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Home of Rolls-Royce Site Extension, Westhampnett, Goodwood

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

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Contents

Summary.....	7
Acknowledgements.....	8
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background	1
2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 General aim	6
2.2 Specific aims and objectives	6
2.3 Methodology	6
3 RESULTS	8
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	8
3.2 General soils and ground conditions	8
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits	8
3.4 Trenches 4, 9, 10, 13, 12, 6, and 11 (Fig. 3)	8
3.5 Trenches 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Fig. 5).....	10
3.6 Trenches 14, 15, 22, 29, 23, 30 and 21 (Fig. 7)	11
3.7 Trenches 34, 33, 31, 20, 32, 35 and 36 (Fig. 9)	13
3.8 Trenches 41, 40, 39, 38, 27, 28 and 24 (Fig. 11)	15
3.9 Watching Brief.....	16
3.10 Finds summary.....	16
4 DISCUSSION.....	18
4.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	18
4.2 Evaluation objectives and results.....	18
4.3 Interpretation	19

4.4	Significance.....	21
APPENDIX A	TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	22
APPENDIX B	FINDS REPORTS	46
B.1	Pottery.....	46
B.2	Flint.....	52
B.3	Metalwork	53
B.4	Ceramic Building Material.....	56
B.5	Fired Clay	59
B.6	Stone	60
B.7	Slag	61
APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS	64
C.1	Environmental Samples	64
C.2	Animal Bone	66
APPENDIX D	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	69
APPENDIX E	SITE SUMMARY DETAILS.....	72

List of Figures

Fig. 1	Site location
Fig. 2	Trench layout and overview of archaeological features
Fig. 3	Detailed plan of trenches 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13
Fig. 4	Sections 400, 901, 1000 and 1100
Fig. 5	Detailed plan of trenches 16, 17, 18 and 19
Fig. 6	Sections 1601, 1700, 1800, 1900
Fig. 7	Detailed plan of trenches 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 29 and 30
Fig. 8	Sections 1400, 1500, 2200 and 2101
Fig. 9	Detailed plan of trenches 20, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36
Fig. 10	Sections 3401, 3100, 3103, 2000 and 3200
Fig. 11	Detailed plan of trenches 24, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40 and 41
Fig. 12	Sections 4100 and 3900
Fig. 13	Extent of modern disturbance indicated by the geophysical survey

List of Plates

Plate 1	Ditch 402, looking west
Plate 2	Pit 1606, looking north-west
Plate 3	Ditches 1503 and 1506, looking east
Plate 4	Dump of burnt clay in pit 3003, looking north-east
Plate 5	Burnt stone in pit 2105, looking north
Plate 6	Ditch 3405, looking south
Plate 7	Dump of pottery in ditch 3113
Plate 8	Remnant metallurgy (3118), looking east
Plate 9	Ditch 3203, looking south-east
Plate 10	GI test pit, 004 looking north

Summary

Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Gardiner and Theobald Ltd on behalf of Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Limited to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed redevelopment and extension to their existing facility at Westhampnett, Chichester. An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during ground investigations to monitor and mitigate its impact on any buried archaeological remains. The work comprised the excavation of 57 trenches between the 4th April and 18th May 2023.

The earliest evidence for activity on the site was confirmed through a small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint and Bronze Age pottery, mostly recovered as residual finds. No features were recorded as distinctly belonging to the Bronze Age or earlier periods.

Significant evidence for settlement and use of the site began in the middle to late Iron Age as evidenced by a small number of ditches and associated pits. This activity then continued into the early Roman period, during which a complex of rectilinear ditched enclosures was established. This activity continued through to the late Roman period, shifting to the south-east, closer to Stane Street, a Roman road delineating the south-east margin of the site.

A mixed assemblage of artefacts and a range of features on site indicate a combination of different activities that were taking place during this period. Given the proximity to the adjacent Roman road, it is likely that the site developed into a small roadside settlement or farmstead to exploit the passing trade in and out of *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester). There was no evidence for any significant post-Roman activity suggesting that the site went out of use at the end of the Roman period.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Mark Dodd and Steve Lawrence. The fieldwork was directed by Lee Sparks, who was supported by Will Baker, James Cross, Callum Hendren, Amy Oates, Mary Oehler and Dominic Reynolds-Grey. The watching brief during the GI investigations was undertaken by Christof Heistermann. Site survey was undertaken by Will Baker and digitising was carried out by Marjaana Kohtamaki and Lucy Gane. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Gardiner and Theobald Ltd, on behalf of Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Limited (RRMC) to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed extension to their existing RRMC facility at Westhampnett, Chichester. An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during ground investigation (GI) work on the site to monitor and mitigate its impact on any buried archaeological remains.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Local Planning Authority in advance of the submission of a Planning Application. Although the local planning authority did not set a brief for the investigations, discussions with James Kenny, Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council, established the scope of the work required. A written scheme of investigation was then produced by OA (2023) detailing the local authority's requirements to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements and the results of the subsequent investigations.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.1.1 The site lies approximately 2.8km north-east of Chichester town centre and approximately 5km south of the South Downs National Park. It is set between the former hamlet of Maudlin and the Goodwood airfield/racetrack. The southern and south-eastern extent of the site is defined by the line of Stane Street (a former Roman road), while the eastern and north-eastern extents of the site are bounded by Side Greens Farm, a modern mill and dog kennels, and a number of similarly enclosed fields. The western extent of the site is defined by the existing RRMC facility (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The area of proposed development primarily consists of partially enclosed agricultural fields, currently under arable use. A small portion of the site, on the west side, is uncultivated and developing into an area of scrub. This area of scrub overlies made ground deposits that were laid down during the construction of the existing facility, and is not included in this phase of investigation. The overall topography is gently sloping, falling from 24m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its southern edge to 20m aOD at the northern and north-east extent of the site.
- 1.2.1 The bedrock geology in the southern half of the site is mapped as clay, silt and sand of the Lambeth Group and this is overlain by gravel from the Raised Strom Beach Deposits. In the north of the site, the bedrock changes to undifferentiated chalk overlain by Head deposits of gravel, sandy, silt and clay (BGS online).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been described in detail in desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by OA (2022), and only a brief summary of this information is provided here. Detailed references for the sites and investigations noted below can be found in the DBA.

Previous investigations within or in immediate area of site

- 1.3.2 There have been numerous investigations in the area immediately west of the site, which have revealed archaeological remains from a range of periods. In 2000, an evaluation (comprising 53 trenches) was undertaken on the east side of Clay Pit Lane, Westhampnett, by Wessex Archaeology, prior to the construction of the existing Rolls-Royce manufacturing plant. The investigation identified a spread of archaeological features across the southern half of the evaluated area, located immediately south-west of the site, including evidence of domestic buildings, field systems and a curvilinear ditch of middle Bronze Age date, the last being interpreted as a possible funerary monument (WA 2000). While these works partially overlapped with the west and north-west extent of the current site, no archaeological remains were found in that section of the site.
- 1.3.3 Following evaluation, two areas were stripped and excavated by Wessex Archaeology in 2002. These areas are located approximately 400m west and 50m south-west of the site. These excavations uncovered further Bronze Age features, including an early Bronze Age cremation burial and two later Bronze Age penannular ditches which probably encircled small barrows. Iron Age and Romano-British ditches were also discovered and interpreted as forming part of later field systems, together with a trackway and droveway. Two Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured-buildings were excavated, one of which contained industrial residues, and a medieval rectilinear enclosure was also identified (Chadwick 2006). Following these excavations, a series of watching briefs, entailing the excavation of 30 test pits approximately 350m south-west of the current site, were undertaken in tandem with the construction of the Rolls-Royce manufacturing plant. These works generally did not reveal material beyond what had previously been recorded, but one pit produced fire-cracked flint and a possible fragment of Roman building material (MoLAS 2006).
- 1.3.4 Between March 2017 and June 2018 Archaeology South-East (ASE) undertook work in advance of a new wastewater main on a land corridor between Chichester Water Treatment Works and Salthill Lodge, the line of which runs along the north-eastern extent of the site. These works revealed prehistoric archaeological remains from multiple periods. One of the excavated areas (Area 8), covering 250m², took place at the eastern extent of the site and contained two ditches dated to the Romano-British period. Notably, these works revealed the continued maintenance and modification of existing Iron Age field systems and roadside settlement features along both Stane Street and Old Arundel Roman roads (ASE 2017).

Geophysical survey

- 1.3.5 In August 2022 a geophysical survey was carried out by Magnitude Surveys across the proposed development area (Fig. 2). Probable archaeological features were detected by the survey, including two large rectilinear enclosures, numerous associated ditches and pits being traced in the south and east of the site. Linear anomalies surrounding these features were identified as possible trackways, a droveway and ditches, forming a network extending beyond the principal enclosures.

Prehistoric period (500,000 BP–AD 43)

- 1.3.6 The site is located 3km west of Eartham Pit, Boxgrove, a site of international importance which has produced the oldest human remains in Britain; fossils of *Homo heidelbergensis* dating to 500,000 years ago (Pitts and Roberts 1998).
- 1.3.7 Mesolithic flint scatters have been found in the area immediately west of the site as part of investigations conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2000 and 2002, and similar scatters have been found c 560m east of the site in excavations as part of the construction of the Westhampnett bypass in 2004. Additionally, a series of Neolithic pits have been found c 170m south and c 150m west of the site, along with a Neolithic axe, found c 420m west of the site. Neolithic flint scatters have also been found 300m east of the site, and notably, a Neolithic inhumation burial has been recorded c 380m east of the site.
- 1.3.8 This activity persisted into the later prehistoric period, with settlements established from at least the Bronze Age. Two such sites have been identified c 380m west of the site, along with a single burial. A third occupation site, comprising several pits, some with placed deposits of burnt pottery sherds, burnt flint and charcoal, is located c 130m west of the site (Chadwick 2006, 11).
- 1.3.9 A middle to late Iron Age trackway delineated by two parallel-running ditches, each containing pottery, is located c 480m west of the site. This trackway is located between a late Iron Age enclosure c 950m south-west of the site and a settlement site c 280m south-east, and the site of a significant late Iron Age funerary and religious complex c 580m east of the site (Fitzpatrick 1997). A further Iron Age farmstead is located c 540m south of the site, and two large ditches, potentially indicating a former boundary or hollow-way, is located c 350m south-west of the site. Each ditch was, on average, 4m wide and 0.5m deep. Each ran east-west, parallel to Stane Street, and has since been interpreted to have been potentially related to a previous routeway (ASE 2015).
- 1.3.10 Historic England's National Mapping Programme (NMP) cropmark data, and the results from the geophysical survey appear to show the continuation of a separate trackway running across the southern part of the site, before extending south-east in the approximate direction of a Bronze Age barrow and ring ditch (potentially representing a former barrow), c 350m south-east of the site. This trackway goes on to connect to three occupation sites located west of the site to the funerary monuments on the far side of Stane Street and other occupation sites located south-east of the site. During excavations west of the site, these ditches were dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods (Chadwick 2006, 22).

Romano-British period (AD 43–410)

- 1.3.11 There is no evidence that the settlement that would have become Chichester (*Noviomagus Reginorum*) existed before the coming of the Romans. The town expanded throughout the occupation, becoming an important residential, market and industrial centre and was a major hub for travel.
- 1.3.12 Stane Street, which bounds the south-eastern extent of the site, is the modern name of a 91km-long stretch of road that once connected *Londinium* (London) to *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester). The exact date of its construction is uncertain,

but artefactual evidence found along its route suggests that it was in use by AD 70 (Margary 1955, 68–70). A smaller connecting road has long been speculated to have run eastwards from Chichester to Brighton, via Arundel, and is thought to have connected to Stane Street at Maudlin, at a point *c* 50m south of the site. Artefact scatters suggest that both roads were in use throughout the Roman period.

- 1.3.13 Both roads would have been bounded by a network of field systems, parts of which are known to have survived *c* 800m east and *c* 130m south-west of the site. Investigations as a part of the Chichester Growth Scheme wastewater pipeline identified two similar ditches in the eastern extent of the site. In tandem with this, the geophysical survey detected probable archaeological remains, including enclosures and a possible drove-way; these features (particularly the drove-way, which appears to converge with the line of Stane Street) potentially relate to the Romano-British field systems. Extensive evidence of settlement, funerary and religious activity have been excavated along the line of the A27, *c* 500m south and south-east of the site (Fitzpatrick 1997; Fitzpatrick *et al.* 2008).

Medieval period (AD 410–1550)

- 1.3.14 There is evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity being clustered around the lines of both Stane Street and Old Arundel Road. The parish church of St Peter, located *c* 700m south-west of the site, has an Anglo-Saxon origin; two thirds of its south wall and one third of the north wall of its chancel have been dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and are partially constructed from Roman material. Two friable segments of early Anglo-Saxon pottery have been recovered *c* 150m south-west of this church, and *c* 880m south of the site. The village of Westhampnett is thought to have been established at this time, being built up around the early Anglo-Saxon church, and it is likely that the surrounding area was used for agriculture. Additionally, two sunken-featured buildings were exposed during excavations in 2002, *c* 430m west of the site; and a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery, comprising ten possible inhumations with numerous metal objects, is located *c* 550m east of the site.
- 1.3.15 The Domesday Book records that the hamlets of Westhampnett and Strettington were established by this time and are recorded as being incorporated into manorial estates (Salzman 1953, 140; Open Domesday 2017).
- 1.3.16 A number of former medieval ditches representing field systems are distributed throughout the area, each located within *c* 400m of the line of Stane Street. There is also evidence of quarrying, with both clay and gravel extraction taking place within the centre of Westhampnett. The Hospital of Mary Magdalene, located immediately south of the site, was constructed some time before the 15th century. The hospital was originally for those suffering from leprosy, but by 1418 it was simply a hospital for the poor (Magilton *et al.* 2008). A small hamlet grew up around the hospital, which would inspire the place name 'Maudlin'.

Post-medieval period (1550–1900)

- 1.3.17 Richard Budgen's 1724 map of Sussex depicts the environs of the site during the early 18th century. While the site is not depicted in any detail, this may denote that the site was not developed beyond anything other than enclosed fields.
- 1.3.18 Yeakell and Gardener's 1778 map of West Sussex depicts the environs of the site towards the latter half of the 18th century. Unlike Budgen's depiction, this map shows the field systems which bounded the line Stane Street in greater detail. Notably, the site (depicted in broadly the same dimensions as it is today) appears north of the hamlet of Maudlin. The footpath which defines the western extent of the site is also depicted, extending north from Maudlin towards Westerton; the eastern extent of the site is similarly defined by the line of Side Green Lane as it meets Stane Steet. The hamlets of Welfeton (Westerton) and Strettington also appear to have been fully established at this time, existing in much the same state as they do today.
- 1.3.19 An 1871 land terrier of the manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker depicts the site as being organised into individual furlongs. The site appears to broadly conform to the same dimensions as it does today, though appears to have been split into four distinct areas. The eastern extent of the site is made up of meadow, separated by a hedgerow or treeline. The remainder of the site is split between three areas, each subsequently split into individual furlongs and delineated by a fence-lines: the 'Long Furlong', in the northern part of the site; the 'Town Furlong', in the southern part of the site; and the 'Shoremare Furlong', in the north-west part of the site. The fields to the west of the site have been similarly organised and are separated from the site by a footpath. The majority of these furlongs were owned or leased by the Duke of Richmond, with some areas belonging to local landowners. Each furlong was either used as a space for agriculture or grass-planting. The site appears to have remained in agricultural use until the present day.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 General aim

2.1.1 The general aim of the evaluation and watching brief was to record the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and features within the proposed development site and to inform the subsequent design and planning decisions.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 The specific aims and objectives of the evaluation were:

- i. to determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present,
- ii. to determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains,
- iii. to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence,
- iv. to determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains,
- v. to determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy,
- vi. to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present,
- vii. to determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive,
- viii. to determine the implications of any remains with reference to the economy, status, utility and social activity of or at the site,
- ix. to assess the results and reliability of the geophysical survey and whether hints of possible archaeological features and enclosures suggested by the geophysics represent areas of interest,
- x. to disseminate the results of the evaluation through the production of a fieldwork report, and
- xi. to enable the LPA Archaeological Advisor to make an informed decision as to the requirement of any further archaeological work required on site.

2.2.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was also to be considered in conjunction with pertinent elements of the research parameters and objectives defined by the South-East Research Framework (<https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>).

2.3 Methodology

2.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 57 trenches, each measuring 30m x 2m. Together, these represented a 5% sample of the 6.8ha portion of the site not previously evaluated or impacted by development. The trenches were located as indicated on Figure 2 and were positioned to target a range of geophysical anomalies, whilst providing an even coverage of the site and avoiding known services.

2.3.2 Trench 19 was excavated in two separate portions after its intended location revealed a previously unknown water pipe which prevented it from being fully excavated. Following discussions with James Kenny, the remainder of the trench was excavated to the south-east, targeting a possible ditch indicated by the geophysical survey.

- 2.3.3 The trenches were excavated using an 20t mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, operated under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. It continued in even spits down to either the top of the undisturbed natural geology or the first archaeological horizon, depending upon which was encountered first. Once archaeological features had been exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand.
- 2.3.4 A sample of each feature or deposit type, for example pits, postholes, and ditches, was then excavated and recorded. Features were carefully selected to be minimally intrusive whilst achieving the evaluation aims. Any dense or important remains such as possible structures were left unexcavated as these are better suited to detailed open area excavation as part of a mitigation strategy.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during GI works that took place prior to the evaluation. The monitoring was limited to excavations that were scheduled to take place in archaeologically sensitive locations and included the following locations, as indicated on Fig. 2:
- TP10
 - TP17
 - TP04
- 2.3.5 The excavation of inspection pit CPT18 was also scheduled to be monitored but it was relocated approximately 90m to the north-west and was no longer situated in an archaeological sensitive location.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches varied according to the changes in topography and geology. On the more elevated southern portion, the raised beach gravels were overlain by a shallow, stoney ploughsoil demonstrating prolonged truncation from agricultural activities. To the north and north-west in the central portion of the site the slope of the topography had led to the development of a subsoil horizon overlying the mixed gravel and head geology. Some deeper undulations were also encountered and Trenches 15, 22, 30 and 31 where a narrow, NNE-SSW aligned channel of colluvium was recorded and truncated by the archaeological features. In the northern, lower lying section of the site thicker more developed colluvial subsoil layers were recorded overlying the geology in Trenches 45, 47, 51 and 53.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, although there were some periods of wet weather and also some groundwater ingress in the central northern portion of the site, the site was largely dry throughout. Once the nature of the archaeological features had been confirmed, these were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The distribution of features across the site was largely in line with the results of the geophysical survey. Numerous rectilinear enclosures were revealed in the central eastern portion of the site, with several small pits and postholes and dumps of burnt debris within pits also associated. Linear trackway ditches provide evidence that this activity continued to the west, through Trenches 39-41 and in the southern corner of the site through Trenches 10 and 4.

3.3.2 Overall, archaeological features were present in 32 of the 57 trenches, including 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40 and 41. At the western edge of the site, surrounding a small copse, trenches 42, 26, 8 and 3 revealed an area of modern disturbance comprising spreads of 20th century waste material, some which had been buried in excess of 1m below the current ground level. No archaeological remains were found to be preserved beneath these deposits or in the immediately adjacent areas.

3.4 Trenches 4, 9, 10, 13, 12, 6, and 11 (Fig. 3)

3.4.1 This group of trenches were targeted on various geophysics anomalies in the south-west corner of the field which appeared to be concentrated around a pair of parallel ditches, forming a possible trackway.

Trenches 4 and 9

- 3.4.2 Trenches 4 and 9 were targeted on the broadly E-W aligned ditch forming the southern side of the possible trackway or driveway. In Trench 4 this was revealed as ditch 402 (Figure 4, Section 400; Plate 1) which measured 1.74m wide and 0.64m deep with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a naturally accumulated deposit of brown clayey silt (403) from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. An environmental sample (ES.4) from this feature produced a small amount of burnt flint and charred plant remains.
- 3.4.3 Ditch 910 (Figure 4, Section 901) appears to be a continuation of ditch 402. It had a similar profile and contained a single fill of greyish brown, clay silt (911). A small quantity of early Roman pottery was also found in this deposit.
- 3.4.4 In the southern end of Trench 9 was a shallow natural hollow of silty clay (902), through which a small possible posthole and a pit were cut. Posthole 904 was 0.35m in diameter with steep sides and a concave base, 0.2m deep. It contained a sterile fill of brown clay silt (905). Immediately to the south of this, pit 906 measured 0.94m in diameter with a concave profile, 0.32m deep. It was filled with a greyish brown clay silt, 907, and a small sherd of middle Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of this deposit. Truncating the southern edge of this naturally silted hollow was feature 908. It was linear in plan with a shallow concave profile just 0.12m deep, and a sterile fill of clay silt (909). This feature may correspond with a short rectilinear anomaly extending to the south of the trackway, perhaps defining a small enclosure.

