

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Bonhams Field, Main Road
Yapton
West Sussex**

**NGR: 497555 103460
(SU 97555 03460)**

Planning Ref: Y/1/17/OUT

**ASE Project No: 180307
Site Code: YAP18**

**ASE Report No: 2018209
OASIS id: archaeol6-323175**

By Lucy May

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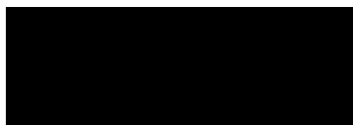
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Bonhams Field, Yapton, West Sussex between 11th and 15th June 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Seaward Properties Ltd in advance of the erection of 56 dwellings and associated access, parking and services.

A total of 21 trenches were excavated, 11 of which revealed archaeological finds and features. The main focus of activity appeared to be on the western edge of the site whilst the remaining trenches with archaeology present were spread across the site. The features comprised mainly of ditches and gullies as well as a number of postholes, a pit and a potential quarry pit.

The earliest dating came from a potential quarry pit within Trench 12 which produced a fragment of Neolithic pottery and a fragment of flint. Trenches 2, 8, 14 and 21 provided evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron activity in the form of gullies and postholes. Further south within Trench 5 a series of ditches were found and have the potential to be medieval. Trench 10 also provided evidence of a medieval pit and shallow ditch. Much later activity was visible in the south-eastern corner within Trench 21 which had deposits which could be the remains of a previous post-medieval surface, potentially relating the listed buildings seen to the east.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) has been commissioned by Seaward Properties Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Bonhams Field, Main Road, Yapton, West Sussex, hereafter 'the site' (centred on NGR 497555 103460; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The site consists of two broadly rectangular arable fields on the northern side of Main Road. The site is bounded by properties fronting onto North End Road to the east, by Stakers Farm to the north, and by mostly open fields to the west (Figure 2). A small group of properties are also situated between the site and Main Road.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock geology at the site is Chalk with overlying superficial deposits of River Terrace Gravels consisting of sands, silts and clays (BGS 2018).

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Outline planning permission has been granted by Arun District Council for the erection of 56 dwellings and associated access, parking and services (planning reference Y/1/17/OUT). A condition (No. 5) was attached to the permission requiring that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority

Reason : The site is of archaeological significance in accordance with Arun District Local Plan Policy GEN7.'

- 1.3.2 Initially, a desk-based assessment was produced (Development Archaeology Services [DAS], 2016) that concluded that the site had low to moderate potential for archaeological remains. Accordingly, a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation (ASE 2018) was prepared and approved prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between the 11th and the 15th June 2018.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A full archaeological and historical background is presented in the desk-based assessment (DAS 2016). A search of all sites with a 0.5km radius of the site held on the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Survey (HER) was made. The following information is derived from that document.

2.2 Summary

- 2.2.1 Given the site's location in the usually archaeologically rich Sussex Coastal Plan, there have been relatively few archaeological finds in the vicinity. Recorded finds spots include that of a Late Bronze Age pot found during groundworks to the north of Drove Road in 1951, and of a coin of Demetrius of Syria (146-138BC) at Spark's brickyard in 1954. A medieval steelyard weight was found near *Bonhams Farm* in 1923 in the immediate vicinity of the site, but these are the only recorded finds spots in the area.
- 2.2.2 There are a small number of listed buildings in Yapton, but include buildings again in the immediate vicinity of the site, including the Grade II listed C19th *Bonhams Farm* and C18th *Bonhams Barn*, which lie between the site Main Road, and Grade II listed C17th *Old Malthouse* which is located on the opposite side of the road. The *Bonhams Farm* complex is a locally designated Archaeological Notification Area. This area partially extends into the boundaries of the current site.
- 2.2.3 Cartographic sources suggest that an outbuilding to the rear of *Bonhams Farm* may have lain partially within the current site and that a cottage and associated barn existed the south-eastern corner of the site adjacent to Main Road, but had disappeared by the 1880s (*ibid.*)
- 2.2.4 The extreme eastern portion of the site (close to North End Road) lies within Yapton Conservation Area, and the whole site lies within a West Sussex County Council designated area described as '*an example of planned/private enclosure*' (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.5 Overall, the potential of the site to yield archaeological remains was considered to be low or moderate for most periods, but high for the post medieval period based on the cartographic sources.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The broad aims of the evaluation in keeping with previous similar projects are:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.6.2 The specific aims of this project are, where possible:

- To determine whether there is any evidence for the site having being used for anything other than agriculture

2.6.3 The site also has the potential to address the following research priorities identified in the South Eastern Research Framework:

- The use of the Weald in later prehistory
- Rural settlement in the Roman period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018) and with the current Sussex Archaeological Standards (ESCC / MDC / WSCC 2017) and Standards and Guidance of the ClfA (ClfA 2018).
- 3.1.2 The trenches were located using GPS equipment and were scanned prior to excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel. A mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision and fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used.
- 3.1.3 The evaluation comprised of 21 x 30m x 2m trenches (Figure 2). These were excavated in spits of no more than 0.25m, down to the top of the first significant archaeological deposit/horizon or to the top of the underlying 'natural', whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.5 The majority of the features were investigated by hand excavation although a small number of features were left unexcavated due to the County Archaeologist proposing mitigation for the areas which had a dense area of features.
- 3.1.6 All deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. All features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of all trenches.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable local repository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	110
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	106
Context register	4
Drawing register	2
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	21

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	4 bags of finds, 8 buckets environmental sample
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	2

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 Archaeological features were encountered within eleven of the trenches excavated across the site. A notable concentration was found in the western side of site in Trenches 2, 5 and 10. Trenches with archaeological features are discussed below. Archaeologically negative trenches are discussed in section 4.12.

4.1.2 Across the entirety of the site, the overburden consisted of a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural, subsoil and topsoil. The natural comprised a firm, orange-brown, clay silt, overlain by a mid-brown grey, clay silt subsoil sealed by a mid-brown grey, clay silty topsoil. The depths of the overburden varied in depth from c.0.41m deep to c.0.96m deep.

4.2 Trench 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.32	5.80-5.82
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21-0.33	Trench
2/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.05-5.35
2/004	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.25	0.15	5.24-5.09
2/005	Fill	Fill	0.25	0.25	0.15	5.24-5.09
2/006	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.15	0.1	5.26-5.16
2/007	Fill	Fill	0.3	0.15	0.1	5.26-5.16
2/008	Cut	Pit	1.37	0.7	0.3	5.16-4.86
2/009	Fill	Fill	1.37	0.7	0.3	5.16-4.86
2/010	Cut	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.12	4.98-4.86
2/011	Fill	Fill	0.32	0.32	0.12	4.98-4.86
2/012	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.43	0.09	5.29-5.20
2/013	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.43	0.09	5.29-5.20
2/014	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.16	5.25-5.09
2/015	Fill	Fill	0.28	0.28	0.16	5.25-5.09
2/016	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.28	0.15	5.25-5.10
2/017	Fill	Fill	0.28	0.28	0.15	5.25-5.10
2/018	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.2	0.07	5.28-5.21
2/019	Fill	Fill	0.2	0.2	0.07	5.28-5.21

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 A total of six postholes, one pit and one gully eight features were encountered, excavated and recorded.

4.2.2 A cluster of postholes were located towards the south western end of the trench. The postholes, [2/004], [2/014] and [2/016] are all similar in size and shape. They have vertical sides and flat bases and were filled with a dark brown grey, clay silt. A small assemblage of fire-cracked flint (FCF) was

recovered from all these features, whilst [2/004] produced one fragment of pottery dated broadly to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and [2/016] produced one fragment of flint as well.

- 4.2.3 Posthole [2/006], comprised an oval shape with concave sides and a rounded base. The fill, [2/007], consisted of a dark brown grey, clay silt, with one fragment of flint and two fragments of FCF.
- 4.2.4 Posthole [2/018], was shallow with concave and a rounded base. The fill, [2/019] comprised of a mid-brown grey clay silt with only one flint fragment recovered.
- 4.2.5 A shallow gully, [2/012], was also located at the south western end of the trench. This fill, [2/013], consisted of a pale brown-grey, clay silt with two fragments of flint, one fired clay fragment and a small assemblage of FCF.
- 4.2.6 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, a large pit, [2/008] was encountered. This had concave sides and a rounded base and was filled with a dark brown grey, clay silt, [2/009]. 78 fragments of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery was recovered alongside, a large assemblage of FCF, one flint fragment and one fragment of rotary quern made from Hythe Beds sandstone which generally appears from the Middle Iron Age. An environmental sample, <1>, was taken from this deposit and produced evidence of wheat and barley, legumes and wood fragments.
- 4.2.7 One posthole, [2/010] was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. This had concave sides and a rounded base and was filled with a mid-brown grey clay silt, [2/011] with moderate fragments of FCF and a single flint bladelet.
- 4.2.8 These features were sealed by a subsoil [2/002], containing a fragment of flint and a small number of FCF, overlain by topsoil, [2/001].

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.35	5.96-6.14
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.50-0.61	Trench
3/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.09-5.26
3/004	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.38	0.18	5.07-4.89
3/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.38	0.18	5.07-4.89

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 One gully, [3/004] was located at the eastern end, aligned northeast to south west. This had concave sides and a rounded base. The fill, [3/005], consisted of a dark brown grey, silty clay.
- 4.3.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil [3/002], containing fragments of flint, FCF and fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by topsoil, [3/001].

4.4 Trench 4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.34	6.43-6.48
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.36-0.42	Trench
4/003	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.34	0.1	5.63-5.53
4/004	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.34	0.1	5.63-5.53
4/005	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.63-5.65

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 One gully, [4/003] was located at the eastern end, aligned northwest to southeast. This had concave sides and a rounded base. The fill, [4/004], consisted of a dark brown grey, silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.4.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil [4/002], containing fragments of flint and FCF. This was overlain by topsoil, [4/001].

4.5 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22-0.33	6.09-6.10
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23-0.37	Trench
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.32-5.63
5/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.5	0.63	5.53-4.90
5/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	1.5	0.63	5.53-4.90
5/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.02	0.31	5.61-5.30
5/007	Fill	Fill	Trench	1.02	0.31	5.61-5.30

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Five ditches were found within this trench, with only two being excavated.

4.5.2 Ditch, [5/004], aligned northwest to southeast, had sharp, concave sides with a rounded base. The fill, [5/005] consisted of a mid-brown grey, silty clay, with fragments of flint, high medieval pottery, FCF and one iron nail stem.

4.5.3 A second ditch, [5/006], also aligned northwest to southeast had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill, [2/007], consisted of a mid-brown silty clay with occasional fragments of fired clay and FCF.

4.5.4 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [5/002], overlain by topsoil, [5/001].

4.6 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.13-0.21	6.66-6.73
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.44-0.55	Trench
8/003	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.76	0.27	6.08-5.81
8/004	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.76	0.27	6.08-5.81
8/005	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.72	0.2	6.05
8/006	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.72	0.2	6.05-5.85
8/007	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	6.07-6.12

Table 7: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Ditch, [8/003], aligned east to west, is V-shaped in profile and is filled with a mid-brown, clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal, [8/004]. No finds were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.6.2 A second ditch, [8/005], is aligned northwest to southeast and appears to meet just outside the limit of excavation. This is rounded in shape and had a fill, [8/006], consisting of a mid-brown, clay silt. Occasional fragments of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age PDR pottery and FCF were recovered.
- 4.6.3 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [8/002], overlain by topsoil, [8/001].

