NEWLANDS SCHOOL, EASTBOURNE ROAD, SEAFORD, EAST SUSSEX

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LEWES DISTRICT COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
LW/16/0800 & LW/19/0475

PCA REPORT NO: R13992

SITE CODE: NSES19

JUNE 2021

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

NEWLANDS SCHOOL, EASTBOURNE ROAD, SEAFORD, EAST SUSSEX: REPORT FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION – STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE

Local Planning Authority:	**Lewes District Council**
Planning Reference:	**LW/16/0800 & LW/19/0475**
Site Code:	**NSES19**
Central NGR:	**TV 49634 99531**
Commissioning Client:	**Bellway Homes Ltd**
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CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bellway Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation -strip, map and sample - on land at the Newlands School Site, Eastbourne Road, Seaford, East Sussex proposed for housing development. This Report provides the results of the excavation, which comprised four areas totalling 0.81 hectares.

The works were carried out between the 15th of April 2019 – 27th October 2020 and followed earlier stages of assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

The investigations revealed archaeological resources that show multiple phases of activity within the Site. The earliest activity dates to the Bronze age, comprising a few pits located in the northern part of the Site. The archaeological activity within the Site was dominated by features dated to the Saxon period. The focus of this activity was a large enclosure, with a secondary inner ditch. Within this area were a number of pits, which contained archaeological remains, believed to be linked to subsistence processing. Alongside these features where are number of other Saxon pits and two possible sunken feature buildings. There were also remains dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, though there were only a few features dating to these periods. The medieval activity comprises a well, large pit and possible post hole structure. These features were dispersed and likely represent activity linked the medieval settlement of Sutton, the core of which may have lain to the east of the Site. The Post-Medieval activity comprised two buildings and a ditch, likely related to agricultural activity.

It is proposed that a programme of further analysis is carried out, in keeping with the recommendations of this report, leading to a short publication in the County journal ‘Sussex Archaeological Collections’.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bellway Homes Ltd to prepare to undertake an archaeological excavation -strip, map and sample - on land at the Newlands School Site, Eastbourne Road, Seaford, East Sussex **(Figure 1)**, hereafter 'the Site' (centred at NGR: TV 49634 99531). The Site is to be developed for housing including the demolition of existing buildings and construction of 183 residential dwellings, access and landscaping etc.

2.1.2 Outline planning permission for the development was granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Lewes District Council in June 2018 (Planning ref: LW16/0800) subject to Conditions 15 and 16 setting out archaeological requirements. These requirements were based on the advice of the archaeological advisor to the LPA, the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) for East Sussex County Council (ESCC). The requirements secure a staged approach to determining the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

2.1.3 After the demolition of the main school building (Planning ref: LW/19/0475) a further evaluation trench was excavated within the footprint of the former building, as agreed by the County Archaeological Officer.

2.1.4 This document is part of the scheme of work intended to mitigate through excavation the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains that have been identified by the previous stages of work including a Desk-based Assessment (CgMs, 2016), the results of a geophysical survey (Stratascan, 2016) and the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by PCA in February 2019.

2.1.5 The Written Scheme of Investigation set out a methodology for the excavation (PCA 2019). A total of 4 areas were proposed, targeting areas of high archaeological potential identified by the evaluation. The initial area totalled 0.57 hectares, with a contingency for further extension of these areas. Two of these areas where extended as significant archaeological remains were encountered in these areas. The final area totalled 0.81 hectares. In additional to the original scheme of works an evaluation trench - measuring 21m long and 2m wide – was excavated within the footprint of the former school building.

2.1.6 The works were carried out between the 15th of April 2019 – 27th October 2020.

2.1.7 This document has been prepared in accordance with:

(1) the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014);

(2) Recommended Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, and Post-Excavation Work (Development Control) in East Sussex (ESCC 2008);

(3) Sussex Archaeological Standards 2019 (ESCC December 2019);

(4) Sussex Archaeological Standards: Written Scheme of Investigation Requirements (2018);

(5) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).b

2.2 Location, Topography and Geology

2.2.1 The Site, an area of approximately 6.4 hectares, is located north of Eastbourne Road, Seaford and comprises the former Newlands School, its buildings and playing fields, which cover and area of approximately 4 hectares (**Figures 1 and 2**).

2.2.2 The Site is generally flat and lies in an area where levels fall gently to the south, toward the coast, and east, toward the River Cuckmere, some 2km distant. The Site lies at 35m above OD.

2.2.3 The Site lies on the Newhaven Chalk formation. Although no superficial deposits are mapped for the Site area, geotechnical investigations within it suggest the bedrock chalk lies beneath 0.35 to 1.30 gravelly clay sealed beneath up to 0.8m of topsoil/subsoil and this was confirmed by the February 2019 evaluation.

2.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.3.1 The Site lies in an area of known archaeological monuments, sites and findspots recorded on the East Sussex Historic Environment Record. Evidence for the development of the landscape throughout prehistory and in later periods has come from a variety of sources ranging from archaeological investigation to chance finds (summarised below). In light of the perceived archaeological potential of the area, the Site falls within an 'Archaeology Notification Area', a non-statutory designation assigned by East Sussex County Council. The Archaeological Notification Area relates to potential for early medieval settlement evidence within the historic area of Sutton.

2.3.2 The archaeological and historical background of the Site has been set out in a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2016) and is not repeated here. The assessment summarised the results of a geophysical survey that was carried as part of the assessment: 'The survey results indicated that only a small number of anomalies of interest were detected. The main concentration of anomalies were located in the northwest corner of the site consisting of an extensive northeast-southwest aligned linear boundary, adjacent to a possible small enclosure, associated with a small number of discreet features and short linears. The form of these features suggests they could be associated with the former Late Medieval manor house in the vicinity of Sutton Place. Three short linear anomalies were also identified in the northeast part of the Site (Stratascan 2016)'. Regarding the Site's archaeological potential the assessment concluded that:

- The Site was considered to have a high archaeological potential for remains associated with the Late Medieval period; a moderate potential for remains associated with the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods; and a low to moderate potential for remains associated with the Late Prehistoric period.
- Medieval and Post-Medieval agricultural activity is likely to have had a low, but widespread, negative impact on potential below ground archaeological deposits.
- Construction of the school buildings from the early 20th century is likely to have had a moderate to severe negative impact on below ground archaeological deposits in the northern part of the Site.

2.3.3 An archaeological evaluation of the Site was conducted in February 2019 by PCA. The evaluation appeared to demonstrate that the Site contained evidence of later prehistoric activity but perhaps no single focus of activity. Pits, post-holes, ditches and a possible trackway were found along with a small but readily datable assemblage of pottery to suggest a Bronze Age or perhaps Iron Age date for this activity. The significance of this activity would appear to relate to its unexpected location off the predominant landscape of chalk Downland and suggests the use of more clayey soils in the late prehistoric period was not unfavourable.

3 AIM

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

3.1.1 The aim of the strip, map and sample archaeological excavation was to offset the impact of the proposed development and to:

- Determine the extent character and date of archaeological resources within the defined areas, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains and local, regional and national research aims:
- Carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination of the results obtained;
- Contribute to our understanding of the history and archaeology of prehistoric and subsequent settlement and economy in East Sussex.
- The results of the excavation will be assessed in the light of period papers forming the South East Research Framework www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework
- With the Client's consent, consider an opportunity for an organised site visit by members of the local archaeological community. Additionally, consider wider publicity and engagement through offering talks.

3.1.2 More specific aims are identified as follows:

- What evidence is there for coherent spatial organisation of the possible late prehistoric enclosures that were indicated by the evaluation?
- Is there any evidence that the Site was the focus of processing or industrial activity, such as indicated by the fired, wattle impressed clay objects?
- Is the late prehistoric activity in contrast to contemporary activity on the chalk Downland?

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following sections present a summary of the results of the excavation based on the site archive, which comprises a site diary, context sheets, site drawings, digital photographs and finds assemblage. A summary of recorded contexts is provided in a Context Index in **Appendix 1**. The archive is held at PCA's Winchester office under the site code **NSES19** and in due course will be deposited in a designated museum or repository.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken following the methodology that was detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2019) which was approved on behalf of the Local Planning Authority in advance of the commencement of works.

4.2.2 A total of 4 areas were proposed, targeting areas of high archaeological potential identified by the evaluation. The initial area totalled 0.57 hectares, with a contingency for further extension of these areas. Areas 1, 3 and 4 were extended by a combined total of 0.34 hectares as significant archaeological remains were encountered within these areas. The approximate total area stripped during the excavation was 0.81 hectares (**Figure 2**).

4.2.3 In additional to the original scheme of works an evaluation trench – trench 33, measuring 21m long and 2m wide and orientated north-south – was excavated within the footprint of the former school building.

4.3 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits and Soil Sequence

4.3.1 The excavation revealed a consistent deposition sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural although there was significant variation in the depth of cover above natural geology across the Site, which ranged from 0.2m to 0.96m. This variation in depth is likely caused by previous landscaping of the Site. The natural deposits were also varied, changing sporadically across the Site, with chalk overlain by superficial deposits of clay, clay with flint and occasional sand.

4.4 Phase 2 – Bronze Age

4.4.1 The Bronze Age is the earliest period of activity identified during the excavation and is represented by a small cluster of pits. Located in the northern part of the Site, area 1 (**Figure 3**).

4.4.2 Pits [1010] and [1013] both date to the Bronze Age. [1010] measures 1.25m wide, 2m long and 0.57m deep, with a large oval shape. [1013] measures 0.42m wide, 0.58m long and 0.11m deep, subcircular in shape. They both contained a grey clay fill. Both pits contained sherds of Bronze Age pottery. The sherds recovered from [1013] are dated to 2200-1700 BC. The sherds recovered from [1010] dated later, to 1100-600 BC (**Figure 7, Plate 1**).

4.5 Phase 3 – Saxon

4.5.1 The Saxon period is represented by a series of linears forming ditched enclosures and associated pits which dominate the southern part of the Site, areas 3 and 4 (**Figures 4 and 5**).

Saxon enclosure

4.5.2 Group 1476 ([1391], [1389], [1397], [1404], [1429], [1105], [21705], [1399], [21418], [1393]) forms a ditch which runs south to west, along the eastern and southern edges of area 3. Terminating just before it reaches area 4 (**Figure 4**). It measures over 100m long. With a width varying between 0.3m to 1.88m and a depth between 0.07m to 0.76m, with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a greyish brown/orange silty clay, which contained sherds of Saxon pottery, animal bone and fragments of daub (**Figure 8, Plate 2**).

4.5.3 In the south of area 3 are ditches group 1489 and group 1490 (**Figure 4**). Group 1489 ([1422], [1427]) is a northeast-southwest orientated linear. Measuring 0.88m wide, 0.28m wide and c.6m long. Group 1490 ([1408], [1395]) is a linear orientated north - south. Measuring 0.98m wide, 0.15m deep and c.3m long. Both were filled with a greyish brown silty clay and both contained animal bone. Ditch group 1490 also contained sherds of Saxon pottery (**Plate 3**).

4.5.4 Within the area bounded by ditch group 1476 is an inner ditch, in the middle of area 3 (**Figure 4**). Comprised of three segments group 1477 ([21409], [1418], [1406]), group 1478 ([1099], [1156], [1203], [21411]), group 1479 ([1431], [1432], [1376], [1424]). Group 1477 measures 25m long, With a width varying between 0.84m to 1.45m and a depth between 0.29, to 0.4m. Group 1478 measures 28m long, With a width varying between 1.13m to 1.3m and a depth between 0.14m to 0.34m. Group 1479 measures 30m long, With a width varying between 1.23m to 1.66m and a depth between 0.28m to 0.55m. They were filled with brown clay and contained sherds of Saxon pottery and animal bone (**Figure 8, Plate 4 & 5**).

4.5.5 Ditch group 1491 ([1420], [21407], [1269]) is a linear orientated north-south, located in the middle of area 3 (**Figure 4**). Measuring 0.25-0.95m wide, 0.08-0.47m deep and c.5 m long. Filled with a brownish grey silty clay containing sherds of Saxon pottery.

4.5.6 Group 1388 ([1146], [1239]) is a large circular feature located towards the centre of area 3 (**Figure 4**). Measuring approximately 2.8m diameter and 1.6m deep. It has near vertical sides, with a concave base. The centre of the feature was filled with layers of clay with frequent inclusions of burnt material. A large amount fragments of daub were also recovered from throughout this feature. These fragments were found in denser concentrations in a ring at the top of feature, layers (1145) and (1240). As well as within layer (1367), located at the base of the feature. There was a layer of redeposited natural clay (1487) on the southern side of the feature. There was also evidence of burning around the edges of the feature and on the internal edge of the redeposited clay. The samples taken from the fills of this feature contained a relatively large assembly of burnt grains (**Figure 9, Plates 6-8**).

4.5.7 Two large sub circular features were revealed in the central part of area 3. [1256] measuring 2.67m wide and 2.92m long and 1.4m deep and [1410] measuring 3.3m long, c.2.6m wide and 1.4m deep (**Figure 4**). Both had an undercut side with evidence of burning on that side. Both contained fragments of daub and Saxon pottery was also recovered from a fill of [1410] (**Figure 11, Plates 9 & 10**). A further two similar features are located just to the southeast of the inner enclosure. Group 1486 ([21707], [1205]) a large feature measuring 11m long, 7m wide and 1.45m deep. Filled with dark brown clay, with fragments of daub and flecks of charcoal (**Figure 11, Plate 11**). [1460] a large Sub-oval feature was uncovered to the east of the area. Measured c.9m long, 0.62m deep and 3.8m wide. It contained a similar fill to [1486].

4.5.8 A group of three sub-circular features [1292], [1296] and [1352/1401] was uncovered in the northern part of the inner enclosure (**Figure 4**). [1292] measured 1.9m wide, 1.38m long and 0.38m deep. [1296] measuring 2.35m wide, 2.15m long and 0.36m deep. Both were filled with dark grey clay, containing Saxon pottery, burnt clay and charcoal. [1352/1401] measured 3.1m wide and 3.4m long and 0.74m deep. With evidence of a recut, with fills similar to those in [1292] and [1296] (**Figure 12, Plates 12-13**).

4.5.9 In the centre of the enclosed area 16 postholes ([21414], [21416], [1111], [1163], [1165], [1167], [1169], [1334], [1336], [1338], [1340], [1342], [1344], [1350], [1370] and [1372]) where uncovered. These formed no obvious pattern (**Figure 4**). Measuring between 0.1-0.45m diameter and 0.1-0.43m deep.

Sunken feature buildings

4.5.10 Two possible sunken feature buildings (SFBs) were uncovered. [1297] located in the western side of area 3 and [1045] in the southern part of the area 4 (**Figures 4 and 5**). Both are large sub-rectangular features, with steep sides and a flat base. They both contained fills of brown clay and included deposits of large amounts of shells. The fills contained sherds of Saxon pottery and animal bone. [1297] measured 3.3m long, 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep. [1045] measured 3.4m diameter and 0.27m deep (**Figure 10, Plates 15 & 16**).

Other pits and linears

4.5.11 Linear [1231], is located at the southern edge of area 4 and is orientated east – west (**Figure 5**). measuring 20m long, 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep. Filled with brown clay, which contained charcoal and burnt clay, along with Saxon pottery and a copper-alloy pin (**Figure 8, Plates 17**).

4.5.12 Linear group 1483 ([1075], [1084], [1104], [22005], [1290]), located in the southern part of area 4 (**Figure 5**). Running west to east before turns to the north, 25m long, and between 0.83-1.4m wide and 0.26-0.37m deep. Filled with brown clay, which contained, animal bone, CBM and Saxon Pottery (**Figure 8, Plate 18**).

4.5.13 A series of intercutting ditches was located towards the centre of area 4. Group 1484 ([1057], [1448]), group 1485 ([1040], [1444]), and [21508] (**Figure 5**). The ditches were orientated northwest - southeast. Measuring between 0.34m to 0.6m wide and between 0.2m to 0.48m deep. With a total length of c.18m, terminating in the south. All were filled with brown clay, which contained animal bone, Saxon pottery and CBM (**Figure 8, Plates 19 & 20**).

4.5.14 Linear group 1482 ([1035], [1033], [1029]) is a ditch running east to west, located in the south-eastern part of area 4. measuring c.9m long (**Figure 5**). Between 0.31-0.46m wide and 0.1-0.17m deep (**Plate 21**).

4.5.15 Linear group 1480 ([1060], [1080], [1081]) is a ditch running south-north and turning to the east, located on the eastern edge of area 4 (**Figure 5**). Measuring c.10m long, between 0.31-0.79m wide and 0.08-0.21m deep. Filled with brown clay, it contained no finds.

4.5.16 Pits [1187], [1196], [1208], [1221], [1223], and [1225] are subcircular features in the northern part of area 4 (**Figure 5**). All have steep sides with a flat base. Measuring between 0.66-1.28m diameter and 0.1-0.35m deep. The finds recovered included sherds of Saxon pottery, animal bone, CBM and Shell (**Figure 12, Plates 22 & 23**).

4.5.17 Along the eastern edge of area 4 were a number of large pits. [1095], [1192], [1064] and [1063] all were irregular in plan (**Figure 5**). [1095] measured 5m long, 1.26m wide and 0.27m deep. [1064] measured 3.3m long, 1.4m wide and 0.25m deep. [1192] and [1063] both have a more rounded shape, [1192] measured 2.41m, 2.72m long and 0.62m deep. [1063] measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.11m deep. It was filled with dark brown clay, which contained charcoal, burnt clay, animal bone and pottery (**Figure 12, Plates 24 & 25**).

4.5.18 In the southern part of the area 4 were a number of smaller Saxon pits [1128], [1189], [1022], [1058], [1254], [1273], [1275], [1305], [1200], [1136], [1132], [1134], [1148], [1150], [1130], [1089], [1086], [1088] (**Figure 5**). They varied in shape and size, measuring between 0.26m - 1.2m wide, 0.14m – 1.9m long and between 0.09m-0.59m deep. The finds from the pits include Saxon pottery, animal bone, shell and CBM (**Plates 26 -30**).

4.5.19 A cluster of large subcircular features was uncovered in the centre of area 3 (**Figure 4**), including features [1346] [1374] [1379] and [1383]. Measuring between 0.9m - 3.5m wide and 0.49m – 0.65m deep. Finds from the pits include Saxon pottery and animal bone (**Plates 31 & 32**).

4.5.20 [1362], an irregular sub circular feature located towards the centre of area 3 (**Figure 4**). Measuring 0.57m wide, 1.62m long and 0.29m deep. Filled with dark grey clay, fragments of burnt daub were recovered from the fill (**Plate 33**).

4.5.21 Two large and irregular features were uncovered towards the centre of area 4, [1246] and [1247] (**Figure 5**). [1246] measures c.12.5m long, c.5m wide and 0.67m deep. [1247] measures c.10m long, c.4m wide and 0.42m deep. Both these features contained similar fills of brown clay and both had an irregular shape in plan. Sherds of Saxon pot and animal bone were recovered from the fill of [1246] (**Figure 11**).

4.5.22 In the southern part of area 4 there are number of irregular linear features, possibly segmented ditches or elongated pits (**Figure 5**). These include features; [1172], [1277], [1313], [1202], [1474], [1271], [1229], [1243]. Measuring between 0.45m – 0.87m wide and between 0.07m – 0.3m deep. The pits were filled with brown clay and some contained shell, animal bone, CBM and Saxon pot (**Plates 34-39**).

4.6 Phase 4 –Medieval

4.6.1 The medieval activity within the Site comprises 3 features, found dispersed across areas 3 and 4 (**Figures 4 and 5**). The dating for these features shows activity in the area from the 12th to the mid-14th century.

4.6.2 To the southern part of area 3 is group 1492 ([1117], [1119], [1121], [1123], [1125], [1318], [1320], [1322], [1324], [1326]) a group of ten small circular features arranged in a semi-circle, interpreted as postholes (**Figure 4**). The group has a diameter of c.7m, with the individual features measuring between 0.1-0.41m wide and 0.08-0.19m deep. They were filled by a greyish brown clay. Post holes [1121] and [1123] both contained sherds of 13th century pottery (**Figure 13, Plate 40**).

4.6.3 On the northern edge of area 4 is pit [1279] (**Figure 5**). A large subcircular feature with near vertical sides, measuring 7m wide, >7.5m long and 2.1m deep. Filled with layers of silty/sandy clay. Sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of [1279] (**Figure 13, Plates 41 & 42**).

4.6.4 Well [1112] is located in the centre of the southern half of area 4 (**Figure 5**). A circular feature with vertical sides It measures 1.7m in diameter. It was excavated to a depth of 1m by hand, with a hand augered borehole reaching a total depth of 2.4m without reaching the base of the feature. The feature was backfilled with grey silty clay, chalk fragments and flint nodules. Finds recovered from the fills include the skeletal remains of at least 5 dogs, along with other animal bone, shell, pottery and a copper-alloy buckle (**Figure 13, Plate 43**).

4.7 Phase 5 –Post medieval

4.7.1 The post medieval activity is found exclusively within area 4 (**Figure 5**). It includes two buildings and a ditch.

4.7.2 Building [1437] is located in the northern half of area 4 (**Figure 5**). It measured 10.7m wide and 24m long, it is comprised three outside walls. the eastern wall was 0.4m thick, the southern 0.6m thick and the western 0.7m thick. One internal wall remained in the south-eastern corner, measuring 1.8m long and 0.3m thick. All walls were constructed from flint and mortar, with some reused and local stone also used in the construction (**Figure 14, Plates 44 & 45**).

4.7.3 To the north of [1437], along the northern edge of area 4 is building [1438] and wall [1289] (**Figure 5**). Both are of a similar construction to [1437]. [1438] measures 4.5m wide and 5.5m long, it comprises of three walls, all measuring 0.5m thick. [1289] measures 3.7m long and 0.48m wide. The foundation trench for [1289] was cut into the top of early medieval pit [1279] (**Figure 14, Plate 46**).

4.7.4 Linear group 1481 orientated northwest - southeast and running through the centre of area 4 (**Figure 5**). It is approximately 23m long, between 0.51-1.03m wide and 0.14-0.28m deep. Filled with brown clay, it contained finds that were post-medieval in date, including pottery and CBM (**Figure 14, Plate 47**).

4.8 Phase 6 – Undated

Area 1

4.8.1 Features [1009] and [1077] are located on the east side of area 1 (**Figure 3**). [1009] Measuring 0.72m deep and 0.81m diameter and [1077] measuring 0.34m deep and 0.72m diameter. Both had a similar shape: subcircular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. Both contained one fill and no finds, so are undated. However due to the archaeology in the surrounding area it is probable they belong to the Bronze Age period (**Figure 7, Plates 48 & 49**).

Area 2

4.8.2 [1073] a large subcircular feature, in the northeast of the area (**Figure 3**). Measured approximately 8.85m in diameter with a depth >1.5m. With a very irregular profile. No dateable finds were recovered, and the composition of the fills of the feature suggest that is likely of a natural origin (**Figure 7, Plate 50**).

4.8.3 [1016] and [2704] are two small subcircular features located towards the middle of the area (**Figure 3**). both similar in size, shape and composition of fill. Measuring approximately 0.65m in diameter with a depth of 0.12m and 0.18m (**Figure 7**). Both were filled with dark silty clay containing frequent charcoal. Both are undated.

Areas 3 and 4

4.8.4 An extensive and deep anomalous feature was partially revealed in the northwest corner of area 3, extending into area 4 (**Figure 4**). It measures approximately 25m diameter and >1m deep. The feature was excavated during the evaluation phases, observed within trenches 11 and 13 and appeared to be represented at ground level by a change in levels. It was filled by layers of dark greyish brown clay, divided by a pebble band. The fills contained post-medieval ceramic building material, daub (likely residual material from the activity in area 3) and animal bone (**Figure 15, Plate 51**).

