

[Planning Reference: Y/52/23/PL]

SITE CODE: LFYAP/24

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES LTD.

A PHASE 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & RECORD EXCAVATION ON LAND WEST OF BILSHAM ROAD (LAMBS FIELD), YAPTON, WEST SUSSEX.

[Site Centred at National Grid Reference: SU 9751 0235]
[Planning Reference: Y/52/23/PL]

SITE CODE: LFYAP/24

PREPARED FOR BOKLOK HOUSING LTD.



By

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October 2024

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Summary

A Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land at to the west of Bilsham Road (Lambs Field), Yapton, West Sussex was carried out by Development Archaeology Services Ltd (DAS) on the

The earliest archaeological activity on this site was represented by the recovery from various excavated archaeological contexts of a small assemblage of worked flints and of fragments of fire-cracked flints. These were recovered as residual finds from these excavated contexts and also included one sherd of Iron Age pottery. The worked flints comprised a number of flint flakes and one blade fragment. These were interpreted as a background scatter of such material of Mesolithic/Neolithic to Iron Age date. The burnt flint assemblage was also considered to have been related to a background prehistoric spread of such material.

The various archaeological features excavated within this Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation area consisted of a number of agricultural enclosure ditches and gullies along with several postholes associated with part of a former farmstead site. These enclosure ditches and gullies by their groupings, situations and relative spatial relationships to each other were considered to represent the remnants of an agricultural field system of enclosures and gullies, which no doubt would have had stock enclosure, drainage and/or boundary functions. The presence of a short length of a timber palisade composed of a series of very close and densely packed vertical timber remains in Sections G1 and G2 were particularly noteworthy. All of the archaeological features recorded showed some evidence of truncation to varying degrees by modern ploughing activity. It had also been noted at the outset that this excavation area was on a slightly higher level than that of the surrounding land and that this may have ensured the relatively greater degree of preservation of the various archaeological features recorded on this excavation site.

The dating of the various archaeological features excavated on this site was confirmed by the relatively large pottery assemblage that was recovered from them. The pottery was almost exclusively Romano-British in date from the 1st-2nd centuries AD. This assemblage appeared to be dominated by local wares with non-local wares being correspondingly scarce. This assemblage was considered to be a typically domestic one for the Sussex Coastal Plain dating from the mid/late 1st century to the mid/late 2nd centuries AD. An associated occupation site was also considered to be located in close proximity.

Several quernstone fragments were also recovered from the various excavated archaeological contexts. These finds provided further evidence for this excavation area having formed part of a former farmstead site with the various quernstone fragments recovered having been utilised for the purpose of grinding and for the processing of cereals and other foodstuffs.

The animal bone assemblage was relatively small in size and was similarly recovered from the various excavated archaeological contexts. This assemblage contained cattle, sheep, goat bone fragments and one probable pig bone, which were interpreted as representing carcass processing and local food consumption. Several horse bones were also recovered, which represented working animals on the site. This assemblage provided yet further evidence to suggest that this excavation area represented part of a former farmstead site.

An assemblage of burnt daub was also recovered from a number of excavated archaeological contexts. These finds were derived from the construction of timber structures with wattle infills, probably typical of domestic farmstead structures. Some of this assemblage may have also originated from hearths etc. It was particularly noted in the main finds report of the complete absence of Roman tile fragments in the finds recovered from this site. This suggested the presence of an associated domestic dwelling of lower social and economic status of timber construction rather than the presence of a nearby higher status Roman villa site.

Charcoal and plant remain were recovered in very small, almost nil, quantities. The virtual absence of grains and plant macrofossils is attributed to a very poor localised preservational depositional environment.

Overall and in conclusion, it is considered that the various archaeological features excavated comprised the remains of an agricultural field system and of the various finds that were recovered from them would suggest that this excavation area comprised part of a former working farmstead site of mid-1st-late 2nd century AD date and particularly confirmed the results of the Stage 1 geophysical survey and of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation, where the latter had focussed on this excavation area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Development Archaeology Services Limited (DAS) was commissioned by BoKlok Housing Ltd. to undertake a Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation on land to the west of Bilsham Road (Lambs Field), Yapton, West Sussex, centred at National Grid Reference SU 9751 0235. A Phase 1 geophysical survey was undertaken here by Archaeological Surveys Ltd, on the 7th-10th of August 2023. The following Phase 2 archaeological field evaluation or field assessment that comprised the excavation of forty-two trial trenches was carried out by Development Archaeology Services on and between the 18th-28th of October 2023. The Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at the proposed development site on the
- 1.2 This report documents the results of this Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation on, which was undertaken in accordance with an additional Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by DAS. This document was submitted to and approved by Mr. James Kenny, Heritage Officer of Chichester District Council, (in his capacity as archaeological advisor on planning issues to Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority (LPA)), prior to the commencement of the on-site works. This approach complies with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2021), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (CIfA, 2020).
- 1.3 Copies of this report will be deposited with the clients, Mr. James Kenny, Heritage Officer of Chichester District Council, the planning department of Arun District Council, the West Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Chichester District Museum, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The assessment site at Lambs Field is situated on land off the western frontage of the B2132 Bilsham Road and to the south of the village of Yapton. The assessment site currently comprises an enclosed field to the north of Bilsham Manor and to the north-west of the hamlet of Bilsham. The assessment site is situated within the modern civil parish of Yapton, administrative district of Arun, county of West Sussex [Figures 1 and 2].
- 2.2 The proposed development site is situated on stoneless silty soils of the Hamble 2 Series, which have developed on aeolian silty drift deposits of brickearth. These in turn overlie a solid geology of Chalk of the Upper Cretaceous [Soil Survey, 1983; BGS, 1996].
- 2.2 The site is centred at approximately National Grid Reference SU 9751 0235.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 An application for full planning consent for the proposed construction of a new residential development, to comprise the erection of 178 new dwellings with associated access and parking, the provision of open space, play space and ecology areas with associated vehicular and pedestrian access, attenuation ponds, landscaping and associated works on land to the west of the Bilsham Road (Lambs Field), Yapton, West Sussex was submitted to and granted consent by Arun District Council, (the Local Planning Authority (Planning reference: Y/52/23/PL) [Figure 3].
- 3.2 However, as the proposed development will take place within a known archaeologically sensitive area and in an area of high archaeological potential, and following advice from Mr. James Kenny, Heritage Officer of Chichester District Council, (the advisor on archaeological planning issues to Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority), it was established that a two staged archaeological assessment of the area of the proposed development site should be carried out, prior to development taking place here.
- 3.3 Consequently, and following the granting of the full planning consent by Arun District Council, (the Local Planning Authority), an archaeological condition (No. 11), was attached to this granting of planning permission, which stated that:

No development shall commence 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

- 3.4 Development Archaeology Services Ltd. (DAS) were subsequently commissioned by BoKlok Housing Ltd, the planning applicants, to compile and submit a Written Scheme of Investigation for this two staged archaeological field assessment for approval to the Local Planning Authority [Pine, 2023].

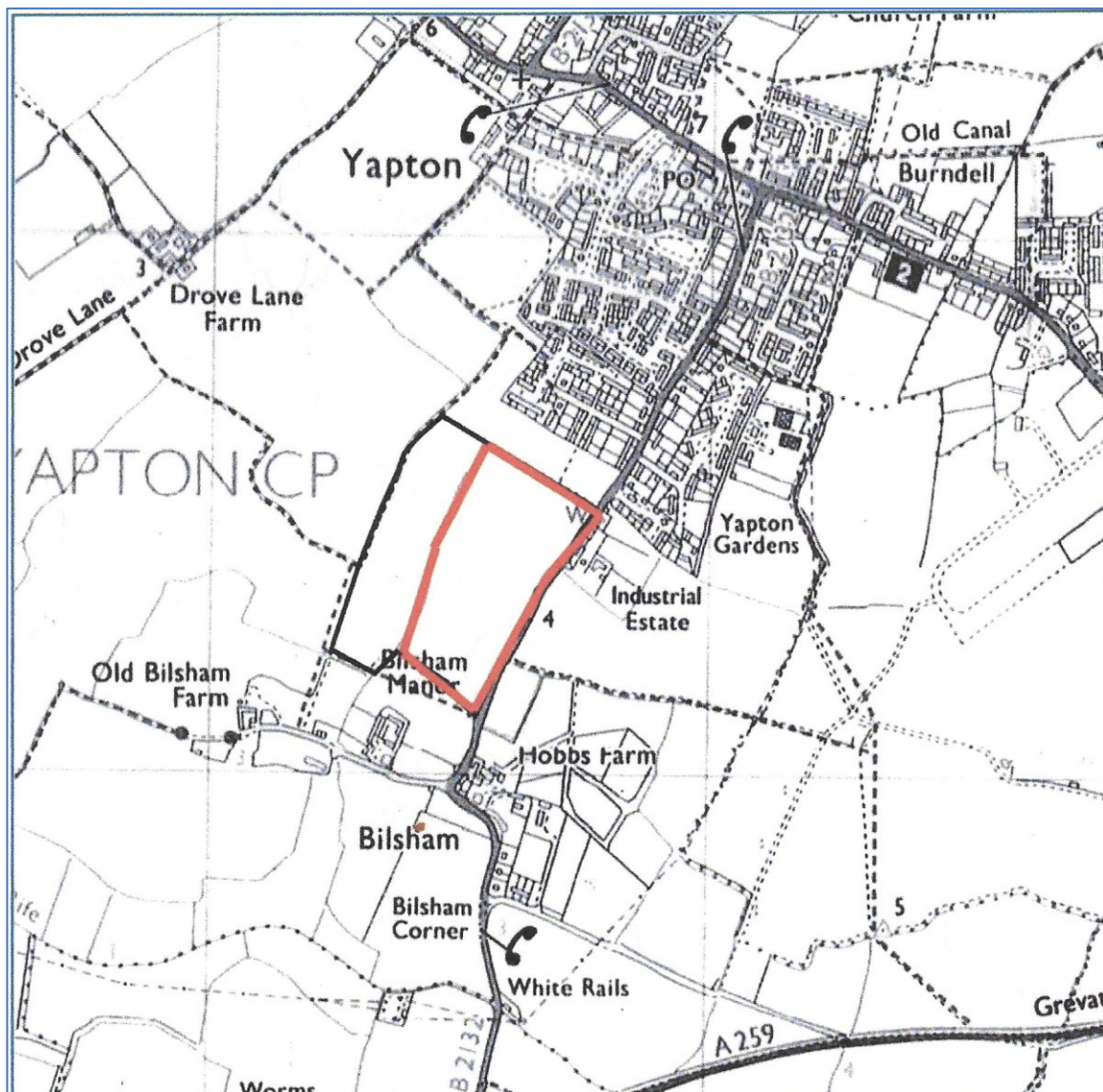


Figure 1: General site location at a scale of 1:25,000. The area of the proposed development site is shown outlined in red. (O.S. copyright licence number 100048723)

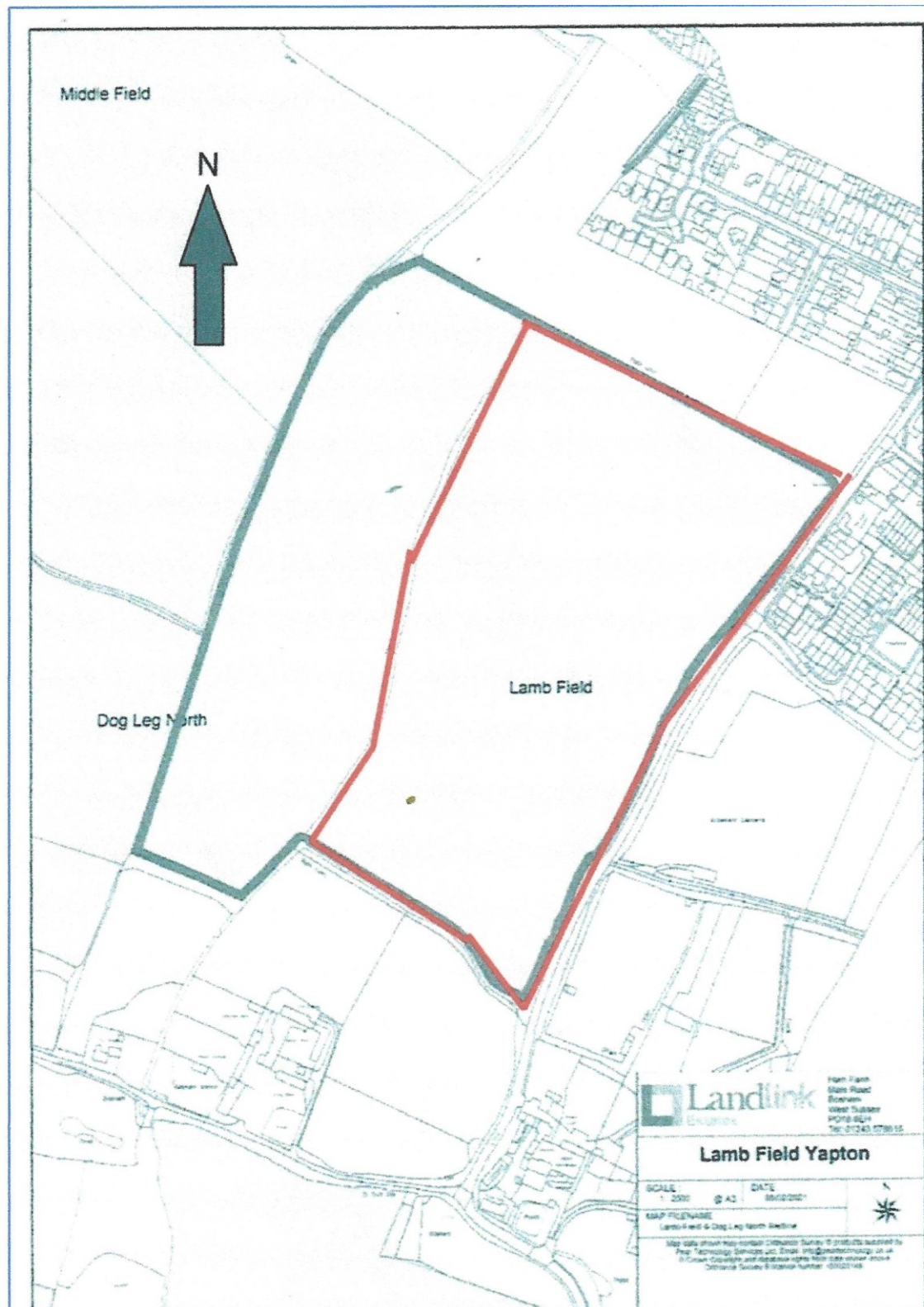


Figure 2: Site location at an original scale of 1:2,500 at A3, (extract from Architects plan). The proposed development site is shown outlined in red.



