix C). This trench identified the northern road ditch, 704 (Fig. App 9, Appendix C), which was overlain by grey, silty Roman occupation layer 703, and was not fully investigated beyond two secondary fills, 705 and 706. On the basis of a small sample of dateable sherds, including a high proportion of local oxidised wares, the occupation layer was dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400). The upper secondary fill, 706, of the road ditch, was also dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400), on the basis of a representative sample of diagnostic sherds, while the lower fill, 705, appeared to comprise a mixed deposit which incorporated central Gaulish samian, with a small proportion of later material. The flint metalling of the road, 710, was partly investigated, and was associated with later Roman pottery. Within the north-facing section of 2008/2, a north/south-aligned ditch, 747 (Fig. App. 10, Appendix C), was revealed in section. This measured 0.9m in width and 0.63m in depth, and contained two grey/brown silty fills, 752 and 754, with an intermediate context, 753, which was interpreted by the excavators as a deposit of natural iron pan, but which could conceivably represent material associated with ironworking. Within the east-facing section of this trench, ditch 704, the northern road ditch, displayed a depth of 1.1m, and was cut by 745, which represented either a recut of

ditch 704, or a later pit. This relationship was not resolved within the limited area of the trench. This recut or pit contained a primary fill, 744, and a secondary fill, 728.

- 5.29 Also within this east-facing section, context 727, (Fig. App 9, Appendix C) representing a bank, or spoil from the adjacent road ditch, sealed the underlying natural geology. Cut into the natural geology and itself sealed by context 727, was cut feature 722, which contained a silty grey fill similar to the occupation layers associated with the areas surrounding the road. Feature 722 was regularly rectangular in section, and may represent a beam-slot. Just to the north of this feature, postholes 723 and 722 were possibly represented evidence for a further post-built structure on the roadside frontage.
- 5.30 Trench 2008/2 revealed two large pits, 738 (not illustrated) and 745, which partly cut the northern road ditch 704, and were located closely adjacent within the eastern corner of this trench. Pit 745 (Fig. App. 9, Appendix C) was sub-oval in plan and measured 1.55m by 1.64m, with a depth of 0.35m. It contained a single fill, represented by quadrants 736 and 737. Pit 738 was located 1.3m to the east of 745, and was sub-circular in plan, with a maximum diameter of 1.86m and depth of 0.54m. It contained a lower, gravel lens, with upper secondary fill 741 (SW quadrant), and upper secondary fill (739 and 740, SW and NE quadrants). Pottery from these upper fills was spot-dated to the later Roman period (AD 250-400).
- 5.31 Trench 2008/3 was located immediately south-west of trench 2006/4, and was intended to evaluate any continuation of ditch 324 to the south, together with the presence any further structural features. However, no archaeological features were encountered within trench 2008/3. The east-facing section of trench 2008/3 identified a grey occupation layer, 720, containing abundant flints, and a pit, 725, together with three small pits or postholes, 732, 733 and 734. A small pit, 725, was also identified within this trench, although this was not investigated.

## **The Watching Brief and Investigations of 2015/2016**

### *Introduction*

- 5.32 The Watching Brief at Wilbees Farm was focused on the western field of the proposed Solar Farm site (NGR: TQ 54173 06736, Field 1, Figs.1 and 2). The eastern field of the Solar Farm (Field 3, Fig. 1) lay beyond the scope of the watching brief, as outlined above. However, the revision of project proposals, and consequent

re-planning of groundworks, required that the scope of the watching brief be rapidly extended to a small number of surrounding fields, in order to follow a high-voltage cable route north, to a connection point (NGR: TQ 54597 08104, Fields 5 and 8, Fig. 1). This development also required considerably more trenching to be undertaken in Field 1 than was originally outlined in the planning application.

- 5.33 A total of 28 trenches was subject to the watching brief. All trenches were for the installation of cable routes/ducts, apart from trenches 1 to 4, which respectively represented the development footprints of the site compound, road, drainage-basin and electrical substation. Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27 and 28 contained no archaeological features. Trenches 5, 12, 15, 20, 21 and 22 crossed the known course of the Roman road at various points, and were associated with archaeological features. Figures for the 2015/16 watching brief are presented separately, at the end of this report. Except where indicated otherwise, details of recorded stratigraphical features, finds and biological material from the 2015/16 watching brief are presented separately in Appendices A, C, F, G and H, below.

### ***Phasing***

- 5.34 The assigning of features to periods was principally based on the dating of artefactual evidence, although a number of features produced no dateable material. Where possible, these have been broadly dated on the basis of stratigraphic relationships with, or similarity to, dateable deposits. On the basis of these criteria, recorded finds and features for both the 2004-8 excavations and the 2016 watching brief were assigned to the following periods:-
- Period 1: Mesolithic to Bronze Age (c.10,000 - 700 BC) (Residual worked flint)
  - Period 2: Late Iron Age (c.150 BC to AD 43) (ditch fills in trench 24)
  - Period 3: Early Roman (AD 43 – c. AD 225)
  - Period 4: Later Roman (AD 225- c. AD400)
  - Period 5: Post-medieval (1525-1850)
  - Undated
- 5.35 Recorded features within all areas of the 2004-8 and 2015/16 investigations were overwhelmingly of Period 3 and Period 4 date. The very limited evidence relating to earlier and later periods has not therefore been dealt with under individual Period headings, but has been described, as appropriate, within the trench and feature concerned. Period 1 is represented only by a small assemblage of worked flint which

can be only broadly dated to the Prehistoric period (Sommerville, this report), together with a small number of sherds of possible Middle Bronze Age date (Mason 2012, Appendix C).

### ***Geology***

- 5.36 The natural geological substrate encountered across the investigated areas accorded broadly with the superficial deposits outlined above, in 1.9, although river-gravel terrace deposits were not encountered. The natural geology largely comprised light-blue/grey and orange clay across all areas investigated, although this clay became increasingly red in colour within the northern fields, 5-10. Large bands of ironstone gravel were also encountered in most fields, with a layer of manganese-rich sterile alluvium recorded in parts of Fields 1 and 2, where they comprised the uppermost element of the natural geology. The natural geology was revealed at an average depth of 0.39m below present ground level, with the shallowest depths encountered within the southern and eastern quadrants of Field 1. This was overlain by a subsoil of light-grey/brown and yellow/brown manganese-mottled silty clay, which averaged 0.13m in thickness, and which was absent on higher ground. This was sealed in turn by a topsoil of average depth of 0.26m, which comprised light-brown and mid-grey/brown clay silt.

### ***Geophysical Survey and Levels of Preservation***

- 5.37 The archaeological features revealed during the watching brief generally displayed a positive correlation with the results of geophysical survey and the anticipated alignment of the Roman road in Field 1. Archaeological features were generally better preserved within the western half of Field 1, where the depth of overburden was greater. In this location these features included a widespread, later Roman silty occupation layer (502/1202/2004/2215, hereafter 'Layer O'), which was 0.4m at its greatest recorded depth, in Trench 5, and sealed underlying archaeological features across 60m (north-south) within this area. However, 12m to the east of trench 5, in the area equivalent to trench 12, there was no evidence of road metalling beneath Layer O.

### ***Trench 2 (Figs. 2 and 3)***

- 5.38 Trench 2 evaluated the course of the site access road, which followed the southern boundary of Field 1 (Fig. 2). It identified a single archaeological feature, 203, c. 50m from its north-west extent (Fig. 3). Interpreted as a possible plough furrow, this displayed a total north-west/south-east aligned length of 5.26m, a width of 0.66m

and shallow depth of 0.08m. It contained a single fill, 204, of dark, grey/brown clay silt with Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and common organic matter.

**Trench 3 (Fig. 2)**

- 5.39 Trench 3, located in Field 2, was c. 45m in length, and was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. It identified only a straight length of land drain, of probable twentieth-century date, which had been backfilled with topsoil containing a high concentration of iron slag.

**Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 4)**

- 5.40 Trench 4 was located towards the south-west corner of Field 1, and was intended to evaluate the location of an inverter kiosk (Figs. 2 and 4). It measured 13m by 4.5m, and identified no archaeological features.

**Trench 5, Fields 1 & 2 (Figs. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)**

- 5.41 Trench 5 represented the beginning of the high-voltage cable route, and ran up the west side of Field 1 from the northern edge of the compound, and through Field 2 to its north-eastern corner (Fig. 2). It ran across the known course of the Roman road in Field 1, and recorded the best-preserved section of this feature on the site. Recorded archaeological features in this location correlated well with the road's north-west/south-east alignment, as confirmed by geophysical survey (PCG 2013, Fig. 21).
- 5.42 A 13m-wide expanse of flint metalling (519), representing the *agger* of the road, was revealed between northern (513) and southern (524) roadside ditches (respectively Fig. 8, section CC; Fig. 7; Fig. 9, section DD). It consisted of a single course of sub-rounded  $\leq 300\text{mm}$  flints pressed into the underlying natural clay (503), with some ironstone incorporations. Some 3m from the northern edge of the metallated surface, flints became periodically sparser for a distance of a metre, or so. A gully-like rut was apparent at the southern edge of the metallated surface, which appeared to be fairly uniform within the metalling. A deposit of iron-rich dark-grey silty clay (512) lay immediately above, and predominantly across, the metallated surface, 519 (Fig. 7).
- 5.43 The northern roadside ditch (513) lay 0.6m to the north of the metallated surface (519), and measured 1.87m wide and 0.9m deep (Figs. 5 and 8, section CC; Fig. 9, section DD). Ditch 513 was a steep-sided, U-profiled feature, which was filled with two dark-grey, charcoal-rich, fills, 514 and 520, a primary fill, 516, and a secondary



fill, 515, of grey/yellow silty clay (Fig. 9, section DD). Roman pottery was recovered from both 514 and 520. Sample 1, from fill 514 of ditch 513, produced charred plant remains, including relatively abundant cereal grains and remains of crop processing waste, but few wild species. The group of ditches, 513, 1205 and 2203, are hereafter collectively referred to as Ditch N – comprising the northern roadside ditch.

- 5.44 The southern flanking ditch (524) lay 4.5m from the southern edge of metalled surface 519, and had been recut twice (527, 530), with each successive recut slightly offset to the north (Figs. 5 and 7, section BB; Fig. 9, section DD). As originally cut, this ditch was probably 1.32m wide and 0.72m deep, although the later recuts, 527 & 530, were progressively reduced in size (Fig. 7, section BB). Both ditch cuts 524 and 527 contained primary fills of grey, silty clay. Ditch recut 530 contained both primary and secondary fills, the latter, a grey/brown silty clay, contained Roman pottery (Fig. 7, section BB). Hereafter, Ditches 524, 527, 530 and 1208 are collectively referred to as Ditch S.
- 5.45 A further gully (534) was cut 3.2m to the south of the metalled surface 519, and measured 0.38m wide by 0.21m deep, and ran on the same alignment as the other southern ditches flanking the road (Fig. 9, section DD). Ditches S and 534 were all sealed by a further occupational layer, 533, of blue/grey silty clay, which preceded both occupational layer 512 and Layer O, sequentially.
- 5.46 Beyond the area surrounding the road, two cut features were located further to the south. Pit 504 was probably of circular plan, with a width of 1.23m and depth of 0.62m (Fig. 5, section AA). It displayed a steep-sided, U-shaped profile, and contained a single, mid-grey silty clay fill, 505, with Roman pottery and fragments of iron slag. It cut the occupation layer 502. Ditch 506 appeared in the geophysical survey as a curvilinear feature, with a projected diameter of 20m (Fig. 2), though only a small sample of ditch 506 was detected in trench 5. Here, ditch 506 measured 2.46m wide and 1m deep, and contained two dumped deposits, 521 and 522, of re-deposited natural material, the latter of which contained burnt clay. These layers sealed two light-grey silty clay secondary fills, 507 and 523 respectively, both of which contained Roman pottery.
- 5.47 Four metres to the north of ditch 513, an ill-defined pit, 517 (not illustrated), contained a brown/grey clay silt fill, with a largely-complete pottery vessel (RA 1).

The pit measured c.0.9m in width by 0.5m in depth, although it was not fully recorded, due to limited visibility within the trench.

- 5.48 Trench 5 also identified a large north/south-aligned, single-filled ditch (508, not illustrated in plan or section), in Field 2, to the north which appeared to turn immediately at a 90° angle to the east, as (510) just to the north (Fig. 6). Its visible course suggested that it should have been visible in trench 3, but this proved not to be the case. These ditches measured 2.1m width by 1.13m depth, and 0.9m by 0.58m respectively. Fill 511, the secondary fill of ditch 510, contained Roman pottery.

#### ***Trench 10, Field 6***

- 5.49 Trench 10 was a continuation of the high-voltage cable route, and was aligned north-east/south-west on the east side of Field 6, to the east of Arlington village centre (Figs. 1). A single boundary ditch (1003, not illustrated) was aligned ENE/WSW, within the southern half of trench 10, and displayed a width of approximately 1.1m and depth of 0.41m. It contained primary (1005) and secondary (1004) fills, the latter, a mid-brown/grey silty clay, contained post-medieval and modern pottery. The landowner recalled the presence of a former boundary ditch in this location.

#### ***Trench 12, Field 1 (Fig. 10)***

- 5.50 Trench 12 was located on a section of the low-voltage cable route in Field 1, which ran north from the western end of trench 14, on the northern edge of the compound, and parallel to trench 5 until it connected with trench 22 (Figs. 2 and 10). It was associated with a number of offshoot trenches on its eastern side, which were numbered sequentially, 12.1 to 12.14. It similarly crossed the known course of the Roman road at trench 5, where revealed archaeological features correlated with the anomalies recorded by geophysical survey (PCG 2013; Figs. 22 and 23).
- 5.51 Ditch N (1205) and Ditch S (1208) correlated at this point with the results of geophysical survey (Figs. 22 and 23), and with their respective counterparts in trench 5 (respectively Fig. 11, section FF; Fig. 10, section EE). However, little evidence of metallurgy survived on exposed road surfaces, with the exception of a small patch in trench 12.9 (1236). This comprised only a single course of ≤200mm sub-angular flints. A metallised surface was, however, recorded immediately to the north of Ditch 1205, (1204), which extended for 1.4m, and was much better preserved (Fig. 11,

section FF). Again, this comprised a single course of  $\leq 200\text{mm}$  sub-angular flints pressed into the underlying natural clay, 1203.

- 5.52 Ditch N (1205) measured 2.16m wide and 0.62m deep, and contained primary (1206) and secondary fills (1207), both of which produced Roman pottery (Figs. 10 and 11, section FF). Fill 1206 comprised a light, red/brown silty clay, and 1207 a light-brown silty clay. The ditch displayed moderately sloping sides, and a largely flat base. Ditch S (1208) measured 2.22m wide and 1m deep, having steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 10, section EE). It contained a primary fill (1209), of grey/brown silty clay and a dumped deposit (1210) of black/grey silty clay, neither of which contained dateable material.
- 5.53 The 2013 magnetometer survey showed a 'banana'-shaped anomaly (1239), located 1.5m to the south of the southern roadside ditch in trench 12.4 (PCG 2013; Figs. 22, 23), which on excavation revealed a feature with a shallow, ditch-like profile with a gentle slope, subtly stepped on the eastern side (Figs. 10 and 15). This displayed a width of 2.31m, and depth of 0.49m, and was filled by primary (1240), dumped (1241) and tertiary fills (1242), the latter being visually similar to Layer O. Dumped fill 1241 comprised a brown/grey silty clay, containing abundant and diverse Roman sherds. The diameter of the feature, as identified by the 2013 geophysical survey, was 12m (Fig. 22).
- 5.54 A steep-sided, V-profiled ditch (1214/1216/1227/1230/2229), with an average width of 1.3m and depth of 0.66m, was re-cut by a slightly offset, U-profiled ditch (1220/1223/1233/2230), which measured an average of 1.34m in width and 0.55m in depth (Fig. 10, Fig. 12, Fig. 13 and Fig. 14, section GG). This group of ditches is hereafter referred to as Ditch W. Ditch W correlated with a north/south-aligned linear feature on the geophysical survey, which ran in perpendicular fashion off Ditch N, towards an extant pond in the north-west corner of Field 1 (Figs. 22 and 23). Ditch W ran through trenches 12, 12.10, 12.12, 12.13, and into trench 22. Roman pottery was found in all ditch interventions, and the substantial, but fragmented, remains of two vessels (RA 2 & 3) were recorded in the dark-grey, silty clay secondary fill, 1225, of recut 1223.
- 5.55 A small pit, 1211 (not illustrated), was recorded at the northern end of trench 12, between trenches 12.12 and 12.13. It measured 0.78m wide by 0.39m deep, and

contained two undated fills, 1212 and 1213, respectively of black/grey and brown/grey silty clay.

***Trench 15, Field 1 (Fig. 16)***

- 5.56 Trench 15 was a cable-duct trench, which cut through the proposed course of the Roman road in the centre of Field 1. A clear metalled road surface (1503) was revealed, which comprised a layer of  $\leq 100\text{mm}$  sub-angular flints, pressed into the underlying natural clay (1502) (Fig. 16, section HH). This extended for 3.36m from the northern end of the trench, and was flanked along the southern edge by a shallow U-profiled ditch (1504). Ditch 1504 measured 0.89m wide by 0.27m deep and was filled by undated primary (1505), and secondary (1506) fills, both of brown/grey silty clay (Fig. 16, section HH). This feature did not correlate with the assumed alignment of Ditch S, and nor was there evidence of any metalled surface to the south of it.

***Trench 20, Field 1***

- 5.57 Trench 20 was a cable-duct trench, which ran within the known course of the Roman road, and also cut across the 2006 and 2008 community excavation trenches (Fig. 2). Earlier investigation had disturbed the northern half of the trench, which principally contained modern backfill. This obscured the possible presence of Ditch N within trench 20. The yellow/grey silty clay occupation Layer O (2004) survived within the southern half of the trench. This covered a metalled road surface (2003), which was made up of  $\leq 50\text{mm}$  sub-angular flint embedded within the natural clay substrate (2002), and which extended 1.05m from the southern end of the trench.

***Trench 22, Field 1 (Figs. 17, 18, 19 and 20)***

- 5.58 Trench 22 was an optical-fibre cable trench, which ran from the east side of Field 1, diagonally north-west across the course of the Roman road, around the current solar farm, and then directly west, towards the western side of Field 1 (Fig. 2).
- 5.59 This trench was extended laterally where the Roman road surface, 2202, was encountered, although only two areas of flint metalling remained visible, measuring c. 7m by 1m for the northern, and c. 2.6m by 0.5m for the southern. Both metalled areas comprised a single course of  $\leq 150\text{mm}$  sub-angular flints embedded in the natural clay substrate. Ditch S was not found, but may have been obscured by the disturbance of a 2006 community excavation trench (trench 2006/12), which cut

across trench 22, immediately to the east of the extended excavation area, (Fig. 2; Fig. App. 1).

- 5.60 At this point, Ditch N (2203) measured approx. 1.2m wide and 0.77m deep within Trench 22, and contained one primary and four secondary fills (Fig. 17, section II). The primary fill, 2204, was of yellow/red silty clay, while secondary fills, 2205-8, were variously of grey/brown, grey/black and red/yellow silty clay. Roman pottery was recovered only from the lowest secondary fill, 2205. It also positively correlated with the course of Ditch N, as indicated by geophysical survey (Figs. 22 and 23).
- 5.61 Several other ditches were revealed in trench 22, although only 2229, 2230 and 2223/2231 followed the visible course of the linear feature identified by the geophysical survey (Figs. 22 and 23). Ditches 2229 and 2230 are described above (5.16) (Fig. 19, section KK). Ditch 2223/2231 (hereafter referred to as Ditch U) ran parallel to Ditch W, 23m to the east, creating between them an enclosed plot bordering the road. The geophysical survey shows these ditches as the return from Ditch N, running perpendicularly to the north-east (Figs. 22 and 23). Ditch 2225/2232 (hereafter referred to as Ditch P) ran north-west, perpendicular from Ditch U, thus possibly enclosing an area between Ditch U and Ditch W (Fig. 18, section JJ). Ditch U and Ditch P were thought to be contemporary, with no visible intercutting between them, and containing identical, homogenous fills. These fills, particularly the secondary fills, were notably paler than other secondary fills within the areas excavated, with the possible exception of the single secondary fill, 2222, of grey/brown clay silt, in the east/west-aligned ditch 2221. Ditch U measured 3.04m in width by 0.71m in depth, and Ditch P 1.47m by 0.26m, respectively. Both displayed steep sides, with flat bases, and each contained Roman pottery.
- 5.62 Ditches 2209, 2213, 2216, 2218, 2221 and 2241 were not visible on the geophysical survey (Figs. 22 and 23). Ditches 2213, 2216, 2218 and 2241 all ran approximately perpendicular to the course of the Roman road, and ditches 2209 and 2221 ran roughly parallel to it. All were predominantly steep-sided, U-profiled features, with concave bases. Fill 2210 of ditch 2209, of mid-grey/brown silty clay, contained the remains of a distinctive, handled iron vessel of Roman date (RA 4-6, Fig. 20). Sample 2, from this fill, produced charred plant remains, including cereal grains and indeterminate remains of wild species. The perpendicular ditches ranged in width from 0.54m to 2m, and in depth from 0.29m to 1m. The parallel ditches ranged in width from 0.65m to 0.88m, and in depth from 0.25m to 0.31m. Roman pottery was

recovered from all ditches, apart from 2213, 2221 and 2241. All contained grey/brown or orange/brown secondary fills, of which only that of 2216 (2217) contained Roman pottery.

- 5.63 Ditch 2209 was a steep-sided, U-profiled terminal, which measured 0.88m in width by 0.31m depth, and contained a primary fill, 2211, of yellow/brown silty clay, secondary fill 2210, of charcoal-rich grey/brown silty clay, and upper secondary fill, 2212, of grey/brown silty clay.

#### ***Trench 24, Field 8***

- 5.64 Trench 24 ran on a north-west/south-east alignment across Field 8, parallel to Tye Hill Road, and just north of the junction with the lane running south, to the centre of Arlington village (Fig. 1). Trench 24 contained evidence of a single boundary ditch, 2403, which was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 2.15m in width by 0.76m in depth. This ditch displayed an asymmetrical profile, with the western side steeper. It was filled by a primary fill, 2404, of blue/grey silty clay, a secondary fill, 2405, of humic, grey/black silty clay, and an upper secondary fill, 2406, of light grey silty clay. All fills contained pottery of distinctly Late Iron Age style, and the character of fill 2405 suggested the close proximity of settlement and/or industrial activity of this date. Sample 3, from fill 2405, produced limited charred plant remains, including cereal grains and indeterminate remains of wild species. This trench contained the only confirmed *in situ* evidence of pre-Roman activity on the Wilbees Farm site, and may offer some indication of pre-conquest precursor settlement associated with the river crossing-point.

## **6. THE FINDS: FACTUAL DATA**

- 6.1 The finds from the 2015/16 watching brief at Wilbees Farm were almost entirely recovered from sealed contexts, and overwhelmingly comprise pottery, together with a small group of iron objects, fired clay and ceramic building material. A small quantity of ironworking residue was also recovered. All finds collected during the watching brief and associated investigations have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

6.2 The assessment provided here principally relates to the material recorded in 2015/16, although an assessment of the small group of coins recorded in 2004-8 is also provided below. The pottery remains the only class of finds from the 2004-8 excavations which has been subject to detailed assessment (Mason 2012), and this is included in full, as Appendix D, below. Although limited in range and quantity, the finds assemblage from the 2015/16 watching brief provides a satisfactory framework for dating the features investigated, and the smaller 2015/16 pottery assemblage complements that recovered from the 2004-8 excavations. Pottery concordances for both programmes of investigation are presented as tables 14 and 15, in Appendix D, below. With the exception of the coins, no assessments or data sets are available for other classes of finds from the 2004-8 excavations. The quantification of finds presented in Table 1, below, relates only to those artefacts recovered by the 2015/16 watching brief.

**Table 1: Quantification of finds from the 2015/16 watching brief**

| Type                 | Category            | Count      | Weight (g)  |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| Pottery              | Late Iron Age/Roman | 855        | 8370        |
|                      | Post-medieval       | 9          | 156         |
|                      | <i>Total:</i>       | <i>864</i> | <i>8526</i> |
| Flint                | Worked              | 40         | 739         |
|                      | Burnt               | 11         | 5           |
| Fired Clay           | Fragments           | 209        | 208         |
| CBM                  | Roman               | 23         | 2417        |
|                      | undated             | 36         | 666         |
|                      | Post-medieval       | 15         | 646         |
|                      | <i>Total:</i>       | <i>268</i> | <i>3291</i> |
| Ironworking residues | Slag fragments      | 36         | 1832        |
| Metal objects        | Iron                | 10         | 211         |
|                      | Nails               | 1          | 65          |
|                      | Knife<br>Fragments  | 95         | 223         |
|                      | <i>Total:</i>       |            | <i>499</i>  |
| Worked Stone         | Quern fragment      | 1          | 940         |
|                      | Quern fragments     | 15         | 56          |
|                      | <i>Total</i>        | <i>16</i>  | <i>996</i>  |

**Lithics** by Jacky Sommerville

***Introduction and methodology***

6.2 A total of 40 worked lithics (793g) was recovered from the hand-excavation of 12 separate deposits, and the bulk soil sampling of one deposit. In addition, 11 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (5g) were retrieved from bulk soil sampling. Lithics were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type, and were catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. A reduced level of recording was carried out, due to the small assemblage size and residuality of much of this material. Attributes recorded included weight, colour, cortex description (the outer surface of a flint nodule or pebble), degree of edge-damage (micro-flaking), rolling (abrasion), breakage and burning.

### ***Raw material, provenance and condition***

6.3 All items were made using flint, which was mostly grey, black or brown, with a small number of honey-coloured pieces. On 16 (76%) of the 21 flints with cortex it is abraded and/or chattered, indicating a reliance on secondary sources such as river or beach pebbles. Chalk geology extends along the coast to the west of Eastbourne, although the closest recorded example of a flint mine is at Cissbury, West Sussex, approximately 55km west of this site (Barber *et al.* 1999). The items of worked flint were retrieved from ditch fills (50%), occupation layers (18%), fills of pits (5%), furrows (5%) and topsoil/subsoil (22%). The condition of lithics recovered from topsoil/subsoil was not recorded. Of the remainder, edge damage was recorded as moderate to heavy on 78% of items, although rolling was moderate to heavy on only 28%. This is consistent with a substantial degree of re-deposition, but suggests that the flints may have not moved far from the place of their original deposition. Where flints were recovered as residual items from features dated by associated pottery, these were exclusively of Roman or Late Iron Age/Roman date. The only undated feature to produce worked flint was furrow 203, and therefore, the whole lithic assemblage is residual.

### ***Range and variety***

#### ***Primary technology***

6.4 The debitage comprises 14 flakes, 11 cores and 13 chips (debitage with a maximum dimension of <10). The latter were recorded from bulk soil sampling of a Roman-dated ditch, and cannot therefore be taken as evidence of *in situ* knapping. Attributes of typically Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flintworking technology, such as blades/bladelets, soft hammer percussion and preparation of the striking platform on the parent core, are absent. More than half of the flakes are broken, and therefore a date cannot be inferred from dimensions or butt/termination type.



- 6.5 The 11 cores are mostly multi-platform types (there is also one single-platform and one dual-platform type) and all were used for the removal of flakes. Almost all of the cores have been unsystematically worked, which suggests a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### ***Secondary technology***

- 6.6 The two tools present comprise a spurred piece and a miscellaneous item. The spurred piece has been made on a flake blank, and is not chronologically diagnostic. The miscellaneous item is a thermal blank, which has been steeply, and a little crudely, retouched along both long edges, although part of one of those edges is missing. A later Neolithic or Bronze Age date is considered typical of tools which have been roughly made, or made on flake blanks. However, this can only be applied very tentatively to a single item.

### ***The Pottery*** by Katie Marsden

- 6.7 A total of 855 sherds (8370g) was recorded by the 2015/16 watching brief, almost all of which was of Late Iron Age to Late Roman date. A small proportion of post-medieval material (9 sherds, 156g) was recovered from one deposit. The bulk of the assemblage was hand-recovered, with 50 sherds retrieved from bulk soil sample residues. By contrast, a total of 7035 stratified sherds (62896g) was recovered by the 2004-8 excavations, and has been subject to a full and detailed assessment (Mason 2012). This has been included as Appendix D of this report (Tables 9-15).
- 6.8 The pottery from the 2015/16 watching brief has been fully recorded in advance of this assessment, according to the standard set by the period-specific pottery groups (Barclay *et al.* 2016). Quantification is by sherd count, weight, and rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) by fabric. Vessel form (generic and specific morphologies), and any evidence for use, have also been recorded. In the absence of a recognised type-series for Sussex, codes approximating to those of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) have been used for Roman types, where possible. Fabric codes based on the dominant inclusion type are used for the remaining fabrics.
- 6.9 Pottery was recorded from 48 separate deposits, of which ten produced 30 sherds or more. The largest context group comprises 105 sherds from occupation layer

502. The majority of sherds, 74%, were recovered from ditches and other linear features, often associated. The remainder was recovered from external surface/occupation layers (17%), pits (5.5%) and subsoil/topsoil deposits (3.5%).

- 6.10 Poor surface survival resulting from the burial environment was a feature of the assemblage. Fineware types would appear to be particularly susceptible, with the result that much of the recovered samian had lost all but small traces of its surface slip. The finewares are also severely abraded, with a resulting powdery surface and worn edges. The assemblage is highly fragmented, with a mean sherd weight of 9.8g (10.2g, including those sherds recovered by bulk soil sampling).

#### *The Assemblage – Imported wares*

- 6.11 Imported wares are relatively well represented at the site, and comprise 7.5% of the overall sherd count. The majority amongst this group is samian ware, totalling 4.7% of the assemblage (40 sherds). This figure is surprisingly high for 'rural' sites in the South of England, where the total is rarely above 2-3% (Allen 2016). Production centres across Gaul are represented (central, eastern and southern), although a large proportion remains unsourced, due to the condition of the sherds. The few identifiable forms include bowls and cups, and poor sherd condition in some cases may indicate long periods of use, or residuality.
- 6.12 Imported finewares comprise seven sherds of central Gaulish colour-coated wares, recovered from ditch 1239 (fill 1241), which represent a decorative vessel of uncertain form (no rim or base sherds are present). Imported coarsewares are limited to six Baetican amphora sherds, recorded from occupation layer 502, pit 506 (fill 507), and ditch fill 2227.

#### *Finewares; local and regional*

- 6.13 Locally and regionally-sourced finewares and specialist wares are also present in the assemblage, and are drawn from a wide range of production centres. The most travelled are eight bodysherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker, with barbotine decoration in the form of running animals. The design is similar to examples recorded from Fishbourne, from second to early third-century deposits (Cunliffe 1971, fig. 110, no. 269). Most numerous amongst the finewares are New Forest products, including colour-coated (NF CC) and red-slipped (NFO RS) wares. However, it must be noted that kilns associated with wares resembling New Forest types were excavated at Wickham Barn, c. 12 miles to the north-west (Lyne 2003).

- 6.14 Oxidised fabrics are well-represented, totalling 41 sherds. Some fabrics included in this group are likely to represent unsourced samian ware vessels with missing slip, but the true Romano-British wares are likely to have been regionally-sourced; oxidised fabrics are known from the Wiggonholt kilns (Biddulph 2008).

#### *Coarsewares*

- 6.15 A small amount of South East Dorset Black-burnished ware was recorded (twelve sherds, amounting to 1.5% of the assemblage), despite the well-established sea trade network which is thought to have existed between the Poole Harbour source and inland sites, via the Arun and Adur rivers (Lyne 2003). However, this proportion broadly conforms with that recorded at other sites in East Sussex (Biddulph 2008).
- 6.16 The bulk of the assemblage comprises grog-tempered fabrics (470 sherds, 55%). Such fabrics are common across mid-Sussex (Hamilton 1992) during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, and are partly representative of the 'backward' ceramic zone of the Eastern Atrebatian area in Sussex (Lyne 2003), which has been defined as lying east of the River Adur. Also dominating the assemblage is a large greyware fabric group comprising 155 sherds, or 19% of the assemblage. Both the greyware and grog-tempered fabrics are likely to be local products.

#### *Forms*

- 6.17 Five forms, with a minimum vessel count of 84, were identified within the assemblage, with jars dominating (Table 3). Rim diameters range from 5cm to 28cm, and relate to vessel form; flagons and beakers are at the lower end of the range, with the largest vessels comprising dishes and large jars. The highest concentration of diameters is between 16cm and 20cm, and includes jars, bowls, dishes and mortaria.
- 6.18 Vessels associated with drinking are well-represented in the assemblage, with a minimum number of 13. This group includes the flagons recorded from occupation layers 502 and 512, which occur in oxidised fabrics. Oxfordshire red-slip ware beakers, of indeterminate Young (2000) type, were recovered from occupation layer 502, and are of broad mid-3rd to 4th-century date. A Fulford (2000) Type 33 indented globular beaker was recorded from ditch 1216 (fill 1218), and a Type 45 bag beaker was from ditch 2209 (fill 2211). Both occur in New Forest colour-coated wares, and date to the 4th century.

- 6.19 A high proportion of bowls was recovered from the site, totalling a minimum of 32 vessels. South Gaulish bowls, such as the example recovered from ditch 2216 (fill 2217), are considered to be the most important 1st-century import in Sussex (Lyne 2003). In addition, two Dr. form 18/31 bowls in a Central Gaulish fabric were recovered from ditches 513 (fill 514) and 1205 (fill 1207). This form is dateable from the Hadrianic to early Antonine (AD 120-150) periods (Webster 1996).
- 6.20 Regionally-produced bowls and dishes include South East Dorset Black-burnished ware of Seager Smith and Davies (1993) types 22 and 25, of mid-3rd to 4th-century date, and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, of Young's (2000) type C59, which is dateable to the period 310-60 AD. The mortarium, a bowl used for grinding foods, was recovered from occupation layer 514, occurring in New Forest whiteware fabric. It is a Fulford (2000) type 102, occurring in his fabric type 2a, with a suggested date range of c. 270 to c. 350 AD. Locally-produced bowls were also recovered, which occur in quartz-rich, greyware and grog-tempered fabrics. Jars are the most numerous vessels in the assemblage, and are comparable with the published type-series and occur in coarseware fabrics, which are predominately grog-tempered. Forms include ovoid bodies, with everted and incurved rims, and necked vessels with narrow mouths.

#### *Post-medieval to Modern*

- 6.21 Nine sherds recovered from topsoil deposit 800 are consistent with a post-medieval date. The earliest consist of glazed earthenwares, which are dateable from the mid-16th to the 18th century, and the latest comprises a single sherd of yellow stoneware of probable 20th-century date.

#### *Discussion*

- 6.22 The fabric range accords with the previous assemblage recovered at Wilbees Farm (Mason 2012; see Table 2; Tables 14 and 15, Appendix D). Comparison with sites in the area is, however, made difficult by the lack of well-dated published groups (Doherty 2012). Many of the coarseware fabrics, and therefore much of the assemblage, have a long tradition during the Roman period in Sussex (Chuter 2007). Consequently, dating is necessarily largely reliant on finewares and regionally-imported wares, with the more diagnostic pieces confirming an overall date-range extending from the Conquest period through to the later 4th century AD. However, while grog-tempered pottery in West Sussex was replaced by Roman

wheel-thrown sandy wares in the later 1st century, East Sussex continued to be dominated by similar fabrics and forms throughout the entire Roman period (Doherty 2012). The site at Wilbees Farm would appear to reflect this wider trend, with later fabrics such as Black-burnished wares and Oxford red-slipped wares being recovered from contexts producing large amounts of grog-tempered pottery. The range of forms is indicative of with the production (mortaria, bowls), storage (amphora, jars), and consumption (cups, dishes) of food and drink at the site.

**Table 2: Comparative proportions of ceramic fabric groups recorded by the 2004-8 excavations and the 2015/16 watching brief.**

| Fabric group       | 2004-6 Community excavation |          | CA 2015/16 watching brief |          |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|
|                    | No of sherds                | % of no. | No of sherds              | % of no. |
| Samian             | 308                         | 4.4      | 50                        | 6        |
| Mortaria           | 30                          | 0.4      | 1                         | 0.11     |
| Imported finewares | 66                          | 0.9      | 7                         | 0.8      |
| RB finewares       | 320                         | 4.5      | 29                        | 3.5      |
| Amphorae           | 30                          | 0.4      | 6                         | 0.7      |

6.23 The high proportion of imported wares is unusual in East Sussex, and is more characteristic of that associated with some of the larger villa complexes (Chuter 2007). More generally, the composition of the assemblage accords with that with those from roadside settlements across the region, including Westhawk Farm, Ashford (cf. Lyne 2008), which are associated with the second-highest mean component percentages of samian and amphorae, behind those of military *vici* (Brindle 2017a, 283-4). Similarly, the variation in the range of forms, including specialist types, is broadly in keeping with roadside settlements throughout the region (Allen 2016).

### ***Ceramic Building Material (CBM)*** by Grace Perpetua Jones

6.24 A total of 74 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 3729g, was recorded from the 2015/16 watching brief. The assemblage is of Roman and post-medieval date, and is in fairly poor condition, with many surfaces abraded, or missing entirely.