4.8.5 Group 1488, [21405] and [1316] is a linear in the eastern part of area 3, orientated north – south (**Figure 4**). It measures c.11m long, between 0.37-0.74m wide and between 0.25-0.07m deep. It contained one fill, which contained animal bone (**Plate 52**).

4.8.6 13 postholes [21005], [21007], [1019], [1037], [1041], [1043], [1052], [1058], [1140], [1177], [1178], [1197] and [1315] were located across of area 4, forming no obvious patterns (**Figure 5**). Measuring 0.17-0.51m diameter and 0.09-0.24m deep. These postholes were found in an area of Saxon activity within the site, so likely date to the Saxon period (**Plate 53**).

4.8.7 Subcircular features [1178], [1180], [1184] were uncovered in the north of area 4 (**Figure 5**). All were steep sided with a flat base. Measuring between 0.26-1.08m diameter and 0.09-0.29m deep. They contained no finds so area undated, but due to the similar surrounding features it is likely that they are Saxon in date (**Plate 54**).

4.8.8 7 pits were uncovered in the in south of area 4 [1101], [1442], [1219], [1023], [1107], [1054], [1151] (**Figure 5**). Measuring between 0.48m - 1.95m long, 0.48m – 1.09m wide and between 0.15m- 0.42m deep. Though no dateable finds were recovered, based on surrounding archaeology they are likely Saxon in date (**Plates 55 - 60**).

4.9 Additional evaluation trench

4.9.1 Trench 33 is located within the footprint of the former school building (**Figure 2**). The trench lies on north – south alignment, measuring 21m long and 2m wide. Natural geology observed at a depth of 0.18m BGL, it comprised mid-orange brown, clay/brickearth with occasional small to medium size flint nodules. It was overlaid by a thin layer of made ground comprising mid-brown grey, silt mixed with demolition material arising from the removal of concrete slabs covering the area of excavation (**Plates 61 & 62**).

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The excavations carried out at Newlands School between 15th of April – 19th of June 2019 has produced evidence of Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval activity.

5.2 Phase 1 - Natural Deposits and Soil Sequence

5.2.1 The soil sequence showed great variation in the depth of cover above archaeological features and deposits across the site. The variation in depth is attributed to levelling of the Site in more recent times.

5.3 Phase 2 – Bronze Age

5.3.1 The earliest evidence for human activity within the Site dates from the Bronze Age. This evidence comprises two pits, with a further two undated pits in the same area also likely dating to the Bronze Age. All of these features were located in area 1, in the northern part of the Site. Though the Bronze Age activity within the Site is sparse it does indicate some further potential of Bronze Age activity in the vicinity.

5.4 Phase 3 – Saxon

5.4.1 The activity in the Saxon period dominates the archaeological remains uncovered within the Site. These can be divided in to two categories based on the interpretations of the features; economic and domestic. Both activities seem to occupy separate parts of the Site, suggesting some degree of spatial organisation of the area.

5.4.2 The economic activity seems to be centred around the enclosure in area 3, comprising of a curvilinear ditch which enclosed a number of pits and postholes.

5.4.3 The focus of this activity seems to be around a central pit - group1388. The pit was a deep circular feature. It contained frequent burnt material; grains, charcoal and daub (see Turner in **appendix 6**). From interpretation of the stratigraphic evidence and analysis of the daub (see Hayward in **appendix 4**) two possible interpretations of the pit have been suggested; that the pit formed part of a structure like a drying oven or that the pits were used to dispose of the remains of a burnt down daub structure located elsewhere. Though it is possible that both are true.

5.4.4 The larger pits are thought to have been used for storage prior to backfilling and some exhibited evidence of burning on their sides. It is also possible that they were originally dug for clay extraction.

5.4.5 Three other pits were uncovered in the northern part of the enclosure. These pits were much smaller in size to the others in the area. They were filled with similar materials, suggesting that they were used to dispose of waste from the activity in the area.

5.4.6 No obvious patten could be discerned from the distribution of the post holes, but it is likely that they represent the remains of structures linked to the activity carried out in the area.

5.4.7 The rest of the Saxon features seem to be linked to domestic activity and are more dispersed, with a number of ditches and pit - including two possible sunken feature buildings (SFBs) – the majority of the features were dispersed across area 4, with one of the SFBs situated just outside of area 4 in area 3. These features contained a mix of animal bone, shell and pottery. This assemblage contains much more domestic material than was found among the features in the centre of area 3.

5.4.8 The suspected SFBs uncovered on the Site are a similar size and shape to those at the other sites Rookery Hill (Bell, 1977) and Itford Farm (Stevens 2016), but no evidence of supporting post holes was observed during this excavation. It has been suggested that the roof structure could have been contained within the contemporary topsoil, so any trace could of these postholes could have been removed by subsequent activity within the Site.

5.4.9 The main activity within the Site during the Saxon period seems to be primarily economic, possibly agricultural processing. Comparatively less evidence of domestic activity was uncovered, especially when compared to other sites in the area like Bishopstone (Thomas, 2010), Rookery Hill (Bell, 1977) and Itford Farm (Stevens 2016). Which uncovered the remains of a number of timber buildings, pits and SFBs.

5.4.10 The Saxon activity within the site furthers our understanding of the period, adding to the knowledge of the period on a local and regional level. The excavation has highlighted the high potential of further Saxon remains in the vicinity.

5.5 Phase 4 – Medieval

5.5.1 Evidence for medieval activity within the Site is sparse, comprising a large pit, a well and a post hole structure. The dating evidence recovered from these features show that the site was in some use during the 12th-14th centuries.

5.5.2 The well had been backfilled with a mixture of flint and chalk rubble and clay, among the finds were the remains of at least 5 dogs which appeared to have ‘buried’ together among a rubble layer.

5.5.3 With the limited evidence available it is unclear what the function of the semicircle of posts was.

5.5.4 The large pit is situated along the northern edge of area 4, north of this part of the Site is the medieval Manor of Sutton. It is likely that the pit and other features of this period are linked to activity on the periphery of the Manor.

5.5.5 Though limited, the evidence of medieval activity within the Site is of local importance, contributing to the narrative of the Site.

5.6 Phase 5 – Post-Medieval

5.6.1 The post-medieval activity within the Site comprises of a ditch and the remains of two possible buildings.

5.6.2 From the size of the buildings foundations and their footprint it is unlikely that these were substantial structures and it seems likely that they were some form of agricultural buildings, with building [1437] suggested as a barn. The ditch runs straight northwest – southeast and likely formed part of a field boundary.

5.6.3 The post-medieval activity is of a minor archaeological value and is of local significance at most.

5.7 Phase 6 – Undated

5.7.1 Much of the undated archaeological features likely date to a similar period to the dated features around them, as most of the different periods of activity are somewhat separate from each other within the Site. If this is the case, then the undated features contribute to the wider narrative and understanding of the Site.

6 UPDATED PROJECT RESEARCH THEMES AND FURTHER POTENTIAL

6.1 Original Research Themes

6.1.1 The aims of the investigation as outlined in the written scheme of investigation are listed below, along with how the investigation detailed in this report has met these aims:

'The aim of the strip, map and sample archaeological excavation is to offset the impact of the proposed development and to:

- *Determine the extent character and date of archaeological resources within the defined areas, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeoenvironmental remains and local, regional and national research aims.'*

The investigation uncovered and characterised remains dating from the Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

- *'Carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination of the results obtained. '*

This aim is met in part by this report and by its recommendations.

- *'Contribute to our understanding of the history and archaeology of prehistoric and subsequent settlement and economy in East Sussex.'*

The excavation has demonstrated multiple phases of activity within the Site. The most represented phase of activity dates to the Saxon period. This furthers our understanding of the archaeology of the local area.

- *'The results of the excavation will be assessed in the light of period papers forming the South East Research Framework.'*

See section **6.3** bellow.

- *'With the Client's consent, consider an opportunity for an organised site visit by members of the local archaeological community. Additionally, consider wider publicity and engagement through offering talks.'*

A site visit was organised for some local archaeologists to visit the Site alongside the county archaeologist. But it was not viable for wider community engagement at this stage.

'More specific aims are identified as follows:

- *What evidence is there for coherent spatial organisation of the possible late prehistoric enclosures that were indicated by the evaluation?'*

The enclosures were mischaracterised during the evaluation stage and were found to be Saxon in date. They suggest clear spatial division of the Site, separating the processing activity from the rest of the site.

- *'Is there any evidence that the Site was the focus of processing or industrial activity, such as indicated by the fired, wattle impressed clay objects?'*

There is evidence that the Site was the focus of processing activity. The clay objects possibly originated from a structure relating to processing activity. The "source" of this material seems to be – or at least in the vicinity of- a pit at the centre of the activity in area 3 of the Site.

- *'Is the late prehistoric activity in contrast to contemporary activity on the chalk Downland?'*

The extent of the prehistoric activity within the Site was mischaracterised at the evaluation stage of the investigation, though some Bronze Age activity (two, possibly four pits) was uncovered, the majority of the activity within the site actually dated to the Saxon period.

6.2 Updated Research Themes

6.2.1 From this assessment of the results of the excavation the following updated research themes have emerged:

- How does the Bronze age activity fit into the narrative of the Bronze age in the area?
- How do the results of the archaeological investigation at the Site fit into the existing knowledge of early Saxon activity in the area and how does this fit into the wider narrative of the Saxon period in the Ouse Valley and Sussex?

- What can further analysis of the finds assemblage tell us about the activity carried out within the Site during the Saxon period?
- How do the medieval remains fit into the narrative of the Manor at Sutton, its origins, and context?

6.3 Local Research Frameworks

6.3.1 The South East Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (SERF) identifies research priorities for the county of Sussex and defines methodologies intended to consolidate knowledge (SERF, 2019). Any further research should address the areas outlined by the Archaeological Framework:

'Rural settlement

Broaden an understanding of settlement hierarchy and patterns of dependency between settlements. Single site investigations need to be counterbalanced by wider parish and multi-parish surveys, preferably taking in contrasting zones of dispersed and nucleated settlement, along the lines of the Whittlewood Project (Jones and Page 2006). Environmental archaeology holds the potential to inform on intra- and inter-site dynamics, through examination of use of space, waste disposal, trade and supply links (e.g. Sandtun, Lyminge and Bishopstone).

Technology, craft and rural production

Harness bioarchaeological assemblages to better understand key transitions in crop production, animal husbandry and the process of agricultural intensification. Areas deserving attention include the change from hulled to free-threshing wheats and the changing exploitation of wild taxa as an index of social status.
Butchery and bone working may provide insight into the type, organisation and intensity of the meat trade and craft specialisation (see models in Sykes 2006a, 2007; MacGregor et al. 1999).
Further research is required into the pattern of early medieval exploitation of maritime resources. Does the evidence confirm Barrett's suggestion of an intensification of deep-sea fishing around AD 1000 (Barrett et al. 2004)? Although by the Norman Conquest the South-East had a developed herring industry, it is not clear when it began. A closer analysis of maritime faunal assemblages would allow archaeologists to chart the increasing exploitation of deep-water fish stocks.'

6.4 Specialist Recommendations

6.4.1 Below is a summary of the recommendations made by the finds specialists (**Appendices 3-11**).

Animal bone assessment

6.4.2 The publication report should concentrate on the Saxon and Early medieval assemblages, taking account of species representation and domesticate age and size data, essentially (although not totally) limited to the former, and an in-depth review of the dog skeletons in the latter. Further bone studies should include a ZooMS identification for the Saxon whalebone and an attempt to 'refit' the early medieval dog skeletons in order to maximize the available information. Site comparisons should be sought within the general area as well as further afield, the former including a small number of sites excavated in Seaford, including at 1-3 High Street (Jacques 2004) and Church Street (Wood 1995 and Bedwin 1978), each with 13th/14th century bone collections; then further afield concerning Middle Saxon material at Shorncliffe Garrison near Folkestone (Rielly 2017) and numerous other sites, for both periods, in Holmes (2017).

Building Material Assessment

6.4.3 In the event of further work, it is recommended that a publication report on the material be prepared. The focus should be on the portable stone objects (particularly their geological source and distance travelled from their place of production) and comparisons should be undertaken with stone assemblages from nearby sites. An example of such a site, Bishopstone, lies just 1km away on the Newhaven side of Seaford.

6.4.4 Some of the Lodworth stone and the lavastone domed objects will require illustration and it would be worthwhile to compare the form of the querns with Curwen's typology (1937); this comparison might allow a more accurate date of use to be defined for these items. A short section on the structural daub should also be included in any publication report.

Coin Assessment

6.4.5 The coin assessment concluded that 'any further publication should include a summary of this information as a brief standalone report.

Wood Charcoal

6.4.6 Wood charcoal was reported throughout the sample-set, with samples <6>, <7>, <9>, <10>, <15>, <16> and <19> all producing a significant number of identifiable specimens (>100 pieces). Specialist identification and analysis should be undertaken on this material prior to publication, as this may provide information on species selection and resource use during the Saxon use of the site. Sizeable specimens from these, and other charcoal-containing deposits, could also be used for radiocarbon dating, however identification of viable fragments should be undertaken prior to submission, in order to assess suitability.

Carbonised Plant Remains

6.4.7 Carbonised plant remains were well preserved in 12 of the assessed samples; of these, <1>, <2>, <6>, <7>, <9>, <10>, <15>, <16>, <17>, <18> and <19> all contained a statistically significant amount of cereals and/or weeds. These assemblages should be fully quantified prior to publication, as this may provide information on the types of agriculture, and related activities, that were being undertaken in the local area during Saxon period, as well as providing insight into local diet at this time. Select samples of cereals from all periods may additionally be considered for AMS dating.

Lithic assessment

6.4.8 The assemblage has been compressively catalogued and, due to its size, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted for the purposes of the archive. Due to its wider significance, it is recommended that a description of the struck flint assemblage's typological make-up and technological attributes, which with suitable editing can largely be based on this report and associated catalogue, should be presented within any published accounts of the excavations. The account should also contain a discussion of the assemblage's significance in terms of broader understanding of prehistoric occupation in the area and include illustrations of c. 20, relevant pieces.

6.4.9 The unworked burnt flint is associated with a variety of pyrotechnical process of historic date but appears to have been largely incidentally produced and is of limited interpretational significance. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

Roman and Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

6.4.10 If is proposed that a report be produced for publication on the Roman and post-Roman pottery. This will give a very brief overview of the whole assemblage (drawn from the current assessment) but will concentrate on the Anglo-Saxon assemblage. The latter will be fully published and, where possible, correlated with comparable assemblages from the vicinity (notably that from Pevensey castle: Lyne 2009). The report will be accompanied by an illustrated catalogue comprising 23 Anglo-Saxon and three medieval vessels.

Prehistoric Pottery Assessment

6.4.11 The pottery sherds are mostly fairly coarse, and this could suggest a low status settlement site using locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as storing and serving food. The distribution and condition of the sherds is typical of normal domestic settlement debris. There is little potential for full analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds.

6.4.12 In the event of further work, a fuller archive assessment of the pottery using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997) is recommended. Closer examination of the fabrics may also help to refine the spot dating.

Shell Assessment

6.4.13 Three contexts, (1149), (1443) and (21507), contained statistically viable concentrations of marine shell (>100 specimens). It is recommended that full quantification and recording of this material is carried out prior to publication, as this could shed light on dietary practices during the Saxon period, as well as providing information on harvesting strategies, and other aspects of shellfish exploitation. None of the oyster assemblages contained more than one-hundred complete valves, therefore additional work on this material is not suggested.

Small Find Assessment

6.4.14 'Metal and small finds potentially provide important evidence of settlement, its character and activities. At Seaford excavations have provided good assemblages in particular for the Late iron Age/Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods along with medieval and post-medieval finds. One object, a hone or sharpening stone, may date from the Bronze Age. Further refining of the stratigraphy, in particular pot dates, may aid a closer dating of the finds but it is recommended that the majority of metal objects, many of which are highly corroded and fragmentary, are x-rayed to enable proper identification. These are annotated in the table below. Some objects will require further research to establish function, date and parallels, in particular the potential Anglo-Saxon stylus but also the repurposed grinding and sharpening stone from Pit [1064] and the fossil bead from Pit [1297]. Identifiable finds, where relevant, should be included in any further publication of the site. Following x-ray and publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal may be discarded. '

6.5 Proposal for Further Work

6.5.1 It is proposed that a short publication is prepared for 'Sussex Archaeological Collections' describing the results of the excavation and setting the results into context and in light of the new research objectives detailed above.

6.5.2 As well as setting out the main findings of the excavation in a phased, structural report, the proposed publication will include the results of programme of specialist analysis following the recommendations listed above in section **6.4**.

6.5.3 This additional specialist work will include:

- Further analytical work on the animal bone including a ZooMS identification for the Saxon whalebone and an attempt to 'refit' the early medieval dog skeletons.
- Further analytical work on the building material including illustration of some the Lodworth stone and the lavastone domed objects.
- Further analysis of wood charcoal and carbonised plant remains.
- Further analysis of the lithic assemblage as outlined in section 6.4.6 above and illustration of relevant pieces.
- Further analysis of the Roman and Post-roman pottery along with illustration comprising 23 Anglo-Saxon and three medieval vessels.
- Further analysis of prehistoric pottery, further analysis of the marine shell, specifically the assemblages from contexts, (1149), (1443) and (21507), further analysis of the small finds as outline in section 6.4.10 above.

6.5.4 The report will be published as a journal article in an appropriate outlet such as 'Sussex Archaeological Collections'.

6.5.5 It is currently proposed that the following PCA staff and external specialists will be involved in the programme of post-excavation analysis for publication:

Project Role	Position	Staff Name and Organisation
Project management	Project manager	Paul McCulloch (PCA)
	Post-excavation manager	Alex Beeby (PCA)
Principal author & structural report	Archaeological supervisor	Garteh Howland (PCA)
Animal bone analysis	Animal bone specialist	Kevin Rielly (PCA)
Building material analysis	Building material specialist	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Environmental analysis	Environmental specialist	Kate Turner (PCA)
Lithic analysis	Lithic specialist	Barry Bishop (PCA)
Roman and Post-Roman pottery analysis	Roman and Post-Roman pottery specialist	To be confirmed
Prehistoric pottery assessment	Prehistoric pottery specialist	To be confirmed
Shell analysis	Shell specialist	Kate Turner (PCA)
Small find analysis	Small find specialist	Märit Gaimster (PCA)
Figure creation	CAD Manager	Mark Roughley (PCA)
	CAD assistant	Diana Valk (PCA)

6.5.6 All staff listed above are fully competent to undertake the listed role and, unless otherwise stated, are currently employed by PCA. PCA reserves the right to replace any member of the named team, at its discretion, with an alternative member of staff who would also be suitably qualified.

7 ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

7.1 The Site Archive

7.1.1 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd will arrange for the archive to be deposited in a designated museum or repository. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer and the Local Planning Authority.

7.2 Copyright

7.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. East Sussex County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

7.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the East Sussex County Council Archaeology and Historic Building Record).

7.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

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Appendix 1: Context Index

Context Number	Area/Trench	Description	Type	Date	Phase	Group	Interpretation
2101	Tr 1	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2102	Tr 1	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
2103	Tr 1	Mid-orangish brown, sand	Layer		1		Natural
2104	Tr 1	Light yellowish white, chalk	Layer		1		Natural
2105	Tr 1	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
2201	Tr 2	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2202	Tr 2	Mid-redish brown, clay + flint	Layer		1		Natural
2203	Tr 2	Upper bedrock chalk showing up as yellowish white patches	Layer		1		Natural
2204	Tr 2	Mid-orangish brown, fine sand showing up as patches	Layer		1		Natural
2205	Tr 2	Cut visible in trench as sub-circular feature (visible as linear on geophysical results). Moderately steep, straight sides and unknown base (limit of excavations at 1.2m, base not reached). Length > 0.97m, width 1.75m and depth > 0.60m. Orientation NW-SE. Single fill. Can either be a prehistoric ditch terminus or prehistoric pit. Real nature of the feature cannot be confirmed without further excavations around the trench.	Cut	Bronze Age	2		Cut of either Bronze Age ditch terminus or Bronze Age pit. Real nature of the feature cannot be confirmed without further excavations around the trench.
2206	Tr 2	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of Bronze Age ditch terminus/Bronze Age pit [205]. Inclusions: common small to medium flint nodules, occasional Bronze Age pottery and occasional struck flint flakes. Length > 0.97m, width 1.75m and depth > 0.60m. Probably result of silting rather than backfill.	Fill	Bronze Age	2		Only fill of Bronze Age ditch terminus or Bronze Age pit.
2301	Tr 3	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2302	Tr 3	Mid-orangish brown, silty sand	Layer		1		Natural

2303	Tr 3	Mid-greyish brown, clay with flint inclusions	Layer		1		Natural
2401	Tr 4	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2402	Tr 4	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
2403	Tr 4	Light yellowish white, chalk	Layer		1		Natural
2501	Tr 5	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2502	Tr 5	Mid-orangish brown, clay + sand	Layer		1		Natural
2503	Tr 5	Yellowish white top bedrock chalk	Layer		1		Natural
2601	Tr 6	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2602	Tr 6	Mid-redish brown, clay with flint inclusions	Layer		1		Natural
2603	Tr 6	Orangish brown sand at north-eastern end of the trench	Layer		1		Natural
2604	Tr 6	Yellowish white top bedrock chalk	Layer		1		Natural
2701	Tr 7	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2702	Tr 7	Mid-redish brown, clay with flint inclusions	Layer		1		Natural
2703	Tr 7	Upper bedrock chalk showing up as patches of yellowish white material	Layer		1		Natural
2704	Tr 7	Cut of small, circular, undated firepit. Shallow and straight sides and flat base. Length 0.74m, width 0.69m and depth 0.19m. Single fill. Cut into natural clay + flint. Thin line of red, burnt clay present on the feature's outline.	Cut	Undated	6		Undated firepit
2705	Tr 7	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of small firepit [2704]. Inclusions: common small to medium size flint nodules, frequent charcoal fragments including charcoal lens in the middle (see section 3A), occasional animal bone fragments, occasional burnt clay fragments. Length 0.74m, width 0.69m and depth 0.19m. Finds include burnt flint and a piece of sandstone. Fragments of animal bones present but not recoverable by hand.	Fill	undated	6		Only fill of small, undated firepit

2801	Tr 8	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2802	Tr 8	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
2803	Tr 8	Upper bedrock chalk showing up as patches of yellowish white material	Layer		1		Natural
2901	Tr 9	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
2902	Tr 9	Mid-redish brown, clay + flint	Layer		1		Natural
2903	Tr 9	Upper bedrock chalk showing up as patches of yellowish white material	Layer		1		Natural
21001	Tr 10	Mid-brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21002	Tr 10	Mid-yellowish white, upper bedrock chalk	Layer		1		Natural
21003	Tr 10	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21004	Tr 10	Mid-redish brown patches of clay + flint	Layer		1		Natural
21005	Tr 10	Cut of small circular posthole (or potentially of natural origin e.g. animal burrow). Steep to very steep sides and concave base. Length 0.51m, width 0.48m and depth 0.24m. Undated, single fill, cut into natural chalk.	Cut	Undated	6		Undated posthole or potentially animal burrow
21006	Tr 10	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of undated posthole/animal burrow [21005]. Inclusions: common small to medium size flint nodules. Length 0.51m, width 0.48m and depth 0.24m. No finds/dating evidence. Result of silting rather than backfill.	Fill	Undated	6		Only fill of posthole or animal burrow
21007	Tr 10	Cut of small circular posthole (or potentially of natural origin e.g. animal burrow). Steep to very steep sides and concave base. Length 0.37m, width 0.36m and depth 0.20m. Undated, single fill, cut into natural chalk.	Cut	Undated	6		Undated posthole or potentially animal burrow
21008	Tr 10	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of undated posthole/animal burrow [21007]. Inclusions: occasional small flint nodules. Length 0.37m, width 0.36m and depth 0.20m. No finds/dating evidence. Result of silting rather than backfill.	Fill	Undated	6		Only fill of posthole or animal burrow