Figure 3: Block plan showing the indicative proposed layout of the development site at an original scale of 1:1,000 at A1, (extract from Architects plan)

- 3.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation for the Phase 1 geophysical survey and the Phase 2 archaeological trial trenching was subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr James Kenny, Heritage Officer of Chichester District Council on behalf of Arun District Council, (the Local Planning Authority), prior to the commencement of the on-site archaeological works and prior to development.
- 3.6 Based upon the results of this Phase 1 geophysical survey and of the Phase 2 archaeological trial trenching, (which will be summarised in **Section 4** of this report), and following advice from Mr James Kenny, (on behalf of the Local Planning Authority), a further stage of archaeological work, to comprise a Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation was required by same to take place on selected and targeted areas of the Phase 2 archaeological assessment site, prior to development taking place.
- 3.7 Following this advice and further archaeological requirement, the planning applicants [BoKlok Housing Ltd.] instructed Development Archaeology Services Ltd (DAS) to compile and submit an additional Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for this selected and targeted Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record site to Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.8 This additional WSI was then subsequently submitted to and approved by Mr James Kenny of behalf of Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority, prior to this final Phase 3 archaeological investigation taking place on this proposed development site.
- 3.9 This additional WSI was then used to guide and to inform this additional Phase 3 of archaeological investigation at this proposed development site and ensured that appropriate archaeological investigation and recording took place in advance of the proposed development taking place on this site.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The Phase 1 geophysical survey was undertaken by Archaeological Surveys Ltd on and between the 7th-10th of August 2023. This was followed by the subsequent Phase 2 archaeological field evaluation that was carried out by Development Archaeology Services Ltd. on and between the 16th-28th of October 2023.
- 4.2 The preliminary Phase 1 geophysical survey identified a number of settlement features that comprised ditches and enclosures along with two further ditch anomalies to the north-west, which were considered to be agricultural in nature. These features were all concentrated within the eastern central portion of the survey area and were interpreted as representing a settlement focus [Sabin & Donaldson, 2023].
- 4.3 An opportunity was subsequently provided to test the results of the Phase 1 survey by a Phase 2 archaeological field evaluation.
- 4.4 The Phase 2 archaeological trial trenching provided a thorough and a comprehensive sampling of the survey area of the proposed development site. This archaeological evaluation identified a site deposit sequence that consisted of a topsoil horizon, which overlay an underlying natural horizon of brickearths. This deposit sequence was consistent over the whole of the site area and was recorded within a total of twenty-one representative sections, that were widely distributed over the survey area [Hall & Pine, 2024].
- 4.5 The archaeological evaluation also identified a number of land drainage features that comprised a series of modern land drains along with several further red ceramic 19th century land drains [*ibid*].
- 4.6 An ovular shaped posthole and the line of a possible linear ditch cut were recorded within Trench 4 of the Phase 2 evaluation to the north-west, but these were considered to be isolated features, of modern origin. A series of modern ploughmarks were also recorded, all apparently on the same orientation and parallel to each other. This provided evidence that modern deep ploughing activity had taken place on this site [*ibid*].
- 4.7 A number of possible linear ditch cuts, including one with a possible terminus along with the cuts of a number of pit-like features were all recorded within the trenches of the aforementioned area of focus of settlement activity. These were all subsequently found to be very heavily truncated and thus, very shallow and ephemeral features, which provided

evidence that they had been severely reduced in extent by the modern deep ploughing activity here already noted. The fills of these features were differentiated from the general nature of the surrounding brickearths by the presence of charcoal staining and flecking and red daub fragments [*ibid*].

- 4.8 Possibly the most significant finding from the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation also came from within the aforementioned focus of settlement activity and from within Trench 14. This comprised an *in situ* Early Bronze Age cremation burial with cremated human remains and a cremation urn, part of which had been removed and/or damaged by the later modern ploughing activity [*ibid*].
- 4.9 Nearby and within Trench 15, one of the pit-like features noted earlier was tested by hand excavation. This was found on this detailed examination to be a very shallow and a very heavily truncated feature that had been reduced by the modern ploughing activity, such that only the basal remains of this feature had survived this reduction. The pit fill yielded finds of four Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery vessels [*ibid*].

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation was carried out at the proposed development site on and between the 8th to 19th July 2024. by Christopher Pine and Neville Hall of Development Archaeology Services Ltd (DAS). The strip, map and record excavation area was reduced under archaeological supervision using a 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was fitted with a 2.0 wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 5.2 The various identified archaeological features with respective fills were recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. **Sections A-W** (with the exception of **Section H**, which was not used), were either excavated under archaeological supervision by a 1.5-ton 360° mechanical mini-digger that was equipped with a 1.0m wide toothless bucket or in the case of several smaller features such as postholes, were fully hand excavated with 100% sampling. A plan of the archaeological strip, map and record excavation area was plotted using a GPS system and is reproduced in this report at a scale of 1:300 as **Figure 8. Sections A-W** (with the exception of **Section H**, which was not used) were compiled on site at scales of 1:20 and are reproduced in this report at these same scales as **Figures 9-12**. A complimentary colour digital photographic record was also maintained, which are

reproduced as **Plates 1-47**, **Appendix 1**. A list of site contexts is reproduced in **Appendix 2**.

- 5.4 All work was guided by the previously submitted and approved DAS Written Scheme of Investigation.

6. Results [Figures 4-12; Appendix 1, Plates 1-47]

6.1 Preliminary Ground Reduction

- 6.1.1 The archaeological strip, map and record excavation area was excavated under close and controlled archaeological supervision to depths of between 0.42m below ground levels (to the north-east) and 0.66m below ground levels (to the south-west). These. monitored mechanical excavations went through a relatively shallow topsoil horizon (**001**) and into the upper levels of an underlying natural horizon of aeolian brickearths (**002**). The completed archaeological strip, map and record excavation area was approximately rectangular shaped and measured 48.0m in length (from south west to south east) and 33.40m in width (from north east to south east). General views of the completed archaeological strip, map and record excavation area are presented in **Plates 1-9 [Appendix 1]**. It was noted at this time that the area of this excavation was on slightly higher [c.0.50m] levelled ground than that of the surrounding lands.

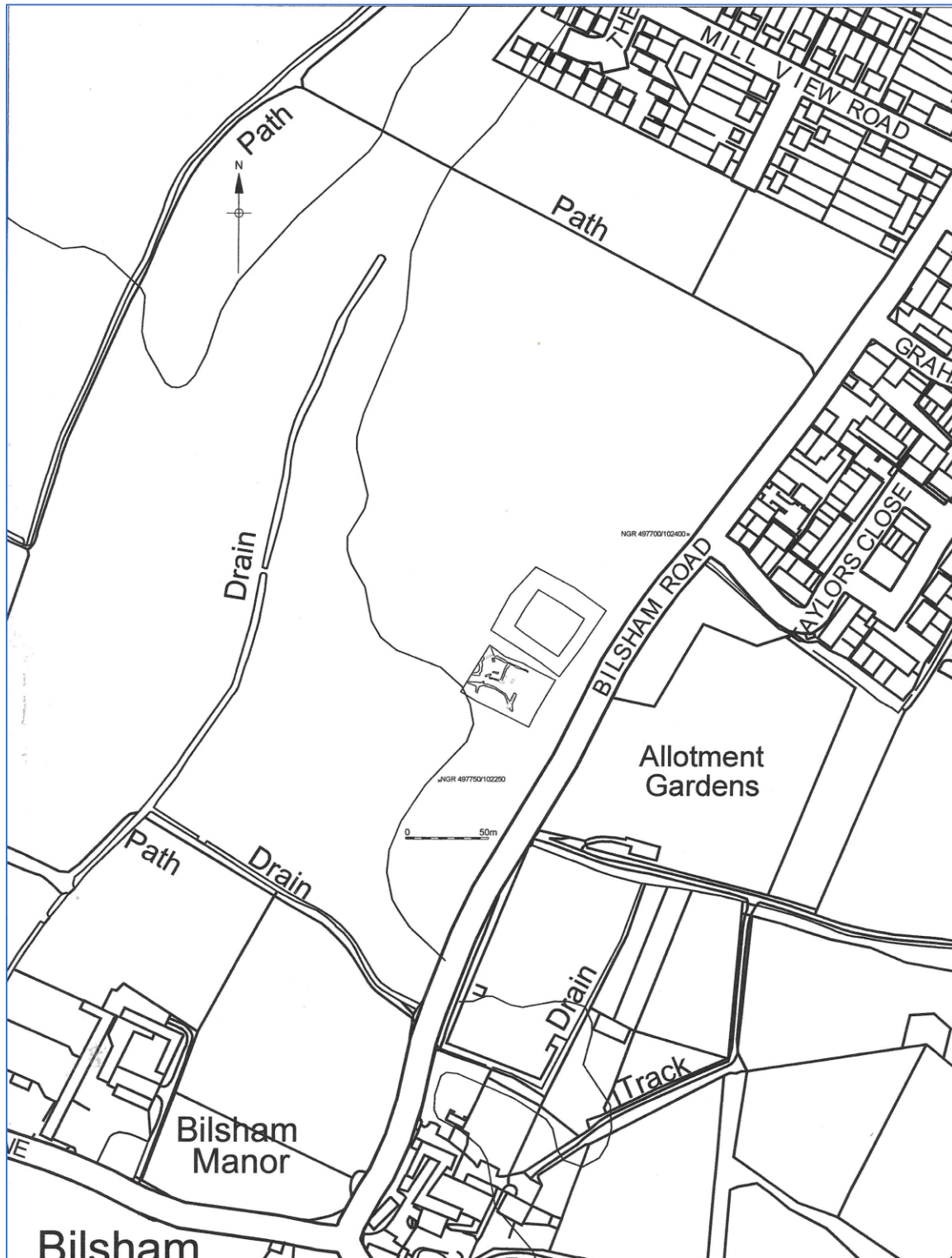


Figure 4: Plan showing the location of the Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation area at a scale of 1:3,000

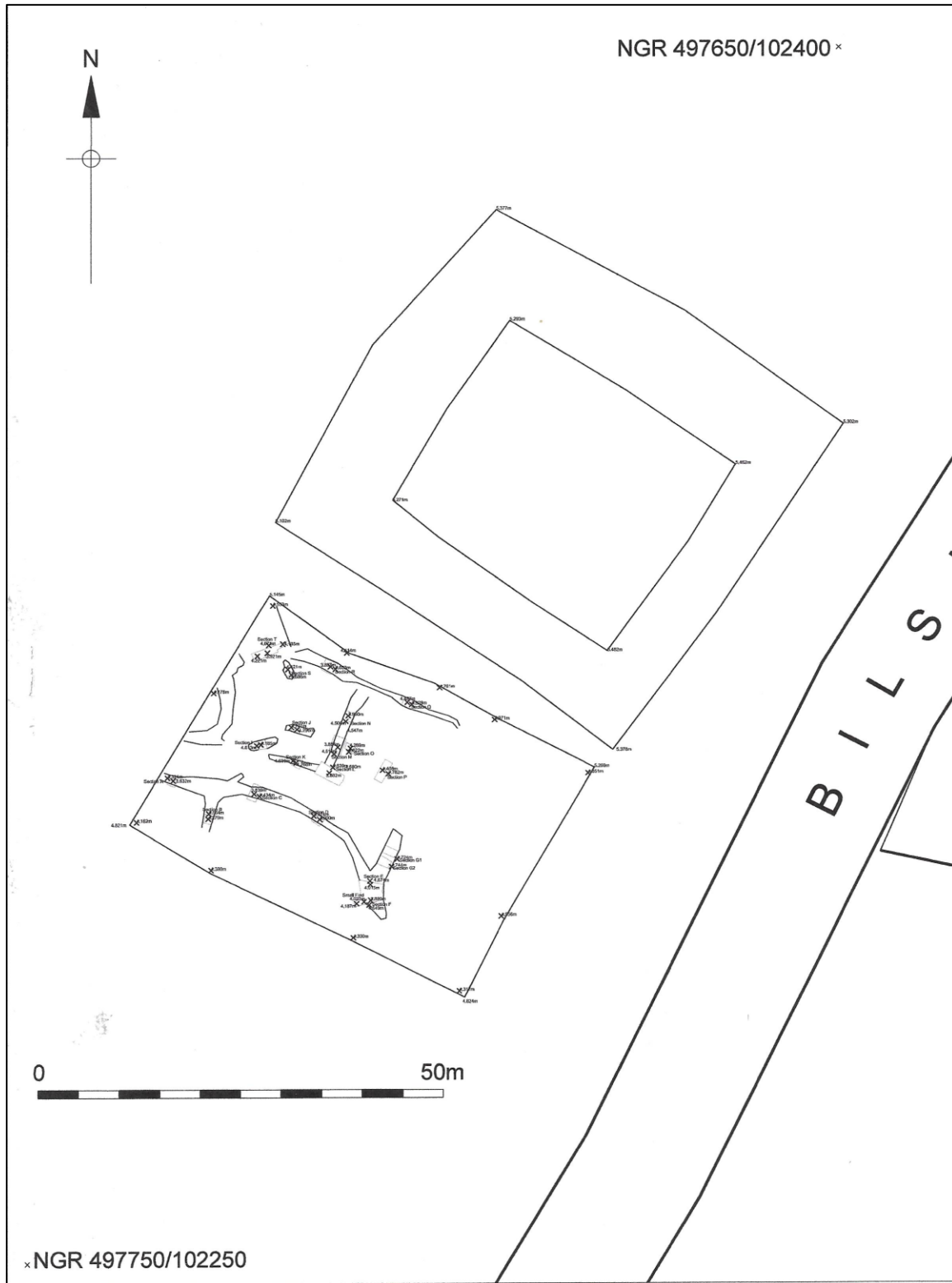


Figure 5: Plan showing the detailed layout of the Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation area at a scale of 1:600

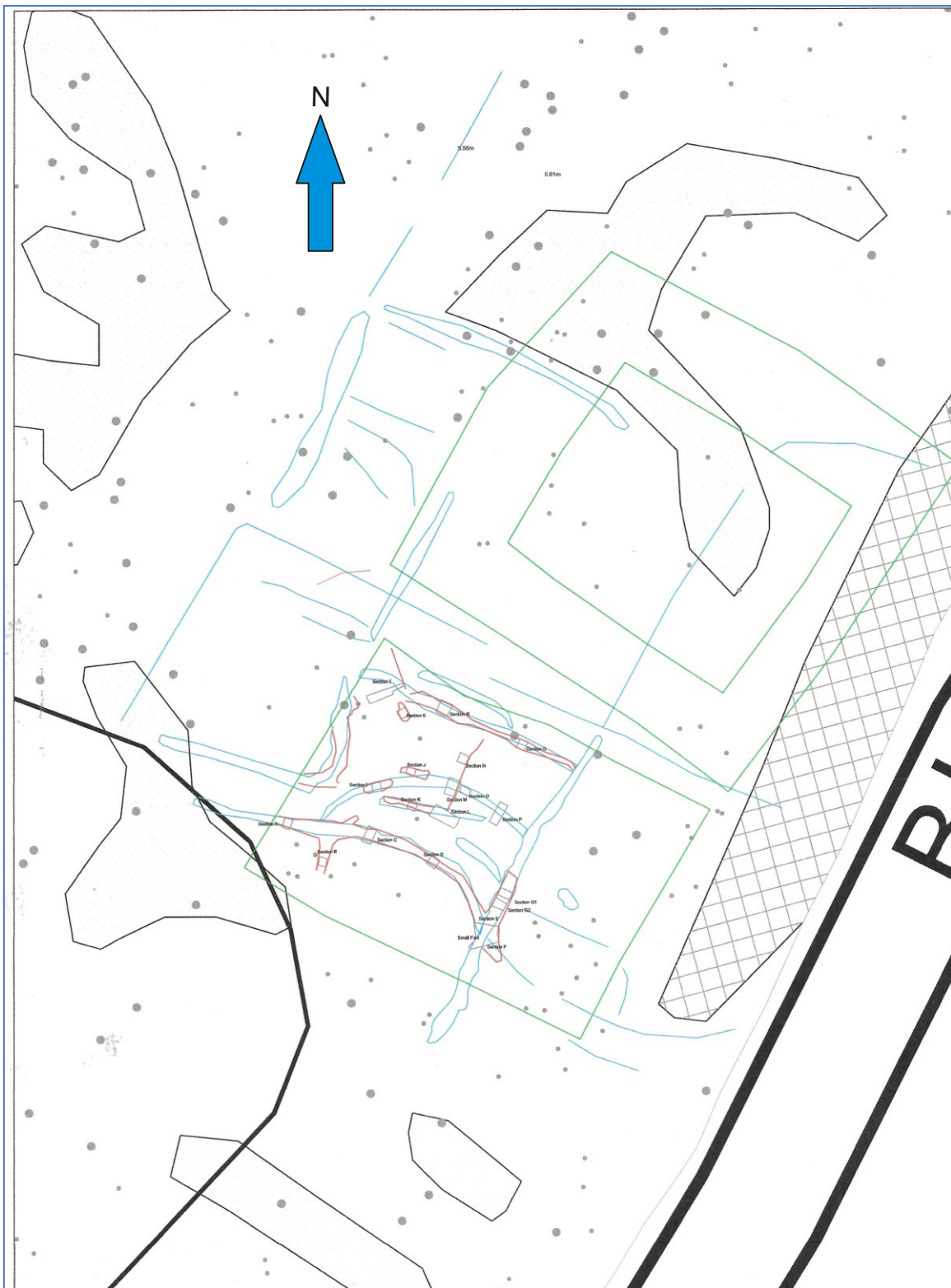


Figure 6: Plan showing the results of the Phase 1 geophysical survey superimposed upon the Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation area at a scale of 1:600

