

**LAND NORTH OF YAPTON
SCHOOL, NORTH END ROAD,
YAPTON, WEST SUSSEX**

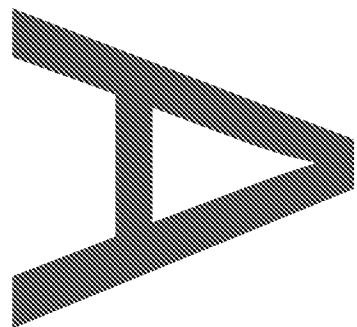
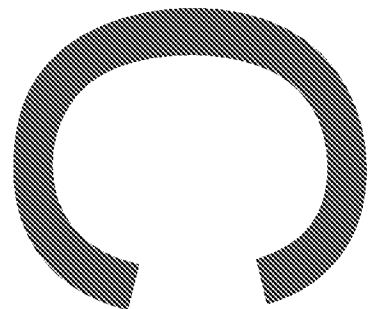
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ARUN
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
Y/88/18/OUT/ Y/44/17/OUT**

PCA REPORT NO: 14309

NOVEMBER 2020



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**LAND NORTH OF YAPTON SCHOOL, NORTH END ROAD, YAPTON, WEST SUSSEX:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Local Planning Authority: Arun District Council

Planning reference: Y/88/18/OUT/ Y/44/17/OUT

Site Code: SFWS20

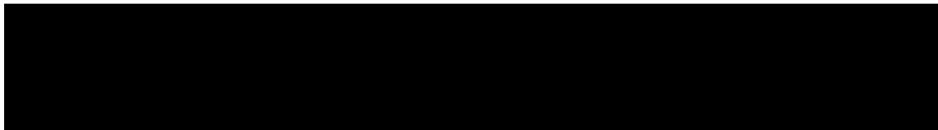
Central NGR: SU 97761 03758

Commissioning Client: RPS Consulting Services Ltd

Written/Researched by: Dominic McAtominey

Project Manager: Paul McCulloch

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (Winchester)
5 Red Deer Court
Elm Road
Winchester
Hampshire SO22 5LX



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PCA REPORT NO. R14309

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Text Prepared by:	D. McAtominey	11/11/2020
Graphics Prepared by:	D. Valk	20/11/2020
Graphics Checked by:	M. Roughley	20/11/2020
Project Manager:	P. McCulloch	20/11/2020

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1 ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by RPS Consulting Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land North of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex. The Site is the subject of a residential development.

This document provides the results of the trial trench evaluation, which comprised 21 no. 50m x 1.8m trenches and three 25m x 1.8m trenches. The evaluation was carried out in two stages, between the 18th – 25th August and the 5th – 20th October 2020

A low number of widely dispersed archaeological features of late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date were recorded and these appeared to be of marginal significance. The southern part of the Site appears to have been subject to considerable post-medieval or modern disturbance, possibly a result of deep ploughing; this seems likely to have had a severe negative impact on any significant archaeological potential that the Site may have had.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by RPS Consulting Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land North of Yapton School, Stakers Farm, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex, (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site' (centred at NGR SU 97761 03758). The Site is the subject of a residential development (Y/88/18/OUT/Y/44/17/OUT) for which planning permission is being sought from Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation forms part of a staged approach to understanding the archaeological implications of the proposed development, following the advice of James Kenny, archaeology advisor to the LPA. The evaluation was intended to inform subsequent decisions concerning the future treatment of any archaeological remains found to survive within the Site
- 2.1.3 This document provides the results for the trial trench evaluation, which comprised a total of 21no. 50m x 1.8m trenches and three 25m x 1.8m trenches, representing a 5% sample of the Site area.
- 2.1.4 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England, 2015).

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 2.2.1 Yapton is a village that lies to the south of the South Downs on the Sussex coastal plain. It is located approximately 5km south-west of Arundel and 8km north-east of Bognor Regis. It lies approximately 3km inland from the coastline and 2.5km west of the River Arun.
- 2.2.2 The Site, a total area of approximately 4.57ha, is bounded to the east by North End Road, to the west and south by arable fields and to the north by residential and agricultural properties.
- 2.2.3 The Site presently comprises multiple plots of pasture and paddocks. The site is relatively level, lying at approximately 7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.2.4 The bedrock geology of the Site comprises multiple undifferentiated chalk formations (Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven, Culver and Portsdown) beneath superficial River Terrace Deposits – Sand, Silt and Clay.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.3.1 Yapton is located within an area of the Sussex coastal plain that has been known to be occupied since the Neolithic period, with evidence for Bronze Age and Romano-British settlement identified within the village itself.

2.3.2 The current settlement is likely to have origins in the early medieval period with 'Bilsham' (located in the southern part of the village), listed in the Domesday Book. Furthermore, minor holdings held by 'Ansgot of Earl Godwine' in 1053 and 'Acard of Earl Roger' in 1086 likely grew into the manor of Yapton (VCH 1997).

2.3.3 The first use of the name Yapton to describe the land dates to the 13th century, however occupation was likely much wider at this point. This can be seen in the parish church of St. Mary's, which includes Norman and Transitional architecture, which predates the 13th century. The medieval village appears to be centred around the church, with possible medieval earthworks located to the south and east of the churchyard and the earliest remaining secular building, the 16th century 'Coachman's Cottage', located on Church Lane, just 275m from the church.

2.3.4 The 19th century saw a significant period of growth in the village, with the majority of residential growth occurring to the south of the historic core. As such the centre of the village shifted away from Church Lane and towards Main Road. The bulk of the 19th and 20th century development expanded this new village centre.

2.4 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

2.5 An initial archaeological desk-based assessment for the site was carried out by Orion Heritage in 2017 and will not be repeated in detail here. The following is the summary of the findings:

'... The assessment has identified no known heritage assets within or adjacent to the study site which would be adversely impacted by the proposed development. There is considered low potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains within the study site boundary. As such, the scheme does not present risks to archaeological remains that might justify a refusal to grant consent for development'

2.6 An updated desk-based assessment was produced in 2020 (RPS, 2020). This report concluded:

'A low potential for archaeological remains of all periods has been established. Should hedgerows preceding the 1839 tithe map be present within the study site, then these may be considered historically important. Previous agricultural and/or horticultural activity would likely have somewhat truncated any archaeological remains which may have been present within the study site. It is likely that any Medieval, Post Medieval and/or Modern agricultural activity would have truncated any archaeological remains, if present. An archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been approved by the Archaeological Advisor for a programme of evaluation trenching within the study site, which has yet to take place.'

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

- 3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the Site and, where present, determine their nature, extent, date, condition and significance, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.
- 3.1.2 This report on the results of the evaluation aims to provide a context for archaeological remains identified and provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of the remains, in respect of the proposed development, can be determined in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following presents a summary of the evaluation results based upon the Site archive, which comprises a Site diary, trench recording sheets, drawings and digital photographs. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Trench Index in **Appendix 1** and photographs of the trenches in **Appendix 2**. Specialist reports are provided in **Appendices 3-6** and an OASIS report in **Appendix 7**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **SFWS20** and will in due course be deposited with Littlehampton Museum.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2020), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works and on the advice of their archaeological advisor James Kenny, Chichester District Council Archaeological Advisor.

4.2.2 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 21no. 50m X 1.8m trenches and three 25m X 1.8m trenches (**Figure 2 & Plates 1 & 2**). The array of trenches was intended to provide a reasonable sample of the Site in order to establish its archaeological potential. All proposed trenches were opened and investigated between in two phases, between 18th – 25th August 2020 and 05th – 20th October 2020. A small number of trenches were repositioned from their intended locations to avoid obstacles and allow unhindered Site access.

4.3 Summary of Deposition Sequence (Figure 3, Plate 3)

4.3.1 Natural geology was observed in all trenches comprising a light to mid red/ brown, orange silty clay/ brickearth and beneath that gravel outcrops. Subsoil was observed in trenches 1 – 12, 15, 16 and 21 – 24, comprising light brown/grey silty clay, with some flint inclusions. The subsoil was between 0.08m - 0.44m thick. Above this lay a topsoil of mid grey brown silty clay with some flint and modern ceramic inclusions and was between 0.01m and 0.40m thick.

4.4 Archaeological Features (Figures 4-6)

4.4.1 Discrete archaeological features were observed in trenches 8b, 15, 20 and 21. All archaeological features were cut into the natural geology.

4.4.2 Trench 8b contained a single feature [804] which was a sub oval shaped pit which measured 2.10m long, 1.2m wide and 0.31m deep, with gentle concave sides on the rounded end and vertical sides on the straight edge. The base of the pit sloped gently from north east to south west (**Plate 4**). The pit and contained a single fill (805) which

consisted of a mid to dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small charcoal and moderate small flint inclusions. Pottery recovered from this feature has been dated broadly to the medieval period, between AD1000 – 1400.

4.4.3 Trench 15 contained a single ditch [1504], 2.54m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base (**Plate 5**). The feature contained a single fill (1505) which consisted of a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent small manganese and sparse small to medium flint inclusions. A single sherd of Late Bronze age – Middle Iron age dated pottery was recovered from this context.

4.4.4 Trench 20 contained several small possible pits. [2004] was a small sub oval feature which measured 0.85m long, 0.45m wide and 0.21m deep with sloping sides and a rounded concave base (**Plate 6**). This feature contained a single fill (2003) which consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay. A single sherd of pottery dated to the late bronze age – middle iron age was recovered from this context.