#### *Roman*

6.25 Roman ceramic building material (23 fragments, 2417g) was recorded from occupation layers 502 and 533, ditches 1216, 2209 and 2218, and features 506 and 517. Most comprise bricks, but these are typically in abraded condition, with loss of

surfaces, and only two examples are of measurable thickness (34-40mm). Ceramic roofing material was represented by single *imbrex* fragments from ditch 2218 and the topsoil; two plain, flat fragments from layer 502 may derive from a *tegula*, but no diagnostic features survive.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 6.26 The post-medieval component comprises 15 fragments (646g) of flat tiles, curved, roofing tile and bricks; one of the flat fragments has a square nail-hole. The fragments were recovered from the topsoil, subsoil, post-medieval ditch 1003, and as intrusive finds from Roman road surface 518, and ditch 1239.

#### *Undated*

- 6.27 Approximately half the assemblage (36 fragments, 666g) comprises abraded and generally surface-less brick fragments which could not be closely dated.

#### **Fired clay** by Katie Marsden

- 6.28 A small quantity of fired clay was recorded, with 16 fragments (69g) hand-collected, and a further 193 fragments (139g), recovered from bulk soil samples. All are amorphous, and retain no indication of their original form or function. It is probable that most derive from clay ovens or furnaces, or other burnt contexts. In cases of contextual associations with ironworking residues, some consideration may be given to origins related to ironworking activity.

#### **Worked stone** by Grace Perpetua Jones

- 6.29 Fragments from two Roman querns were recovered. A single fragment from a rotary quern came from ditch 2203 (940g). It is from the upper stone, and retains part of the elbow-shaped handle-hole. The edge is polished from later re-use as a whetstone. The stone type appears to be Millstone Grit, although the shape of the handle hole suggests a possible continental origin (Ruth Shaffrey pers. comm.) Fifteen small and abraded fragments (56g), recovered from occupation layer 502, derive from an imported lava quern. The assemblage indicates the import of querns from the Continent, including the lava example from the Eifel region of western Germany, or from an area near Volvic, in the Auvergne region of France. Another possible, but unidentified, source may be located in Belgium.

## **Metal Objects** by Katie Marsden

- 6.30 A total of 106 items of metalwork, all of iron, was recovered from ten deposits. The majority of items (86%) were recovered from ditches. The remainder was recovered from occupation layers (5%), pits (5%) and topsoil (4%).
- 6.31 A preliminary catalogue has been produced for this assessment, with items recorded directly to an MS Access database. Items are summarised by deposit class in Table 16, Appendix F. The metalwork is currently stored in air-tight plastic containers, and with humidity control as appropriate. Items were examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves), and assessment has included X-radiography to facilitate identification and clarify constructional and compositional details. Few items are closely dateable, and the assemblage is characterised by high levels of fragmentation and corrosion.

### *Iron*

- 6.32 A large proportion of the ironwork assemblage (85 items, 80%) was recovered from ditch 2209 (fill 2210). This group as a whole is highly fragmented and corroded, and a number of fragments represent a single larger item, including the three joining pieces and one additional item (RA. 4, RA. 5 and RA. 6), representing a shallow, handled iron vessel. This was recorded *in situ*, in fill 2009 of ditch 2010 (Fig. 20).
- 6.33 Ten recorded items are nails or nail fragments (211g), most hand-forged, with a square shank and round head. Nails of this type were introduced in the Roman period, and continued largely unchanged until the advent industrial manufacture in the post-medieval period. Consequently they cannot be closely dated.
- 6.34 The remaining identifiable item is a knife, of Manning's Type 14 (65g), a type noted as a general-purpose form in use throughout the Roman period (Manning 1982, fig. 28, no. 14). The remainder of the assemblage comprises a variety of undiagnostic and corroded fragments (223g), where the original form or function is unidentifiable.

## **Metalworking Residues** by David Dungworth

### *Introduction*

6.35 The metalworking debris submitted for assessment is limited to that recovered during the 2015/16 watching brief undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, and comprises only 1.8g of material. This is quantified and summarised in Table 3, below. No quantification or assessment of the metalworking residues recovered by the 2004-8 excavations is available. The excavation record suggests that considerable spreads of iron slag were recovered from ditch and pit fills within the areas investigated.

#### *Methodology*

6.36 All material submitted for assessment was examined visually and recorded, following standard guidance (Historic England 2015). The material was weighed and selected, and fragments were photographed (Figures 24a and 24b, below).



Fig. 24a Slag from [502]



Fig. 24b Slag from [512]

**Fig. 24 Samples of ironworking slags from contexts 502 and 512**

6.37 The identification of the types of slag present was impeded by the small size of the surviving fragments, and by the fact that they were generally obscured by thick layers of corrosion comprising hydrated iron oxides and soil.

#### *Results*

6.38 The industrial debris from Wilbees Farm comprises just over 1.8kg of metalworking debris (Table 3, below). This includes two fragments of partly-vitrified ceramic material, which displays a black inner surface typical of metalworking hearths or furnaces. However, the vitrified ceramic fragments are too small to allow any distinction to be made between smelting furnace or smithing hearth. Most of the slag comprises small lumps; these have a colour and density that shows they are produced during ironworking, although the lack of any distinctive morphology



prevents the identification of the metallurgical process which produced them (i.e. smelting or smithing). A proportion of the ironworking slag is rather dense; it contains sparse porosity (although when this is present it tends to form rather large pores), and it is possible that this is a smelting slag (Table 3).

**Table 3: Summary of ironworking residues assessed**

| Context      | Feature          | Number | Description                                 | Weight (g)  |
|--------------|------------------|--------|---|-------------|
| 501          | ?                | 1      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 79          |
| 502          | Occupation layer | 1      | Dense ironworking slag (?smelting)          | 220         |
| 502          | Occupation layer | 15     | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 440         |
| 505          | Pit 504          | 1      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 45          |
| 505          | Pit 504          | 1      | Vitrified ceramic hearth/furnace lining     | 45          |
| 507          | ?                | 1      | Vitrified ceramic hearth/furnace lining     | 45          |
| 512          | Occupation layer | 2      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 94          |
| 512          | Occupation layer | 5      | Dense ironworking slag (?smelting)          | 410         |
| 514          | Roadside ditch   | 1      | Iron object (corroded, no metal remaining)? | 21          |
| 529          | Ditch 527        | 1      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 11          |
| 533          | Occupation layer | 2      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 73          |
| 1225         | Ditch 1223       | 2      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 168         |
| 1228         | Ditch 1227       | 1      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 33          |
| 1229         | Ditch 1227       | 1      | Dense ironworking slag (?smelting)          | 111         |
| 1238         | Tree throw 1237  | 2      | Non-diagnostic iron working slag            | 37          |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | 36     |   | <b>1832</b> |

### *Conclusions*

6.39 The metalworking residues recovered at Wilbees provide positive evidence for the working of iron. The small size of the assemblage, together with the small size of the fragments concerned and their rather poor condition, has precluded any conclusive identification of the metallurgical processes involved. While there are some possible indications that iron smelting took place on the Wilbees Farm site, the level of certainty is low.

### ***The Coins*** by Richard Massey

6.40 Thirty Roman coins are recorded in the archive of the 2004-8 investigations, although it is not known how many of these were recovered from stratified contexts.

A catalogue of the coins is presented in Appendix E. Remarkably, none were recorded by the 2015/16 watching brief undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, which may suggest that the earlier total may include a number of metal detector and unstratified finds. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database (PAS 2018) records a further nine coins from the site, of which at least some may have been included in the above total. Of these, six are described as large-module copper alloy issues which are too worn to permit identification.

- 6.41 Most coins are in very worn and/or corroded condition, which is a common feature of *aes* issues of the first and second centuries AD from British sites. Of this small group, 17 comprise probable *asses*, *dupondii* and *sestertii* (57%), seven silver *denarii* (23%), five third-century radiate types (17%) and one indeterminate small copper alloy type (3%), which may in fact be a weight.
- 6.42 With the exception of the silver issues, the generally poor condition of the coins enables few clear identifications of reign and date, and most *aes* issues can only be assigned a broad second-century date on the basis of weight and module. Assessments of comparable groups in southern England (Reece 1995, 189-193) suggest that most of these are likely to be of Hadrianic and Antonine date, although the small size and overall condition of the group precludes further detailed analysis.
- 6.42 The coins represent a period of c. AD 81-300, corresponding to Periods 4-15 of Reece's scheme for the recording of Romano-British coin finds (Reece 1991). Coins of these periods generally appear on British sites in smaller numbers than those of preceding or following periods, a fact which may reflect the high value of earlier bullion coins on the one hand, and the large size and easy recoverability of large copper alloy issues on the other (cf. Besly 2011, 96). Coins of Trajan, Hadrian and the Antonine emperors (Reece's Periods 5-8) will have comprised a significant component of the currency circulating in Britain up to c. AD 260, and badly-worn examples, as here, comprise a large proportion of recovered coins of these periods. The degree of wear in many cases strongly suggests a period of circulation and deposition extending considerably beyond Period 8, and up to the mid-third century, or later. Any strict attribution of coins to period are therefore likely to be misleading, and does not necessarily reflect the date of deposition.
- 6.43 Later third and fourth-century coins, principally represented by radiate types of Reece's Periods 13-15, comprise only four, possibly five, poorly-preserved

examples, which may be more representative of the date of their associated contexts. It is possible that the small group of generally better-preserved denarii represents a discernible peak of loss in the mid-second century AD (Besly 2011, 96-7), although the poor dating and identification of the *aes* issues precludes further speculation.

- 6.44 The paucity of later third and fourth-century issues, representing Periods 13-14 and 16-18, is notable, and untypical of Roman roadside settlements as a whole. However, some allowance could be made for possible bias in the levels of recovery of smaller issues, although these proportions are broadly supported by the limited body of data from the Portable Antiquities Scheme. However, given the marked predominance of coins of these periods on many comparable sites in southern Britain (Reece 1995, 179-80), the evidence here clearly suggests abrupt economic decline after the mid-third century. Smith *et al.* (2016, 79) have observed that the number of sites with evidence of fourth-century occupation across the Kent and Sussex Weald is less than half that recorded for the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period, and it has been suggested that such a marked decrease in settlement activity, and by implication the evidence for economic decline at Wilbees Farm, closely mirrors the decline of the Wealden iron industry from the mid to late third century onwards (Gardiner 1990, 46).
- 6.45 Although altogether larger, the coin assemblage from Westhawk Farm, Ashford, displays a broadly similar chronological range. This group was also dominated by large copper-alloy denominations of the first and second centuries AD (Guest 2008, 135). Similarly, the coin losses of Periods V-XII from Westhawk Farm also deviated significantly from the British mean for rural sites, (Reece 1995), with an evident sharp decline from the mid-third century onwards. A comparable range was evident at the 'small town' site at Bridge Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex (Rudling 2014, 20-21), where a larger coin series did not extend significantly beyond the mid-third century. The notable preponderance of earlier coinage at all the roadside settlement sites considered within the East Sussex area may also suggest the economic influence of military activity, most probably associated with the local iron industry and the proximity of *Classis Britannica* establishments (cf Brindle 2017b, 242). These may include the important site of Beauport Park, East Sussex, located c. 25km east of Arlington (Brodrigg *et al.* 1988).

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE: FACTUAL DATA

- 7.1 The limited quantities of biological material and environmental samples obtained in the course of the 2015/16 watching brief at the Wilbees Farm site are quantified in Table 4, below:

**Table 4: Quantification of biological material**

| Type        | Category                 | Count |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Animal bone | Bone fragments and teeth | 160   |
| Samples     | Environmental            | 3     |

- 7.2 No recorded data, or assessments of biological material or environmental samples are available from the archive of the 2004-8 excavations.

### ***Animal Bone*** by Andy Clarke

- 7.1 Animal bone, amounting to 160 fragments (23.58g) was recovered by a combination of hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from seven deposits of Roman date. The bone was very poorly preserved, and highly fragmented. It was, however, possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), but only from molar teeth that were recovered in numbers too low to provide any information beyond species identification. The animal bone is quantified and summarised in Table 17, Appendix G.
- 7.2 The majority of the assemblage (156 fragments, 11.78g) was recovered via bulk soil samples 1, 2 and 3. None of this material was identifiable to species, but in some cases displayed the bright white colouration and calcined condition indicative of burning at high temperatures. The animal bone is quantified and summarised in Table 17, of Appendix F of this report.

### ***The wood charcoal and charred plant remains*** by Sheila Boardman

#### *Introduction*

7.2 Three samples were investigated for wood charcoal and charred plant remains. These came from the fills of Late Iron Age or Roman ditch 2403, in Trench 24, and Roman-period ditches 513 and 2209, in Trenches 5 and 22, respectively. All three samples produced abundant wood charcoal, and some charred plant remains. The principal aim of the charcoal assessment was to identify the fuel woods available to the Roman inhabitants. The charred plant remains were assessed in order to identify the range of crop species present, and whether these were cultivated locally during in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The charcoal and charred plant remains are respectively quantified and summarised in Tables 18 and 19, of Appendix H of this report.

#### *Methods*

7.3 The charred material was retrieved by flotation, and the flots were collected on a 0.25mm mesh, and the heavy residues on a 1mm mesh. Sample residues greater than 2mm were sorted for charred material at Cotswold Archaeology. Flots greater than 1mm, and sorted residue (charcoal) fractions, were gently dry-sieved at 4mm and 2mm mesh-size. Between 115 and 130 charcoal fragments (per sample) were randomly extracted from the various fractions, which were greater than 2mm. Individual fragments were fractured by hand, and sorted into groups based on the features observed in transverse section, at magnifications of x10 - x40. The fragments were then fractured along their radial and tangential planes, and examined at magnifications of up to x400, using a Biolam-Metam P1 metallurgical microscope. Identifications were made using the keys in Hather (2000), Gale and Cutler (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), and by comparison with modern slide-reference material.

7.4 All flot fractions greater than 0.25mm were sorted in their entirety for charred plant material (cereal grains, chaff, nut shell fragments and seeds/fruits of wild species). The residue fractions greater than 1mm, from sample 3 (ditch 2403), and sample 2 (ditch 2209), were also totally sorted, although these produced only a few cereal remains. The residue from sample 1 (ditch 513) was larger, and so a 50% sample of this was sorted, producing around 20 cereal grains and one glume base. The numbers of these remains have been adjusted in Table 19, to enable the whole sample to be represented in a single column (as elsewhere). It is possible, however, that some rarer classes of material have been missed in the unsorted fraction. The plant remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material, and

using various texts and keys (e.g. Berrgren 1981; Jacomet 2006; Cappers *et al* 2006). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

### Results

- 7.5 The results of wood charcoal assessment are presented in Table 18 (Appendix H), below. Anatomical features observed on charcoal fragments from the site are consistent with the following taxa groups. The full results (as fragment counts per taxon) are listed in Table 18.

#### Rosaceae

Sub-family Pomoideae - includes *Crataegus* spp., hawthorn, *Malus* sp. apple, *Pyrus* sp., pear and *Sorbus* spp., rowan, whitebeam and/service. One or more of these anatomically similar taxa may be represented.

Subfamily Prunoideae – *Prunus spinosa* type, blackthorn type; *Prunus* sp., cherry/blackthorn.

#### Fagaceae

*Quercus* spp., oak (either *Q. robur* L., *Q. petraea*, or their hybrids).

#### Betulaceae

*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertner, European alder; and *Corylus avellana* L., hazel.

#### Salicaceae

*Salix/Populus*, willow/poplar.

#### Sapindaceae

*Acer campestre* L., field maple.

#### Aquifoliaceae

*Ilex aquifolium* L., holly.

#### Charred plant remains

- 7.6 The charred plant remains are listed in Table 19, Appendix H, below. Individual grains, seeds, fruits, glume bases, rachis internodes and culm nodes were counted as one. Spikelet forks, which are composed of two glume bases, were each counted as two in sample totals. Fragment counts are suffixed by 'F', and these were not included in sample totals.
- 7.7 Fills 2405 (sample 3) and 2210 (sample 2), from ditches 2403 and 2209 respectively, produced a scatter of cereal grains, glume bases, and (in fill 2405) a few largely indeterminate remains of wild species. Fill 514 (sample 1), of ditch 513, was much richer in cereal grains and chaff remains (glume bases, spikelet forks),

but there were no smaller seeds and only a single grass (Poaceae) culm node. A few hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments also indicate the dumping of more general refuse in ditch 513.

- 7.8 The main cereal grain in all three samples was wheat. Some better-preserved glume bases and spikelet forks in ditch 513, plus a glume base in ditch 2403, were identified as spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), or probably spelt wheat (*T. cf. spelta*). Elsewhere, it was not possible to distinguish between spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*), although no definite remains of the latter were identified. The other cereals represented by a few or single grains, were hulled (ie six-row) barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.).

### *Discussion and Conclusions*

#### Wood charcoal

- 7.9 The wood charcoal was generally well preserved, and is summarised in Table 18, Appendix H. The remains in all three samples were dominated by oak (*Quercus*), much of which was in the form of immature timber (sapwood), or roundwood (see below). The charcoal in fill 2405 (sample 3), from the Late Iron Age/Roman-period ditch 2403, was almost entirely oak. There were a few fragments of blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus*), and single fragments of hawthorn group (Pomoideae), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) charcoal. Oak also dominated the assemblages from fill 514 (sample 1) of ditch 513, and fill 2210 (sample 2) of ditch 2209. Hazel, and in ditch 2209, field maple (*Acer campestre*), were present in moderate amounts, and there were smaller quantities of blackthorn/cherry, hawthorn group, alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) charcoal. Birch (*Betula*) was represented by a single fragment from ditch 513.
- 7.10 Oak roundwood fragments were most frequent in the assemblage, from fill 2210 (sample 2) of ditch 2209, where surviving segments typically had 3 – 7 growth-rings. Hazel roundwood fragments were also most frequent in this sample, and the segments here mostly had 7 - 8 (with up to 10) surviving growth-rings. Unfortunately, the absence of pith and bark on most roundwood fragments recovered from this site precluded attempts to collect data on the sizes or possible ages of the material. Such information may shed light on woodland management or fuel collection practices. The frequent presence of roundwood in the samples, together with oak sapwood from fast-grown trees, and scrubby species such as blackthorn (*Prunus*

*spinosa* type, *Prunus*), and possibly hawthorn (*Crataegus*, see Pomoideae above), may point to the collection of fuel woods from open woodlands, hedgerows or scrub. Willow (*Salix*) and alder (*Alnus*), if present, may indicate that some of the areas exploited for fuel were damp or low-lying. Oak, ash and hazel remains in these assemblages may represent surviving elements of the original woodland of the region (see Smith 2002).

#### Charred plant remains

- 7.11 With so few remains recovered, it is not possible to speculate further regarding the origins of the plant material in the assemblages from fills 2405 (sample 3), of ditch 2403, or 2210 (sample 2), of ditch 2209. The principal remains in the assemblage from fill 514 (sample 1), of ditch 513, were wheat grains (total 88) and glume wheat chaff (54 remains). In fresh spelt, we would expect roughly similar numbers of grain to chaff elements (with more grain in 3-seeded varieties). Glume wheat chaff is less likely to survive the charring process than wheat grain (Boardman & Jones 1990). There is no evidence (e.g. of grain germination) to suggest this was a spoiled crop that was deliberately destroyed. If the grains and chaff originated from different sources, for example, i.e. discarded grain mixed with general crop processing waste, we might expect many more crop processing by-products in the form of weed seeds, cereal- straw nodes, awns etc, than those recorded here. This assemblage (sample 1) appears to represent a discrete deposit of charred spelt wheat spikelets. These were possibly burnt during parching (to aid grain de-husking), or drying (prior to storage). The very modest numbers of remains in all three samples suggests that grain processing was not taking place on a large scale, or that this was occurring elsewhere. Due to the absence of evidence for earlier crop processing stages (i.e. by-products of threshing and winnowing), it is not possible to speculate whether the cereals were grown locally (although this seems probable), or whether they were brought to site as whole spikelets.
- 7.12 Spelt wheat and six-row hulled barley were the principal cereal crops during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods in southern England (Greig 1991; van der Veen & O'Connor 1998). The transition from emmer to spelt as the principal staple crop appears to have been largely complete by the Late Iron Age. However, emmer continued to be cultivated, and is sometimes found in larger concentrations on Late Iron Age sites, particularly in Kent, where it has been suggested that these may have been more than a contaminant of spelt crops (e.g. Hillman 1982; Pelling 2003; Bird 2017). Free-threshing wheat (probably bread wheat - *Triticum aestivum*) is also



found at Roman sites (e.g. Campbell 1998), but not in large quantities. A single probable oat (cf. *Avena* sp.) grain was recovered from the samples. Without oat chaff (floret bases), it is not possible to determine whether oat grains derive from cultivated or wild species. Floret bases of cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) are occasionally found on pre-Roman sites, and the increased presence of oat grains during the Roman period is thought to reflect more widespread cultivation of this cereal, possibly for animal fodder (Bird 2017). Thus, the charred plant remains from the Wilbees Farm site, while fairly meagre, provide a regionally typical snapshot of crop husbandry during these periods. They are likely to reflect accidents relating to small-scale crop cleaning or drying operations, the debris from which (along with other refuse from the site) was dumped in the ditches.



## 8. STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

### The Stratigraphic Record: statement of potential

- 8.1 A secure stratigraphic sequence is essential for elucidating the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented. This can be achieved through detailed analysis of the sequence and further integration of the artefactual dating evidence. The refined sequence will then serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be understood.
- 8.2 Statements of potential for the 2004-8 excavations are restricted to the summary stratigraphic record presented in Section 5, above. The following Statement of Potential for stratigraphic record relates principally to the results of the 2015/16 watching brief, for which full site records are available (Table 5).
- 8.3 Following the completion of the 2015/16 fieldwork, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (EH 1991). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence, and a site matrix, was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork record comprises the following items:

**Table 5: Quantification of site records for the 2015/16 watching brief**

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Context Registers              | 3               |
| Context Sheets                 | 165             |
| Trench Sheets                  | 34              |
| Drawing Registers              | 1               |
| Plans (geomatic)               | 5               |
| Sections (1:10, 1:20)          | 35              |
| Enviro Sample Registers        | 1               |
| Enviro Sample Sheets           | 3               |
| Enviro Sample Recording sheets | 3               |
| Digital photograph Registers   | 11              |
| Digital photograph sheets      | 12              |
| RA Index                       | 1               |
| Matrices                       | Digital Archive |

- 8.4 The survival and intelligibility of stratigraphy across the site was limited in a number of places, with occasionally poorly-developed vertical stratigraphy. Archaeological remains survived as negative features, layers and fills although, due to the effects of plough truncation, there was a reduced depth of horizontal stratigraphy across the

site as a whole, which in places offered only limited opportunity to interpret chronological relationships between stratigraphically-isolated features. In addition the necessarily limited width of targeted excavated trenches restricted the ability to record and understand features in plan, and to relate them to recorded features elsewhere on the site. No great depth of stratified deposits was encountered, with negative features commonly cut into underlying natural deposits and sealed by silty 'occupation layers.

- 8.5 The results of the 2015/16 watching brief and investigations substantially complement those of the 2004-8 excavations, and similarly provide a highly-fragmented record of archaeological features across the site. With exception of the road and associated flanking ditches, few coherent features were indicated by the existing geophysical survey record (Figs. 21 and 22), and it has generally not been possible to interpolate excavated features or to postulate a interpretive plot of the site as a whole. It is entirely possible that a number of negative features recorded by the 2015/16 watching brief correspond with those recorded in the 2004-8 excavations, and a complementary plotting of these would enhance knowledge of the wider structure and layout of this part of the site.
- 8.6 The road and its associated flanking ditches remain by some way the most prominent and best-investigated features within the site. However, beyond evidence of repair, relatively little is known about the wider chronology of the road, its structure and eventual abandonment. While the road is assumed to be an early feature, it has not been confirmed whether this pre-dates the earliest evidence of settlement on the site.
- 8.7 Investigation suggests that the neighbouring River Cuckmere, together with an associated high water table, may have had an influence on the development of the roadside settlement. A number of excavated ditch fills displayed a distinctly gleyed character, and in some locations alluvial deposits were recorded below natural subsoils. In this context, the character of a widespread late Roman 'occupation layer' ('Layer O) may be significant (i.e. context 502). As a relatively uniform grey silty deposit, this was found to seal earlier features over a wide area, and prompts speculation regarding a possible flooding event of possible third-century date, which may have contributed to the apparently abrupt economic decline after that time.
- 8.8 The 2015/16 watching brief contributed little additional knowledge of structures across the site, or of the nature and location of economic activities, including

ironworking. No significant concentrations of ironworking residues were found comparable with those recorded by the 2004-8 excavations. The scope and location of trenches precluded any confirmation of roadside structures, and no evidence was found of masonry walls. Limited environmental sampling (Boardman this report) provided some information regarding crop processing and patterns of domestic consumption, although this was insufficient to draw any conclusions regarding local farming regimes or trade in agricultural commodities.

- 8.9 A chronological framework for the site can only be assessed in broad terms. In many cases, the conservative and relatively undifferentiated character of local pottery assemblages permitted only broad assessments of date, commonly into 'Early Roman' and 'Late Roman' categories. This was less problematic for those earlier features where imported and British fineware components and unworn coins could be more closely dated, but elsewhere, features could generally be accorded only a broad later Roman date (i.e. AD 250-400). Few firm conclusions can therefore be drawn regarding the character and extent of later Roman occupation and the abandonment of the site. While available evidence suggested a marked decline after the mid-third century, many recorded features were clearly later than this, and indicated continuing activity in the fourth century. However, plough truncation had clearly affected later Roman horizons.

## **The Finds: Statement of Potential**

### ***The Lithics***

- 8.10 The small lithic assemblage from Wilbees Solar Farm, Arlington, provides evidence of transient prehistoric activity, although none of this material was recovered from stratified deposits. A later Neolithic or Bronze Age date is suggested by aspects of the flint-working technology used, although this must be considered as tentative in such a small assemblage, which lacks clearly diagnostic items.

### ***Summary of further work***

- 8.11 A short report characterising the lithic assemblage should be included in any publication on the site, as evidence of activity preceding the Iron Age. This may be an amended version of the current report, and no illustrations are required. The recording which has been carried out for the purpose of assessment is sufficient for the archive.

### ***The Pottery***

- 8.12 The pottery from the 2015/16 watching brief has complemented the altogether larger assemblage recovered by the 2004-8 excavations, and has provided a basic dating framework for the features investigated. Concordances of pottery forms and fabrics from both programmes of investigation are respectively provided in Tables 14 and 15, of Appendix D of this report, which also includes a full, detailed assessment of the 2004-8 assemblage. The pottery evidence has also provided an indication of the status and economic relationships enjoyed by the site, and of levels of regional and cross-channel trade contact. Along with comparator sites in Kent and East Sussex, it has further enhanced understanding of the economic functions of an under-investigated class of Romano-British settlement. A detailed, integrated report on both pottery assemblages, based on the above concordances, should be prepared for a final publication article for the site, which should include a full assessment of forms and fabric types, together with a comparative assessment of the Wilbees Farm material in its regional context. Representative sherds, particularly of local and regional coarseware types, should be selected for illustration.

### ***Ceramic Building Material***

- 8.13 No ceramic building material is recorded in the 2004-8 excavation archive. The ceramic building material from the 2016/16 watching brief comprises a small, poorly-preserved assemblage, and contributes little additional information regarding the character of Roman-period occupation. The relative paucity of CBM recovered by both programmes of investigation suggests that structures in this part of the settlement largely comprised organic materials, and were of correspondingly low status. A short, amended report describing this material should be included in any publication on the site. The recording which has been carried out for the purpose of assessment is considered to be sufficient for the archive.

### ***Fired Clay***

- 8.14 No fired or burnt clay items are recorded in the 2004-8 excavation archive. The fired clay recovered from the 2015/16 watching brief is small in quantity, very fragmentary and undiagnostic of form or function. A short report describing this material should be included in any publication on the site. The recording which has been carried out for the purpose of this assessment is considered to be sufficient for the archive.

### ***Worked Stone***

- 8.15 No worked stone items are recorded in the 2004-8 excavation archive. The small worked stone assemblage from the 2015/16 watching brief, comprising the fragmentary remains of two querns, provides evidence of domestic occupation on the site, and of wider patterns of trade and supply of these items during the Roman period. The form of the handle-hole on the quern fragment from ditch 2203 is extremely rare, seen more typically on lava querns, and suggests a Continental origin. This object should be subject to petrological analysis and full reporting. The lava quern fragments are too abraded to warrant further analysis, but should be included in any future reporting.

### ***Metal Items***

- 8.16 Apart from the coins (below), no metal items are recorded in the 2004-8 excavation archive. The metalwork assemblage (exclusively of iron) from the 2015/16 watching brief is small, and suffers from high levels of fragmentation and corrosion, which has hindered identification of form or type. This material is quantified and summarised in Table 16, Appendix F. Additionally, the few items that are identifiable to form contribute little to the understanding of site activity, and provide poor dating evidence. Consequently, the recording undertaken at this stage is considered sufficient for the purposes of the archive. No illustrations are recommended, although further comparanda for the iron vessel Ra. 4-6, from ditch 2009 (Fig. 20), should be assessed. A short summary taken from this report is recommended for inclusion in a publication article.

### ***Metalworking Residues***

- 8.17 While abundant references are made to finds of iron slag in the 2004-8 excavation report, no quantification or record of ironworking residues has been included in the 2004-8 archive. The small assemblage of metalworking residues from the 2015/16 watching brief at Wilbees Farm provides evidence for ironworking on, or close to, the site. The small quantities recovered, and the lack of data from the 2004-8 excavations, make it difficult to speculate on the extent of ironworking across the site as a whole. The small size and poor condition of the 2015/16 assemblage precludes any certain identification of the metallurgical processes involved, and for this reason no further analysis is justified. A short report describing and assessing the material from the 2015/16 investigations should be included in any publication on the site, together with a brief comparative assessment of assemblages from Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Paynter 2008, 267-302), and Bridge Farm, Barcombe (Barber 2014,

22). The assessment contained in this report is considered sufficient for the purposes of the archive.

### ***The Coins***

- 8.18 The small coin group recorded by the 2004-8 excavations is generally poorly preserved, and provides only an approximate basis for dating. The catalogue of coins is presented in Appendix E of this report. No coins were recorded by the 2015/16 watching brief. As an indicator of longer-term patterns of economic change on the site, this group does, however, offer scope for comparative assessment with those from Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Guest 2008) and Bridge Farm, Barcombe (Rudling 2014). A short report describing and assessing these coins should be included in any publication on the site, together with a brief comparative assessment of coin groups from regional comparator sites. The assessment contained in this report is otherwise considered sufficient for the purposes of the archive.

## **The Biological Material**

### ***The Animal Bone***

- 8.19 No animal bone was recorded in the 2004-8 excavation archive, while the bone recovered during the 2015/16 watching brief was small in quantity and poorly preserved. The results of the assessment of summarised in Table 17, Appendix G, of this report. The highly-fragmented nature of the bone permitted identification to species possible in only a few cases, and it is not considered that further assessment would provide any additional information. The assessment contained in this report is therefore considered sufficient for the purposes of the archive, and no further work will be necessary.

### ***Charred Plant Remains***

- 8.20 No environmental samples are recorded in the 2004-8 excavation archive, and therefore no information on environmental remains is available. The charred plant remain assemblage recovered from the 2015/16 watching brief is limited in size and diagnostic potential, and is largely limited to cereal grains and processing waste. This material is summarised in Table 19, Appendix H, and provides limited information on crop processing activity and consumption within the locality of the site. The apparent absence of weed seeds in the samples recovered precludes further speculation regarding the local production, or importation, of this material, and the possible role of a local farming economy. Any further analysis of the charred

plant assemblage would not yield significant additional information, and the assessment provided in this report is considered to be sufficient for the purposes of the archive.

### **Charcoal**

- 8.21 The wood charcoal recovered from the three samples obtained during the 2015/16 watching brief was generally well preserved, and was dominated by oak. The range of taxa represented within the charcoal assemblage was broadly typical of Roman-period domestic occupation within southern Britain, although the material was insufficiently diagnostic to provide information on woodland management or fuel collection practices. The charcoal is summarised in Table 18, Appendix H. Evidence of ironworking residues and of *in situ* features possibly relating to ironworking activities was very limited within the areas investigated, and it is nowhere possible to specifically associate charcoal-rich deposits with industrial activity. Any further analysis of the charcoal assemblage would not yield significant additional information, and the assessment provided in this report is considered to be sufficient for the purposes of the archive.

## **9. DISCUSSION**

- 9.1 Further to the 2003-2008 excavations which confirmed the route of a flint-metalled Roman road, and revealed what may be the eastern limits of a Roman roadside settlement (Chuter 2007), the 2015/16 watching brief at Wilbees Solar Farm provided further evidence for the preservation of the Roman road, together with a system of land divisions to the north, and a number of pits and discrete features that contained domestic and industrial waste. Late Iron Age and post-medieval ditched boundaries were also recorded to the north of the site, in trench 24. Pottery analysis further indicated that the settlement was occupied from the early 1st century AD to the 4th century AD, and that its economic status as a roadside settlement, at least during the first two centuries AD, was reflected in a relatively high incidence of imported wares by the standards of the region. The limited evidence for ironworking supported Chuter's view (2007, 25), that the roadside settlement functioned principally as a local market centre, which exploited a favourable location on a road and a crossing-point of the navigable River Cuckmere. Chuter had originally postulated from the 2003 geophysical survey (Fig. 21) that another Roman led north



from the site, although the 2015/16 watching brief discounted this possibility, as a number of ditched land divisions were recorded within this area, which were not visible on the geophysical survey plot.

### **The Roman Road**

- 9.2 The Roman road (519/1236/1503/2003/2202) was shown to be 13m wide at its best-preserved location, on the west side of Field 1, in trench 5. Within all investigated sections of the road, a consistent, single course of flint metalling accorded with the findings of the 2004-08 excavation seasons (Chuter 2007; East Sussex County Council 2012). However, even under the widespread later Roman occupation Layer O, significant loss to this surface metalling had occurred, as was evident in trench 12, despite the presence of a well-preserved roadside surface (1204) flanking the northern edge of the northern roadside ditch (1205). It appeared that extensive robbing of the flint surface had occurred at some time following the disuse of the road, and in places possibly as late as the nineteenth century. The flint-metalled surface diminished, not only in width but in overall level of preservation, towards the east (upslope), although trench 15 demonstrated that, despite the effects of later ploughing and weathering, sporadic patches of well-preserved road surface survived (1503), further suggesting the likely effects of robbing elsewhere.
- 9.3 The presence of flint-metalled surfaces beyond the formal corridor represented by the road *agger* (1204) suggests the presence of roadside paths, and possibly informal streets, and while the investigations confirmed no evidence of a regular, planned street pattern, the apparent overall size of the Wilbees Farm settlement suggests that internal thoroughfares of some form must have existed.
- 9.4 Ditch S was best preserved in trench 5, where it displayed a sequence of re-cutting which displaced the ditch slightly further to the north on each occasion. Whether gully 534 represented a still later progression of this feature, or was contemporary with it, remains unclear, although a similarly-sized gully (1504) in trench 15, to the east, flanked the margins of the flint-metalled surface (1503). Although trench 15 cut across the projected course of Ditch S, no archaeological features were revealed south of gully 1504. This might suggest that the Roman road, at least in its later phases, became narrower further to the east, or at least diminished towards Ditch N. Trench 22 appeared to support this evidence of narrowing, as it investigated the course of the Roman road to the east of trench 15, where a much-reduced area of flint-metalling (2202) was recorded, and in a similar alignment to that recorded in

trench 15. However, no evidence of Ditch S was found in trench 22, nor any further evidence of metalling to the south.

### **Boundary Ditches**

- 9.5 Ditch N maintained a consistent alignment across Field 1, and was only found to be absent in trench 21. This apparent absence may be due to a northward turn of the this ditch before this point, possibly delineating a rectilinear property boundary similar to that apparent on the geophysical survey plot on the west side of Field 1, where ditches W and U are clearly seen returning north away from Ditch N, with between them Ditch N, between them, not continuing, and thus creating a T-junction (Figs. 22 and 23.). The 2004-8 excavators speculated that this T-junction represented a previously unknown Roman road leading north, although no evidence of flint-metalling survived where Ditches W and U were uncovered. It might also be considered unusual for Ditch P to close off this area between ditches W and U, thus creating a possible tenement or courtyard area on the northern side of the Roman road at this point.
- 9.6 Furthermore, ditches 2213, 2216, 2218 and 2241 probably follow a north-east/south-west aligned plot divisions, similar to those associated with ditches U and W. Ditches 2209 and 2221 may therefore complete similar plot enclosure boundaries. Ditches 508 and 510 display a similar alignment to Ditch U, but are located on the southern margins of Field 2. It is possible that this plot of land tenement extends that far back from the Roman road. Open area excavation has elucidated the form and extent of comparable plot divisions at Westhawk Farm, Ashford, (cf Booth *et al.* 2008, 46-7, fig. 3.14), where a series of plot divisions, of between c. 37m and c. 18m width were laid out perpendicularly to the two roads concerned. Where established by excavation, the longest of these plots was defined by a rear ditch some 84m back from the road frontage.

### **The Wilbees Farm site as a Roman 'Small Town'**

- 9.7 The road crossing-point of the River Cuckmere at Arlington appears to have provided a suitable focus of settlement and industrial activity, although any advantages offered by the river valley as a trade route seem doubtful. The meandering, relatively narrow course of the River Cuckmere is unlikely to have been navigable to merchant shipping, although its mouth, at Cuckmere Haven, fully 10 km distant from Wilbees Farm, may have served as a local port or anchorage. In the circumstances, it appears most probable that continental and regional imports to the

site arrived via road transport from established ports such as Dover and very possibly Pevensey, c. 12km to the south-east (cf. Lyne 2009, 117).