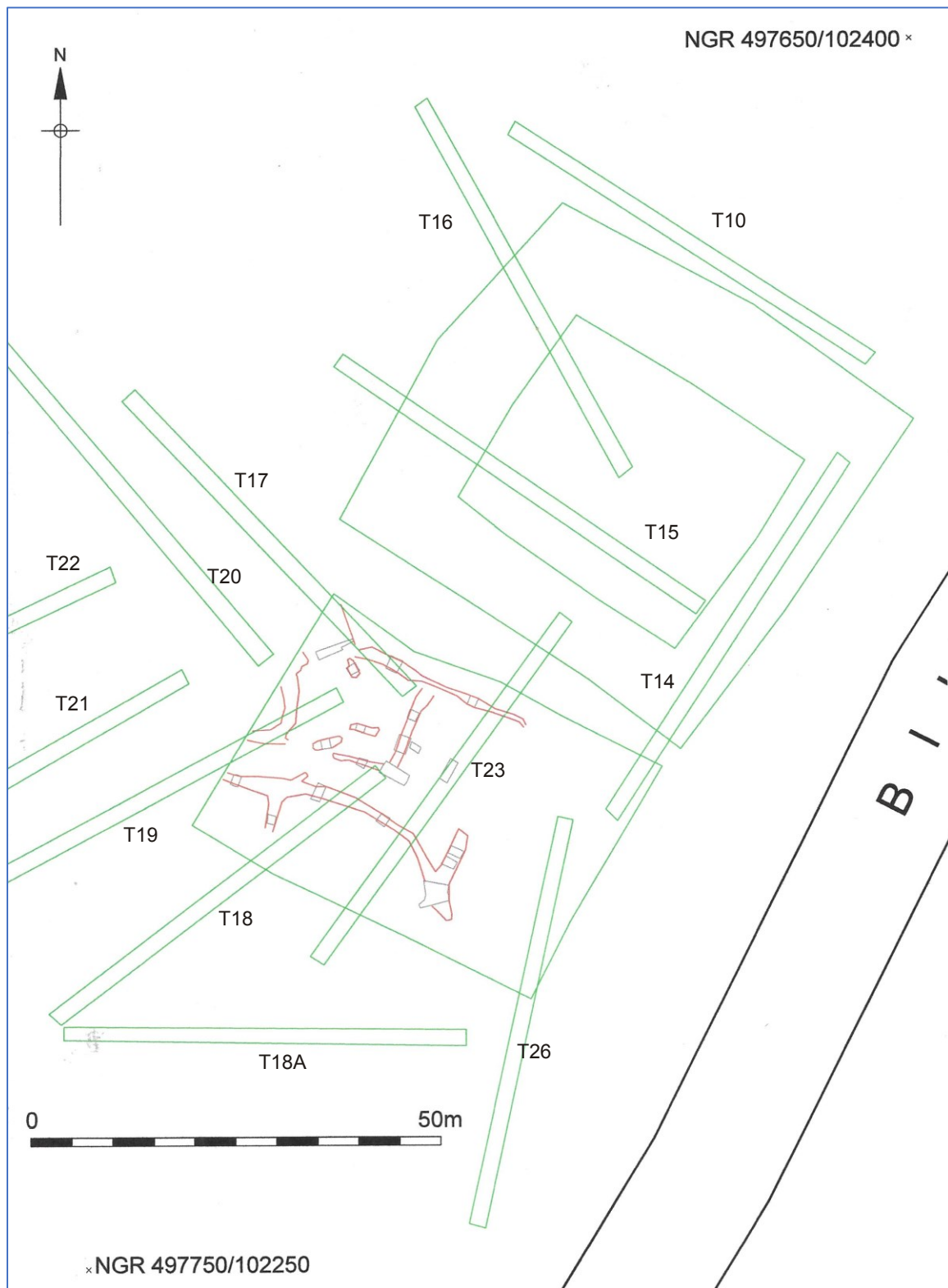


Figure 7: Plan showing the results of the Phase 2 trial trench evaluation superimposed upon the Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation area at a scale of 1:600

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6.2 Section A

6.2.1 **Section A** was positioned at the south-western fringes of the excavation area and close to the north-western limit of area excavation. **Section A** was an east facing section, which was excavated across the west-east orientated line of the linear ditch cut [100] with fill (101). **Section A** measured 1.40m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m below site levels [Plate 10]. The linear ditch cut [100] exhibited a regular form and profile, but also showed evidence of some degree of truncation due to its relatively shallow nature. The product, no doubt, of modern ploughing activity.

6.2.2 The ditch fill (101) produced finds of sherds of c.1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery, five fragments of animal bone and eighteen fragments of burnt daub.

6.3 Section B

6.3.1 **Section B** was situated to the south-east of **Section A** and was a south facing section that was excavated across the line of an approximately north-south orientated linear gully cut [102] with fill (103). This linear gully cut appeared to curve around to the north-east with a butt end or terminus further to the north-east. This feature also appeared to peter out to the south. Its relationship with the nearby linear ditch cut [100] was not firmly established, but this linear gully cut [102] appeared to truncate the line of the linear ditch cut [100]. **Section B** measured 1.05m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m below site levels [Plate 11]. This linear gully cut had a very shallow and a heavily truncated profile, which was recorded within **Section B**. Once more, the product of modern ploughing activity.

6.3.2 The gully fill (103) yielded finds of sherds of late 1st to 2nd century AD Roman pottery.

6.4 Section C

6.4.1 **Section C** was located to the east of **Section A** and was excavated across the line of the linear ditch cut [104] with fill (105). The linear ditch cut [104] was orientated from approximately west-east and thence curved to the south-east. It appeared to be a continuation to the east and south-east of the linear ditch cut [100] to the west. **Section C** measured 2.14m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.72m below site levels [Plate 12]. This linear ditch cut [104] similarly had a shallow and a truncated profile that was the result of modern ploughing activity that was recorded within **Section C**.

- 6.4.2 The ditch fill (**105**) produced finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery and one fragment of animal bone.

6.5 Section D

- 6.5.1 **Section D** was positioned to the east of **Section C** and was similarly excavated across the approximately west-east orientated line of the linear ditch cut [**106**] with fill (**107**), which curved around further to the south-east. The linear ditch cut [**106**] was a continuation to the east and south-east of the linear ditch cuts [**100**] and [**104**] to the west. The linear ditch cut [**106**] also exhibited evidence of some degree of truncation by later modern ploughing activity. The profile of the linear ditch cut [**106**] with fill (**107**) were recorded within **Section D**. **Section D** measured 1.30m in width and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.77m below site levels [**Plate 13**].

- 6.5.2 There was also sight evidence in the base of this linear ditch cut of a very slight recut or a relatively very shallow linear drainage channel that was on the same alignment as the linear ditch cut [**106**]. The overall depth of this slight recut was 0.80m below the site levels [**Plate 13**].

- 6.5.3 The ditch fill (**107**) yielded finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery along with three fragments of iron metalwork including a tapering heavy tool blade, four fragments of burnt daub and eleven fragments of burnt flint.

6.6 Sections E and F

- 6.6.1 **Sections E and F** were excavated in combination to provide a single larger excavated section in order to examine and define the relationship between the linear ditch cuts [**100**], [**104**] and [**106**] and the linear ditch cuts [**108**] and [**110**] [**Plate 16**]. It is considered that the **Sections E and F** appeared to demonstrate that the approximately south-north orientated line of the linear ditch cuts [**108**] and [**110**], which were deeper and therefore more substantial appeared to truncate the shallower and therefore less substantial linear ditch cuts [**100**], [**104**] and [**106**] to the north-west.

- 6.6.2 **Section E** was located to the south-east of **Section D** and was south facing. **Section E** was excavated across the approximately south-north orientated line of the linear ditch cut [**108**] with fill (**109**). The linear ditch cut [**108**] with fill (**109**) showed sight evidence of truncation from later modern ploughing activity, even though it had a wider and more open

profile than the archaeological features recorded earlier. The profile of the linear ditch cut [108] with fill (109) were recorded within **Section E**. **Section E** measured 3.16m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.70m below the site levels [Plates 14 and 15].

6.6.3 The ditch fill (109) produced finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery and sixteen fragments of animal bone. Further finds from this fill comprised seven fragments of iron metalwork that included several offcuts, two nails and a latch lifter fragment along with four fragments of burnt daub and one worked flint comprising a waste flake.

6.6.4 **Section F** was situated to the immediate south of **Section E** and comprised the opposing north facing section of the same excavated section [Plate 16]. **Section F** was similarly excavated across the approximately south-north orientated line of the linear ditch cut [110] with fill (111), which were the same as the linear ditch cut [108] with fill (109) to the north-east. The linear ditch cut [110] with fill (111) also similarly showed evidence of slight truncation by modern ploughing activity and also exhibited the same wide and open profile as that recorded in the nearby **Section E**. The profile of the linear ditch cut [110] with fill (111) were recorded within **Section F**. **Section F** was excavated to a width of 2.12m and to a depth of 0.78m below the site levels [Plate 17].

6.6.5 The ditch fill (111) yielded finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery, one fragment of burnt daub, one burnt flint fragment, one worked flint comprising a waste flake, one quernstone fragment and one rotary quernstone fragment.

6.6.6 The linear ditch cut [110] with fill (111) within **Section F** was also found to truncate to the south-west, the terminal butt end of a shallow linear gully cut [112] with fill (113). It is considered that this linear gully cut [112] with fill (113) was a continuation to the south of the linear ditch cuts [100], [104] and [106] to the north-west [Plate 16].

6.7 Sections G1 and G2

6.7.1 **Section G1** was positioned to the immediate north-east of **Section G2**. **Section G1** had been excavated across the line of the south west to north east aligned linear ditch cut [116] with fill (117), which appeared to terminate in a butt end to the north-east. The linear ditch cut [116] appeared to be both deep and substantial and despite this, appeared to show slight evidence for truncation by modern ploughing activity. The linear ditch cut [116] with fill (117) was a continuation to the north-east of the linear ditch cuts [114], (recorded in

Section G2, the linear ditch cut [108] (recorded within **Section E**) and of the linear ditch cut [110], (recorded in **Section F** to the south respectively).

- 6.7.2 Within the southern portion of **Section G1**, the remains of a closely packed line of several vertical timbers were recorded, which were hand excavated to a final depth of 1.30m below the site levels. These were interpreted as the remains of a substantial timber palisade, which appeared to terminate to the north-east within the base of this section. The profile of the linear ditch cut [116] with fill (117) was recorded within **Section G1**. **Section G1** was excavated to a width of 2.21m and to a depth of 0.90m to the north-east, deepening to 1.30m to the south-east below the site levels [Plates 22-24].
- 6.7.3 The ditch fill (117) produced finds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery along with three animal bone fragments, three fragments of burnt flint.
- 6.7.4 **Section G2** was located to the immediate south-west of **Section G1** and had been excavated across the line of the south west to north east orientated linear ditch cut [114] with fill (115). The linear ditch cut [114] with fill (115) also appeared to be both deep and substantial and similarly showed slight evidence despite this, of truncation by modern ploughing activity. The linear ditch cut [114] with fill (115) was a continuation to the south-west of the linear ditch cut [116] with fill (117) recorded within **Section G1** and also a continuation to the north-east of the linear ditch cut [108] (recorded within **Section E**) and of the linear ditch cut [110], recorded in **Section F** to the south, respectively.
- 6.7.5 Within the northern portion of **Section G2**, the remains of a closely packed line of several further vertical timbers were recorded, which were hand excavated to a final depth of 1.30m below the site levels. These were interpreted as the further remains of the substantial timber palisade, which was also recorded within **Section G1** to the immediate north-east. The line of this vertical timber palisade was traced through the remainder of **Section G2** at its base, but did not appear to continue beyond this section and was not traced within **Section E** to the south. The profile of linear ditch cut [114] with fill (115) with vertical timber remains were recorded within **Section G2**. **Section G2** was excavated to a width of 1.80m and to a depth of 1.30m to the north-east and to 0.89m below the site levels to the south-west [Plates 18-21].
- 6.7.6 The ditch fill (115) produced finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery, one fragment of burnt daub and two worked flints comprising a blade flake and a waste flake.

6.8 Section H

6.8.1 No **Section H** was used during the site recording process.

6.9 Section I

6.9.1 **Section I** was situated to the north-east of **Section C** and was excavated across the approximately east-west orientated line of the linear ditch cut [118] with fill (119). This feature appeared to have rounded terminal butt ends to both east and west, which may have been due to later truncation, so representing a possible ditch remnant. The linear ditch cut [118] exhibited a regular form and profile, which was recorded within **Section I**. This linear ditch cut [118] also appeared to be relatively shallow, showing the familiar signs on this site of having been truncated by later modern ploughing activity. The linear ditch cut [118] remnant measured 3.90m in length, 1.22m in width and had been excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m below site levels [Plate 25].

6.9.2 There was in addition, slight evidence of a slight recut at the base of this ditch, which comprised a very shallow linear drainage channel, which followed the same approximately east-west alignment of the ditch.

6.9.3 The ditch fill (119) yielded finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery.

6.10 Section J

6.10.1 **Section J** was located to the north-east of **Section I** and had been excavated across the line of an approximately east-west orientated linear ditch cut [120] with an upper fill (121) and a lower fill (122). This feature also appeared to have irregularly shaped butt or terminal ends to both east and west, representing a further possible ditch remnant. The linear ditch cut [120] had a regular form and profile that was recorded within **Section J**. The linear ditch cut similarly had a shallow and a truncated profile, the result of modern ploughing activity. This linear ditch cut remnant measured 3.40m in length, 1.08m in width and had been excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m below site levels [Plate 26].

6.10.2 The ditch fills (121) and (122) did not yield any finds.

6.11 Section K

6.11.1 **Section K** was positioned to the south-east of **Section I** and to the south of **Section J**. **Section K** had been excavated across the approximately east-west orientated line of the liner ditch cut [123] with fill (124). The ditch cut [123] appeared to have a rounded butt or terminal end to the west and similarly showed a shallow and a truncated profile, which was recorded within **Section K**. This truncation had no doubt also been the product of modern ploughing activity. This linear ditch cut measured 0.97m in width and had been excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m below site levels [Plate 27].

6.11.2 The ditch fill (124) produced finds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery and two fragments of burnt flint.

6.12 Section L

6.12.1 **Section L** was situated to the east of **Section K** and was excavated across the approximately south-north orientated line of the linear ditch cut [125] with fill (126) and at its presumed southern end. This section was excavated to examine the relationship between the linear ditch cut [123] to the west and this cut [125]. The ditch cut [125] was found to be both deeper and more substantial and thus truncated the less substantial linear ditch cut [123] to the west. The linear ditch cut [125] was found at this point to have a wide and open profile, which was recorded within **Section L**. Despite this wide and open profile, this linear ditch cut also appeared to exhibit signs of truncation from modern ploughing activity. **Section L** was excavated to a width of 3.35m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.83m below site levels [Plates 28-29].

6.12.2 The ditch fill (126) yielded finds of late 1st-mid 2nd century AD Roman pottery along with fifteen animal bone fragments, one fragment of burnt daub, one fragment of burnt flint and one worked flint that comprised a waste flake.

