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Prepared by: Gary Evans, Supervisor and Mariusz Gorniak, Project Officer
Checked by: Tim Allen, Senior Project Manager
Edited by: Edward Biddulph, Post-excavation Manager
Approved for issue by: David Score, Head of Fieldwork
Signature:



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OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

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Lower Graylingwell, Chichester, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Gary Evans and Mariusz Gorniak

With contributions from Enid Allison, Paul Booth, Sharon Cook, Geraldine Crann, Julia Meen, Rebecca Nicholson, Cynthia Poole, Mairead Rutherford and Ian R Scott, and illustrations by Ben Brown, Gary Jones and Charles Rousseaux

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) working for WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff were commissioned by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Lower Graylingwell, Chichester, following the granting of outline planning permission (CDC/15/00743/OUT).

The evaluation did not include the former recreation area, nor the area of two single storey 20th century buildings within the western part of the site. Twenty three trenches were excavated, including six within the abandoned Martin's Farm, and Historic Building Recording was also carried out on the standing remains of the farm, first documented in the 1772 map of the Manor of Broyle. Except in Martin's Farm, the trenches were originally intended to be 50m long, but numerous live services criss-crossing the site broke these into shorter ones.

Trenches 1 and 2 at the south-west corner of the site were targeted upon a large entrenchment ditch found in a previous excavation below the Chichester Centre to the east. Trench 15 was targeted upon the possible line of a medieval culvert. Trenches 21-25 in Martin's Farm were located to answer specific questions raised by the historic maps about the location, phasing and function of the buildings. Within the constraints of services and standing trees, the other trenches were laid out to provide an even distribution across the area.

Trench 1 located the entrenchment ditch, which contained preserved organic remains close to the base from which a radiocarbon date of 80-220 cal. AD was obtained. The environmental evidence suggested that the bank had a hedge that was overgrown, and lay in an area of pasture. The entrenchment was not found in Trench 2, but shallower Roman ditches slightly offset from it suggested that there had been a gap here, later blocked off. The Roman features were truncated by a pond of 20th century date marked on historic maps.

No trace of the medieval culvert was found, and the other trenches outside Martin's Farm revealed only a few undated ditches, and very few finds, though these included two residual flint piercers of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Trenches in Martin's Farm did not locate any evidence of buildings or activity earlier than the L-shaped block shown on the 1772 map, and the few finds did not refine the date at which these buildings were constructed. Trench 21 did however find evidence for a central timber floor within the barn, supporting its interpretation as a threshing barn, and Trenches 22 and 23 clarified that the northern arm of the L was not at the north-west corner, as shown on the early maps, but further east. This northern building was probably a stable.

Trenches 24 and 25 were dug to investigate respectively a circular and a square structure shown on the historic maps of which no evidence survived above ground. The position of the circular structure was confirmed, but its purpose was not clarified; three brick piers below the edges of the square structure indicate that this had been a raised granary.

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Oxford Archaeology was appointed to undertake the evaluation as part of a framework team headed by WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff. We would like to thank Gerard Overton of HCA, who commissioned the work and funded the project, and Howard Bassant, who was responsible for the site, for enabling the works. Derek Trindle of TSML, who looked after the site for the HCA, assisted us in accessing the site. We would also like to acknowledge Roger Evans and Alex Silver of WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff, who provided overall management.

James Kenny, the Chichester District Council's Archaeological Officer, monitored the work, and we would like to thank him for supplying us with information regarding the excavation below the Chichester Centre and additional historic maps, and for his pragmatic and helpful approach throughout. We would also like to thank Jonathan Ramsay of AMEC, the ecologist responsible for reptile clearance, for his co-operation and communication in enabling the trenching to progress, and Scott Parkin for SLP Solutions' thorough and careful clearance of vegetation from the standing walls.

The fieldwork was conducted by Vix Hughes in 2015, and in 2016 by Gary Evans and then by Mariusz Gorniak, assisted by Bernadette Radzek, James Green, Raoul Gonzalez, Richard Kevill. Survey was carried out by Conan Parsons. The plant was provided by Quattro Plant, the fencing by Beaver Tool Hire, and the portable toilet by Nixon Extra. The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tim Allen.

Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) was commissioned by WSP/Parsons Brinckerhoff to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Lower Graylingwell, Chichester. Outline planning permission (CDC/15/00743/OUT) for development has been granted to the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA).
- 1.1.2 The whole site described in the desk based assessment (AMEC 2014) occupies an area of 7 hectares and is centred on SU 86673 06072 (Fig. 1). When it was realised that the eastern half of the site, which is a former grassed recreation ground, would simply be upgraded and retained, it was agreed with the Archaeology Officer of Chichester District Council, James Kenny, that this part of the site would not require archaeological evaluation. The area for evaluation was therefore confined to the western side, comprising just under 4 hectares, centred on SU 86606 06057, as shown on Figure 2.
- 1.1.3 The work was overseen by Archaeological Officer James Kenny, who detailed Chichester District Council's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. OA produced a Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) specifying how OA would implement the specified requirements (OA 2015), and this was later updated in the light of discoveries already made, and to address additional trenches required at Martin's Farm (OA 2016a). This report describes the results of the evaluation and discusses their interpretation.
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies. Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and all work was undertaken in accordance with the CIfA's 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (revised 2008).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies on the north side of Chichester (centred SU 86673 06072), some 0.8km from the walls of the Roman and medieval city and just south-east of Chichester Hospital (Fig. 1). The site is currently mostly under grass, part being a recreation ground, though there are also areas of car parking and two standing buildings (to be demolished at a later date).
- 1.2.2 The proposed development lies south of Connolly Way and Graylingwell Drive. There is a recreation ground on the east, which will be retained, and the north-west corner is occupied by the remains of Martin's Farm. New housing is planned for all of the site other than the recreation ground and part of Martin's Farm, where the existing farmhouse will also be refurbished (Figs 2 and 4). A Scheduled Monument, part of the Chichester Entrenchments, is visible as a ditch and bank running north-south immediately west of the site (see Fig. 2).
- 1.2.3 The geology is shown as London Clay Formation – Clay Silt and Sand, overlain by Head deposits – gravel, sand, silt and clay (BGS Geology of Britain online viewer 2015). The site occupies part of a plateau at around 25m aOD (above Ordnance Datum), the

ground sloping gently to the south and east (from 27m aOD to 24m aOD). The River Lavant flows southwards some 600m to the east, and springs are marked rising only 150m to the south-east.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 There have been no previous archaeological investigations within the area of proposed development.
- 1.3.2 An Historic Environment Assessment (HEA) was produced for the site in 2014 (AMEC 2015), and identified 44 archaeological events within 500m of the site. A summary of the key findings are reproduced below.

Prehistoric

- 1.3.3 A small Palaeolithic handaxe was found in an evaluation 150m east of the site. There are no records of Mesolithic finds within 500m of the site.
- 1.3.4 Early Neolithic pits containing pottery and flintwork were found at Baxendale Avenue some 150m south of the site, and four small pits, one containing later Neolithic pottery, during evaluation a similar distance to the east. A pit containing a Beaker sherd was found 75m south of the site in an excavation in advance of construction of the Chichester Centre (Kenny 1999; see also below).
- 1.3.5 Five Middle Bronze Age cremations and a couple of other pits containing Middle Bronze Age pottery were found only 75m to the south of the site during excavation for the Chichester Centre, where the pit with Beaker pottery was also found (Kenny 1999). The cremations were aligned in a roughly north-south line. Further Bronze Age finds have been recovered 350m to the north of the site.
- 1.3.6 The Chichester Dyke N-S 1, an upstanding earthwork running NNW-SSE, survives immediately to the west and north-west of the site. This is a Scheduled Monument, and excavation has shown that the ditch adjacent to the bank is some 7.5m wide and 2.3m deep (see Fig. 2). This is one of a series of entrenchments around Chichester, another of which (whose bank is now completely flattened) ran east-west and was partly exposed in an excavation conducted in the 1990s under the Chichester Centre just south-east of the site (Kenny 1999). An enclosure of Late Iron Age date, thought to predate the entrenchment, was also found just south of it. The north-south dyke was later used as a boundary of the Royal deer park.
- 1.3.7 Two late Iron Age pots were found only 150m north of the site in 1934.

Roman

- 1.3.8 The site lies only 800m from the walls of the Roman town of Noviomagus, and 500m east of the main Roman road, now called Broyle road. The site lies within the northern 'suburb' of the city, and most of the Roman activity recorded by the WSHR is to the south of the site. Excavation under the Chichester Centre, however, revealed an early Roman ditch parallel to the late Iron Age entrenchment, which remained substantially open, an enclosure to the north, a tile-lined hearth and a pair of timber-lined pits

infilled in the late Roman period (Kenny 1999). Also in the vicinity was the ditch of a D-shaped enclosure east of Palmers Field Avenue, and a ditch at Baxendale Avenue.

- 1.3.9 Roman pottery and tile on the site of the former hospital, and an enclosure some 450m to the north, show that Roman activity continued north of the site as well.

Medieval – Post-medieval

- 1.3.10 The Roman town was followed by the medieval city of Chichester, and in the medieval period the site was part of the Broyle, an enclosed Royal forest and deer park. In 1229 it was granted to the bishop of Chichester to enclose and use as farmland, and thereafter it became part of the manorial farms of Broyle and Graylingwell. No buildings from these manors survive.
- 1.3.11 Part of a medieval substantial ditched enclosure was however exposed below the Chichester Centre in excavations in the 1990s (Kenny 1999). A medieval conduit taking water from the Graylingwell to conduit houses in East Street and probably to the Greyfriars priory runs south-west from just north-east of Graylingwell House to College Lane, and may be shown on the 1772 Plan for the Manor of Broile. If so, this appears to cross the recreation ground and the south-east corner of the western part of the site.
- 1.3.12 Early historic maps of the 18th and 19th century show that the site was largely open, being fields, apart from Martins Farm in the north-west corner. The eastern part of the site, formerly the hospital cricket pitch, preserves the boundaries of the field called Seven Acres on the 1772 Plan for the Manor of Broile, but it is not known how much older these boundaries may have been.
- 1.3.13 Martins Farm was part of the manor of Broyle, and was described on the 1772 plan as a barn, gateroom and croft. Martins Farm was part of the manor of Broyle, and was described on the 1772 Plan as a barn, gateroom and croft. The early maps (1772 onwards) show an L-shaped building, the longer arm presumably the barn, the shorter arm perhaps the gateroom. There was also possibly a third small building against the east wall of the barn, though this is not very clear. By the time of the Tithe map of St Peter's in 1846 the farmhouse and a large building to its east had been added, which together with a variety of other small buildings formed a series of courtyards and an enclosed yard. The large building to the east became a long building on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875, and was thereafter extended several times, but was damaged by fire in the late 20th century, and was demolished in 1994. The farmhouse building is undesignated, but Martins Farm is part of the Graylingwell Hospital Conservation Area.
- 1.3.14 The 2nd edition OS map of 1875 shows the County Lunatic Asylum, and by the time of the 3rd edition of 1912 this has formal gardens and avenues of trees leading to it from the south, crossing the site along the eastern boundary and the middle of the site. A pavilion is marked in the south-east of the site. At Martins Farm both the farmhouse and the long building to the east underwent minor modifications.

- 1.3.15 Later maps show little change until 1972, when a new building appears at the eastern edge of the site. Between 1972 and 1977 the two buildings in the centre of the site were added.
- 1.3.16 A table summarising the significance of the archaeological potential of the site is given in the Desk-Based Assessment (AMEC 2015, table 5.1).

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general project aims and objectives were:

- i. To determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site.
- ii. To determine the approximate extent of any surviving remains within the stripped trenches.
- iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
- 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 assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- vii. To determine whether palaeo-environmental and/or economic evidence is present, and to sample any deposits of potential.
- viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- ix. To determine the range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.1.2 The specific aims and objectives were:

- x. To clarify whether the Neolithic activity found to the south and east of the site extended into the present site, and if so, to determine whether the activity on the present site is of similar character, or different.
- xi. To determine whether the Middle Bronze Age cemetery continues north into this site, and whether there is any trace of an associated boundary.
- xii. To establish the location and state of preservation of the east-west Dyke that crosses the south-western tip of the site, with particular reference to the survival of a bank or buried soils, and the character and potential of the associated ditch fills.
- xiii. To investigate whether there is any other evidence of contemporary Iron Age activity within the site, either adjacent to the dyke or further from it, in order to clarify the purpose of the dykes in this area.
- xiv. To establish whether Romano-British remains are present within the site, and if so, to determine whether these are suburban or rural in character, and whether these represent early or later Roman activity.
- xv. To establish the state of preservation of the medieval culvert that is believed to cross the site, confirm its line and if possibly clarify its date of construction.
- xvi. To establish the date of construction of the L-shaped building at Martins Farm, shown on the historic map of the Manor of Broome of 1772.
- xvii. To clarify the character of the earliest farm buildings at Martins Farm, and of other buildings on the historic maps of which nothing remains above ground.
- xviii. To relate any new evidence to its surrounding context and so increase understanding of the past history of the area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 An array of twenty three trenches, varying in length but mostly 1.8m wide, was excavated across the site (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned to investigate the known features identified within the HEA (AMEC 2015 table 7.1), and to provide a good general coverage of the site. The evaluation trenches were located to avoid known underground services.
- 2.2.2 Particular attention was paid to the south-west corner of the site, where proposed housing might affect the entrenchment (part of the Chichester Dykes) thought to run east-west across this part of the site. Here the depth of overburden meant that the trenches had to be stepped for reasons of health and safety to reach the level at which archaeological features appeared, and in Trench 1 further widened owing to the size and depth of the entrenchment.
- 2.2.3 In Martin's Farm five trenches (Trenches 21-25) were dug to investigate specific questions relating to the ruined buildings. Due to standing trees with root protection zones and problems of access, these trenches were dug using a smaller machine, and were only 1.6m wide, though Trench 21 was subsequently widened to answer archaeological questions.
- 2.2.4 The evaluation was originally aimed at obtaining a 5% sample of the 4ha. area. The areas occupied by the single-storey buildings were, however, observed to have been dug into the ground, and the Archaeology Officer James Kenny agreed that these areas were likely to have been severely truncated, and would not require evaluation. This reduced the area to be evaluated to 3.34ha.
- 2.2.5 Due to the large number of below-ground services, the sample in the open parts of the western half of the site had to be reduced (Fig. 2). The service trenches are likely to have removed, or severely truncated, any archaeological remains along their lines.
- 2.2.6 All trenches were excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist in spits no more than 0.15m thick.
- 2.2.7 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with standard OAS practices (Wilkinson 1992).

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 which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits for the content of Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated; for example, pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.
- 3.1.3 The trenches in the main open area are described first, then those from Martins Farm.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 Apart from Trenches 15 and 16, which were excavated within the tarmac surface of a modern car park, all the trenches were excavated into grassed areas.
- 3.2.2 The soil sequence was fairly uniform across the site, except for Trenches 1 and 2, which had been subject to artificial levelling up in the later 20th century. Otherwise, the natural geology of flint gravel in a matrix of brown sandy silt was overlain by a silt subsoil containing flint gravel, which in turn was overlain by topsoil, usually a dark greyish-brown silt with roots and flint gravel.
- 3.2.3 In places an Early Holocene topsoil of clean silt survived over the flint gravel, but in most trenches this had been removed by later ploughing or other disturbance.
- 3.2.4 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were not always easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, but if not immediately apparent, usually became clearer through exposure and weathering.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 12, 13 and in Trenches 21-25.

3.4 Trench 1

- 3.4.1 This trench was located in the south western corner of the main development area (Fig. 3), across the projected line of what was believed to be an Iron Age dyke. The dyke had been uncovered during excavation in advance of the Chichester Centre just to the east (Figs 2 and 3).

Build up layers and natural geology sequence

- 3.4.2 Topsoil in the trench consisted of a dark brown, friable, clayey silt, 0.22m thick. The upper part of the layer (mostly turf) was removed by machine during reptile clearance prior to archaeological machining, and is recorded as layer 100 (Fig. 10; Plates 2 and 3).
- 3.4.3 About 0.12m of topsoil survived and was removed during the archaeological machining. This, numbered layer 101, was almost identical to layer 100, except that it

- contained more flint gravel, probably the result of worm sorting (Fig. 10 section 102; Plates 2 and 3).
- 3.4.4 Topsoil overlay layers of made ground that contained 20th century ceramic building material and other finds. The uppermost was layer 107 - a firm, grey silt 0.34m thick that contained yellow cement dust, building debris (including ceramic building material - CBM), medium and large angular pieces of limestone, and flint. The pieces of plastic within the layer clearly demonstrate that this layer was deposited in the later part of the 20th century. Below 107 was a second layer of modern build up, layer 114.
- 3.4.5 Layer 114 overlay 108, a greyish-brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick, with occasional flint pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal and small fragments of modern CBM. This is interpreted as a buried topsoil (Plates 2 and 3).
- 3.4.6 The old/buried topsoil in turn overlay layer 109 – a friable, brown clayey silt with flint pebbles that was 0.34m thick. This layer was interpreted as old/buried subsoil, and in most places directly overlay the natural gravel, numbered 102.
- 3.4.7 Below the buried subsoil layer towards the south end of the trench a couple of patches of a firm, greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent small pebbles were recorded as layer 111. They also overlay natural geology 102, and were interpreted as an Early Holocene soil over the flint gravel (Plate 2). This soil only survived in this part of the trench, and its survival may indicate that it had been protected, possibly by the bank associated with the entrenchment ditch 110 to the north (see below).
- 3.4.8 Layer 102 was a light orangey-brown clayey silt with flint gravel. In the southern part of the trench, the deposit was 2.1m thick, overlying a brownish-yellow clay with no inclusions, which was numbered 125. This lower deposit represents another element of the Head deposits over the London Clay.
- 3.4.9 In the northern part of the trench, a structure (103) made of large pieces of sandstone with yellow cement and occasional red frogged bricks was uncovered. The structure was rectangular on the west and was narrowing eastwards, in which direction it continued beyond Trench 1. The structure was overlain by topsoil 101 and sealed by layers 107 and 114, and appeared to be cutting the old topsoil 108. The frogged bricks indicate its modern date. This feature was not recorded in detail.

Roman ditch

- 3.4.10 In the southern part of Trench 1 a linear feature 104, aligned almost east – west, crossed the evaluation trench (Fig. 3). It was 1.31m wide, with moderately steep sides and an almost pointed base (Fig. 9 section 100; Plate 1). It cut the natural geology 102 and the overlying subsoil layer 109, although the cut became unclear towards the top of this layer, perhaps due to ancient ploughing. The feature had three fills. The lower fill 106 was a firm, greyish- brown clayey silt with only occasional small flint pebbles and a fragment of later prehistoric pottery. The upper fill 105 was a friable, greyish-brown sandy silt with relatively frequent flint pebbles, and this contained a group of sherds of Roman pottery from a vessel dated to the 1st century AD (Appendix B.1). Subsoil had settled into the ditch top, and this was recorded as deposit 112. It did not contain any finds.

Entrenchment ditch

- 3.4.11 In the central part of the trench, a 7.52 wide linear feature was uncovered, and was numbered 110. To reach the base of this, which was 3.43m below current ground level, the evaluation trench had to be extended twice and stepped on both sides (Fig. 3; Plate 3).
- 3.4.12 The ditch was cut through old subsoil layer 109 and through the natural gravel 102 to the top of the underlying clay (see layer 220). It had a pointed base and asymmetric sides, the northern side sloping and with slight irregular steps, the southern steeper almost to the top, where it became gently sloping (Fig. 10; Plate 3). Within the cut a possible recut 115 was identified. The feature corresponds to the line of an entrenchment ditch identified in an earlier excavation to the east (see Fig. 13), and in Trench 1 it was filled with nine deposits.
- 3.4.13 The fills of the entrenchment ditch can be divided into three phases, the earliest of which consisted of three similar fills: 124, 123, and 122 (Fig. 10 and Plate 3).
- 3.4.14 The primary fill 124 was a friable, slightly bluish-grey silty clay, with frequent flint gravel, and formed a 0.21m thick band over the base and lower sides of the dyke. The lower part of the deposit was waterlogged. This was a combination of erosion from the sides and fine silting in the base of the ditch soon after it had been dug.
- 3.4.15 The basal fill was followed by fill 123, which filled the centre of the ditch between 124 on either side. This deposit was a looser, slightly blueish-grey silty clay with common flint gravel and decayed organic material (including twigs), and was 0.58m thick. A couple of small fragments of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from bulk environmental sample <4> from this fill (Appendix B.1). Sample <3> was also taken for waterlogged remains from this deposit, and waterlogged plant remains, insect remains and pollen were recovered from these samples and are reported upon (see Appendices C.2-C.6).
- 3.4.16 Fill 122 sealed fills 123 and 124, and was a horizontal layer 2.75m wide and up to 0.38m thick across the whole width of the ditch. It consisted of friable, slightly blueish-grey silty clay with frequent flint nodules and pebbles. Like the fills below, this deposit was a result of gradual silting up, combined with erosion from the sides, and represents a continuation of the process represented by fill 123, the absence of organic material due to the absence of permanent waterlogging at this level. Layer 122 was overlain by fills 121 and 113.
- 3.4.17 The middle phase of deposition consisted of deposits making up 121, a 0.4m thick band of friable, greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles running down the northern side of the ditch (Fig. 10 section 102; Plate 3). This was a substantial deposit, and is likely to indicate either bank slump or (less likely) intentional backfill followed by recutting of the ditch.
- 3.4.18 The upper phase fills consisted of deposits 113, 120, 119, 116, and 126.
- 3.4.19 Fill 113 was a horizontal layer of firm, reddish-brown clayey silt 0.47m thick, with frequent flint pebbles. It overlay fills 122 and 121 and it was cut by recut 115.

- 3.4.20 Layer 120, overlaying 121 and 113, was a horizontal band of friable, greyish-brown clayey silt 2m wide and 0.5m thick, including small flint pebbles and occasional small pieces of charcoal. It was overlain by fill 119.
- 3.4.21 Layer 119, which sloped down northwards, was very similar in composition and extent to layer 120 below. It was overlain by fill 116 and cut by 115. This layer was sampled for environmental remains, and produced a little charcoal (Appendix C.2).
- 3.4.22 Fill 116 overlay fills 121 and 119, and was only present in the northern part of the dyke, apparently filling a hollow in between the dyke's side and layer 119. The fill was friable, light greyish-brown slightly clayey silt with flint gravel, and was 2.6m wide and 0.7m thick. It was cut by recut 115 and sealed by deposit 118.
- 3.4.23 The southernmost edge of the dyke, where the upper profile had eroded outwards, was filled with deposit 126, a firm, brown clayey silt with frequent well-sorted flint pebbles, some 1.78m wide and 0.42m thick. It was interrupted by a possible recut 115, and may have been a continuation of fill 119 (Fig. 10 and Plate 3). It was sealed by layer 108.
- 3.4.24 The upper fills of dyke 110 on its southern side were cut by feature 115 (a probable recut within the dyke). Its southern side was very steep, the northern side moderately steep, and it had a concave base.
- 3.4.25 This possible recut had a single fill (117), which consisted of a friable, orange-brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint gravel pebbles. The fill was not homogeneous; there were bands of darker (siltier) and lighter (more gravelly) material. It was overlain by deposit 118.
- 3.4.26 Above these upper fills of dyke 110 (including the possible recut 115) the top of the dyke contained a horizontal layer (118) of friable, light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent small and medium-sized flint pebbles 0.23m thick. The deposit produced one 4th century AD Roman pottery sherd (Appendix B.1), and might represent the uppermost parts of the upper ditch fills disturbed by ancient ploughing and thus partly mixed with old subsoil 109. The deposit was sealed by old topsoil 108.

3.5 Trench 2

- 3.5.1 Trench 2 was located in the south-western part of the investigated area, 22.5m eastwards of Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3). The trench was set across the projected line of an Iron Age entrenchment previously discovered and recorded under the Chichester Centre c 20m east of the site (Kenny 1999; see also Fig. 13), and also across the line of a former field boundary, both of which crossed the site east-west (see Fig. 14).

Build up layers and natural deposit sequence

- 3.5.2 The topsoil in Trench 2 consisted (as in Trench 1) of a dark brown, friable, clayey silt, 0.2m thick. It was removed in two stages, the upper part (numbered 200) during reptile clearance, the lower part (201) during archaeological excavation. The lower part of the topsoil 201 included worm-sorted flint gravel (Fig. 10, section 201).

- 3.5.3 Again as in Trench 1, the topsoil in Trench 2 overlay layers of made ground (Plate 4). The uppermost deposit (202) was undoubtedly modern, containing as it did modern ceramic building material (CBM) and a Sony VHS player made in 1979.
- 3.5.4 Deposit 202 overlay a second deposit of made ground numbered 203, again containing modern CBM.
- 3.5.5 Deposit 203 overlay deposit 204 in the northern half of Trench 2 and deposit 208 in the southern half. Both 204 and 208 are further lenses of modern make-up.
- 3.5.6 Both layer 204 and 208 overlay deposit 205 – a friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt 0.28m thick, with frequent pieces of angular flint, and with lenses of decomposed lenses of turf. This deposit is interpreted as buried topsoil, equivalent to 108 in Trench 1.
- 3.5.7 Buried topsoil 205 overlay deposit 206 in the northern and central part of Trench 2, and 209 in the southern part.
- 3.5.8 Layer 206 was a firm, 0.38m thick, dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent, mostly subangular flint pebbles, but no finds. The layer directly overlay flint gravel 207, and is interpreted as the holocene subsoil.
- 3.5.9 Layer 207 was a yellowish-brown clayey silt and flint gravel representing the Pleistocene natural geology, and was found at a depth of c 1.65m below the current ground level. Further south in Trench 2 layer 207 was cut by a large feature, south of which the natural (here numbered 219) became a mottled reddish-brown and brownish-red silt and flint gravel with flint nodules.
- 3.5.10 In the southern part of Trench 2, the buried topsoil 205 overlay layer 209, a dark greyish brown silt with flint pebbles some 0.68m thick. This deposit also contained some 20th century CBM. Layer 209 both filled the top of a large cut 215 and extended both north and south of it, overlying the fills of cut 210 to the north and the natural 219, into which 215 was cut, to the south (Plate 4).
- 3.5.11 Natural gravel 219 overlay a brownish-yellow clay with no inclusions (220), which was only exposed in a machine sondage (Fig. 3; Plate 4).

Archaeological features

- 3.5.12 Both layers of natural geology were cut by feature 215. The cut was 6.05m wide at the top, narrowing to 3.6m wide at the base, and was at least 0.84m deep. It had moderately steep southern side and gently sloping northern side, imperceptible breaks of slopes and a flat base. Cut 215 was filled with deposits 218, 217, and 216 (Fig.10; Plate 4).
- 3.5.13 Deposit 218 was the primary fill, and was a firm, blueish-grey silty clay 0.24m thick containing flint nodules and flint pebbles (gravel).
- 3.5.14 Above 218 was layer 217, composed of a compact, grey silty clay 0.15m thick, with small sized flint pebbles (horizontal band of pebbles). It contained a piece of Roman flue tile, Tudor-Stuart bricks and some later post-medieval and 19th century brick fragments (Appendices B.1 and B.2).

- 3.5.15 This was overlain by fill 216, which was a firm, reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent, small flint pebbles, 0.43m thick. No datable material was present in the fill.
- 3.5.16 Fill 216 was overlain by layer 209, which slumped into the hollow in the top of cut 215.
- 3.5.17 Cut 215 is believed to represent the cut for a recent pond. The Ordnance Survey 1919 and 1938 OS Provisional Series map show a small pond in the area of southern half of Trench 2, and cut 215 corresponds exactly with the eastern end of the pond as marked on the map (Fig. 14).
- 3.5.18 Feature 215 overlay, and truncated several other features. The latest of these was cut 210, which was 0.44m wide and aligned east-west, continuing in both directions beyond Trench 2. It had a steep southern side, a gently sloping northern side, and a flat base. Its single fill (211) was a firm, reddish-brown silt with angular flint pebbles, and contained a piece of Victorian CBM.
- 3.5.19 Feature 210 probably represents a 19th century field boundary ditch; a boundary is marked on a similar line on OS maps of the 18th and 19th centuries, and it was against a boundary that the pond was dug. The Victorian pottery also provides a *terminus post quem* for pond 215.
- 3.5.20 The possible field boundary cut an earlier feature (212) on its south side. Cut 212 was 3.3m wide and 0.6m deep, extending both east and westwards beyond Trench 2, with a moderately steep northern side, while its southern side was truncated by cut 215 (Figs 3 and 10; Plate 5). It had three fills (221, 214, and 213).
- 3.5.21 Deposit 221, the primary fill, was a firm, brownish-grey clay 0.4m thick, with angular flint pebbles and with no finds. The middle fill was 214, which was a friable, medium to dark brownish-grey sandy clay 0.38m thick, containing subrounded flint pebbles. Pieces of Roman tile and brick were found in this deposit (Appendix B.2). The uppermost fill was 213, a friable, slightly blueish grey clay 0.54m thick, with small subrounded flint pebbles and no finds.
- 3.5.22 Feature 212 probably represents a Roman ditch, disturbed by the Victorian field boundary and the early 20th century pond.
- 3.5.23 Ditch 212 truncated the fill of an earlier ditch 222, which lay largely beneath it, but also extended further south below pond 215. The surviving cut of ditch 222, which also extended west beyond Trench 2, was 2.1m wide and 0.72m deep, with symmetric steep sides and a slightly cupped base. It was cut into natural geology 220 and had a single fill 223 of firm, light grey clay with flint pebbles (forming horizontal bands), which contained a piece of Roman brick and a single horse tooth (Fig. 10; Plate 5; Appendix B.2).
- 3.5.24 This ditch, whose base lay 2.8m below the stripped surface, is not of the same depth as the entrenchment, nor exactly in line with it. For further consideration see Discussion below.