- 9.8 Investigations undertaken to date suggest that areas of occupation extended for a distance of c. 950m east of the river, with a wider dispersed area extending for c. 200m on the western side. On this basis, a minimum area of 35ha has been estimated for the settlement as a whole, which compares locally with estimates of c. 25ha for Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Booth *et al.* 2008), 9ha for Alfoldean, West Sussex (Luke and Wells 2000), and 8ha for Bodiam, c. 30km to the north-east (Lemmon and Hill 1966, 246). This is large by the standards of roadside settlement in Britain (Burnham and Wachter 1990, 44-5; cf. Todd 1970, 114-5), although it remains unclear whether the Arlington settlement was continuous across this area or simply comprised a series of discrete areas of activity, arranged along the road. The relative significance of the settlement in the early Roman period is suggested by aspects of the pottery assemblage, with the only regional settlement displaying comparable levels of trade represented by the military site at Pevensey (Fulford and Rippon 2011; Lyne 2009, 99-121).
- 9.8 Settlement and activity at Westhawk Farm, Ashford, Kent, excavated in 1998-99, occupied a comparable linear distribution, albeit around a significant road junction (Booth *et al.* 2008, 10). Like Wilbees Farm, this site enjoyed a principal period of activity between AD 70 and c. AD 250, and appeared to display a broadly similar layout, with a series of rectangular plots fronting, and laid out perpendicular to, the principal thoroughfare (Booth *et al.* 2008, 15-16, Fig 1.7). While the Westhawk Farm site included some Late Iron Age elements, the wider layout and material record suggest a vigorous phase of early, post-conquest activity focussed around a principal road and junction.
- 9.9 Principal developments at Westhawk Farm, as at Wilbees Farm, largely comprised post-built structures arranged along road frontages (Booth *et al.* 2008, 70, fig. 3.29). As at Wilbees Farm, these developments were mostly of first to third-century date. The altogether more detailed layouts recorded for Westhawk Farm and Alfoldean respectively result from large-scale open excavation and productive geophysical survey, and similar circumstances do not obtain in this case. The classification of Romano-British 'nucleated' or roadside settlements is not closely defined, and encompasses a wide variety of sites (Burnham and Wachter 1990, 39-40; Smith *et al.* 2016, 38). The smaller 'roadside settlements' of the type considered here exhibit

no evidence of formal planning or provision of public buildings, and the evident lack of a regular internal street-plan beyond the major road frontages suggests an organic, piecemeal pattern of development. An area of open space within the Westhawk Farm site was suggested to indicate a market area (Booth *et al.* 2008, 50-51, Fig. 3.17). A more direct regional comparison, also located at a river crossing-point, may be by the recently-discovered nucleated settlement at Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills, East Sussex (Millum 2014; AOC Archaeology 2014). This site is located 14km to the north-west of Wilbees Farm/Arlington, at a junction, within the Ouse valley, of the Roman road running westward from Arlington. The Bridge Farm site appears to owe its origin to this strategically-important junction and crossing-point. Geophysical survey has indicated a site occupying several hectares, with rectilinear property boundaries comparable with those of the Westhawk and Wilbees Farm sites. Recent investigation (*ibid.*) suggests activity extending from the 1st to the 5th centuries, with an early open settlement formally enclosed by a double defensive ditch in the late second century. This may indicate an official function of some sort, possibly a *Mansio*, as attested at Alfoldean (Luke and Wells 2000).

#### ***The Roman Settlement Context around the Wilbees Farm Site***

- 9.10 While evidence of Roman settlement and activity has been recorded between Arlington village in the east, and Berwick Station in the west, i.e. a distance of c. 2 km, it is evident that much evidence has been destroyed by the construction of the Arlington Reservoir during the late 1960s. While the 2004-8 excavations and the more recent watching brief have assisted in characterising this settlement, and establishing its extent in some areas, this evidence should be considered within the wider context of Roman activity within the surrounding area, including the route of the road.
- 9.11 The road, which ran through the area east of the River Cuckmere on an approximate east/west alignment, is understood to have linked the port and later fort at Pevensey with the wider road network, which it met in the Ouse valley, near Lewes (Margary 1942; 1948). Margary hypothesised that construction of the road was contemporary with that of the third-century fort at Pevensey, and ultimately extended to the mouth of the River Ouse at Newhaven, where it connected with further routes, which ran north to London and westward to Chichester. Margary's projected alignment was represented by a hedgerow line at Thornhill (TQ 5586 0616), before proceeding as a hollow way, within the bank of which Margary found a layer of flints which he suggested to be the remains of the road surface. After crossing a stream at

Whittings, (TQ 5468 0659), the road alignment was thought to turn 90° to the south, to run along the high ridge of Moors Hill, before again turning westerly and descending to the Cuckmere valley at Chilver Bridge (TQ 5355 0662). Margary further suggested that, having crossed the river, the road alignment ran directly westward towards Berwick Station (TQ 561 0680), and thence to Selmeston, via Stonery Farm (TQ 5172 6681).

- 9.12 An early reference to the location of the Roman road near Arlington was made in 1840, when labourers uncovered a wide, flint-metalled surface, which was apparently aligned east/west. It is possible that this relates to the section of road revealed in trench 2006/4 in Field 1, where the *agger* of the road was found to be bisected by a land drain of probable nineteenth-century date, and where large areas of flint metalling had been robbed away, possibly at the same time. The 2004 and 2006 excavations confirmed that Margary's suggested alignment was incorrect, and that instead of turning through 90° at Whittings, the road continued on the same alignment as Hayreed Lane. This alignment continued westward under the pumping station of Arlington Reservoir (TQ 5369 0695), and indicated a probable crossing-point of the River Cuckmere directly to the east of Polhill's Farm (TQ 5301 0703) (Figs. 1 and 25). It is possible that a deposit of chalk recorded on the opposite side of the river, to the south of the Farm, may represent a support for a bridge abutment. However, it is known that the river was crossed by a ford in approximately this location during the medieval period (Glover 1997). The course of the westward route from this crossing-point remains conjectural, although the location of the road is suggested by a gravel-metalled surface recorded by Margary to the west of Berwick Station (TQ 5243 0681) (Margary 1948), although this was not confirmed by subsequent geophysical survey. The eastward route of the road was tested by geophysical survey in 2004 (not illustrated), and confirmed a route in direct alignment with that established in Field 1, to the west. The eastern limits of the line represented by this geophysics plot coincided with the point at which Margary suggested the 90° turn to the south, thus contradicting his earlier projection and confirming an east/west course.
- 9.13 The wider environs of the Arlington/Wilbees Farm area have received little archaeological attention, and evidence of Roman activity is otherwise heavily represented by the antiquarian record. Significantly, although there may be tentative evidence for a Late Iron Age presence around the Field 1 site at Wilbees Farm, (trench 24), there is otherwise strikingly little evidence of Iron Age activity in

surrounding areas, suggesting perhaps that much Roman development was *de novo*, and stimulated by the road network and/or military activity. Antiquarian and recent survey and investigation has identified elements of a wider economic and settlement hinterland associated with the road and the Arlington/Wilbees Farm settlement. The antiquarian record of Roman finds at Endlewick (TQ 5461 0610), c. 600m to the south-west of the Wilbees Farm site (Ade 1873), appears to indicate an area of outlying settlement, but this has not been confirmed by later fieldwork.

#### *Arlington Reservoir*

- 9.14 Ground works associated with the construction of Arlington Reservoir in 1969 revealed spreads of dark soil associated with Roman pottery on the west bank of the River Cuckmere at Polhills Farm, which were the subject of small-scale rescue excavations (Holden 1979; 1985) (Fig. 1). These investigations identified what appeared to be a double-flued pottery kiln, with a dark area of rectilinear plan, measuring 9.75m x 4.57m, representing a probably-associated timber building. An area of occupation, comprising a complex of pits, postholes and hearths, was identified c. 40m south of the kiln, and covered an area of c. 50m x 40m (Holden 1985). A number of shallower features across the site had been removed or truncated by machining, although a preliminary assessment of finds suggested a chronology closely comparable to that of Field 1 at Wilbees Farm, ie. predominantly of the 1st-3rd centuries, with small quantities of fourth-century material. This site appears to have had a distinctly industrial character, although it is striking that Holden's investigations recorded no evidence of ironworking in this location. Further evidence suggested that this apparently industrial area may have extended further west, towards the river.
- 9.15 In 1984, Roman material associated with an extensive area of burning and the remains of a possible further pottery kiln, was recorded during the construction of a car park at Arlington Reservoir (ESHER MES 2817). The location of this possible kiln, together with the example excavated by Holden, just to the east, suggests the establishment of a substantial pottery industry based on local clay sources within the Cuckmere valley. It is unclear from these accounts what pottery forms were being produced and at what date, although it has been suggested (Lyne 1994) that these were late developments, possibly intended to supply the fort at Pevensey.

### *Chilver Bridge*

- 9.16 Margary was informed of the discovery, in c. 1930, of Roman pottery in the fields between Stapleys Farm and Chilver Bridge (Margary 1939), at a location c. 1km to the west of Field 1 at Wilbees Farm. Margary subsequently identified the pottery as of second and third-century date, and an assemblage of comparable material was also recorded from Chilver Bridge Farm, c. 0.5km to the south. The quantity of Roman material recorded from the Chilver Bridge area prompted suggestions of a villa (Rudling 1982), although this remains unsubstantiated. However, the spread of material in this area is extensive, and appears to relate to a complex of cropmarks, including a square enclosure, noted by Holden on air photographs of 1950 (Chuter 2007, 19). An unpublished programme of trial trenching in 1966, within the presumed location of the villa, revealed fragmentary walls, of flint construction.

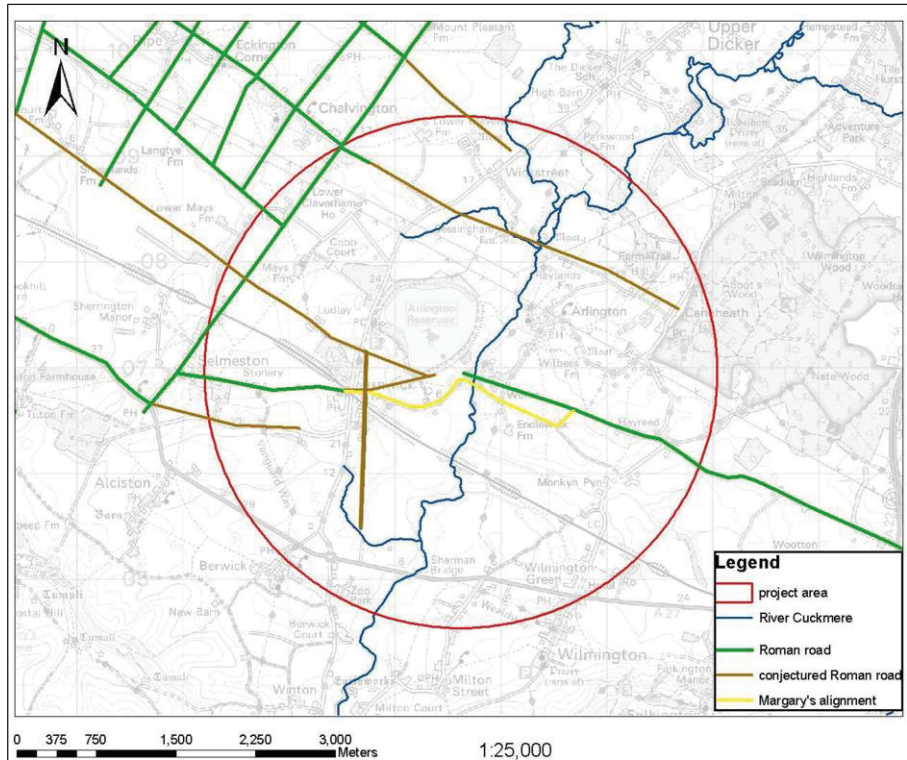
### *Polhill's Farm*

- 9.17 During the construction of the reservoir, in 1969, a large assemblage of Roman pottery was recorded from an area of Polhill's Farm (Fig. 1), to the east of the Cuckmere river, and evidence of flint walling, together with a 'burnt layer' associated with third-century pottery, was recorded. This was sealed by a layer of alluvium, which was suggested to represent a significant flooding event. A number of unrecorded observations were made during the construction of the reservoir, including evidence of a timber-lined well and a flint-metalled surface, which presumably represented the road. In addition, a number of flint walls within the area of the reservoir were reported to have been removed during the course of construction. Available evidence therefore suggests the existence of at least two substantial masonry buildings within the Polhill's Farm/Chilver Bridge area, together with a dense concentration of Roman-period activity adjacent to the assumed river crossing-point. This apparent concentration of substantial buildings appeared likely to represent the core of an extensive settlement, of which Field 1 at Wilbees Farm may, on the basis of structural evidence, represent a peripheral, lower-status area.

### *Berwick Station*

- 9.18 Cropmark evidence of the westward course of the road at Berwick Station (TQ 525 064) was recorded in 1992, and comprised the north/south-aligned agger and side ditches. Further cropmark evidence of the road was traced for 800m south of the railway line, until appearing to terminate at a minor tributary creek of the River Cuckmere. A field immediately behind Berwick Garage was found to contain the best-preserved section of this road, along with an associated series of platforms and

enclosures (Greatorex 2001). While this evidence appeared to conform to Margary's suggested route for the Pevensey-Ouse Valley road, the lack of Roman material recorded by subsequent fieldwork has cast doubt on a Roman date for these features (Chuter 2007, 24).



**Fig. 25 Confirmed and conjectural Roman roads within the Arlington area (after Chuter 2007, fig. 4)**

### ***Economic Activity***

9.19 While some dependence on ironworking may be assumed, the quantities of slag recovered by the 2015/16 watching brief were small, and not diagnostic of metallurgical process. As there is currently no available data for the ironworking residues recovered by the 2004-8 excavations, it is difficult to speculate further. Low rates of recovery of slag may be misleading on Wealden sites, as the local use of slag in Roman road construction, thus reducing levels of this material in stratified deposits, has been noted by a number of commentators (Booth *et al.* 2008, 383; Margary 1973, 21). It is possible, however, that the areas of high magnetic response evident on geophysics plots may represent spreads of ironworking waste and areas of burning, although only one *in situ* feature (feature 618 in trench 2008/1) was suggested to be directly associated with ironworking. Elsewhere, the proximity of such activity was inferred from charcoal-rich fills and the presence of slag fragments. Particularly notable in this context were ditches 516 and 514 in trench



2007/4, and pits 529 and 622, in trench 2008/1. Distinct concentrations of slag and possibly associated structures at Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Booth *et al.* 2008, 383), suggested widespread ironworking activity, possibly conducted on a seasonal basis. Here, it is suggested that ironworking may not have comprised a principal economic activity, but was simply complementary to a wider range of economic functions, of which those of a local market centre are likely to have predominated. Such roadside settlements may therefore have serviced scattered ironworking sites within the surrounding Weald, and articulated commercial links with a wider world.

- 9.20 It is significant that iron production within the wider Wealden area, and in other important iron-producing areas, appears to have been most intensive during the early-mid Roman period (Allen *et al.* 2017, 184), possibly reflecting levels of military demand within the province. This was particularly evident at the important site at Beauport Park, East Sussex, which appears not to have operated beyond c. AD 220-240 (Cleere and Crossley 1985, 84-5; Hodgkinson 2008), and at the related *Classis Britannica* fort at Dover, where similar patterns of coin loss suggested that the fort had ceased to be occupied by the early third century (Philp 1981, 94-7; Smith *et al.* 2016, 82). At Broadfield, Crawley, West Sussex, ironworking activity appears to have extended only to the third century (Cartwright 1992, 38-42). The regional evidence of economic decline is substantially complemented by that from a number of rural settlement sites investigated during construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, which displayed little evidence of activity beyond the end of the third century (Booth *et al.* 2008, 395; Booth 2011, 339). Regionally, this evidence implies considerable disruption of local settlement patterns at this time, with possible implications for the continuing role of the Wilbees Farm/Arlington settlement as a market centre.
- 9.21 Chuter (2007, 39) has undertaken a comparative assessment of the pottery recovered from the 2004-8 excavations with that from published assemblages from a number of East Sussex and Kent sites, including that from Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Lyne 2008, 256-8). Notable amongst almost all assemblages from regional comparator sites is a high proportion of imported wares which, with the exception of some larger villa sites, are uncommon in East Sussex, (cf. Lyne 2014, 18-19). Comparisons between these sites are complicated by the presence of East Sussex Ware, a hand-made grog-tempered fabric, whose use and circulation extended throughout the Roman period, together with similarly-dateable local sandy wares. Closer dating at Wilbees Farm has therefore been largely dependant on the

presence or regional and continental finewares. While finewares, in this case principally samian, from both the Westhawk Farm and Wilbees Farm sites comprise significantly higher proportions of respective overall assemblages than for other rural site-types in the region, these still comprise only relatively minor components, and may simply reflect the aggregate population sizes of these settlements and the concomitant scale of supply (Brindle 2017a, 284).

- 9.22 Significantly, fourth-century fabrics at Wilbees Farm, principally comprising Pevensey Ware, Portchester Fabric D and Oxfordshire Red-Slip wares, were only represented by a few sherds, suggesting low levels of occupation, and thus largely complementing the limited coin evidence. Locally-produced East Sussex wares were well-represented in all later assemblages, and it has been suggested that at least some of these may have been produced on site (Chuter 2007, 39). In this context, the kiln sites recorded at the Arlington reservoir (Holden 1979, 1985) may be significant; the possible kilns at Polhills Farm appear to have been associated with the production of sandy oxidised wares (Mason, Appendix D). The relatively high incidence of regional and continental imports in the 2004-8 assemblage, most particularly of central Gaulish wares, (Mason 2012, Appendix C) has been attributed to the proximity of the site to the River Cuckmere and the direct influence of sea-borne trade. Irrespective of whether the river was technically navigable during the Roman period, the Wilbees Farm/Arlington site appears to have functioned as form of regional entrepôt in the early Roman period, a role considerably enhanced by its position on a major road.

## 10. UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 10.1 The Wilbees Farm site represents a significant addition to knowledge of Roman nucleated or 'small town' settlements. In particular, the site is representative of a class of unplanned 'Roadside Settlements' (Smith *et al.* 2016, 97-8), few of which have been investigated to any extent (Allen 2016), and which appear to have developed organically, as lower-order market centres, at consistent intervals along, or at nodal points of, the road system. Although in this case the overall plan of a clearly extensive settlement remains very fragmentary, the two programmes of investigation have elucidated sufficient information regarding its extent and relationship to a major road, to enable valid comparisons to be made with a number of similar sites in Kent and East Sussex.

- 10.2 Both programmes of work have produced significant pottery assemblages, which have provided information regarding the longer-term chronology of the site, its economic status and possible role as a local market centre. These assemblages complement those from local comparator sites (Lyne 2008; 2009; 2014), and may provide further information regarding the role of local and regional pottery industries. Beyond pottery, the artefactual record is limited, and of limited diagnostic value. This assessment is necessarily constrained by incomplete data and assessment relating to other classes of finds from the 2004-8 excavations, most particularly metalwork and ironworking residues.
- 10.3 Archaeological features with Field 1 survive sufficiently well for the layout of the settlement in relation to the road to be broadly understood. However, the limited scope for characterisation and interpretation offered by narrow trenches necessarily limits the understanding of features and structures in plan. While limited evidence for post-built structures on the road frontage was confirmed by the 2004-8 excavations, wider evidence for buildings within Field 1 is under-represented and poorly understood, and largely comprises isolated post holes and beam-slots. While areas of the wider site to the east, including on and around the Arlington reservoir, appear to have been associated with masonry structures, there is no confirmed evidence for these within Field 1, with the possible exception of the spread of cobbles and CBM, 546, in trench 2007/11.
- 10.4 The Field 1 site is characterised by limited, and occasionally poorly-developed, vertical stratigraphy, which has been further limited by the effects of plough-truncation. While some regional imports and finewares have permitted closer dating in a number of cases, the largely unchanging and undifferentiated nature of local coarseware components has generally precluded any more detailed assessment of chronological change across the site, beyond 'early' (i.e. up to mid-late third century) and later phases.
- 10.5 To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to provide a framework for the proposed further analysis:

***Objective 1: to provide an integrated pottery assessment covering all investigated parts of the Arlington/Wilbees Farm site***

- 10.6 The detailed initial assessment of the pottery recovered by the 2015/16 watching brief (Marsden, section 5 of this report) substantially complements that from the 2004-8 excavations (Mason 2012, Appendix D). However, there are a number of

qualitative differences between them, possibly relating to differences in chronology and activity across the Field 1 site. Concordances of pottery forms and fabrics between the two programmes of work are presented in Tables 14 and 15, of Appendix D. Collectively, these assemblages represent a significant group, which has potential for further understanding of the chronology, economic status and function of the roadside settlement, and represents a significant comparator with assemblages from other regional 'small town' sites, including those from Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Lyne 2008, 207-49), and Barcombe, East Sussex (Lyne 2014). Of particular interest within these assemblages may be evidence for Late Iron Age precursor activity.

***Objective 2: establish a more detailed understanding of the extent and wider layout of the site***

- 10.7 The recording of features within both the 2004-8 and 2015/16 investigations is necessarily fragmentary, in view of the small-scale and targeted nature of trenches, and therefore represents a small sample of the potential archaeological resource in Field 1. The successive intercutting of features, particularly in relation to the road, suggests patterns of episodic or piecemeal re-organisation within the site, which may relate directly to its wider development. A more detailed assessment is required of stratigraphic relationships between Roman features, including the character and sequence of fills and their artefactual associations. Evidence of comparable patterns of change within regional comparator sites should also be assessed (AOC Archaeology 2014, Booth *et al.* 2008, 34-119). It is probable that a number of the linear features recorded by the 2015/16 watching brief represent continuations of those investigated in some 2004-8 trenches, and the correlation of these within a single plan might enable further relationships to be interpolated or inferred. The derivation of an interpretive plan of this type would be of particular value in understanding the extent and basic layout of this part of the site.

***Objective 3: assessing evidence for possible Late Iron Age activity***

- 10.6 Both Mason (2012, Appendix D) and Marsden (this report) have drawn attention to the persistence of a remarkably conservative regional pottery tradition, with origins in the later Iron Age. This, together with the diagnostically early character of some fills, notably in ditch 2403, to the north of Field 1, prompts speculation regarding the possibility of an otherwise unrecorded pre-conquest phase of activity around the Field 1 site. Late Iron Age burial activity was recorded at Westhawk Farm (Booth *et al.* 2008, 27-30), which is thought to have provided a focus for the later settlement.

Similarly, the development of the 'small town' at Springhead, Kent, may have originated from a group of Late Iron Age enclosures interpreted as a ritual centre (Andrews *et al.* 2011, 13-31). Further analysis of early pottery groups, particularly from sealed contexts dated by finewares together with associated stratigraphic relationships, may assist in identifying and characterising evidence for Late Iron Age activity.

**Objective 4: characterising later Roman occupation**

- 10.7 Evidence for later Roman occupation on the Field 1 site appears to reflect a regional trend for a dramatic decline in activity from the mid to late third century onwards. This is certainly supported by the coin evidence, and to some extent by the pottery, although there is incontestable evidence for some form of continuing occupation of the site throughout the fourth century. Much evidence of later activity has clearly been removed by plough truncation, although a persistent, silty 'occupation layer' (Layer O), of later Roman date, was recorded in a number of locations, and it is possible that its possibly alluvial character may relate to a flooding event which affected the viability of this peripheral part of a wider site, whose principal focus lay closer to the river. The Field 1 area may thus have suffered a marked decline in the later Roman period which was not necessarily experienced elsewhere. Considerable scope exists for a re-assessment of the wider evidence from the Arlington Reservoir, Chilver Bridge and Polhills Farm areas, to ascertain whether these also demonstrate similar pattern of fourth-century decline. The later material from Field 1, particularly regional imports and any diagnostic forms, would also merit further assessment to establish a possible *terminus ante quem* for fourth century occupation, and to identify any spatial patterning for this material.

**Objective 5: to assess the wider role of the site in articulating transport and trade**

- 10.8 The fineware component of the earlier Roman pottery assemblage from the 2004-8 excavations suggested that the Wilbees Farm site functioned as a significant sub-regional centre of trade and distribution, and that a location on the River Cuckmere may have facilitated cross-channel trade. This conjecture would benefit from a brief overview of recorded evidence for Gaulish and Gallo-Belgic finewares in comparator sites, and the possible role of regional ports and road networks in enabling the distribution of this material (cf. Brindle 2017a, 284-5). This calls into question the economic status and role of the Wilbees Farm/Arlington settlement which, on the

basis of evidence from the Arlington reservoir area, may have been considerably greater than implied by the excavated evidence assessed in Field 1 (cf. Smith *et al.* 2016, 37-8)

**Objective 6: the status, construction and chronology of the Roman road**

- 10.9 The sequence of re-cutting of roadside ditches, together with evidence of repair, suggests long-term use and maintenance of this thoroughfare, which appears likely to extend to the end of the Roman period. An assessment of the latest dateable material from the roadside ditches would be helpful in this respect, together with an identification of any stratigraphic relationships with later Roman features. While the later Roman period is assumed to be associated with a detectable decline in activity, and presumably levels of occupation, across the site, a diminished settlement will no doubt have remained dependant on the road, which itself may actually have acquired additional significance during the fourth century through the occupation of the coastal fort at Pevensey.

**Objective 7: the extent, date and character of ironworking activity**

- 10.10 The quantities of ironworking residues recovered by the 2015/16 watching brief were small, and appeared to indicate no specific concentrations of ironworking activity within the areas investigated (Dungworth, this report). By contrast, the 2004-8 excavations identified a number of characteristic pit and ditch fills, which suggested the proximity of ironworking activity. In particular, ditches 516 and 514, in trench 2007/4, and pits 529 and 622, in trench 2008/1, contained significant concentrations of material, and such evidence may be limited to specific areas of the site. Unfortunately, no assessment of ironworking residues from these excavations is available. Feature 618, in trench 2008/1, exhibited evidence of *in situ* burning, and was tentatively suggested to represent the remains of a furnace. A wider assessment of concentrations of ironworking residues and burnt clay, together with a macroscopic assessment of material from the 2004-8 excavations, would provide some indication of the extent and location of this activity, and possibly of the metallurgical process involved (i.e. smelting).



## 11. PUBLICATION

11.1 The results of the investigations at Wilbees Farm, Arlington, are of regional significance, and merit publication. This site represents a significant addition to knowledge of the Roman settlement landscape in East Sussex, most particularly in relation to the road network, and the manner in which such unplanned roadside settlements arose to exploit economically strategic locations. This site may offer further information regarding the economic role of such settlements and the role with their economic hinterlands, together with their function in articulating aspects of regional and cross-channel trade. The Wilbees Farm site may derive additional significance through the recent investigation of comparative roadside settlements in the region, which collectively offer important insights into local economy, trade and communications, including Barcombe Mills (AOC Archaeology 2014), and Westhawk Farm (Booth *et al.* 2008). As such, the site provides further evidence of the processes of acculturation and material change in the decades following the Roman invasion, and of probable regional dependence on an iron industry driven by military demands. As an example of a poorly-understood class of roadside settlements, this site therefore represents a significant regional comparator in terms of its chronology, material culture and relationship to the Roman road system. It is therefore proposed that a publication article covering both programmes of work on the Wilbees Farm site be submitted for inclusion in a future volume of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

### **Synopsis of Proposed Report**

11.2 *Investigation at Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex, 2004-8 and 2015-16*

by Jeremy Clutterbuck, Nick Garland and Richard Massey

With contributions from Sheila Boardman, Greg Chuter, Andy Clarke, David Dungworth, Grace Perpetua Jones, Katie Marsden, and Jacky Sommerville,

|                                  | <b>Words</b> |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Acknowledgements</b>          | 150          |
| <b>Summary</b>                   | 200          |
| <b>Introduction</b>              |              |
| Location, topography and geology | 200          |
| Archaeological background        | 300          |

|   |  |         |
|---|--|---------|
| Project background  |  | 200     |
| <b>Excavation Results</b>   |  |         |
| Chronological discussion of the major phases and features of the site |  |         |
|   | <i>Description of excavated features (NG/RWM)</i>  | 2000    |
|   | <i>Pottery (Katie Marsden)</i>   | 1500    |
|   | <i>Lithics (Jacky Sommerville)</i>   | 200     |
|   | <i>Fired/burnt clay and daub (Grace Jones)</i>   | 200     |
|   | <i>Metal items (Katie Marsden)</i>   | 250     |
|   | <i>Worked Stone (Grace Jones)</i>  | 100     |
|   | <i>Charred plant material &amp; charcoal (Sheila Boardman)</i>   | 400     |
|   | <i>Animal Bone (Andy Clarke)</i>   | 200     |
| <b>Discussion</b>   |  |         |
|   | <i>The Roman settlement context of the Arlington area (RWM/NG)</i>   | 400     |
|   | <i>The later Roman period – some problems (RWM/NG)</i>   | 400     |
|   | <i>Evidence for Late Iron Age activity (RWM/NG)</i>  | 300     |
|   | <i>Evidence of trade networks and economic activity, function of the site within the local Roman road network (RWM/NG)</i> | 400 and |
|   | <i>The chronology of the Roman road (RWM/NG)</i>   | 300     |
| <b>Conclusion</b>   |  | 500     |
| <b>Bibliography</b>   |  | 1000    |
| <b>Appendices: Coins</b>  |  | 300     |
|   | <b>Total Words:</b>  | 9,500   |
|   | Approximate pages @ 800words/page  | 12      |
| <b>Tables</b>   | <i>Pottery</i>   | 2       |
|   | <i>Metal items</i>   | 1       |
|   | <i>Animal bone</i>   | 1       |
|   | <i>Charred plant material &amp; charcoal</i>   | 1       |



|                                   |                                 |           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Illustrations</b>              | <i>Location of site</i>         | 1         |
|                                   | <i>Site Plans with phasing</i>  | 2         |
|                                   | <i>Sections and photographs</i> | 4         |
|                                   | <i>Pottery</i>                  | 1         |
| <b>Total publication estimate</b> |                                 | <b>20</b> |

## 12. PROJECT TEAM, AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN TASK LIST

12.1 The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by **Karen Walker MCIfA** (Principal Post-Excavation Manager: PPM), and managed by **Richard Massey MCIfA**; (Post-excavation Manager: PXM), who will contribute to the discussion as senior author and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

**Jeremy Clutterbuck** (Project Officer: PO):

Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive

**Katie Marsden** (Finds Officer: FO):

Specialist finds report preparation and liaison.

**Dr Richard Massey MCIfA** (Project Manager PM)

Specialist finds report and excavation report preparation

**Jacky Sommerville MA, ACIfA** (Finds Officer: FO)

Specialist finds report preparation and liaison

**Andy Clarke ACIfA** (Post-excavation Archaeologist: PXA)

Specialist report preparation: animal bone.

**Rosanna Price and Esther Escudero** (Illustrators, RP and TC)

Pottery and Finds illustration, and preparation of report illustrations for publication

Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the Senior Finds Officer:

**Dr David Dungworth**: Specialist report preparation: ironworking residue analysis

**Karen Barker**: Metalwork conservation

**Sheila Boardman:** plant macrofossil, and charcoal analysis

**Dr Grace Perpetua Jones MCIfA:** Specialist finds reporting

- 12.2 The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management, and externally refereed by a specialist appointed by the editor of *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, the Sussex county journal.

### **Updated Project Design Task List**

- 12.3 The scope, personnel and time requirements of the additional work of assessment and reporting required for the purposes of the archive and publication is detailed in Table 6, below:

**Table 6: Updated Project Design Task List**

| <b>TASK</b>                                    | <b>PERSONNEL</b> | <b>DURATION/<br/>COST</b> |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>Project Management</b>                      | PM               | 2 days                    |
|  | SPM              | 1 day                     |
| <b>Stratigraphic Analysis</b>                  |                  |                           |
|  | PM               | 2 days                    |
|  | PO               | 0.5 day                   |
| <b>Research, comparanda</b>                    |                  |                           |
|  | PM               | 2 days                    |
| <b>Pottery</b>                                 |                  |                           |
| Analysis and report                            | SFO              | 5 days                    |
| Illustration                                   | SI               | 2 days                    |
| <b>Metal artefacts</b>                         |                  |                           |
| Conservation                                   | Specialist       | Fee                       |
| Report preparation                             | AFO              | 0.5 day                   |
| Illustration                                   | SI               | 1 days                    |
| <b>Preparation of publication report</b>       |                  |                           |
| Abstract and introduction                      | PM               | 0.5 day                   |
| Excavation results                             | PO/PM            | 2 days                    |
| Lithics Report                                 | FO               | 0.5 day                   |
| Metal items report                             | AFO              | 0.5 day                   |
| Coins report                                   | PM               | 0.5 day                   |
| Fired/burnt clay report                        | FO               | 0.5 day                   |
| Plant remains. and charcoal report             | Specialist (SB)  | fee                       |
| Animal bone report                             | PXA              | 0.5 day                   |
| Ironworking residues report                    | Specialist (DD)  | fee                       |
| Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc. | PM               | 1 day                     |
| Discussion, conclusions                        | PM               | 1 day                     |
| Acknowledgements, bibliography                 | PM               | 0.5 day                   |
| <b>Submission to external referees</b>         |                  |                           |
| Editing and revisions                          | PM               | 2 days                    |
|  | PPM              | 0.5 day                   |
| <b>SUBMISSION OF PUBLICATION TEXT</b>          |                  |                           |
| <b>Archive</b>                                 |                  |                           |
| Research archive completion                    | P-ES             | 1 day                     |
| Museum deposition                              | P-ES             | 1 day<br>Fee              |
| <b>Publication</b>                             |                  |                           |
| Printing                                       | Sussex A. Coll.  | Fee                       |

### **13. TIMETABLE**

- 13.1 For a journal publication project, CA would normally aim to have completed a submission draft within six months of approval of the updated project design. A detailed programme can be produced if desired on approval of the updated publication project design.

### **14. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 14.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Clutterbuck, assisted by Sam Wilson, Ray Kennedy, Matt Nichol, Adam Howard, Tony Brown, Steve Bush, Jack Martin-Jones, Natasha Djukic, Emily Stynes, Tim Sperring, Francesco Catanzaro and Ed Grenier. The excavation report was written by Jeremy Clutterbuck. The pottery and finds reports were written by Katie Marsden and Grace Perpetua Jones, and the palaeoenvironmental evidence report was written by Sheila Boardman, and the animal bone report by Andy Clarke. The metalworking residues report was written by David Dungworth, and the coins report by Richard Massey. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Katie Marsden. The fieldwork project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex, and the post excavation by Nick Garland and Richard Massey, who both contributed to this report.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Wirsol UK throughout the excavation and post-excavation phases of the project, and the support received from Simon McCarthy. The advice and information provided by Greg Chuter, County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council, has greatly assisted in the compilation of this Post-Excavation Assessment report.



