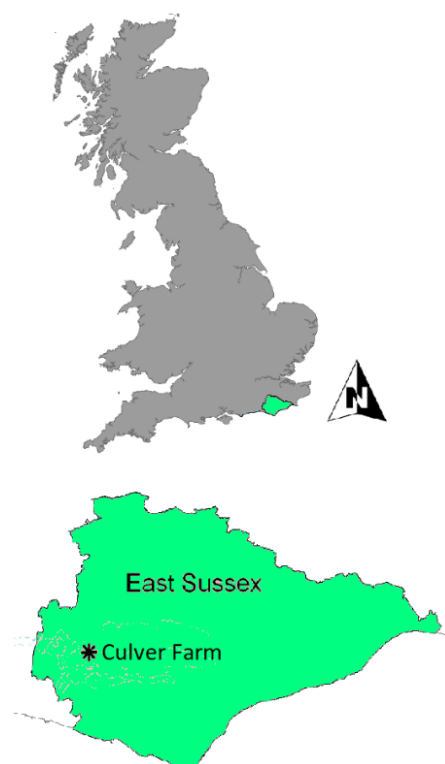


*Report on the CAP investigations of the Roman road in
Court House Field, Barcombe, East Sussex: (2005-2009)*

FIELDWORK & RESULTS
WRITTEN RECORDS - DRAWN RECORDS

David Millum and Robert Wallace



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*Front cover shows a photograph of the 2009 excavated section of the road
in Court House Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex*



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***Investigations of the Roman road in
Court House Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex:
2005-09 (CAP.CHF05-09)***

SECTION 1-13: FIELDWORKS & RESULTS

SECTION 14: THE WRITTEN RECORDS

SECTION 15: THE DRAWN RECORDS

Report Data

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Prepared in accordance with CAP reporting procedures

by David Millum, MCIfA and Robert Wallace, PCIfA.....March 2022

with contributions from Dr Michael Allen and Dr Malcolm Lyne

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Non-Technical Summary

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigations undertaken by students and volunteers under the supervision of the Culver Archaeological Project in Court House Field on Culver Farm, Barcombe (TQ423143) between 2005 and 2009. This comprised trial trenching in 2005 and 2008, with resistivity survey in 2008, followed by c.1000sq.m. open area excavations in 2009. The excavations were located over the Roman road that runs on a NE/SW axis across Culver and Cowlease Farms in Barcombe and which was discovered by Rob Wallace, the founding director of CAP, in 2005 on a route hypothesised by Ivan Margary in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* of 1933.

The following Romano-British features were discovered and recorded.

The route of the Roman road running NE-SW across Court House Field was confirmed. The preservation of this feature was found to be remarkably good in the north-western quarter of the field which from historic maps was seen to have been a separate field until quite recently and had thereby escaped some of the damage caused by ploughing. The remaining structure was constructed of medium to large Downland flint nodules that must have been specifically brought to site from the quarries on the South Downs. A 1m wide section through the road showed that it survived to a depth of 400mm over a width of 4m with a camber on each flank sloping down into roadside ditches. The open area excavation of 2009 was situated over a shallow s-bend which was associated with the crossing of a substantial paleo-channel and seems the likely cause for this deviation in the straight line across the field. Whilst some other ephemeral pits and gullies were found just to the east of the road there was no conclusive evidence of roadside activity as seen in Pond Field to the north.

The artefact assemblage from the investigations was meagre and confirmed the lack of occupational or industrial activity in this area. The finds of most significance were three datable coins, all from unsystematic surface metal detecting. These ranged from a sestertius of Hadrian to a surprisingly late coin of Flavius Honorius, a silver siliqua of AD395-402 which extended the Roman period activity in the area into the 5th century. A 500mm long iron bar found imbedded on the road surface could also be of possible significance subject to expert appraisal.

The investigations met the generic project aims and in particular the principal objective of uncovering the Roman road and being able to plot its potential route beyond the project area. The data recorded has facilitated the writing of this report which will be released via the project website and other digital sources adding to the wider picture of activity in the general Barcombe area during the Roman period.

Archive.

Artefact and paper archive is held at the Culver Archaeological Project store at Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5BX

1 Introduction

1.1 The Site

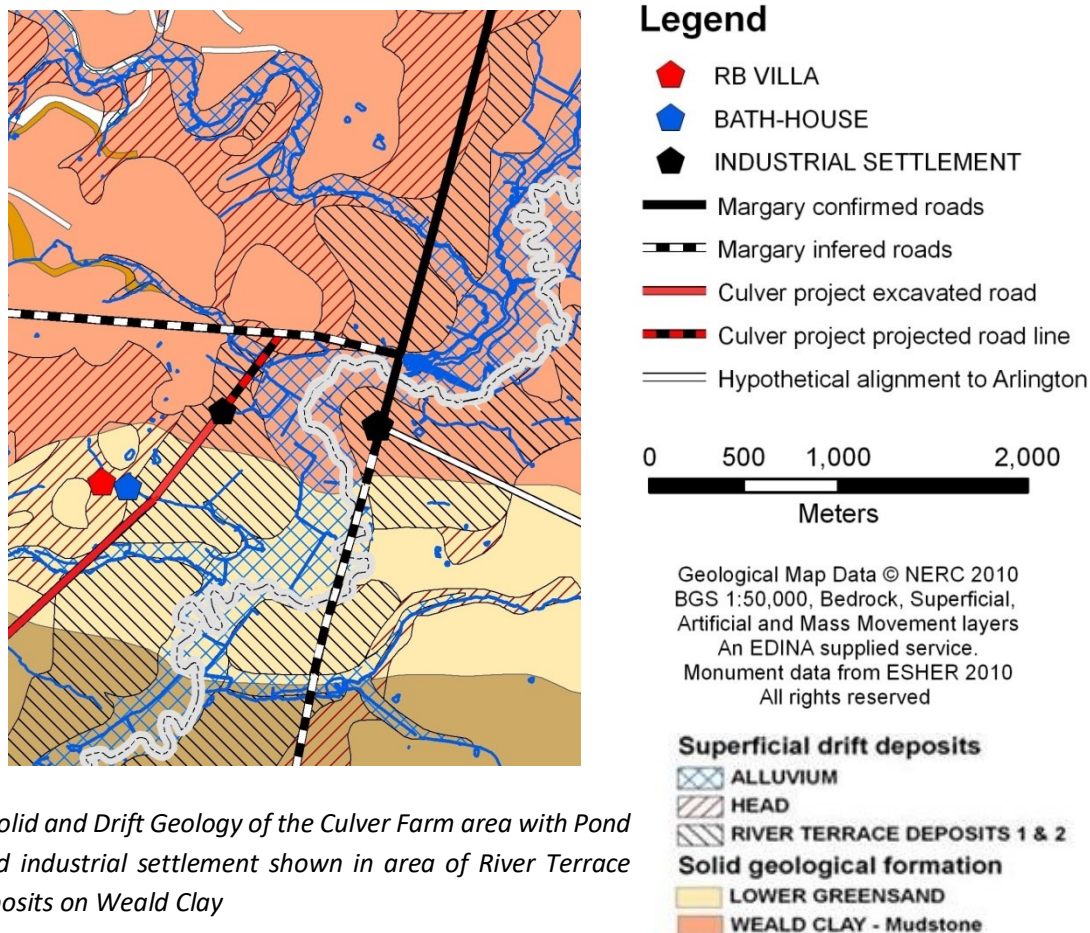
- 1.1.1 This report summarises the archaeological investigations carried out in Court House Field, from 2005 to 2009 by the Culver Archaeological Project under the direction of Robert Wallace.
- 1.1.2 The site is located at Culver Farm, off Church Road, Barcombe, Nr. Lewes, East Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542300 114300 and comprises an arable field to the west of the Culver Farm buildings. See location and field maps in section 15.
- 1.1.3 This investigation was part of the CAP landscape initiative, which was founded by the director, Robert Wallace, in 2005. The research aims of the project were to examine the landscape around the Barcombe Roman villa and bathhouse complex to ascertain the existence of any further archaeological remains. CAP has to date carried out systematic field walking, geophysical surveys, both magnetometry and resistivity, trial trenching and open area excavation. This work has revealed possible Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age ditches and cremation burial, plus possibly one of the earliest Bronze Age waterlogged sites in Sussex (Allen, 2011), in addition to the extensive Romano-British activity.
- 1.1.4 The latter comprises a Roman road (Stroude Street) running on a NE-SW axis, past the villa and bath house complex, NE towards the Greensand Way, and SW towards the South Downs at Offham. North east of the villa a roadside industrial site was found in Pond Field and evidence of possible structures and worked waterlogged timbers were discovered just to the north of this in Culvermead. Details of other results from CAP can be viewed at www.culverproject.co.uk.

1.2 The Scope of the Report

- 1.2.1 The report covers all work carried out over 3 years under the site codes CHF05, CHF08 & CHF09 plus geophysical surveying in 2008.
- 1.2.2 The report covers all aspects of the fieldwork undertaken in the following order:
- Initial evaluation trench in 2005, Sections 5.1 & 6.1
 - Geophysical survey in 2008, Sections 5.2, 6.2 & 15.2.
 - Two trial trenches in 2008, Sections 5.3, 6.3 & 15.3.
 - Open area excavation in 2009, Sections 5.4, 6.4, 15.4 & 15.5.
- 1.2.3 The report discusses the data gained from the fieldwork and how this might be interpreted in the wider landscape context in Sections 8 to 11.
- 1.2.4 The contents of this report will subsequently be reassessed as the wider project proceeds so that it can be integrated into the general body of work and the conclusions reached from the overall project results.
- 1.2.5 To facilitate the integration of this data with the wider project the Periods denoted in the report for the Bridge Farm 2013 excavation (Wallace, 2014) will be used as follows:
- Period 1: Palaeolithic to Bronze Age. Period 2: Iron Age and Roman Republic
 - Period 3: Roman AD43-70. Period 4: Roman 70-150.
 - Period 5: Roman 150-250. Period 6: Roman 250-410
 - Period 7: Saxon. Period 8: Medieval. Period 9: Post Medieval
- 1.2.6 Periods 7, 8 and 9 will not be included in this report as no significant features or artefacts were found for these periods in the CHF05-09 fieldworks. To aid interpretation Period 6 will be subdivided into 6a: 250-300, 6b:300-350, 6c:350-410 where it is felt appropriate.

2 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The underlying geological structure of the site is sedimentary with the Ouse River Valley cutting through east-west bands of Lower Greensand and Weald Clay which are heavily mantled with Head and River Terrace deposits (1).



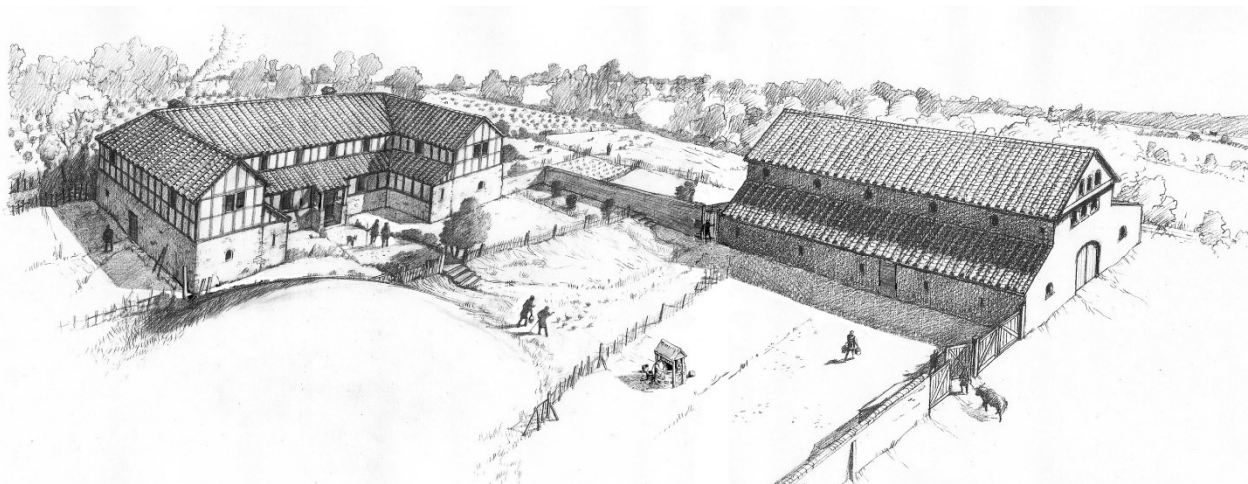
1: Solid and Drift Geology of the Culver Farm area with Pond Field industrial settlement shown in area of River Terrace Deposits on Weald Clay

- 2.1.2 The site lies on the western bank of the Ouse floodplain, north of Lewes, which comprises deep alluvium flanked by margins of first and second terrace valley gravels. The area supports gleyic argillic brown earths of the Waterstock Association soils on the floodplain.
- 2.1.3 Interpreting the archaeology was complicated by natural paleo-channels and the post depositional gleying that had taken place on site. This latter process occurs when fluctuating groundwater tables lead to the oxidation of the ferrous and ferric elements in the soils leading to mottling (strong brown ferruginous speckles in the soil), the formation of iron nodules, weak ferruginous encrustations and concretions and iron panning. These are post depositional processes that affect features and can easily be confused with, and mistaken for, different depositional layers and events.
- 2.1.4 The shallow depth of the archaeology in this field and the formation of deep topsoil over centuries of agricultural use of the area had truncated and, in some instances, severely damaged the remains. However, the area chosen in 2009 for open area investigation presented better preservation due to being in a separated field used for horticulture in the past with the change to arable only in recent years.

3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

3.1 **Associated Projects**

3.1.1 In the early 1990's Roman finds had been discovered at Culver Farm, Barcombe, and in 1999 a geophysical survey was carried out at Dunstalls Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe. The survey confirmed the existence of a Roman winged corridor villa and other associated buildings at TQ41721418 **(2)**. In 2001 a research and training project was launched by University College London (UCL) and the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team (MSFAT). In 2005 UCL left the project and the University of Sussex, Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) became joint organisers with MSFAT. Excavation of the site continued until 2007.



2: *Illustration of how the Barcombe Villa complex may have looked at its zenith*

3.1.2 In 2004 a ground penetrating radar survey was carried out in Church Field, an adjacent field located to the SE of the villa site. The survey revealed another building at TQ41861419. Excavation between 2008 and 2012 by CCE and MSFAT proved this to be a detached multi-phased bathhouse of unusually large proportions for a rural estate.

3.2 **Previous Archaeological Investigations on the Site**

3.2.1 Checks on the East Sussex Historic Environment Record and the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* reveal no previous investigations for this site.

3.3 **Desk Based Research**

3.3.1 A check of old maps revealed that on the 1878 Ordnance Survey map Court House Field was shown as 3 fields including a separate small field to the NW. It was noted that the south and east boundaries of this field were in a location where they could impinge on subsequent excavation.

3.3.2 Checks at English Heritage at Swindon produced an aerial photograph confirming that this separate field and its boundary hedges still existed in 1965. Another photograph taken during drought conditions in July 1976 clearly showed the road and the shallow S-bend **(3)**.

3.3.3 Journal research revealed that in a paper in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 74, 16-43, entitled 'A new Roman road to the coast', Ivan Margary postulates that a road on the west bank of the Ouse, south of the Isfield river crossing, via Barcombe, Hamsey and Offham, would have been a more convenient route than that of the east bank in reaching the Downland ridgeway routes as this would not need further river crossings (Margary, 1933, pp. 31-2).

4 *Scope and Aims of Fieldworks*

4.1 **Scope of Fieldworks**

4.1.1 Following the results of the initial evaluation trench in 2005, CAP undertook 2 evaluation trenches, TT1 & TT2, in two discrete locations with surface flint deposits in 2008. At the same time an extensive ground resistance geophysical survey was carried over the western half of the field revealing the route of the road across the field on a NE-SW axis including a distinct double kink or shallow s-bend towards the NE end. In 2009 a 40m by 25m average (1000sq.m) area was opened just to the north of TT2 over the shallow s-bend in the road shown in the 2008 geophysical survey results.

4.1.2 All excavations, except the evaluation trench of 2005, were opened using a wheeled JCB 3CX fitted with a standard 1.6m wide non-toothed bucket on its backhoe before being cleaned back and taken down to the archaeology using hand tools.

4.1.3 All excavations were recorded using a single context system with features half sectioned or excavated in 1m slots and then drawn at 1:10 scale and photographed in section. The various trenched were all drawn in plan at 1:20 scale.

4.1.4 The fieldworks were directed by Rob Wallace and supervised in 2005 by Rhw Mitcheson and in 2009 by Sarah Foster.



3: 1976 aerial photograph clearly showing the route of the road in Court House Field

4.2 **Original Research Aims**

4.2.1 To establish the nature, date, purpose and state of preservation of the buried features interpreted from the results of the geophysical survey by targeted excavation.

4.2.2 To allow an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the various fields surrounding the villa area.

4.2.3 To promote a greater understanding of the historic landscape.

4.2.4 To formulate a prioritised policy for further investigation including more invasive and destructive methods where considered appropriate.

4.2.5 To actively encourage the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their historic environment.

4.2.6 To offer opportunities for volunteers and students of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field practice in all aspects of the methodology employed on the site during the surveying, excavation and post-excavation stages.

4.2.7 To accumulate sufficient data to produce an informed report of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes.

5 Summary of Fieldworks

5.1 Initial evaluation trench (CHF05)

- 5.1.1 In the summer of 2005, an initial evaluation trench was excavated in Court House Field having been alerted by the farmer, Mark Stroude, to a large flint scatter which runs across the field approximately NE-SW.
- 5.1.2 The trench was located at TQ4215014330 with a ground height varying between 9.86 and 10.65 AOD.
- 5.1.3 It was excavated on a NW-SE axis for approximately 13.5 metres in length at 1 metre wide. At the time of the excavation the field had a crop of sweetcorn growing in it, so trench location was limited to an area where one row of sweetcorn had not germinated **(4)**.



4: Marking out the evaluation trench in the gap in the sweetcorn

- 5.1.4 Prior to the excavation a resistivity survey was carried out in seven 20m grids set over the flint scatter. The results from this survey were inconclusive showing no obvious features at either high or low resistance. The files being on a UCL laptop were subsequently deleted.
- 5.1.5 Due to the fast growth of the sweetcorn space was limited so all digging was undertaken by hand by students from UCL and volunteers under the supervision of Rhw Mitcheson.
- 5.1.6 The results are summarised in section (6.1)

5.2 Trial Trenches (CH08: TT1 & TT2)

- 5.2.1 In August 2008 wet weather delayed the wheat harvest and prevented the open area excavation planned in Culver Mead. It was therefore decided to undertake the two evaluation trenches in Court House Field which had been harvested in mid-August.
- 5.2.2 **TT1** was located towards the SW corner of the field at TQ4207014216 on a W-E axis being approximately 30m long by 1.6m wide.
- 5.2.3 **TT2** was located towards the NW corner of the field at TQ4217014306 on an NW-SE axis being approximately 48m long by 1.6m wide.
- 5.2.4 The trenches had the topsoil removed by JCB and were then taken down by hand tools in spits with the features discovered being half sectioned and recorded **(5)**.
- 5.2.5 The aim was to uncover the complete width of road and assess any variation in preservation in the two areas chosen.

5.2.6 The results from both trenches are discussed in section 6.3 with digitised plan and section drawings in section 15.3.

5.3 Geophysics (CHF08)

5.3.1 In early September an earth resistance (resistivity) survey was undertaken in Court House Field during the summer of 2008. 140 whole or partial 20m squares were surveyed by students and volunteers covering the western half of the field encompassing the projected route of the road.

5.3.2 The results are summarised in section 6.2 with the survey images in section 15.2.

5.4 Open Area Excavation (CHF09)

5.4.1 At the start of August 2009 an open area excavation of approximately 40m by an average width of 25m (1000sq.m) was opened with the top soil removed using a JCB.

5.4.2 The excavation area was located over the shallow s-bend in the road and east of the road where other possible features had been observed in the 2008 geophysical survey results.



5: TT2 during excavation with JCB



6: Volunteers starting to cleaning back the road by hand

5.4.3 Cleaning back using hand tools by students and volunteers revealed a flint metalled surface of approximately 3m width running down the entire length of the western half of the trench (6). At this stage other possible features to the east were not showing but several linear and ovoid features were revealed by subsequent cleaning.

5.4.4 Full area of the revealed road was carefully cleaned and planned before a 9m long by 1m wide by 700mm deep slot was dug across its width at Grid Ref 80-89E/127-128N to examine and record its structure in section.

5.4.5 All areas of the excavated area were planned at 1:20 scale and all observed features were half sectioned or slot excavated and recorded in section at 1:10 scale.

5.4.6 The results are summarised in section 6.3 with digitised plan and section drawings in sections 15.4 & 15.5.6 Results of the Fieldworks

6.1 Results of initial evaluation trench CHF05

6.1.1 The first indication of archaeological remains was the appearance of small rounded flint pebbles in the subsoil at the SW corner of the trench. On cleaning back a cut was seen running across the trench which on half sectioning proved to be the surround for a 1970s plastic field drain (pers. comm. Harold Stroude).

6.1.2 To the northern end and centre of the trench two concentrations of compacted flint nodules were uncovered at approximately 500mm below current ground level which after cleaning were identified as areas of metalling consistent with the remains of a Roman road **(7)**.

6.1.3 Whilst happy that we had a metalled road surface, there were no archaeological finds to date it to a set period in time. We therefore decided that further trenches would have to be opened at a later date to establish a date for the road.

6.1.4 Unfortunately, the plan and section drawings for this excavation were lost.



7: Two areas of flint metalling

6.2 Results from Trial Trenches CHF08

Trial Trench TT1

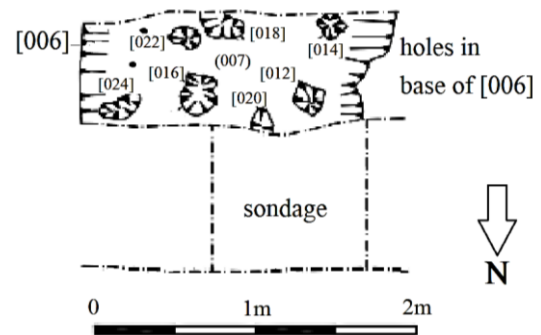
6.2.1 The removal of 200mm of top soil and 240mm sub-soil revealed a 7m wide area of compacted gravelly silty/clay containing scattered 50-200mm downland flint nodules **(8)** being the **disturbed metalling of the road (003)** (see plan and section drawings in 15.3.1).



8: Disturbed road-metalling in TT1 (K. Fromings)

6.2.2 To the east of the disturbed road was a **ditch [004]** on a NE-SW alignment being 1950mm wide and 850mm deep. The east side was fairly steeply sloping with a more gradual slope of the western (road edge) side to a concave base at 9.39m AOD. The location of this feature suggests that it was the **eastern roadside ditch**.

- 6.2.3 To the west of the road another **possible roadside ditch [008]** was observed although very indistinct in places. It was excavated in 3 fills (009) of 230mm depth above (010) of 300mm depth with (011) at the base containing 2 sherds of Roman pottery but being difficult to discern from the natural.
- 6.2.4 A **shallow depression [006]** was observed below the western end of the road surface 4.1m wide and 290mm maximum depth which contained **7 small holes/pits [012, 014, 016, 018, 020, 022, 024]** at first thought to be stakeholes. However, on further discussion it was decided that these were the holes left by roots from an extracted, possibly burnt, tree trunk (**9**).
- 6.2.5 A sondage excavated to the north of this area did not show any further features.
- 6.2.6 TT1 confirmed the route of the road whilst suggesting that preservation would be poor at this end of the field.



9: Plan of the series of holes in TT1

Trial Trench TT2

- 6.2.7 The removal of 300mm of top soil and 200mm sub-soil revealed a 2.8m wide area of compacted downland flint nodules with crushed flint up to 170mm deep being the remains of **metalling of the road (102)** with a scattering of disturbed flints beyond between 20 & 24m from the NW end of the trench (**10**). A sondage below the flints did not reveal any further structure (*see plan and section drawings in 15.3.2*).
- 6.2.8 The eastern half of the road was disturbed by a modern field drain made of marine pebbles at the 23m point.



10: Central section of TT2 showing flint metalling, sondage and pebble field drain (K. Fromings)

- 6.2.9 Feint signs of a **possible western roadside ditch [103]** were observed at 19m when the trench was first opened but it was not able to verify this during excavation. This was further complicated by a modern field drain also running through this area which will have disturbed any earlier feature.
- 6.2.10 An area of heavy sandy fill with manganese [105] was observed at between 26 & 28m when trench opened suggesting an eastern roadside ditch but no definite cut could be seen during excavation.
- 6.2.11 A **c.1950s ceramic field drain (108)[107]** ran across the trench at a right angles at the 42m point.

- 6.2.12 A further ditch [109] was discovered at the 45m point having a width of 1240mm and depth of 350mm. The fill (110) was very sterile and it was thought that this might be the remains of a removed post-medieval/modern field boundary.
- 6.2.13 TT2 confirmed the route of the road and suggested that the road could be better preserved to the north of this trial trench thus influencing the location of the 2009 open area excavation.

6.3 Results from geophysical survey (CFH08)

- 6.3.1 The image produced from the extensive earth resistance survey of the western half of Court House Field was of great assistance as it clearly showed the route of the road across the field on a NE-SW axis. An unexpected shallow s-bend deviation in the road was revealed within the former small field to the NW corner.
- 6.3.2 The geophysical image suggested that preservation within this area could be better than that to the south confirming the evidence collected in the two trial trenches. This evidence was instrumental in choosing the location for the open area excavation in 2009.
- 6.3.3 For images produced from the geophysical survey data see section 15.2.