4.4.5 Pit [2006] was a small sub circular shaped feature which measured 0.51m in circumference and 0.46m deep with sloping sides and a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (2005) which consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay with a single sherd of pottery dated to the late bronze age – middle iron age recovered from this context.

4.4.6 Pit [2008] was a small circular feature which measured 0.39m in length, 0.36m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. This feature contained a single fill (2007) which consisted of a dark orange, brown clay with common small flint inclusions (**Plate 7**) but no datable finds.

4.4.7 Pit [2010] was a sub oval shaped feature which measured 0.96m long, 0.56m wide and 0.52m deep with steep sides and a pointed base. This feature contained a single fill (2009), which consisted of a dark greyish brown clay with common small flint inclusions, and no datable finds.

4.4.8 Trench 21 contained a ditch [2104], 1.27m wide and 0.74m deep with sloping sides and a concave base (**Plate 8**). This feature contained fills (2105), a dark orange, brown clay with frequent small flint inclusions and (2106), a light orange brown clay. Late 18th century/early 19th century brick and struck flint, thought to be residual, were recovered from this feature.

4.5 Modern Disturbance

4.5.1 Considerable modern disturbance, possibly the result of deep ploughing, was noted across the southern field (trenches 9a & 9b – 24). A short section of this disturbance was recorded in trench 11 and a longer section in trench 23 (**Figure 7**). This disturbance can also be seen in the section drawings for features [1504] and [2104]. The disturbance appeared to affect the definition of the base of the subsoil and the top of the underlying natural making their separation indistinct.

4.6 Conclusion

- 4.6.1 The evaluation appears to have met the aims of the evaluation and closely followed the method set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation. It has revealed widely dispersed evidence for a low level of archaeological activity that appears to be of late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 4.6.2 Ditch [1504] was a moderately sized ditch, of likely Late Bronze age – Middle Iron age date and therefore of a similar date to the small datable pits in Trench 20. However, these features do not appear to represent a focus or specific activity, or site type and this their significance is at best uncertain. Pit [804] in trench 8b has been interpreted as a medieval rubbish pit. It appears to be an isolated feature within the Site, but nonetheless consistent with evidence from other locations in Yapton for the dispersed character of the earliest development of the settlement. Ditch [2104] has been interpreted as a small field boundary ditch of post-medieval date.
- 4.6.3 The assemblage of finds recovered from the Site assist in dating some of the features that were identified. However, the range and quantities of material precludes further analysis and appears to confirm the low-level of archaeological activity on the Site.
- 4.6.4 In conclusion the evaluation has demonstrated a low level of dispersed archaeological activity of marginal significance. The southern part of the Site appears to have been subject to considerable post-medieval or possibly modern disturbance, possibly a result of deep ploughing; this seems likely to have had a severe negative impact on any significant archaeological potential that the Site may have had.

5 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

5.1 The Site Archive

- 5.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2014). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with Littlehampton Museum.

5.2 Copyright

- 5.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Littlehampton Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 5.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the West Sussex Historic Environment Record).
- 5.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology is grateful to Neil Wright of RPS Consulting Services Ltd for commissioning the evaluation and to James Kenny of Chichester District Council for his advice.

The evaluation was supervised by Dominic McAtomey with site assistance from Tom Warburton, James Bannister and Holly Brown.

This report was prepared by Dominic McAtomey with graphics prepared by Diana Valk. The project was managed by Paul McCulloch

7 REFERENCES

PCA, 2020, "*Land North of Yapton CofE School, Yapton W. Sussex: WSI for an Archaeological Evaluation*" Unpublished client report

RPS, 2020, 'Archaeological Desk-based assessment: Land West of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex' RPS Ref: JAC26283

Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench No.	Section No.	Context	Type	Description	Depth (m) BGL
1	1C	101	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.12
		102	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.13-0.61
		103	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.62+
2	1D	201	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.30
		202	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.31-0.80
		203	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.81+
3	3A	301	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.12
		302	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.13-0.55
		303	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.56+
4	1B	401	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.10
		402	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.11-0.59
		403	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.60+
5	2D	501	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.09
		502	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.10-0.73
		503	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.74+
6	2A	601	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.07
		602	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy silt	0.07-0.51
		603	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.52+
7	1A	701	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.13
		702	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.14-0.53
		703	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.54+
8	2B, 2C	801	Topsoil	Light grey-brown sandy silt	0.00-0.11
		802	Subsoil	Light yellow-brown sandy clay	0.12-0.41
		803	Natural	Mid-orange brown brick earth	0.42+
	4A, 4B	804	Cut	Cut of sub oval pit	-
		805	Fill	Fill of [804]	-
9A, 9B	16A, 16B	901	Topsoil	Light brown grey sandy clay	0-0.56
		902	Subsoil	Mid brown grey sandy clay	0.56-0.85
		903	Natural	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.85+
10	15D	1001	Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay	0-0.3
		1002	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.3-0.67
		1003	Natural	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.67+
11	15C	1101	Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay	0-0.24
		1102	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.24-0.46
		1103	Layer	Mid orange brown sandy clay	-
		1104	Natural	Very compact, light grey brown clay/brick earth	0.46+
		1105	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay plough soil	-

12	15B	1201	Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay	0-0.33
		1202	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy clay	0.33-0.65
		1203	Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.33-0.65
		1204	Natural	Very compact, light grey brown clay/brick earth	0.65+
13	15A	1301	Topsoil	Light greyish brown silty clay	0-0.21
		1302	Subsoil	Dark orangey-brown clay, a little silt (3-5%)	0.21-0.51
		1303	Natural	Mid-orangey brown clay	0.51+
14	11D	1401	Topsoil	Dark-grey brown silty clay	0-0.21
		1402	Subsoil	Ploughed up clay subsoil, dark-orangey brown	0.21+
		1403	Natural	Post-Medieval capping, chalky	-
15	5A	1501	Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay, small flint inclusions, loose	0-0.16
		1502	Subsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, small flint inclusions, compact	0.16-0.6
		1503	Natural	Firm, mid-orange brown with pockets of light grey, frequent small to medium sized flint inclusions	0.6+
		1504	Cut	Cut of linear	-
		1505	Fill	Dark grey fill of linear [1504]	-
		1506	Layer	Layer of heavily disturbed ploughed soil	-
16	11A	1601	Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay	0-0.4
		1602	Subsoil	Dark orange-brown clay, some silt, moderate chalk inclusions	0.4-0.61
		1603	Natural	Dark brownish yellow clay	0.61+
17	9B	1701	Topsoil	Light grey brown sandy clay	0-0.6
		1702		Mid orange brown sandy clay	0.6+
18	11C	1801	Topsoil	Mid grey brown 'dusty' silty clay	0-0.25
		1802	Subsoil	Light grey brown clay, some silt	0.25-0.7
		1803	Natural	Dark orangey brown clay	0.7+
19	6C	1901	Topsoil	Variable, light yellowish grey to mid-orange brown silty clay	0-0.72
		1902	Subsoil	Dark-orange brown clay with a small amount of silt	0.72-0.95
		1903	Natural	Mid-brownish orange clay	0.95+
20	6A, 7A, 7B	2001	Topsoil	Dark-greyish brown silty clay	0-0.42
		2002	Natural	Dark-yellowish brown clay, occasional flint inclusions	0.42+
		2003	Fill	Fill of pit [2004]	-
		2004	Cut	Cut of pit	-
		2005	Fill	Fill of pit [2006]	-
		2006	Cut	Cut of pit	-

		2007	Fill	Fill of small pit [2008]	-
		2008	Cut	Small pit	-
		2009	Fill	Fill of prehistoric pit [2010]	-
		2010	Cut	Cut of prehistoric, oblong pit	-
21	11B, 14A	2101	Topsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	0-0.2
		2102	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, some silt. Resembles ploughed natural	0.2-0.34
		2103	Natural	Mid-greyish yellow clay	0.34-0.6+
		2104	Cut	Post-Medieval ditch	-
		2105	Fill	Fill of ditch [2104]	-
		2106	Layer	Compact 'cap' of ditch	-
22	6D	2201	Topsoil	Dark-greyish brown silty clay	0-0.16
		2202	Subsoil	Dark greyish brown clay, resembles ploughed natural	0.16-0.27
		2203	Natural	Dark yellowish grey clay	0.27+
23	9A	2301	Topsoil	Mid-grey brown silty clay	0-0.6
		2302	Natural	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay/brick earth	0.61+
24	6B	2401	Topsoil	Silty clay, soft and broken up by grass roots, dark yellowish grey	0-0.22
		2402	Subsoil	Ploughed up natural, mid-grey brown	0.22-0.46
		2403	Natural	Mid-yellow brown clay, common flint inclusions	0.46+

Appendix 2: Photographs (Plates 1 - 8)



