Rampion 2 Wind Farm

Category 6: Environmental Statement

Volume 4, Appendix 25.6: Archaeological trial trenching at Brook Barn Farm

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Executive summary

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by WSP to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Brook Barn Farm, Wick, West Sussex. The fieldwork was carried out between 6 and 20 March 2023. This report (ASE Report No. 2023071) details the results of 10 evaluation trenches.

Deposit survival at the site is good with archaeological features found sealed beneath an almost intact horizon of subsoil in 6 of 10 excavated trenches. Evidence of a probable Middle/Late Iron Age field-system and droveway was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 8. A Late Iron Age/Roman sub-divided enclosure, likely the remains of a 'complex' farmstead, was encountered in Trenches 8, 9 and 10. The geophysical results can be considered as a reliable and accurate reflection of the archaeology that survives on the site.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by WSP Environment and Infrastructure Solutions UK (WSP) on behalf of Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED) to complete an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on Brook Barn Farm, Wick, West Sussex, hereafter the 'site' (centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 501393 104016; **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The site is approximately 4 hectares (ha) in area and lies to the north-west of Wick, West Sussex and to the east of the Littlehampton and Arundel railway junctions. The site is currently pasture positioned to the west of Brook Barn Farm. The site is bounded to the north by the railway line, to the east by Brook Barn Farm buildings and to the south and west by further fields.

1.1.3 According to the latest available data from the British Geological Survey (BGS), the site lies on London Clay with no superficial deposits mapped across much of the site, but an area of Quaternary Raised Storm Beach Deposits, 2 – Gravel is mapped in the north-west corner of the site (BGS, 2022).

1.2 Scope of Report

1.2.1 This report details the results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken between 6 March and 20 March 2023. Giles Dawkes (Senior Archaeologist) supervised the evaluation. Leonie Pett managed the fieldwork and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

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2. Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background is a summary provided by WSP: full details and references for the historical and archaeological background of the site are presented in the **Onshore Historic Environment Desk Study, Appendix 25.1, Volume 4** (Document Reference: 6.4.25.2) of the Environmental Statement (ES), a copy of which was kept on site. Elements of the historical and archaeological background identified in the desk study relevant to the site comprise:

- The site falls within Landscape Zone 1: South Coast Plain (RED, 2021), occupying agricultural fields west of Brook Barn Farm, West Sussex on peninsular of slightly higher ground comprising marine drift within the alluvial floodplain of the Arun River.
- The site lies near to an Archaeological Notification Area (Arun 049) potential for prehistoric and Roman settlement activity, evidenced thorough previous investigation and findspots. Investigations recorded the focus of activity approximately 600m southeast of the site, where an agricultural landscape of late Iron Age to Roman (3rd century) date was recorded, comprising large enclosures and droveways.
- Within the south of the site, Roman pottery was previously recovered from a gravel extraction pit, reportedly excavated around 1920 during alterations to the railway line (MWS3458 and MWS3895). The finds included prehistoric flints and unabraded sherds of Roman coarse earthenware, one of which dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD and is believed to have been from Rowlands Castle (a known centre of Roman pottery manufacture in East Hampshire), another sherd being an imitation Gallo-Belgic platter of the late 1st or early 2nd century AD.
- Within the northeast of the site, north of Brook Barn Farm (immediately south of the railway line), there has been previous archaeological evaluation in the 1990s which recorded no features or finds of archaeological interest (EWS500). These investigations were undertaken “prior to the improvement of low-lying land by infilling” (Kenny 1994).
- Brook Barn Farm is a 19th century historic farmstead (MWS9521). The southern access track from the farm to the western fields aligns with the former railway which was rerouted in the 19th century, north of the farmstead. To the southwest of the site is an historic landfill which took non-biodegradable wastes operating between 1996 – 2016. This area is now grassed agricultural fields.

2.2 Geophysical Survey

2.2.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site in 2022 (RED, 2022a), which identified the following:

- A series of well-defined linear trends to the west of where the findspot of Roman pottery was recovered (**Figure 2**). The anomalies are suggestive of an enclosure with internal divisions on an approximately north-south alignment and cover an area of 75m by 60m.
- A well-defined linear trend on a different alignment which suggests part of an additional enclosure of a different phase of settlement.
- Two parallel linear north-south trends which may be associated with the enclosure settlement but may not be contemporary.
- Several discrete areas of enhanced magnetism and weak trends within the presumed settlement enclosure. These may have an archaeological origin (such as pit type features) but this is unclear.
- The magnetic disturbance immediately to the east of the presumed settlement is associated with sand and gravel pits, from which the Roman pottery was recovered.
- Further extensive magnetic disturbance has been recorded in the northeast and south of the survey area, which may relate to modern disturbance and deposit, possibly associated with land improvements.

2.3 Project Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The broad aims of the evaluation are:

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

2.3.2 The specific aims of this archaeological evaluation are, where possible:

- to identify if there is any evidence of Romano-British activity within the site;
- to identify if there is evidence for medieval or post-medieval woodland clearance and/or farming activities within the site; and
- to assess if the evolution of the site's use over time can be understood.

2.3.3 The broad environmental archaeology objective is:

- to establish the range of biological remains present, their state of preservation (and any variation across the site and between different types of remains) and their abundance and distribution between feature types, periods and across the site.

2.3.4 The site also has potential to address the following research priority identified regarding "*The Roman Period*" in the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

"Examples of continuity and change in rural settlement patterns and types throughout the Roman period are important. All instances of rural settlement sites are valuable resources that require mapping, phasing, dating and comparison with other known examples in order to determine patterns of change or regionality. What building types are used on rural settlements?" (Allen 2018, 38).

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3. Archaeological Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork methodology

3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (RED, 2022b), the Regulations, Standards and Guidelines of the Charted Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2022) and the Sussex Archaeological Standards (Chichester District Council (CDC), East Sussex County Council (ESCC), and West Sussex County Council (WSCC), 2019).

3.1.2 The proposed trial trench evaluation comprised of 12 trenches, measuring 50.00m x 1.80m (**Figure 2**). Two of the proposed trenches (11 and 12) could not be excavated due to the presence of a live service.

3.1.3 A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was used to scan all trench locations prior to excavation to check for underlying services.

3.1.4 All trenches were excavated, under archaeological supervision, using an 8-tonne 360º mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated in spits of circa 100mm until the top of the underlying natural substrate was revealed.

3.1.5 All exposed potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, recorded, and drawn as appropriate. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. Finds and environmental samples were taken in line with the WSI (RED, 2022b).

3.1.6 All trenches and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica CS15 RTK Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS).

3.1.7 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any possible unstratified finds.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015) and Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (UKIC), 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).

3.2.2 The archive is currently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade and the arrangements for its long-term storage will be agreed in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (**Table 3-1** and **Table 3-2**).

Table 3-1 Quantification of site paper archive

Context sheets	**78**
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	80
Context register	2
Drawing register	3
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	10

Table 3-2 Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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

4. Results

4.1 Site Constraints

4.1.1 Two of the proposed trenches (11 and 12) were not excavated due to the present of a live service. No other site constraints were found.

4.2 Site Overburden and Geology

4.2.1 Topsoil comprised a dark grey-brown sandy silt and measured between 0.2m and 0.43m in thickness. The topsoil overlay subsoil that comprised of a compact mid grey-brown clay silt and measured between 0.15m and 0.35m in thickness and overlay the natural geological substrate of Raised Beach Deposits of sand and gravel (BGS, 2022). It was recorded between 3.64m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) (Trench 2) and 4.80m AOD (Trench 8).

4.3 Trench 1

4.3.1 Trench 1 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated southwest to northeast (**Figure 2**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m, which revealed c. 0.25-0.3m of topsoil [1/001], overlaying c. 0.2-0.25m of subsoil [1/002], immediately above the natural substrate [1/003]. A large modern feature [1/005] was recorded in the northwest of the trench. All recorded contexts in Trench 1 are listed in **Table 4-1**.

4.3.2 Modern pit [1/005] was located in the northwest end of the trench and was at least 12m long and 1.8m wide. Pit fill [1/004] comprised grey-brown silt gravel with inclusions of plastic piping and sheeting. The feature was not excavated.

4.3.3 The feature was cut into the natural geological substrate [1/003] and sealed by subsoil [1/002].

Table 4-1 Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
1/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.25-0.3	4.99
1/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.2-0.25	4.79-4.74
1/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	4.58-4.49
1/004	cut	pit fill	12	1.8	NA	4.51
1/005	fill	pit	12	1.8	NA	4.51

4.4 Trench 2

4.4.1 Trench 2 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated northwest to south-east (**Figure 2**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, which revealed c. 0.3m of topsoil [2/001], overlaying c. 0.3m of subsoil [2/002], immediately above the natural substrate [2/003]. No archaeological features were recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 2 are listed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
2/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.3	4.24-4.52
2/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.3	3.94-4.22
2/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	3.64-3.92

4.5 Trench 3

4.5.1 Trench 3 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated north to south (**Figure 2**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, revealing c. 0.3m of topsoil [3/001] above 0.3m in thickness of subsoil [3/002]. No archaeological features were recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 3 are listed in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
3/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.3	4.78-5.49
3/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.3	4.48-5.19
3/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	4.18-4.89

4.6 Trench 4

4.6.1 Trench 4 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated northwest to southeast (**Figure 3**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. Topsoil [4/001], measured c. 0.3-0.35m in thickness and above 0.3m in thickness of subsoil [3/002]. A single pit was recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 4 are listed in Table 4-4.

4.6.2 Pit [4/005] was sub-circular and approximately 0.8m in diameter and 0.6m deep. The pit had steep sides and a flat base. Pit fill [4/004] was dark brown silt sand with no finds.

4.6.3 The feature was cut into the natural geological substrate [4/003] and sealed by subsoil [4/002].

4.6.4 At the extreme southern end of the trench, the top of a modern gravel pit shown on the 1932 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 12**) was exposed. This was not investigated and not recorded any further.

Table 4-4 Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
4/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.3-0.35	4.99-5.20
4/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.3-0.35	4.69-4.85
4/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	4.39-4.50
4/004	fill	pit fill	0.8	0.78	0.6	4.44
4/005	cut	pit	0.8	0.78	0.6	4.44

4.7 Trench 5

4.7.1 Trench 5 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was east to west oriented (**Figure 4**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. Topsoil [5/001], measuring between c. 0.27m-0.43m in thickness overlaid subsoil, 0.16-0.22m in thickness which immediately overlaid the natural substrate. Two ditches and a large pit were recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 5 are listed in **Table 4-5**.

4.7.2 Ditch [5/004] was aligned north to south and located towards the west end of the trench. The ditch measured c.2m in width and had a depth of 0.53m with irregular sides and a concave base. Ditch fill [5/005] was a brown sandy silt containing finds of a small assemblage of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery sherds.

4.7.3 Ditch [5/008] was located to the east of ditch [5/004] and was aligned north to south. The ditch measured c.2.84m in width and had a depth of 0.57m. The single fill [5/009] consisted of an orange, brown sandy gravel with finds of a small assemblage of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery sherds.

4.7.4 Pit [5/006] was sub-circular 1.48m in diameter and 0.43m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Pit fill [5/007] was orange, brown silt gravel with finds of a small assemblage of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery sherds and a single residual Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint flake.

4.7.5 All the features were cutting the natural geological substrate [5/003] and were sealed by subsoil [5/002].

Table 4-5 Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
5/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.27-0.43	4.56-5.20
5/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.16-0.22	4.13-4.93
5/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	3.97-4.71
5/004	cut	ditch	NA	2	0.53	4.17
5/005	fill	ditch fill	NA	2	0.53	4.17
5/006	cut	pit	NA	1.48	0.43	4.61
5/007	fill	pit fill	NA	1.48	0.43	4.61
5/008	cut	ditch	NA	2.84	0.57	4.49
5/009	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.84	0.57	4.49

4.8 Trench 6

4.8.1 Trench 6 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated west to east (**Figure 5**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m. Topsoil [6/001], measuring between circa 0.23m-0.31m was recorded across the trench and overlying subsoil [6/002], measuring c. 0.1-15m in thickness. A single ditch was recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 6 are listed in **Table 4-6**.