6.4 Results from the open area excavation (CHF09)

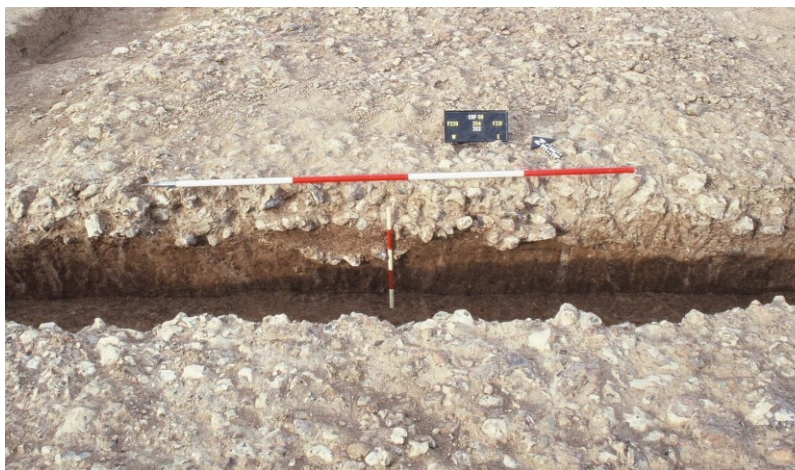
The Roman road (203) 80-89E/100-137N

- 6.4.1 Removal of 200mm of top soil and 200mm sub-soil revealed a 4m wide area of compacted downland flint nodules running the 40m length of the trench being the remains of **metalling of the Roman road (203)** which showed the shallow s-shape seen in the geophysics **(11)**.
- 6.4.2 As indicated in the trial trench TT2 in 2008 the preservation in this area was very much better than that seen either TT1 or in the open area excavation in Pond Field (PF07).
- 6.4.3 A great deal of time and effort was spent carefully cleaning back the flint surface to give the best impression of the road structure before detailed plans were drawn at 1:20 scale of various full width sections (see section 4.2).
- 6.4.4 A 9m long by 1m wide slot was excavated across the width of the road to a depth of 700mm to reveal the **surviving structure (203)(297) (12)** and the **east and west roadside ditches [230] and [307]**. Both sections were drawn at 1:10 scale (see sections 5.1 & 5.2).
- 6.4.5 The **structure of large flint nodules (203)** had a maximum depth of 400mm with downland flints ranging from 10-300mm in size making up 65% of the fill with 10% of river flints ranging from 5mm to 100mm within a yellowish to greyish brown (10YR 5/8 – 7/2) silty clay. Below this was a **compacted greyish brown silty clay layer (297)** with 20% manganese and occasional flints.



11: View of the exposed road from the north

6.4.6 To the sides of the flint road structure was a thin **surface layer (204)** of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6 when dry) gravelly silty clay with 70% flint inclusions from 1mm-80mm, of which 75% was downland, 20% river and 5% pebble. Manganese was abundant in horizontal seams. This context, extending to



12: The north side of the slot in the road (see §1 in 15.5.1)

about 1010mm, was only found at the edge of the road with concentrations on the inside bends suggesting that it may be the remains of an upper surface to the road. It is possible that some of this context may have been excavated during the cleaning of the road flints.

The eastern roadside ditch [230] as at c.90E/127N

6.4.7 The eastern ditch [230] was approximately 1100-1500mm wide by 450mm deep with shallow sloping sides to an uneven concave base.

6.4.8 Beneath (204) and overlaying the complete width of the eastern ditch and beyond including the camber at the edge of the road was a **compact olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) layer (292B)** of silty gravelly clay with 10% flint inclusions from 1-40mm. This layer had a maximum depth over the centre of the ditch of 1900mm tapering to nothing at the edges. Where below (204) it became deeper olive green in colour indicating a calcium phosphate richness possibly the result of animal excrement permeating from the surface of the road.

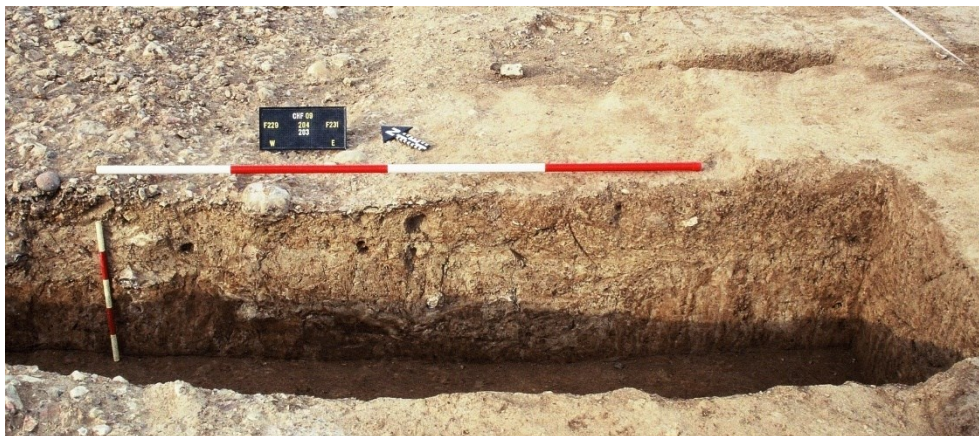
6.4.9 Whilst the sections of the road slot were only 1m apart some sufficient differences were observed to make it expedient to give distinct context numbers to fills that appeared to be stratigraphically the same.

6.4.10 The south side of the slot (north facing section §2) had an **upper ditch fill (294)** not observed in the north side although a depression in (292B) is shown in §1. (294) was located over the centre of the ditch being 470mm wide by 250mm maximum depth with a fairly evenly concave profile. The fill comprised compacted light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay speckled with manganese and 1% small flints (2-8mm) (**13**).



13: The eastern roadside ditch on the south face of the road slot (294) & (293)

- 6.4.11 Below (294) is the **main fill of the eastern ditch (293)** being c.1100mm wide by 370 maximum depth with a compacted fill of pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay with heavy inclusion of manganese and small flints (4-40mm). It is almost certain that (293) is 'same as' **(296)** which forms the main fill in the north face, being compacted yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay with <10% small flint (3-60mm). No real interface could be found between these fills and that of the road base (297).
- 6.4.12 On the north face (south facing section \$1) (296) has a thin layer (295) of very compacted layer 1100mm wide by 60mm maximum depth of pale brown (10YR 6/3) light silty clay **(14)**.



14: The eastern roadside ditch on the north face of the road slot (296) & (295)

- 6.4.13 The fill observed on both faces below (293) and (295) was (231) being 1100mm wide by 200mm deep of dark greyish brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay with 60% manganese. This fill was designated 'degraded natural' by Dr Mike Allen.

The western roadside ditch [228] [298] & [307] as at 81E/128N

- 6.4.14 Even greater variance was noticed in the two faces of the western ditch resulting in different numbers for the cuts as well as the fills (see Sections 15.1 & 15.2 for \$1 & \$2).
- 6.4.15 The one exception was the counterpart of (292B), **the layer below (204)** which was designated **(301)** being an olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) gritty silty clay with >20% small flint (>15mm) of 1550mm width by 150mm deep. Unlike (292B) this fill appeared to only cover the inner half of the ditch with subsoil (202) over the outer half.
- 6.4.16 Below this on the south side the ditch **[307]** seemed to consist of a single **fill (308)** of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay with whitish powdery flecks, 1100mm wide by 250mm deep, with a single flint nodule at its base **(15)**.



15: The western roadside ditch on the south side [307] (308)

- 6.4.17 On the north side the 300mm deep **ditch [298]** appears cut at 500mm by a **later recut [228]** giving an overall width of 1700mm but making it difficult to judge the original width of [298].
- 6.4.18 The main fill of [298] is (299) a yellowish-brown silty clay with just 1% of flint grits (>4mm) which showed some variation at the junction (303) (304) & (302) with [228] probably caused by disturbance from recutting.
- 6.4.19 **Possible recut [228]** has an **upper fill (300)** of darkish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay with flecks of manganese and 3% flint grits (>4mm), 1000mm wide by 120mm deep **(16)**.
- 6.4.20 Below this is the **main fill (229)** which has 5% small flint inclusions (>30mm), 800mm wide by 170mm deep.



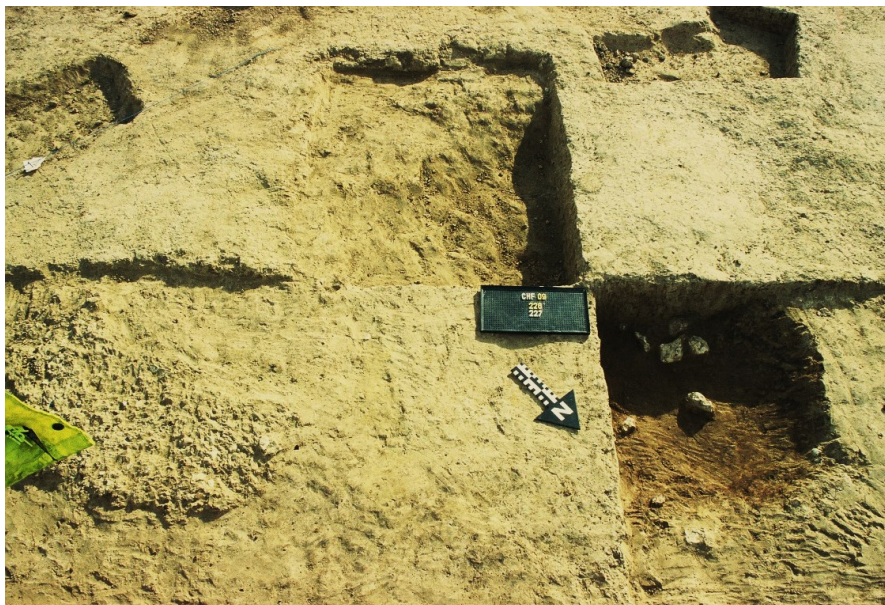
16: The western roadside ditch on the north side [228] & [298]

Possible eastern boundary ditch Feature 264 86-91E/100-109N

- 6.4.21 A **small linear feature [264]** running c.3m east of and parallel to the east edge had a 1m slot excavated at c.90E/106N (section \$4) having a shallow concave cut **[207]** and another section taken at c.88E/102N **[265]**(\$15). Its mirroring of the edge of the road led to the conclusion that this could be a possible boundary ditch for the road although untypically close in.
- 6.4.22 The **fill (208)** at c.90E/106N was light yellowish-brown clay with frequent manganese inclusions. It was 1200mm wide by 370mm deep. A **lower fill (224)** was subsequently redefined as natural.
- 6.4.23 The main fill at c.88E/102N was **(268)**, strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay with 15% manganese at its base and sparse throughout of 820mm wide and 330 deep. This was overlaid by a 40mm thick lens of light brown clayey silt **(267)**. Two narrow fills were recorded as **(269) & (270)** abutting the sides of cut **[265]**.

Shallow ovoid pit [226] ctrd at 94.2E/103.5N and small linear [217] 92-93E/100-103N

- 6.4.24 The **shallow ovoid pit [226]** was excavated in quarters **(17)** with N-S and W-E sections drawn (\$5 & \$6), having concave sides to a wavy base N-S but a more irregular cut W-E. The pit was 1700mm N-S and 1300 W-E by maximum depth of 180mm. The **single fill (227)** was light brownish grey with orange blotches gravelly clay with manganese and 3% small flints (10-70mm). Pit [226] appeared to cut linear [217].
- 6.4.25 A **small linear [217]** which also runs parallel to the road runs from the pit [226] to the southern baulk of the trench. It had a 1m slot excavated at c.93E/101.6N drawn as section \$13 which shows a concave cut with a width of 630mm and a depth of 140mm. The **single fill (218)** was of friable mid-orangey brown fine silty clay with 50% manganese.



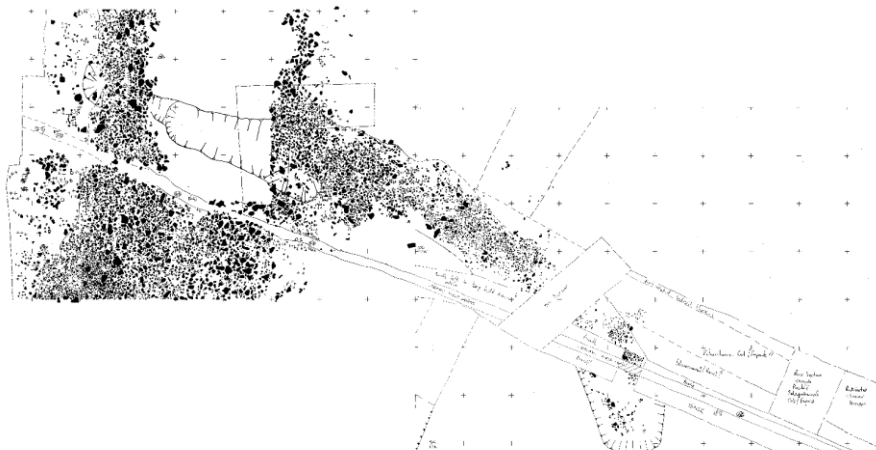
17: Shallow ovoid pit [226] being excavated in quarters

NW-SE linear Feature 205 as at c.96-99E/116.5-118.3N

- 6.4.26 The **slightly curving linear [205]** was very indistinct in plan on the trench surface being only clearly defined in one area where two sections were taken (§11 & §14). Complete section §11 shows oblique sides 2m apart curving to a narrow concave base at 800mm deep. As with the plan defining the interface between the feature and the natural was unclear as the primary fill was very similar to the surrounding natural.
- 6.4.27 **Upper fills (211) & (232)** were c.380-250mm deep of whitish grey brown silty clay with >1% flint, above fills **(236/238) & (233)**, c.360mm deep of orangey grey brown silty clay with heavy manganese deposits to side and base, above fills **(237) & (234/235)** c.400mm depth of mid orange greyish brown silty clay mottled with manganese.
- 6.4.28 **Upper fill (232)** contained 16, freshly abraded sherds of a late 3rd-4th century East Sussex Ware indented jar.

Flint surface layer, Feature 209

- 6.4.29 **Feature 209** is recorded as a **possible walkway** running past a small industrial area. It comprises of a very compacted mid-orangey brown silty clay with 6-200mm flints from 30% at the top to 60% at the base. It runs for approximately 6m from the road along part of the **paleo-channel 239** before curving from SE to S as it heads towards pit [226] **(18)**.



18: Extract from hand-drawn plans showing Feature 209 overlying paleo-channel 239

- 6.4.30 It overlays **fill (290)** brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt with some light olive yellowish calcium phosphate (CaPO₄) hues.
- 6.4.31 **Cut [222] ctr.93.35E/106.3N** is recorded as a 200m deep linear c.1200mm wide with an apsidal end, possibly being a robber cut for material from the walkway [209] to which it seems to form the SE terminus. It has a single fill **(223)** of loose friable whitish grey brown fine silty clay with 40% manganese inclusion.
- 6.4.32 The relationship between the **flint surface layer 209** and **paleo-channel 239** and an alternative interpretation will be discussed in Section 9.2.

Shallow linear [219] at 95.76E/102.74

- 6.4.33 A shallow linear [219] of 3.2m long, 800mm wide and 64mm deep runs down the eastern side of pit [226] ending at cut [222]. It has vertical sides and a flat base with a single fill **(220)** of friable light brownish grey silty clay with orange blotches similar to fill (227) and includes 60% crushed flints. Once the soil was removed a damaged metttled surface survived which might be a continuation of walkway [209].

Paleo-channel 239 [240] [284] & [287] ctr.85E/112N – 100E/106N

- 6.4.34 **Three slots designated A [240], B [287] & C [284]** were excavated across various location of Feature 239 recorded as a linear feature running NE-SW across the site and under the road, a complicated feature with many layers analysed by Dr Mike Allen as a probable paleo-channel on a site visit on 29th September 2009. His report is included below in Section 6.5.

6.5 Detailed description and interpretation of sediments and walkover survey of Court House Field environs by Michael J. Allen, PhD, MIFA, FLS, FSA

(Extracted from Barcombe Environs Roman Landscape and Hydrology: the hidden Roman waterways: version AEA090.01.03: 18th January 2010: FINAL)

6.5.1 Section 5. Court House Field

Excavation by the Culver Archaeological Project in Court House Field examined a deviation on the Roman road. The site lies on second terrace gravels just above the Ouse floodplain *sensu stricto*. The field slopes strongly to the southeast towards the River Ouse. Apart from excavating and recording a significant length of the Roman road, a number of other features adjacent to the road were recorded. Of particular interest and difficulty in interpreting was a possible paleo-channel or possible a large ring ditch Context 239 (Wallace pers. comm.). This feature [239] is a linear cut about 1.2m wide and 0.8m deep running perpendicular to the slope. At its junction with the Roman road there is a distinct slump and disruption of the metalling of its surface. Sections across the feature were examined in slots A, B and C, with main descriptions from slot A (see Appendix).

The feature is broadly U-shaped with poorly defined and heavily weathered cut, but in its upper profile is much broader than it is deep **(19 & 20)**. Its fills are characterised by light compacted yellowish brown/brownish yellow stone-free heavily mottled silts to silty clays with numerous bands of coarse sand and very fine grits. There is evidence of fining downwards in some deposits and the gleying suggests increased temporary wetness within the feature which here is not entirely explained by fluctuating groundwater levels. These fills represent fine silty and sandy deposits interspersed with fine stones washed and flushed into and along the run-off gully, representing from episodic short-bursts of flowing water. In fact, upslope and beyond the

Roman road the feature can be seen to lie in a subtle, but distinct shallow 'valley' running perpendicular to the course of the road and onto the River Ouse floodplain. The excavated feature probably represents a paleo-channel intermittently flushing and carrying storm water downslope. Consequently the 'paleo-channel' is likely to have had multiple minor deviations from its course. It is clear from the disruption in the Roman road at the point where the two meet, that the channel originated prior to the construction of the road, and that it was active during the use of the road. During the Romano-British period water flushing downslope and across the road eroding parts of the road and its metalled surface. Many of the fine flint grits and coarse sand elements in the lenses originate from the matrix of the Roman road. There seems to be evidence of reparation of the road to combat seasonal degradation of the road by these flushes of water.



19: Feature 239 – SE face of [204] in slot A



20: Feature 239 – west face of [284] in slot C

The feature itself is relatively deep (c. 0.8m) and narrow (c. 1.2m) indicating the erosive power of the temporary water flushes driving down the slope. The infills, however, are well-sorted fines indicating water carrying little sediment and represented less erosional force. The origin of this flush was examined by walkover survey (see 'Preliminary thoughts' below).

6.5.2 Preliminary thoughts on the flush and spring lines at Culver Farm

The presence of water draining down the field in the minor valley profile in storm flushes and deposits sand and grits, indicates moderate volumes of water and the origin of the paleo-channel may have some antiquity. The cutting and main fills of the channel probably pre-date

the construction of the road as only the upper fills seem to be related to the Roman activity. A rapid walkover survey conducted upslope from the excavation showed similar smaller run-off features possibly originating at approximately the Church Road which is the approximate junction between terrace deposits, and both overlying Head, and Weald Clay and may well be the former spring line. The combination of a water seeping from a spring line and flood flushes are probably the key agencies in the creation and infilling of paleo-channel, run-off gully, feature 239.

Appendix: Court House Field: descriptions from run-off gully 239

Feature 239, slot A, cut [240] RECORDED BY: Mike Allen

LOCATION DETAILS: within Court House Field excavation (CHF 09)

Context	Depth* (cm)	Unit	Description
Ap	40cm		Ploughsoil stripped from site
241	0- 3		Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) to pale yellow (7.5YR 7/4) silt to silt loam, very weak medium to large blocky structure, heavily mottled with moderate clear to distinct mottles of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) with some very dark grey to dark brown margins (7.5YR 3/1-2) representing fluctuating ground water tables and gley mottling of Fe and Mn. Rare large flints especially towards the base of this horizon, clear to abrupt smooth boundary. Elsewhere, when not stripped off this is 26cm thick
254	3-14	upper	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) stone-free heterogeneous silty loam with coarse and medium angular sand in lenses, very rare very small angular flints, with clear coarse sand lens at 11.5-13.5cm, abrupt to sharp boundary. Silt with sand lenses
285	14-21	upper	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt, rare fine sand inclusions, sharp boundary defined by yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) Fe staining Sandy gritty
253	21-24	main C2	Lens of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) stone-free heterogeneous silty loam with coarse and medium angular sand in lenses, very rare very small angular flints, abrupt to sharp boundary. Silt with sand lenses.
286	24-28	main C3	Lens of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt, rare fine sand inclusions, sharp boundary defined by yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) Sandy gritty
255	28-34/7	main	Lens of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) stone-free heterogeneous silty loam with coarse and medium angular sand in lenses, very rare very small angular flints, abrupt to sharp boundary. Silt with sand lenses.
255	34/7-61	main	Laminated heterogeneous deposit of fine silt in clear horizontal beds/laminae between 2mm and 4mm thick, separated by coarse silty loam and sandy gritty lenses/bands, with moderate clear to distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles, clear to sharp boundary Represents intermittent pulsed water flow/flush
256	61-70	basal	Very pale yellow (10YR 8/4) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) soft stone-free silt. Fine clean fluvial wash with common fine dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) Mn mottles.
	70-78	Rw	Mixed silt as above, but with less mottles and weak structure. Indistinct basal "cut"
Natural	78+	R	Heavily mottled stone-free silty clay alluvium with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) base colour with very pale brown (10YR 7/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) with very large clear blocky structure, and many coarse Mn and Fe mottles, becoming massive with depth

Feature 239, slot B, cut [287] RECORDED BY: Mike Allen

LOCATION DETAILS: within Court House Field excavation (CHF 09)

Summary descriptions

Context	Depth* (cm)	Unit	Description
290 =286	0-7		Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt, with some light olive yellowish calcium phosphate (CaPO ₄) hues, clear boundary Channel 1
292A =253	7-45		Heterogeneous deposit of banded fine flint grits and fine olive yellow silt 1-3cm thick, fining downwards. The top of this deposit comprised 2.5cm of cemented Fe fine sand. Channel 2
291	45-82		Mainly fine silt with some fine gritty sand layers, clear boundary emphasizes with Fe staining Channel 3

Feature 239, slot C, cut 294 RECORDED BY: Mike Allen

LOCATION DETAILS: within Court House Field excavation (CHF 09)

Context	Depth* (cm)	Unit	Description
	6cm		Flints <u>Roman metalled surface</u>
203	0-10		Coarse flints sitting in light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt with rare fine/medium Fe and Mn mottles. <u>Reminiscent of an Rw (i.e. weather natural at the base of a former, truncated soil).</u>
272	10-30		Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay, heavily mottled with Fe of very dark grey and very dark greyish brown, and some Mn mottling, clear boundary
272	30-50		Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) still silty clay with a 2mm thick band of Mn mottling, with a dark yellowish matrix at 36cm and 47cm, gradual boundary
276	50-96		Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) stone-free silt, heavily mottled
278	96-114		Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) uniform silty clay, with clear fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/7) Fe mottles.

7 *Summary of Site Archive*

7.1 **Work carried out on the Stratigraphic Archive**

The site records have been checked and consolidated with those for Features, Contexts, Site Levels and the Drawing and Photographic Registers, copied into a computerised database (as per tables in Section 14). Where applicable the contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information, adding dating provided by the specialist artefact reports. Illustrations have been produced to accompany the results showing the location of the features and Section drawings. Specialist reports, where commissioned, on the artefact assemblages are summarised in Section 8.

7.2 **Stratigraphic Site Archive**

Table of original paper records	Quantity
CHF08	
Context Register Sheets CHF08	2
Context Sheets for CHF08 TT1 & TT2	36
Planning drawing film sheets	5
Section drawing film sheets	4
Levels Sheets CHF08	3
CHF09	
Context Register Sheets CHF09	2
Context Sheets including Feature Sheets CHF09	294
Plan Register Sheet CHF09	1
Planning drawing film sheets	21
Section Register Sheets CHF09	1
Section drawing film sheets	9
Levels Sheets CHF09	3
Special Finds Register CHF09	1
Photographic Register CHF09	1

8 Summary of Finds and Analysis of Potential

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds collected have been washed, catalogued and marked, where appropriate. The archive has been housed in sealable plastic boxes and deposited in the Culver Archaeological Project archive store at Bridge Farm. The various material assemblages have been quantified, catalogued and where applicable assessed by specialists. Any iron residue, burnt clay and ceramic building material assemblages have been reduced to appropriate samples after analysis where such procedure was felt appropriate by the specialist consulted.

The following table gives the quantities of each material assemblage collected and assessed and the order in which the following specialist summaries appear. This order has been chosen to be consistent with that established in the 2013 excavation report (Wallace, 2014).

Material	Find Type	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Excavation	Roman period	19 sherds = 114 gms
Ceramic Building Material	Excavation	Roman period	7 pieces = 714gms
Iron	Excavation	Roman period/undefined	8 = 8394gms
Coins	Excavation Metal/detecting	Roman period Roman period	2 (1 missing from archive) 3
burnt flint	Excavation	Roman period	1 piece = 4gms

8.2 Excavation Finds Summaries

8.2.1 Pottery Report for Court House Field 2009. CHF 09 by Dr Malcolm Lyne

19 sherds were collected from Court House Field in 2009 weighing a total of 114g. All of the pottery is of late 3rd to late 4th century date.

Methodology: The pottery was quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions: finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification microscope with artificial light source. The fabrics were classified using the codings drawn up for the pottery from Barcombe and Beddingham villas (Lyne, Fourthcoming A; Lyne, Fourthcoming B) with additions and omissions. The four numbered series have the prefixes C, F, M and A for Coarse, Fine, Mortaria and Amphorae respectively.

Fabrics and sherd catalogue:

C1E. East Sussex ware with off-white siltstone grog filler.

C8F. Pimply high-fired blue-grey version with <0.50 mm. quartz sand and black/brown ferrous inclusions.

Context	Fabrics	Forms	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt (gm)	Comments
202	C1E	Jar	c.270-400	2	37g	Fresh. Above edge of road
229	C8F		c.270-350	1	10g	Sl abraded. Poss W ditch
232	C1E	Indented jar	c.270-400	16	67g	Fresh 1 pot
Total				19	114g	

8.2.2 Ceramic Building Material



Only 7 pieces of CBM were found during excavation, comprising 3 unidentified fragments in the subsoil (202) weighing 92g and 4 fragments from the road (203) weighing 622g, 3 of which could be identified as flat tile from the Roman period of a hard grey fabric with oxidised red surfaces. This had varying thicknesses of 14, 15 and 9mm, although the thinnest only had one red surface suggesting it may have been subject to lamination.

21: The four fragments of Roman tile from the road surface







8.2.3 Iron

Eight iron objects were found with all but one being recorded as from the road (203). All were encrusted in cemented soil and stones making identification difficult. SF1 although heavily encrusted did appear to be a long bar as long as the swelling in the middle is all encrustation.