4.7 Trench 9

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28-0.30	6.65-6.67
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33-0.34	Trench
9/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	6.00-6.07
9/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.89	0.39	6.22-5.83
9/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.89	0.39	6.22-5.83

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 A single ditch, [9/004], aligned northeast to south west, continued into trench 15. This had concave sides and a rounded base and had a mid-brown silty clay fill, [9/005] with occasional fragments of FCF and one fragment of CBM.
- 4.7.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [9/002], overlain by topsoil, [9/001].

4.8 Trench 10

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23-0.27	4.96-5.43
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31-0.42	Trench
10/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	4.96-5.34
10/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.44	0.12	5.20-5.08
10/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.20-5.08
10/006	Cut	Pit, quarry	Trench	2.55	0.59	5.31-4.72
10/007	Fill	Lower Fill	Trench	0.95	0.26	Trench
10/008	Fill	Upper Fill	Trench	2.55	0.68	Trench
10/009	Cut	Posthole	Trench	0.38	0.3	5.31-5.01
10/010	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.38	0.3	5.31-5.01

Table 9: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 One shallow linear. [10/004] was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. This had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, [10/005] consisted of a mid-grey silty clay with medieval pottery and occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM.
- 4.8.2 A large pit, [10/006], which appeared to be as wide as the trench, had sharp edges and unfortunately due the depth of the trench edge, the base was not fully excavated. This had two fills, the lower fill, [10/007] consisted of a light yellow grey, silty clay with occasional fragments of high medieval pottery, whilst the deposit above, [10/008], was a mid-brown grey, silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks, and stone nodules. This deposit produced a small assemblage of high medieval pottery, a residual flint scraper which is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age flint, animal bone and FCF. An environmental sample, <2>, was taken from this top deposit and produced evidence of wheat, oat and barley, legumes, seeds of flax and wood fragments
- 4.8.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [10/002], which produced two fragments of high medieval pottery. This was overlain by topsoil, [10/001].

4.9 Trench 12

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17-0.29	6.21-6.23
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.55-0.70	Trench
12/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.23-5.54
12/004	Cut	Quarry pit	Trench	2.45	0.34	5.15-4.81
12/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	2.45	0.34	5.15-4.81

Table 10: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 On unknown feature was encountered within this trench. It first appeared to be a linear feature, however once it was excavated, it became slightly irregular

and sloped down to the east. This could be one fill of a large quarry pit. The fill, [12/004] consisted of a mid-grey silt clay, and produced one fragment of prehistoric pottery, one denticulated scraper and FCF.

- 4.9.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [12/002], which produced one fragment of prehistoric pottery and two fragments of flint, one of which is a bladelet, and is likely to date to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period. This was overlain by topsoil, [12/001].

4.10 Trench 14

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.32	6.52-6.67
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40-0.42	Trench
14/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.83-5.91
14/004	Cut	Pit	Trench	0.85	0.07	5.81-5.74
14/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.85	0.07	5.81-5.74

Table 11: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 One shallow pit, [14/004], was located within the centre of the trench. This had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The fill, [14/005], comprised mid-brown grey, clay silt with a small assemblage of FCF and flint.

- 4.10.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [14/002], which was overlain by topsoil, [14/001].

4.11 Trench 15

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18-0.28	6.62-6.63
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27-0.35	Trench
15/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	5.94-6.03
15/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.74	0.23	5.96-5.74
15/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.74	0.23	5.96-5.74

Table 12: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 This trench had the continuation of the linear feature encountered within trench 9. Ditch, [9/004], aligned northeast to south west, had concave sides and a rounded base and had a mid-brown silty clay fill, [15/005] with occasional fragments of FCF and a fragment of animal bone.

- 4.11.2 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [15/002], which was overlain by topsoil, [15/001], which produced one sherd of late medieval pottery and one sherd of post medieval pottery.

4.12 Trench 21

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24-0.26	4.71-5.67
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.50	Trench
21/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench	4.07-5.09
21/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.65	0.2	4.95-4.75
21/005	Fill	Fill	Trench	0.65	0.2	4.95-4.75
21/006	Deposit	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.3	5.13-4.83
21/007	Deposit	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.3	4.45-4.15

Table 13: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 One linear feature, [21/004], was recorded within this trench and had regular, concave sides with a rounded base. The fill, [21/005] consisted of a mid- brown silty clay with occasional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery fragments and FCF.
- 4.12.2 A deposit, [21/006], seen at the south end of the trench comprised of a mid- red brown silty clay with frequent flint stones and occasional fragments of CBM and stone. A complete iron hinge pintle, RF<1>, of a medieval to post-medieval date, was also found. This deposit could potentially be remains of a surface.
- 4.12.3 A second deposit, [21/007], seen to the north of the trench consisted of chalk rubble, flint pebbles and occasional fragments of late post-medieval pottery and CBM. This also has the potential to be a surface or make-up deposit relating to post-medieval activity within the area.
- 4.12.4 These features were sealed by a subsoil, [21/002], which was overlain by topsoil, [21/001], which produced occasional fragments of late post-medieval pottery and CBM.

4.13 Archaeologically Negative Trenches. 1,6,7,11, 13 and 16-20

- 4.13.1 A table of the contexts recorded in the archaeologically negative trenches is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.13.2 Generally, the natural geology was overlain by a mid-brown grey, clay silt subsoil, ranging in thickness between 0.19 - 0.60m. This was then sealed by a mid-brown grey, clay silty topsoil ranging between 0.15-0.35m.
- 4.13.3 These trenches were devoid of any archaeological deposits and features. A number of finds were retrieved from four of the trenches. The topsoil within trenches 1 and 13 provided a small assemblage of flint flakes, whilst trench 11, provided 3 glass bottles dated to the 20th century. Trench 16 also provided evidence of FCF and flint fragments.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate, quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 14); material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in Appendix 2 and 3. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/001	1	23																		
2/002	1	66											4	40						
2/005			1	3									12	209						
2/007													2	5						
2/009	9	130	78	2207			1	1680					112	5356						
2/011	1	<2											21	83						
2/013													19	452	1	1				
2/015													2	2						
2/017													5	58						
2/019	1	64																		
3/002	3	53	4	12									6	230						
4/002	3	30											2	50						
5/005	1	<2	3	10					1	1			14	349						
5/007													4	78	2	5				
8/006			6	15									5	14						
9/005					1	91							3	35						
10/002			2	18																
10/005	1	<2	6	38									7	102						
10/007			12	518																
10/008	4	89	12	347							1	5	15	527					4	117
11/001																	3	531		
12/002	1	<2	1	3																
12/005	1	39	1	11									3	158						
13/001	2	21																		
14/005	2	6											1	11						
15/001			2	8																
15/005											1	44	1	7						
16/002													2	55						
17/001					1	20							1	2						
21/001			1	4	1	25														
21/005			1	5									2	74						
21/006					3	854	1	7	1	77										
21/007			1	95	7	241														
Total	30	561	131	3294	13	1231	2	1687	2	78	2	49	243	7897	3	6	3	531	4	117

Table 14: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 30 pieces of struck flint weighing 561g were recovered from 14 contexts in nine trenches. Just over 11kg of unworked burnt flint fragments were also recovered from 22 numbered contexts. The fragments were mostly heavily calcined. Overall the fragments were small (measuring 45mm or less), but several larger fragments (up to 75mm) were noticed. The contexts produced small amounts of burnt material (between 2g and 550g), except for context the fill [2/009] of pit [2/008] that contained 8844g. Burnt unworked flints are frequently associated with Bronze Age activities.

5.2.2 The struck flints were manufactured from light to mid grey flint with a stained abraded cortex of varying thickness (from 1mm to 12mm). The majority of the pieces displayed slight to moderate edge damage, suggesting that the material had undergone a small degree of post depositional disturbance. The assemblage contains mostly pieces of flint débitage. They include 21 flakes, two bladelets, a piece of irregular waste and two chips (Table 15). The bladelet from [12/002] is a product of blade technology. It is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic. The bladelet from [2/011] is more the product of a knapping accident. The flakes are technologically poor. Where present, platforms were mostly unprepared. Four modified pieces were found; an end scraper, a denticulated scraper, a retouched flake and a miscellaneous retouched piece. The end scraper from [10/008] is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. The denticulated scraper was recovered from [12/005], which also produced a sherd of Peterborough ware. The scraper is not particularly chronologically diagnostic, and it is unclear whether it is contemporary with Middle Neolithic ceramic.

Flake	Bladelet	Irregular waste	Chip	Retouched piece	Total no
21	2	1	2	4 (1 x end scarper, 1 x denticulated scraper, 1 x retouched flake, 1 x misc. retouched piece	30

Table 15: Summary of the flintwork

5.2.3 The small assemblage of flints lacks diagnostic pieces. It provides limited evidence for early presence at the site during the prehistoric period.

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 93 sherds, weighing 2261g. At the evaluation stage, the pottery has been scanned with a x 20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation but not fully recorded according to a fabric type-series. It is recommended that the pottery should be retained for possible further recording in the event of further archaeological work at the site, leading to an assessment or analysis programme.

5.3.2 The earliest sherd comes from context [12/005]. Both the fabric, with sparse but very ill sorted flint temper of 0.2-5mm, and the presence of impressed decoration are diagnostic of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition,

dating to c.3500-2700BC. The sherd is highly abraded, making the decoration difficult to make out although it probably represents short, whipped cord "maggots".

5.3.3 The vast majority of the assemblage, 78 hand-collected sherds, weighing 2207g, was recovered from a single context, [2/009]. In addition, a further 62 fragmentary sherds, weighing 296g, were recovered from the environmental sample taken from this context (<1>). A large proportion of this group comprised bodysherds of one thick-walled vessel in a relatively coarse flint-tempered ware, with most inclusions ranging from 0.2-4mm and very rare examples up to 8mm. Both thick-walled vessel profiles and coarse flint tempering *can be* associated with the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition; however, in this case, the presence of common fine quartz sand in the fabric and the use of combing on the vessel exterior are perhaps more suggestive of a particularly large vessel of earlier Iron Age date. The remainder of the sherds in this context are all flint-tempered wares in a range of coarseness consistent with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) assemblages; these could date anywhere from c.1150-400BC. However, several fragmentary sherds from a fairly thin-walled plain profile jar in an abundantly tempered and well-sorted flint-tempered fabric, as well as an open profile neckless jar with a recurving profile and flattened rim top, are both also perhaps indicative of Early Iron Age dating, suggesting that this context is likely to fall within the latter part of the PDR tradition. It should also be noted that this group was found in direct association with a large fragment from a rotary quern in Lodsworth-type stone, an artefact type which generally appears from Middle Iron Age onwards (Peacock 1987, 67). It seems unlikely that the pottery significantly post-dates the Early Iron Age but the finds could be broadly contemporary if deposited in the transitional Early/Middle Iron Age period.

5.3.4 The remainder of the prehistoric assemblage was recovered from contexts [2/005], [2/009], [3/002], [8/006], [12/002], [12/005], [21/005], and as clearly residual material in context [10/005]. It is entirely made up by undiagnostic flint-tempered bodysherds. This makes close dating problematic since flint tempering was very long-lived on the coastal plain, occurring in most prehistoric periods from the Early Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. Taken as a whole, the coarseness and sorting of inclusions in the fabrics, together with part of a flint-gritted base from context [8/006], are generally consistent with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age PDR tradition. It must be noted however, that the assemblage may encompass more than one phase of activity within the broad period c.1150-400BC and, since most of these contexts produced only one or two featureless bodysherds, earlier or later dating cannot entirely ruled out.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 41 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1067g, from eight individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 16 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated a site specific code with brief descriptive title while post-medieval ones are listed by common name only. Correlation of the medieval fabrics with the county series will be undertaken following any mitigation work at the site.