3.6 Trench 3

- 3.6.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Fig. 2; Plate 6).

- 3.6.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 3 comprised a firm, reddish-brown clayey silt with stones (303).
- 3.6.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of greyish-brown clay silt (302). This deposit, which was interpreted as the subsoil, was in turn overlain, by topsoil 301, a dark greyish-brown silt with roots and flint gravel. Pieces of both Roman and 18th-19th century tiles were present in the deposit.

3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 Trench 4 was dug in two parts due to the presence of services. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Fig. 2; Plates 7 and 8).
- 3.7.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 4 was a reddish-brown, clayey silt with flint gravel, 407 (Tr. 4a) and 404 (Tr. 4b).
- 3.7.3 At the north end of Trench 4b an 8m long sondage was excavated to a depth of 1.85m, and here layer 404 overlay 408, a hard, pale yellowish-grey gravel with large cobbles some 0.58 thick.
- 3.7.4 The natural geological deposits 404 and 407 were overlain by a firm dark greyish-brown clayey silt with flint gravel, 0.4m thick. This was numbered 406 in Trench 4a, and separated into two deposits in Trench 4b, layer 403, 0.28m thick, overlain by 402, 0.3m thick. Layer 403 contained a piece of 18th-19th century tile, and 402, which was lighter in hue and contained small flint gravel, produced a piece of Roman roofing tile.
- 3.7.5 In Trench 4b layer 402 was overlain by 401, a light yellowish-brown silt with gravel, again 0.3m thick, but without any finds.
- 3.7.6 Layers 406 and 401 were overlain by topsoil, a grey silt with small flint gravel numbered 400 in Trench 4b and 405 in Trench 4a. Layer 405 also contained large rocks and an 18th-19th century peg-tile fragment.

3.8 Trench 5

- 3.8.1 The trench was located in the central southern part of the investigated area. It did not target any known features, but did locate a ditch and a tree-throw hole (Fig. 2; Plates 9-11).

Geological sequence

- 3.8.2 Topsoil in Trench 5 (layer 500) was a 0.25m thick, dark brown, friable, clayey silt with common flint pebbles. It overlay layer 501 (subsoil) in the northern and central part of the trench and directly overlay natural geology (layer 502) in the southern part of the trench.
- 3.8.3 Natural geology in the trench (context 502) was an orange-brown clayey silt with flint gravel.
- 3.8.4 Towards the north-west end of the trench, 502 was cut by ditch 504, and over the infilled ditch was a localised deposit 503 (Fig. 9 section 501; Plate 10). This was a friable, orange-brown silt with mostly sub-angular flint pebbles, and was up to 0.22m

thick. This seems to be colluvial material infilling a localised hollow, and was overlain by subsoil 501.

- 3.8.5 Layer 501 existed only in the central and north-west part of Trench 5, thickening to a maximum depth of 0.25m. The deposit was a light brown slightly clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles.

Archaeological and natural features

- 3.8.6 In the north-western end of Trench 5 a linear feature (504) aligned north-south was exposed crossing the trench. It was 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with a flat base, and with a sloping eastern side and a steep western side (Fig. 9; Plate 10). There was only one fill (505), a friable, brown silt with occasional flint pebbles. No finds were present in the exposed part of the ditch. Fill 505 was sealed by layer 503.
- 3.8.7 A modern pipe trench crossed the central part of the ditch on a NNW-SSE alignment, and is probably that also seen in Trench 9 (see below).
- 3.8.8 A circular feature (506) was cut into natural 502 south-east of the pipe trench. It was 0.7m in diameter and 0.19m deep, and had sides varying from steep to sloping, a gradual break of slope and a slightly concave, uneven base. Its single fill (507) was a friable light greyish-brown silt with occasional flint pebbles, but no finds. This feature was overlain by topsoil 500, and was probably a tree-throw hole.

3.9 Trenches 6a, 6b and 6c

- 3.9.1 Trench 6 was excavated in three parts due to services (Fig. 2). No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Plate 12). The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 6a comprised a reddish brown, clayey silt with flint gravel, numbered variously 602 (Tr. 6a), 605 (Tr. 6b) and 608 (Tr. 6c).
- 3.9.2 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a deposit of dark grey or greyish-brown clayey silt subsoil, numbered variously 601 (Tr. 6a), 604 (Tr. 6b) and 607 (Tr. 6c). This varied from 0.3m to only 0.17m thick.
- 3.9.3 The subsoil was sealed by a grey silt topsoil containing small flint gravel. This was numbered variously 600 (Tr. 6a) and 603 (Trs 6b and 6c), and was 0.2m to 0.28m thick. Two flint piercers dated broadly to the Neolithic-Bronze Age and a piece of a medieval tile/pot were recovered from 600, while a piece of 17th-18th century roof tile came from 603 (Appendices B.2 and B.4).

3.10 Trench 7

- 3.10.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench.
- 3.10.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 9a was a reddish brown, clayey silt with small flint gravel (702).
- 3.10.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a 0.16 to 0.2m thick subsoil deposit of dark greyish-brown clayey silt and small flint gravel (701).

3.10.4 The subsoil lay directly below the present topsoil (700), which was a grey silt with small gravel and roots 0.1m to 0.2m thick. Three pieces of roof tile dated to the 17th-18th and 18th-19th centuries were recovered from 700.

3.11 Trenches 8a and 8b

3.11.1 Trench 8 was excavated in two parts due to the presence of unrecorded services (Fig. 2). No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Plate 13).

3.11.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 8 was a reddish-brown, clayey silt with small flint gravel, numbered variously 805 (Tr. 8a) and 802/806 (Tr. 8b).

3.11.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a dark brown or greyish-brown clayey silt subsoil between 0.18m and 0.2m thick. This was numbered 801 in Trench 8b and 804 in Trench 8a, where it also contained small gravel.

3.11.4 The subsoil lay directly below the present topsoil, a grey silt with small gravel and roots numbered 800 in Trench 8b and 803 in Trench 8a. This was only 0.1m thick in 8a but 0.3m in 8b. The topsoil in 8b contained pieces of Roman and 17th-18th century CBM.

3.12 Trenches 9a, 9b and 9c

3.12.1 Trench 9 was excavated in three parts due to the presence of unrecorded services (Fig. 2). No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Plate 14).

3.12.2 The earliest deposit observed was a reddish-brown, clayey silt with small flint gravel, numbered variously 902 (Tr. 9a), 904 (Tr. 9b) and 906 (Tr. 9c).

3.12.3 In Trench 9a this natural geological deposit was overlain by subsoil layer 901, a mid to dark brown clayey silt and small gravel 0.24m thick.

3.12.4 The subsoil lay directly below topsoil, which also directly overlay the natural in Trenches 9b and 9c. Topsoil was a grey silt with small gravel and roots varying from 0.25m to 0.35m thick, and was numbered variously 900 (Tr. 9a), 903 (Tr. 9b) and 905 (Tr. 9c).

3.13 Trench 10

3.13.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Plate 15).

3.13.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 10 was a reddish-brown, clayey silt with flint gravel (1001).

3.13.3 This natural geological deposit lay directly below the present topsoil (1000), a 0.3m thick deposit of grey silt with small gravel and roots.

3.13.4 Trench 10 was cut by a modern pipe trench which ran across the trench at its western end.

3.14 Trench 11

3.14.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Plate 16).

3.14.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 11 was a reddish brown, clayey silt with flint gravel (1101).

3.14.3 This natural geological deposit lay directly below the present topsoil 1100, a 0.4m thick deposit of grey silt with small gravel and roots.

3.14.4 Trench 11 was cut by a modern pipe trench which ran across the trench at its western end.

3.15 Trench 12

3.15.1 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 12 comprised a firm light to mid yellowish-brown silt with flint gravel (1201) which was uncovered at a height of 27m aOD.

3.15.2 This natural geological deposit was cut by a north-south aligned ditch 1203, which was 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep with sloping sides and a wide undulating base (Figs 2 and 11 section 120; Plate 17). The feature contained a single yellowish-brown silt fill 1204) with much gravel. There were no finds, and the fill was cut by a modern pipe trench at the northern end.

3.15.3 The ditch was overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of grey silt subsoil 1202. This was overlain by a 0.10m thick deposit of loose, pinkish-brown sand and builders' rubble (1205). This deposit, which was almost certainly generated during the construction of the late 20th century building to the west of the trench, lay directly below the modern topsoil (1200), a dark grey silt.

3.16 Trench 13

3.16.1 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 13 comprised a firm brown, clayey silt with flint pebbles (1304), which was uncovered at a height of 27.60m aOD.

3.16.2 This natural geological deposit was cut by two parallel ditches 1303 and 1306, both aligned north-south (Fig. 2). Ditch 1303 was 1.3m wide and 0.6 deep with a flat base and almost vertical sides (Fig. 11 section 130; Plate 18). It contained a single fill of yellowish-brown silty sand (1302) which produced no finds, but was sampled for environmental remains, and produced a little charcoal (Appendix C.2)

3.16.3 Ditch 1306 lay to the west of ditch 1303. This flat-bottomed ditch was 2.3m wide but was shallower than ditch 1303 at 0.44m (Fig. 11 section 131). Ditch 1306 contained a single fill 1305 very similar to 1302, and again there were no finds. This fill was sampled for environmental remains, and also produced a little charcoal (Appendix C.2).

3.16.4 These probable boundary ditches were overlain by a 0.26m thick deposit of greyish-brown gravel-rich silt subsoil (1301). This was overlain by the grey silt topsoil (1300).

3.17 Trenches 14.1 and 14.2

3.17.1 This trench was excavated in two parts due to services and standing trees (Fig. 2). No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Plate 19).

3.17.2 The earliest deposit observed was a yellowish-brown clay with flint gravel, numbered variously 1402 (Tr. 14.1) and 1404 (Tr. 14.2), which was uncovered at a height of 26m aOD.

3.17.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a grey silt some 0.2m thick containing frequent flint gravel pebbles, numbered variously 1401 (Tr. 14.1) and 1402 (Tr. 14.2). This subsoil was itself sealed by the present dark grey silt topsoil (1400) which on this part of the site was 0.1m thick.

3.18 Trench 15

3.18.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Fig. 2; Plate 20).

3.18.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 15 comprised a compact brown clay and flint gravel (1504) which was uncovered at a height of 25.50m aOD at the northern end of the trench and 25.70m aOD at the trench's southern end.

3.18.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by 1503, a 0.35m thick deposit of a brownish- grey clay silt subsoil. This was in turn overlain by 1502, a grey silt containing frequent sub angular pebbles 0.14m thick, which produced a sherd of late Roman pottery (Appendix B.1). This deposit is probably the remains of the topsoil prior to the construction of the present car park, and was overlain by the concrete sub base (1501) and tarmac surface (1500).

3.19 Trench 16

3.19.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench (Fig. 2; Plate 21).

3.19.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 16 comprised a compact mid brown gravel rich clay (1605) which was uncovered at a height of 25.50m aOD at the northern end of the trench and 25.70m aOD at the trench's southern end.

3.19.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a 0.35m thick deposit of a mid greyish brown clay silt (1604) interpreted as the sub soil. Which was in turn overlain by a 0.14m thick, mid grey silt containing frequent sub angular pebbles (1603). This deposit, which has been interpreted as the topsoil prior to the construction of the car park, was in turn sealed by the make up for the present car park. which consisted of a tarmac surface (1600) over a concrete base (1601) and a gravel bedding layer (1602).

3.20 Trench 17

3.20.1 No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in this trench.

3.20.2 The earliest deposit observed during the excavation of Trench 17 comprised a compact brown clay and flint gravel (1704), which was uncovered at a height of 26m aOD.

3.20.3 This natural geological deposit was overlain by a greyish brown clay silt subsoil 0.26m thick (1703).

3.20.4 The subsoil was sealed by a 0.3m thick deposit of grey clayey silt and frequent flint gravel (1702), which probably represents the former ground surface immediately prior to the construction of the adjacent late 20th century building (Fig. 2).

3.20.5 This buried topsoil was covered by a 0.6 m thick deposit of very compacted made ground (1701) which was comprised of demolition and builders waste. This layer of modern pink and red brick (some with the maker's mark "Marston") mixed with concrete rubble and large pieces of scrap metal was almost certainly from the

construction of the nearby building. At the southern half of the trench the made ground lay directly upon subsoil 1703, the former topsoil having been removed.

- 3.20.6 The layer of demolition /builders waste was sealed by 1700, the present topsoil in this part of the Site.

3.21 Trench 21

- 3.21.1 The opposing entrances and dimensions of the east-west barn shown on the earliest maps of Martin's Farm, and whose walls still survive, had suggested that it might be a threshing barn. Trench 21 was therefore located in the interior of the barn, and was orientated east-west to span part of the central area between the openings on the north and south sides, and to extend eastwards to examine the internal stratigraphy in the eastern bay (Fig. 4). The purpose of the trench was to investigate whether there was a central paved area between the openings, as is usual in such barns; the bays to either side often have only thin floors, and little stratigraphy was therefore expected. The trench was moved north of the location initially indicated in the WSI (OA 2016c, fig. 6), as this original location was inaccessible due to large trees.
- 3.21.2 Trench 21 was up to 7.8m long and was generally 1.6m wide, but was widened in the gap between the north wall of the barn to as much as 2.75m (Fig. 5; Plates 23 and 24). Machine clearance of the trench showed that the archaeological sequence here was considerably more complicated than had been expected. At a site meeting with the archaeological officer James Kenny it was agreed that it was not appropriate to carry out a full stratigraphic investigation of all of the revealed elements, so only limited hand-investigation was undertaken before these were recorded. In consequence not all of the features were bottomed, nor were all their stratigraphic relationships established.
- 3.21.3 The natural, which was reached at the base of the trench in the west at a depth of 0.4m, and over part of the eastern side at 0.67m, was a firm, brown silty sand with flint gravel, and was numbered 2111.
- 3.21.4 This was overlain in the centre of the trench and at the north-west and the east end by a firm, very compact light brownish yellow clay with no inclusions or finds (2115) (Fig. 5; Plates 22-25). This was slightly truncated during machine excavation in the western and eastern sondages, dug to find the natural geology, but was up to 0.2m thick, and extended north, south and eastwards beyond the edges of the trench. This probably represents the Early Holocene soil that developed over the Pleistocene gravel. A very similar soil was also recorded in the eastern half of Trench 22 (see below).
- 3.21.5 This soil was thickest in the centre of the trench, where its top was cut into by a shallow wall foundation 2107 (Fig. 5; Plate 22). East of this it was truncated more severely by the foundation cut 2105 for a brick wall 2104.

Wall 2104

- 3.21.6 Wall 2104 was the width of a single brick (0.23m), and consisted of at least five courses of unfrosted red bricks, laid in alternate courses of transverse single bricks and paired longitudinal bricks (Figs 5 and 12; Plates 22-23). The uppermost course was only

evident in section, and survived only in part. Sampled bricks from the structure are of late 18th or earlier 19th century date (see Appendix B.2). There was only a very little lime mortar bonding the bricks. The width and construction of this wall are identical to that of wall 2119 along the north edge of the trench (see below).

- 3.21.7 The base of the wall was not exposed for certain, although an edge interpreted as belonging to the foundation trench on the west side (2105), which was 0.33m wide and 0.4m deep, met the edge of the wall at the lowest brick course exposed, perhaps indicating that this was the lowest course of the wall (Fig. 12 section 2100). Trench 2105 was filled with a brown silty sand and flint pebbles (redeposited natural) mixed with fairly frequent pieces of mortar (2106). There were no other finds. The soil cut by 2105 was a brown silty sand (2114) with frequent flint pebbles similar to the natural 2111, but also included occasional fragments of mortar. This may indicate that the foundation trench was wider, or represents natural into which fragments of mortar had been trampled during the construction of either wall 2104 or foundation 2107.

Stratigraphy at the east end of Trench 21

- 3.21.8 On the east side the stratigraphy adjacent to the wall on both the north and south was disturbed by tree-roots, making the sequence difficult to interpret. On the north layer 2115 reappeared as a clear horizontal layer 1m further east, perhaps indicating that there had been a cut through this layer when the wall was constructed. Along the southern part the wall face was abutted by layer 2103, which was very similar in composition to layer 2106 filling the construction trench to the west, strengthening this suggestion. The relationship between this possible construction cut and pit 2110, which was cut through natural soil 2115 immediately to the east was, however, less clear (see Fig. 12 and Plate 22).
- 3.21.9 Feature 2110 was cut into layer 2115 on the north and was 1.58m wide and extended eastwards and southwards beyond Trench 21. Its western and northern sides were exposed to a depth of 0.23m, and were moderately steep, but it was not bottomed. The exposed fill of the feature, layer 2102, was a friable, almost loose, brownish-grey silty sand with frequent flint pebbles and cobbles, but no finds.
- 3.21.10 Fill 2102 and soil layer 2115 to the north were overlain by a layer of pure white chalk 2101, which was compact with a hard surface, had no inclusions, and was clearly a floor surface (Figs 5 and 12 section 2100; Plates 22-25). It was c 0.16m thick, and covered the easternmost 3.2m of the trench, continuing eastwards, southwards and northwards beyond the limit of excavation. On the west it petered out 1m from brick wall 2104, although patches of chalk were visible both in plan and in the section closer to the wall on the east side. During excavation it was felt that this chalk floor had overlain fill 2103 abutting wall 2104, and that this was a floor that had originally run up to the wall, but had been significantly disturbed by later tree-roots.
- 3.21.11 The top layer in the eastern part of the trench (2100) consisted of a c 0.3m deep, friable, soft, very dark brown silt with organic material (decayed). In the central part of the trench, and immediately east of wall 2104, this layer was disturbed by the roots of a large tree (Fig. 12; Plate 22). The deposit included a high proportion of modern bricks and concrete material.

Foundation 2107

- 3.21.12 Some 0.75m west of brick wall 2104 and cut into layer 2115 was foundation 2107 (Fig. 5; Plates 22-24). It was also aligned north–south, was 0.32m wide, and extended for 1m before ending on the north at a straight end, with a projection or buttress 0.6m long on the west side. On the south it continued beyond Trench 21. The west side of foundation 2107 was in line with the west edge of the north barn wall at the opening.
- 3.21.13 The foundation was made of angular, flat pieces of limestone and flint with red unfrogged bricks and mortar, and although only the very bottom survived within the trench, it was 0.15m high in section (Fig. 12). Brick samples from wall 2107 are also dated to the 19th century.
- 3.21.14 Foundation 2107 and wall 2104 run parallel, but they were made of different materials and the base of foundation 2107 was 0.23m higher than the lowest exposed part of wall 2104 (Fig. 12; Plates 22 and 23).
- 3.21.15 On the north-west Trench 21 had been dug wider, almost to the gap between the standing walls of the barn. The north wall of the barn, which was built of mortared courses of flint nodules and occasional bricks. was numbered 2122, and the ends of the wall either side of the gap were numbered 2121 on the east and 2123 on the west. The ends of the walls at the opening were slightly wider than the main wall, and were faced with red bricks (Figure 5; Plates 24 and 25; Building report OA 2016b). Cleaning back of the trench edge exposed a brick wall continuing across the gap, which was numbered 2119.

Brick wall 2119

- 3.21.16 Wall 2119 was the width of a single brick (0.23m), and consisted of at least four courses of unfrogged red bricks, laid in alternate courses of transverse single bricks and paired longitudinal bricks. Sampled bricks from the structure are of earlier 19th century date (see Appendix B.2). There was only a very little lime mortar bonding the bricks. The width and construction of this wall are identical to that of wall 2104 to the south-east, and they were almost certainly part of the same phase of construction.
- 3.21.17 The wall was not bottomed, but lay within foundation trench 2117, which cut layer 2115 to the south, and was filled with compacted light brown silty clay and frequent gravel that abutted the brick wall. No finds were recovered from this.
- 3.21.18 At the east end of the extension wall 2119 appeared to continue below the end of upstanding wall 2121, although the brick wall was followed for no more than 50mm beneath it for safety reasons. Wall 2119 was not exposed as far as the western standing wall, as this was cracked and potentially unsafe. The standing wall was not however resting on the top of 2119; there was a gap of 150-200mm of loose soil between the top of 2119 and the base of 2121. The south edge of brick wall 2119 was not in line with the overlying flint wall, but offset some 0.14m to the north; the north edge of 2119 was 0.1m south of the north edge of wall 2122.
- 3.21.19 At the point where 2119 reached 2121, there were two courses of further bricks (numbered 2120) abutting the southern edge of wall 2119 below 2121. Bricks 2120 were of the same type as those in 2119, and 2120 was constructed in the same

manner; the southern edge of 2120 was in line with the south edge of pier 2121 above, although there was the same gap of loose soil between them. This gap may have been where a timber joist for a wooden floor had rotted away.

- 3.21.20 Brick feature 2120 was abutted on the south side by a deposit of loose flint gravel nodules and smaller pebbles that overlay 2115 and extended over 1m southwards. This may have been the upper fill of cut 2217 splaying out to the south, as 2115 became gradually thicker to the south, as if the loose gravel were filling a cut (Plates 24 and 25). Similar gravel abutted wall 2119 on the south side, and was excavated by machine from the western part of the trench. A deposit of larger flint gravel was visible in section west of wall 2107, where it was numbered 2108. It is unclear whether 2108 was the same, as no trace of a similar cut had been visible during machining of the trench, or was a later make-up deposit.
- 3.21.21 South of pier 2121 the fill of the cut for 2119 was directly overlain by a concrete floor 2109 at the level of the very bottom of the upstanding wall, and with a quarter-round moulding at the junction between wall and floor (Plates 24 and 25). This concrete floor also directly overlay 2108 along the south edge of the trench west of 2107 and the disturbance caused by the large tree (Fig. 12; Plate 22).
- 3.21.22 At the west end of the trench 2108 and 2109 were truncated by a modern cut some 0.4m deep down to the surface of natural 2111 that was filled with a mixture of concrete and brick rubble in a matrix of loose silty sand (Fig. 12). This fill was numbered 2116. It probably represents the remains of the floor from the robbing of some internal structure here.

3.22 Trench 22

- 3.22.1 The trench was located north of the barn and east of an upstanding wall running north from it (Figs 4 and 6). This wall is numbered 2203. Later 18th century historic maps indicated that there had previously been another wall east of the surviving one, and that there had been a room attached to the north side of the barn (Fig. 4). The trench was therefore located to cross the line of this former wall and investigate whether this, and any associated floor surfaces or deposits, survived below ground.
- 3.22.2 Trench 22 was 7m long and 1.6m wide. Wall 2203, which formed the western edge of the trench, was partly demolished for safety reasons prior to excavating the trench (Plates 26 and 27). This wall was 0.35m wide and continued down below ground to natural at a depth of 0.45m (Fig. 12). It was made of mortared flint nodules and occasional red unfrosted bricks. The bricks were vitrified, and were considered to be overfired examples of 18th or 19th century date (Appendix B.2).
- 3.22.3 The natural gravel in this trench (2202) was a friable, compact brown silt and flint gravel (mostly subangular pebbles). It was found at a depth of approaching 0.5m at the west end of the trench, 0.58m in the centre and 0.43m at the east end (Fig. 12 section 2200; Plates 26 and 27).
- 3.22.4 In the eastern part 2202 was overlain by deposit 2213, a compact, light brownish-yellow clay with no inclusions (Fig. 12; Plates 26 and 27). This deposit was 0.38m thick. It is very similar to layer 2115 in Trench 21 adjacent, and probably represents the Early Holocene soil that developed over the Pleistocene gravel.

- 3.22.5 In the western part of the trench layer 2202 was overlain by layer 2201 – a brown silt with mostly subangular flint pebbles. The division between these two layers is marked by 2210, a 0.34m deep, north-south aligned trench, which cut both subsoil 2201 and 2213 (Fig. 12). This was either a foundation trench or a robber cut for foundation 2209.
- 3.22.6 Only 0.08m of the original foundation 2209 survived within cut 2210. The foundation consisted of angular and subangular pieces of limestone, flint with mortar and occasional tile fragments (Fig. 6; Plate 28). The line of this foundation corresponds to the wall indicated on the historic maps, so is presumably the remains of one of the 18th century buildings.
- 3.22.7 The fill of cut 2210 consisted of a dark brown silt and flint gravel (2211), and contained pieces of CBM (bricks and tiles) and pieces of mortar (Plate 28). The loose pieces of brick, flint nodules and mortar probably belong to the robbing of the wall, rather than its construction; it is possible that the dashed line marked on the drawn section (Fig. 12 section 2200) indicates the division between the fill of the foundation trench (to the west) and the robber trench for the wall (to the east).
- 3.22.8 At the west end of the trench layer 2201 was cut by the foundation trench of the upstanding wall 2203, here numbered 2205, which was 0.3m wide on the eastern side of the wall, with a steep side and a flat base (Fig. 12). Its fill (deposit 2206), was a dark brown, friable, compact silt and flint gravel. The foundation of the wall (2204) was 0.38m wide, 0.5 deep, and was built on the surface of flint gravel 2202. It was constructed in a very similar manner to the superstructure (Plates 26 and 27).
- 3.22.9 Between foundations 2205 and 2209 layer 2201 was cut by 2207, a possible pit 0.62m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides, gradual breaks of slopes, and a flattish base (Fig. 12 section 2200; Plate 26). Its single fill 2208 was a mottled brown and dark brown silt with flint gravel (subangular pebbles) and occasional mortar fragments. There were no finds, so its character could not be defined more closely. This was the sole possible feature in the interior of the former building.
- 3.22.10 All of these features were sealed by the topsoil 2200, a dark brownish-grey turf with silt and frequent modern building rubble material some 0.13m thick.
- 3.22.11 The present topsoil and both horizons of natural geology were cut in the eastern part of Trench 21 by a modern water service trench (2212) with an iron pipe at its base (Figs 6 and 12; Plates 26 and 27).

3.23 Trench 23

- 3.23.1 Trench 23 was located west of wall 2203, and was positioned to look for a wall marked on the earliest historic maps, which suggested that the room north of the barn had been built from the north-west corner, rather than further east where wall 2203 ran north (Fig. 4). The trench was intended to establish whether there had been an earlier phase of building, despite the absence of a scar on the barn corner, or whether this was simply the inaccuracy of early maps, and wall 2203 was the original wall.
- 3.23.2 Trench 23 was 6.6m long and 1.6m wide. The natural flint gravel (2304) was identical to that in Trench 22, and was found at a depth of 0.45m. Overlying this was subsoil 2301, a layer of yellowish-brown sandy silt including flint gravel, similar to layer 2201.

- 3.23.3 The trench showed no trace of a wall or robber trench running north from the corner of the barn (Fig. 6; Plate 29). No construction trench for wall 2203 was recorded, and it is possible that the wall foundation was built up against the trench side on the west; the wall had a rougher finish on the west than on the east side (Plate 29).
- 3.23.4 The only archaeological feature was a 0.72m wide pit (2302) just west of wall 2203, which was cut into layer 2301 in the south edge of the trench, and whose single fill 2303 was modern building rubble, chalk and flint nodules (Fig. 6; Plate 29).
- 3.23.5 Both the subsoil and the pit fill were sealed by topsoil (2300), a dark brownish-grey silt containing modern rubbish. This was cut midway along the trench by a modern pipe trench running north-south.