21009	Tr 10	Cut of circular pit. Steep, straight sides and unknown base (base not reached due to limit of excavation at 1.2m deep from trench edge). Length 1.15m, width 0.80m and depth > 0.76m. Four different fills. Probably of prehistoric (Iron Age?) origin.	Cut	Early Medieval	4		Large pit containing some prehistoric (Iron Age?) pottery sherds
21010	Tr 10	Friable, mid-greyish brown, clay fill of large pit [21009]. Inclusions: occasional flint and chalk. Length 1.15m, depth 0.88m and width 0.80m. Finds recovered included CBM and some prehistoric (Iron Age?) pottery sherds. Above (21011). Backfill.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Top fill of large prehistoric (Iron Age?) pit. Backfill.
21011	Tr 10	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, silty clay fill of large pit [1009]. Common chalk inclusions. Width 1.15m, length 0.80m and depth 0.74m. Above (21012) and below (21010). No finds/dating evidence.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large prehistoric (Iron Age?) pit
21012	Tr 10	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, clay fill of large pit [1009]. Common small chalk inclusions. Width 0.24m, length 0.80m and depth 0.24m. Above (21013) and below (21011). No finds/dating evidence	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large prehistoric (Iron Age?) pit
21013	Tr 10	Friable, mid-orangish brown, clay fill of large pit [21009]. Layer capping (21012) and (21011). Width 0.12m, length 0.80m and depth 0.18m	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large prehistoric (Iron Age?) pit
21101	Tr 11	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21102	Tr 11	Mid-redish brown, clay + flint	Layer		1		Natural
21103	Tr 11	Light greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21104	Tr 11	Friable, dark greyish brown, clay + flint. Inclusions: occasional CBM and animal bone fragments. Trench-wide at west end of Trench 11, ~ 0.40m deep. Layer consisting of clay and flint capping layer (21105) at west end of trench	Layer		6		Layer of potential natural origin capping layer (1105)

21105	Tr 11	Friable, dark greyish brown clay. Inclusions: occasional animal bone fragments, occasional CBM and common flint nodules. Trench-wide at west end of Trench 11. Capped by clay + flint layer (21104)	Layer		6		Clay layer of potential natural origin with washed in animal bone and CBM fragments
21106	Tr 11	Upper bedrock chalk showing up as patches of yellowish white material	Layer		1		Natural
21107	Tr 11	Cut of linear feature. Very shallow, straight sides and flat base. Length > 2m, width ~ 1.45m and depth 0.33m. Orientation N-S. Truncated by stakehole [21109]. Single fill, cut into natural upper bedrock chalk and natural clay + flint on western side. Undated	Cut	Undated	6		Small and shallow undated ditch
21108	Tr 11	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill of small, undated ditch [21107]. Inclusions: occasional flint nodules, occasional charcoal fragments. Length > 2m, width ~ 1.45m and depth 0.33m. No finds/dating evidence. Potentially of natural origin (e.g. glacial scarring) although presence of charcoal points in the direction of it being an archaeological feature. Probably result of silting rather than backfill.	Fill	Undated	6		Only fill of small, undated linear feature
21109	Tr 11	Cut of circular stakehole. Straight, vertical sides and unknown base. Length 0.12m, width 0.10m and depth > 0.17m. Truncates ditch [21107]. Single fill, undated, cut into natural chalk	Cut	Undated	6		Small, undated stakehole truncating ditch [1107]
21110	Tr 11	Firm, mid-redish brown, clay fill of small, undated stakehole. Length 0.12m, width 0.10m and depth > 0.17m. No finds/dating evidence	Fill	Undated	6		Only fill of small, undated stakehole
21201	Tr 12	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21202	Tr 12	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21203	Tr 12	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural

21204	Tr 12	Upper chalk bedrock showing up as yellowish white patches	Layer		1		Natural
21301	Tr 13	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21302	Tr 13	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21303	Tr 13	Cut of sub-circular feature. Slow sloping sides and concave base. Width > 1m, depth 0.32m and length 2.30m	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of possible undated pit or a tree throw
21304	Tr 13	Compact, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of pit [21304]. Chalk inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of undated pit (possibly tree throw)
21305	Tr 13	Compact, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Inclusions: sub angular rock. Deposit within natural depression. Same as deposit in Trench 11 (21105)	Layer	Undated	6		Deposit within natural depression
21401	Tr 14	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21402	Tr 14	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21403	Tr 14	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
21404	Tr 14	Firm, mid-orangish brown, silty clay. Inclusions: < 1% flecks of CBM/orange material, animal teeth also present. Width 0.91m, length > 1m, depth 0.19m. Only fill of ditch [21405]. Finds recovered include animal teeth. No dating evidence	Fill	undated	5	1488	Fill of undated ditch [1405]
21405	Tr 14	Cut of linear feature. Moderately steep, gradual sides and flat base. Width 0.91m, length > 1m, depth 0.19m. Orientation SE-NW. Single fill. Potentially of natural origin.	Cut	undated	5	1488	Cut of undated ditch, possibly of natural origin
21406	Tr 14	Friable, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay fill of linear feature. Inclusions: frequent large chalk inclusions, occasional mid-sized flint inclusions. Width 0.71m, length 1.10m and depth 0.47m. Fill of ditch [21407]. Contained manganese throughout. Below (21412)	Fill	Saxon	3	1491	Backfill of linear feature. Chalk inclusions suggest it might have been from a natural backfill

21407	Tr 14	Cut of prehistoric linear feature. Steep, straight sides and flat base. Width 0.71m, length 1.10m and depth 0.47m. Orientation N-S. Two fills. Truncates (21408). Cut into natural sand.	Cut	Saxon	3	1491	Cut of possible prehistoric linear feature
21408	Tr 14	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of potentially prehistoric linear feature. Occasional flint and charcoal inclusions. Width 0.90m, length 1.10m and depth 0.25m. Below (21412)	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1477	Backfill of linear feature. Possible intrusion of burning layer from (1412)
21409	Tr 14	Cut of linear feature. Steep, straight sides and flat base. Width 0.90m, length 1.10m and depth 0.25m. Orientation NE-SW. Truncated by [21407]. Truncates [21411]. Two fills.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1477	Prehistoric ditch. Potentially used as site boundary
21410	Tr 14	Soft/friable, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill of linear feature. Occasional small flint inclusions. Width 1.06m, length 1.10m and depth 0.33m. Truncated by [21409]. No finds/dating evidence but truncated by prehistoric linear which points in the direction of it being prehistoric as well.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1478	Backfill of prehistoric drainage ditch/field boundary
21411	Tr 14	Cut of prehistoric linear feature. Sloped, straight sides and flat base. Width 1.06m, length 1.10m, depth 0.35m. Orientation NW-SE. Truncated by [21409], Single fill.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1478	Possible drainage ditch/field boundary
21412	Tr 14	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill of linear features [21407] and [21409]. Inclusions: frequent charcoal fragments, occasional burnt clay fragments. Width 2.54m, depth 0.15m. Deposit of burnt material.	Fill	Saxon	3		Deposit of burnt material, potentially industry related
21413	Tr 14	Friable, dark brownish grey, clay/silty clay fill of posthole. Inclusions: frequent charcoal fragments, occasional flint inclusions, frequent burnt clay. Width 0.24m, length 0.30m and depth 0.18m. All finds sampled/not bagged separately	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of firepit potentially related to linear features [1407] and [1409]

21414	Tr 14	Cut of Posthole. Straight, vertical sides and flat base. Width 0.24m, length 0.30m and depth 0.18m.	Cut	Undated	6		Possible prehistoric firepit/remains of fire or industry
21415	Tr 14	Friable, dark brownish black, silty clay fill of prehistoric posthole. Inclusions: very common charcoal fragments, common burnt clay fragments, frequent small chalk fragments. Width 0.24m, length 0.29m and depth 0.43m. Only fill of [21416]. No stratigraphic relationship to [1414]	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of prehistoric(?) firepit
21416	Tr 14	Cut of circular posthole. Vertical, straight sides and flat base. Width 0.24m, length 0.29m and depth 0.43m. Single fill. Adjacent to [21414] but no stratigraphic relationship	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of prehistoric (?) firepit
21417	Tr 14	Friable, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay fill of linear of [21418]. Width 1m, length 1m and depth 0.38m. No finds/dating evidence. Similar to [21404]	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Backfill of undated linear feature [1418]
21418	Tr 14	Cut of undated linear feature. Steep, straight sides and flat base. Width 1m, length 1m and depth 0.38m. Orientation N-S. Truncated on west side by natural sandstone deposit. Cut into natural clay. Single fill	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Possible undated drainage ditch/field boundary. Possibly related to [1405]
21419	Tr 14	Cut of prehistoric linear feature. Steep, straight sides and flat base. Width 1.65m, length 1m, depth 0.56m. Truncated by pit/tree throw [21423]. Three fills.	Cut	Early Medieval	4		Possible drainage ditch/field boundary
21420	Tr 14	Friable, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay fill of linear feature. Occasional flint inclusions. Width 1.56m, length 1m, depth 0.30m. Below (21421). Finds recovered include pottery and CBM.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Partial backfill of ditch feature or collapse mixed with sand
21421	Tr 14	Friable, mid-greyish black, sandy clay fill of linear feature. Very common charcoal inclusions. Width 1.84m, length 1m and depth 0.07m. Above (21420) and below (21422). Finds recovered include pottery and CBM.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Layer of burnt material

21422	Tr 14	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, silty clay. Occasional large flint inclusions. Length 2m, width 1m and depth 0.22m. Above (21421) and (21422)	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Upper fill of linear feature. Probably result of material silting over the top of other fills
21423	Tr 14	Cut of irregular/oval pit or three throw. Irregular/sloped at points and mostly flat base but sloping and irregular at points. Width 1.50m, length 1m and depth 0.28m. Truncated by [21419]. Single fill.	Cut	Saxon	3		Pit or tree throw
21424	Tr 14	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, silty clay fill of pit/tree throw. Occasional flint inclusions. Width 1.50m, length 1m and depth 0.28m. Finds recovered include pottery and CBM	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill or natural silting of pit or tree throw
21501	Tr 15	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21502	Tr 15	Dark greyish brown, silty clay + flint inclusions	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21503	Tr 15	Mid-orangish brown sand	Layer		1		Natural
21504	Tr 15	Soft, dark greyish black, clayey sand + charcoal. Inclusions: occasional animal bone fragments, common small to medium flint nodules. Length > 2.7m, width > 2m and depth ~ 0.10m. Layer of burnt material that was washed in to natural depression [21505]	Layer		6		Layer of burnt material washed into natural depression
21505	Tr 15	Irregular shape, shallow, straight sides and flat base. Length > 2.7m, width > 2m and depth ~ 0.10m. Shallow depression of natural origin with a layer of burnt material (21504) washed in.	Cut	Undated	6		Natural depression with a layer of burnt material washed in
21506	Tr 15	Cut of linear feature. Moderately steep, sloping sides and flat base. Length > 2m, width 0.69m and depth 0.38m. Orientation NW-SE. Cut into natural sand, single fill. Probably of prehistoric (Iron Age?) origin. Most likely a continuation of ditch [22008].	Cut	Saxon	3		Small prehistoric (Iron Age?) ditch running NW-SE. Possibly used for site division. Most

							likely continuation of ditch [2008].
21507	Tr 15	Friable, mid-greyish brown, clayey sand fill of small prehistoric ditch. Inclusions: very frequent shell fragments, occasional animal bone fragments, occasional charcoal, common small to medium sized flint nodules and occasional prehistoric (Iron Age?) pottery sherds. Length > 2m, width 0.69m and depth 0.38m. Only fill of ditch [21506]. Finds recovered include animal bone fragments and prehistoric pottery.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of small prehistoric (Iron Age?) ditch. Similar or same as (2009)
21508	Tr 15	Cut of narrow linear feature. Straight, moderately steep sides and concave base. Length > 2m, width 0.50m and depth 0.39m. Orientation NW-SE. Cut into natural sand. Single fill. Probably of prehistoric origin (Iron Age?). Together with linear [1510] forms a trackway feature. Potentially contemporary with ditch [21506]	Cut	Saxon	3		Prehistoric/Iron Age? Trackway together with [1510]
21509	Tr 15	Soft, mid-greyish brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional animal bone fragments, occasional prehistoric pottery fragments, occasional charcoal, common small to medium size flint nodules. Length > 2m, width 0.50m and depth 0.39m. Finds recovered include animal bones and pottery sherds.	Fill	Saxon	3		Only fill of prehistoric (Iron Age?) linear feature. Same as/similar to (1511)
21510	Tr 15	Cut of narrow linear feature. Shallow, straight sides and concave base. Length > 2m, width ~ 0.60m and depth 0.28m. Orientation NW-SE. Cut into natural sand. Probably of prehistoric origin, although no dating evidence found except some CBM. Forms trackway feature together with linear [21508]. Single fill	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Narrow linear feature forming trackway together with [1508]. Probably of prehistoric (Iron Age?) origin

21511	Tr 15	Soft, mid-greyish brown, clayey sand. Inclusions: occasional CBM fragments, occasional charcoal, common small to medium sized flint nodules. Length > 2m, width 0.50m and depth 0.39m. Finds recovered include two CBM fragments	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Only fill of linear feature [1510]. Same as/similar to (1509)
21601	Tr 16	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21602	Tr 16	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21603	Tr 16	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
21604	Tr 16	Light yellowish white chalk	Layer		1		Natural
21701	Tr 17	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21702	Tr 17	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21703	Tr 17	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
21704	Tr 17	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of undated linear feature. Flint inclusions. Depth 0.32m, width 0.68m and length 1m. No finds/dating evidence	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Fill of undated linear feature
21705	Tr 17	Cut of undated linear feature. Steep sides with a sharp break of slope. Tapered to blunt base. Depth 0.32m, width 0.68m and length 1m. Orientation NE-SW. Single fill. Cut into natural clay	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of undated ditch
21706	Tr 17	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of undated pit [21707]. Inclusions: very occasional CBM fragments and moderated flint inclusions. Depth > 0.29m, width 0.98m and length 1m.	Fill	Saxon	3	1486	Only fill of undated pit/water related feature. Similar to ditch fill (1704)
21707	Tr 17	Cut of pit with steep and sharp sides. Base unknown as limit of excavations at 1.2m from trench edge. Depth > 0.29m, width 0.98m and length 1m. Orientation NE-SW. Single fill	Cut	Saxon	3	1486	Cut of potential undated pit or natural, water related feature
21801	Tr 18	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21802	Tr 18	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil

21803	Tr 18	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
21901	Tr 19	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
21902	Tr 19	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
21903	Tr 19	Mid-orangish brown, sandy silt	Layer		1		Natural
21904	Tr 19	Whiteish yellow, sandy chalk	Layer		1		Natural
22001	Tr 20	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22002	Tr 20	Mid-orangish brown, sandy clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22003	Tr 20	Mid-brownish orange, sand	Layer		1		Natural
22004	Tr 20	Light yellowish white chalk	Layer		1		Natural
22005	Tr 20	Cut of linear feature. Steep, straight sides and flat base. Width 1.40m, length 1m and depth 0.37m. Orientation N-S. Two fills	Cut	Saxon or rb?	3	1483	Cut of ditch, potentially used as field boundary
22006	Tr 20	Friable, mid-orangish brown, silty clay lower fill of ditch. Contains large flint inclusions. Width 1.40m, length 1m and depth 0.36m. No finds/dating evidence	Fill	Saxon or rb?	3	1483	Lower fill of ditch
22007	Tr 20	Friable, mid-brownish grey, clay fill of ditch. Contains manganese inclusions. Depth 0.23m, width 1.4m and length 1m. Finds recovered include pottery	Fill		3	1483	Burnt backfill
22008	Tr 20	Cut of undated linear feature. Very shallow, straight sides and flat base. Length > 2m, width 0.61m and depth 0.21m. Orientation NE-SW. Cut into natural sand. Single fill. Most likely a continuation of ditch [21506]. No dating evidence recovered from this slot, although few sherds of prehistoric pottery (Iron Age?) were recovered from ditch [21506]	Cut	Saxon	3		Small, undated ditch. Although it probably is a continuation of ditch [1506] which contained some dating evidence (prehistoric/Iron Age pottery)

22009	Tr 20	Friable, mid-greyish brown, clayey sand fill of small, undated ditch. Inclusions: frequent shell fragments, occasional small to medium sized flint nodules. Length > 2m, width 0.61m and depth 0.21m. No finds/dating evidence recovered	Fill	Saxon	3		Only fill of small, undated ditch. Same as or very similar to (1507)
22101	Tr 21	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22102	Tr 21	Mid-brownish grey, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22103	Tr 21	Mid-brownish orange, clayey silt	Layer		1		Natural
22104	Tr 21	Cut of linear feature. Sloping sides and v-shaped base. Length > 1m, width 0.51m and depth 0.25m. Orientation SE-NW. Single fill	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Base of possible linear feature
22105	Tr 21	Compact, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill of possible linear feature. Length > 1m, width 0.51m and depth 0.25m	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Fill of possible ditch. Potentially used as drainage
22201	Tr 22	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22202	Tr 22	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22203	Tr 22	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22204	Tr 22	Yellowish white, sandy chalk	Layer		1		Natural
22301	Tr 23	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22302	Tr 23	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		1		Natural
22303	Tr 23	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22304	Tr 23	Yellowish white sandy chalk	Layer		1		Natural
22401	Tr 24	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22402	Tr 24	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22403	Tr 24	Light yellowish white chalk	Layer		1		Natural
22501	Tr 25	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil

22502	Tr 25	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22503	Tr 25	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22504	Tr 25	Upper chalk bedrock showing up as yellowish white patches	Layer		1		Natural
22601	Tr 26	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22602	Tr 26	Mid-greyish brown, clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22603	Tr 26	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22604	Tr 26	Upper chalk bedrock showing up as yellowish white patches	Layer		1		Natural
22701	Tr 27	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22702	Tr 27	Mid-greyish brown, clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22703	Tr 27	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22704	Tr 27	Upper bedrock chalk showing up as patches of yellowish white material	Layer		1		Natural
22801	Tr 28	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22802	Tr 28	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay + flint	Layer		7		Sub-soil
22901	Tr 29	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
22902	Tr 29	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
22903	Tr 29	Light yellowish white chalk	Layer		1		Natural
23001	Tr 30	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
23002	Tr 30	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
23003	Tr 30	Light yellowish white chalk	Layer		1		Natural
23101	Tr 31	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil
23102	Tr 31	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
23103	Tr 31	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
23104	Tr 31	Yellowish white sandy chalk	Layer		1		Natural
23201	Tr 32	Mid-greyish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Turf/Topsoil

23202	Tr 32	Mid-orangish brown, silty clay	Layer		7		Sub-soil
23203	Tr 32	Mid-orangish brown, clay	Layer		1		Natural
3301	Tr 33	Mid-brownish grey, silty + demolition rubble	Layer		7		Demolition material
3302	Tr 33	Mid-orangish brown, clay/brickearth with occasional flint nodules	Layer		1		Natural
1000	Area 1	Topsoil	Layer		7		Topsoil in Area 1
1001	Area 1	Subsoil	Layer		7		Subsoil in Area 1
1002	Area 2	Topsoil	Layer		7		Topsoil in Area 2
1003	Area 2	Subsoil	Layer		7		Subsoil in Area 2
1004	Area 3	Topsoil	Layer		7		Top soil in Area 3
1005	Area 3	Subsoil	Layer		7		Subsoil in Area 3
1006	Area 4	Topsoil	Layer		7		Top soil in Area 4
1007	Area 4	Subsoil	Layer		7		Subsoil in Area 4
1008	Area 1	Firm, dark orangish brown, silty clay fill. Infrequent small to medium sub-angular flints, with sparse flecks of charcoal.	Fill	Bronze Age	2		Single fill of pit [1009]. Possible Bronze Age refuse pit.
1009	Area 1	Sub-circular shaped cut, with near vertical sides and concave base.	Cut	Bronze Age	2		Cut of possible Bronze Age refuse pit, could be used for organic waste.
1010	Area 1	Oval shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Large cut	Cut	Bronze Age	2		Cut of possible large Bronze Age rubbish pit.
1011	Area 1	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Common small to large flint nodules and manganese, with occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Bronze Age	2		Single fill of pit [1010]. Possible Bronze Age rubbish pit.
1012	Area 1	Natural	Layer	Natural	1		Natural in Area 1

1013	Area 1	Oval shaped cut, with shallow sides and concave base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Bronze Age	2		Cut of possible Bronze Age shallow pit.
1014	Area 1	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint nodules and fragmented charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Bronze Age	2		Single fill of pit [1013]. Possible Bronze Age pit
1015	Area 2	Firm, mottled dark grey brown with light orangish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal and sparse flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1016]. Possible fire pit, one burning event. No finds
1016	Area 2	Sub-circular cut, gentle sloping sides, sloping to a flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of possible fire pit.
1017	Area 2	Natural	Layer	natural	1		Natural in Area 2
1018	Area 4	Natural	Layer	Natural	1		Natural in Area 4
1019	Area 4	Circular cut, shallow sides, flat base. Shallow cut	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of possible prehistoric shallow posthole
1020	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Very frequent small to medium flint fragment inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of posthole [1019]. Flint blade found on surface of feature, could be residual.
1021	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Small rounded chalk, and small-medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of shallow pit [1022].
1022	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, gently sloping sides, uneven to near flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible shallow medieval pit
1023	Area 4	Circular cut, very steep sides, concave base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible small Bronze Age pit. Possibly used as a rubbish pit

1024	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint nodules and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Upper fill of possible Bronze Age pit [1023]. Probably the result of natural silting. No finds
1025	Area 4	Soft, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint nodules, charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Lower fill of possible Bronze Age pit [1023]. Probably infill
1026	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay, Sparse small-medium sub-angular flint inclusions.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Single fill of ditch [1027], possible residual struck flint.
1027	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, moderate sloped sides, concave base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Cut of possible medieval/ post-medieval ditch.
1028	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1482	Single fill of ditch [1029]. Backfill
1029	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical straight sides with a slight curve towards a flat base. Shallow cut, orientated east-west	Cut	Saxon	3	1482	Cut of ditch
1030	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Small-medium sub-angular flints inclusions, with infrequent patches of mid-orangish brown sand.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Single fill of ditch [1031], blank rifle cartridge found in found - could indicated modern date.
1031	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, gradual sloping sides with near flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east	Cut	Early Post	5	1481	Cut of ditch

				Medieval			
1032		**VOID**			VOID		**VOID**
1033	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Orientated west-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1482	Cut of ditch, possibly a boundary
1034	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal, and occasional large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1482	Single fill of ditch [1033], backfill.
1035	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1482	Cut of ditch terminus
1036	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1482	Fill of ditch [1035], backfill
1037	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, vertical sides, flat base. Shallow cut	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole, could relate to postholes [1041] and [1043].
1038	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1037], backfill
1039	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional small-large sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1485	Single fill of ditch terminus [1040].
1040	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steep sloping sides, concave to flat base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3	1485	Cut of possible medieval ditch terminus
1041	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, vertical sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole, could relate to postholes [1037] and [1043].
1042	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of posthole [1041].
1043	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, vertical sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole, could relate to

							postholes [1037] and [1041].
1044	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of posthole [1043]
1045	Area 4	Circular cut, moderately shallow sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible large medieval rubbish pit.
1046	Area 4	Loose, mid-brownish grey, silty sand fill. Occasional chalk, and common small to medium sized flint nodules.	Fill	Saxon	3		Last fill of rubbish pit [1045]. Likely a layer of food waste.
1047	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay. Occasional small to medium flint nodules inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of rubbish pit [1045]. Likely a layer of food waste.
1048	Area 4	Friable/loose, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of rubbish pit [1045]. Likely a layer of food waste.
1049	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish orange, clay with sandy clay fill. Occasional small to medium flint nodule inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of rubbish pit [1045].
1050	Area 4	Firm, dark brownish grey, clay fill. Occasional small flint and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of rubbish pit [1045].
1051	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional flint, charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		First fill of rubbish pit [1045], slumped along south-eastern edge.
1052	Area 4	Oval shaped cut, steep sides with sloped sides towards a flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole. Single feature, no clear relation to other features.