CHF SF No.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION, SIZE (mm) and WEIGHT (gms)	LOCATION, CO-ORDS & LEVEL
01	Large iron bar found imbedded in road surface. 530mm long x c.30mm wide (bar only). Wt 4858g. Very encrusted with stones and cemented soil 	Excavation (203) road surface Level 19 = 9.641
02	Iron object/fragment which has shattered into many small fragments during excav or storage. Wt 200g.	Excavation (203) road surface
03	Iron object with one curved side (2 pieces). Main object 260mm long by 80 wide x 25 thick. Wt 1932g. 	Excavation (203) road surface Level 21 = 9.925
04	Iron object (2 pieces) found close to Sfs1 & 2. Wt 316g	Excavation (203) road surface
07	Iron object (2 pieces) very heavily encrusted with cemented soil and stones. Wt 592g. Recorded as on the road but grid ref is to the east?	Excavation (203) road surface
08	Iron object (2 pieces) very heavily encrusted with cemented soil and stones. Wt 184g.	Excavation (203) road surface
12	Iron object (2 pieces) encrusted with cemented soil and stones. Wt 301g.	Excavation (203) road surface
13	Small iron cylindrical object. Wt 11g	Excavation (202) sub-soil

8.2.4 Coins

Of the five coins found in 2009, the most interesting was a silver siliqua of Flavius Honorius in excellent condition which was minted in Mediolanum between AD395 and 402. It was found by random surface metal detecting by Lesley Burr in the south west corner of Court House Field adjacent to the projected route of the Roman road. This is an extremely late coin and given the probable delay in the coin coming to Britain it extends Roman-period activity in this area to the beginning of the 5th century. The other coins that could be identified were both 2nd century sestertii, one of Hadrian AD134-8 and one from the Antonine period AD138-192. The third coin also a sestertius was most likely also 2nd century.

CHF SF No.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION, SIZE (mm) and WEIGHT (gms)	CONTEXT/LOCATION & CO-ORDS/LEVEL
05	Copper alloy (AE) Roman sestertius of 1 st -early 3 rd century AD. 31mm dia. 3mm thick. Wt. 14.3g. No features. Flat brown corroded surface with green degrading edges 	From excavation over the centre of Roman road (203) 84.22E/109.01N Level 23 = 9.924
06	Coin – no details recorded & not found in archive	Slot A of F239 (242) 98.20E/107.00N Level 24 = 9.130
09	Silver siliqua of Flavius Honorius AD395-402. Minted in Mediolanum (Milan). Ref. RIC1228 Dia: 17mm. Wt: 1.26g. UCL report 9273 The latest Roman coin found in the Barcombe area – extends activity into very early 5 th century AD. 	Surface of line of road in SW corner of Court House Field TQ4205114175
10	Copper alloy (AE) sestertius of Hadrian AD134-138. Ref. RIC759. Obv. Laureate head rt, bearded – part legend just visible Rev. Standing figure (Fortuna?) Dia 31.8mm Th. 3.5mm. Wt 18.31g. UCL report 8775 	North edge of Court House Field just east of Roman road TQ4220814423
11	Copper alloy (AE) sestertius Antonine AD138-192. Obv. Laureate head rt – bearded with sharp features. Rev. Standing figure. Dia.30.3mm. Th. 3.8mm. Wt. 15.89g 	Centre south edge of Court House Field TQ4205114161

9. Significance of data

9.1 Summary of Significance

- 9.1.1 Prehistory:** Whilst at the time of digging it was thought that some of the more ephemeral ditches could have dated to a pre-Roman period no substantive evidence was found.
- 9.1.2 Roman period features:** Following on from the field evaluation in 2005 and the two test trenches in 2008, the 2009 open area excavation revealed a 40m length of substantially made Roman road and confirmed the shallow s-shaped bend seen in the 2008 geophysical survey results. The better preservation in this area revealed a surviving 400mm deep structure made of large downland flint nodules providing a sound road base (*agger*) of approximately 4m wide. A camber at each edge was observed in the sections of the 1m slot excavated across the road's width with evidence of shallow roadside ditches to both flanks. Further ditches, gullies and shallow pits excavated in the SE corner of the trench are less determinable.
- 9.1.3 Roman artefacts:** The artefacts collected from this excavation were somewhat disappointing compared to the assemblage from Pond Field. Most of the 8 iron objects were unidentifiable but the 500mm long bar SF01 found on the road surface could prove of significance subject to specialist analysis. Of the 3 coins, the siliqua of Flavius Honorius found adjacent to the road is significant.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

- 9.2.1 The Roman road:** The road is a continuation of that excavated in Pond Field (22) and plotted by geophysical images of the roadside ditches for approximately 1.5k south to Cowlease Farm (Millum, 2014), passing to the east of the Barcombe villa and bathhouse complex (see maps 15.1.2, 15.1.3 & 15.2.1). This road has not as yet been surveyed further south but is interpreted as continuing on along the west of the river towards the South Downs and possibly to the coast. Whilst some geophysics and trial trenching has been undertaken to the north in Culver Mead the direction of the road and its relationship to the Greensand Way has yet to be satisfactorily established. The discovery and analysis of a paleo-channel [F239] crossing beneath the road in the centre of the s-bend provides a plausible reason for the diversion from a straight route.



22: Aerial photograph showing CHF09 and PF09 excavations (Dick Nesbitt-Dufort)

- 9.2.2 The road structure (203):** The 400mm depth of downland flint is far more substantial than has been uncovered in any of the other excavations of roman roads in the local area. This could reflect the use of this area for horticulture until quite recently and the 400mm depth of soil overlaying the archaeology. However, it could be that this stretch of the road was always more substantial as it had to pass over a boggy area of ground made further unstable by the paleo-channel. The somewhat narrow (4m) width of the road may also reflect a desire to keep the road compact, with abutting ditches to both flanks helping drainage, whilst still providing a road wide enough at *c.14 pedes* for two standard Roman vehicles to pass with care (Davies, 2004, p. 69).
- 9.2.3 The smaller ditch [207/265]** running along just east of the eastern roadside ditch could be a supplementary drainage ditch taking surplus water away from the paleo-channel as it seems too close to the road for a normal road boundary ditch.
- 9.2.4 The flint surface [F209]** that overlays the channel on the east side of the road may indicate a path as suggested at the time of excavation but it follows the course of the paleo-channel very closely for most of its length and therefore could alternatively be a natural formation (N-transform) of a runoff from the road surface settling in the slumped top of this actively flowing natural feature.
- 9.2.5 Linear [205]** would seem to be a larger ditch being 2m wide and 800mm deep where excavated but like most of the features investigated in this area it proved to be very ephemeral and very difficult to define particular the lowest fill which appeared very similar to the natural. The small length that was clearer in plan seemed to run parallel at 9m north to the paleo-channel and it is not inconceivable that this too may be a natural formation rather than a cultural transform.
- 9.2.6 Roman Period Artefacts:** The sparsity of the artefact assemblage is not unusual for a section of rural road and adds weight to the interpretation of this site as not showing evidence of adjacent occupation.

The **silver siliqua of Flavius Honorius** being found adjacent to the road and some distance away from the nearby bathhouse and being a coin minted in *Mediolanum* (Milan) in AD 395-402 suggests that the road may still have been in use in the early part of 5th century. This extends by some margin the likely period of use suggested by the 14 coins found during the Pond Field excavation which were all from late 1st to early 3rd century with the only more fully identifiable coins being an *as* of *Trajan/Hadrian* and a *sestertius* of *Antonius Pius*.

The **500mm iron bar**, which was found partially imbedded in the flint road surface, is worthy of further specialist investigation particularly with regard the possibility that it could be currency bar.

The artefacts recovered whilst not presenting sufficient interpretive value in isolation will form part of the assemblage being gathered from other sites investigated in the area by CAP both in adjacent fields and across the river at the Bridge Farm road-line settlement.

10 Review of Research Aims and Results

10.1 Realisation of Research Aims

- 10.1.1 The nature of the buried features has been established as far as is possible given the damage caused to the shallower elements due to arable farming and the alluvial nature of the area. The main feature revealed has been established as a substantial Roman-period road.
- 10.1.2 Geophysics has established the route of this feature across this field and through Pond Field to the north where roadside industrial activity was revealed by excavation in 2007
- 10.1.3 The results taken together with investigations in other areas of the Culver Project are promoting a greater understanding of the wider historic landscape.
- 10.1.4 The results from this investigation have allowed CAP to prioritise a policy for further investigation including more invasive methods where deemed necessary. However on a busy working farm such future plans must always come second to the requirements of the landowner and may also be adversely affected by weather given the flood potential of this landscape.
- 10.1.5 As with all CAP projects we have actively encouraged the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their historic environment including giving tours of excavations.
- 10.1.6 It was an essential part of this investigation to offer opportunities for volunteers and students of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field practice and to offer associated training in all aspects of the methodology employed on the site during the, surveying, excavation and post-excavation stages.
- 10.1.7 This report demonstrates the accumulation of sufficient data to produce an informed report of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes. A digital copy of this report will be sent for inclusion in the East Sussex Historic Environment Record with a copy being available in the Sussex Archaeological Society's library at Barbican House, Lewes. A digital copy will also be available for download from our website, www.culverproject.co.uk.
- 10.1.8 Whilst classroom learning is an excellent preparation, practical archaeology can only really be learnt in the field. Experience comes both from the results achievement and the realisation of how things might have been improved upon or undertaken by an alternative method. The act of writing this report and the honest reflection that this process necessitated will have a beneficial effect on CAP projects undertaken in the future.

10.2 Revised Research Aims

- 10.2.1 Revised after the geophysical survey of 2008 and specific to CHF09 excavation; to discover the reason for the shallow s-bend in the road.
- 10.2.2 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site it is now possible to identify additional research questions which would ideally be undertaken before the final publication of the site. Further investigation is needed on the destination of the Roman road especially following the excavations in Court House Field which have shown the road to be more substantial than previously thought and therefore less likely to be purely a local estate road for the villa. Geophysical surveys have already shown the road continuing well south of the Barcombe villa complex suggesting that this could be a main route, from the various roads meeting at Barcombe, to the South Downs and possibly to the coast, on the western bank of the River Ouse as hypothesised by Margary (1933, 32). Such research could affect the interpretation of the unusually large detached rural bathhouse and positioning of the adjacent villa complex.

- 10.2.4 Whether further analysis of the limited finds recovered could provide further insight into the status and cultural associations of the area should still be considered especially that of the 500mm iron bar found on the road.

11 Catalogue of Future Work (subject to resources)

11.1 Documentary Analysis:

A review of published and grey literature comparison sites is ongoing. A review of this report together with those of CAP's adjacent investigations will be undertaken at an appropriate juncture with the purpose of compiling a comprehensive interpretation of the area for a suitable peer reviewed journal, monograph and/or online publication.

11.2 Specialist reports:

So far limited resources and the limited interpretational usefulness of the artefact assemblages has curtailed the full specialist analysis of all materials with only those felt to be meaningful, i.e. pottery and coins, being undertaken. To keep to the desired standard of post-excavation work on CAP investigations the other materials should be submitted for analysis and this will be seriously considered as resources and opportunity allow and/or need demands.

11.3 Illustrations:

Selected sections and site plans have been re-drafted for inclusion in this report. Artefact illustration has been by necessity mainly by photograph and it would be a desired aim for a drawn record of important artefacts to be undertaken should resources allow and the opportunity and/or need arise, e.g. for a published paper.

11.4 Potential Publication:

This Post-excavation report will be uploaded to the project's website (www.culverproject.co.uk) as well as academia.edu and researchgate.net. Digital copies will be supplied to both the East Sussex HER, the Sussex Archaeological Society's library at Barbican House, Lewes and the OASIS database.

It is the intention of the project to compile either a shorter paper for a peer reviewed journal, such as the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, or to include the site in a combined monograph with the adjacent investigations on Culver Farm.

11.5 Archiving:

The artefact and paper archive is held at the Culver Archaeological Project store at Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5BX with a duplicate paper archive held by an appointed CAP supervisor. A digital version of this report and the site drawings and records has been produced and saved onto CD-rom/DVD and to a detachable hard-drive.

11.6 Further Excavation:

The geophysics has shown significant data to establish the route of the road across Court House Field and no further excavation is anticipated in this field for the foreseeable future.

12. Acknowledgements

12.1 Special Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the amazing patience, forbearance and general interest shown by the **Stroude family** in allowing us to trample over and dig vast holes in the middle of their highly productive working farm over several seasons. It would never have happened without **Rob Wallace**, the inspirational founding director. In turn we must also acknowledge the **Archaeological Departments of UCL and CCE at Sussex University** and in particular **Dr David Rudling** and the late **Prof. Peter Drewett**, to whom the director, supervisors and many of the volunteers owe their initial grounding in archaeological techniques together with some pertinent guidance on interpretation of the data discovered.

12.2 Others that have helped this project

For their support and advice **Casper Johnson** and **Greg Chuter**, the County Archaeologists, **Chris Butler** of CBAS, **Luke Barber** of SAS and **Malcolm Lyne**, for his analysis of the Roman pottery. **Mike Allen** for his assessment of the geoarchaeological evidence for the area. **Fiona Griffin** produced the CAD site plans which have been used as the base for many plans in this report. **Rosie Patterson (formerly Cummings) Rhw Mitcheson & Nick Carter**, all from **UCL**, and **Sarah Foster** for supervision of the field works and preparation of inked plans and section drawings. Plus **all the volunteers and students** who came and gave their time and perspiration; the project could not have happened without you.

Thank you, one and all, for your support, knowledge, encouragement and continued interest.

12.3 Funding Bodies.

The following organisations have helped with funding the project through grants:

Sussex Archaeological Society via a Margary Grant; **University of Sussex Archaeological Society** via several ASBO grants; **CCE Archaeology Department of the University of Sussex** via the Sally Christian Fund; The **Council for British Archaeology** via a grant from CBA South East.

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Appendix: Summary of project documents**Appendix 1 East Sussex HER Summary Sheet**

HER enquiry number	TBC					
Site code	CHF05, CHF08, CHF09,					
Project code	As above					
Planning reference	Not applicable					
Site address	COURT HOUSE FIELD, Culver Farm, Church Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5TR					
District/Borough	East Sussex, Lewes District, Barcombe Parish					
NGR (12 figures)	542300 114300 (TQ423143)					
Geology	River Terrace Deposits over Weald Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval YES	Excav YES	WB* NO	HBR* NO	Survey Geophysics	Other Metal detecting
Date of fieldwork	Various dates in 2005, 2008 and 2009					
Sponsor/client	Culver Archaeological Project (CAP)					
Project director	Robert Wallace PCIfA MA BA(Hons)					
Project supervisor	David Millum ACIfA MA BA(Hons)					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman Road & side ditches	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other Modern Field drains	
Project summary (100 word max)	After initial non-invasive research and 3 trial trenches an open area excavation of 1000sq.m was carried out to reveal a Roman road heading NE-SW across Culver Farm, Barcombe. Flanking the 5m wide flint road base were 2 ditches. An E-W ditch which crosses the road was analysed as a natural paleo-channel which may have caused the shallow s-bend in the road at this point. 2 other smaller ditches and some shallow pits/depressions were also excavated. Geophysics showed the route of the road across the field but no other obvious features.					
Museum Accession No.	Finds are held at CAP archive store at Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe BN8 5BX pending further assessment. Post-excavation Report will be lodged with ESHER, Barbican House Museum Library and OASIS as well as being posted on the project website (www.culverproject.co.uk), academia.edu and researchgate.net					
Roman period finds	19 sherds of pottery (114gms), 7 pieces CBM (714gms), 8 iron objects (8394gms), 5 coins including Hadrian sestertius and a Flavius Honorius siliqua					

Appendix 2 OASIS print version of online summary document**Summary for culverar1-505771**

OASIS ID (UID)	culverar1-505771
Project Name	Research Excavation at Court House Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex
Sitename	
Activity type	Research Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	CHF05-09
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Academic research
Organisation Responsible for work	Culver Archaeological Project, Culver
Project Dates	20-Jun-2005 - 30-Nov-2009
Location	Court House Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex NGR : TQ 42300 14300 LL : 50.9106347064839, 0.022713504652441 12 Fig : 542300,114300
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : East Sussex District : Lewes Parish : Barcombe
Project Methodology	Trial trenching followed by geophysical surveying and an open area excavation of 1000sq.m.
Project Results	A previously unknown Roman road was discovered and its route recorded through the parish of Barcombe. Excavation revealed its construction over a 40m length as being of downland flint from 10-300mm in size forming a surface 4m wide by 4m wide with adjacent roadside ditches.
Keywords	Road - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	
HER	
Person Responsible for work	David, Millum, Robert, Wallace
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

14 The Written Site Records

14.1 Feature Register for CHF09 trench (landscape) (also shown in context register)

F.No	Description	Main contexts	Grid co-ordinates
205	NW-SE linear	232-233-234-235-[206] 211-236-237-238-[210]	93-99E / 110-118N
239	E-W linear - natural paleo-channel (Mike Allen 2009)	Slot A [240] 241 to 259 [260] 261 262 263. Slot C 272 to 283 [284]. Slot B 209 [287] 288 289 290 291 292	86.27-97.9E / 107.2-112N
264	NE-SW linear (boundary and/or drainage ditch)	267-268-269-27-[265] 208-[207]-224	88-90E / 102-105.94N

14.2 Context Register for CHF05, CHF08 & CHF09 (landscape)

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
CHF 05						Eval			
1	Fill			2		Top soil	Top soil, loose and friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with <2% sub angular Downland flints, <0.5% sub rounded and sub angular river gravel flints.	270-300 dp	
2	Fill		1			Sub soil	Lower plough soil, firm and friable, orangey greyish brown with manganese staining.	170-200 dp	
3	Cut	4	3			Field drain	Cut of a field drain, not excavated as identified by Harold Stroude as 1970's field drain system		
4	Fill	3	2			Field drain	Fill of the field drain of beech pebbles over a perforated plastic pipe. Not excavated		
5	Cut					Road	Cut of edge of flint feature, linear in plan, sharp brakes to vertical sides and to flat base	80-100 dp	
6						Road	Deposit of flint nodules sub angular in shape, 40mm-80mm, part of the metalled road surface.		
7	Natural						Firm, friable, whitish grey brown silty clay		
CHF 08						TT 1			
001	Layer			002		Top Soil	Top Soil - friable mid-greyish brown, silty clay. 30% flint (4-80mm). Finds: clay pipe	200 dp	
002	Layer		001	003		Sub Soil	Sub soil - friable/firm mid-orangey brown, silty clay. Flint (4-80mm), 5% plastic sheeting	240 dp	
003	Layer		002	Natural	102 203	Road A	Roman road, poss foundation flint - very compacted mid-orange brown, silty gravelly clay. 50% large flint nodules (50-200mm), 20% smaller flints (20-50mm), 5% rounded beach pebbles.	7000 wide 100-200 dp	
004	Cut	005	005		105 230	East Rdside Ditch	Eastern Roadside ditch - sharp break to sloping sides, slightly concave base.	1950 wide 850 dp	Bottom of cut 9.52M AOD
005	Fill	004	002	004		East Rdside Ditch	Fill of Eastern r/s ditch - moderate/hard mis-orange brown, fine clay sand. Very infrequent fine gravel/sandy grit, occasional flint nodules (c.100mm)	1950 wide 850 dp	

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
006	Cut	007	007	Natural		Tree bowl	Possible burnt-out tree bowl - gradual break to sloping sides gradual to flat base. Cuts [012][014][016][018][020][022][024] are tree roots of this bowl	4100 wide 290 dp	
007	Fill	006	003	006		Tree bowl	Fill of tree bowl - firm/friable mid-orangy whitish grey brown, silty clay. Fills (013)(015)(017)(019)(021)(023)(025) are the contexts of burnt out tree roots of this bowl	4100 wide 290 dp	
008	Cut	009 010 011	011	Natural	103 228	West Rdside Ditch	Western Roadside ditch - very unclear in plan and section.		
009	Fill	008	002	010	104? 229?	West Rdside Ditch	Top fill of Western Roadside ditch - firm/friable mid-brownish orange, fine silty clay. 5-10% manganese, 15% flint (10-40mm). Finds: 2 sherds Roman pottery	850? Wide 230 dp	
010	Fill	008	009	011		West Rdside Ditch	2nd fill of NW roadside ditch - very compacted mid whitish orange, gravelly clay. 10% manganese, 10% flint (6-50mm), 2% charcoal flecks	1200? Wide 300 dp	
011	Fill	008	010	Natural		West Rdside Ditch	Bottom fill of NW roadside ditch - fairly compacted dark orange brown, fine sandy clay. 40% manganese, 30% flint (10-80mm), 4% charcoal, 1% ironstone (60mm)		
012	Cut	013	013	Natural	part of 007	Tree root	Cut of tree root of bowl [007] - irregular shape with S side at 45°, W side vertical to blunt point	150 wide 300 dp	
013	Fill	012	007		part of 006	Tree root	Fill of tree root of bowl (006) - friable orangy brown silty clay. 70% charcoal, 1% flint. Enviro sample <1>	150 wide 300 dp	
014	Cut	015	008	Natural	part of 007	Tree root	Cut of tree root of bowl [007] - sub-rectangular shape with E & W sides vertical & slightly convex, S side stepped to rounded point	200 long x 100 wide	
015	Fill	014	007		part of 006	Tree root	Fill of tree root of bowl (006) - friable dark orangy brown silty clay. 50% charcoal, Enviro sample <2>	200 long x 100 wide	
016	Cut	017	008	Natural	part of 007	Tree root	Cut of tree root of bowl [007] - irregular shape with S side at 45°, W side vertical to blunt point	330 to 110w x 280 dp	
017	Fill	016	007		part of 006	Tree root	Fill of tree root of bowl (006) - friable dark orangy brown silty clay. 70% charcoal, Enviro sample <3> (100%)	330 nr to 110 wide x 280 dp	
018	Cut	019	008	natural	part of 007	Tree root	Cut of tree root of bowl [007] - ovoid shape, steep to vertical sides, convex on S, to gradual point	120 wide x 170 dp	
019	Fill	018	007		part of 006	Tree root	Fill of tree root of bowl (006) - friable dark orangy brown silty clay. 60% charcoal, Enviro sample <4>	120 wide x 170 dp	
020	Cut	021	008	Natural	part of 007	Tree root	Cut of tree root of bowl [007] - ovoid shape, steep to vertical sides, concave on SW, to point	140 wide x 200 dp	

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
021	Fill	020	007		part of 006	Tree root	Fill of tree root of bowl (006) - friable orangey mid-greyish brown silty clay, moderate charcoal,	140 wide x 200 dp	
022	Cut	023	008	Natural	pt 007	Tree root	no sheet in record		
023	Fill	022	007		pt 006	Tree root	no sheet in record		
024	Cut	025	008	Natural	pt 007	Tree root	no sheet in record		
025	Fill	024	007		pt 006	Tree root	no sheet in record		
CHF 08						TT 2			
100	Layer			101		Top Soil	Top soil - friable mid-brown grey, clay and silt. Includes both Downland and river flints (5-100mm). Machine excavated	300 thick	
101	Layer		100			Sub Soil	Sub-plough soil - firm, light orange brown, silty clay. Occasional flint (5-70mm)	200 thick	
102	Layer		100	101	003 203	Road A	Roman road, poss foundation flint - black, white, blue, brown, 90% downland flint (2-150mm), 10% crushed flint, some river flint.	2800 wide x 170 thick	
103	Cut	104	104	Natural	008 228	West Rdside Ditch	Possible western roadside ditch seen when trench first opened but could not be identified when subsequent section dug across the road so could not be recorded		
104	Fill	103	101	103	009? 229?	West Rdside Ditch	Fill of possible western roadside ditch only observed when trench first opened.		
105	Cut	106	106	Natural	004 230	East Rdside Ditch	Possible eastern roadside ditch seen when trench first opened but could not be identified when subsequent section dug across the road so could not be recorded		
106	Fill	105	101	105		East Rdside Ditch	Fill of possible eastern roadside ditch only observed when trench first opened.		
107	Cut	108	107	Natural		Field Drain	Cut of field drain - sharp break to vertical sides to flat base. Running N-S across field	130 wide x 234 thick	
108	Fill	107	101	107		Field Drain	Fill of field drain cut - firm/friable, orangey greyish brown, ceramic drain pipe of which 10% broken	220 thick	
109	Cut	110	110	Natural		Field ditch	Cut of modern field boundary ditch - gradual on E to sloping side and sharper to vertical side on W, to flat base. N-S across trench	1240 wide x 350 thick	
110	Fill	109	101	109		Field ditch	Fill of field boundary ditch - friable mid orangey-brown with dark & light grey lenses, silty clay. Very sterile with only single 20mm flint	1240 wide x 350 thick	
CHF 09						Open area-x			
201	Layer			202	001 & 100	Top Soil	Top Soil - friable mid-greyish brown, silty clay. 30% flint (4-80mm). Machine excavated	200 thick	

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
202	Layer		201		002 & 101	Sub Soil	Sub soil - friable/firm mid-orangey greyish brown, slity clay. 40% Flint (4-80mm). Finds: 2 sherds Roman pottery	200 thick	
203	Layer		204		003 & 102	Road A	Large flint layer of the Roman road - very compacted, coarse flint in mid-orange brown to mid-greyish brown (10YR 5/8 - 10YR 7/2, slit with rare fine/medium Fe and Mn mottles. Large downland flint nodules (10-300mm) plus 10% river flint (5-100mm). Finds: clay pipe, coin, metal, cbm.	200 - 500 thick	Grid squares 80E/110, 120,130N \$1 & \$2
204	Layer		202	203, 292		Road A	Possible upper surface of road extant at edges only - very compact, mid orange brown (10YR6/6) silty gravelly clay. 70% moderately sorted flint of which 75% downland, 20% river, 5% pebble. Manganese rich seams. Finds: cbm	20-170 thick	Grid squares 80E/110, 120,130N \$1 & \$2
205	Feature	[206] [210]				Linear 205	E-W curving linear - could this be a pre-historic ring ditch? See [206] & [210] for fills	2000 wide x 900 th	Grid Square 90E 110N
206	Cut	232 233 234 235	235	Natural	210	Linear 205	Western of 2 slots in feature 205 - sharp break to concave sides and base. Slot truncated by N baulk.	2000 wide x 900 thick	93-95E 117.5N
207	Cut	224, 214, 208	214	Natural		SE Road flank gully	Shallow short length of ditch/gully flanking road to the E at S end of trench. Concave cut rises and gets wider to S. Not seen NE of field drain 212	440 max width x 260 thick	87-90E 100-110N \$4
208	Fill	207		224		SE Road flank gully	upper fill of [207], very compact light yellowish brown clay with frequent manganese	1040 wide x 370 thick	87-90E 100-110N \$4
209	Feature				221	Road B	Possible track running E from road; very compact, mid-greyish orangey brown silty clay with flints 6mm-200mm 30% top layer, 60% foundations	1000 wide x 11M long	88-95E 107-112N
210	Cut	211 236 237 238		205	206	Linear 205	Eastern of 2 x 1m slots in Feature 205 - concave profile poss stepped on NE side. Very ephemeral	2000 wide x 800 thick	98.2- 99.2E 116.5- 118.3N \$11
211	Fill	210	202	236	232	Linear 205	Top fill of linear 205 in cut [210]: Firm, whiteish grey brown, silty clay, >1% flint	2000 wide x 380 thick	98.2- 99.2E 116.5- 118.3N \$11
212	Cut	213	213	Natural		p-med drain	Post-medieval E-W field drain; vertical sides, cut by hand in 1840s	120 wide	99.4E 100N \$7
213	Fill	212	202	212		p-med drain	Friable, whitish grey brown, silty clay, occ small flint. 10% clay pipe		99.4E 100N \$7
214	Fill	207	224	207		SE Road flank gully	Lining to ditch [207]: Lightly compacted, mid-reddish brown, clay, occ manganese.	430 wide x 230 thick	90E 100N