Trenches 10 and 13

- 3.4.5 Trenches 10 and 13 targeted the northern side of the parallel ditches and revealed ditch 1002 at the southern end of Trench 10. It measured 1.75m wide and 0.6m deep, with a rounded profile and a fill of silty clay (1004) which produced an iron tool of Roman or medieval date. It was recorded with a later recut 1003 (Figure 4, Section 1000), which was located in the middle of the ditch with steep straight sides and a flattish base. It was defined by a yellow brown, silty clay fill (1005). Ditch 1302 was recorded at the southern end of Trench 13 is presumably the continuation of 1002, as indicated by the geophysics.

Trench 12

- 3.4.6 A N-S aligned ditch was recorded in plan at the eastern end of the trench, corresponding to a geophysics anomaly. This feature has been mapped on a perpendicular alignment to ditches 1002 and 1302, forming a rectilinear boundary abutting the trackway.

Trench 11

- 3.4.7 Pit 1102 was revealed at the eastern end of Trench 11. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 2.76m in length and at least 0.94m wide with steep sides and a flat shallow base, 0.22m deep. It contained a dark grey clay silt deposit (1103) which produced several sherds of early Roman pottery. At the western end of the pit was a posthole, 1104 which appears to have been partially truncated by 1102 (Figure 4, Section 1100).

This earlier feature had steep sides and rounded base with a sterile fill of darker grey silt and relatively few stones (1105).

Trench 6

- 3.4.8 Pit 602 was a shallow circular feature, 0.78m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It was filled with a sterile yellowish brown clay silt (603) and was very similar to some of the naturally silted hollows observed on the site. Ditch 604 was recorded in the eastern end of the trench and had a very shallow concave profile, 0.1m deep. It contained a single clay silt deposit (605) and produced a fragment of ceramic building material (CBM). It did not correspond to any of the geophysical anomalies, but could be extrapolated and possibly associated with ditch 908 to the north.

3.5 Trenches 16, 17, 18 and 19 (Fig. 5)

Trench 16

- 3.5.1 This cluster of trenches were located at the eastern edge of the site, beyond the main rectilinear enclosures identified by the geophysics. At the south of the group Trench 16 was excavated across a large discrete anomaly, revealing pit 1606 (Figure 6, Section 1601; Plate 2). It measured approximately 2.4m in diameter and more than 1m deep. On its eastern side was a sterile homogenous deposit of grey, brown, silty clay (1607). This was overlain by a subsequent deposit of darker silty clay (1605) which included charcoal flecks and a remarkable array of finds including some 2.2kg of Roman CBM (tile and brick), fired clay with wattle impressions, several fragments of quern, a ceramic spindle whorl and more than 5kg of late Roman pottery. A range of metalwork was also recovered, including Roman hobnails, nails an iron knife and a residual, or possibly curated late Bronze Age Cu alloy chisel. The deposit extended underneath the western edge of the pit suggesting an undercut side to the feature. However, given the loose nature of the gravel geology, it is more likely that this edge was washed out by standing water, or disturbed by bioturbation than deliberately undercut. An environmental sample (ES.7) from deposit 1605 contained charred wheat and some nutshell fragments.
- 3.5.2 A small posthole or pit, 1602 was recorded in the north-east half of the trench. It had a rounded concave profile and a single sterile fill of brownish grey, silty clay.

Trenches 17 and 18

- 3.5.3 Located near the centre of Trench 17, was a partially revealed pit, 1702 (Figure 6, Section 1700). It had steep straight sides and a flattish base and contained a deliberate backfill (1703) comprising dark grey, silt clay with two fragments of Roman CBM and several sherds of middle Roman pottery. A little more than 6m to the south-east was ditch 1704. It was aligned NNE-SSW and had a gently rounded profile 0.57m wide and 0.23m deep, with a sterile fill, 1705. Although it did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies, ditch 1803 was recorded to the north and appears to be a truncated continuation of the same feature (Figure 6, Section 1800). It also contained a sterile homogenous fill, devoid of dating evidence.

Trench 19

3.5.4 Trench 19 was excavated immediately to the west of Trench 18 with the aim of locating a possible ditch mapped as a curvilinear anomaly. Although no corresponding feature was revealed, pit 1903 was identified (Figure 6, Section 1900). It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.23m deep with a silty clay fill (1904) which produced a small amount of Roman pottery, some fired clay and a fragment of slag.

Trenches 14, 15, 22, 29, 23, 30 and 21 (Fig. 7)

3.6.1 This group of trenches were excavated across the southern half of the rectilinear enclosures indicated by the geophysics.

Trench 14

3.6.2 In Trench 14 a large N-S aligned ditch was revealed which forms part of this activity focus. Ditch 1402 measured 2.04m wide and in excess of 0.65m deep with steep, straight sides (Figure 8, Section 1400). Down the western edge of the ditch was a naturally silted, relatively stone free deposit of clay silt (1404). This was overlain by a gravelly, dark brown silty clay (1403) which contained a large quantity of Roman pottery (AD 70-200), some Roman CBM and an iron nail. Due to the mix of artefacts this appears to have been a deliberate backfill of waste material.

Trench 15

3.6.3 Trench 15 was located to the north-east of Trench 14 and was excavated across the southern side of the main rectilinear enclosure. Across the centre of the trench was a shallow accumulation of colluvium (1512), approximately 10m wide. This was truncated by an E-W aligned ditch, 1503 (Figure 8, Section 1500). It measured 1.7m wide and in excess of 0.5m deep. It was filled with two deposits of naturally accumulated material, (1504) and (1505). The earlier of the two (1504) contained wide variety of artefacts, including early Roman pottery, animal bone, an amorphous iron object and fired clay. The upper fill (1505) was truncated on its northern edge by a later recut, 1506 (Plate 3). It was 2.45m wide with steep sides and a depth in excess of 0.6m. Within the ditch were five successive fills of naturally silted deposits (1507-1511). A sherd of Bronze Age pottery and some early Roman pottery (AD 43-100) was recovered from fill (1508), a dark brown grey, clay silt.

3.6.4 Approximately 5m to the south of ditch 1503 was a large pit, 1514 which corresponds with a discrete anomaly recorded by the geophysics. Extending beyond the limits of the trench, it measured in excess of 3.75m in diameter, with an upper fill of dark grey, brown clay silt.

Trenches 22 and 29

3.6.5 The geophysical survey allows the continuation of ditches 1503 and 1506 to be extrapolated across the site, forming part of a large enclosure. The western side of this enclosure was recorded in plan in Trench 22, represented by ditches 2208 and 2209, and as ditch 2905 in Trench 29. At the western end of Trench 22 was a slightly curvilinear ditch, 2204 (Figure 8, Section 2200). It measured 1.78m wide and 0.74m

deep with three successive fills of naturally silted, sterile silty clay (2205-2207). To the east of ditches 2208 and 2209 and within the interior of the enclosure was an accumulation of colluvium, 2203.

- 3.6.6 Ditch 2204 appears to have continued to the north where it was excavated and recorded as ditch 2903. In this location it was much smaller, just 0.73m wide and 0.26m deep, with a concave profile and a single fill of brown silty clay (2904), which included more than 2.2kg of early Roman pottery and a sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 23

- 3.6.7 Located to the west of Trench 22, Trench 23 revealed an E-W aligned ditch at its northern end, corresponding with a linear anomaly from the geophysics. Recorded in plan, ditch 2202 was 1.08m wide with an upper fill of grey, brown, clay silt.

Trench 30

- 3.6.8 Trench 30 was positioned within the interior of the large rectilinear enclosure. At the southern end of the trench was a large spread of colluvium (3010), which is presumably a continuation of the material recorded in Trench 22 to the south, accumulated in a discrete undulation. Near the centre of the trench was a sub-circular pit, 3003 (Plate 4). The feature was only partially investigated before identifying a mixed fill of fired clay and charcoal rich silty clay (3004). It was determined that this could be the remains of a collapsed oven and it would therefore be more appropriate to leave further investigation for any subsequent mitigation phase when the full feature could be revealed. Several sherds of late Iron Age or early Roman (50BC-50AD) pottery were also recovered from this feature.
- 3.6.9 At the northern end of Trench 30, a circular pit 3008 was recorded. It had a rounded base 0.18m deep and was filled with a dark reddish-brown deposit (3009) which included fragments of fired clay, middle to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone. An environmental sample from this deposit also contained hazel nutshell fragments and some charred legumes (ES. 2). It was truncated by a shallow curvilinear ditch, 3006. This later feature had a fill of clay silt (3007) which produced a small amount of animal bone and 53 sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 21

- 3.6.10 Trench 21 was focused on the eastern side of the large enclosure and revealed two N-S ditches which corresponded with the geophysical survey, 2107 and 2108. Between 0.68m and 0.6m wide respectively, these were notably smaller than the ditches recorded on the southern and western sides of the enclosure.
- 3.6.11 Pit 2105 (Figure 8, Section 2101; Plate 5) was partially exposed to the west of ditch 2107. It had a broad, slightly irregular, concave profile and was backfilled with charcoal rich (ES.1) silty clay, which incorporated a large quantity of burnt flint (2106). At the eastern end of the trench, a small pit or ditch terminus was recorded, 2103. It was filled with a largely sterile, light grey silty clay deposit (2104), which contained a single flint core.

3.7 Trenches 34, 33, 31, 20, 32, 35 and 36 (Fig. 9)

Trench 34

3.7.1 Trench 34 was located just beyond the north-west corner of the main rectilinear enclosure and revealed two ditches extending towards the north and north-west. Ditch 3403 was 0.61m wide and 0.32m deep with a rounded profile and sterile, silty clay fill (3404). Based on the geophysical survey, it appears to turn towards the west and form the southern limit to broad trackway crossing the site. Ditch 3405 was to the north-east on a N-S alignment (Figure 10, Section 3401; Plate 6). It was 2.74m wide and 0.6m deep, with a broad and undulated base. It contained a single fill of naturally silted material (3406), including several sherds of middle to late Iron Age pottery and fired clay fragments. The geophysics shows this ditch continuing to the south and merging with the large enclosure, whereas to the north, it appears to be terminating approximately 5m beyond the trench.

Trench 33

3.7.2 Near the centre of Trench 33 was a N-S aligned ditch which corresponds with an agricultural trend identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 3303 was 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep with an almost V-shape profile. Within the ditch were three successive, naturally accumulated fills (3304-3306). The final upper fill (3306) contained several sherds of Roman pottery (AD 120-410).

3.7.3 Pit 3307 was situated immediately to the north-west of ditch 3303 and extended beyond the limits of the trench. Similar to pit 3303, approximately 25m to the south, this was feature was filled with mixed deposits of burnt flint fired clay and charcoal rich sediments (3308-3310). Limited investigation of the feature was undertaken to retrieve an environmental sample from deposit (3308), a dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal and burnt stone throughout. The environmental sample of this material (ES. 8) identified the presence of some poorly preserved what grains in addition to the charcoal. Ditch 3311 was recorded in plan at the north-west end of the trench and corresponds with the northern side of the main enclosure ditch.

Trench 31

3.7.4 A shallow colluvial layer, 3102 was recorded along the majority of Trench 31, gradually petering out towards the north. At the southern end, it was truncated by a shallow ditch, 3110 and a later pit, 3107. The ditch contained sterile clay silt deposits (3111 and 3112) derived from the earlier colluvium. Deposits 3108 and 3109 filled pit 3107 with early Roman pottery and worked flint present in fill 3109 and charcoal flecks throughout. Pit 3104 was recorded approximately 7m to the north, extending beyond the eastern baulk (Figure 10, Section 3100). It had a shallow, almost flat base, just 0.22m deep and contained dark grey, brown fill of silty clay (3105) with animal bone, fired clay and charcoal flecks, suggesting a deliberate deposition of waste material.

3.7.5 In the northern portion of the trench ditches 3113 and 3115 were recorded in the same position as a geophysical anomaly relating to a large enclosure and also defining part of a trackway. Ditch 3113 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m before the ingress

of groundwater prevented further digging. It contained a relatively homogenous silty brown grey upper fill (3117), into which two near complete ceramic vessels (3114) of early Roman date (AD 43-100) had been placed alongside some fragments of CBM (Plate 7). Environmental samples (ES. 3 and 6) were recovered from within and around the pot but only produced small amounts of poorly preserved grains and some charcoal. Further sherds of middle to late Roman pottery and some animal bone were also recovered from this deposit (3117).

- 3.7.6 Ditch 3115 formed a parallel recut along the northern edge of 3113, truncating deposit 3117 (Figure 10, Section 3103). Excavation of this feature was also hindered by the ground conditions, but a width of 2.08m was recorded with a depth in excess of 0.6m. Partially slumped into the northern side of the ditch and overlying an earlier fill (3121), was a lens of rounded pebbles (3118). This lens extended towards the northern end of the trench and was up to 0.25m thick in places, within a matrix of greyish brown, clay silt. Within ditch 3115 it was sealed beneath a later fill (3116). Forming the final upper fill of the ditch this deposit contained sherds of middle to late Roman pottery (AD 120-410), animal bone, CBM and an iron nail.
- 3.7.7 The gravel layer 3118 is likely to represent the remains of a metalled surface laid down along the trackway which ran ENE-WSW to the north of the main enclosures. At the northern end of the trench it survived in plan covering an area approximately 3.5m across from north to south (Plate 8). It is possible that this slightly deeper section has slumped into an earlier feature at this location. Ditch 3119 was recorded to the north of 3115 and was completed sealed by layer 3118. It measured 0.49m wide and 0.16m deep with a sterile fill (3120).

Trench 20

- 3.7.8 To the east of Trench 31 and beyond the main enclosure, Trench 20 revealed numerous ditches which are likely to form the continuation of the trackway. Ditches 2005 and 2009 were the earliest of the four ditches recorded in this sequence (Figure 10, Section 2000). Both of which were shallow concave features with grey, silty clay fills (2005 and 2010) producing small quantities of early Roman pottery. Ditch 2003 ran along the southern edge of, and truncated ditch 2005. It was substantially larger measuring 1.56m wide and 0.5m deep with a broad flattish base. Its fill comprised light grey, brown silty clay (2004) which included a small amount of Roman pottery. Ditch 2007 truncated both 2005 and 2009 on a parallel alignment and also contained a silty clay fill (2008) with some residual Bronze Age pottery and some Roman pottery.
- 3.7.9 Towards the centre of the trench was a pair of parallel, NE-SW aligned ditches, 2011 and 2013. These both had shallow concave profiles and sterile fills devoid of artefacts.

Trench 32

- 3.7.10 Trench 32 revealed a N-S aligned ditch, 3203 (Plate 9). It had steep sides and a wide flat base, 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep (Figure 10, Section 3200). Its lower fill comprised greyish brown clay (3204) and yielded Roman pottery and animal bone. This was sealed beneath deposit (3205) which was notably darker, with charcoal flecks and also produced Roman pottery, animal bone, fired clay and an iron nail. This ditch matched

the orientation and position of a geophysics anomaly indicating an enclosure to the north of the E-W aligned trackway.

Trench 35

- 3.7.11 This trench revealed two small discrete features, 3503 and 3504. These probable pits were recorded in plan only and both had similar upper fills of silty clay. No finds were observed in association with these features.

Trench 36

- 3.7.12 Ditch 3603 measured 1.65m wide but the full profile and depth could not be revealed due to the persistent ingress of groundwater. Excavated to a depth of 0.4m, its upper fill (3604) produced a small quantity of Roman pottery.

3.8 Trenches 41, 40, 39, 38, 27, 28 and 24 (Fig. 11)

- 3.8.1 This group of trenches were focused on the central western portion of the site and the various linear geophysical anomalies that extended across this area apparently representing enclosures and the continuation of the trackway. A penannular geophysical anomaly was also targeted with Trench 40.

Trenches 41, 38 and 39

- 3.8.2 In Trench 41, ditches 4104 and 4107 were revealed on parallel, ENE-WSW alignments, almost 7m apart (Figure 12, Section 4100). Both ditches had moderately steep profiles with slightly irregular, rounded bases and largely homogenous fills of sterile, naturally accumulated material, 4108 and 4105. The space between the two ditches was noted as being unusually compact, with patches of rounded gravels interpreted as the remnants of a metallised surface (4109) similar to 3118, recorded in the east of the site in Trench 31.
- 3.8.3 Ditch 4104 represents the northern side of the trackway and based on the geophysics it can be extrapolated and continuing to the east as ditches 4007, 3903 and 3803. Ditch 3803 was recorded in plan only, but 4007 and 3903 (Figure 12, Section 3900) both had similar profiles to 4104 and also contained single fills of sterile homogenous material.

Trench 40

- 3.8.4 The penannular geophysical anomaly targeted with Trench 40 was not identified. The natural geology in this trench was particularly patchy where it transitioned from the raised beach gravels to the head deposits and numerous silty patches were tested as possible features. Only feature 4005 was identified as a possible ditch. It truncated a possible tree throw hole, 4003 and was aligned NE-SW with a width of 1.1m. Excavated to a depth of 0.5m, it contained a fill of orangey brown, silty clay (4006). This fill was similar to the natural head deposits but produced an iron object of uncertain date and function.

Trenches 27 and 28

3.8.5 The sinuous, E-W aligned geophysical anomaly targeted with Trenches 27 and 28 was did not correspond with any archaeological features. In Trench 27 a N-S aligned ditch 2703 was recorded. It had a broad and shallow, concave profile, just 0.08m deep. Its fill (2704) comprised a dark silty clay deposit, with charcoal flecks throughout and some clinker-like material that was recovered through environmental sampling (ES.5). It also produced a small amount of Roman pottery and some burnt flint. Despite the burnt material within this deposit, this ditch was not identified by the geophysical survey. In Trench 28, pit 2804 was revealed. This was an undated feature with a sterile fill of clay silt (2804).

Trench 24

3.8.6 Ditch 2402 was also a sterile, undated feature. It was orientated NW-SE and terminated with the trench, extending beyond the southern edge. The alignment of the ditch did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly and diverged significantly from the broader rectilinear orientation of the linear features recorded.

3.9 Watching Brief

3.9.1 During the watching brief on the geotechnical ground investigations, only a single possible feature was revealed, in TP04. Pit 004, measured 1.5m in length and 1.15m wide, with an upper fill of sterile brown silty clay (005) (Plate 10). The test pit was extended by 3m in order to prevent unnecessary excavation of the pit, which was recorded in plan. No artefacts were recovered in association with this feature.

3.10 Finds summary

3.10.1 Over 1000 sherds of pottery, weighing almost 15kg, were recovered from the evaluation. This included four sherds of prehistoric pottery in very coarse flint-tempered fabrics thought to have a Bronze Age date. Middle/late Iron Age pottery was also present and amounted to 12% of the assemblage by sherd count. The remainder of the assemblage was Roman in date, with material spanning the period. The Rowland's Castle industry was a principal source of the reduced ware pottery recovered from the site, although a range of sources (continental and regional, as well as local) were represented. A spindle whorl, fabricated from a body sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered.

3.10.2 A small assemblage of 74 struck flints were recovered from the evaluation. Although the majority of which comprised fine chips from a bulk sample and might be largely from mechanical damage from the underlying flint gravels. Overall, the flint assemblage suggests a limited phase of early prehistoric activity alongside a more extensive industrial phase related to the use of flint as pot boilers.

3.10.3 A small sized assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 49 fragments (3063g) was recovered from Trenches 9, 14, 16, 17 and 31 of the evaluation. The CBM is mostly Roman in date and includes flat Roman tile and two moderately preserved fragments of tegula. There is also a handful of possible medieval/post-medieval roof tiles which may be intrusive. In total, 40 fragments (889g) of fired clay was recovered from Trenches 15, 16, 19, 31, 32 and 34.