3.24 Trench 24

- 3.24.1 The trench was located in the north-eastern corner of the farm's walled yard, where the 1875 Ordnance Survey map depicts a circular feature (Fig. 4). The trench was aiming at confirming its presence and defining its character.
- 3.24.2 The trench was 4.2m long and 1.6m wide (Fig. 7). Below the topsoil layer 2400, which was some 0.2m deep, was subsoil 2401, which was 0.28m deep and in turn overlay natural flint gravel 2402. All three deposits were very similar to analogous contexts from all the other evaluation trenches at Martin's Farm (Plate 31).
- 3.24.3 In the northern half of the trench, a slightly curving linear feature (2403) crossed the trench east to west, and was cut into subsoil 2401 and natural 2402 (Fig. 7; Plate 30). It was 0.34m wide, with almost vertical sides, sharp breaks of slopes, and a flat base (Fig. 12 section 2400; Plate 31).
- 3.24.4 Within cut 2403, five layers were present (Fig. 12). The basal fill 2404 was a 0.2m thick, friable, grey silty sand with pieces of metal slag. All of the overlying deposits were much thinner horizontal layers. 2405 was a soft, reddish brown sandy silt 0.08m thick with infrequent small flint pebbles, and was overlain by 2406, a friable, dark brownish-grey silt only 0.04m thick containing infrequent small flint pebbles. An iron nail was recovered, but is not closely datable. Over this was fill 2407, a greyish-brown silt with very frequent small flint pebbles only 0.05m thick, and the top fill was 2408, very similar to layer 2406 in composition.
- 3.24.5 The flint pebbles from the top of fill 2407 extended beyond the edge of cut 2303 to the south, as did a thin grey layer similar in character to 2406, and could possibly represent a surface within the interior of this feature (Plate 31). Stripping of the side of the trench by machine to check for a pebble layer did not however locate anything substantial, and alternatively, the frequent pebbles may simply be due to worm-sorting of the topsoil, and the thin grey layer mixing by roots of the soil into the top of the subsoil.
- 3.24.6 Feature 2403 corresponded with the circular feature shown on the 19th century map, confirming its presence, but the small part exposed in the evaluation trench did not provide information to assist in determining the structure's character.

3.25 Trench 25

- 3.25.1 Trench 25 was located in between the Martin's Farm farmhouse and the walled yard (Fig. 4). The 1875 Ordnance Survey Map shows a rectangular building in this area. The evaluation trench aimed at confirming its presence and defining its character.
- 3.25.2 The trench was orientated north-south and was originally 5m long and 1.6m wide, but was extended on the south, east and west, so that it was eventually T-shaped and 6m north-south by just over 5m wide (Fig. 8).
- 3.25.3 The topsoil (2500), subsoil (2501), and natural flint gravel (2510) were very similar to the corresponding deposits in other trenches at Martin's Farm. In this trench topsoil was 0.13m thick, while subsoil was 0.23m thick. An iron oval ring or chain link recorded in topsoil 2500 is not closely datable, but is probably of recent origin.
- 3.25.4 The edges of two red-brick structures were uncovered at the southern and north-eastern limits of Trench 25. The trench was therefore extended by 1m in both directions to expose these structures fully (Plate 32). These two square structures are numbered respectively 2506 and 2503 (Fig. 8).
- 3.25.5 Structure 2506 at the southern end of Trench 25 was made of red unfrogged bricks bonded with lime mortar, and measured 0.49m east-west and 0.47m north-south (Plate 34). It was two bricks square, and was constructed of courses of four bricks laid side to side with two end to end on either side, the courses alternating whether the bricks side to side were north-south or east-west. At least five courses were originally present, although only one brick from the uppermost of these five courses survived. This was probably a brick pier supporting a wooden framework.
- 3.25.6 The pier lay within cut 2508, which cut subsoil 2501 and bottomed on flint gravel 2502. The cut was 0.58m wide, had vertical sides and a flat base and was filled with deposit 2507, a friable, brownish-grey silt with relatively frequent flint pebbles abutting structure 2506. A pottery sherd and a nail stem fragment were recovered from 2507, the sherd dating to between 1780 and 1840 AD.
- 3.25.7 Structure 2503 was 3.1m north-east of structure 2506, was of very similar size and was constructed in a very similar manner (Plate 33). As in structure 2506, there were five surviving courses of brick. The courses of 2503 did not strictly alternate in direction, and tiles were also used between the second and third course of bricks, slightly raising the height of this pier.
- 3.25.8 This pier lay within cut 2502, which was of similar size and profile to cut 2508, and the single fill 2504 abutting pier 2503 was similar to 2507. Part of cut 2502 was truncated by the construction cut for a modern tarmac surface with a flint pebbles hardcore layer (structure 2511) located at the northern part of Trench 25.
- 3.25.9 A third cut 2508, whose fill 2509 was very similar to 2507, was identified in the western section of the trench towards the north end. This was thought likely to be the cut for a third brick pier, so a 1.6m wide extension was dug westwards, which exposed the surface of a third red-brick pier 2512 (Fig. 8; Plate 32). The structure was cleaned up, photographed, and plotted on a hand-drawn plan, but was not excavated further.

3.25.10 The three brick piers uncovered in Trench 25 are presumably supports for the rectangular building known to exist from the 1875 Ordnance Survey Map. The size and form of the building suggests that it may have been a granary.

3.26 Trench 26

3.26.1 Trench 26 was not targeting any architectural features in the Martin's Farm complex. It was placed towards the west side of the walled yard on the west of the farm, and close to the north-south Chichester entrenchment that runs along the western limit of the site (Fig. 4). The intention was both to investigate whether there was earlier archaeological activity close to the entrenchment ditch, and to clarify the character of the surface of the yard.

3.26.2 Trench 26 was aligned NNE-SSW, and was 30m long and 1.6m wide. No archaeological features were present (Plate 35).

3.26.3 The trench found the natural, a light yellowish brown sandy silt with flint gravel numbered 2602, at a depth of around 0.5m (Plate 36). This was overlain by 2601, a yellowish- brown silt with flint gravel some 0.28m deep, and this in turn was sealed by modern topsoil 2600, a layer of dark greyish-brown silt with flint gravel and decayed organic material some 0.23m deep.

3.27 Finds summary

3.27.1 Only three struck flints were recovered from the evaluation, and all of these as residual finds in much later layers. The two piercers from Trench 6 indicate some Neolithic or early Bronze Age activity on the site.

3.27.2 Two scraps of late prehistoric pottery were recovered from Trench 1, indicating later prehistoric activity. The larger of these came from towards the base of the entrenchment ditch, but its small size and worn condition indicate that it was redeposited, a view confirmed by the Roman radiocarbon date recovered from the same deposit.

3.27.3 A very small assemblage of Roman pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the site, but although much of the CBM and one Roman sherd were redeposited in later layers, a small 1st century AD group was stratified in a ditch in Trench 1, and a 4th century sherd also came from the uppermost fill of the entrenchment ditch in this trench.

3.27.4 In addition, Roman brick and tile was recovered from the two earliest ditches in Trench 2, and provided the only dating evidence for them.

3.27.5 One stray Tudor tile was found in a late pond in Trench 2, but otherwise the other finds are of post-medieval 18th century or later date. Most of this material came from Martin's Farm, and is consistent both with the historic map evidence and with the stratigraphic evidence from the evaluation trenches there. The range of materials recovered are consistent with their use as agricultural farm buildings.

3.27.6 Animal bones from stratified contexts were limited to a single tooth from a ditch of probable Roman date, suggesting that ground conditions were not conducive to bone preservation. Charcoal was recovered in small quantities from both the entrenchment

ditch in Trench 1 and from the undated ditches in Trench 13. Waterlogged deposits at the base of the entrenchment ditch in Trench 1 were more productive, and have allowed analyses of waterlogged plant remains, insects and pollen, as well as the recovery of a radiocarbon date of 80-220 cal. AD from waterlogged seeds (Appendices C.3-C.6).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The presence of numerous services meant that the original trench layout had to be modified, and as a result the trenches were often divided. In the southern part of the main area, small trees also necessitated the reorientation or splitting of trenches. The overall coverage was therefore not as even as originally planned, but nevertheless a reasonable sample of the area was excavated.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in several stages using different supervisors and teams. The small numbers of features found, and the paucity of dating evidence from them, was consistent throughout, as was the low number of residual finds in later layers. This is therefore believed to be a fair reflection of the overall density of archaeological activity.

4.2 Interpretation

Early prehistory

- 4.2.1 No features of early prehistoric date were recovered from the evaluation, although three struck flints including two piercers of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered as residual finds. Excavation of a sizeable area below the Chichester Centre adjacent to the site had revealed a single pit of Beaker date and five small pits of Middle Bronze Age date (see Fig. 13), so given this relatively sparse distribution it is not surprising that no small features such as these were found during the current evaluation. The results of the evaluation appear to confirm a low level of activity during these periods in the area that includes the site.
- 4.2.2 No Iron Age activity other than scraps of flint-tempered pottery (which could also have been of later Bronze Age date) were recovered from the site. No activity of the Iron Age prior to the late Iron Age has been found in the vicinity, so this is not unexpected.

The east-west entrenchment

- 4.2.3 An entrenchment ditch interpreted as of late Iron Age date had been revealed in excavation under the site of the Chichester Centre east of the site (Kenny 1999, fig. 8; Fig. 13), and a continuation of this was expected in the south-west corner, where Trenches 1 and 2 were located. This ditch has been given the abbreviation EWJ in the system of dykes surrounding Chichester (Magilton 2003).
- 4.2.4 Trench 1 did reveal a deep ditch on the projected line of entrenchment EWJ, although it was only 2.6m deep, compared to the 3.3m below the Chichester Centre. The N-S entrenchment to the west of the site, N-S 1, was however recorded as 2.3m deep, so of similar dimensions to that found in Trench 1. The width of both cuts was around 7m, and both cuts shared a similar profile, although the base of the ditch below the Chichester Centre was more rounded than that in Trench 1.
- 4.2.5 There was primary silting down the sides and across the base of both cuts, but the cut below the Chichester Centre had clearly filled rapidly after that, with thick deposits of very gravelly soil. Including occasional late Iron Age sherds. These may have been due

- to significant erosion from the sides, or may even represent deliberate backfilling, whereas the ditch in Trench 1 remained open, accumulating organic material to a depth of 0.6m.
- 4.2.6 The excavators of the site below the Chichester Centre clearly believed that the entrenchment bank lay to the south of the ditch. This was partly due to the fact that a Roman ditch to the north came very close to the lip of the ditch, and partly due to the parallel early Roman ditch found on the south (see Fig. 13), but no direct evidence of the surviving bank was discussed (Kenny 1999) and the section of the ditch illustrated does not indicate any slumping that might indicate on which side a bank stood. In Trench 1 there was indirect evidence to support a bank on the southern side, as two deposits of probable early Holocene soil survived south of the entrenchment ditch and north of parallel ditch 104, and it was suggested that these might have been preserved by the overlying bank, whereas elsewhere the early Holocene subsoil had been completely ploughed away. In addition, a later boundary following the alignment of the ditch, but set slightly to the south, survived until very recently (see Fig. 14). This was probably following the line of the bank, or of a hedge on the bank, on the south side.
- 4.2.7 There was also a thick band of soil down the north side of the ditch in the middle of the fill sequence that could plausibly have come from a bank, but as argued above, the Roman ditch found right against the lip of the bank under the Chichester Centre suggests that this is unlikely. It therefore appears that some localised dumping was taking place at this time. The character of the late phase fills in Trench 1 might suggest that the dumping from the north side of the ditch was only the start of a major infilling, but if so it may have been necessary to create a further drainage ditch alongside the bank during the later Roman period, if the late recut is indeed genuine.
- 4.2.8 The deposit sequence in Trench 2 was truncated by a post-medieval pond, and by a ditch or other post-medieval feature below that. Below this two ditches were found, whose only dating evidence was Roman CBM. The earlier of these (ditch 222) was around 0.4m shallower than the ditch in Trench 1, and more than 1m shallower than the adjacent cut under the Chichester Centre, though in profile it was more like this than the ditch in Trench 1. A stronger objection to this being the east-west entrenchment is that, although just within the overall width of the projected line of the entrenchment, the centre of ditch 222 is offset from that of the ditch cuts either side. The basal fill of this ditch contained Roman tile and brick.
- 4.2.9 If the entrenchment ditch was dug by gangs working on different lengths, it is possible that it may have exhibited significant variation in depth (and even in line) over relatively short distances along its length. Significant variations in the profile of the Cattlemarket ditch south of Chichester, which was probably a continuation of Chichester Dyke N-S 1, were noted (Down 1989, 61), although there the depth of the various cuts remained much the same. The change in line is more difficult to discount. While it remains possible that ditch 222 does represent a continuation of the entrenchment ditch, however, it seems equally possible that there was a gap between the ditch in Trench 1 and that seen under the Chichester Centre, and that ditch 222 represents a later digging through of this gap in the Roman period once the ditches to either side had partly filled, hence its shallower depth. It is clear from the account of

the Chichester Centre excavation that the entrenchment remained open to a considerable depth during the Roman period (Kenny 1999), but no details are given. A gap would also help explain the considerable variation in fill character between Trench 1 and the exposures under the Chichester Centre.

- 4.2.10 Ditch 104 in Trench 1 is almost exactly in line with the early Roman ditch parallel to the entrenchment on the site of the Chichester Centre, which was interpreted as running along the south edge of the entrenchment bank (Kenny 1999). Ditch 104 is almost certainly a continuation of this. In retrospect, it would have been useful to extend Trench 2 further south to see if this ditch was also present here, or whether there was also a gap in this boundary ditch.
- 4.2.11 The date obtained from the organic deposit in Trench 1 is 80-220 cal. AD, which is significantly later than the late Iron Age date attributed to the ditch under the Chichester Centre. It must however be remembered that Fishbourne Research and Conservation Framework (Manley *et al.* 2007a, 44-5), while broadly reiterating the attribution of the Chichester entrenchments to the late Iron Age, also states that these were not one system, and not necessarily all of one date. The terminal of the dyke excavated at Ounces Barn (Manley *et al.* 2007b, 53), was clearly 75% silted up by 60-70AD, but Dyke N-S 1 in particular has been claimed to be later. Down (1989), having discussed three possible dates for the Cattlemarket ditch: late Iron Age, very early Roman and mid-1st century AD, plumped for the last, early Roman date for this ditch. As the east-west entrenchment does not apparently continue west of the Chichester Dyke N-S 1, it is probably later than this. The entrenchment ditch found at the Chichester Centre is believed to post-date a late Iron Age enclosure, burying its ditch beneath the entrenchment bank, so the occasional sherds of late Iron Age pottery in the fills of the ditch here may be residual, and the system may only have been established in the later 1st century AD Roman period, in which case a Roman radiocarbon date from Trench 1 is entirely appropriate. This interpretation would also place the digging of ditch 104 soon after the establishment of the entrenchment ditch and bank.
- 4.2.12 The character of the waterlogged plant remains and pollen from the organic deposit indicates that a hedge was well-established alongside during its accumulation, suggesting that the ditch and bank had been in existence for some time by the time that the organic sediments were accumulating. In an organic sediment of this type, which also contained flint gravel, it is possible that small material such as seeds deposited in the upper part of the deposit could have percolated down, and so have been incorporated into the bulk sample from which the material for dating was taken. The radiocarbon date may therefore reflect material entering the ditch considerably later than its date of excavation. There is a slightly larger chance of the date being of early 2nd century AD date than later, which would probably better fit the likely period of accumulation of the organic deposit than a date in the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD.

The environment of the entrenchment and adjacent activity

- 4.2.13 The radiocarbon date makes the environmental evidence from the organic deposit less significant than would have been the case for a late Iron Age date, but is nevertheless

valuable, not only in relation to the entrenchment but also to the settlement activity indicated by the adjacent excavation on the footprint of the Chichester Centre. The picture provided by the waterlogged plant remains, insect remains and pollen is consistent, and the evidence from three elements complement one another. The evidence suggests that the waterlogging was localised and not deep, and there was clearly an established hedge alongside and overhanging the ditch.

- 4.2.14 There is good evidence for grasses, and the pollen evidence suggests that this was not simply grasses fringing the ditch, but more likely grassland, which may have been allowed to mature as hay meadow before grazing. The ferns may be of local origin, but may well have been imported as bedding, as is known from a number of rural settlements in southern Britain in the later Iron Age and early Roman period. The evidence for disturbed ground is appropriate to the periphery of a settlement area, and the single arable seed is likely to have derived from there, though more likely as seed for grinding than as evidence for arable cultivation nearby.
- 4.2.15 The 4th century sherd from the top of the entrenchment ditch in Trench 1 can be related to 4th century activity known from the Chichester Centre excavation nearby (Kenny 1999), and also provides a date by which time the entrenchment ditch had largely been filled in at this point.

Undated features and the medieval culvert

- 4.2.16 The undated ditches found in Trenches 5, 12 and 13 are all on north-south alignments. This would be consistent with the orientation of the late Iron Age enclosure or the Roman ditches found on the site of the Chichester Centre further south, but given the perseverance of the east-west boundary created by the entrenchment bank, these ditches could also have been laid out at right angles to this boundary at a later date, right up to the 17th century.
- 4.2.17 It was suggested that the line of the medieval culvert bringing water to Chichester from Graylingwell might be represented by a sinuous line shown on the 1772 map of the Manor of Broyle. If so, this should have crossed the south-east corner of the evaluated area, and have been located by Trench 15 (see Fig. 14). No trace of the conduit was seen in Trench 15, nor was it observed in the excavation on the site of the Chichester Centre, so either the line does not represent the course of the culvert, or it is not strictly accurate, as is certainly possible on a map of this early date. The sinuous course of the line is somewhat unusual for a medieval culvert; more usual is to dig a culvert is a series of straight lengths, as, for example, occurred at Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

Martins Farm: barn

- 4.2.18 Trench 21 was dug to investigate whether supporting evidence for the interpretation of this structure as a threshing barn existed, and in particular evidence for a threshing floor between the wide entrances on the north and south. It was also hoped to obtain dating evidence for the construction of the barn, as only dating evidence prior to the 1772 historic map comprised bricks, whose typological dating is not very precise.

- 4.2.19 For health and safety reasons excavation up against the standing walls of the barn was limited, and so no direct dating evidence was recovered from the foundation trenches of the barn walls themselves.
- 4.2.20 The excavations revealed two brick walls of identical construction, one spanning the entrance in the northern wall of the barn, the other running north-south at right angles 1.2m within the eastern bay. Narrow brick walls such as this are inappropriate as foundations for anything other than timber joists, and the discovery of a gap between the northern brick wall and the overlying jamb of the barn wall suggests that this is the void left by the rotting of a substantial timber joist (the authors are indebted to Julian Munby for this interpretation). The trench did not reach the western jamb, nor extend further west, but we can plausibly reconstruct a timber floor some 5.8m wide extending across the 8m width of the building.
- 4.2.21 The bricks used for the narrow foundation walls were dated to the 19th century, or possibly the late 18th century (Appendix B.2). The earliest evidence for the barn is the 1772 map of the Manor of Broyle, but how much earlier than this the barn was constructed was not definitively established either by the Historic Building Recording report (OA 2016b) or by Trench 21, although the bricks used at the corners and the jambs were described as consistent with construction in the mid-18th century (*ibid.*, xii-xiii). These bricks were certainly narrower than those used in the walls supporting the timber joists, so may well indicate that this timber floor was a later addition. Given the relative inaccuracy of brick dating, however, it is just possible that both types overlapped in date, and that walls 2104 and 2119 were original elements of the barn construction.
- 4.2.22 Whether original or secondary, the presence of these narrow brick foundations supporting timber joists supports the interpretation of the barn as for threshing.
- 4.2.23 The date and function of the shallower foundation 2107, which was in line with the eastern jamb of the northern entrance, also has to be considered. In section the height of this was very similar to that of brick wall 2104 to its east, and it also incorporated bricks of very similar type to those in walls 2104 and 2119. The evidence of the bricks makes it very unlikely that it could represent a support for an earlier, narrower timber floor spanning the width of the entrance, though it could conceivably represent a later replacement for the brick-founded floor, incorporating earlier bricks. Given the distance to be spanned between 2104 on the east and a similarly-placed brick foundation west of the entrance, however, 2107 could perhaps represent an internal foundation helping to support the floor between them. This does not, however, explain the westerly projection at the north end of 2107. Another possibility is that 2107 represents the foundation of an internal wall dividing up the interior at some stage, although the shallow depth of this foundation in relation to the level of the floor makes support for a floor more plausible.
- 4.2.24 East of wall 2104 the function of feature 2110 remains unclear. This may have been a tree-throw hole from clearance prior to the construction of the barn, simply filled with flint gravel prior to construction. The excavation of pits within barns is relatively unusual, so is perhaps more likely to pre-date the barn than to be contemporary with it.

4.2.25 The top of chalk layer 2101 was around 0.13m below the top of the brick foundation and of foundation 2107, and adding the height of a timber joist above, would have meant a substantial step down had the chalk itself formed the floor of the east part of the barn. While the surface of the chalk was compacted, it did not show signs of significant wear or of trampled dirt in its top, so it is perhaps more likely that the chalk was make-up for a brick or stone floor that has since been removed.

The room north of the barn: Trenches 22 and 23

4.2.26 The absence of any evidence for a wall projecting from the north-west corner of the barn, either in the form of a scar above ground or a foundation or robber trench below, strongly indicates that the early maps were simply inaccurate in their representation of the north-west arm of the original building. It is more surprising that the Tithe Award map of 1846-7, which was a much larger-scale and more detailed plan, should have done the same. While it is possible, however, that later repair of the north-west corner above ground might have removed any trace of an earlier wall here, the absence of any evidence of a foundation trench or robber cut below-ground is more compelling. Unless the north-west projection was originally only a timber structure built on timber sills at ground level, some trace of this building should have survived. An entirely timber structure, though it cannot be entirely ruled out, is probably unlikely.

4.2.27 The evidence that is available suggests that the western wall of the north-west room was on the line of that still surviving in part abutting the barn. Bricks recovered from this wall were overfired examples of 18th or 19th century date, so could have been made at the time of the construction date of the barn itself. As they were overfired, they are unlikely to have been kept long after they were made. Their date range would however also allow them to be of later date.

4.2.28 A foundation for the east wall of the north range was found where expected, and the shallow depth of this in comparison to the west wall supports the interpretation of this structure as a stable, rather than a room with a domestic function, from the start.

4.2.29 There was no evidence of a floor of any sort within this building. It seems likely that there would have been a floor of some sort for a stable, possibly of cobbles, so deliberate robbing is likely.

4.2.30 The absence of the Early Holocene soil 2213 between the two walls is at first sight striking. The division between the early Holocene soil and layer 2201, the gravelly silt that lay between the walls, did not however correspond exactly to the line of the wall, the wall being built on layer 2213, and wall 2203 was cut through the gravelly silt 2201 to the west. It is possible that the Early Holocene soil was dug away after the building was first erected and replaced with a gravelly make-up layer for a cobbled or flagged floor, and that wall 2203 was in fact a later replacement of the original wall, as the Historic Building report suggests may be the case (OA 2016b, xiv). However, the flint terrace gravels were not level when laid down, and consist of a number of varied deposits, so it is equally possible that 2201 is a later deposit of the natural gravel, and that the early Holocene soil 2213 had accumulated in a hollow within its surface. An

equally uneven depth of this soil was seen in Trench 21, although there it was believed that this was mostly due to later truncation.

The circular structure in the north-east corner of the western yard

- 4.2.31 Nothing of the circular structure represented on the historic maps of 1875 and 1898 survives above ground, and the trench was excavated to clarify its character. The curvilinear slot found in this trench corresponds broadly to the location of the north side shown on the historic maps, but its fills do not provide additional evidence of its function. The vertical sides and flat base suggest a wall trench or timber slot that had not been damaged by the extraction of large timbers or the robbing out of walls, but absence of any clear evidence of post-positions or the shadows of timber suggests that if this had been a timber structure, it had not rotted *in situ*, while the lack of any brick, stone or mortar within the cut also suggests that it was not a wall that had later been robbed. The absence of evidence for a surface inside the structure appears to rule out a mill or similar horse-powered structure, although it is possible that this existed, but was very thoroughly robbed out when the structure went out of use in the early 20th century.
- 4.2.32 The size of the structure was just over 5m in diameter, and the maps suggest that it was surrounded by a wall or fence, but was not roofed. A slot for a timber fence seems most likely, but one in which the timbers were carefully extracted when it went out of use. A large animal feed container was suggested in the Historic Building Recording report (OA 2016b), and other possibilities include a fenced haystack stand.

The square granary

- 4.2.33 A structure 4.5m square was shown on the OS maps of 1875 and 1898, and on subsequent OS maps down to 1972, in the corner north of the western yard and west of the north-south range. Nothing of this structure now survives above ground, so Trench 25 was dug to characterise this structure.
- 4.2.34 Three square brick piers of almost identical composition were found below the approximate location of the walls on the north-west, centre south and north-east, but nothing between them, suggesting that this structure had been a raised granary supported by these piers. The bricks were of 19th century character consistent with the later 19th century date indicated by the historic maps.

4.3 Review of evaluation objectives and results

General aims

- 4.3.1 The evaluation has provided a reasonable sample of the area of proposed development, and has shown that archaeological remains other than those already anticipated from adjacent excavation are sparse. These additional remains (all ditches) were not well-preserved, and are unfortunately undated, although likely to belong to the same periods as those found in adjacent excavation, that is, either late Iron Age or Roman.

- 4.3.2 The positions of the evaluation trenches in relation to the ditches that were found was not ideal for tracing their extents. Due to the presence of existing services, there were significant lengths between trenches crossing their projected lines, and none of the ditches was found in more than one trench, nor were returns identified. While the existence of a field system cannot be ruled out, it seems very unlikely that substantial enclosures such as were found below the Chichester Centre to the south existed within the evaluated area.
- 4.3.3 None of the features found outside Martin's Farm, not even the entrenchment ditch, contained complex stratigraphy. As in the excavation to the east, the fills of the entrenchment were relatively thick, and appear to represent only a few phases, though probably spanning several centuries.
- 4.3.4 As indicated by the previous excavation of the entrenchment ditch to the east, the line of the entrenchment bank was perpetuated as a field boundary until very recently. The excavations in Trench 2 suggested that there was a gap in the entrenchment ditch at this point, but this was blocked off before long during the Roman period, and thereafter the line of the bank appears to have formed a single boundary. None of the undated ditches found to the north correspond to historic boundaries, so do not appear to have affected the longer-term development of the historic landscape.
- 4.3.5 A waterlogged deposit was found close to the base of the entrenchment ditch, and has provided both a radiocarbon date in the Roman period for its accumulation, and environmental evidence in the form of waterlogged plant remains, insect remains and pollen for the local and the wider environment in the Roman period. The evidence suggests that outside the ditch the environment was largely grassland, and the only possible evidence of transported materials was bracken that may have been used for bedding, though it too may have grown in the immediate vicinity of the ditch.
- 4.3.6 The finds from the evaluation were generally few, and indicative of low-status activity in the Roman and post-medieval periods.

Specific aims and objectives

- 4.3.7 Other than a few residual flints, no evidence of further Neolithic or Bronze Age activity was found by the evaluation, although it is recognised that small features such as were characteristic of the adjacent site under the Chichester Centre in these periods might not have been located by trenching at this scale.
- 4.3.8 The east-west dyke EWJ was located in Trench 1, and is dated to the early Roman period by a radiocarbon date from waterlogged fill close to the base, but there was no direct evidence of an adjacent bank surviving, although the survival of patches of early Holocene soil south of the ditch suggested the prior protection of the entrenchment bank. Trench 2 did not provide convincing evidence for the continuation of the dyke, and it is suggested that there may originally have been a gap here, though if so, this was blocked off by digging a further length of slightly shallower ditch during the Roman period.