Plate 1 - Overview of Trench 5 - Looking west



Plate 2 – Overview of Trench 21 – Looking west

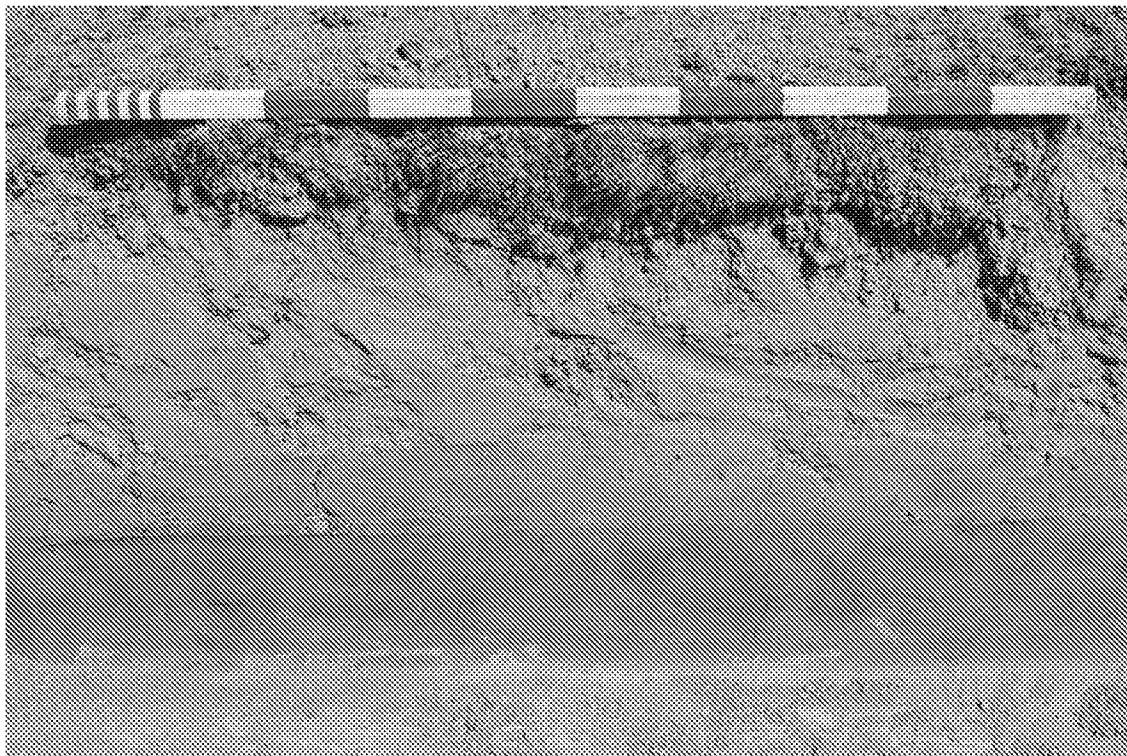


Plate 3 - South west facing representative section of Trench 3



Plate 4 – South west facing section of Pit [804]



Plate 5 - North West facing section of ditch [1504]

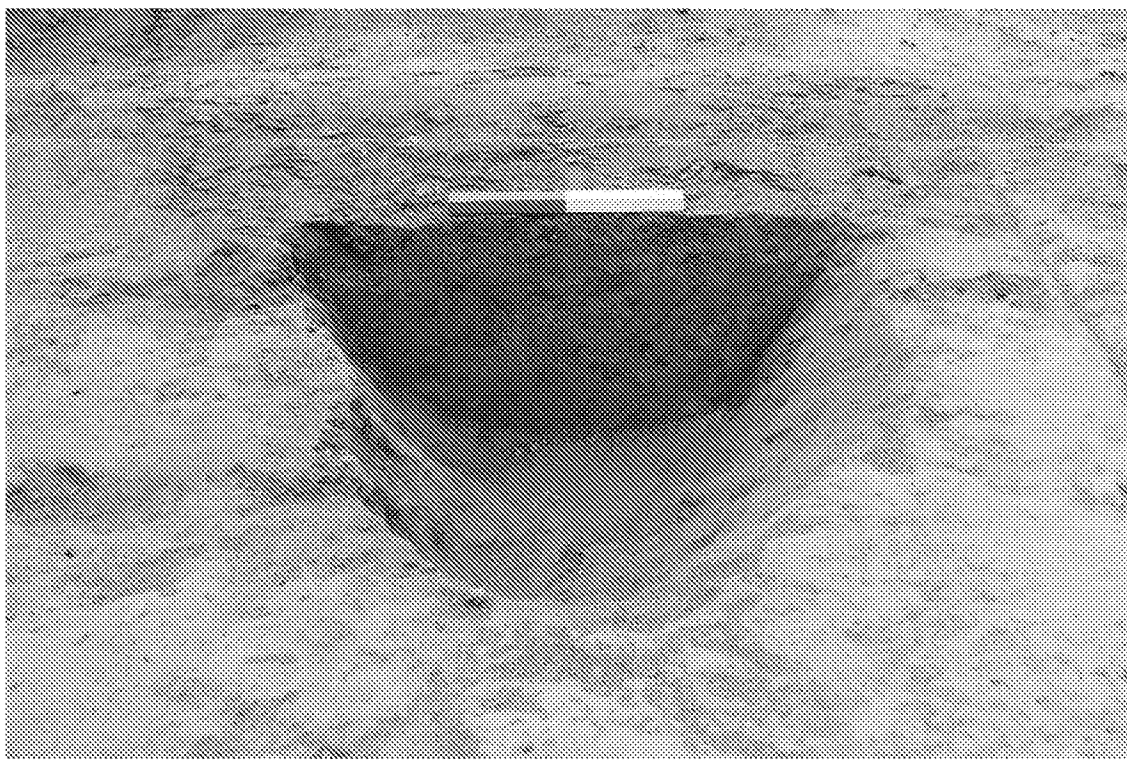


Plate 6 - North east facing section of Pit [2004]

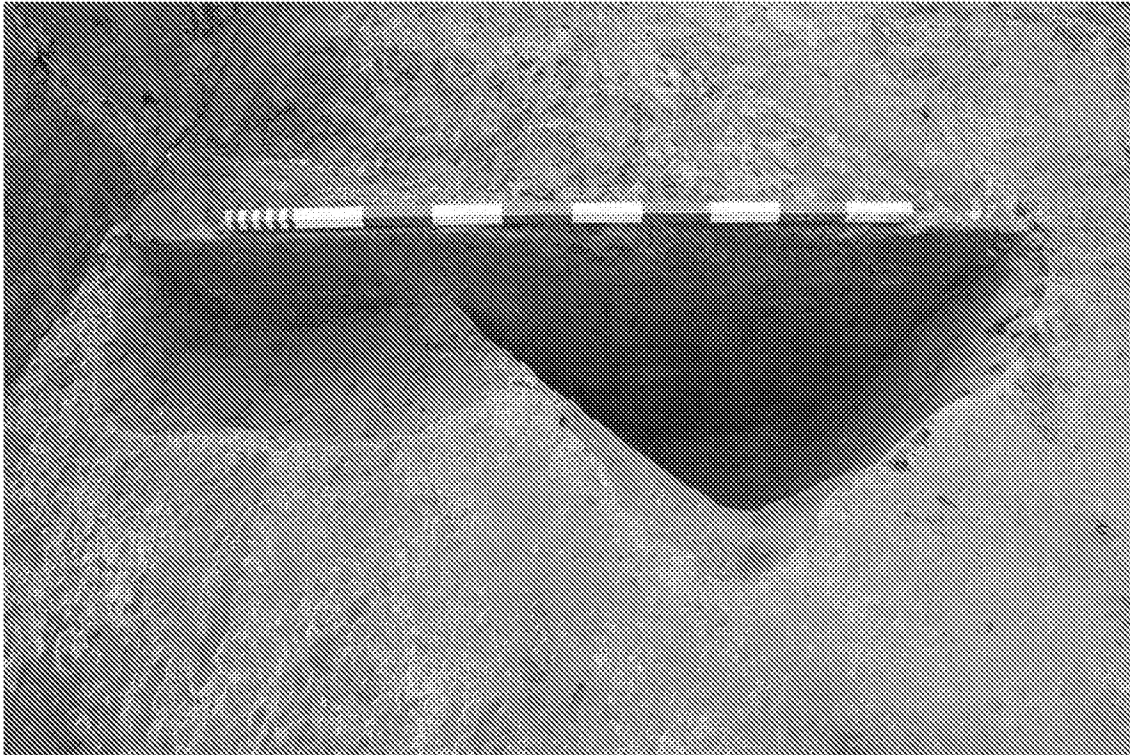


Plate 7 - North facing section of pits [2008] and [2010]



Plate 8 - North east facing section of ditch [2104]

Appendix 3: Specialist Report – Lithic Assessment

Barry Bishop

7.1 Introduction

Archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The material has been comprehensively catalogued, and this includes further descriptive details of each piece (Catalogue L01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan *et al.* (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Retouched tools were classified following standard British works such as Healy (1988) and Bamford (1985). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

7.2 Quantification and distribution

Type	No.
Decortication flake	3
Decortication blade	1
Flake	4
Blade: prismatic	1
Blade: non-prismatic	1
Flake fragment	1
Core	2
Retouched	1
Conchoidal chunk	2
Unworked burnt stone (no.)	24
Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)	427

Table 1: Quantification of the struck and burnt flint from the C of E School

Sixteen struck flints were recovered from six of the evaluation trenches excavated at the Church of England Primary School (Trenches 1, 2, 8, 15, 21 and 23) (Table 1). A total of three features; pit [804], linear feature [1504] and ditch [2104] produced struck flint with the remainder having been recovered from unstratified deposits. It is likely that all of the material has been residually deposited; the only feature potentially of prehistoric date is linear [1504] but even with this, the condition of the struck flint suggests that it had been 'kicking about' for some time before becoming incorporated within the ditch's fills.