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
215	Cut	216	216			tree bowl	Sub-circular shape seen in plan - not excavated. Cut at N end by [207]	2200 wide	90E 100N
216	Fill	215		215		tree bowl	Friable, whitish grey, silty clay, incl charcoal and manganese to E. Prob tree bowl. Not excavated	2200 wide	90E 100N
217	Cut	218	218			gully	Gully from SW baulk to shallow pit [226]; curving and irregular linear, concave sides to flat base	630 wide x 140 thick	92.2E 100.93N \$13
218	Fill	217				gully	Friable mid orangey brown, fine silty clay, 50% manganese	630 wide x 140 thick	92.2E 100.93N \$13
219	Cut	220					Short very shallow N-S linear with vertical sides with flat base. Possibly part of small path from road cut by [222]	3200 lg x 800 wd x 64 thick	96E 103N \$12
220	Fill	219					Firm friable, light brownish grey with orange blotches (similar to 227) silty clay with 60% crushed flints	3200 lg x 800 wd x 64 thick	96E 103N \$12
221	Fill	209?			209?	Road B	road surface - big flints (context sheet missing). Not sure what this refers to, may be void?		
222	Cut	223					SE-NW linear with apsidal end possibly robber trench to remove flint path. Vertical sides, gradual at end, flat base	1700 long x 200 thick	94.5E 105.7- 106.9N \$3
223	Fill	222					Loose friable, mid whitish/greyish brown, fine silty clay with 40% manganese	1700 long x 200 thick	94.5E 105.7- 106.9N \$3
224	Fill	207?	208	214		SE Road flank gully	Highly compact mid-reddish/orangey brown clay with occ. manganese	440 wide x 230 thick	87-90E 100-110N \$4
225	Fill		202	204	part of 204?	Road A	Crushed flint layer on road. Very compact mid grey brown gravelly clay with frequent small flints and flakes c.2-10mm in patches across the road surface	10 thick	
226	Cut	227				Shallow oval pit	Sub oval shallow pit: gradual sloping sides to flat base. Abuts or cuts [217] & [219]	1700 x 1300 x 120-180 th	ctr. 94.2E 103.5N \$5 & \$6
227	Fill	226				Shallow oval pit	Fairly compact, light brownish grey with orange blotches, 90% gravelly clay with 3% 10-70mm flints fill more compact at base with layer of flints	1700 x 1300 x 120-180 thick	ctr. 94.2E 103.5N \$5 & \$6
228	Cut	301 300 229	229		008 103	West Rdside Ditch	Linear on W edge of road, gradual break to concave sides to shallow V base. Truncates earlier cut of ditch [298] on S facing section	1030 wide x 420 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$1
229	Fill	228	300	228	009? 104?	West Rdside Ditch	Primary fill of recut NW r/s ditch: heavily compacted silty clay with 5% <30mm angular flint	600 wide x 170 max th	82.25E 127.25N \$1

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
230	Cut	294 293 296 295 231?	293 295 231		004 105	East Rdside Ditch	Linear on SE edge of road, gradual break to concave sides to uneven base. Possible later recut?	1500 wide x 480 max thick	87.90E 127.25N \$1 & \$2
231	Fill	230	293 295 296	230		East Rdside Ditch	degraded natural (Allen pers com): compacted (10YR 4/3) dark greyish brown silty clay with 60% manganese	1100 wide x 200 thick	87.90E 127.25N \$1 & \$2
232	Fill	206		233	211	Linear 205	top fill of ditch 205 in cut [206]: whitish grey brown, silty clay. Finds: 16 sherds of Roman pot	800 wide x 250 max th	93-95E 117.5N \$14
233	Fill	206	232	234	236	Linear 205	Fill 205 in cut [206]: greyish orangey brown, silty clay with high concentration of manganese at base	700 wide x 250 thick	93-95E 117.5N \$14
234	Fill	206	233	235	237	Linear 205	Fill of ditch 205 in cut [206]: friable orangey greyish brown (mottled) silty clay	550 wide x 440 thick	93-95E 117.5N \$14
235	Fill	206	234			Linear 205	Primary fill of ditch 205 in cut [206]: orangey greyish brown (mottled) silty clay		93-95E 117.5N \$14
236	Fill	210	211	237	233	Linear 205	Fill of ditch 205 in cut [210]: Friable, mid orangey greyish brown silty clay with heavy manganese deposit.	1450 widest x 360 thickest	98.20E 116.50N \$11
237	Fill	210	236		234	Linear 205	Primary fill of ditch 205 in cut [210]: Friable, mid orangey greyish brown (mottled) silty clay with manganese deposit.	1500 widest x 380 thickest	98.20E 116.50N \$11
238	Fill	210	211	236		Linear 205	Side fill of ditch 205 in cut [210]: Firm whitish greyish brown silty clay with 70% manganese	170 widest x 500 thickest	98.20E 116.50N \$11
239	Feature	239- 263 272- 284 287- 292				Paleo- channel 239	Feature that runs E-W across the site and under the road. Mike Allen has defined it as a natural paleo-channel (see report)	c.2m wide	86.27E- 98.55 106.65- 113.76N \$7 \$8 \$9 \$10 \$16
240	Cut	241- 259		248 249 256	284 287	Paleo- channel 239	Cut of F239 in Slot A: convex sides to concave base	c. 2m w x 850 deep	97.90E 107.20N \$8 \$9 \$10
241	Fill	240	201	242- 244 & 254		Paleo- channel 239	Top layer over 239 in Slot A: Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) to pale yellow (7.5YR 7/4) silt to silt loam, very weak medium to large blocky structure, heavily mottled with moderate clear to distinct mottles of strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) with some very dark grey to dark brown margins (7.5YR 3/1-2) representing fluctuating ground water tables and gley mottling of Fe and Mn. Rare large flints especially towards the base of this horizon, clear to abrupt smooth boundary. Elsewhere, when not stripped off this is 26cm thick (Allen)	0-30 deep in Allen sample A. 170 th on \$8	97.90E 107.20N \$8, \$9, \$10

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
242	Fill	240	241	248		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	600 wide x 500 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8, \$9
243	Fill	240	241	240		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	470 wide x 200 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8
244	Fill	240	241	245		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded but heavy manganese shown in \$8	450 wide x 300 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8, \$9
245	Fill	240	244	246		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded but heavy manganese shown in \$8	300 wide x 100 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8, \$9
246	Fill	240	245	247		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	450 wide x 150 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8, \$9
247	Fill	240	246	248		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded but heavy manganese shown in \$8	350 wide x 100 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8
248	Fill	240	247	249		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	500 wide x 100 th	97.90E 107.20N \$8, \$9
249	Fill	240	248 251	240		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	800 wide x 200 th	97.90E 107.20N \$9
250	Fill	240	244	251		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	150 wide x 120 th	97.90E 107.20N \$9
251	Fill	240	252	249	286?	Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded but heavy manganese shown in \$9	550 wide x 150 th	97.90E 107.20N \$9
252	Fill	240	244	251		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	400 w x 70 th	97.90E 107.20N \$9 \$10
253	Fill	240	285	286 255	292B	Paleo-channel 239	Lens of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) stone-free heterogeneous silty loam with coarse and medium angular sand in lenses, very rare very small angular flints, abrupt to sharp boundary. Silt with sand lenses. (Allen)	210-240 in Allen slot A. 45 thick in \$10	97.90E 107.20N \$10
254	Fill	240	285	285		Paleo-channel 239	Lens within 285	300 wide x 30 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
255 a	Fill	240	286	255b		Paleo-channel 239	Lens of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) stone-free heterogeneous silty loam with coarse and medium angular sand in lenses, very rare very small angular flints, abrupt to sharp boundary. Silt with sand lenses. (Allen)	280-340/370 in Allen slot A. 700 wide x 400 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
255 b	Fill	240	255a	256		Paleo-channel 239	Laminated heterogeneous deposit of fine silt in clear horizontal beds/laminae between 2mm and 4mm thick, separated by coarse silty loam and sandy gritty lenses/bands, with moderate clear to distinct strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) mottles, clear to sharp boundary. Represents intermittent pulsed water flow. (Allen)	340/370-610 Allen A 700 wide x 400 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
256	Fill	240	255b	240		Paleo-channel 239	Very pale yellow (10YR 8/4) to light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) soft stone-free silt. Fine clean fluvial wash with common fine dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) Mn mottles. (Allen)	610-700 in Allen A 450 wide x 80 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
257	Fill	240	254	258		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	100 wide x 250 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
258	Fill	240	254 257	240		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	550 wide x 400 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
259	Fill	240	258	240		Paleo-channel 239	No data recorded	200 wide x 250 th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
260	Cut	261	cutby 262	cuts 240			Long tapering cut with very steep sides to sharp concave base. Possibly natural tap root.		c.97E 108.2N \$10
261	Fill	260	258 262	260			Fill of [260]. Record sheet missing from file		c.97E 108.2N \$10
262	Cut	263	263				Sub circular truncated by baulk with gradual sloping sides to flat base	220 w excav x 240 th	97.26E 108.20N \$10
263	Fill	262		262			Very firm (compacted) dark rusty brownish/black course sandy grit with 5% finer. Probably natural	220 w excav x 240 th	97.26E 108.20N \$10
264	Feature	207-208 265-270				Linear 264	Possible small ditch running parallel to and just east of road	820 wide x 370 thick	87-90E 100-110N \$4 \$15
265	Cut	266-270	268-270			Linear 264	Cut of linear 264 of concave sides and base	820 wide x 370 thick	88E 102N \$15
266	Fill	265		267	202	Linear 264	Friable (7.5YR 4/6) strong brown with (7.5YR 3/2) dark brown blotching, silt with < 5% manganese. Probably part of general sub-soil layer. 1 pot sherd	460 thick	88E 102N \$15
267	Fill	265	266	268		Linear 264	This lens of firm friable (7.5YR 6/4) light brown with (5YR 4/6) yellowish red blotching, clayey silt.	950mm wide x 40 th	88E 102N \$15
268	Fill	265	267	269 270		Linear 264	Main fill of firm (7.5YR 5/8) strong brown silty clay with 15% manganese at base, elsewhere sparse	820 wide x 330 thick	88E 102N \$15
269	Fill	265	268	265		Linear 264	side fill of friable (10YR 6/6) brownish yellow sandy silt with 5% manganese	630 wide x 70 thick	88E 102N \$15
270	Fill	265	268	265		Linear 264	side fill of friable (10YR 6/4) light yellowish brown to (10YR 4/6) dark yellowish brown and black patches, sandy silt with 25% manganese	550 wide x 100 thick	88E 102N \$15
271	VOID						no data recorded		
272 a	Fill	284	203	272b		Paleo-channel 239	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay, heavily mottled with Fe of very dark grey and very dark greyish brown, and some Mn mottling, clear boundary	100-300 deep in Allen C	86.36E 112.30N \$16

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
272 b	Fill	284	272a	276		Paleo-channel 239	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) still silty clay with a 2mm thick band of Mn mottling, with a dark yellowish matrix at 36cm and 47cm, gradual boundary	300-500 deep in Allen C	86.36E 112.30N \$16
273	Fill	284	274	276		Paleo-channel 239	Fill abutting 272 - no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
274	Fill	284	203	273		Paleo-channel 239	Thin layer between road surface and 273: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
275	Fill	284	273	280	276?	Paleo-channel 239	Possibly a continuation of (276) to the north beyond (272): no data recorded		
276	Fill	284	272b	277 278 279	275?	Paleo-channel 239	Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) stone-free silt, heavily mottled	500-960 deep in Allen C	86.36E 112.30N \$16
277	Fill	284	276	284		Paleo-channel 239	South side cut-edge fill: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
278	Fill	284	276	284		Paleo-channel 239	Primary deposit. Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) uniform silty clay, with clear fine reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/7) Fe mottles.	960-1140 deep in Allen C	86.36E 112.30N \$16
279	Fill	284	276	284		Paleo-channel 239	North side cut-edge fill: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
280	Fill	284	275	283		Paleo-channel 239	Fill in secondary dip to the north side: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
281	Fill	284	275	280		Paleo-channel 239	Fill in secondary dip to the north side: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
282	Fill	284	280	283		Paleo-channel 239	Fill in secondary dip to the north side: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
283	Fill	284	280 282	284		Paleo-channel 239	Fill in secondary dip to the north side: no data recorded		86.36E 112.30N \$16
284	Cut	272-284	277 278 279 283		240 287	Paleo-channel 239	Cut of paleo-channel 239 in slot C with irregular concave sides and base	2m wide x 750 thick	86.36E 112.30N \$16
285	Fill	240	254	253		Paleo-channel 239	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt, rare fine sand inclusions, sharp boundary defined by yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) Fe staining. Sandy gritty	140-210 deep in Allen A:	97.90E 107.20N \$10
286	Fill	240	253	255	290	Paleo-channel 239	Lens of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt, rare fine sand inclusions, sharp boundary defined by yellowish brown (10YR 5/8). Sandy gritty	240-280 dp Allen A: 500w x 40th	97.90E 107.20N \$10
287	Cut	288-292	291		240 284	Paleo-channel 239	Cut of Paleo-channel 239 in Slot B. Irregular concave sides and base		92.88E 108.70N \$7
288	Fill	287		291		Paleo-channel 239	Thin layer in sunken surface of (291): no data recorded	700 wide x 100 th	92.88E 108.70N \$7

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
289	Fill	287	209	290		Paleo-channel 239	Thin layer in sunken surface of (291/2): no data recorded	400 wide x 40 thick	92.88E 108.70N \$7
290	Fill	287	289	291 292	286	Paleo-channel 239	Thin layer in sunken surface of (2912): Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) stone-free silt, with some light olive yellowish calcium phosphate (CaPO ₄) hues, clear boundary. Channel 1	0-70 deep in Allen B: 780 wide x 60 thick	92.88E 108.70N \$7
291	Fill	287	288 290 292	287		Paleo-channel 239	Mainly fine silt with some fine gritty sand layers, clear boundary emphases with Fe staining. Channel 3	450-820 dp Allen B: 1700 w 800 th	92.88E 108.70N \$7
292 A	Fill	287	290	291	253	Paleo-channel 239	Heterogeneous deposit of banded fine flint grits and fine olive yellow silt 1-3cm thick, fining downwards. The top of this deposit comprised 2.5cm of cemented Fe fine sand. Channel 2	70-450 dp in Allen B: 1350 w 450 th	92.88E 108.70N \$7
292 B	Fill	230	202	293 294 296	similar to 301	East Rdside Ditch	Layer over eastern roadside ditch: compact light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) silty gravelly clay with 10% 1mm-40mm flint plus manganese in bands. Colour suggests calcium phosphate rich from animal excrement.	4mm-170mm thick	87.90E 127.25N \$1 & \$2
293	Fill	230	292B 294	231	296	East Rdside Ditch	Compact (10YR 6/4) pale yellowish brown silty clay, rich in manganese and flint (4mm-400mm)	1100 widest 370 th	87.90E 127.25N \$2
294	Fill	230	292B	293		East Rdside Ditch	Compact (10YR 6/4) pale yellowish brown silty clay, specked with manganese and flint gravel(2mm-8mm)	470 widest x 250 th	87.90E 127.25N \$2
295	Fill	230	296	231		East Rdside Ditch	Compact (10YR 6/3) pale brown silty clay	1100 w 60 th	87.90E 127.25N \$1
296	Fill	230	292	295		East Rdside Ditch	Compact (10YR 5/4) yellowish brown silty clay with 40% small flint (3mm-60mm)	1500 w x 230 deep	87.90E 127.25N \$1
297	Fill		203			Road A	Very compact layer below flint road structure: (10YR 9/3) grey brown silty clay with manganese & 20% 30-120mm flint	30 thick layer	82.25- 87.90E 127.25N \$2
298	Fill	299	299		008 103?	West Rdside Ditch	Earlier of 2 cuts for the western ditch, cut by [228]: Irregular convex sides to concave base	500 w x 300 th	82.25E 127.25N \$1
299	Fill	298	228	298		West Rdside Ditch	Fill of [298]: compact silty clay, 1% flint grit 1-4mm	500w x 300 th	82.25E 127.25N \$1
300	Fill	228	301	229		West Rdside Ditch	upper fill of recut ditch [228]: compact (10YR 4/6) dark yellowish brown silty clay, 3% manganese and flint grit 1-4mm.	520 widest x 120 thickest	82.25E 127.25N \$1
301	Fill	228	202	300	like 292B	West Rdside Ditch	compact (2.5Y 4/4) olive brown (similar to 292) gritty silty clay. Possible animal excrement run off	1550 w 125 th	82.25E 127.25N \$1
302	Fill	298	228	298	303/4 ? 299?	West Rdside Ditch	Small are of fill adjacent to cut [228]: relatively loose (10YR 6/4) light yellowish brown fine slit	80 x 60 max	82.25E 127.25N \$1



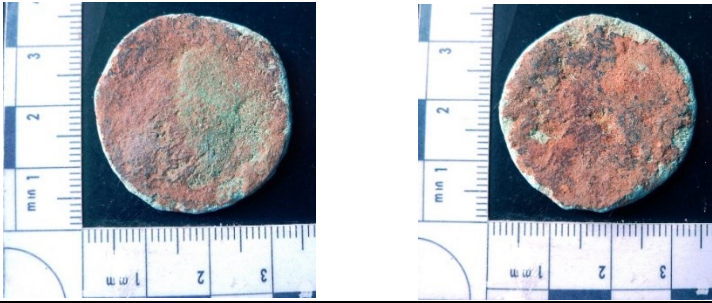

No.	Type	In cut fill by	Is below	Is above	Same as	PARENT Feature	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS & FINDS	EXTENT in mm	Co-ords, & section
303	Fill	298	299	304	302/3 ? 299?	West Rdside Ditch	compact (10YR 5/4) yellowish brown silty clay with manganese	100 w 220 th	82.25E 127.25N \$1
304	Fill	298	303	302	302/3 ? 299?	West Rdside Ditch	compact (10YR 5/4) yellowish brown silty clay	70 wide x 180 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$1
305	Cut	302 303 304	303?	299?	part of 299?	West Rdside Ditch	Possible cut or edge of variation in fill 299: vertical	220 deep	82.25E 127.25N \$1
306	Fill		298			West Rdside Ditch	A deposit to the west of ditch [298]: compact (2.5Y 5/3) light olive brown silty clay.	200 exc x 200 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$1 \$2
307	Cut	308	308		298/2 28?	W Roadside Ditch	Slightly concave sides to shallow wavy concave base.	1100 w x 300 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$2
308	Fill	307	202 301	307	299/2 29?	W Roadside Ditch	compact (10YR 5/4) yellowish brown silty clay, single flint 80mm, manganese speckled	1100 w x 280 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$2
309	Cut	310	310	202		W Roadside Ditch	Possible feature cut into 202: slightly convex sides to flat base. Truncated by edge of excavation	850 excav x 17 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$2
310	Fill	309		309		W Roadside Ditch	Fill of cut 309: compacted (10YR 5/3) brown slity clay with 2% flint (4-30mm)	850 excav x 17 thick	82.25E 127.25N \$2

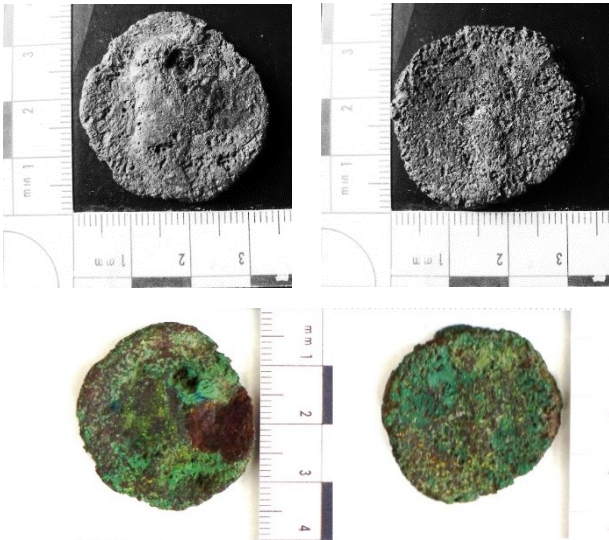
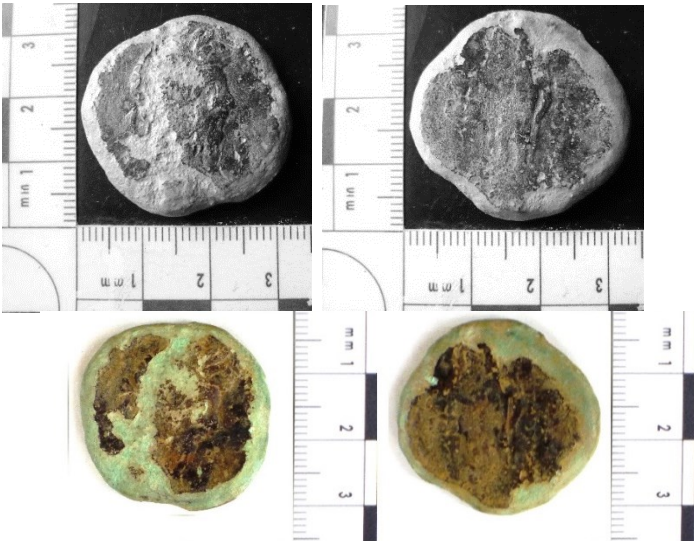
14.3. Finds Records

14.3.1 CHF09 General Finds by Context

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No.	Wt.in gm	Comments
CHF09 Pottery						
202	C1E	Jar	c.270-400	2	37g	Fresh. Above edge of road
206	C1E	Indented Jar	c.270-400	16	67g	Fresh 1 pot
229	C8F		c.270-350	1	10g	Slightly abraded. Poss W ditch
TOTAL Pottery				19	114g	
CHF09 CBM						
202			R/B	3	92	
203	well fired, grey with red faces	Flat	R/B	3	602	thickness 14-15mm (1 pc 9mm but possibly only one true face)
203	red	Un-ID	R/B?	1	20	
TOTAL CBM				7	714	
CFH09 Burnt Flint						
234				1	4	
TOTAL Burnt Flint				1	4	
CHF09 Iron (see SF record below)						
202				1	11	
203		bar		3	4858	
203		various		10	3325	
203		shattered		many	200	
TOTAL Iron				15+	8394	

14.3.2 CHF09 Illustrated Special Finds Record

SF No.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION, SIZE (mm) and WEIGHT (gms)	LOCATION
01	<p>Large iron bar found imbedded in road surface. 530mm long x c.30mm wide (bar only). Wt 4858g. Very encrusted with stones and cemented soil</p> 	<p>Excavation (203) road surface Level 19 = 9.641</p>
02	<p>Iron object/fragment which has shattered into many small fragments during excav or storage. Wt 200g.</p>	<p>Excavation (203) road surface</p>
03	<p>Iron object with one curved side (2 pieces). Main object 260mm long by 80 wide x 25 thick. Wt 1932g.</p> 	<p>Excavation (203) road surface Level 21 = 9.925</p>
04	<p>Iron object (2 pieces) found close to Sfs1 & 2. Wt 316g</p>	<p>Excavation (203) road surface</p>
05	<p>Copper alloy (AE) Roman sestertius of 1st-early 3rd century AD. 31mm dia. 3mm thick. Wt. 14.3g. No features. Flat brown corroded surface with green degrading edges</p> 	<p>From excavation over the centre of Roman road (203) 84.22E/109.01N Level 23 = 9.924</p>
06	<p>Coin – no details recorded & not found in archive</p>	<p>F239 Slot A (242) 98.20E/107.00N Level 24 = 9.130</p>
07	<p>Iron object (2 pieces) very heavily encrusted with cemented soil and stones. Wt 592g. Recorded as on the road but grid ref is to the east?</p>	<p>Excavation (203) road surface</p>
08	<p>Iron object (2 pieces) very heavily encrusted with cemented soil and stones. Wt 184g.</p>	<p>Excavation (203) road surface</p>
09	<p>Silver siliqua of Flavius Honorius AD395-402. Minted in Mediolanum (Milan). Ref. RIC1228 Dia: 17mm. Wt: 1.26g. UCL report 9273 The latest Roman coin found in the Barcombe area – extends activity into very early 5th century AD.</p> 	<p>Surface find in line of road in SW corner of Court House Field TQ4205114175</p>

SF No.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION, SIZE (mm) and WEIGHT (gms)	LOCATION
10	<p>Copper alloy (AE) sestertius of Hadrian AD134-138. Ref. RIC759. Obv. Laureate head rt, bearded – part legend just visible. Rev. Standing figure (Fortuna?). Dia 31.8mm Th. 3.5mm. t 18.31g. UCL report 8775</p>  <p>TR5775 obv TR5777 rev</p>	<p>Surface find in north edge of Court House Field just east of road TQ4220814423</p>
11	<p>Copper alloy (AE) sestertius Antonine AD138-192. Not clear which Emperor Obv. Laureate head rt – bearded with sharp features. Rev. Standing figure. Dia.30.3mm. Th. 3.8mm. Wt. 15.89g</p>  <p>TR5778 obv TR5778 rev</p>	<p>Surface find in centre south edge of Court House Field TQ4205114161</p>
12	<p>Iron object (2 pieces) encrusted with cemented soil and stones. Wt 301g.</p>	<p>Excavation (203) road surface</p>
13	<p>Small iron cylindrical object. Wt 11g</p>	<p>Excavation (202) sub-soil</p>