4.8.2 Ditch [6/004] was aligned north to south and likely represents a southern continuation of ditch [5/004]. The ditch was circa 2.01 wide and 0.61m deep with convex sides and a flat base. Ditch fill [6/005] was orange, brown silt sand containing no finds.

4.8.3 The feature cut the natural geological substrate [6/003] and was sealed by subsoil [6/002].

Table 4-6 Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
6/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.23-0.31	4.51-5.02
6/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.1-0.15	4.28-4.71
6/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	4.18-4.56
6/004	cut	ditch	NA	2.01	0.61	4.40
6/005	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.01	0.61	4.40

4.9 Trench 7

4.9.1 Trench 7 measured c. 50m x 1.8m in plan and was northwest to southeast oriented. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. Topsoil [7/001], measuring circa 0.3m was recorded overlying subsoil measuring circa 0.3m thick. A large modern feature [7/005] was recorded in the north-east of trench. All recorded contexts in Trench 7 are listed in **Table 4-7**.

4.9.2 Modern pit [7/005] was located in the northeast end of the trench and was at least 5.46m long and 1.8m wide. Pit fill [7/004] comprised grey-brown silt gravel with inclusions of plastic piping and sheeting. The feature was not excavated.

4.9.3 The pit cut the natural geological substrate [7/003] and was sealed by subsoil [7/002].

Table 4-7 Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
7/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.3	3.98-4.81
7/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.3	3.68-4.51
7/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	3.38-4.21
7/004	layer	pit fill	5.46	NA	NA	3.57
7/005	layer	pit	5.46	NA	NA	3.57

4.10 Trench 8

4.10.1 Trench 8 measured circa 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated northeast to southwest (**Figure 6**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. Topsoil [8/001], measuring circa 0.2m was overlying subsoil measuring circa 0.2m thick. Two pits, a posthole and three ditches were recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 8 are listed in **Table 4-8**.

4.10.2 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench, large ditch [8/004] was aligned east to west and had steep concave sides. The base of the feature was not reached by hand excavation, but the feature was more than 0.63m deep. The single ditch fill ([8/005]) was dark grey, brown sand silt with frequent gravel containing finds of a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds. Cutting the northern edge of ditch [8/004] was subcircular pit [8/006] with straight sides and an uneven base. Pit fill [8/007] was orange, brown silt sand containing finds of two sherds of residual Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.10.3 To the southwest of ditch [8/004] was ditch [8/008] aligned northwest to southeast. The ditch had concave sides and base and was filled with grey, brown silt sand with frequent gravel [8/009] containing finds of a single sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery.

4.10.4 Further southwest was ditch [8/010]/[8/012] aligned north to south. The ditch had steep sides and the base was not reached by hand excavation but was at least 0.75m deep. Ditch fill [8/011]/[8/013] was dark grey brown sand silt with frequent gravel containing finds of a small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds.

4.10.5 All the features were cutting the natural geological substrate [8/003] and were sealed by subsoil [8/002].

Table 4-8 Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
8/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.2	4.73-5.20
8/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.2	4.53-5.00
8/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	0.2	4.33-4.80
8/004	cut	ditch	NA	4.65	0.63	4.65
8/005	fill	ditch fill	NA	4.65	0.63	4.65
8/006	cut	pit	1.15	1.07	0.2	4.62
8/007	fill	pit fill	1.15	1.07	0.2	4.62
8/008	cut	ditch	NA	1.6	0.5	4.66
8/009	ditch fill	ditch fill	NA	1.6	0.5	4.66

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
8/010	cut	ditch	NA	2.89	0.75	4.57
8/011	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.89	0.75	4.57
8/012	cut	ditch	NA	2.89	0.75	4.55
8/013	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.89	0.75	4.55

4.11 Trench 9

4.11.1 Trench 9 measured circa 50m x 1.8m in plan and was orientated north to south (**Figure 7**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. Topsoil [9/001], measuring circa 0.3m thick overlay subsoil [9/002] measuring circa 0.15 thick. Three ditches and two pits were recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 9 are listed in **Table 4-9**.

4.11.2 Towards the north-eastern end of the trench ditch [9/006] was aligned northeast to southwest and had irregular concave sides and base. The single ditch fill ([9/007]) was dark orange, brown sand silt with frequent gravel and containing no finds.

4.11.3 To the southwest was sub-circular pit [9/008] with irregular sides and base. Primary pit fill [9/010] was dark brown silt clay with moderate gravel and moderate inclusions of charcoal flecks. The fill ([9/009]) contained finds of a small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds and a bulk sample (<1>) produced a small assemblage of macrobotanical remains including hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/*durum*/*turgidum*), and oat (*Avena* sp.). Above pit fill [9/009] was dark brown silt sand with moderate gravel and contained finds of a small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds.

4.11.4 Further to the southwest was ditch [9/015] aligned east to west with irregular concave sides and base. Ditch fill [9/016] was grey, brown silt sand with frequent gravel. Cutting the south side of ditch [9/015] was irregular pit [9/013]. The pit had uneven sides and base and was filled with grey, brown silt sand [9/014] with frequent gravel and finds of a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds.

4.11.5 Towards the southwest end of the trench was ditches [9/011] and [9/004]. Ditch [9/011] was aligned east to west with convex sides and a concave base. Ditch fill [9/012] was orange, brown silt sand with frequent gravel and containing finds of a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds. Ditch [9/004] was aligned east to west with steep sides and a concave base. Ditch fill [9/005] was dark brown silt sand with frequent gravel and containing no finds.

4.11.6 All the features were cutting the natural geological substrate [9/003] and were sealed by subsoil [9/002].

Table 4-9 Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
9/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.3	5.1-5.41
9/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.15	4.80-5.11
9/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	4.65-4.96
9/004	cut	ditch	NA	1.02	0.6	4.91
9/005	fill	ditch fill	NA	1.02	0.6	4.91
9/006	cut	ditch	NA	0.95	0.47	4.71
9/007	fill	ditch fill	NA	0.95	0.47	4.71
9/008	cut	ditch	NA	2.28	0.53	4.83
9/009	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.28	0.2	4.83
9/010	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.28	0.33	4.63
9/011	cut	ditch	NA	2.7	0.64	4.93
9/012	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.7	0.64	4.93
9/013	cut	pit	2.3	0.61	0.41	4.94
9/014	fill	pit fill	2.3	0.61	0.41	4.94
9/015	cut	ditch	NA	1.55	0.38	4.82
9/016	fill	ditch fill	NA	1.55	0.38	4.82

4.12 Trench 10

4.12.1 Trench 10 measured circa 50m x 1.8m in plan and was east to west oriented (**Figure 8**). The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m. Topsoil [10/001] measured between circa 0.3m-0.35m thick overlay subsoil [10/002] measuring between circa 0.3-0.35m thick. Three ditches, four small pits and a quarry pit were recorded. All recorded contexts in Trench 10 are listed in **Table** 4-10.

4.12.2 Towards the eastern end of the trench ditch [10/018] was aligned north to south and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The single ditch fill ([10/019]) was dark orange, brown sand silt with frequent gravel and containing finds of a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds. To the west was sub-circular pit [10/014] with steep sides and a concave base. Pit fill [10/015] was grey, brown silt sand with frequent gravel and containing no finds.

4.12.3 In the centre of the trench were two parallel north to south aligned ditches [10/016] and [10/008]. Ditch [10/016] had gradually sloping sides with a concave base and was filled by grey, brown silt sand [10/017] with frequent gravels containing no finds. Ditch [10/008] had irregular sloping sides with a concave base and was filled by grey, brown silt sand [10/009] with frequent gravels containing finds of a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds.

4.12.4 To the west of ditches [10/016] and [10/008] were pits [10/006] and [10/004]. The former had steep sides and a concave base and was filled with dark brown silt sand [10/007] with frequent gravels containing no finds. The latter had shallow sides and a flat base and was filled with dark brown silt sand [10/005] with frequent gravels containing no finds.

4.12.5 In the western end of the trench was large pit [10/010] likely representing a quarry. The pit was aligned north-east to south-west and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill ([10/011]) was dark grey, brown sand silt with frequent gravel and containing finds of a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds. Cutting the quarry pit fill was small ditch [10/012] aligned north to south with vertical sides and a flat base. Ditch fill [10/013] was dark grey, brown silt sand with frequent gravel.

Table 4-10 Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
10/001	layer	topsoil	NA	NA	0.3-0.35	4.93-5.37
10/002	layer	subsoil	NA	NA	0.3-0.35	4.63-5.02
10/003	layer	natural	NA	NA	NA	4.27-4.72
10/004	cut	pit	1.08	0.82	0.2	4.33
10/005	fill	pit fill	1.08	0.82	0.2	4.33
10/006	cut	posthole	0.52	0.45	0.17	4.54
10/007	fill	posthole fill	0.52	0.45	0.17	4.54
10/008	cut	ditch	NA	2.22	0.59	4.56
10/009	fill	ditch fill	NA	2.22	0.59	4.56
10/010	cut	quarry pit	NA	7.99	0.32	4.44
10/011	fill	quarry fill	NA	7.99	0.32	4.44
10/012	cut	ditch	NA	0.15	0.12	4.60
10/013	fill	ditch fill	NA	0.15	0.12	4.60
10/014	cut	pit	0.85	0.71	0.27	4.61

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Height (m AOD)
10/015	fill	pit fill	0.85	0.71	0.27	4.61
10/016	cut	ditch	NA	1.4	0.37	4.62
10/017	fill	ditch fill	NA	1.4	0.37	4.62
10/018	cut	ditch	NA	3.95	0.87	4.68
10/019	fill	ditch fill	NA	3.95	0.87	4.68

5. The Finds

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Brook Barn Farm. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in **Table 5-1**. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

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Table 5-1 Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
5/005	1	4	9	109			1	20			2	54				
5/006			2	14												
5/007	2	22														
5/008	3	16	5	13												
8/005			36	222	3	51			1	78	1	56	2	40		
8/007			2	13							2	186				
8/009			4	22												
8/013			86	721											1	6
9/002			1	25												
9/009			6	121	2	293			2	163						
9/010			14	273					2	14	1	122				
9/012			5	77			1	41			4	304	3	3		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
9/013			1	29												
9/014			5	25			1	12								
10/009	1	34	7	81									1	18		
10/011			6	61			6	85								
10/019			71	952			2	26					3	37		
Total	**7**	**76**	**260**	**2758**	**5**	**344**	**11**	**184**	**5**	**255**	**10**	**722**	**9**	**98**	**1**	**6**

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A total of 10 pieces of worked flint, weighing 77g, and 755g of unworked burnt flint fragments were hand-collected and retrieved from bulk soil sample <01>. The material was quantified and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. Once recorded and scanned for worked pieces, the burnt unworked fragments were discarded.

5.2.2 The small assemblage of worked flint consists of debitage. It comprises six flakes, a bladelet and three chips. The chips and one of the flakes came from Trench 9 and Trench 10 respectively, and the remaining pieces came from Trench 5. With the absence of chronologically distinctive pieces, it is difficult to closely date the flintwork. However, based on technological grounds, the flakes from fill [5/007] of pit [5/006] and from fill [5/005] of ditch [5/004] could easily date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods. The remaining pieces are likely to be later prehistoric. The bladelet is not a product from a blade-orientated industry, but rather the result of accidental knapping. The worked flints are made from a mid-grey flint; and, where present, the cortex is thin and weathered. Overall, the pieces are only slightly damaged.

5.2.3 The unworked burnt flint fragments are also thinly distributed. They are principally calcined to a light grey colour.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Alex Budau and Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A moderately large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 260 hand-collected sherds, weighing 2758g. The assemblage appears to contain an element of Middle/Late Iron Age dating but context groups of this type are mostly small. The majority of the pottery is of Roman (mid-1st-2nd century AD) date, although many Roman context groups appeared slightly mixed in date, containing both Late Iron Age/early Roman and more certainly 2nd century material.