- 3.10.4 A total of 10 pieces of worked stone were recovered from the site. Two of these were burnt and include a fragment of possible architectural Cotswold/Bath stone. The remaining fragments were from querns.
- 3.10.5 The metalwork from the site included one copper alloy and 42 iron objects weighing 471.4g from nine trenches. The copper alloy object was a late Bronze Age chisel and the remaining iron objects were predominantly Roman comprising nails, tools and hobnails, with a few indeterminate and undated objects also recovered.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The results of this investigation can be considered as a reliable indicator of the remains present on the site. Due to the favourable weather conditions and the nature of the remains, archaeological features were relatively easy to distinguish from the natural geology. Although the depth of some features and the amount of groundwater present in parts of the site did mean it was not always possible to fully reveal the full extent of some features, these can be reliably extrapolated from the observations made. There was also a good correlation between the results of the geophysics and the evaluation and the consistency in this evidence can be taken as a further indicator of their combined reliability.
- 4.1.2 The usual caveats should of course be applied, noting that discrete features such as pits, burials and smaller perhaps unenclosed areas of activity are difficult to locate through trial trenching and magnetometry. Activity areas such as flint knapping sites can also be difficult to detect with these techniques and although no evidence for this was recorded, they may still be present on site. It should also be considered that due to the natural gravels on site, the identification of worked flint may not have been as easy as on other geologies.
- 4.1.3 Another significant consideration arises from the numerous services that run along the south-east edge of the field. Interference from these cables is visible on the geophysical survey results and it is possible this has masked archaeological features. This issue is further compounded as the required safety buffers meant it was not possible to investigate this margin of the field during the evaluation. In this instance, with the adjacent Roman road it should be considered likely that significant archaeological remains are present. However, the extent of their preservation following the installation of these services is not known.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 The evaluation has successfully confirmed the presence of archaeological remains on the site. These comprise a combination of ditched enclosures, pits, postholes and trackways across the central and eastern part of the site. The majority of features or feature groups investigated provided a reasonable quantity of diagnostic artefacts to help determine the approximate date range of the remains. A small amount of residual Bronze Age pottery was recovered from Trenches 15, 20 and 29 and a small number of features have been ascribed a middle to late Iron Age date. Whilst these indicate some later prehistoric activity on the site, the majority of the dated features and the bulk of the ceramic evidence is Roman in date. Other diagnostic artefact types, including the ceramic building material and metalwork are also predominately Roman in date.
- 4.2.2 No complex structural features or buildings were encountered during the evaluation, and although several fragments of CBM were recovered, these were insufficient to be indicative of a building on the site. Although the amount of fired clay and burnt material dumped into the pits in Trenches 30 and 33, plus the slag in Trench 16 may

suggest that ovens or furnaces were present in the vicinity. If present, it is unclear what the extent of their preservation is like as the amount of overburden and truncation from ploughing was varied across the site. The survival of a metalled trackway recorded across the centre of the field in Trenches 41 and 31 demonstrates that the undulating topography has allowed some horizons to be preserved and protected from later ploughing. This is further attested by the isolated deposits of colluvium in Trenches 15, 22, 30 and 31. In contrast, the shallow ploughsoil recorded on the southern edge of the site, around Trenches 9 and 11 indicates that features in this area are likely to have been truncated in recent years on this area of higher ground.

- 4.2.3 The environmental material recovered from the site show there is sufficient preservation for both charred plant and faunal remains to be recovered during any future phases of investigation. The numerous features with fragments or even dumps of charred material further suggest the presence of oven-type structures in the vicinity and therefore significant opportunities for recovering palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 4.2.4 It has been clearly established that the results of the geophysical survey provide a reliable representation of the archaeological remains, with the majority of the linear elements correlating with archaeological features. Inevitably it has been unable to detect the smaller discrete features, but larger pits such as 1606 and 1514 were indicated. Even with the finer details not represented by the geophysics, the areas of activity have been shown to correspond with each other. The undetermined anomalies targeted with Trenches 37 and 40 were not discovered during the evaluation and only a very small number of more irregular anomalies were demonstrated to be of natural origin and not derived from archaeological features.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 Prehistoric evidence from the site began in earnest in the middle to late Iron Age. Earlier activity was evidenced with the Cu Alloy chisel (c 1150-750 BC), a small amount of Bronze Age pottery and several pieces of worked flint, but due to the residual nature of the artefacts, no features could be dated to this period. But due to the dispersed nature of the evidence from this period, the presence of this material still suggests activity of this date was present within the site. The Bronze Age chisel is of particular interest having been recovered from a Roman pit containing an array of domestic waste and other metalwork. It is possible it was redeposited accidentally, but may also have been found on or nearby and then curated as an object of interest before being discarded.
- 4.3.2 It was suspected that the penannular anomaly targeted with Trench 40 was indicating the presence of a Bronze Age barrow but no clear evidence for this was encountered. Earlier prehistoric activity from the wider area is well attested and includes discrete flint scatters, burials and pit clusters and such evidence could be present on the site, even though it was not revealed within this trenching sample. Although the later Iron Age and Roman activity is likely to have truncated earlier activity to some degree.
- 4.3.3 The small group of features in Trench 30 were all dated between 200 BC and AD 50, and along with the larger enclosure ditch to the north-west, 3405 they suggest the

main phase of activity on the site began in the middle to late Iron Age period. Although limited in their extent, the charred plant remains and fired clay recovered from pit 3008 demonstrate these were not stray isolated finds but linked to domestic activities in the immediate vicinity.

- 4.3.4 Across the southern edge of the site, the pair of parallel ditches recorded in Trenches 4, 10, 9 and 13 define a distinct trackway, previously identified by the geophysical survey and by the National Mapping Programme as a cropmark. Although not directly linked, these ditches also match the alignment of a driveway recorded during excavations c 500m to the west (Chadwick 2006, 11). These earlier investigations found both Bronze Age pottery and Roman tegula in the ditches, whereas the portions evaluated during this project only produced small amounts of Roman pottery. Despite these finds, the dating of this trackway remains uncertain as features of this nature can have long lifespans with repeated cleaning to maintain their function. Therefore, despite the presence of Roman pottery, their inception may well have been much earlier, only going out of use in the Roman period. A pre-Roman date for the trackway would also account for their contradictory alignment relative to the Roman enclosures, and why their route across the landscape does not appear to acknowledge the route of Stane Street.
- 4.3.5 In contrast, the metalled trackway recorded across the centre of the site lies perpendicular to and is partially defined by the Roman enclosures that date to the early Roman period. The stratigraphic sequence recorded in relation to the enclosure ditches and metalling in Trench 31 demonstrate that these enclosures were established and primarily in use during the 1st and 2nd centuries. Given the late Iron Age activity in the same location, it seems likely that these enclosures suggest continuity on the site before and after the Roman conquest. Activity in close proximity to these enclosures then continued into the middle and later Roman periods, albeit with a shift in focus towards the southern edge of the site, towards Stane Street as evidenced by pit 1606 and the range of artefacts dumped within it.
- 4.3.6 The combined evidence from the evaluation suggests a broad range of activities taking place on site. The pottery assemblage is noted for having a diverse range of vessel types, linked to various activities. It is equally noted for its broad range of sources, from local, national and continental production centres. The presence of metalworking slag, a spindle whorl, fragments of quern stone and dumps of material likely derived from ovens also provide evidence for a range of different activities taking place.
- 4.3.7 Overall, the site appears to be a small farmstead or settlement that likely benefitted from its position adjacent to Stane Street and close to the Roman town of *Noviomagus Reginorum*. No distinct structural evidence was found on the site, although a small number of postholes were recorded to the south of the enclosures and some CBM was present, the latter ultimately deriving from Roman buildings, although the material on the site could have been reused from buildings not on the site. The principal rectangular enclosure at the heart of the site appears to have defined the main activity area in the early Roman period. If any buildings were present in this enclosure, they are most likely to have been of timber construction and likely without tile roofs.

- 4.3.8 The settlement and associated activities on the site appear to have ceased at the end of the Roman period. This is despite the evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity along the line of Stane Street in the vicinity of the site. However, it should still be considered that Anglo-Saxon sunken feature buildings can be laid out in a sparse, unenclosed distribution that is not necessarily easy to detect through trial trenching and given the adjacent activity, could still be present on site.
- 4.3.9 With no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity, the site appears to have been left to agricultural use in the post-Roman period. Although no evidence of any furrows have survived from the medieval or post-medieval ploughing regimes, ditch 2108 and ditches 2011 and 2013 correspond with a field boundary recorded on 18th century mapping (Yeakell and Gardener's map of West Sussex, 1778). This separated the eastern corner of the field, which by this time had developed its current triangular form.
- 4.3.10 In the west of the site the small copse and surrounding area appears to have been used for dumping waste material during the 20th century. The extent of this material was highlighted by the geophysical survey and also confirmed during the evaluation, with material seen in Trenches 42, 26, 8 and 3.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 Overall, the results of this evaluation present a site of local significance that fits the broader regional pattern of roadside settlement at the periphery of a significant, neighbouring Roman town during the Roman period, as outlined in the South East Research Framework (SERF).
- 4.4.2 Any further work on the site will provide a valuable opportunity to explore some of the research objectives established by the SERF. In particular, this includes the nature of how the site transitioned from the late Iron Age to early Roman period. Similarly, the decline in activity at the end of the Roman period and current lack of evidence for any continuation into the Anglo-Saxon period may also provide interesting information about how this site functioned and its relationship with Stane Street. As with other rural settlements, the significance of this site lies in its potential to highlight regional patterns and how such sites developed over time.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.19	Topsoil. Brown silty clays		
101	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Dark brown silty clays		
102	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.18	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
201	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
202	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 3							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
301	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
302	Layer				Other Layer. Modern disturbance		
Trench 4							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology. A single NE-SW aligned ditch was revealed.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

400	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
401	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
402	Cut		1.74	0.64	Ditch. E-W aligned ditch with concave base and moderate sides		
403	Fill	402	1.74	0.64	Secondary Fill. Compact, brown clayey silts	Pot	AD 43-410

Trench 5

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
501	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
502	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		

Trench 6

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology. Trench revealed a small circular pit at the western end and a N-S aligned ditch towards the east.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.26	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
601	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
602	Cut		0.78	0.18	Pit. Sub-circular with moderate sides and a flat base		
603	Fill	602	0.78	0.18	Primary Fill. Yellowish brown clayey silt.		
604	Cut		0.9	0.1	Ditch		
605	Fill	604	0.9	0.1	Primary Fill. Greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent small stones <0.05m moderately sorted.		

Trench 7

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. Trench devoid of archaeology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.27	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
701	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 8							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying a spread of modern disturbance and waste that observed throughout the trench to a depth of approximately 1m.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
801	Layer				Other Layer. Yellow brown gravels. Modern disturbance		
802	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay. Heavily modern truncated		
Trench 9							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying the natural geology. It revealed a trackway ditch and several other features.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.32
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay		
901	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with orange brown silty clay patches		
902	Layer			0.15	Alluvial Layer. Brownish orange silty clay layer.		
903	Void						
904	Cut		0.35	0.2	Pit. Sub-circular with steep sides and a concave base		
905	Fill	904	0.35	0.2	Primary Fill. Dark brown clayey brown.		
906	Cut		0.94	0.32	Pit. Sub-circular with moderate sides and a concave base		
907	Fill	906	0.94	0.32	Primary Fill. Dark brown clayey silt. Infrequent small stones, poorly sorted.	Pot	AD 120-250
908	Cut		0.95	0.12	Ditch. NW-SE aligned ditch/furrow with shallow sides and a concave base		
909	Fill	908	0.95	0.12	Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown clayey silt.		
910	Cut		1.8	0.6	Ditch. Linear ditch running E-W. Moderately steep sides and not		

					fully excavated for safety reasons.		
911	Fill		1.8	0.6	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Infrequent small stone inclusions <0.05m, poorly sorted. Contained several sherds.	Pot	50 BC-AD 100
912	Cut		2	0.2	Natural Feature. Likely tree throw, irregular dimensions.		
913	Fill	912	2	0.2	Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Moderate small stones <0.05m, moderately sorted.	CBM, Fe	Med/PM

Trench 10

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed an E-W aligned ditch and a later recut at its southern end. The natural geology of gravel was overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
1001	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with brown silty clay patches		
1002	Cut		1.75	0.6	Ditch. E-W aligned with moderate-steep sides and a concave base		
1003	Cut		0.72	0.66	Ditch. E-W aligned with steep sides and a flat base		
1004	Fill	1002	1.75	0.6	Primary Fill. Yellowish brown silty clay. Infrequent small stones, poorly sorted.	Fe	Roman/Med
1005	Fill	1003	0.72	0.66	Primary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay. Frequent small stones, moderately sorted.		

Trench 11

General description					Orientation	E-W	
The trench revealed a posthole truncated by a large pit. The natural geology was overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
1101	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with brown silty clay patches		
1102	Cut		2.76	0.22	Pit. Sub-oval with moderate sides and a flat base		

1103	Fill	1102	2.76	0.22	Primary Fill. Firm dark grey clayey silts	Pot	AD 43-100
1104	Cut		0.26	0.34	Posthole. Sub oval posthole with concave base and steep sides		
1105	Fill	1104	0.34	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark grey clayey silts		

Trench 12

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed an N-S aligned ditch at its eastern end. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
1201	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
1202	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
1203	Cut		1.87		Ditch. Mid reddish brown, silty sand.		

Trench 13

General description						Orientation	NNW-SSE
A possible trackway ditch was recorded at the southern end of the trench. The natural geology was overlain by topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.29
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
1301	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
1302	Unexcavated feature		2.36		Ditch. NW-SE ditch, seen and excavated in trench 10		

Trench 14

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed a large enclosure ditch. The natural geology was overlain by a shallow topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.25
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown clayey silts with infrequent stone		
1401	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with brown silty clay patches		
1402	Cut		2.04	0.65	Ditch. N-S ditch with steep sides. Base not found		

1403	Fill	1402	2.04	0.65	Secondary Fill. Mid blackish brown silty clay with abundant gravel	Bone, Pot, CBM, Fe	AD 70-200
1404	Fill	1402		0.5	Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown, sandy silt.		

Trench 15

General description						Orientation	N-S
The natural geology was overlain by a shallow colluvium, through which several ditches and a possible pit were cut. These were sealed beneath the subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
1503	Cut		1.7	0.5	Ditch. E-W aligned enclosure ditch with moderate-steep sides. Base not reached		
1504	Fill	1503	1.85		Primary Fill. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Infrequent small stones (<0.05m), poorly sorted	Bone, Pot, FC	AD 50-130
1505	Fill	1503	1.08	0.29	Secondary Fill. Yellowish brown silty clay. Frequent gravel inclusions (<0.1m), moderately sorted.		
1506	Cut		2.45	0.65	Ditch. E-W aligned enclosure ditch with moderate-steep sides. Base not reached		
1507	Fill	1506	0.25		Primary Fill. Brownish red silty clay. Infrequent and small charcoal and CBM, poorly sorted.		
1508	Fill	1506	1.45	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark brownish grey clayey silt. Infrequent gravel inclusions (<0.05m), poorly sorted. Likely an occupational fill with frequent pottery.	Pot	AD 43-100
1509	Fill	1506	1.08	0.24	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent gravel inclusions (<0.05m), moderately sorted. Lack of finds suggests abandonment.		
1510	Fill	1506	1.7	0.18	Secondary Fill. Yellowish brown clayey silt. Rare gravel inclusions (<0.03m), poorly sorted. No finds		
1511	Fill	1506	2.42	0.2	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown clayey silt moderate gravel		

					inclusions (<0.05m), moderately sorted. No finds. Uppermost fill of ditch.		
1512	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Colluvial layer that filled a possible hollow.		
1513	Layer			0.1	Colluvial Layer. Dark Reddish brown clayey silt. Same as 1512.		
1514	Unexcavated feature		3.75		Pit. Dark grey brown, clay silt.		

Trench 16

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
The trench revealed a large pit and a small pit or posthole. The natural geology was overlain by topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
1601	Layer				Natural. Yellow gravel with brown silty clay patches		
1602	Cut		0.21	0.09	Posthole. Sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base		
1603	Fill	1602	0.21	0.09	Secondary Fill. Fill of post hole [1602], dark brownish grey, sterile no finds, stone inclusions		
1604	Void				Duplication of 1606		
1605	Fill	1606	2.4	0.91	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, silty clay.	Bone, Pot, CBM, FC, Quern, Cu Alloy, Fe	AD 270-300
1606	Cut		2.4	0.91	Pit. Sub circular with moderate sides. Base not reached		
1607	Fill	1606	0.73	0.86	Secondary Fill. Single fill of pit [1606], mid greyish brown, compact, irregular stone inclusions, no finds or charcoal		
1608	Void						

Trench 17

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed a large pit and a small ditch. The gravel geology was overlain by topsoil.						Length (m)	28
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.28

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
1701	Layer				Natural. Yellow gravel with brown silty clay patches		
1702	Cut		1.34	0.52	Pit. Sub linear with moderate - steep sides and a flat base		
1703	Fill	1702	1.34	0.52	Secondary Fill. Dark blackish grey fill, large number of stone inclusions	Pot, CBM	AD 160-200
1704	Cut		0.57	0.23	Ditch. Sub-linear, aligned NE-SW. Moderate-steep sides with concave base		
1705	Fill	1704	0.57	0.23	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, large number of stone inclusions, no finds		

Trench 18

General description

Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. It revealed a NNE-SSW aligned ditch, possibly a continuation of 1704.

Orientation

N-S

Length (m)

30

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.67

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.35	Topsoil. Brown clayey silts		
1801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Orange brown silty clays		
1802	Layer				Natural		
1803	Cut		0.54	0.2	Ditch. NE-SW aligned, sub-linear with moderate sides and a concave base		
1804	Fill	1803	0.54	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, poorly sorted stone inclusions, silty clay		

Trench 19

General description

The original location revealed a water pipe just below the topsoil and the natural geology was not revealed. A second shorter trench was excavated to the SE and revealed a pit or posthole. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.

Orientation

NW-SE

Length (m)

11

Width (m)

1.8

Avg. depth (m)

0.45

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
1901	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
1902	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels		
1903	Cut		0.4	0.23	Posthole. Sub-circular with steep sides, flat base		

1904	Fill	1903	0.4	0.23	Secondary Fill. Dark brown silty clay	Pot, FC, Slag	AD 43-410
Trench 20							
General description					Orientation		NNW-SSE
Consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil and the natural geology. Several intercutting ditches were revealed at the northern end of the trench and two smaller ditches were recorded near the centre.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Brown silty clay		
2001	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay		
2002	Layer				Natural		
2003	Cut		1.56	0.5	Ditch. NE-SW with moderate sides and a flat base		
2004	Fill	2003	1.56	0.5	Secondary Fill. Firm light greyish brown silty clay	Bone, Pot	AD 43-100
2005	Cut		0.35	0.25	Ditch. NE-SW with shallow sides and a flat base		
2006	Fill	2005	0.35	0.25	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay		
2007	Cut		1.2	0.29	Ditch. NE-SW, Shallow-moderate sides with flat base		
2008	Fill	2007	1.2	0.29	Secondary Fill. Firm grey brown silty clays	Bone, Pot	AD 43-410
2009	Cut		0.6	0.26	Ditch. NE-SW with shallow sides and a concave base		
2010	Fill	2009	0.6	0.26	Secondary Fill. Light grey silty clay	Pot	AD 43-100
2011	Cut		0.6	0.11	Ditch. NE-SW with shallow sides and a concave base		
2012	Fill	2011	0.6	0.11	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay		
2013	Cut		0.31	0.09	Gully. NE-SW sides with concave base		
2014	Fill	2013	0.31	0.09	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay		
Trench 21							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench revealed two parallel ditches and two pits, one of which contained a lot of charcoal and burnt stone. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.46
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. greyish brown, silty clay		

2101	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Brown silty clay. Infrequent stones poorly sorted.		
2102	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay. Frequent stone inclusions <0.1m, moderately sorted		
2103	Cut		0.78	22	Pit. Irregular/sub-oval with shallow sides and a flat base		
2104	Fill	2103	0.78	0.22	Secondary Fill. Firm light grey silty clay	Flint	
2105	Cut		1.9	0.43	Pit. Sub-oval with shallow sides and a flat base		
2106	Fill	2105	1.9	0.43	Deliberate Backfill. Dark blackish grey silty clay with abundant burnt stone		
2107	Unexcavated feature		0.68		Ditch. Greyish brown silty clay with some charcoal		
2108	Unexcavated feature		0.6		Ditch. Dark brown silty clay		

Trench 22

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench revealed three large enclosure ditches. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology, with an accumulation of colluvium at the eastern end.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Grey Brown silty clays		
2201	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
2202	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
2203	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Orange brown silty clay		
2204	Cut		1.78	0.74	Ditch. N-S enclosure ditch with moderate-steep sides and concave base		
2205	Fill	2204	1.42	0.34	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown, frequent gravel inclusions, no finds		
2206	Fill	2204	1.76	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, silty clay and stones - possible hill wash, no finds		
2207	Fill	2204	1.54	0.34	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown, irregularly sorted small stones, no finds		
2208	Unexcavated feature		2.18		Ditch. Dark grey brown, clay silt.		
2209	Unexcavated feature		1.32		Ditch. Dark grey clay silt.		

Trench 23							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed a boundary ditch at its northern end. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.39	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.36	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2301	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
2302	Unexcavated feature		1.08		Ditch. Mid grey brown, clay silt.		
Trench 24							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed a ditch terminus. The natural geology was overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.33	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2401	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
2402	Cut		0.56	0.3	Ditch. Sub-linear NW-SE aligned with steep sides and a flat base		
2403	Fill	2402	0.56	0.3	Secondary Fill. Compact, greyish brown, clayey silt, poorly sorted sub-angular stones		
Trench 25							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
2502	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 26							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench consists of topsoil overlying a large spread of modern disturbance and debris.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
2601	Layer			0.7	Other Layer. Modern deposit with rubbish		
2602	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with brown silty clays		

Trench 27

General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench revealed a single ditch. The natural geology was overlain topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.32	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2701	Layer			0.08	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
2702	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
2703	Cut		0.61	0.08	Ditch. N-S ditch with shallow sides and a concave base		
2704	Fill	2703	0.61	0.08	Secondary Fill. Compact, dark greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent poorly sorted sub-angular stones, very rare pot, frequent flecks of charcoal	Pot	AD 43-410

Trench 28

General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed a single pit or posthole. The natural geology was overlain by topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
2801	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
2802	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clays patches		
2803	Cut		0.32	0.11	Pit. circular, concave base, moderate slope		
2804	Fill	2803	0.32	0.11	Secondary Fill. Compact, greyish brown, clayey silt, very frequent poorly sorted stones, potential post hole.		