14.4 Environmental Samples Register

14.4.1 CHF08 TT1 Samples and Flots record

No.	Context	Feature	Flot?	Description	Date	Name
08-1	13	TT1	1 bag	root hole [12]	Aug-08	Sarah Foster
08-2	15	TT1	2 bags	root hole [14]	Aug-08	Sarah Foster
08-3	17	TT1	1 bag	root hole [16]	Aug-08	Sarah Foster
08-4	19	TT1	1 bag	root hole [18]	Aug-08	Sarah Foster

14.5 Site levels record

14.5.1: Levels for CHF08 TT1 & TT2

No	Reading	Sighting Height	Reduced Level	Adj R/L 2009*	Trench	Notes/Location
2008	1.070	13.200	12.130	-0.130		12.13 G/L at TBM at top of field
1	1.950	13.200	11.250	11.120	TT1	NW corner of TT1 ground level
2	1.980	13.200	11.220	11.090	TT1	SW corner of TT1 ground level
3	2.520	13.200	10.680	10.550	TT1	2m east of Level 2 in bottom of trench
4	2.630	13.200	10.570	10.430	TT1	Stake for TT1 TBM
5	2.860	13.200	10.340	10.210	TT1	bottom of trench by east ditch cut [004]
6	3.680	13.200	9.520	9.390	TT1	bottom of east ditch cut [004]
7	2.510	13.200	10.690	10.560	TT1	Ground Level N of [004] ditch cut
8	2.930	13.200	10.270	10.140	TT1	bottom of E end of trench TT1
9	2.890	13.200	10.310	10.180	TT1	top of [012]
10	2.830	13.200	10.370	10.240	TT1	top of [014]
11	2.780	13.200	10.420	10.290	TT1	top of [016]
12	2.790	13.200	10.410	10.280	TT1	top of [018]
17	1.170	12.770	11.600	11.470	TT2	SW corner of geo grid as TBM
18	1.760	12.770	11.010	10.880	TT2	NW corner of TT2 ground level
19		12.770	10.370	10.240	TT2	NW end of TT2 trench base
20		12.770	10.240	10.110	TT2	midway between levels 19-21
21		12.770	10.250	10.120	TT2	middle of road surface (102)
22		12.770	10.100	9.970	TT2	trench base at top W end of ditch section [105](106)
23		12.770	9.940	9.810	TT2	trench base at top E end of ditch section [105](106)
24		12.770	9.830	9.700	TT2	bottom of ditch cut [105]
25		12.770	9.790	9.660	TT2	trench base at centre of E end
26		12.770	10.260	10.130	TT2	ground level at S side of E end
27		12.770	10.160	10.030	TT2	ground level at N side of E end
	0.720	12.630	11.910	11.780		change of location
	1.650	12.630	10.980	10.850	TT2	check reading to level 18 is 3cms higher!
28	2.570	12.660	10.060	9.930	TT2	W side of sondage on road
29	3.000	12.660	9.630	9.500	TT2	middle of base of sondage through road
30	2.930	12.660	9.700	9.570	TT2	Just W of land drain E of TT2
31	3.180	12.660	9.450	9.320	TT2	top of land drain pipe in (108)
32	3.060	12.660	9.570	9.430	TT2	W side of E ditch [109] at east end of TT2
33	3.480	12.660	9.150	9.020	TT2	base of E ditch [109](110) at east end of TT2
34	2.090	12.660	10.540	10.410	TT2	String line for Section drawing of road \$1
*	a more accurate traverse of the TBM was undertaken on 25/10/09 indicating that the 2008 levels were 0.13 too high hence the adjusted reduced levels column					

14.5.2: Levels for CHF09 open area trench

No	Reading	Sighting Height	Reduced Level	Trench	Notes/Location
tbm	14.993				New 2009 TBM
2009	0.138	15.131		CHF9	back site to TBM
	3.848		11.283		fore site to 2nd position
	0.397	11.680			back site to 2nd position
1	2.111		9.569		string line \$14 [205] (206)
2	2.210		9.470		top of feature [205] (206)
3	2.977		8.703		natural below [205] (206)
4	2.108		9.572		top surface [210] (211)
5	2.865		8.815		natural below [210] (211)
6	2.474				string line \$7
7	2.251		9.429		trench surface
8	2.082		9.598		string line \$6 [226] (227) NW-SE
9	2.190		9.490		trench surface [226] (227)
10	2.216		9.464		string line \$12 [219] (220)
11	2.117		9.563		string line \$13 [217] (218)
12	2.120		9.560		string line \$4 [207] (208)
13	3.127		8.553		BTM
14	2.162		9.518		string line \$5 [226] (227) E-W
15	2.231		9.449		string line \$3 [222] (223) SE facing
16	2.183		9.497		[212] (213) pipe surface
	1.351		10.329		foresite to top of grid post 80E/120N for TBM
					on CHF traverse this GP levelled at 10.322
17	2.034		9.646		string line \$11 [210]
18	2.720		8.960		string line \$8, \$9 \$10
19	2.039		9.641		SF1
20	1.790		9.890		SF2
21	1.755		9.925		SF3
22	2.031		9.649		SF4
23	1.756		9.924		SF5
24	2.550		9.130		SF6
25	1.870		9.810		SF7
26	1.712		9.968		SF8
	1.366				backsite for new set up
					*following readings if 80E120N TBM was used?
27	1.525		*10.163		string line N facing section \$2 of road slot
28	1.499		*10.189		string line S facing section \$1 of road slot
29	1.872		*9.816		JK section
30	1.690		*9.998		DHM section

14.6 Photographic register

Colour	B & W	Date	Feature	Grid E/N	Contexts	Description
CHF08						
	246850-31	Sept.2008	Trench	TT1	Surface 001	Trench from east
	246850-30	Sept.2008	Trench	TT1	Surface 001	Trench from east
	246850-29	Sept.2008	Trench	TT1	Surface 001	Centre of trench from N
	246850-28	Sept.2008	Road	TT1	003 006 007	Remains of flint layer
	246850-27	Sept.2008	Road	TT1	003 006 007	Remains of flint layer
	246850-26	Sept.2008	Road	TT1	003 006 007	Remains of flint layer
	246850-25	Sept.2008	Tree bowl	TT1	012-018	Roots holes of tree bowl
	246850-24	Sept.2008	Tree bowl	TT1	012-018	Roots holes of tree bowl
	246850-23	Sept.2008	Tree bowl	TT1	012-018	Roots holes of tree bowl
	246850-22	Sept.2008	Tree bowl	TT1	012-018	Roots holes of tree bowl
	246850-21	Sept.2008	Tree bowl	TT1	012-018	Roots holes of tree bowl
	246850-20	Sept.2008	flints	TT1	002 003,	Flint layer appearing
	246850-19	Sept.2008	flints	TT1	002 003	Flint layer appearing
	246850-18	Sept.2008	Er/s ditch	TT2	105 106	Ditch appearing on surface
	246850-17	Sept.2008	drain	TT2	107 108	Modern field drain
	246850-16	Sept.2008	flints	TT2	102	Flint layer appearing
	246850-15	Sept.2008	flints	TT2	102	Flint layer appearing
	246850-14	Sept.2008	flints	TT2	102	Flint layer appearing
3306-25/26	32-33	30/09/2008	Flints	TT2	102 103	centre of TT2 from S
	33-34	30/09/2008	Trench	TT2	101	NW half of TT2 from SE
3306-27/28	34-36	30/09/2008	Flints	TT2	103	Flints appearing in side of eval
DHM001		18/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	NW of central area & sondage
DHM002		18/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	SE of central area & sondage from SW
DHM003		18/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	NW of central area & sondage fr SW
DHM004		18/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	SE of central area & sondage from SW
DHM005		18/10/2008	Road	TT2	103	Detail of flint road from SW
KF052/55		30/09/2009		TT2		DHM and Rob discuss
KF051		30/09/2009	Road	TT2	100 101 102	Road flints appearing from NE
KF050		30/09/2009		TT2		Volunteers from JCB bucket
KF049		30/09/2009	Road	TT2	100 101 102	Road flints appearing from NE
KF048		30/09/2009	CHF	TT2		Court House Field looking SW
KF047		30/09/2009	CHF	TT2		Court House Field looking SE
KF046		30/09/2009		TT2		Trench from the JCB bucket
KF045		30/09/2009	JCB dowsing	TT2		DHM reckons its just about here!
KF042/44		30/09/2009	JCB	TT2		Digging trench,
KF040/41		30/09/2009	field drain	TT2		Rob finds a field drain
KF039		30/09/2009		TT2		Rob inspects trench
KF038		30/09/2009	JCB	TT2		JCB extending trench at SE end
KF037		30/09/2009		TT2		The crew relax
KF036		30/09/2009		TT2		Rosie and Rob relax
KF035		30/09/2009		TT2		Mattocking
KF034		30/09/2009	field drain	TT2	107 108	modern ceramic field drain
KF033		30/09/2009		TT2		Rob explains what he wants
KF032		30/09/2009	Road	TT2	100 - 103	Flints appearing in section of eval

Colour	B & W	Date	Feature	Grid E/N	Contexts	Description
KF031		30/09/2009		TT2	100 - 103	Mattocking out lower eval
KF030		30/09/2009	SE ditch	TT2	109 110	Rosie studying SE end ditch [109]
KF029		30/09/2009		TT2		Digging the lower eval in centre
KF028		30/09/2009		TT2		Cleaning back centre of trench
KF027		30/09/2009		TT2		Use of bucket as photo stand point
KF026		30/09/2009	field drain	TT2	107 108	modern ceramic field drain
KF025		30/09/2009	Geophysics	CHF		Rob undertaking RES survey
KF024		30/09/2009		TT2	100 - 103	clean back NW end of centre from E
KF023		30/09/2009	Road	TT2	102 103	close up of flints in road from SW
KF022		30/09/2009	Road	TT2	102 103	close up of flints in road from W
KF021		30/09/2009	Diggers	TT2		A happy crew
KF020		28/10/2008	Road	TT2	102 103	central area from NE
KF019		28/10/2008	JCB & trench	TT2		JCB extends trench at SE end
KF018		28/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	central area & sondage from SW
KF017		28/10/2008	Road	TT2	103	vertical of road
KF016		28/10/2008	Rob Wallace	TT2		Rob showing direction of road north
KF015		28/10/2008	road & spoil	TT2	100 - 103	central area & spoil from S
KF014		28/10/2008	road & spoil	TT2		deeper eval towards west end
KF012/13		28/10/2008	Lisa Fisher	TT2		Lisa Fisher taking vertical photos
KF011		28/10/2008	Road & spoil	TT2	100 - 103	central area & spoil from S
KF010		28/10/2008	Road & spoil	TT2	100 - 103	central area & spoil with flints
KF008/9		28/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	central area & sondage from SW
KF007		28/10/2008	Spoil	TT2		flint nodules on spoil
KF005/6		28/10/2008	Trench	TT2	100 101	whole trench from NW end
KF004		28/10/2008	Trench	TT2	100 - 103	trench from W
KF003		28/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 - 103	trench and volunteers
KF001/2		28/10/2008	Road	TT2	100 -103	central area & sondage from NE
CHF09						
3306-24 DHM-01/02	31-32	13/08/2009	Road		202 203	General view of early clean from N
	27-28		Sarah			Recording data
3306-19/20	26-27		SF01 iron		203	Close up of SF01 in situ (appearing)
3306-18			SF02 iron		203	Close up of SF02 in situ
3306-17	25-26		SF04 iron		203	Close up of SF04 insitu
3306-15/16	24-25		SF01 02 & 04		203	SFs01/02/04 in situ on road
DHM-13/14		12/09/2009	Site tour			Rob giving a site tour
DHM-15/16		12/09/2009	Road			Close up of road surface
LF-01/02		13/09/2009	Road		203	Composite overhead by Lisa Fisher
3306-05	16-17		Oval pit	94.2E 103.5N	[226] 227	Oval pit - 2 quarters excavated
3306-04	15-16		Oval pit	94.2E 103.5N	[226] 227	N quarter of oval pit
3306-03			Oval pit	94.2E 103.5N	[226] 227	S quarter of oval pit
3306-02 DHM-115			Road slot	80-85E 128N	203	W end of road slot from SE
3306-01			Sarah Foster	80E		Sarah greets the flint drawing job
DHM-114/6			Road	80-90E 127-128N	203	Road with slot cut from S

Colour	B & W	Date	Feature	Grid E/N	Contexts	Description
DHM-103/8	14-15		Road slot	80-90E 127-128N	203	Road slot from SW
DHM-101			Road slot	80-90E 127-128N	203	Road slot from W
3305-36/35	03-04		Road slot	80-90E 127-128N	203	road slot from N
3305-34			Road slot	80-85E 127-128N	203 294 293 [230]	East end of road slot and ditch from N
	06-07		Road slot	80-85E 127N	203	West end of road slot from N
3305-33	07-08		Road slot	85-90E 127-128N	308 [307]	West roadside ditch in road slot from N
	05-06		Road slot	82-87E 127N	203	centre of road slot from N
3305-32 DHM-113			Road slot	80-90E 127N	203	close up of road structure from NW
3305-31 DHM-112			Road slot	80-90E 127N	203	close up of road structure from NE
3305-30	04-05		E r/s ditch	80-83E 127N	294 293 [230]	East roadside ditch in road slot from N
3305-29			W r/s ditch	87-90E 127N	308 [307]	West roadside ditch in road slot from N
DHM-110/11	08-10		Road slot	80-90E 127-128N	203	road slot from SE
3305-28 DHM-109			Road slot	80-90E 127-128N	203	road slot from S
3305-27 DHM-107	10-11		E r/s ditch	80-90E 128N	292 296 231 [230]	East roadside ditch in road slot from S
3305-26/25 DHM-104	13-14		W r/s ditch	80-90E 128N	229 299 [228][298]	West roadside ditch in road slot from S
3305-24 DHM-102/6	11-12		Road slot	Ctr 85E 128N	203	centre of road slot from S
DHM-105	12-13		Road slot	80-90E 127-128N	203	W end of road slot from S
3305-22/23			Road slot	80-90E 128N	203	close up of road structure from SW
3305-19/21			Road slot	80-90E 128N	203	close up of road structure from SE
3305-17/18	02-03		Paleo 239	97.26-98E 107.42N	252-263 [240]	\$10: Slot A of F239 from SE
3305-15/16	01-02		Paleo 239	98-98.55E 107.12	246-252 [240]	\$9: Slot A of F239 from NE
3305-13/14	00-01		Paleo 239	98.37E 106.95N	241-248 [240]	\$8: Slot A of F239 from NW
3305-11/12	2035-36		Paleo 239	92.88- 94.6E 109.5N	291 292 [287]	\$7: Slot B of F239 from SE
3305-09/10	2034-35		Paleo 239	86.37E 112.26N	276 278 [284]	\$16: Slot C of F239 from E
3305-07/08	2033-34		SE ditch 264	87.80E 102.35N	268 [265]	\$15: Slot B of F264 from SW
2376-30		07/02/2010	CHF trench			View from north spoil heap
2376-28/29		07/02/2010	Road & slot		203	Road and slot detail from north spoil
2376-26/27		07/02/2010	Road		203	Complete road from south spoil heap
Feb2010-1		07/02/2010	Site			Site from E
Feb2010-2		07/02/2010	Site			Site from SE
Feb2010-3		07/02/2010	Site			Site from S
Feb2010-4		07/02/2010	Site			Eastern side of site
Feb2010-5		07/02/2010	Site			Road from S

Colour	B & W	Date	Feature	Grid E/N	Contexts	Description
Feb2010-6/7	2022-24	07/02/2010	Site			Road from south spoil heap
	2024-25	07/02/2010	Road slot			Road slot from N
	2025-27	07/02/2010	Road			Road and slot from north spoil heap
Feb2010-8		07/02/2010	Site			Site from NE
Feb2010-11		07/02/2010	Site			DHM on site

14.7 Drawings Registers BF15-17

14.7.1 Plan drawing register

P No	coordinates	main contexts
CHF08		
TT1-1	west end x 2 lengths	ditch [004] (005)
TT1-2	east end x 2 lengths	road (003)
TT1-3	pre & post root holes	[006] (007) plus holes
TT2 -1	10m-30m from W end	road (102): ditch [103] (104): ditch [105] (106)
TT2-2	30m-48m from W end	drain [107] (108): ditch [109] (110)
CHF09 inked plans		
1	80-90E 130-137N	Road (203)
2	80-90E 123-130N	Road (203)
3	80-90E 116-123N	Road (203)
4	80-90E 109-116N	Road (203) paleo-channel F239
5	80-90E 102-109N	Road (203) PLAN MISSING Feb.2022
6	80-90E 95-102N	Road (203): ditch [207] (206)
7	73-80E 96-106N	Road (203)
8	90-100E 99-106N	ditch [217]: pit [226]: gully [219]
9	90-100E 106-113N	Paleo-channel F239: pit [222]
10	90-100E 113-120N	ditch F205 [210]
11	100-110E 99-106N	SE corner baulk
12	100-110E 106-113N	East side baulk
13	100-110E 113-120N	East side baulk
14	100-110E 121-128N	South bulk of East extension
15	100-110E 128-135N	North baulk of East extension
16	100-110E 135-142N	NE corner of main trench
17	110E-120E 121-128	SE corner of East extension
18	110-120E 128-135N	NE corner of East extension
CHF09 incomplete/abandoned pencil plans		
19	80-90E 128-131N	Road (203) North at bottom!
20	80-90E 121-128N	Road (203) North at bottom!
21	80-90E 113-116N	Road (203) North at top

14.7.2 Section drawing register

§ No	Sheet	Description	Grid co-ords	S level	Main contexts	Drawn By
2008						
TT1-1	1	Parts 1/2 of SW centre §			(001) (003) (007) [006]	Pete Boardman 1/9/08
TT1-1	2	Parts 3/4 of SW centre S			(001) (005) [004]	Peter Boardman 1/9/08
TT1 2-9	3	Sections of root holes			[012] [014] [016] [018] [020] [022] [024]	Sarah Foster 10/9/08
TT2-1	Lg 1	S facing central §		34 10.41	(101) (102) (106) [105]	Rob Wallace Sept 2008
TT2-2	Lg 1	S facing § E end ditch			(100) (101) (110) [111]	Rob Wallace Sept 2008
TT2-3	Lg 1	S facing § field drain			(100) (101) (108) [107]	Rob Wallace Sept 2008
2009						
1	1	S facing § of road		28 10.189	(202)(301)(300)(229)[228](304)(302)(303) [305](299)[298](306)/(203)(297)/(202)(204) (292)(296)(295)(231)[230]	Sarah Foster 28/9/09
2	1 & 2	N facing § of road		27 10.163	(202)(204)(292)(294)(293)(231)[235] (203)(297)/(310)[309](308)[307](306)	Sarah Foster 28/9/09
3	3	SE facing § of pit [222]	94.58E/102.92N	15 9.449	(223) [222]	Diane Sept 09
4	3	NNE facing § of F264	90E/105.4N	12 9.560	(208) [207] (224)	Charles Clark Sept 09
5	3	E-W facing § of pit [226]	94.12-94.58E / 105.68-106.92N	14 9.518	(227) [226]	Jennifer M Sept 09
6	4	NW-SE facing § of pit [226]	94.2E/103.5N	8 9.598	(227) [226]	Jennifer M Sept 09
7	4	SE facing § of slot B in F239	92.88-94.60E / 108.70-110.24N	6 9.206	(213) [212] (288) (209) (289) (290) (292) (291) [287]	Claire Sept 09
8	5	NW facing § slot A F239	98.20-98.55E / 106.20-107.68N	18 8.960	(241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) [240]	Rob Wallace 22/9/09
9	6	NE facing § slot A F239	98.00-98.55E / 106.65-107.68N	18 8.960	(241) (244) (246) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) [240]	Rob Wallace 23/9/09
10	6	SE facing § of slot A F239	97.26-98.00E / 106.65-108.20N	18 8.960	(241)(244)(251)(252)(253)(254) (255)(256)(257)(258)(259)(285) (286)[240] (263)[262] (261)[260]	Rob Wallace 24/9/09
11	7	E facing § of linear F205	98.20E / 116.50-118.30N	17 9.646	(211) (236) (238) (237) [210]	David Millum 22/9/09

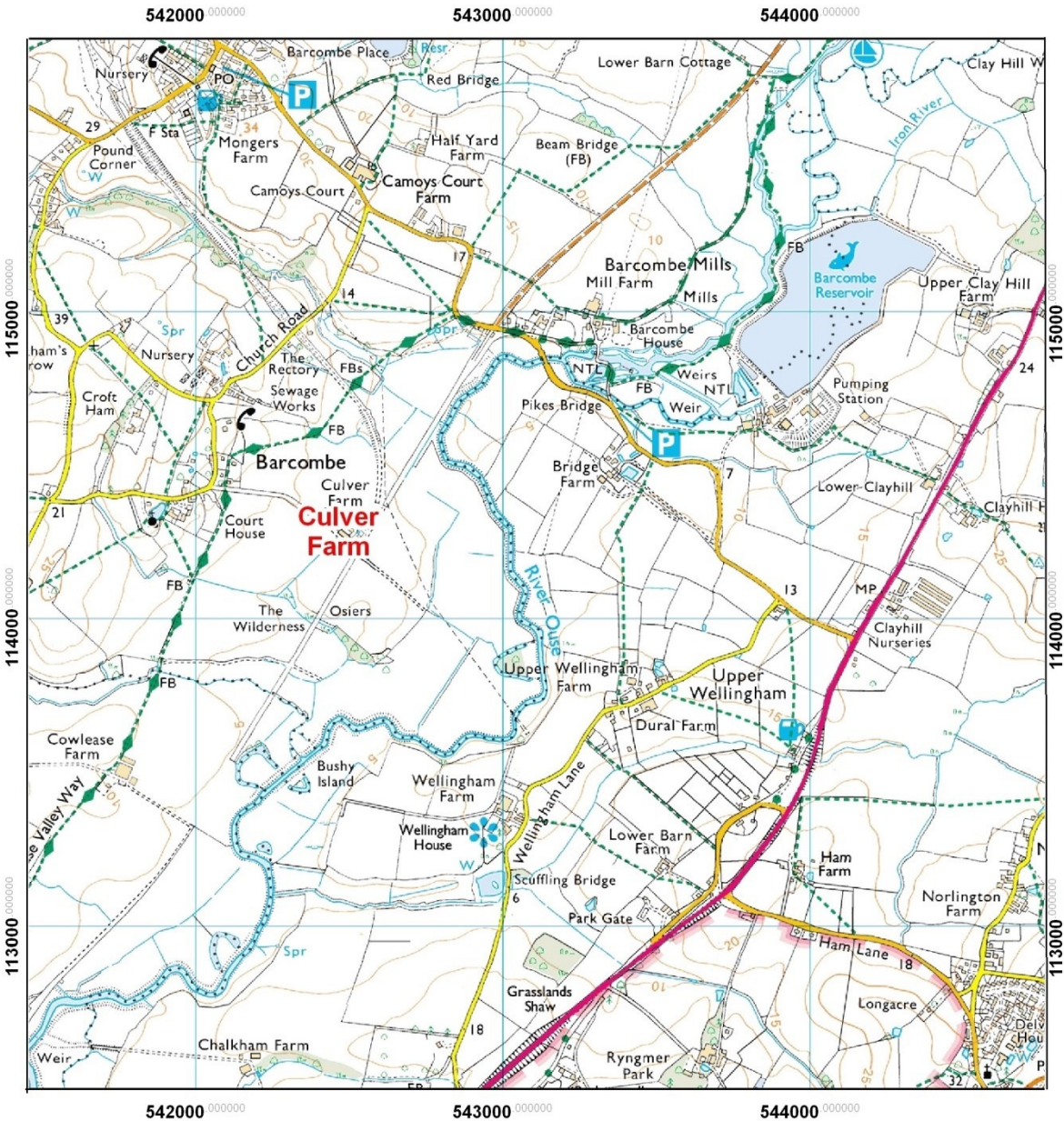
\$ No	Sheet	Description	Grid co-ords	S level	Main contexts	Drawn By
12	7	S facing \$ of [219]	95.36-96.16E / 102.43-103.04N	10 9.464	(220) [219]	David Millum 24/9/09
13	7	SW facing \$ of [217]	92.55-93.24E / 101.46-101.81N	11 9.563	(218) [217]	David Millum 24/9/09
14	7	W facing \$ of F205	95.93E/117.5N	1 9.569	(232) (233) (234) (235) [206]	Jennifer M 18/9/09
15	8	SW facing \$ of F264	87.20-88.44E / 101.97-102.73N	29 9.816	(266) (267) (268) (269) (270) [265]	John Kane 28/9/09
16	9	E facing \$ of slot C in F239	86.45E/110.76N	30 9.998	(203)(272/3/4)(276) (277/8/9)(280/1)(283/4)[284]	David Millum 28/9/09

The Drawn Site Record**(Maps, Geophysical plots and Excavation Plans & Sections)****List of the Drawn Site Records**