6.13 Section M

6.13.1 **Section M** was located to the immediate north-east of **Section L** and was excavated across the approximately south-north orientated line of the linear ditch cut [127] with fill (128). The linear ditch cut [127] was a continuation to the north of the linear ditch cut [125]

with fill (126), that was recorded within **Section L** to the south. The ditch cut [127] was found to have a shallow and truncated profile, which was once more the result of modern ploughing activity and which was recorded within this **Section M**. The linear ditch cut [127] with fill (128) was also found to truncate the shallower and less substantial linear gully cut [133] with fill (134) recorded within **Section O** to the immediate south-east. The linear ditch cut [127] was excavated to a width of 1.66m in width and to a maximum depth of 0.78m below site levels [Plates 30-33].

- 6.13.2 The ditch fill (128) produced finds of sherds of 1st century AD Roman pottery along with twenty-three fragments of animal bone and two fragments of burnt daub, one fragment of burnt flint, one worked flint that comprised a waste flake, one flint cobble, one stone cobble and one rotary quernstone fragment.

6.14 Section N

- 6.14.1 **Section N** was positioned to the immediate north-east of **Section M** and had been excavated across the line of the approximately south-north aligned linear ditch cut [129] with fill (130). The linear ditch cut [129] comprised a continuation to the north of the linear ditch cuts [125] and [127], which were recorded within **Sections L and M** respectively to the south. The linear ditch cut [129] also similarly exhibited a shallow and a truncated profile, once more the result of modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within **Section N**. The linear ditch cut [129] was also truncated by the line of a 19th century red ceramic land drain. The linear ditch cut [129] was excavated to a width of 1.15m and to a maximum depth of 0.70m below the site levels [Plate 34]. The ditch cut [129] also appeared to peter out to the north-east.

- 6.14.2 The ditch fill (130) yielded finds of fourteen animal bone fragments and one fragment of burnt daub.

6.15 Section O

- 6.15.1 **Section O** was situated to the immediate south-east of **Section M**. **Section O** was excavated across the line of the approximately west-east orientated linear gully cut [133] with fill (134), which was in turn truncated to the immediate north east by the linear ditch cut [127] recorded within the nearby **Section M**. The linear gully cut [133] with fill (134) similarly exhibited a very shallow and a heavily truncated profile, which like all preceding recorded archaeological features on this site, had been reduced by modern ploughing

activity. The linear gully cut [133] was excavated to a width of 0.80m and to a depth of 0.38m below site levels [Plates 30, 33 and 35].

- 6.15.2 The gully fill (134) yielded finds of sherds of 1st century AD Roman pottery along with two fragments of burnt flint and one worked flint that comprised a flake.

6.16 Section P

- 6.16.1 Section P was positioned to the south-east of Section O and comprised the cut of an approximately north-south aligned linear gully cut remnant [135] with fill (136). This appeared to be an isolated feature, which also appeared to be relatively shallow and thus heavily truncated by modern ploughing activity. The profile of this linear gully cut [135] with fill (136) was recorded within Section P. The linear gully cut [135] measured 3.10m. in length with a width of 0.56m was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m below the site levels [Plate 36].

- 6.16.2 The gully fill (136) did not produce any finds.

6.17 Section Q

- 6.17.1 Section Q was located towards the north-eastern fringes of the excavation area and to the north-east of Section P. Section Q had been excavated across the approximately east-west orientated line of the linear ditch cut [137] with fill (138). Section Q was positioned towards the south-eastern end of this linear ditch cut, which appeared to peter out further to the south-east. The linear ditch cut [137] with fill (138) similarly showed a shallow and a profile that had been heavily truncated by modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within Section Q. The linear ditch cut [137] was excavated to a width of 1.33m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m below the site levels [Plate 37].

- 6.17.2 The ditch fill (138) produced finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery along with one residual sherd of Iron Age pottery, one fragment of burnt daub and two fragments of burnt flint.

6.18 Section R

- 6.18.1 Section R was situated to the north-west of Section Q and had been excavated across the line of the linear ditch cut [139] with fills (140) and (141). The cut [139] was a

continuation to the north-west of the linear ditch cut [137], which was recorded within **Section Q** to the south-east. The linear ditch cut [139] with fills (140) and (141) similarly exhibited a shallow and a truncated profile, that had been reduced by modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within **Section R**. The linear ditch cut [139] with fills (140) and (141) was excavated to a width of 1.57m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.80m below the site levels [Plate 38].

- 6.18.2 The ditch fills (140) and (141) yielded finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery and four fragments of burnt daub along with two fragments of burnt flint and one worked flint that comprised a flake.

6.19 Section S

- 6.19.1 **Section S** was positioned to the west of **Section R** and had been excavated across the line of a linear ditch cut [142] with fills (143) and (144). The linear ditch cut [142] appeared to be an isolated remnant, and similarly showed a very shallow and a heavily truncated profile, which was recorded within **Section S**. This profile had also been much reduced in scale by modern ploughing activity. The linear ditch cut [142] with fills (143) and (144) was excavated to a width of 1.14m and to a maximum depth of 0.30m below the site levels [Plate 39].

- 6.19.2 The ditch fills (143) and (144) produced finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery and two fragments of burnt daub, along with one fragment of burnt flint.

6.20 Section T

- 6.20.1 **Section T** was situated to the north-west of **Section S** and was excavated across the line of a north west-south east aligned linear ditch cut [145] with fill (146). This was a fairly deep and substantial excavation, which occupied the south-western portion of **Section T**. The linear ditch cut [145] with fill (146) showed some evidence of truncation with a shallow profile, the result of modern ploughing activity. An approximately east-west orientated 19th century red ceramic land drain was also observed to truncate the south-western end of **Section T**. The linear ditch cut [145] extended to a length of >1.0m (and probably continued to the north-west and beyond the limits of excavation), was excavated to a width of 3.64m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.79m below the site levels [Plates 40-44].

6.20.2 The ditch fill (**146**) produced finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery and one flint cobble.

6.20.3 To the north-east, the linear ditch cut [**145**] was also seen to truncate the line of a further linear ditch cut [**147**] with fill (**148**), which occupied the remainder of **Section T**. The linear ditch cut [**147**] showed some evidence of truncation by later modern ploughing activity. The linear ditch cut [**147**] is considered to represent a western continuation of the ditch cuts [**137**] and [**139**] to the south-east (which were recorded within **Sections R and Q** to the south-east respectively). Thus, the profiles of the linear ditch cut [**145**] with fill (**146**) along with that of the linear ditch cut [**147**] with fill (**148**) were both recorded within **Section T**. The linear ditch cut [**147**], (which along with the ditch cuts [**137**] and [**139**] to the south-east) were traced to a length of c.25.0m, had a width of >1.0m and had been excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m below the site levels [**Plates 40-44**].

6.21 Section U

6.21.1 **Section U** was positioned to the north-west of **Section I** and had been excavated across the line of the linear ditch cut [**149**] with fill (**150**). This was a fairly deep and substantial excavation, at the north-western fringes of the excavation area. The linear ditch cut [**149**] with fill (**150**) once more featured slight evidence of truncation from modern ploughing activity. **Section U** of the linear ditch cut [**149**] with fill (**150**) was excavated within the line of a curvilinear ditch, which measured approximately c15.0m in length. **Section U** was excavated to a width of 1.80m and to a depth of 0.90m below site levels [**Plate 45**].

6.21.2 The ditch fill (**150**) yielded finds of sherds of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery.

6.22 Profile V

6.22.1 **Profile V** comprised the cut of a circular shaped posthole [**151**] with fill (**152**), which was fully hand excavated with 100% sampling, with its profile recorded in **Profile V**. The posthole [**151**] with fill (**152**) was situated in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area and comprised one of a pair of such postholes. The posthole had a shallow and a truncated profile as the result of modern ploughing activity. **Profile V** had a diameter of 0.65m and was excavated to a depth of 0.38m below the site levels [**Plate 46**].

6.22.2 The posthole fill (**152**) did not produce any finds.

6.23 Profile W

6.23.1 **Profile W** comprised the cut of a circular shaped posthole [153] with fill (154), which was fully hand excavated with 100% sampling with its profile recorded within **Profile W**. The posthole [153] with fill (154) was situated in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area and was one of a pair of such postholes. The posthole had a shallow and a truncated profile as the result of modern ploughing activity. **Profile W** had a diameter of 0.60m and was excavated to a depth of 0.26m below the site levels [Plate 47].

6.23.2 The posthole fill (154) did not produce any finds.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The earliest archaeological activity on this site was represented by the recovery from various excavated archaeological contexts of a small assemblage of worked flints and of fragments of fire-cracked flints. These were recovered as residual finds from these excavated contexts and also included one sherd of Iron Age pottery. The worked flints comprised a number of flint flakes and one blade fragment. These were interpreted as a background scatter of such material of Mesolithic/Neolithic to Iron Age date. The burnt flint assemblage was also considered to have been related to a background prehistoric spread of such material.
- 7.2 The various archaeological features excavated within this Phase 3 archaeological strip, map and record excavation area consisted of a number of agricultural enclosure ditches and gullies along with several postholes associated with part of a former farmstead site. These enclosure ditches and gullies by their groupings, situations and relative spatial relationships to each other were considered to represent the remnants of an agricultural field system of enclosures and gullies, which no doubt would have had stock enclosure, drainage and/or boundary functions. The presence of a short length of a timber palisade composed of a series of very close and densely packed vertical timber remains in Sections G1 and G2 were particularly noteworthy. All of the archaeological features recorded showed some evidence of truncation to varying degrees by modern ploughing activity. It had also been noted at the outset that this excavation area was on a slightly higher level than that of the surrounding land and that this may have ensured the relatively greater degree of preservation of the various archaeological features recorded on this excavation site.
- 7.3 The dating of the various archaeological features excavated on this site was confirmed by the relatively large pottery assemblage that was recovered from them. The pottery was almost exclusively Romano-British in date from the 1st-2nd centuries AD. This assemblage appeared to be dominated by local wares with non-local wares being correspondingly scarce. This assemblage was considered to be a typically domestic one for the Sussex Coastal Plain dating from the mid/late 1st century to the mid/late 2nd centuries AD. An associated occupation site was also considered to be located in close proximity.
- 7.4 Several quernstone fragments were also recovered from the various excavated archaeological contexts. These finds provided further evidence for this excavation area having formed part of a former farmstead site with the various quernstone fragments

recovered having been utilised for the purpose of grinding and for the processing of cereals and other foodstuffs.

- 7.5 The animal bone assemblage was relatively small in size and was similarly recovered from the various excavated archaeological contexts. This assemblage contained cattle, sheep, goat bone fragments and one probable pig bone, which were interpreted as representing carcass processing and local food consumption. Several horse bones were also recovered, which represented working animals on the site. This assemblage provided yet further evidence to suggest that this excavation area represented part of a former farmstead site.
- 7.6 An assemblage of burnt daub was also recovered from a number of excavated archaeological contexts. These finds were derived from the construction of timber structures with wattle infills, probably typical of domestic farmstead structures. Some of this assemblage may have also originated from hearths etc. It was particularly noted in the main finds report of the complete absence of Roman tile fragments in the finds recovered from this site. This suggested the presence of an associated domestic dwelling of lower social and economic status of timber construction rather than the presence of a nearby higher status Roman villa site.
- 7.7
- 7.8 Overall and in conclusion, it is considered that the various archaeological features excavated comprised the remains of an agricultural field system and of the various finds that were recovered from them would suggest that this excavation area comprised part of a former working farmstead site of mid-1st-late 2nd century AD date and particularly confirmed the results of the Stage 1 geophysical survey and of the Phase 2 archaeological evaluation, where the latter had focussed on this excavation area.

8. Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to BoKlok Housing Ltd. for commissioning this work and to Mr. James Kenny, Heritage Officer of Chichester District Council for his kind assistance at all stages of the project

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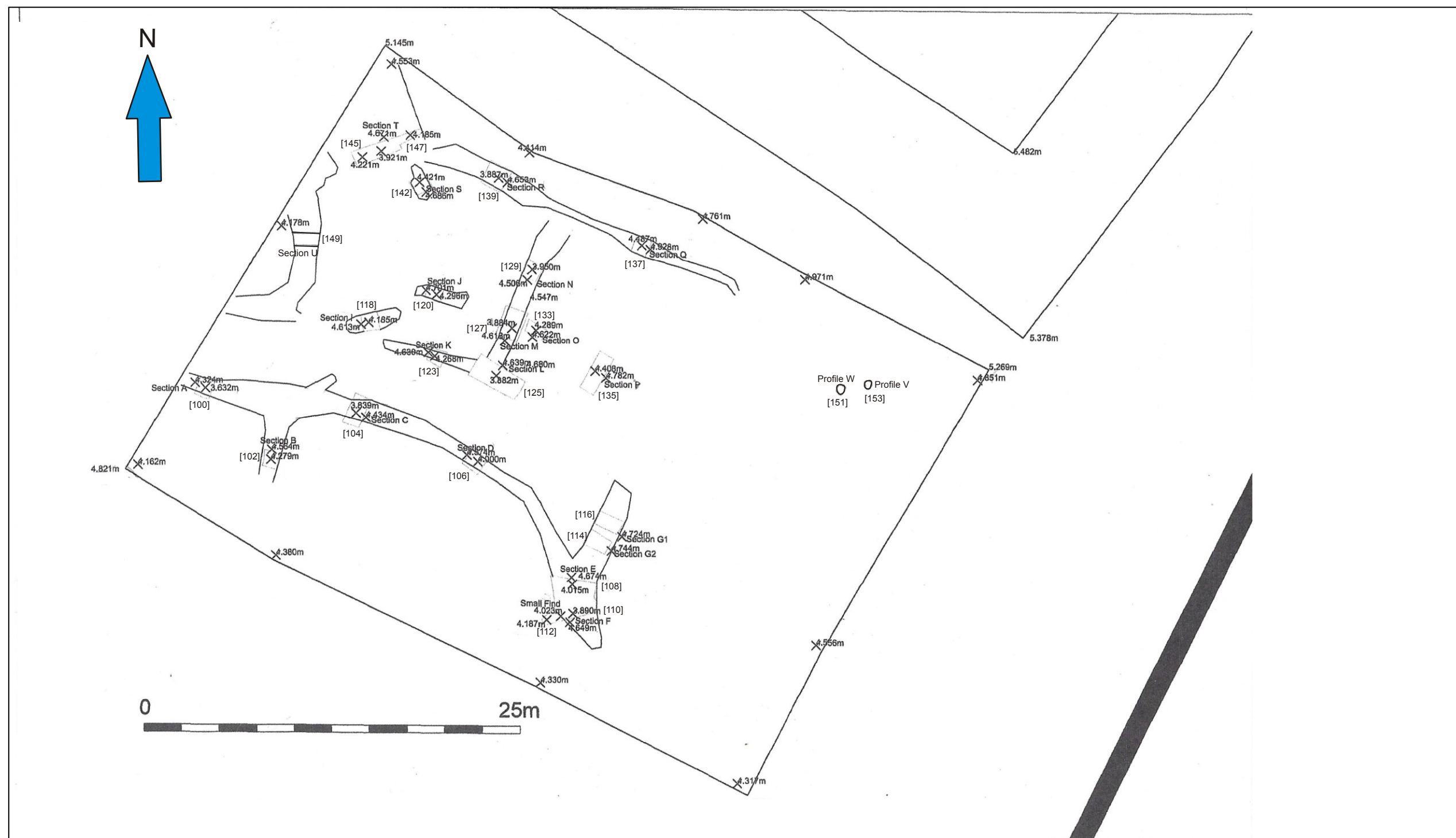
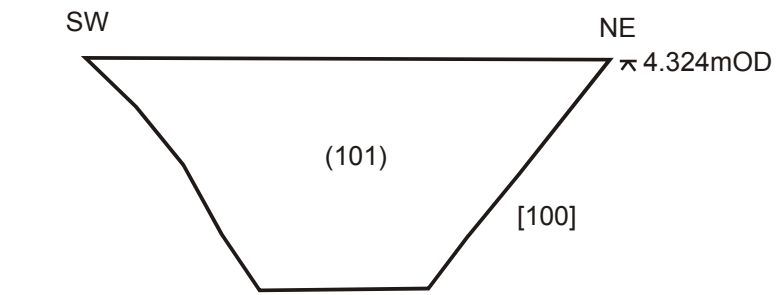
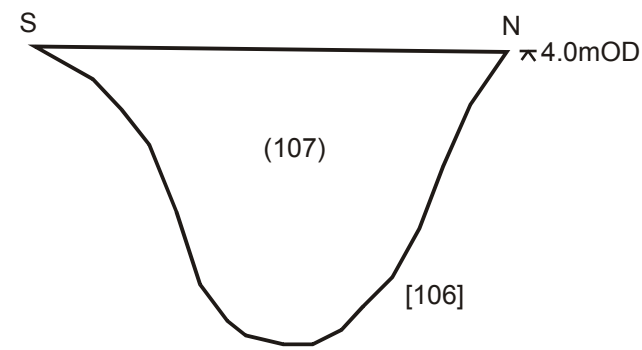