Trench 29

General description					Orientation	E-W
					Length (m)	30

Trench revealed a large enclosure ditch and a second smaller ditch. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay		
2901	Layer			0.4	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay		
2902	Layer				Natural. Mid brown silty clay		
2903	Cut		0.73	0.26	Ditch. NW-SE with shallow sides and a concave base		
2904	Fill	2903	0.73	0.26	Secondary Fill. Mid brown silty clay with frequent gravel	Pot	AD 50-100
2905	Unexcavated feature		1.2		Ditch. Mid blackish grey silty clay		
Trench 30							
General description						Orientation	N-S
A small ditch and two pits with burnt material were revealed. In the southern half of the trench a layer of colluvium, overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.6
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Greyish brown, silt		
3001	Layer			0.35	Subsoil. Greyish brown, compact, clayey silt		
3002	Layer				Natural. Yellowish brown, very frequent poorly sorted angular to sub-angular stone		
3003	Cut		1.23	0.2	Pit. Possible oven/kiln structure, cleaned and recorded in plan		
3004	Fill	3003	1.23	0.2	Deliberate Backfill. Compact, dark greyish brown, fired/heat effected clay	Bone, Pot	50 BC-AD 50
3005	Structure?		1.23	0.2	Same as 3003. Heat-effected and fired clay that was partially uncovered. Number assigned on site as possible oven.		
3006	Cut		0.65	0.1	Ditch. Sub-linear with concave base and shallow sides		
3007	Fill	3006	0.65	0.1	Deliberate Backfill. Compact, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with infrequent poorly sorted sun-angular stones	Bone, Pot	200-1 BC
3008	Cut		1.45	0.18	Pit. Sub-circular with flat base and moderate-steep sides		
3009	Fill	3008	1.45	0.18	Deliberate Backfill. Compact, blackish brown clay and heat-	Bone, Pot, Quern	200-1 BC

					effected clay with pot, charcoal, charred bone, and stones		
3010	Layer				Colluvial Layer		
Trench 31							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed a layer of colluvium cut through by numerous features including pits and a recut enclosure ditch. A remnant layer of gravel representing a metallated surface was also recorded, slumping into one of the ditches.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay. Rare stone inclusion <0.05m poorly sorted		
3101	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Brown silty clay, stone inclusions <0.1m, moderately sorted.		
3102	Layer			0.23	Colluvial Layer. Greyish brown silty clay frequent gravel inclusions		
3103	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish and greyish brown sandy clay		
3104	Cut		0.92	0.22	Pit. Sub circular with moderate sides and a flat base		
3105	Fill	3104	0.92	0.22	Secondary Fill. Dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions	Bone, FC	
3106	Void						
3107	Cut		1.53	0.44	Pit. Sub oval with steep sides and a concave base		
3108	Fill	3107	1.53	0.32	Primary Fill. light grey in colour, firm silty deposit		
3109	Fill	3107	1.53	0.22	Primary Fill. Dark grey fill, stone inclusions, firm silty deposit	Pot, Flint	AD 43-100
3110	Cut		0.51	0.27	Ditch. Sub linear, NE-SW aligned with concave base and steep sides		
3111	Fill	3110	0.42	0.11	Secondary Fill. Grayish yellow deposit, stone inclusions		
3112	Fill	3110	0.51	0.18	Secondary Fill. Pale grey fill stone inclusions		
3113	Cut		2.17	0.55	Ditch. E-W aligned with moderate sides. Base unknown		
3114	Fill	3113			Placed Deposit. Two whole pots (block lifted), mid brown fill	Bone, Pot	AD 43-100
3115	Cut		2.08		Ditch. E-W ditch, moderate sides. Base not reached		

3116	Fill	3115	2.08		Secondary Fill. Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Bone, Pot, CBM, Quern, Fe	AD 120-410
3117	Fill	3113	2.17	0.55	Secondary Fill. Brown silty clay	Bone, Pot, CBM	AD 120-410
3118	Layer		7	0.25	Metalled Surface. Grey brown silty clay with abundant gravels		
3119	Cut		0.49	0.16	Gully. E-W with shallow sides and a concave base		
3120	Fill	3119	0.49	0.16	Secondary Fill. Brown silty clay		
3121	Fill	3115		0.2	Secondary Fill. Dark brown, silty clay		

Trench 32

General description						Orientation	E-W
A N-S ditch was revealed. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.2	Topsoil. Brown silty clay topsoil		
3201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Greyish brown silty clay. Compact.		
3202	Layer				Natural		
3203	Cut		1.8	0.6	Ditch. NW-SE direction		
3204	Fill	3203	1.8	0.6	Secondary Fill. Compact, greyish brown, clay, pot, bone, and infrequent small sub-angular stones	Bone, Pot	AD 43-410
3205	Fill	3203	1	0.42	Secondary Fill. Compact, blackish brown, silty clay, pot, bone, 1x nail, charcoal, infrequent poorly sorted sub-angular stones	Bone, Pot, FC, Fe	AD 43-410

Trench 33

General description						Orientation	NW-SE
Trench revealed two ditches and a large pit containing burnt material. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.38
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Greyish brown silty clay. Moderately frequent small gravel stones <0.05m, poorly sorted.		

3301	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Yellowish brown silty clay.		
3302	Layer				Natural. Yellowish sandy silt, frequent well sorted, densely packed gravel.		
3303	Cut		1.7	0.3	Ditch. Linear ditch running N-S, steep sides with a concave base		
3304	Fill	3303	0.75	0.25	Primary Fill. Firm yellowish grey silty clay. Frequent packed gravel, moderately sorted <0.1m		
3305	Fill	3303	0.7	0.3	Secondary Fill. Firm yellowish brown silty clay. No inclusions. Probably a collapsed side		
3306	Fill	3303	1.7	0.4	Secondary Fill. Firm greyish brown silty clay, frequent moderately sorted stones <0.2m.	Pot	AD 120-410
3307	Cut		2.93		Pit. Recorded in plan.		
3308	Fill	3307			Secondary Fill. Dark grey brown with burnt stone		
3309	Fill	3307			Secondary Fill. Dark brown silty clay		
3310	Fill	3307			Secondary Fill. Red brown silty clays		
3311	Unexcavated feature		2.38		Ditch. Reddish brown clay silt.		

Trench 34

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench revealed a large enclosure ditch and a smaller ditch to its west. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
3401	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
3402	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clays		
3403	Cut		0.61	0.32	Ditch		
3404	Fill	3403	0.61	0.32	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brown silty clay		
3405	Cut		2.74	0.6	Ditch		
3406	Fill	3405	2.74	0.6	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown silty clay	Pot, FC	200-1 BC

Trench 35

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench revealed two possible pits. The geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.33
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3500	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
3501	Layer			0.12	Subsoil. Brown silty clay with infrequent stone		
3502	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with white sandy gravels in north end and brown silty clay patches		
3503	Unexcavated feature		0.72		Pit. Grey brown, clay silt.		
3504	Unexcavated feature		0.71		Pit. Grey brown silty clay		

Trench 36

General description						Orientation	E-W
A single N-S aligned ditch was revealed. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
3601	Layer			0.18	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
3602	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels with light grey silty clay		
3603	Cut				Ditch. Linear ditch running N-S, moderate sides and a concave base		
3604	Fill	3603			Primary Fill. Greyish brown silty clay. Moderately frequent small stones <0.05m. Poorly sorted	Pot	AD 43-410

Trench 37

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
3701	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
3702	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clays		

Trench 38

General description						Orientation	E-W
A portion of the trackway ditch was revealed. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
3801	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
3802	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay		
3803	Unexcavated feature		2.08		Ditch. Trackway ditch, unexcavated, Brown silty clay		
Trench 39							
General description						Orientation	N-S
A single ditch was revealed at the southern end of the trench. The geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
3901	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
3902	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clays		
3903	Cut		1.3	0.38	Ditch. Sub-linear, E-W aligned with moderate sides and a concave base		
3904	Fill		1.3	0.38	Secondary Fill		
Trench 40							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Two ditches were recorded, it does not appear that either of these relate to the penannular anomaly targeted by the trench. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.24	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
4001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
4002	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay		
4003	Cut		0.82	0.3	Tree Throw. Irregular with concave sides and an undulating base		
4004	Fill	4003	0.82	0.3	Secondary Fill		
4005	Cut		1.1	0.5	Ditch. Ring-ditch? Moderate sides with unknown base		
4006	Fill	4005	1.1	0.5	Secondary Fill	Fe	
4007	Cut		1.2	0.4	Ditch. E-W trackway ditch with moderate sides and a concave base		

4008	Fill	4007	1.2	0.4	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown silt no finds		
Trench 41							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed two parallel ditches and a possible remnant of a metalled surface. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.17	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4101	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4102	Layer				Other Layer. Modern disturbance		
4103	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
4104	Cut		1.14	0.4	Ditch. Northern trackway ditch, moderate-steep sides with a concave base		
4105	Fill	4104	0.15	0.08	Primary Fill. brown silty gravel, redeposited natural washed/slumped in		
4106	Fill	4104	1.14	0.4	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown gravelly silt, naturally silted		
4107	Cut		1.1	0.45	Ditch. E-W trackway ditch, southern ditch. Steep sides with concave base		
4108	Fill	4107	1	0.45	Secondary Fill. Greyish brown gravelly silt, naturally silted fill		
4109	Layer		4.46		Metalled Surface. Firm gravel surface likely road surface between two ditches 4104 and 4107. Metalled surface		
Trench 42							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench revealed a large area of modern disturbance and debris overlain by the topsoil.					Length (m)	30	
					Width (m)	1.8	
					Avg. depth (m)	0.94	
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4201	Layer			0.7	Other Layer. Modern made ground		
4202	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay		
Trench 43							

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4301	Layer			0.26	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4302	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		

Trench 44

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4401	Layer			0.17	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4402	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		

Trench 45

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying subsoil and colluvium. A sondage was excavated at the western end to approx 1.5m to reveal the natural geology below the colluvium.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4501	Layer			0.42	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4502	Layer			0.38	Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown silty clay		
4503	Layer			0.32	Colluvial Layer. Light grey clayey silts infrequent gravels		
4504	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown silty clays with gravels		

Trench 46

General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		

4601	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
4602	Layer				Natural. Light brown silty clays with yellow brown gravels		
Trench 47							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil, colluvial layers and natural. North end of trench disturbed by modern activity. Trench devoid of archaeology						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.75
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays with infrequent stone		
4701	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown sandy gravels		
4702	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light grey brown silty clays		
4703	Layer				Natural. Yellow brown gravels		
Trench 48							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4801	Layer			0.23	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4802	Layer				Natural. Orange brown silty clays and light yellow brown gravels with light grey/white clayey silt patches		
Trench 49							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.21	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
4901	Layer			0.24	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
4902	Layer				Natural. Off white gravelly sand with gravels and brown silty clay patches		
Trench 50							

General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. It consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
5001	Layer			0.14	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
5002	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil which were overlying a layer of colluvium and the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.78
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.23	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
5101	Layer			0.37	Subsoil. Brown silty clays		
5102	Layer				Colluvial Layer. Light brown silty clay		
5103	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 52							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.37
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
5201	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
5202	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 53							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying colluvium in the east end of the trench, with the natural geology below.						Length (m)	30
						Width (m)	1.8
						Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.22	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
5301	Layer			0.19	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		

5302	Layer			0.52	Colluvial Layer. Light -mid grey sandy silts		
5303	Layer				Natural. Gravels with brown silty clay patches		
Trench 54							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.19	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clays		
5401	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
5402	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay and off white gravelly sand		
Trench 55							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
5501	Layer			0.16	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
5502	Layer				Natural. Off white sandy gravels with brown silty clay patches and gravels		
Trench 56							
General description					Orientation		N-S
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Grey brown silty clay		
5601	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Brown silty clay		
5602	Layer				Natural. Gravel with brown silty clay patches and light brown silty clay		
Trench 57							
General description					Orientation		E-W
Trench consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8

						Avg. depth (m)	0.7
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Greyish brown silt		
5701	Layer			0.49	Subsoil. Brown gravelly silts		
5702	Layer				Natural. Mix of gravel and patches of orange and white sand		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Edward Biddulph

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 Over 1000 sherds of pottery, weighing almost 15kg, were recovered from the evaluation. Context-groups were sorted into fabrics and each fabric group, form, or intrinsically interesting sherd or collection of sherds entered as a separate row into an Access database and quantified by sherd count and weight in grammes. Forms and fabrics were assigned codes devised by Oxford Archaeology and used as standard for later Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth, nd). Forms were identified by rim and quantified by minimum number of vessels (MV) and estimated vessel equivalents (EVE), which measure the surviving percentage of the rim circumference (thus, 0.25 EVE equals 25%). Each context-group was assigned a date based on the diagnostic elements within the group. Forms and fabrics are quantified in Tables B.1.1 and B.1.2, while context dates are listed in Table B.1.3.

Fabric	Description	No. sherds	Weight (g)	MV	EVE
A11	South Spanish amphora fabric (BAT AM 1/2)	11	759		
B10	Un sourced/imitation black burnished ware	23	675	1	0.15
B11	Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB 1)	21	151	6	0.27
B20	Black burnished ware, category 2	2	30	1	0.05
E20	Iron Age/early Roman fine sandy fabric	1	3	1	0.01
E30	Iron Age/early Roman sandy fabrics	36	483	5	0.7
E40	Iron Age/early Roman shelly fabric	1	6		
E60	Iron Age flint-gritted/tempered fabrics	204	1691	12	1.4
E80	Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware (SOB GT)	5	12		
E810	Iron Age/early Roman grog and sand tempered fabric	1	5		
F52	Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC)	1	4	1	0.1
F53	New Forest colour-coated ware, Fulford 1975, fabric 1a	4	18	1	0.06
F57	New Forest colour-coated ware, Fulford 1975, fabric 1b (NFO RS 2)	1	4		
F60	Un sourced colour-coated ware	2	5	1	0.15
M29	Buff ware mortarium fabric (?COL WH)	1	16	1	0.05
O10	Fine oxidised wares	6	25		
O20	Sandy oxidised wares	31	382	6	0.52
O80	Coarse tempered oxidised wares	2	67		
P	Miscellaneous prehistoric fabrics	4	32		
Q50	North Kent white-slipped oxidised ware	1	7		
R10	Fine reduced wares	33	113	1	0.22
R20	Sandy reduced wares	151	2436	7	0.59
R201	Coarse sandy storage jar fabric	10	1011	1	0.05

R30	Medium sandy reduced wares	271	3050	28	3.21
R39	Alice Holt reduced ware (ALH RE)	5	190		
R50	Black-surfaced wares	143	1809	10	1.62
R79	Flint and sand tempered reduced wares	42	1220	2	0.31
S30	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian ware (LEZ SA 2)	14	108	4	0.26
S40	East Gaulish samian ware	1	14	1	0.03
W20	Sandy white wares	2	24		
W50	Miscellaneous white ware	1	33		
Z	Unidentified fabric	2	47		
Totals		1033	14,430	90	9.75

Table B.1.1. Quantification of pottery fabrics (National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998) in brackets)

Form	Description	MV	EVE
C	Jars	25	1.37
CD	Medium-mouthed jars	9	2.76
CE	High-shouldered, necked jar	1	0.03
CG	Globular jar	1	0.03
CH	Bead-rimmed jar	1	0.1
CJ	Lid-seated jar	1	0.17
CK	'Cooking pot'-type jars	6	0.39
CN	Storage jars	2	0.32
CO	Oval-bodied jars	11	2.08
CU	Saucepan-shaped jars	2	0.36
D	Jar or bowl	2	0.08
DC	Necked jar or bowl	1	0.1
EC	Bag-shaped beakers	3	0.31
EH	'Jar' beakers	2	0.2
FC	Conical cup	1	0.15
HA	Carinated bowls	3	0.11
HB210	Straight-sided bowl with bead rim	1	0.05
I	Bowl or dish	2	0.07
JA110	Straight-sided dish with plain rim	1	0.03
JA220	Straight-sided dish with groove below rim	1	0.05
JB110	Curving-sided dish with plain rim	5	0.23
JB210	Curving-sided dish with bead rim	2	0.07
JB410	Curving-sided dish with flanged rim	2	0.11
KA	Mortarium with bead and hooked flange	1	0.05
L	Lids	3	0.52
Z	Unidentified form	1	0.01
Totals		90	9.75

Table B.1.2. Quantification of pottery forms

Context	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Ceramic date
403	2	6	AD 43-410

907	5	99	AD 120-250
911	6	142	50 BC-AD 100
1103	21	173	AD 43-100
1403	47	851	AD 70-200
1504	23	249	AD 50-130
1508	53	494	AD 43-100
1605	313	5089	AD 270-300
1703	50	524	AD 160-200
1904	2	13	AD 43-410
2004	3	23	AD 43-100
2008	4	27	AD 43-410
2010	6	56	AD 43-100
2704	2	1	AD 43-410
2904	134	2230	AD 50-100
3004	26	75	50 BC-AD 50
3007	53	449	200-1 BC
3009	52	752	200-1 BC
3109	47	265	AD 43-100
3114	66	1742	AD 43-100
3116	44	185	AD 120-410
3117	28	175	AD 120-410
3204	7	326	AD 43-410
3205	16	255	AD 43-410
3306	3	12	AD 120-410
3406	14	88	200-1 BC
3604	6	129	AD 43-410
Totals	1033	14,430	

Table B.1.3. Ceramic dating of context groups

Assemblage composition

- B.1.2 Four sherds of prehistoric pottery in very coarse flint-tempered fabrics (P) were recovered from contexts 1508 (ditch 1506), 2010 (ditch 2009), and 2904 (ditch 2903). These may have a Bronze Age date, though were residual in Roman-period groups.
- B.1.3 Context-groups dating to the middle/late Iron Age and amounting to 12% of the assemblage by sherd count were recovered from Trenches 30 and 34. The pottery is exclusively tempered or gritted with flint (E60). Forms include neckless oval-bodied jars (CO) with beaded or short everted rims, a bead-rimmed jar (CH), and a saucepan-shaped jar (CU). One of the CO-type jars is cordoned or corrugated on the shoulder, while the CU-type jar has curving sides and grooves below a plain rim. Both had been collected from context 3009, a fill of pit 3008. The CH-type jar, recovered from context 3406 (fill of ditch 3405), is decorated with a row of impressed dots that extended around the vessel underneath the rim. The vessel also has diagonally combed or shallow-tooled decoration below the dots. In their form and decoration, both the CH and CU-type jars fit within the St Catharine's Hill-Worthy Down style of pottery (Cunliffe 1991, fig. A:15, nos 7 and 8–11).

- B.1.4 While the distribution of the style is concentrated in Hampshire, it is also attested in Sussex, including at the Trundle hillfort, near Chichester (Cunliffe 1991, 568), and at previously investigated sites in Westhampnett (Mephram 2008a, 169). Such pottery broadly spans the middle to late Iron Age and has been ascribed a 2nd to 1st century BC date range by Cunliffe (1991, 568).
- B.1.5 Context-groups dated to the late Iron Age, or possibly the early Roman period (c 50 BC-AD 50/100) were recovered from Trenches 9 and 30. The former contained pottery in a sandy fabric (E30), while the latter contained grog-tempered ware (E80) in association with fabric E60. A neckless jar or bowl (D) with a plain rim and grooves on the upper part of a curving wall – potentially another saucepan-shaped jar) and a jar (C) with an everted rim, both in fabric E60, were collected from context 3004, a fill of pit 3003. A lid (L) in fabric E30 was recovered from context 911, a fill of ditch 910.
- B.1.6 Pottery from context-groups dated by pottery to the early Roman period (c AD 43-130) accounted for 34% of the assemblage by sherd count. The pottery was recovered from Trenches 11, 15, 20, 29 and 31. Sandy fabrics assigned to code E30 is relatively well represented. Such fabrics include wheel-thrown, as well as handmade vessels, but these are relatively thick-walled and patchy in colour, encompassing dark grey or black, brown and orange-brown. Forms include a globular jar (CG) with an everted rim and a cordoned or corrugated shoulder, medium-mouthed necked jars (CD), and a jar (C) with an everted rim. A saucepan-pot (CU) in fabric E60 was recorded, but this may be residual.
- B.1.7 Vessels in medium sandy reduced wares (R30), black-surfaced wares (R50), and a sand-and-flint-tempered reduced ware (R79) – all being wheel-thrown and more evenly fired – are also well-represented. These include medium-mouthed jars (CD), a lid-seated jar (CJ), a lid (L), a carinated bowl (HA), and a storage jar (CN). The last is in fabric R79. The storage jar is likely to have been a product of the nearby Rowland's Castle industry, where the type and sand-and-flint-tempered fabrics were produced (Dicks 2009, 55, type D5). The industry also produced pottery in medium sandy and sandier reduced wares (Dicks 2009, 55), and it is possible that its products may be found among some of the material recorded as fabrics R20 and R30. Other pottery of note within this ceramic phase includes a fragment of a footring base from a dish or platter in a fine white-slipped oxidised ware (Q50), most probably from North Kent, a flagon neck and handle in fabric R30, and body sherds from one or more jars in Dorset black-burnished ware (B11). The last began to arrive in the area during the early Roman period, albeit in limited quantities (Mephram 2008b, 212).
- B.1.8 Five percent of the assemblage by sherd count belonged to contexts – 907 (fill of pit 906) and 1703 (fill of pit 1702) – dated by pottery to the mid-Roman period (c AD 120-250). Oval-bodied jars (CO) in fabric R30 match types made at Rowland's Castle (Dicks 2009, type D2) and are likely to be products of that industry. The only other jar type belonging to this ceramic phase is a cooking pot-type jar (CK) in fabric B11. A flange-rimmed dish (JB410) was also recorded in that fabric. Other dishes included plain-rimmed dishes (JB110) in fabrics R30 and R50, and a Drag. 31 dish in Central Gaulish samian ware (S30). Among the remaining forms was a Drag. 33 cup in fabric (S30), a jar-shaped beaker (EH) in fabric R30, and a bead-and-flanged mortarium (KA; as Going

1987, type D3/D11) in buff fabric M29. Given the form and fabric, the last may be a Colchester product.