5.4.2 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is totally dominated by high medieval

wares of the 13th to early/mid 14th centuries. Although some sherds show signs of having been reworked (e.g. those in context [5/005]) many are both notably fresh and large. This is particularly the case with the pieces in contexts [10/007] and [10/008] where very fresh sherds to 140mm across are present. The most distinctive of the fabrics is the flinty fabric M5 which is certainly a Chichester product, probably deriving from the 13th- century Orchard Street or Southgate kilns (Down and Rule 1971; Down 1978). These flinty Chichester wares are never common but appear to be in contemporaneous use with fine to medium quartz tempered wares of local but uncertain source. The association between the two tempering types is a useful one in demonstrating the longevity of the flint tempered wares. The material obviously relates to some primary refuse disposal probably between c. 1200 and 1275.

5.4.3 Later pottery is very scarce and may relate to occasional periods of arable cultivation and the associated manuring of the land. Having said that none of the sherds are particularly worn. There is a single late medieval sherd, probably of the later 14th to mid-15th centuries but the remainder are from a sparse scatter of late post-medieval date.

5.4.4 The pottery assemblage is small but contains a few useful groups and drawable vessels. At present the assemblage has been fully retained so it can be assessed alongside any additional material that may be recovered from any mitigation works at the site.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels)
5/005	M2 Fine quartz tempered ware with rare white flint	HM	1	12g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (worn)
5/005	M4 Fine/medium quartz tempered ware	HM	2	10g	?Cooking pot x2 (reduced)
10/002	M1 Fine/medium quartz with sparse flint grits to 0.5mm	HM	1	12g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidise)
10/002	M4 Fine/medium quartz tempered ware	HM	1	28g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised)
10/005	M2 Fine quartz tempered ware with rare white flint	HM	1	6g	Jug x1 (oxidised, green glazed spots externally)
10/005	M3 Fine/medium quartz with rare flint grits to 0.5mm	HM	2	14g	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised)
10/005	M4 Fine/medium quartz tempered ware	HM	2	10g	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised, x1 with applied thumbled strip)
10/007	M4 Fine/medium quartz tempered ware	HM	13	404g	Cooking pot x2 (oxidised, externally sooted). X1 everted concave-topped rim, x1 everted, slightly beaded rim. Very fresh
10/007	M5 Moderate white flint wo 1.5mm. Chichester flinty ware	HM	1	114g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised). Everted rim with upright bead
10/008	M2 Fine quartz tempered ware with rare white flint	HM	1	30g	Jug x1 (oxidised tripod vessel, clear spot of glaze externally)
10/008	M4 Fine/medium quartz tempered ware	HM	7	178g	Cooking pot x3 (oxidised, externally sooted). Fresh. Conjoins with [10/007]
10/008	M4 Fine/medium quartz	HM	3	110g	Bowl x1 (oxidised). Full profile,

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels)
	tempered ware				rectangular club with internal bead
10/008	M5 Moderate white flint wo 1.5mm. Chichester flinty ware	HM	1	32g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
10/008 <2>	M5 Moderate white flint wo 1.5mm. Chichester flinty ware	HM	1g	1g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
15/001	LM1 Well fired medium quartz tempered with moderate red iron oxides	LM	1	10g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised)
15/001	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	2g	Plate x1 (willow pattern)
21/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	2g	Flower pot x1
21/007	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	92g	Undiagnostic of form x1 (large vessel with clear internal glaze)

Table 16: Pottery assemblage (HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage of only thirteen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1267g was hand-collected from four contexts across three trenches: [9/005, 17/001, 21/006 and 21/007]. The bulk of this came from TR 21, and an early-mid post-medieval date is suggested.
- 5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes. In those instances that the MOLA equivalent was unknown site specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).
- 5.5.3 Roof tile was the most common type of CBM collected, with at least one fragment from each CBM-producing context. These were all in the same hard fired fabric, T1, which was a pink toned fabric with sparse ferrous pellets and cream silty streaking.
- 5.5.4 It is difficult to assign a firm date range to flat roof tile, and the dating for the CBM group as a whole is mostly derived from the few pieces of brick recovered from contexts [21/006] and [21/007], which were probably pieces of the same brick originally. These were all formed from a fairly low-fired version of MOLA 3033, a fine red clay with a small amount of quartz present. Fabric like this is most common during the early post-medieval/Tudor periods.

5.6 The Glass by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 Three glass vessels were retrieved from the topsoil of Trench 11 weighing 531g in total. They include two clear glass Shipphams factory paste bottles dating to the first half of the 20th century and a rectangular clear glass pharmaceutical bottle with external screw and iron cap of similar date.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The evaluation recovered just two pieces of stone from the site. One consists of a 6g flint pebble that could easily be naturally occurring in the area (context [21/006]). The other piece was recovered from context [2/009]. This consists of a 1692g fragment from the upper stone of a rotary quern in Hythe Beds sandstone, probably originating at the Lodsworth quarries. The stone measures 60mm thick towards its outer edge, tapering to just 28mm thick towards its centre. An approximate diameter of c. 400mm is likely. This is the most common stone type used for querns in Sussex, being most common in the Roman period, but being used both earlier and later periods.
- 5.7.2 The stone is of well-known types for the area and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis in isolation, however, further quern material may be recovered from the site and as such the current example is being retained. The flint pebble has been discarded.
- 5.7.3 The environmental residues from two contexts produced very small magnetic fractions (both <1g apiece). These were carefully scanned under x10 magnification to establish the presence of any micro slags. None were noted – the magnetic fraction consisting of granules of natural ferruginous siltstone and sandstone whose magnetic properties had been enhanced through burning. Such material is not an indicator of metal working as it can be formed by any high temperature process including domestic hearths and bonfires. As such there was no evidence of metal working recovered. The magnetic fractions do not hold any potential for further analysis and have been discarded.

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.8.1 An iron nail stem fragment or circular section weighing 1g was recovered from [5/005].

5.9 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 Three fragments of fired clay weighing a total of 6g were recovered. Context [5/007] produced a two conjoining pieces with parallel flat sides possibly from a vessel, in a silty micaceous fabric with sparse coarse iron rich inclusions. A tiny scrap of fired clay in a similar fabric was retrieved from [2/013]. The fired clay is not indicative of date.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.10.1 Three poorly preserved fragments of animal bone weighing approximately 50g were recovered. A large mammal cranial fragment was hand collected from context [10/008] and an indeterminate fragment was recovered from environmental bulk sample <2> from the same context. A cattle right distal

humerus was recovered from context [15/005]. The humerus was fused, being from an animal over 12-18 months (Silver 1969), and beneath heavy erosion showed evidence of a peri-mortem fracture to midshaft likely resulting from marrow extraction.

5.11 The Shell by Trista Clifford

- 5.11.1 A small group of four oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells weighing 117g were recovered from [10/008]. Three left valves and a single right valve are present, all from mature individuals. Parasitic worm *Polydora hoplura* Claparède is evident on two left valves.

5.12 The Registered Find by Trista Clifford

- 5.12.1 A complete iron hinge pintle, RF<1>, was recovered from context [21/006]. The object measures 70mm in length and 49mm high. It is of medieval to post medieval date.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken from two pit fills to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The sampled features were spot-dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and medieval period respectively. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 The samples, measuring 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2.

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [2/009] Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit and <2> [10/008] medieval quarry pit

- 6.3.1 Both samples contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, such as twigs, rootlets and seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). This material indicates low-level disturbance across the site and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action.
- 6.3.2 Charred plant remains were recovered from both pits. Caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) were noted in both features. In pit [10/006] some of the wheat caryopses resembled in shape the free-threshing type, which occurs commonly in post-Roman contexts in England. The

caryopses of barley were generally poorly preserved, but a twisted grains from pit [2/008] indicates the presence of the six-row subspecies, where twisted caryopses occurs in a ratio of 2:1 to straight grains. Oat (*Avena* sp.) was recorded from pit [10/006]. The absence of floret bases hindered its identification as either a wild species or a crop. Two indeterminate legumes were also recorded from [2/008]; although they had both lost their hilum, hindering identification, both were of the right size to be cultivated pulses of the vetch/tare/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* sp/) type. Two possible seeds of flax (cf *Linum usitatissimum*) were recorded from pit [10/006]. Given their oily nature, flax seeds do not tend to char well and these were therefore tentatively identified. In general however, charred plant macrofossils preservation ranged from moderate to good. Weed seeds were scarce and consisted in a small amount of grass caryopses, of the meadow grass/cat's tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) type and one seed of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). These weed taxa are generally typical of arable and other waste ground and are not indicative of particular soil conditions.

- 6.3.3 Charcoal was retrieved from both features, but only [2/008] yielded enough to warrant identification work. The range of taxa present was quite mixed and included round wood fragments of hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus* sp.), field maple (*Acer campestre*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and perhaps a trunk wood fragment of privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*). Sediment encrustations and distortions of the wood anatomy were frequent and did not allow to differentiate, for example, between hazel and alder.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from Yapton have yielded sporadic but interesting charred plant remains and charcoal. The crop remains indicate the use of wheat and six-row barley in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and free-threshing wheats, hulled barley, pulses and possibly oat and flax during the medieval period. These remains however are not numerous enough to characterise the agrarian economy and diet at the site. The paucity of plant remains could be due to circumstances of deposition.
- 6.4.2 Charcoal was preserved in both features and was particularly rich in the prehistoric pit. However, the preservation was poor. Sediment encrustations due to fluctuations of the ground water level had obliterated some anatomical characters in some cases essential for identification. Nevertheless, charcoal and plant remains preserved in both features. Therefore these samples show that there is potential for nearby deposits to also preserve environmental remains and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 All the trenches across the site revealed a sequence of natural geology, overlain by a subsoil comprising of a mid-brown grey, silty clay followed by a dark, brown silty clay topsoil.
- 7.1.2 The natural geology was encountered at a maximum height of 6.12m OD in the north of the site (Trench 8) falling away to 4.07m OD in the southeast of site, (Trench 21).
- 7.1.3 Of the 21 trenches, 11 contained archaeological features. The main focus of activity appeared to be on the western edge of the site, within Trenches 2, 5 and 10 whilst the remaining trenches with archaeology present were spread across the site. The features comprised mainly of ditches as well as a number of postholes located in Trench 2, and the occasional small pit and a potential quarry pit.
- 7.1.4 The methodology, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2017a), was successfully employed during the evaluation.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The site demonstrates good survival of deposits and seems to have been used as pasture for a long period of time.
- 7.2.2 The archaeological features were encountered at heights of between 6.12m OD (in Trench 8) and 4.94m OD (in Trench 21) beneath between 0.41m and 0.96m of overburden.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 The earliest evidence belongs to a number of mainly debitage flint fragments collected from either the topsoil in Trenches 1,4 and 13. One bladelet from the subsoil in Trench 12 and one from a posthole in Trench 2, dates to the Mesolithic or Neolithic whilst an end scraper from a pit in Trench 10 is thought to pre-date the Bronze Age. Unfortunately, these are all residual and provide limited evidence for early presence at the site during the prehistoric period
- 7.3.2 A small assemblage of pottery sherds found within a possible quarry pit in Trench 12, are diagnostic of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition dating to c.3500-2700BC. One denticulated scraper was also found within this feature which is broadly dated between the Neolithic-Early Iron Age.
- 7.3.3 Trench 2 was the busiest trench with a total of eight features, comprised of a number of postholes, a pit and a gully. Two of these features provided dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. A large amount of FCF was recovered from the features, which are frequently associated with Bronze Age activities. It is thought that all the features in this trench are associated.