- 4.3.9 No evidence of other Iron Age activity was found within the evaluated area, and no certain evidence of Roman activity other than residual CBM, although undated ditches on north-south alignments may well be of this period.
- 4.3.10 No evidence of the medieval culvert supplying Chichester with water from the Grayling Well was found within the evaluation, nor in the earlier excavation to the south. It seems likely that the route taken by the culvert was not the curving line shown on the 1772 map of the Manor of Broyle, and ran east of the evaluated site.
- 4.3.11 The evaluation did not locate any buildings earlier than those shown on the 1772 map, nor any finds suggesting that the origins of Martin's Farm were significantly earlier than the map. Bricks used for the corners and jambs of the barn shown on this map were probably of 18th century manufacture, suggesting that this building was erected in the mid-18th century.
- 4.3.12 The main building shown on the earliest map was interpreted as a threshing barn from the evidence of the wide opposing entrances in the long walls, and the excavation of a trench within the building confirmed the presence of a timber floor across the central part of the barn, supporting this interpretation of its use.
- 4.3.13 Evidence for the function of the projection shown on the early maps at the north-west end of the barn was less clear, and trenching has strongly indicated that it was built not at the north-west corner, but a few metres further east. The slight construction of its east wall, and the lack of any floors or occupation surfaces inside, argue against its having had a domestic function, and the Historic Building Recording report (OA 2016b) has suggested that the 'guardroom' may instead have been a yard. If there was another building attached to the east end of the barn, which was not clear from the early maps, this was not investigated.
- 4.3.14 Trenching within the western yard has suggested that it did not have a cobbled surface. Although the approximate position of a circular structure in the north-east corner was confirmed, its function remains unclear. The function of a square structure north of this yard has however been clarified by the discovery of three brick piers, which strongly indicate that this was a granary raised off the ground.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NNW-SSE
Trench set across projected lines of an Iron Age dyke and two Roman ditches.					Avg. depth (m)	1.2
					Width (m)	8.2
					Length (m)	49.84
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer Topsoil - Turf	+ 8.2	0.22	Dark brown, friable, clayey silt (turf stripped prior to archaeological work)	-	-
101	Layer Topsoil	+ 8.2	0.12	Dark brown clayey silt with flint gravel.	-	-
102	Layer Natural geology	-	2.1	Light orangey brown flint gravel in silty clay. Not a homogeneous layer – bands and lenses of grey, brown, and reddish brown material within. Overlain by 109, overlying 125. Feature 115 and 104 are cut into the layer		
103	Structure	+4.0 x +9.0	1.5	Foundation structure made of sandstone, with occasional bricks, and cement. Not investigated. Overlain by layer 101, sealed by 107 and 114m, cutting 108	CBM – brick	Modern, 20th century (1940-1980)
104	Cut Ditch	1.31 x +2.0	0.78	Linear, aligned ENE-WSW, moderately steep, symmetric sides, a pointed base, cut into 109 and 102; filled with 105, 106, and 112		Roman
105	Fill Ditch	1.1 x +2.0	0.15	Friable, medium greyish brown sandy silt with relatively frequent flint pebbles, overlain by 112, overlying 106, middle fill of 104	Pottery sherd	Roman - 1 st AD
106	Fill Ditch	0.82 x + 2.0	0.3	Firm, greyish-brown clayey silt with only a few small sized flint pebbles	Pottery sherds	Later prehistoric

107	Layer Build-up ground	+49 x 2.0	0.34	Firm, grey clayey silt with yellow building debris, angular stone, and bricks; overlain by 100, overlying 114	CBM, pieces of plastic	Modern
108	Layer Buried topsoil		0.24	Friable, greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles, occasional flecks of charcoal; sealed by 107, overlying 109	Small fragments of CBM	Modern
109	Layer Buried subsoil/B- Horizon		0.34	Friable, brown clayey silt with moderate amount of flint pebbles, overlain by 108, overlying 102		
110	Cut Dyke	7.52	2.52	Almost E-W aligned feature, with moderately steep sides (northern side slightly undulating, southern side with steep lower side weathered to gently sloping above. Cut into 109 and 102. Filled with 113, 116, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 124. May have a recut 115 with fill 117		
111	Deposit Layer	1.25	0.3	Firm, greyish-brown sandy clay with frequent small flint pebbles. An undulation within buried subsoil 109 ('supernatural'), sealed by 108, overlying 102		
112	Fill Ditch		0.36	Friable, light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized flint pebbles, sealing 105, within 109, overlain by 108, upper fill of 104 ditch		
113	Fill Dyke	1.43	0.47	Firm, reddish-brown clayey silt with frequent flint pebbles (gravel), cut by 115 (relationship not very clear), a first phase fill of 110		
114	Layer Build-up	1.78	0.42	Firm, compact light to medium brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles, angular and subangular pieces of limestone and modern CBM, overlain by 107, overlying 108 and 112	CBM	Modern
115	Cut Recut	2.6	1.0	Very steep (S) and moderately steep (N) sides, imperceptible breaks of slopes, a slightly concave base, cutting 114, 116, 119, 120, 113 (relationships not very clear), filled with 117, within 110 dyke		
116	Fill Dyke	2.7	0.7	Friable, light greyish-brown slightly clayey silt with flint gravel, sealed by 112, overlying 121, 119, cut by 115 (?), a first phase fill of 110		
117	Fill	2.6	1.0	Friable, medium orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small rounded flint pebbles (gravel) – not homogeneous, bands of		

	Recut			darker (siltier) and lighter (with more gravelly) material, single fill of 115, overlain by 118		
118	Fill Dyke	4.9	0.23	Friable, light greyish-brown silty clay with frequent flint pebbles (gravel). Overlain by 108 and 114, overlying 116 and probably 117. It may be actually a part of 108.	Pottery sherd	4th century AD
119	Fill Dyke	2.0	0.5	Friable, greyish-brown clayey silt with moderate flint pebbles, occasional small pieces of charcoal, overlain by 116, overlying 120, cut by 115, a first phase fill of 110		
120	Fill Dyke	2.3	0.32	Friable, flint gravel (including medium sized nodules) with greyish-brown clayey silt, overlain by 119, overlying 113 and 121, cut (?) by 115, a first phase fill of 110		
121	Fill Dyke	3.4	0.4	Friable, greyish-brown clayey silt with occasional rounded flint pebbles, a thick layer on the northern side of 110, overlain by 108, 113m 120, 119, 116, overlying 112, material from silting up the dyke, second phase fill of 110		
122	Fill Dyke	2.75	0.38	Friable, slightly blueish-grey silty clay with flint nodules and pebbles (frequent), overlain by 121, 113, overlying 123 and 124, a second phase fill of 110		
123	Fill Dyke	1.5	0.58	Friable, soft, grey and very dark brownish-grey waterlogged organic silt, moderate amount of flint gravel, seeds and twigs, overlying 124, overlain by 122, a first phase/basal fill of 110	C14 sample, pottery sherd	
124	Fill Dyke	2.3	0.21	Friable, soft, slightly bluish-grey silty clay with frequent flint gravel, a layer at the base of 115, overlain by 123 and 122		
125	Layer Natural geology	-	+ 0.4	Brownish-yellow clay with no inclusions, overlain by 102		
126	Fill Dyke	1.78	0.42	Firm, brown, clayey silt with frequent flint pebbles (well sorted), fill of upper-southern part of 110, cut by recut 115, not very well characterised deposit – steps for extension of Trench 1 run across this deposit , sealed by 108, a first phase fill of 110		

Trench 2

General description

Orientation

NNW-SSE

						Avg. depth (m)	1.5
						Width (m)	9
						Length (m)	43.6
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
200	Layer Topsoil-Turf	-	0.15	Dark brown, friable, clayey silt (turf stripped prior to archaeological work), overlying 201	Roof tile	Post-medieval	
201	Layer Topsoil/ Ploughsoil	-	0.18	Dark brown clayey silt with flint gravel. Part of topsoil, overlying 203, overlain by 201	-	-	
202	Layer Made up ground	-	0.6	Friable, brown silty clay and yellow (lenses and patches) building material with relatively frequent angular small-medium sized pieces of flint, modern CBM pieces, overlying 203, overlain by 201	Sony VHS player made in 1979, Flat tile	Modern, Post-medieval	
203	Layer Made up ground	-	0.36	Firm, brownish-grey silty sand and very frequent angular pieces of flint (stoniness c 70-80%), overlying 204, overlain by 202	CBM	Modern	
204	Layer Made up ground	-	2.22	Friable yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent angular pieces of flint, overlying 205, overlain by 203	CBM	Modern	
205	Layer/ buried topsoil	-	0.28	Friable dark brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent pieces of angular flint, decomposed lenses of turf within, overlying 206, overlain by 204	CBM	Modern	
206	Layer	-	0.48	Firm, dark reddish-brown silty clay with frequent, mostly subangular flint pebbles, overlain by 206			
207	Layer Natural geology	-	-	Yellowish-brown clayey silt and flint gravel. Probably equal to 219			
208	Layer Made up ground	-	0.36	Friable, soft, brownish-grey silt with moderate amount of angular flint pebbles, overlain by 208, overlying 205 and 209	CBM	Modern	

209	Layer	13m length	0.68	Firm, dark greyish-brown silt with flint pebbles, overlain by 205, overlying 2016, may be top fill of 215	CBM	Modern
210	Cut Pond ?	3.68	0.44	Extending west and eastwards beyond Tr 2, steep southern side, gently sloping northern side, imperceptible breaks of slope, a flat base, cutting 221, 214, 214, filled with 211		
211	Fill Pond ?	3.68	0.44	Firm, reddish-brown silt with angular flint pebbles, cut by 215, overlain by 209, single fill of 210	CBM	Victorian
212	Cut Ditch	3,3	0.6	Extending west and eastwards beyond Tr 2, moderately steep southern side, imperceptible break of slope, a flattish base, truncated on its northern side by 215, filled with 221, 214, and 213		
213	Fill Ditch	2.16	0.54	Friable, slightly blueish grey clay with moderate amount of small subrounded flint pebbles, cut by 215 and 210, fill of 212, overlying 214		
214	Fill Ditch	2.6	0.38	Friable, medium to dark brownish-grey sandy clay with moderate amount of subrounded flint pebbles, cut by 215 and 210, overlying 221m overlain by 213, fill of 212	Flat tile and brick	Roman
215	Cut Pond ?	6.05	0.84	Extending east and westwards beyond Tr 2, moderately steep northern side, gently sloping southern side, imperceptible breaks of slope, a flattish base, cutting 211, 213, 220, 219, filled with 218k, 219, 217, 216, and 209 ?		
216	Fill Pond ?	5.9	0.43	Firm, reddish-brown sandy silt with frequent, small flint pebbles, overlain by 209, overlying 216, fill of 215		
217	Fill Pond ?	4.45	0.15	Firm, compact, grey silty clay with small flint pebbles (horizontal band of pebbles), overlain by 216, overlying 219, fill of 215	Flue tile, Bricks	Roman C2-C4, Tudor-Stuart, Pmed, 19th century
218	Fill Pond ?	4.3	0.24	Firm, blueish-grey silty clay with flint nodules and flint pebbles (gravel), overlain by 210, basal fill of 215		
219	Layer – Natural geology	-	0.5	Friable, reddish-brown with brownish- red (mottled) silt and flint gravel with flint nodules, overlain by 209, overlying 220, probably equal to 207		

220	Layer Natural geology		+ 1.8	Brownish-yellow clay with no inclusions, overlain by 219		
221	Fill Pond ?	2.2	0.4	Firm, brownish-grey clay with angular flint pebbles, overlain by 214, basal fill of 212		
222	Cut Ditch	2.1	0.72	Linear? (extending east and westwards beyond Tr 2), moderately steep sides, imperceptible breaks of slope, a slightly concave base, cutting 220, cut by 212 and 215, filled with 223		
223	Fill Ditch	2.1	0.72	Firm, light grey clay with flint pebbles (forming horizontal bands), cut by 212 and 215, fill of 222.	Brick, animal bone	Roman

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.66
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
301	Topsoil	-	0.28	Dark greyish-brown, well sorted silt with roots and stones	3 pieces of tile	Roman
302	Subsoil	-	0.22	Loose greyish-brown clayey silt with stones	-	-
303	Natural Geology	-	-	Firm, light-mid reddish-brown clayey silt with stones		

Trench 4a		
General description		Orientation N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.		Avg. depth (m)
		Width (m) 2
		Length (m)

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Findings	Date
405	Topsoil	-	0.15	Loose grey silt with large flint lumps and small stones	Piece of peg-tile	18th-19th century
406	Layer	-	0.4	Firm dark grey clayey silt with well-sorted stones	-	-
407	Natural Geology	-	-	Firm reddish-brown clayey silt with well-sorted stones	-	-

Trench 4B						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench was south of 4A, and was devoid of significant archaeology. Stratigraphy consists of topsoil 400 over made ground 401, over subsoil 402 and mixed topsoil and subsoil 403, below which were layers of natural 404 and 408.				Avg. depth (m)		1.35-1.85
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		19.35
Contexts						
context no.	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil: dark greyish-brown friable silt, 5% sub-rounded stones/flint	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.3	Made ground: pale yellowish-brown silt, with frequent gravel and flint fragments. Re-deposited natural.	CBM – piece of imbrex tile	Roman
402	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil: pale brownish-grey clayey silt, with moderate small sub-rounded stones / flint	CBM	-
403	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil: dark brownish-grey clayey silt, with moderately frequent small sub-rounded stones / flint. Possible extended area of 'pond', no waterlogging evident.	CBM – tile	18th-19th century
404	Layer	-	0.58	Natural: reddish-brown clayey silt, < 5% small rounded stones/flint	-	-
408	Layer	-	>0.15	Natural: pale yellowish-grey silt with approx 95% flint cobbles and pebbles	-	-

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
				Avg. depth (m)	0.35	
				Width (m)	2.0	
				Length (m)	50.1	
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
500	Layer Topsoil	-	0.25	Dark brown, friable, clayey silt with moderate amount of flint pebbles. overlying 501 and 502	-	-
501	Layer Subsoil – colluvial material		0.25	Light brown slightly clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles – only in the northern part of Tr 5, overlying 502 and 503	-	-
502	Layer – Natural geology			Orange-brown clayey silt with flint gravel, overlain by 500, 501 and 503	-	-
503	Layer – Subsoil, lower part of colluvium		0.22	Friable, orange-brown silt with mostly sub-angular flint pebbles, overlain by 501, overlying 502	-	-
504	Cut Ditch	0.7 x +2.52	0.18	Linear, aligned N-S, eastern side gently sloping, western side steep, a flat base, cutting 502, filled with 505	-	-
505	Fill Ditch	0.7 x +2.52	0.18	Friable, brown silt with occasional flint pebbles, overlain by 503, single fill of 504	-	-
506	Cut Tree-throw	0.7	0.19	Circular, with asymmetric sides – steep and moderately steep, gradual break of slope, and slightly concave base, cutting 502, filled with 507	-	-
507	Fill Tree-throw	0.7	0.19	Friable, light greyish-brown silt with occasional flint pebbles, sealed by 500, single fill of 506	-	-

Trench 6a						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	28.50
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
600	Topsoil	-	0.28	Grey, moderately sorted silt with roots and flint gravel	Two flint piercers, Piece of tile/pot	Neolithic-Bronze Age, medieval
601	Subsoil	-	0.3	Dark grey clayey silt with flint gravel	yes	-
602	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown clayey silt with flint gravel	-	-

Trench 6b						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	10.40
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
603	Topsoil	-	0.2	Grey, moderately sorted silt with roots and flint gravel	Roof tile	17th-18th century
604	Subsoil	-	0.17	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt with poorly sorted flint gravel	yes	-
605	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 6c						
General description					Orientation	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stones.						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
						Width (m)	2
						Length (m)	4.40
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date	
606	Topsoil	-	0.28	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	Piece of roof tile	17th-18th century	
607	Subsoil	-	0.2	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt with small flint gravel	-	-	
608	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown clayey silt with flint gravel	-	-	

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	L-shaped trench
L shaped trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	E-W-20. N-S-19.2
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
700	Topsoil	-	0.1/0.2	Grey, poorly-sorted silt with roots and flint gravel	Roof tiles	17th-18th and 18th-19th centuries
701	Subsoil	-	0.16/0.2	Dark greyish-brown, moderately sorted clayey silt with flint gravel	-	-
702	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown clayey silt with flint gravel	-	-

Trench 8a						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	14.5
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
803	Topsoil	-	0.3	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and flint gravel	-	-
804	Subsoil	-	0.18	Dark brown clayey silt with poorly-sorted small flint gravel	-	-
805	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 8b						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2.
					Length (m)	37.70
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
800	Topsoil	-	0.1	Grey, poorly-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	CBM	Roman and 17th-18th century
801	Subsoil	-	0.2	Dark brown, clayey silt with poorly-sorted small flint gravel	-	-
806	Natural Geology	-	-	Firm, flint gravel	-	-
802	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown, clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel		

Trench 9a						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
900	Topsoil	-	0.3	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	-	-
901	Subsoil	-	0.24	Mid -dark brown, clayey silt with poorly small stones	-	-
902	Natural Geology	-	-	Mid reddish brown, clay silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 9b						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.25
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	12.8
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
903	Topsoil	-	0.23	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	-	-
904	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown, clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 9c						
General description					Orientation	SE-NW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2

					Length (m)	15
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
905	Topsoil	-	0.35	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	-	-
906	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown, clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	47.50
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1000	Topsoil	-	0.3	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	-	-
1001	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown, clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clayey silt with stone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	45.80
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1100	Topsoil	-	0.4	Grey, moderately-sorted silt with roots and small flint gravel	-	-
1101	Natural Geology	-	-	Reddish-brown, clayey silt with well-sorted flint gravel	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of silty gravel clay. In eastern half of trench a layer of modern building /demolition rubble layer beneath the topsoil directly above the sub soil. Subsoil cut by an undated north-south aligned ditch.					Avg. depth (m)	0.31
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1200	Topsoil	-	0.13	Dark grey silt with roots and small flint gravel	-	-
1202	Subsoil	-	0.18	Grey silt	-	-
1201	Natural Geology	-	-	Yellowish-brown silt with well-sorted gravel	-	-
1203	Ditch	1.05	0.25	North-south aligned cut	-	-
1204	Ditch fill	1.05	0.25	Loose, yellowish-brown, silt with frequent gravel	-	-
1205	Demolition layer	6	0.11	Pinkish-brown sand with modern bricks and mortar	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of clay with pebbles. Natural geology cut by two undated north-south aligned ditches					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1300	Topsoil	-	0.12	Grey silt with roots and frequent small sub angular flint pebbles	-	-
1301	Subsoil	-	0.28	Loose, greyish-brown silt with frequent sub-angular gravel pebbles	-	-

1302	Fill of ditch	1.3	0.6	Soft, yellowish-brown, fine-grained silty sand with small flint gravel	-	
1303	Ditch	1.3	0.6	North-south aligned linear cut. Flat base, vertical sides		
1304	Natural Geology	-	-	Brown clay with sub-angular pebbles	-	
1305	Fill of Ditch	2.3	0.44	Soft, yellowish-brown, fine-grained silty sand with small flint gravel	-	
1306	Ditch	2.3	0.44	North-south aligned linear cut. Flat base, moderately sloped sides	-	

Trench 14.1						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of gravelly clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	15
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1400	Topsoil	-	0.1	Dark grey silt with roots and frequent small sub-angular pebbles	-	-
1401	Subsoil	-	0.2	Grey silt with frequent sub-angular small pebbles	-	-
1402	Natural Geology	-	-	Flint gravel in a matrix of yellowish-brown clay	-	-

Trench 14.2			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of gravel rich clay.		Avg. depth (m)	0.4
		Width (m)	2
		Length (m)	35

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1400	Topsoil	-	0.3	Dark grey silt with roots with frequent sub-angular pebbles	-	-
1403	Subsoil	-	0.2	Grey silt with frequent sub-angular pebbles and fine flint gravel throughout	-	-
1404	Natural geology			Flint gravel in a matrix of brownish-yellow clay	-	-

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of tarmac surface and concrete sub base of present car park over former soil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of gravel rich clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	1
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1500	Surface of present car park	-	0.07	Black bitumen and grit (tarmac)	-	-
1501	Sub base	-	0.26	Concrete	-	-
1502	Former topsoil	-	0.12	Grey silt with frequent sub-angular pebbles, occasional small fragment of red CMB	Roman pot base	Late 2 nd -4th century AD
1503	Subsoil	-	0.2	Moderately compact, brownish-grey silt with much flint gravel including frequent sub-angular pebbles throughout		
1504	Natural geology		-	Flint gravel in a brown clay matrix		

Trench 16						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of tarmac surface, concrete sub base and gravel bedding layer of present car park over former soil and subsoil overlying a Natural geology of gravel rich clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	41

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1600	Surface of present car park	-	0.07	Black bitumen and grit (tarmac)	-	-
1601	Sub base	-	0.17	Concrete	-	-
1602	Bedding		0.03	Very compact yellowish- grey gravel		
1603	Former topsoil	-	0.14	Grey silt with frequent sub-angular pebbles	-	-
1604	Subsoil	-	0.35	Greyish-brown clayey silt with much gravel, frequent sub-angular pebbles throughout		
1605	Natural geology		-	Flint gravel in a matrix of brown clay		

Trench 17

General description

Trench devoid of archaeology. Extensive dumping of builders waste in north-eastern part of trench, disturbances further south, over former topsoil and subsoil overlying geology of flint gravel in clay matrix.

Orientation NE-SW

Avg. depth (m) 0.8

Width (m) 1.8

Length (m) 24

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1700	Topsoil	-	0.10	Black bitumen and grit (tarmac)	-	-
1701	Made Ground	-	0.1-0.6	Concrete, frogged brick fragments, plastic, metal, gravel	-	-
1702	Buried topsoil		0.20	Grey clayey silt with frequent flint gravel		
1703	Subsoil	-	0.20	Greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent sub- angular pebbles	-	-
1704	Natural geology		-	Flint gravel in a matrix of brown clay		

Trench 21

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench within E-W barn in Martin's Farm, dug across centre and east to clarify character of floors. Natural flint gravel and overlying early Holocene soil cut by narrow brick foundations for timber floor, a ?pit and a shallower foundation, with chalk floor in east bay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	1.6-2.75
					Length (m)	7.6
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2100	Layer Topsoil	-	0.28	Friable, very dark brown silt with organic material (decayed), overlying 2101, with building rubble material (CBM)	-	Modern
2101	Layer Surface	+ 3.2	0.16	Compact, firm white chalk extending east, north, and southwards beyond Tr 21, abutting wall 2104, sealed by 2100, overlying 2102 and 2103	-	
2102	Fill Pit	1.58	+ 0.23	Friable, brownish-grey silty sand with frequent flint pebbles and cobbles, not fully excavated, overlain by 2101, fill of 2110	-	-
2103	Layer	0.85	0.2	Friable, brown silty sand with frequent pebbles of flint gravel and occasional pieces of mortar. Function and character not determined – may partly belong to fill of 2105 foundation trench cut. Cut by 2210, overlain by 2101	-	-
2104	Foundation wall	0.28	+0.45	N-S mortared wall of unfrogged, red bricks, abutted by surface 2101 and fill 2106, overlain by 2100, base not exposed	Bricks	18th-19th century
2105	Cut Foundation trench	0.6	0.4	Moderately steep side (western) and probably vertical eastern side (not clear), base not exposed, cutting 2114, filled with 2106 with wall 2104	-	-
2106	Fill Foundation trench	0.6	0.4	Brown silty sand with relatively frequent flint pebbles and pieces of mortar – transition between 2106 and 2114 is diffuse	-	
2107	Foundation wall	0.34	0.21	N-S foundation continuing southwards beyond Tr 21, with westwards protruding buttress at the N end, made of angular limestones and flint with mortar and unfrogged red bricks. Cuts 2115 deposit		

2108	Hardcore layer	1.45	0.3	Flint cobbles and pebbles forming hardcore layer under tarmac surface 2109, overlying 2115		Modern
2109	Surface	1.4	0.07	Tarmac surface across western part of Tr 21, overlying 2108		Modern
2110	Cut Pit	1.58	+ 0.23	Extending south and eastwards beyond Tr 21, western side gently sloping, base not exposed, cutting 2103 and 2111, filled with 2102		
2111	Layer Natural geology	-	-	Firm, brown silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2115, 2103		
2112				Blank context number		
2113	Layer			Friable brown sandy silt with tile fragments and gravel abutting wall 2119 on north side.		17th century tile
2114	Deposit	+0.3	+0.37	Friable, brown silty sand with frequent pebbles of flint gravel and occasional pieces of mortar. Function and character not determined – may partly belong to fill of 2105 foundation trench cut. Transition between 2106 and 2114 quite diffused. Not fully exposed		
2115	Layer Natural geology	+ 4.0	0.2	Firm, compact light brownish-yellow clay with no inclusions, overlying 2111, interpreted initially as a surface – it extends to wall 2104		
2116	Deposit Building rubble	+ 1.5	0.4	Loose silty sand with large amount of modern building rubble, overlying 2111 in the western part of Tr 21		
2117	Cut Foundation trench	0.27 x + 2.35	-	E-W cut for foundation of wall 2119, cutting 2115 and 2111, filled with 2118, only partially exposed		
2118	Fill foundation trench	0.27 x + 2.35	-	Firm, compact silty clay with flint pebbles, sealing 2119 wall, fill of 2117 cut – not excavated		
2119	Foundation wall	2.7 x 0.23	-	E-W wall of unfrogged red bricks (little mortar) within cut 2117, extending eastwards below upstanding wall 2121, only partially exposed, similar to wall 2104		
2120	Buttress in wall 2119 ?	0.4		Southwards extending buttress – from foundation wall 2119, running under wall 2121, made of red unfrogged bricks		

2121	Brick-faced jamb	0.65	-	Western end of upstanding wall 2122 – forming an entrance – identical structure westwards (2123), made of flint nodules and unfrogged red bricks		
2122	Wall	-	-	Upstanding, E-W aligned wall made of flint nodules and occasional bricks, it ends on its western end with semi-piller 2121		
2123	Brick-faced jamb			Identical structure to 2121, forming western end of an entrance		

Trench 22						
General description					Orientation	E-W
E-W trench east of upstanding wall running N from barn, dug to look for corresponding east wall and character of internal floors in N-S range.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	5.33
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2200	Layer Topsoil	-	0.13	Dark brownish grey silt with modern building rubble material	-	Modern
2201	Layer Subsoil	-	0.38	Brown silt with mostly subangular flint pebbles, several root disturbances, sealed by 2200, overlying 2202, cut by 2205 and 2210	-	-
2202	Layer Natural geology	-	+ 0.15	Friable, compact brown silt and flint gravel (mostly subangular pebbles), overlain by 2201, 2213, cut by 2210	-	-
2203	Structure Wall	0.38		Upstanding N-S aligned wall made of flint and occasional red brick	-	-
2204	Structure Foundation Wall	0.37	0.52	Foundation wall for wall 2203, within cut 2205, sealed by 2206 and 2200	-	-
2205	Cut	0.32	0.38	Exposed only on its eastern part, steep side, gradual break of slope, flat base,	-	-

	Foundation trench			cutting 2201, filled with 2206 – foundation trench for 2204		
2206	Fill Foundation trench	0.32	0.38	Dark brown, friable, compact silt and flint gravel, overlain by 2200, single fill of 2205		
2207	Cut Pit	0.62	0.3	Extending northwards beyond Tr 22, moderately steep and steep sides, gradual breaks of slope, flat base, cutting 2201, filled with 2208. Interpreted as a tree-throw, but may in fact represent a foundation robber trench	-	-
2208	Fill Pit	0.62	0.3	Medium and dark brown (mottled) silt with flint gravel (subangular pebbles), occasional mortar fragments	-	-
2209	Structure Foundation wall	0.3	0.08	Foundation wall, aligned N-S, made of angular and subangular pieces of limestone and flint with mortar, within foundation trench 2210, sealed by 2211	-	-
2210	Cut Foundation trench	1.1	0.34	Aligned N-S, steep western side, moderately steep eastern side, cutting 2213 and 2201, filled with 2211 and with foundation wall 2209. It may actually be a robber trench	-	-
2211	Fill Foundation trench	1.1	0.34	Dark brown silt and flint gravel with pieces of CBM (bricks and tiles) and pieces of mortar, sealed by 2200, fill of 2209	-	-
2212	Structure Water main service	0.3	0.45	N-S aligned water main service – cut with vertical sides, flat base, cutting 2200, 2213, 2202, a metal pipe at the base	-	Modern
2213	Layer Natural geology	+3.4	0.38	Compact, firm, clay with no inclusions. Overlain by 2200, cut by 2212, 2210, relationship with 2201 not investigated. Initially interpreted as a man-made clay floor	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					Orientation	E-W
E-W trench west of surviving N-S wall north of barn. Dug to look for northern extension to barn at NW corner, none found. Gas pipe service running N-S across the central part of Tr 23.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	5.1
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2300	Layer Topsoil		0.2	Dark greyish-brown silt with flint gravel and decayed organic material		
2301	Layer Subsoil		0.25	Brown silt with flint gravel		
2302	Cut Pit	0.72	+ 0.35	Semi-oval – extending southwards beyond Tr 23, steep sides, base not exposed, cutting 2301 and 2304, filled with 2303		Modern
2303	Fill Pit	0.72	+ 0.35	Friable, loose brown silt, chalk, building rubble material		Modern
2304	Layer Natural geology		+ 0.1	Reddish-brown clayey silt and flint gravel		

Trench 24						
General description					Orientation	N-S
N-S trench dug within NE corner of western yard at Martin's Farm to look for circular structure indicated on early 20th century historic maps. Trench found cutting subsoil, but no structural evidence. Otherwise sequence is flint gravel, subsoil and topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	4.2