5.3.2 The pottery was recorded by UCL Placement Students Alex Budau, Neeve Harris and Iris Rosas de Oliveira, under the supervision of Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Specialist, Anna Doherty. It was examined and reported on in line with the national *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramic research Group (PCRG) et al 2016) and the CIfA (2020) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting.*

5.3.3 Prehistoric/tempered pottery was recorded using site-specific fabric definitions formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 5.2). Roman fabrics and forms were recorded using an adapted version of the London / Southwark typology (Museum of London Archaeology (MoLA), 2019) with some additional codes for local fabric types, detailed below in **Table 5-2**. The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent.

Table 5-2 Prehistoric pottery fabric descriptions

Fabric	Description
GROG1	Grog temper; Moderate mica; Quartz: sparse, very well sorted, sub angular-rounded, under 0.2 mm.
SAND1	Quartz: common, moderately sorted, rounded-very well rounded, 1-10 mm.
SAND2	Sparse mica; Quartz: moderate, angular-rounded, 0.2-1 mm.
SAND3	Quartz: sparse, angular-sub angular, moderately sorted, 0.2-1 mm.
SANDFL1	Sparse flint, irregular shape, 0.5-1.5 mm; Sparse mica; Quartz: moderate, angular-sub angular, under 0.3mm, well sorted.
FLIN1	Reduced, sparse to moderate flint (10%), moderately sorted, 0.3-0.5 mm with rare quartz (less than 0.5mm)
FLIN2	Moderate flint (15-20%), well sorted, up to 1mm

Overview of stratigraphic context

5.3.4 The pottery assemblage is concentrated in four of the trenches (5, 8, 9, and 10), with over 75% of the finds in Trenches 8 and 10, showing a denser concentration in that area.

5.3.5 The pottery recovered from Trench 5 amounts to seven sherds, weighting 27g, found in two pits and is characterised by a small assemblage and small size sherds. Trench 8 contains over half of the pottery sherds, but they total only 886g, 35% of the total weight of the assemblage. Only two sherds, weighing 13g were recovered from a pit, the rest being recovered from ditches. Two contexts [8/005] and [8/013] yielded medium-sized pottery groups with 36 and 84 sherds respectively, the other two contexts forming a small group, with fewer than five sherds each. Trench 9 totals 32 sherds, 13% of the total, weighing 550g, 21.5% of the total weight of the assemblage. All the contexts contain small groups of pottery, with over half of the sherds coming from the fills of pit [9/008] (20 sherds, 394g). One sherd has been recovered from the subsoil.

5.3.6 Trench 10 contains 84 sherds (34% of the total), weighing 1094g (43%), and spread over three contexts, one forming a medium group with 71 sherds, and the other two containing six and seven sherds. Context [10/019] contains 71 sherds, 31 sherds of them being part of the same vessel.

Fabrics

5.3.7 The prehistoric pottery is grouped based on the inclusions and fabrics are described in detail in **Table 5-2**. They form a quarter of the sherd total and 27% of the total weight of the assemblage. flint tempered wares form 10% of the assemblage by weight. One sherd has been recorded as containing sand and flint temper (SANDFL1 category). Some small context groups are wholly flint-tempered

including fill [5/005] of ditch [5/004], fill [5/007] of pit [5/006], fill [5/009] of pit [5/008], fill [8/007] of pit [8/006] and fill [8/009] of ditch [8/008]. These groups contain both coarser, more moderately sorted wares (FLIN1) and better sorted finer fabrics (FLIN2). Where form elements are present (discussed below), these would appear to be of Middle Iron Age date but, where only small undiagnostic sherds are present, it is possible that they could fall earlier. Flint-tempered wares were also found within some Roman context groups where they may represent contemporary Late Iron Age/early Roman fabrics.

5.3.8 Two other potentially pre-Conquest fabric groups were noted: hand-made sandy wares (SAND1, SAND2 and SAND3), making up 15% of the assemblage by weight and grog-tempered wares (GROG1), accounting for 8%. These mostly occurred with more certain Roman ware types, but a small group of grog-tempered and hand-made sandy wares occur together without post-Conquest fabrics in fills [9/009] and [9/010] of pit [9/008], likely representing a contemporary Late Iron Age group.

Table 5-3 Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
AVBW	Arun Valley coarse black-surfaced ware	24	218	24
AVGW	Arun coarse grey ware	92	1092	62
AVWH	Arun Valley white ware	12	39	12
AVOX	Arun Valley coarse oxidised ware	4	15	2
BB1	Black-burnished ware 1	1	22	1
BB2	Black burnished ware 2	3	3	3
COLCC	Colchester colour-coated ware	1	1	1
FLIN	Miscellaneous flint-tempered wares	21	204	11
FLIN1	Flint-tempered ware, see site-specific definition	11	50	11
FLIN2	Flint-tempered ware, see site-specific definition	3	13	3
GAUL3	Gaulish Dressel 2-4 amphora fabric	1	28	1
GROG	Miscellaneous grog-tempered wares	2	12	2
GROG1	Grog-tempered wares, see site specific definition	12	196	10
KOLN	Cologne colour-coated ware	1	7	1

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
OXID	Unsourced coarse oxidised ware	1	25	1
RWCB	Rowlands Castle black-surfaced ware	19	138	19
RWCG	Rowlands Castle grey ware	18	210	13
RWCGF	Rowlands Castle grey ware with flint inclusions	3	20	3
RWCOX	Rowlands Castle oxidised ware	1	7	1
RWS	Unsourced white slipped red ware	1	8	1
SAMCG	Central Gaulish samian ware	2	8	1
SAMSG	South Gaulish samian ware	1	10	1
SAND	Miscellaneous sandy wares	4	41	4
SAND1	Hand-made sandy ware, see site-specific definition	9	191	2
SAND2	Hand-made sandy ware, see site-specific definition	10	161	6
SAND3	Hand-made sandy ware, see site-specific definition	1	15	1
SANDFL1	Hand-made sandy ware, see site-specific definition	1	12	1
TRIM	Terra Rubra imitation fabric	1	12	1
Total		260	2758	199

5.3.9 As shown in **Table 5-3**, the largest fabric group, accounting for 53% of the sherds and weight, is made up by the Arun Valley coarse wares (e.g. AVBW, AVGW, and AVOX), an industry which is generally considered to date to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (Lyne 2003, 142-145). A few sherds were also noted in Arun Valley white ware (AVWH) of a type produced at Wiggonholt and probably also at Alfoldean (Evans 1974; Doherty 2017).

5.3.10 The second group represents 16.5% of the sherds and 14.5% of the weight, made up by Rowlands Castle wares (RWCB, RWCG, RWCGF and RWCOX). Two sherds belong to unsourced coarse ware categories: one oxidised white slip ware (RWS) and one oxidised unsourced ware (OXID). Very small quantities of black-burnished wares were also recorded (BB1, BB2).

5.3.11 Two sherds of Romano-British fine ware have been recorded, including a Terra Rubra imitation fabric (TRIM) and a sherd of Colchester colour-coated ware (COLCC). Samian ware amounts to three sherds, including both 1st century south

Gaulish (SAMSG) and 2nd century or later central Gaulish types (SAMCG). A single sherd of Cologne colour-coated ware was also noted (KOLN). One amphora sherd was tentatively assigned to the GAUL3 category, most likely associated with Gaulish Dressel 2-4 types.

Forms

5.3.12 The majority of the sherds are unclassified by form as they do not have any identifiable parameters. These represent 79% of the sherds but only 66% of the total weight of the assemblage. By far, the biggest identifiable category is represented by jars.

5.3.13 In two very small, wholly flint-tempered groups from Trench 8, several partial rim sherds from handmade jars appear in keeping with a Middle Iron Age date range. They include a jar with an upright neck and another shouldered jar with an everted sinuous profile, both found in fill [8/007] of pit [8/006], while fill [8/009] of ditch [8/008] contained a jar with a slightly beaded rim. Meanwhile, a group composed of mixed hand-made sandy and grog-tempered wares of Late Iron Age date, in fill [9/009] of pit [9/008], produced a hand-made jar with a simple everted rim. Another necked jar in a similar fabric features distinctive horizontal tooled/burnished lines on the neck and alternating diagonal lines on the shoulder. The style of decoration is reminiscent of that seen in Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage from West Sussex, including at Copse Farm, Oving (Hamilton 1985) and the Westhampnett cemetery (Mepham 1997), although this example appears to be residual with Roman pottery, in fill [9/014] of pit [9/013],

5.3.14 The Roman jar assemblage can be subdivided into miscellaneous jars (2), short, everted rim jars (2B), a single black-burnished-type everted-rimmed jar associated with BB1 (2F), and otherwise undistinguishable necked jars (2T).

5.3.15 Two sherds were identified as beakers belonging to the categories 3B and 3J, respectively a globular beaker in a fine, white-slipped red ware (RWS) and a bag-shaped beaker in Cologne colour-coated ware (KOLN). A single rim from a Gallo-Belgic style platter in a Terra Rubra imitation fabric (TRIM) was recorded, probably similar to form Cam. 5 (Hawkes & Hull 1947). Several examples of black-burnished style plain rim dishes (5J) were noted in Arun Valley and Rowlands Castle fabrics including an example with intersecting burnished arc decoration. The remaining forms are plain lids (9A) in Arun Valley fabrics.

Discussion

5.3.16 Several features in in Trenches 5 and 8 contained small but possibly *in situ* later prehistoric flint-tempered assemblages and, where form elements were present, in pit [8/006] and ditch [8/008], these appeared to be of Middle Iron Age date. Another group, from two fills of pit [9/008], produced a different range of hand-made sandy and grog-tempered wares, likely of Late Iron Age date. The assemblage was however mostly made up by Roman material of 1st and 2nd century AD date, dominated by local Arun Valley fabrics. The Roman assemblage often appeared slightly mixed in date, with several features, e.g., ditches [8/004], [8/012], [10/008], containing Late Iron Age/early Roman tempered wares, or broadly early Roman necked jar forms, alongside post-AD 120 elements like

black-burnished ware fabrics and associated form types and central Gaulish samian ware.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensburg

5.4.1 Five pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 344g were recovered from two contexts; [9/009] and [8/005]. Three pieces of Roman brick in an orange fabric with moderate to common, medium quartz were collected; one in context [8/005] and two from context [9/009]. They were 43mm thick and had reduced cores. No other complete dimensions were possible. The two remaining fragments were very abraded, to the point that no surface remained. The fabric was orange and powdery with sparse fine quartz. These fragments are probably Roman tile but could also be medieval to post-medieval tile. One of each of these abraded fragments was found in each context.

5.4.2 The CBM was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. The material has been retained in full, should further work be undertaken.

5.5 The Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

Table 5-4 Quantification of fired clay

Context	Parent	Form	Count	Weight (g)
[10/009]	Ditch [10/008]	Amorphous	1	18
[10/019]	Ditch [10/018]	Amorphous	3	37
[8/005]	Ditch [8/004]	Amorphous	2	40
[9/012]	Ditch [9/011]	Amorphous	3	3
Total			9	98

5.5.1 An extremely small assemblage of fired clay (98g) was recovered during the evaluation. All of the fragments are small and abraded with no diagnostic features. **Table 5-4** shows the quantification of material by context. The assemblage is too small provide any evidence for activities within the evaluated area during antiquity.

5.6 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A single fragment of glass weighing 5.5g was recovered from [8/013]. The piece comprises a blue/green rolled-in rim fragment, probably from a convex jar (Price and Cottam 1998, 140-2 or 143-5). This form can be found in the later 1st and 2nd century.

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The archaeological work recovered just 11 pieces of stone from the site. The stone assemblage is listed in **Table 5-5** as part of the visible archive.