- 7.3.4 Further dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was found within gullies in Trench 8 and 21 along with one flint fragment from a pit in Trench 14 providing a date between the Neolithic and Early Iron Age.
- 7.3.5 The gully in Trench 8, appears to be aligned with the gully in Trench 4 and could therefore correspond with each other. The gully in Trench 21 is also on the same alignment and has similar dating, however is solitary in the south-east corner of site. These may be evidence for field boundaries. Evidence from the environment samples suggest a possible use of crops such as wheat and six-row barley within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age however these are not numerous enough to characterise the agrarian economy and diet at the site.

Medieval

- 7.3.6 A number of ditches located within Trench 5 appear be related and could potentially be medieval, although only one of the ditches provided dating of this period. One of these ditches appears to follow the line of the current hedgerow.
- 7.3.7 Within Trench 10, one shallow ditch produced a few fragments of high-medieval pottery and was found alongside a large pit which produced a fairly large assemblage of high-medieval pottery, flint and FCF. It was not possible to fully excavated this feature.

Post-Medieval

- 7.3.8 A ditch within Trench 9 in the south-eastern corner of the site, produced a fragment of post-medieval CBM. This appears to be in the same alignment as the undated ditch found in Trench 15 to the south-west.
- 7.3.9 Trench 21, in the south-east corner of site, produced two deposits which may be evidence for post-medieval activity, potentially a yard surface relating to the Grade II listed buildings of Bonhams Farmhouse and Bonhams Barn located along the southern edge of site.

Undated

- 7.3.10 A small number of features remain undated, however these all have the potential to relate to dated features described above.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 7.4.1 With 11 trenches of the 21 excavated providing evidence of archaeological activity, it is highly likely that any groundworks on the site will impact upon the archaeological horizon.
- 7.4.2 Considering the quantity of prehistoric archaeological features localised within the western side of site, it is highly likely that any development within this area will impact upon further prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.
- 7.4.3 In the area of Trench 21 the possible post-medieval surfaces are highly likely to be impacted upon from any development.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The archaeological evaluation was successful in establishing the presence of surviving prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains.

7.5.2 The specific aims for this project were:

- *To determine whether there is any evidence for the site having being used for anything other than agriculture*

7.5.3 Several discrete features of prehistoric and medieval date were recorded in the western part of the site. The nature of the activity these are associated with remains unknown.

- *The use of the Weald in later prehistory*

7.5.4 Archaeological features encountered on site provided evidence of late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity. The majority of the features encountered were gullies which may provide evidence of field boundaries. The busiest trench, Trench 2, had a number of postholes and a large pit which had a large assemblage of fire cracked flint and pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

7.5.5 Environmental samples taken from two features which appear to date to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age produced evidence of crops such as wheat and six-row barley, whilst free-threshing wheats, hulled barley, pulses and possibly oat and flax were found to date during the medieval period.

- *Rural settlement in the Roman period*

7.5.6 There was no evidence of Roman activity found within the areas monitored.

7.6 Updated Research Agenda

7.6.1 A number of Early Bronze Age/Early Iron Age finds and features were encountered across the site, however the main activity was focused along the western side of site. Any further work should be geared towards exposing, excavating and recording any further such features in this area in order to better understand the nature of this activity.

7.6.2 A series of ditches and a pit located within the western corner of the site are probably medieval. Any further work should be geared towards exposing, excavating and recording any further such features in this area in order to better understand the nature of this activity.

7.7 Conclusions

- 7.7.1 A total of 21 trenches were excavated, 11 of which revealed archaeological finds and features. The main focus of activity appeared to be on the western edge of the site whilst the remaining trenches with archaeology present were spread across the site. The features comprised mainly of ditches and gullies as well as a number of postholes, a pit and a potential quarry pit.
- 7.7.2 The earliest dating came from a potential quarry pit within Trench 12 which produced a fragment of Neolithic pottery and a fragment of flint. Trenches 2, 8, 14 and 21 provided evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron activity in the form of gullies and postholes. Further south within Trench 5 a series of ditches were found and have the potential to be medieval. Trench 10 also provided evidence of a medieval pit and shallow ditch. Much later activity was visible in the south-eastern corner within Trench 21 which had deposits which could be the remains of a previous post-medieval surface, potentially relating the listed buildings seen to the east.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Seaward Properties Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and James Kenney County Archaeologist for Chichester District Council for his guidance and monitoring. The evaluation was directed by Lucy May. Paul Mason managed the fieldwork, Dan Swift and Jim Stevenson the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: List of negative trenches

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.35
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40-0.60
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15-0.23
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.56-0.60
6/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28-0.30
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26-0.34
7/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.29-0.32
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.34-0.40
11/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.40
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32-0.40
13/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22-0.30
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.42
16/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32-0.34
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.40-0.42
17/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.24
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27-0.31
18/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28-0.31
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.19-0.34
19/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	Trench
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.30
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.40
20/003	Layer	Natural			

Appendix 2: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	2/009	2/008	Pit	40	40	****	10g	****	8g	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 4 (rw pdse), <i>Acer campestre</i> 3 (rw), <i>Quercus</i> sp. 2 (rw), <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> 1			Pot: ** 296g, Fired clay: * 3g, Flint: * 6g, FCF: **** 3488g, Mag. Mat: **** 2g
2	10/008	10/006	Pit	40	40	**	1g	***	1g		*	0.5	Pot: * 1g, Fired clay: * 2g, Flint: * <1g, FCF: **** 25g, Mag. Mat: *** 1g

Appendix 3: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	2/009	8	80	80	70	10	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., hulled and twisted	++	*	<i>Poa/Phleum</i> sp., <i>Fallopia</i> <i>convolvulus</i>	++
2	10/008	13	100	100	80	10			***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing, <i>Hordeum</i> sp., hulled, <i>Avena</i> sp. <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp.	++/+	*	cf <i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	+

HER Summary

Site code	YAP18				
Project code	180307				
Planning reference	Y/1/17/OUT				
Site address	Bonhams Field, Main Road, Yapton				
District/Borough	West Sussex				
NGR (12 figures)	497555 103460				
Geology	Chalk with overlying superficial deposits of River Terrace Gravels consisting of sands, silts and clays				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	11/06/2018-15/06/2018				
Sponsor/client	Seaward Properties Ltd				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Lucy May				
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
			Medieval	Post-Medieval	
Project summary	<i>A total of 21 trenches were excavated, 11 of which revealed archaeological finds and features. The main focus of activity appeared to be on the western edge of the site whilst the remaining trenches with archaeology present were spread across the site. The features comprised mainly of ditches and gullies as well as a number of postholes, a pit and a potential quarry pit.</i> <i>The earliest dating came from a potential quarry pit within Trench 12 which produced a fragment of Neolithic pottery and a fragment of flint. Trenches 2, 8, 14 and 21 provided evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron activity in the form of gullies and postholes. Further south within Trench 5 a series of ditches were found and have the potential to be medieval. Trench 10 also provided evidence of a medieval pit and shallow ditch. Much later activity was visible in the south-eastern corner within Trench 21 which had deposits which could be the remains of a previous post-medieval surface, potentially relating the listed buildings seen to the east.</i>				

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-323175

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation at Bonhams Field, Yapton

A total of 21 trenches were excavated, 11 of which revealed archaeological finds and features. The main focus of activity appeared to be on the western edge of the site whilst the remaining trenches with archaeology present were spread across the site. The features comprised mainly of ditches and gullies as well as a number of postholes, a pit and a potential quarry pit.

Short description of the project The earliest dating came from a potential quarry pit within Trench 12 which produced a fragment of Neolithic pottery and a fragment of flint. Trenches 2, 8, 14 and 21 provided evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron activity in the form of gullies and postholes. Further south within Trench 5 a series of ditches were found and have the potential to be medieval. Trench 10 also provided evidence of a medieval pit and shallow ditch. Much later activity was visible in the south-eastern corner within Trench 21 which had deposits which could be the remains of a previous post-medieval surface, potentially relating the listed buildings seen to the east.

Project dates Start: 11-06-2018 End: 15-06-2018

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes YAP18 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 180307 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Monument type BURGAGE PLOT Medieval

Monument type FIELD SYSTEM Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds COMPLETE IRON HINGE PINTLE Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Methods & techniques "Environmental Sampling", "Sample Trenches"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

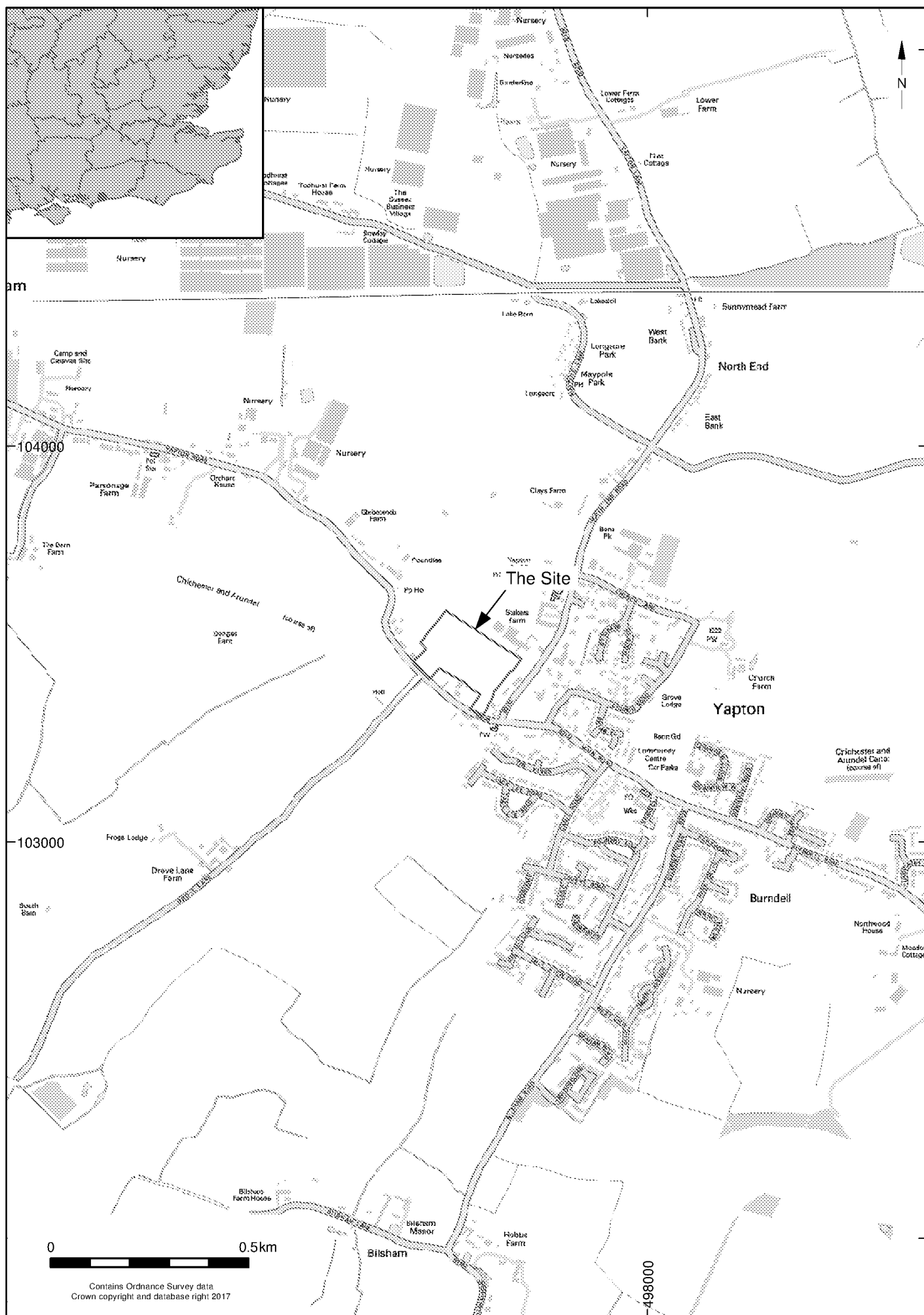
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Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN YAPTON Bonhams Field, main road, yapton
Postcode	BN18 0DX
Study area	5 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 97555 03460 50.821888036628 -0.61486115181 50 49 18 N 000 36 53 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.07m Max: 6.12m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Lucy May
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Seaward Properties Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Section","Survey "
Project bibliography	
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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evalutaiton at Bonhams Field, Yapton
Author(s)/Editor(s)	May, L
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2018209
Date	2018