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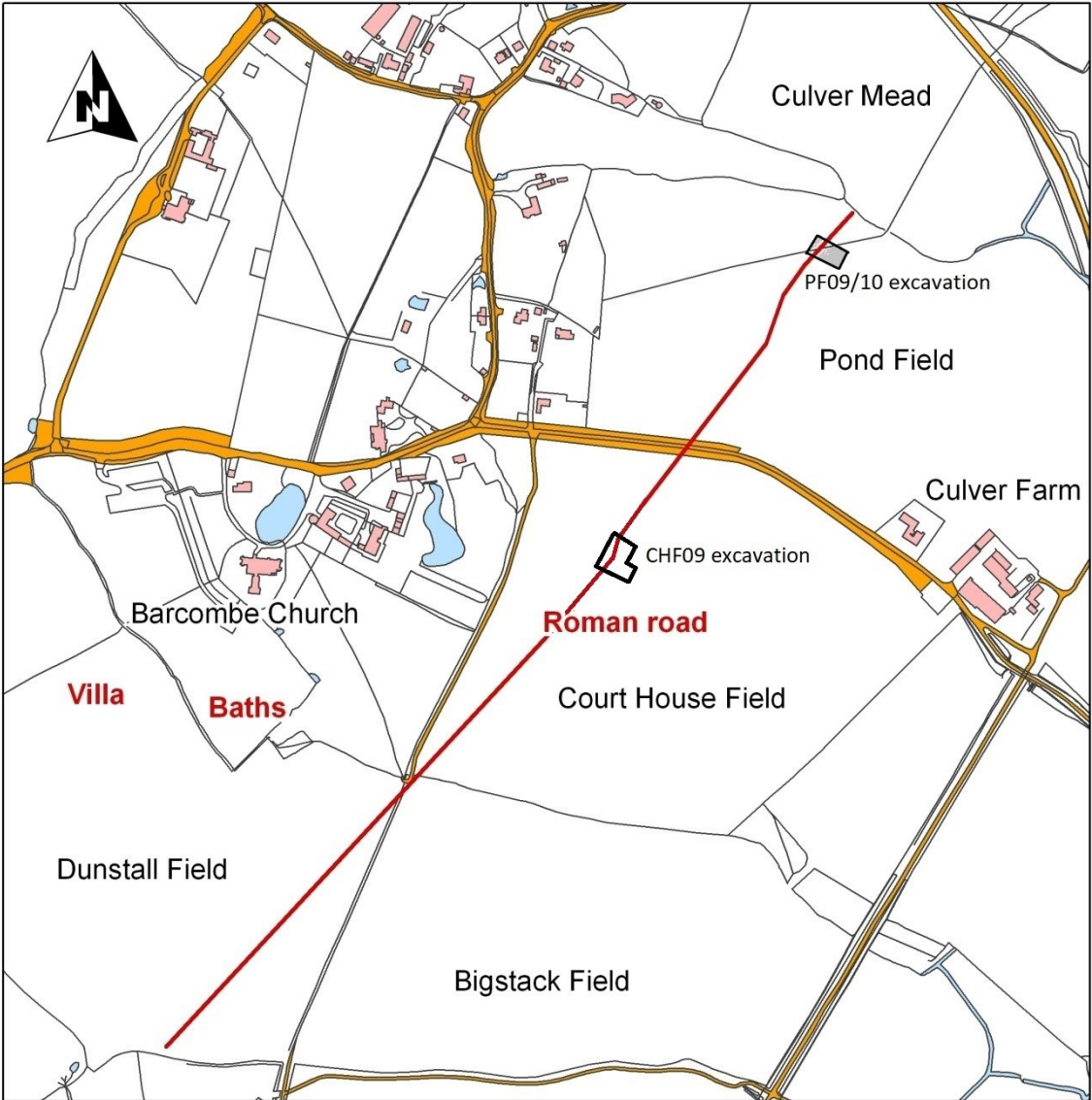
15.1 Culver Farm Location Maps

15.1.1: Modern OS extract showing Culver Farm location

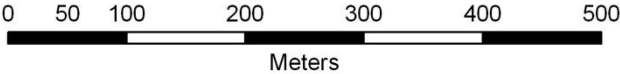


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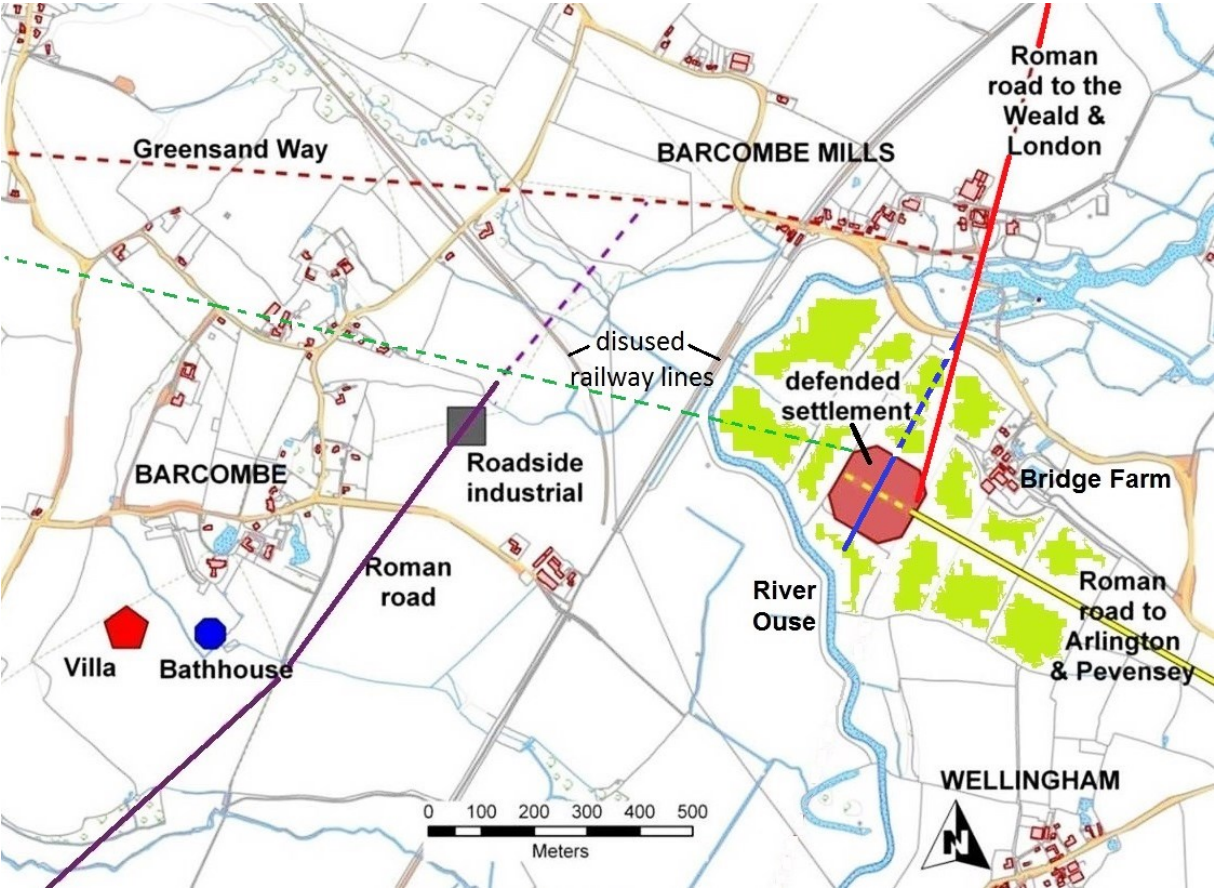
15.1.2: Culver Farm field names, the Roman road and open area excavations



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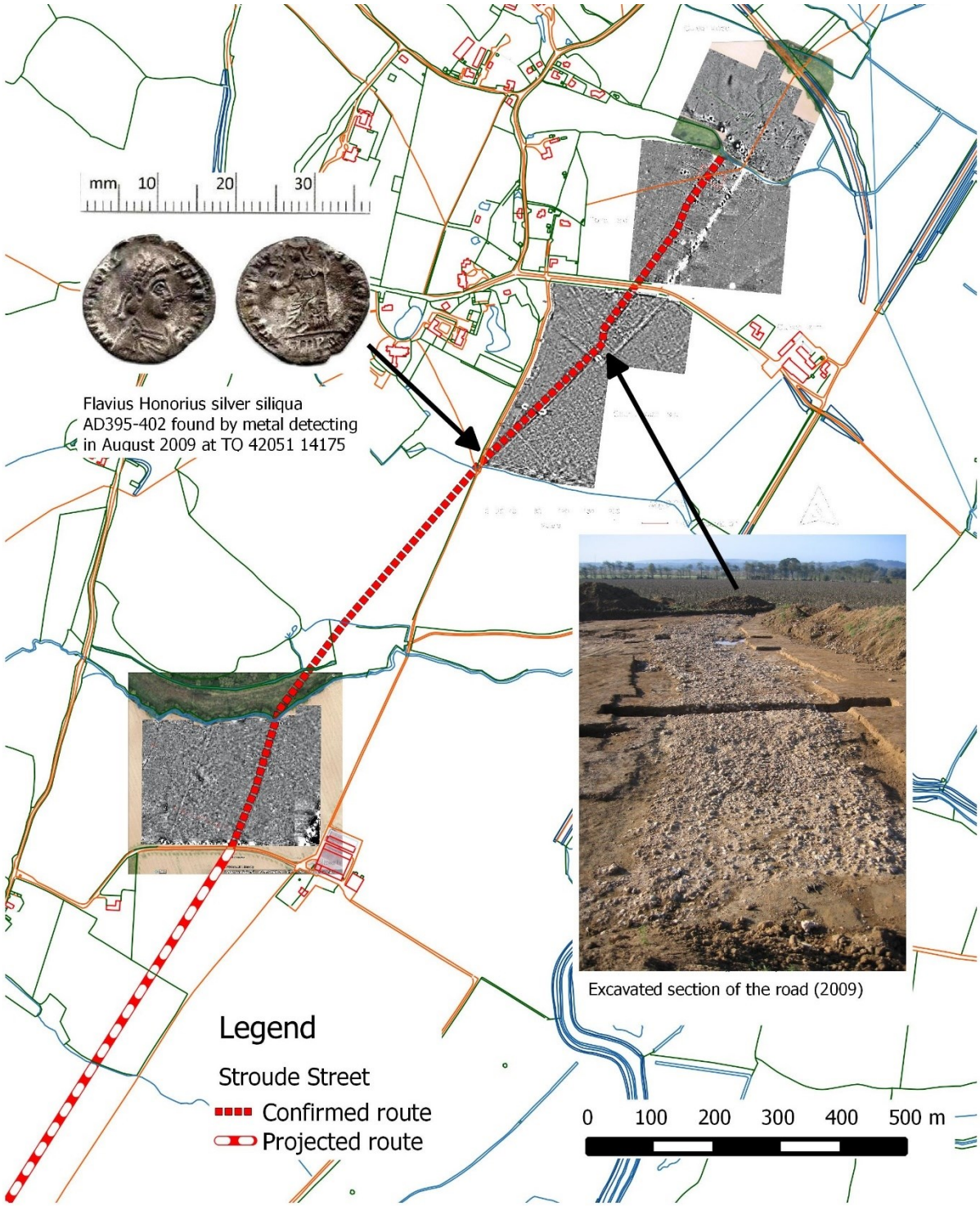


15.1.3: Map showing the road in its local Roman context

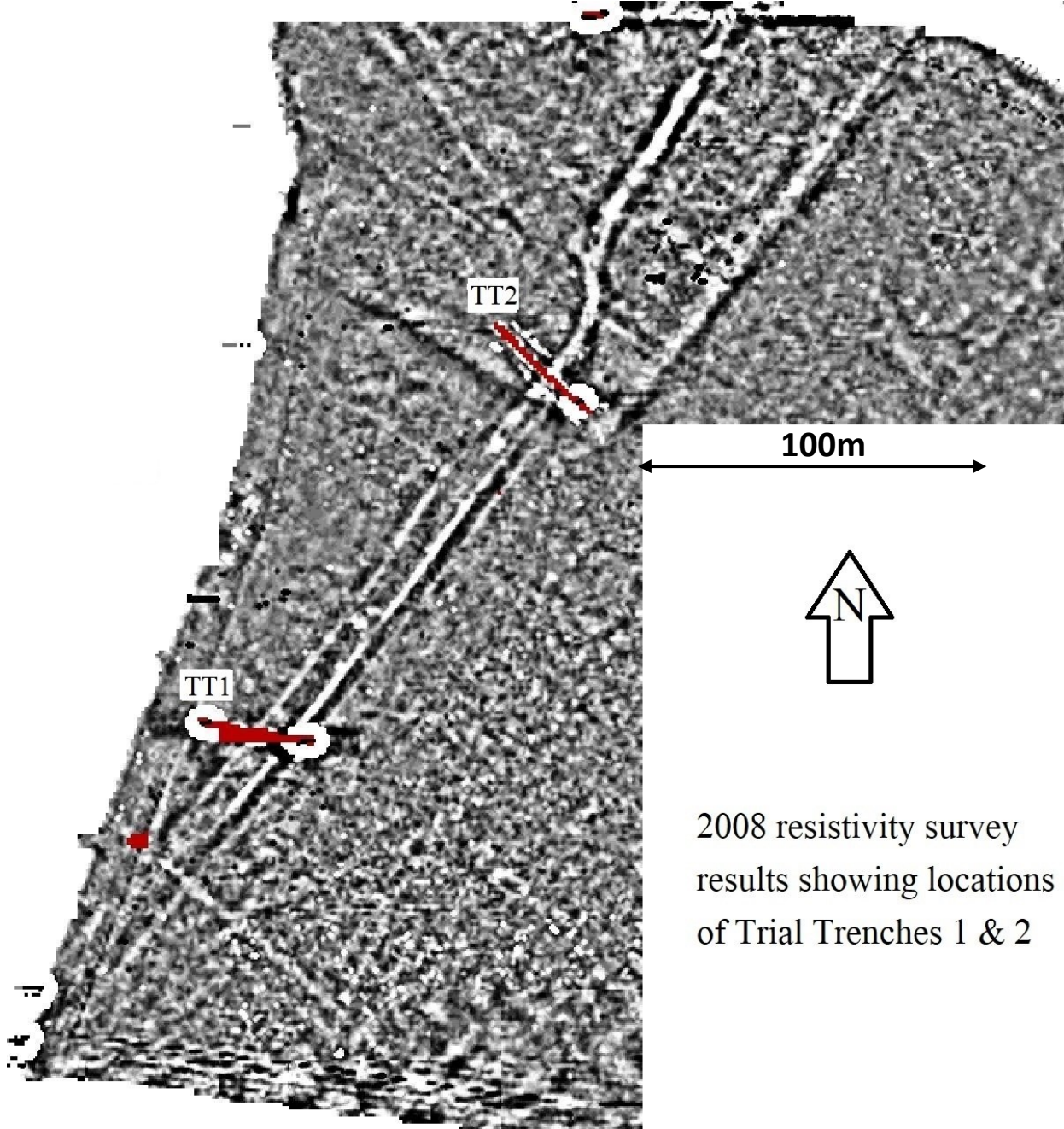


15.2 Geophysical survey images

15.2.1: Map showing extent of geophysical surveys and route of the road

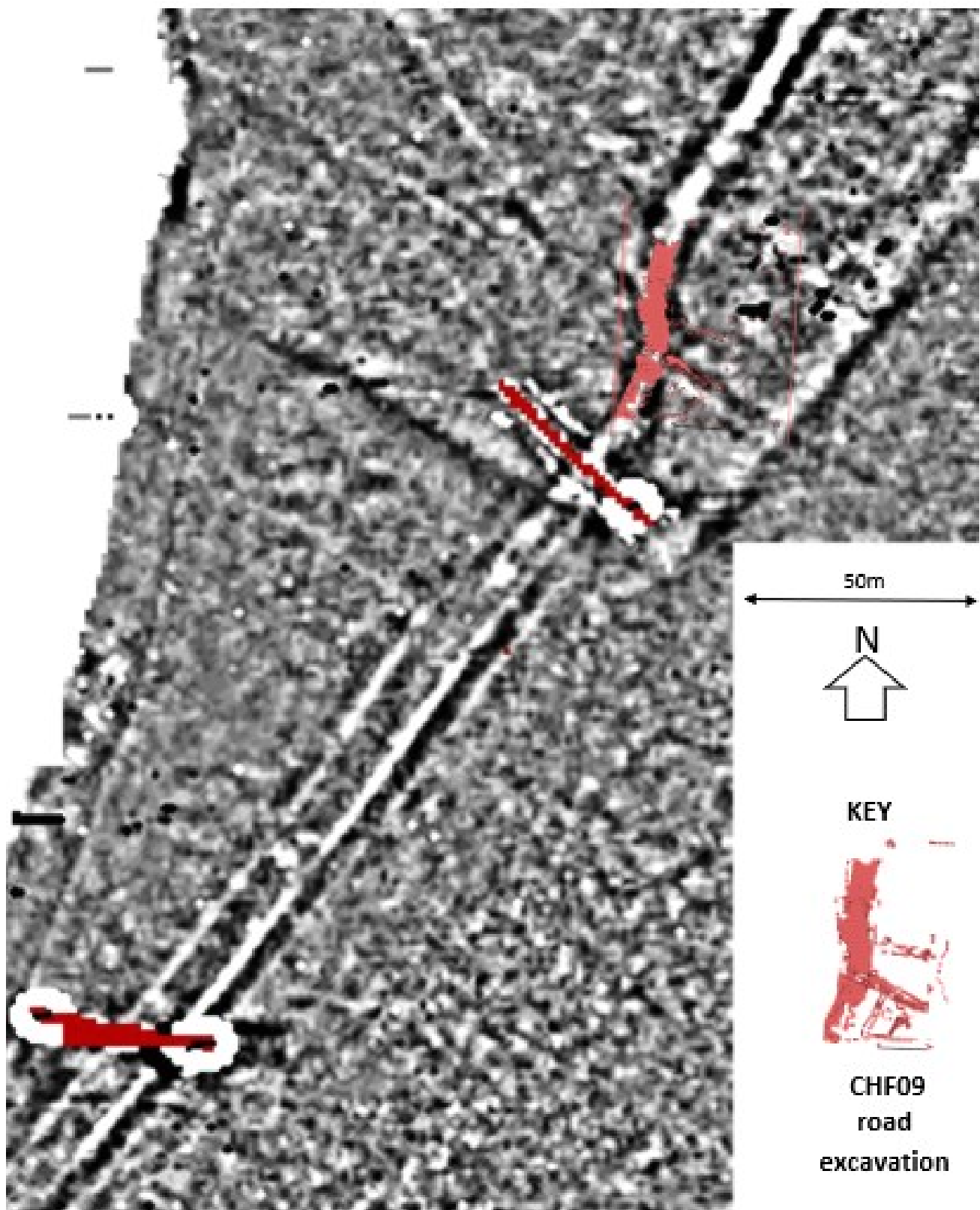


15.2.2: Geophysical survey image of Court House Field showing CHF08 trial trenches



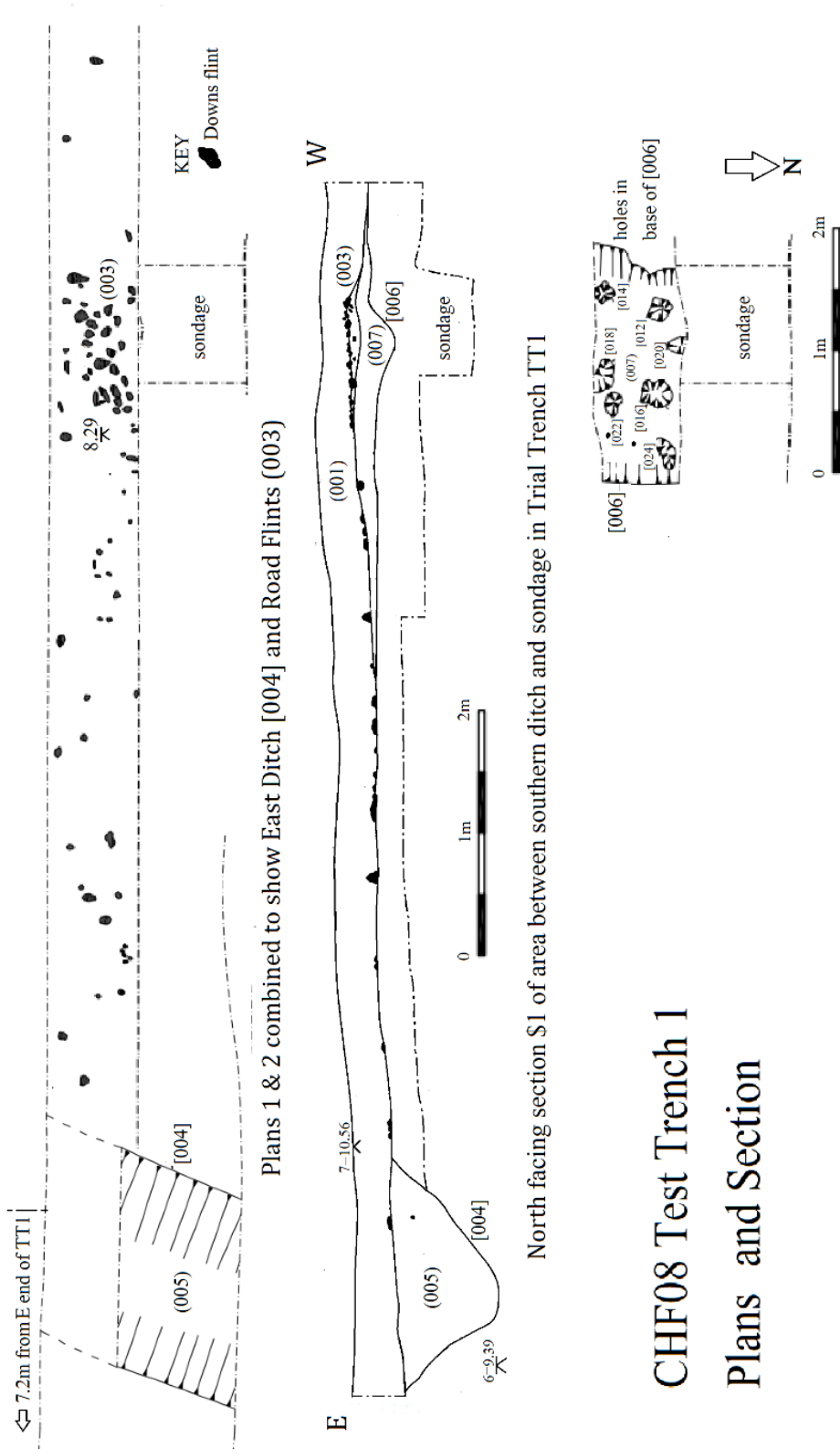
2008 resistivity survey results showing locations of Trial Trenches 1 & 2

15.2.3: Geophysical survey image showing approximate location of CHF09 excavation



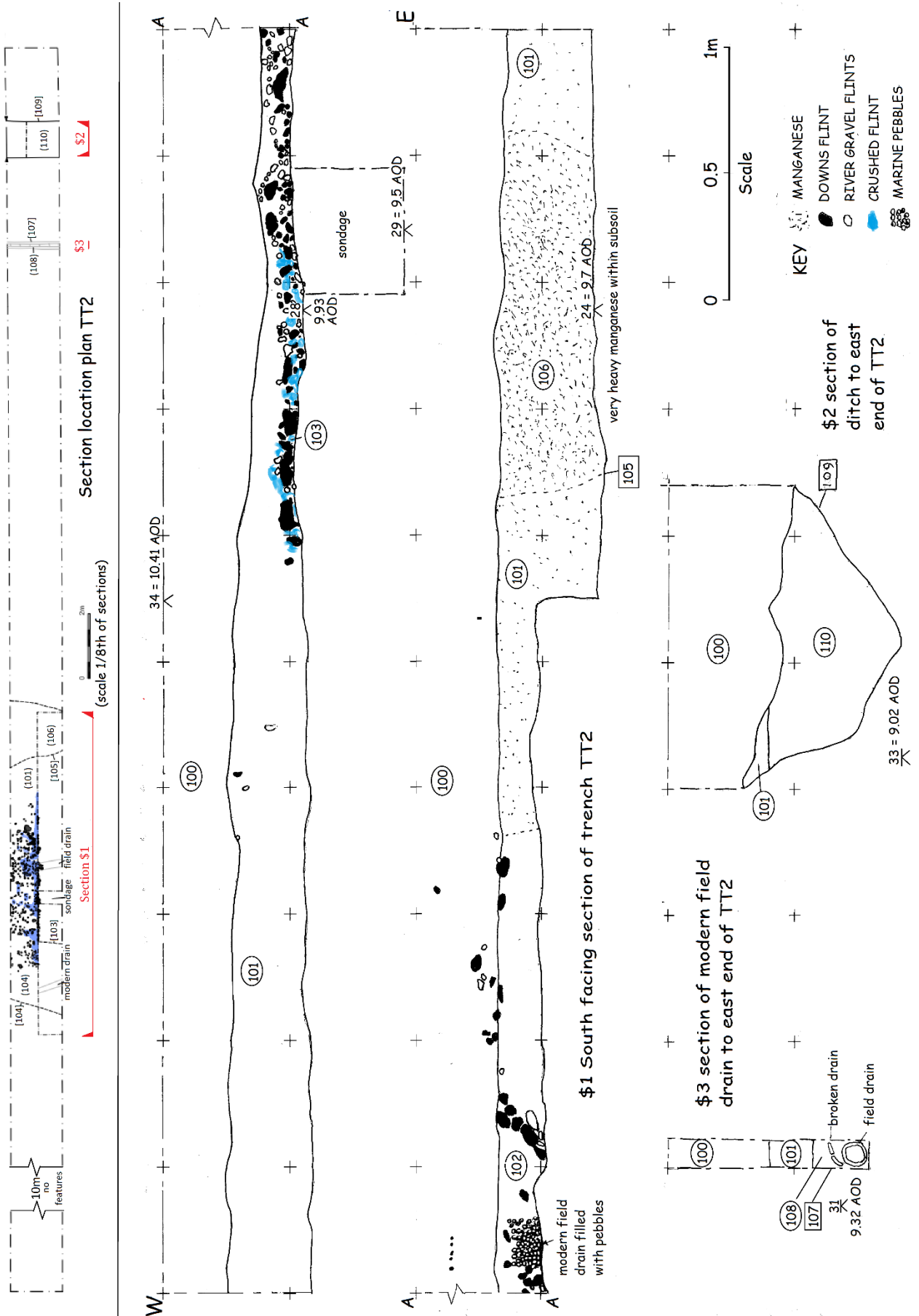
15.3 Plans and Sections of CHF08 trial trenches TT1 & TT2