- B.1.9 A single context-group (1605, a fill of pit 1606) was dated to the late Roman period (c AD 240-300), but this comprised over 300 sherds, taking a 30% share of the entire assemblage. Of the 44 vessels identified by rim, some 25 are jars. These include oval-bodied types (CO) – possible Rowland’s Castle products (Dicks 2009, type D2) – in fabrics R20 and R30, cooking pot-type CK in fabrics B11 and B10 (B10 potentially being a local product copying B11), a storage jar (CN) in fabric R201, and a medium-mouthed jar (CD) in fabric R50. The majority of jars had broken at the neck and could not be certainly assigned to type. However, most were neckless and had everted rims and may be CO-types.
- B.1.10 A variety of other vessel types were recorded, among them an EH-type beaker in fabric R30, and bag-shaped beakers (EC) in Nene Valley colour-coated ware (F52), New Forest colour-coated ware (F53), and an unsourced fabric (F60) that may also be New Forest. Bowls included carinated forms in fabrics O20 and R30 that match Rowland’s Castle types (Dicks 2009, types B2 and B3), and a bead-rimmed bowl (HB210) in black burnished ware B20. Plain-rimmed dishes (JA110 and JB110) were recorded in fabrics R30, R50 and B11. A grooved-rimmed dish (JA220; R30) and flange-rimmed dish (JB410, R20) – the latter being another possible Rowland’s Castle product (Dicks 2009, type A2) – and a Drag. 31 dish in an East Gaulish samian ware (S40), probably from Rheinzabern, were also present. Together, the pottery points to a late 3rd century date for deposition.

Distribution and pattern of deposition

- B.1.11 The pottery was recovered from the southern and central parts of the site. These areas coincided with enclosures, trackways and other settlement features identified by geophysical survey. Middle/late Iron Age and late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was concentrated in Trench 30. The absence of early Roman pottery here suggests that there was no significant chronological gap between those two ceramic phases, if any. The early Roman pottery was recovered from the southern and central parts of the settlement features, its wide distribution suggesting that much of the activity across the site can be assigned to this period. The distribution of middle and late Roman pottery was restricted to just three trenches across the southern part of the site, pointing to a reduction in the level of settlement activity or more likely, given the relatively large quantities of pottery attributed to these periods, a shift in the type or focus of activity.
- B.1.12 The condition of the pottery was good. The overall mean sherd weight is 14g, reflecting the presence of large sherds within the assemblage. The mean rim percentage is 10% (0.1 EVE), suggesting that survival of rims was relatively poor, although this encompasses the full range, with rim percentage values ranging from 1% to 100%. Several substantially complete vessels were noted. These include two reduced ware (R30 and R50) medium-mouthed jars (CD) in context 3114, a fill of ditch 3113. The vessels (both assigned small find number 1, but in fact two separate vessels, albeit of the same broad type) were found with no other pottery and may have been specially placed vessels, rather than the remains of ordinary household waste. Similar

forms are known from early Roman deposits in Chichester (Down and Rule 1971, fig. 3.10, no. 90; fig. 5.12, no. 1), and so the jars have been tentatively dated to that period. In contrast, the substantial remains of a black burnished ware jar (fabric B10, form CK) in context 1605 (pit 1606) was found with some 300 additional sherds of assorted pottery and appears more likely to represent domestic waste. However, that it remained so complete suggests that the vessel had not undergone multiple episodes of redeposition and had been deposited fairly close to areas of original use. The feature's location close to Stane Street raises the possibility, too, that the composition of the group reflects a variety of roadside activities, encompassing deposition of a more deliberate, as well as casual, character.

B.1.13 Large groups of pottery were recovered from across the central and southern parts of the site. Trenches containing notably large groups of pottery included Trenches 16, 29, 30, and 31, suggesting that these areas were a focus for activity and pottery deposition. What may be regarded as the 'best' preserved pottery – that is, pottery with both relatively high mean sherd weights and high mean rim percentages – include Trenches 29 and 31, but also Trenches 9 and 14, potentially extending areas of more intense activity to other parts of the site. The mean sherd weight for Trench 16 is among the highest, but the mean rim percentage is relatively low, pointing again to the mixed condition and depositional history of the material within the group.

Pottery use and supply

B.1.14 The Rowland's Castle industry was a principal source of the reduced ware pottery recovered from the site. The industry supplied jars, bowls and dishes to the site throughout its manufacturing period (c mid-1st to late 3rd/early 4th century AD; Dicks 2009, 64–5). Among the pottery from this source was a jar (CO; Dicks 2009, type D2.3), collected from context 1403 (a fill of ditch 1402) with a so-called 'batch-mark' of two short, parallel lines made before firing. The significance of the marks is uncertain, but the marks may represent capacity or contents. Capacity or contents are also suggested by a body sherd from a Dressel 20 or 23 South Spanish amphora (fabric A11) from context 1605. Two or three crosses had been scratched after firing on the exterior surface, pointing to reuse of the vessel, possibly for storage. Another notable vessel is a strainer from context 2904 (fill of ditch 2903), identified by the multiple holes made before firing through the base. The substantial remains of the lower part of the vessel were recovered. A body sherd in fabric R30 from context 1703 (fill of pit 1702) with at least two holes made after firing may be part of another strainer, albeit made from a vessel with a different original use.

B.1.15 Two vessels – a CD-type jar in fabric E30 (context 1508, ditch 1506) and an unidentified vessel in fabric R30 (context 1703, pit 1702) – has holes in the neck or shoulder, representing repair holes. A body sherd in fabric R30 from context 1605 had been trimmed and perforated in the centre of the sherd to form a spindle whorl (SF 4).

B.1.16 Overall, the amount and condition of the pottery point to activity taking place within or very close to the current site. The assemblage is diverse, with a relatively wide range of vessel types and functions represented: cooking, preparation, and storage vessels (jars, storage jars, amphorae, lids and mortaria), drinking-related vessels (beakers, cups and flagons), and dining (bowls and dishes, although some of these vessels may

also have been used for cooking). The range of sources (continental and regional, as well as local) is also relatively wide. The assemblage is consistent with settlement in the hinterland of a Roman town and on the line of a major Roman road. It can also be noted that significant Iron Age and Roman settlement, funerary and religious activity was uncovered along the Westhampnett bypass to the south (Fitzpatrick 1997; Fitzpatrick *et al.* 2008).

B.2 Flint

By Emily McGonigle

Introduction

B.2.1 This evaluation brought to light a small assemblage (Table B.2.1) of 74 struck flints, the majority of which comprise fine chips from a bulk sample. Some of this might, however, be largely from mechanical damage from the underlying flint gravels. Much of the remainder originated in pits and ditches in Trenches 21, 22, 31 and 33. This included a considerable quantity (2577 pieces) of burnt unworked flint weighing 25,339g. The flint assemblage suggests a limited phase of early prehistoric activity alongside a more extensive industrial phase related to the use of flint as pot boilers.

CATEGORY TYPE	Pit 2105	Ditch 2703	Remainder	Total
Flake	2		4	6
Blade			1	1
Bladelet		1		1
Blade index	0%			25% (2/8)
Irregular waste		2	2	4
Sieved chip		62		62
Core Single platform flake			1	1
Retouched other			1	1
Total	2	65	9	76

Table B.2.1: assemblage composition

The Assemblage

B.2.2 Ditch fill 2703 had 65 pieces, 62 of which were fine shatter and may simply relate to mechanical damaged to the underlying flint gravels. Twenty-six of these fine chips looked convincing as human-worked flint, however, and there is also a bladelet and two pieces of waste from this feature indicating that the fine shatter is from flint working. Thirty-four pieces were less convincing and are may instead be from mechanical shatter. Minimal quantities of heavily fragmented burnt unworked flint were also recovered (28/3g).

B.2.3 Pit fill 3109 contained a composite tool with several different retouched edges that consisted of a side denticulate and end scraper meeting at a possible awl. The flake is in good condition while the retouched edges and awl tip suggested heavy use.

B.2.4 Pit fill 2104 contained one well-worked single platform flake core, although there may be one or two blade removals. This core is fresh and possibly of early prehistoric date.

B.2.5 Pit fill 2106 contained a mass of burnt unworked flint weighing 17,478g and amounting to 1839 pieces while pit 3307 also had a considerable quantity of this material (463, 6936g).

Discussion

B.2.6 The key discovery made during this evaluation is the large quantities of burnt unworked material associated with late Iron Age or Romano-British activity in Trenches 21 and 33. It is likely that this material relates to some industrial process utilising burnt flint to heat water or perhaps burning flint for other industrial processes.

B.2.7 A small worked flint assemblage was discovered scattered over several contexts and included two blade forms, a well-worked single platform core with some borderline blade removals and a composite tool of possible early date. Previous work in the vicinity had identified several early prehistoric lithic scatters dating from the late Glacial to Mesolithic periods (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 2008) and from the available evidence it appears that flint was only used at the site, rather than knapped.

B.2.8 The evaluation has generated low levels of flintwork but given the often very discrete nature of surviving buried soils and *in situ* flint scatters, further work in this area may yet encounter such deposits. Additional work will also likely encounter significant quantities of burnt unworked material and a suitable sampling regime should be undertaken in order to properly categorise this activity.

Methodology

B.2.9 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999). General condition was noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Bradley 1999; Healy 1988, 48-9). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

B.3 Metalwork

By Anni Byard

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 The evaluation produced one copper alloy and 42 iron objects weighing 471.4g from nine trenches. The objects were rapidly scanned, and details entered in an excel spreadsheet (Table B.3.1). This is retained in the site archive.

Results

- B.3.2 Trench 9 produced a possible medieval or post-medieval nail, while Trench 10 yielded a heavy, flat headed iron spike (sf5) of uncertain date (Roman to medieval) which may be a tool such as a wood splitter or punch.
- B.3.3 Trench 14 produced a single nail and Trench 15 an amorphous iron object, both of which are of uncertain date.
- B.3.4 Trench 16 produced the most metalwork of any trench, comprising 33 iron objects and one in copper alloy, all from context 1605. The iron comprises mostly Roman hobnails, including a couple of examples which are corroded together. Several nails from this trench are likely Roman in date, while a triangular bar may be a tool or tang of a tool. A possible knife blade fragment is encrusted but could potentially be of Roman date, and its size suggests a kitchen knife rather than a small personal knife.
- B.3.5 Trench 16 also yielded an incomplete tanged and collared chisel of Late Bronze Age / earliest Iron Age date. The chisel has the remains of a square tang, and a square rectangular collar above the broadly triangular blade that flares unevenly at the cutting edge. This tool is of the Wilburton or Ewart Park industry dating c 1150-750 BC. As much of the material from context 1605 is Roman, it is likely that the chisel is residual.
- B.3.6 The four remaining trenches, 19, 31, 32 and 40 produced a piece of possible slag or heated iron object, singular nails, and an unidentified object, respectively.

Recommendations and retention

- B.3.7 The Bronze Age tanged chisel is an interesting find and while many of the items from the evaluation are nails or hobnails, there are several objects of uncertain function and date that could form part of a wider Roman landscape, and a couple of possible tools. There is potential for further investigation including the opportunity to try and clarify the form and date of some objects through x-ray, so the entire assemblage should be retained.

Trench	Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
9	913	Fe	1	5.5	Nail	?Med / PM	Square shank with flat rounded head
10	1004	Fe	1	105.3	Tool	Roman - Med	Flat headed spike, Wood splitter? Punch? Encrusted.
14	1403	Fe	1	3.8	Nail	Query	Nail shank
15	1504	Fe	2	8.7	Query	Query	Amorphous object
16	1605	Cu alloy	1	13.2	Chisel	LBA	Incomplete tanged and collared chisel c 1150-750 BC.
16	1605	Fe	1	1.9	Nail	Query	Short stubby nail shank
16	1605	Fe	1	1.3	Hobnail	Roman	Complete hobnail
16	1605	Fe	2	5.2	Hobnail	Roman	Pair of hobnails corroded together
16	1605	Fe	1	0.8	Hobnail	Roman	Hobnail shank
16	1605	Fe	3	9.8	Nail	Query	Three short heavy bars / nail shanks
16	1605	Fe	1	22	Knife	?Roman	Possible knife blade fragment
16	1605	Fe	1	8.1	Query	Query	Square shank which bends, flattens and flares slightly at one end. Uncertain use
16	1605	Fe	2	4.6	Hobnail	Roman	Two hobnails
16	1605	Fe	4	27.4	Nail	Roman	Four nails, encrusted
16	1605	Fe	9	23.6	Hobnail	Roman	Collection of encrusted hobnails and fragments
16	1605	Fe	4	37.2	Nail	Roman	Encrusted nails with flat rounded heads
16	1605	Fe	1	24	Query	Query	Encrusted flat fragment

16	1605	Fe	1	37.5	Tool	Roman	Possible tool, triangular shaped bar, encrusted
Trench	Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Object	Date	Description
16	1605	Fe	2	51	Query	Query	Uncertain encrusted fragments
19	1903	Fe	1	22.3	Slag	Query	Heated / partly melted object?
31	3116	Fe	1	9	Nail	?Med / PM	Long nail with square shank and squared flat head
32	3205	Fe	1	12.1	Nail	Query	Encrusted nail with square shank and incomplete rounded head
40	4006	Fe	1	37.1	Query	Query	Encrusted, curved and narrowing piece of iron

Table B.3.1: Metalwork assemblage

B.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.4.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) amounting to 49 fragments (3063g) was recovered from Trenches 9, 14, 16, 17 and 31 of the evaluation. The CBM is mostly Roman in date and includes flat Roman tile and two moderately well preserved fragments of tegula. There is also a handful of possible medieval/post-medieval roof tiles which may be intrusive. The assemblage has a mean fragment weight of 52.5g. Most of the fragments have only one complete dimension (thickness).
- B.4.2 The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x20 hand lens.
- B.4.3 The numbers and weights of the CBM fragments per trench has been summarised in Table B.4.1 and the forms and dating of the assemblage has been summarised in Table B.4.2 below.

Context	Sum of Nos	Sum of Wt (g)
913	2	38
1403	2	244
1605	30	2201
1703	2	206

3116	10	231
3117	3	143
Total	49	3063

Table B.4.1: Summary of numbers and weight of CBM fragments by context

Class	Form	Spot date					Total
		Roman	Med?	Med/ PMed	PMed ?	PMed/ Modern	
Brick	Brick	2					2
Roof tile	Flat	12	1	1		1	15
Roof tile	Imbrex	1					1
Roof tile	Tegula	2					2
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	28			1		29
Total		45	1	1	1	1	49

Table B.4.2: Summary of numbers CBM fragments by class, form and spot date

Fabrics

B.4.4 The Roman fabrics were dominated by an orange fine silty sandy clay with four fabrics represented with variations in the inclusions. These fabrics are similar to the Oxford Archaeology Roman CBM fabrics A, B, C and E recorded during the Gill Mill excavations (Poole 2018, 464) and during an evaluation at Lower Graylingwell, Chichester in 2017 (Poole 2017, 62-68) which was located 2.2km south-west of the site:

- Fabric A: a pale orange/buff with a cream core silty clay with chalk grit inclusions and red ferruginous grits.
- Fabric B: an orange fine micaceous silty clay, sometimes powdery and fairly soft containing red ferruginous grits up to 1mm long. This fabric also has moderate to fine rose quartz moulding sand on the top and bottom surfaces.
- Fabric C: an orange moderately fine silty clay containing a moderate to high density of medium-coarse quartz sand (rounded/subrounded) and occasional other inclusions of red ferruginous pellets less than 1mm long. One example also has sandy lenses (CL).
- Fabric E: an orange silty hard dense clay with cream laminations, frequent fine sand and mica.

B.4.5 The possible post-Roman fabrics included a red-orange fine sandy fabric (PMR) and a sandy fabric with either cream laminations (SC) or with a large amount of quartz (SQ).

Roman tegula

B.4.6 Two fragments of tegulae (245g) were recorded within Trench 16 and Trench 31 (contexts 1605 and 3116). The flat sections of these fragments of tegula are 23mm and 28mm thick and have regular wire cut side edges. The fragment from context 1605 has a sloped flange (Type B) and the fragment from context 3116 has a rounded flange (Type D). Neither tegula have evidence of cutaways, which would assist with more precise dating.

B.4.7 Twelve examples of flat tile from contexts 1403, 1605 and 1703 probably originated as the flat sections of tegula roof tiles. These examples are 23-35mm thick, with two abraded examples which are 14mm and 16mm thick. One large fragment of flat tile (461g) from context 1605 is grey on the base and burnt mauve which suggests secondary reuse/burning. Another fragment from the same context has a worn and cracked upper surface, suggesting exposure to heat.

Roman imbrex

B.4.8 One example of a fragment of imbrex tile recorded in context 1605 is 11mm thick, is made from fabric E and is slightly curved.

Roman brick

B.4.9 Two fragments of Roman brick (388g) in context 1605 are made from fabric C. These both have an upper and lower surface and one side edge and are 38mm and 42mm thick.

Indeterminate Roman CBM

B.4.10 The majority of the CBM (28 fragments, 884g) are of indeterminate form but can be dated as Roman on the basis of the fabrics. These fragments are moderately to highly abraded and the original form of these fragments cannot be determined. Several fragments from context 3116 are burnt and broken on one side suggesting reuse, perhaps as part of an oven or hearth.

Post-Roman CBM

B.4.11 Four fragments of possible post-medieval CBM originated from contexts 913, 1605 and 3117. This includes three fragments of roof tile 10-14mm thick and one indeterminate fragment (possibly abraded brick). The fragments from contexts 1605 and 3117 may be intrusive, given that these contexts contained Roman pottery and CBM.

Conclusions

B.4.12 The majority of the CBM fragments (61% of the assemblage) was recovered from context 1605, a fill of large pit 1606 in the south-eastern part of the site. Ten fragments were also recovered from context 3116, a fill of ditch 3115, a possible enclosure ditch in the eastern part of the site. Smaller amounts of CBM were recovered from Trenches 9, 14, 17 and 31 (context 3117). The majority of the CBM is Roman in date (45/49 fragments) and four possibly intrusive fragments of medieval/post-medieval CBM was also recorded.

B.4.13 The assemblage is moderately to highly abraded and the small amount of CBM recorded so far is not indicative of Roman masonry structures within the site. A handful of fragments from contexts 1605 and 3116 had evidence of burning which suggests a secondary use of CBM, perhaps as part of ovens and hearths. The site is located 2.7km north-east of the Roman town of *Noviomagus Reginorum* (Chichester) and just north of the Roman road Stane Street. A number of rural settlements were

probably located on the periphery of the Roman town, and it is probable that CBM was taken from the nearby town and reused in these smaller settlements.

Recommendations

- B.4.14 The material has the potential to inform the use of Roman brick and tile in Roman rural settlements close to the Roman town of *Noviomagus Reginorum*.
- B.4.15 The diagnostic fragments of tegula and imbrex and they should be retained along with the examples of CBM with burning.
- B.4.16 The fragments of Roman flat tile and indeterminate fragments can be discarded. The fragments of post-Roman CBM can also be discarded.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Kirsty Smith

Introduction

- B.5.1 A small sized assemblage of fired clay (FC) amounting to 40 fragments (889g) was recovered from Trenches 15, 16, 19, 31, 32 and 34 of the evaluation (Table B.5.1).

Context No.	Quantity	Sum of Wt (g)	Notes
1504	1	53	May be structural oven frag as impressions
1605	31	792	Contains 12 possible structural fragments with impressions 0.1 to 2.3mm in diameter. Fabric contains burnt flint
1904	1	2	Indeterminate frags
3105	3	5	Indeterminate frags
3205	1	9	Indeterminate frags
3406	3	28	Indeterminate frags
Total	40	889	

Table B.5.1: Summary of numbers and weight of fired clay fragments by context

Fabrics

- B.5.2 The fabrics were mostly made from an orange silty sandy clay. A number of the fragments have cream clay laminations and another group from context 1605 have common flint inclusions up to 11mm long.