Issuer or publisher ASE

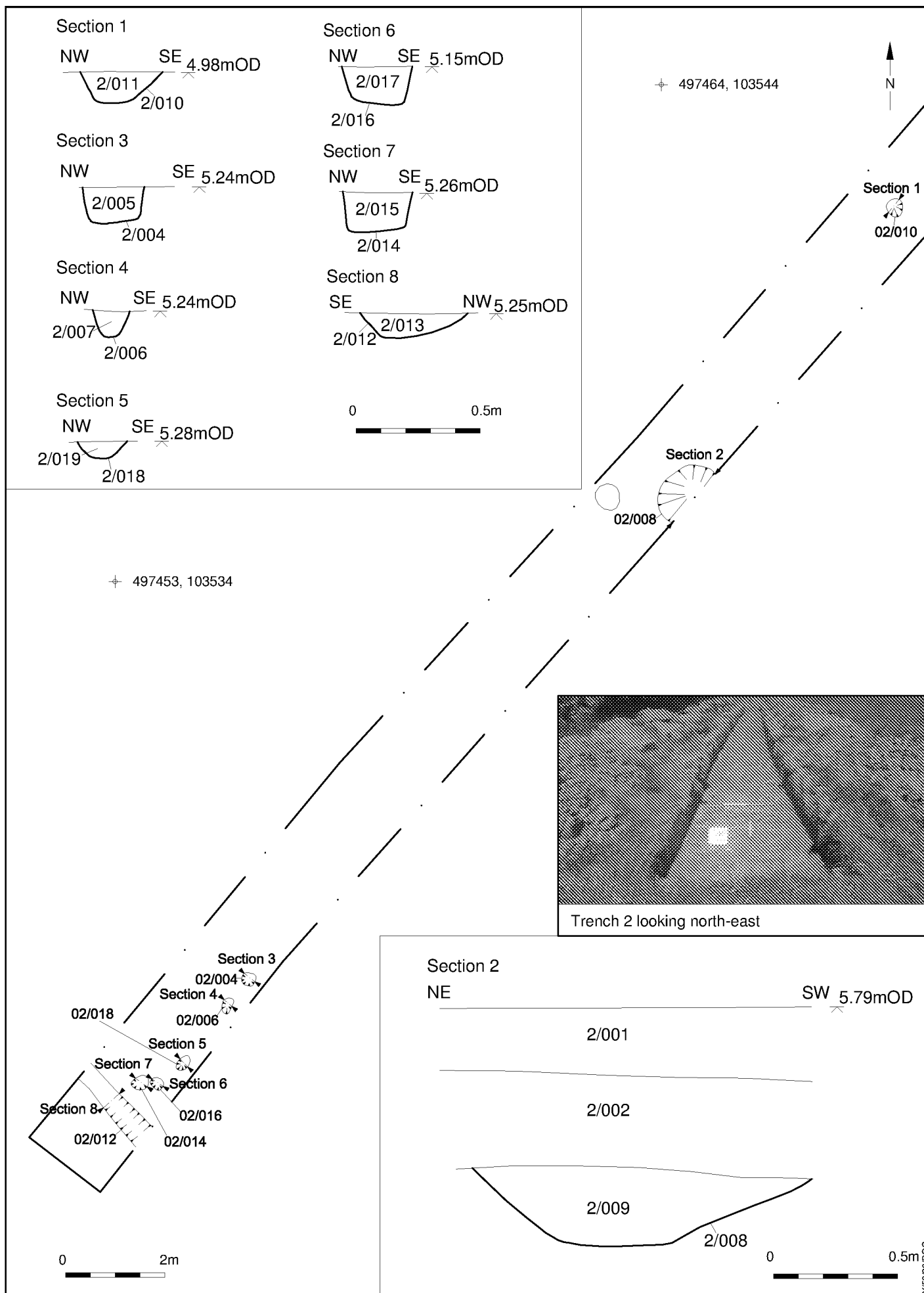
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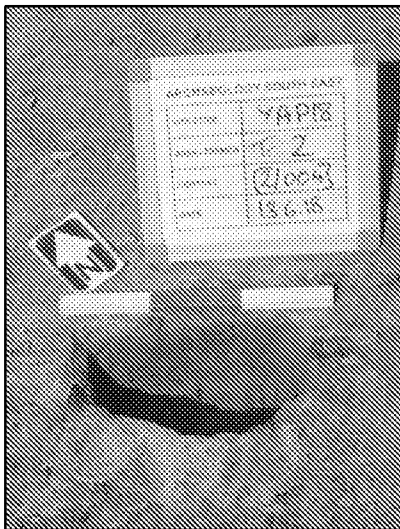
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Entered on 20 July 2018

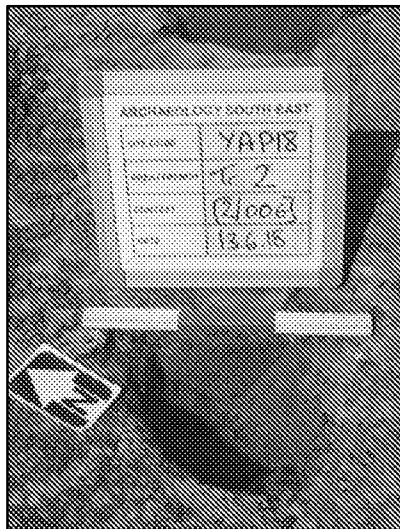


© Archaeology South-East		Bonhams Field, Yapton	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180307	July 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018209	Drawn by: RK		

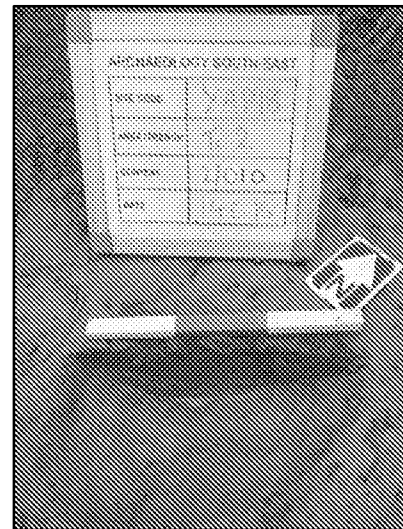




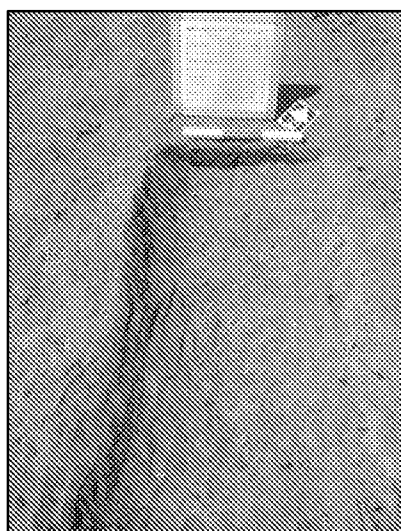
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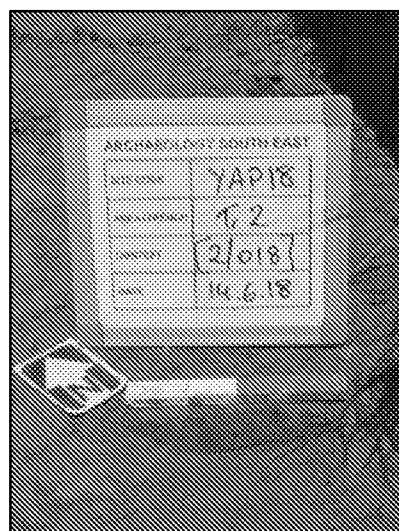
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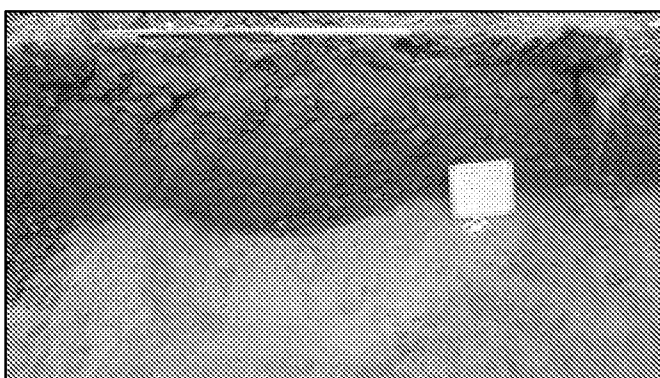
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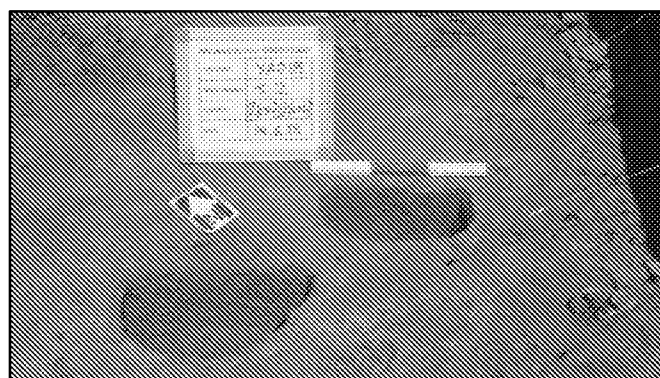
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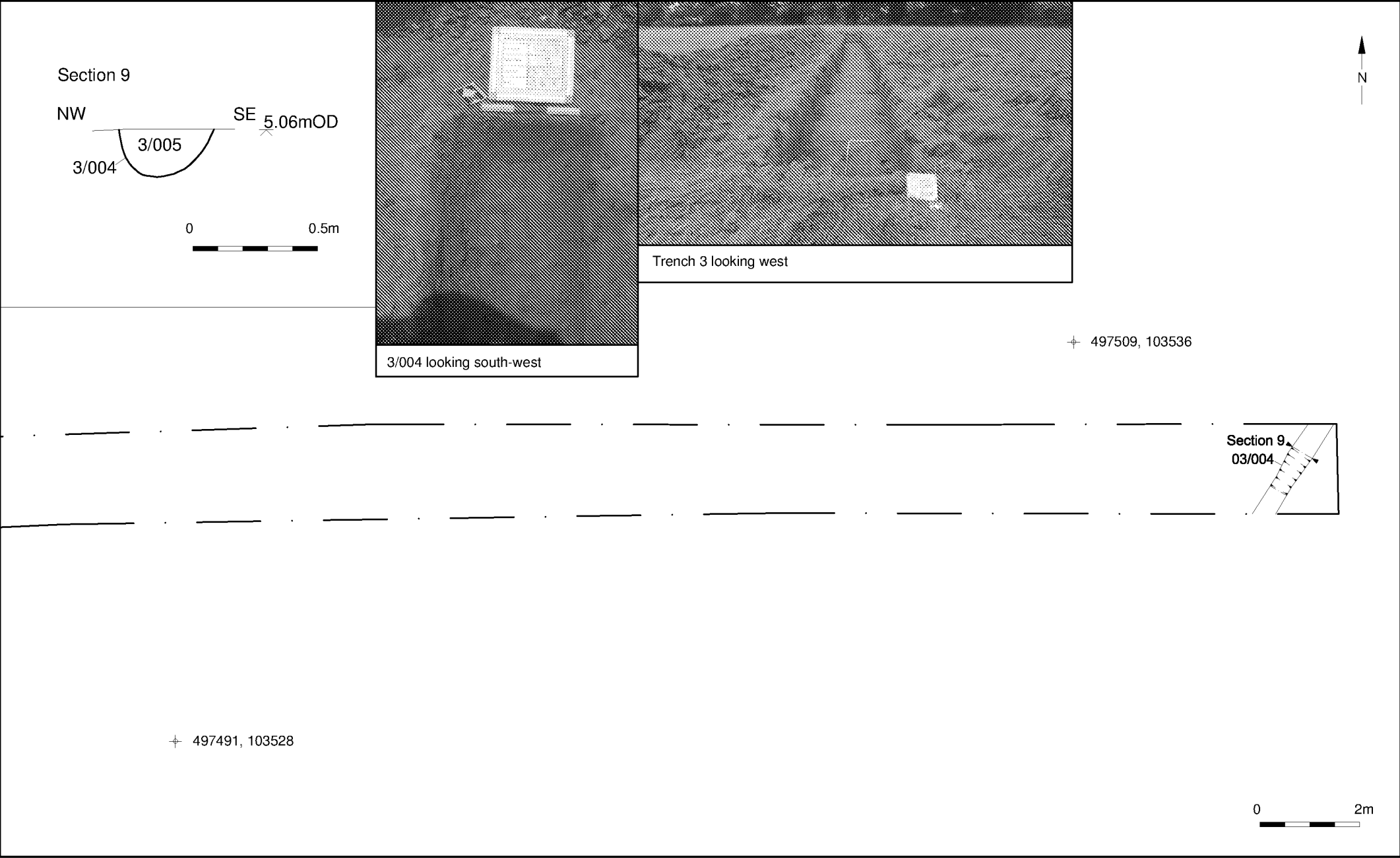
2/018 looking south-west