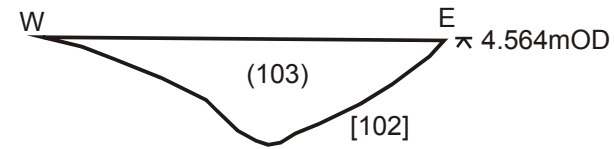
Figure 8: Plan of the archaeological strip, map and record excavation at a scale of 1:300



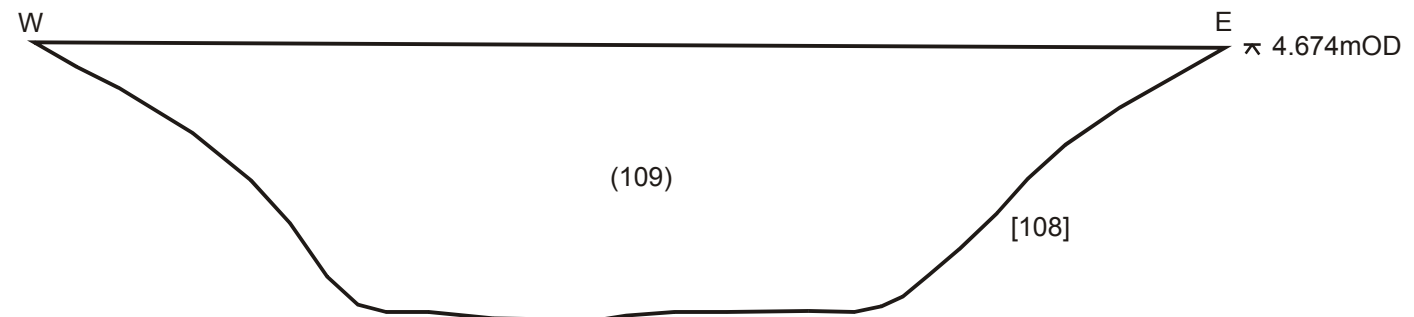
Section A of the Ditch Cut [100] with Fill (101), East Facing Section, scale 1:20



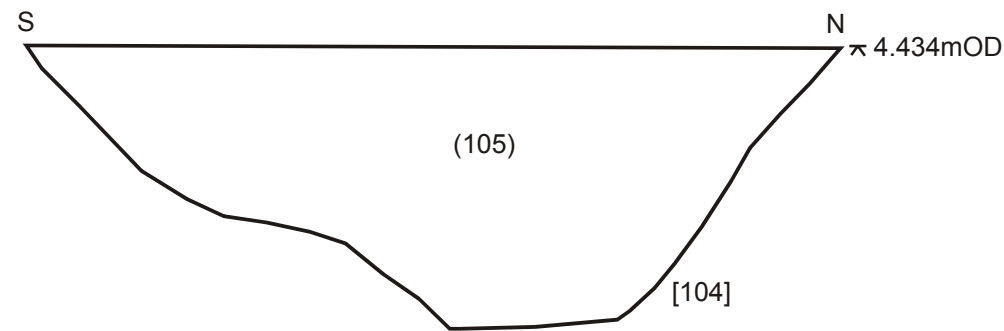
Section D of the Ditch Cut [106] with Fill (107), South East Facing Section, scale 1:20



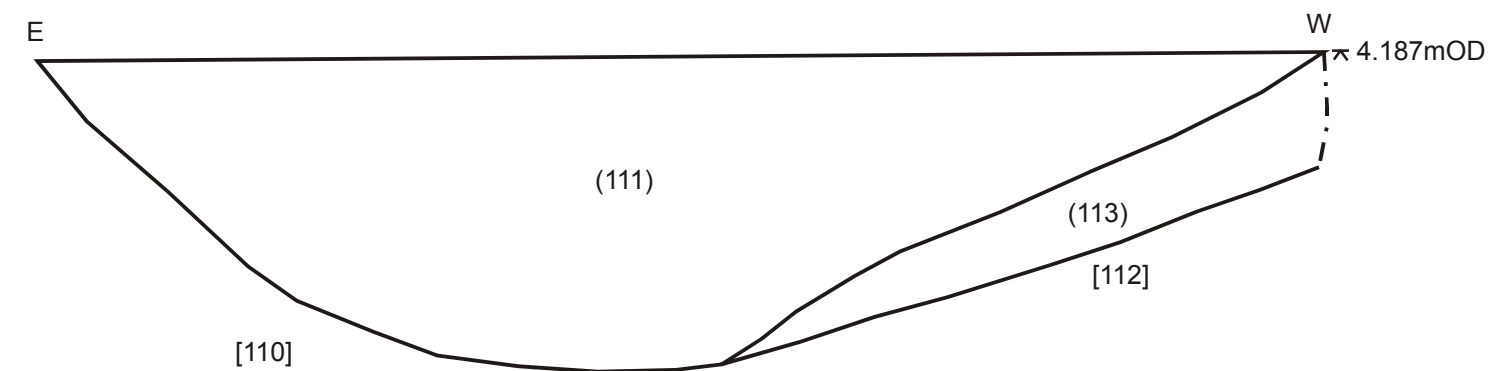
Section B of the Gully Cut [102] with Fill (103), South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section E of the Ditch Cut [108] with Fill (109), South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section C of the Ditch Cut [104] with Fill (105), South East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section F of the Ditch Cut [110] with Fill (111) and of the Gully Cut [112] with Fill (113), North Facing Section, scale 1:20



Figure 9 Sections A-F at scales of 1:20

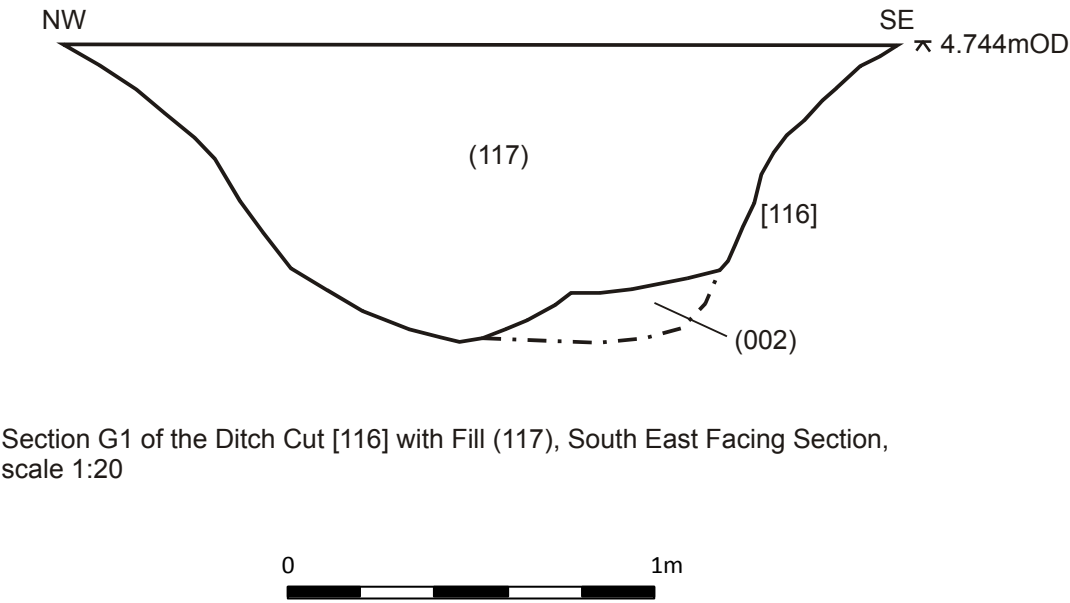
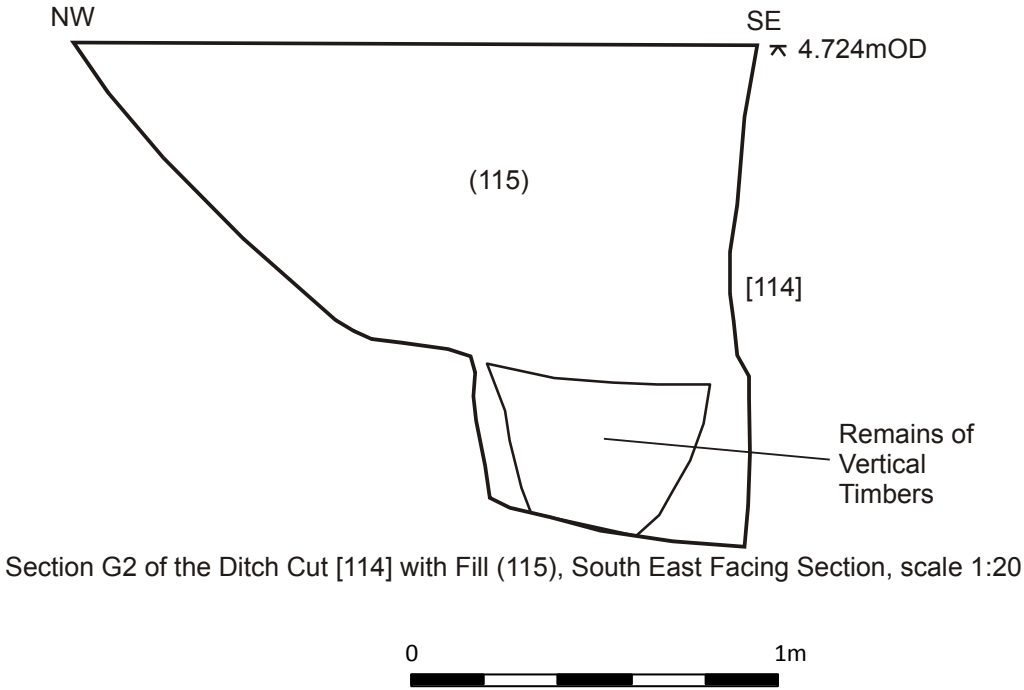
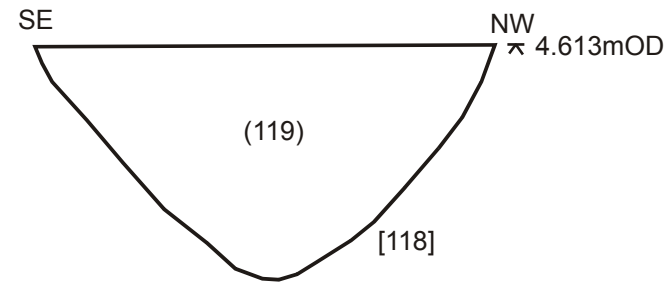


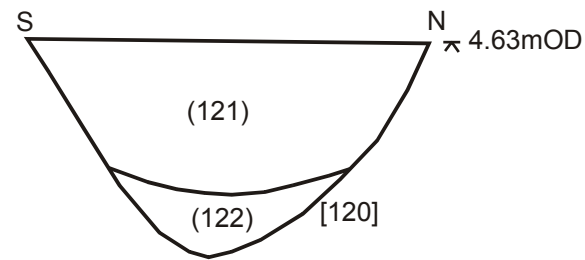
Figure 10: Sections G1 and G2 at scales of 1:20



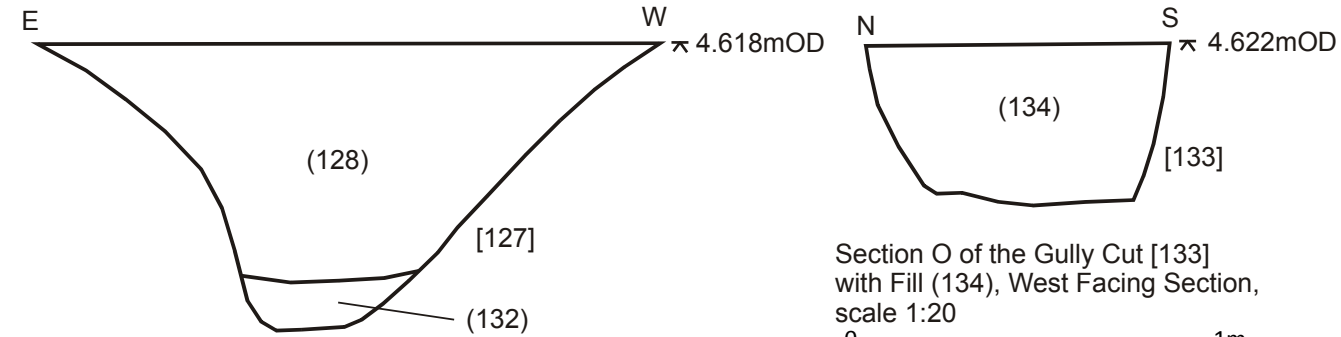
Section I of the Ditch Cut [118] with Fill (119), North East Facing Section, scale 1:20



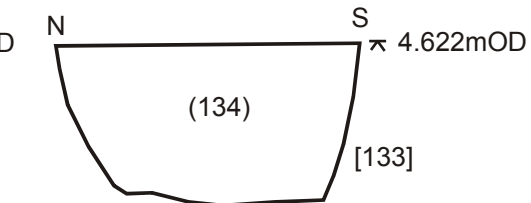
Section L of the Ditch Cut [125] with Fill (126), South Facing Section, scale 1:20



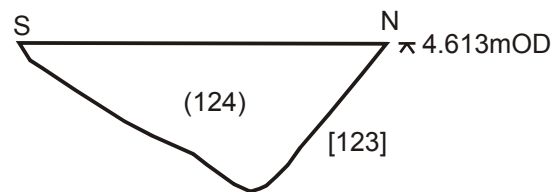
Section J of the Ditch Cut [120] with Fills (121) and (122), East Facing Section, scale 1:20



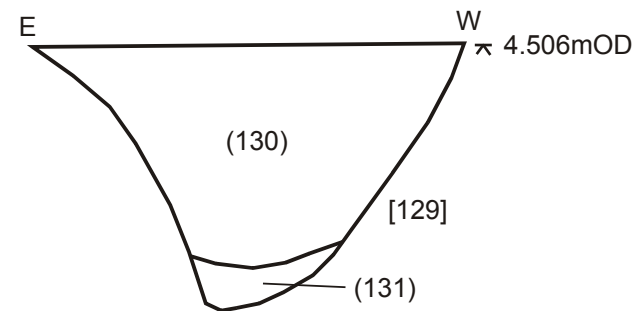
Section M of the Ditch Cut [127] with Fills (128) and (132), North East Facing Section, scale 1:20



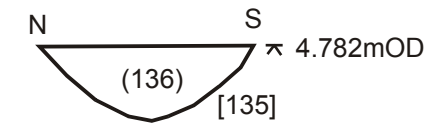
Section O of the Gully Cut [133] with Fill (134), West Facing Section, scale 1:20