Twenty-four fragments of unworked burnt stone were also recovered. This had a similar distribution and was also recovered from six evaluation trenches (Trenches 2, 8, 15, 20, 21, and 23), being present in pit [804], linear [1504], ditch [2104], [2004] and from unstratified deposits.

7.3 Unworked burnt stone

The unworked burnt stone all comprises fragments of weathered nodular or rounded alluvial flint that have been variable but mostly intensively heated to the extent that they had all fragmented, changed colour and become 'fire-crazed'. The largest quantity, amounting to 240g, came from linear feature [1504] but, overall, the quantities are small and most suggestive of incidentally heated natural flint clasts arising from the use of ground-set hearts. Burnt flint is most frequently recorded at prehistoric sites but is inherently undatable.

7.4 Struck Flint

The struck assemblage was made of fine-grained flint that ranges from black to semi-opaque grey in colour and frequently contains lighter coloured mottling. Cortex varies from smooth worn to rough but weathered and the raw materials were probably gathered from derived deposits, most probably the gravel terrace deposits that underly the site which may have incorporated large and relatively nodules from the underlying chalk bedrock (BGS 2020). The assemblage's condition is also variable, but most pieces are chipped to some extent, consistent with residual deposition, and no evidence for *in-situ* knapping or flintworking foci were noted.

No truly diagnostic pieces are present, but the overall technological traits of the assemblage suggest it is the product of at least two periods of flintworking. The earliest pieces include a small number of blades and carefully struck flakes that are the product of a competent blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The only retouched implement recovered from the site most probably belongs to this period of flintworking and comprises a prismatic blade with slightly convex edge blunting that may have been intended as a piercer. A few other flakes have been competently detached and these may also be broadly contemporary, although a broader timeframe, stretching through to the Early Bronze Age, is also possible.

The remainder of the material from the site is likely to be later in date and is more reminiscent of later Bronze Age or even Iron Age industries. These include a number of casually knapped flakes including some typical 'squat flakes' (see Martingell 1990; 2003), as well as the two cores recovered from the site, both of which have been minimally and rather randomly reduced.

7.5 Significance

The main significance of the struck flint assemblage is that it demonstrates prehistoric flintworking activities occurring at the site from at least the Early Neolithic as well as during the later second or first millennia BC. It is in comparable and complements the similar dated struck flint recovered during the recent excavations at North End Road and Maypole Lane in Yapton (see PCA reports) although, by itself, the assemblage from this site is small and lacking any contextual associations, thereby limiting its interpretative potential.

7.6 Recommendations

Due to its limited interpretative potential, this report and accompanying catalogue is all that is required for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. The assemblage does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and can contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

The unworked burnt stone provides evidence for hearth use at the site but is otherwise undatable and of limited interpretative value. No further work is warranted, and it has therefore been discarded following its recording.

Should further work at the site be considered, the assemblage reported here should be re-documented in conjunction with any additional material found following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological analysis may be warranted.

7.7 Bibliography

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Appendix 4: Specialist Report –The Pottery

By Berni Sudds

A total of 53 sherds of pottery, representing a minimum of 47 vessels were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 479g. The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration, using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated/minimum number of vessels (ENV). The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using provisional mnemonic codes based on inclusions. Where possible these have been cross referenced to other coding classifications used in the county (Barber 2005; Marter Brown et al 2012; Jarrett, forthcoming). A summary of the ware types recovered is listed below in Table 1 and summary catalogue of the pottery by context appears in Table 2.

Fabric code	Expansion	Date range			SC	Wg
<i>Pre-historic pottery</i>						
CFL	Fine to coarse flint-tempered ware	Late Bronze Age	Middle Iron Age	6	36	
MFL	Medium flint-tempered ware	Late Bronze Age	Middle Iron Age	4	2	
<i>Saxon pottery</i>						
MSFLCH	Middle Saxon flint and chalk-tempered ware	Middle Saxon	Late Saxon	1	10	
<i>Medieval pottery</i>						
MCW FL	Medieval flint-tempered ware	1000	1400	3	13	
MCW QFL	Medieval quartz sand and flint-tempered ware	1000	1400	1	21	
MCW CQ	Medieval coarse sandy ware (Barber 2005, Fabric 2?)	1150	1400	10	54	
MCW MQ	Medieval sandy ware (Barber 2005, Fabric 3c?)	1150	1400	12	127	
MCW FQIO	Medieval fine sandy ware with iron-oxide inclusions (Barber 2005, Fabric 3a or Binstead variant?)	1250	1400	1	44	
BINS	Binstead-type ware (Barber 2005, Fabric 6; Marter Brown 2012, Fabric Q403)	1250	1400	13	127	
<i>Post-medieval pottery</i>						
PMR	London-area post-medieval redware	1580	1900	1	4	

STMB	Staffordshire-type marbled slipware	1680	1800	1	41
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Table 1: Pottery types. SC = Sherd count. Wg = Weight in grams.

The assemblage includes pottery of prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date and is comprised of types well-paralleled in the region (Seager Thomas, 2015; Jarrett, forthcoming; Barber 2005; Marter Brown et al 2012).

The prehistoric pottery, totalling 10 sherds from a minimum of 7 vessels, is comprised of flint-tempered wares or varying coarseness broadly indicative of a Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age date. The coarser flint-tempered wares (CFL) include small and/or abraded non-diagnostic body sherds potentially dated to the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age, from pits [2004] and [2006] (Trench 20) and as an unstratified find from Trench 6. A simple everted rim from a jar in better condition was also recovered from linear [1504] (Trench 15), that may be of Early to Middle Iron-Age date. The fine to medium flint-tempered pottery (MFL) includes just four very small sherds from the same vessel, recovered as unstratified finds from Trench 2.

A single body sherd of flint and chalk-tempered ware, potentially dated to the Middle, or perhaps Late Saxon period was recovered as a residual find within pit [804]. Given the thickness of the wall, a Middle Saxon date is perhaps most likely. The fabric is typical of contemporary pottery in the region (Jarrett forthcoming).

The majority of the pottery recovered is of medieval date (40 sherds), with most of this material being recovered from the fill of pit [804] in Trench 8. There are a small number of sherds of flint-tempered, or sand and flint-tempered pottery (MCW FL; MCW QFL), some of which may date to the 10th to 12th century, but these occur alongside larger quantities of sand-tempered wares post-dating the late 12th century, and may represent later 13th to 14th century products of the nearby Binstead kilns (Barber 2005, 161). Later flint-tempered wares were also being made at Chichester and in 13th century kilns on Sussex Coastal Plain (Marter Brown et al 2012, 59). The more numerous sand-tempered wares include medium and coarse-tempered types (MCW MQ; MCW CQ) and glazed and unglazed Binstead wares, dating from late 13th to 14th century. There is also a distinctive iron-oxide rich glazed base sherd (MCW FQIO) that may equate to Fabric 3a at Middleton-On-Sea (Barber 2005, 161), or may be a Binstead variant. There are few diagnostic sherds amongst the material from pit [804], but jars and jugs are represented, and at least one bowl. Some of the jars have applied thumb-strips, or patchy glaze to the base internally and the jugs have incised horizontal lines, combed lines and green glaze. There is also a thumb jug base, possibly dating to the 14th century (Barber 2005, 162). Residual medieval pottery, in the same range of types, was also recovered from layer (1502) in Trench 15, along with two post-medieval coarsewares (STMO; PMR) dating to the late 17th or 18th century, and also as unstratified finds from Trenches 6 and 8.

The pottery suggests the site was being exploited over a long period of time, although this activity does not appear to have been continuous, and evidently occurred at differing levels of intensity. Little can be concluded on the nature of activity represented in any period, given the small size of the assemblage, although the medieval pottery from pit [804] was probably dumped directly from occupation in the near vicinity. The assemblage should be reappraised alongside any additional material recovered, should any further investigation be undertaken on site. The prehistoric pottery should be assessed by a relevant period specialist to confirm and refine the provisional identifications and dating suggested. The post-Roman pottery will require cross referencing to the local type series and other contemporary assemblages in the region (Jarrett, forthcoming; Barber 2005; Marter Brown et al 2012).

Cut	Cxt	Tr	Fabric	Form	Comments	SC	Wg	Date range		Spot date
	0	2	MFL		Very small sherds/ crumbs from the same ?vessel.	4	2	LBA	MIA	
	0	6	BINS		Abraded body sherd. Greyish buff core, buff surfaces. Slightly coarser than other BINS examples, coarser quartz.	1	19	1250	1400	
	0	8	MCW MQ		Body sherd. Grey core, buff surfaces.	1	7	1250	1400	
	0	6	CFL		Body sherd. Moderately abraded. Fine to coarse burnt-flint temper. Fresh break. Grey core, buff margins and surfaces.	1	19	LBA	MIA	
	0	8	MCW CQ		Sagging base sherd. Fresh break. Some external wear.	1	11	1150	1400	
	0	8	BINS		Body sherd. Sparse/ moderate fine quartz. Fine, buff throughout.	1	6	1250	1400	
	1502	15	MCW FL		Small body sherd. Sparse/ moderate fine to medium flint. Rare iron ore and burnt out organics. Grey core, orangish-buff surfaces.	1	1	1000	1400	1680 - 1800
	1502	15	MCW MQ		Body sherd. Pale grey core, buff margins and surfaces.	1	5	1250	1400	
	1502	15	MCW MQ		Body sherd. Pale grey core and buff margins and surface. Applied thumbed ?horizontal strip.	1	3	1250	1400	
	1502	15	BINS		Small body sherd. Red iron ore and small black iron ore inclusions, some	1	2	1250	1400	