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2400	Layer Topsoil		0.2	Dark greyish-brown silt with flint gravel and decayed organic material		
2401	Layer Subsoil		0.25	Yellowish-brown silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2400, overlying 2402		
2402	Layer Natural geology		+ 0.1	Light brownish-yellow silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2401		
2403	Cut	0.67	0.34	Curvilinear slot, almost vertical sides, sharp breaks of slopes, a flat base, cutting 2401 and 2402, filled with 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408		
2404	Fill	0.65	0.2	Friable, grey silty sand with pieces of metal slag, overlain by 2405, basal fill of 2403		
2405	Fill	0.65	0.08	Friable, soft, reddish-brown sandy silt with infrequent small flint pebbles, overlying 2404, overlain by 2406, fill of 2403		
2406	Fill	0.67	0.04	Friable, soft, dark brownish-grey silt with infrequent small sized flint pebbles, overlain by 2407, overlying 2405, fill of 2403	Iron nail	
2407	Fill	0.67	0.05	Friable, medium greyish brown silt with flint pebbles (small sized), overlying 2406, overlain by 2408, fill of 2403		
2408	Fill	0.67	0.06	Friable, dark brownish grey silt with moderate amount of small flint pebbles, overlying 2407, overlain by 2400, fill of 2403		

Trench 25		
General description	Orientation	N-S
N-S trench dug north of western yard and south of farmhouse at Martin's Farm to look for traces of square building marked on later 19th and 20th century maps. Three brick piers found on wall line cutting subsoil, otherwise sequence of topsoil, subsoil and flint gravel.	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
	Width (m)	4.45
	Length (m)	5.3

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2500	Layer Topsoil		0.2	Dark greyish-brown silt with flint gravel and decayed organic material	Oval ring or chain link	Not closely datable – probably modern
2501	Layer Subsoil		0.25	Yellowish-brown silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2500, overlying 2510		
2502	Cut for brick pier 2503	0.8	0.56	Steep sides, sharp breaks of slope, a flat base, filled with 2504, cut for plinth 2503		
2503	Brick pier	0.46 x 0.45	0.49	Square, variant of English garden wall bond, made of unfrogged red bricks with lime mortar, plinth in the NE part of Tr 25, sealed by 2504 and 2500		
2504	Fill of cut 2502	0.8	0.56	Friable. Brownish-grey silt with relatively frequent flint pebbles, fill of 2502, sealing structure 2503, overlain by 2500		
2505	Cut for brick pier 2506	0.6	0.5	Extending S-wards beyond Tr 25, steep side, sharp break of slope, flat base, filled with 2507 and with plinth 2506, cutting 2501 and 2510		
2506	Brick pier	0.47 x 0.46	0.49	Square, variant of English garden wall pattern, made of unfrogged red bricks with lime mortar, plinth in the NE part of Tr 25, brick dimensions: 0.225 x 0.11 x 0.065m sealed by 2507 and 2500		
2507	Fill of cut 2505	0.6	0.5	Friable. Brownish-grey silt with relatively frequent flint pebbles, fill of 2505, sealing structure 2506, overlain by 2500	Nail stem fragment	Not closely datable
2508	Cut	0.54	0.22	Truncated on its northern side by 2511 tarmac surface, cutting 2501, filled with 2509		
2509	Fill of cut 2508	0.54	0.22	Friable. Brownish-grey silt with relatively frequent flint pebbles, fill of 2508, overlain by 2500. A red-brick plinth appeared to be in a different place, and thus the plinth cut interpretation is not correct		
2510	Layer Natural geology			Light yellowish-brown sandy silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2501		
2511	Structure Modern surface		0.22	Tarmac and flint hardcore layer underneath at the northern part of Tr 25 (and further north) – cutting 2500, 2501, and 2509 fill		

2512	Brick pier	0.46	-	Uncovered only in plan. Unfrogged red-brick structure, variant of English garden wall bond, brick dimensions: 0.225 x 0.11 x 0.065		
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Trench 26						
General description					Orientation	NNE-SSW
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.75
					Length (m)	20.9
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2600	Layer Topsoil		0.23	Dark greyish-brown silt with flint gravel and decayed organic material		
2601	Layer Subsoil		0.28	Yellowish-brown silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2600, overlying 2602		
2602	Layer Natural geology		-	Light yellowish-brown sandy silt with flint gravel, overlain by 2601		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation produced 14 sherds of pottery (257g) of prehistoric to post-medieval date from seven different contexts in four trenches. The pottery was scanned rapidly and recorded using some of the standard codes in the OA system for recording later prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth 2014). Preservation of the surfaces of sherds was variable. The material is summarised in Table B1 below.

Context	No. sherds/weight (g)			Date and comment
	Prehistoric	Roman	Post-medieval	
105		8/146		Fabric E20 shallow dish, 1C AD
106	1/1			Flint-tempered chip
118		1/36		Fabric F51 mortarium, 4C
123	1/6			Flint-tempered, worn (sample 4)
600			1/14	Plant pot, 19-20C
1502		1/52		Fabric F51 base, 240-400
2507			1/2	Pearl ware, c 1780-1840

B.1.2 The sherd from context 123 is in a moderately coarse flint-tempered fabric with no other inclusion types evident. In the absence of other diagnostic features it can only be assigned a broad later prehistoric date. In any case, its worn condition suggests that the sherd is redeposited. The fragment from context 106 is too small for meaningful comment.

B.1.3 The Roman fabrics/wares represented (OA ware codes) were as follows: F51. Oxford colour-coated ware. 2 sherds, 88g. E20. A fine sand-tempered 'Belgic type' fabric with black surfaces. 8 sherds, 146g.

B.1.4 All the sherds in fabric E20 (consisting of some 19 fragments) are from a single shallow dish with slightly outslipping and very slightly curved sides and slightly sagging base, burnished internally and with horizontal burnished lines on the exterior. The fabric is similar to the 'Southern Atrebat' fabric C8 described by Lyne (2005, 65), but is wheel-thrown. Sufficient of the vessel base survives for it to be clear that it had no footring. Such a relatively simple form could be of pre- or post-conquest date.

B.1.5 The other two Roman sherds are of completely different character. Both are in Oxford colour-coated ware (Young 1977, 123; Tomber and Dore 1998, 176, fabric OXF RS). The sherd from context 1502 is the footring base of a dish, but the surfaces are totally eroded (no surface slip survives) and no further detail is extant. The overall date range for this piece is

therefore c AD 240-400. The sherd from context 118, however, while also eroded, is a mortarium of Young (1977) type C100, which is datable to the 4th century.

B.1.6 Of the two post-medieval sherds present the only stratified piece is a small rim fragment from a tea bowl in hand-painted Pearl ware, dated c 1780-1840 (J Cotter pers. comm.).

B.2 Ceramic Building Material

By Cynthia Poole

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 42 fragments (4409g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during excavation together with 21 complete or partial bricks (43.9kg) mostly derived from wall and other structures associated with the Martin's Farm buildings. The assemblage is summarised in tables B2 and B3 by context. The majority of fragmentary CBM was recovered from superficial deposits of topsoil, subsoil and modern make-up layers, apart from a small quantity from a series of pond fills and from foundation trenches related to Martin's Farm.

B.2.2 A high proportion of the bricks were complete or with at least two complete dimensions. Other than the bricks sampled from structures, most material was fragmentary and frequently heavily abraded. The assemblage comprised Roman and later post-medieval brick and tile.

Methodology

B.2.3 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). The record includes quantification, fabric descriptions, form, surface finish, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). Fabrics have been examined with the aid of x20 hand lens and broad groups established.

Roman ceramic building material

B.2.4 The Roman CBM was found in trenches 2-4, 8-11 and 15 and comprised predominantly plain fragments of tile, most of which could be identified as brick based on thickness or edge characteristics. These ranged in thickness from 36 to 50mm. Two thinner pieces measuring 21 and 28mm thick are likely to derive from tegulae, but no incontrovertible tegula fragments were recovered. Two examples of imbrex with curving profile and measuring 15 and 18mm thick were found in trenches 3 and 4.

B.2.5 Two fragments of keyed flue tile, probably box flue, were recovered from trench 2 and 15. That from context 217 was a small scrap preserving part of a band of combing running diagonally from the edge. The design may have been similar to that on a larger better preserved piece from context 1502. This measured 21-25mm thick, had quite a rough finish and preserved three bands of combing, made with a 7-toothed comb measuring 27mm wide with flat ended teeth measuring 3mm wide and apart. This is similar dimensions to the partial combed band on the other fragment. The pattern consisted of one band running perpendicular to the edge, a second at a diagonal from the edge and a final band running parallel alongside the tile edge. The flue tiles broadly date to 2nd-4th century AD.

B.2.6 Apart from the keying on the flue tile no other markings were present.

B.2.7 A range of fabrics are represented of which the most common was an orange or orange-brown fine silty clay (fabric D) with little or no sand and possibly made from brickearth deposits. There were also sandy fabrics, including one with a high density of coarse qtz sand in a laminated clay with cream silty marl streaks and pellets (fabric QC), another with moderate density of medium-coarse quartz in a similar clay matrix (fabric C) and an orange sandy fabric containing quartz and dark red iron oxide grits (B). Fabric E was red or orange with a grey core and characterised by cream streaks and red ferruginous and cream clay pellets.

B.2.8 The tile does not indicate the presence of Roman buildings in the immediate area of excavations, but provides evidence for Roman activity in the locality probably including a masonry building with at least one heated room based on the presence of flue tile. Evidence of Roman features was found a short distance to the south-east of the site during evaluations undertaken in 1998, which produced evidence of a possible kiln or oven and a hearth both utilising tegulae in their construction (James 1999; Kenny 1999). It is likely that the tile from this investigation represents material peripheral to Roman activity focussed to the south-east.

Post-Roman ceramic building material

B.2.9 The post-Roman CBM comprised brick and roof tile of post-medieval date predominantly of late 18th – 19th date together with a few pieces of 20th century brick. This was found in trenches 1-4, 6-11 and associated with Martin's Farm in trenches 21, 22 and 25. The material from trenches 1-11 was mostly found scattered in the topsoil or subsoil, except for trench 2, where most was found in the fill of a pond. Most of the CBM from trenches 21-25 consisted of brick, most of which derived from wall foundations, other structures or foundation trenches associated with the farm buildings.

Roof tile

B.2.10 The roof tile was found predominantly in the topsoil and subsoil layers though some from context 2508 formed part of a mortared structure, possibly a plinth or post-pad for a timber-framed farm building and two other fragments were found in building rubble backfilling a foundation trench (2211). The roof tile was all flat peg tile, of which a number of pieces had evidence of a peg or nail hole. All were neatly made with a flat smooth upper surface, occasionally with fine striations, an even flat sanded base and flat straight sides with fairly sharp arrises and corners. Most measured 10-13mm thick, with only three thicker than this up to 16mm. No other complete dimensions survived, though one tile with two peg holes was estimated to have a breadth of 140mm, assuming the holes were symmetrically placed. Three tiles had pegholes surviving, all circular. Two from contexts 405 and 700 measured 11 and 16mm. A piece from context 2211 had two pegholes 11mm diameter centred 20mm from the top and 43mm from the side.

B.2.11 The roof tile was predominantly of 18th-19th century date with only a few pieces that could have a slightly earlier range from the 17th century and one of 20th century date.

Only one fragment made in a very distinctive fabric containing a high density of coarse quartz and flint sand and grit may have been medieval, based on this.

B.2.12 Floor tile

B.2.13 A single fragment of brick floor paviour dating from 18-19th century was recovered from context 1000. It was made in the same fine sandy red fabric as much of the brick and measured 42mm thick.

Brick

B.2.14 Most of the brick recovered was associated with the structure of Martin's Farm and had been sampled from *in situ* wall foundations, foundation trenches or associated deposits. Bricks at the corner of the surviving barn were not removed but were measured *in situ*, and these, which were 220mm x 110mm x 50mm thick, were not highly fired but also not friable, provide a yardstick for the earliest bricks used at Martins Farm, dating presumably to the mid-18th century.

B.2.15 Brick recovered from feature fills included half of a brick (ctx 217) measuring 53mm thick and 105mm wide, which is of Tudor/Stuart date. Other loose brick included a 20th century frogged brick and an electric cable brick stamped "DANG[ER] / BALDWIN / REG DES / ELECTRICIT[Y] ", which was made by H.J. Baldwin brickworks in Bunny, Nottinghamshire, where production started in 1936; the brick itself probably dates from the 1960s-70s.

B.2.16 The brick from the Martin's Farm structures was all very similar in form, being unfrogged and having a very neat regular finish with sharp angular arrises and corners, a smooth flat upper surface with fine striations from the strike, flat even stretcher and header faces with fine creasing and a slightly rougher flat even base surface. This suggests they were all made in a metal or metal-lined stock mould and are of late 18th to 19th century date. The bricks measure 219-233mm in length, 97-114mm in breadth and 60-68mm in thickness.

B.2.17 The bricks were divided into two fabrics: fabric F is a red-dark red fine sandy clay with dark red ferruginous inclusions, hard and well fired and fabric G is orange or reddish orange made in the same basic clay matrix as F, but with occasional small flint grit 2-6mm and occasional chalk grit of similar size though occasionally up to 31mm size. It was difficult to judge whether these were genuinely different fabrics, as characteristics of the bricks in both fabrics were very similar in terms of size, finish and incidental features such as longitudinal skintling marks and a small indented margin along one of the base arrises, which occur in both fabrics. It is probable these are merely variants of a single fabric and in the size plots the two fabrics overlap in the various groupings.

B.2.18 Size comparisons were plotted (Figs B.1-2) in an attempt to establish whether there were any significant groupings related to the different phases of Martin's Farm and to try and establish whether any bricks could be suggested to be earlier or later. Both plots show a coherent cluster at the larger end of the scale, but the same bricks do not always fall within both clusters. Moreover, a number of bricks without the full length surviving had to be excluded from Figure B.1.

B.2.19 The thickness: breadth ratio measurements in Figure B.2, whilst showing a discrete cluster of larger bricks, shows a more dispersed group of smaller-sized bricks. Analysis of both plots suggest there are three size groups differentiated by coloured outlines, though in Figure 2 the red and green groups converge into a single cluster, though differentiated when length is taken as a factor. The purple group is consistently smaller in both plots, though only one of these has a complete length. Three of these come from context 2204 (none with a complete length) and one from 2113. The wall structure in trench 22 on the basis of map evidence was standing by 1772 and context 2113 lay adjacent to a building of the same date. The analysis of brick sizes supports this earlier date and it may be significant that two of these bricks were overfired and vitrified. Bricks were commonly produced on a small scale by individual farms during the 18th and 19th centuries in Sussex (Beswick 1993, 36-37) and these overfired examples may indicate less expertise and control of the firing process in the earlier phase of production.

B.2.20 The character and fabric of the bricks from Martin's Farm suggests they originated from the same production site, possibly of a very local origin, though subtle differences in size appear to relate to different building phases. Building phases may also be reflected in the mortar types with mortar M2, a buff-yellowish brown lime mortar containing frequent chalk and flint grit representing the early phases of construction and found in trenches 21, 22 and 25, whilst M3 a grey cindery mortar is more typical of the 19th century and was confined to trench 21, on one brick overlying M2 mortar indicating reuse or bricks or repair of an earlier structure. Further examples of more modern cement mortar (M4) provide evidence of 20th century renovation or repair.

Table B.2 Summary of ceramic building material (other than bricks) by context

Cntxt	Spot Date	Nos	Wt (g)	Class	Fab	Description
200	Med/Pmed	1	10	Roof: flat	D	
202	Med/Pmed?	2	8	Flat tile	D	
214	RB	1	185	Flat tile	QC	
214	RB	1	344	Brick RB	E	
217	RB: C2-C4	1	11	Flue	D	Band of combed keying running diagonally from edge; >20mm w 5+ teeth, each 3-4mm w, flat ended
217	Pmed	1	25	Brick	F	
223	RB	1	183	Brick RB	B	Thickens to the edge typical of Roman brick
301	RB	2	227	Flat tile	D	
301	RB	1	80	Imbrex	D	curving tile
301	C18-C19	1	22	Roof: flat	E	
402	RB	1	157	Imbrex	D	Round profile
403	C18-C19	3	38	Roof: flat	D	
405	C18-C19	1	66	Roof: peg	Q	Cylindrical peg hole 14mm dia with narrower base c.7mm dia, where punch had not fully perforated tile.
600	Med?	1	16	Roof: flat	QFL	very distinctive coarse sandy fabric - may in fact be pot, perhaps a base or platter as there is no curvature
600	U	4	46	Indet	D	probably abraded though might be fired clay
603	C17-C18	1	22	Roof: flat	D	

Cntxt	Spot Date	Nos	Wt (g)	Class	Fab	Description
606	C17-C18	1	11	Roof: flat	D	
700	C17-C18	1	16	Roof: peg	E	Small area of circular peghole c. 16mm dia
700	C19	1	67	Roof: flat	Qf	
700	C18-C19	1	59	Roof: flat	D	
800	C17-C18	1	14	Roof: flat	D	
800	RB	1	81	Brick RB?	D	
900	PM?	1	28	Brick?	F	
900	C20	1	81	Roof: flat	F	
905	RB	1	256	Brick RB	C	
1000	RB	1	366	Brick RB	D/E	
1000	LC18-C19	1	186	Floor: quarry/paviour	F	
1100	RB	1	196	Brick RB	C	
1100	C20-C21	1	69	Brick	MOD	part of rectangular frog
1502	RB: C2-C4	1	219	Flue	E	Combing: three bands of combing, one at right angles to the edge, cut by one at a diagonal, and both cut by one parallel to the edge. The bands are 27mm w, 7 teeth, each c.3mm w & apart, flat ended teeth.
2211	C18-MC19	1	19	Roof: flat	E	
2211	C19	1	208	Roof: peg	B	Two pegholes cylindrical 11mm dia centred 20/43mm from top / side edges.
2508	C19	3	1093	Roof: flat	B & M2 & M4	The blocks consist of broken pieces of flat roof tile set within a mortared structure.
	Total	42	4409			

Table B.3 Summary of bricks by context

Context	Date	Nos	Wt g	Fabric	L (mm)	B (mm)	Th (mm)	Description
103	1936-1980	1	1300	Keuper Marl clay source	>210 [est. 224mm excl nib]	112	35-46	Electricity brick to cover cable trench: stamped: "DANG[ER] / BALDWIN / REG DES / ELECTRICIT[Y] made H.J. Baldwin brickworks in Bunny, Nottinghamshire; production started in 1936 and continued through the 20th C."
217	Pmed	1	158	G			>44	
217	Tudor-Stuart	1	646	G?	>95	105	53	Noticeably more abraded than other bricks
217	C19	1	1136	(MoL 3042)	>140	111	65	Rectangular frog with concave profile: 65mm W, 16mm d.
2104	C19	1	2975	G	230	112	68	
2104	C19	1	3095	G	233	111	67	

2107	C19	1	1830	G	>160	113	65	
2107	C19	1	1516	G	220	110	65	3 different mortars adhering
2112	C19	1	2877	G	229	112	65	
2112	C19	1	2840	G	228	114	65	one stretcher face has longitudinal skintling mark
2113	C19	1	2542	F	219	105	60	
2113	C19	1	2672	F	221	110	65	Longitudinal skintling impressions on one edge
2204	?C18-19	1	1822	F	>180	94-97	60	Vitrified, overfired
2204	?C18-19	1	1394	F	>135	97	61	Vitrified, overfired
2204	?C18-19	1	1278	G	>140	104	62	
2211	C19	1	1543	F	>140	107	66	
2211	C19	1	2762	G	230	112	66	Monocot stem/leaf impression
2503	C19	1	2981	F	227	111	64	
2503	C19	1	2857	F	227	112	63	Longitudinal skintling mark
2505	C19	1	2597	F	228	110	63	
2505	C19	1	3047	F	222	108-111	67	
Total		21	43868					

Figure B.1 Bricks from Martin's Farm plotted by breadth to length subdivided by fabric

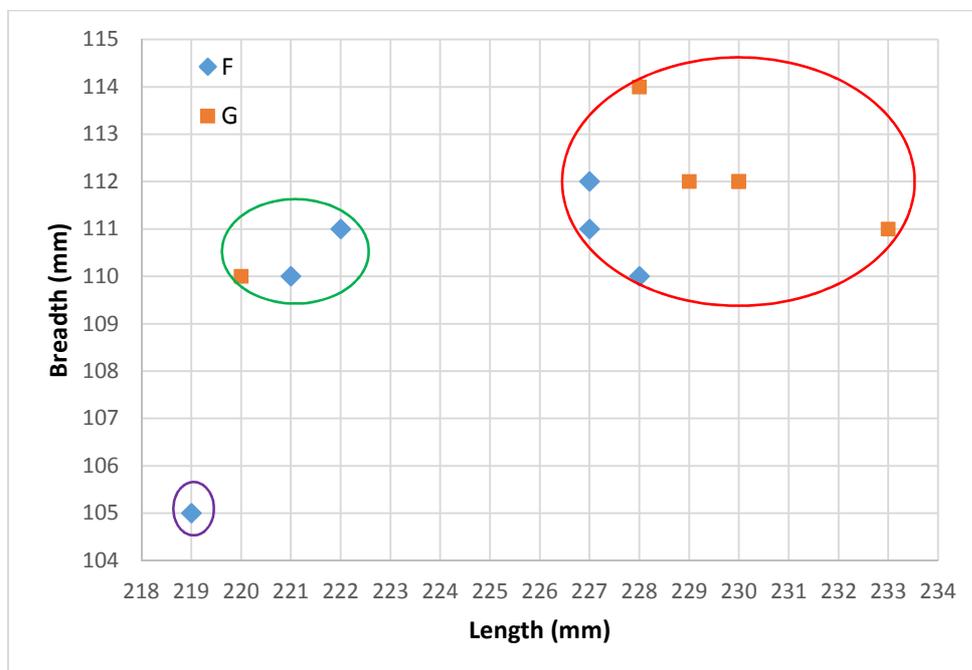
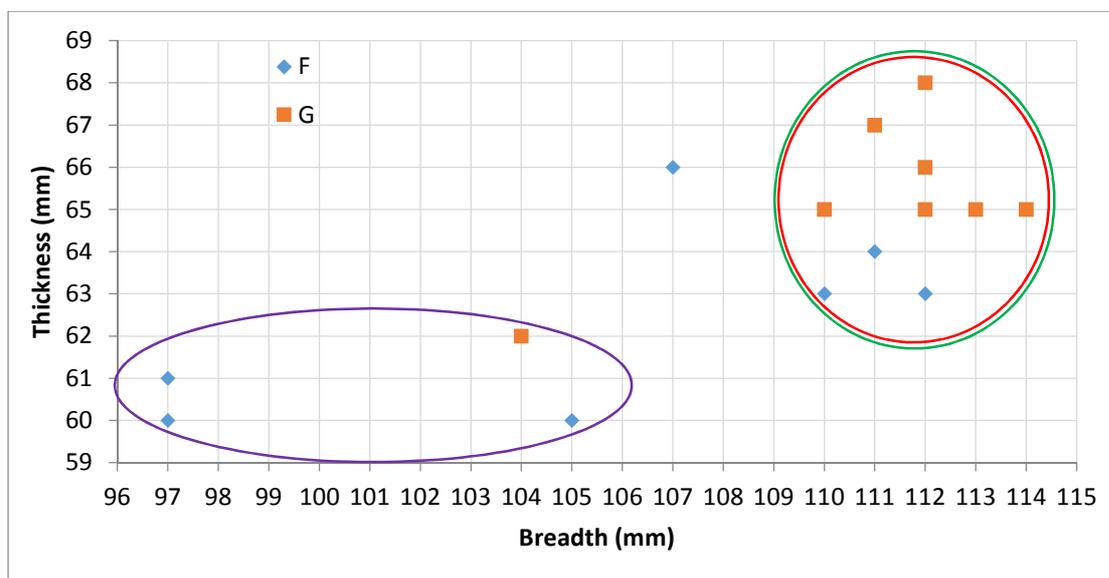


Figure B.2 Bricks from Martin's Farm plotted by thickness to breadth subdivided by fabric



B.3 Metal finds

By Ian R Scott

Introduction

B.3.1 There just three iron objects from three contexts.

Context 2406 (1) Nail, with small head, tapers from rectangular to square section towards the point. Heavily encrusted. Probably hand made. Fe. L: 77mm

Context 2500 (2) Oval ring or chain link, heavily encrusted. Fe. 58mm x 46mm

Context 2507 (3) Nail stem fragment, rectangular section. Fe. Not measured

B.3.2 None of the iron finds is closely datable, but all would be consistent with the post-medieval date of the structures into which these trenches were dug.

B.4 Struck Flint

By Geraldine Crann

B.4.1 The small flint assemblage (Table B4 below) comprises three residual finds from topsoil and subsoil layers, the rolled condition of the pieces reflecting the fact that they were not found in discrete archaeological features.

B.4.2 Piercers were produced throughout the prehistoric period and technologically the two recovered from topsoil context 600 retain no characteristic features that might aid closer

dating, although it is likely that they are related to the Neolithic or Bronze age activity located nearby (Kenny 1999).

B.5 Miscellaneous Finds

By Geraldine Crann

Burnt unworked flint

B.5.1 Four pieces of unworked flint with a combined weight of 62g were recovered from context 123.

Coal

B.5.2 Two fragments of coal were recovered: one weighing 42g from context 217, the other weighing 6g from context 600, topsoil in Trench 6.

Slag

B.5.3 Two small pieces of vesicular slag with a combined weight of 41g were recovered from context 300, the topsoil in Trench 3.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.1.1 Animal bones from topsoil contexts and from obviously modern contexts were few, and were not recovered.

C.1.2 One horse molar in good condition weighing 32g was recovered from context 223 in Trench 2.

C.2 Assessment of the charred plant and waterlogged plant remains

By Sharon Cook and Julia Meen

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of five samples for environmental remains were taken during the evaluation.

C.2.2 Samples <1> and <2> were taken from the undated fills of two ditches within Trench 13, and the soils were both very similar, consisting of brown silt loam (7.5YR 4/4) with c.35% angular and subangular flint inclusions. Samples <3> and <4> were both taken from the same deposit (123) in Trench 1, which was the lower fill of a feature identified as an Iron Age Dyke. Sample <3> which was 10 litres in volume, was taken specifically for the retrieval of anaerobically preserved material such as plant remains (WPR) and insects, while sample <4>, which was 40 litres, was intended for bulk flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains (CPR), bones and artefacts. Sample <5> (119), which was 30 litres in volume, was taken from the upper fill of the same feature.

Methodology

C.2.3 Samples <1>, <2>, <4> and <5> were processed in their entirety by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm; both were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification. No artefacts were retrieved from the heavy residues.

C.2.4 One litre of sample <3> was processed by hand flotation with both the flot and residue collected on a 250µm mesh and kept wet to facilitate preservation of fragile waterlogged items. The flot was then scanned using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification and material was assessed for its usefulness for radiocarbon dating.

Results : The Charred Plant Remains

by Sharon Cook

C.2.5 Both samples <1> and <2> produced a relatively small amount of flot material: 75ml in the case of sample <1> (1302) and 30ml for sample <2> (1305) with modern roots forming the

majority of the material observed. Both contain small fragments of well-preserved charcoal, too small for species identification, as well as occasional goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) which are probably modern. In addition sample <2> contained occasional ivy leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) seeds which may also be modern in origin. No snails were present in either flots or residues.

C.2.6 Sample <5> produced a flot of 5ml of which 100% was scanned. A small amount of charcoal is present in good condition although this is too small to be useful for species identification. No cultivated plant remains are present and only a single wild charred grass seed was found. Occasional goosefoot seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.) were also noted, but as in samples <1> and <2> these appear to be modern in origin.

C.2.7 While charred remains evidently survive at this site it is not possible to interpret further from such a small and undiagnostic assemblage.

C.2.8 Sample <4> produced a flot of 900ml of which 50ml was scanned. Occasional small fragments of charcoal were noted within the scanned portion of this flot, but are too small to be identified to species. Waterlogged wood fragments and seeds are frequent, as in sample <3>, and are discussed further below.

The Waterlogged Plant Remains

by Julia Meen

C.2.9 The waterlogged material preserved in samples <3> and <4> (both from deposit 123) was dominated by material derived from wood, mostly degraded fragments of heartwood and occasional leaf fragments. Seeds of *Rubus* sp. (bramble) were extremely common, with those of *Sambucus nigra* (elder) also occurring frequently. Both of these taxa have woody seeds that preserve well, and so are often over-represented in archaeological samples. Other taxa were relatively sparse in the samples, but included *Carex* sp. (sedge), *Urtica dioica* (common nettle), a member of the Asteraceae family (belonging to one of the thistle genera), at least two members of the Lamiaceae family (including *Mentha* sp, mint) and cf *Betula* sp. (birch). Many of these taxa are ruderal weeds that may have colonised the dyke, whilst the birch, which has wind-dispersed seeds, may have blown in from a greater distance. Insect remains were also present in moderate quantity.