2/008 looking north-west



2/014 and 2/016 looking south-west



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Project Ref: 180307

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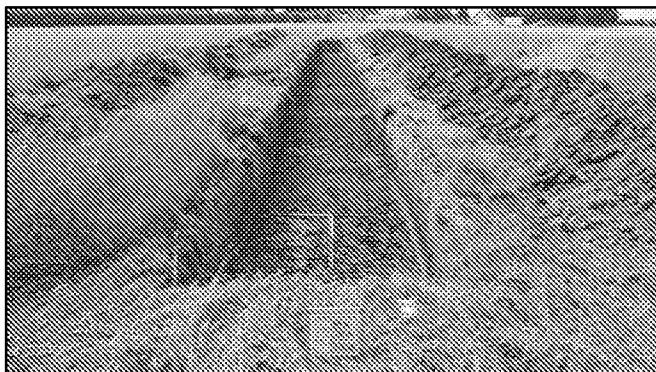
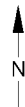
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Bonhams Field, Yapton

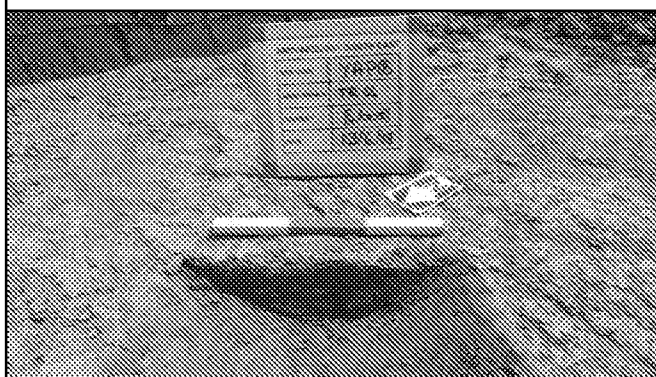
Trench 3, plan, sections, and photographs

Fig. 5

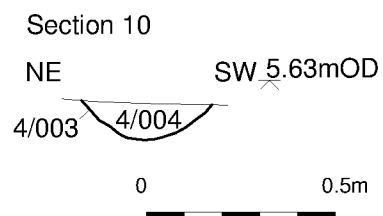
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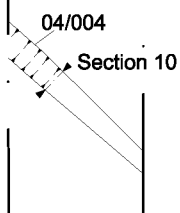
Trench 4 looking south

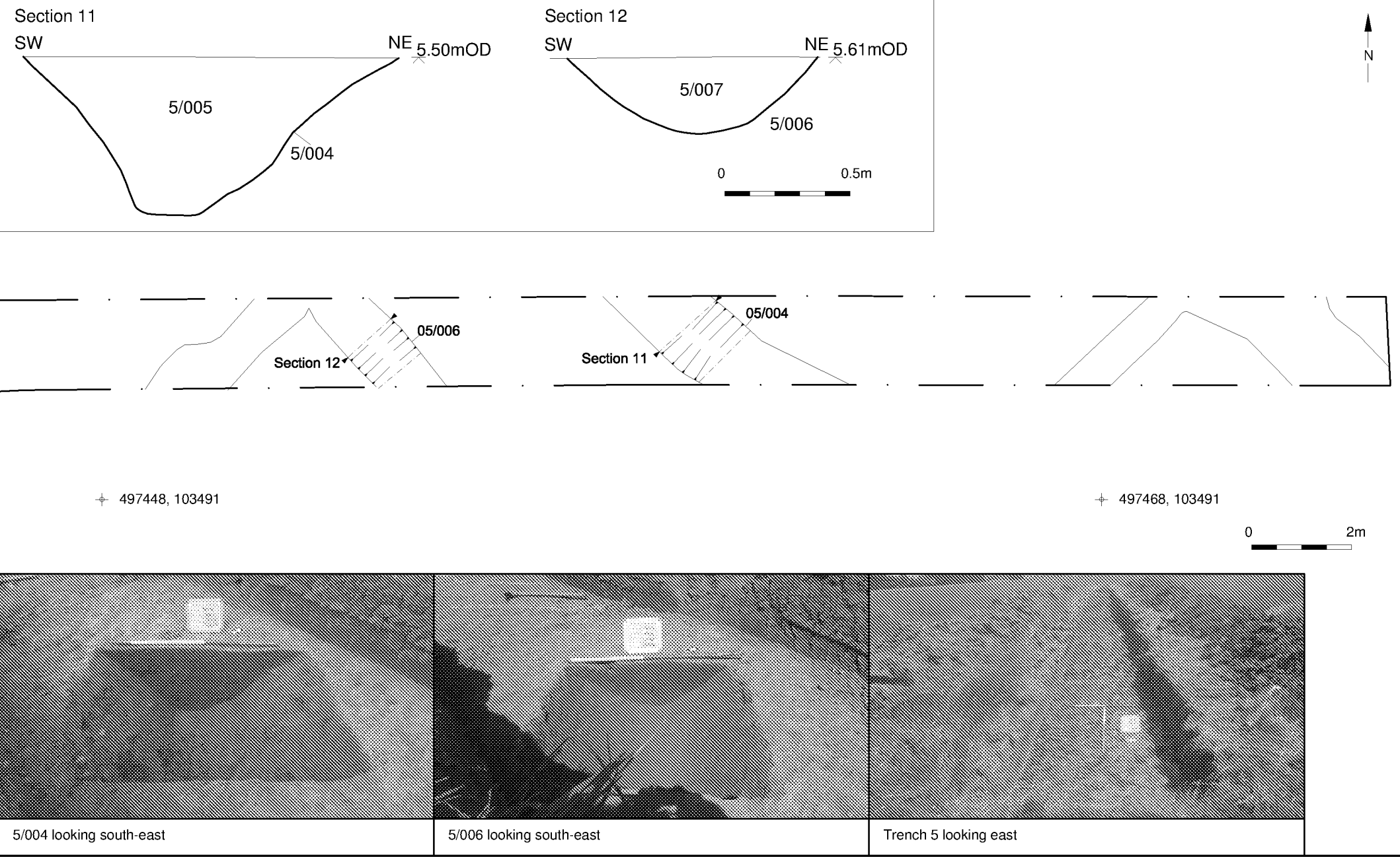


4/003 looking north-east



✦ 497537, 103517





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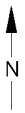
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Drawn by: RK

Bonhams Field, Yapton

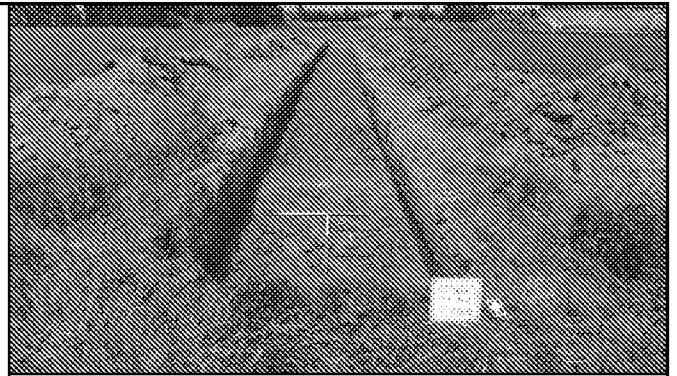
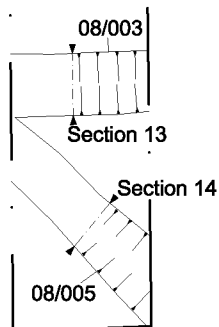
Trench 5, plan, sections, and photographs

Fig. 7

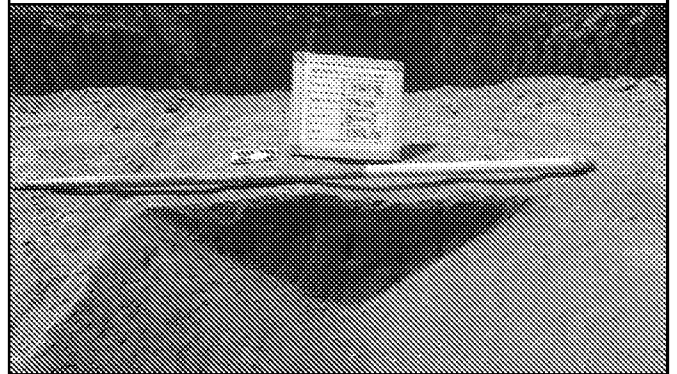


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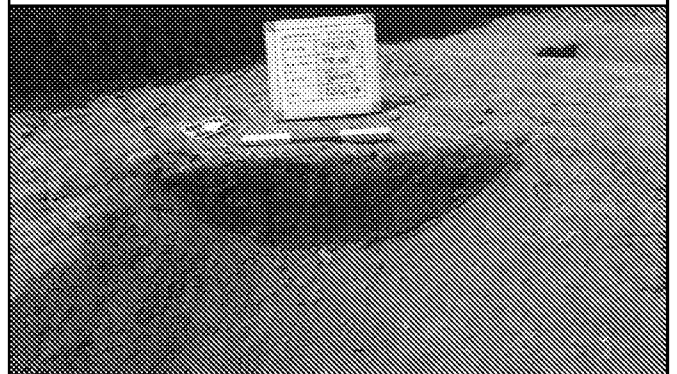
✦ 497575, 103489