					iron-stained quartz. Pale grey core and pinkish-buff margins and surfaces.					
	1502	15	PMR		Body sherd. Internal clear glaze.	1	4	1580	1900	
	1502	15	STMB	Dish	Base sherd from a press-moulded dish or bowl.	1	41	1680	1800	
804	805	8	MSFLCH		Hard, abundant fine to coarse flint and sparse chalk temper. Moderate fine white mica. Smoothed outer surface. Mid grey core and inner surface. Buff outer surface partially scorched/ blackened. Fairly thick-walled. MSAX?	1	10	MSAX	LSAX	1250 - 1400
	805	8	MCW FL		Body sherd. Applied thumbled vertical strip. Grey core and patchy buff to grey surfaces. Internal burnt residue.	1	10	1000	1400	
	805	8	MCW FL		Small body sherd, oxidised throughout.	1	2	1000	1400	
	805	8	MCW QFL		Body sherd. Abundant fine sand, sparse flint and chalk. Handmade? 10th - 12th century?	1	21	1000	1400	
	805	8	MCW MQ		Base sherd? Grey core, buff margins and inner surface. Scorched buff/grey exterior surface. Binthead coarseware?	1	35	1150	1400	
	805	8	MCW CQ		Body sherd. Grey core, buff internal surface, buff to orange-brown outer surface.	1	3	1150	1400	
	805	8	MCW MQ		Sagging base sherd. External sooting. Reduced.	1	6	1150	1400	
	805	8	MCW MQ		Body sherd. Fresh break. Grey core, buff margins, oxidised inner surface, dark buff outer surface (scorched).	1	16	1150	1400	
	805	8	MCW MQ		Base sherd. Internal burnt residue. Grey core and inner surface, dark buff outer surface.	1	24	1150	1400	
	805	8	MCW CQ		Body sherds. External sooting. Some fresh breaks. Grey cores. Partially	6	27	1150	1400	

				oxidised, partially reduced surfaces.					
805	8	MCW CQ		Base sherds. One fresh break. External sooting. Grey cores, oxidised inner surfaces.	2	13	1150	1400	
805	8	MCW MQ		Body sherd. Grey core, oxidised surfaces.	1	4	1150	1400	
805	8	MCW MQ		Body sherds. External sooting. Grey cores, oxidised, or partially oxidised surfaces.	3	19	1150	1400	
805	8	MCW MQ		Body/base sherd. Thumbbed. External sooting. Grey core, oxidised surfaces.	1	8	1150	1400	
805	8	MCW FQIO		Base sherd. Fresh breaks. Pinkish buff. Patchy internal yellow glaze. External sooting. Fine sand and moderate fine to coarse iron-oxide. Near Barber 2005 Fabric 3 - or possibly a Binstead variant?	1	44	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS	Bowl	Thickened, flat-topped rim, near squared. External sooting. Too small to measure accurately.	1	8	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS	Jug	Neck sherd. Incised horizontal lines. Thin, external pale green glaze.	1	5	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS	Jug	Fresh break. Body sherd with diagonal combed/ incised line decoration (x3 grouped lines). Green glaze.	1	12	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS	Jar	Sagging base sherds. Internal pale green glaze, external sooting.	1	18	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS		Body sherds from the same vessel. Pale grey core and buff surfaces. Splash of external pale green glaze. External sooting. Jar form?	2	12	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS	Jug	Thumbbed base sherd. Pale grey core and buff surfaces. ?14th century (Barber 2005, 162).	1	12	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS		Body sherd. Grey core and inner surface. Buff outer surface.	1	9	1250	1400	
805	8	BINS	Jar	Sagging base. Internal patchy green	1	14	1250	1400	

					glaze. External sooting. Grey core, oxidised surfaces.					
	805	8	BINS		Body sherd. Fresh break. Splash of external pale green glaze. Pale grey core and inner surface. Buff outer surface.	1	10	1250	1400	
1504	1505	15	CFL	Jar	Simple everted rim from a jar. Fine to coarse burnt-flint temper. Dark-grey/black. Iron-Age form?	1	13	LBA	MIA	LBA - MIA
2004	2003	20	CFL		Three very small sherds/ crumbs. Fine to coarse burnt-flint temper. Dark-grey/ black throughout.	3	3	LBA	MIA	LBA - MIA
2006	2005	20	CFL		Small crumb. Fine to coarse burnt-flint temper. Grey.	1	1	LBA	MIA	LBA - MIA

Table 2: The pottery by context. Cxt = context; Tr = Trench; SC = sherd count; Wg = weight in grams.

References

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Appendix 5: Specialist Report – Ceramic Building Material

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

A single fragment weighing 872 grams was recovered for assessment. The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). The item was recorded in October 2020.

Methodology

The material was laid out and weighed. The ceramic building material was examined visually. information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

There is a single fragment, a substantially sized piece from a brick. The item is broken but in an otherwise fresh state, with no obvious signs of use. There is no mortar adhered.

Results

Table 1, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Comment	Date	NoF	W(g)
2105	BRK	Brick	Oxidised; fine sandy; Fe	Later post-medieval to early modern; sand moulded; measures 55mm deep x 99mm wide	Late 18 th -19 th	1	872

Provenance

The material was recovered from fill (2105) within ditch [2104] in Trench 21.

Range

There is a single fragment from a later post-medieval or early modern dated brick.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The item is not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

References

~ 2002, Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, version 3.2 [internet]. Available at <<http://www.tegula.freemove.co.uk/acbm/CBMGDE3.htm>>

Appendix 6: Specialist Report – Animal Bone

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This is the third incursion within the village of Yapton, following the two sites located either side of the North End Road, one just south of Maypole Park (on the west side) and the other (on the east side) abutting Ford Lane to the north and close to Church Lane in the south. The former provided prehistoric and post-medieval evidence and the latter principally deposits dating to the medieval era. Both provided small quantities of animal bones (Rielly 2020a and 2020b). This latest incursion is situated just to the south on the west side of North End Road within an open area to the west and north of Yapton Church of England Primary School. 24 strip trenches were excavated within this study area, with just 4 providing archaeological features with evidence for prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval activity. One of these four trenches produced a small quantity of hand collected bones.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of faunal assemblage

This site provided a total of 7 bone fragments, these probably amounting to just 2 following refitting. One each were found in layers (1502) and (1501), both in Trench 15 (located just west of the school buildings), the former a cattle-size indeterminate bone (comprising 5 fragments) and the latter part of a cattle 1st phalange (2 pieces) in woeful condition. These deposits probably date to the post-medieval era, though they were positioned over potential prehistoric cut features.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

There is little here to be inspired about and while it can be supposed that further excavation will provide more bones, it is highly likely that any additional material will be meagre at best. It is also unlikely, given the level of fragmentation and the condition of these bones (especially the cattle phalange) that sieving will improve recovery. All this being said, it can be recommended, merely based on presence, that further excavation should highlight the areas adjacent to Trench 15.

References

Kevin Rielly, K, 2020a Evaluation of the animal bones from Maypole Lane, Yapton, West Sussex (NEWS20), PCA unpublished Report.

Rielly, K, 2020b Evaluation of the animal bones from Land north of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex (NEWS20), PCA unpublished Report.