1053	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1052]. Deliberate backfill?
1054	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of pit. Single feature, no clear relation to other features.
1055	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse flint and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1054]. Deliberate backfill?
1056	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Small sub-angular flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of ditch terminus [1057].
1057	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, moderate sloped sides, concave base. Orientated north-north west, south-south east. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3	1484	Cut of ditch terminus.
1058	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, steep sides, flat base. No inclusions.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible prehistoric posthole. Bioturbation affecting western side of feature.
1059	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Frequent flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of posthole [1058].
1060	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3	1480	Cut of ditch terminus
1061	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1480	Fill of ditch terminus [1060]. Silting towards base.
1062	Area 4	Firm, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay fill.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1063]. Probably domestic waste.

1063	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, gentle sloping sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Roman rubbish pit
1064	Area 4	Circular cut, with irregular linear shape attached. Shallow, sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Medieval pit. Could be related to nearby features to the north.
1065	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common small to large flint nodules and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1064].
1066	Area 4	Irregular linear shaped, sloped sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable medieval pit.
1067	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common small to medium sized flint, occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1066].
1068	Area 4	Friable. Layer above south-western edge of south building, immediately above wall layer.	Layer	Early Medieval	4		Possible demolition layer above wall.
1069	Area 2	Friable, white with mid yellowish brown, chalk with sandy clay fill. Mostly chalk.	Fill	undated	6		Chalk backfill of natural pond like feature [1073].
1070	Area 2	Compact, light greyish brown with mid orangish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional small gravel with chalk flecks and small to medium sized flints.	Fill	undated	6		Soil backfill of natural pond like feature [1073]. Last phase of backfill.
1071	Area 2	Firm, mid-greyish brown with white chalk flecks, silty clay fill. Frequent chalk and gravel inclusions.	Fill	undated	6		Clay and gravel backfill of natural pond like feature [1073].
1072	Area 2	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Very occasional sub-angular flint inclusions.	Fill	undated	6		Clay backfill of natural pond like feature [1073].

1073	Area 2	Sub-circular shaped cut, moderately sloped sides. Base un-excavated at 2m+ deep.	Cut	undated	3		Cut of natural pond like feature
1074	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Small, angular stone, and flecks of charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1483	Fill of ditch [1075].
1075	Area 4	Curved linear shaped linear, concave sides, concave base.	Cut	Saxon	3	1483	Cut of possible ring ditch
1076	Area 1	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Small-medium sub-angular, and rounded flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1077].
1077	Area 1	Sub-circular cut, moderate sloping sides, near flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of pit
1078	Area 4	Layer above west side of northern building.	Layer	Early Medieval	4		Possible demolition layer above wall.
1079	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish brown, silty clay. No inclusions	Fill	Saxon	3	1480	Possible deliberate backfill of linear [1080].
1080	Area 4	Linear shaped cut (L-shaped as on corner of linear), very steep sides, flat base. Orientated south-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1480	Cut of ditch, possible field boundary or drainage ditch.
1081	Area 4	Linear terminus shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1480	Cut of ditch terminus, possible field boundary or drainage ditch.
1082	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1480	Single fill of ditch terminus [1081].
1083	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Small flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1483	Fill of ditch [1084].
1084	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steadily sloped sides, concave base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3	1483	Cut of probable Medieval boundary ditch
1085	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Small sub-angular pebble inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of re-cut pit [1086]

1086	Area 4	Oval shaped cut, sharp sides. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of possible Saxon refuse pit, re-cut by pit [1088].
1087	Area 4	Compact, mid-brownish grey, clay silt fill. Small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1088].
1088	Area 4	Oval cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible Saxon refuse pit.
1089	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, sharp sides, sloped base to the center of the feature. Orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable medieval rubbish pit.
1090	Area 4	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small-medium flints, frequent small charcoal and burnt clay, with degraded pottery and CBM inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Main fill of pit [1089]. Charcoal and degraded pottery in fill could indicate evidence of industry in the area.
1091	Area 4	Loose, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional small flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Natural slumping clay fill on the north-eastern edge of pit [1089]. Occurred before burning deposit (1090).
1092	Area 4	Loose, light yellowish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional small flint inclusions and traces of charcoal.	Fill	Saxon	3		Natural silting along the bottom of pit [1089]. Silting fairly thick, could suggest that the pit was left open for a while before backfill.

1093	Area 4	Unknown shape in plan, gently sloped sides, concave base. Probably truncated by pit [1089] - only visible in the trench section.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable medieval rubbish pit.
1094	Area 4	Loose, light brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional small flints with charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1093]. Burning deposit, similar to fill (1090).
1095	Area 4	Irregular oval/rectangular shaped cut, sharp sides, concave base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1096	Area 4	Loose, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal, burnt clay and degraded pottery, with occasional small flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Main fill of pit [1095]. Waste material.
1097	Area 4	Loose, mid-brownish orange, sandy clay fill. Occasional small-large sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Clay fill of pit [1095].
1098	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal, small to medium sub-angular flints and occasional burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1478	Single fill of ditch [1099]. Possible evidence of industry activity.
1099	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, gradual sloping sides, flat base. Orientated east-west. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3	1478	Cut of probable medieval ditch.
1100	Area 3	Natural clay	Layer		1		Natural in area 3
1101	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steep sloping sides to a flat base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of possible medieval rubbish pit.
1102	Area 4	Friable, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional charcoal inclusions, frequent large flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Backfill of rubbish pit [1101].
1103	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Small flint nodular inclusions with flecks of charcoal.	Fill	Saxon	3	1483	Fill of ditch [1104].
1104	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steady sloped sides, uneven base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3	1483	Cut of possible Saxon boundary ditch.

1105	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, moderately steep sides, irregular base. Orientated west-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of possible Saxon boundary ditch.
1106	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common small to medium sized flint nodules, occasional charcoal and manganese inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Fill of ditch [1105].
1107	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of pit
1108	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Large flint, and frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1107]. Burning deposit - fire pit residue?
1109	Area 4	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1107]. Slumped natural within pit.
1110	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse small sub-angular and rounded flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of posthole [1111].
1111	Area 3	Sub-circular cut, moderate sloping sides, concave base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole. No dating evidence, but posthole is in an area of medieval industrial activity. Could be related to postholes/stake holes [1163], [1185], [1167], [1169].
1112	Area 4	Circular cut, near vertical sides, not excavated to base.	Cut	Early Medieval	4		Cut of well.
1113	Area 4	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk fragments, very frequent flint inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Upper fill of well [1112]. Backfill,

							flint possibly from construction
1114	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Occasional flint and frequent chalk inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of well [1112]. Backfill containing the remains of four articulated dogs.
1115	Area 4	Oval shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of possible rubbish pit
1116	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, sandy clay fill. Sparse small charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1115]. Food waste.
1117	Area 3	Circular cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly related to surrounding postholes [1119], [1121], [1123], [1125]. Could form part of a structure.
1118	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small flint fragments and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Single fill of posthole [1117], likely infill.
1119	Area 3	Circular cut, steep sides, concave base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly related to surrounding postholes [1117], [1121], [1123], [1125]. Could form part of a structure.
1120	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small flint fragments and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Fill of posthole [1119], likely infill.

1121	Area 3	Circular cut, steep sides, concave base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly related to surrounding postholes [1117], [1119], [1123], [1125]. Could form part of a structure.
1122	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small flint fragments and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Fill of posthole [1121]. Likely infill.
1123	Area 3	Oval cut, very steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly related to surrounding postholes [1117], [1119], [1121], [1125]. Could form part of a structure.
1124	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small flint fragments, chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Fill of posthole [1123]. Likely infill.
1125	Area 3	Oval shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly related to surrounding postholes [1117], [1119], [1121], [1123]. Could form part of a structure.
1126	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small to medium sized flints, charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Fill of posthole [1125]. Likely infill.
1127	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of rubbish pit [1128].

1128	Area 4	Circular shaped cut, convex sides, concave base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible Saxon rubbish pit.
1129	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Frequent patches of degraded burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of posthole [1130].
1130	Area 4	Circular shaped cut, near vertical sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible Saxon pit
1131	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Occasional small angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of possible pit [1132].
1132	Area 4	Sub-rectangular shaped cut, near vertical sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of pit.
1133	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt. Occasional small angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1134].
1134	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, gentle sloped sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible Saxon pit.
1135	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Occasional small angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1136].
1136	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, gentle sloped sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible Saxon pit.
1137	Area 4	Irregular rectangular shaped cut, steeply sloped sides, irregular base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit, for industrial waste.
1138	Area 4	Loose, dark-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal, degraded burnt clay and pottery, with occasional small to large sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Main fill of pit [1137]. Burning deposit and waste material from nearby industrial activity.
1139	Area 4	Loose, mid-brownish orange, sandy clay fill. Occasional small to large flint inclusions with occasional large iron stone.	Fill	Saxon	3		Clay fill of pit [1137].

1140	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole
1141	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1140].
1142	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent burnt clay, charcoal and small-medium sized angular flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Backfill/demolition layer associated probable Saxon oven structure 1145. Situated on the outside of the structure, could consist of contaminated natural and collapsed parts of the structure.
1143	Area 3	Firm, light greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small sub-angular flint, burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Capping/demolition layer within the center of oven structure 1145.
1144	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible final use of oven structure 1145, prior to demolition - Indicated by frequency of charcoal and burnt material in the fill.
1145	Area 3	Burnt clay rubble material in a ring shape. Possibly in situ demolition or original shape of structure.	fill	Saxon	3	1388	Probable Saxon oven structure.
1146	Area 3	Sub-circular cut, steep sloping sides, flat base. Hand excavated to 1.2m, machine dug to 1.6m.	Cut	Saxon	3	1388	Cut of a probable Saxon oven structure 1145.

1147	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Frequent flecks of charcoal and chalk with large lumps of manganese inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1148].
1148	Area 4	Sub-rectangular shaped cut, near vertical sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1149	Area 4	Compact, dark brownish grey, clay silt fill. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1150]. Cooking waste.
1150	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, uneven sides and base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1151	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of pit - possibly a natural depression
1152	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey fill, silty clay fill. Frequent large flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1151]. No finds.
1153	Area 4	Firm, mid-yellowish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse flint and chalk fragmented inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Backfill of well [1112]. Possibly slump material from backfilling.
1154	Area 4	Firm, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Very frequent chalk fragmented inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Chalk backfill of well [1112]. Mostly redeposited natural.
1155	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent chalk fragmented inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Redeposited natural, likely slump material. Could be residual from lining the well?
1156	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, gentle sloped sides, flat base. Orientated north-east, south-west. Cuts pit [1158].	Cut	Saxon	3	1478	Cut of probable Saxon ditch.
1157	Area 3	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty clay fill. Common small to medium sized flint fragments and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1478	Single fill of ditch [1156]. Backfill.

1158	Area 3	Irregular shape on south-west side, semi-circular on north-east side shaped cut. Moderately steep sides, flat base. Truncated by linear [1156].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon pit.
1159	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal, common small to large flint and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of large pit [1158]. Could be infilling over a long period of time.
1160	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Orientated south-east, north-west. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon ditch terminus.
1161	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk and flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of ditch terminus [1160].
1162	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of stake hole [1163]. No dating evidence but in an area of Anglo-Saxon activity.
1163	Area 3	Sub-circular cut, moderate sloping sides, uneven base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of stake hole. Could relate to surrounding features [1111], [1165], [1167], [1169].
1164	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brownish, silty fill. Small angular flints and flecks of charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of stake hole [1165]. No dating evidence but in an area of Anglo-Saxon activity.
1165	Area 3	Sub-circular cut, moderate sloping sides, uneven base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of stake hole. Could relate to surrounding features [1111],

							[1163], [1167], [1169].
1166	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal and degraded burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of stake hole [1167]. No dating evidence but in an area of Anglo-Saxon activity.
1167	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, moderately sloped sides, uneven base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of stake hole. Could relate to surrounding features [1111], [1163], [1165], [1169].
1168	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of posthole [1169]. No dating evidence but in an area of Anglo-Saxon activity.
1169	Area 3	Sub-circular cut, moderately sloping sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole. Could relate to surrounding stake holes [1111], [1163], [1165], [1167].
1170	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of ditch [1172]. Probably backfill.
1171	Area 4	Compact, mid-brownish grey, silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Silting fill of ditch [1170].
1172	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, moderately sloped sides, flat base. Orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon ditch.

1173	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated south-east, north-west. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of ditch terminus.
1174	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk, infrequent flint, and sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of ditch terminus [1173]. Backfill.
1175	Area 4	Compact, mottled orangish brown, sandy silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Backfill of posthole [1177]. Could be packing for a post?
1176	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Medium sized angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Main fill of posthole [1177].
1177	Area 4	Circular shaped cut, vertical sides, uneven base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole. Contains two tiers of the cut, with the high tier potentially used for post packing.
1178	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole.
1179	Area 4	Friable, mid-yellowish grey, sandy clay fill. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1179]. Deliberate backfill.
1180	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Truncates pit [1184].	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of pit
1181	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay fill. Occasional flint and sparse chalk inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1180]. Deliberate backfill.
1182	Area 4	Soft, light yellowish green, sand fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Natural sand/silt fill of pit [1184].
1183	Area 4	Friable, dark brownish grey, clay silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1184].
1184	Area 4	Sub-oval, very steep sides, flat base. Truncated by pit [1180].	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of small pit.

1185	Area 4	Compact, mid-greyish brown with patches of orange, clay silt fill. Medium sized angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon or rb?	3		Fill of ditch terminus [1186].
1186	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, gentle sloped sides, flat base. Orientated south-east, north-west. Shallow cut	Cut	Saxon or rb?	3		Cut of ditch terminus. Rises up as ditch slot [1172] is twice as deep.
1187	Area 4	Oval shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1188	Area 4	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal and some large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1187]. Deliberate backfill of food waste.
1189	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steeply sloped sides, irregular base, deeper on the southern side.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1190	Area 4	Loose, light brownish grey, silty clay fill. Very sparse charcoal with small flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1189]. Waste material.
1191	Area 4	Loose, light orangish brown, sandy clay fill. Occasional small flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1189]. Clay fill, probably redeposited natural
1192	Area 4	Sub-rectangular, steeply sloped sides, sloped base, deeper on the western side. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon rubbish pit. Backfilled with clay and two dump layers.
1193	Area 4	Loose, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal and small flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Top fill of pit [1192]. Mainly soil, rubbish dump. Full of organic material. Last phase of feature.

1194	Area 4	Loose, light greyish brown, silty clay. Frequent small flints, sparse charcoal and large stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Middle fill of pit [1192]. Main fill, probable dump layer due to concentrated piles of finds. Waste material. Sample of degraded shell taken.
1195	Area 4	Loose, light/mid-brownish orange, silty clay with patches of sandy clay. Occasional small flints with small sparse flecks of charcoal.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of rubbish pit [1192]. Likely backfill, mainly redeposited natural.
1196	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut. Sloped sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1197	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon posthole.
1198	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay. Occasional large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of pit [1196] and posthole [1197]. Potentially food waste.
1199	Area 4	Compact, mottled mid-orangish brown and light yellowish brown, sandy silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of pit [1200]. Waste material.
1200	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, concave sides, u-shaped base. Shallow cut, orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1201	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish brown, clay silt fill. Medium sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of rubbish pit [1202]. Fill contains concentrated shell.

1202	Area 4	Sub-rectangular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1203	Area 3	Irregular shaped cut, moderately steep sides, flat base. Truncated by pit [1205].	Cut	Saxon	3	1478	Cut of probable Saxon linear.
1204	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint nodules and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1478	Single fill of linear [1203].
1205	Area 3	Irregular circular shape of cut, moderately sloped to steep sides, un-excavated base. Truncates pit [1203].	Cut	Saxon	3	1486	Cut of probable Saxon pit. Could be a quarry pit for clay extraction.
1206	Area 3	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty clay fill. Common small to large flint fragment inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1486	Upper fill of large pit [1205]. Backfill containing burnt material.
1207	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal fragments, and common small to large flint fragments.	Fill	Saxon	3	1486	Lower fill of large pit [1205]. Infill/ natural silting.
1208	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, varying vertical and gentle sloped sides, uneven base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit. Likely rubbish pit.
1209	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, sandy clay fill. Very frequent flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of rubbish pit [1208].
1210	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish grey, silty loam fill. Small angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1211]
1211	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, near vertical sides, uneven base. Orientated north-south. Truncated by pit [1214].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1212	Area 4	Compact, mid-brownish grey, clay silt fill. Occasional small angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Top fill of pit [1214].
1213	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish brown, sandy silt fill. Frequent large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of pit [1211] and [1214].

1214	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, uneven sides, concave base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1215	Area 4	Compact, mid-brownish grey, clay silt fill. Occasional medium sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1216]. Waste fill.
1216	Area 4	Sub-rectangular shaped cut, steep sides, concave base. Orientated north-south. Truncated by pits [1214] and [1218].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1217	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish brown, silty sand fill. Small sub-angular stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1218].
1218	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, slow sloping sides, concave base. Orientated east-west. Truncated by pit [1216].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1219	Area 4	Irregular oval shaped cut, steep to vertical shaped sides, uneven base that slopes towards the center. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of pit. Could be a natural feature.
1220	Area 4	Soft, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. Occasional flint and ironstone inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1219]. Finds recovered near the surface of the feature.
1221	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1222	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, sandy clay fill. Frequent flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1221]. Fill contains possible building material waste.
1223	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of small probable Saxon pit.
1224	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, sandy clay fill. Frequent flint and sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1223]. Backfill material of building waste.
1225	Area 4	Sub-oval shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of shallow rubbish pit.

1226	Area 4	Friable, mid-yellowish grey, sandy clay fill. Frequent flint and sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1225]. Backfill material.
1227	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, shallow sloping sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of shallow pit.
1228	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1227].
1229	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, moderately sloped to steep sides, tapered base. Orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon ditch terminus.
1230	Area 4	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silt fill. Sparse flint and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of ditch [1229]. Likely backfill.
1231	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut, orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon boundary ditch.
1232	Area 4	Firm, dark brownish grey, silty clay. Frequent charcoal and flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of ditch [1231]. Backfill burnt material.
1233	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown mottled with orange, silty clay. Frequent burnt clay with sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible demolition layer within oven structure 1240.
1234	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent burnt clay and sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible use/demolition/ capping and re-use layer with oven structure 1240.
1235	Area 3	Firm, mid-yellowish brown, silty clay fill. Burnt clay, charcoal and flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible capping layer within oven structure 1240.

1236	Area 3	Firm, light orangish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible chalk capping layer within oven structure 1240. Demolition or deposition material.
1237	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silt fill. Frequent burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. Ash present in composition.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible in situ demolition material within oven structure 1240.
1238	Area 3	Firm, light greyish brown, silty fill. Frequent burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. Ash present in composition.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible in situ demolition material within oven structure 1240.
1239	Area 3	Sub-circular cut, steep sloping sides, flat base. Hand excavated to 1.2m, machine dug to 1.6m.	Cut	Saxon	3	1388	Probable Saxon oven structure. Possible very small wooden frame structure determined from grooves in the burnt clay.
1240	Area 3	Ring shaped burnt clay oven lining.	fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible in situ burnt clay lining of Saxon oven structure. Contains a sequence of demolition layers.
1241	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, moderately sloping sides, uneven base. Orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon ditch terminus.

1242	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. Sparse flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of ditch terminus [1241].
1243	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, gradual sloped sides, flat base. Shallow cut, orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of pit.
1244	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1243].
1245	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish brown, clay silt fill. Medium to large flint and ironstone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of large pit [1246].
1246	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sloped sides, uneven base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon pit.
1247	Area 4	irregular shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated east-west. Truncated by pit [1248].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable pit
1248	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sloping sides, flat base. Shallow cut, truncates linear [1247].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of small pit.
1249	Area 4	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1249]. Likely backfill.
1250	Area 4	Friable, dark blackish grey, silty clay fill. Common charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Top fill of pit [1248]. Burnt material fill.
1251	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of pit [1248]. Contaminated backfill?
1252	Area 4	Irregular oval shaped cut, gradual sloped sides, tapered base. Shallow cut. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon rubbish pit.
1253	Area 4	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1252].
1254	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sloping sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of rubbish pit.
1255	Area 4	Firm, mid-yellowish grey, silty clay fill.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1254]. Backfill burnt clay.

1256	Area 3	Circular shaped cut, bell shaped sides, un-excavated base. Hand dug to a depth of 1.2m. Truncates linear [1269].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon rubbish pit.
1257	Area 3	Friable, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay fill. Common chalk, and small to medium sized flint nodules.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill.
1258	Area 3	Compact/hard, light yellowish white, sandy clay fill. Common small to large flints and charcoal inclusions. Mostly chalk rubble.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Chalk backfill.
1259	Area 3	Compact/hard, dark reddish black, burnt clay fill.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Potentially used as a lining of the pit, perhaps to support the sides.
1260	Area 3	Soft, dark brownish grey, sandy silt fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint nodules, common charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Burnt deposit containing ash.
1261	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish orangish, clay sand fill. No inclusions	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill material.
1262	Area 3	Friable/loose, mid-brownish grey, silt fill. Common small to medium sized flint nodules. Mostly chalk.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Potentially a chalk capping layer.
1263	Area 3	Soft, mid-brownish grey, silt fill. Occasional small to medium sized flint nodules and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill material.
1264	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common small to medium sized flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill material.
1265	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill material.
1266	Area 3	Friable/loose, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill material.
1267	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common chalk fragments and flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Backfill material.