5.7.2 All of the stone consists of types that almost certainly derive from the Lower Greensand Beds. No pieces have been modified and all show a great degree of wear (mainly from water). This would be in keeping with the material having been transported by fluvial action from the Greensand Beds to the north of the site.

5.7.3 A very small quantity of material initially identified as potential slag was recovered from the site. All was recovered from the residue of a single environmental sample <1> from context [9/010]. The >2mm fraction from this sample produced 3g (x10+ granules) of ferruginous material, however, on examination under x10 magnification all of the material was found to consist of worn pieces of ferruginous fine sandstone and siltstone. The magnetic fraction from the same sample produced 2g of tiny particles of the same material. These obviously have their own inherent magnetism or have had it enhanced through burning.

5.7.4 The stone can be considered naturally occurring at the site and has no signs of modification. The material from the environmental sample provides no evidence of metalworking at the site. All of the geological material has been discarded.

Table 5-5 Stone assemblage

Context	Type	No	Weight	Comments
5/005	Fine ferruginous sandstone	1	20g	Worn
9/012	Lower Greensand chert (hard)	1	41g	Worn
9/014	Medium ferruginous carstone	1	12g	Worn
10/019	Lower Greensand chert (degraded)	2	26g	Worn
1011	Lower Greensand chert (hard)	6	85g	Worn

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Rae Regensberg

5.8.1 Six pieces of iron weighing 258g were collected from three contexts. These included two incomplete, general purpose iron nails with rectangular shank sections, and one complete, heavy duty iron nail with a flat, sub-rectangular head and a rectangular shank section. The heavy-duty nail was 11mm long (bent length) and the head was 22mm x 24mm. One of the general-purpose nails was recovered from [9/010] sample <1>, and the second general purpose nail and heavy-duty nail were collected from ditch [8/004]. The rest of the assemblage was comprised of amorphous, iron fragments recovered from contexts [8/005], [9/009] and [9/010].

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6. The Environmental Samples

6.1 The Environmental Samples by Elsa Neveu

Introduction

6.1.1 The bulk sample <1> [09/010], measuring 40 litres, was collected from pit [09/008] during the evaluation at the site in order to retrieve dating evidence and environmental remains, such as charcoal and charred plant macrofossils. This section of the report will examine evidence for crop, fuel use and local vegetation environment.

Methodology

6.1.2 Sample <1> was processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for the retention of the flot. Residues and flot were air dried and were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. The residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts quantified in **Table 6-1**. A stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used in order to scan the flot and identify remains, which were described and recorded in **Table 6-2**. Identification of charred plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. Remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlas (Cappers et al. 2006) was also consulted. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010), and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

Results

6.1.3 An array of archaeological remains was noted and included charcoal, charred plant remains, flint, fired cracked flint, pottery, slag and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. These finds have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports and the following text summarises the results regarding archaeobotanical material.

6.1.4 Fill of pit [9/008] yielded some uncharred material comprising rootlets and weed seeds, which confirmed a moderate level of modern disturbance. Charred plant remains were scarce and moderately well preserved; this assemblage mainly included grains of cereals: less than ten remains were retrieved. The recorded taxa were hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/*durum*/*turgidum*), oat (*Avena* sp.), unidentified cereal (*Cerealia*) and unidentified charred plant remains (**Table 6-1** and **Table 6-2**).

6.1.5 In addition, this sample produced a very modest amount of charcoal fragments, mostly <4mm (**Table 6-1**); no taxonomic identifications were obtained at this stage, because this assemblage was too small to warrant determination work.

Discussion

6.1.6 This assemblage could correspond to domestic wastes comprising charred plant remains and fuel that accumulated in this pit; such a feature can remain open for extended periods allowing waste to accumulate gradually. Domestic waste often provide evidence of commonly exploited wild or cultivated plants that were stored or consumed. The results suggest the exploitation and consumption of barley, free-threshing wheat, wheat, unidentified cereals and perhaps oat. The fill of pit [9/008] also revealed some charcoal fragments and charred plant remains, which confirm that there is potential for nearby deposits to produce better preserved charcoal and plant macrofossils. Therefore, any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting a range of features in order to retrieve more environmental remains that could provide some insights on crops, regional patterns, fuel and local vegetation.

Table 6-1 Residues quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Unburnt Animal Bone & Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	09/010	pit	09/008	40	**	5	***	3	*	<1	**	<1	*	2	**	2	**	<1	FC (>8mm (*/4g); FCF >8mm (**/20g); FCF 4-8mm (**/8g); Fe */3g; Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/<1g); Pot >8mm (*/16g); Slag >2mm (*/3g); W. Flint >2mm (***/254g);

Table 6-2 Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (%)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work for macros
1	09/010	2	8	100	75	20	*Polygonaceae*, *Stellaria*, *Chenopodiaceae*	*	*	**	*	hulled barley (2), naked wheat (1), wheat (1), oat (1), *Cerealia* (2)	+	*	Unidentified charred plant remain (1)	+	*	CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	N

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 Overview of the stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 Natural geology was encountered between 3.64m AOD (Trench 2) and 4.80m AOD (Trench 8). There was c.0.50m to 0.80m of overburden in each trench.

Middle/Late Iron Age

7.1.2 Four Middle/Late Iron Age ditches ([5/004], [5/008], [6/004] and [8/008]) and a single pit [5/006] were identified. Parallel ditches [5/006] and [5/008] may represent the former route of a droveway or track aligned north to south. A southern continuation of ditch [5/006] was seen in Trench 6 ([6/004]) and possibly as ditch [8/004] further south. No southern continuation of ditch [5/008] was seen. Undated ditches [9/006] and [9/015] may have also dated to this phase and may represent associated field boundary ditches (**Figure 15**).

Late Iron Age / Roman

7.1.3 Late Iron Age / Roman features were recorded in Trenches 8, 9 and 10 comprising ditches and pits. The principal landscape feature was the northern portion of a sub-rectangular enclosure excavated as [8/004], [8/010] and [8/012] in the west, and [9/011] and [10/18] in the east. Ditches [8/004], [8/010]/[8/012] and [9/011] represent the perimeter enclosure circuit and ditch [10/018] and [10/008] and [10/016] possibly represent internal divisions.

7.1.4 Two notable Roman dated pits were identified [9/010] and [10/010]. The former contained a burnt fill and the latter was a likely quarry pit.

7.1.5 These features likely represent the remains of a small enclosed Roman farmstead, and the layout gives strong impression of a carefully planned and internally organised space. The presence of pits and the small finds assemblages are all indicative of activity and consumption in and around the enclosure, although it is uncertain if people actually lived here as no structural remains or buildings were found in the evaluated areas (**Figure 15**).

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The single environmental sample <1> taken from Late Iron Age/Roman pit [9/008] shows that, although scarce, charred plant remains were moderately well preserved and there was also some charcoal present. This confirms that there is potential for nearby deposits to produce further charcoal and plant macrofossils and that any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeted on a range of features to retrieve environmental remains to provide further insight on crops, regional patterns, fuel and local vegetation.

7.2.2 Large, modern pits were exposed at the edges of the site in Trenches 1, 4 and 7. These were identified in the geophysical survey as Enhanced Magnetism (Modern) (**Figure 2**).

7.2.3 The stratigraphy shows that the site has only suffered minor truncation if any and prehistoric and Roman remains survive at the site. Elements of a possible Middle/Late Iron Age droveway and/or field system and a Roman enclosed farmstead were recorded below intact subsoil and topsoil deposits. There was on average between c. 0.50m-0.80m of overburden recorded in the evaluated areas.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Middle / Late Iron Age

7.3.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded in the form of ditches and a pit, likely representing elements of a possible Middle/Late Iron Age droveway and/or field system (**Figure 15**).

Late Iron Age / Roman

7.3.2 An enclosure identified in the geophysical survey and verified by the features recorded in Trenches 8, 9 and 10 (**Figure 15**) strongly resembles a 'complex' farmstead with a 'sub-divided enclosure' as defined in the recent national survey of rural Roman Britain (Smith et al 2016, 28-33). Such structures display differentiation of space reflecting areas where different activities were undertaken, generally indicating mixed arable and livestock husbandry regimes interpreted as an indication of an increasingly organised, and managed landscape with a focus on the production of surpluses for markets (ibid).

7.4 Geophysical Survey Results

7.4.1 A geophysical survey undertaken on the site prior to the evaluation revealed several linear trends, interpreted as being of 'archaeological' and 'possible archaeological' nature (**Figure 2**). A large number of these linear anomalies, such as those in Trenches 5, 8, 9 and 10, were revealed as ditches by the evaluation, whilst ditch [6/004] was not identified in the geophysical survey results.

7.4.2 The Middle/Late Iron Age ditches broadly correspond with the geophysical anomalies shown in green and interpreted as 'possible archaeology' on **Figure 2**. Presumably these features produced less of a distinctive signal than the Late Iron Age/Roman features which corresponded with geophysical anomalies shown in red and interpreted as 'archaeology'. The areas shown as Enhanced Magnetism (Modern) on **Figure 2** correspond well with modern pits identified in Trenches 1, 4 and 7 and with the large pit shown at the southern end of Trench 4 on **Figures 12-14**, showing the 1932, 1962 and 1982 Ordnance Survey maps. Overall, the excavated evidence aligned with the geophysical survey results which can be considered as a reliable and accurate reflection of the archaeology that survives on the site.

7.5 Historic Mapping

7.5.1 None of the Middle/Late Iron Age or Roman features bear any relation to landscaped features mapped during the 19th and 20th centuries (**Figures 9 to 14**). The site is devoid of post-medieval field boundaries.

7.6 Consideration of research aims

7.6.1 The evaluation has been able to establish the character, extent, preservation and date of the archaeological remains on the site in order to assess what options should be considered for mitigation.

7.6.2 The evaluation results also have the potential to address the following specific research questions:

- to identify if there is any evidence of Romano-British activity within the site;
  - The evaluation identified Roman features thought possibly to form parts of a small enclosed farmstead, likely established in the pre-conquest Late Iron Age and in existence until the 2nd century AD.
- to identify if there is evidence for medieval or post-medieval woodland clearance and/or farming activities within the site;
  - No evidence of this was found.
- to assess if the evolution of the site's use over time can be understood.
  - The site has the potential to add to the understanding of the transition between the Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman periods.

7.6.3 The broad environmental archaeology objective is:

- to establish the range of biological remains present, their state of preservation (and any variation across the site and between different types of remains) and their abundance and distribution between feature types, periods and across the site.
  - A small macrobotanical assemblage was recovered which suggests the exploitation and consumption of cereal crops. A small amount of charcoal was found, but no animal bone or mollusc shell.

7.6.4 The site also has potential to address the following research priority identified regarding "*The Roman Period*" in the SERF:

"Examples of continuity and change in rural settlement patterns and types throughout the Roman period are important. All instances of rural settlement sites are valuable resources that require mapping, phasing, dating and comparison with other known examples in order to determine patterns of change or regionality. What building types are used on rural settlements?" (Allen 2018, 38).

7.6.5 The site probably has the potential address the research priority of continuity and change in rural settlement patterns and types throughout the Roman period.

7.7 Updated Research Agenda

7.7.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered evidence of human activity during the Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman periods. A series of ditches and pits, and a moderate finds assemblage was also recovered. The site therefore has the potential to address research questions regarding the types and nature of Roman rural settlements in South-Eastern Britain which "*require mapping, phasing, dating and comparison with other known examples in order to determine patterns of change or regionality"* (SERF; Kent County Council (KCC) 2022).

7.8 Conclusions

7.8.1 Deposit survival at the site is good with archaeological features found sealed beneath an almost intact horizon of subsoil in 6 of 10 excavated trenches. Evidence of a probable Middle/Late Iron Age field-system and droveway was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 8. A Late Iron Age/Roman sub-divided enclosure, likely the remains of a 'complex' farmstead, was encountered in Trenches 8, 9 and 10. The geophysical results can be considered as a reliable and accurate reflection of the archaeology that survives on the site.

8. Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Table 8-1 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term or Acronym	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool
CBM	Ceramic building material
Development Consent Order (DCO)	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
ENV	Estimated vessel number
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
Heritage	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
Historic England	The public body that champions and protects England's historic places.
KCC	Kent County Council
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for renewable energy projects with an installed capacity greater than 100MW.
NGR	National Grid Reference
RED	Rampion Extension Development Limited (the Applicant)
RF	Registered finds

Term or Acronym	Definition
SERF	South-Eastern Research Framework
The Applicant	Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED)
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WSCC	West Sussex County Council

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10. Acknowledgements

10.1.1 ASE would like to thank the WSP Environment and Infrastructure Solutions UK for commissioning the work, the landowners, and the WSCC County Archaeologist.

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Figures

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500000

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Key

- Site Boundary
- Area of Evaluation Trenching "The Site"

Kilometres
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4

1:12,500

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 1: Site location

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Company: WSP	Drawn By: LG	Chk/Aprvd: KERRA	Drawn Date: 01/06/2023	Status: Final

Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated
- Trend (Archaeology)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Archaeology)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Possible Archaeology)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)

0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches overlain on geophysical survey data

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WSP	LG	WSP	20/09/2022	Final

501393, 104045

501434, 104045

5.63m AOD

04/005

S1

5.02mAOD

0 5m

Section 1

E W 4.70m AOD

4/004

4/005

0 0.5m

Trench 4 facing north-east

4/005 facing south

501393, 103996

0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 3: Trench 4; plan, section and photographs

System Identifier:				Version:
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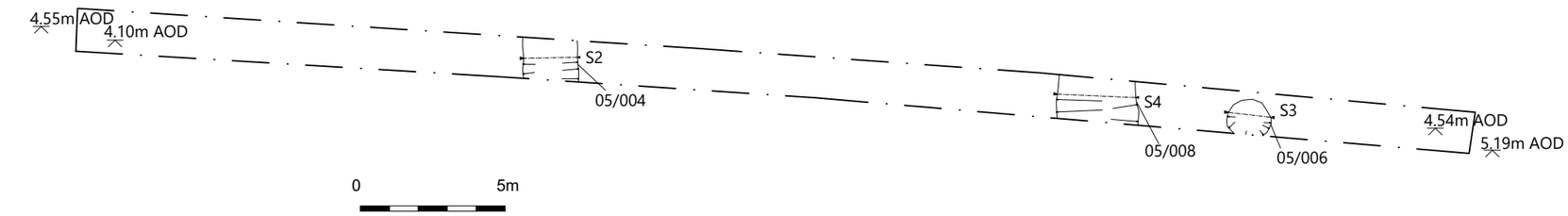


501296, 104074

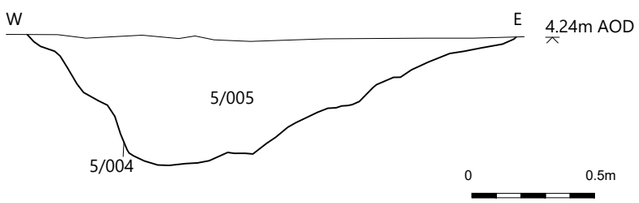
501351, 104074


5/004 facing south


5/006 facing north-east


5/008 facing south

Section 2



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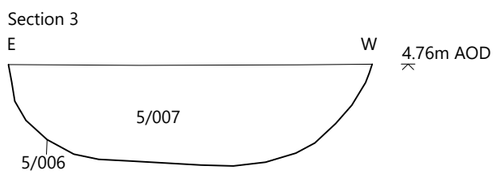

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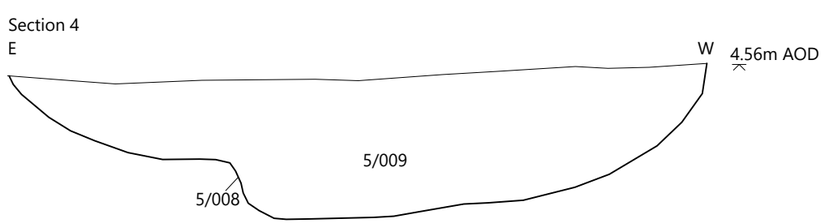


Trench 5 facing west

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British National Grid Transverse Mercator

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Figure 4: Trench 5; plan, sections and photographs

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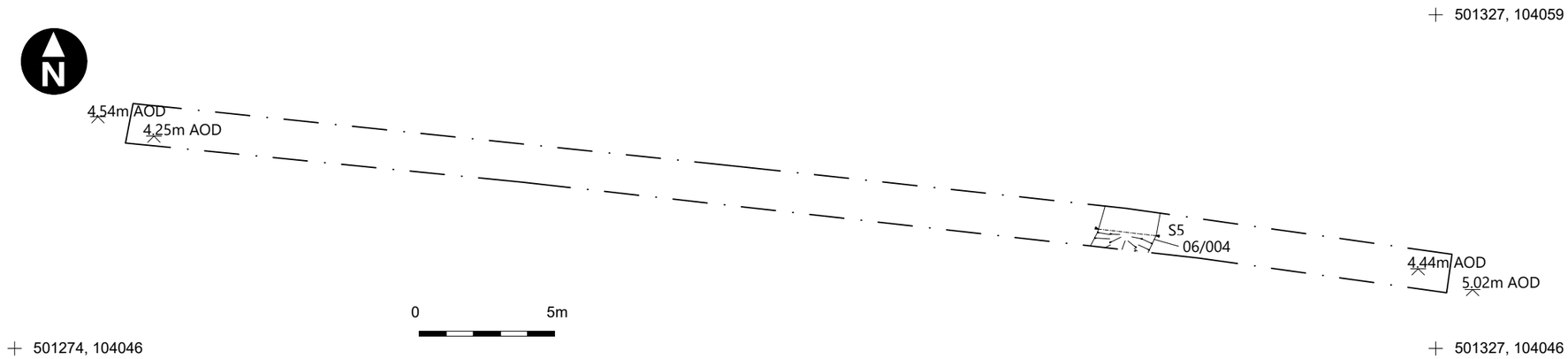
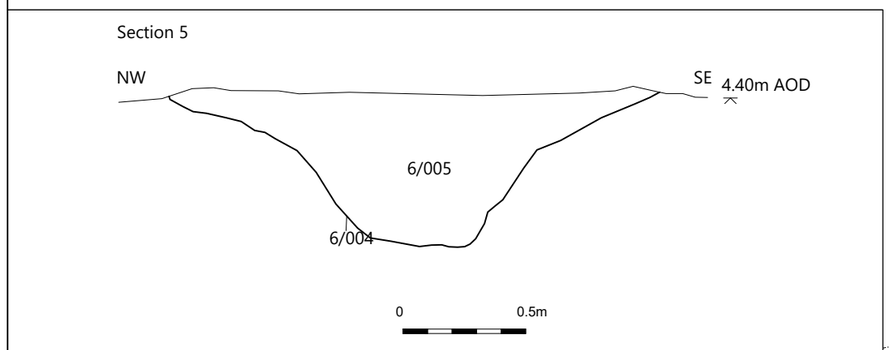


Trench 6 facing north-east

6/004 facing north-east



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British National Grid Transverse Mercator

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Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 5: Trench 6; plan section and photographs

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Trench 8 facing East

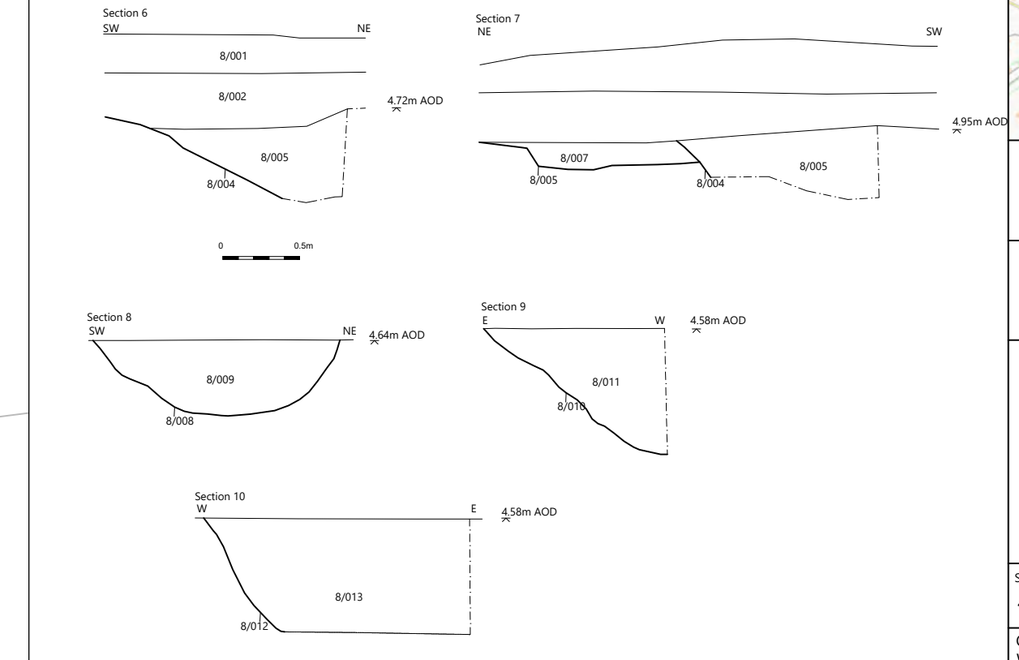
8/004 facing north-west

8/004,8/006 facing south-east

8/008 facing north-west

8/010 facing south

8/012 facing north



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Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 6: Trench 8; plan, sections and photographs

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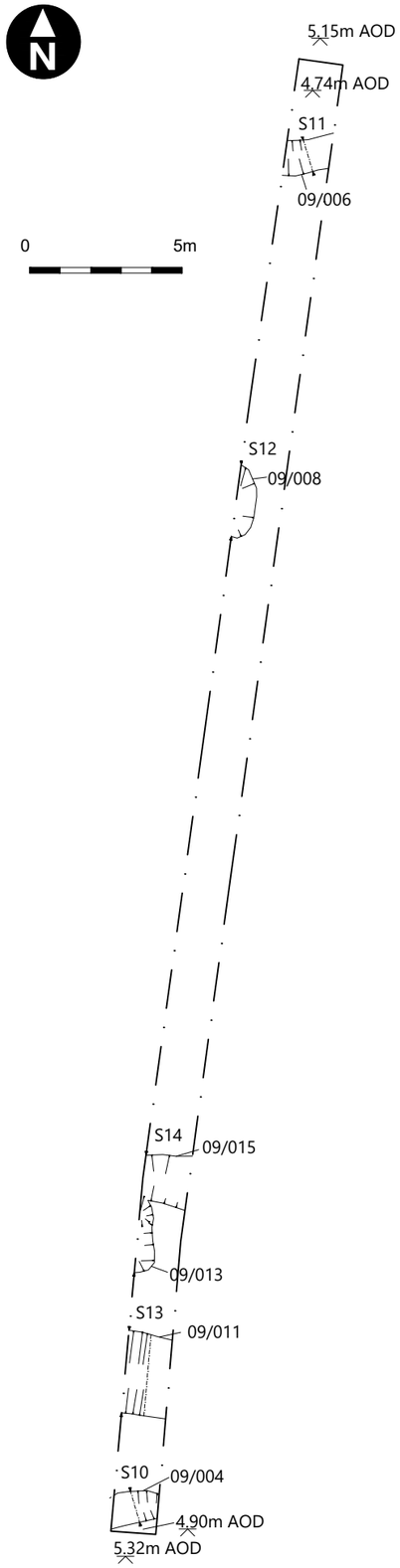