C.2.10 The material in the flots consists of a mixture of small, short-lived twigs and material of possibly long-lived plants (heartwood fragments) or seeds which may have persisted in the sample for some time. The long-lived plants and seeds are therefore often not chosen for accurate radiocarbon dating. In this sample, however, the sheer number of seeds present was felt to make it unlikely that these would be residual, so a selection of these were extracted from the flot of sample <4> for radiocarbon dating.

C.3 Further Analysis of the Waterlogged Plant remains

By Julia Meen

Introduction

C.3.1 Following assessment it was decided that further analysis of the waterlogged material would be desirable, given its context and anticipated date.

Methodology

C.3.2 A 1L sample, sample <3>, of the basal fill (context 123) was processed for waterlogged remains using the 'wash-over' technique. Flot and residue were collected separately onto 250µm mesh, and were retained wet in sealed plastic bags to prevent material drying out.

C.3.3 A further 5L from this context (sample <4>) was processed for charred plant remains by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine. The flot was collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm. After scanning and extraction of seeds for radiocarbon dating, the residue and flot, which contained predominately waterlogged remains of the same kinds as those in sample <3>, were dried in a heated room and sorted by eye for artefacts.

C.3.4 The initial evaluation of the flots from samples <3> and <4> was undertaken using a binocular microscope at approximately x15 magnification to assess preservation and range of taxa present (Appendix C.2 above). This found that little charred material was present, being limited to charcoal fragments of too small a size to permit identification. However, the samples were found to include abundant well preserved plant remains and moderately abundant insect remains. Since the waterlogged plant macrofossils had been shown to have the potential to add to the interpretation of the feature and its surrounding environment, and it was decided that full analysis of sample <3> was appropriate.

C.3.5 Due to the large size of the flot from the 1L sample, it was divided by eye into four approximately equal parts, and one quarter was fully sorted for waterlogged plant remains. The sample contained a very high number (more than 100) of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds and therefore an estimation of abundance was recorded. All other seeds found in the analysed fraction of the sample were extracted, identified and quantified, and are recorded in Table C.1. Identifications were made with reference to published guides and the comparative seed collection held at OAS. Identification of the fruit stones was kindly provided by M. Robinson. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Table C.1 Composition of waterlogged assemblage by species and frequency

	Sample No.	3
	Context No.	123
Latin Name	Common Name	Number of items identified
<i>Ranunculus</i> subgenus <i>Batrachium</i>	Crowfoot	1
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	1
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble	*****
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle	33
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violets	4
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St John's-wort	2
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L.	Dogwood	8
cf <i>Atropa belladonna</i> L.	Deadly Nightshade	2
cf <i>Ballota nigra</i> L.	Black Horehound	1

cf <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	Holly	1
Asteraceae (cf <i>Cirsium</i> sp.)	Daisy (cf thistle)	3
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i> L.	Hemp-agrimony	2
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	101
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	13
Indet		8

Key: ***** = >100 items

Results and Discussion

C.3.6 A radiocarbon analysis of seeds from the sampled deposit produced a calibrated date of 80-220AD (1866 ± 17: SUERC-70667).

C.3.7 The flot contained mostly wood fragments, small twigs and fragments of leaves. As previously noted, the sample was highly abundant in bramble (*Rubus* sp.), and seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were also very common. Small thorns occurred frequently, and are highly likely to also have come from bramble (see Plate 37). Seeds of nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and sedges (*Carex* sp.) were also common. Seeds from the remaining wild plant taxa present in the sample generally occurred in very low quantity or as single examples, and included violet (*Viola* sp.), St John's-wort (*Hypericum* sp.) and hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

C.3.8 A small number of stones of dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) and a single stone of blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) were found in the sample (identifications by M. Robinson). Both taxa are native to southern Britain, and are shrubs commonly found in scrub woodland. The presence of these, alongside other indications of scrub vegetation in the vicinity of the ditch, may indicate that a hedge was present along the bank that ran alongside it; blackthorn, in particular, is a very common hedgerow shrub. The large number of seeds of elder and bramble might be accounted for by their presence in an overhanging hedge, and a single poorly preserved seed provisionally identified as holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) also suggests taller vegetation than might be expected in the ditch itself.

C.4 Pollen Analysis

By Mairead Rutherford

C.4.1 One sample, from the fill of a waterlogged ditch, from Lower Graylingwell, Chichester, was submitted to OA North for palynological analysis. The ditch fill has been dated to the Roman period.

Quantification

C.4.2 Volumetric samples were taken from a bulk sample and one tablet containing a known number of Lycopodium spores was added so that pollen concentrations could be calculated (Stockmarr 1972). The samples were prepared using a standard chemical procedure (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCl, NaOH, sieving, HF, and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles > 170 microns, silicates and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl

alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of 400x until a minimum of 500 pollen grains and spores was counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al.* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989), and a small modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Identification of fungal spores and other non-pollen palynomorphs, follows van Geel (1978).

Results

C.4.3 The results of the analysis are tabulated below (Table C.2). The sample provided a rich pollen and spore assemblage, and abundant amorphous organic matter, the latter resulting in deterioration (concealing and crumpling) of approximately 10% of the pollen grains. Pollen grains were dominated by grasses (Poaceae), with other herbs including sedges (Cyperaceae), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type) and dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type) also present. There were, in addition, records of commonly occurring pollen grains of the carrot family (Apiaceae, a broad group including plants such as pignuts, burnet-saxifrages and fool's parsley; daisy-family (Asteraceae, another large group comprising for example, sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies) and pollen of the goosefoot family (Amaranthaceae (formerly Chenopodiaceae), comprising plants such as fat-hen, good king henry and many seeded goosefoot). Pollen grains of meadowsweet (*Filipendula*), milk-vetches (Astragalus-type), thistles (*Cirsium*-type) and pimpurnels (Anagallis-type) were also recorded. One cereal-type pollen grain, assigned to wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*), was also present.

C.4.4 Tree and shrub pollen, although relatively low in number, represented a reasonably diverse assemblage. Low numbers of pollen of oak (*Quercus*), pine (*Pinus*), birch (*Betula*), ash (*Fraxinus*), hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), willow (*Salix*) and elder (*Sambucus*) were present. Pollen of ivy (*Hedera*), brambles (*Rubus*-type), cherries (including, for example, blackthorn), was also recorded.

C.4.5 The most significant contribution to the assemblage was undoubtedly the vast numbers of fern spores, comprising dominantly spores of monolete ferns (Pteropsida) as well as bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). Pollen of bogbean (*Menyanthes*) was also present. The fungal spore, *Glomus* (HdV-207) was recorded, as well as the green alga, *Spirogyra* (HdV-130). Small amount of micro-charcoal were also recorded.

Table C.2 List of species identified by pollen in context 123, and their abundance

Site: Lower Graylingwell, Chichester		
Pollen sub- sample: from bulk		
Context		123
Preservation		Mixed
Trees/Shrubs		
<i>Betula</i>	Birch	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> -type	Hazel-type	5
<i>Calluna</i>	Heather	1
<i>Fraxinus</i>	Ash	1
<i>Hedera</i>	Ivy	1
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine	2

<i>Prunus</i> -type	Cherries (including blackthorn)	1
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	8
Rosaceae	Rose family	4
<i>Rubus</i> -type	Brambles	1
<i>Sambucus</i>	Elder	4
<i>Salix</i>	Willow	6
Crops		
<i>Triticum/Avena</i> -type	Wheat/oats	1
Herbs		
<i>Anagallis</i> -type	Pimpernels	1
Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family	4
Apiaceae	Carrot family	5
Asteraceae	Daisy family	4
<i>Astragalus</i> -type	Milk-vetches	2
<i>Cirsium</i> -type	Thistles	1
Cyperaceae	Sedge family	7
Fabaceae	Pea family	2
<i>Filipendula</i>	Meadowsweets	1
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	6
<i>Plantago</i> -type	Plantains	1
Poaceae	Grass Family	64
<i>Rumex</i> -type	Docks/Sorrels	3
<i>Taraxacum</i> -type	Dandelions	11
Ferns		
<i>Polypodium</i>	Polypodies	2
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	48
Pteropsida (monolete)	Fern spores (monolete)	315
	Total land pollen	512
<i>Lycopodium</i> spores	Exotic	12
Aquatics		
<i>Menyanthes</i>	Bogbean	2
Broken grains		9
Concealed grains		23
Corroded		1
Crumpled grains		26
Microscopic charcoal		34
Fungal spores/NPP		

<i>Glomus</i> HdV-207		3
<i>Spirogyra</i> HdV-130		5

Interpretation

C.4.6 The pollen assemblage suggests derivation of pollen and spores from a number of different source areas. Ferns, including bracken and common polypody, occur in woods, on heaths and moors, are often dominant over large areas and tend to occur on more acid soils (Stace 2010). It may be that ferns were collected for use as animal fodder or bedding and possibly disposed of in the ditch. Some of the tree pollen may be of regional derivation, for example, oak, birch, ash and pine. Other tree and shrub pollen, however, may be of a more local origin, for example, willow, elder, and brambles, and could suggest the presence of nearby hedgerows.

C.4.7 Pollen of herbs such as grasses, dandelion-type, daisy-type and thistle-type, suggest the presence of open palaeoenvironments, for example, of waste or rough ground, trackways or hedgerows. Pollen from plants such as ribwort plantain, docks/sorrels and sedges may be indicative of damp meadow habitats. Evidence for stagnant shallow water may be inferred from the presence of *Spirogyra* (HdV-130) green algae, as well as from pollen records for bogbean, an aquatic or semi-aquatic plant, commonly found in shallow water, bogs and fens (Stace 2010). A single grain of wheat/oats pollen may have been derived from a variety of sources, for example, from waste deposited by people or animals in the ditch, or potentially from a nearby cultivated plot; however, if the latter was the case, then more than one grain might be expected to have been recovered. The fungal spore, *Glomus* (HdV-207), is associated with soil disturbance / erosion (van Geel 1978).

C.5 Insect Remains

By Enid Allison

Introduction

C.5.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out by Oxford Archaeology South included a trench dug across a ditch (numbered 110) that is one of the series of entrenchments around Chichester, this one known as EWJ. The single sample examined for insect remains came from waterlogged fill 123 close to the base of the ditch. The deposit had been radiocarbon dated to the Roman period (cal. AD 80-220).

Methods

C.5.2 The sample had a volume of five-litres and it was wet-sieved using the ‘washover’ technique by OAS staff and the larger stones were removed. This effectively separated the organic component from the predominantly mineral heavy residue, both fractions being collected on 0.25mm mesh. The organic component was washed to 0.3mm and subjected to paraffin flotation following the methods of Kenward *et al.* (1980).

C.5.3 The paraffin flot was scanned for beetles (Coleoptera) and bugs (Hemiptera) using a low-power stereoscopic zoom microscope (x7 – x45). Minimum numbers of individuals and taxa

of beetles and bugs were estimated, and their state of preservation recorded. Beetle nomenclature follows Duff (2012). A list of all taxa noted during scanning is shown below. Ecological codes used in the list follow Kenward *et al.* (1986). The paraffin flot from the sample is currently stored in industrial methylated spirits (IMS).

INSECTA

HEMIPTERA (true bugs) :

Hemiptera sp. [u]

COLEOPTERA (beetles)

Dyticidae (diving beetles): *Hygrotus inaequalis* (Fabricius) [oa-w]

Carabidae (ground beetles): *Trechoblemus micros* (Herbst) [u]; *Bembidion* sp. [oa]; *Pterostichus melanarius* (Illiger)[ob]; *Paradromius linearis* (Olivier) [oa]

Hydrophilidae: *Cercyon* sp. indeterminate [u]

Silphidae (carrion beetles): Silphidae sp. [u]

Staphylinidae (rove beetles)

Pselaphinae spp. [u]: *Drusilla canaliculata* (Fabricius) [rt]

Aleocharinae spp. [u]: *Anotylus nitidulus* (Gravenhorst) [rt-d]; *Astenus* sp. [rt]; *Lathrobium* sp. [u]; *Rugilus* sp. [rt]

Paederinae spp. [u] (small)

Geotrupidae (dor beetles)

Geotrupidae sp. indeterminate [oa]

Scarabaeidae (dung beetles): *Aphodius ater* (De Geer) [oa-rf]; *Aphodius* spp. [ob-rf]; *Onthophagus* spp. [oa-rf]; *Phyllopertha horticola* [oa-p]

Byrrhidae (pill beetles): Byrridae sp. [u]

Elateridae (click beetles): *Agriotes* sp. [oa-p]; Elateridae spp. indeterminate [ob]

Curculionidae (weevils): *Tanysphyrus lemnae* (Paykull) [oa-p-w]; *Ceutorhynchus* sp. [oa-p]; *Otiorhynchus* sp. [oa-p]; *Sitona* spp. [oa-p]; Curculionidae spp. and spp. indet. [oa-p]

Coleoptera indeterminate fragments [u]

Insecta spp. indeterminate larval fragments

ARACHNIDA

Acarina sp. (mites)

Key: oa/ob – will not breed in human houses; oa-w – damp watersides and riverbanks; rt – decaying organic matter; rt-d – foul deposits (often in pits); p – plant-feeding, waste ground or pasture; u – uncoded.

Results from context 123

C.5.4 Insect remains were generally moderately to poorly preserved: various degrees of erosion were evident in most sclerites, and some fragments appeared rotted with holes and ragged edges. Occasional remains were in better condition. The general state of the remains, and the fact that beetle heads were over-represented relative to other body parts (possibly because they were generally better preserved), suggests that some material may have been lost from the archaeological record. Any very fragile poorly preserved remains may also have

been destroyed during sample processing. Intact heads may also float better than fragmentary flat sclerite during wet-sieving.

C.5.5 An estimated 70 individuals of 38 taxa were represented. There was little evidence for aquatic conditions. Two species of water beetle were represented by single individuals: the diving beetle *Hygrotus inaequalis*, a common inhabitant of ditches and ponds, and *Tanysphyrus lemnae*, a tiny aquatic weevil that would have lived on duckweed (*Lemna*). *Trechoblemus micros* (a small ground beetle) is often found underground beside water where it predated small invertebrates in cracks and mammal burrows.

C.5.6 Terrestrial taxa mainly indicated grassland. *Phyllopertha horticola* (a small chafer) is found in grassland areas where its larvae feed on turf roots, and scarabaeoid beetles associated with herbivore dung were common and relatively well preserved (*Aphodius* spp., *Onthophagus* spp., *Geotrupidae* sp.). Their abundance relative to other taxa (estimated ~15%) suggests that grazing animals were either present close to the ditch for at least some of the time, or that they were a significant presence in the area. Dung beetles have very good dispersal abilities but a study of their occurrence in recent insect assemblages from sediments in small bodies of water has shown that most specimens arrive from within 200 metres of the sampling site (Smith *et al.* 2010). Within a ditch containing standing water, transport of material along its length would probably be on a limited scale.

C.5.7 *Sitona* feed on wild and cultivated leguminous plants (Brassicaceae) and are abundant in grassland habitats. They are often called 'clover weevils' along with a number of other taxa with similar food preferences. Many species feed on vetches, clovers and grassland trefoils and their life cycles require the host plants to achieve maturity rather than being constantly eaten to ground level. It has been suggested that high numbers of clover weevils (>5%) may be indicative of ungrazed grassland (Robinson 2002, 26) and here they accounted for around 17% of the assemblage. Heads were much better represented than any other sclerite among the *Sitona* remains and the apparent bias in recovery means that this figure should be used with caution. Grazing might not have been possible on the sides of the ditch, either due to inaccessibility, or to the presence of a hedgerow which was indicated by the plant remains from the same sample (Appendices C.2 and C.3). Alternatively, meadowland could have been used for grazing cattle after grass had regrown following hay-making.

C.5.8 Several other taxa support the interpretation of generally open land in agricultural use. The ground beetle *Pterostichus melanarius*, for example, can be found in many habitats but is especially favoured on agricultural land. Many click beetles (Elateridae) are found on plant roots in grassland and their 'wireworm' larvae can become a pest of root crops, but most of the remains recovered here were too badly rotted to be diagnostic.

C.6 Scientific Dating

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

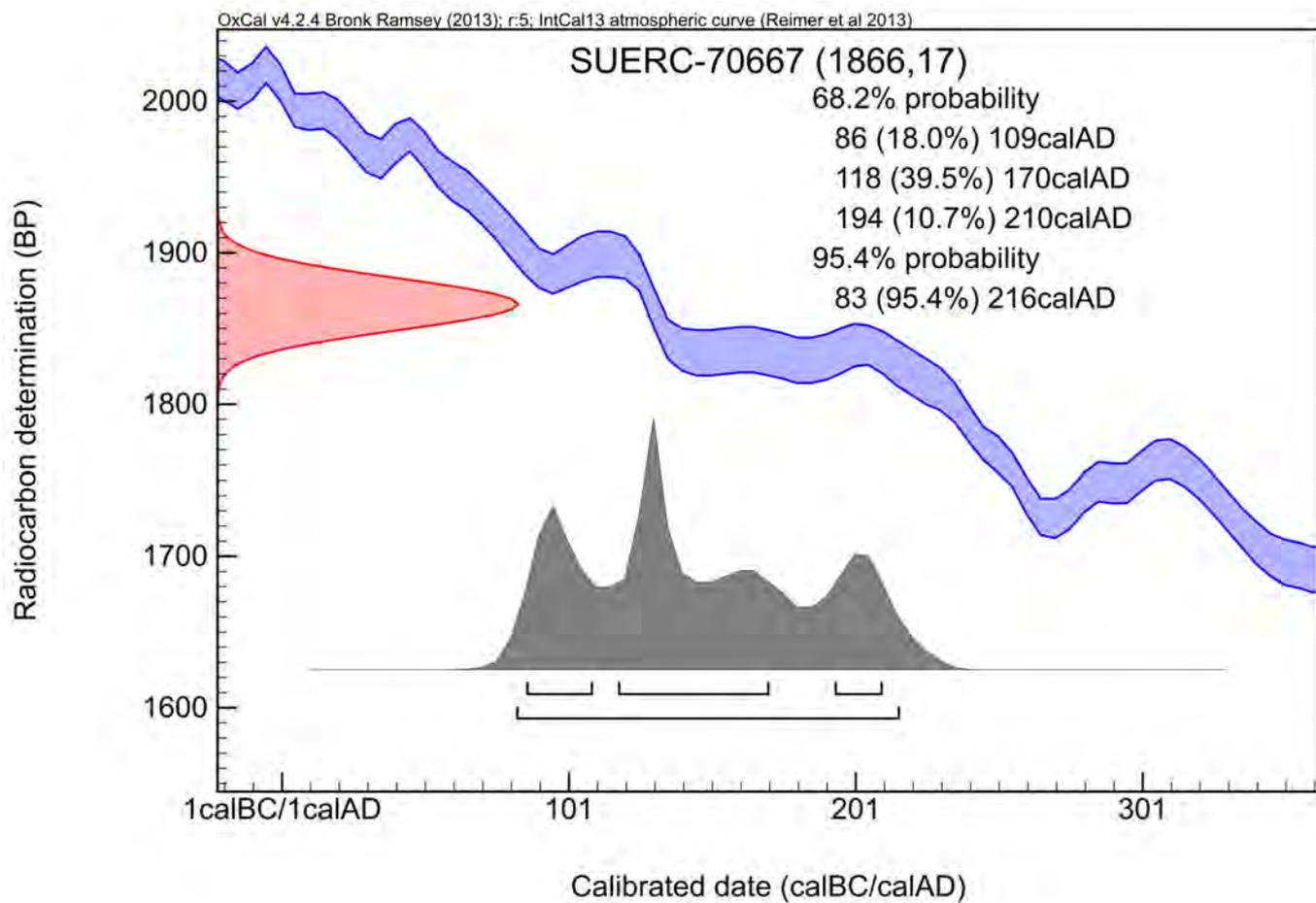
C.6.1A single sample comprising 30 waterlogged seeds from bramble (*Rubus* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and mint (*Mentha* sp.) from sample <4> (123), a lower fill within ditch cut 110,

were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) for high precision radiocarbon dating by Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS), using the methods described in Dunbar *et al.* (2016). The laboratory maintains a continuous programs of internal quality control in addition to participation in international inter-comparisons (Scott *et al.* 2010). These tests indicate no laboratory offset and demonstrate the validity of the precision quoted.

C.6.2The resulting date, provided in Table C.3 below, is a conventional radiocarbon age (Stuiver and Polach 1977), quoted in accordance with the international standard known as the Trondheim convention (Stuiver and Kra 1986). The measured $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ value used in the calculation of the result is within the typical range for seeds and wood from terrestrial plants (Bowman 1990, 23). The calibrated age range has been calculated using the datasets published by Reimer *et al* (2013) and the computer program OxCal v4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 1995; 1998; 2001; 2009). The calibrated date ranges cited are quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with the end points rounded outward to five years as the error is <25 years. The date range has been calculated according to the maximum intercept method, as shown in the graph below (Stuiver and Reimer 1986).

Lab. Number	Sample	Context	Material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	Calibrated date (at 95.4%)
SUERC-70667 (GU42531)	<4>	123	30 waterlogged seeds	-26.4	1866 ± 17	AD 80-220

Calibration Plot



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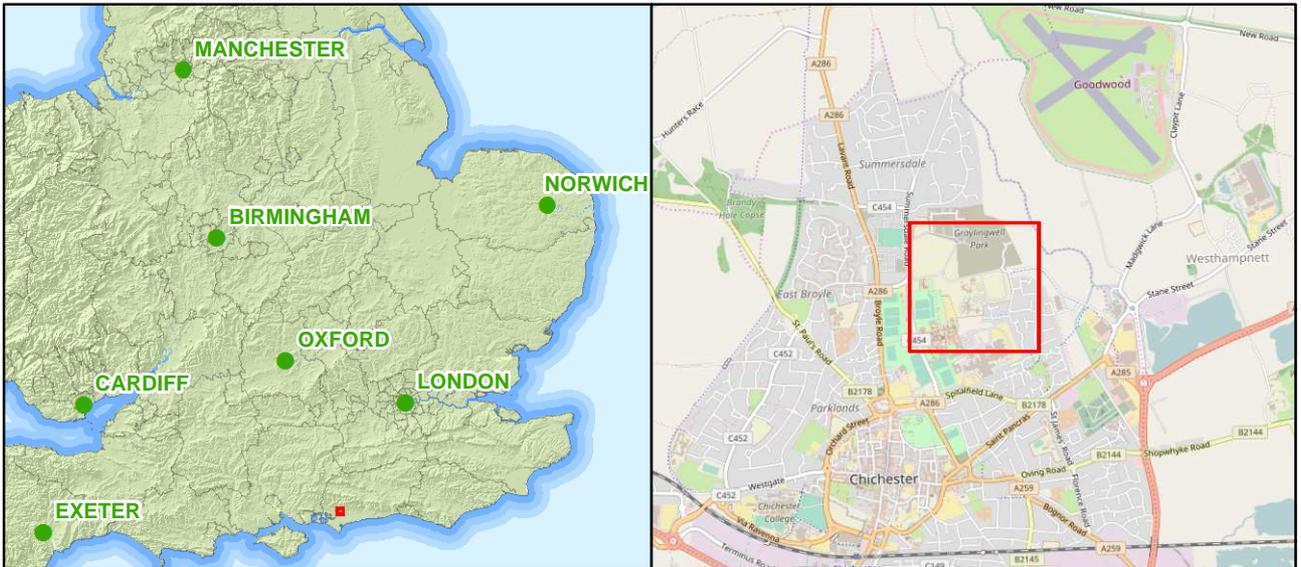
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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Lower Graylingwell, Chichester, West Sussex
Site code:	CHCDM 15:14
Grid Reference	SU 86673 06072
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	June 2015 (7 days); July 2016 (5 days); October 2016 (2 weeks); November 2016 (1 week)
Summary of Results:	<p>Trenches 1 and 2 at the south-west corner of the site were targeted upon a large entrenchment ditch found in a previous excavation below the Chichester Centre. Trench 15 was targeted upon the possible line of a medieval culvert. Trenches 21-25 in Martin's Farm were located to answer specific questions about the location, phasing and function of buildings on the historic maps. Within the constraints of services, the other trenches were laid out to provide even coverage of the area.</p> <p>Trench 1 found the entrenchment ditch, which contained preserved organic remains close to the base from which a radiocarbon date of 80-220 cal. AD was obtained. The environmental evidence suggested that there was an overgrown hedge on the bank, and that the ditch ran through pasture . The entrenchment was not found in Trench 2, and shallower Roman ditches offset from it suggested that there had been a gap here, later blocked off. The Roman features were truncated by a 20th century pond marked on historic maps.</p> <p>No trace of the medieval culvert was found, and the other trenches outside Martin's Farm revealed only a few undated ditches, and very few finds, though these included two residual flint piercers of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.</p> <p>Trenches in Martin's Farm did not locate any evidence of buildings or activity earlier than the L-shaped block shown on the 1772 map. This comprising a barn and an attached building on the north-west; the few finds did not refine the date at which these buildings were constructed. Trench 21 did however find evidence for a central timber floor within the barn, supporting its interpretation as for threshing, and Trenches 22 and 23 clarified that the short arm of the L was not at the north-west corner, as shown on the early maps, but further east. This northern building was probably a stable.</p> <p>Trenches 24 and 25 were dug to investigate a circular and a square structure shown on the historic maps of which no evidence survived above ground. The position of the circular structure was confirmed, but its purpose was not clarified; three brick piers below the edges of the square structure indicate that this had been a raised granary.</p>
Area of Site	3.34 ha.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Chichester Museum in due course, under the following accession number: CHCDM15:CHCDM15:2014.