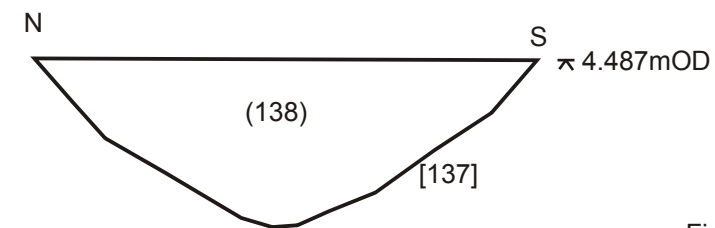
Section K of the Ditch Cut [123] with Fill (124), East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section N of the Ditch Cut [129] with Fills (130) and (131), North East Facing Section, scale 1:20



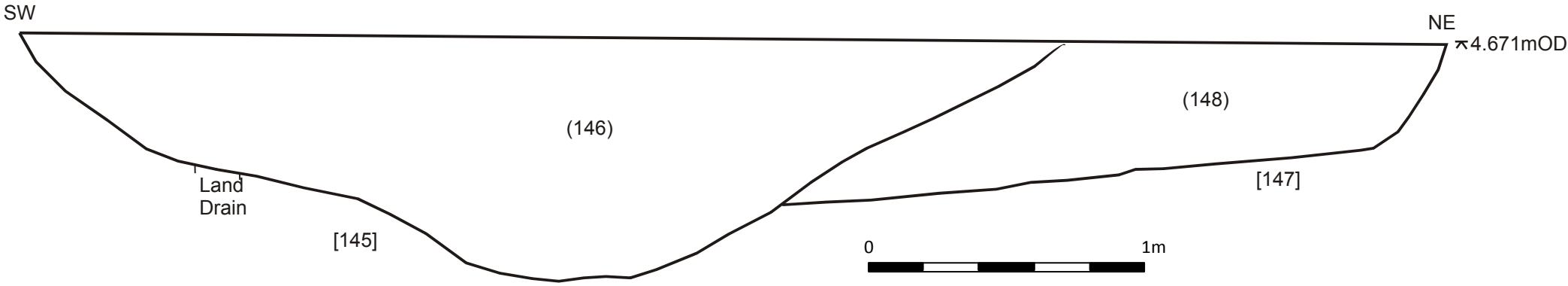
Section P of the Gully Cut [135] with Fill (136), West Facing Section, scale 1:20



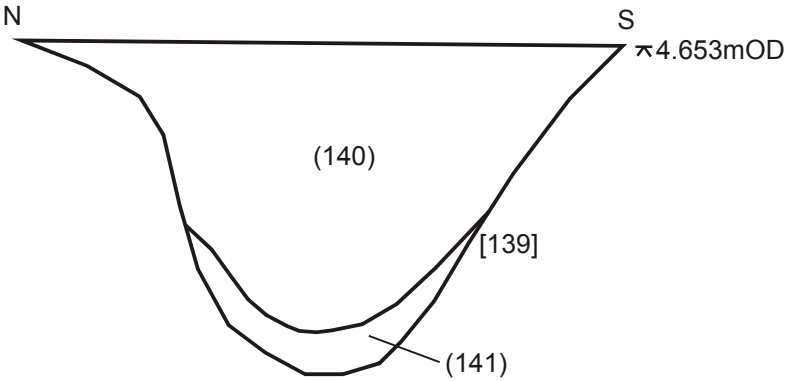
Section Q of the Ditch Cut [137] with Fill (138), West Facing Section, scale 1:20



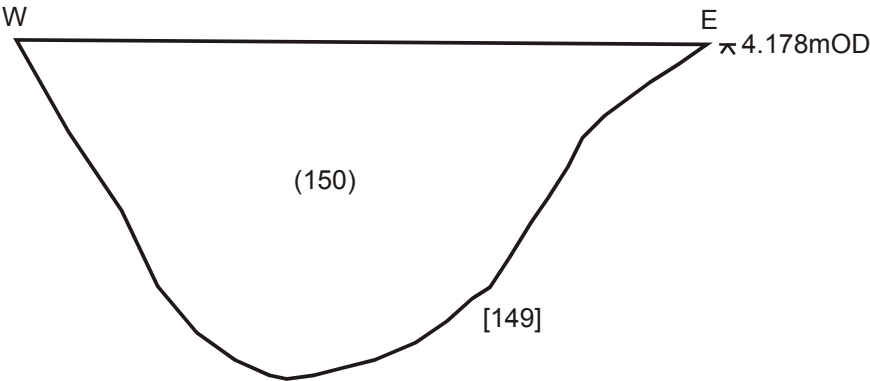
Figure 11: Sections I-Q at scales of 1:20



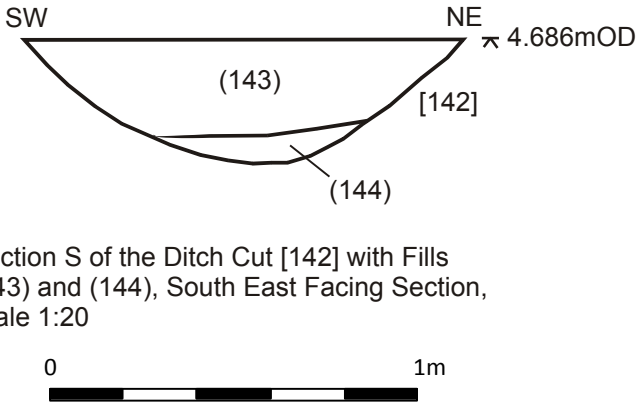
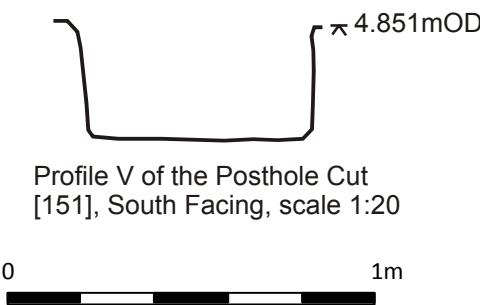
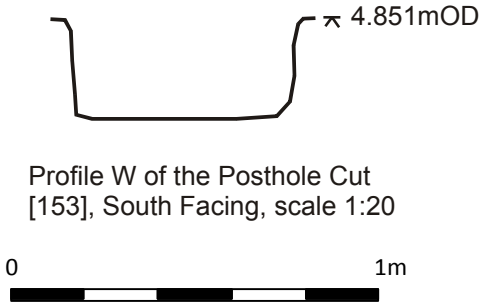
Section T of the Ditch Cut [145] with Fill (146) and of the Gully Cut [147] with Fill (148), South East Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section R of the Ditch Cut [139] with Fills (140) and (141), West Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section U of the Ditch Cut [149] with Fill (150), South Facing Section, scale 1:20



Section S of the Ditch Cut [142] with Fills (143) and (144), South East Facing Section, scale 1:20

Figure 12: Sections R-W at scales of 1:20

Appendix 1: Site photographs

Site code: LFYAP/24



Plate 1: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the north-east



Plate 4: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the south-east



Plate 2: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the north-east



Plate 5: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the south-east



Plate 3: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the south-east



Plate 6: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the north-east



Plate 7: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the south-east



Plate 10: View of **Section A**, from the east



Plate 8: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the north-west



Plate 11: View of **Section B**, from the south



Plate 9: General view of the completed strip, map and record excavation area, from the north-west



Plate 12: View of **Section C**, from the south-east



Plate 13: View of **Section D**, from the south-east



Plate 16: General view of **Sections E and F**, from the east



Plate 14: View of **Section E**, from the south



Plate 17: View of **Section F**, from the north



Plate 15: View of **Section E**, from the south



Plate 18: View of the linear ditch cut [114], (**Section G2**), from the south



Plate 19: View of the linear ditch cut [114], and **Section G2**, from the west



Plate 22: View of the linear ditch cut [116], (**Section G1**), from the south-west



Plate 20: View of the linear ditch cut [114], and **Section G2**, from the north-west



Plate 23: View of the linear ditch cut [116] and **Section G1**, from the north



Plate 21: View of the linear ditch cut [114], (**Section G2**), from the south



Plate 24: View of the linear ditch cut [116], (**Section G1**), from the north-west



Plate 25: View of **Section I**, from the north-east



Plate 28: View of **Section L**, from the south-west



Plate 26: View of **Section J**, from the east



Plate 29: View of **Section L**, from the south



Plate 27: View of **Section K**, from the east



Plate 30: View of **Sections M and O**, from the south-east



Plate 31: View of **Section M**, from the north-east



Plate 32: View of **Section M**, from the north-east



Plate 33: View of **Sections M and O**, from the north-west



Plate 34: View of **Section N**, from the north



Plate 35: View of **Section O**, from the north



Plate 36: View of **Section P**, from the west



Plate 39: View of **Section S**, from the north-west



Plate 37: View of **Section Q**, from the north-west



Plate 40: View of **Section T**, from the south-west



Plate 38: View of **Section R**, from the north-west



Plate 41: View of **Section T**, from the south-east



Plate 42: View of **Section T**, from the south-east



Plate 45: View of **Section U**, from the south



Plate 43: View of **Section T**, from the south-east



Plate 46: View of **Profile V**, from the south



Plate 44: View of **Section T**, from the north-east



Plate 47: View of **Profile W**, from the south

Appendix 2: List of Contexts

[Site code: LFYAP/24]

Preliminary Ground Reduction Contexts

- 001** Topsoil horizon. Soft, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones Above (**002**). Depth - 0.44m.
- 002** Natural horizon of brickearths. Soft, light orange brown clayey silt with light buff chalky spreads, moderate small-medium flint fragments and occasional small angular stones. Below (**001**). Depth - >0.19m.

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation Area Contexts

Section A

- 100** Cut of a linear ditch. East-west orientated. Regular form and truncated profile recorded within **Section A**. Cut into (**002**). Moderate breaks of slope at top, 45° angled sides with rounded break of slope at base and flattish base. Continued beyond the north-western excavation limits. Length - >7.0m, width - 1.40m, depth - 0.65m.
- 101** Fill of the linear ditch cut [**100**]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (**001**). Recorded within **Section A**. Depth - 0.65m.

Section B

- 102** Cut of a linear gully. Approximately north-south aligned with a curvature to the north-east and a terminus or butt end further to the north-east. Appeared to peter out to the south. Very shallow and a heavily truncated profile recorded within **Section B**. Cut into (**002**). Moderate breaks of slope at top with convex, rounded sides, rounded breaks of slope at base with rounded base. Length - >4.0m, width - 1.05m, depth 0.30m.
- 103** Fill of the linear gully cut [**102**]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (**001**). Recorded within **Section B**. Depth - 0.30m.

Section C

- 104** Cut of a linear ditch. East-west aligned, curving to the south-east. Continuation to the east and south-east of the linear ditch cut [100]. Relatively shallow and truncated profile recorded within **Section C**. Moderate breaks of slope at top with rounded sides, rounded breaks of slope at base with flattish base. Cut into (002). Length with [100] and [106] - c.31.0m, width - 2.14m, depth - 0.72m.
- 105** Fill of the linear ditch cut [104]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small fragments of burnt daub. Recorded within **Section B**. Below (001). Depth - 0.72m.

Section D

- 106** Cut of a linear ditch. Approximately east-west orientated and curving to the south-east. Continuation to the east and south-east of the linear ditch cuts [100] and [104]. Shallow and truncated profile recorded within **Section D**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded and steeply sloping sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Evidence for slight recut or linear drainage channel on the same alignment at the base of the cut. Cut into (002). Length with [100] and [104] - c.31.0m, width - 1.30m, depth - 0.77m, depth with recut - 0.80m.
- 107** Fill of the linear ditch cut [106]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Below (001). Recorded within **Section D**. Depth - 0.77m.

Section E

- 108** Cut of a linear ditch. Approximately north-south aligned. South facing section with wide and open profile. This linear ditch cut was deeper and more substantial than the archaeological features recorded earlier and appeared to truncate the line of the linear ditch cuts [100], [104] and [106] to the north-west. Moderate breaks of slope at top, moderately sloping and rounded sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and wide, flattish base. Cut into (002). Length with cuts [110], [114] and [116] - c.12.0m, width - 3.16m, depth - 0.70m.
- 109** Fill of the linear ditch cut [108]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Below (001). Recorded within **Section E**. Depth - 0.70m.

Section F

- 110** **Section F** was situated to the immediate south of **Section E** and comprised the opposing north facing section of the same excavated section as **Section E**. Cut of a linear ditch. Approximately north-south aligned. North facing section with wide and open profile. and comprised a continuation to the south of the linear ditch cut [108] with fill (109). This linear ditch cut was deeper and more substantial than the archaeological features recorded earlier and truncated the line of line of a shallow linear gully cut [112] with fill (113) to the south-west. Moderate breaks of slope at top, moderately sloping and rounded sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and wide rounded base. Cut into (002). Length - with cuts [110], [114] and [116] - c.12.0m, width - 3.40m, depth - 0.86m.
- 111** Fill of the linear ditch cut [110]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small angular stones. Below (001). Recorded within **Section F**. Depth - 0.86m.
- 112** Cut of a shallow linear gully truncated by the linear ditch cut [110] with fill (111) to the south-west with profile recorded within **Section F** with a rounded terminal butt end to the south-west. Moderate break of slope at top (south-west side only), moderately sloping south-western side only with break of slope at base and base truncated by the linear ditch cut [110] with fill (111). Cut into (002). Length - >1.54m, width - 0.40m, depth - 0.40m.
- 113** Fill of the linear gully cut [112]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with moderate small-medium angular stones and some charcoal staining. Below (001). Recorded within **Section F**. Depth - 0.40m.

Section G2

- 114** Cut of a south west to north east orientated linear ditch cut. Deep and substantial ditch cut despite showing slight evidence of truncation by modern ploughing activity. Continuation to the south-west of the linear ditch cut [116] with fill (117) recorded within **Section G1** and also a continuation to the north-east of the linear ditch cut [108] (recorded within **Section E**) and of the linear ditch cut [110], recorded in to the south within **Section F**, respectively. Within the northern portion of this section, the remains of a closely packed line of several further vertical timbers were recorded, which were hand excavated to a final depth of 1.30m below the site levels. These were interpreted as the further remains of the substantial timber palisade, which was also recorded within **Section G1** to the immediate north-east.

The line of this vertical timber palisade was traced through the remainder of **Section G2** at its base, but did not appear to continue beyond this section and was not traced within **Section E** to the south. The profile of linear ditch cut [114] with fill (115) with vertical timber remains were recorded within **Section G2**. Cut into (002). Sharp breaks of slope at top, steeply sloping sides with rounded break of slope at base to the west with rounded base to the west, deeper recut to accommodate the remains of the timber palisade to the east with vertical sides and an angled flattish base here. Length with cuts [108], [110] and [116] - c.12.0m, width - 1.80m, depths of 0.89m-1.30m.

- 115** Fill of the linear ditch cut [114]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with much evidence for charcoal staining and small patches of burnt daub. Evidence for the remains of vertical timbers at depth composed of a contrasting soft, mid grey brown silt to the north-east. Below (001). Recorded within **Section G2**. Depth - 0.89m and with the vertical timbers, depth 1.30m.

Section G1

- 116** Cut of a south west to north east orientated linear ditch cut. Deep and substantial ditch cut despite showing slight evidence of truncation by modern ploughing activity. Appeared to terminate in a butt end to the north-east. Continuation to the north-east of the linear ditch cuts [114], (recorded in **Section G2**), the linear ditch cut [108] (recorded within **Section E**) and of the linear ditch cut [110], (recorded in **Section F** to the south respectively). Within the southern portion of this section the remains of a closely packed line of several vertical timbers were recorded, which were hand excavated to a final depth of 1.30m below the site levels. These were interpreted as the remains of a substantial timber palisade, which continued into the adjoining **Section G2**, but which did not extend to the north-east. The profile of the linear ditch cut [116] with fill (117) was recorded within **Section G1**. Cut into (002). Moderate breaks of slope at top, with steeply sloping rounded convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and irregular flattish base. Length with cuts [108], [110] and [114] -c.12.0m, width - 2.21m, depths of 0.90m-1.30m.
- 117** Fill of the linear ditch cut [116]. Soft, dark grey brown silty clay with much dark charcoal staining and occasional small patches of burnt daub. Evidence for the remains of vertical timbers at depth composed of a contrasting soft, mid grey brown silt to the south-west. Below (001). Recorded within **Section G1**. Depth - 0.90m and with the vertical timbers, depth - 1.30m.