Trench 8 looking north

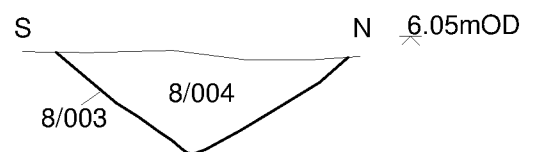


8/003 looking east

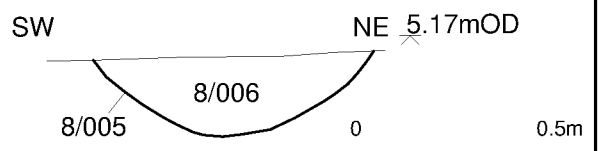


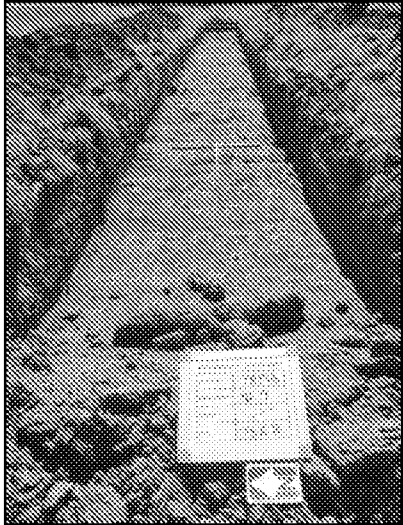
8/005 looking south-east

Section 13

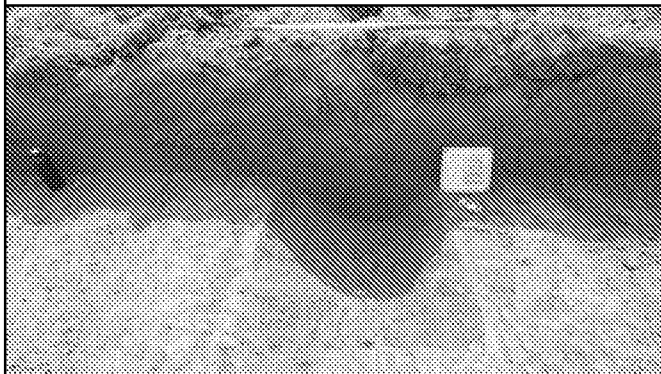


Section 14

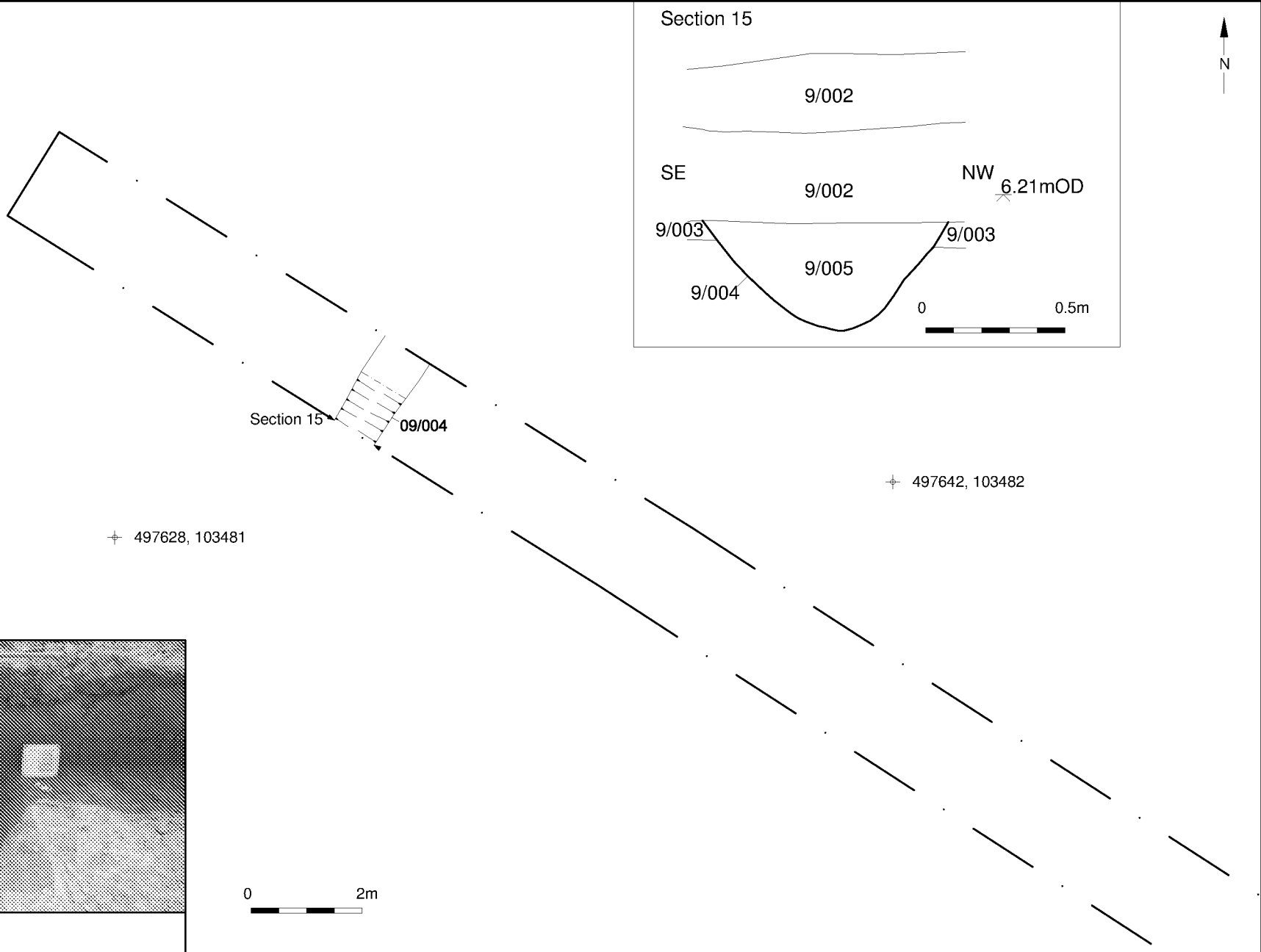




Trench 9 looking east



9/004 looking north-east



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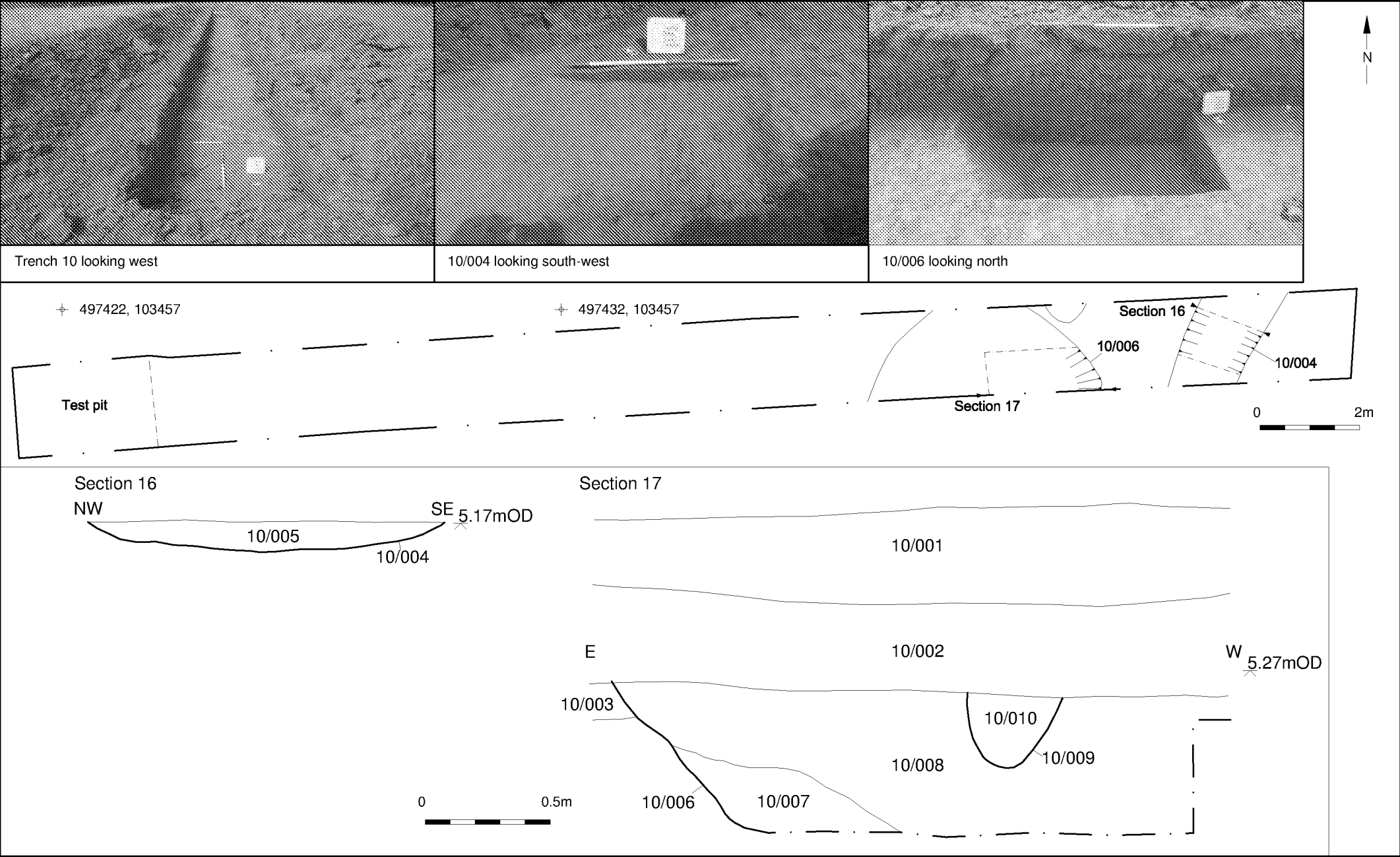
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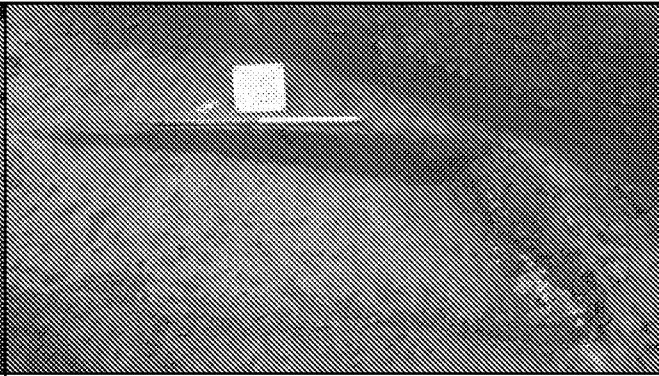
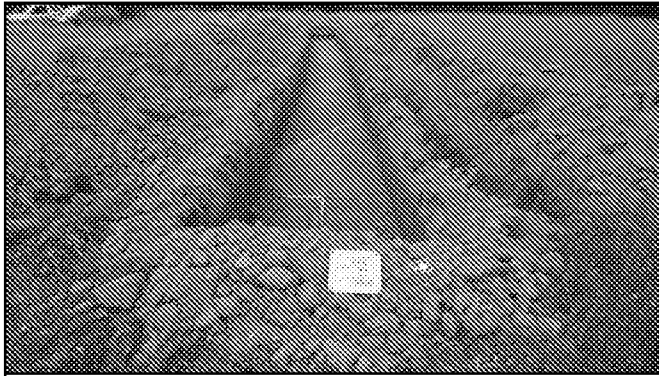
Bonhams Field, Yapton