Fired clay

- B.5.3 Thirteen fragments of structural fired clay were recorded in contexts 1504 and 1605. These originated from a fill of ditch 1503 and a fill of pit 1606 respectively. The majority of these orange silty sandy fragments contain burnt flint up to 11mm long. These fragments have a number of flat and curved surfaces and also have impressions 0.1 to 2.3mm in diameter (probably caused by grass and straw). Several of the larger fragments are orange in colour on the exterior and buff in colour on the interior,

indicating they have been subjected to heat on one side. These characteristics suggest these fragments may have been part of a larger oven structure.

- B.5.4 The remaining 27 fragments of fired clay were more highly abraded and were indeterminate in form. The indeterminate fragments from context 1605 also contained burnt flint.

Conclusions

- B.5.5 The majority of the fired clay originated from context 1605, a fill of pit 1606. This included 12 of the 13 structural fired clay fragments which may have originated from an oven. The fragments of fired clay from this context were also tempered with burnt flint, in contrast to the fired clay from other trenches.

Recommendations

- B.5.6 The material has the potential to inform the use of fired clay from this site as some of it may have originated from an oven located near pit 1606. The fragments of structural fired clay from this context and context 1504 should be retained. The rest of the fired clay can be discarded.

B.6 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

Introduction

- B.6.1 A total of 12 pieces of stone were retained. The stones were examined by eye for signs of working or use and used pieces more closely examined with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens. The stone is reported on in this document and supporting data is available in a Microsoft Excel file. Two pieces of stone are unworked and show no signs of having been used. They are not reported on further.

Discussion

- B.6.2 Burnt stone accounts for two fragments from context 1605, of which one is a piece of greensand and one a piece of spar-prominent oolitic limestone of Cotswolds/Bath stone type. This latter is likely to be a piece of broken building stone, possibly architectural since it is not local to the site and is a type that was mainly used in construction.
- B.6.3 The remaining stone, eight fragments, are from up to five querns. Context 3009, spot-dated to the middle to late Iron Age, contained a single fragment of Lodsworth stone quern. The quern is too fragmentary for it to be identified as either a saddle quern or a rotary quern but is a thick fragment of >125mm.
- B.6.4 All the other quern fragments are from contexts of likely Roman date. A single fragment from context 3116 has been tentatively identified as a quern based on its lithology. Context 1605 contained six fragments from up to three querns, all of Lodsworth Greensand. These fragments include a portion of heavily worn flat-topped rotary quern measuring only 33mm in maximum thickness and a fragment of thicker

quern of non-diagnostic form but with some rotational wear suggesting it is from a rotary quern. Three other smaller fragments could be from one or other of these two querns or represent one or more additional querns. All the fragments are burnt, mostly reddened but with one of the smaller fragments heavily charred.

Context	No.	Function	Notes	Size	Weight (g)
1605	3	Quern	Three fragments. Larger piece is fragment of quern with pecked grinding surface but no other original surfaces. The pecked surface has some rotational wear. All fragments are burnt/reddened	Measures >75mm in thickness	889
1605	2	Quern?	Two possible quern fragments, each with part of probable worked surface. One reddened and one blackened through burning		194
1605	1	Upper rotary quern	Edge portion of flat-topped quern with pecked surfaces	Measures 33mm max thickness	333
3009	1	Quern	Fragment of thick quern with part of flat pecked grinding surface. Heavily burnt/blackened	Measures >125mm in thickness	1046
3116	1	Quern?	Possible quern fragment, based on lithology		26

Table 6.1.1: Summary of utilised stone

Recommendations

B.6.5 The quern fragments should be retained. The burnt and unworked stone can be discarded.

B.7 Slag

By Tim Allen

Introduction

B.7.1 A small assemblage of 14 fragments of slag weighing 514g was recovered from context 1605, the uppermost layer in pit 1606. Despite variations in density this assemblage appears to be all of one fabric, including angular whiteish-grey inclusions varying from 3-x 3mm to 13-x 13mm across.

Methods

B.7.2 The material was washed, dried and sorted using largely visual criteria (cf Historic England 2015). The material was sorted into different categories based on colour and

surface morphology (and occasionally on an assessment of density and/or magnetic response). The categories of material identified include the following (Table 1):

Slag cake (SC)	These are plano-convex (or concave convex) and approximately circular in plan. Slag cakes are usually identified as smithing slags (McDonnell 1991; Serneels and Perret 2003), although larger examples are identified as smelting slags (furnace bottoms).
Non-diagnostic slag (ND)	Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (Historic England 2015, fig. 18).

Table B.7.1: Types of slag present on site

Results

- B.7.3 The largest single fragment is magnetic, weights 206g and measures 80 x 60 x 35mm. The fragment is broken, but retains a curving outer edge which is thinner. In the break the interior is dense and dark blueish-grey in colour; the lower side is irregular and red-brown in colour, the upper side is also uneven, but has a cream and blueish grey glassy surface in patches. Both sides are somewhat vesicular (bubbly voids), and there are whiteish-grey angular inclusions up to 6mm across. This may be part of a slag cake
- B.7.4 Another fragment weighing 59g and measuring 71 x 40 x 32mm may also be part of another slag cake. This fragment was roughly semicircular, and the upper side, although uneven, had a glassy greenish-grey surface, which continued down the sides. Although broken on part of the edge, this showed that 71mm was the complete width of the object. The underside was very irregular, and had a glassy surface along one edge, but was light grey elsewhere. The fabric has angular whiteish grey inclusions up to 10 x 10mm, and was much more vesicular than the fragment described above.
- B.7.5 One smaller fragment weighing 54g had a fairly flat surface on one side, and was broken on the opposite side, so could conceivably have formed part of a slag cake, but lacked any glassy surface and was uniformly red-brown to dark brown in colour.
- B.7.6 The remaining fragments were all amorphous and many were broken, but onto two refit, and together still represent only a broken fragment. Most were highly vesicular, with traces of glassy greenish-grey surface, but were otherwise red-brown or (in the break) blackish-brown. One or two appeared to be complete small fragments with bulbous surfaces.

Discussion

- B.7.7 The slag from context 1605 is likely to represent smithing slag, the partial residue from a single instance of small-scale ironworking at the site.

Methods statement

- B.7.8 While the assemblage does not obviously appear to have significant further research potential, this report was not produced by a metallurgical specialist. If further slag is

recovered in the course of further work at the site, this material should be included in any further examination and reporting by a metallurgical specialist.

Retention and disposal

B.7.9 If further work is proposed at the site, the slag should be retained for comparison with any further slag that may be recovered.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight soil samples were taken, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts. Seven of the samples were from pit or ditch fills and one sample was the fill of a block lifted pot. Sampling followed national guidelines (Historic England 2011).

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh, both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.1.3 Nomenclature for identified species follows Stace (2010). Identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006) for cereals and chaff, Cappers *et al.*(2006) for non-cereal taxa and Schweingruber (1990) for charcoal.

Results

C.1.4 Summary sample and flot assessment data is presented in Table C.1.1. Soil colour description was determined using a Munsell Soil Colour chart with soil texture described using published guidelines (Historic England 2015).

Trench 4

C.1.5 Sample 4 from fill 403 of ditch 402 produced little charred material, a charred speedwell seed (*Veronica* sp.) was identified. The residue contained burnt flint and will be scanned by an appropriate specialist.

Trench 16

C.1.6 Sample 7 was from fill 1605 of pit 1606. The charcoal includes ring porous specimens and charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were identified along with a small hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment. Pottery sherds, burnt flint and iron were recovered from the residue.

Trench 21

C.1.7 Sample 1 was from fill 2106 of pit 2105. Many charcoal fragments were recovered with cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), apple/hawthorn (Maloideae) and hazel identified. Other charred material consists of a few speedwell seeds. Over 100 fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the residue.

Trench 27

C.1.8 Sample 5 was from fill 2704 of ditch 2703. The flot consists of clinker-like and anthracite-like lumps and modern seed/plant debris. Flint and burnt flint fragments were extracted from the residue.

Trench 30

C.1.9 Sample 2 was from fill 3009 of pit 3008. Recovered charred material mainly consists of some hazel nutshell fragments, small <2mm charred legumes and a charred hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) seed. Burnt flint, pottery sherds and a calcined bone fragment were recovered from the residue.

Trench 31

C.1.10 Sample 3 was the fill of block lifted pot (sf 1) that was recovered from fill 3114 in ditch 3113. The flot includes a small number of terrestrial molluscs as well as the burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* which is not included in the quantification score in Table C.1.1 since it is probably intrusive. Most of the charred material consists of <2mm charcoal flecks. Pottery sherds and a bone fragment were recovered from the residue.

C.1.11 Sample 6 was from fill 3117 of ditch 3113 and was taken from around the area of the block lifted pot. Some possible wheat grains are present and a damaged glume base fragment was identified but the condition is too poor for it to be diagnostic. Burnt flint and bone fragments were recovered from the residue.

Trench 33

C.1.12 Sample 8 was from fill 3308 of pit 3307. Ring porous and diffuse porous charcoal is present as are some wheat grains in poor condition. Half of a small <2mm legume was also identified. Burnt flint was recovered in large quantities from the residue with the material <10mm being retained unsorted for specialist review.

Discussion

C.1.13 The samples indicate that there is potential for the recovery of charred material on site with pits 2105 and 3307 (samples 1 and 8) producing large quantities of charcoal. Both features are currently undated but short-lived tree species were identified in sample 1 and diffuse porous charcoal fragments are evident in sample 8 so both could be used for radiocarbon dating. Both samples could relate to *in situ* burning within the pits or dumping of waste from adjacent domestic or communal activities.

C.1.14 Samples 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 have Roman spot dates, with sample 2 being late Iron Age. The material in these samples is sparse likely suggesting these features were not being used as major waste dumps and material may have accumulated through other means such as wind-blown accumulation of waste or bioturbation.

Recommendations for retention/dispersal

C.1.15 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete but are unlikely to be subject to further work at this stage. Further charcoal analysis of sample 1 and possibly sample 8 could be considered during final site analysis work.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature/Deposit	Trench	Date	Sample Vol. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Other Charred	Molluscs	Soil Description
1	2106	2105	21		36	100	++++			+			10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam
2	3009	3008	30	LIA	40	50	+				++	+	10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
3	3114	3113	31	ERB	4	10	+					++	10YR 4/4 silty clay loam
4	403	402	4	RB	40	5	+			+			7.5YR 4/3 sandy silt loam
5	2704	2703	27	RB	20	50							7.5YR 4/3 silty clay loam
6	3117	3113	31	RB	36	20		+	+			++	10YR 4/4 silty clay loam
7	1605	1606	16	RB	36	50	++	+			+		7.5YR 2.5/2 sandy loam
8	3308	3307	33		35	40	+++	+			+	+	10YR 3/4 sandy silt loam

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), +=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+)

Other charred covers nutshell, legumes and fruit seed/stones (eg hawthorn)

Table C.1.1: Assessment of bulk samples.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Adrienne Powell

Introduction and Methods

C.2.1 The assemblage comprises a total of 239 fragments (2204g) recovered by hand excavation and a further 9 fragments (72g) from the environmental sample residues. Bone was recovered from seven of the excavated trenches: 14, 15, 16, 20, 30, 31 and 32.

C.2.2 The material was recorded in full, with the aid of the Oxford Archaeology skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Conjoining recent fragments were counted as one specimen. Taphonomic and demographic information has been recorded and measurements have been taken following Driesch (1976) and Levine (1982). Butchery, pathology, burning and gnawing have been recorded where applicable. The condition of the bone has been graded on a scale of 1 = excellent, to 5 = very poor, just identifiable as 'bone'.

Assemblage

C.2.3 Most of the bone came from contexts spot-dated as Roman but a few fragments came from middle to late Iron Age contexts. The bone is generally in moderate or good condition, except that from Trench 20 where the two bone-yielding contexts (2004, 2008) contained bone in poor condition with no identifiable fragments. The overall proportion of identifiable material, at 20%, is typical for assemblages of this date.

C.2.4 Cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) are the most common taxa represented, with pig (*Sus domesticus*), unusually for a Roman assemblage, only represented by a single specimen and outnumbered by equid (*Equus* sp.) remains (Table C.2.1). The only other species represented is badger (*Meles meles*) and the three specimens from ditch fill 3116 (a mandible fragment, humerus and ulna) probably came from the same immature individual. The badger bones do not appear to be intrusive recent material but their being older intrusives cannot be excluded.

C.2.5 Ageing evidence is present for all taxa and both adult and young animals are represented; nine specimens could be measured. Butchery evidence was also present on nine specimens (19% of NISP) and includes disarticulation and filleting marks as well as two horn cores from pit fill 1605 which show chopmarks at the base indicating removal of the horn sheath for working. A small proportion of fragments (5%) show charring or calcining.

Spot-date	Context	Sample	Total	Wgt (g)	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Equid	Badger	Large mammal	Medium mammal	NISP
Mid/late Iron Age	3007		3	2								0
	3009		5	7	1	1						2
2			3	2								0
Late Iron Age/early Roman	3004		10	2								0
Early Roman	1504		15	130	2	1		1				4
Early Roman	2004		1	16						1		1
Early Roman	3114	3	1	7						1		1
Early-mid Roman	1403		66	472	5			4				9
Mid/late Roman	3116		18	260	2	1	1		3		2	9
	3117		5	110		3		1				4
		6		4	61							
Late Roman	1605		82	1083	9	4		1	1	1		16
		7		1	2							0
Roman	2008		18	18								0
Roman	3204		3	27		1						1
Roman	3205		7	70	1							1
Undated	3105		6	7								0
Total			248	2276	20	11	1	7	4	3	2	48

Table C.2.1: Summary of animal bone and number of identified specimens (NISP)

Conclusions

C.2.6 This assemblage, whilst not large enough for the species frequency figures to be reliable, demonstrates the survival of bone on the site in sufficiently good condition

that demographic and taphonomic information is preserved and future excavation is likely to recover a useful assemblage.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

- C.2.7 The assemblage should be retained until completion of all work at the site then analysed in conjunction with any resulting assemblage

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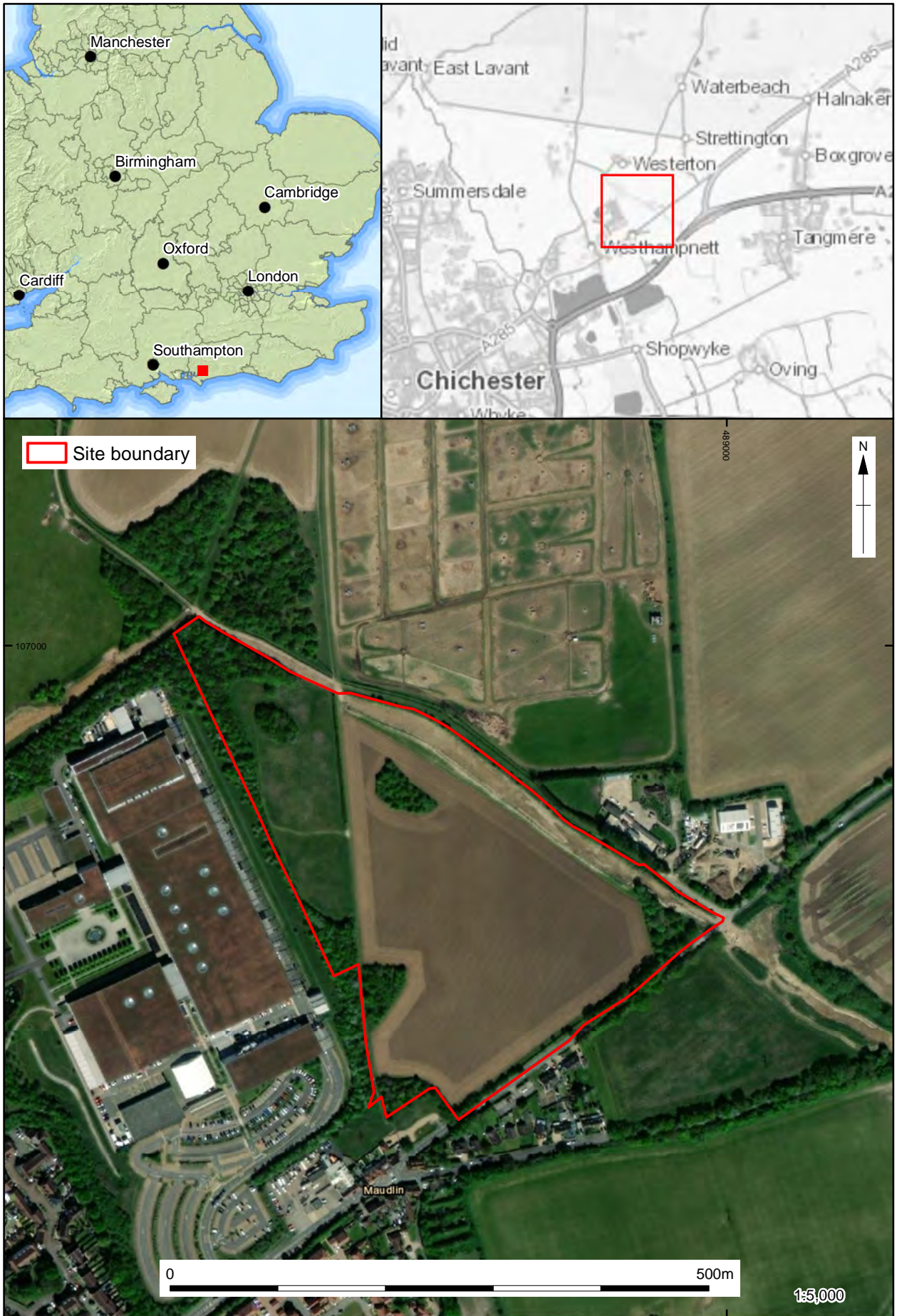
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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

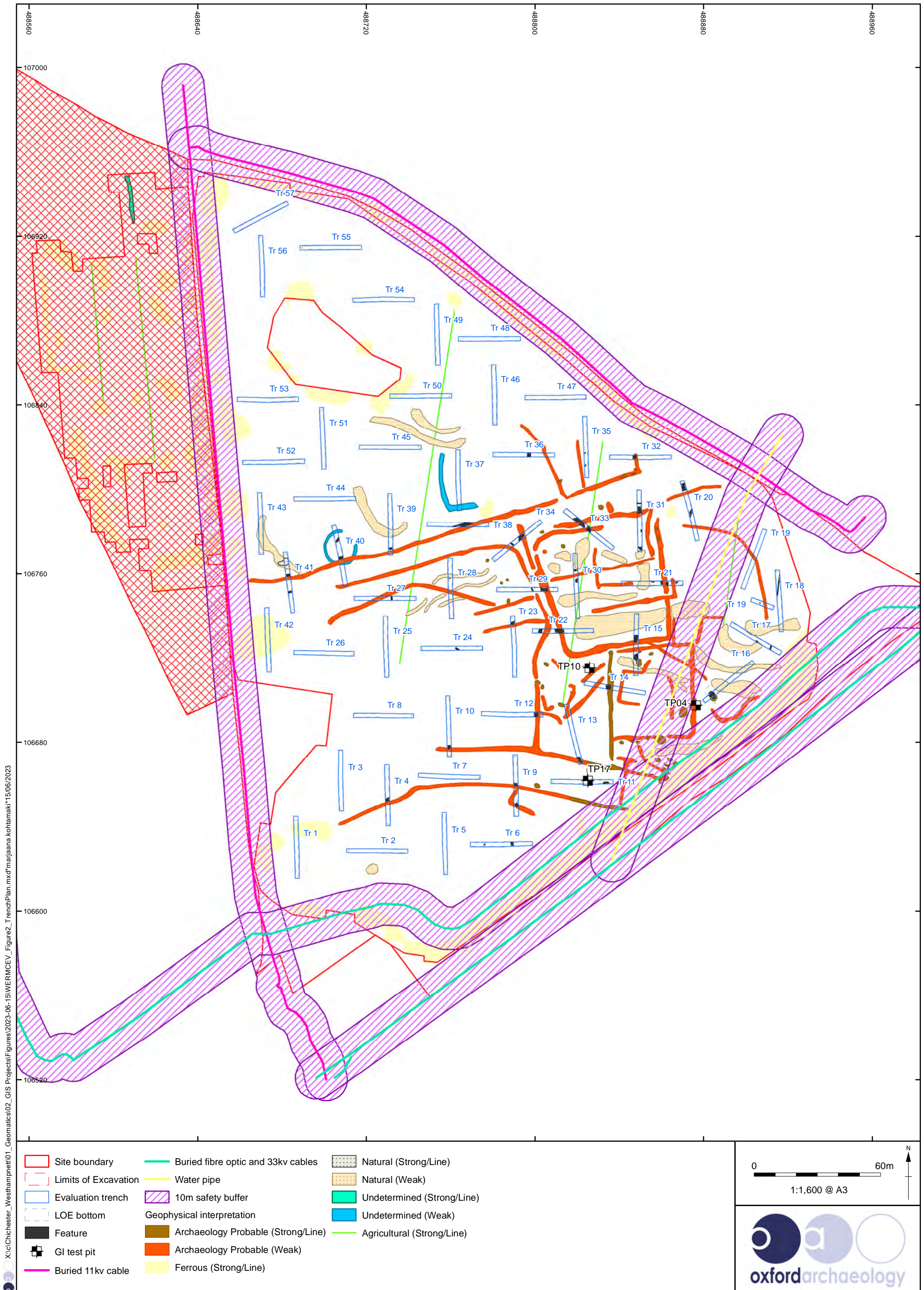
Site name:	Home of Rolls-Royce Site Extension, Westhampnett, Goodwood
Site code:	CHCDM:2023.4
Grid Reference	SU 88783 06738
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	4 th April to 18 th May 2023
Area of Site Investigated	6.84ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with The Novium in due course, under the following accession number: CHCDM:2023.4.
Summary of Results:	<p>Oxford Archaeology were commissioned by Gardiner and Theobald Ltd on behalf of Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Limited to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed extension to their existing RRMC facility at Westhampnett, Chichester. An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during ground investigations to monitor and mitigate its impact on any buried archaeological remains. The work comprised the excavation of 57 trenches.</p> <p>The earliest evidence for activity on the site was confirmed through a small assemblage of prehistoric worked flint and Bronze Age pottery, mostly recovered as residual finds. No features were recorded as distinctly belonging to the Bronze Age or earlier periods.</p> <p>Significant evidence for settlement and use of the site began in the middle to late Iron Age as evidenced by a small number of ditches and associated pits. This activity then continued into the early Roman period, during which a complex of rectilinear ditched enclosures were established. This activity continued through to the late Roman period, shifting to the southeast, closer to Stane Street, a Roman road delineating the south-east margin of the site.</p> <p>A mixed assemblage of artefacts and a range of features on site indicate a combination of different activities that were taking place during this period. Given the proximity to the adjacent Roman road, it is likely that the site developed into a small roadside settlement or farmstead to exploit the passing trade in and out of <i>Noviomagus Reginorum</i>. There was no evidence for any significant post-Roman activity suggesting that the site went out of use at the end of the Roman period.</p>