Section H.

Not used / assigned

Section I

- 118** Cut of an approximately east-west aligned linear ditch with apparent rounded terminal butt ends to east and west. Possible ditch remnant with shallow and truncated profile recorded within **Section I**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Also, evidence for slight recut of a very shallow drainage channel on the same alignment at the base of the cut. Cut into **(002)**. Length - 3.90m, width - 1.22m, depth - 0.58m.
- 119** Fill of the linear ditch cut [118]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Below **(001)**. Recorded within **Section I**. Depth - 0.58m,

Section J

- 120** Cut of an approximately east-west aligned linear ditch with apparent irregular butt or terminal ends to both east and west. Possible ditch remnant with shallow and truncated profile recorded within **Section J**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into **(002)**. Length - 3.50m, width - 1.08m, depth - 0.54m.
- 121** Upper fills of the linear ditch cut [120]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and charcoal staining. Below **(001)** and above **(122)**. Recorded within **Section J**. Depth - 0.40m.
- 122** Lower fills of the linear ditch cut [120]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below **(121)**. Recorded within **Section J**. Depth - 0.14m.

Section K

- 123** Cut of an approximately east-west orientated linear ditch with an apparent rounded butt or terminal end to the west. Possible ditch remnant with shallow and truncated profile recorded within **Section K**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, 45° sloping side to north and

moderately sloping side to south, rounded breaks of slope at base with rounded base. Cut into (002). Length - c.6.80m, width - 0.97m, depth - 0.39m.

- 124** Fill of the linear ditch cut [123]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and partially charcoal stained. Below (001). Recorded within **Section K**. Depth - 0.39m.

Section L

- 125** Cut of an approximately south-north aligned linear ditch cut. Truncated the linear ditch cut [123] to the west. Although the ditch cut [125] had a wide and open profile that was recorded within **Section L**, it still showed evidence of truncation from modern ploughing activity. Moderate breaks of slope at top, moderately sloping sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into (002). Length with cuts [127] and [129] - c.12.0m, width - 3.35m, depth - 0.83m.
- 126** Fill of the linear ditch cut [125]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with no inclusions, Below (001). Recorded within **Section L**. Depth - 0.83m.

Section M

- 127** Cut of a linear ditch that was orientated from approximately south-north. Truncated the linear of the linear gully cut [133] with fill (134) that was recorded within **Section O** to the immediate south-east. The linear ditch cut [127] with fills (128) and (132) also showed a relatively shallow and a truncated profile that was recorded within **Section M** and was once more undoubtedly the result of modern ploughing activity. Moderate breaks of slope at top, moderately sloping side to west with more steeply sloping and rounded, convex side to east, rounded breaks of slope at base with flattish base. Cut into (002). Length with cuts [125] and [129] - c.12.0m, width - 1.66m, depth - 0.74m.
- 128** Upper fill of the linear ditch cut [127]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones, charcoal flecking and small burnt daub staining. Below (001) and above (132). Recorded within **Section M**. Depth - 0.74m.
- 132** Basal fill of the linear ditch cut [127]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (128). Recorded within **Section M**. Depth -0.14m.

Section N

- 129** Cut of an approximately south-north orientated linear ditch cut. Continuation to the north of the linear ditch cuts [125] and [127] recorded within **Sections L and M** respectively to the south. The linear ditch cut [129] with fills (130) and (131) similarly exhibited a shallow and a truncated profile, which had been the result of modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within **Section N**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, rounded convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and narrow flattish base. Cut into (002). The ditch cut [129] appeared to peter out to the north-east. Length with cuts [125] and [127] - c.12.0m, width - 1.15m, depth - 0.70m.
- 130** Upper fill of the linear ditch cut [129]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (001) and above (131). Recorded within **Section N**. Depth - 0.58m.
- 131** Basal fill of the linear ditch cut [129]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (130). Recorded within **Section N**. Depth - 0.10m.

Section O

- 133** Cut of a north west to south east orientated; linear gully. Truncated to the west by the linear ditch cut [127] recorded within **Section M**. The linear gully cut [133] with fill (134) similarly exhibited a shallow and a truncated profile, which had been the result of modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within **Section O**. Sharp breaks of slope at top, steeply sloping, though truncated sides, sharp breaks of slope at base with flattish base. Cut into (002). Length - >1.80m, width - 0.80m, depth - 0.38m.
- 134** Fill of the linear gully cut [133]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (001). Recorded within **Section O**. Depth - 0.38m.

Section P

- 135** Cut of an approximately north-south aligned linear gully cut. The linear gully cut [135] with fill (136) similarly exhibited a shallow and a truncated profile, which had been the result of modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within **Section P**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, truncated convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into (002). Length >1.40m, width - 0.56m, depth - 0.28m.

- 136** Fill of the linear gully cut [135]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (001). Recorded within **Section P**. Depth - 0.28m.

Section Q

- 137** Cut of an approximately east-west orientated linear ditch cut. The linear ditch cut [137] with fill (138) similarly exhibited a shallow and a truncated profile, which had been the result of modern ploughing activity. This profile was recorded within **Section Q**. **Section Q** was positioned towards the south-eastern end of this linear ditch cut, which appeared to peter out further to the south-east. Moderate breaks of slope at top, truncated convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into (002). Length with cuts [139] and [147] - >25.0m, width - 1.33m. depth - 0.42m.
- 138** Fill of the linear ditch cut [137]. Soft, mid arrange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (001). Recorded within **Section Q**. Depth - 0.42m.

Section R

- 139** Cut of an approximately east-west orientated linear ditch cut, which was a continuation to the north-west of the linear ditch cut [137], which had been recorded within **Section Q**. **Section R** had been excavated across the line of the linear ditch cut [139] with fills (140) and (141). This ditch section was deeper and more substantial than previous sections recorded on this site, but still showed slight evidence of reduction by modern ploughing activity. The profile of the linear ditch cut [139] with fills (140) and (141) were recorded within **Section R**. Cut into (002). Moderate breaks of slope at top, steeply sloping and rounded sides, rounded breaks of slope at base with rounded base. The linear ditch cut [139] with cuts [137] and [147] measured c.25.0m in length, had a width of 1.57m and had attained a depth of 0.84m.
- 140** Upper fill of the linear ditch cut [139]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Below (001) and above (141). Recorded within **Section R**. Depth - 0.74m.
- 141** Basal fill of the linear ditch cut [139]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (140). Recorded within **Section R**. Depth - 0.11m.

Section S

- 142** Cut of a north west to south east orientated linear ditch cut. Isolated feature with a very shallow and a heavily truncated profile, which had been reduced by modern ploughing activity, which was recorded within **Section S**. Cut into (002). Moderate breaks of slope at top, truncated convex sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. The linear ditch cut [142] measured 2.30m in length, width - 1.14m, depth - 0.30m.
- 143** Upper fill of the linear ditch cut [142]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and burnt daub patches. Below (001) and above (144). Recorded within **Section S**. Depth - 0.24m.
- 144** Basal fill of the linear ditch cut [142]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Below (143). Recorded within **Section S**. Depth - 0.06m.

Section T

- 145** Cut of a north west-south east aligned linear ditch cut. Fairly deep and substantial excavation. Some evidence of truncation with a shallow profile, the result of modern ploughing activity. Truncated by a 19th century land drain. Continued to the north-west and beyond the limits of excavation. Truncated in turn the cut of a linear gully [147] with fill (148) to the north-west. Profile recorded within **Section T**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, moderately sloping and rounded sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into (002). Length - >1.0m, width - 3.64m, depth - 0.73m.
- 146** Fill of the linear ditch cut [145]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and small spreads of burnt daub. Below (001). Recorded within **Section T**. Depth - 0.73m.
- 147** Cut of an approximately east-west linear gully. Western continuation of the ditch cuts [137] and [139] to the south-east, which were recorded within **Sections R and Q** to the south-east respectively. Showed some evidence of truncation by later ploughing activity. Profile recorded within **Section T**. Moderate break of slope at top (north-east side only), moderately sloping rounded slope, (north-east side only), rounded break of slope at base (north-east side only), flattish and angled base. Cut into (002). Length - with the ditch cuts [137] and [139] to the south-east, c.25.0m, width - >1.0m, depth - 0.48m.

- 148** Fill of the linear gully cut [147]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Below (001). Recorded within **Section T**. Depth - 0.48m.

Section U

- 149** Cut of a curvilinear ditch. Fairly deep and substantial excavation with slight evidence of truncation from modern ploughing activity. Profile recorded within **Section U**. Moderate breaks of slope at top, with steeply sloping and rounded sides with rounded breaks of slope at base and rounded base. Cut into (002). Length - c.15.0m, width - 1.80m, depth - 0.90m.
- 150** Fill of the linear ditch cut [149]. Soft, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular stones and small spreads of burnt daub. Recorded within **Section U**. Depth - 0.90m.

Profile V

- 151** Cut of a circular shaped posthole. Situated in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area and one of a pair of such postholes. Fully hand excavated with 100% sampling. Section recorded within **Profile V**. Shallow and truncated profile as the result of modern ploughing activity. Cut into (002). Sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides with sharp breaks of slope at base and flattish base. Diameter - 0.65m, depth - 0.38m.
- 152** Fill of the posthole cut [151]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Depth - 0.38m.

Profile W

- 153** Cut of a circular shaped posthole. Situated in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area and one of a pair of such postholes Fully hand excavated with 100% sampling. Section recorded within **Profile W**. Shallow and truncated profile as the result of modern ploughing activity. Cut into (002). Sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides with sharp breaks of slope at base and flattish base. Diameter - 0.60m, depth - 0.26m.
- 154** Fill of the posthole cut [151]. Soft, light orange brown silty clay with no inclusions. Depth - 0.26m.

[Planning Reference: Y/52/23/PL]

SITE CODE: LFYAP/24

Appendix 3: The Finds by Luke Barber

[Site Code: Site code: LFYAP/24]

The Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

The archaeological work recovered 467 sherds of pottery, weighing 4535g, from 18 individually labelled contexts. However, the majority of these relate to excavated slots across four main inter-related ditches and their spurs that appear to form part of an agricultural field system. The material was recovered from artefact/environment samples taken on-site for subsequent processing. These varied between 30 and 80 litres. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward small sized sherds (i.e. <40mm across) some larger sherds (to 70mm across) are also present and a complete/near complete reconstructable jar was recovered from deposit [K]. Most of the pottery is in reasonably good condition suggesting that the material has not been subjected to significant repeated reworking.

The assemblage has been spot dated and fully quantified by fabric and form for archive during this assessment. The resultant data has been used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. The current assessment aims to characterise the assemblage and assess its potential for further detailed analysis and publication.

Periods and Fabrics

With the exception of a single residual prehistoric sherd the entire assemblage is of the Roman period. Fourteen different Roman fabric groups are represented and these, along with their quantification and estimated number of vessels (by form) are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of the pottery assemblage (? – undiagnostic of form)

Code	Expansion	Contexts	No/weight	Estimated no of vessels by form
n/a	Quartz & moderate fine calcined flint	Q	1/3g	?x1
R1b	Grog tempered	M	1/17g	?x1
R2a	Medium quartz, rare flint	D, G, M	9/112g	?x4
R2b	Rowlands Castle greyware (sparse flint)	F, M	3/87g	?x2
R5a	Arun Valley medium sandy (oxidised)	B, C, E, F, G, G2, I, M, O, R, U	45/533g	Dishes x2; Jars x9; ?x15
R6b	Arun Valley medium sandy (reduced)	A, D, E, F, G, G2, I, M, O, Q, R, S, T, U	178/1655g	Bowl x1; Dish x1; Jars x18; ?x23
R6c	Rowlands Castle greyware	B, E, F, G, G2, I, K, L, M, R, T	168/1729g	Jars x16; ?x10
R6h	Hardham-type sandy London ware	F, G	27/166g	Jars x2
R8d	Reduced fine sandy ware (Arun Valley?)	G	1/15g	?x1
R9a	Silty oxidised ware	M, R	5/19g	Bowl x1; ?Flagon x1
R9b	Silty reduced ware	R	7/43g	?Bowl x1
R11a	South Gaulish Samian	L, R	14/71g	Cup x1; Dish x1
R13a	Amphora	C, U	2/50g	Amphorae x2
R17a	Silty off-white ware (?Wiggonholt)	M	5/31g	?x1
R18a	Medium quartz with notable iron oxide inclusions	R	1/4g	?x1

A single somewhat abraded prehistoric sherd was recovered from [Q]. Although featureless, the fabric is probably best placed in the later Iron Age. The piece, which is clearly residual, suggests there may have been low-level manuring of arable land with domestic waste at this time.

The remainder of the assemblage is of Roman date though overall there are relatively few feature sherds. The material is dominated by local sandy wares of the Arun Valley industry, the main type in the area during the 1st and 2nd centuries (Lyne 2003). The medium quartz oxidised and reduced variations of this ware constitute 47.9% of the overall assemblage. The R6h, R8d and R17a fabrics are also suspected as deriving from the Hardham and Wiggonholt production sites which form part of the overall Arun Valley industry. Jars are by far the most common type and most have simple everted rims but are generally undecorated. There are a few shouldered jars with simple beaded rims that are of Late Iron Age to 1st century AD form (contexts [M], two examples in R5a and R6b and [O]) but most forms have a wider date range. Other Arun Valley forms are limited but bowls and dishes are present. The R6h vessels also consist of jars with simple everted rims though that from context [G] has light burnished line lattice pattern suggesting it to be copying Dorset Black-burnished ware and thus probably late in the current sequence.

Rowlands Castle products constitute the next main element of the assemblage (171 sherds) making up 36.7% of the Roman assemblage by sherd count. These are only represented by undecorated jars (without-turned, everted and, occasionally, hooked rims). The presence of the fabric variant with sparse flint inclusions (R2b) suggests an early date. Other fabrics are represented by much lower quantities and the absence of later Roman coarsewares, such as Alice Holt, is notable as these became dominant in the 3rd to 4th centuries in the area (Lyne 2003).

Non-local wares are scarce. These include the two oxidised amphora body sherds (contexts [C] and [U]) that would have imported wine, olive oil or perhaps fish paste (probably from Spain) and the 14 sherds from a dish and cup in South Gaulish Samian ware (contexts [L] and [R] respectively). The source and form (Dr 18/31 and Dr 27) of these finewares would again be in keeping with a 1st- to 2nd century date for the activity on site.

Overall, the assemblage appears to be a fairly typical domestic one for the Coastal Plain during the mid/late 1st to mid/late 2nd centuries. There is nothing to suggest a particularly elevated status for the associated household though it clearly had access to at least some more quality/exotic items. However, the relative density of pottery is quite high, particularly considering the small area of the trench and the small percentage of each ditch that was excavated. As such it is likely the associated occupation site is very close by.

Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

The ceramic assemblage from the current site is relatively small, of types well known of for the area, has relatively few feature sherds and no large context groups. It has no potential for significantly furthering our understanding of Roman ceramics in the area. It does however shed light on the chronology and status of the associated domestic occupation. As such, if the site *were* to be deemed suitable for publication a summary of the pottery, largely drawn from the above assessment text, should be produced for the published report. Up to five vessels could be illustrated for this.