15.3.1: Plans and section of TT1



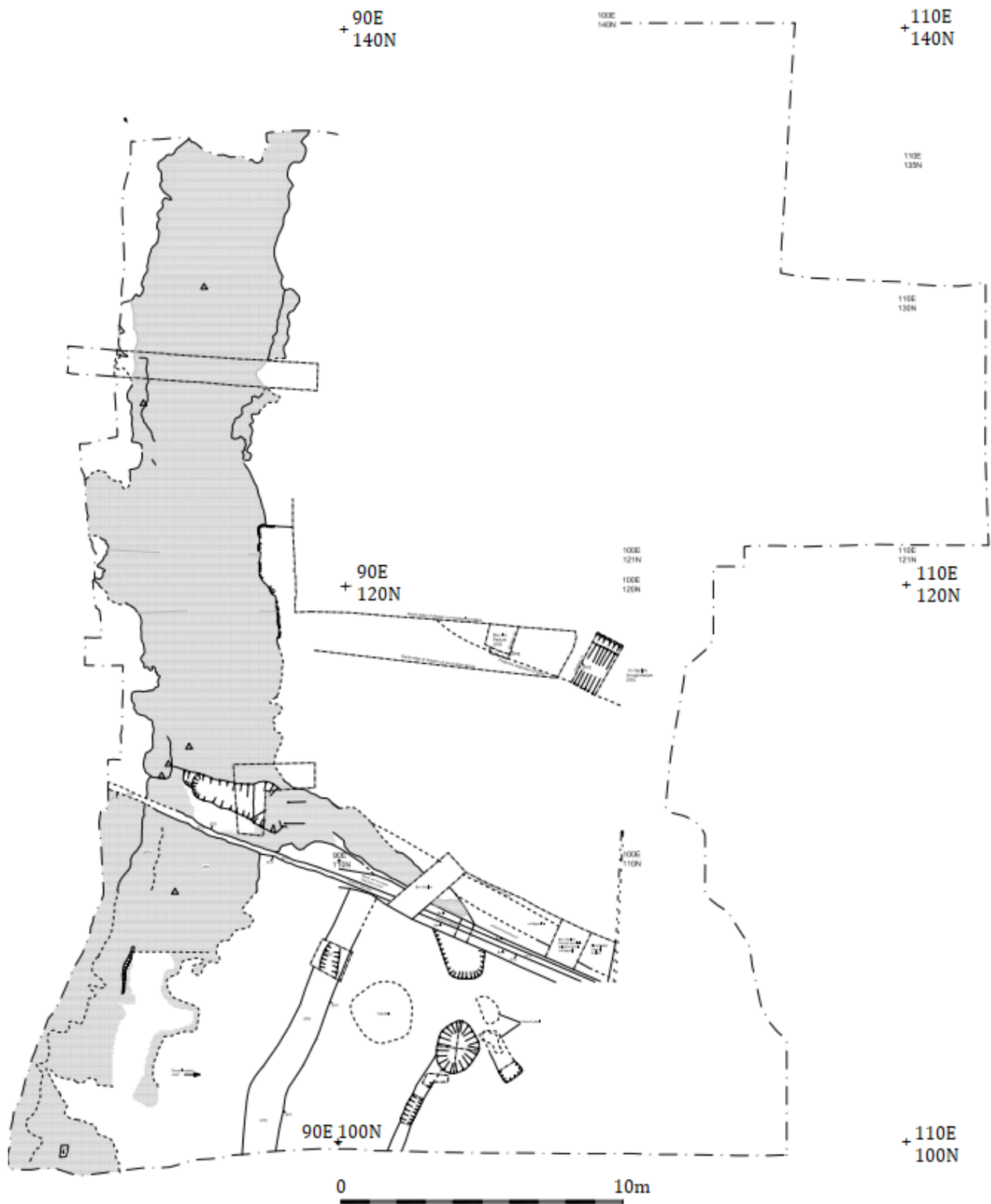
Plan No. 4 TT1 showing possible tree root holes in [006]

15.3.2: Sections and location plan of TT2

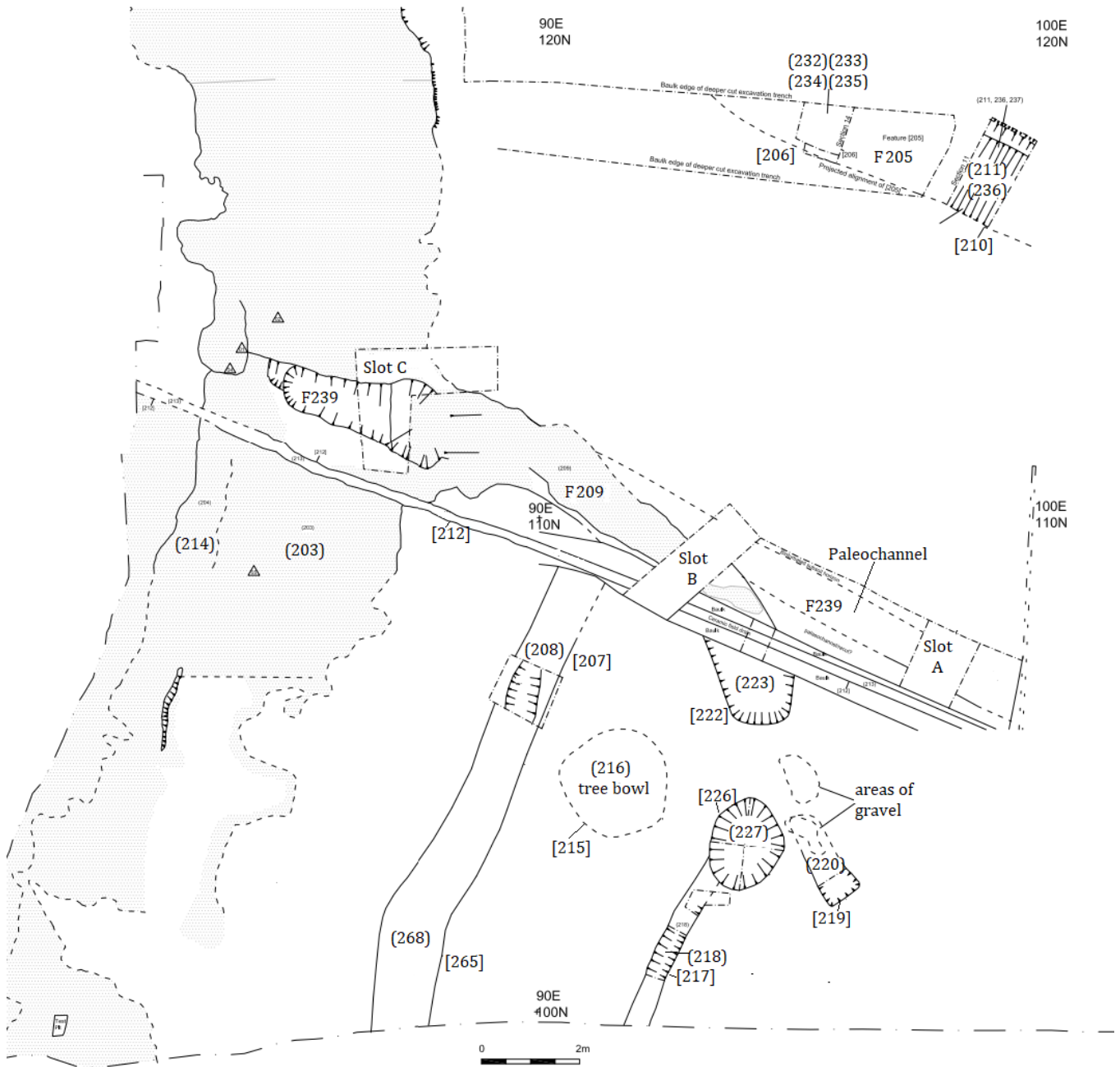


15.4: Site plans of open area excavation CHF09

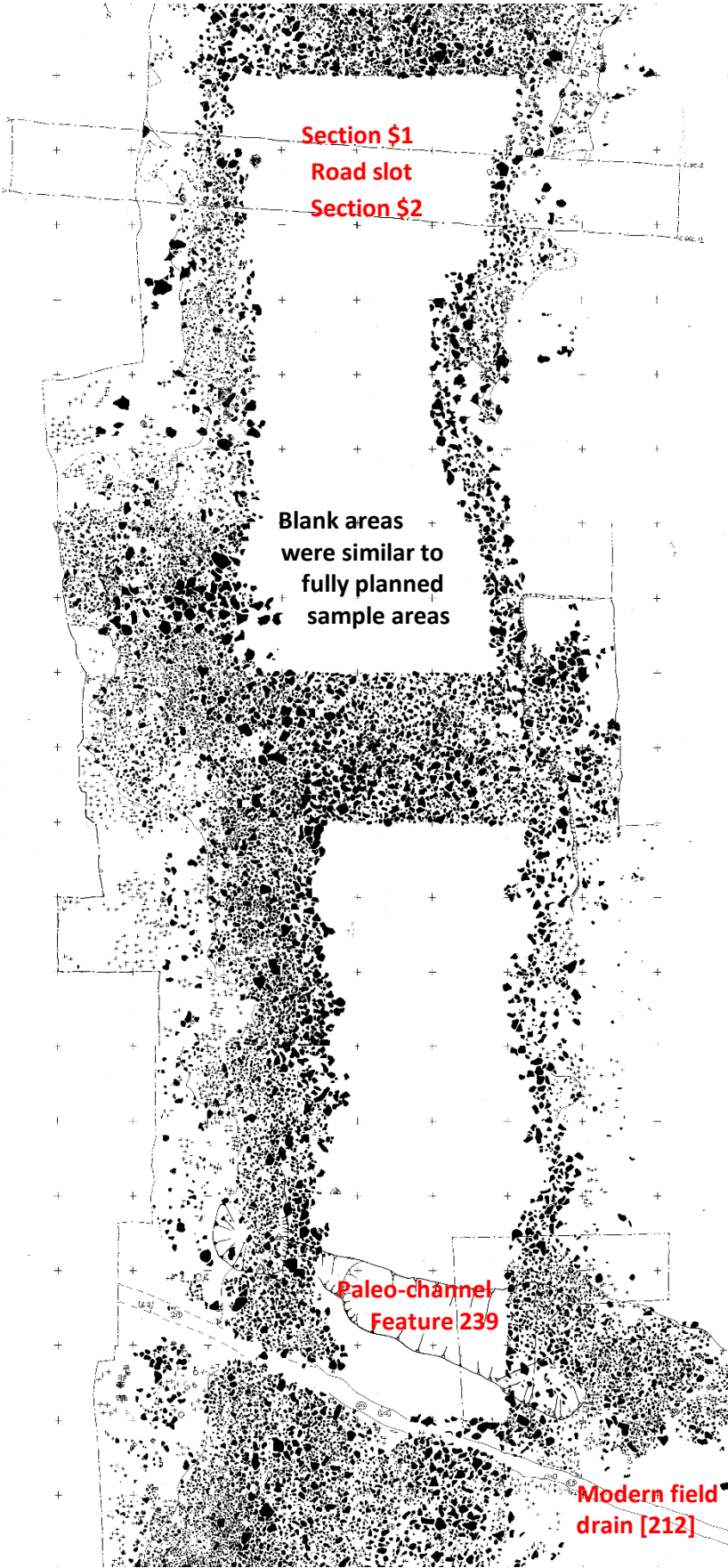
15.4.1: Overall CAD site plan of CHF09 excavation



15.4.2: CAD site plan showing main context numbers

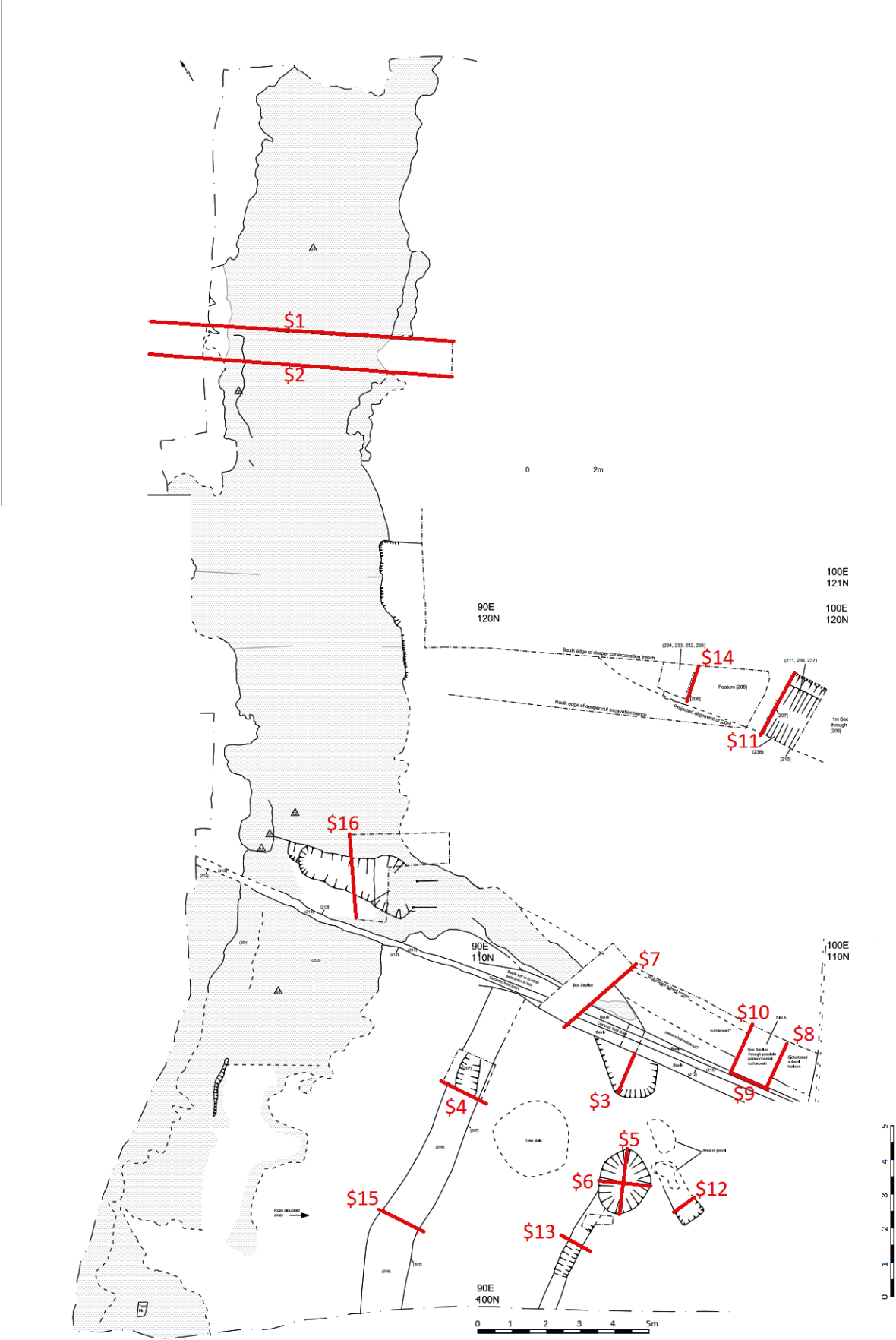


15.4.2: Detail plan of road surface (Site Plans 2, 3 & 4)



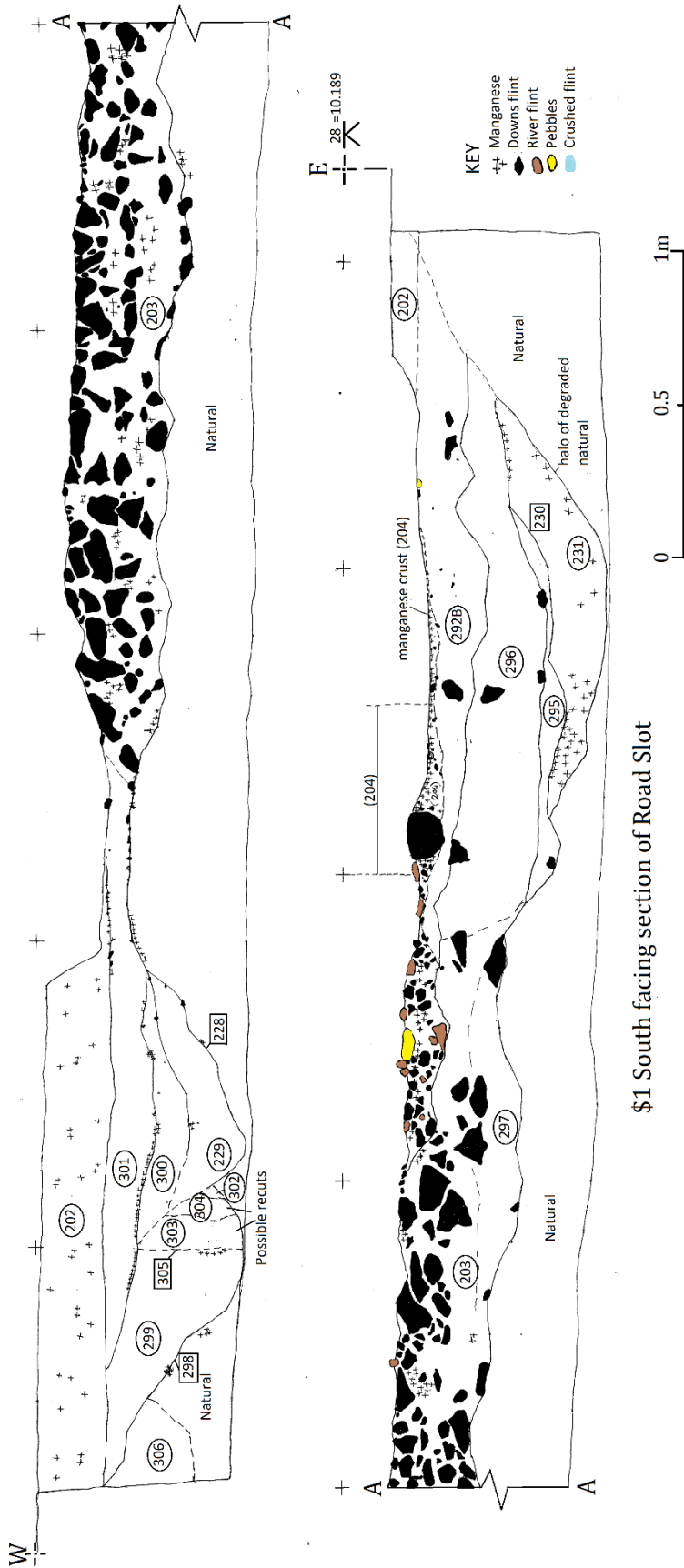
Vertical photograph of complete road (L. Fisher, ASL)

15.4.3: CHF09 Sections location plan

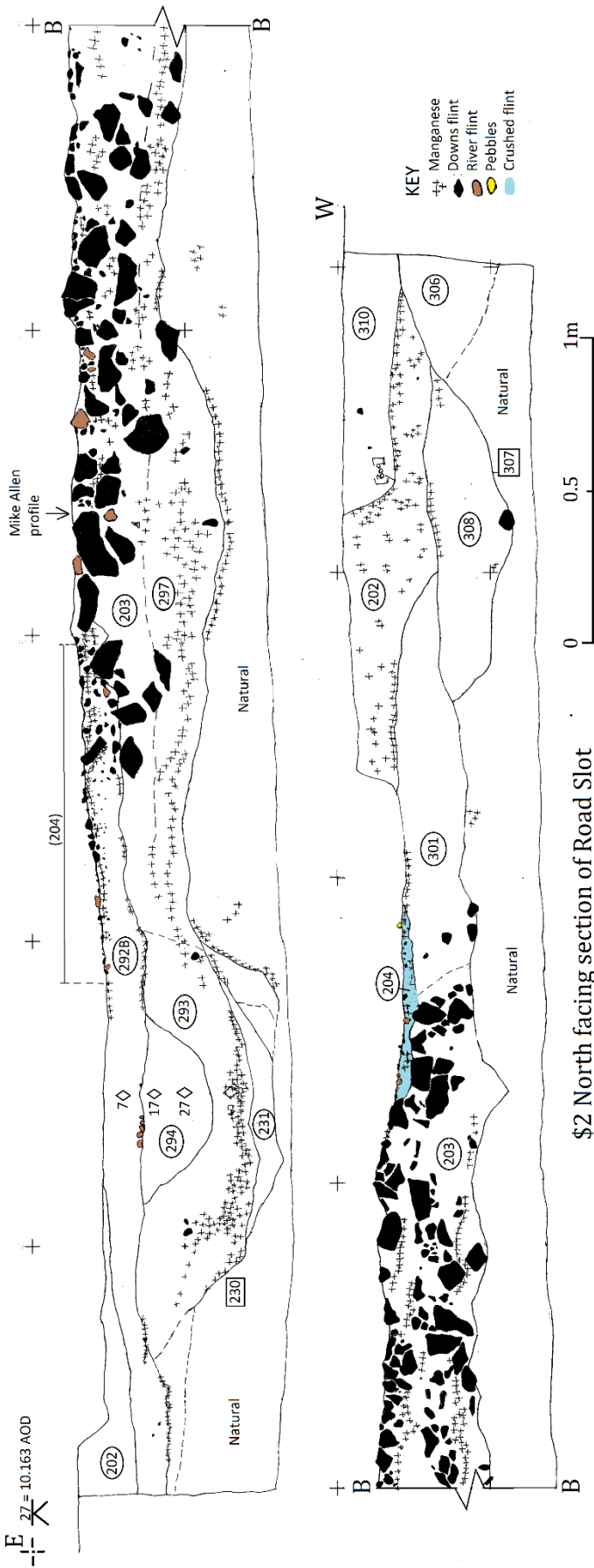


15.5 Sections from CHF09 excavation

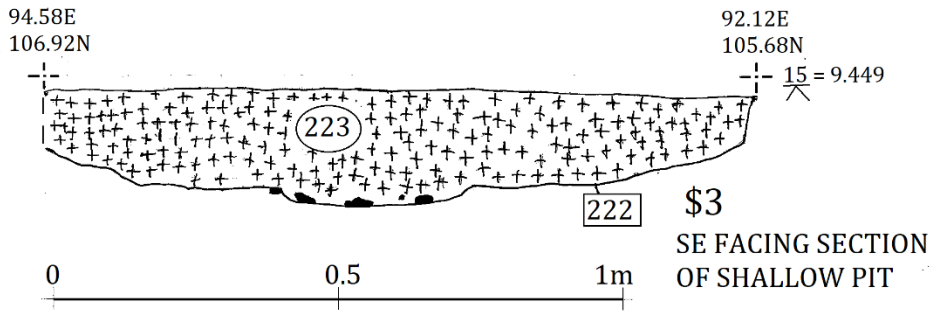
15.5.1: \$1 South facing section of slot through the road



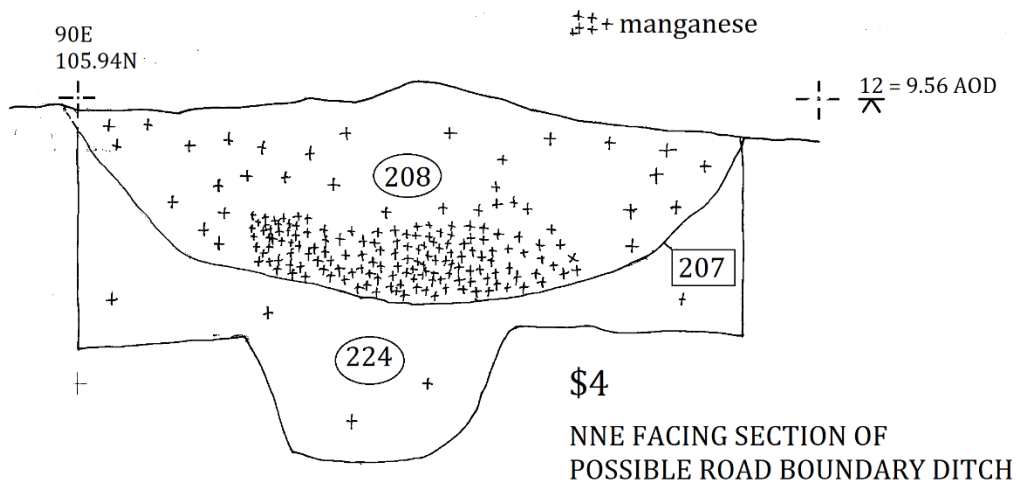
15.5.2: \$2 North facing section of slot through the road



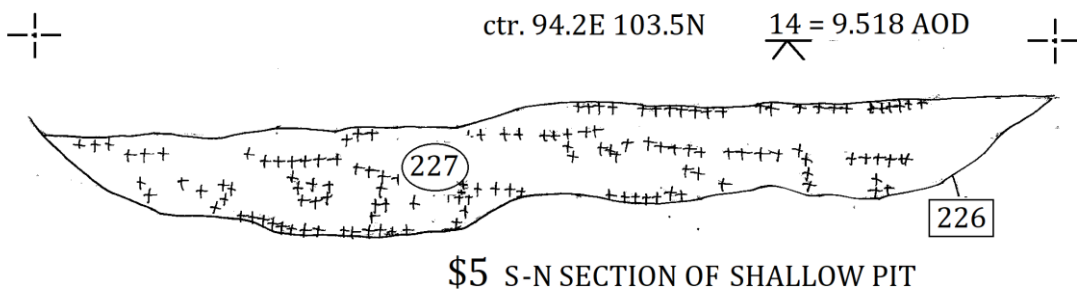
15.5.3: \$3 SE facing section of shallow pit



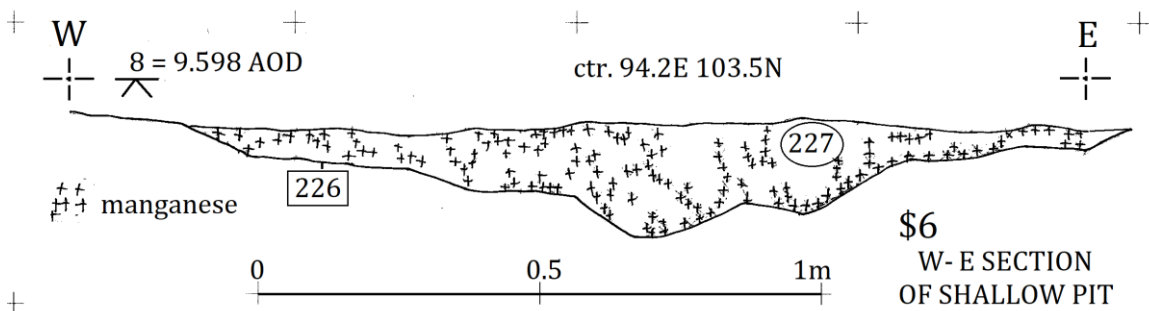
15.5.4: \$4 NNE facing section of possible eastern boundary ditch