1268	Area 3	Soft, dark blackish grey, silt fill. Mostly ash.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1256]. Burning deposit.
1269	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, moderately steep sides, flat base. Orientated north-south. Truncated by pit [1256].	Cut	Saxon	3	1491	Cut of probable Saxon ditch.
1270	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal and common flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1491	Single fill of ditch [1269]. Likely backfill.
1271	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, very steep sloping sides, flat base. Orientated north-east, south-west. Truncated by pit [1273].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible boundary ditch.
1272	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, sandy clay fill. Sparse chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of ditch [1271]. Backfilled with waste material.
1273	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, vertical sides, flat base. Truncated by pit [1275].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of pit.
1274	Area 4	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. No inclusions,.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1273]. Backfill.
1275	Area 4	Sub-circular cut, steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1276	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey silty clay fill. Occasional flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1275]. Backfill of industrial waste.
1277	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, sharp sides that curve at the base onto an uneven base. Orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible medieval ditch terminus, boundary ditch?
1278	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. Sparse flint and iron stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of ditch terminus [1277].
1279	Area 4	Irregular circular shaped cut, steeply sloped sides with a sharp drop, Flat base. Orientated north-south. Dug by hand to a depth of 0.7m, then by machine to 2.1m. Truncated by wall 1289.	Cut	Early Medieval	4		Cut of probable large Saxon rubbish pit. Filled by various dump

							layers from the north-west.
1280	Area 4	Compact, mid-orangish brown, sandy clay with silty patches. Large concentration of small chalk with occasional small to medium sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large pit [1279]. Likely the result of natural slumping when the pit was backfilled. Probably occurred when fill 1281 was dumped.
1281	Area 4	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Very frequent small-medium sized chalk fragments, with occasional small charcoal and sparse small flint inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large pit [1279]. Chalk dump layer, likely occupational waste.
1282	Area 4	Compact, dark greyish brown with dark greyish yellow patches, mostly clay with occasional silt fill. Frequent small chalk, small-medium flints, common charcoal and large iron stone inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large pit [1279]. Clay dump layer, likely occupational waste. Cess found in fill.
1283	Area 4	Loose, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent small chalk, charcoal, and small-medium sized flint inclusions. Fill truncated by cut for wall [1288].	Fill	Early Medieval	4		Fill of large pit [1279]. Soil dump layer, likely occupational waste. cess found in fill.
1284	Area 4	Firm, dark greyish orange, silty clay, with mostly clay fill. Frequent small-medium flint and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1279]. Dark clay dump layer. Contains cess in fill.

1285	Area 4	Loose, dark grey fill. Mostly charcoal. Excavated by machine.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1279]. Charcoal dump layer, likely occupational waste (burning deposit).
1286	Area 4	Loose, mid-greyish yellow, silty soil with mixed clays fill. Frequent small chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1279]. Soil and clay dump layer.
1287	Area 4	Loose dark grey fill. Mostly charcoal with frequent small chalk stone inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1287]. Charcoal dump layer, likely occupational waste (burning deposit).
1288	Area 4	Rectangular shaped cut, straight sides, flat base. Orientated north-north-west, south-south-east. Truncates fills (1283) and (1284) in pit [1279].	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5		Cut for possible Post-Medieval wall 1289. Wall compact against the cut, no fill.
1289	Area 4	Flint, limestone and chalk rectangular wall. Occasional ironstone used in construction. Orientated east-west. Compact against cut. Wall heavily rubbed out and damaged by root activity - nearby tree and right underneath turf and sub-soil.	Structure	Early Post Medieval	5		Potential Post-Medieval flint wall, more likely to be used as a garden/boundary wall rather than for a roofed structure - foundation cut very shallow, as well as poor mortar used in the construction.
1290	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, steep sloped sides, flat base which slopes from east to west. Orientated east-west. Slot placed on the curve of the feature.	Cut	Saxon	3	1483	Cut of possible Saxon drainage ditch.

1291	Area 4	Firm, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay fill. Frequent flint and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1483	Single fill of ditch [1290]. Backfill of waste material.
1292	Area 3	Sub-circular shape of cut, steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of pit.
1293	Area 3	Firm, mid-brownish orange, sandy clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of pit [1292]. Contaminated natural backfill.
1294	Area 3	Friable, mid-blackish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Upper fill of pit [1292]. Burnt industrial waste material.
1295	Area 3	Very compact, mid-brownish grey, clay silt fill. Lots of charcoal and occasional chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1296]. Backfilled waste material.
1296	Area 3	Sub-circular shape of cut, vertical sides, uneven base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of possible Saxon rubbish pit.
1297	Area 3	Semi-rectangular shaped on the east side, semi-circular shaped on the west side. Moderately steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon pit. Could be a sunken feature building but unlikely due to lack of postholes.
1298	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent small to large sized flint nodules and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material.
1299	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent small to medium sized flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material.
1300	Area 3	Friable/loose, light greyish brown, silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material, layer of

							consumption waste.
1301	Area 3	Friable/loose, light greyish brown, silt fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material, layer of consumption waste.
1302	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common small to large flint fragments and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Upper fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material.
1303	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent small to large flint nodules, occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Lower fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material.
1304	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Frequent small to large flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1297]. Backfill material.
1305	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, vertical and sloped sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit.
1306	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. Degraded burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1305]. Backfill of industrial waste.
1307	Area 3	Circular, sharply sloped sides, tapered base. Orientated south-east, north-west.	Cut	Saxon	3		Re-cut of large pit [1402].
1308	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silt fill. Sparse flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1307], burning deposit.
1309	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1307].
1310	Area 3	Soft, light brownish yellow, clay fill.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1307].
1311	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, clay silt fill. Degraded CBM inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1307].

1312	Area 3	Soft, light greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse chalk and flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1307]. Possibly redeposited natural.
1313	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Orientated north-south, Cut by posthole [1315].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of ditch terminus.
1314	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey, sandy clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of ditch [1313] and posthole [1315]. Backfill material.
1315	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sloped sides, base slopes west. Cut linear [1313].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of posthole.
1316	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, shallow sides, flat base. Shallow cut. Orientated north-south.	Cut	undated	4	1488	Cut of ditch terminus.
1317	Area 3	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional flint inclusions.	Fill	undated	4	1488	Fill of ditch [1316].
1318	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could be related to [1320], [1322], [1324], [1326].
1319	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Degraded burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Backfill of posthole [1318].
1320	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could be related to [1318], [1322], [1324], [1326].

1321	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Backfill of posthole [1320].
1322	Area 3	Sub-oval shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could be related to [1318], [1320], [1324], [1326].
1323	Area 3	Soft, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. Charcoal and burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Backfill of posthole [1322].
1324	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, shallow sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could be related to [1318], [1320], [1322], [1326].
1325	Area 3	Firm, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Backfill of posthole [1324].
1326	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Early Medieval	4	1492	Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could be related to [1318], [1320], [1322], [1324].
1327	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Flint inclusions.	Fill	Early Medieval	4	1492	Backfill of posthole [1326].

1328	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could related to [1330], [1332].
1329	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Some charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Backfill of posthole [1328].
1330	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, shallow sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could relate to [1328], [1332].
1331	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Backfill of posthole [1330].
1332	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of posthole, possibly forming part of a structure. Could related to [1328], [1330].
1333	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Minor charcoal deposits.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of posthole [1332].
1334	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon posthole.
1335	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of posthole [1334].
1336	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole
1337	Area 3	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1336].
1338	Area 3	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole.
1339	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1338].

1340	Area 3	Sub-oval shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole.
1341	Area 3	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1340]. Fill contains industrial waste material.
1342	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole.
1343	Area 3	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1342]. Backfill material.
1344	Area 3	Sub-oval shaped cut, fairly steep sides, flat base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of posthole.
1345	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Sparse chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of posthole [1344]. Backfill material.
1346	Area 3	Irregular shaped cut, gradual sloped sides, flat base. Truncated by pit [1374].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon rubbish pit.
1347	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common flint, occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Lowest fill of pit [1346]. Backfill material.
1348	Area 3	Friable, light brownish grey, silty clay fill. Common flint, and occasional chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1346]. Backfill material.
1349	Area 3	Friable, dark grey, silt fill. Common small to medium sized flints and occasional chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Upper fill of pit [1346]. Backfill material.
1350	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut. Steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Medieval posthole.
1351	Area 3	Loose, mid blackish grey, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of posthole [1350]. Backfill material.

1352	Area 3	Circular cut, steep sides, concave base Re-cut by pit [1355].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon rubbish pit.
1353	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1352]. Thin layer of trample/burnt material along the base. Fill suggests the pit was left open for a while before backfilling.
1354	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Occasional flint and very sparse charcoal inclusions. Cut by re-cutting of pit [1355].	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1352]. Backfill material.
1355	Area 3	Circular cut, gradual sloped sides, concave base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Probable re-cut of Saxon rubbish pit [1352].
1356	Area 3	Firm, light brownish yellow, silty clay fill. Occasional degraded burnt clay and charcoal inclusions,	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1355]. Clay natural used as a capping layer at base of re-cut pit.
1357	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional degraded burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1355].
1358	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional degraded burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1355].
1359	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional degraded burnt clay and sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1355]. Backfill material.
1360	Area 3	Firm, brownish yellow fill, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1355]. Thin layer of redeposited clay,

							could be a capping layer.
1361	Area 3	Firm, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Sparse chalk, charcoal and degraded burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of large pit [1355]. Backfill material.
1362	Area 3	Irregular sub-circular shaped cut. Irregular sides and base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3		Natural feature, probably a tree throw or root action. Backfilled with industrial waste.
1363	Area 3	Friable, dark blackish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of industrial waste material in natural feature [1362].
1364	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Infrequent degraded burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Possible capping/leveling layer with Saxon oven structure 1145.
1365	Area 3	Loose, rubble, dark orangish brown, burnt clay oven structure lining with silt fill. Frequent burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Fill within oven structure 1145. Possible demolition layer.
1366	Area 3	Firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Fill within oven structure 1145. Band of charcoal and clay - Demolition layer.
1367	Area 3	Loose, rubble, dark orangish brown, oven lining with silt. Frequent burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1388	Fill within oven structure 1145. Demolition layer.

1368	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Cut pit [1370].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable medieval posthole.
1369	Area 3	Friable, dark, blackish grey, silty clay fill. Frequent large flint and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of posthole [1368]. Backfill material.
1370	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Truncated by posthole [1368].	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable medieval pit.
1371	Area 3	Firm, mid-yellowish, sandy clay fill. Occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1370].
1372	Area 3	Sub-oval shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of posthole
1373	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Charcoal and burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of posthole [1372]. Backfill material.
1374	Area 3	Circular shaped cut, moderately steep sides, irregular base. Truncates pit [1346].	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable medieval pit.
1375	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Common small to large flint nodules, occasional charcoal and degraded burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Single fill of pit [1374]. Backfill material
1376	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, moderate sloped sides, concave base. Orientated north-west, south-east. Truncated by pit [1383].	Cut	Saxon	3	1479	Cut of probable medieval ditch.
1377	Area 3	Moderate, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk and burnt clay flecks inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Bottom fill of ditch [1376]. Possibly natural infill.
1378	Area 3	Moderate, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Moderate burnt clay and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Top fill of ditch [1376]. Possibly natural infill.
1379	Area 3	Circular shaped cut, moderate sides, concave base. Cut by pit [1383].	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable medieval pit.
1380	Area 3	Moderate. Mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent chalk lumps and occasional burnt clay flecks inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1379]. Deliberate backfill.

1381	Area 3	Moderate, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Frequent chalk lumps, occasional charcoal, burnt clay flecks and large flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1379]. Backfill material.
1382	Area 3	Moderate, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk, charcoal and burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1379]. Probably natural infilling.
1383	Area 3	Circular shaped cut, moderate sides, concave base. Cuts pit [1379] and ditch [1376].	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable medieval pit.
1384	Area 3	Moderate, mid-orangish brown, silty clay. Occasional chalk, charcoal, burnt clay, and small flint nodules.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1383]. Natural infill.
1385	Area 3	Friable, dark orangish brown, clay silt. Moderate charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1383]. Thin band of silt and charcoal - likely organic material.
1386	Area 3	Moderate, mid-brownish orange, silty clay fill. Occasional chalk and moderate small flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1383]. Probably natural infill.
1387	Area 3	Moderate, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Moderate burnt clay and occasional charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Top fill of pit [1383]. Probably natural infill.
1388	Area 3	Group number for oven structure quadrants [1146] and [1239] .	Group	Saxon	3	1388	Group number for probable Saxon oven structure.
1389	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of possible enclosure ditch.
1390	Area 3	Friable, mid-orangish grey fill, silty clay fill. Large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Single fill of ditch [1389]. Backfill material.
1391	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Shallow cut. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of ditch terminus. Possibly forming part of an enclosure.

1392	Area 3	Friable, mid-orangish grey fill, silty clay fill. Large flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Single fill of ditch [1391]. Backfill material.
1393	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, sloping sides, flat base. Shallow cut, orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of possible enclosure ditch.
1394	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Single fill of ditch [1393].
1395	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, moderately shallow sides, flat base. Orientated north-south. Truncates ditch [1397].	Cut	Saxon	3	1490	Cut of probable small Saxon ditch. Probably used as a field boundary.
1396	Area 3	Friable, light brownish grey, silty clay fill. Common small to medium sized flint nodules, occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1490	Single fill of ditch [1395]. Probably the result of silting.
1397	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, moderately steep sides, flat base. Orientated west-east. Truncated by ditch [1395].	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of possible medieval ditch. Probably used as a field boundary.
1398	Area 3	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Common small to large flints and occasional chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Single fill of ditch [1397]. Infill material.
1399	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, V-shaped base. Orientated north-south.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of possible enclosure ditch.
1400	Area 3	Firm, mid-yellowish grey, silty clay fill. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Single fill of ditch [1399]. Backfill material.
1401	Area 3	Circular shaped cut, steep sides, concave base. Re-cut by [1307].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of large waste pit. Later re-cut.
1402	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional flint and sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Backfill of pit [1401].
1403	Area 3	Firm, light brownish yellow, silty clay fill. Occasional burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1307]. Redeposited

							natural - capping layer.
1404	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of ditch.
1405	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. Flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Single fill of ditch [1404].
1406	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, concave base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1477	Cut of possible boundary ditch around oven structure area.
1407	Area 3	Soft, mid-greyish brown, silty clay. Sparse charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1477	Single fill of pit [1406]. Backfill material.
1408	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated south-east, north-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1490	Cut of ditch.
1409	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. Flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1490	Fill of ditch [1408].
1410	Area 3	Circular shaped cut, moderately steep sides, irregular base.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable large Saxon pit. Possibly originally for clay extraction and later used as a rubbish pit.
1411	Area 3	Loose, dark grey, silt fill. Charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of pit [1410]. Backfilled burnt material.
1412	Area 3	Loose, dark grey, silt fill. Charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Bottom fill of pit [1410]. Backfilled burnt material.
1413	Area 3	Friable, mid-reddish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional charcoal, common burnt clay and small to large flint nodules.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1410]. Backfill of industrial waste.

1414	Area 3	Friable, mid-orangish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional burnt clay and common small to large flint nodules inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1410]. Backfill material.
1415	Area 3	Friable, dark-reddish brown, silty clay. Common burnt clay, charcoal and small to medium sized flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1410]. Backfill of industrial waste.
1416	Area 3	Friable, chalk fill, with occasional small to medium sized flint nodules.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1410]. Layer of redeposited chalk.
1417	Area 3	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay fill. Common charcoal, burnt clay and common small to medium sized flint nodular inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Top fill of pit [1410]. Backfill of industrial waste.
1418	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1477	Cut of possible boundary ditch.
1419	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. Sparse large flint and small charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1477	Single fill of ditch [1418]. Backfill material. Possible industrial waste.
1420	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, gentle sloped sides, concave base. Shallow cut, orientated north, south-east (curves).	Cut	Saxon	3	1491	Cut of probable boundary ditch terminus.
1421	Area 3	Soft, mid-brownish grey, silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1491	Fill of ditch [1420]. Backfill material.
1422	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, concave base. Orientated north-south, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1489	Cut of probable boundary ditch.
1423	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silt fill. Charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1489	Single fill of ditch [1422].
1424	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, concave base. Orientated north-east, south-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1479	Cut of probable boundary ditch within oven structure area.

1425	Area 3	Compact, mid-brownish orange, silty clay. Frequent flint inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Bottom fill of ditch [1424]. Redeposited natural.
1426	Area 3	Compact, mid-brownish grey, clay silt fill. Occasional medium sized flint, chalk, charcoal and burnt clay inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Top fill of ditch [1424].
1427	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Orientated north-south, truncated by linear [1429].	Cut	Saxon	3	1489	Cut of possible boundary ditch.
1428	Area 3	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1489	Backfill of ditch [1427].
1429	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Orientated east-west.	Cut	Saxon	3	1476	Cut of probable enclosure ditch.
1430	Area 3	Friable, mid-greyish orange, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1476	Fill of ditch [1429]. Backfill material.
1431	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, moderate sides, concave flat. Orientated north-south. Truncated by ditch 1434.	Cut	Saxon	3	1479	Cut of possible Saxon boundary ditch - within oven structure area.
1432	Area 3	Moderate, mid-orangish brown, silty clay. Occasional burnt clay, charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Bottom fill of ditch [1431]. Could be slumping material.
1433	Area 3	Moderate, dark brown, silty clay. Occasional burnt clay, charcoal, flint nodules and chalk inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Top fill of ditch [1431]. Natural infill.
1434	Area 3	Linear shaped cut, gradual sides, concave base. Orientated north-south. Cuts ditch [1431].	Cut	Saxon	3	1479	Cut of probable boundary ditch, could be a re-cut of ditch 1431.
1435	Area 3	Moderate, dark greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional burnt clay and charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Fill of ditch [1434]. Organic material.

1436	Area 3	Moderate, mid-brown, silty clay fill. Occasional burnt clay, charcoal, chalk and moderate sized flint nodules.	Fill	Saxon	3	1479	Fill of ditch [1434]. Deliberate backfill.
1437	Area 4	Larger building to the north-west of area 4	Group	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Probable post-medieval structure.
1438	Area 4	Group number for smaller building.	Group	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Probable post-medieval structure.
1439	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Cut for wall 1437
1440	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, stone and mortar fill.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.
1441	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, gravel and morter fill	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.
1442	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, tapered base. Orientated north-north-west, south-south-east.	Cut	Undated	6		Cut of probable rubbish pit.
1443	Area 4	Firm/loose, mid greyish brown, sandy silt fill. Flint inclusions.	Fill	Undated	6		Fill of pit [1442].
1444	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east. Truncated by [1446].	Cut	Saxon	3	1485	Cut of probable boundary ditch.
1445	Area 4	Firm, mid-yellowish grey, sandy clay. Frequent charcoal inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1485	Backfill of ditch [1444]. Silting at base of feature.

1446	Area 4	Sub-circular shaped cut, steep sides, flat base. Truncates ditch [1444].	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon pit .
1447	Area 4	Friable, mid-brownish grey, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3		Fill of pit [1446]. Backfill material of industrial waste.
1448	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, very steep sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Saxon	3	1484	Cut of ditch.
1449	Area 4	Friable, mid-orangish grey, silty clay. No inclusions.	Fill	Saxon	3	1484	Fill of ditch [1448]. Backfilled material.
1450	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1438
1451	Area 4	Soft, mid-brownish orange, silty clay fill No inclusions.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Redeposited natural at base of foundation trench [1450].
1452	Area 4	Soft, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. No inclusions.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Backfill on top of wall 1453.
1453	Area 4	Flint mortar wall orientated north-west, south-east.	Structure	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Probable post-medieval wall, possibly forming part of a structure.
1454	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, near vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1438
1455	Area 4	Loose, light yellowish white fill, degraded mortar inclusions.	Fill	Early Post	5	1438	Thin layer of mortar and p-grit

				Medieval			underneath wall 1456.
1456	Area 4	Flint mortar wall orientated north-east, south-west.	Structure	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Probable post-medieval wall, possibly forming part of a structure.
1457	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, near vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1438
1458	Area 4	Flint mortar wall orientated north-west, south-east.	Structure	Early Post Medieval	5	1438	Probable post-medieval wall, possibly forming part of a structure.
1459	Area 3	Firm, mid-greyish brown, silty clay fill. Occasional sub-angular and rounded flint inclusions. Excavated by machine.	Fill	Saxon	3		Single fill of pit [1460]. No dating evidence but in an area of Anglo-Saxon activity.
1460	Area 3	Sub-circular shaped cut, moderately sloped sides, flat base. Excavated by machine.	Cut	Saxon	3		Cut of probable Saxon clay extraction or storage pit.
1461	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, stone and mortar fill.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.
1462	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated south-west, north-east/ north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1437.
1463	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, mortar and stone fill.	Fill	Early Post	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.

				Medieval			
1464	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated south-west, north-east/ north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1437.
1465	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, mortar and stone fill.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.
1466	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated south-west, north-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1437.
1467	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, mortar and stone fill.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.
1468	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated south-west, north-east/ north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1437.
1469	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, mortar and stone fill.	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.
1470	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1437.
1471	Area 4	Firm, light greyish brown, mortar and stone fill.	Fill	Early Post	5	1437	Fill around structure 1437.

				Medieval			
1472	Area 4	Linear shaped cut, vertical sides, flat base. Orientated north-west, south-east.	Cut	Early Post Medieval	5	1437	Foundation trench for possible post-medieval structure 1437.
1473	Area 4	Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay, infrequent flint inclusions	Fill	Saxon	3		fill of ditch [1474]
1474	Area 4	linear shaped cut, gentle sloping sides, concave base, orientated north-east, south-west	Cut	Saxon	3		cut of ditch
1475	Area 4	Layer of top soil.	Layer	Early Medieval	4		Layer of top soil cleaned from building 1438
1476	Area 3	Group containing: [1391],[1389],[1397],[1404],[1429],[1105],[21705],[1399],[21418],[1393]	Group	Saxon	3	1476	Group number for area 3 outer boundary ditch
1477	Area 3	Group containing: [21409],[1418],[1406]	Group	Saxon	3	1477	Group number for area 3 inner boundary ditch, east segment
1478	Area 3	Group containing: [1099],[1156],[1203],[21411]	Group	Saxon	3	1478	Group number for area 3 inner boundary ditch, south segment
1479	Area 3	Group containing: [1431], [1432],[1376],[1424]	Group	Saxon	3	1479	Group number for area 3 inner boundary ditch,west segment
1480	Area 4	Group containing: [1060],[1080],[1081]	Group	Saxon	3	1480	Group number for area 4, L shaped linear

1481	Area 4	Group containing: [1027],[1031],[21510],[22104]	Group	Early Post Medieval	5	1481	Group number for area 4, field boundary
1482	Area 4	Group containing: [1035],[1033],[1029]	Group	Saxon	3	1482	Group number for area 4, narrow E-W linear
1483	Area 4	Group containing: [1075],[1084],[1104],[22005],[1290]	Group	Saxon	3	1483	group number for area 4, L shaped linear (possible enclosure)
1484	Area 4	Group containing: [1057],[1448]	Group	Saxon	3	1484	group number for area 4, NW-SE linear (W)
1485	Area 4	Group containing: [1040],[1444]	Group	Saxon	3	1485	group number for area 4, NW-SE linear
1486	Area 3	Group containing: [1205],[21707]	Group	Saxon	3	1486	group number for large pit, extraction pit?
1487	Area 3	Firm, mid brownish yellow, clay	Fill	Early Post Medieval	5	1388	redeposited natural fill
1488	Area 3	Group containing: [21405],[1316]	Group	undated	3	1488	Group number for area 3. N-S eastern linear
1489	Area 3	Group containing: [1422],[1427]	Group	Saxon	3	1489	Group number for area 3. NE-SW southern linear
1490	Area 3	Group containing: [1408],[1395]	Group	Saxon	3	1490	Group number for area 3. N-S southern linear

1491	Area 3	Group containing: [1420],[21407],[1269]	Group	Saxon	3	1491	Group number for area 3. central linear
1492	Area 3	Group containing: [1117],[1119],[1121],[1123],[1125],[1318], [1320],[1322],[1324],[1326]	Group	Early Medieval	4	1492	group number for area 3, round posthole structure

Appendix 2: Photographs (1-62)

Plate 1. Northwest facing section of pit [1010], shot looking southeast with a 1m scale.

Plate 2. South facing section of linear slot [1399] part of group 1476, shot looking north with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 3. Southwest facing section of linear slot [1489] part of group 1489, shot looking northeast with a 1m scale.

Plate 4. Northwest facing section of linear slot [1418] part of group 1477, shot looking southeast with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 5. Southwest facing section of linear slot [1424] part of group 1479, shot looking northeast with a 1m scale.