Appendix 7: Oasis Record

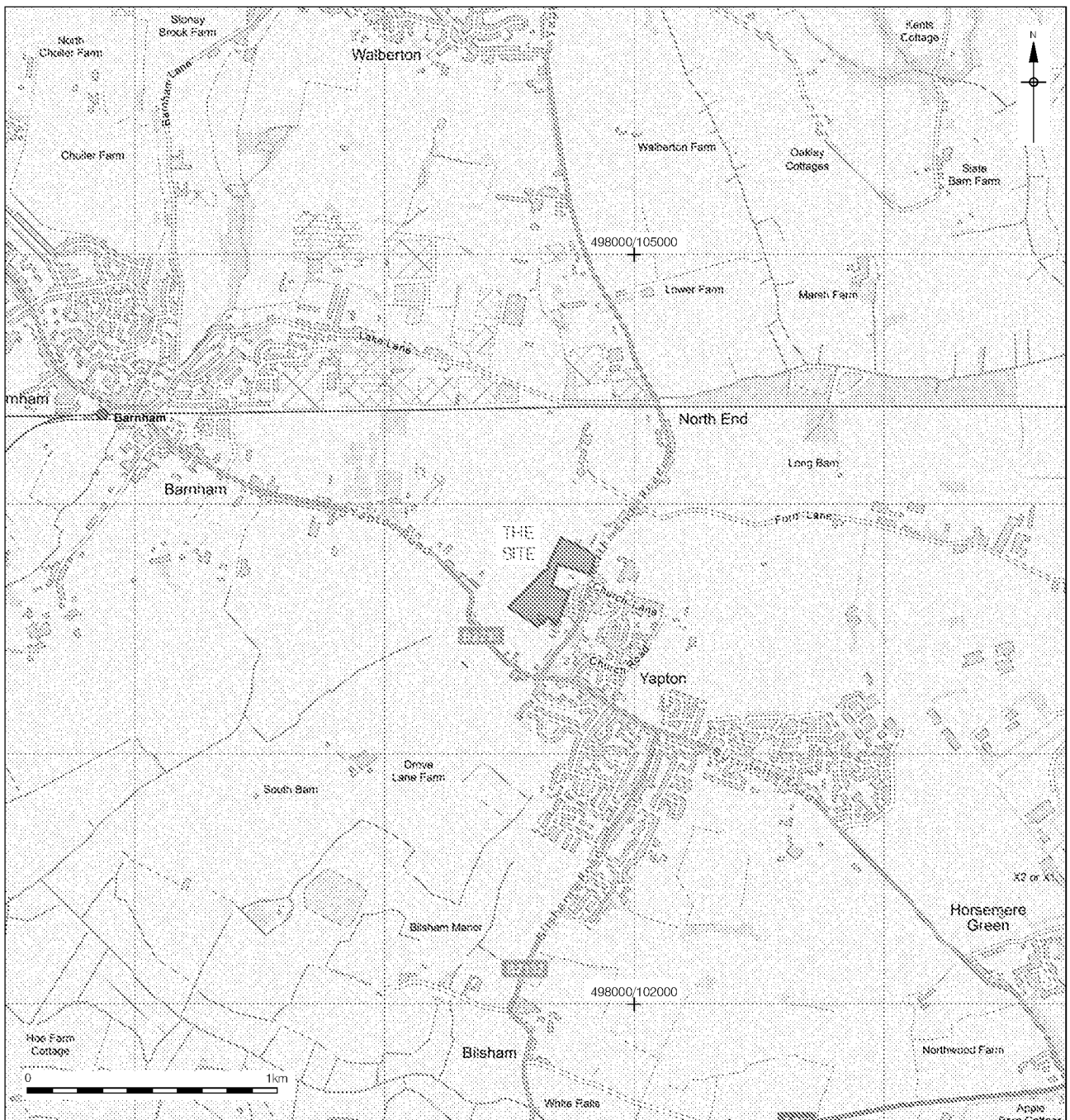
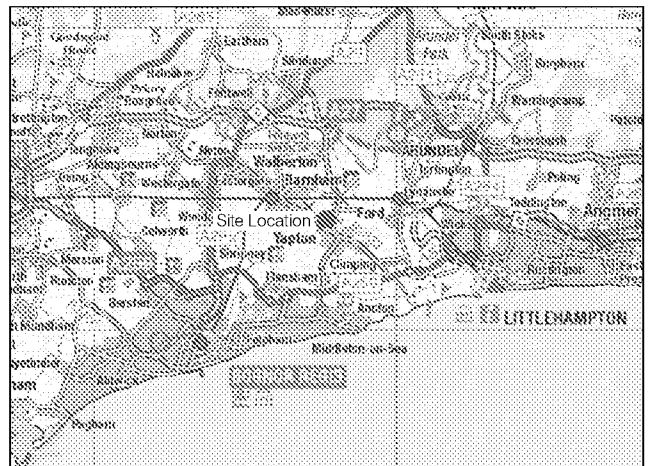
8 OASIS ID: preconst1-407820

Project details

Project name	Land North of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by RPS Consulting Services Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land North of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex, the Site is the subject of a residential development. This document provides the results for the trial trench evaluation, a total of 21 50m x 1.8m trenches and 3 25m x 1.8m trenches. The evaluation at Land north of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex revealed a scattered low level of archaeological activity dating from the Bronze Age, medieval and post medieval eras. The archaeological resources are not considered to be of importance. The southern part of the site demonstrated considerable post medieval to modern disturbance, likely a result of deep ploughing, which would have had a severely negative impact on any in situ archaeological resources
Project dates	Start: 28-08-2020 End: 29-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SFWS20 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	Y/88/18/OUT/ Y/44/17/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN YAPTON Land North of Yapton School, North End Road
Postcode	BN18 0DU
Study area	4.57 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 97761 03758 50.824532536323 -0.611857709382 50 49 28 N 000 36 42 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	RPS Consulting Services Ltd
Project design originator	Paul McCulloch
Project director/manager	Paul McCulloch
Project supervisor	Dominic McAtomey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "other", "Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Land North of Yapton School, North End Road, Yapton, West Sussex: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	McAtominey, D
Other bibliographic details	R14309
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Winchester
Description	A4 ringbound Client Report, 7 Plates, 5 figures
Entered by	Maisie Marshall (kmarshall@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	11 November 2020