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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Table 7: Context Descriptions for the 2015/16 watching brief

| Trench | Cont' t | Type  | Fill of | Context Interpret' n | Context description   | length | width | depth | Spot date |
|--------|---------|-------|---------|----------------------|---|--------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1      | 100     | Layer |         | Topsoil              | Mid-brown clay silt with 5% sub-angular ≤70mm flint   | 47.6   | 46    | 0.3   | Modern    |
| 1      | 101     | Layer |         | Subsoil              | Light yellow-brown clay silt ,with 5% sub- angular ≤70mm flint, 1% charcoal flecks, rooting & CBM                         | 47.6   | 46    | 0.06  |           |
| 1      | 102     | Layer |         | Natural              | Light yellow and grey clay and mid- orange-brown sandy silt, with moderate ironstone                                      | 47.6   | 46    | >0.01 |           |
| 2      | 200     | Layer |         | Topsoil              | Mid-brown clay silt, with 5% sub-angular ≤70mm flint  | 346    | 3.5   | 0.24  | Modern    |
| 2      | 201     | Layer |         | Ploughsoil           | Dark, grey-brown sandy silt, with 5% sub-angular ≤40mm flint, and moderate organic crop remains                           | 346    | 3.5   | 0.12  |           |
| 2      | 202     | Layer |         | Natural              | Mid orange-brown sandy silt and sandy clay, with 5% sub-angular flint and ironstone                                       | 346    | 3.5   | >0.01 |           |
| 2      | 203     | Cut   |         | Plough Scar          | Shallow and irregular-sided linear scour  | 5.26   | 0.66  | 0.08  | Modern    |
| 2      | 204     | Fill  | 203     | Ploughsoil           | Dark grey-brown sandy silt , with 3% sub-angular ≤40mm flint ,and moderate organic crop remains                           | 5.26   | 0.66  | 0.08  | Modern    |
| 2      | 205     | Cut   |         | Plough Scar          | Shallow and irregular-sided linear scour  | 5.26   | 0.57  | 0.08  | Modern    |
| 2      | 206     | Fill  | 205     | Ploughsoil           | Dark, grey-brown sandy silt, with 3% sub-angular ≤40mm flint, and moderate organic crop remains                           | 5.26   | 0.57  | 0.08  | Modern    |
| 3      | 300     | Layer |         | Topsoil              | Light-grey/brown clayey silt, with 5% ironstone/manganese towards the base of deposit                                     | 41.52  | 24.7  | 0.5   |           |
| 3      | 301     | Layer |         | Natural              | Light orange-brown and grey clay with speckling of manganese  | 41.52  | 24.7  | 0.5   |           |
| 4      | 400     | Layer |         | Redeposit ed Natural | Redeposited Natural (from Tr 1)   | 13     | 4.5   | 0.16  |           |
| 4      | 401     | Layer |         | Buried topsoil       | Mid-brown/grey with occasional iron mottling, clay silt   | 13     | 4.5   | 0.21  |           |
| 4      | 402     | Layer |         | Alluvial Deposit     | Light-yellow/brown with orange iron mottling, silty clay, with 5% ironstone sand in matrix and 1% <80mm sub-rounded flint | 13     | 4.5   | 0.44  |           |
| 4      | 403     | Layer |         | Natural              | Light-blue clay tinged with orange where oxygenated, also odd patches of ironstone (1%)                                   | 13     | 4.5   | 0.12+ |           |
| 5      | 500     | Layer |         | Topsoil              | Mid-brown silt, with 1% flint <40mm   | 550    | 0.8   | 0.23  | Modern    |
| 5      | 501     | Layer |         | Subsoil              | Light, yellow-brown silty clay, with 1% manganese   | 550    | 0.8   | 0.15  |           |
| 5      | 502     | Layer |         | Occupation layer     | Light-grey silty clay, with orange mottling. Lying above RB archaeology   | >10    | >23   | 0.4   | Roman     |
| 5      | 503     | Layer |         | Natural              | Orange and light-blue silty clay, with 5% manganese   | 550    | 0.8   | >0.44 |           |

|   |     |       |     |                 |   |      |       |       |            |
|---|-----|-------|-----|-----------------|---|------|-------|-------|------------|
| 5 | 504 | Cut   |     | Pit             | Likely circular, with steep sides. Contained industrial and domestic waste  | >0.2 | 1.23  | 0.62  | Roman      |
| 5 | 505 | Fill  | 504 | Secondary fill  | Mid-grey silty clay, with reddish-brown mottling, and 5% manganese and iron waste   | >0.2 | 1.23  | 0.62  | Roman      |
| 5 | 506 | Cut   |     |                 | Irregular blob, rounded corners, irregular and diffuse sides  | <0.7 | <2.46 | 1     | Roman      |
| 5 | 507 | Fill  | 506 |                 | Dark grey, silty clay, firm throughout, 1% charcoal flecks  | 2.2  | >0.7  | >0.15 | Roman      |
| 5 | 508 | Cut   |     |                 | Linear, steep v-shaped sides, with sharp break of slope and rounded concave base (N-S alignment)  | >0.7 | 2.1   | 1.13  | Roman      |
| 5 | 509 | Fill  | 508 |                 | Mid-brown/grey, iron-mottled clay, with iron mottling more common at the top of fill, 1% sub-rounded flint (<40mm diameter)             | >0.7 | 2.1   | 1.13  | Roman      |
| 5 | 510 | Cut   |     | enclosure ditch | Linear, steep v-shaped sides, with moderate break of slope and concave base (E-W alignment)   | >0.7 | 0.9   | 0.58  | Roman      |
| 5 | 511 | Fill  | 510 | Secondary fill  | Mid-brown-grey, iron-mottled clay, with iron mottling more common at the top of fill, 1% sub-rounded flint (<40mm diameter)             | >0.7 | 0.9   | 0.58  | Roman      |
| 5 | 512 | Layer |     | above [519]     | Dark grey, with abundant dark-orange/ brown mottling, silty clay, with iron mottling made up of 25% ironstone giving a granular texture | >0.7 | 17.5  | 0.1   | Roman      |
| 5 | 513 | Cut   |     |                 | linear cut, with steep straight sides almost vertical (E-W alignment)   | 0.6  | 1.62  | 1     | Roman      |
| 5 | 514 | Fill  | 513 |                 | Dark-grey, clay silt, frequent charcoal and burnt clay  | 0.6  | 1.2   | 0.24  | Roman      |
| 5 | 515 | Fill  | 513 |                 | Mid-grey silty clay, with iron mottling   | n/a  | 0.89  | 0.25  | Roman      |
| 5 | 516 | Fill  | 513 |                 | Light-brown/yellow silty clay, w iron mottling and sub-angular flint <120mm   | 0.6  | 1.4   | 0.18  | Roman      |
| 5 | 517 | Cut   |     |                 | Sub-oval, shallow and irregular   | 0.6  | 0.9   | 0.5   | IA/Roman   |
| 5 | 518 | Fill  | 517 |                 | Mid-brown/grey clay silt  | >0.6 | 0.9   | 0.5   | IA/Roman   |
| 5 | 519 | Layer |     | road surface    | surface of Roman road   | >0.7 | 13    | 0.2   | Roman      |
| 5 | 520 | Fill  | 513 |                 | mixed grey/yellow and dark-grey silty clay, with frequent charcoal  | 0.6  | 1.2   | 0.3   | Roman      |
| 5 | 521 | Fill  | 506 |                 | light yellow/brown silty clay, with rare small/medium flint   | >0.7 | 2.4   | 0.46  |            |
| 5 | 522 | Fill  | 506 |                 | Mid-red/brown silty clay, w deposits of burnt clay <5%  | >0.7 | 2.08  | 0.19  |            |
| 5 | 523 | Fill  | 506 | Secondary fill  | light grey, silty clay, with rare, small to medium flint  | >0.5 | 1.96  | 0.29  | Roman      |
| 5 | 524 | Cut   |     |                 | linear, rounded at top, steep-sloping sides, with moderate break of slope, & concave base   | >0.8 | 0.38  | 0.44  | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5 | 525 | Fill  | 524 |                 | Light-grey/blue silty clay, with some orange areas of iron oxide and manganese flecks   | >0.8 | 0.45  | 0.09  | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5 | 526 | Fill  | 524 | primary fill    | Light-grey/blue silty clay, with some orange areas of iron oxide and manganese flecks (20%)   | n/a  | n/a   | 0.44  | 2nd-4th c. |

|     |      |       |     |                     |   |      |        |           |            |
|-----|------|-------|-----|---------------------|---|------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 5   | 527  | Cut   |     |                     | linear, rounded at top, steep-sloping sides, with moderate break of slope, concave base   | n/a  | >0.92  | 0.44      | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5   | 528  | Fill  | 527 |                     | Mid-grey/blue clay  | >0.8 | 0.64   | 0.09      | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5   | 529  | Fill  | 527 | primary fill        | Light-orange and grey/blue, silty clay, w 10% manganese flecks  | n/a  | >0.92  | 0.35      | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5   | 530  | Cut   |     |                     | linear, rounded at top, with shallow-sloping sides with gentle break of slope, concave to flat base                                 | >0.8 | 0.94   | 0.25      | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5   | 531  | Fill  | 530 |                     | Mid-orange and blue/grey clay   | >0.8 | 0.55   | 0.06      | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5   | 532  | Fill  | 530 |                     | Mid-grey/brown and grey/blue silty clay, w 1% angular flint of <5mm   | >0.8 | 0.98   | 0.28      | 2nd-4th c. |
| 5   | 533  | Layer |     | Occupation layer    | Mid-blue/grey silty clay, with orange/ brown iron mottling, w 1% sub-angular flint of <200mm diameter                               | >0.8 | >7.2   | 0.16      | Roman      |
| 5   | 534  | Cut   |     |                     | Linear, with steep sides and a concave base, E-W alignment  | >1   | 0.38   | 0.21      | Roman      |
| 5   | 535  | Fill  | 534 |                     | Light-grey silty clay, with rare medium to large flints   | >1   | 0.38   | 0.21      | Roman      |
| 6   | 600  | Layer |     | Topsoil             | Mid-grey/reddish-brown, silty clay with small sub-angular stones <20mm  | 286  | 0.25   | 0.0-0.35  |            |
| 6   | 601  | Layer |     | Natural             | Light-orange/grey silty clay, with occasional layer of gritty ironstone   | 286  | 0.25   | 0.35-1.2+ |            |
| 7   | 700  | Layer |     | Redeposited natural | Redeposited natural (from Tr 1). See 400.   | 43.2 | 0.25   | 0.16      |            |
| 7   | 701  | Layer |     | Buried topsoil      | Mid-brown/grey with occasional iron mottling, clay silt. See 401.   | 43.2 | 0.25   | 0.21      |            |
| 7   | 702  | Layer |     | Alluvial deposit    | Light-yellow/brown with orange iron mottling, silty clay, with 5% ironstone sand in matrix and 1% <80mm sub-rounded flint. See 402. | 43.2 | 0.25   | 0.41      |            |
| 7   | 703  | Layer |     | Natural             | Light-blue clay, tinged with orange where oxygenated, also odd patches of ironstone (1%). See 403.                                  | 43.2 | 0.25   | 0.42+     |            |
| 8   | 800  | Layer |     | Topsoil             | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, with no inclusions. Friable.   | 162  | 3>4.4  | 0.15      |            |
| 8   | 801  | Layer |     | Subsoil             | Mid-grey/orange/ brown silty clay, with no inclusions. Friable.   | 162  | 3->4.4 | 0.15      |            |
| 8   | 802  | Layer |     | Natural             | Mid-orange/brown clay, with 5% sub-rounded flint and manganese. Compact.  | 162  | 3->4.4 | >0.3      |            |
| 8.1 | 8100 | Layer |     | Topsoil             | Mid-grey/brown silty clay. No inclusions. Friable.  | 162  | n/a    | 0.2       |            |
| 8.1 | 8101 | Layer |     | Subsoil             | Mid-orange/brown silty clay. No inclusions. Friable.  | 162  | n/a    | 0.2       |            |
| 8.1 | 8102 | Layer |     | Natural             | Mid-orange/brown clay. 5% sub-rounded flint and manganese.  | 162  | n/a    | >1.3      |            |
| 9   | 900  | Layer |     | Topsoil             | Mid-brown silt with 1% sub-angular <40mm flint.   | 130  | 2.5    | 0.23      |            |
| 9   | 901  | Layer |     | Subsoil             | Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, with 5% sub-angular <20mm ironstone.   | 130  | 2.5    | 0.15      |            |
| 9   | 902  | Layer |     | Alluvial deposit    | Light-yellow/brown silty clay, with 15% <20mm sub-angular ironstone.  | 130  | 2.5    | 0.8       |            |

|    |      |       |      |                  |  |       |      |       |                 |
|----|------|-------|------|------------------|--|-------|------|-------|-----------------|
| 9  | 903  | Layer |      | Natural          | Light-blue/grey and orange calcareous clay, with seams of black ironstone sand.  | 130   | 2.5  | >0.92 |                 |
| 10 | 1000 | Layer |      | Topsoil          | Mid-grey/brown silt  | 209   | 2.5  | 0.23  |                 |
| 10 | 1001 | Layer |      | Rubble           | Modern rubble layer in matrix of mid –grey/brown clay silt.  | 209   | 2.5  | 0.32  | Modern          |
| 10 | 1002 | Layer |      | Natural          | Light-blue and orange clay, with bands of ironstone.   | 209   | 2.5  | >1.95 |                 |
| 10 | 1003 | Cut   |      | Cut of ditch     | Linear, with straight sides and sharp break of top slope. Concave base with gradual break of slope (NE-SW alignment).                              | >2.5m | 0.83 | 0.42  | Post med-modern |
| 10 | 1004 | Fill  | 1003 | Secondary fill   | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact, plastic, with rare flakes of manganese.  | >2.5m | 0.83 | 0.42  | Post med-modern |
| 10 | 1005 | Fill  | 1003 | Primary fill     | Light-grey silty clay, compact, plastic, no inclusions.  | >2.5m | 0.57 | 0.08  | Post med-modern |
| 11 | 1100 | Layer |      | Topsoil          | Mid-brown silt with 1% <40mm sub-angular flint.  | 118   | 2.5  | 0.23  |                 |
| 11 | 1101 | Layer |      | Subsoil          | Mid-yellow/brown clayey silt, with 1% ironstone speckling.   | 118   | 2.5  | 0.11  |                 |
| 11 | 1102 | Layer |      | Natural          | Natural, light-orange and grey/blue clay sand, with some ironstone seams.  | 118   | 2.5  | 1.16  |                 |
| 12 | 1200 | Layer |      | Topsoil          | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable, with <5% sub-angular flint, ≤50mm diameter. Rooting.   | 180   | 0.4  | 0.17  |                 |
| 12 | 1201 | Layer |      | Subsoil          | Light-yellow/grey silty clay, with manganese. <5% sub-angular stone, ≤0.30mm diameter.   | 180   | 0.4  | 0.06  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1202 | Layer |      | Occupation layer | Dark-brown silty clay, friable, 10% sub-angular flint ≤200mm diameter.   | >0.4  | 1.6  | >0.8  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1203 | Layer |      | Natural          | Light-grey/orange silty clay, with ironstone.  | 180   | 0.4  | >0.62 |                 |
| 12 | 1204 | Fill  | 1205 | Fill             | Light-grey/brown silty clay, solid compaction, 70-80% sub-angular flint ≤200mm diameter.   | >0.4  | 1.6  | >0.8  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1205 | Cut   |      | Cut of ditch     | Linear, with moderately-sloped side to ENE, and gentle sloped side to WSW, convex top, uneven base with concave break of slope, ESE-WNW alignment. | >0.4  | 2.16 | 0.62  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1206 | Fill  | 1205 | Primary fill     | Light-reddish/brown silty clay, friable, no inclusions   | >0.4  | 1.2  | 0.31  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1207 | Fill  | 1205 | Secondary fill   | Light-brown/grey silty clay, friable, 15% sub-angular flint and ironstone, ≤0.1m diameter.   | >0.4  | 2.2  | 0.62  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1208 | Cut   |      | Cut of ditch     | Linear, with gradual/steep sloped sides, flat base, NW/SE alignment.   | 0.3   | >2.2 | 1     | Roman           |
| 12 | 1209 | Fill  | 1208 | Primary fill     | Mid-grey/orange/brown silty clay, compact, 1% round/sub-rounded flint, >0.30mm diameter.   | 0.3   | >2.2 | 0.58  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1210 | Fill  | 1208 | Secondary fill   | Mid blackish-green silty clay, compact/friable, no inclusions.   | 0.3   | 2.05 | 0.41  | Roman           |
| 12 | 1211 | Cut   |      | Cut of pit       | Circular pit, moderate/steep sides with convex top, rounded base with concave break of slope.  | >0.25 | 0.78 | 0.39  |                 |
| 12 | 1212 | Fill  | 1211 | Secondary fill   | Dark blackish-grey silty clay, friable, no inclusions.   | >0.2  | 0.43 | 0.07  |                 |

|    |      |      |          |                |  |       |       |      |       |
|----|------|------|----------|----------------|--|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 12 | 1213 | Fill | 121<br>1 | Secondary fill | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable, no inclusions  | >0.25 | 0.75  | 0.39 |       |
| 12 | 1214 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, with moderately-sloped sides and convex top. Flat base, with concave break of slope, N-S alignment.                  | >0.4  | 0.36  | 0.12 | Roman |
| 12 | 1215 | Fill | 121<br>4 | Secondary fill | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, with orange mottling, friable, no inclusions.   | >0.4  | 0.36  | 0.12 | Roman |
| 12 | 1216 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, moderate to steep-sided, with convex top. Rounded base, with concave break of slope, NE-SW alignment.                | >1.5  | 1.19  | 0.72 | Roman |
| 12 | 1217 | Fill | 121<br>6 | Primary fill   | Grey/brown silty clay, friable, no inclusions.   | >1.5  | 0.71  | 0.24 | Roman |
| 12 | 1218 | Fill | 121<br>6 | Secondary fill | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, friable, <1% sub-angular flint, ≤30mm diameter.   | >1.5  | 1.13  | 0.45 | Roman |
| 12 | 1219 | Fill | 121<br>6 | Secondary fill | Dark-brown/grey silty clay, friable, no inclusions.  | >1.5  | 0.78  | 0.14 | Roman |
| 12 | 1220 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, with moderately-sloped sides and convex top. Flat base, with concave break of slope, NE-SW alignment.                | >1.5  | 1.08  | 0.48 | Roman |
| 12 | 1221 | Fill | 122<br>0 | Secondary fill | Dark-brown silty clay, friable, no inclusions.   | >1.5  | 0.81  | 0.48 | Roman |
| 12 | 1222 | Fill | 122<br>0 | Secondary fill | Light-brown/grey silty clay, friable, no inclusions.   | >1.5  | 0.7   | 0.2  | Roman |
| 12 | 1223 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, with steep sides and moderate break of slope at top and bottom, flat base, N-S alignment.                            | >2    | 1.3   | 0.47 | Roman |
| 12 | 1224 | Fill | 122<br>3 | Primary fill   | Mid-grey and light-orange silty clay, friable, 1% charcoal flecking.   | >2    | 0.34  | 0.07 | Roman |
| 12 | 1225 | Fill | 122<br>3 | Secondary fill | Dark-grey silty clay, with green and orange mottling, friable, 5% charcoal.  | >2    | 0.46  | 0.32 | Roman |
| 12 | 1226 | Fill | 122<br>3 | Secondary fill | Mid-grey silty clay, with green/yellow mottling, friable, 1% charcoal.   | >2    | 0.81  | 0.12 | Roman |
| 12 | 1227 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, smooth-sided, slightly convex near base and sharp break of slope, flat base.   | >2    | >0.58 | 0.51 | Roman |
| 12 | 1228 | Fill | 122<br>7 | Primary fill   | Mid-grey and light-orange silty clay, friable, 1% charcoal.  | >2    | 0.5   | 0.19 | Roman |
| 12 | 1229 | Fill | 122<br>7 | Secondary fill | Mid-grey silty clay, with green and orange mottling, friable, 5% charcoal, 1% burnt clay, sub-angular flint, <30mm diameter. | >2    | 1.02  | 0.31 | Roman |
| 12 | 1230 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, with vertical to steep-sided and convex top, flat base with concave break of slope. N-S alignment.                   | >0.7  | 0.56  | 0.49 |       |
| 12 | 1231 | Fill | 123<br>0 | Primary fill   | Dark-grey silty clay, friable, no inclusions.  | >0.7  | 0.37  | 0.12 |       |
| 12 | 1232 | Fill | 123<br>0 | Secondary fill | Light-grey silty clay, friable, no inclusions.   | >0.7  | 0.56  | 0.39 |       |
| 12 | 1233 | Cut  |          | Cut of ditch   | Linear, with moderately-sloped sides truncated to the W, convex top, flat base with concave break of slope.                  | >0.7  | 0.92  | 0.35 | Roman |
| 12 | 1234 | Fill | 123<br>3 | Primary fill   | Mid-grey silty clay, with orange mottling, friable, no inclusions.   | >0.7  | 0.48  | 0.11 | Roman |
| 12 | 1235 | Fill | 123<br>3 | Secondary fill | Light-brown-grey silty clay, with orange mottling, friable, no inclusions.   | >0.7  | 0.92  | 0.23 | Roman |



|    |      |               |      |                                    |  |       |       |       |       |
|----|------|---------------|------|------------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12 | 1236 | Deposit       |      | Road surface                       | Dark-grey silty clay, firm compaction, 80% sub-angular flint.  | 0.8   | 0.5   | 0.15  | Roman |
| 12 | 1237 | Cut           |      | Cut of tree throw                  | Sub-oval, with irregular corners and sides, and irregular/concave base.  | >0.82 | >0.35 | 0.26  | Roman |
| 12 | 1238 | Fill          | 1237 | Fill of tree throw                 | Dark to light-grey brown clay silt, friable, 1% charcoal.  | >0.82 | >0.82 | 0.26  | Roman |
| 12 | 1239 | Cut           |      | Cut of ditch                       | Linear, with two gentle breaks of slope on each side, sub-rounded base, N-S alignment.                                   | >0.6  | 2.31  | 0.49  | Roman |
| 12 | 1240 | Fill          | 1239 | Primary fill                       | Light-yellow/grey sandy clay, with streaks of pale yellow sand, 1% ironstone staining, friable.                          | >0.6  | 1.23  | 0.14  | Roman |
| 12 | 1241 | Fill          | 1239 | Secondary fill                     | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, compact, 1% charcoal flecking; 1% flint, 0.4m diameter; 1% pottery fragments.                 | >0.6  | 1.64  | 0.26  | Roman |
| 12 | 1242 | Fill or layer | 1239 | Secondary fill or occupation layer | Light, white/grey silty clay, with dark brown streaks, compact, 1% ironstone.  | >0.6  | 2.24  | 0.25  | Roman |
| 13 | 1300 | Layer         |      | Topsoil                            | Mid-grey/brown clay silt, 5% sub-angular flint, ≤40mm diameter.  | 152   | 0.3   | 0.23  |       |
| 13 | 1301 | Layer         |      | Natural                            | Mid-green/brown silty clay.  | 152   | 0.3   | >0.37 |       |
| 14 | 1400 | Layer         |      | Topsoil/redeposited topsoil        | Topsoil/redeposited topsoil from TR1. Dark blue and mid-grey/brown silty clay with 1% sub-angular flint, ≤30mm diameter. | 50    | 0.85  | 0.25  |       |
| 14 | 1401 | Layer         |      | Subsoil                            | Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, with 1% ironstone speckling.  | 50    | 0.85  | 0.1   |       |
| 14 | 1402 | Layer         |      | Alluvial deposit                   | Light-yellow/brown silty clay, with abundant orange mottling from iron content, 10% ironstone speckling/manganese.       | 50    | 0.85  | 0.4   |       |
| 14 | 1403 | Layer         |      | Natural                            | Light-blue and brownish-red clay, with 5% calcareous inclusions.   | 50    | 0.85  | >0.2  |       |
| 15 | 1500 | Layer         |      | Topsoil                            | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable, with <3% sub-angular stone, ≤30mm diameter. Rooting.                                 | 15    | 3     | 0.26  |       |
| 15 | 1501 | Layer         |      | Subsoil                            | Mid to dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable, <1% sub-angular flint, ≤30mm diameter.                                       | 15    | 3     | 0.09  |       |
| 15 | 1502 | Layer         |      | Natural                            | Light-grey/orange clay, with ironstone and manganese flecking.   | 15    | 3     | >0.35 |       |
| 15 | 1503 | Deposit       |      | Metalled road surface              | Dark-grey silty clay, firm compaction, 80% sub-angular flint.  | >3    | 2.7   | 0.2   | Roman |
| 15 | 1504 | Cut           |      | Cut of ditch                       | Linear, with steep, concave sides and concave base, E-W alignment.   | >2    | 0.89  | 0.27  | Roman |
| 15 | 1505 | Fill          | 1504 | Secondary fill                     | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, with iron oxide mottling, very compact, rare large sub-angular flint inclusions.              | >2    | 0.89  | 0.18  | Roman |
| 15 | 1506 | Fill          | 1504 | Primary fill                       | Light-grey/brown silty/sandy clay, very compact, rare large sub-angular flint inclusions.                                | >2    | 0.89  | 0.09  | Roman |
| 16 | 1600 | Layer         |      | Topsoil                            | Mid-grey silty clay, friable, 5% sub-angular flint, ≤30mm x 50mm diameter. Rooting.                                      | 15    | 0.4   | 0.3   |       |

|    |      |                       |  |                              |  |       |       |       |       |
|----|------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16 | 1601 | Layer                 |  | Natural                      | Light-grey/orange silty clay, with flecks of manganese and bands of ironstone.   | 15    | 0.4   | 0.33  |       |
| 16 | 1602 | Layer/<br>deposi<br>t |  | Palaeocha<br>nnel<br>deposit | Green clay with clayey sand, 10% angular flint, <70mm diameter.  | 15    | 0.4   | 0.17  |       |
| 17 | 1700 | Layer                 |  | Topsoil                      | Mid-grey/brown silty clay. See 1600.   | 8.4   | 0.8   | 0.3   |       |
| 17 | 1701 | Layer                 |  | Natural                      | Light-grey/orange silty clay, with flecks of manganese and bands of ironstone. See 1601.   | 8.4   | 0.8   | 0.33  |       |
| 17 | 1702 | Layer/<br>deposi<br>t |  | Palaeocha<br>nnel<br>deposit | Green clay with clayey sand, 10% angular flint, <70mm diameter. See 1602.  | 8.4   | 0.8   | >0.17 |       |
| 18 | 1800 | Layer                 |  | Topsoil                      | Mid-brown clay silt with 1% sub-angular flint, ≤40mm diameter.   | 8.4   | 0.32  | 0.29  |       |
| 18 | 1801 | Layer                 |  | Alluvial<br>deposit          | Light-grey and orange silty clay, with 5% manganese.   | 8.4   | 0.32  | 0.35  |       |
| 18 | 1802 | Layer/<br>deposi<br>t |  | Palaeocha<br>nnel<br>deposit | Possible palaeochannel fill. Light grey- green clay sand, with 1% manganese and sub-angular flint, ≤30mm diameter, iron mottling.            | 8.4   | 0.32  | 0.18  |       |
| 19 | 1900 | Layer                 |  | Topsoil                      | Mid-brown/grey clay silt.  | 14.8  | 0.34  | 0.25  |       |
| 19 | 1901 | Layer                 |  | Subsoil                      | Mid-grey silty clay, with abundant iron mottling and occasional manganese. Very similar to occupation layers (1202) and (502).               | 14.8  | 0.34  | 0.18  |       |
| 19 | 1902 | Layer                 |  | Alluvial<br>deposit          | Light-blue/grey and light-orange silty clay, with 1% manganese.  | 14.8  | 0.34  | 0.12  |       |
| 19 | 1903 | Layer                 |  | Natural                      | Mid-orange clay with 5% manganese.   | 14.8  | 0.34  | >0.18 |       |
| 20 | 2000 | Layer                 |  | Topsoil                      | Light-yellow/grey clay silt ,with occasional small angular stones. Friable.  | 7.8   | <3.40 | 0.3   |       |
| 20 | 2001 | Depos<br>it           |  | Modern<br>disturbanc<br>e    | Light-brown/grey clayey silt, with common angular flint, occasional brick fragments and plastic waste.                                       | 7.8   | <3.40 | >0.2  |       |
| 20 | 2002 | Layer                 |  | Natural                      | Light-yellow/brown clay silt ,with dark brown mottling. Compact.   | 7.8   | <3.40 | >0.12 |       |
| 20 | 2003 | Layer                 |  | Roman<br>road                | Mid-grey clay silt, with light-yellow/ brown and mid-brown streaks. Compact, with 40% sub-angular flint, 50-400mm diameter.                  | >0.53 | >1.65 | 0.23  | Roman |
| 20 | 2004 | Layer                 |  | Occupatio<br>n layer         | Pale-grey sandy clay, with yellow/brown and mid-brown streaks. Compact, with 5% sub-angular flint, 50-500mm diameter, 1% pottery inclusions. | >0.53 | 1.25  | 0.07  | Roman |
| 21 | 2100 | Layer                 |  | Topsoil                      | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable, <3% sub-angular flint, ≤30mm diameter. Rooting.  | 8.5   | 0.6   | 0.3   |       |
| 21 | 2101 | Layer                 |  | Subsoil                      | Mid-orange/grey silty clay, friable. <1% sub-angular flint, ≤50x100mm diameter.  | 8.5   | 0.6   | 0.08  |       |
| 21 | 2102 | Layer                 |  | Natural                      | Mid-orange/brown clay, with manganese flecking.  | 8.5   | 0.6   | >0.38 |       |
| 22 | 2200 | Layer                 |  | Topsoil                      | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable, 5% sub-angular flint, ≤10mm diameter. Rooting.   | 309.7 | 4     | 0.28  |       |
| 22 | 2201 | Layer                 |  | Natural                      | Light-grey/orange silty clay, with manganese and ironstone flecking.   | 309.7 | 4     | >0.28 |       |

|    |      |         |      |                       |   |      |      |      |       |
|----|------|---------|------|-----------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|
| 22 | 2202 | Deposit |      | Metalled road surface | Dark-grey silty clay, solid compaction, 80% sub-angular flint, ≤150x100mm diameter.                               | n/a  | 2    | 0.08 | Roman |
| 22 | 2203 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch          | Linear, rounded at top of sides, with rounded angle at bottom. Concave/flat base, E-W alignment.                  | >0.3 | 1.2  | 0.77 | Roman |
| 22 | 2204 | Fill    | 2203 | Primary fill          | Mid-yellow/red silty clay, firm compaction, with iron oxide mottling.   | >0.3 | 0.41 | 0.09 | Roman |
| 22 | 2205 | Fill    | 2203 | Secondary fill        | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm compaction, 5% charcoal, with common iron oxide mottling.                         | >0.3 | 2.34 | 0.42 | Roman |
| 22 | 2206 | Fill    | 2203 | Secondary fill        | Dark-grey /black silty clay, firm compaction, 15% charcoal with iron oxide mottling.                              | >0.3 | 1.6  | 0.26 | Roman |
| 22 | 2207 | Fill    | 2203 | Secondary fill        | Mid-red/yellow silty clay, firm compaction, abundant iron oxide mottling.   | >0.3 | 1.9  | 0.24 | Roman |
| 22 | 2208 | Fill    | 2203 | Secondary fill        | Mid-grey silty clay, firm compaction, <1% charcoal, with iron oxide mottling.                                     | >0.3 | 1.24 | 0.16 | Roman |
| 22 | 2209 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch terminus | Linear terminal, with steep, smooth sides and sharp break of slope at bottom. Flat/concave base, NW-SE alignment. | >2   | 0.88 | 0.31 | Roman |
| 22 | 2210 | Fill    | 2209 | Secondary fill        | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm compaction, >25% charcoal.  | >2   | 0.3  | 0.06 | Roman |
| 22 | 2211 | Fill    | 2209 | Primary fill          | Mid-yellow/brown silty clay, firm compaction, with iron oxide mottling.   | >2   | 0.24 | 0.16 | Roman |
| 22 | 2212 | Fill    | 2209 | Secondary fill        | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, firm compaction, no inclusions.  | >2   | 0.38 | 0.14 | Roman |
| 22 | 2213 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch          | Linear, with smooth sides and rounded angle at bottom. Concave base, NE-SW alignment.                             | >0.3 | 1.05 | 0.32 |       |
| 22 | 2214 | Fill    | 2213 | Secondary fill        | Mid-grey/brown silty clay, friable, with 5% charcoal and iron oxide mottling.                                     | >0.3 | 1.05 | 0.32 |       |
| 22 | 2215 | Deposit |      | Occupation layer      | Light-grey/brown clay silt, friable, with iron oxide mottling.  | n/a  | >1.8 | 0.17 | Roman |
| 22 | 2216 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch          | Linear, V-profile, with steep straight sides, concave base, N-S alignment.  | >0.5 | 0.49 | 0.29 | Roman |
| 22 | 2217 | Fill    | 2216 | Secondary fill        | Mid-brown/grey silty clay, very firm compaction, rare small/medium flint.   | >0.5 | 0.49 | 0.29 | Roman |
| 22 | 2218 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch          | Linear, V-profile, with steep-sloping sides, sub-rounded base, SE-NW alignment.                                   | >0.6 | 1.78 | 1.01 | Roman |
| 22 | 2219 | Deposit |      | Occupation layer      | Light, white-grey sandy clay, with streaks of white, brown & yellow. Compact, friable, with 10% ironstone.        | >0.6 | 1.78 | 0.14 | Roman |
| 22 | 2220 | Fill    | 2218 | Primary fill          | Mid/dark-brown/grey clay silt, compact, <1% ironstone.  | >0.6 | 0.37 | 0.17 | Roman |
| 22 | 2221 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch          | Linear, shallow sides, concave base, E-W alignment.   | >0.3 | 1.36 | 0.25 |       |
| 22 | 2222 | Fill    | 2221 | Secondary fill        | Mid-grey/brown clay silt, friable to firm, with iron oxide mottling.  | >0.3 | 1.36 | 0.25 |       |
| 22 | 2223 | Cut     |      | Cut of ditch          | Linear, steep sides, flat base, N-S alignment.  | >1.9 | 3    | 0.71 | Roman |
| 22 | 2224 | Fill    | 2223 | Primary fill          | Mid-red/yellow silty clay, firm, with occasional iron oxide mottling.   | >1.9 | 1.83 | 0.22 | Roman |

|    |      |       |                       |                   |   |       |       |       |       |
|----|------|-------|-----------------------|-------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 22 | 2225 | Cut   |                       | Cut of ditch      | Linear, steep sides, concave base, E-W alignment.   | >2.7  | 1.47  | 0.26  | Roman |
| 22 | 2226 | Fill  | 222<br>3,<br>222<br>5 | Primary?<br>fill  | Mid-red/yellow silty clay, firm, with pale yellow sandy inclusions.   | 2.42  | 2.4   | 0.1   | Roman |
| 22 | 2227 | Fill  | 222<br>3,<br>222<br>5 | Secondary<br>fill | Light-grey/brown and red/yellow/brown silty clay, firm, with occasional iron oxide mottling.  | 2.88  | 3.76  | 0.27  | Roman |
| 22 | 2228 | Fill  | 222<br>3,<br>222<br>5 | Secondary<br>fill | Dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable to firm, with <1% charcoal and rare iron oxide mottling.  | >3.32 | 4.26  | 0.4   | Roman |
| 22 | 2229 | Cut   |                       | Cut of ditch      | Linear, regular steep sides, with moderate break of slope, rounded base, NE-SW alignment.   | >0.6  | >0.55 | 0.57  | Roman |
| 22 | 2230 | Cut   |                       | Cut of ditch      | Linear, V-profile, steep sides with multiple breaks of slope, sub-rounded base, NE-SW alignment.  | >0.6  | 1.57  | 0.7   | Roman |
| 22 | 2231 | Cut   |                       | Cut of ditch      | Linear, steep sides, flat base, N-S alignment. Same as 2223.  | >1.9  | 2.9   | 0.71  | Roman |
| 22 | 2232 | Cut   |                       | Cut of ditch      | Linear, steep sides, concave base, E-W alignment. Same as 2225.   | >2.7  | 1.4   | 0.26  | Roman |
| 22 | 2233 | Fill  | 223<br>1,<br>223<br>2 | Secondary<br>fill | Light, grey/brown and red /yellow/brown silty clay, firm, with occasional iron oxide mottling. Same as 2227.  | >0.85 | >0.23 | >0.13 | Roman |
| 22 | 2234 | Fill  | 223<br>1,<br>223<br>2 | Secondary<br>fill | Dark-grey/brown silty clay, friable to firm, with <1% charcoal and rare iron oxide mottling. Same as 2228.  | >0.85 | >0.33 | 0.15  | Roman |
| 22 | 2235 | Fill  | 222<br>9              | Secondary<br>fill | Pale, mid-yellow/grey sandy clay, with streaks of dark-brown, compact/friable, with 1% ironstone inclusions.  | >0.6  | >0.55 | >0.57 | Roman |
| 22 | 2236 | Fill  | 223<br>0              | Primary fill      | Mid-yellow/grey silty clay, compact, no inclusions.   | >0.6  | 0.33  | 0.13  |       |
| 22 | 2237 | Fill  | 223<br>0              | Secondary<br>fill | Mid-grey sandy clay, friable, <1% ironstone inclusions  | >0.6  | 1.05  | 0.36  | Roman |
| 22 | 2238 | Fill  | 223<br>0              | Secondary<br>fill | Mid/light-grey silty clay, with dark-brown streaks, compact, with <1% flint, 400mm diameter, and 1% ironstone flecking.   | >0.6  | 1.57  | 0.24  | Roman |
| 22 | 2239 | Fill  | 221<br>8              | Secondary<br>fill | Mid/dark-yellow/grey silty clay, with <1% flint, 5% ironstone, charcoal flecking  | >0.6  | 0.66  | 0.36  | Roman |
| 22 | 2240 | Fill  | 221<br>8              | Secondary<br>fill | Mid-brown/yellow clay silt, with pale-grey and mid-brown streaks, compact/friable, <1% charcoal streaks, 1% ironstone, 40mm diameter, 1% flint, 300-400mm diameter. | >0.6  | 1.38  | 0.66  | Roman |
| 22 | 2241 | Cut   |                       | Cut of ditch      | Linear, shallow on NW side, with gentle break of slope/concave, steep concave SE side, concave base.  | >0.65 | >2    | 0.35  |       |
| 22 | 2242 | Fill  | 224<br>1              | Secondary<br>fill | Dark, orange/brown silty clay, firm compaction with rare sub-rounded stone, 5mm diameter, 30% ironstone flecking.   | >0.65 | 1.8   | 0.4   |       |
| 22 | 2243 | Fill  | 224<br>1              | Primary fill      | Brown/blue/grey silty clay, firm compaction, 20% ironstone flecking.  | 0.65  | 0.7   | 0.08  |       |
| 23 | 2300 | Layer |                       | Topsoil           | Mid-brown silty clay, friable, with rare chalk flecking.  | 280   | 3.1   | 1.7   |       |

|    |      |       |      |                         |   |       |      |       |                     |
|----|------|-------|------|-------------------------|---|-------|------|-------|---------------------|
| 23 | 2301 | Layer |      | Subsoil                 | Light-brown silty clay, compact, with moderate manganese flecking.  | 280   | 3.1  | 1.2   |                     |
| 23 | 2302 | Layer |      | Natural                 | Mid-yellow/grey silty clay, with mid-red patches, compact, with common manganese and iron speckling.  | 280   | 3.1  | 0.2   |                     |
| 24 | 2400 | Layer |      | Topsoil                 | Mid-grey/brown clay silt.   | 242   | 3.1  | 0.3   |                     |
| 24 | 2401 | Layer |      | Subsoil                 | Light-grey/brown silty clay, with common manganese speckling.   | 242   | 3.1  | 0.15  |                     |
| 24 | 2402 | Layer |      | Natural                 | Light-blue/grey and orange clay, with red clay lower down.  | 242   | 3.1  | 1.25  |                     |
| 24 | 2403 | Cut   |      | Cut of ditch            | Linear, with steep slope and sharp break on W side, and more gradual slope and moderate break on E side, rounded concave base, NE-SW alignment.       | >3    | 2.15 | 0.76  | Late Iron Age/Roman |
| 24 | 2404 | Fill  | 2403 | Primary fill            | Light-blue/grey silty clay, with abundant brown/orange mottling, gritty texture, firm compaction, with 10% ironstone fragments, 1% charcoal flecking. | >3    | 1.66 | 0.23  | Late Iron Age/Roman |
| 24 | 2405 | Fill  | 2403 | Dumped fill             | Dark grey and black humic silty clay, firm compaction, 5% charcoal flecking, occasional burnt clay.   | >0.5  | 1.45 | 0.3   | Late Iron Age       |
| 24 | 2406 | Fill  | 2403 | Secondary fill          | Light-grey silty clay, with orange/brown and black speckling, compact, 10% ironstone fragments, 1% manganese flecking and occasional charcoal.        | >8    | 1.41 | 0.54  | Late Iron Age       |
| 25 | 2500 | Layer |      | Topsoil                 | Mid-grey/brown clayey silt. Same as 2400.   | 161.5 | 3.1  | 0.3   |                     |
| 25 | 2501 | Layer |      | Subsoil                 | Light-grey/brown silty clay, with common manganese speckling. Same as 2401.   | 161.5 | 3.1  | 0.15  |                     |
| 25 | 2502 | Layer |      | Natural                 | Light-blue/grey and orange clay, with red clay lower down. Same as 2402.  | 161.5 | 3.1  | >1.25 |                     |
| 26 | 2600 | Layer |      | Topsoil                 | Light-grey/brown clay silt, with occasional humic patches, frequent chalk flecking, 10%, ≤20mm diameter.  | 111   | 4.5  | 0.3   |                     |
| 26 | 2601 | Layer |      | Natural                 | Mid-brown/red clay and mid-brown/ yellow silty clay, with 10% manganese flecking.   | 111   | 4.5  | >1    |                     |
| 27 | 2700 | Layer |      | Made ground             | Hardcore with plastic membrane.   | 51    | 0.6  | 0.25  | Modern              |
| 27 | 2701 | Layer |      | Topsoil                 | Light-brown clay silt, with 1% sub-angular flint, ≤40mm diameter.   | 51    | 0.6  | 0.25  |                     |
| 27 | 2702 | Layer |      | Subsoil                 | Light-yellow/brown silty clay, with 2% manganese speckling and 1% sub-angular flint, ≤60mm diameter.  | 51    | 0.6  | 0.15  |                     |
| 27 | 2703 | Layer |      | Natural                 | Mid-orange and grey clay.   | 51    | 0.6  | 0.75  |                     |
| 27 | 2704 | Layer |      | Modern dump of material | Redeposited compacted chalk, with modern domestic debris within field entrance only.  | 51    | 0.6  | 0.2   | Modern              |
| 28 | 2800 | Layer |      | Made ground             | Hardcore with plastic membrane. Same as 2700.   | 4     | 0.6  | 0.25  | Modern              |
| 28 | 2801 | Layer |      | Topsoil                 | Light-brown clay silt, with 1% sub-angular flint, ≤40mm diameter. Same as 2701.   | 4     | 0.6  | 0.25  |                     |

|    |      |       |  |         |  |   |     |      |  |
|----|------|-------|--|---------|--|---|-----|------|--|
| 28 | 2802 | Layer |  | Subsoil | Light-yellow/brown silty clay, with 2% manganese speckling and 1% sub-angular flint, ≤60mm diameter. Same as 2702. | 4 | 0.6 | 0.15 |  |
| 28 | 2803 | Layer |  | Natural | Mid-orange and grey clay. Same as 2703.  | 4 | 0.6 | 0.75 |  |

## APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE 2004-8 EXCAVATIONS

Table 8: Context Descriptions for the 2004-8 excavations

| Trench | Context | Fill of | Depth (m) | Description                                  | Spot-date | Artefacts       |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------------|
| 2003/1 | 001     |         |           | Topsoil                                      |           |                 |
|        | 002     |         |           | Silty clay subsoil                           |           |                 |
|        | 008     |         |           | Flint cobble layer                           |           |                 |
| 2003/2 | 001     |         |           | Topsoil                                      |           |                 |
|        | 014     |         |           | Silty clay subsoil                           |           |                 |
|        | 009     |         |           | Flint cobble layer                           |           |                 |
|        | 010     |         |           | Land drain                                   |           |                 |
|        | 011     |         | 0.6       | Flint cobble layer                           |           |                 |
| 2003/3 | 001     |         |           | Topsoil                                      |           |                 |
|        | 015     |         |           | Silty clay subsoil                           |           |                 |
|        | 003     |         |           | Flint Cobble layer                           |           |                 |
|        | 005     |         |           | Flint cobble layer                           |           |                 |
|        | 007     |         |           | Flint cobble layer                           |           |                 |
| 2003/4 | 001     |         |           | Topsoil                                      |           |                 |
|        | 016     |         |           | Silty clay subsoil                           |           |                 |
|        | 004     |         |           | Dark-grey silty clay occupation layer        | 270-400   |                 |
|        | 006     |         |           | Flint cobble layer                           |           |                 |
| 2003/5 | 001     |         |           | Topsoil                                      |           |                 |
|        | 017     |         |           | Silty clay subsoil                           |           |                 |
| 2004/2 | 056     |         | 0.2       | Topsoil                                      |           |                 |
|        | 057     |         | 0.2       | Silty clay subsoil                           |           |                 |
|        | 058     |         | 0.1       | Cobbled flint road surface                   |           |                 |
| 2004/4 | 050     |         | 0.23      | Topsoil                                      |           | Sparse R sherds |
|        | 051     |         | 0.05      | Patchy silty clay subsoil                    |           |                 |
|        | 052     |         | 0.03      | Patchy dark-grey silty clay occupation layer |           | Sparse R sherds |
|        | 053     |         | 0.46      | Posthole                                     |           |                 |
|        | 054     | 054     | 0.32      | Secondary fill of 054                        |           | Sparse R sherds |
|        | 055     |         | 0.14      | Primary fill of 054                          |           | Sparse R sherds |
| 2005/1 | 100     |         | 0.23      | Topsoil                                      |           | Pottery         |
|        | 101     |         | 0.08      | Silty subsoil                                |           | Pottery         |
|        | 102     |         | 0.09      | Shallow pit (?)                              |           | Sparse pottery  |
|        | 102b    | 102     |           | Fill of 102                                  |           |                 |
|        | 103     |         |           | Shallow pit (?)                              |           |                 |
|        | 103b    | 103     |           | Fill of 103                                  |           |                 |
|        | 104     |         | 0.07      | Shallow cut                                  |           |                 |
|        | 104b    | 104     |           | Fill of 104                                  |           | Sparse pottery  |
|        | 105     |         |           | Shallow linear cut feature                   |           |                 |
|        | 105b    | 105     |           | Fill of 105                                  |           |                 |

|        |      |     |       |                                     |            |                                |
|--------|------|-----|-------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|
|        | 106  |     | 0.22  | Occupation layer/ RB land surface ? | 270-400    |                                |
| 2005/2 | 108  |     | 0.23  | Ploughsoil                          |            |                                |
|        | 109  |     | 0.08  | Subsoil                             |            |                                |
|        | 110  |     | 0.06  | Shallow cut                         |            |                                |
|        | 110b | 110 |       | Fill of 110                         |            |                                |
| 2005/3 | 111  |     | 0.29  | Ploughsoil                          |            | CBM                            |
|        | 112  |     |       | Subsoil                             |            | Pottery                        |
| 2005/4 | 113  |     | 0.23  | Ploughsoil                          |            | Pottery                        |
|        | 114  |     | 0.08  | Subsoil                             |            |                                |
|        | 115  |     | 0/.06 | Posthole                            |            |                                |
|        | 116  | 115 |       | Fill of 115                         |            |                                |
|        | 117  |     |       | Posthole                            |            |                                |
|        | 118  | 117 | 0.18  | Fill of 117                         |            |                                |
|        | 119  |     | 0.04  | Shallow gully                       |            |                                |
|        | 120  | 119 |       | Fill of 119                         |            |                                |
| 2005/5 | 121  |     | 0.23  | Ploughsoil                          |            | Sparse pottery                 |
|        | 122  |     |       | ditch                               |            |                                |
|        | 123  | 122 |       | Fill of 122                         | 250-400    | Large pottery group w charcoal |
| 2005/6 | 124  |     | 0.2   | Ploughsoil                          |            | Pottery                        |
|        | 125  |     | 0.39  | Ditch                               |            |                                |
|        | 126  | 125 |       | Fill of 125                         |            | Abundant sherds                |
| 2005/7 | 127  |     | 0.20  | Ploughsoil                          |            | Pottery                        |
|        | 128  |     | 0.08  | Subsoil                             |            |                                |
|        | 129  |     |       | Ditch                               | 180-400    |                                |
|        | 130  |     | 0.05  | Posthole (?)                        |            |                                |
| 2006/1 | 300  |     | 0.25  | Ploughsoil                          |            | Residual pot & CBM             |
|        | 301  |     | 0.05  | Subsoil                             |            | Residual pot & CBM             |
|        | 302  |     | 0.10  | Flint road layer                    |            | Pottery & CBM                  |
|        | 303  |     | 0.07  | Panning layer at base of subsoil    | 250-400    | Pottery & CBM                  |
|        | 304  |     | 0.40  | Northern road ditch                 |            |                                |
|        | 305  | 304 | 0.34  | Secondary fill of 304               |            | Pottery & CBM                  |
|        | 306  | 304 | 0.06  | Primary fill of 304                 | Late C3-C4 | Pottery                        |
|        | 307  |     | 0.02  | Fill of road potholes               | 250-400    |                                |
| 2006/2 | 308  |     |       | Ploughsoil                          |            |                                |
|        | 309  |     |       | subsoil                             |            |                                |
|        | 310  |     |       | Grey silty clay (as 307)            |            |                                |
|        | 311  |     |       | Road make-up                        |            |                                |
| 2006/3 | 312  |     |       | Ploughsoil                          |            |                                |
|        | 313  |     |       | Subsoil                             |            |                                |
|        | 314  |     |       | Grey silty clay (as 307)            | 250-400    |                                |
|        | 315  |     |       | Road make-up                        |            |                                |
|        | 316  |     |       | Silty yellow clay (as 303)          |            |                                |
| 2006/4 | 317  |     |       | Ploughsoil                          |            |                                |
|        | 318  |     |       | Subsoil                             |            |                                |
|        | 319  |     |       | Silty yellow clay (as 303)          |            |                                |
|        | 320  |     |       | Grey silty clay (as 307)            | 180-400    |                                |
|        | 321  |     |       | Shallow gully ('mark-up' trench)    |            |                                |
|        | 322  | 321 |       | Fill of 321                         |            |                                |

|        |       |     |  |   |                |         |
|--------|-------|-----|--|---|----------------|---------|
|        | 323   |     |  | Road  |                |         |
|        | 324   |     |  | Road ditch                                    | ?late C3       |         |
|        | 325   | 324 |  | Secondary fill of 324                         | 250-400        |         |
|        | 326   | 324 |  | Primary fill of 324                           |                |         |
|        | 327   |     |  | Cut of C19 land drain                         |                |         |
|        | 328   | 327 |  | Fill of 327                                   |                |         |
|        | 329   |     |  | Plastic pipe                                  |                |         |
|        | 447   |     |  | Black silty layer                             |                |         |
|        | A2/22 |     |  | 1 <sup>st</sup> ditch north of road           |                |         |
| 2006/5 | 330   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                    |                |         |
|        | 331   |     |  | Subsoil                                       |                |         |
|        | 332   |     |  | Ditch   |                |         |
|        | 333   | 332 |  | Ditch top fill (recut)                        |                |         |
|        | 334   | 332 |  | Ditch middle fill                             | 250-400        |         |
|        | 335   | 332 |  | Charcoal lens                                 |                |         |
|        | 336   | 332 |  | Ditch bottom fill                             | Post AD<br>270 |         |
|        | 337   |     |  | Shallow gully ('mark-up'<br>trench?)          |                |         |
|        | 338   | 337 |  | Fill of 337                                   |                |         |
|        | 339   |     |  | Road  |                |         |
|        | 340   |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                    |                |         |
|        | 341   |     |  | Flint scatter (road metalling?)               |                |         |
| 2006/6 | 342   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                    |                |         |
|        | 343   |     |  | Subsoil                                       |                |         |
|        | 344   |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                    | 250-400        | pottery |
|        | 345   |     |  | C 19 land drain                               |                |         |
|        | 346   | 345 |  | Fill of 345                                   |                |         |
|        | 347   |     |  | Shallow gully (modern)                        |                |         |
|        | 348   | 347 |  | Fill of 347                                   |                |         |
|        | 349   |     |  | C19 land drain                                |                |         |
|        | 350   | 349 |  | Fill of 349                                   | 250-400        |         |
|        | 351   |     |  | C 19 land drain                               |                |         |
|        | 352   |     |  | C19 land drain                                |                |         |
|        | 353   |     |  | ditch   | 250-400        |         |
|        | 354   | 353 |  | Fill of 353                                   | 250-400        |         |
|        | 355   |     |  | Road ditch (west section)                     |                |         |
|        | 356   | 355 |  | Fill of 355                                   | 250-400        |         |
|        | 357   |     |  | Road ditch (middle section)                   |                |         |
|        | 358   | 357 |  | Fill of 357                                   | 250?-400       |         |
|        | 359   |     |  | Road ditch (east section)                     | 250?-400       |         |
|        | 360   | 359 |  | Fill of 359                                   |                |         |
|        | C/7   |     |  | Grey silty FE clay (top fill of<br>355 ?)     |                |         |
|        | C/9   |     |  | Grey silty clay (sealing 355<br>and 359)      |                |         |
|        | C/15  |     |  | Cut, may be part of 359                       |                |         |
| 2006/7 | 444   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                    |                |         |
|        | 445   |     |  | Subsoil                                       |                |         |
|        | 361   |     |  | Ditch   |                |         |
|        | 362   | 361 |  | Secondary fill of 361                         |                |         |
|        | 363   | 361 |  | Primary fill of 361                           |                |         |
|        | 364   |     |  | Shallow cut w. <i>in situ</i> burnt<br>timber |                |         |
|        | 365   | 364 |  | Fill of 364                                   |                |         |



|         |       |     |  |   |            |
|---------|-------|-----|--|---|------------|
|         | 366   |     |  | posthole                                    |            |
|         | 367   | 366 |  | Fill of posthole 366                        |            |
|         | 368   |     |  | Shallow gully                               |            |
|         | 369   | 368 |  | Fill of gully 368                           |            |
|         | 370   |     |  | posthole                                    |            |
|         | 371   | 370 |  | Fill of posthole 377                        |            |
|         | 442   |     |  | Charcoal-rich area of burning               |            |
|         | 446   |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                  |            |
|         | B2/16 |     |  | Shallow cut, ?plough furrow                 |            |
|         | B2/17 |     |  | Shallow cut, ?plough furrow                 |            |
|         | B2.35 |     |  | Cut feature                                 |            |
|         | B2/44 |     |  | E/W-aligned ditch, ?cutting 361             |            |
| 2006/8  | 372   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                  |            |
|         | 373   |     |  | Subsoil                                     |            |
|         | 374   |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                  |            |
|         | 375   |     |  | Ditch                                       |            |
|         | 376   | 375 |  | Secondary fill of 375                       |            |
|         | 377   |     |  | Shallow gully                               |            |
|         | 378   | 377 |  | Fill of gully 377, large pottery assemblage | Early C3 ? |
|         | 379   |     |  | Shallow gully, or terminal of 375           |            |
|         | 380   | 379 |  | Fill of gully 378                           |            |
|         | 381   |     |  | posthole                                    |            |
|         | 382   | 381 |  | Fill of posthole 381                        |            |
|         | 383   |     |  | posthole                                    |            |
|         | 384   | 383 |  | Fill of posthole 383                        |            |
|         | 385   |     |  | posthole                                    |            |
|         | 386   | 385 |  | Fill of posthole 385                        |            |
|         | 387   |     |  | Charcoal-rich area of burning               |            |
|         | 388   | 387 |  | Fill of charcoal-rich area 387              |            |
|         | 389   |     |  | Stake hole                                  |            |
|         | 390   | 389 |  | Fill of stake hole 389                      |            |
|         | 391   |     |  | Possible posthole                           |            |
|         | 392   | 391 |  | Fill of possible posthole 391               |            |
|         | 393   |     |  | Possible posthole                           |            |
|         | 394   | 393 |  | Fill of possible posthole 391               |            |
|         | 448   | 375 |  | Primary fill of 375                         |            |
|         | 450   |     |  | Modern land drain                           |            |
|         | 451   | 450 |  | Fill of modern land drain 450               |            |
| 2006/9  | 395   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                  |            |
|         | 396   |     |  | subsoil                                     |            |
|         | 397   |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                  |            |
|         | 398   |     |  | Ditch or land drain                         |            |
|         | 399   | 398 |  | Fill of ditch or land drain 398             |            |
|         | 400   | 398 |  | Chalk-block drain within 398                |            |
|         | 401   |     |  | Road  |            |
| 2006/10 | 402   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                  |            |
|         | 403   |     |  | Subsoil                                     |            |
|         | 404   |     |  | Layer of scatter flint - remains of road?   |            |
|         | 405   |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                  |            |
| 2006/11 | 406   |     |  | Ploughsoil                                  |            |
|         | 407   |     |  | subsoil                                     |            |

|         |     |     |  |  |           |  |
|---------|-----|-----|--|--|-----------|--|
|         | 408 |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                   |           |  |
|         | 409 |     |  | posthole                                     |           |  |
|         | 410 | 409 |  | Fill of posthole 409                         |           |  |
|         | 411 |     |  | Posthole (recorded in 2005 exc)              |           |  |
|         | 412 |     |  | Ditch (east section)                         |           |  |
|         | 413 | 412 |  | Upper fill of ditch 412                      |           |  |
|         | 414 | 412 |  | Fill of recut of ditch 412                   |           |  |
|         | 415 | 412 |  | Primary fill of ditch 412                    |           |  |
|         | 416 |     |  | Ditch (central section)                      |           |  |
|         | 417 | 416 |  | Secondary fill of ditch 416                  | Post 270  |  |
|         | 418 | 416 |  | Primary fill of ditch 416                    |           |  |
|         | 419 |     |  | Ditch (west section)                         |           |  |
|         | 420 | 419 |  | Secondary fill of ditch 419                  | Post 250  |  |
|         | 421 | 419 |  | Primary fill of ditch 419                    |           |  |
| 2006/12 | 422 |     |  | ploughsoil                                   |           |  |
|         | 423 |     |  | subsoil                                      |           |  |
|         | 424 |     |  | Silty yellow clay (as 303)                   |           |  |
|         | 425 |     |  | road   |           |  |
|         | 426 |     |  | Ditch terminal                               |           |  |
|         | 427 | 426 |  | Fill of ditch terminal 426                   |           |  |
|         | 428 |     |  | Land drain                                   |           |  |
|         | 429 | 428 |  | Fill of land drain 428                       |           |  |
|         | 430 |     |  | Land drain                                   |           |  |
|         | 431 | 430 |  | Fill of land drain 430                       |           |  |
|         | 432 |     |  | Land drain                                   |           |  |
|         | 433 | 432 |  | Fill of land drain 432                       |           |  |
|         | 434 |     |  | Shallow pit                                  |           |  |
|         | 435 | 434 |  | Fill of shallow pit 434                      | 250-400   |  |
|         | 436 |     |  | Ditch (west section)                         |           |  |
|         | 437 | 436 |  | Secondary fill of ditch 436                  |           |  |
|         | 438 | 436 |  | Primary fill of ditch 436                    |           |  |
|         | 439 |     |  | Ditch (east section)                         |           |  |
|         | 440 | 439 |  | Secondary fill of ditch 439                  | ? 300-400 |  |
|         | 441 | 439 |  | Primary fill of ditch 439                    |           |  |
| 2007/1  | 503 |     |  | ploughsoil                                   |           |  |
|         | 509 |     |  | Yellow clay deposit - ?make-up of road agger |           |  |
|         | 515 |     |  | Natural deposit of Wealden clay              |           |  |
| 2007/2  | 504 |     |  | Ploughsoil                                   |           |  |
|         | 505 |     |  | subsoil                                      |           |  |
| 2007/3  | 500 |     |  | ploughsoil                                   |           |  |
|         | 501 |     |  | subsoil                                      |           |  |
|         | 502 |     |  | Grey silty Roman occupation layer            | 250-400   |  |
|         | 517 |     |  | ditch  |           |  |
|         | 560 | 517 |  | Fill of ditch 517                            |           |  |
|         | 561 |     |  | ditch  |           |  |
|         | 562 | 561 |  | Yellow secondary fill of ditch 561           |           |  |
|         | 563 | 561 |  | Grey primary fill of ditch 561               |           |  |
| 2007/4  | 506 |     |  | ploughsoil                                   |           |  |
|         | 511 |     |  | Natural Wealden clay deposit                 |           |  |
|         | 528 |     |  | Ditch  |           |  |

|         |     |     |  |  |            |  |
|---------|-----|-----|--|--|------------|--|
| 2007/5  | 507 |     |  | ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 508 |     |  | subsoil                                  |            |  |
|         | 514 |     |  | Shallow ditch/gully                      |            |  |
|         | 516 |     |  | Linear cut feature                       | 270-400    |  |
|         | 529 |     |  | Possible pit                             | Late C3-C4 |  |
|         | 540 | 529 |  | Fill of pit 529                          |            |  |
|         | 550 | 516 |  | Secondary fill of linear feature 516     |            |  |
|         | 551 | 516 |  | Primary fill of linear feature 516       |            |  |
|         | 554 | 529 |  | Upper secondary fill of possible pit 529 |            |  |
|         | 555 | 529 |  | Lower secondary fill of possible pit 529 |            |  |
|         | 556 | 529 |  | Top fill of pit 529                      |            |  |
|         | 558 | 529 |  | Primary fill of pit 529                  |            |  |
|         | 559 | 514 |  | Yellow clay fill of gully 514            |            |  |
|         | 564 |     |  | Land drain                               |            |  |
|         | 565 | 529 |  | Lowest primary fill of pit 529           |            |  |
|         | 566 | 529 |  | Grey clay fill of pit 529                |            |  |
| 2007/6  | 510 |     |  | Ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 512 |     |  | Natural Wealden clay                     |            |  |
|         | 513 |     |  | Modern cut feature                       |            |  |
| 2007/7  | 521 |     |  | Ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 522 |     |  | subsoil                                  |            |  |
|         | 526 |     |  | Possible posthole                        |            |  |
|         | 532 |     |  | ditch                                    |            |  |
|         | 557 | 532 |  | Single fill of ditch 532                 |            |  |
| 2007/8  | 523 |     |  | ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 524 |     |  | subsoil                                  |            |  |
|         | 525 |     |  | ditch                                    |            |  |
|         | 541 | 525 |  | Secondary fill of ditch 525              |            |  |
|         | 542 | 525 |  | Primary fill of ditch 525                |            |  |
|         | 543 | 552 |  | Charcoal lens between 533 and 534        |            |  |
| 2007/9  | 527 |     |  | Ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 530 |     |  | subsoil                                  |            |  |
|         | 534 | 552 |  | Charcoal lens within 552                 |            |  |
|         | 535 |     |  | Charcoal-rich area (same as 534)         |            |  |
|         | 536 |     |  | Charcoal-rich area (same as 534)         |            |  |
|         | 537 |     |  | Clay layer ?made ground                  |            |  |
|         | 539 |     |  | Black layer ?charcoal                    |            |  |
|         | 552 |     |  | ditch                                    |            |  |
|         | 567 | 552 |  | Primary fill of ditch 552                |            |  |
| 2007/10 | 531 |     |  | Ploughsoil                               |            |  |
| 2007/11 | 533 |     |  | ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 538 |     |  | Road ditch                               | 250-400    |  |
|         | 544 |     |  | ditch                                    | 250-400    |  |
|         | 546 | 538 |  | Flint deposit in ditch 538               | 270-400    |  |
|         | 547 | 544 |  | Single fill of ditch 544                 |            |  |
|         | 548 | 544 |  | Recut of ditch 544                       |            |  |
| 2007/12 | 545 |     |  | ploughsoil                               |            |  |
|         | 549 |     |  | Linear cut feature                       |            |  |

|        |     |     |             |   |          |                          |
|--------|-----|-----|-------------|---|----------|--------------------------|
|        | 553 |     |             | subsoil                                     |          |                          |
| 2008/1 | 600 |     | 0.25        | ploughsoil                                  |          | Pottery and CBM          |
|        | 601 |     |             | Clay natural                                |          |                          |
|        | 602 |     | 0.02        | Small oval pit                              |          |                          |
|        | 603 | 602 |             | Fill of pit 602                             |          |                          |
|        | 604 |     | 0.025       | posthole                                    |          |                          |
|        | 605 | 604 |             | Fill of posthole 604                        |          |                          |
|        | 606 |     | 0.018       | posthole                                    |          |                          |
|        | 607 | 606 |             | Fill of posthole 606                        |          |                          |
|        | 608 |     | 0.02        | gully                                       |          |                          |
|        | 609 | 608 |             | Fill of gully 608                           |          |                          |
|        | 610 |     | 0.02        | gully                                       |          |                          |
|        | 611 | 610 |             | Fill of gully 610                           |          |                          |
|        | 612 |     |             | Possible posthole                           |          |                          |
|        | 613 | 612 |             | Fill of possible posthole 612               |          |                          |
|        | 614 |     | 0.06        | gully                                       |          |                          |
|        | 615 | 614 |             | Fill of gully 614                           |          |                          |
|        | 616 |     |             | gully                                       |          |                          |
|        | 617 | 616 |             | Fill of gully 616                           |          |                          |
|        | 618 |     | 0.04        | Possible iron furnace base                  |          |                          |
|        | 619 | 618 |             | Fill of possible furnace base               |          |                          |
|        | 620 |     | 0.018       | gully                                       |          |                          |
|        | 621 | 620 |             | Fill of gully 620                           |          | CBM                      |
|        | 622 |     | 0.083       | Large pit (ARL08-529)                       |          |                          |
|        | 623 | 622 | 0.16        | Top fill of pit 622                         |          |                          |
|        | 624 | 622 | 0.05        | Fourth secondary fill of pit 622            |          | Pottery                  |
|        | 625 | 622 | 0.1         | Third secondary fill of pit 622             |          | Iron slag & pot.         |
|        | 626 | 622 |             | As 625 (east quadrant)                      |          |                          |
|        | 627 | 622 | 0.07        | Second secondary fill of pit 622            |          | Sparse pottery           |
|        | 628 | 622 | 0.24        | Primary fill of pit 622                     |          | Pottery & tile           |
| 2008/2 | 700 |     | 0.2         | ploughsoil                                  |          | Pottery & CBM            |
|        | 701 |     | 0.1         | subsoil                                     |          |                          |
|        | 702 |     | 0.04        | Road surface                                | 250-400  | Pottery & CBM            |
|        | 703 |     | 0.2         | Grey silty occupation layer                 | 250-400  | Pottery, CBM & metalwork |
|        | 704 |     | Not reached | Road ditch (northern)                       | 250-400? |                          |
|        | 705 | 704 | 0.2         | Secondary fill of road ditch 704            | 250?-400 | Pottery & CBM            |
|        | 706 | 704 | unknown     | Middle of primary fill of road ditch 704    | 250-400  | Pottery & CBM            |
|        | 709 |     |             | ARL07 backfill                              |          |                          |
|        | 710 |     |             | Flint surface ARL07-533                     | 250-400  | Pottery CBM & glass      |
|        | 720 |     | 0.07        | Concentration of flints in silty grey layer | 250-400  | Pottery                  |
|        | 721 |     |             | Concentration of iron slag                  |          |                          |
|        | 722 |     | 0.07        | Light grey silt- filled cut                 |          |                          |
|        | 723 |     | 0.15        | posthole                                    |          |                          |
|        | 724 |     | 0.06        | posthole                                    |          |                          |
|        | 725 |     | 0.17        | Small pit                                   |          | pottery                  |
|        | 726 |     | 0.15        | Layer of natural iron pan                   |          |                          |
|        | 727 |     | 0.2         | Bank/spoil of road ditch                    |          |                          |
|        | 728 |     |             | Secondary fill of pit 745                   |          | Pottery, CBM &           |

|        |     |     |      |   |          |                               |
|--------|-----|-----|------|---|----------|-------------------------------|
|        |     |     |      |   |          | Charcoal                      |
|        | 729 |     |      | Fill of secondary road ditch            |          | Pottery                       |
|        | 730 |     |      | Shallow, v-profile cut (?plough furrow) |          |                               |
|        | 732 |     | 0.03 | Shallow pit or posthole                 |          |                               |
|        | 733 | 732 |      | Fill of pit or posthole 732             |          |                               |
|        | 735 |     |      | North/south-aligned ditch (ARL07-544)   | 250-400  | Pot., charcoal & copper alloy |
|        | 736 | 745 |      | NE quadrant of pit 745                  |          |                               |
|        | 737 |     |      | SE quadrant of pit 745                  |          |                               |
|        | 738 |     | 0.71 | Large pit                               |          |                               |
|        | 739 | 738 | 0.28 | Top fill of SW quad of pit 738          | 250-400  | Pottery incl samian           |
|        | 740 | 738 | 0.22 | Top fill of NE quad of pit 738          | 270?-400 |                               |
|        | 741 | 738 |      | Middle fill of 738 SW quadrant          |          |                               |
|        | 742 | 738 | 0.04 | Gravel lens fill of 738 SW quad         |          | Horse skull                   |
|        | 743 | 704 | 0.25 | Primary fill of road ditch 704          |          | pottery                       |
|        | 744 | 745 | 0.7  | Primary fill of recut or pit 745        |          |                               |
|        | 745 | 704 | 0.36 | Recut or oval pit in road ditch 704     |          | pottery                       |
|        | 746 | 738 |      | Primary fill of 738 SW quad             |          |                               |
|        | 747 |     |      | North/south ditch (735 south sector)    |          |                               |
|        | 748 | 738 | 0.33 | Primary fill of 738 NE quad             |          | pottery                       |
|        | 749 | 738 | 0.04 | Iron pan layer n 738                    |          |                               |
|        | 750 |     | 0.17 | Possible N/S cut into 710 (east end)    |          |                               |
|        | 751 | 750 | 0.17 | Fill of cut 750                         |          | Pot. & box flue-tile          |
|        | 752 | 747 |      | Upper fill of N/S ditch 747             |          |                               |
|        | 753 | 747 |      | Iron pan layer in ditch 747             |          |                               |
|        | 754 | 747 |      | Primary fill of N/S ditch 747           |          |                               |
|        | 755 | 735 |      | Upper fill of N/S ditch 735             | 250-400  |                               |
|        | 756 | 735 |      | Upper secondary fill of ditch 735       |          |                               |
|        | 757 | 735 |      | Lower secondary fill of ditch 735       |          |                               |
|        | 758 | 735 |      | Primary fill of ditch 735               |          |                               |
| 2008/3 | 720 |     |      | Flints and grey occupation layer        |          |                               |
|        | 725 |     |      | pit                                     |          |                               |
|        | 730 |     |      | Possible RB plough-line                 |          |                               |
|        | 731 |     |      | Possible RB plough-line                 |          |                               |
|        | 732 |     |      | Pit or posthole                         |          |                               |
|        | 733 |     |      | Pit or posthole                         |          |                               |
|        | 734 |     |      | posthole                                |          |                               |

## **APPENDIX C: DRAWN SECTIONS AND PLANS FROM THE 2004-8 EXCAVATIONS**

## APPENDIX D: POTTERY ASSESSMENT FOR THE 2004-8 EXCAVATIONS

### **Assessment of the Pottery Assemblage from the 2004-8 Excavations** by Owain Mason

#### ***Introduction***

An assemblage of Roman pottery amounting to 7035 stratified sherds, and weighing 62896g, was recovered from a series of roadside ditches and several occupation layers. The mixed nature of many ditch deposits makes dating problematic, although the small percentage of datable vessels suggest a broad 3rd – 4th century date for later features, although there is abundant evidence for earlier Roman activity on site. Alongside the Roman material, two unstratified sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery were recorded. Most of the Roman pottery derives from local sources, including finewares from the Wickham Barn kilns in East Sussex. The condition of the assemblage is highly variable, with most sherds in a poor to fair condition.

#### ***Methodology***

The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. The material was quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). All of the data was recorded on pro-forma sheets, which are retained for the archive and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. In the absence of an established Roman type-series for Sussex, the pottery was recorded using the Museum of London methodology (Davies *et al.* 1994). However, distinctive, site-specific fabrics were assigned their own codes, on the basis of their inclusions, as defined in their description. Each fabric has been described according to the nature of its inclusions, sorting and quantity. Inclusions, either natural or deliberately added, were measured to the nearest millimetre, and where the size of inclusions was more mixed, a range of sizes has been given. Aspects of firing, including colouration, are, where deemed significant, as noted in the fabric descriptions. Initially, a splitting approach was taken to the designation of fabric types, but during the process of recording and subsequent analysis, it became apparent that many of the defined fabric groups formed a broader continuum within which it was difficult to define differences objectively. As a result, several initial fabric codes were merged, creating broader fabric groups. In total, twenty-six local fabrics were identified, encompassing both coarse and fine wares (Tables 9, and 15, Appendix D).

Sherds from known local and regional potteries were matched with forms and fabrics in their relevant type-series. Additional information on surrounding sites was gathered through consultation with HER records available online at PASTSCAPE.

## **Fabrics and Forms**

### *Bronze Age Pottery*

Two sherds with ill-sorted, calcined flint inclusions, weighing 46g, from Middle Bronze Age vessels, were recovered from the subsoil in context [331]. One of the sherds was decorated with cordons, whilst the other was plain. These two sherds probably belong to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition of bucket and barrel-shaped urns, dated to c.1600-1150 BC (Seager Thomas 2008).

### *Local Coarsewares*

The Roman assemblage is dominated by grog-tempered wares, which make up 50% of the total sherd count (Table 9, below). Grog-tempered wares have their origins in the Later Iron Age, and unlike in other parts of south-east England, these persist throughout the Roman period (Green 1980).

**Table 9: Summary of pottery fabrics from the 2004-8 excavations**

| <b>Fabric</b>                      | <b>Sherd Count</b> | <b>ENV</b> | <b>EVE</b> | <b>Wt.</b> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Deverel-Rimbury Fabrics</b>     |                    |            |            |            |
| FlinBA                             | 4                  | 4          |            | 24         |
| <b>'Local' Grog Wares</b>          |                    |            |            |            |
| GROG1                              | 1677               | 1604       | 11.4       | 14496      |
| GROG2                              | 1553               | 1427       | 8.24       | 15730      |
| GROG3                              | 297                | 285        | 2.4        | 3665       |
| <b>Quartz Fabrics</b>              |                    |            |            |            |
| SAND1                              | 32                 | 32         | 0.13       | 176        |
| SAND2                              | 95                 | 70         | 1.29       | 815        |
| SAND3                              | 8                  | 8          |            | 70         |
| SAND4                              | 580                | 567        | 1.45       | 3826       |
| SAND5                              | 29                 | 35         | 0.42       | 326        |
| SAND6                              | 37                 | 19         | 0.36       | 280        |
| SAND7                              | 272                | 238        | 1.15       | 2790       |
| SAND8                              | 24                 | 24         | 0.13       | 140        |
| <b>Romano-British Coarse Wares</b> |                    |            |            |            |
| Alice Holt Farnham                 | 43                 | 39         | 1.91       | 570        |
| Portchester D/ Overwey wares       | 55                 | 52         | 1.26       | 246        |
| Thundersbarrow ware                | 2                  | 2          |            | 96         |
| Wickham Barn                       | 305                | 237        | 1.78       | 1714       |
| Black Burnished 1                  | 120                | 118        | 0.47       | 976        |
| Black Burnished 2                  | 17                 | 2          | 0.05       | 228        |
| <b>Amphorae</b>                    |                    |            |            |            |



|   |     |     |      |      |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|
| Un sourced                              | 2   | 2   |      | 62   |
| Baetican                                | 26  | 24  | 0.5  | 3246 |
| Gaul 2                                  | 2   | 1   |      | 16   |
| <b>Local/ Regional Fine Wares</b>       |     |     |      |      |
| F1                                      | 110 | 22  | 0.49 | 338  |
| F2                                      | 1   | 1   |      | 4    |
| F3                                      | 19  | 17  | 0.1  | 72   |
| F4                                      | 17  | 16  |      | 58   |
| F5                                      | 42  | 40  |      | 138  |
| F6                                      | 44  | 14  |      | 140  |
| F7                                      | 82  | 77  | 0.44 | 310  |
| <b>Romano-British Fine Wares</b>        |     |     |      |      |
| New Forest Colour Coated                | 206 | 174 | 2.52 | 1833 |
| Nene Valley Colour Coat                 | 10  | 8   | 0.18 | 24   |
| North Kent Fine Ware                    | 1   | 1   |      | 4    |
| North Kent White Slip                   | 1   | 1   | 1    | 30   |
| Oxfordshire Red Colour Coat             | 78  | 76  | 0.44 | 728  |
| Pevensey Ware (?)                       | 7   | 7   | 0.15 | 64   |
| Romano British Colour Coat, unspecified | 17  | 17  | 0.13 | 18   |
| <b>Continental Fine Wares</b>           |     |     |      |      |
| Moskeramic                              | 2   | 2   |      | 2    |
| Cologne                                 | 10  | 2   |      | 20   |
| North Gaulish White Ware                | 17  | 1   | 0.28 | 128  |
| Central Gaulish Black Slip              | 37  | 27  | 0.63 | 88   |
| <b>Mortaria</b>                         |     |     |      |      |
| Mort                                    | 2   | 2   | 0.14 | 98   |
| NFWW                                    | 2   | 2   |      | 52   |
| OXWW                                    | 26  | 25  | 0.16 | 344  |
| <b>Local/ Regional Oxidised Wares</b>   |     |     |      |      |
| OXID1                                   | 102 | 99  | 0.21 | 344  |
| OXID2                                   | 119 | 93  | 1.06 | 686  |
| OXID3                                   | 60  | 53  | 0.65 | 198  |
| OXID4                                   | 295 | 273 | 0.72 | 3513 |
| <b>Samian Wares</b>                     |     |     |      |      |
| Samian (unspecified)                    | 9   | 9   |      | 20   |
| Samian, Central Gaulish                 | 50  | 52  | 0.08 | 196  |
| Samian Central Gaulish/ East Gaulish    | 4   | 4   |      | 14   |
| Samian East Gaulish                     | 2   | 2   |      | 80   |
| Samian, Central Gaulish Lezoux          | 243 | 226 | 1.94 | 2064 |
| <b>Local White Wares</b>                |     |     |      |      |
| WW1                                     | 58  | 50  | 0.06 | 216  |

|                  |      |      |       |       |
|------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| WW2              | 54   | 10   | 0.25  | 234   |
| <b>Uncertain</b> |      |      |       |       |
| (blank)          | 7    | 6    |       | 16    |
| Grand Total      | 7035 | 6293 | 46.06 | 62896 |

The long history of these wares can, in the absence of diagnostic elements, make dating difficult. The occurrence of BB1-style grogged wares, albeit limited, suggests a possible mid-3rd to 4th-century date for these vessels (Tyers 1996, 191). Narrow-necked forms, often with rippled shoulders, are also present, and could indicate activity on the site which pre-dates the 3rd century (cf. Thompson 1982, 133). The majority of the grogged fabrics were tempered with a mix of calcareous and grog inclusions (Table 9). In a number of cases, the calcareous inclusions had leached out, giving the sherds a vesicular appearance.