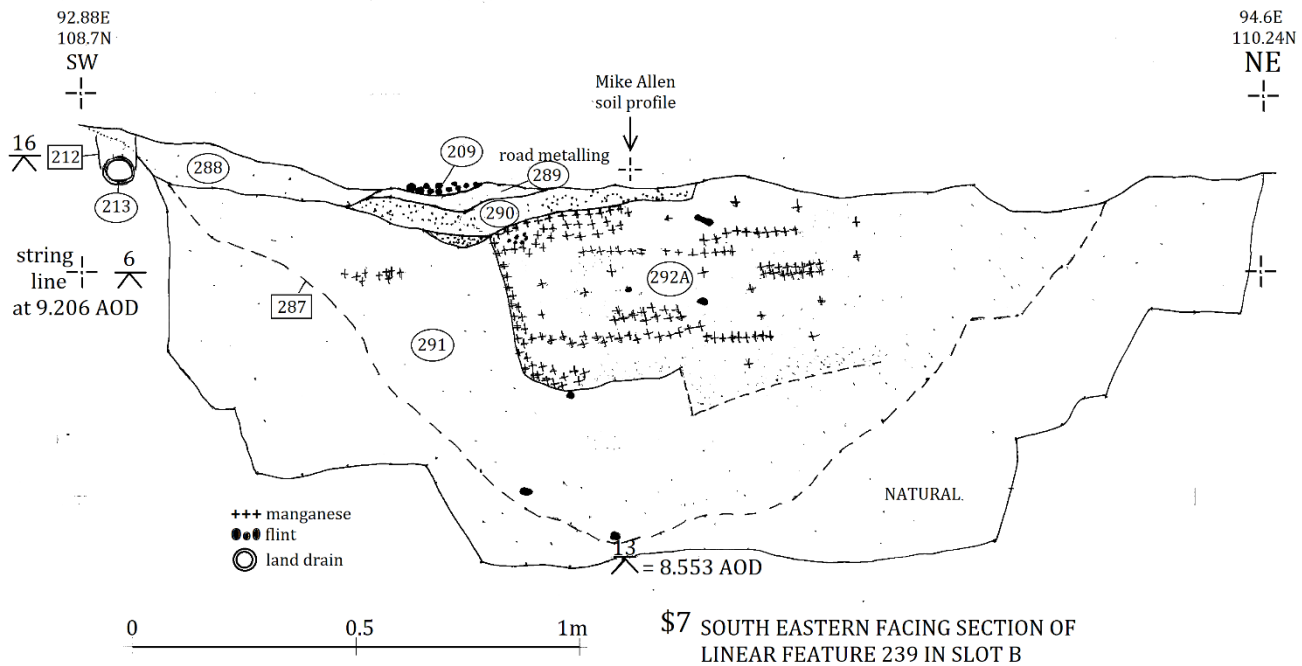
15.5.5: \$5 S-N cross section of shallow ovoid pit



15.5.6: \$6 W-E cross section of shallow ovoid pit

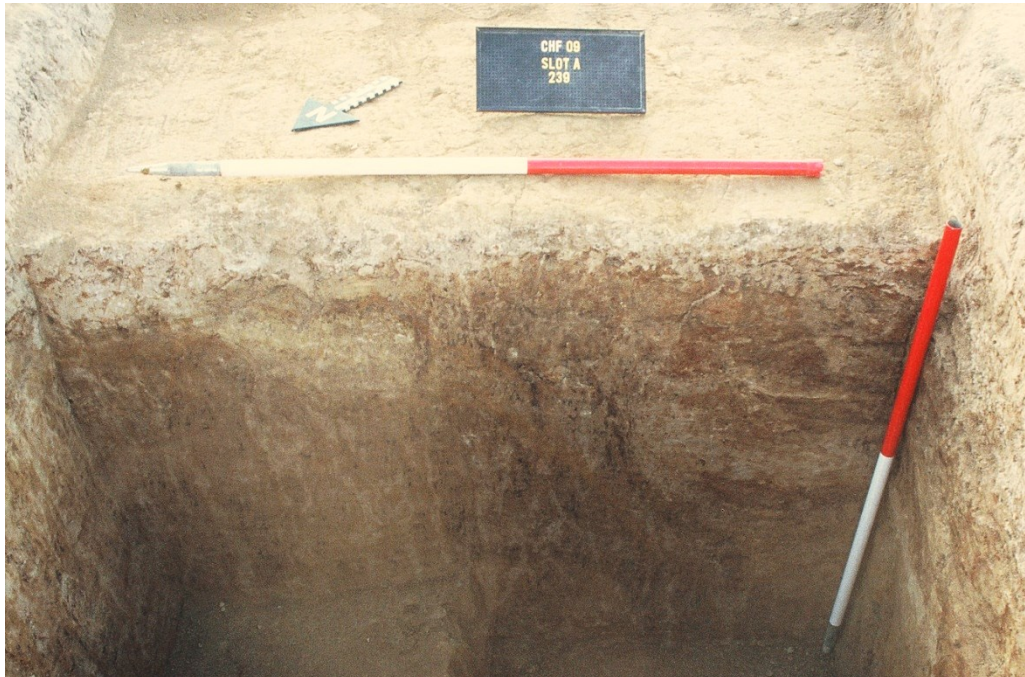
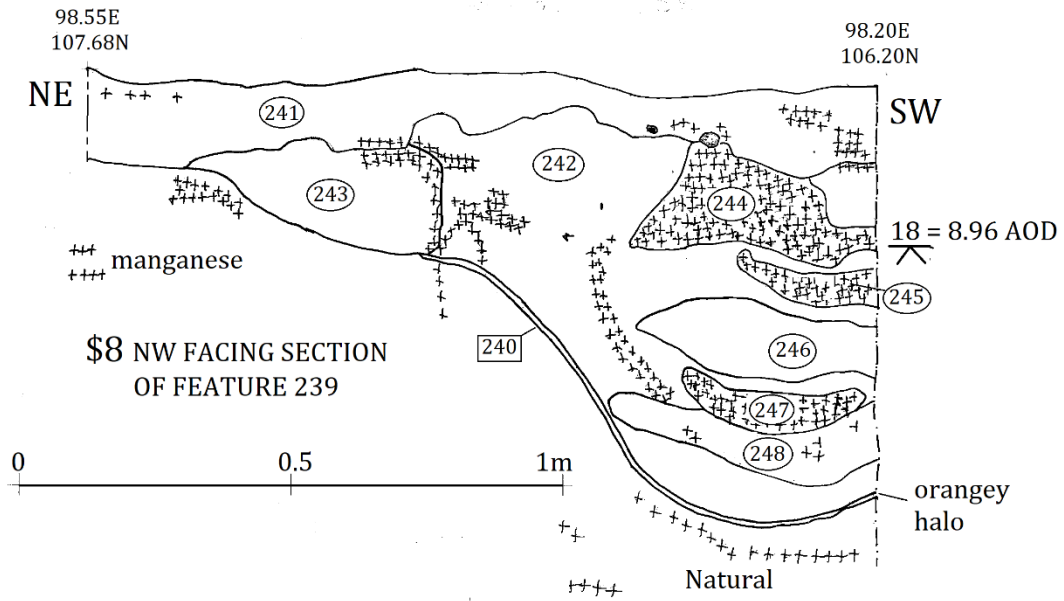


15.5.7: \$7 SE facing section of paleo-channel Feature 239 in slot B



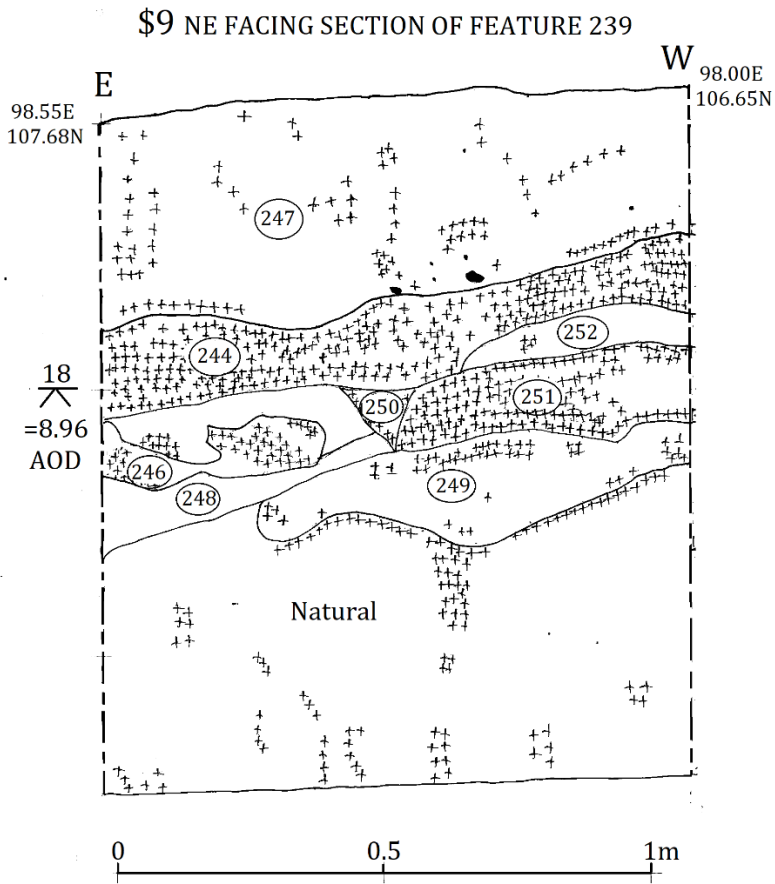
Colour slide 3305-11 of \$7 SE facing section of F239-slot B

15.5.8: \$8 NW facing section of paleo-channel Feature 239 at 98.4E in Slot A



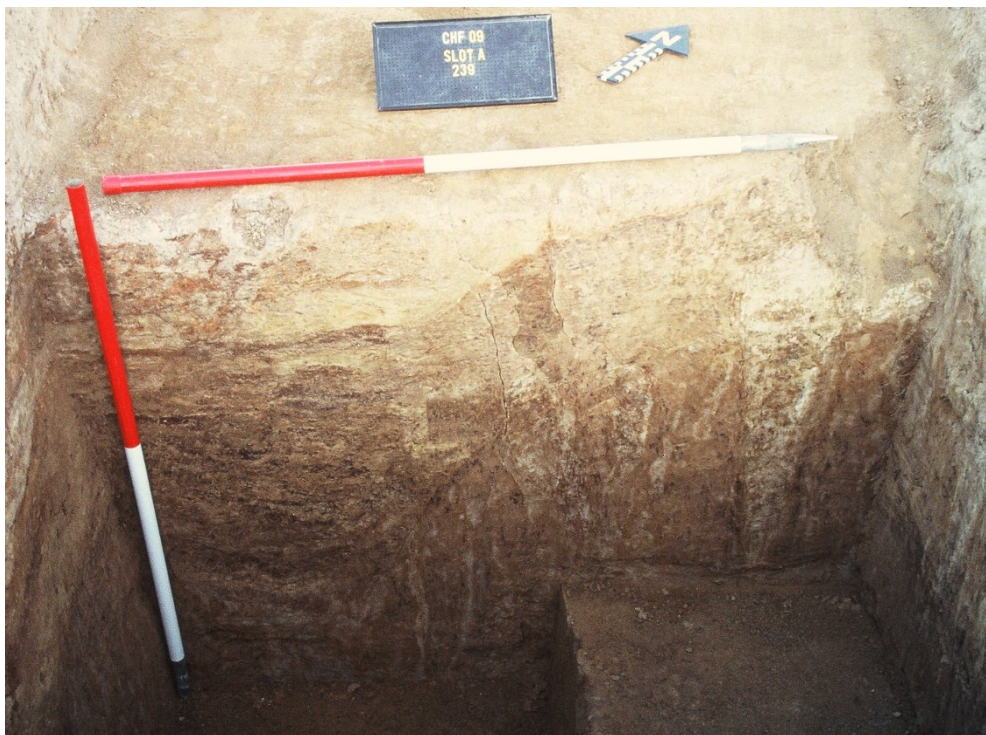
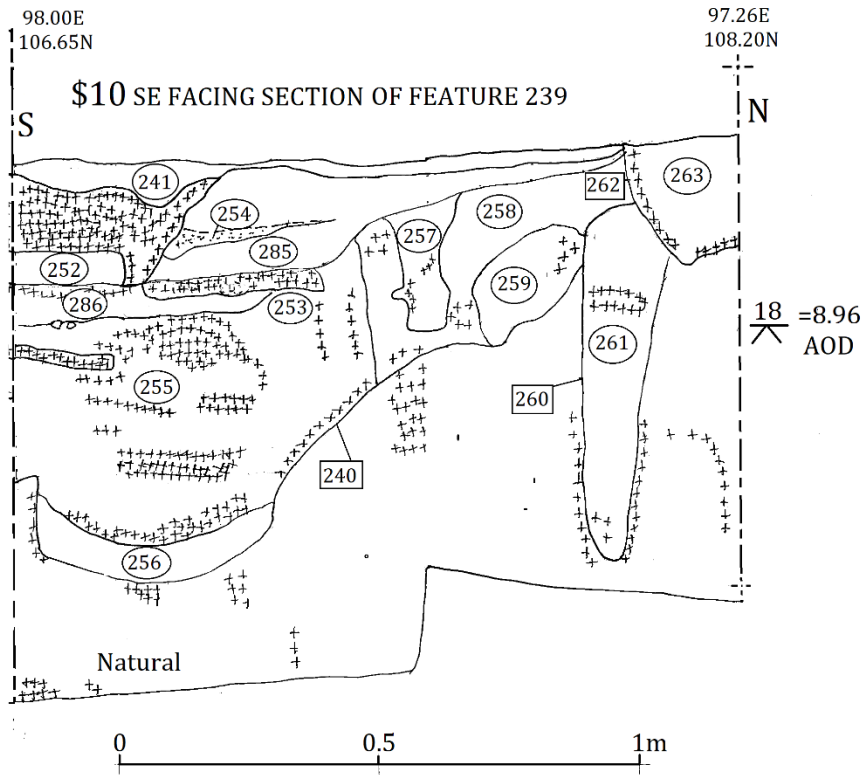
Colour slide 3305-13 of \$8 NW facing section of F239-slot A

15.5.9: \$9 section of paleo-channel Feature 239 at 98E in Slot A



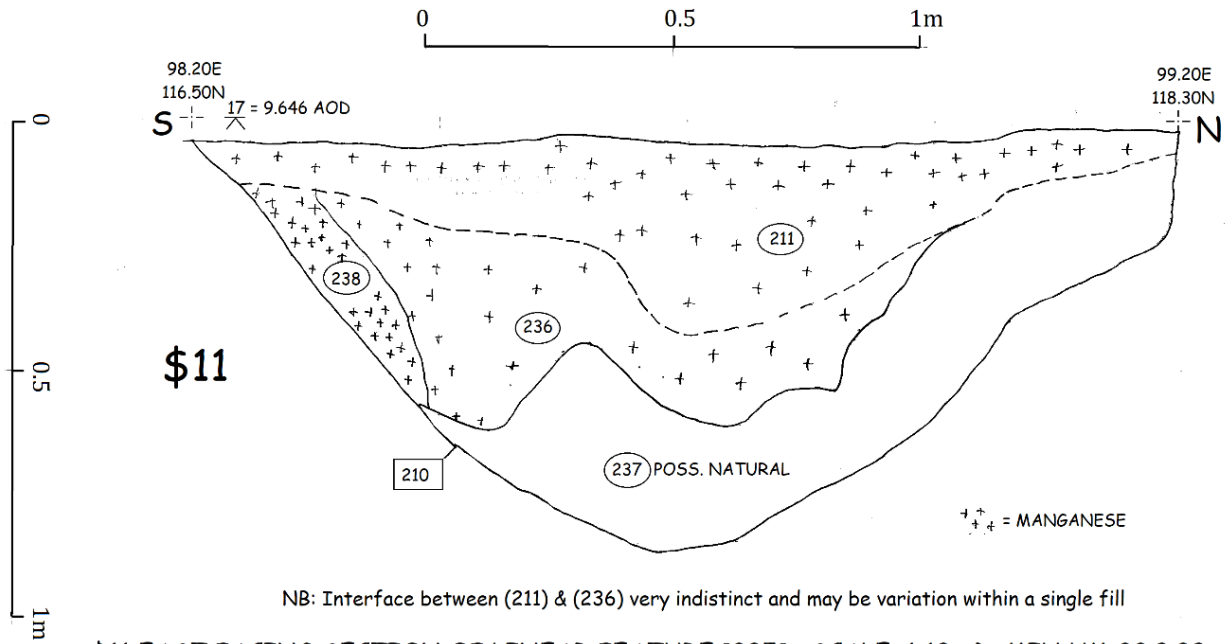
Colour slide 3305-15 of \$9 NE facing section of F239-slot A

15.5.10: \$10 SE section of paleo-channel Feature 239 at 98E in Slot A



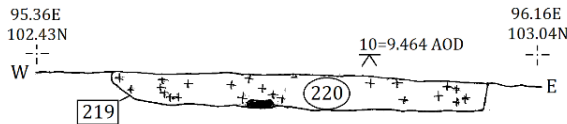
Colour slide 3305-17 of \$10 SE facing section of F239-slot A

15.5.11: \$11 E facing section of linear Feature 205



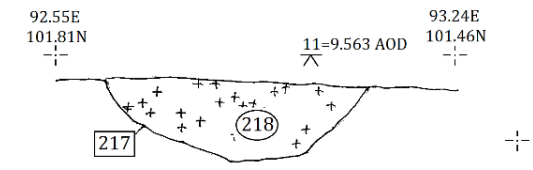
\$11 EAST FACING SECTION OF LINEAR FEATURE [205] SCALE: 1:10 D. MILLUM 22.9.09

15.5.12: \$12 S facing section of shallow linear

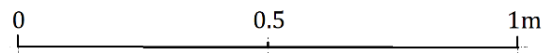


\$12 S FACING SECTION OF SHALLOW LINEAR

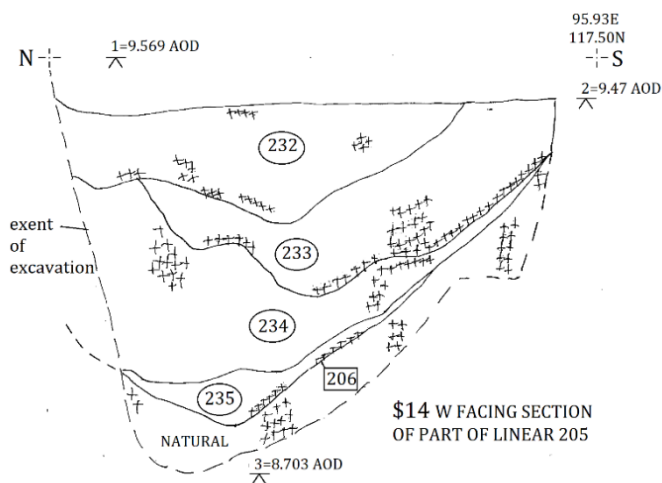
15.5.13: \$13 SW facing section of shallow gully



\$13 SW FACING SECTION OF SHALLOW GULLEY/DITCH

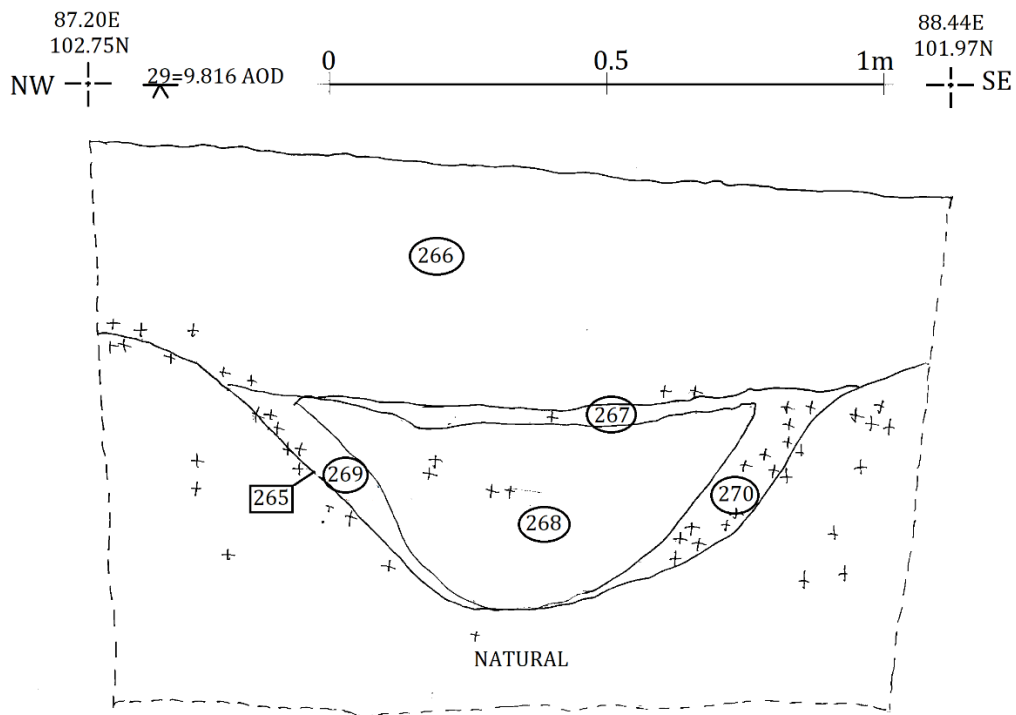


15.5.14: \$14 W facing part section of linear 205



\$14 W FACING SECTION OF PART OF LINEAR 205

15.5.15: \$15 SW facing section of linear Feature 264 in Slot B

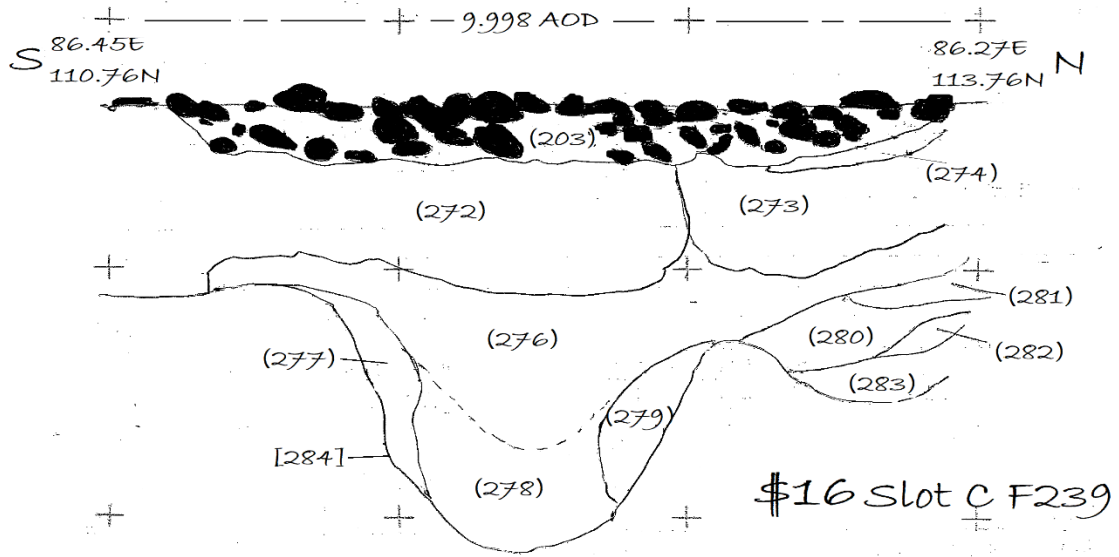


\$15 SW FACING SECTION OF LINEAR FEATURE 264 IN SLOT B

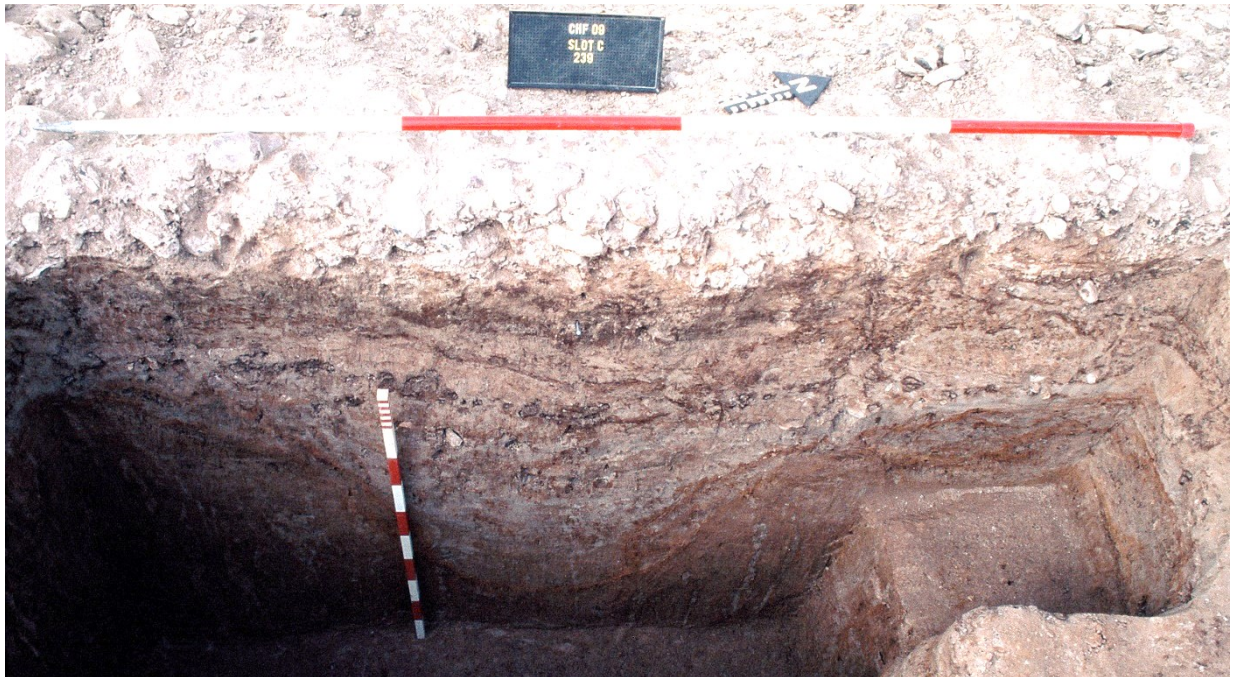


Colour slide 3305-08 of \$15 SW facing section of F264-slot B

15.5.16: \$16 sketch of E facing section of natural paleo-channel [239/284] in Slot C



Sketch from context form [284] D.H.Millum 30/09/2009



Colour slide 3305-09 of \$16 E facing section of F239-slot B