Trench 9 facing south-west

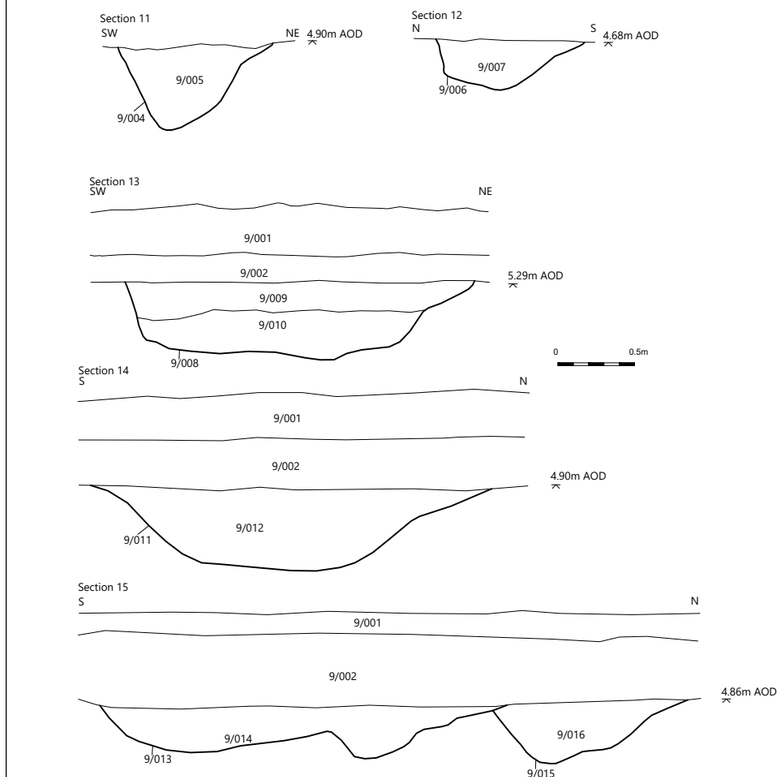
9/004 facing north-west

9/006 facing south-west

9/008 facing north-west

9/011 facing west

501366, 104009 9/013, 9/015 facing west



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British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 7: Trench 9; plan, section and photographs

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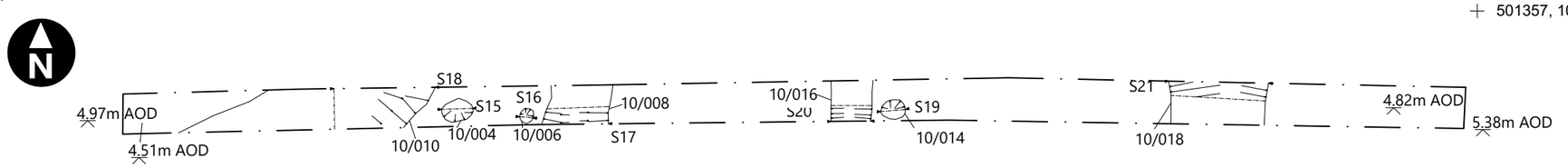
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008	1.0

Company:	Drawn By:	Chk/Aprvd:	Drawn Date:	Status:
WSP	ARC	WSP	11/04/2023	Final



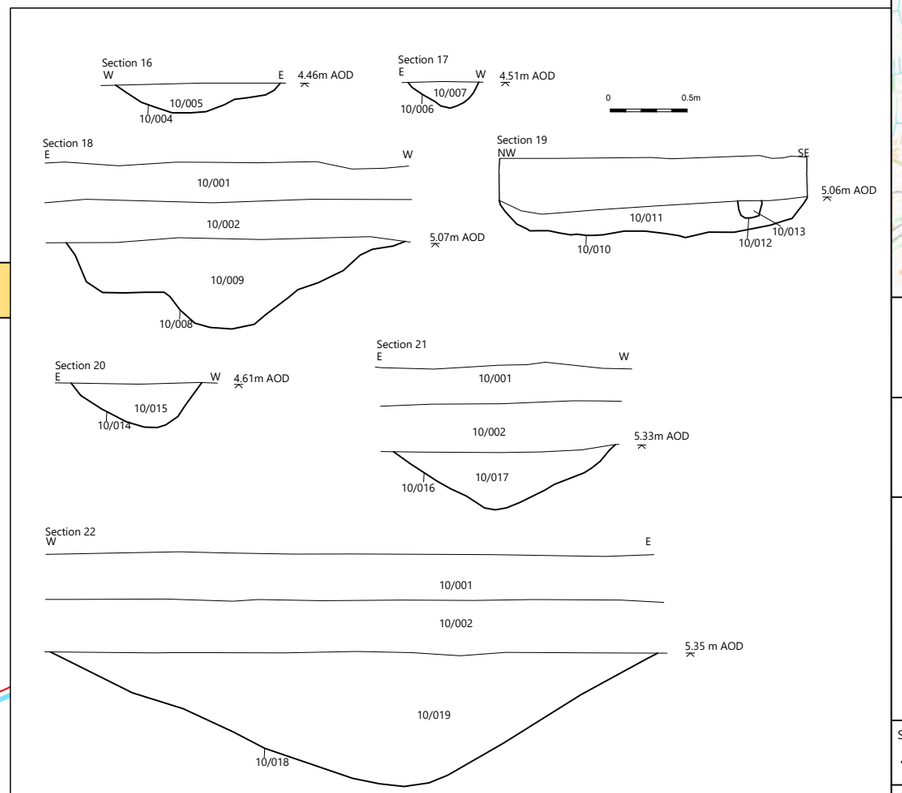
10/004 facing north

10/006 facing south

10/010, 10/012 facing south

10/014, 10/016 facing south

10/018 facing



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British National Grid Transverse Mercator

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Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 8: Trench 10; plan, section and photographs

System Identifier:	Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008	1.0

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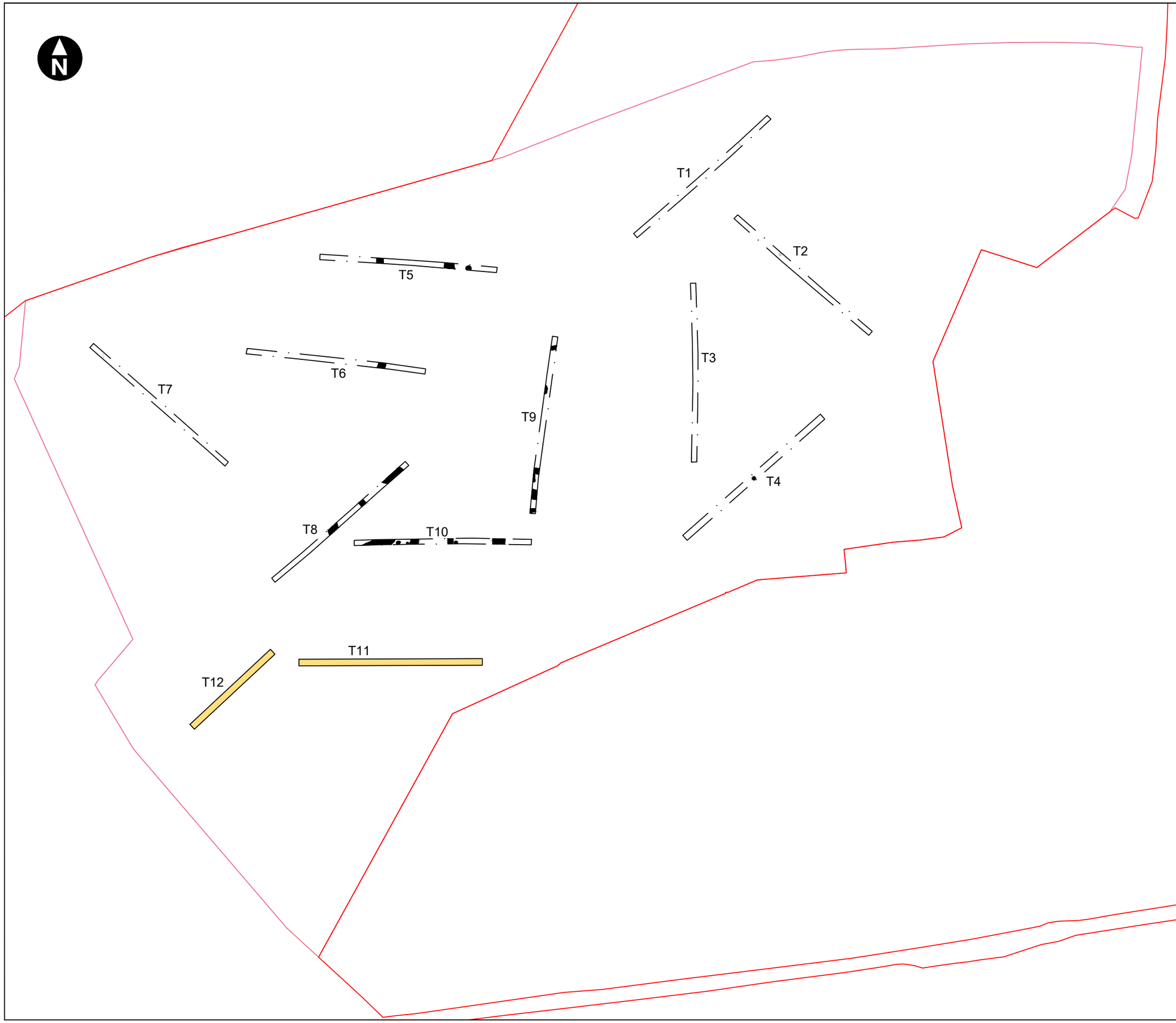
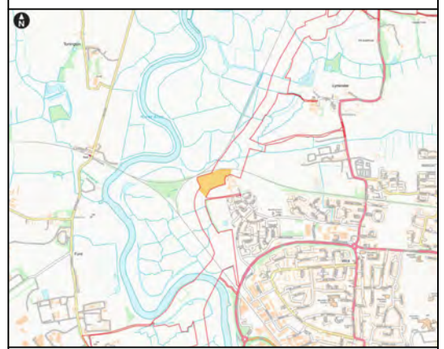


Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated



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British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 9: Archaeological results over 1876 1st edition OS Map

System Identifier:				Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008				1.0
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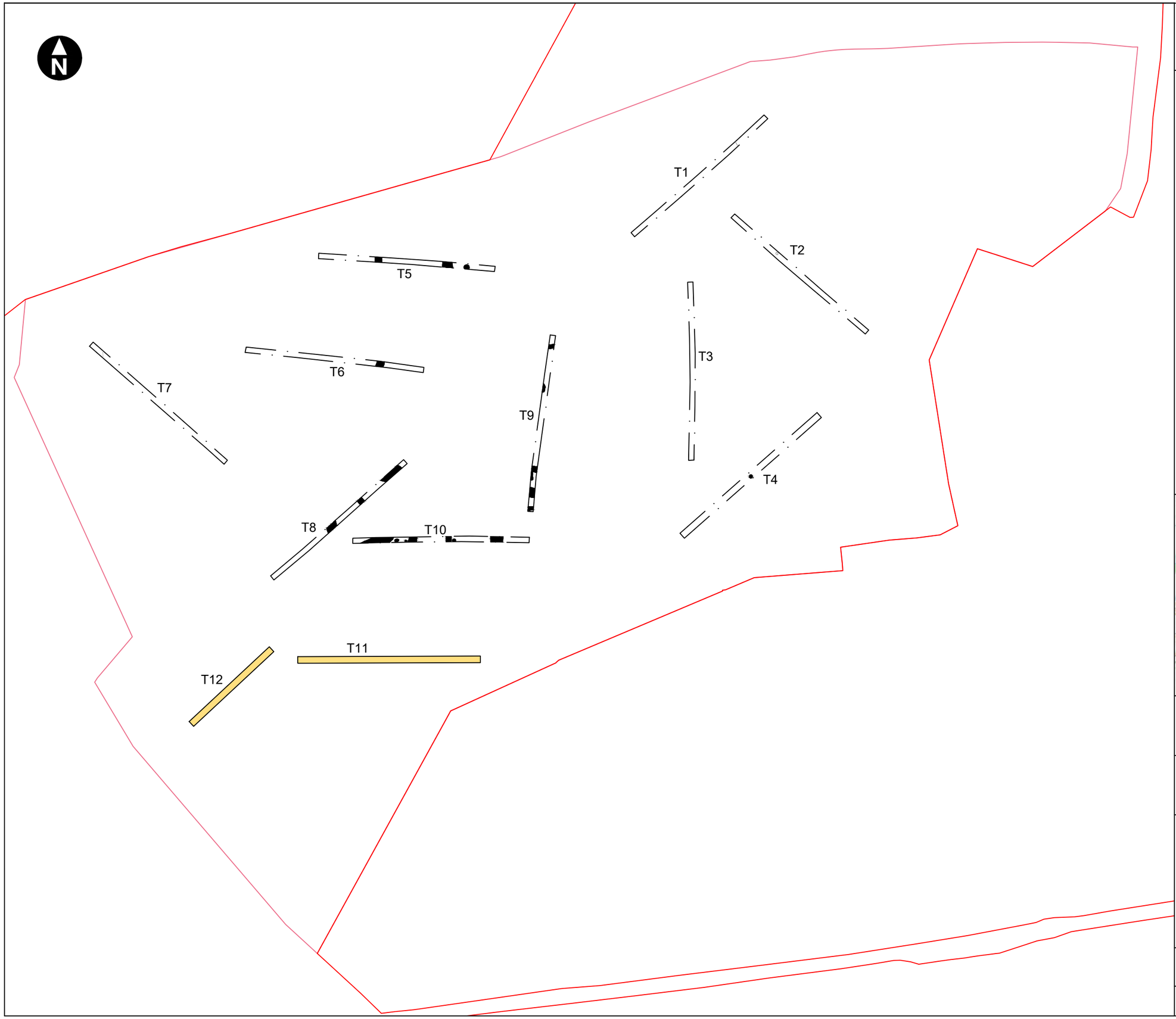
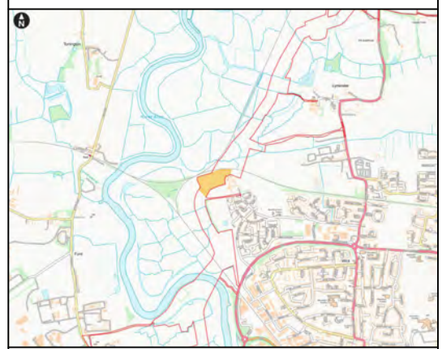


Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated



0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 10: Archaeological results over 1898 OS Map

System Identifier:	Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008	1.0

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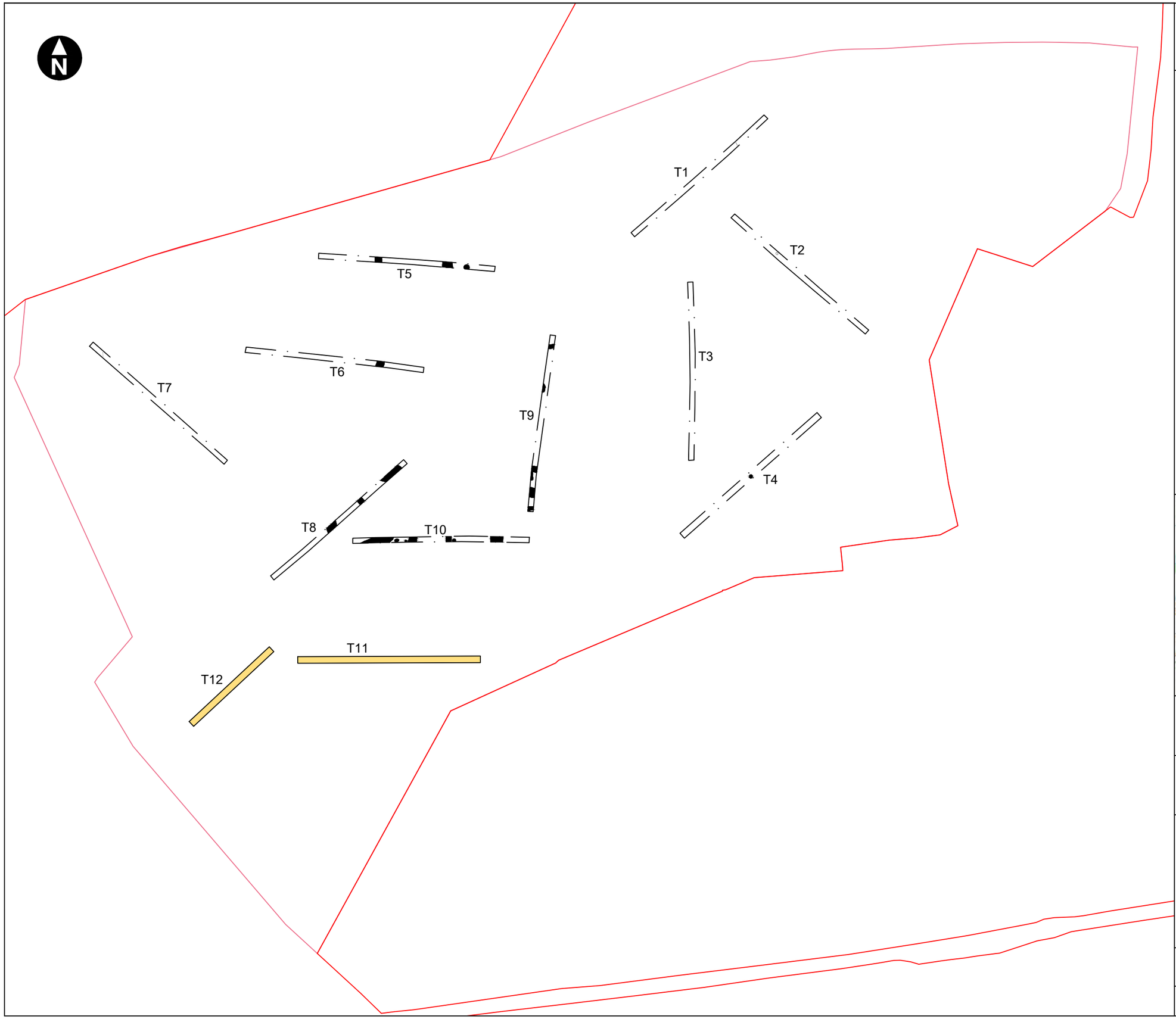
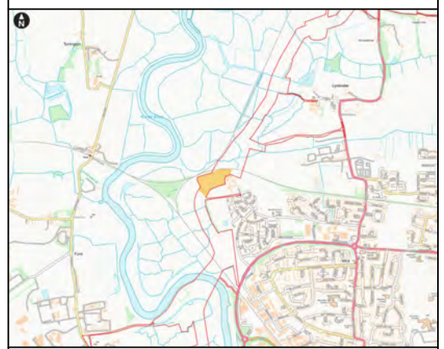


Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated



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British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

Figure 11: Archaeological results over 1912 OS Map

System Identifier:				Version:
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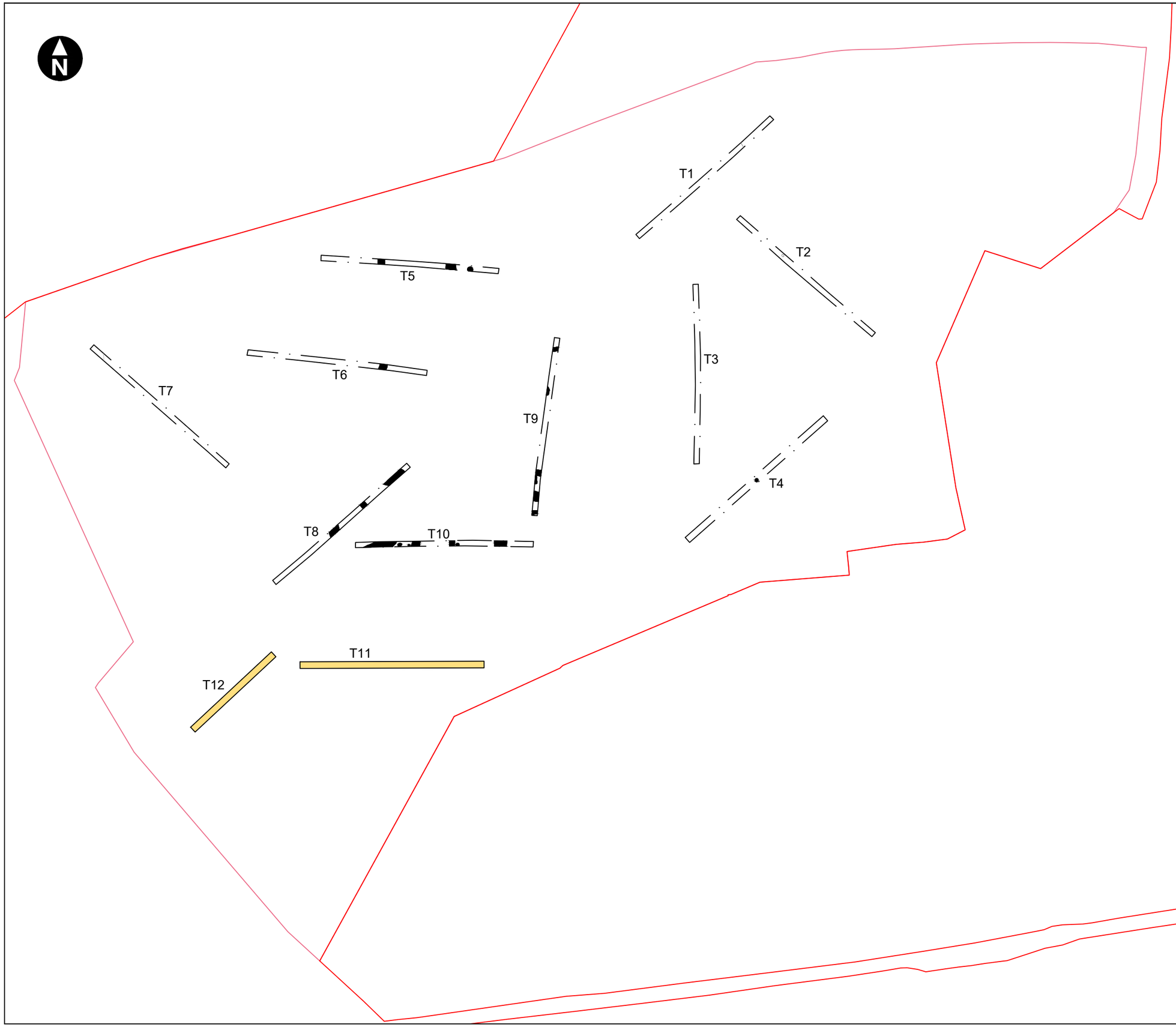
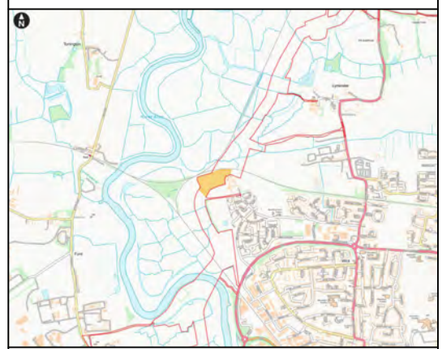


Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated



0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

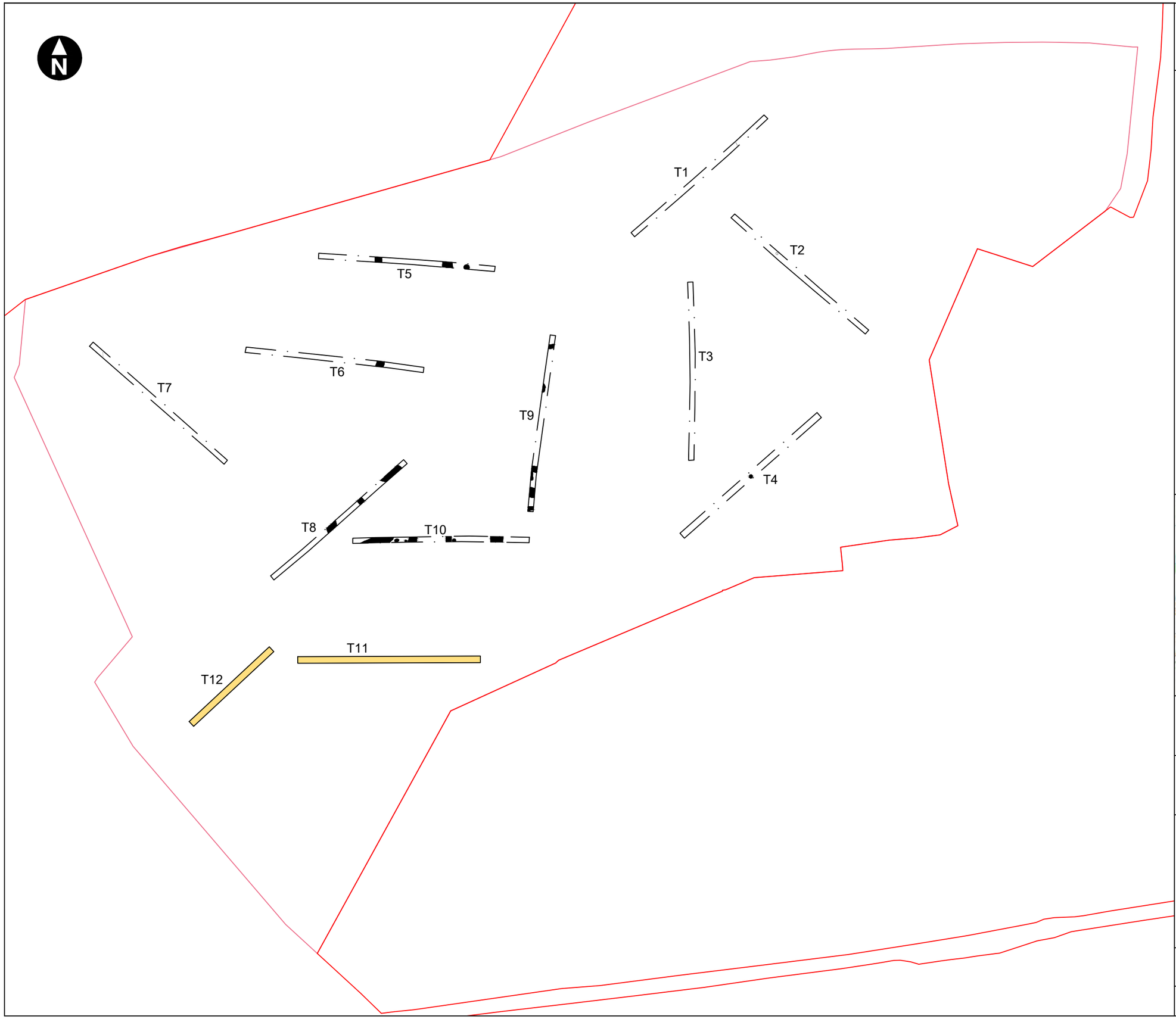
Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

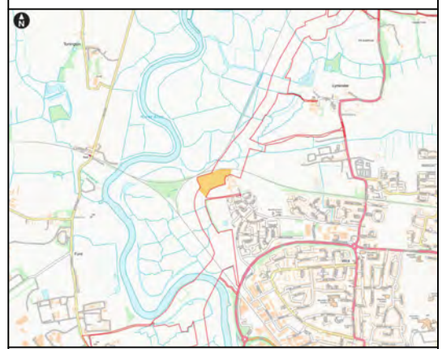
Figure 12: Archaeological results over 1932 OS Map

System Identifier:				Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008				1.0
Company: WSP	Drawn By: LG	Chk/Aprvd: WSP	Drawn Date: 05/05/2023	Status: Final



Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated



0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

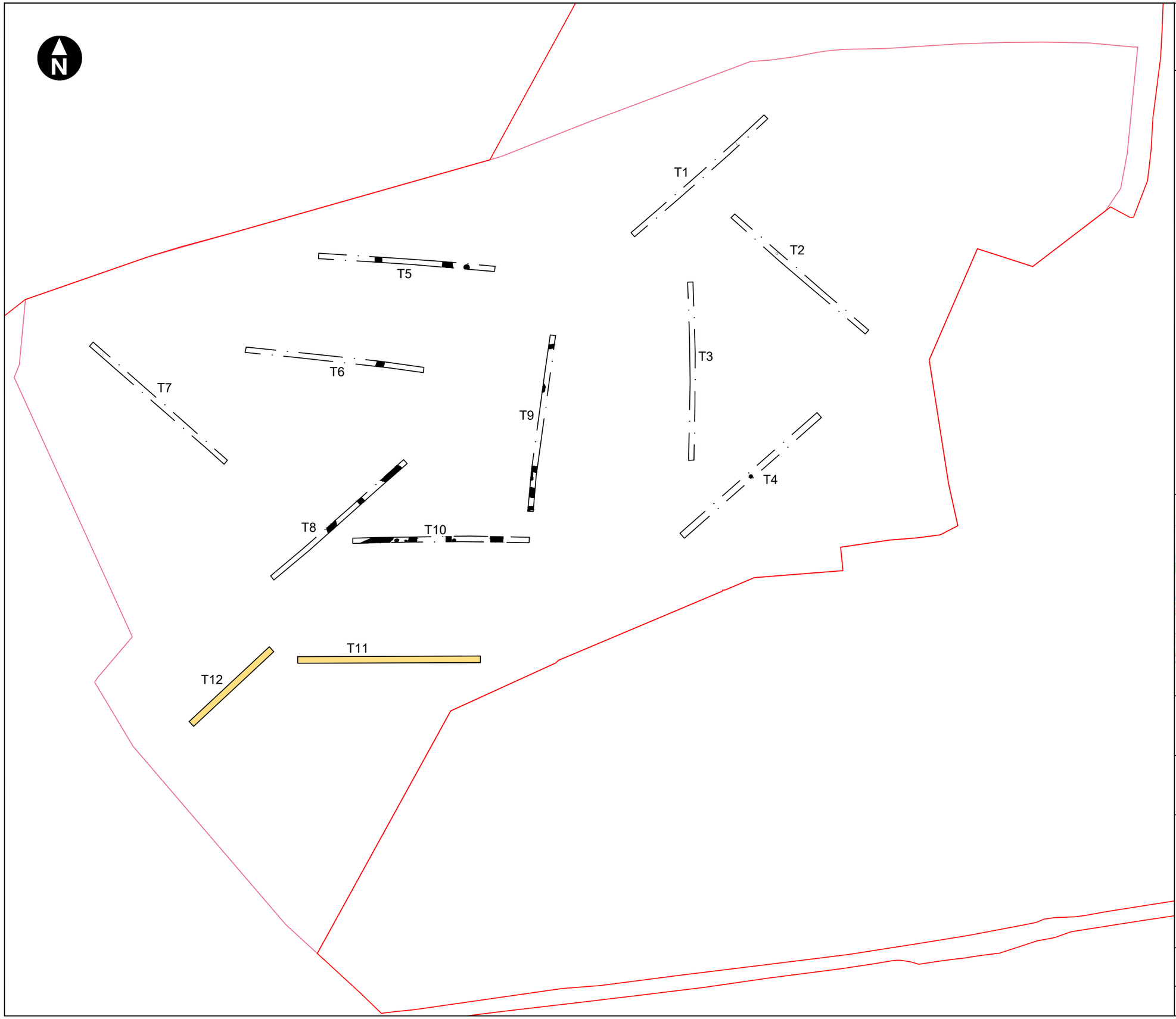
Rampion Extension Development

Rampion 2 WIND FARM

Rampion 2 Offshore Wind Farm

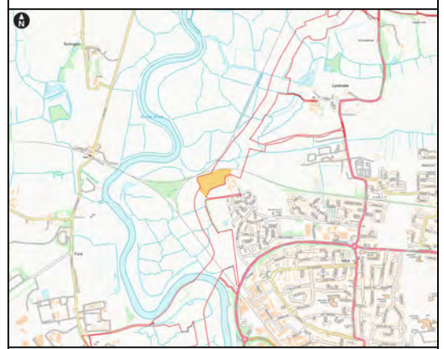
Figure 13: Archaeological results over 1962 OS Map

System Identifier:				Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008				1.0
Company: WSP	Drawn By: LG	Chk/Aprvd: WSP	Drawn Date: 05/05/2023	Status: Final



Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated



0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

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Figure 14: Archaeological results over 1982 OS Map

System Identifier:	Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008	1.0

Company:	Drawn By:	Chk/Aprvd:	Drawn Date:	Status:
WSP	LG	WSP	05/05/2023	Final

T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
Pit 9/008
Pit 10/010
Track

Key

- Proposed DCO Order Limits
- Evaluation Trenches
- Archaeological feature
- Trench not excavated
- Trend (Archaeology)
- Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Trend (Unclear Origin)
- Linear Trend (Archaeology)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Modern)
- Linear Trend (Possible Archaeology)
- Enhanced Magnetism (Possible Archaeology)
- Ferrous/Iron Spike
- Enhanced Magnetism (Unclear Origin)
- Middle/ Late Iron Age
- Late Iron Age/ Roman

0 m 30 m

British National Grid Transverse Mercator

Rampion Extension Development

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Figure 15 Plan of evaluation trenches overlain on geophysical survey data with Interim Phasing

System Identifier:				Version:
42285-WSPE-ES-ON-FG-OH-0008				1.0
Company: WSP	Drawn By: LG	Chk/Aprvd: WSP	Drawn Date: 20/09/2022	Status: Final

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Annex A HER Summary

Site code	**WBB23**	
Project code	230141	
Planning reference	NA	
Site address	Brook Barn Farm, Wick, West Sussex	
District/Borough	Arun District	
NGR (12 figures)	501393 104016	
Geology	London Clay and Quaternary Raised Storm Beach Deposits	
Fieldwork type	Eval	
Date of fieldwork	6 September – 17 March 2023	
Sponsor/client	Rampion Extension Limited	
Project manager	Leonie Pett/Jon Sygrave	
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes	
Period summary		Middle/Late Iron Age
	Roman	
Project summary	Deposit survival at the site is good with archaeological features found sealed beneath an almost intact horizon of subsoil in 6 of 10 excavated trenches. Evidence of a probable Middle/Late Iron Age field-system and droveway was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 8. A Late Iron Age/Roman sub-divided enclosure, likely the remains of a 'complex' farmstead, was encountered in Trenches 8, 9 and 10. The geophysical results can be considered as a reliable and accurate reflection of the archaeology that survives on the site.	

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Annex B OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-514835
Project Name: Evaluation at Brook Barn Farm
Activity type: Evaluation
Project Identifier(s): WBB23, 230141
Planning Id: [no data]
Reason for Investigation: Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East
Project Dates: 06-Mar-2023 - 17-Mar-2023
HER: West Sussex HER
HER Identifiers: [no data]
Project Methodology: The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of 10 trenches, all of which measured 50.00m x 1.80m (Figure 2). Two of the proposed trenches (11 and 12) were not excavated due to the present of a live service.
Project Results: Deposit survival at the site is good with archaeological features found sealed beneath an almost intact horizon of subsoil in 6 of 10 excavated trenches. Evidence of a probable Middle/Late Iron Age field-system and droveway was recorded in Trenches 5, 6 and 8. A Late Iron Age/Roman sub-divided enclosure, likely the remains of a 'complex' farmstead, was encountered in Trenches 8, 9 and 10. The geophysical results can be considered as a reliable and accurate reflection of the archaeology that survives on the site.
Keywords:

Subject/Period: Ditched Enclosure: ROMAN
FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Subject/Period: Rubbish Pit: ROMAN
FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Subject/Period: Boundary Ditch: IRON AGE
FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Archive:
Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Worthing Museum and Art Gallery;

Rampion 2
WIND FARM