The grog-tempered wares demonstrate a high degree of variability in firing, with some being partly or fully oxidised. The majority of the grog-tempered sherds comprise undiagnostic body or basal pieces, probably derived from jars. The diagnostic grog-tempered wares commonly take the form of jars and bowls. Globular jars with narrow, cordoned necks are common, while larger storage vessels are also present. Examples of black burnished-style forms were also noted, including flanged bowls and simple dishes. Vessels are commonly decorated with cordons, often slashed or thumb-impressed. Other forms of decoration include the use of burnished surfaces, burnished lines and lugs. Within the subsoil [735], a sherd decorated with raised triangles was found. Many vessels showed evidence of surface burnishing, resulting in a smooth semi-glossy or waxy appearance. Two thick-walled sherds, from large storage vessels, were provisionally labelled as Thundersbarrow ware. The specificity of the term is questionable, as Thundersbarrow ware encompasses a broader tradition of large grog-tempered storage jars akin to *dolia* (Green 1980, 81; Lyne 1994, 295). These sherds contained a mixed suite of grog and flint inclusions, giving them a very coarse appearance. Sandy fabrics, where quartz was the principal inclusion, comprised the second-largest group of pottery on site, forming around 15% of the sherd count. These fabrics tended to have a sandy matrix, with varying levels of quartz inclusions, ranging from fine to coarse. It is possible that the grey wares in SAND4 could be products of the Alice Holt kilns, rather than true local products. These fabrics tended to derive primarily from jars and dishes, although several flagon handles and two partial rim sections were recorded. The style of the bowls and dishes tended to imitate those found among the South East Dorset Black Burnished industry, suggesting a mid 3rd-century date for these types.

### *Local Oxidised Wares*

The fabric OXID4, an oxidised sandy fabric, tempered with coarse quartz, formed the bulk of the oxidised wares. Where forms could be identified for this fabric, jars occurred frequently, ranging from simple everted-rim jars to lid-seated types. It is likely that this fabric is an oxidised variant of the sandy quartz wares outlined above. The fabric is similar to examples of sandy oxidised sherds from the probable kiln at Polhill's, not far from the site (Mason pers obs.). The nature of the kiln at Polhills is uncertain, but appears to have been producing Alice Holt-style wares in the 4th century (Holden 1979). A suite of finer oxidised fabrics, such as Ox1 occurs less frequently, in the form of bowls and dishes. Among the identifiable forms in these fabrics were a flat rim bowl, from context [544], and an imitation samian dish from [703]. Large quantities of local oxidised wares were recovered from this context, alongside regionally traded New Forest and Oxfordshire products, suggesting a possible late 3rd to 4th-century date for these vessels.

### *Local Fine Wares*

Of the fine wares identified, several may derive from local sources, and a number could be attributed to the nearby Wickham Barn kilns. Sherds in the fabric F1 featured well-defined margins, frequently in an orange/brown colour, with a black core. The surfaces tended to laminate, with the condition of some sherds being very poor and fragmentary. Typically, these sherds took the form of fine rouletted and poppyhead beakers, with micaceous outer surfaces. The fabric could be related to North Kent/Thameside finewares, where similar forms occur (Monaghan 1987). There were several further examples of vessels probably derived from industries in Kent, including probable BB2 and a single fine sherd with argillaceous inclusions (F2). The thinness of this sherd suggests that it derives from a beaker. Four beakers in the fabrics SAND4 and SAND7 were recorded from different contexts across the site, although the fragmented nature of the vessels prohibits a more detailed analysis of their forms. These fabrics could be local in their origin. The coarse, pedestalled beaker from [528] was highly-fragmented, comprising 21 sherds, and represents another possible local fabric. Wickham Barn vessels, deriving from kilns at Chiltington, East Sussex, make up a significant percentage of the assemblage, accounting for 4% of the sherd count, the most common form being beakers, typically comprising folded forms decorated with rouletting.

The majority of the fabrics closely match the descriptions of Lyne's fabrics C1a and C1b, belonging to the later phases of the Wickham Barn industries (Butler & Lyne 2001, 35). The probable Wickham Barn fabrics demonstrate a high degree of variability, ranging from fine to coarse, with the coarser end of the spectrum not dissimilar to Overwey, Portchester D and coarse Alice Holt fabrics. Several high-fired sherds were noted, which tend to have a slightly

vitrified core and are comparable to Lyne's C2A and C2B fabrics from Wickham Barn (Butler & Lyne 2001: 35).

#### *Regionally-Traded Coarse Wares*

Black Burnished (BB1) and Alice Holt wares form a small percentage of the coarse pottery, together comprising around 2% of the total sherd count. The Black Burnished vessels commonly take the form of shallow dishes and flanged bowls. The bulk of the BB1 vessels are represented by undiagnostic body sherds, with only two lattice-decorated sherds present. BB2 wares, probably from Kent, form a very small component of the assemblage, totalling two vessels, which are represented by a pedestal-base jar and a hooked-rim jar. The forms of the Alice Holt vessels were principally jars, including several examples of lid-seated jars. Jars were additionally found in fabrics related to late Roman Portchester D Ware (Fulford 1975B, 299). These vessels commonly take the form of hooked-rim jars.

#### *Regionally-Traded Fine Wares*

New Forest colour-coated wares, dating to the late 3rd to 4th century, are commonly in the form of indented beakers (as in Fulford type 27 (Fulford 1975A, 52), and tend to dominate the finewares, numbering around 180 vessels. These consist principally of high-fired 'metallic' vessels, although several sherds of New Forest ware in a soft oxidised fabric were found. These are usually from non-beaker forms. Decoration commonly consists of rouletting, although a single sherd with white-painted decoration was found in context [123]. Further examples of New Forest forms include a flagon or flask from context [123], and a samian-style bowl in Fulford's 1B fabric, from [307]. Around 10 sherds of Nene Valley wares, derived from simple rimmed beakers were recorded from several contexts. A Nene Valley flagon handle, from context [320], was also identified.

The Pevensey wares, dating to the late 4th century, and Oxford colour-coated sherds, form a group primarily comprising bowls and dishes, which commonly imitate samian forms. Seven sherds of Pevensey ware were found, including a Dr. Form 37 imitation in context [314], and a rouletted sherd in context [544]. Pevensey Ware sherds were commonly found in contexts alongside Portchester D fabrics, as in the ditch fills [123] and [314] above the road surface. Oxfordshire red-slipped wares were in the minority, and form a group, excluding those from mortaria, of around 70 sherds. The bulk of these were undiagnostic sherds.

#### *Imported Wares*

Central Gaulish black-slipped wares form the greater percentage of the continental fine wares, but due to their fragmentary nature these may be over-represented in sherd counts.

Cologne and Moselkeramic sherds were also present, but in limited numbers, and tended to be small and heavily-abraded. A North Gaulish white ware pentice beaker, dating to the late 2nd to early mid-3rd century, was found in [336], at the base of Ditch 2. A similar vessel was recovered from excavations at the Roman quay at St Magnus House, London (Dyson 1986: 106). The unoxidised fabric SAND5, from [356], [747] could represent a variation or imitation of North Gaulish styles. The shoulders of both vessels are decorated with judder rouletting. Samian vessels derive mainly from the kilns at Lezoux, although several examples of East Gaulish fabrics were identified. Several samian mortarium fragments were found, and are discussed below. The majority of the samian sherds are small, abraded pieces, although large fragments of a Walters 79 platter from context [435], and a lion-head mortarium in [735] were recovered. Of the identifiable forms, Dragendorff 18/31 or Dragendorff 31 dishes are the most common, although the attribution of samian forms was often tentative, due to the fragmentary nature of the material and the absence of well-defined rim and body sections. Other forms counted among the assemblage include Dragendorff 37 bowls, and several cups, but these represent very small elements of the overall samian assemblage.

### *Mortaria*

Mortaria are principally represented by Oxford white and red wares. Of the diagnostic sherds, the following (Young 1977) forms were identified: 7C100 [303] and [740], 7M22 [710], 7M18 [702]. New Forest white ware mortaria are rare, with only two examples recorded from [126] and [702]. Samian mortaria in Dragendorff form 45 were found, but these were commonly represented by small, abraded sherds, suggesting a degree of residuality. Alongside these, two sherds of possible local origin were found. These were in [356], a fine-grained fabric, with sparse, rounded quartz grains of c.1mm, often visible on the outer surface of the vessel, alongside the quartz trituration grits of c.0.5-1mm. In [741] a mortarium with soft sedimentary grits, and a dark-brown slip, may represent another regional product.

### *Amphora*

The majority of the amphora sherds derive from Baetican Dressel 20 amphorae, usually comprising small body sherds. A large rim-fragment from a Dressel 20, morphologically dating to around the third century (Peacock & Williams 1986:138), was recovered from pit [745] cut into ditch fill [728], within the roadside ditch. The sherd was accompanied by late 3rd to 4th-century New Forest and Oxfordshire wares. One small, abraded sherd of London 555 amphora, possibly residual, was found along with two unidentifiable amphora fabrics.

## **Discussion**

### *Composition of the assemblage*

Grog and sandy quartz fabrics dominate the coarse wares, frequently in the form of bowls, jars and dishes. Portchester D coarsewares from the Hampshire/Surrey region, along with Dorset BB1 and Alice Holt Farnham products, make up the bulk of the regionally-imported coarsewares. Finewares, mainly beakers, fine dishes and bowls, are represented primarily by the products of the New Forest and Wickham Barn kilns. Continental imports form a small percentage of the overall fine wares, which is a common feature of later Roman sites in the area (Lyne 2003: 146). The bulk of the mortaria were sourced from the Oxfordshire region. The amphorae, originally from Baetica, probably saw an extended period of reuse, either as storage containers or building material, including several sherds from within the make-up of the road surface.

The broad composition of the assemblage indicates a site largely dependent on Romano-British wares, including locally-produced grog-tempered wares. The grog-tempered wares have their roots in Later Iron Age pottery traditions, and persisted in East Sussex right through the Roman period (Lyne 1994). It is difficult to determine centres of grog-tempered production (Lyne 1994: 297), and many forms may have been produced on an *ad hoc* basis. The later paucity of continental imports is in keeping with known trends, as exhibited at the Beddingham villa (Lyne unpubl, 61). This drop in continental imports is probably related to issues of supply during the late 3rd century, rather than status (Lyne 2003: 146). Of the imports that were found, Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware comprises the bulk, but often these were present as small, abraded sherds, thus distorting the overall count. On the basis of dating, it is evident that continental pottery was rare by the late third century. This can also be said of the other finewares, including the North Gaulish white wares. Most of the finewares were supplied by British sources, most significantly those from the New Forest and Wickham Barn industries. As noted earlier, this reflects broader patterns of supply within Sussex during this period, with a greater reliance on regionally-traded vessels rather than continental sources.

The two most significant components of the assemblage were jars (48% total EVE) and beakers (13% total EVE) (Table 10). The sherd count for the beakers may be slightly inflated, due to the higher degrees of fragmentation of their thinner walls. The percentage of flagons is quite low, but this may be accounted for by the general lack of diagnostic sherds. On the whole, the assemblage is typical of most rural sites (Evans 2001: 30), although the high percentage of beakers is unusual.

The primary suppliers of beakers appear to be the New Forest and Wickham Barn potteries. The presence of finewares is often linked to a degree of nucleation (Evans 2001). The position of the settlement, on the road towards Pevensy, may be a factor in accounting for

the high percentage of these vessels. These trends accord with what is presently known about local patterns of pottery supply. The large presence of Wickham Barn products, compared to that of other British imports, may suggest an economic resurgence of local potteries at this time, and the geographical proximity of Wickham Barn to Wilbees Farm may have been a key factor. The supply of folded beakers ran alongside supplies from the New Forest industries, and the similarity in forms suggests imitation by the Wickham Barn potters.

**Table 10: Composition of the 2004-8 pottery assemblage**

|                  | Sherd       | ENV         | EVE          | % Total    |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Jars             | 467         | 282         | 22.36        | 48         |
| Flagons          | 10          | 10          | 1.4          | 3          |
| Dishes/ Platters | 107         | 81          | 5.32         | 12         |
| Beakers          | 400         | 137         | 5.94         | 13         |
| Mortaria         | 41          | 40          | 0.51         | 1          |
| Bowls            | 47          | 46          | 2.16         | 5          |
| Amphorae         | 27          | 24          | 0.5          | 1          |
| Dishes/ bowls    | 5           | 4           | 0.16         | 0.3        |
| Cups             | 2           | 2           | 0            | 0          |
| Unassigned       | 5919        | 5667        | 7.71         | 17         |
| <i>Totals</i>    | <i>7025</i> | <i>6293</i> | <i>46.06</i> | <i>100</i> |

### *Chronology*

The pottery assemblage suggests two broad phases, including very limited evidence of transient Bronze Age activity on or around the site, and the Roman period. The bulk of the datable Roman material ranges from the late 1st – 3rd centuries, with more limited evidence for the fourth. Due to the broad similarity in assemblages across the site, it is not possible to offer a more nuanced dating sequence. As problems with dating arise from a lack of secure contexts, it is not possible to map ceramic changes within the assemblage in any detail. Furthermore, the broad similarity of the material across the site hinders a more detailed analysis.

### *Late Iron Age/ Early Roman (1st to 2nd century)*

Late Iron Age/ Early Roman use of the site may be hypothesised on the basis of the morphology of several grog-tempered forms. The smaller grog-tempered globular and rippled shoulder vessels may be related to Late Iron Age/Early Roman, Eastern Atrebatian types (cf. Cunliffe 2005, 646). While these rippled vessels tend to date to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period at sites in south Kent, including Westhawk Farm (Lyne 2008, 207), this tradition seems to persist well into the 2nd century, but not into the middle or later Roman

periods (Lyne 2008, 257). Across Sussex, the production of grog-tempered wares experienced a notable upsurge in the 3rd century (Lyne 2003, 145), and the large numbers of such vessels recorded at Wilbees Farm suggests that the bulk of grog-tempered material should be dated to this period.

Work undertaken in the 1960s at the Arlington Reservoir site recovered what were purported to be 1st and 2nd-century pottery, and these sherds may derive from another element of what appears to be an altogether larger site (ESHER 408355). Coinage recovered by surface collection during the course of excavation further suggest a predominant, earlier 1st and 2nd century phase of occupation (Appendix E), but this data should be treated with caution, as the stems were largely unstratified, and may display a high degree of residuality. Holden suggested that 1st and/ or 2nd-century pottery was found on the other side of the river from Polhill's Farm (Holden 1985) ESHER:408355), and this material appears to reflect a pattern of earlier occupation within the Arlington area.

#### *Third to Fourth century AD*

The bulk of the Roman assemblage belongs to the later 3rd to 4th centuries. The proportion of fabrics and forms is fairly consistent across most of the larger stratified groups. The later phases of activity on site may, as Holden suggested for the Polhill's Farm site (1979), be linked to the development of the fort at Pevensey and the road linking the site to the Greensand Way (Margary 1965: 186). The position of the site on a key river crossing no doubt made this a favourable location of settlement. Despite the small number of recognizable late fabrics and forms, the fairly low levels of Oxfordshire wares suggests only limited activity by the second half of the 4th century, as the incidence of this ware increases dramatically in the Saxon Shore forts. Although it may not be valid to compare a lower status settlement with a military site in terms of the consumption of fine wares, the later phases of the settlement at Bishopstone also contained higher proportions of this ware (Green 1977: 157). The low levels of Pevensey Ware on site seem to further support the contention that the site fell into disuse during the second half of the 4th century.

#### *Patterns of deposition*

The fragmentary nature of much of the pottery assemblage suggests that it was deposited in the ditches within midden material. Material may have been deposited in middens across the site, eventually coming to be cleared into ditches, or deposited there upon discard. This has resulted in a highly fragmented and dispersed assemblage, with few instances of joining sherds. Sherds of the pentice beaker from context [356] were found within context [747], and the condition of the sherds may be indicative of deliberate placement within the ditch base.



This vessel is also one of the few that can be confidently assigned an early date, around the late 2nd and early to mid-3rd century (Dyson 1986, 107).

**Table 11: Pottery Fabric descriptions for the 2004-8 excavations**

**11.1 Grog tempered wares**

| Name  |                    | Description  | Associated Forms   |
|-------|--------------------|--|--|
| GROG1 | G1, G2, G3, G5, G6 | Sparse to common angular grog c. 1-2mm with some samples featuring sparse to rare iron rich inclusions. Most samples feature no other inclusions; other grog fabrics represent a variation on this basic type. | Jars (incl. BB type everted rim jar, necked jar, storage jar, lid-seated jar), bowls (including Samian Dr37 imitation and black-burnished type flanged bowl) and dishes with simple rims |
| GROG2 | G4                 | Rare, angular grog inclusions c. 0.2-0.5mm. Finer version of G1.   | Jars   |
| GROG3 | G7                 | Coarse fabric with sparse grog ranging from 0.2-1mm and abundant calcareous inclusions, usually > 1mm and often visible to the naked eye.  | Flagon (?) Jars (incl. BB type everted-rim jar, necked jar, storage jar, lid-seated jar) and simple rim dishes   |
| THBAR |                    | Coarse fabric with flint inclusions. 'Chunky' sherds   | Large storage jars   |

**11.2 Sandy/ quartz wares**

| Name | Old Code | Description  | Associated Forms  |
|------|----------|--|---|
| S1   | S2 Q3    | Sparse to rare quartz, ranging from c. 0.5-1mm, with rare calcareous (0.2-1mm) and ferrous inclusions.   | Beaker and black-burnished style flanged bowl   |
| S2   | S3, S4   | Sandy matrix, with moderate quartz and common mica, with rare grog/ clay inclusions. Fold?   | jars (including necked jar) and black-burnished style flanged bowls and simple rim dishes |
| S3   | S5, S6   | Sandy matrix, with abundant black ferruginous inclusions that can occur as streaks on outer surfaces. Further ferruginous inclusions visible in the break, including red/orange grains up to 1.5mm. Quartz tends to be rare <1mm | No identifiable forms   |
| S4   | S7, Q2   | Generally fine, sandy matrix, with little visible inclusions   | Flagon  |
| S5   | Q2A      | Fine fabric, with rare to moderate rounded quartz < 1mm. Possible continental ie North Gaulish fabric  | No identifiable forms   |
| S6   | Q5       | Sandy matrix, with very abundant quartz c.0.5-1mm. Quartz visible on outer surface, giving sherds a rough, sandy feel.   | Jars (including necked), and simple rim dishes  |

|    |           |   |   |
|----|-----------|---|---|
| S7 | Q4,<br>Q6 | High-fired semi-vitrified sherds. Well-sorted, rounded quartz is abundant, 0.5-1mm, and in some sherds sparse iron rich inclusions are present. Sherds frequently are blue/grey in colour, but sometimes with an orange core. Surfaces can be pimply. Bearing a superficial resemblance to M Lynes Wickham Barn C2 fabrics. | Necked jars , B-B type everted rim jar, storage jar), beakers and black-burnished style flanged bowls |
|----|-----------|---|---|

### 11.3 Unsourced fine wares

| Name | Description   | Associated forms      |
|------|---|-----------------------|
| F1   | Margins tend to be well-defined, with a black core and orange/brown margins with moderate mica. The surfaces tend to laminate. Comparable to North Kent finewares.                            | Beakers               |
| F2   | Surfaces, as in F1, tend to laminate. The only visible inclusion comprises sparse argillaceous clay c1mm. Only one example of this fabric was noted   | No identifiable forms |
| F3   | Fine fabric, with moderate mica and rare ferruginous inclusions, ranging from 0.5mm-1mm   | No identifiable forms |
| F4   | Fine, sandy matrix, with sparse clay or grog c1 mm  | Jars                  |
| F5   | Non-laminar version of F1, with rare to abundant mica, often visible to the eye.  | Beakers               |
| F6   | Fine background matrix, with sparse inclusions and voids in the fabric. Rare white inclusions, ranging from 0.5-1mm are visible, along with very rare ferruginous inclusions and silver mica. | Beakers               |

### 11.4 Unsourced oxidised wares

| Name | Description   | Associated forms              |
|------|---|-------------------------------|
| Ox1  | Pinkish-red sherds, with a mixed suite of inclusions. Sparse quartz c1mm and rare calcareous inclusions c. 1mm make up the main inclusions, while ferruginous grains and mica can be present. Fabric is similar to Q1 but oxidised with a soft, powdery feel. | Flagon                        |
| Ox2  | Sandy fabric, with sparse black ferruginous inclusions, occurring either as rounded or streaks. Mica is also present  | No identifiable forms         |
| Ox2A | Coarser version, with very rare quartz and visible voids in the fabric  | No identifiable forms         |
| Ox3  | AS in Ox2, but with abundant ferruginous inclusions, in some cases large enough to be visible to the naked eye. Quartz tends to be rare, and is not present in all samples. Mica is also present  | Shouldered jars and ?beakers. |
| Ox4  | Sandy fabric with rare calcareous inclusions <1mm, and very rare ferruginous inclusions. Surfaces often cracked and in poor condition.  | Jars, dishes, beakers         |

|     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| Ox5 | Sandy fabric, with sparse to abundant quartz ranging from c. 0.2-1mm, but in some samples can be rare. Ferruginous inclusions can also occur. Sherds tend to be well-fired to a red/orange colour. | Jars including lid-seated, hooked, shouldered and storage types, black-burnished style bead and flanged bowls |
|-----|--|---|

### 11.5 Unsourced white wares

| Name | Description  | Associated forms      |
|------|--|-----------------------|
| WW1  | White sandy fabric, with dull orange/brown inclusions and common quartz.   | Beakers               |
| WW2  | As above, but with abundant ferruginous inclusions, 0.5-1mm, and often visible in the outer surface, along with sparse to abundant quartz. | No identifiable forms |

**Table 12: Spot dates for features recorded by the 2004-8 excavations**

| Context | Date         | ENV | Comments   |
|---------|--------------|-----|--|
| 123     | 250-400      | 588 | Contains large percentage of later Wickham Barn vessels (17%). The identification of vessels as Wick B is not definite   |
| 129     | 180-400      | 234 |  |
| 303     | 250-400 ?    | 148 | Date largely based on 2 New Forest vessels   |
| 307     | 250-400      | 120 | Large percentages of later New Forest and Portchester D ware 11% ENV = NFCC and 8% PORD  |
| 314     | 250-400      | 187 | The sherd of Pevensey ware in this context is probably intrusive, due to its small size/ weight  |
| 320     | 180-400      | 243 | 59% grog, 5% NFCC  |
| 344     | 250-400      | 80  | Around 9% of the estimated vessels derive from Wickham Barn  |
| 353     | 250 (?) -400 | 116 | Based on a single sherd of Oxfordshire White Ware, so date is not certain  |
| 354     | 250-400 (?)  | 56  | Based on a single sherd of Oxfordshire White Ware, so date is not certain. Context also contains small % of Samian and Central Gaulish Black Slip ware, likely due to size and nature to be residual. The date for this context could be pushed into the 3rd century |
| 356     | 250-400      | 217 |  |
| 357     | 250-400      | 102 | 13% of the vessels are New Forest, suggesting a post 250 date<br><br>13% ENV = NFCC  |
| 358     | 250 (?) -400 | 119 | 6% ENV BB1   |
| 359     | 250 (?) -400 | 100 | 68% ENV Grog 6% ENV NFCC   |
| 417     |              | 56  |  |
| 35      | 250-400 ?    | 103 | Group largely composed of grog-tempered vessels (70%), and includes a small piece of probable residual amphora   |
|         |              |     | The sherds in this group could be residual material,   |

|         |                  |     |   |
|---------|------------------|-----|---|
| 440     | ?                | 253 | possibly deposited at a later date  |
| 502     | 250-400(?)       | 113 | End date not 400?   |
| 516     | 270-400          | 73  | Oxford red wares become increasingly common post 270  |
| 538     | 250-400 (?)      | 85  |   |
| 702     | 250-400          | 273 | Based on a small sample of dateable sherds < 20%  |
| 703     | 250-400          | 386 | Large % (27) of 'local' oxid wares  |
| 710     | 250-400          | 340 |   |
| 720     | 250-400          | 92  |   |
| 735     | 250-400 (?)      | 89  |   |
| 739     | 250-400          | 200 |   |
| 740     | 270(?) - 400     | 95  |   |
| 747     | 250-400          | 75  |   |
| 125/126 | 250-400          | 353 |   |
| 376B    | 250-400          | 253 | Small sample of datable sherds  |
| 703/755 | 250-400          | 79  | 5% of the ENV are wickham barn  |
| 517     | 250 (?) - 400    | 51  |   |
| 706     | 250-400          | 48  | Good collection of datable sherds   |
| 544     | 250-400          | 46  | Largest collection of Pevensey on site. Pevensey can persist into the fifth century.<br>NFCC = 11% ENV Peven = 5% ENV |
| 378     | Early 3rd?       | 45  | Several burnt samian sherds, possibly<br>Residual: 43% ENV = SAM LZ Several burnt. Small sherd of NFCC intrusive?     |
| 704     | 250-400 (?)      | 42  | Pre dating 706, 743, 705 + this refers to the cut so might be a fill?   |
| 4       | 250 (or 270)-400 | 42  | Presence of OXRC suggests a date possibly post 270<br>8% OXRC   |
| 546     | 250 (or 270)-400 | 41  |   |
| 106     | 250 (or 270)-400 | 40  |   |
| 705     | 250 (?) - 400    | 39  | Mixed context with residual material? Small % of later material with SAM LZ (17% ENV), mixed?                         |
| 529     | Late 3rd to 4th? | 37  |   |
| 324     | ? Late 3rd ?     | 34  |   |
| 325     | 250 (?) - 400    | 33  |   |

**Table 13: Spot dating evidence from principal ditches for the 2004-8 excavations**

304, 305, 306: No data for 304 and 306. Pot from 306 based on a single rim sherd of a New Forest beaker.

324, 325, 326: Not data from the primary fill (326). But from 324, a Wickham Barn beaker sherd, from the later production phases, which can be dated to c. 270-300. From

325 a base from a New Forest Fulford Type 44 suggests a date of around AD 300-350.

332, 333, 334, 335, 336: No data for 332 or 333. From 334, one sherd of New Forest ware (250-400 AD). From the primary fill (336) a further 2 sherds of New Forest Ware and most of a North Gaulish White Ware vessel. This vessel is a late pentice form and seems to support a general post-AD 270 date.

355, 356, 357: No data for 355, some residual Central Gaulish, but bulk of 350-357 is post AD250. Both 356 and 357 contain high proportions of New Forest colour-coated ware (21 ENV) and Wickham Barn (20 ENV).

358, 359, 360: No data for the primary fill (360). As in 355-357 most of the material is post- AD 250.

416, 417, 418: No material from 416, or datable types of 418. Material from 417 suggests a late date, based on one sherd of Wickham Barn and Thundersbarrow, along with two sherds of Portchester D, probably post-AD270.

419, 420, 421: No data from 419, and no datable material from 421. As in others, 420 appears to be post-AD250, but based on one sherd of New Forest and Wickham Barn.

516, 550, 551: Only have material from 516 which is Oxford red colour-coated ware, c. AD270.

704, 705, 706: Probably both 704 and 705 and post-AD 250. Primary fill of 706 contains four sherds of New Forest colour-coated ware, and twelve Wickham Barn sherds representing three vessels. Post- AD 250.

**Table 14: Pottery concordance for the 2015/16 watching brief**

| Period                              | Description                                  | Fabric Code | Ct. | Wt. (g) |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-----|---------|
| <i>Roman<br/>Imported finewares</i> | Argonne samian ware                          | ARG SA      | 2   | 30      |
|                                     | Central Gaulish samian ware                  | CG SA       | 13  | 79      |
|                                     | East Gaulish samian ware                     | EG SA       | 8   | 77      |
|                                     | Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware             | LMV SA      | 1   | 1       |
|                                     | South Gaulish samian ware                    | SG SA       | 11  | 53      |
|                                     | Unsourced samian ware                        | US SA       | 15  | 83      |
|                                     | Central Gaulish colour-coat ware             | CG CC       | 7   | 45      |
| <i>Imported amphorae</i>            | Baetican amphorae                            | BATAM       | 6   | 246     |
| <i>RB colour-coated wares</i>       | New Forest colour-coated ware                | NF CC       | 9   | 164     |
|                                     | New Forest red-slipped ware                  | NFO RS      | 2   | 23      |
|                                     | New Forest white ware                        | NFO WH      | 1   | 116     |
|                                     | Nene Valley colour-coated ware               | NV CC       | 8   | 31      |
|                                     | Oxfordshire Red-slipped ware                 | OXF RS      | 9   | 74      |
|                                     | Unsourced colour-coated ware                 | USCCW       | 23  | 68      |
| RB coarsewares                      | buff-coloured fabric                         | buff        | 5   | 10      |
|                                     | South-East Dorset Black-burnished ware       | DOR BB1     | 13  | 234     |
|                                     | Flint-tempered ware                          | FI          | 4   | 16      |
|                                     | Grog-tempered fabric                         | Gt1         | 427 | 4636    |
|                                     | Grog-tempered; fully oxidised                | Gt2         | 42  | 318     |
|                                     | Grog-tempered and quartz-rich fabric         | GtQz        | 2   | 7       |
|                                     | Greyware; black quartz inclusions            | GW1         | 91  | 897     |
|                                     | Greyware; oxidised margins and dark surfaces | GW2         | 20  | 78      |
|                                     | Greyware; soft fabric with charcoal flecks   | GW3         | 14  | 80      |
|                                     | Greyware; grog-tempered                      | GW4         | 31  | 139     |
|                                     | Greyware; quartz-rich, inclusion free        | GW5         | 10  | 101     |
|                                     | Oxidised fabric                              | OXID        | 41  | 251     |
|                                     | Quartz-rich fabric                           | Qz          | 28  | 232     |

|                      |                                    |        |            |             |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
|                      | Glazed earthenware                 | GEW    | 4          | 193         |
| <i>Post-medieval</i> | Red ware                           | REDW   | 2          | 46          |
|                      | Refined white ware                 | RWW    | 3          | 19          |
|                      | Transfer-printed refined whiteware | RWW TP | 1          | 11          |
|                      | Yellow stoneware                   | YSW    | 1          | 6           |
|                      | Unattributed                       | NA     | 1          | 6           |
|                      | <b>Total</b>                       |        | <b>855</b> | <b>8370</b> |

**Table 15: Pottery fabric concordance of types recorded at various stages of work at Wilbees Farm (shaded fields indicate presence of fabrics listed in report)**

| Pottery Group                          | Fabric name or description         | Marsden 2018 | Mason 2012 | Chuter 2007 |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| <i>Imported finewares</i>              | Central Gaulish colour-coat ware   |              |            |             |
|  | Cologne Colour-coat ware           |              |            |             |
|  | MoselKeramic                       |              |            |             |
|  | Nauth Gaulish white ware           |              |            |             |
|  | North Gaulish black-slip           |              |            |             |
|  | Trier black-slip                   |              |            |             |
|  | Samian ware                        |              |            |             |
| <i>Imported amphorae</i>               | Baetican amphorae                  |              |            |             |
|  | Unsourced amphorae                 |              |            |             |
| <i>RB colour-coated wares</i>          | New Forest colour-coated ware      |              |            |             |
|  | New Forest red-slipped ware        |              |            |             |
|  | Nene Valley colour-coated ware     |              |            |             |
|  | North Kent white slip              |              |            |             |
|  | Unsourced colour-coated ware       |              |            |             |
| RB fine and coarsewares                | Alice Holt                         |              |            |             |
|  | buff-coloured or white ware fabric |              |            |             |
|  | East Sussex Ware                   |              |            |             |
|  | Flint-tempered ware                |              |            |             |
|  | Grog-tempered fabricS              |              |            |             |
|  | Greywares                          |              |            |             |
|  | Mid Sussex micaceous ware          |              |            |             |
|  | New Forest white ware              |              |            |             |
|  | North Kent fineware                |              |            |             |
|  | Oxfordshire Red-slipped ware       |              |            |             |
|  | Oxford white ware                  |              |            |             |
|  | Oxidised fabric                    |              |            |             |
|  | Pevensey ware                      |              |            |             |
|  | Portchester D/ Overwey wares       |              |            |             |
|  | Quartz-rich fabric                 |              |            |             |
| South-East Dorset Black-burnished ware |                                    |              |            |             |
| Thundersbarrow ware                    |                                    |              |            |             |

Wickham Barn ware

## APPENDIX E: CATALOGUE OF ROMAN COINS RECORDED BY THE 2004-8 EXCAVATIONS

### Catalogue of Coins

1. **ARL/5/5/14** Probable second-century *Æ sestertius*. Poor, worn condition and illegible. 25mm diameter, 5 mm-thick flan.
2. **ARL/06/ MD** TQ5410506776 Possible third-century *Æ radiate antoninianus*. Poor condition and illegible. 15mm diameter, 3mm-thick flan.
3. **ARL/06/B2x/39** Possibly a fourth-century *Æ 3* type, but thick flan is problematic. Poor condition and illegible, 15mm diameter 5mm thick. ? A weight.
4. **ARL/06/6/1** Probably late 3<sup>rd</sup>-century radiate or 4<sup>th</sup>-century *Æ3* type. Very poor condition, illegible fragment, 15mm diameter, 3mm-thick flan.
5. **ARL/06/C/1** *Æ antoninianus* of c. AD 270-300, possibly post-reform type. *Ob.* Radiate bust right. *Rev.* Standing figure with ?spear. Fair condition. 25mm diameter, 4mm-thick flan.
6. **ARL/06/A/1/1** Probable *Æ as* or *dupondius* of 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup>-century date (south edge of road). Poor condition and illegible. 24mm diameter. 4mm-thick flan.
7. **ARL/08/709** Probable *Æ as* or *dupondius* of second-century date. Illegible, and cut in half in antiquity. Diameter 22 mm 4mm thick flan.
8. **ARL/06/MD** TQ5408706787. Probable *sestertius* of first or second-century date. Poor , worn condition and illegible. Diameter 30mm, thickness 3mm.
9. **ARL/06/MD** TQ5420806782 *Æ Sestertius* of Trajan. AD 98-117. Fair but worn condition.  
*Ob.* [IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER.DAC.P.M.TR.P.COS. V P.P.] Laur. Bust right. *Rev.* [S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI S.C] Single-span bridge with tower at each end and boat beneath (*R.I.C.* 569; *B.M.C.* 847). Diameter 28mm, 4mm-thick flan.
10. **ARL/08/700** Probable late 1st - mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-century *Æ sestertius*. Poor, very worn condition and illegible. Diameter 28mm, 4mm-thick flan.
11. **ARL/06/MD** TQ5418706795 Probable late 1st - mid 2<sup>nd</sup>-century *Æ sestertius*. Poor, worn condition and illegible. Diameter 28mm, 4mm-thick flan.
12. **ARL/06/MD** TQ5420206747. AR denarius of Antoninus Pius AD 145-161 . Good, legible condition. *Ob.* [ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P.] Bearded bust right. *Rev.* [VOTA SVSCEP. DECENN. III. COS. IIII] Antoninus standing left and sacrificing over tripod altar.  
Diameter 19mm, thickness 3mm, *R.I.C.* 105b; *B.M.C.* 261.
13. **ARL/04/MD** *Æ Sestertius* of Lucilla, AD 161-169. Fair, legible condition. *Ob.* [LVCILLAE AVG. ANTONINI AVG. F.] Bust right. *Rev.* [HILARITAS S.C] Hilaritas and stag. Diameter 30mm, 4mm-thick flan. *R.I.C.* 1742; *B.M.C.* 1147.
14. **ARL/04/MD** Probable *Æ as* or *dupondius* of 1st / 2<sup>nd</sup>-century date  
Poor, very worn condition and illegible. Diameter 24mm, thickness 3mm.
15. **ARL/06/MD** Probable *Æ as* or *dupondius* of 1st / 2<sup>nd</sup>-century date.  
Poor, worn condition and illegible. Diameter 24mm, thickness 3mm.
16. **ARL/04/MD** Marcus Aurelius AR *denarius*, 161-180 AD. Fair condition but worn and partly legible. *Ob.* Bust right. *Rev.* ?standing figure Diameter 16mm, thickness 3mm.