X:\c\Chichester_Lower_Graylingwell\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\Figure1_Site_Location.mxd\matt.bradley\12/12/2016

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Figure 1: Site location

0 300 m

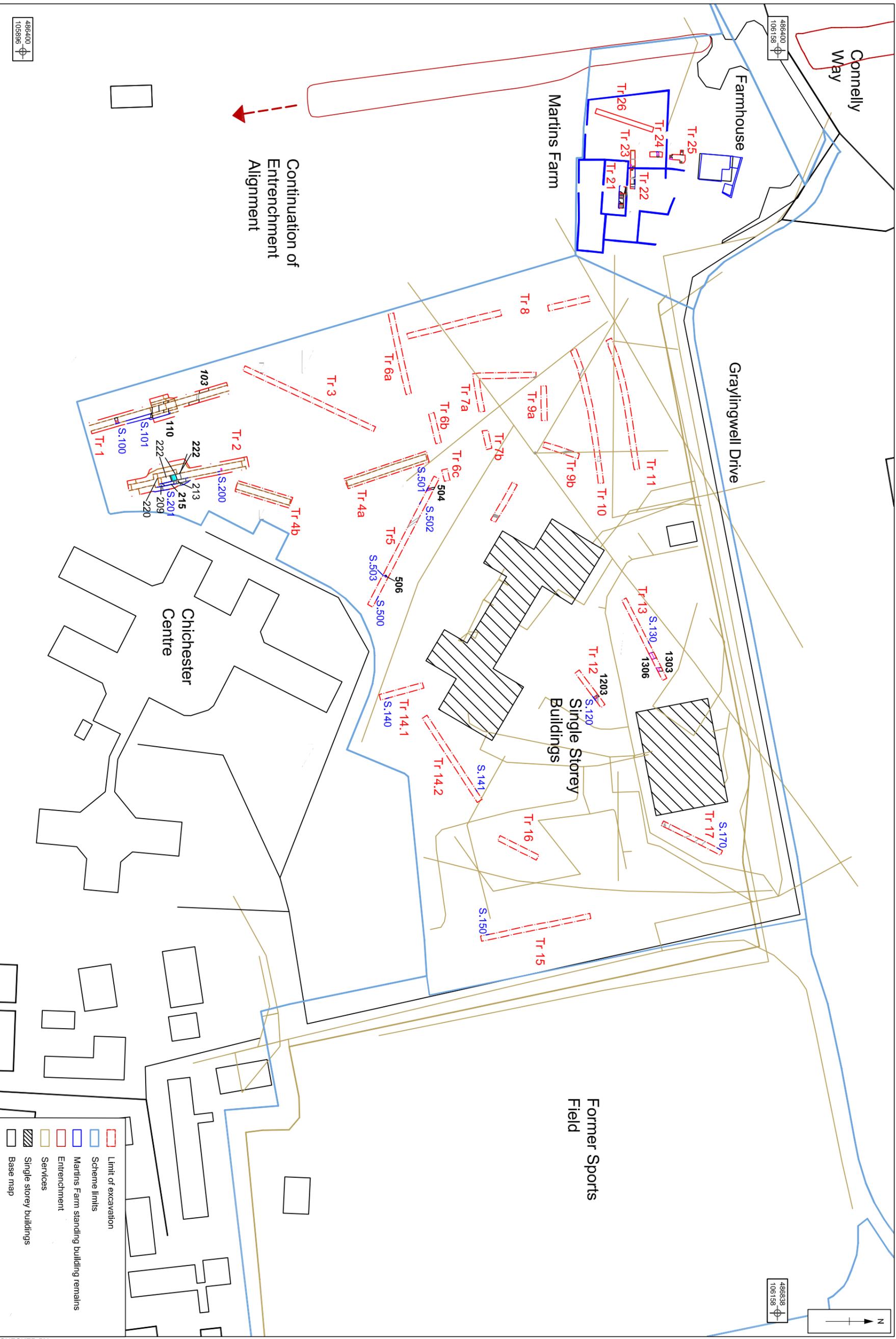
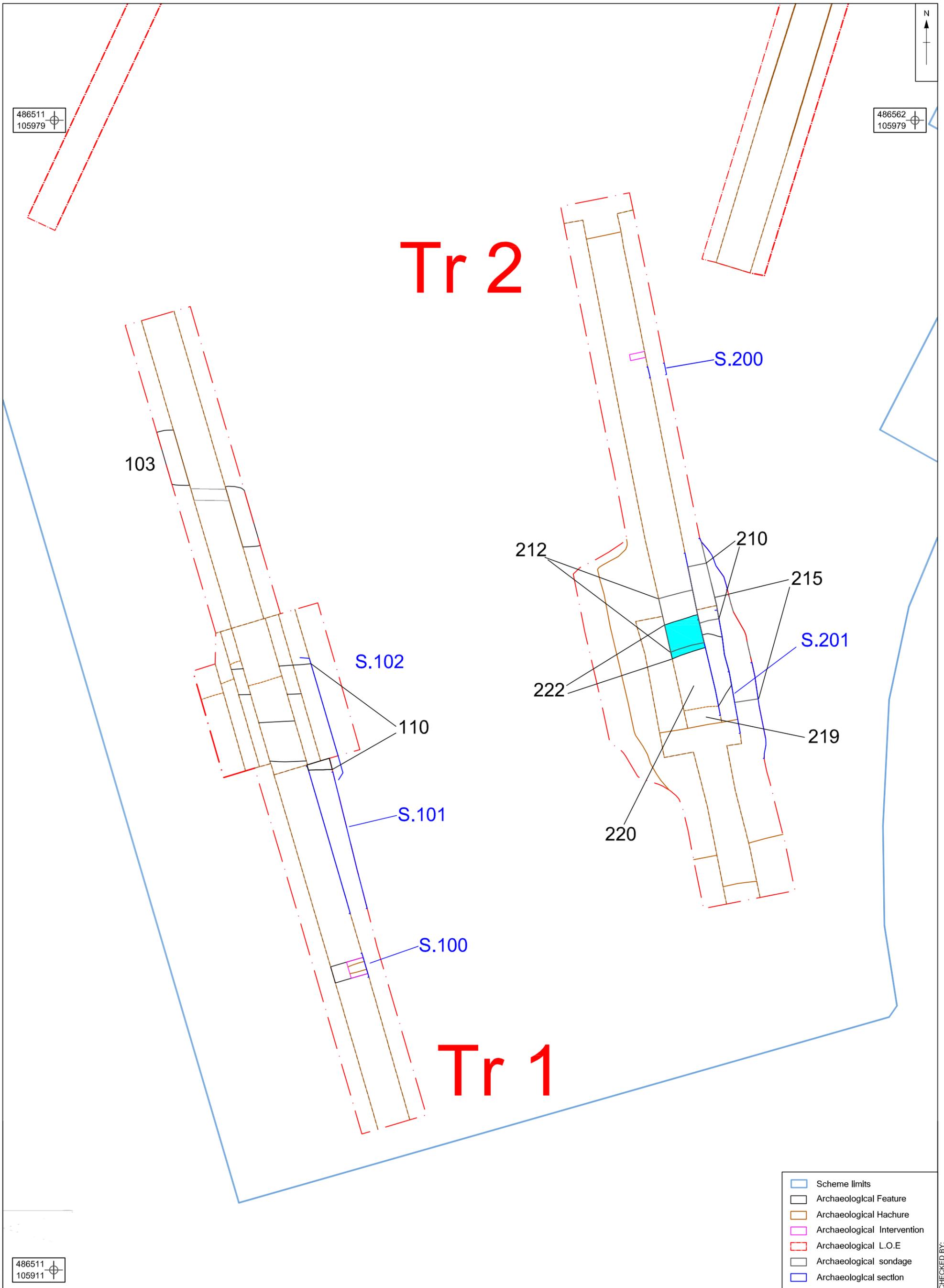


Figure 2: Overall location of trenches

Survey Data supplied by :
Conan Parsons

CHECKED BY:



486511
105979

486562
105979

Tr 2

Tr 1

- Scheme limits
- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Hachure
- Archaeological Intervention
- Archaeological L.O.E
- Archaeological sondage
- Archaeological section

486511
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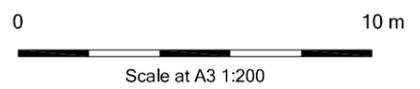


Figure 3: Trench 1 and Trench 2 - plans

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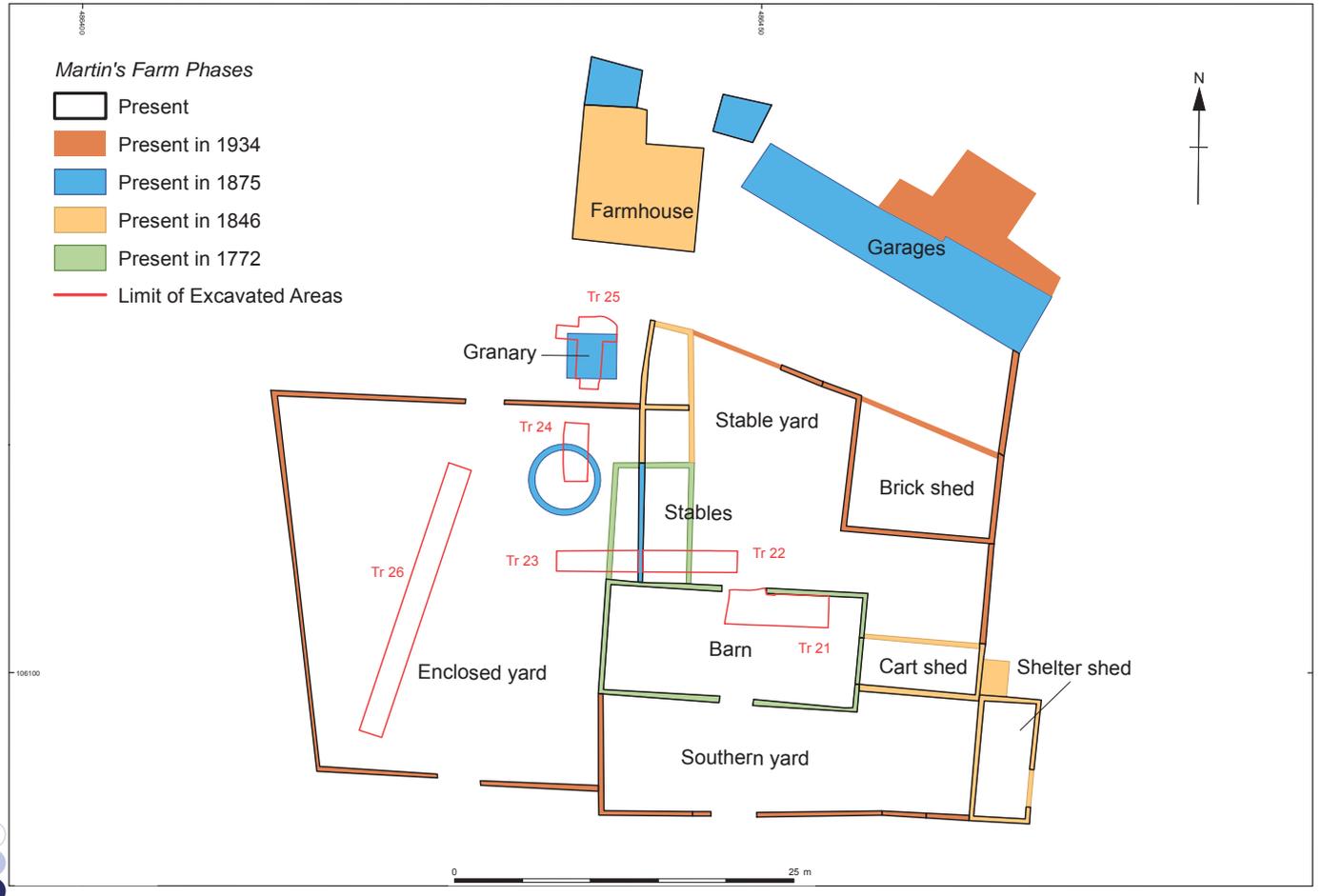


Figure 4: Location plan for trenches 21-25 at Martins Farm in relation to historic maps

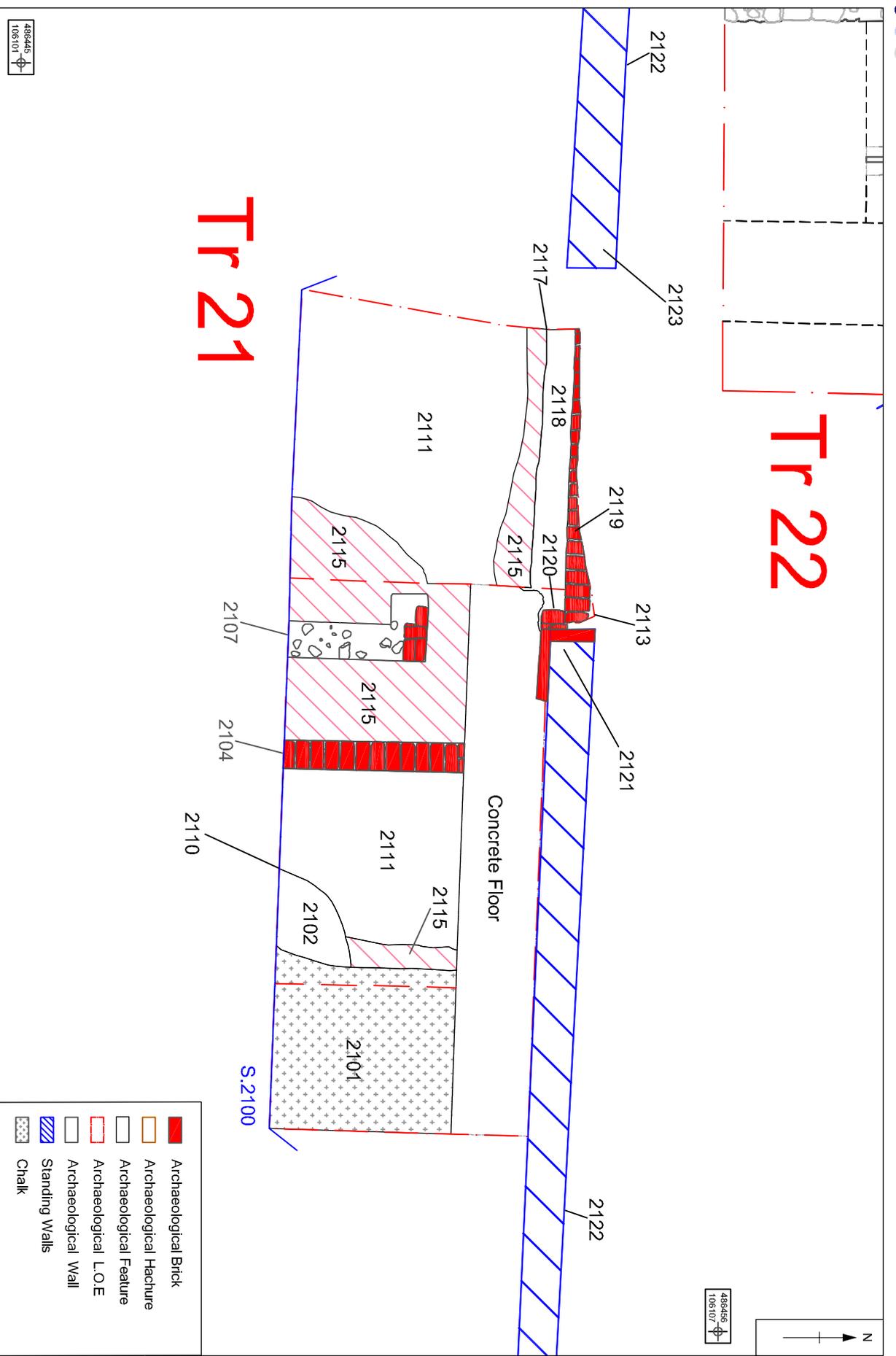
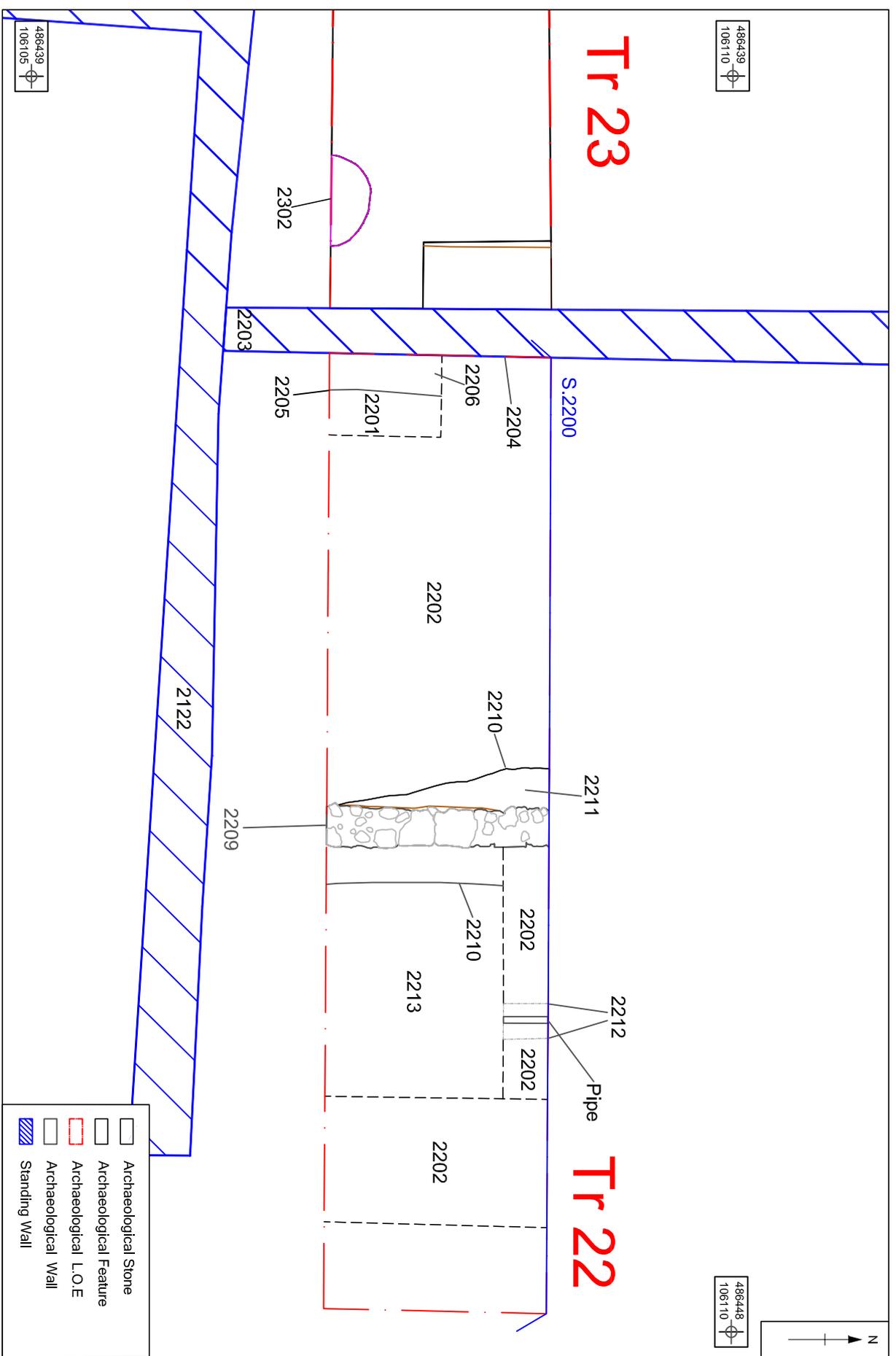


Figure 5: Trench 21 plan

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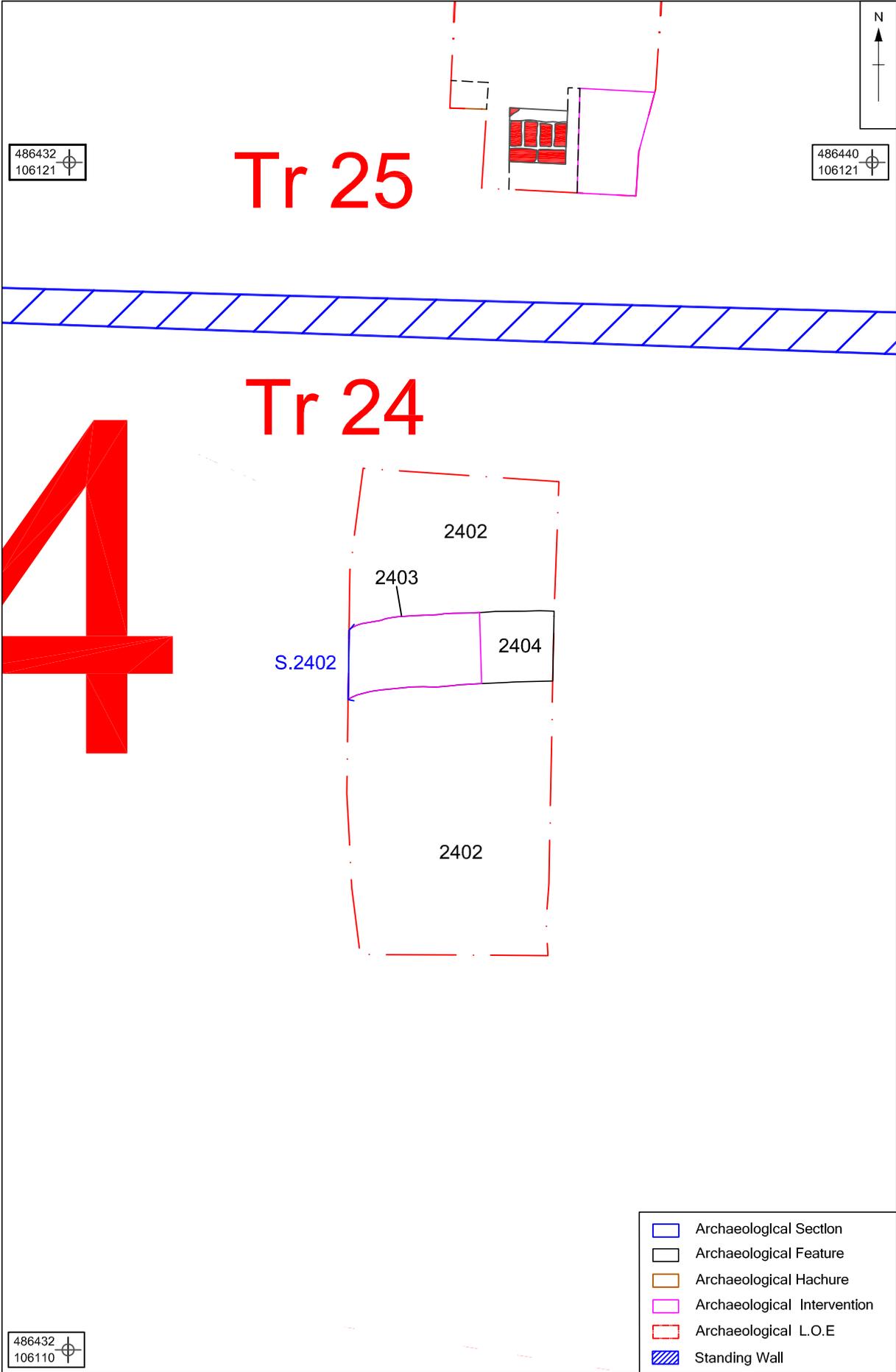
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Figure 6: Plan of Trench 22 and the east part of Trench 23

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X:\c\Chichester_Lower_Graylingwell\010Geomatics\02 CAD\CHLGWEV Chichester_Lower_Graylingwell 2016-11-09.dwg(Figure 7 - Trench 24 plan)\CHLGW15\CHLGWEV\Lower_Graylingwell\benjamin.brown* 22 Dec 2016



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0 2 m

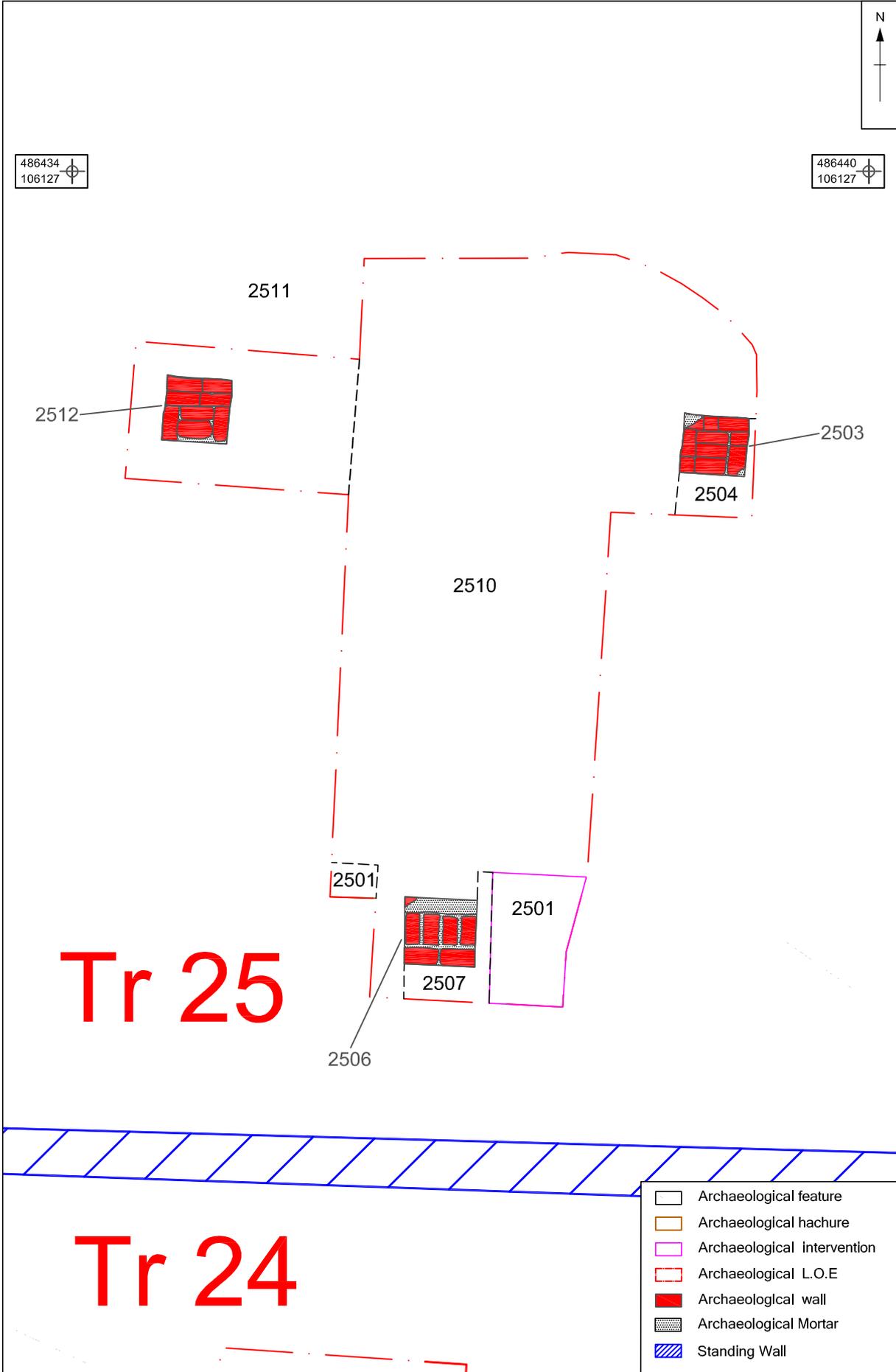
Scale at A4 1:40

- Archaeological Section
- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Hachure
- Archaeological Intervention
- Archaeological L.O.E
- Standing Wall

CHECKED BY:

Figure 7: Trench 24 plan

X:\c\Chichester_Lower_Graylingwell\010Geomatics\02 CAD\CHLGWEV Chichester_Lower Graylingwell 2016-11-09.dwg(Figure 8 - Trench 25 plan)\CHLGW15\CHLGWEV\Lower Graylingwell\benjamin.brown* 22 Dec 2016



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Survey Data supplied by :
Mariusz Gorniak

0 2 m

Scale at A4 1:40

Figure 8: Trench 25 plan

CHECKED BY:

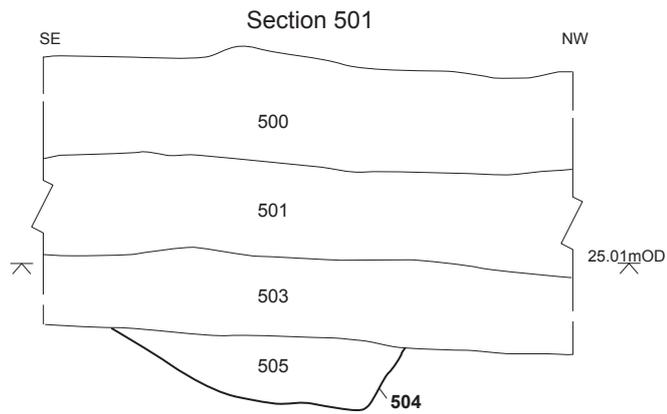
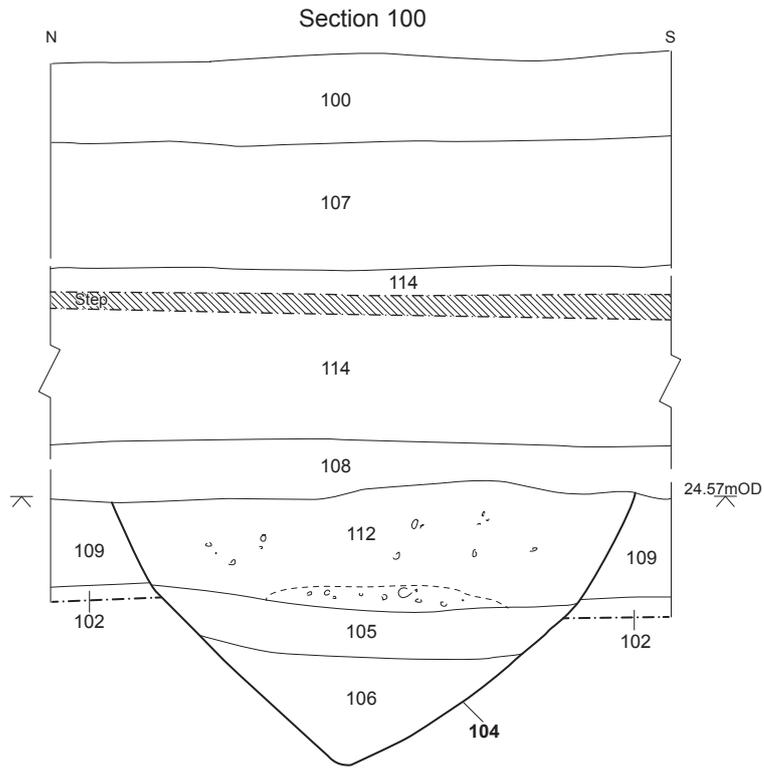