Plate 6. Working shot of pit quadrant [1145] part of group 1388, shot looking east with a 1m scale.

Plate 7. East facing section of pit quadrant [1239] part of group 1388. Shot looking west with a 2m scale.

Plate 8. Machine slot section of pit quadrant [1145] part of group 1388, shot looking east with a 2m scale.

Plate 9. East facing section of pit [1256], shot looking west with a 2m and 1m scales.

Plate 10. South facing section of pit [1410], shot looking north with a 1m scale.

Plate 11. West facing section of pit [1205} part of group 1486, shot looking east with a 2m scale

Plate 12. East facing section of pit [1292], shot looking west with a 1m scale/

Plate 13. Southwest facing section of pit [1296], shot looking northeast with a 2m scale.

Plate 14. Overview of pit [1352/1401], shot looking north with a 2m and 1m scales.

Plate 15. Overview of pit [1297], shot looking west with a 2m scale.

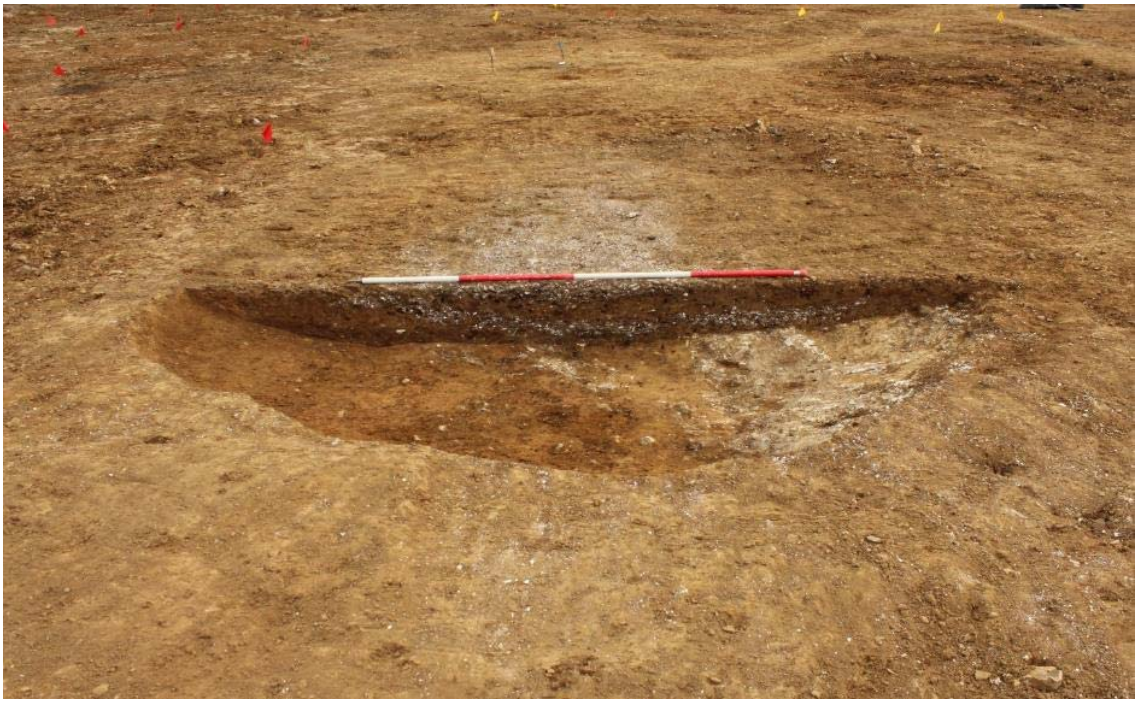

Plate 16. Overview of pit [1045], shot looking northeast with a 2m scale.

Plate 17. West facing section of linear [1231], shot looking east with a 1m scale.

Plate 18. Northeast facing section of linear [1074] part of group 1483, shot looking southwest.

Plate 19. Southwest facing section of linears, group 1484, shot looking northeast with a 1m scale.

Plate 20. South facing section of linear slot [1040] part of group 1482, shot looking north with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 21. West facing section of linear slot [1029] part of group 1482, shot looking east with a 1m scale.

Plate 22. Southeast facing section of pit [1187], shot looking northwest with a 1m scale.

Plate 23. North facing section of pit [1208], shot looking south with a 1m scale.

Plate 24. West facing section of pit [1095], shot looking east with a 1m scale.

Plate 25. West facing section of pit [1063], shot looking east with a 1m scale.

Plate 26. South facing section of pit [1058], shot looking north with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 27. Southeast facing section of pit [1305], shot looking northwest with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 28. East facing section of pit [1200], shot looking west with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 29. South facing section of pits [1148] and [1150], shot looking north with a 1m scale.

Plate 30. Northwest facing section of pit [1089], shot looking southeast with a 1m scale.

Plate 31. Southwest facing section of pits [1346] and [1374], shot looking northeast with a 2m scale.

Plate 32. North facing section of pit [1379], shot looking south with a 2m scale.

Plate 33. North facing section of pit [1362], shot looking south with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 34. Southwest facing section of linear [1172], shot looking northeast with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 35. Southwest facing section of pit [1277], shot looking northeast with a 1m scale

Plate 36. North facing section of linear [1313], shot looking south with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 37. East facing section of pit [1202], shot looking west with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 38. Southwest facing section of linear [1271], shot looking northeast with a 0.3m scale.

Plate 39. Northeast facing section of pit [1243], shot looking southwest with a 0.2m scale.

Plate 40. Overview of postholes, group 1492, shot looking west with a 0.2m scale.

Plate 41. Overview of pit [1279], shot looking north with a 2m scale.

Plate 42. South facing section of machine slot of pit [1279], shot looking northeast with a 2m scale.

Plate 43. South facing section of well [1112], shot looking north with a 1m scale.

Plate 44. East corner of structure 1437, shot looking southwest with two 2m scales.

Plate 45. South corner of structure 1437, shot looking northeast with two 2m scales.

Plate 46. Overview of structure 1438, shot looking northeast with two 2m scales.

Plate 47. Southeast facing section of linear [1027] part of group 1482, shot looking northwest.

Plate 48. South facing section of pit [1009], shot looking north with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 49. South facing section of pit [1077], shot looking north with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 50. Overview of feature [1073], taken looking southwest with 2m and 1m scales.

Plate 51. North facing section of west end of trench 11, shot looking south with a 1m scale.

Plate 52. South facing section of linear terminus [1316] part of group 1488, shot looking north with a 0.2m scale.

Plate 53. South facing section of posthole [1177], shot facing north with a 0.2m scale.

Plate 54. Southeast facing section of pit [1180], shot looking northwest with a 1m scale.

Plate 55. Overview of pit [1101], shot looking northwest with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 56. Northwest facing section of pit [1442], shot looking southeast with a 1m scale.

Plate 57. Southeast facing section of pit [1219], shot looking northwest with a 1m scale.

Plate 58. East facing section of pit [1107], shot looking west with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 59. South facing section of pit [1054], shot looking north with a 0.4m scale.

Plate 60. South facing section of pit [1151], shot looking north with a 0.5m scale.

Plate 61. Overview of trench 33, shot looking south with a 1m scale.

Plate 62. East facing representative section of trench 33, shot looking west with a 1m scale.

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Assessment Report

The Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

Animal bones were principally recovered from Saxon, medieval and post-medieval deposits, the majority were recovered by hand; these supplemented by the contents of several sieved samples. The fish bones revealed by these deposits and indeed from the hand collected assemblage have been identified and commented upon by Dr Philip Armitage.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone, were registered. The collections from environmental samples were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

There was a total of 1,629 hand collected fragments (N1) and 448 sieved bones, these reducing to 1,015 (N2) and 437 fragments respectively following refitting. Most of the bones could be phased, these were attributed to Phase 1 – natural, Phase 3 – Saxon, Phase 4 – early medieval, Phase 5 – early post-medieval and Phase 6 - undated deposit.

The great majority of the bones derived from Phase 3 and 4 deposits. All but one of the Saxon bone-bearing deposits were dated between AD550-800, the exception being the fills of pit [1046] dated AD450-600. Those from Phase 4 tended to date from the 12th or the 13th through to the 14th centuries. The condition of the bones was generally good throughout the site sequence, although there was undoubtedly a greater level of fragmentation within the earlier collections. Taking account of the better represented hand collected N1 and N2 totals, there is a reduction of 81.1% in the Phase 1 (Natural) assemblage, as well as reductions of 42.2% in Phase 3 (Saxon), 16.5% in Phase 4 (early medieval) and 13.5% in Phase 6 (Undated). A notable proportion of the site collection has been placed in Phase

6 and it is hoped that the relevant deposits will be assigned a timespan within the site sequence following a more thorough review of the dating and stratigraphic evidence.

Natural (Phase 1)

A small number of bones were hand recovered from a clay layer, (21105), in evaluation Trench 11 and a subsoil, (1007), in Area 4, these areas producing with six and one fragment respectively (see Tables 1 and 2). The latter provided an early medieval date and the former is undated. Most of these bones were identifiable to species (Table 3), these including an equid phalange from a medium-sized pony and a cattle mandible from a fully adult individual, in excess of 5 years of age (after Jones and Sadler 2012, 18). This same mandible also demonstrates irregular toothwear with an overgrown anterior portion of the 1st mandibular molar as well as a marked groove on the anterior part of this tooth signifying malocclusion with the adjacent fourth adult premolar. This signifies a degree of overcrowding of the mandibular teeth and perhaps a gap (missing tooth?) in the central part of the equivalent maxillary row, suggestive of congenital defects or possibly related to trauma (after Bartosiewicz 2013, 174-5).

Saxon (Phase 3)

This collection was essentially taken from the two mitigation areas in the western part of the study area, the bones provided by the evaluation trenches (as shown in Table 1) either situated within these trenches or adjacent to them. The great majority of these bones were thinly dispersed amongst a large number of pits (27) and ditch sections (21). There is undoubtedly a concentration of bone waste within this general location but clearly not within individual features.

A large proportion of the general collection was unidentifiable to species, this perhaps illustrating the noted level of fragmentation. The domesticate bones within the identified portion features a relatively similar quantity of cattle and sheep/goat bones with a notable amount of pig bones. All three species are represented by a mixture of parts indicative of general food waste, all three also providing a notable quantity of age and size data alongside a moderate number of butchered items, generally in the cattle and cattle-size collections.

There is a relative wealth of other food species including some game and poultry and a good proportion of fish. The latter is entirely composed of marine species, here including mackerel, with several vertebrae identified to this species showing transverse chop marks. It can be supposed that this demonstrates the cutting of mackerel into conveniently sized portions suitable for cooking, perhaps for boiling/simmering in the Anglo Saxon *cytel*, the iron cooking cauldron. This term is perhaps the origin of the proverbial ‘kettle of fish’ as mentioned in Wilson (1973, 30 – 31). Corkwing wrasse is represented

by several bones from a single small fish from pit [1202] and was perhaps an unintended 'bycatch' of fishing for larger species.

The single cetacean fragment from (1145), the basal fill within ditch [1444] could represent food waste although there are no obvious cut marks. While undoubtedly cetacean, it cannot easily be identified to skeletal part let alone species, however, its size would suggest it could be from a small whale rather than a porpoise/dolphin.

A few non-food species were also identified, the most abundant being cat, this represented by two partial adult skeletons, one each from ditch [1084] and pit [1246] with 5 and 16 bones respectively.

Early Medieval (Phase 4)

The Phase 4 collection was taken almost entirely from Area 4 and principally from well [1112], as shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3. This provided the near complete remains of five dog skeletons, mainly from the penultimate fill (1114) but with a selection of bones from the uppermost (1113) and one of the lower fills (1153). Otherwise [1112], mainly (1114), produced a few domesticate bones alongside a reasonable quantity of fish as well as cat bones. The latter represent the remains of at least three individuals, an adult, a subadult and a juvenile. Notably, as with the Saxon fish, the species are all marine, now mainly composed of gadids (cod family) bones, here including the remains of two very large fish, a cod (head and vertebrae) and ling (vertebrae), the former with an estimated length of 115cm (using Wheeler and Jones 1976).

A minimum number of 5 dogs was calculated from the inclusion of four paired and one single femur, of which it appears 4 of the dogs are relatively complete, as shown for example by the presence of 4 skulls. The degree of articulation is unknown, but it can be assumed from this data that at least 4 of these animals were complete when deposited and/or remained relatively undisturbed prior to the Area 4 mitigation. All of the dogs are clearly adult (full dentition and fully fused epiphyses), while there may be an equal number of male and female dogs amongst the better represented skeletons as shown by the recovery of two bacculums (os penis) and the identification of two female and one male skull (using the basioccipital area after Tre and Trouth 1976). There is some variation in the size of these animals, between about 40 and 63cm at the shoulder, while the head dimensions are similarly variable.

Of interest is the wealth of pathologies demonstrated by these dog bones, with at least three animals affected. Joint disease was notably prevalent especially at the elbow joint and amongst the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, also seen at several proximal rib joints. There was a marked infection in progress when the animal died at the pubic shaft of a pelvis and a selection of congenital traits observed in the

mandibles (missing teeth). Traumatic injuries were confined to the largest individual, including a pronounced compound impact fracture between the orbits from which this animal clearly survived. Lesser fractures which had also healed in this general area of the skull, as well as a likely broken and reworn mandibular canine, bore witness to the systematic abuse of this large female dog. Alternatively, though a bitch, this animal may have been used in the arena, baiting bears, bulls or fighting other dogs. Certainly, female dogs were used in the bear baiting arenas in the South Bank in London, these also showing some of the pathologies observed on this particular animal (see Capon and Rielly in press).

Early Post-medieval (Phase 5)

A single sheep/goat well-worn third maxillary molar was recovered from the fill (21404) of ditch [1405]. Though undated, this feature has been allotted to Phase 5 with a general date range between the early 16th and 18th centuries.

Undated (Phase 6)

Animal bones were derived from 7 pits, all undated, the majority providing cattle and/or sheep-sized fragments with the notable exception of pit [1442] where 72 out of the 82 fragments belonged to a single adult sheep/goat. Most parts are represented except for the head (though there is a single maxillary tooth), however, several bones have been butchered, including the atlas, axis, pelvis, radius and metacarpus. It is conceivable that the metapodials and phalanges may belong to a separate individual, the remainder then representing perhaps the remains of a feast, possibly a spit roast. This would appear to be confirmed by the size data where the metapodials clearly derive from an animal with a shoulder height of approximately 590mm, while the rest of the carcass measures about 550-570mm.

Conclusions and recommendations

The bone collection can essentially be divided into two main components, that is the Saxon (Phase 3) and the early medieval (Phase 4) assemblages. Both are well dated, moderately large and both, although especially the later component, are in relatively good condition. A notable quantity of bones where derived from undated (Phase 6) deposits including the remains, potentially, of two adult sheep within pit [1442]. It is hoped that a more thorough review of the stratigraphic evidence may be able to place a selection of these bones and especially from this pit, within the phased sequence.

Each of the two major assemblages displays a different character, the earliest with a potential to answer questions concerning domesticate meat preferences/availability and exploitation practices in combination with information concerning the use of several supplementary food resources, here including a notable variety of fish species as well as the likely usage of a small whale. The medieval food waste collection is rather smaller, with a rather limited opportunity to compare animal usage to that

observed from the previous phase, although the fish bone collection does offer some interesting features. Rather, the importance of this collection is essentially related to the dog bones, noting the size (and perhaps type) of animals present as well as the manner in which they were treated, as demonstrated by the pathology, which in turn may relate (at least in one case) to how they were employed.

The Saxon collection is clearly sufficiently large to allow comparisons with contemporary Saxon sites. A comprehensive review of Saxon faunal material in Holmes (2014) reveals that this site is rather unusual for rural sites of this era as the domesticate collection is clearly not dominated by sheep/goat, however, the fish groups present do follow a general Saxon pattern and the poor representation of poultry and game is also rather typical (ibid, 40, 42 and 51-2). Looking at the fish in more detail it is perhaps unusual to have no freshwater species and especially an absence of eel (comparisons to urban assemblages as for example Lundenwic, see Rielly et al 2012, 143), although it should be mentioned that the quantities at this site are rather small. The whalebone is certainly of interest, perhaps representing part of a stranded or possibly hunted small whale (comparable in size for example to the longfin pilot whale, a relatively common species in British waters, see Dunn et al 2012, 72). There is evidence for cetacean fisheries in Middle Saxon England, notably capturing Bottlenose dolphins in the Humber as shown at Flixborough (Dobney et al 2007, 199-207). However, the historical data would suggest a rather slight knowledge of the practice of whaling during this period with fisheries established at a much later date, as for example that involving the hunting of porpoises at the mouth of the River Ouse in Sussex mentioned in the 11th century (Gardiner 1997, 174-5). From this evidence it can be suggested that this bone is more likely taken from a stranding and here it should be noted that the royal rights of wreck would not necessarily be applicable during this period (ibid, 176). Other Middle Saxon sites have provided bones from similarly sized whales (Malcolm and Bowsher 2003, 187 and Rielly et al 2012, 142), the present item adding to a corpus of information concerning the distribution of such creatures during this period. To improve this dataset, it would certainly be beneficial to attempt an identification of the whalebone, which should be possible using the ZooMS (Zooarchaeology by Mass Spectroscopy) technique.

It can be supposed that the early medieval collection dates to the settlement at Sutton, this positioned just to the north of the site. The rather small quantity of bones would suggest perhaps a diminution in size or else that food waste was not habitually dumped in this area. As mentioned, the dog burials provide the greatest potential for further animal bone studies and here it will be necessary to investigate the archaeological recording of this feature (well [1112]) in order to determine the level of articulation. However, it is likely that all five animals were disposed of intact. There is no obvious indication of post-mortem usage. Otherwise a study of their size and type (based on the shape of the skulls, following

Foulsham 2001) as well as the various pathological anomalies. It would certainly be useful to attempt a union of the various disparate skeletal parts with particular individuals, aiming thus to recognise the full extent of damage/disease in each skeleton. This would be useful concerning the large animal potentially interpreted as a baiting/fighting dog on the basis of the extreme traumatic injuries observed on the skull and mandible.

In conclusion, the publication report should concentrate on the Saxon and Early medieval assemblages, taking account of species representation and domesticate age and size data, essentially (although not totally) limited to the former, and an in-depth review of the dog skeletons in the latter. Further bone studies should include a ZooMS identification for the Saxon whalebone and an attempt to 'refit' the early medieval dog skeletons in order to maximize the available information. Site comparisons should be sought within the general area as well as further afield, the former including a small number of sites excavated in Seaford, including at 1-3 High Street (Jacques 2004) and Church Street (Wood 1995 and Bedwin 1978), each with 13th/14th century bone collections; then further afield concerning Middle Saxon material at Shorncliffe Garrison near Folkestone (Rielly 2017) and numerous other sites, for both periods, in Holmes (2017).

Phase:	**1**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Total**
Tr/Area						
Tr 10		1				1
Tr 11	6					6
Tr 14		4	1	1		6
Tr 15		8(1)				8(1)
Tr 20		18				18
Area 2		2				2
Area 3		81(13)	2		2	85(13)
Area 4	1	453(114)	304(182)		171(255)	922(551)
Grand Total	**7**	**567(128)**	**307(182)**	**1**	**173(255)**	**1055(565)**

Table 1: Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones by Phase and Trench/Area.

Phase:	1	3	4	5	6
Feature					
Layer	7				
Demo		1(7)	19		
Ditch		132(5)		1	
Pit		404(116)	18		173(255)
Posthole		18	2		
Well			267(182)		
Linear cut		9			
Oven		1			
Nat cut		2			
Other fill			1		
Grand Total	**7**	**567(128)**	**307(182)**	**1**	**173(255)**

Table 2: Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones by phase and feature type.

Phase:	1	3	4W	4(O)	5	6
Species						
Cattle	5	98	2	7		14
Equid	1	4				3
Cattle-size	1	174(10)	1	8		67(252)
Roe deer		2				
Sheep/Goat		84(4)	1	9	1	78(1)
Pig		41(3)	9(2)	6		5
Sheep-size		106(27)	1	8		4(2)
Cetacean		1				
Dog		2	235(100)			1
Cat		21	4(23)			
Small mammal			1			
Vole		(1)				
Mouse		(1)				
Small rodent		(1)				
Chicken		5(3)				
Chicken-size		(6)				
Goose-size		2				
Uniden bird		(1)				
Fish		27(71)	13(57)			
Amphibian						1
Grand Total	**7**	**567(128)**	**269(182)**	**38**	**1**	**173(255)**

Table 3. Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones by phase and species, where 4W refers to the contents of well [1112] and 4(O) described the bones found within the other Phase 4 deposits.

Phase:	3	4
Species		
Spurdog		(2)
Thornback ray	(1)	(2)
Herring		(5)
Cod	7(6)	4(9)
Ling		9(1)
Whiting	(1)	
Large gadid		(9)
Small gadid		(8)
Very small gadid	(5)	
Scad	(3)	
Corkwing wrasse	(22)	
Mackerel	(12)	
Plaice	(1)	(1)
Flounder	1(1)	
Flat (ind.)	(1)	
Uniden fish	19(18)	(20)

Table 4: Distribution of fish bones within the Saxon and Early medieval collections where gadid is cod family and Flat (ind) is indeterminate flatfish

Appendix 4: Building Material Assessment Report

The Building Materials (Daub, Ceramic Building Material, Mortar, Stone)

By Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

A moderately sized assemblage of building material (daub, ceramic building material, mortar, stone) (4411 examples 201.861kg) was recovered from the evaluation and excavation at Newlands school, Seaford (NSES19). This assessment was undertaken not only for a fabric review but also to provide a list of spot dates.

The fabric was examined in-house at PCA's Winchester Office and at higher (x20) magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) at the London Office. As there is no pre-existing East Sussex fabric reference collection for ceramic building material, each new fabric was prefixed by SEA followed by a sequential number, thus SEA 1, SEA 2 etc. A generic fabric code, 3120, was assigned for each new stone type followed by a sequential letter, thus 3120a; 3120b etc, but only If there was not already an appropriate code on the existing MoLA (Museum of London Archaeology) fabric stone database.

Consultation of the relevant 1:50,000 geological map (Sheet 334, Eastbourne) and associated memoirs (Reid 1898; Young & Lake 1988) provided a good idea of the underlying geology and suitable local raw materials for stone, tile, mortar and daub. A wider appreciation of worked stone quarries and use in Sussex was provided with reference to the recently published building stone atlas for Sussex (Cordiner & Brook 2017).

Regional Geology

The site lies in a coastal region of southern England where the underlying geology consists of Upper Chalk Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, which contains flint nodules. Overlying patches of later Tertiary Woolwich Beds and Quaternary Clay-With-Flint deposits lie within 1 km of the site (geological sheet 334 Eastbourne). Apart from flint nodule as rubblestone, none of these deposits contain stone suitable for quern, whetstone or ashlar block manufacture, which means stone needs to have come from further afield. However, the site has good maritime and riverine connections. It lies close to the English Channel enabling stone to be brought up along the coast from Wealden deposits of East Sussex, West Sussex, Dorset and the Isle of Wight as well as from continental sources. Its proximity to the River Cuckmere,

provides some tidal access to older Upper and Lower Cretaceous sandstones and ironstones of the Weald, such as malmstone, which provides a good hard sandstone (Reid, 1898, 14). This stone was also taken from reefs between tide marks as a building stone (Reid, 1898, 14).

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Sources of local brick clay come from weathered calcareous Gault at Horsey (Reid, 1898, 14), whilst the Tertiary Woolwich Beds yield brickearth (Reid, 1898, 15).