17. **ARL/04/MD** Probable *Æ sestertius* of 1st / 2nd-century date. Worn and illegible condition. *Ob.* Bust right. *Rev.* obscure. Diameter 28mm, 3mm-thick flan.
18. **ARL/04/MD** Poor condition. Worn and illegible. ? Female bust right. ?Stag *rev.* 29mm, thickness 3mm..
19. **ARL/04/MD** Probable *Æ sestertius*, of 1st / 2nd-century date. Poor, very worn condition and illegible. *Ob.* Bust right. *Rev.*? Standing figure. 29mm, 3mm-thick flan.
20. **ARL/04/MD** Probable *Æ as* or *dupondius* of 1st / 2nd-century date. Very worn and illegible. 26mm, 4mm-thick flan.
21. **ARL/04/MD** AR Antoninianus of Gordian III, AD 238-244 AD. Good, legible condition. *Ob.* IMP. GORDIANVS PIVS FEL. AVG. Radiate bust right. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG. Virtus standing left, leaning on shield and holding spear. 22mm diameter, C. 381, *R.I.C.* 6.
22. **ARL/04/MD** Probably *Æ antoninianus*, late third century AD. Worn and illegible. *Ob.* ?Female bust right. *Rev.* obscure - standing figure ? Diameter 19mm, thickness 1mm..
23. **ARL/06/MD** Probable *Æ as* or *dupondius*, of 2nd-century date. Poor, worn condition and illegible. Diameter 20mm, 3mm-thick flan.
24. **ARL/06/MD** Probable late antonine *Æ dupondius*, 2nd-century. Broken and worn condition. *Ob.* Bearded radiate bust right..[AVG]. *Rev.* ?standing figure. Diameter 28mm, 3mm-thick flan.
25. **ARL/08/701** Probable AR denarius of 2nd or early 3rd-century date. Partly legible, but thick corrosion. *Ob.* Laur. bust r. *Rev.* Seated figure. 19mm diameter, 2mm-thick flan.
26. **ARL/04/MD** \* Probable Faustina Junior AR denarius, AD 149-175. Poor condition and broken. *Ob.* Female bust right. *Rev.* Standing figure. Diameter 18mm.
27. **ARL/04/MD** + Antoninus Pius AR *denarius* AD138-161 (Year AD 155-156). Good condition and legible. *Ob.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XIX, Laur. bust right. *Rev.* COS. IIII Annona standing left, holding modius and corn ears. Diameter 16mm, 3mm-thick flan. *R.I.C.* 175, *B.M.C.* 657.
28. **ARL/04/MD**\* Possibly AR *denarius* of Domitian AD 81-96. Worn and illegible. *Ob.* Bust right. *Rev.* Standing figure. Diameter 18mm.
29. **ARL/04/MD** \* Probable AR denarius of Trajan, AD 98-117. Worn and illegible. *Ob.* Bust right. *Rev.* obscure. Diameter 18mm
30. **ARL/04/MD** \* Probable Trajan *sestertius*, AD 98-117. Worn and illegible. *Ob.* Bust right. *Rev.* ?standing figure. Diameter 28mm.

## APPENDIX F: METAL ITEMS RECORDED BY THE 2015/216 WATCHING BRIEF

Table 16: Summary of Metal Items

| Context | Material | Sample no. | Type            | Ct. | Wt. (g) | Comments               |
|---------|----------|------------|-----------------|-----|---------|------------------------|
| 200     | iron     |            | knife           | 1   | 65      | Manning (1982) Type 14 |
| 502     | iron     |            | nail, odds      | 3   | 65      | 1 nail, two oddments   |
| 505     | iron     |            | nails           | 4   | 40      |                        |
| 507     | iron     |            | sheet           | 1   | 10      |                        |
| 514     | iron     | 1          | fragments       | 4   | 1       |                        |
| 533     | iron     |            | nail and object | 2   | 70      |                        |
| 900     | iron     |            | fragments       | 3   | 2       |                        |



| Context | Material | Sample no. | Type              | Ct. | Wt. (g) | Comments  |
|---------|----------|------------|-------------------|-----|---------|---|
| 1004    | iron     |            | nail              | 1   | 16      |   |
| 2210    | iron     | 2          | Nail 1, fragments | 75  | 139     |   |
| 2210    | iron     |            | handle            | 10  | 71      | poss. Knife etc or saucepan handle?<br>More in sample |
| 2228    | iron     |            | nails             | 2   | 20      |   |

## APPENDIX G: ANIMAL BONE RECORDED BY THE 2015/16 WATCHING BRIEF

Table 17: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

| Cut             | Fill | BOS        | Ind      | BB SS        | Total        | Weight (g)   |
|-----------------|------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Roman</b>    |      |            |          |              |              |              |
|                 | 512  |            | 1        |              | 1            | 4.2          |
| 513             | 514  |            |          | 19           | 19           | 2.08         |
|                 | 533  |            | 1        |              | 1            | 3            |
| 2209            | 2210 |            |          | 6            | 6            | 1.2          |
| 2403            | 2405 |            |          | 131          | 131          | 8.5          |
| 2403            | 2406 |            | 1        |              | 1            | 2            |
| <b>Subtotal</b> |      | <b>2</b>   | <b>1</b> | <b>156</b>   | <b>159</b>   | <b>20.98</b> |
| <b>Undated</b>  |      |            |          |              |              |              |
|                 | 502  |            | 1        |              | 1            | 2.6          |
| <b>Total</b>    |      | <b>3</b>   | <b>1</b> | <b>156</b>   | <b>160</b>   |              |
| <b>Weight</b>   |      | <b>9.8</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>11.78</b> | <b>23.58</b> |              |

BOS = Cattle; Ind = indeterminate BB SS = unidentifiable burnt bone from bulk soil samples

## APPENDIX H: CHARCOAL AND CHARRED PLANT REMAINS RECORDED BY THE 2015/2016 WATCHING BRIEF

Table 18: Quantification of Charcoal

| Site Code                  | WILB14     | WILB14            | WILB14     |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Trench                     | 24         | 5                 | 22         |
| Sample No                  | 3          | 1                 | 2          |
| Context No                 | 2405       | 514               | 2210       |
| Feature                    | Ditch 2403 | Ditch 513         | Ditch 2209 |
| Period                     | LIA/RB     | RB                | RB         |
| Sample volume (litres)     | 8          | 16                | 18         |
| <b>Rosaceae</b>            |            |                   |            |
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> type |            | blackthorn type   | 2          |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp.          | 4          | cherry/blackthorn | 6          |
| Pomoideae* (see key)       | 1          | hawthorn group    | 2          |
| <b>Fagaceae</b>            |            |                   |            |
| <i>Quercus</i>             | 100srh     | 80shr             | 65srh      |
| cf. <i>Quercus</i>         |            | 1                 |            |
| <b>Betulaceae</b>          |            |                   |            |
| <i>Betula</i>              |            | birch             | 1          |

|  |                 |            |            |            |
|--|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.                                     | hazel           | 1          | 11r        | 32r        |
| <i>Alnus/Corylus</i>   | alder/hazel     |            | 4          | 3r         |
| <b>Sapindaceae</b>   |                 |            |            |            |
| <i>Acer campestre</i> L.                                       | field maple     |            | 5          | 10r        |
| cf. <i>Acer campestre</i>                                      | cf. field maple |            | 1          |            |
| <b>Salicaceae</b>  |                 |            |            |            |
| <i>Salix/Populus</i>   | willow/poplar   | 1          |            |            |
| <b>Oleaceae</b>  |                 |            |            |            |
| <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.                                   | ash             |            | 4          |            |
| <b>Aquifoliaceae</b>   |                 |            |            |            |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.                                      | holly           |            |            | 1          |
| <b>Indeterminate charcoal fragments</b>                        |                 | 8b         | 2          | 6b         |
| <b>Total charcoal fragments</b>                                |                 | <b>115</b> | <b>116</b> | <b>127</b> |
| <b>KEY</b>   |                 |            |            |            |
| Material includes: h - heartwood; s - sapwood;                 |                 |            |            |            |
| r - roundwood; b - bark.                                       |                 |            |            |            |
| *Pomoideae includes <i>Pyrus</i> (pear), <i>Malus</i> (apple), |                 |            |            |            |
| <i>Crataegus</i>   |                 |            |            |            |
| (hawthorn) & <i>Sorbus</i> (rowan, service, whitebeam).        |                 |            |            |            |

Table 19: Quantification of Charred Plant Remains

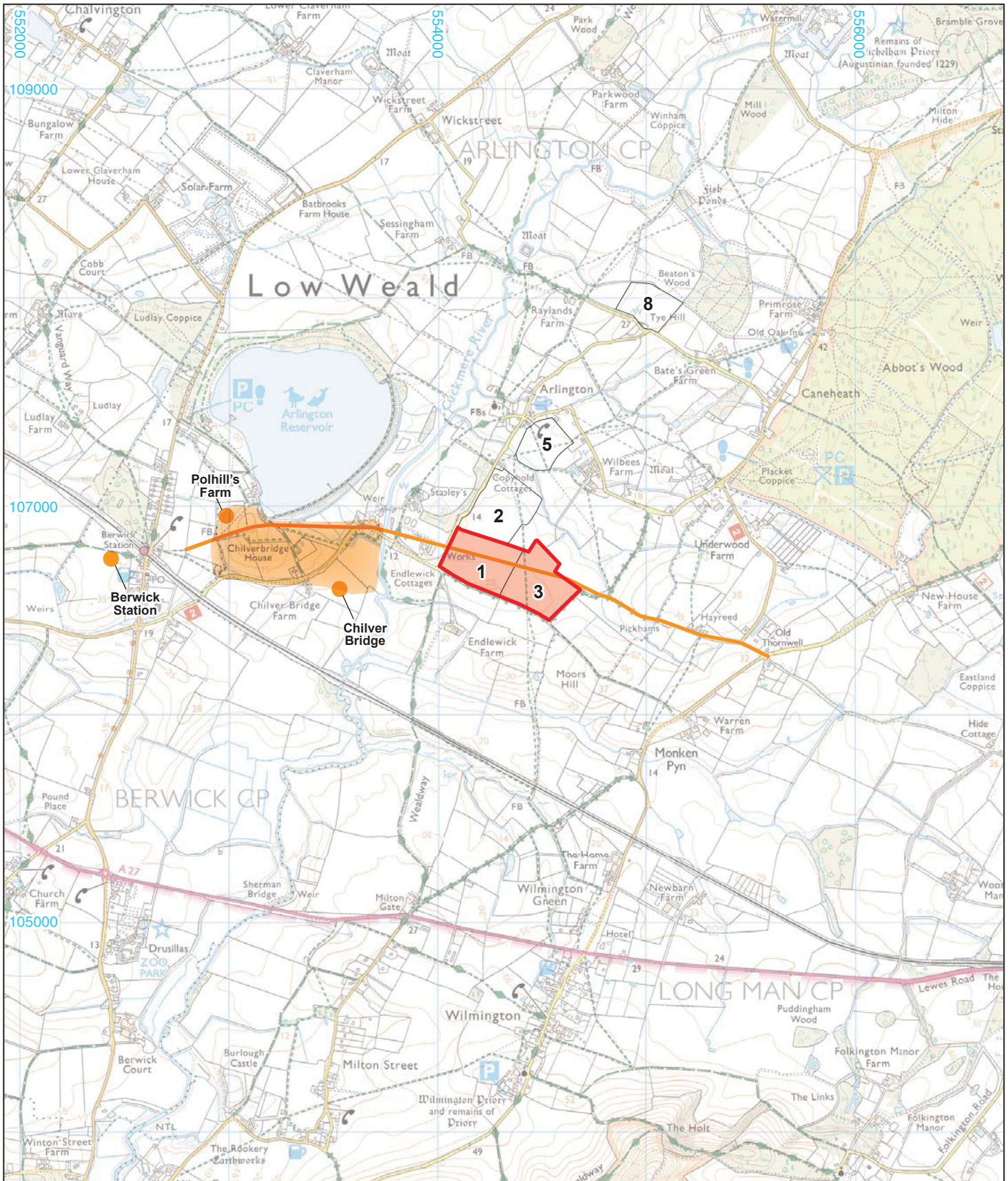
| Site Code                         |                            | WILB14     | WILB14    | WILB14 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Trench                            |                            | 24         | 5         | 22     |
| Sample No.                        |                            | 3          | 1         | 2      |
| Context no.                       |                            | 2405       | 514       | 2210   |
|                                   |                            |            |           | Ditch  |
| Feature                           |                            | Ditch 2403 | Ditch 513 |        |
| Period                            |                            | LIA/RB     | RB        | RB     |
| Sample volume (litres)            |                            | 8          | 16        | 18     |
| <b>Cereal grain</b>               |                            |            |           |        |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp.               | wheat                      | 2          | 77        | 1      |
| cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.           | cf. wheat                  |            | 11        |        |
| <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.         | hulled barley              | 1          | 3         |        |
| cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.            | cf. hulled barley          |            | 2         |        |
| cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.              | cf. oat                    |            | 1         |        |
| Cereal indet.                     | indet. cereal              | 2          | 29        | 1      |
| <b>Cereal chaff</b>               |                            |            |           |        |
| <i>Triticum spelta</i> L.         | spelt wheat, glume base    |            | 7         |        |
| <i>Triticum spelta</i> L.         | spelt wheat, spikelet fork |            | 2         |        |
| <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> | cf. spelt, glume base      | 1          | 2         |        |
| <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> | cf. spelt, spikelet fork   |            | 3         |        |
| <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>   | emmer/spelt, glume base    | 6          | 14        | 1      |
| <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>   | emmer/spelt, spikelet fork |            | 1         |        |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp.               | glume wheat, rachis        |            | 1         |        |
|                                   |                            |            | 153       |        |
| <b>Wild plants</b>                |                            |            |           |        |
| <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>             | vetch/tare (< 2mm)         | 0.5        |           |        |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.        | hazelnut shell             |            | 3F        |        |
| Poaceae                           | grass, culm node           |            | 1         |        |
| Indeterminate                     | seed/fruit                 | 1 + Fs     | 1F        |        |

|  |                    |           |            |          |
|--|--------------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Indeterminate  | leaf bud           | 4         |            |          |
| Indeterminate  | root storage organ | 4F        |            |          |
| <b>Number of items per sample</b>  |                    | 17.5      | 163        | 3        |
| <b>Total quantifiable remains (*adjusted)</b>  |                    | <b>18</b> | <b>178</b> | <b>3</b> |
| <b>KEY:</b> F - fragment(s) - not counted in totals. <b>NB.</b> * Each spikelet forks is comprised of 2 glume bases so are counted as two in samples totals. |                    |           |            |          |

**APPENDIX H: OASIS REPORT FORM FOR THE 2015/16 WATCHING BRIEF**

| <b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>  |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| Project Name  | Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex   |   |   |
| Short description   | <p>An archaeological watching brief and investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, in 2015 and 2016, during the construction of Wilbees Solar Farm, Arlington, East Sussex. This followed a programme of small-scale, community excavations in 2004-2008, which confirmed the route of a flint-metalled Roman road, and identified the eastern margins of an extensive Roman roadside settlement. The 2015/16 watching brief identified further, well-preserved evidence of the Roman road, together with a layout of ditched property divisions to the north and a number of pits and discrete features on both sides of the road which contained domestic and industrial waste. A sequence of maintained roadside ditches and evidence of repaired road make-up indicated long-term use of this route, although there was evidence of later robbing of the flint metalling.</p> <p>Pottery assessment confirmed that Roman occupation extended from the first to the fourth century AD, although the level of activity appeared to decline in the later Roman period. Relatively high proportions of imported wares suggested a significant local centre of trade and distribution in the early Roman period, possibly with partial dependence on the local iron industry, and the exploitation of a strategically important crossing-point with the River Cuckmere, which may have offered a trading link with the coast.</p> <p>While geophysical survey suggested that the site might lie at a junction of Roman roads, this was demonstrated to be improbable, due to the presence of ditched boundaries which were not detected by the survey.</p> |   |   |
| Project dates   | 28 <sup>th</sup> August, 2015 to 19 August, 2016   |   |   |
| Project type  | Watching brief and investigation   |   |   |
| Previous work   | Environmental Impact Assessment, 2013 (CA 2013)<br>Excavation from 2004-8 (Chuter 2007), East Sussex County Council 2012   |   |   |
| Future work   | Unknown  |   |   |
| <b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>   |  |   |   |
| Site Location   | Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex   |   |   |
| Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)   | n/a  |   |   |
| Site co-ordinates   | TQ 54173 06736   |   |   |
| <b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>   |  |   |   |
| Name of organisation  | Cotswold Archaeology   |   |   |
| Project Brief originator  | East Sussex County Council   |   |   |
| Project Design (WSI) originator   | Cotswold Archaeology   |   |   |
| Project Manager   | Richard Greatorex  |   |   |
| Project Supervisor  | Jeremy Clutterbuck   |   |   |
| <b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>  | Romano-British small town or roadside settlement   |   |   |
| <b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>  | Pottery, iron objects  |   |   |
| <b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>   | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)<br/>No collecting museum currently available</td> <td>Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)</td> </tr> </table>  | Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)<br>No collecting museum currently available | Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc) |
| Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)<br>No collecting museum currently available | Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)  |   |   |
| Physical  | Ceramics, lithics, iron objects, fired clay,   |   |   |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | worked stone,<br>metalworking residues,<br>animal bone, charred<br>plant material |
| Paper  |  | Context sheets, drawn<br>plans and sections<br>matrices etc.                      |
| Digital  |  | Database, geomatics<br>data, digital photos etc.                                  |
| <b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>  |  |   |
| CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex: Investigations 2004-8 and watching brief of 2015/16: Post-Excavation Assessment Report</i> , CA typescript report <b>18029</b> |  |   |



N

The site  
 Area of recovered Roman activity  
 Course of Roman road

0  1km

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**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
[www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
[enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

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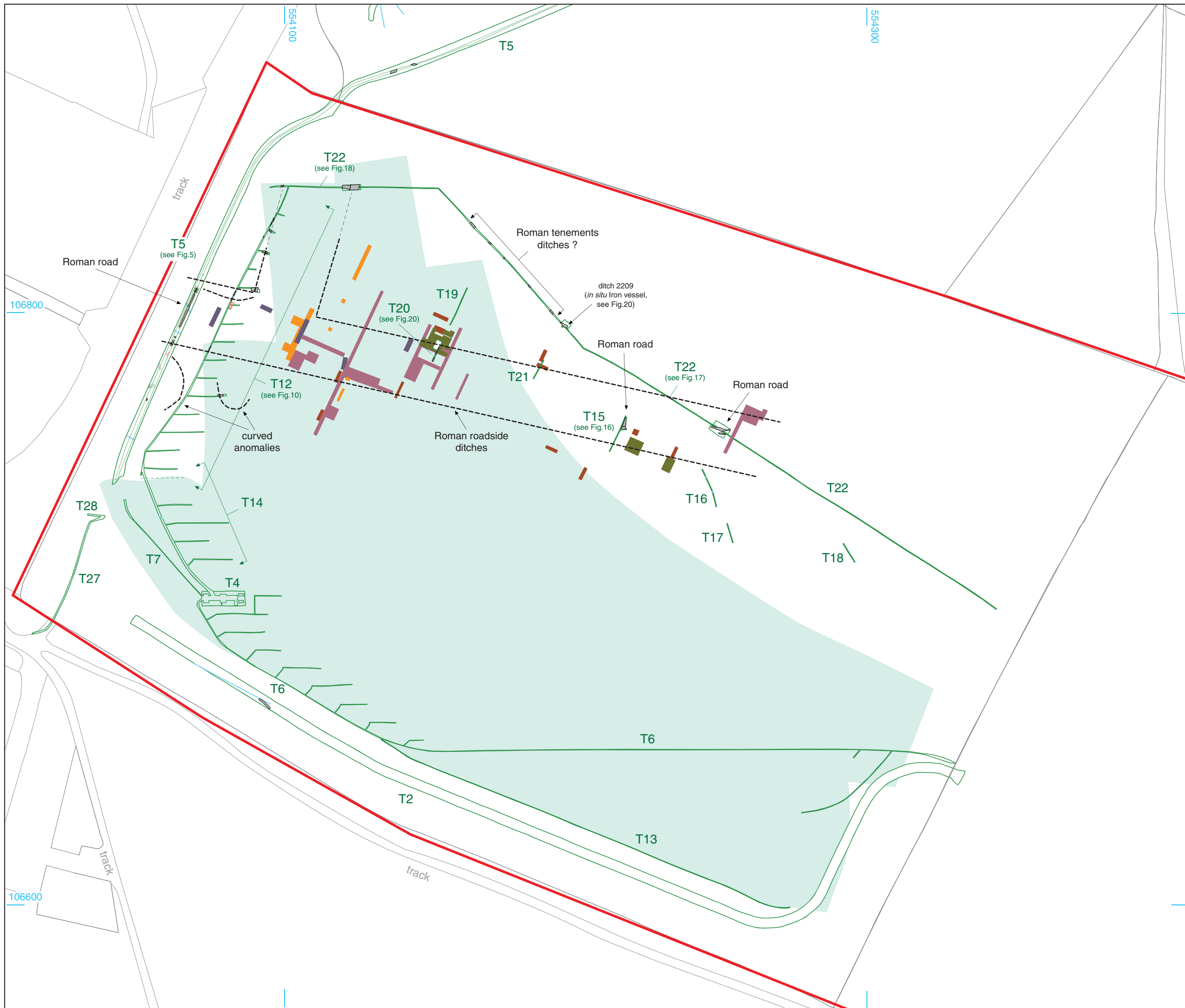
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

---

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan: the 2015/2016 watching brief

---

|             |     |             |            |                   |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| DRAWN BY    | EE  | PROJECT NO. | 779024     | <b>FIGURE NO.</b> |
| CHECKED BY  | DJB | DATE        | 27/03/2018 |                   |
| APPROVED BY | RWM | SCALE@A4    | 1:25,000   | <b>1</b>          |



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Geophysics survey results
- Proposed extent of solar arrays in Field 1

- Previous evaluation trenches
- 2004
  - 2005
  - 2006
  - 2007
  - 2008



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Cotswold Archaeology  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Site plan showing locations of earlier (2004-2008) and later (2016) trenches

|             |     |             |            |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | EE  | PROJECT NO. | 779024     | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | DJB | DATE        | 30/01/2018 | 2          |
| APPROVED BY | RWM | SCALE@A3    | 1:1,250    |            |



3

Trench 2 under excavation, looking north-west



4

Trench 4 under excavation (1m scales)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 2 and 4, photographs

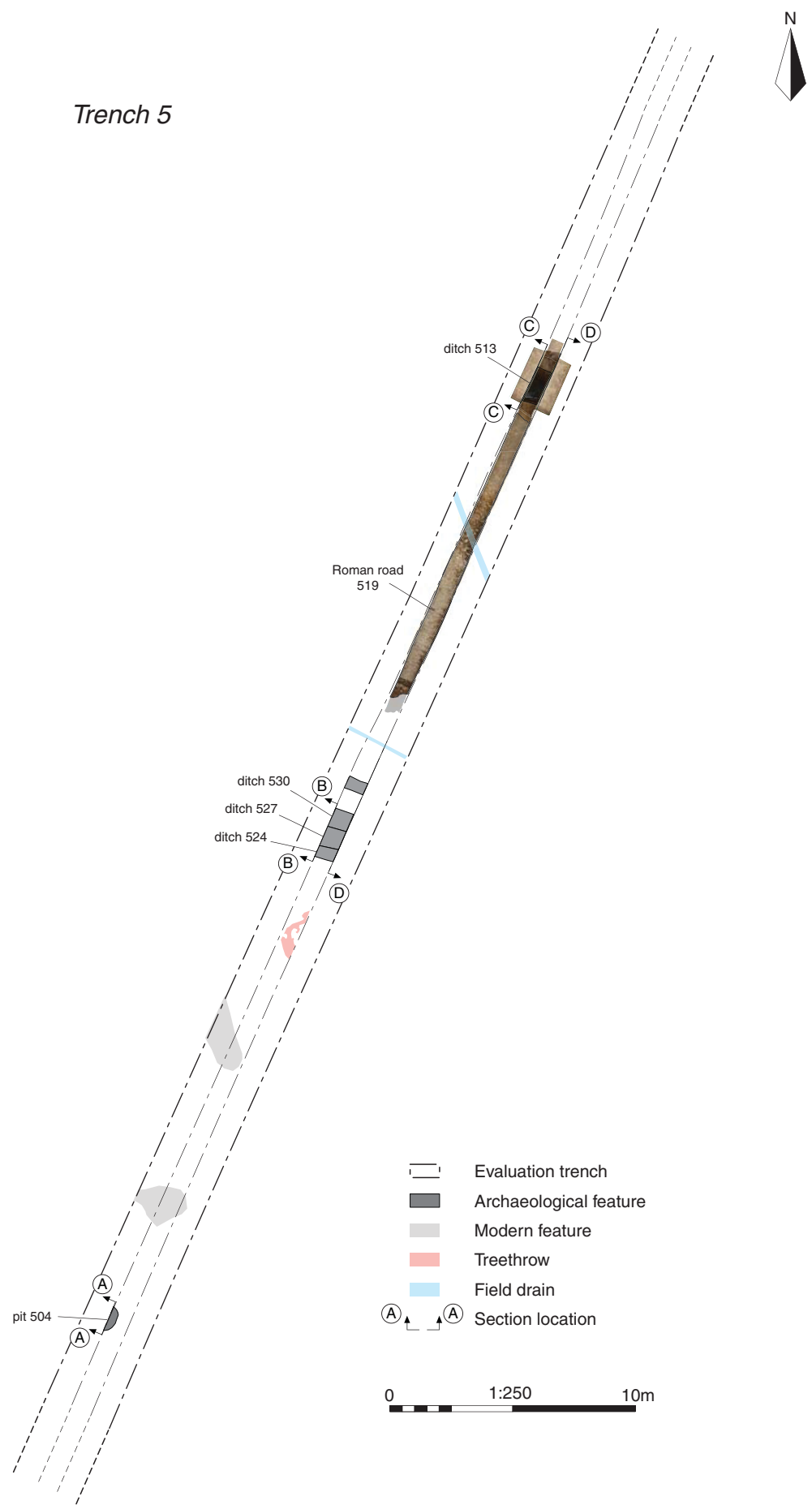
DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 779024  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 30/01/2018  
 APPROVED BY RWM SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

3 & 4

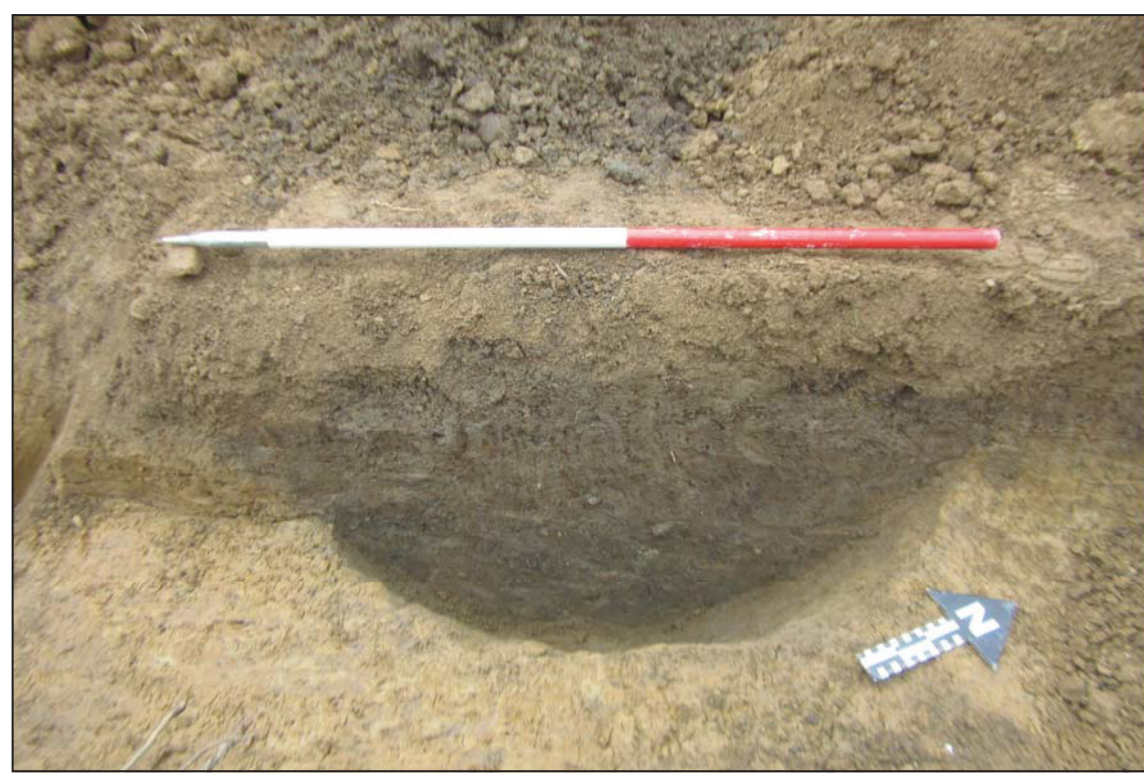
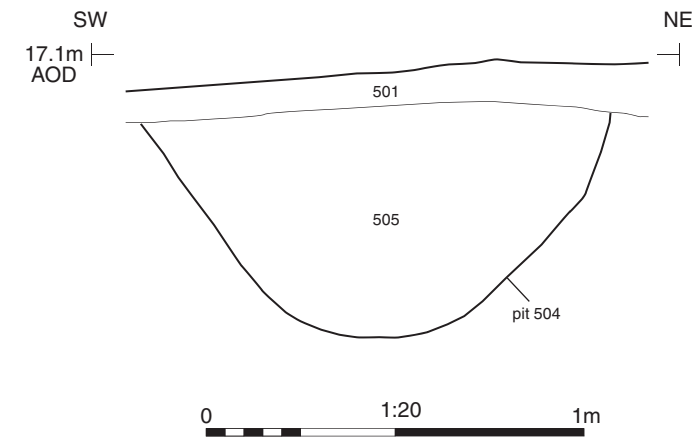


Trench 5



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature
- Treethrow
- Field drain
- Section location

Section AA



Pit 504, looking north-west (1m scale)


**Cotswold Archaeology**  
 Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 5: plan, section and photograph**

|             |     |             |            |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | EE  | PROJECT NO. | 779024     | FIGURE NO. |
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Ditch 508, looking north-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
Cirencester 01285 771022  
Exeter 01392 826185  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

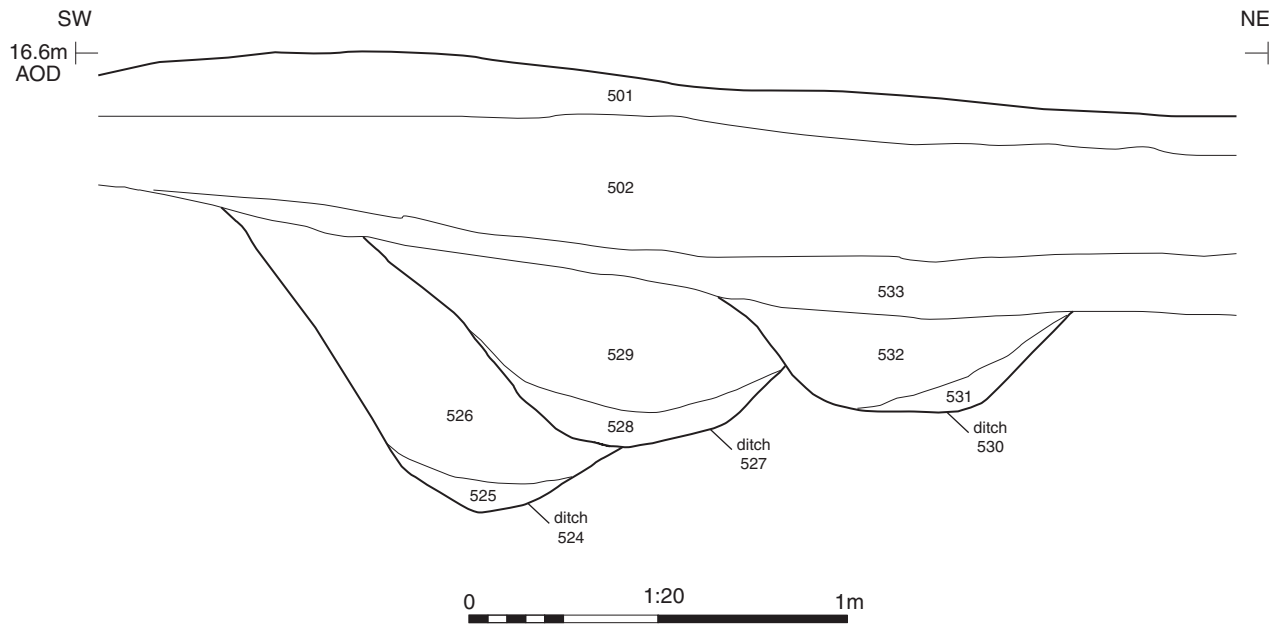
Ditch 508: photograph

DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 779024  
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 16/01/2018  
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FIGURE NO.

6

Section BB



Flanking ditch of Roman Road 519 (524, 527 and 530), looking north-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630  
 Cirencester 01285 771022  
 Exeter 01392 826185  
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE

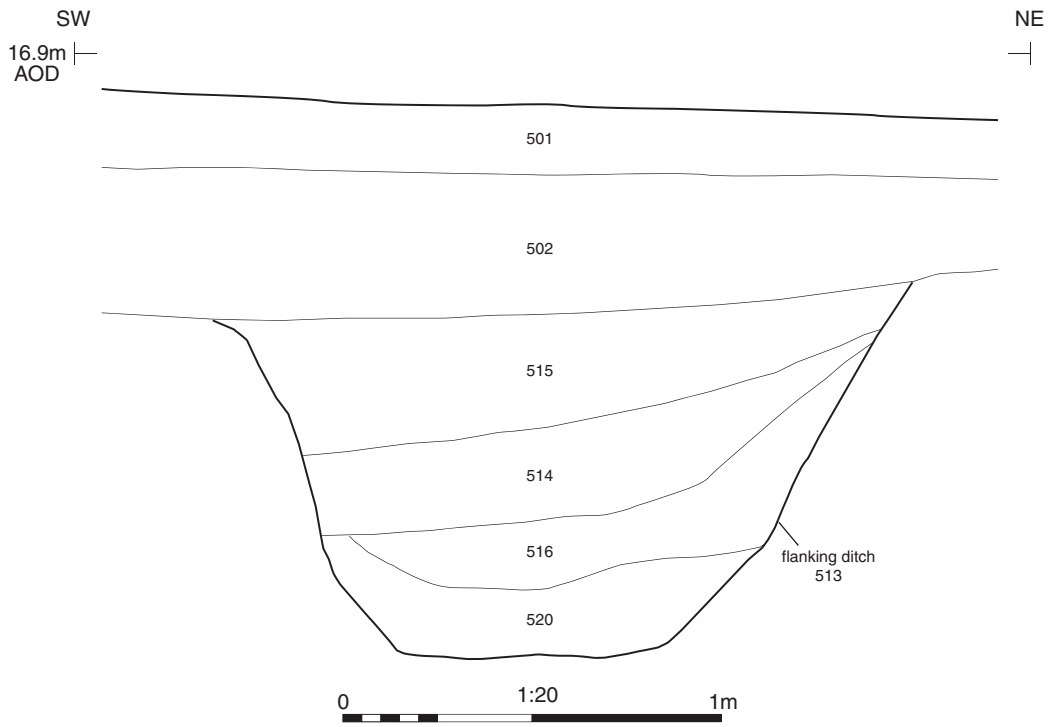
**Flanking ditch (524, 527 and 530):  
 section and photograph**

DRAWN BY **EE** PROJECT NO. **779024**  
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **16/01/2018**  
 APPROVED BY **RWM** SCALE@A4 **1:20**

FIGURE NO.