Figure 9: Sections: Trench 1 ditch 104 and Trench 5 ditch 504

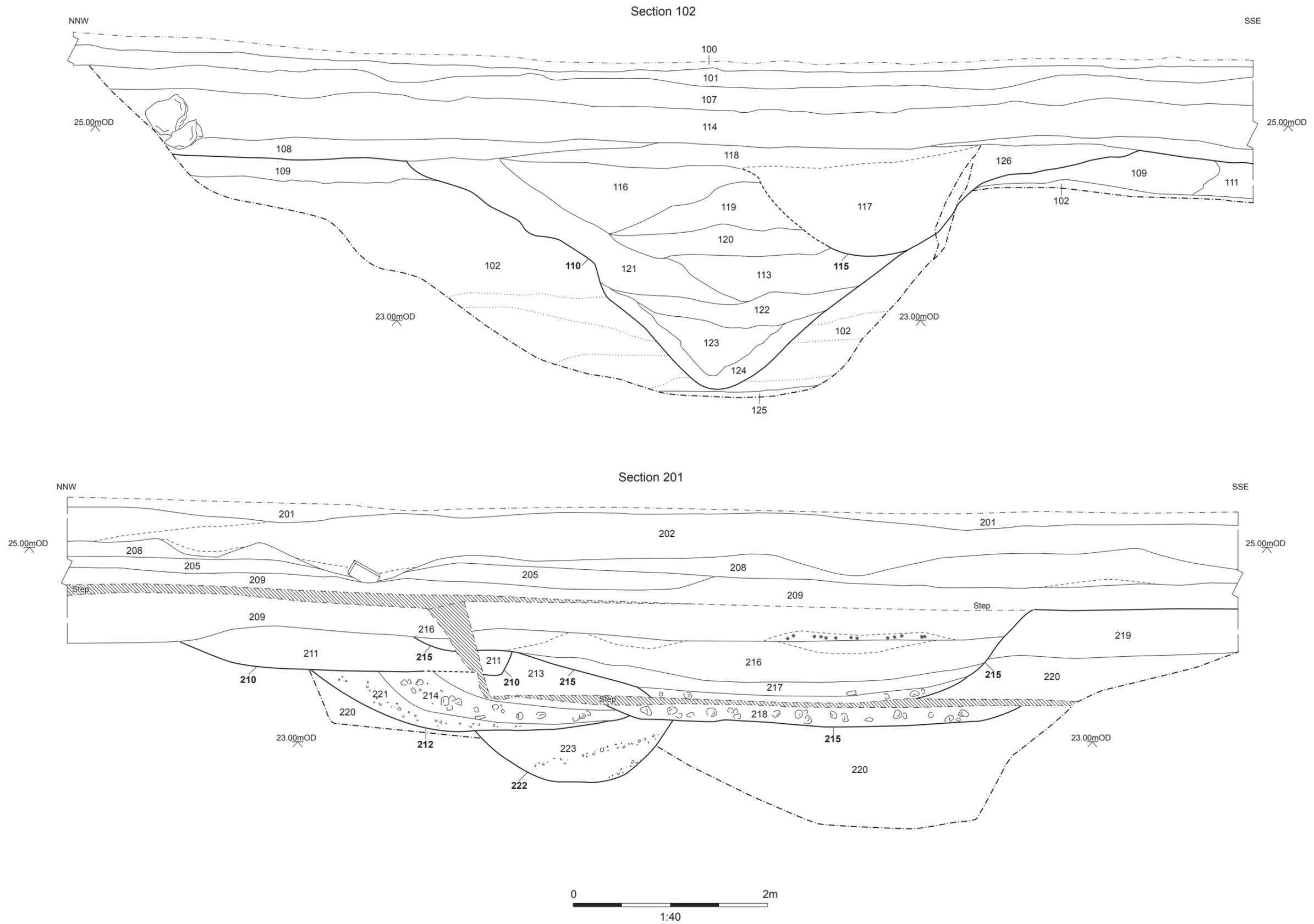


Figure 10: Sections: Trench 1 dyke 110; Trench 2 pond 215, ditches 210, 212 and dyke 222

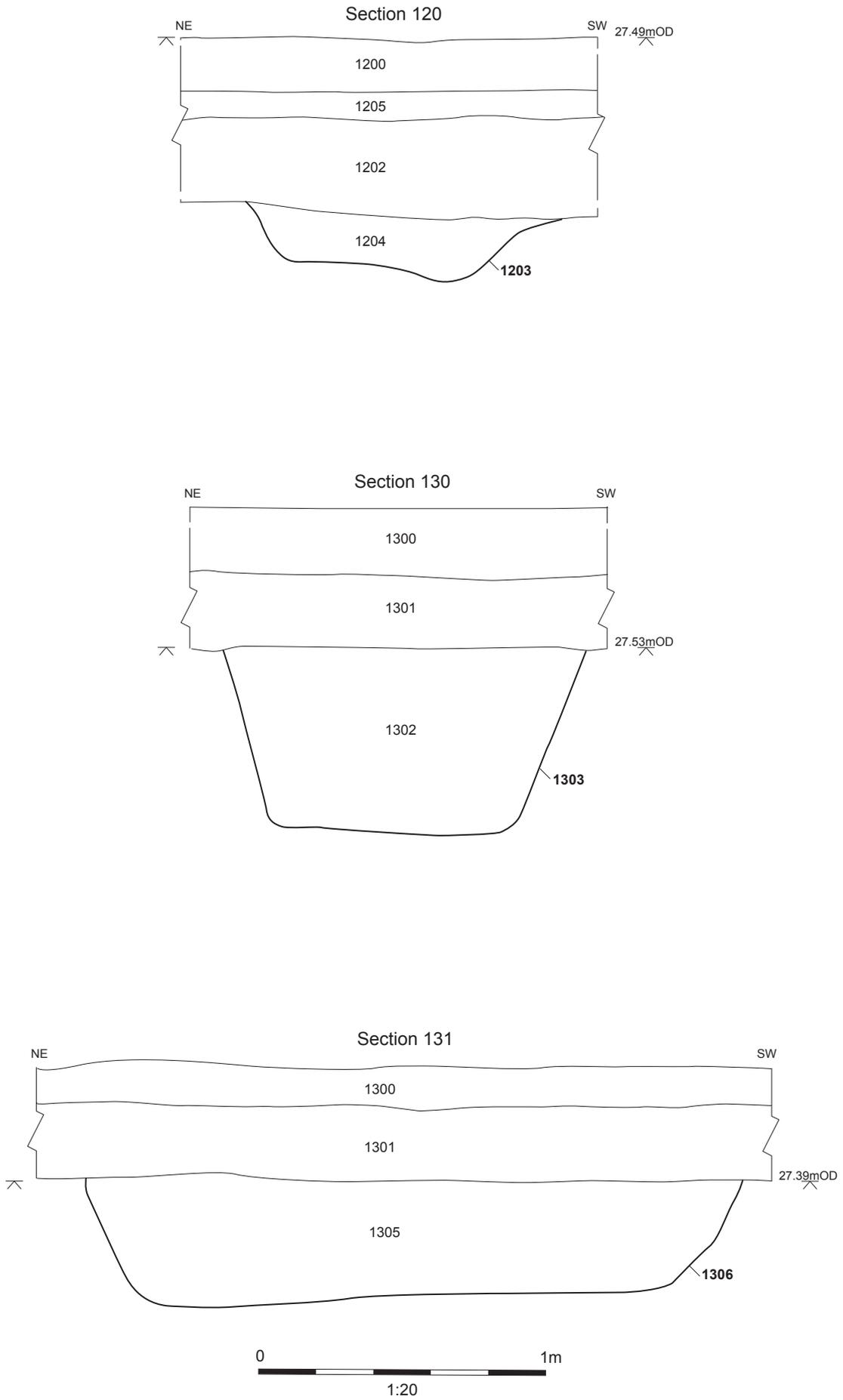


Figure 11: Sections: Trench 12 ditch 1203 and Trench 13 ditches 1303 and 1306

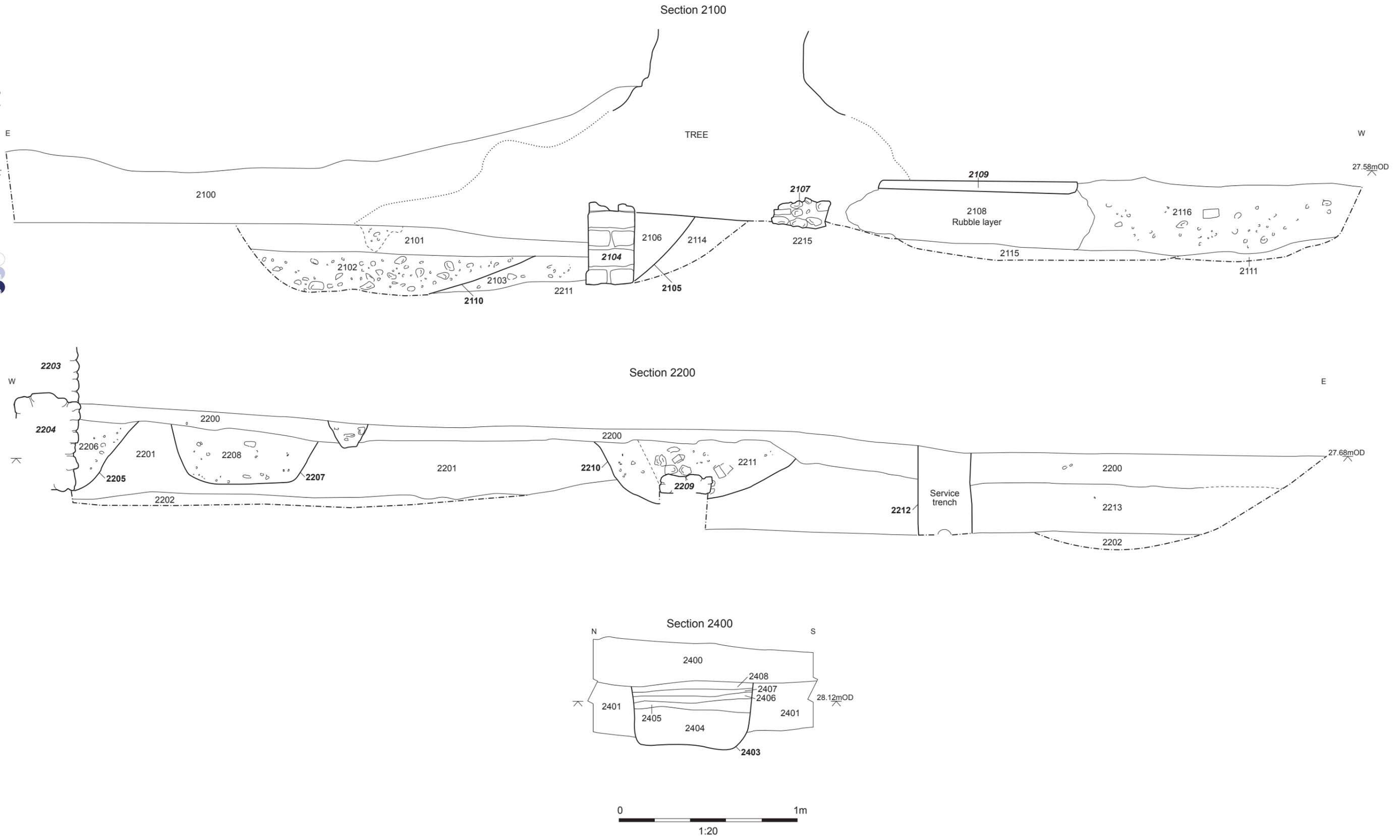
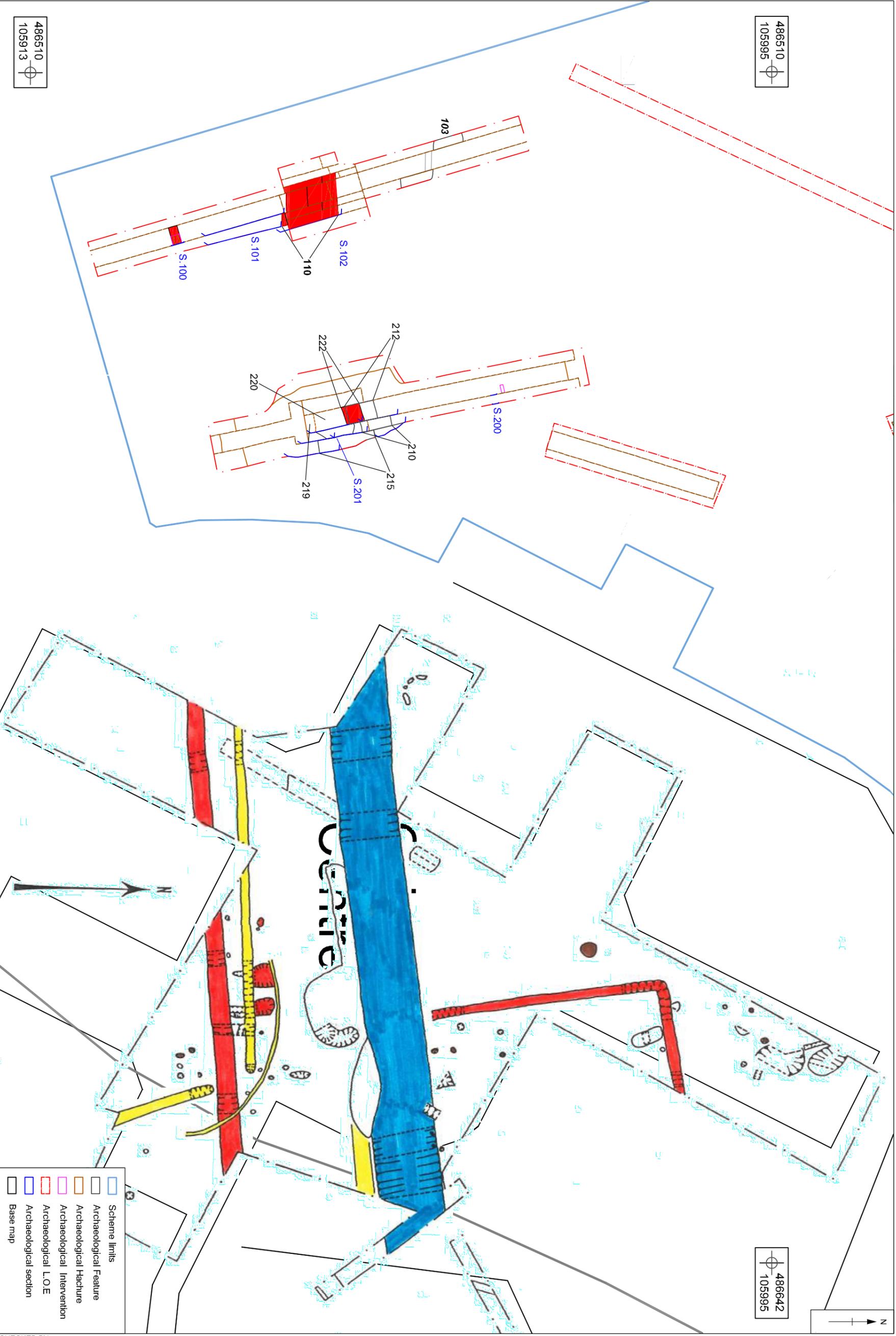


Figure 12: Sections: Trench 21, north facing; Trench 22, south facing and Trench 24, feature 2403



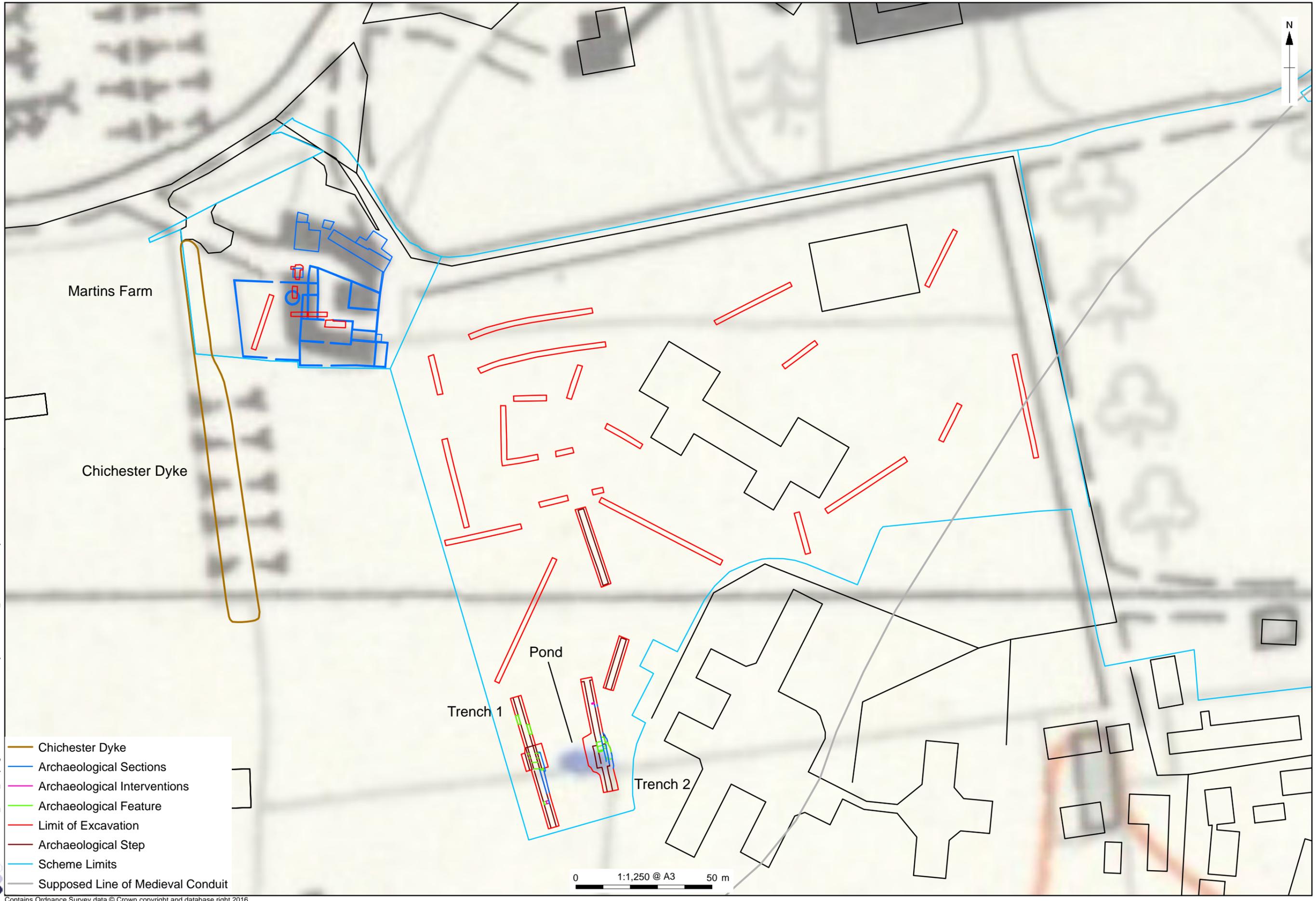
- Scheme limits
- Archaeological Feature
- Archaeological Hachure
- Archaeological Intervention
- Archaeological L.O.E
- Archaeological section
- Base map

Survey Data supplied by :
Conan Parsons

0 20 m
Scale at A3 1:400

Figure 13: Plan showing Trenches 1 and 2 in relation to 1999 excavation below Chichester Centre

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- Chichester Dyke
- Archaeological Sections
- Archaeological Interventions
- Archaeological Feature
- Limit of Excavation
- Archaeological Step
- Scheme Limits
- Supposed Line of Medieval Conduit

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Figure 14: Location of Trench 2 in relation to the 1938 OS Provisional Series Map

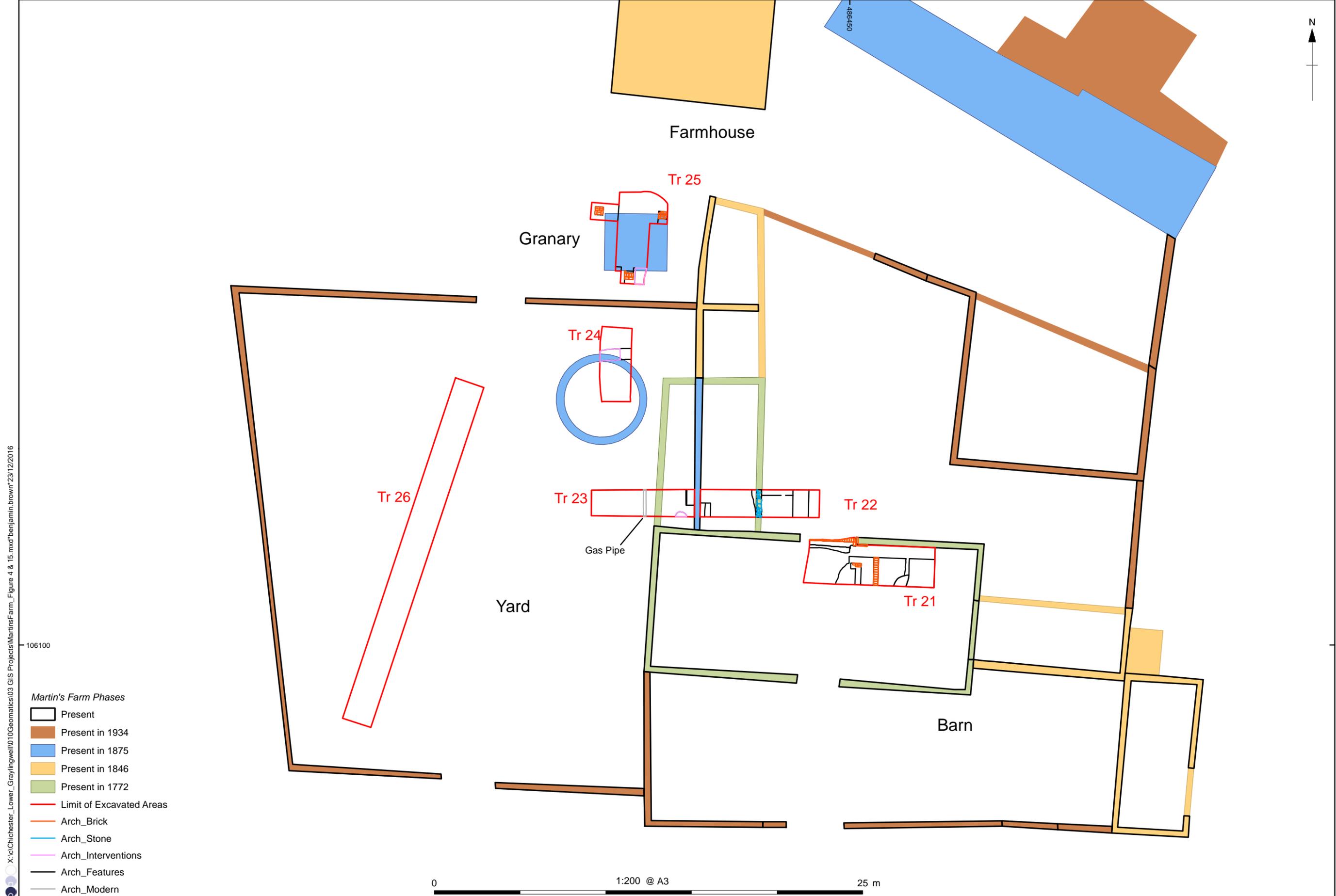


Figure 15: Plan of Martins Farm from historic maps showing revealed archaeology



Plate 1: Trench 1, Section of ditch 104, view east north east

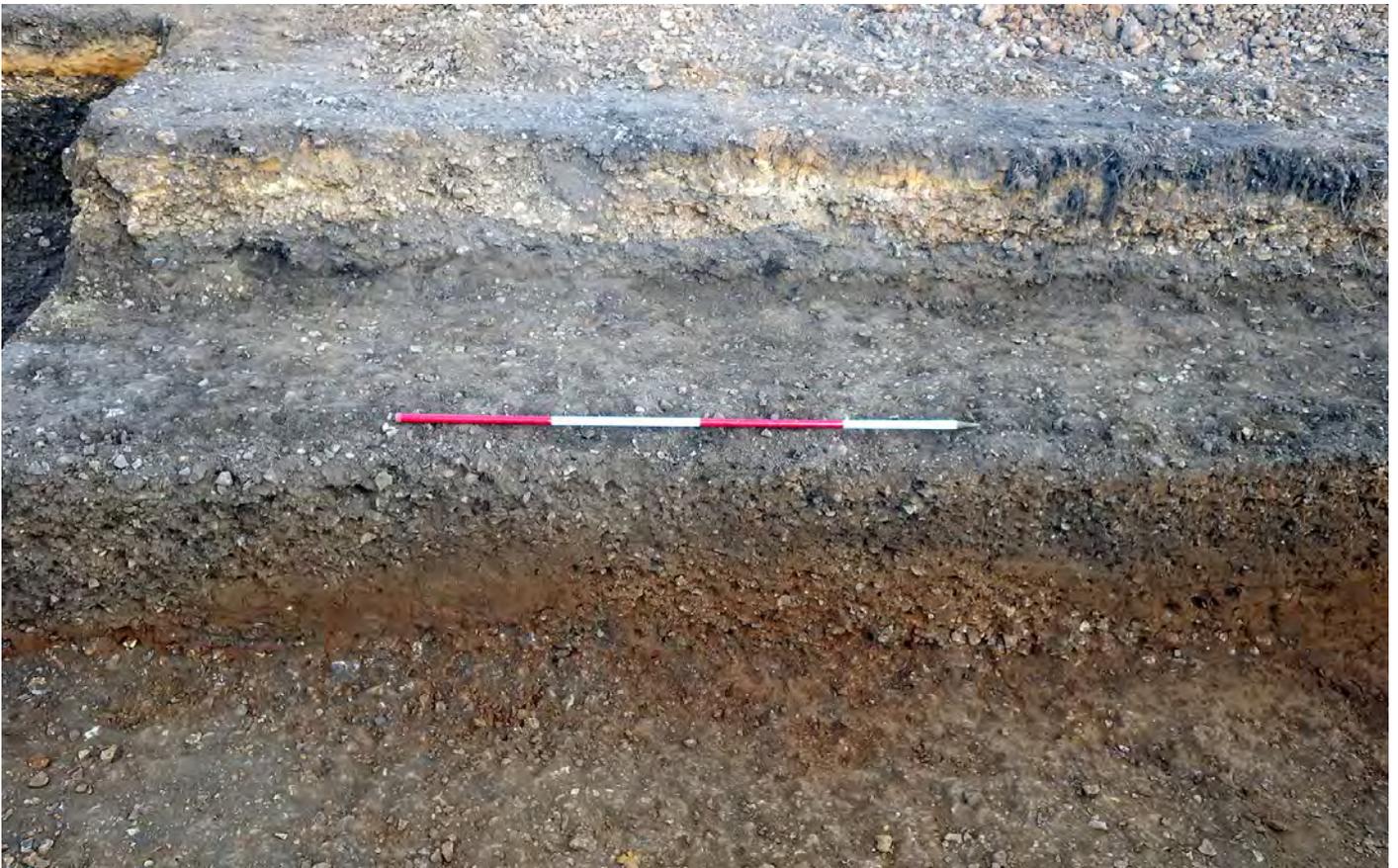


Plate 2: Trench 1, Section south of dyke 110, view east north east



Plate 3: Trench 1, Dyke 110, west south west facing section



Plate 4: southern part of Trench 2, section of pond 215, looking ENE



Plate 5: Trench 2 detail of ditches 222, 212 and 210 below 215, looking ENE



Plate 6: Trench 3, looking north



Plate 7: Trench 4B, looking north-east



Plate 8: Trench 4A, looking north



Plate 9: Trench 5, looking north-west



Plate 10: Trench 5, section of ditch 504, looking south-west



Plate 11: Trench 5, looking south-east



Plate 12: Trench 6B, looking north



Plate 13: Trench 8B, looking north



Plate 14: Trench 9A, looking east



Plate 15: Trench 10, looking east



Plate 16: Trench 11, looking west



Plate 17: Trench 12, section of feature 1203, looking south-west



Plate 18: Trench 13, section of feature 1303, looking south



Plate 19: Trench 14.2, looking north



Plate 20: Trench 15, looking south-east



Plate 23: Trench 21, plan, looking north west



Plate 24: Trench 21, plan, view east



Plate 25: Trench 21, detail of brick wall below standing north wall of barn, looking ENE



Plate 26: Trench 22, Plan and section, view north west



Plate 27: Trench 22, plan, view west



Plate 28: Trench 22, Foundation wall 2209, view north



Plate 29: Trench 23 looking south-east



Plate 30: Trench 24 looking north



Plate 31: Trench 24, east facing section of feature 2403



Plate 32: Trench 25 showing all three brick piers, looking south



Plate 33: Trench 25, detail of pier 2303, looking east



Plate 34: Trench 25, detail of pier 2506, looking south



Plate 35: Trench 26, view south south west



Plate 36: Trench 26, sample section , looking WNW



Plate 37: Comparison of modern *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry) with thorns from sample <3>



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCifA
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