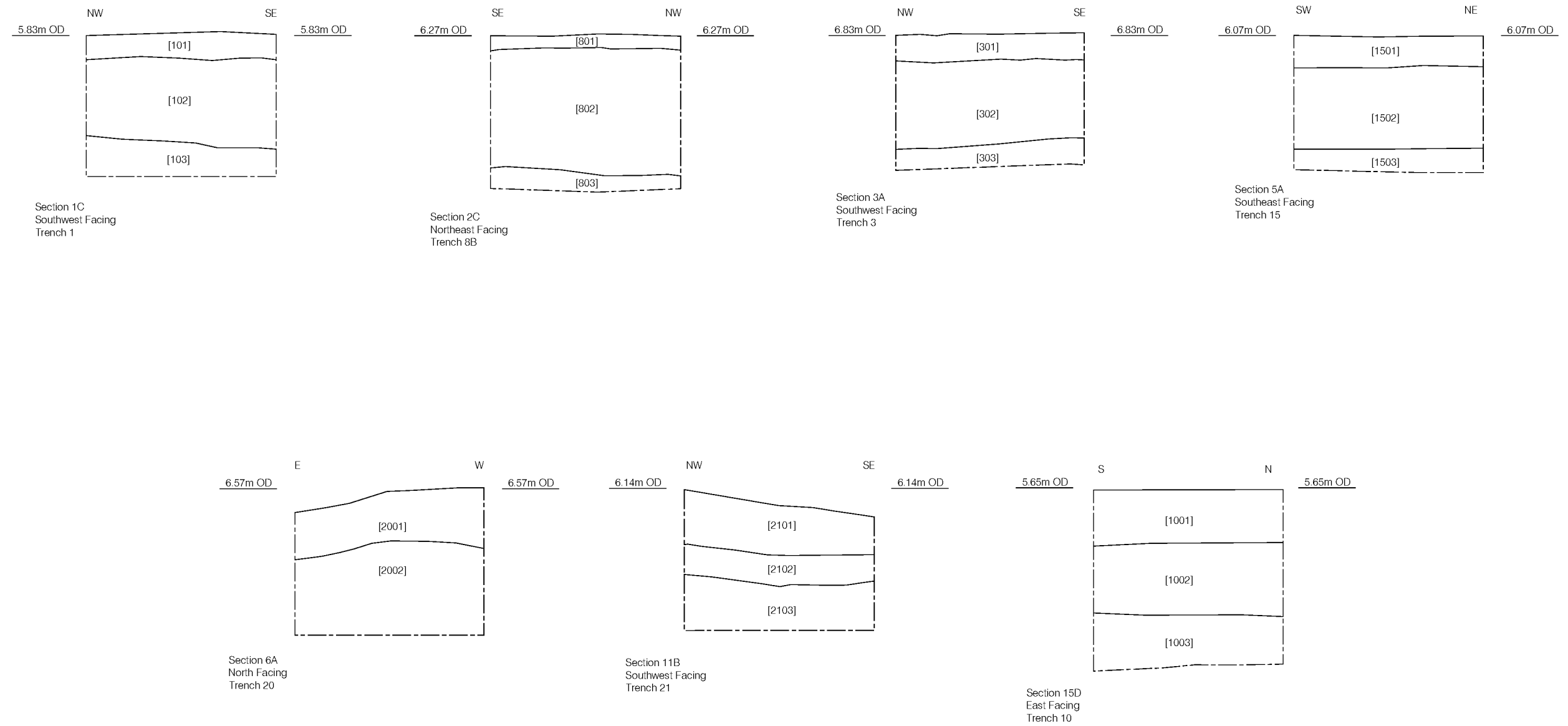


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0 50m

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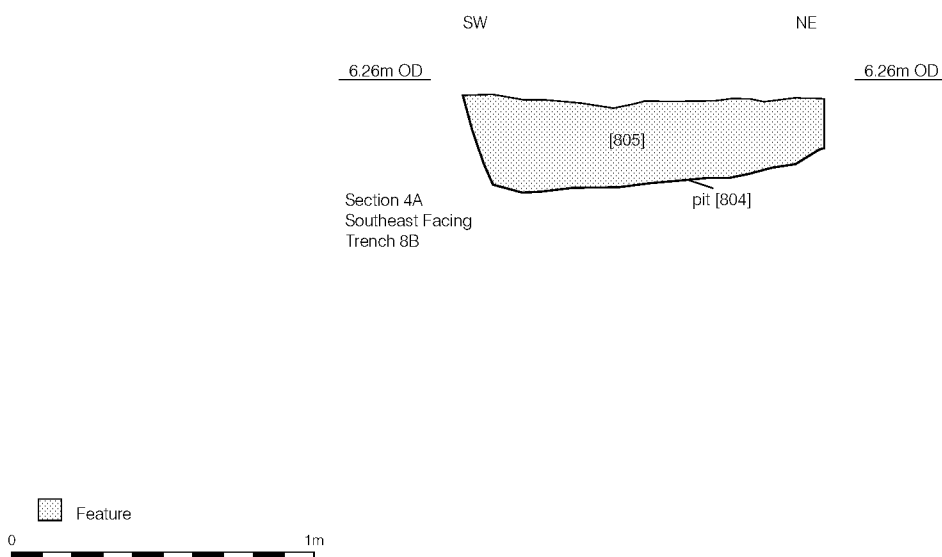
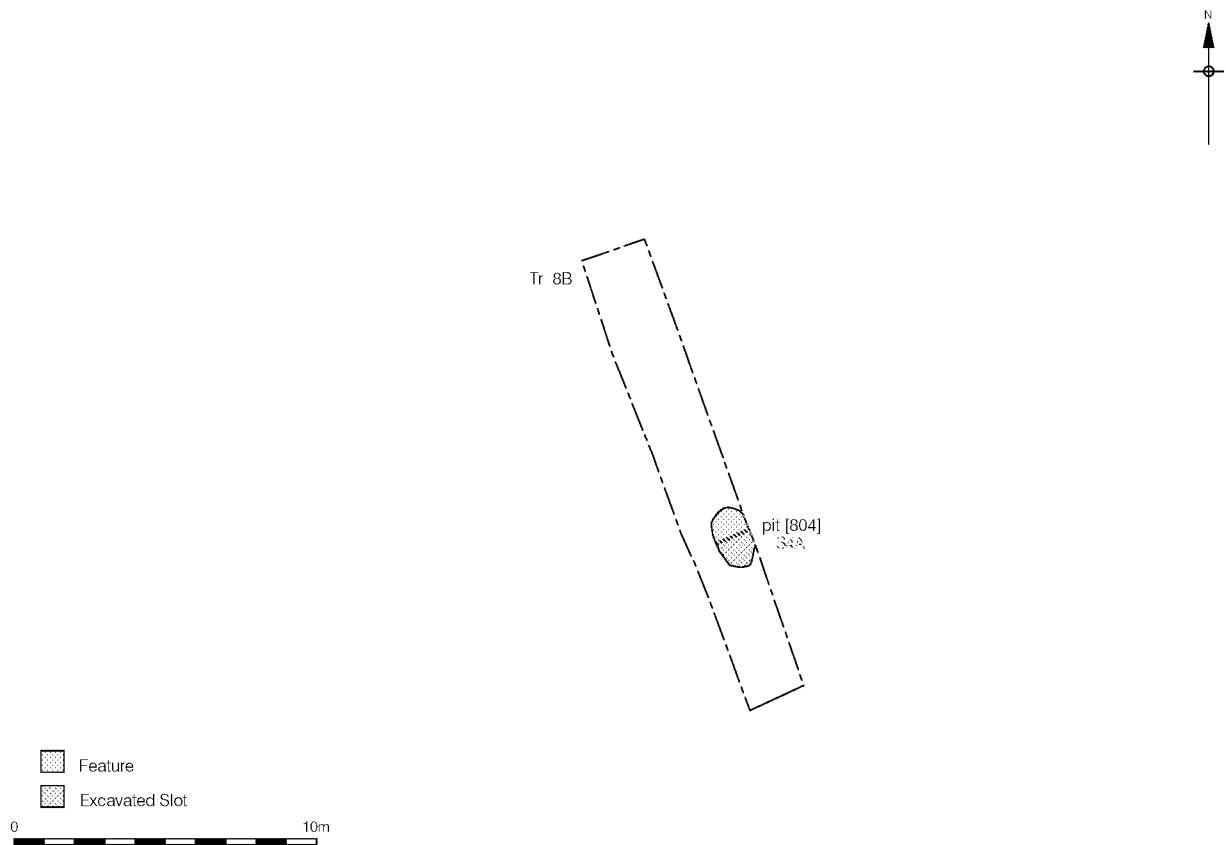


Figure 4
Trench 8B Plan and Section
Plan at 1:250 and Section at 1:25 at A4

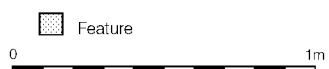
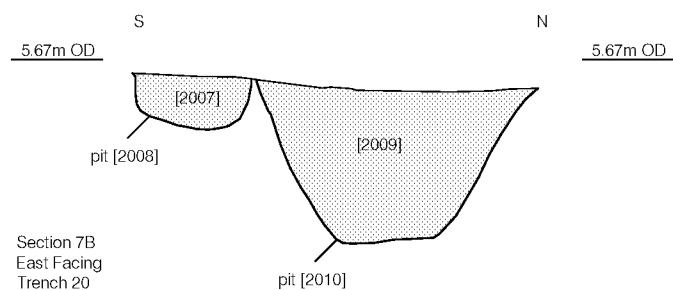
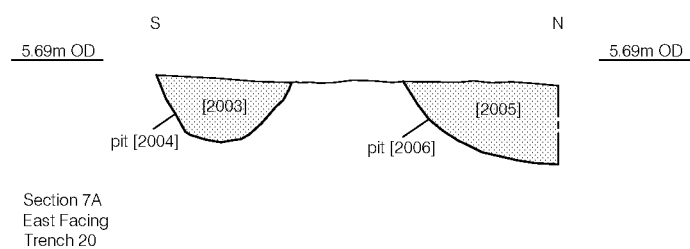
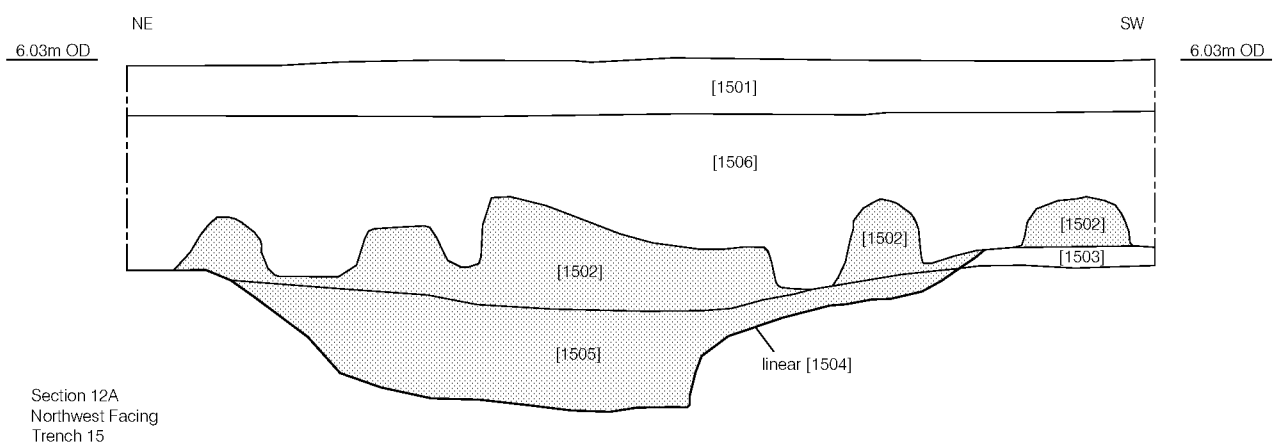
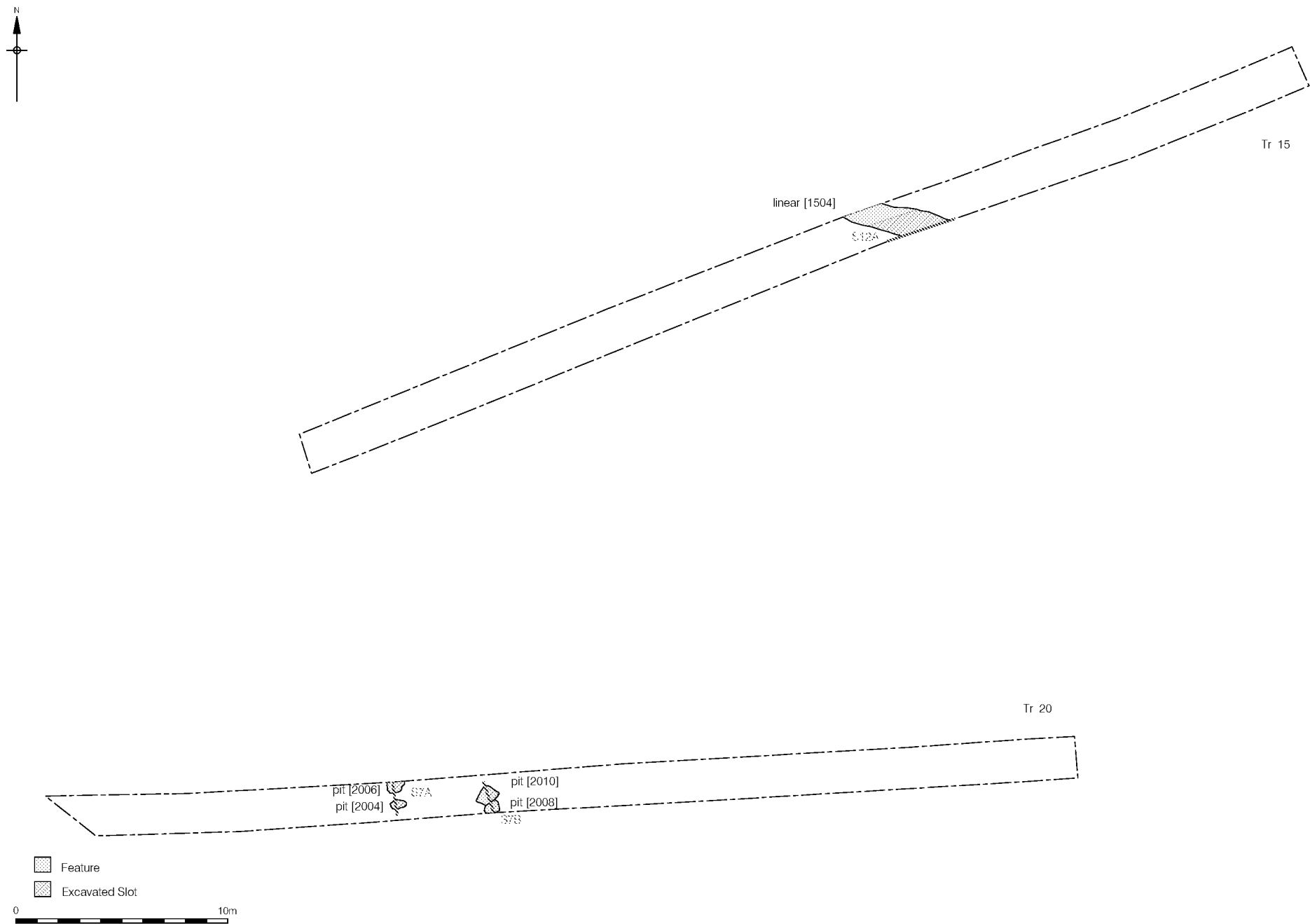