**7**

Section CC



Flanking ditch 513 of Roman Road 519, looking north-west (1m scale)



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 Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

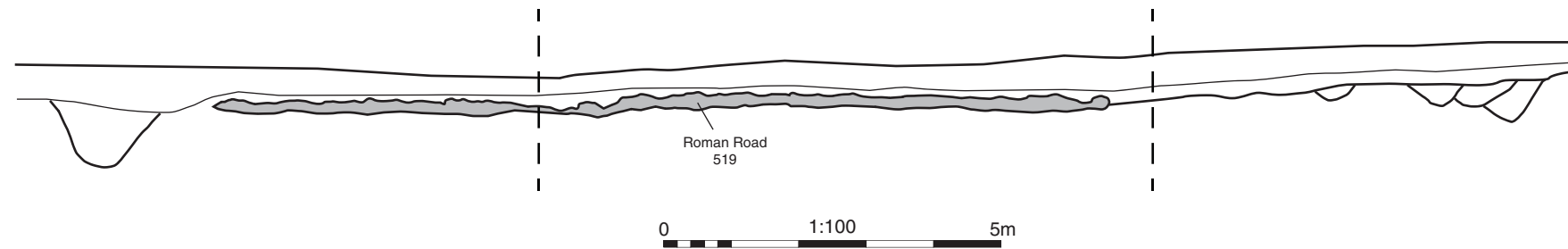
PROJECT TITLE

Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE

**Flanking ditch 513: section and photograph**

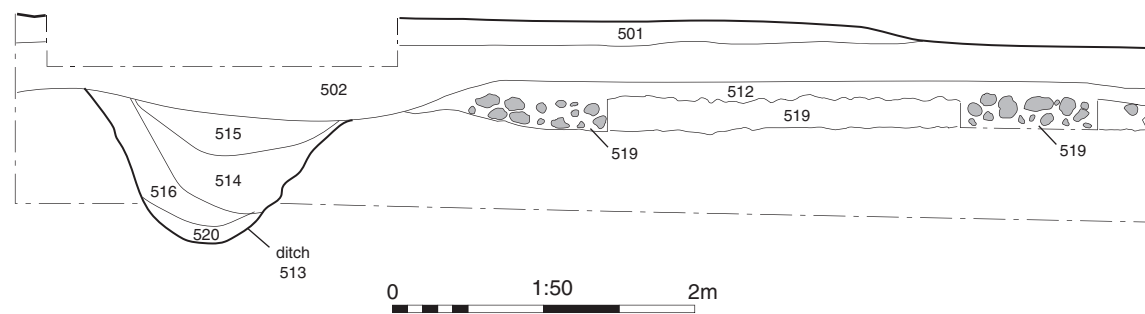
|             |     |             |            |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
| DRAWN BY    | EE  | PROJECT NO. | 779024     | FIGURE NO. |
| CHECKED BY  | DJB | DATE        | 16/01/2018 | 8          |
| APPROVED BY | RWM | SCALE@A4    | 1:20       |            |



Section DD

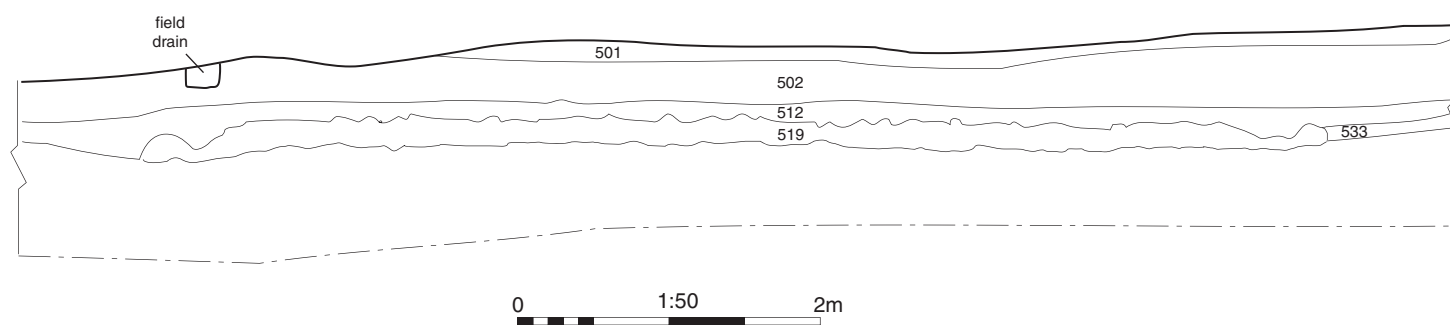
NE  
16.0m  
AOD

SW  
+



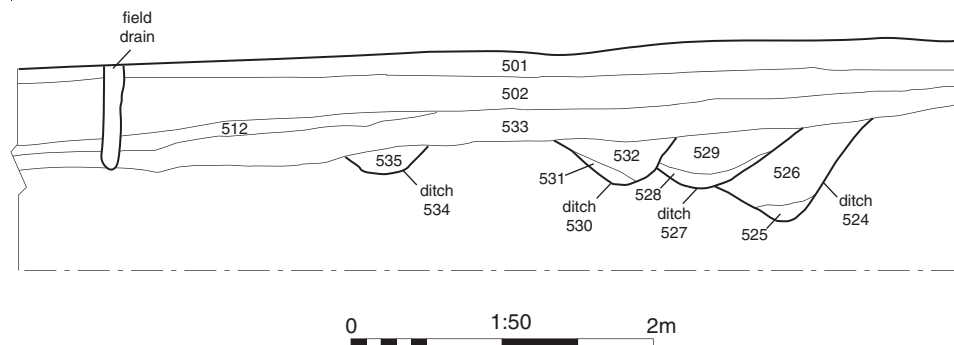
NE  
+

SW  
+



NE  
+

NE  
+



Roman Road 519 in Trench 5, looking north (1m scale)

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Exeter 01392 826185  
Milton Keynes 01908 564660  
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

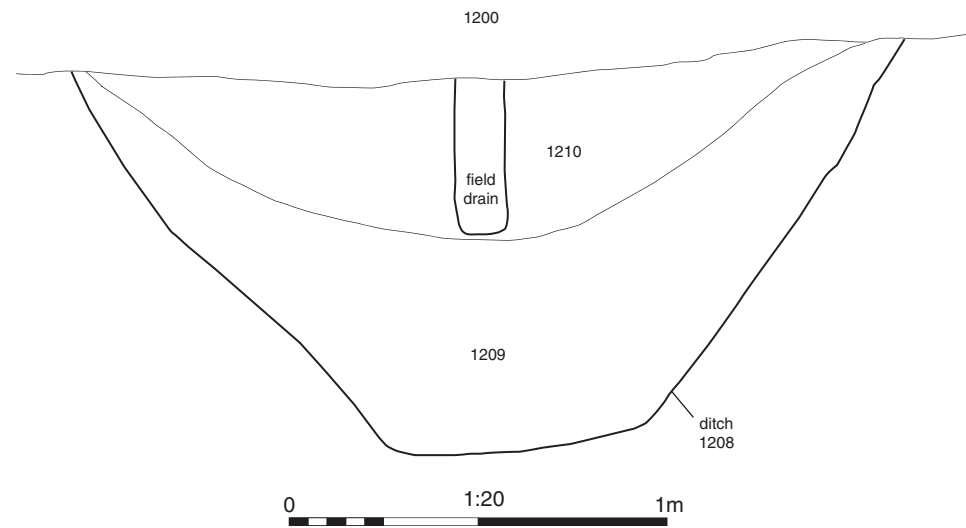
FIGURE TITLE  
Roman Road 519: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 16/01/2018  
APPROVED BY RWM SCALE@A3 1:50 9

Section EE

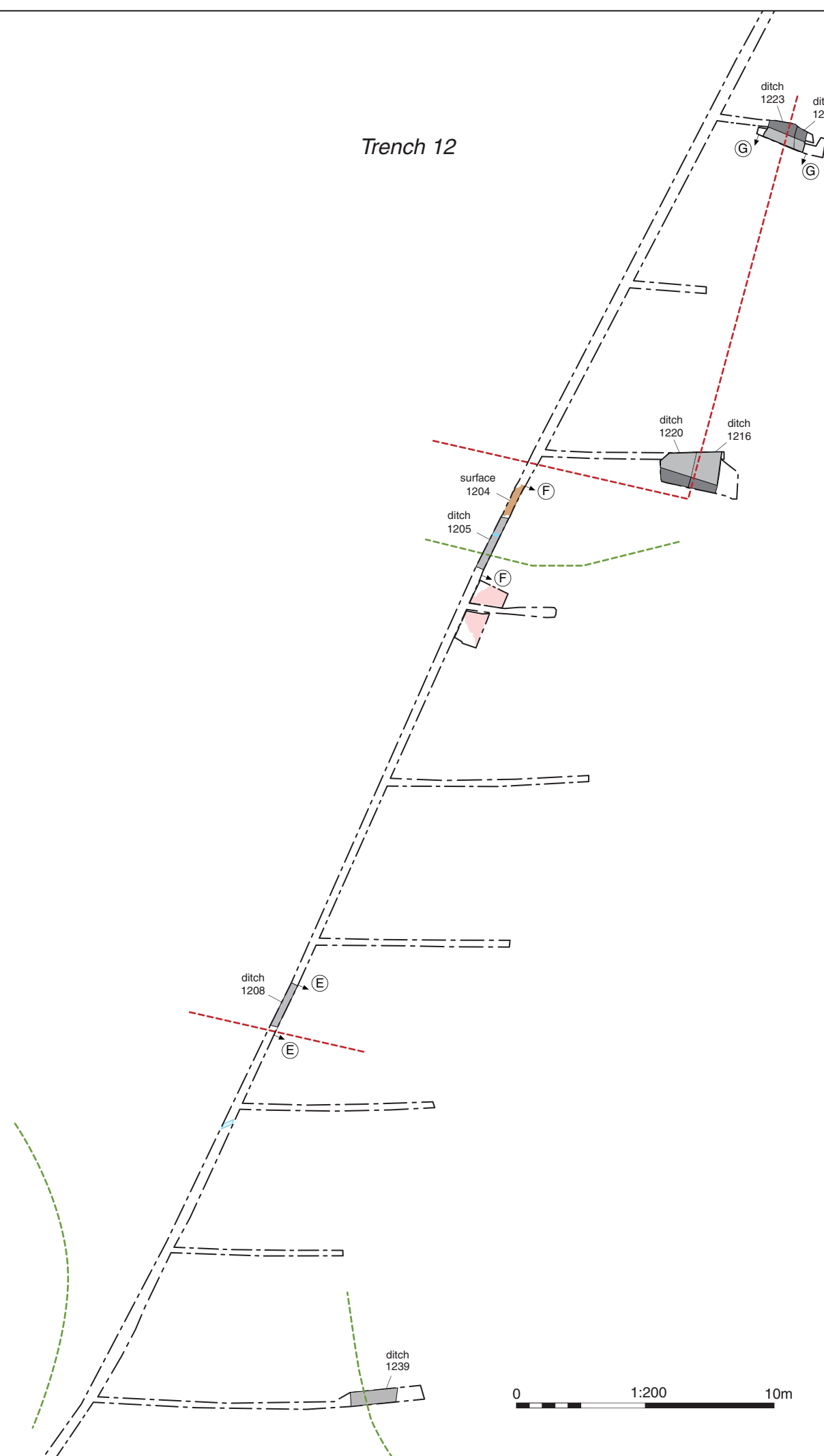
NE  
16.6m  
AOD

SW



Ditch 1208, looking east (1m scale)

Trench 12



- Evaluation trench
- Roman roadside ditches
- Curved anomalies
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Surface
- Treethrow
- Field drain
- Section location



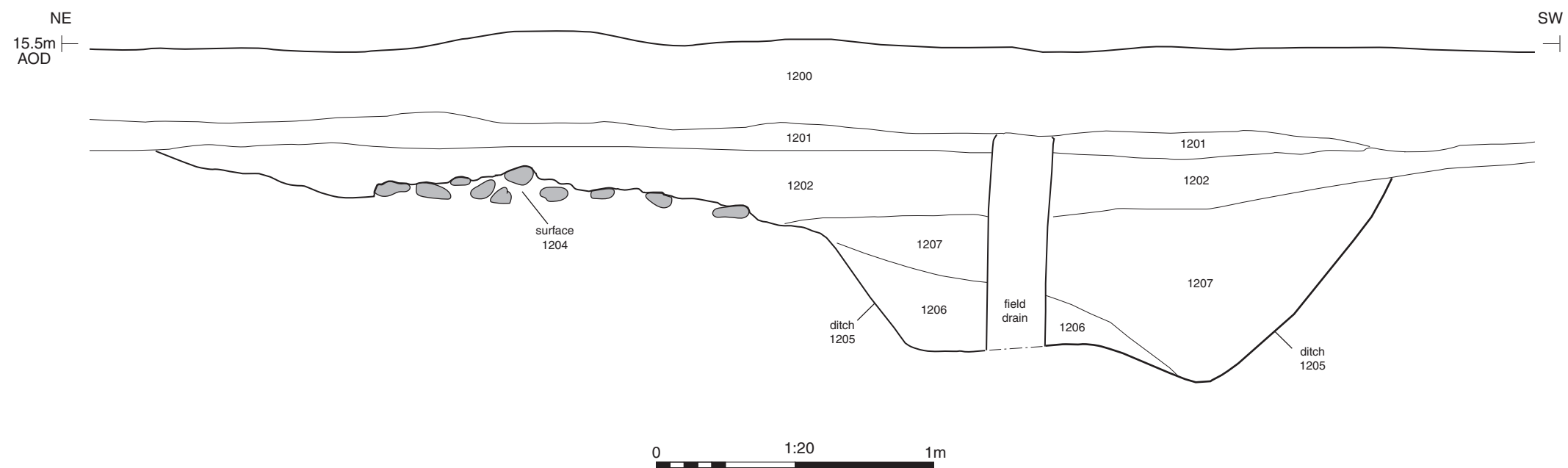
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PROJECT TITLE  
 Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 12: plan, section and photograph

|             |     |             |              |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------------|
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Section FF



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FIGURE TITLE  
Ditch 1205: section

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12



Ditches 1216 and 1220, looking south (2m scale)

13



Ditches 1230 and 1233, looking north (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 12: ditches 1216, 1220, 1230 and 1233, photographs

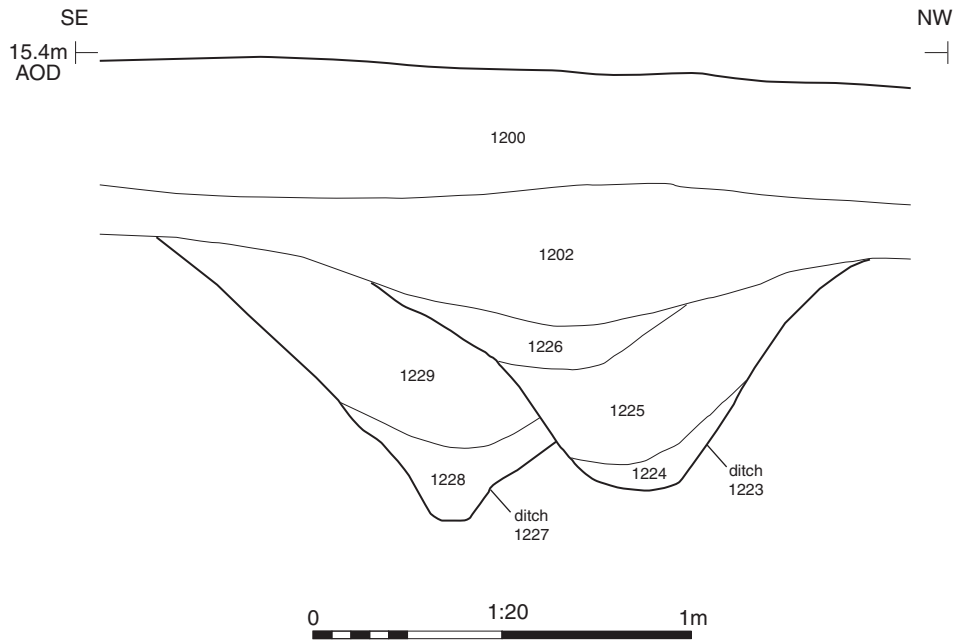
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FIGURE NO.

12 & 13



Section GG



Ditches 1223 and 1227, looking south-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 12: ditches 1223 and 1227,  
 section and photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**14**



Surviving flint road metalling in fill 1241 of roadside ditch 1239



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FIGURE TITLE

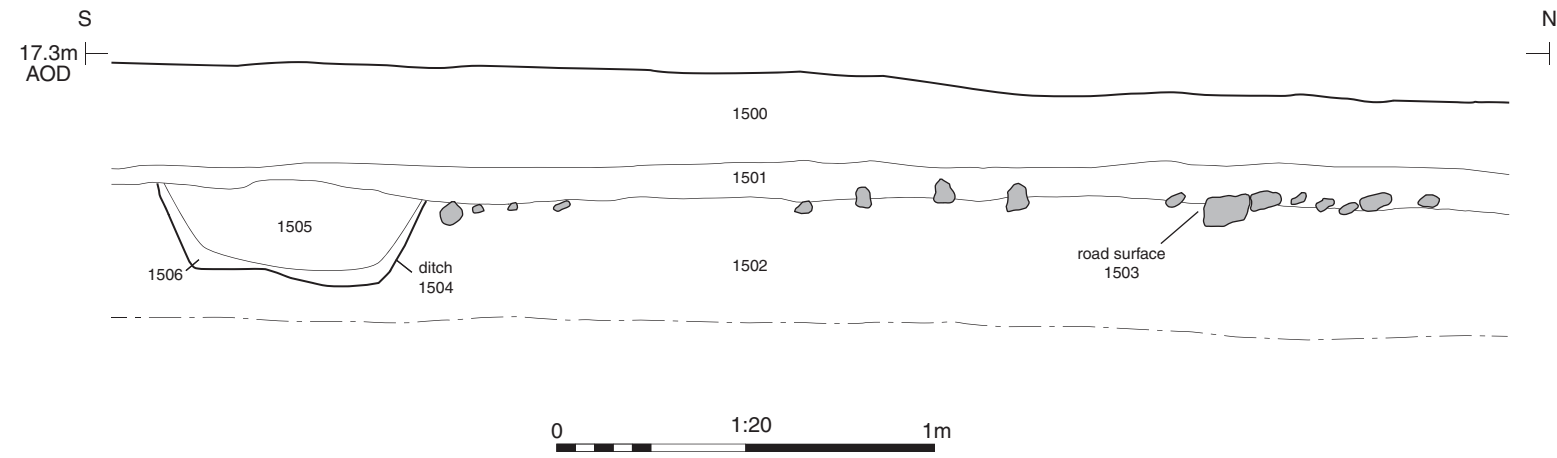
**Surviving flint road metalling,  
photograph**

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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 16/01/2018  
APPROVED BY RWM SCALE@A4 NA

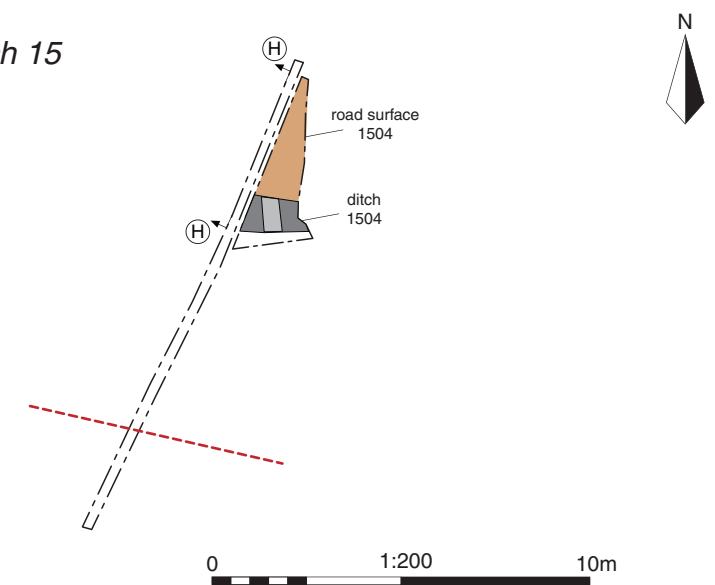
FIGURE NO.

**15**

Section HH



Trench 15



Ditch 1504 and road surface 1503, looking west (1m scale)

- Evaluation trench
- Roman roadside ditches
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Surface
- Section location

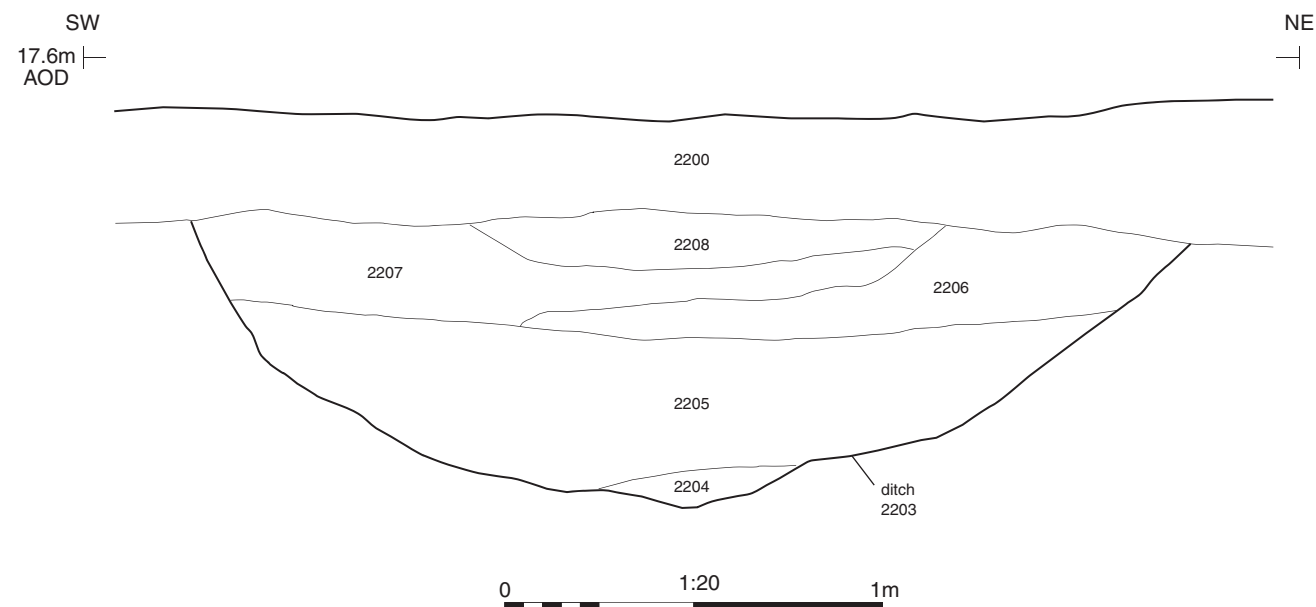
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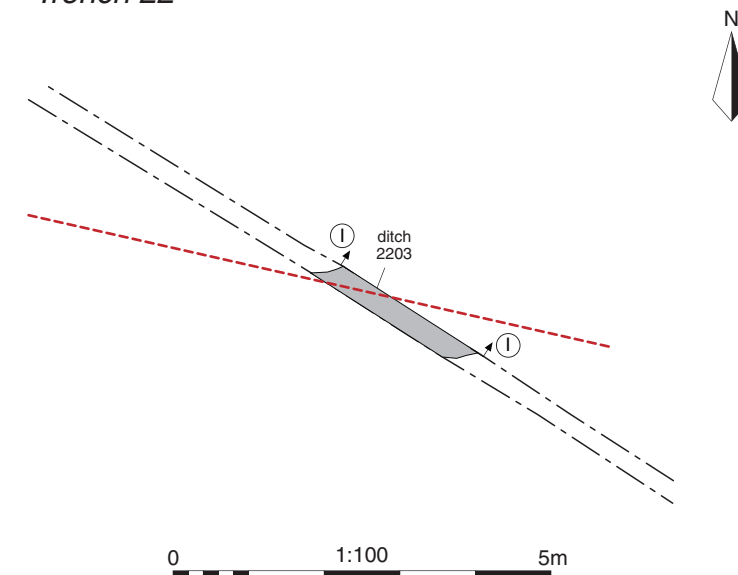
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 15: ditch 1504 and road surface 1503, section and photograph**

|             |     |             |              |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------------|
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Section 11



Trench 22



Ditch 2203, looking north-west (1m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Roman roadside ditches
-  Archaeological feature (fully excavated)
-  Section location

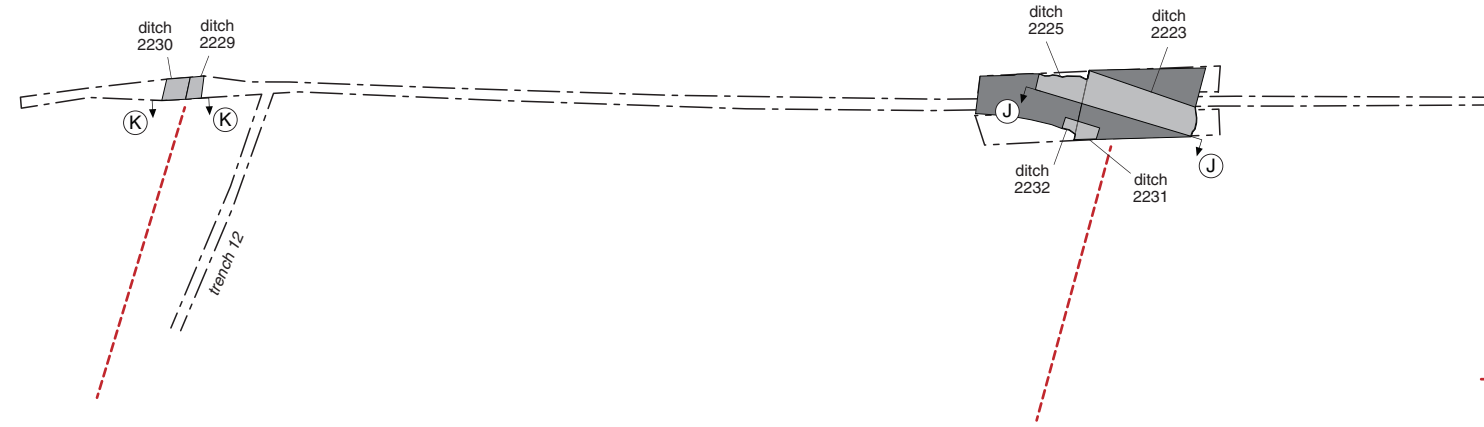
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 22: ditch 2203, plan, section and photograph**

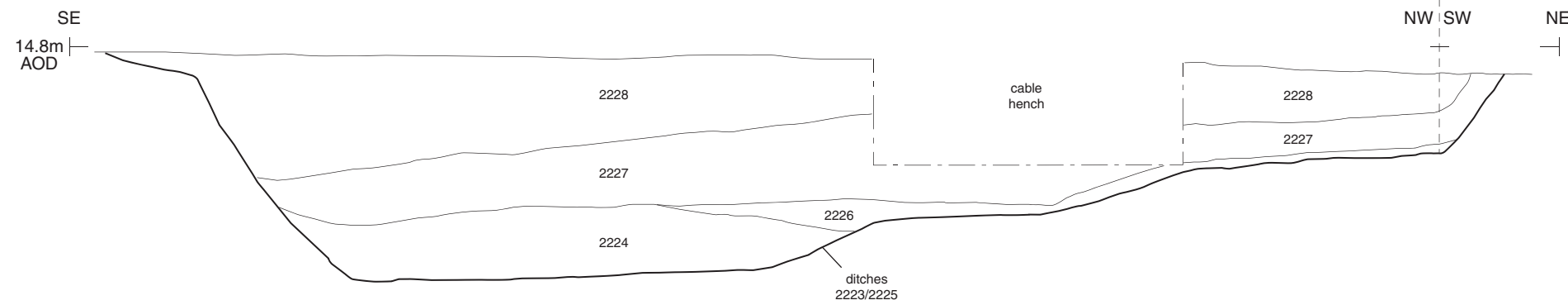
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Trench 22



- Evaluation trench
- Roman roadside ditches
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

Section JJ



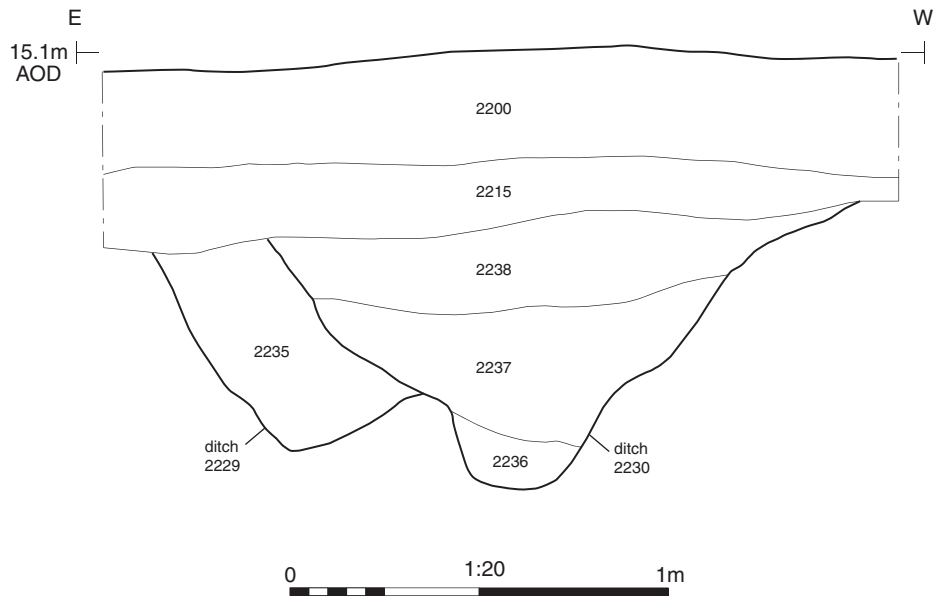
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 22: ditches 2223 and 2225, section**

|             |     |             |              |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|--------------|------------|
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Section KK



Ditches 2229 and 2230, looking south (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 22: ditches 2229 and 2230, section and photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

**19**



*Iron vessel RA 4-6 in situ in fill 2210, of ditch 2209 (0.3m scale)*



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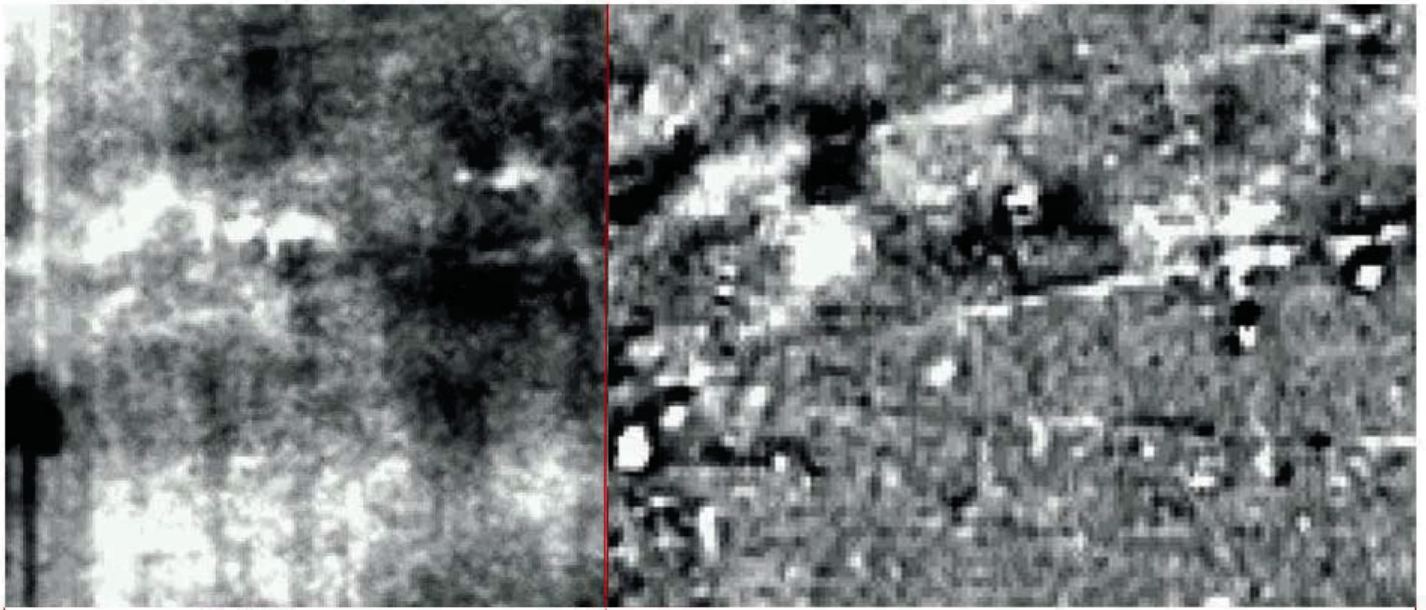
FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 22: iron vessel within ditch  
2209, photograph**

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APPROVED BY RWM SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NO.

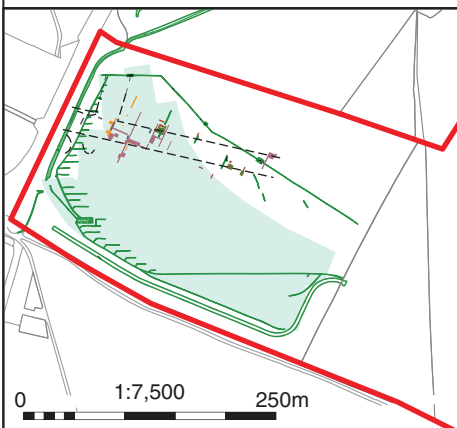
**20**



Resistivity Survey

Magnetometer Survey

0 60 metres



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FIGURE TITLE

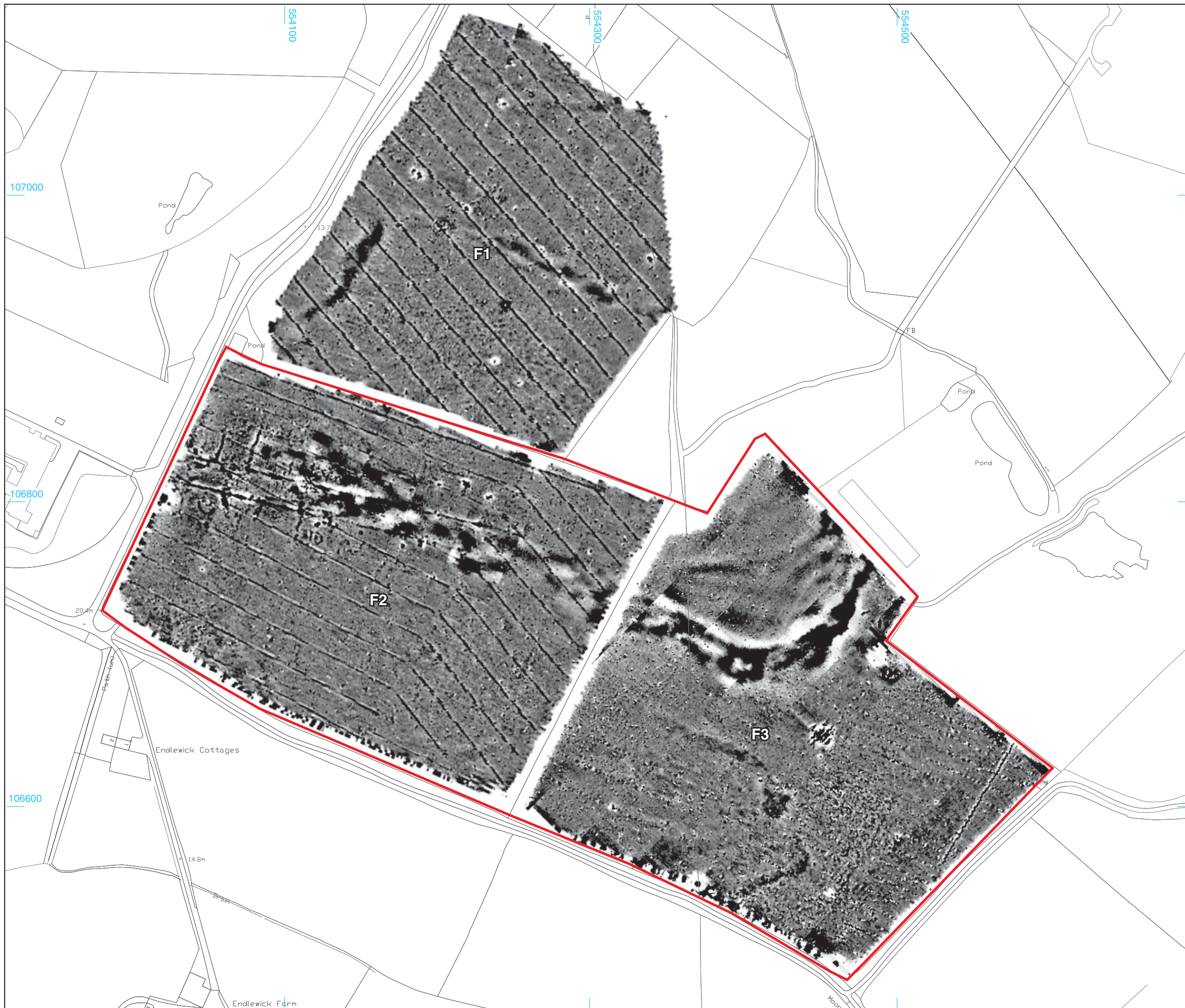
**Greyscale plot of 2003 ground resistivity survey results**

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FIGURE NO.

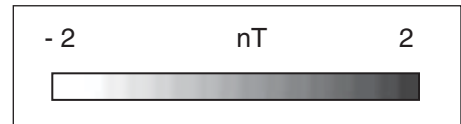
**21**





 Site boundary

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS**



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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Greyscale plot of 2013 magnetometry survey results

|                    |     |                    |            |                   |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|------------|-------------------|
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| <b>APPROVED BY</b> | RWM | <b>SCALE@A3</b>    | 1:2,500    |                   |



 Site boundary

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS**

-  Potential pit
-  Potential ditch
-  Land drain
-  Recent boundary (O.S.)
-  Service
-  Predominately natural
-  Modern 'ferrous'



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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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 Wilbees Farm, Arlington, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Interpretative plot of geophysical survey results

|             |     |             |            |            |
|-------------|-----|-------------|------------|------------|
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### **Andover Office**

Stanley House  
Walworth Road  
Andover  
Hampshire  
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

### **Cirencester Office**

Building 11  
Kemble Enterprise Park  
Cirencester  
Gloucestershire  
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

### **Exeter Office**

Unit 53  
Basepoint Business Centre  
Yeoford Way  
Marsh Barton Trading Estate  
Exeter  
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

### **Milton Keynes Office**

41 Burners Lane South  
Kiln Farm  
Milton Keynes  
Buckinghamshire  
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660