The Metalwork by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered just 10 pieces of metalwork from the site. Nearly all of this was recovered from context [F]. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 2 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
D	Iron	3	84	Tapering heavy tool blade, probably agricultural. No parallel
F	Lead	1	3	Sheet off-cut
F	Lead	1	9	Twisted sheet off-cut
F	Iron	2	9	Nail shanks
F	Iron	1	3	11mm wide strip fragment
F	Iron	1	10	5mm diameter rod/wire fragment
F	Iron	1	42	Latch lifter fragment

Table 2: Metalwork assemblage

Most of the small assemblage consists of fairly heavily corroded pieces of iron. Although two nail fragments are present these, unusually, are in the minority. The rest of the material consists of pieces that are not diagnostic of function, including the ‘suspected’ agricultural tool from context [D]. The 11mm wide strip from context [F] could be from a door or window shutter but it is not possible to be certain. Of more diagnostic form is the latch lifter (to open a door) which can be closely paralleled (Manning 1985, 89, plate 37, eg O3). The only non-ferrous metal recovered consists of the two waste pieces of lead but their presence suggests maybe some cold working of the material took place, though to what end (eg fishing or weighing weights) is uncertain.

Potential of the Metalwork Assemblage

The metalwork assemblage is too small to draw conclusions from. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed. No pieces need be illustrated for publication.

The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

The excavations recovered 39 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 223g, from 11 individually labelled deposits. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 3.

Context	Form	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
A	Daub	D1a silty	?	18	12	n/a	Amorphous
D	Daub	D1a silty	?	4	19	n/a	Amorphous
E	Daub	D1a silty	?	4	10	n/a	Amorphous
F	Daub	D1a silty	?	1	80	n/a	Amorphous
G2	Daub	D1a silty	?	1	1	n/a	Amorphous
L	Daub	D1a silty	?	1	2	n/a	Amorphous
M	Daub	D1a silty	?	2	10	n/a	Amorphous
N	Daub	D1a silty	?	1	28	n/a	Amorphous
Q	Daub	D1b silty, sparse flint	?	1	22	n/a	x1 flat face
R	Daub	D1a silty	?	4	34	n/a	Amorphous
S	Daub	D1a silty	?	2	5	n/a	Amorphous

Table 3: Ceramic Building Material

The entire assemblage is composed of burnt clay that is 'suspected' as deriving from daub, used in the construction of timber structures with wattle infill. However, despite there being a single example with surviving deliberately flattened face, none of the pieces show traces of wattle impressions. This may be due to the small size of the pieces but it is possible the material simply represents burnt clay from under hearths and similar heated structures. The material, which in the main consists of local Brickearth with no obvious deliberately added tempering, is intrinsically undatable but its association with the Roman ceramics leaves little doubt it is of that period. The complete absence of Roman tile is quite noteworthy and certainly suggests the associated domestic dwelling was not a villa.

Potential of the Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

The ceramic building material is very limited in diversity and ambiguous in functionality. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

Introduction

The excavations recovered 39 pieces of stone, weighing 4818g, from 14 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. Some of the main stone types/groups have variations (such as colour or coarseness) that have been kept separate. Although these variations may simply represent different beds within the same exposure, they have been kept separate to facilitate any detailed sourcing studies that may be undertaken in the future. The assemblage is characterised in Table 4.

The Assemblage

The earliest material consists of eight pieces (110g) of residual prehistoric worked flint. The raw material includes both fresh black flint and more stained/weathered material, though both are derived directly from the chalk rather than the coast. The material consists of both hard and soft hammer waste with the only distinctive piece being a blade fragment from context [G]. Overall, the assemblage would be in keeping with a background scatter of Mesolithic/Neolithic to Early Iron Age date. The 22 pieces (499g) of fire-cracked flint probably relate to this background prehistoric spread. Although the beach was not the source of the flint used to make tools it was utilised to provide flint pebble/cobbles. Of note is the 417g example from context [M] that shows clear signs of wear polish indicating it to have been used as a rubbing/polishing stone. The oval flattened quartzite cobble from the same deposit, was also procured from the beach and again shows signs of wear polish suggestive of use as a rubber/polishing or sharpening stone. Such use is particularly common in the prehistoric period (Barber 2015), but a later date cannot be ruled out.

Four pieces of Hythe Beds Sandstone (Lower Greensand) are present in the assemblage. The weathered pieces from context [F] are of uncertain source, but probably represent fragments from a quern. The same deposit produced a 912g fragment from the lower stone of a rotary quern in the

more typical Lodsworth Hythe Beds Sandstone (Peacock 1985). The type is well known of in the south-east and dominated the supply of querns to Sussex during the Roman period. The piece from context [F] (Table 4) exhibits signs of irregular grinding wear on its underside, clearly demonstrating it to have been re-used for hand grinding after the quern had broken. Part of a 320mm diameter upper stone from a Lodsworth quern was also recovered from context [M]. Clearly the grinding/processing of cereals/foodstuffs formed a part of the site's economy. The re-use of valuable grinding stones after breakage is a common phenomenon on rural peasant sites at the time (Barber forthcoming). The only other stone recovered consists of the weathered piece of Bognor Rock that can be considered naturally occurring at/near the site.

Potential

The stone assemblage demonstrates there to be a background scatter of prehistoric activity at the site judging by the worked flint. The cobbles from the beach, used as polishing/grinding stones may relate to this activity though this cannot be proven. Such a background spread on the Coastal Plain is not unexpected and this material is not deemed to hold any potential for further analysis/publication. The rotary quern fragments are of more interest as they obviously relate to part of the Roman occupation's economy. Although they are of the expected stone type for the period both pieces retain some morphological detail. If the site were deemed to be worthy of publication these querns ought to be mentioned within that report and both could be illustrated.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
D	1a Fire-cracked flint	1	11	
E	1b Worked flint	1	8	Hard hammer waste flake. Black flint with cortex. Fresh
F	1a Fire-cracked flint	1	18	
F	1b Worked flint	1	4	? hard hammer waste flake. Black flint with cortex. Fresh
F	2a Hythe Beds Sandstone (Lower Greensand)	2	874	Irregular. Probably quern fragments. Weathered
F	2b Lodsworth Hythe Beds Sandstone (Lower Greensand)	1	912	Rotary quern fragment. Lower stone with spindle perforation. 54mm thick at centre with perforation 35mm diameter at top, tapering down to 20mm. Re-used - grinding wear on base
G	1a Fire-cracked flint	1	24	
G	1b Worked flint	2	40	x1? blade flake (dark brown), x1 hard hammer waste flake (buff with cortex)
G1	1a Fire-cracked flint	2	25	
G1	3a Bognor Rock	1	26	Very worn
G2	1a Fire-cracked flint	1	33	
K	1a Fire-cracked flint	2	104	
L	1a Fire-cracked flint	3	76	
L	1b Worked flint	1	7	Hard hammer waste flake
M	1a Fire-cracked flint	4	50	
M	1b Worked flint	1	11	Hard hammer waste flake
M	1c Flint cobble	2	439	x1 22g, x1 417g. Slight wear polish on larger example
M	4a Quartzite	1	216	Oval flattened (brown-orange) cobble with some slight wear polish
M	2b Lodsworth Hythe Beds Sandstone (Lower Greensand)	1	1731	Rotary quern fragment. Upper stone c. 320mm diameter. 63mm thick at outer edge, tapering to 20mm near centre
O	1a Fire-cracked flint	2	7	
O	1b Worked flint	1	3	Soft hammer flake, brown flint
Q	1a Fire-cracked flint	2	61	
R	1a Fire-cracked flint	2	79	
R	1b Worked flint	1	37	Soft hammer flake, with much cortex
S	1a Fire-cracked flint	1	11	
U	1c Flint cobble	1	11	Pebble

Table 4: Characterisation of the geological material by period.

Other Finds by Luke Barber

Context [F] produced three pieces (8g) of poorly preserved long bone (possibly from cattle), while context [U] contained four scraps (4g) from an oyster. The latter were too small to discern if the upper or lower valve were represented. [For assessment of faunal material see Appendix 4 below].

The material has no potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

Context	Spot Date	Comments
A	C1st-2nd	
B	Late C1st-2nd	
C	C1st-2nd	
D	C1st-2nd	
E	C1st-2nd	
F	C1st-2nd	
G	C1st-2nd	
G2	C1st-2nd	
I	C1st-2nd	
K	C1st-2nd	
L	Late C1st-mid 2nd	
M	C1st	
O	C1st	
Q	C1st-2nd	x1 resid IA
R	C1st-2nd	
S	C1st-2nd	
T	C1st-2nd	
U	C1st-2nd	

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Appendix 4:
Animal Bone Assessment by Jane Richardson

Site code: LFYAP/24

[A4] Animal bone assessment: Bognor, West Sussex by Jane Richardson

- 4.1 In total, 77 animal bone fragments were retrieved from a small number of contexts during hand excavation of a Romano-British farmstead at Bognor. Multiple fragments obviously representing a single bone were counted only once. Of the 77, just eight were identified as diagnostic and non-repeatable bone zones, using the reference collection held by Archaeological Services WYAS. The assemblage has been described in its entirety in Table 1 below.
- 4.2 The analysis of the animal bone involved the quantification of diagnostic, non-repeatable zones, noting the taxa present, bone condition, treatment, and the presence of age data (dental wear and epiphyseal ends).
- 4.3 The animal bone assemblage is fragmented and quite poorly preserved, with 'powdery' bone surfaces. No gnawed or butchered bones were observed. No metrical data were recovered due to the levels of fragmentation. A pathological horse astragulas and metatarsal, presumably representing the one animal, were noted. Joint disease is indicated by polishing (eburnation) and grooving of the opposing articular surfaces.
- 4.4 The animal bone assemblage contains cattle, sheep/goat and one possible pig bone, mostly likely the remains associated with carcass processing and consumption. The presence of a number of horse bones is more unusual as this animal was not commonly consumed during the Roman period. The evidence for joint disease on two articulating horse bones might indicate a working animal.
- 4.5 No sub-adult (unfused) bones were noted, while sheep/goat and horse teeth indicate the presence of adult animals. The assemblage recovered, though, is too small to make any meaningful analysis in terms of animal husbandry.
- 4.6 Given the small assemblage size, the animal bone recovered is of limited significance. No further analysis is recommended, and deselecting the animal bone from the site archive prior to museum deposition should be considered given the sample size and condition.

Table 1. Animal bones by context

Context	Species	Element	Quantity	Zones
A [101]	Cattle/hose-size	Long bone fragments	5	-
C [105]	Sheep/goat	Mandible (many fragments of same bone, including M1 and M2 wear stage G)	1	1
E [109]	Cattle/hose-size	Long bone fragments	16	-
F [111]	Bone frags. <3gms [Non-diagnostic]			
G [115]	Cattle	Ulna (many fragments of same bone)	1	1
	Sheep/goat	Distal humerus (fused)	1	1
	Pig-size	Long bone fragment	1	-
L [126]	Cattle	Humerus fragment	1	1
	Horse	Astragalus (eburnation, grooving to articular surface)	1	1
	Horse	Proximal metatarsal fragment (eburnation, grooving to articular surface)	1	-
	Cattle/hose-size	Long bone fragments	12	-
M [132]	Horse	Maxillary teeth (fully erupted, in wear)	2	-
	Horse	Ulna fragment	1	-
	Horse	Proximal radius (fused, many fragments, one bone)	1	1
	Horse	Distal tibia (fused)	1	1
	Cattle/hose-size	Long bone fragments	18	-
N [131]	Cattle	Proximal radius (fused)	1	1
	Cattle/hose-size	Long bone fragments	13	-

Appendix 5:

Assessment of plant remains from bulk sediment samples recovered from archaeological works undertaken at Lambs Field Yaption , West Sussex (Site code: LFYAP/24)

by
C.A. Pine with contributions from John Carrott

Summary

- 5.1.1 *Remains recovered from bulk sediment samples processed following a second phase of archaeological investigations at Lambs Field Yaption, were submitted for an assessment of their bioarchaeological potential. [See Table 1].*
- 5.1.2 *Plant remains recovered in the sample flots were few and predominantly clearly, or almost certainly, intrusive or contaminants (modern rootlet and occasional other plant remains). Charred plant material from several of the samples, mostly indeterminate rectilinear charcoal fragments, are considered contemporary with deposition but too small and too poorly preserved to be of any interpretative value.*
- 5.1.3 *There were a no larger charcoal fragments [>5mm] recovered. Only a single possible grain fragment (poorly preserved but provisionally and tentatively identified as barley?) was recovered from a ditch context [C3].*
- 5.1.4 *Charcoal and plant remain were recovered in very small, almost nil, quantities. The virtual absence of grains is attributed to a very poor localised depositional environment.*
- 5.1.5 *The extant material is considered of no further interpretative value beyond that reported in this assessment and may be discarded.*

Table 1:

Bulk / Sample No	VOLUME [approx.]	CONTEXT	Description [summary] Sample from:	Plant remains [flot for submission]]	other	Other See appendix 4
		CUT/FILL				
A- 1	20	100/101	Fill of linear	None		Bone
B -2	25	102/103	Fill of linear	None		
C-3	40	104/105	Fill of linear	Poss. grain fragment?		Bone
D -4	40	106/107	Fill of linear		charcoal frags < 5mm	
E -5	20	108/109	Fill of linear			Bone
F - 6	20	110/111/ 112/113	Fill of linear complex	None	charcoal frags <5mm	
G1-7 G2-7	40 40	116/117 114/115	Fill associated with possible 'palisade'	None Note timbers recognized by cut shape and surface staining only]		Bone
H -8	None		None			
I -9	40	118/119	Fill of linear ditch			
J -10	40	120/122	Lower fill of linear / ditch		charcoal frags <5mm	
K -11	25	123/124	fill of linear / ditch		charcoal frags <5mm	
L -12	20	125/126	fill of linear / ditch			Bone
M -13	30	127/128/132	fill of linear / ditch		charcoal frags <5mm	Bone
N -14	20	129/131	fill of linear / ditch			Bone
O -17	[no sample]					
P -18	20	135/136	fill of linear / ditch			
Q - 19	20	137/138	fill of linear / ditch			
R- 18	20	139/140/141	fill of linear / ditch			
S -19	20	142/143/144	fill of linear / ditch			
T -20	20	145/146/147	fill of linear / gulley			
U -21	30	149/150	fill of linear / ditch			
V -22	[no sample]					
W -23	[no sample]					

- 5.2.1 Methodology and results:** The samples were processed by DAS following their standard methodology. Samples were processed outside using a 'Siraf' style flotation tank (Williams 1973), with meshes of 500 microns for retention of the residue and the 'flot' collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Residues were subject to additional bucket flotation in order to obtain maximum possible retrieval of environmental evidence.
- 5..2.2 Only the 'flot' fractions from six samples with, for five [5] of the samples, a little separately bagged charcoal (fragments < 5 mm) See Table1]
- 5..2.3 Plant macrofossil remains were compared with modern reference material (where relevant / possible) and with published works (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006 and, for cereal identifications, Jacomet 2006), and identified to the lowest taxon possible or necessary to achieve the aims of the project. No clear species level cereal identifications were made.
- 5..2.4 Charcoal identifications were attempted for larger fragments, all of which were over 5mm [X 5 samples only] in at least one dimension. Pieces were broken to give clean cross-sectional surfaces and the anatomical structures were examined using a low-power binocular microscope (x7 to x45) and higher magnification where necessary (x100 and x150). Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference material where possible, and with reference to published works (principally Hather 2000 and Schoch *et al.* 2004).
- 5.2.5 During recording, consideration was given to the identification of suitable remains (if present) for possible submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). No such suitable sample material was recovered.
- 5.2.6 **Results.** It is notable that plant macro remains were almost entirely absent from this site. The identification of a single possible grain fragment [indeterminate identification] whilst in keeping with the 'agricultural' nature of the site does not enhance interpretation.
- 5.2.7 No clear identification of charcoal was possible. Again, this is attributed to the very small quantities and poor [exceptionally poor] level of preservation of this category of remains.

- 5.2.8 The very poor / level of preservation is attributed to probable cycles of wet /dry conditions that have affected all depositional contexts at the site.

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