Figure 5
Trenches 15 and 20 Plans and Sections
Plan at 1:250 and Sections at 1:25 at A3

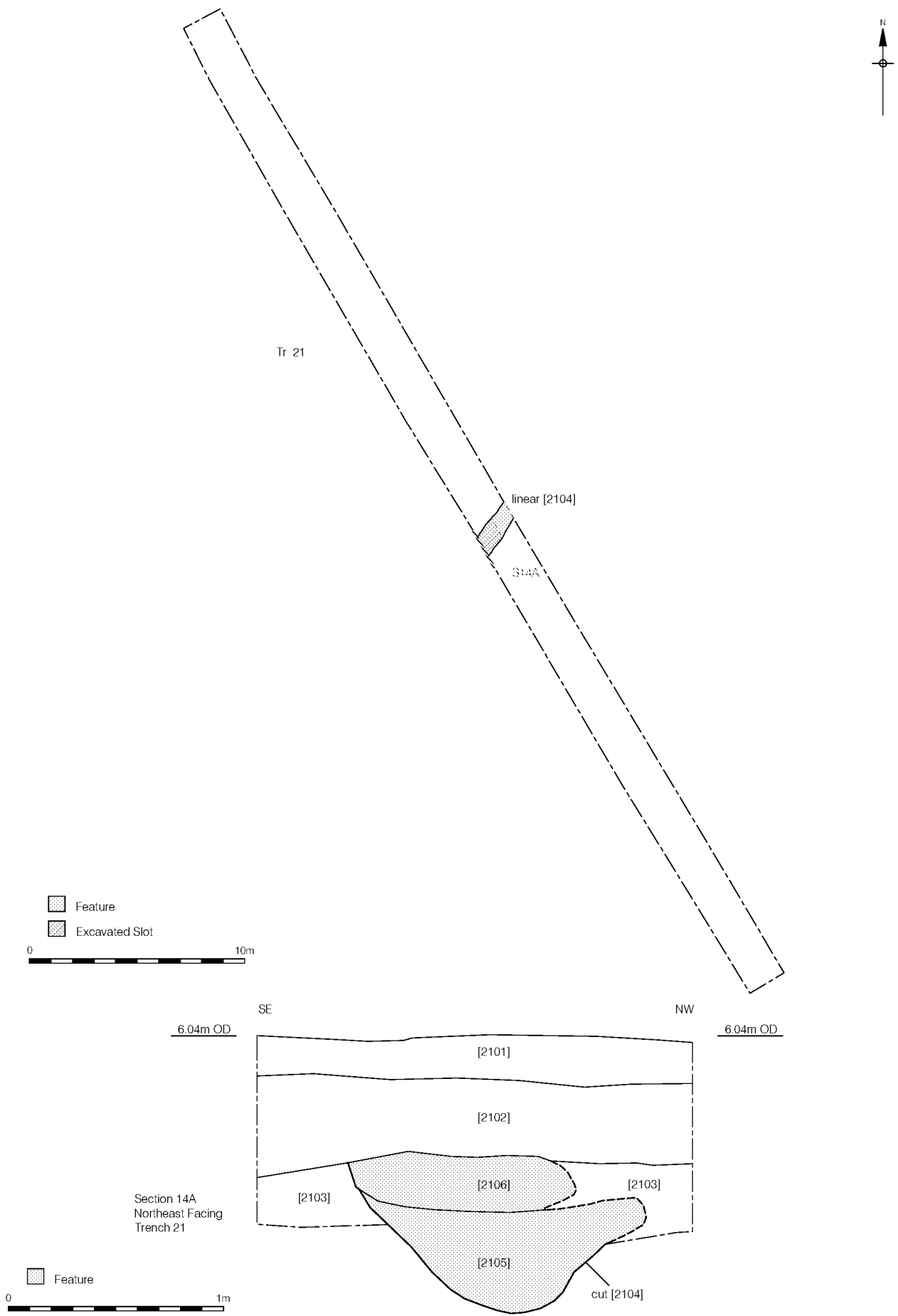
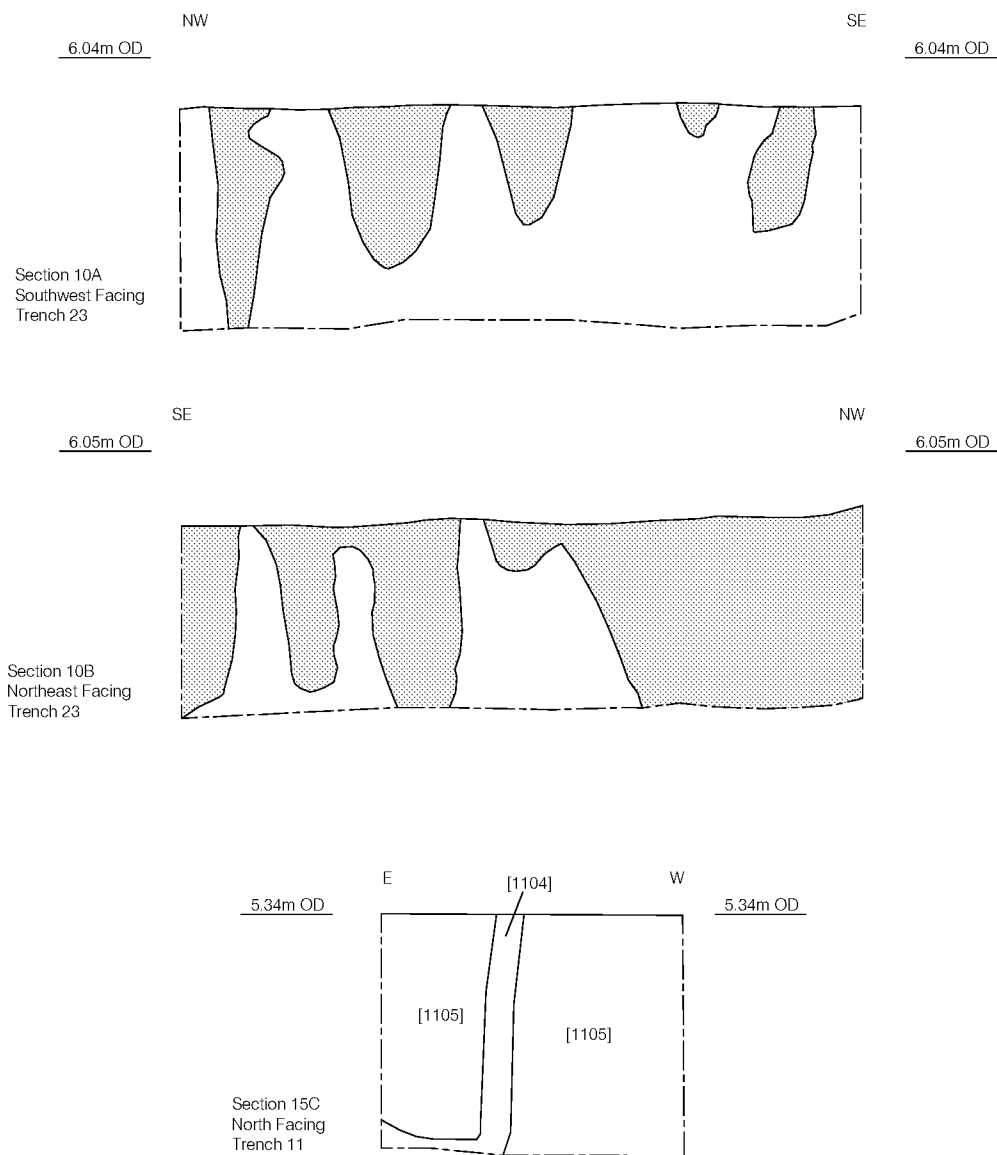


Figure 6
Trench 21 Plan and Section
Plan at 1:250 and Section at 1:25 at A4



Modern / Post-Medieval Disturbance

0 1m

Figure 7
Sections showing Modern Disturbances
1:25 at A4

PCA

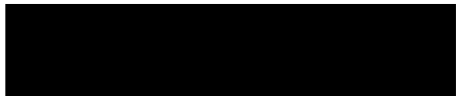
PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN



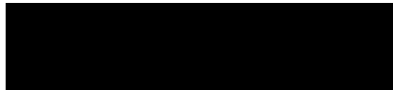
PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF



PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD



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OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG



PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP



PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN



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5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX