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location



0 60m

1:1,600 @ A3

Figure 2: Trench layout and overview of archaeological features

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- LOE bottom
- Section
- Intervention
- Feature
- Layer
- Natural / Geology
- Buried 11kv cable
- Buried fibre optic and 33kv cables
- Water pipe
- 10m safety buffer
- Geophysical interpretation
- Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Natural (Strong/Line)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Strong/Line)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong/Line)

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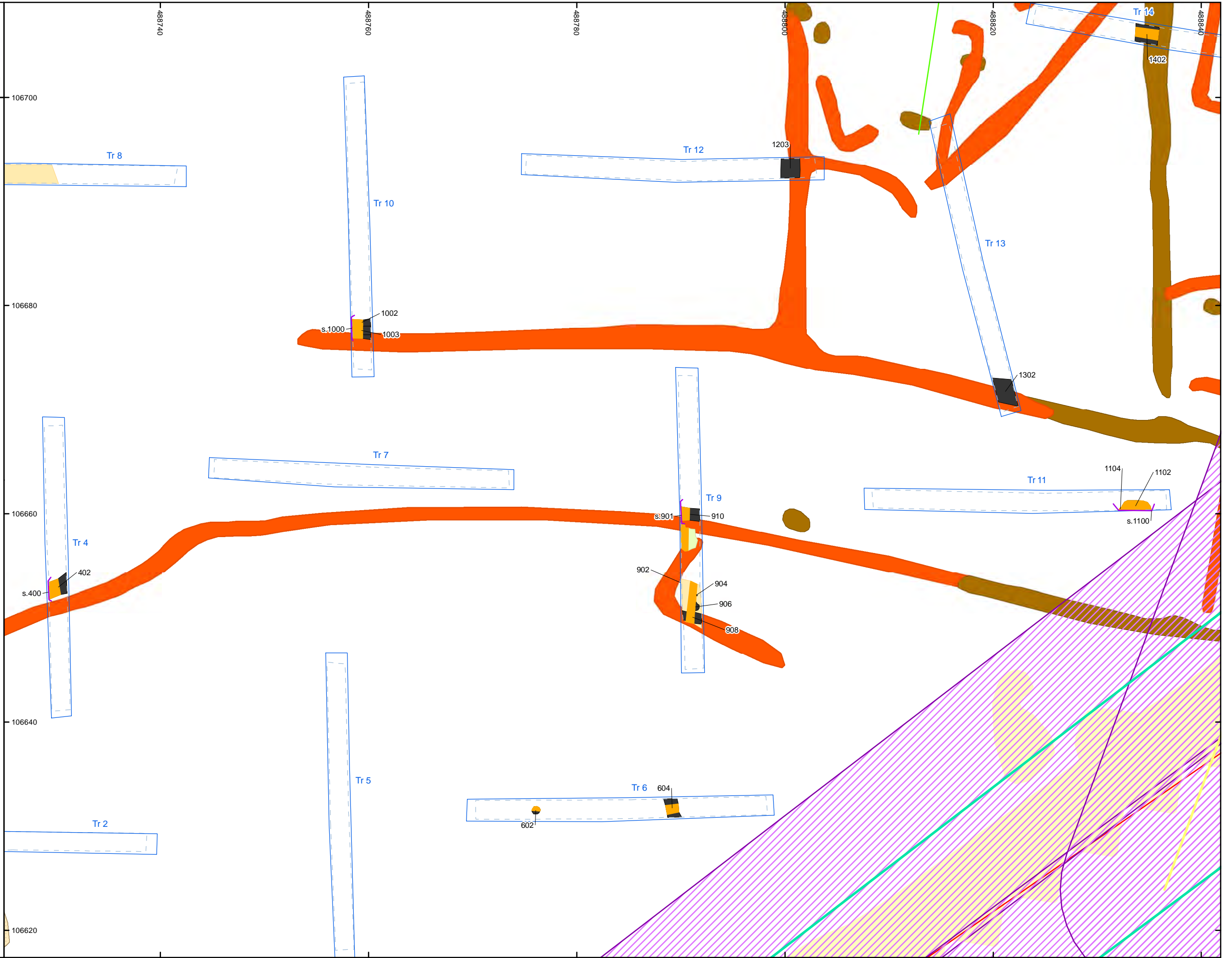
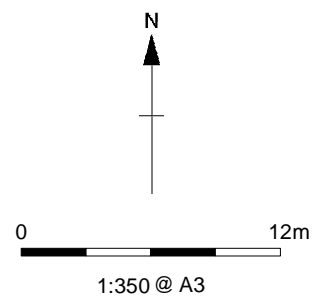


Figure 3: Detailed plan of trenches 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

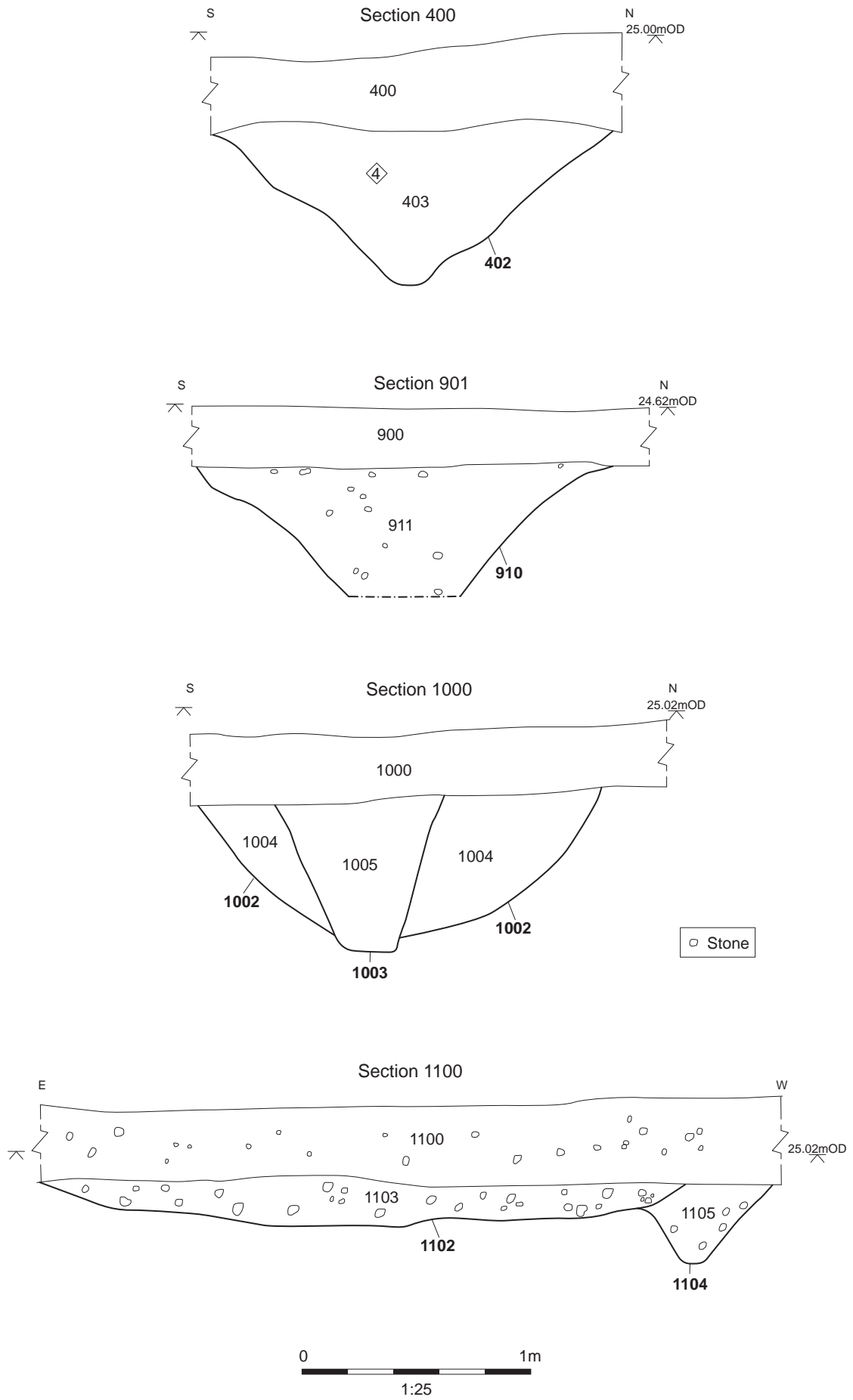
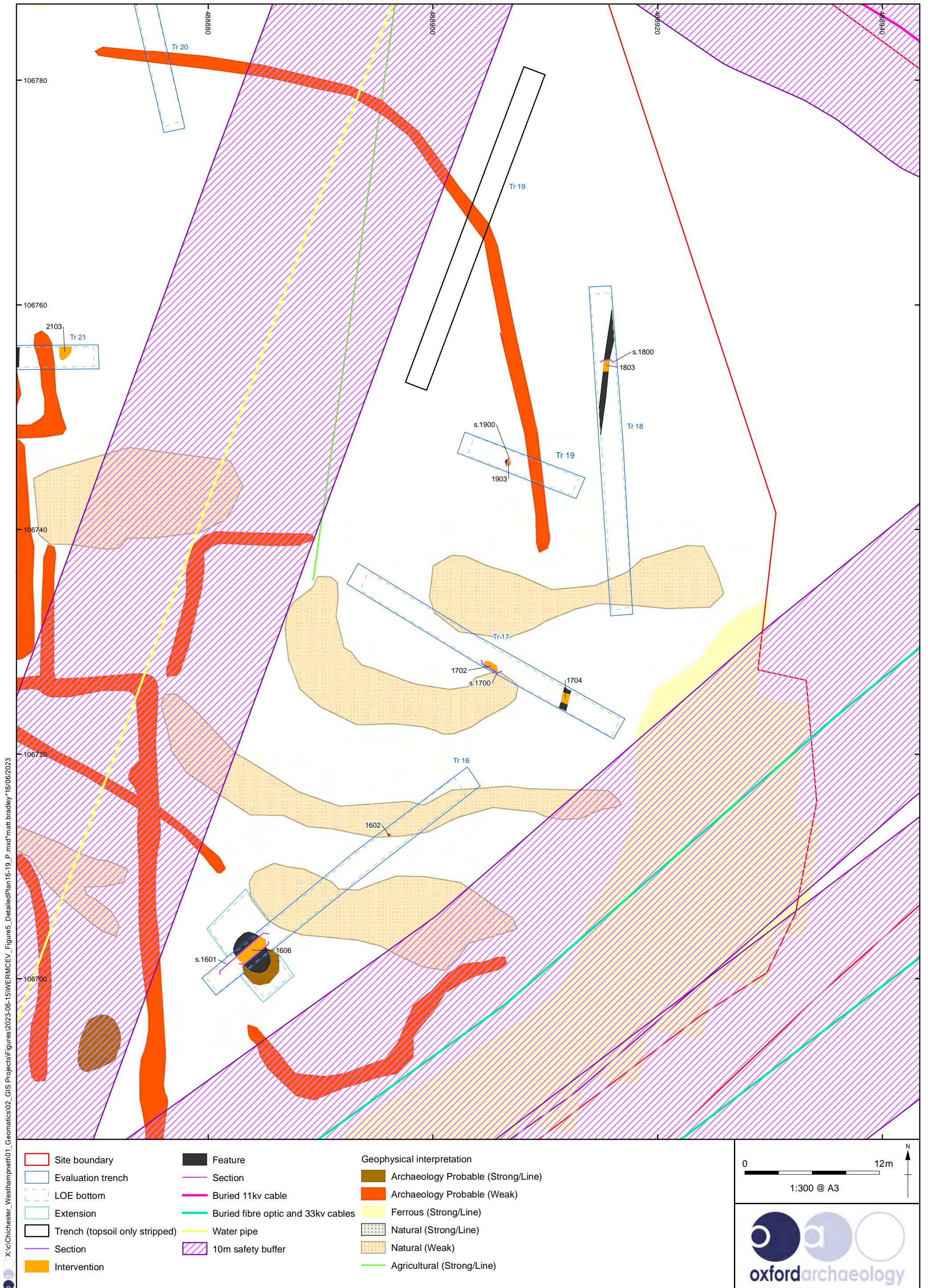


Figure 4: Sections 400, 901, 1000 and 1100



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Figure 5: Detailed plan of trenches 16, 17, 18 and 19

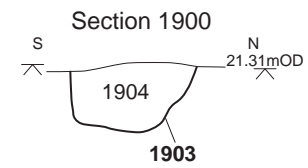
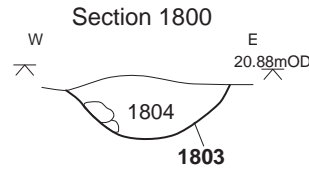
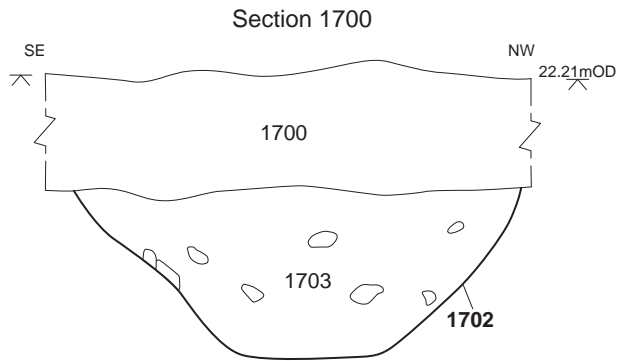
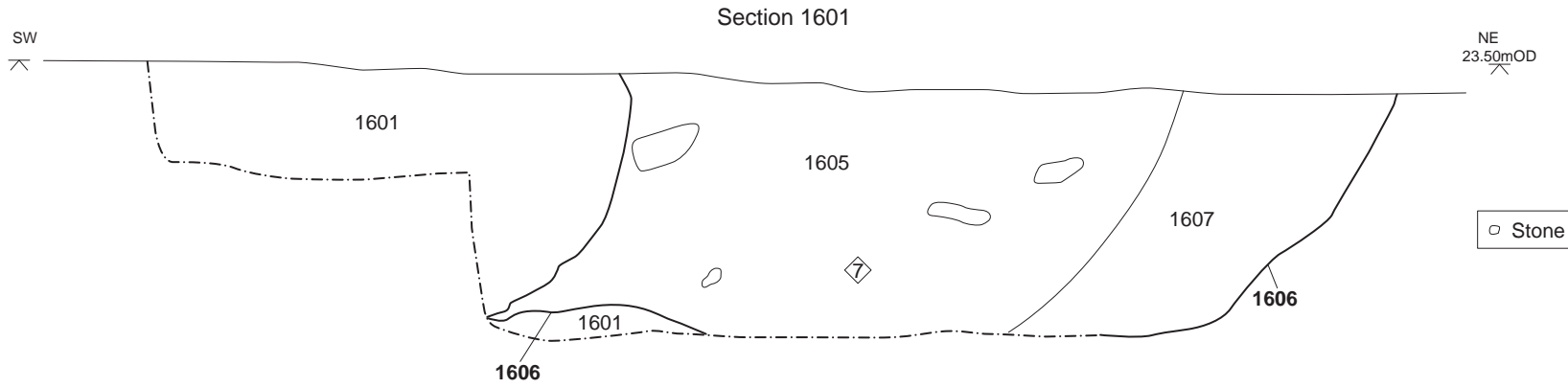
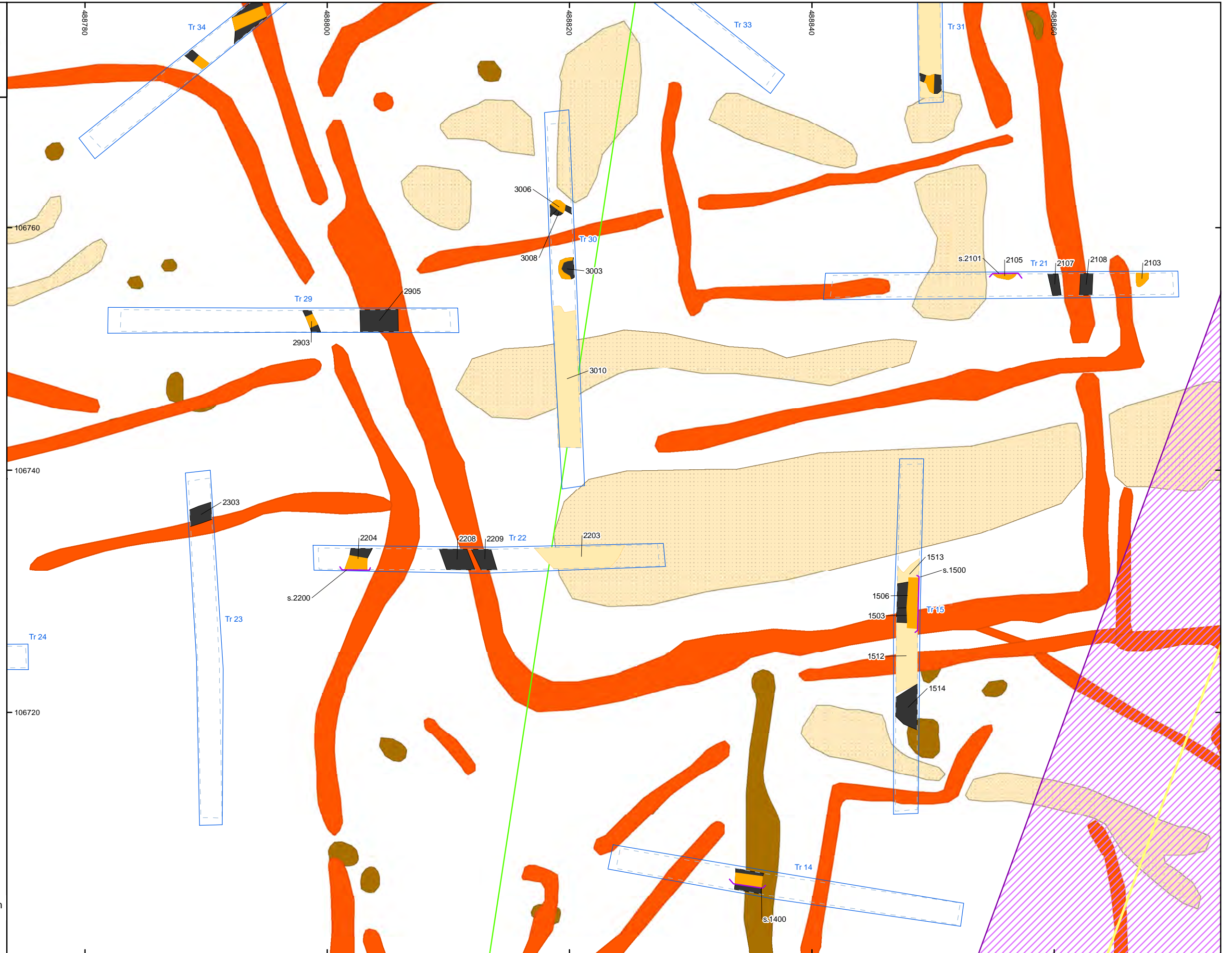


Figure 6: Sections 1601, 1700, 1800 and 1900

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- LOE bottom
- Section
- Intervention
- Feature
- Layer
- Structures
- Water pipe
- 10m safety buffer
- Geophysical interpretation
- Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Natural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong/Line)



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Figure 7: Detailed plan of trenches 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 29, and 30

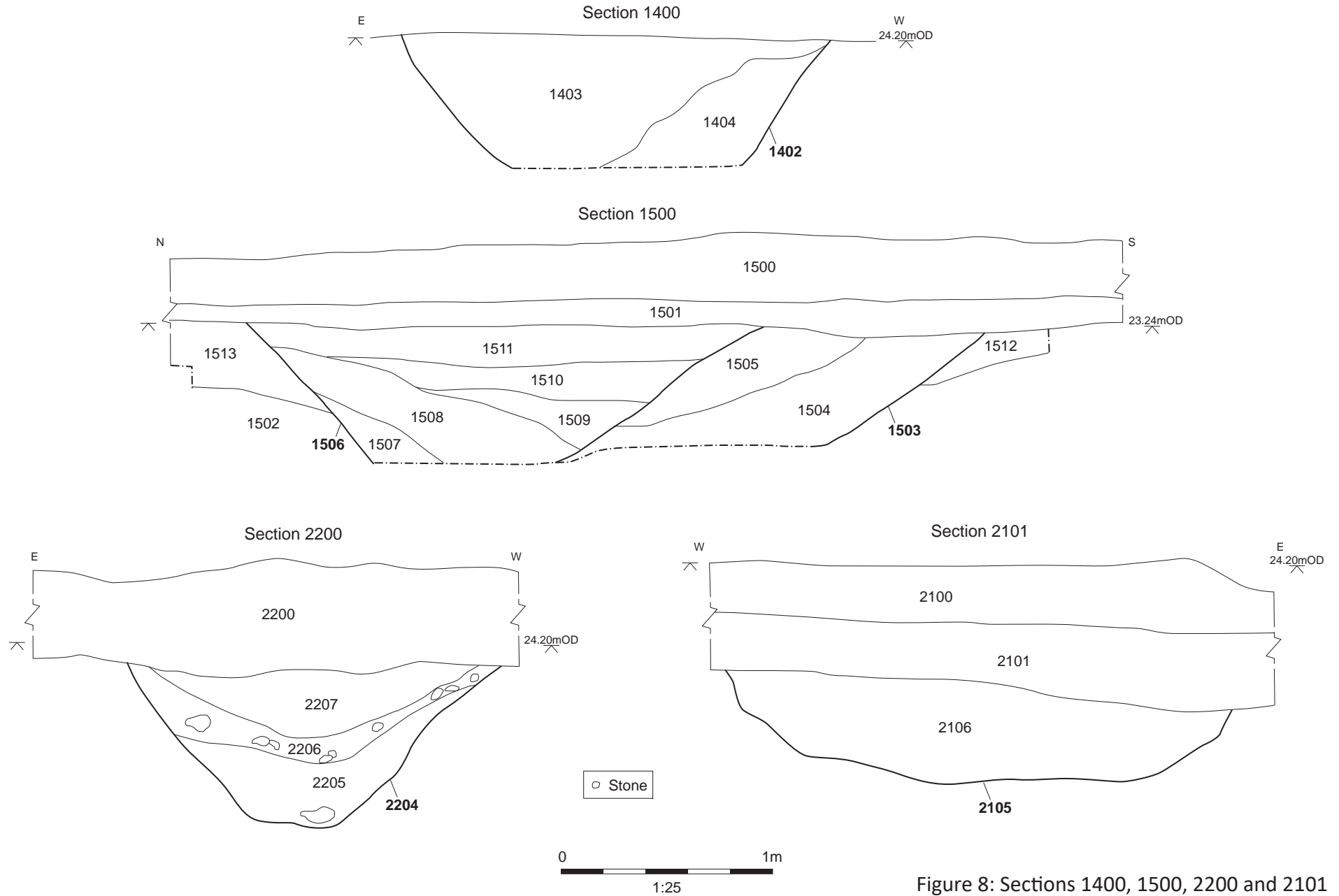


Figure 8: Sections 1400, 1500, 2200 and 2101

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- LOE bottom
- Intervention
- Feature
- Layer
- Section
- Buried 11kv cable
- 10m safety buffer
- Geophysical interpretation
- Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Natural (Weak)
- Agricultural (Strong/Line)



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Figure 9: Detailed plan of trenches 20, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36

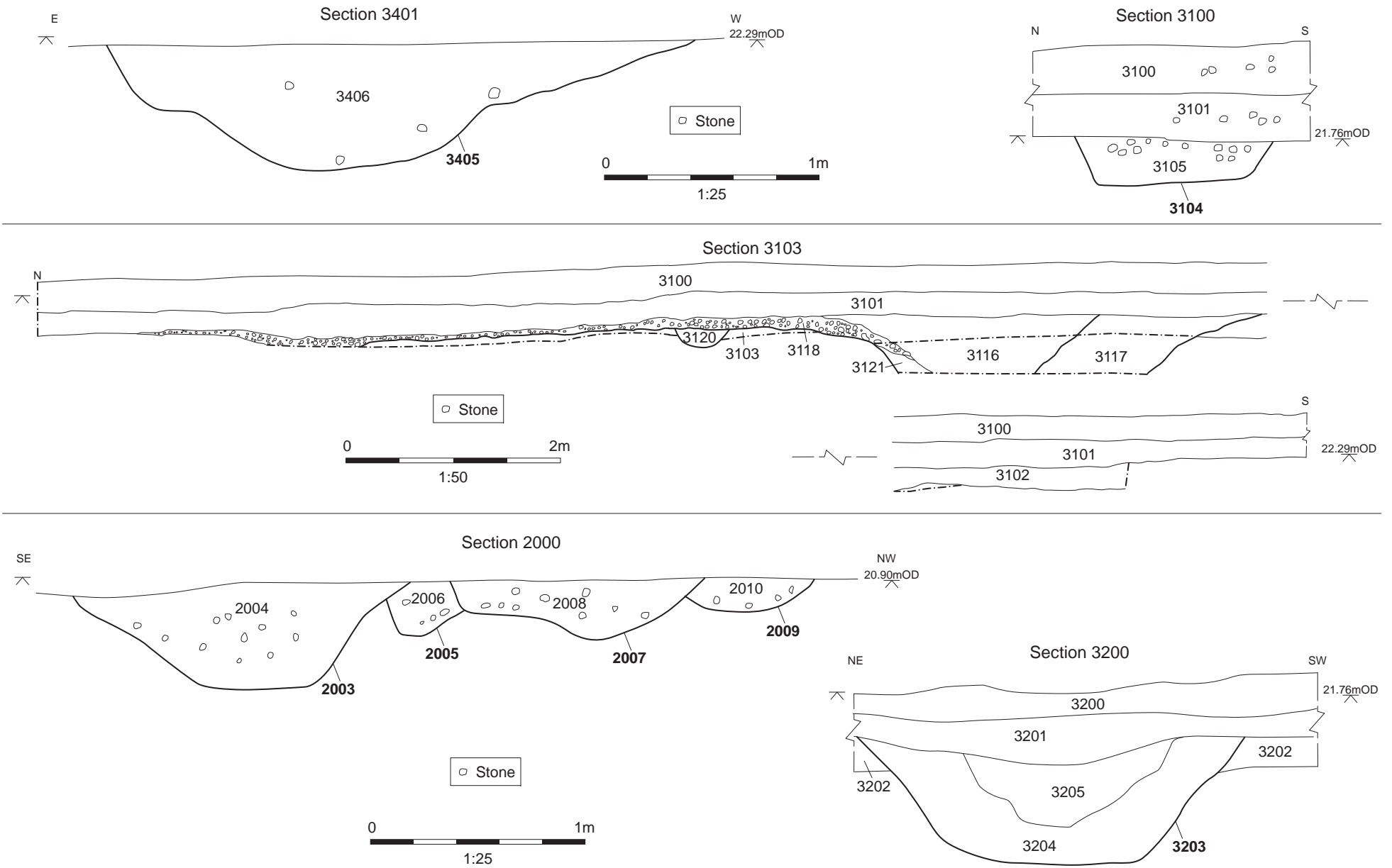
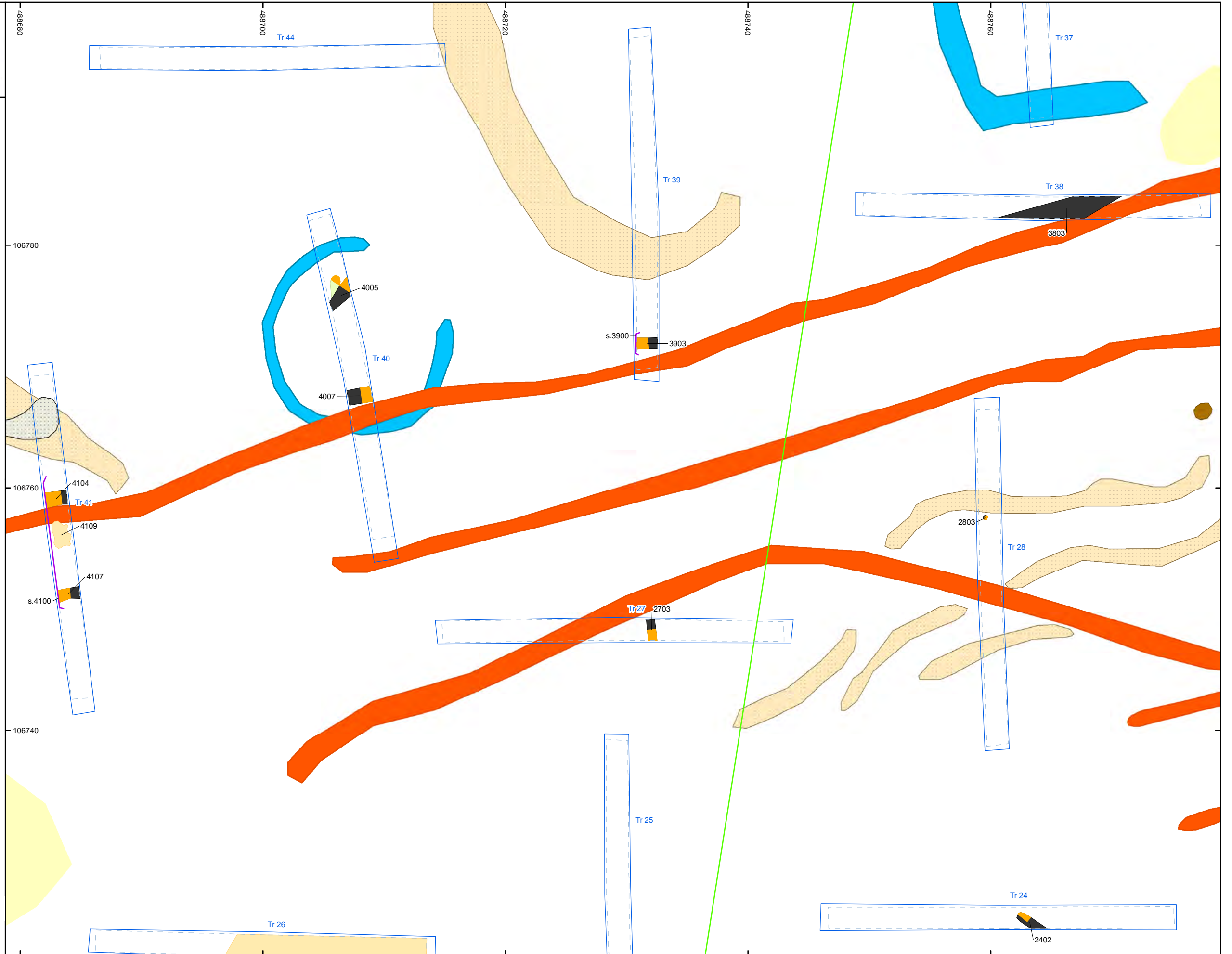


Figure 10: Sections 3401, 3100, 3103, 2000 and 3200

- ▭ Site boundary
- ▬ Evaluation trench
- ▬ LOE bottom
- ▬ Section
- Intervention
- Feature
- Layer
- Natural / Geology
- Geophysical interpretation
- Archaeology Probable (Strong/Line)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Ferrous (Strong/Line)
- Natural (Strong/Line)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- ▬ Agricultural (Strong/Line)



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Figure 11: Detailed plan of trenches 24, 27, 28, 38, 39, 40 and 41

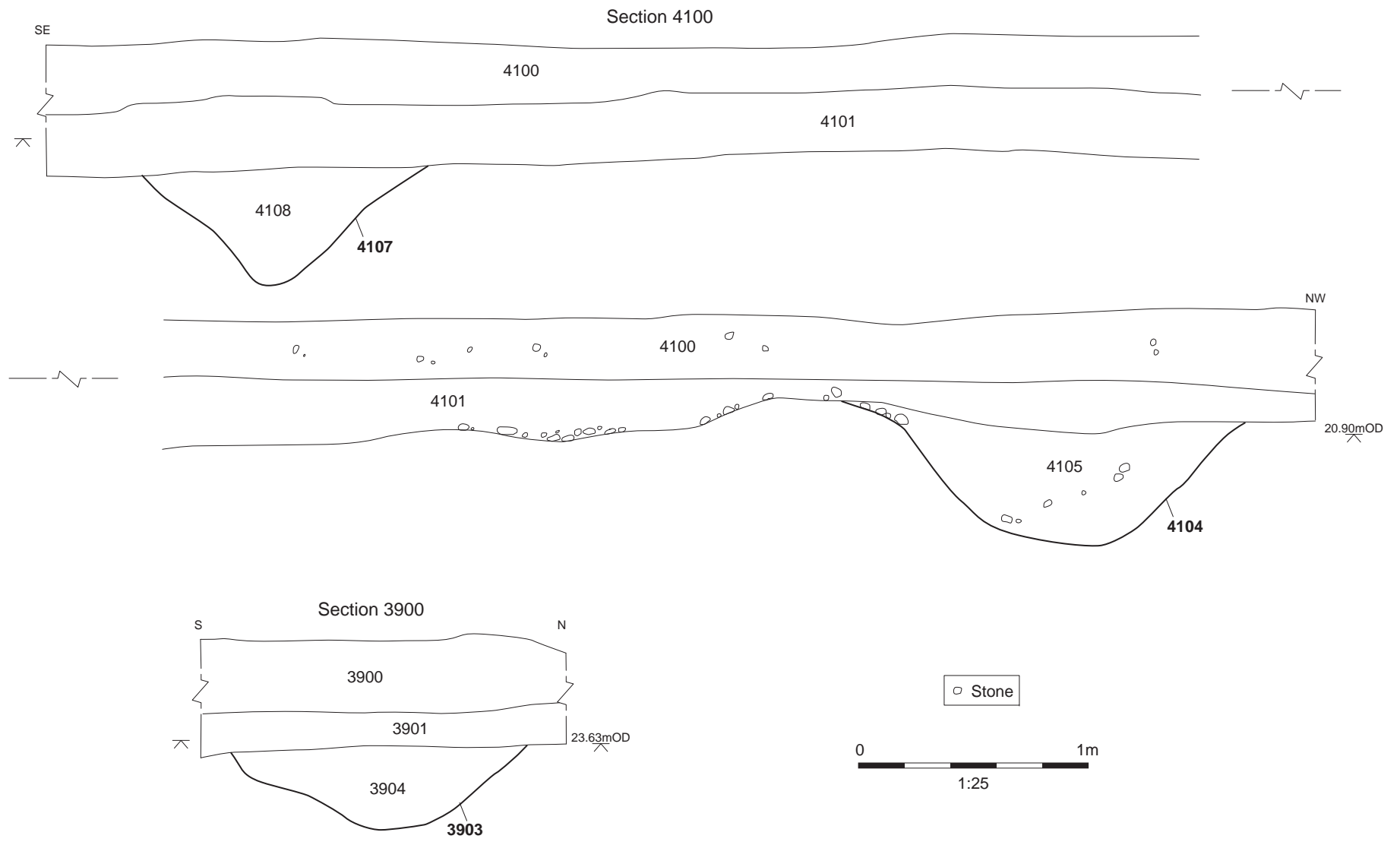


Figure 12: Sections 4100 and 3900

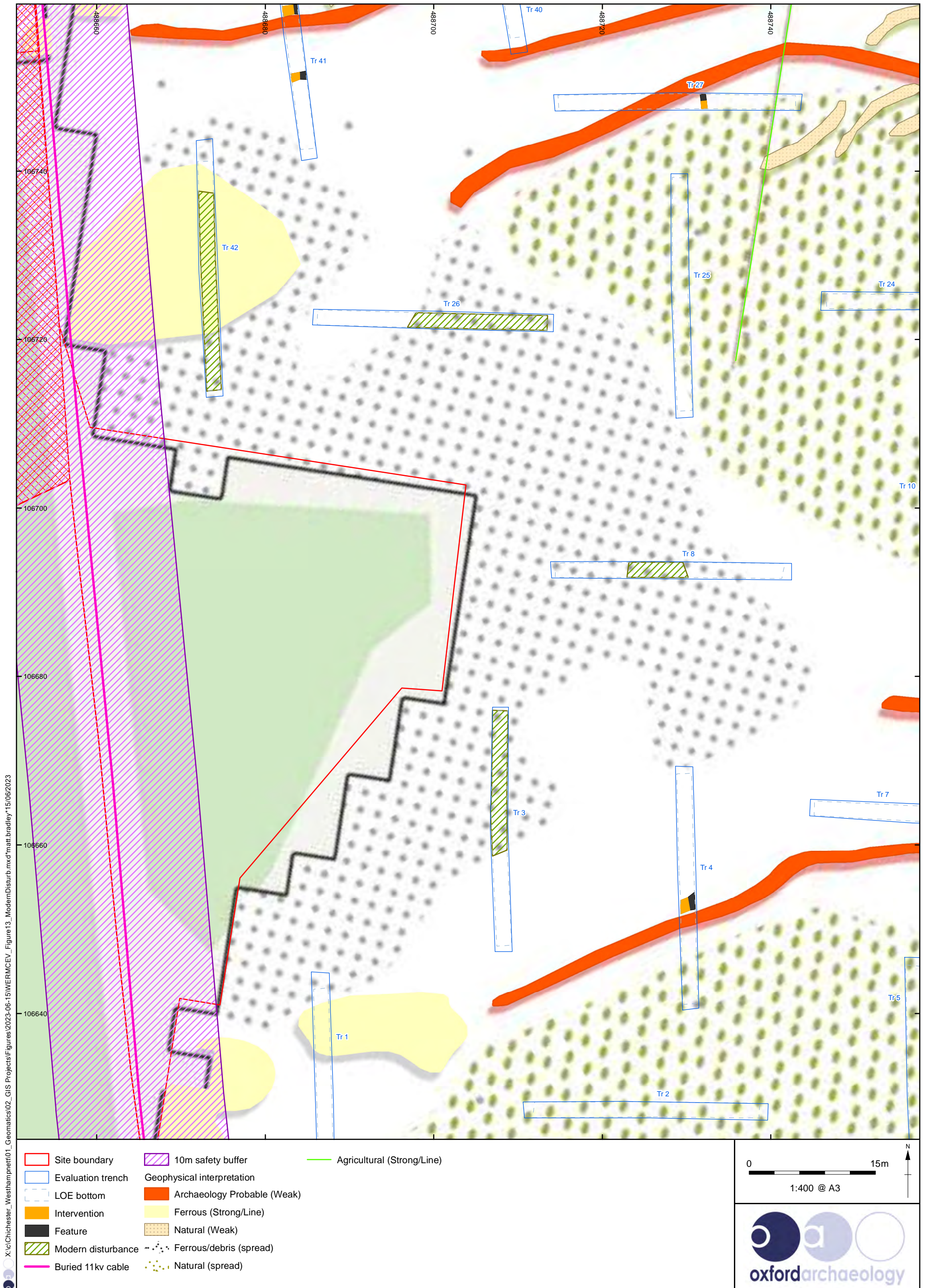


Figure 13: Extent of modern disturbance indicated by the geophysical survey



Plate 1: Ditch 402, looking west



Plate 2: Pit 1606, looking north-west



Plate 3: Ditches 1503 and 1506, looking east



Plate 4: Dump of burnt clay in pit 3003, looking north-east



Plate 5: Burnt stone in pit 2105, looking north



Plate 6: Ditch 3405, looking south



Plate 7: Dump of pottery in ditch 3113



Plate 8: Remnant metallurgy (3118), looking east



Plate 9: Ditch 3203, looking south-east



Plate 10: GI test pit, 004 looking north



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