Trench 9, plan, sections, and photographs

Fig. 9

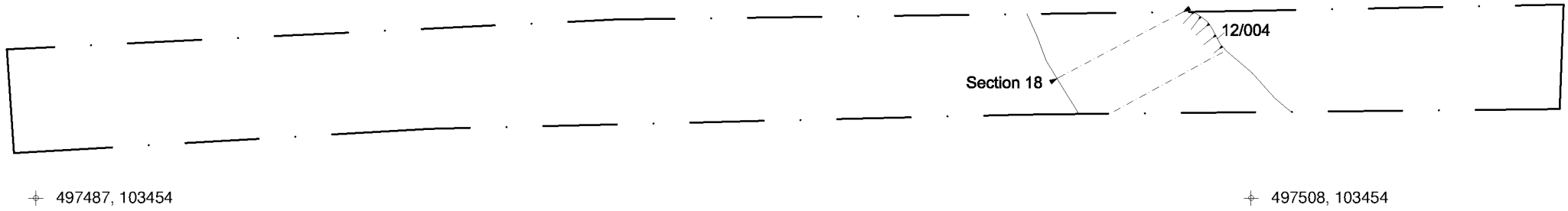


© Archaeology South-East		Bonhams Field, Yapton	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 180307	July 2018	Trench 10, plan, sections, and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018209	Drawn by: RK		

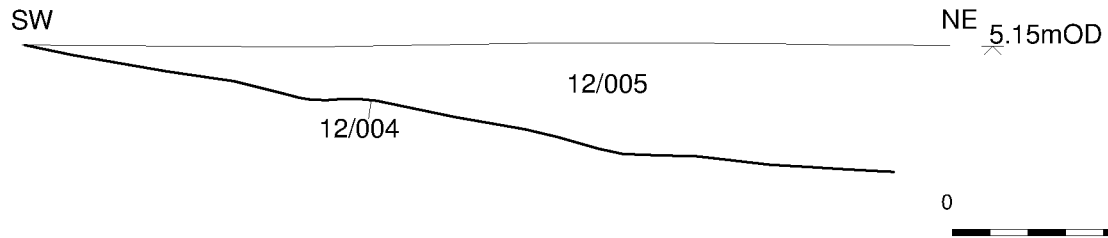


Trench 18 looking west

12/004 looking south-east



Section 18



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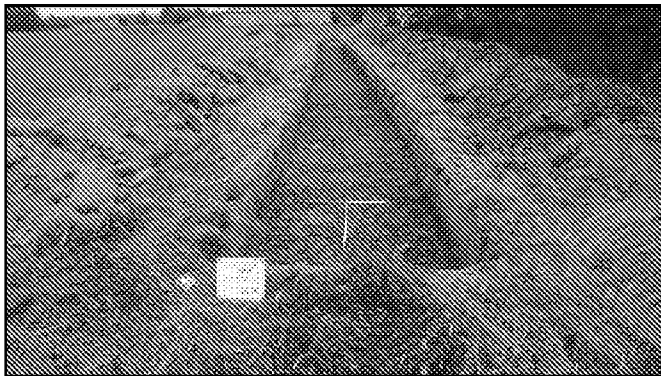
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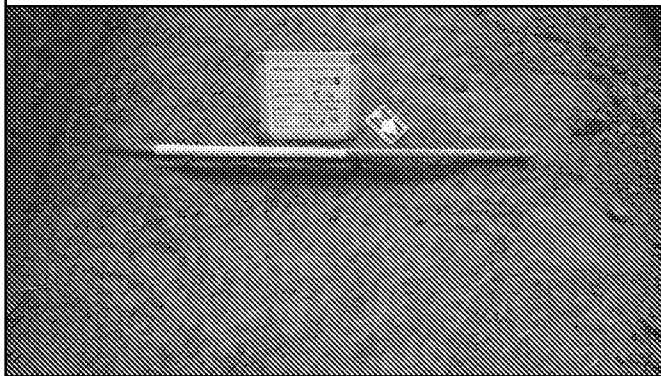
Bonhams Field, Yapton

Trench 12, plan, sections, and photographs

Fig. 11

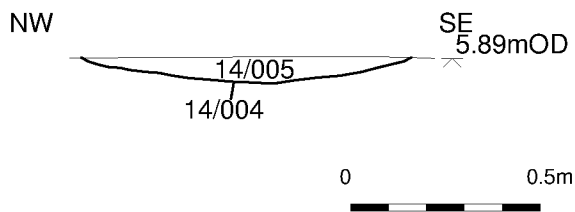


Trench 14 looking north-east



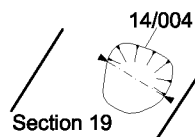
14/004 looking north-east

Section 19



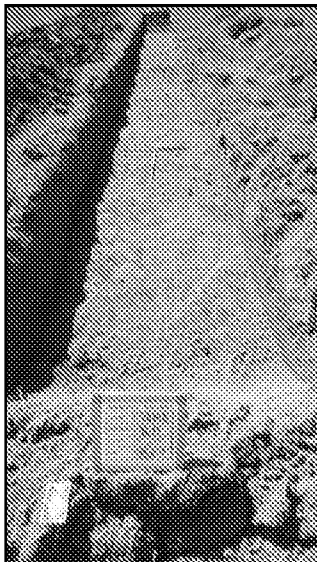
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✦ 497581, 103453

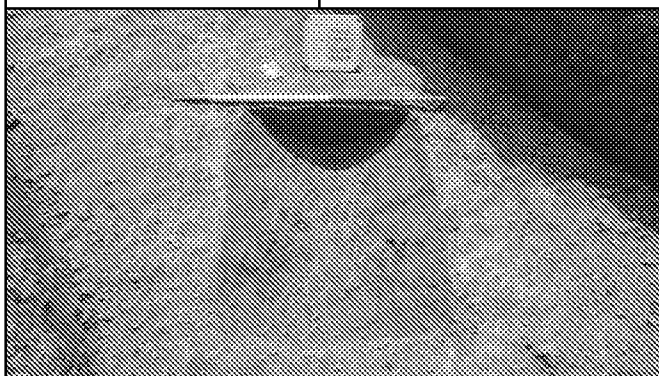


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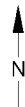
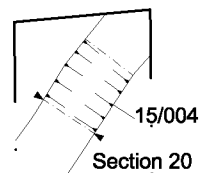
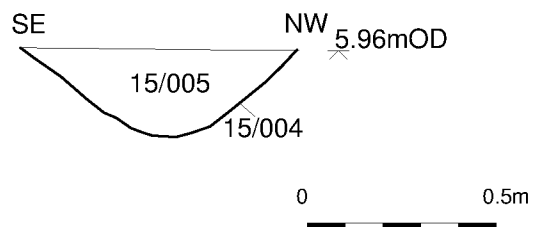


Trench 15 looking south



15/004 looking north-east

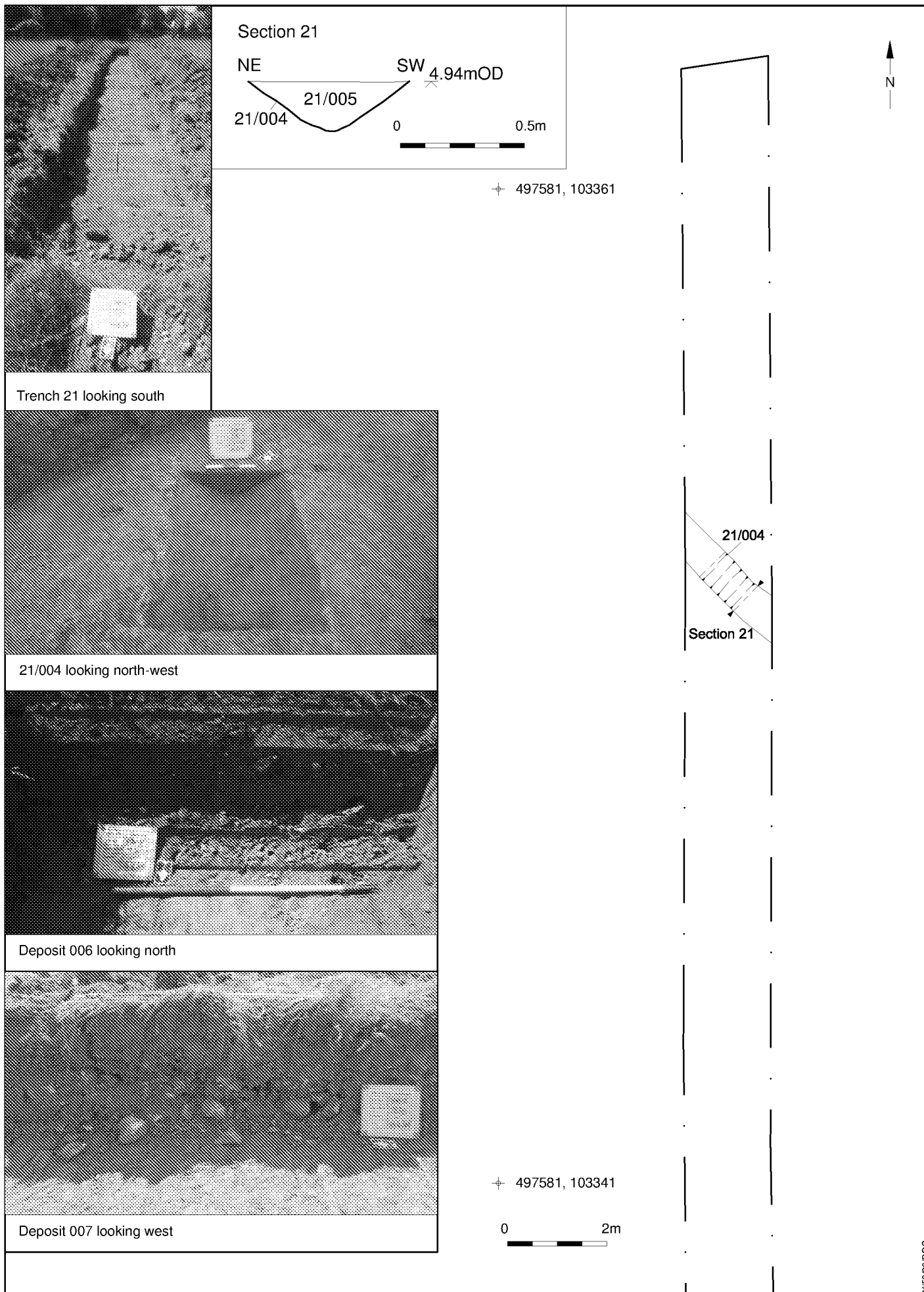
Section 20



497612, 103457

497612, 103440

0 2m



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