Ceramic Building Material (tile and brick) (86 examples 2.659kg)

All of the tile and brick is in a highly fragmentary condition. There is a notable accumulation from the fill above the SW corner of the south building (1068) and the fill above the west side of north building (1078), but otherwise the fragments are highly dispersed and intermixed with the daub, which makes up a high proportion of both the ceramic building material and stone assemblage. Examples of Roman and post-medieval tile and brick can be identified. There is no medieval tile.

Roman 6 examples 1510g
Examples of fragmentary Roman brick and tile are found dispersed in Areas 3 and 4. In Area 4 they are found in the fills (1087) (1194) of pits [1088] [1192], and the fil (1446) of a linear [1447]. In Area 3 they locate in the fill (1410) of pit [1415] and fill (1232) of linear [1231].

Fabrics and Forms
Two fabrics are represented:

- *SEA20 - Fine orange fabric with reduced core grey grog and yellow elongate silt inclusions; red iron oxide 3mm*
- *SEA21 - Yellow coarse fabric with grey clay inclusions – probable source Calcareous Gault Upper Cretaceous*

Each fabric is associated with a particular form, suggesting specialised kiln production. Flat tiles (2 examples 95g) are made from the Gault yellow fabric (SEA 20). The bricks on the other hand whose thickness (25-30mm) and 42mm conform to small square *bessalis* bricks and large *lydion* bricks (4 examples 1415g) are made of a fine sandy fabric with a reduced core and silt wisps (SEA 21).

The absence of curved and flanged roofing elements (imbrex and tegulae) may indicate preferential stockpiling and reuse of flatter tile and brick from a Roman demolished structure in the vicinity.

Post-medieval 80 examples 1149g

Concentrations of post-medieval roofing tile and brick came from the fill above the SW corner of the south building (1068) and the fill above the west side of north building (1078); this material accounts for 90%, by weight (1030g), of all ceramic building material from this period. Elsewhere, it is highly dispersed with individual examples from the fill (1426) of ditch [1424] and examples from evaluation contexts (21105) (21511).

Brick (2 examples, 10g)

A single fabric was identified:

- *SEA10 Local, fine red sandy brick (1800-1900)*

Fragments of red, post-medieval brick were recovered from the fill above the SW corner of the south building (1068) and the fill above the west side of north building (1078). A fragment of a similar brick was also observed attached to the 19th century mortar (M1) used in the well, (1113). This would indicate that the brick dates from between 1800 and 1900.

Peg tile (78 examples, 1139g)

Three fabrics were identified from these excavations:

- *SEA 1 - Busy very silty fabric, with yellow laminae, black charcoal/clinker flecks and clay pellets. Chaff marks on moulded side rhomb shaped nail hole early post-medieval (69 examples, 884g)*

- *SEA 2 - Later post-medieval fine sandy red fabric similar to London fabric 2276 (6 examples, 190g)*

- *SEA 3 - Fine yellow/calf brown fabric probable source Gault (3 examples, 50g)*

This material came mainly from the from the fill above the SW corner of the south building (1068) and the fill above the west side of north building (1078). By far the most common type, is a local silty, clay pellet fabric (SEA 1), with distinctive rhomb shaped nail holes for iron nails. These were recorded from within the evaluation (21511) and excavation (1068) assemblages. Elsewhere, (e.g. London) these are typically early post-medieval in date (1450-1800).

A local red sandy peg tile fabric, SEA 2, is comparable to the London fabric 2276 with a fine moulding sand. A date of 1800-1900 is suggested. There is also yellow fabric SEA 3 probably from a Gault source

again from the area of (1068) (1078). It would seem likely that some of these peg tiles were used to roof the south and north buildings.

Composite Earthy Organic Building Materials (Daub) (4221 examples 151.197kg)

Material classified as composite earthy organic building material, most of which is daub, dominates the building material assemblage at NSES19 (75% by weight). It is extremely difficult to date the daub by fabric, and only a tentative date of AD50-1000 has been given, based on the occurrence of the occasional quern fragment in Lodsworth Greensand such as at (1039) (1138) (1282), which means it could even be Late Iron Age.

Pit [1146]

The vast majority of the daub came from the north-east corner in Area 3, specifically in a series of what were termed "kiln demolition layers" within large pit [1146]. This feature was 1m-1.25m deep and set within the underlying chalk natural. A 100% retention policy was put in place for the daub from two quadrants of this pit. The total kept (1442 examples 140861g) from ten fills (1142) (1143) (1144) (1233) (1234) (1235) (1237) (1365), including the basal fills (1238) (1367), accounts for 93.2% of the weight of all the daub.

The remainder of the daub from the site consists of much smaller fragments, (2779 examples 10336g) some of which is burnt and is more highly scattered. There are, however, greater concentrations in ditches towards pit [1146]. A review of this daub by form and fabric follows.

- *Fabric 3102a*

Fine orange-brown sandy daub with occasional large white burnt cracked flint up to 25mm across, occasional black burnt flint. Very rare red iron oxide and small yellow clay pellets

There is very little difference in the size of individual fragments between the basal fills (1238) and (1367) and the uppermost fills of the pit *e.g*. (1142). Fragments were nearly always between 40mm to 70mm across, with some pieces up to 120mm. The average fragment weight was 100g. This homogeneity in form is mirrored by the total dominance of one fabric 3102a, which is likely to derive from local brickearth deposits. Variability can only be seen in a small proportion (around 5%), where the outer cortex of the daub has been burnt or vitrified to a black colour, to a depth of 5mm. There are also elements with a smoother pasty surface, forming the external weathered crust of the daub core; typically, these items lack more than one surface and the relief patterned daub impressions seen at other sites with large

quantities of structural daub (Poole, 2011 318-320). The unburnt daub in the main has a fresh, unused-like appearance.

Whilst there is evidence of superficial burning on around 5% of the pieces, there is no high temperature fired clay in this feature, suggesting that the dumped material is unlikely to derive from any kind of kiln feature or furnace type structure designed to operate at a high heat. A fact substantiated by the total absence of clay bars, block pedestals or Belgian Bricks (Poole, 2010, 129-137). The pieces may however derive from the substructure of a grain dryer or fish smoking oven, which would have operated at a relatively low temperature to prevent the load becoming burnt or scorched. That narrow 5cm bands of charcoal were recorded, separating each context or grouping of daub within the pit, is of note; this might be spent charcoal 'rake out' thrown into the pit alongside the removed daub, with each banding of material perhaps representing a phase of cleaning out and structural renewal. Alternatively, the 140kg of fresh daub could simply derive from a building, with the heat affected pieces evidence of fire damage. Away from the pit this is also by far the most common daub fabric.

- *3120b Fine Yellow fine orange fabric possible Burnt Clay* 4 examples 75g

This finer yellow clay lacks wattle impressions, suggesting it is perhaps burnt clay rather than daub. Pieces in this fabric came from area in Area 4, away from the structural daub in Area 3. Items were recovered from fill (1039) of a ditch terminus [1040], fill (1129) of a posthole [1130] and burning deposit (1138).

- *3120d Loomweight type fabric with a black organic earthy core* 7 examples 190g

Contexts (1217) (1242) (1421) (1428), within Areas 3 and 4, yielded fragments of a fine black sooty earthy cored fabric similar to that seen in clay loomweight fabrics throughout southern and eastern England. Only one example however, from (1217), has any external form, and this an unremarkable undulating profile and not the triangular or round / doughnut profile seen in loomweights such as those from Danebury (Poole 1984, 401-46).

Mortar (6 fragments, 397g)

Just one mortar type (T1) was recovered from the excavations; pieces came from fills (1113), (1114) and (1153) within well [1112], in Area 4. This is a typical hard Victorian type mortar. Its character, quantity, date of use and function are reviewed below (Table 1).

Mortar/Concrete Type	Quantity	Probable Date	Probable Function
Hard, white gravelly mortar T1	6 examples 397g	1800-1900	Used to bond the bricks in the late post-medieval well (1113) (1114) (1153)

Table 1: mortar types identified from the excavations at NSES19

Stone Petrology (100 Examples 48.728 kg)

A review of ten rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/ form are summarised below (Table 2). A more detailed consideration as to the origin and use of this moderate assemblage are reviewed in the discussion which follows the table.

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at NSES19
3111	Red-brown loose iron rich (ferruginous) sandstone	Either Woolwich Bed outliers (Reid 1898, 8-9) Seaford or less probably Lower Cretaceous (Folkestone Beds) Weald Brighton Area (Young & Lake 1988, 33-36)	Common 37 examples 4062g Rubble flecks and rubblestone (1096) (1149) (1232) (1413) (21705)including one large rubblestone block 3.5kg (1437)
3113	Hard dark grey highly fissile carbonaceous shale	Kimmeridge Shale, Kimmeridgian (Upper Jurassic) Dorset Coast,	Shale fragment Roman 1 example 4g (1194)
3115	Dark grey fine hard fissile slate	North Wales Slate Palaeozoic (North Wales)	Roofing Post medieval 6 examples 37g [+] (0126) (1076)
3120a	Light grey cryptocrystalline open textured quartz sandstone	Sarsen, Local Woolwich beds and surface blocks on the South Downs (Young & Lake 1988, 71).	One example 600g pot boiler (1039)
3120b	Pale grey-green micaceous striped glauconitic limestone with fragments of oyster (*Exogyra*). The fine banding is due to changes in iron content	Malmstone (Upper Greensand) known locally as Eastbourne stone (Cordiner & Brook 2017 46) , at low tide between Eastbourne and Beachy Head (Reid 1898, 4-5) 8-9km to west or even upstream along the Cuckmere towards Alfriston	Two examples 1355g rubblestone and ashlar fragments (1122) (1282), the ashlar could derive from the well
3120c	Olive Green fine to medium coarse sandstone with speckles of black iron oxide	Lower Greensand block similar to Ventnor stone (Isle of Wight) but probably something more local from the Weald	One large rubblestone block 9070g (1437)
3120d	Fine very hard, black microcrystalline basic igneous basalt.	Basic igneous basalt rock origin Pleistocene Raised Beach deposit e.g. Aldingbourne Raised Beach of a type seen along the interglacial deposits of the Sussex coast e.g. between Chichester/Arundel (Aldiss 2002, 15). Original source Brittany, Channel Islands or just possibly ballast in boat	One very large rubblestone block 20130g (1437)
3120e	Very fine hard grey green calcareous sandstone	Wealden Clay Formation sandstone Lower Greensand (Weald) possibly of a type described by Allen (2014) widely used in Roman southern England	Large whetstones 2 examples 630g from (1101) [1299]

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at NSES19
3123	Weathered lumps of light grey vesicular lavastone with inclusions of white leucite	Neidermendig Lavastone, Tertiary, Andernach region of the Rhine	Present Roman/Saxon – 40 examples 1020g Quern small very degraded lumps (1390) {21408} and a domed shaped structure (unstratified)
3156	Hard brownish grey to greenish grey, silicified, glauconitic quartz sandstone with wisps of black chert produced by worm burrows.	Lodsworth Greensand, Lower Greensand, Hythe Beds, (Lower Cretaceous) Lodsworth-Pulborough (West Sussex) 50km NWN of Seaford	Present in some quantity 9 examples 11820g Late Prehistoric/Roman quern (0) (1039) (1138) (1149) (1282) (1295) (1447) possible whetstone (1065)

Figure 2: Table summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from Newlands School, Seaford NSES19

Quernstones

A feature of the site are the sizeable groupings of portable quernstone (49 examples 12840g), these were used to grind grain into coarse flour. These are made from two types of stone, neither of which are local to the site. The largest fragments are in Lodsworth Greensand; an olive green fine grained glauconitic sandstone from the Lower Cretaceous of Pulborough/Lodsworth, on the South Downs of East Sussex. The origin of this material is inland, some 50km north west north of Seaford. The stone, with its hard black chert wisps, was utilised from Iron Age and into the Roman period, with the early Roman period (1st century) seeing particularly intense production of these items (Peacock 1987). The stone was supplied along the Sussex coast with nearby Bishopstone, on the Western Side of Seaford, towards Newhaven, apparently receiving notable quantities. Its presence at NSES19, then is an indicator of either very Late Iron Age or Roman rural activity at the site. The stone was not used during the Saxon period.

The second rock type is German Lavastone (40 examples 1020g), a hard, vesicular basalt from the Quaternary of the Rhine Valley near Andernach. This is only used in Roman and Saxon Britain, especially along the southern and eastern coasts. It is not possible to determine the form of the querns from Seaford, owning to their highly fragmentary state.

An unstratified bun shaped object made from German lavastone appears to have had a separate function. Please refer to the small finds report of this assessment (appendix x) for a possible explanation as to the function of this item.

Whetstones

Two large (175mm x 50mm x 25mm) and (120mm x 55mm x 18mm) sub-rectangular shaped portable whetstones are lithologically comparable to Allen's Wealden Clay Formation Sandstone (2014, 39-45), the use of which typifies Roman occupation throughout the southern and eastern part of the province

and beyond. The blocks from (1101) and (1129) are not primary bar-shaped whetstones, rather they appear to be worked from natural blocks. Further comment on their function can be found within the small finds report of this assessment (appendix x).

Pot Boilers

An example of a pot boiler, a heated stone used to raise the temperature of water used in cooking or other processes, was recovered from (1039). The stone type, sarsen, a cryptocrystalline quartz sandstone, comes from local clay with flint outcrops.

Roofing stone

Fragments of North Wales roofing slate attest to post-medieval activity in the immediate area.

Rubble stone

Recovered from (1437) were three large rubblestone blocks made from basalt, Folkestone beds ferruginous sandstone and a greensand comparable to Ventnor stone. It is possible that these were acquired from within the flint beach deposits at Seaford, the product of eastward flowing longshore drift from material along the Solent coastlines (Cordiner & Brook 2017). Ventnor stone was shipped from coastal quarries on the Isle of Wight into Chichester Harbour for use in a number of medieval building projects (Cordiner & Brook, 2017, 93). The basalt belongs to a group of exotic materials with the misleading term “erratics”, which outcrop within the Pleistocene of Sussex and along the foreshore of the Sussex coast at Bracklesham Bay, and Chichester Harbour.

Blocks of Eastbourne stone, a low-density glauconitic limestone from the Upper Greensand of the Eastbourne-Beachy Head coast (Cordiner & Brooke 2017, 46-47) occur in (1122) and (1282). It is possible that they relate to the construction of the well.

Ceramic Building Material and Stone Spot Dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Mortar Spot date
0	3123; 3156; 3115PM	North Wales Roofing Slate; German Lavastone bun shaped object and Lodsworth Greensand quern	14	100BC	1900	1060	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
0 - Area 3	SEA1	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1800	1480	1800	1480-1800	No mortar
0 - Area 4	3102a	Worn flecks of daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000+	No mortar
1026	3115; 3102a	North Wales Roofing slate flecks; daub	7	1500bc	1900	1060	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Mortar Spot date
1039	3120a; 3156	Sarsen pot boiler and Lodsworth Greensand quern fragment with hopper rotary; daub fragments	8	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1047	3102a	Fine daub fragments	9	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000+	No mortar
1065	3156; 3102a	Lodsworth Greensand rubstone; Fine daub	11	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	100bc-AD500	No mortar
1067	3102a	Fine worn daub some burning	16	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000+	No mortar
1068	SEA1; SEA2; SEA3; SEA10	Early and Late Post Medieval peg tile; Post medieval brick fragment	26	1480	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1078	3115; SEA1; SEA2; SEA3; SEA10; 3102a	North Wales roofing slate fleck; fragments of early and late post medieval peg tile, Post medieval brick fragment, Daub	56	1500bc	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1083	3102a	Fine abraded daub	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1087	3102a; SEA20	Small bessalis brick; Daub flecks	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1090	3102a	Badly burnt daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1096	3102a; 3111	Badly burnt abraded daub; fragments of ironstone possibly natural	5	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1101	3120e	Large Wealden sandstone hone calcareous greensand	1	200BC	1000	200bc	1000	50-400+	No mortar
1102	3102a	Fragments of abraded daub	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1103	3102a	Daub fragment	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1106	3102a	Daub one burnt with wattle impression	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1113	3101	Type 1 Very Hard lime gravel mortar 19th to 20th century	3						1800-1900
1114	3101	Type 1 Very Hard lime gravel mortar 19th to 20th century	1						1800-1900
1122	3120b	Unworked Block of burnt glauconitic limestone (malmstone)	1	50	1950	50	1950	50-1900+	No mortar
1124	3102a; 3102b	Daub fine small fragments two fabrics	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1126	3102a	Orange fine daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1129	3102a; 3102b	Daub fine small fragments two fabrics	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1138	3156; 3102a; 3102b	Lodsworth Greensand quern 2 fragments thick 75mm; Daub fragments larger	33	1500BC	1600	1500BC	1600	50-1000	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Mortar Spot date
1142	3102a	large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions	31	1500BC	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1143	3102a	Very large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions some have charcoal and burnt white flint	722	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1144	3102a	Very large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions some have charcoal and burnt white flint	683	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1149	3156; 3111	Lodsworth Greensand quern and gritty Ironstone probably Folkestone beds	2	500bc	400	500bc	400	100bc-400AD	No mortar
1153	3101; SEA10	Type 1 Very Hard lime gravel mortar 19th to 20th century; Local red brick fragment	2	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	1800-1900
1174	3102a	Fine orange daub abraded	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1194	3113; 3102a; SEA20	Burnt Kimmeridge shale highly fissile, Roman brick bessalis and fine daub fragment	3	1500bc	1900	50	1900	50-400	No mortar
1209	3102a	Small group of daub with large wattle impressions	15	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1217	3102d	Loomweight fragments	2	500bc	1000	500bc	1000	100bc-1000	No mortar
1232	3102A; SEA21; 3111	Roman tile fragment, daub fragments ; Ironstone flecks	9	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
1233	3102a	Sizeable group of daub fragments with wattle impression some have charcoal and burnt white flint	56	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1234	3102a	Large group of daub fragments with wattle impression some have charcoal and burnt white flint	522	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1235	3102a	Sizeable group of daub fragments with wattle impression	45	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1237	3102a	Very large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions some have charcoal and burnt white flint	192	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1238	3102a	Very large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions some have charcoal and burnt white flint Basal layer	1435	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1242	3102a; 3102d	Chunks of daub not loomweight as wattle impressions	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Mortar Spot date
1272	3102a	Abraded daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1276	3102a	Burnt bloomer like daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1282	3102a; 3156; 3120b	Burnt crust on daub; malmstone block fragment and Lodsworth Greensand quern fragment	7	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
1283	3102a	Daub flecks fine	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1295	3156; 3102a	Lodsworth Greensand quern fragment; fine daub fragment	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
1299	3120e	Hard calcareous greensand Wealden hone	1	50	1000	50	1000	50-400+	No mortar
1311	3102a	Fresh daub wattle impressions	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1335	3102a	Fine wattle daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1347	3102a	Burnt daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1351	3102a; 3102d	Daub and loomweight type fabric but daub as wattle impressions	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1361	3102a	Burnt daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
1365	3102a	large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions	137	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1368	3102a	large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions	64	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1390	3123	German Lavastone fragments highly weathered	25	50	1000	50	1000	50-1000	No mortar
1413	3120a; 3111	Large group of daub fragments with wattle impressions some have charcoal and burnt white flint Basal layer; Ironstone	45	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1415	SEA20	Highly burnt lydion bricks	2	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
1421	3102a; 3102d	Daub and loomweight type fabrics but not loomweight as wattle	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	`1500bc-1000	No mortar
1423	3102a	daub fragments with wattle impressions	12	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1426	SEA2	Post medieval peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1428	3102a; 3102d	Daub and loomweight type fabrics Wattle but not loomweight as wattle	6	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
1437	3111; 3120d; 3120c	Very large blocks of stone non-local Ironstone, Greensand, and a basalt No mortar	3	50	1900	50	1900	50-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Mortar Spot date
1447	3156; SEA21	Burnt Quernstone Lodsworth; Roman Tile	1	100BC	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
1449	3102a	Abraded Daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
21010	3102a	Abraded Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
21105	3102a; SEA2	Post medieval peg tile and large daub fragment with wattle impression	2	1500bc	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
21406	3102a	Fresh and burnt daub fragments	14	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
21408	3123; 3102a	Weathered German Lavastone quern fragments ; burnt and fresh daub with large wattle impressions	42	1500bc	1600	50	1600	50-1000	No mortar
21412	3102a	Abraded daub	7	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
21420	3102a	Burnt and fresh daub with large wattle impressions	32	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
21421	3102a	fresh daub with large wattle impressions	5	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
21424	3102a	Burnt and fresh daub with large wattle impressions	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-1000	No mortar
21507	3102a	Fine daub flecks	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar
21511	SEA2	Early post medieval peg tile square hole	2	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
21705	3111	Flecks of ironstone natural						Natural	
21706	3102a	Flecks of daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1000	No mortar

Review and Potential

A review by form and fabric of the large building material assemblage from the Newlands School site, shows it be dominated by composite earthy organic building materials, specifically structural daub: this accounting for 75% of the material by weight. It nearly all derives from the fills of a single feature, pit [1146] in Area 3. The daub, made from local brickearth and clay with flints, has large distinctive woven wattle impressions. The material remains consistent by form, fragment size and fabric throughout the fills within this feature, indicating that it most probably derives from a single structure, rather than from multiple origins. Whilst there is little evidence that this material derived from a kiln or furnace as only minor traces of superficial vitrification are noted, it could potentially come from the substructure of a grain dryer or fish smoking oven. Alternatively, the material may derive from a fire damaged wattle and

daub building. By fabric alone it is only possible to suggest a wide date range for this structure of 100 BC-1000 AD. There is one possible fragment of loomweight.

The other items of interest are the portable stone objects and the quern fragments. Two types of quern were present; Lodsworth Greensand and German lavastone, both of which are non-local. The presence of the lavastone reflects the excellent maritime links of the site with the continent. Dating the sequence accurately from these material types is however difficult as they were used over a long period. Lodsworth Greensand from the Lower Greensand of East Sussex is used from the Iron Age into the Late Roman period (Peacock 1987), although production reaches its peak in the early Roman period. Rhineland Lavastone quern is used in both Roman and Saxon England. Whetstones, made out of Wealden type sandstone (Allen 2014) are probably Roman, especially given the presence of small quantities of Roman ceramic building material. What is clear is that the portable stone assemblage typifies a small farmstead with the substantial quantity of quern being used to grind grain into coarse flour or for malting, and whetstones for sharpening tools.

Opportunistic acquisition of sizeable exotic boulders of basalt and Isle of Wight sandstone is noted. These items from within feature (1437), were most likely collected from the flint beach at Seaford, their presence on the coast there a result of eastward longshore drift (Cordiner & Brook 2017).

The site has no medieval building materials, and what remains of the post-medieval assemblage (mainly fragments of brick, peg tile, slate tile and mortar) is concentrated within the well [1112], in the fill above the SW corner of the south building (1068) and in the fill above the west side of north building (1078). Much of this material can be dated to Victorian period.

In the event of further work, it is recommended that a publication report on the material be prepared. The focus should be on the portable stone objects (particularly their geological source and distance travelled from their place of production) and comparisons should be undertaken with stone assemblages from nearby sites. An example of such a site, Bishopstone, lies just 1km away on the Newhaven side of Seaford.

Some of the Lodworth stone and the lavastone domed objects will require illustration and it would be worthwhile to compare the form of the querns with Curwen's typology (1937); this comparison might allow a more accurate date of use to be defined for these items. A short section on the structural daub should also be included in any publication report.

Appendix 5: Coin Assessment Report

The Coins

By Murray Andrews

Introduction

Four Roman and post-Roman coins were recovered from excavations at Newlands School, Seaford, East Sussex. All objects consist of 'single finds' deposited individually, probably resulting from accidental loss, and are described in the table below.

Assemblage composition

Two Roman coins were found at the site, consisting of a copper alloy *antoninianus* of Victorinus (SF 1) struck at the Gallic Empire 'Mint II' – almost certainly Cologne (Mairat 2014, 44-45) in AD 269-271, and a *nummus* of the House of Constantine (SF 2) struck at Arles in AD 330-335. Both coins are typical examples of the kind of petty coinage otherwise known to have circulated extensively in southern Britain during the later Roman period, and have East Sussex parallels among the finds from the roadside settlement at Upper Wellingham (Millum 2013, 55-56) and the rural farmstead at Duttle's Brow, near Jevington (Chuter 2009, 33). Whereas the *nummus* appears to be a primary loss incorporated into the fill of the Roman pit [1062], the *antoninianus* is a residual inclusion in the fill of medieval rubbish pit [1045], a circumstance that is of elevated interest in light of the fact that this coin had also been deliberately pierced with a small round hole for the purpose of suspension. Comparable finds of pierced *antoniniani* are most commonly encountered in Anglo-Saxon and Frankish inhumation burials of the fifth to seventh centuries, where they are likely to represent *objets trouvées* converted into amulets for the deceased (Andrews 2019, 132; White 1988); it is consequently possible that this coin represents a reused object displaced from a disturbed early medieval grave, presumably contemporaneous with the Saxon pits, linear features, and possible SFB observed elsewhere on the site.

Two post-medieval coins from the site provide examples of lost 'small change' of the seventeenth to twentieth centuries, These consist of a copper alloy 'Rose' type farthing of Charles I (SF 3), issued in 1636-1644 and found in the possible demolition layer [1068], and an unstratified copper alloy penny of George V issued in 1921.

Significance

The coins from Newlands School are a key element of the archaeological data from the site and contribute to the dating of discrete contexts and phases. In addition, they supply independent material evidence for rural monetary activity in Sussex from the Roman to the post-medieval periods and offer indicative evidence for early medieval mortuary activity in the vicinity of the site.

Recommendations

Any further publication should include a summary of this information as a brief standalone report.

Table 1: The Coin Catalogue

Context	SF	Description	Date
0	-	Copper alloy penny of George V. 1921. Obverse: GEORGIVS V DEI GRA BRITT OMN REX FID DEF IND IMP, bare head left. Reverse: ONE PENNY/-/-//1921, Britannia seated right. Die axis 0°, weight 8.49g. Moderate wear. Slight corrosion.	1921
1047	1	Copper alloy antoninianus of Victorinus. 269-271. RIC V:II Victorinus 57, Cunetio 2572. Obverse: IMP C [VI]CTO[RI]N[VS P F AVG], radiate and cuirassed bust right. Reverse: [PI]ET[AS AVG], Pietas standing left, sacrificing at altar and holding perfumes. Mint II. Die axis 0°, weight 1.74g. Moderate wear. Moderate corrosion. Pierced with single circular hole (diameter 1.7mm) at 90°.	269-271
1062	2	Copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine. 330-335. LRBC I 377. Obverse: [C]ONSTAN [TINOP]OLIS, Constantinopolis left. Reverse: Anepigraphic/(wreath)/-//[PCONST], Victory on prow. Mint of Arles. Die axis 0°, weight 1.88g. Moderate wear. Slight corrosion	330-335
1068	3	Copper alloy farthing of Charles I. 1636-1644. 'Rose' type 2, North 2291, i.m. crescent/crescent. Obverse: CAROLV D G [MA BR]I, single arched crown before saltire sceptres. Reverse: FRA ET HI REX, single rose surmounted by single arched crown. Die axis 0°, weight 0.74g. Moderate wear. Slight corrosion.	1636-1644

Appendix 6: Environmental Archaeology Assessment Report

Environmental Archaeological Assessment

By Kate Turner

Introduction

This report summarises the findings of the assessment of twenty-two bulk environmental samples taken during archaeological mitigation work at Newlands School, Seaford. These samples were taken from the cuts of twelve pits, [1045], [1095], [1112], [1115], [1137], [1146/1239], [1150], [1192], [1202], [1410], [2704] and [21297], two ditches, [1231] and [21506], a well, [1101] and a pit/posthole combined fill, [1196/1197], dating from the Saxon to the early medieval periods.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

Twenty-two bulk soil samples, of between one and eighteen litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction (flot) and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm, and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

The flot (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope at 10x magnification, to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. Macro-botanical identifications were carried out using standard reference catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash, 2004; Jacomet, 2006; Cappers, Bekker and Jans, 2012; Neef, Cappers and Bekker, 2012). Nomenclature for economic plants

follows Van Zeist (1984)and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to Kerney (1999)

Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample content is given in table 1.

Results

Preservation

Archaeobotanical remains in this sample-set were preserved by carbonisation. Recovery of ecofacts was good; charcoal and seeds and/or grains were present in the majority of the assessed samples, though concentrations were variable, with a significant quantity of material being recognised in deposits of Saxon date.

AREA 2

Undated

Fire Pit [2704], Context (2705): Sample <1>

A single bulk sample, of forty litres in volume, was taken from the cut of a small fire-pit, [2704], in Area 2. Wood charcoal was relatively well preserved in this context; over one-hundred pieces were reported in total from both the flot and the retent. Average specimen size was small, with the bulk of the quantified material recovered from the smaller sieved fractions, <2mm and 2-4mm; between thirty and one-hundred larger fragments, of a suitable size for species to be identified (<4mm in length/width), were recognised. In addition to charcoal, a large quantity of carbonised seeds was found; specimens from common arable weeds, including stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and dock (*Rumex* spp.) were reported, along with spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*) and mallows (*Malva* spp.), the latter of which are common to grassy or waste ground. A large proportion (>100) of the seeds identified in this context could not be identified, being small, sub-rounded specimens, with a generally amorphous structure; comparison with a larger reference catalogue would be required, in order to enable identification to genus, or species level. A small assemblage of burnt grains and chaff was extracted from the flot, containing less than ten caryopses of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), along with spikelet forks of emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), glumes of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), and indeterminate rachis fragments. Finds were rare, with only a small amount of burnt and struck flint being extracted from this sample.

AREA 3

Phase 3: Saxon

Pit [1146]/[1239]

North-East Quadrant: Contexts (1143) & (1144): Samples <9> & <10>

Two bulk samples, of seventeen and sixteen litres in volume, were taken from contexts (1143) and (1144), encountered in the north-east quadrant of a large pit in Area 3; [1146]/[1239]. Preservation of archaeobotanical material was good in both of the sampled deposits, with each containing large quantities of carbonised cereals and seeds, and abundant wood charcoal. Whilst charcoal was well preserved in both of the oven deposits, the greatest density was recovered from context (1144), which contained a significant amount of material, including at least one-hundred pieces of identifiable size, with context (1143) yielded a smaller, and more heavily fragmented, collection. The grain assemblage from these samples was dominated by specimens of barley, both 'straight' and 'twisted', free-threshing wheats (*Triticum aestivum/durum*) and oat (*Avena* spp.), in addition to lesser amounts of spelt/emmer wheat, and indeterminate cereals, the grains of which were too heavily damaged for species to be identified. A small number of germinated spelt/emmer grains, along with several specimens with a morphology suggestive of einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum*), were also recorded. Chaff was absent, meaning it was not possible to differentiate if the oats were of the wild or cultivated varieties; as these species produce visually similar grains, floret material is required to makes this distinction. Burnt seeds were common throughout, with moderate to abundant concentrations of stinking chamomile, wild grasses (*Poaceae* spp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), docks, carrots (*APIACEAE*) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.) present, amongst others. The bulk of the identified specimens were of weeds common to cultivated, or waste ground. Both samples also produced a substantial amount of charred peas (*Fabaceae* spp.), with a minimal number of lentils also identified in context (1143).

Other remains found in these samples included fly-ash slag and CBM, which were frequently recognised, along with a low frequency of burnt flint, less than ten specimens.

South-West Quadrant: Contexts (1233), (1234), (1237) & (1238): Samples <15>, <16>, <17> & <19>

A total of four bulk samples were taken from contexts associated with a second quadrant in Pit [1146/1239]. As was observed in Quadrant 1, burnt plant remains were abundant in all of the assessed samples; a large number of grains, of barley, free-threshing wheats, and emmer/spelt wheat, were identified, along with examples of oats, indeterminate wheats and einkorn. Preservation of this

assemblage was poor, with a large proportion of the recovered grains being considered too damaged for species, or genus, to be identified, perhaps as a result of the temperature of the fire in which these remains were burnt. Unlike in Quadrant 1, chaff was also reported in moderate concentrations, including glumes of spelt wheat and spelt emmer/wheat, complete spikelets of spelt/emmer wheat, barley rachis, and, in the case of sample <16>, rachis of free-threshing wheats, and culm and floret material of wild or cultivated grasses. The barely rachis recognised in these samples was of the lax-eared, six-rowed variety, which suggests that at least part of the grain assemblage is comprised of this variation; several twisted grains were additionally found, which are also indicative of the six-row variety. Floret bases were, again, absent, thus it was not possible to determine the species of the extracted oat grains.

Each of the sampled deposits produced a large, and relatively diverse, seed assemblage; wild grasses, goosefoots, stinking chamomile, docks, scentless mayweed and pea were amongst the principal weed-types identified, in addition to lesser numbers of other arable weeds, including bedstraw (*Galium* spp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), wild radish, common corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and ribwort-plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). As with the samples from pit [1145], a minimal number of pulses, the shape of which would indicate are lentils (*Lens culinaris*), were recognised. Charcoal was noted throughout the assemblage, with each of the assessed samples containing a significant number of fragments (>100); the greatest quantity was found in contexts (1234) and (1237), which, as well as producing a wealth of smaller specimens, yielded over one-hundred larger pieces.

In terms of other environmental remains, roots, intrusive seeds, modern insect remains, and shells of burrowing snails were found in several samples, which suggests the possibility of low-levels of post-depositional disturbance in these contexts. Small animal/bird bone was found in two contexts, fish/amphibian bone in two contexts, and large animal bone and burnt bone in one context each. CBM and fly-ash slag were found in varying concentrations throughout, along with burnt flint.

Pit [1297], Context (1300): Sample <20>

One bulk sample, of seven litres, was collected from the fill of a large pit, [1297], in Area 3. Marine shell was well-preserved in this context, with an abundance of shell fragments, and complete specimens of periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), reported. In contrast, recovery of botanical material was poor; with the exception of a low concentration of indeterminate cereal grains, less than ten in total, seeds and cereals were absent, and only a moderate amount of charcoal was recognised, none of which was of a suitable size for species to be identified. Worked bone, and bone fragments, were found in the retent, as well as burnt flint.

Pit [1410], Context (1413): Sample <2>

A single bulk sample, comprising thirteen litres of sediment, was taken from the fill of pit, [1410]. Charred grains were moderately frequent in this deposit, with specimens of barley, free-threshing wheats, emmer/spelt wheat and einkorn wheat being recognised, along with indeterminate grains, for which species could not be established. Chaff was absent; however, a small weed assemblage was recovered, which contained seeds of stinking chamomile, carrots, peas, wild grasses, wild radish and scentless mayweed, all of which are suggestive of arable, or rough ground. Charcoal was observed in abundance; however, the bulk of these remains were substantially fragmented, with material concentrated in the <2mm and 2-4mm fractions. Roots were common in the flot, which may be a sign of bioturbation, and a large quantity of CBM was reported in the retent.

AREA 4

Phase 3: Saxon

Ditch [21506], Context (21507): Sample <3>

One bulk sample, of seventeen litres, was taken from the fill of a small ditch, [21506], in area 4. A moderate assemblage of carbonised botanical material was found in this context, including grains, of barley, emmer/spelt wheat, and indeterminate cereals; and seeds, of pea and wild grasses. Chaff was absent. Charcoal was reported in abundance, however average fragment size was small, <2mm, and less than ten pieces of a suitable size for species identification were noted. Molluscs were common, with over one-hundred limpet shells (*Patella* spp.) extracted, and lesser amounts of periwinkle and mussel. The finds assemblage contained burnt and struck flint, with small animal/bird bone and fish/amphibian bone also being extracted from the retent.

Pit [1045], Contexts (1046) & (1048): Samples <4> & <5>

Two bulk samples, of eighteen and seventeen litres respectively, were collected from fills of a rubbish pit, [1045]. Preservation of environmental material was mixed in these samples; whilst carbonised plant remains were relatively rare, with only a low frequency of indeterminate cereals grains, and a small amount of seeds, of pea and wild grasses, reported, molluscs were recovered in abundance. Large quantities of fragmented shell, and intact examples of limpet, oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), periwinkle and mussel, were observed, in addition to terrestrial mollusc shell, largely of the non-native subterranean species *Cecilioides acicula*. Wood charcoal was also common, although neither sample produced more than twenty specimens of identifiable size. Animal/bird bone and fragmented bone were present in the

retents, along with struck flint; roots and modern plant material were observed throughout the flots, suggesting the likelihood of bioturbation in these contexts.

Pit [1095], Context (1096): Sample <6>

Sample <6>, consisting of sixteen litres of sediment, was taken from the main fill of Pit [1095]. Wood charcoal was abundant in this context, with a large quantity of specimens being reported, across all of the sieved fractions, including at least one-hundred larger pieces. Significant amounts of cereal grain were also recognised, with free-threshing wheats being predominant, in addition to barley, emmer/spelt wheat, and indeterminate cereals. The weed assemblage contained a moderate concentration of wild grasses, along with specimens of pea. Small animal/bird bone and fish/amphibian bone was identified in the retent, as well as burnt and struck flint, lava stone and pottery; roots and insect remains were noted in the flot.

Pit [1137], Context (1138): Sample <7>

One bulk sample, of nineteen litres, was taken from the fill of Pit [1137]. Archaeobotanical remains were well preserved in this feature, with a substantial charcoal assemblage being recovered, a significant proportion of which was of identifiable size. A high density of grain was also observed; specimens of free-threshing wheats, barley and emmer/spelt wheat could be recognised, in addition to damaged grains, for which species could not be established. Chaff was not found; however, a large quantity of charred peas, wild grasses and wild radish was noted. Roots and insect remains were common, which is likely to be an indication of disturbance.

Pit [1150], Context (1149): Sample <8>

Sample <8>, consisting of eighteen litres of sediment, was taken from Pit [1150]. A rich shell assemblage was extracted from this context, with over one-hundred shells of periwinkle, and lesser numbers of limpet, oyster, mussel, dog whelk (*Nucella* spp.), and carpet shell identified. Bone was also relatively well preserved; large mammal, small mammal/bird, fish/amphibian and fragmented bone was recorded in the retent, along with a small amount of fragmented bone in the flot. Wood charcoal was present in abundance, with remains being reported in all of the sieved fractions, the largest density being in the 2-4mm, and <2mm, samples; between thirty and one-hundred sizeable specimens were found. A low frequency of burnt seeds, of fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) and pea were recognised, and grains of barley; the bulk of the cereal assemblage was considered to be too damaged to be identified,

with grains observed to be significantly degraded and distorted. Recovery of artefacts was poor; only a minimal concentration of iron stone, pottery and burnt flint was noted. Roots and modern plant material were common.

Pit [1192], Context (1194): Sample <12>

One bulk sample, <12>, was taken from the fill of Pit [1192]. Botanical remains were scarce in this deposit, with only a small amount, <10 fragments, of charcoal identified, and no seeds or grains. Marine shell was, however, present in large quantities; specimens of limpet, oyster, cockle, periwinkle and mussel were recorded, along with an abundance of fragmented shell. Small animal/bird bone and fragmented bone was additionally found in this context, and a low frequency of burnt flint.

Pit [1196]/Posthole [1197], Context (1198): Sample <13>

Environmental material was generally poorly preserved in the combined fill of Pit [1196] and Posthole [1197]. A high frequency of fragmented marine shell was noted, however, with the exception of a low density of oyster, no intact specimens were found. Charcoal was present, but the bulk of these remains were small, and less than ten larger specimens were reported. Indeterminate cereal grains and shells of subterranean snails were extracted from the flot and struck flint from the retent.

Pit [1201], Context (1201): Sample <14>

One bulk sample, of seven litres in volume, was taken from the fill of Pit [1201]. Recovery of seeds and cereals was poor in this context, with only a small number of grains, for which species could not be recognised, being recovered. A moderately sized assemblage of wood charcoal was also found, between one and ten fragments of which were of identifiable size. Animal bone and fish bone were present in small quantities in this sample, along with a relatively large number of limpet and oyster shells. Evidence for post-depositional disturbance was noted, in the form of roots and non-contemporary plant remains.

Pit [1231], Context (1232): Sample <18>

Sample <18> was taken from the fill of Pit [1231] and consisted of seventeen litres of sediment. A substantial assemblage of archaeobotanical material was reported in this context, with over one-hundred carbonised seeds and grains being recognised. Specimens of barley, bread wheat,

emmer/spelt wheat, indeterminate wheats, and oat were identified, along with common arable weeds, such as stinking chamomile, pea, wild grasses, wild-radish and docks. Wood charcoal was also frequently observed, with at least fifty pieces of identifiable size being recovered from the flot fraction. Animal bone and fish bone was found in this sample, in addition to iron stone, pottery, burnt flint and CBM.

Phase 4: Early Medieval (12th – 14th Century)

10 Well [1112], Context (1114): Sample <11>

One bulk sample, of sixteen litres, was taken from the fill of an early-medieval well, [1112]. Animal bone was present in abundance in this deposit, with a large quantity of small animal/bird bone, fish/amphibian bone, large animal bone, and broken bone being reported. A minimal concentration of oyster shell was also recovered, along with a low concentration of fragmented wood charcoal, and a small number of carbonised cereal grains, none of which could be identified to species. Small fragments of terrestrial mollusc shell, insect eggs/worm cases and juvenile snails were noted in the flot, and mortar and struck flint in the retent.

Phase 6: Undated

Pit [1101], Context (1102): Sample <21>

One bulk sample was taken from Pit [1101] in Area 4, which is currently undated. Recovery of ecofacts was poor in this sample, with the exception of fragmented bone, which was found in abundance. A small amount of charcoal was identified in the flot, however none of the quantified specimens were of identifiable size and seeds and grains were absent. The presence of roots and worm cases in this sample suggests the likelihood of post-depositional disturbance.

Pit [1115], Context (1116): Sample <22>

Sample <22>, consisting of one litre of sediment, was taken from the fill of Pit [1115], which is currently undated. Marine shell was well-preserved in this context, with a moderate concentration of limpet, oyster, periwinkle and dog whelk observed, in addition to shell fragments. In terms of botanical remains, only a low frequency of significantly fragmented charcoal was noted, and modern seeds and root material.

Discussion

Saxon

A sizeable assemblage of carbonised cereals was recovered from features dating to the Saxon period, with the greatest abundance of grain being reported in contexts associated with a large pit in Area 3, [1145]/[1239]. The remains recovered from the Saxon sample-set indicate that the principal crops utilised during this period, on-site, are likely to have been barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), and oats (*Avena* spp.), with glume wheats, notably emmer/spelt wheat, possibly being considered a secondary crop. Free threshing cereals, such as these, were the principal crops being grown in Britain during the Saxon period (McKerracher 2015, 89), in part perhaps due to the ease of processing these species, in comparison to glume wheats; additional stages of pounding and sieving are required in order to remove the tough glumes enclosing emmer and spelt caryopses. Barley and bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), the most frequently recognised cereals in the Seaford assemblage, were predominant during the early Saxon period particularly, with, as a result of arable diversification in the 7th and 8th centuries, oat becoming increasingly present towards the mid-Saxon (McKerracher 2015, 98). Cereal products, including bread and porridge, were an important part of diet during Saxon times suggesting that the grains found in these samples are likely to be evidence of exploitation of wheats, barley and oat, for such purposes, and an indication that these crops were being consumed and cultivated in the area of the site during this period. Several germinated grains of barley were recorded, which, though the size of the assemblage is small, may be a sign that malting activities were also being undertaken.

Chaff was mostly absent from this assemblage, with only scattered occurrences of spelt/emmer glumes, and rachis of bread-wheats being recognised; such a lack of chaff in a grain assemblage could be an indication that processing of cereals was being carried out in another location, or perhaps off-site entirely, with only the clean, or relatively clean grains, being stored in-situ. The absence of such remains may also be related to the conditions of the combustion environment; experimental studies undertaken by Boardman and Jones (1990) have shown that the rachis of free threshing cereals, for example barley and bread wheat, does not have good survivability rates when burnt, even at relatively low temperatures. In addition, grains of bread wheat and barley showed the least resilience to high temperatures, which may account for the proportion of extracted grains which were too heavily warped and damaged for species to be recognised; bread wheat, particularly, is suggested to distort entirely in temperatures exceeding 350°C (Boardman and Jones 1990, 5). Due to the lack of chaff, it was not possible to determine whether the oat grains were of the wild, or cultivated varieties; as these grains have a similar surface morphology, complete floret bases are often required to make this distinction, however the large quantity of remains suggests that the latter may be possible.

Generally speaking, it can be difficult to determine the exact pathway through which a grain assemblage of this size would have become burnt, however, it could be the case that these remains are the product of a single combustion event, for example a fire within a grain-storage facility, or may be material that has burnt accidentally during parching, perhaps in the event of a drying floor collapse. They could also be the accumulated waste from multiple combustion events, such a burning of grains during cooking, or food preparation, or disposal of grains that have become spoiled. The cereal assemblage recovered from features in Area 4 may also be the refuse from such events, or perhaps be waste from the clearance of domestic hearths; all of these contexts also contained moderate to large quantities of wood-charcoal.

Along with grains, a large assemblage of seeds was recovered from the Saxon samples. Weeds associated with arable land were common, including wild grasses (*Poaceae* spp.) stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), bromes (*Bromus* spp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). As these seeds are generally removed from the grain assemblage during post-harvesting activities, such as winnowing and sieving (Hillman 1981, 134), it is conceivable that these remains may be the waste from routine cereals processing activities, though the lack of chaff in the assemblage may contradict this. There is also the possibility that these specimens are from plants growing in-situ at the combustion site, some of which may have been used as kindling. Of particular note in the Seaford sample-set was the frequent occurrence of carbonised peas (*Fabaceae* spp.), including several possible occurrences of lentil (*Lens culinaris*); whilst there is the potential for these remains, with the exception of lentil, to be from wild plants, some species of pea are thought to have been grown specifically for use as fodder during the Medieval (Hamilton and Thomas, 2012), and potentially earlier periods (Banham and Faith, 2014), suggesting that peas and beans may have been deliberately cultivated as a supplement to the human, or livestock, diet at this time.

Wood charcoal was observed throughout, with the largest density of material being recovered from the fills of pits [1095], [1137] and [1146]/[1239]. Generally speaking, this assemblage may constitute the waste from every-day combustion, perhaps for domestic purposes, or be the spent fuel from small-scale industrial burning associated with the agrarian economy of the site.

Medieval

Preservation of ecofacts in the single sample taken from the Medieval period was poor, thus little could be gleaned regarding the use of the site during this period.

Taphonomic Considerations

The presence of low to moderate concentrations of roots, burrowing snails, unburnt seeds, and insect remains throughout this sample set suggests the possibility for post depositional disturbance in these deposits, and reworking of smaller ecofacts through root channels and other soil features. The likelihood of bioturbation should be taken into consideration when using environmental remains to date deposits where cultural material is scarce.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

As assessment of the environmental samples collected from Newlands School has shown that ecofacts were generally well-preserved in this sample-set; wood charcoal, carbonised seeds, and cereals were recovered in moderate to high quantities from the bulk of the Saxon features, with several significantly sized assemblages being noted. The terrestrial mollusc assemblage consisted largely of intrusive specimens and is therefore considered to be undiagnostic. Recommendations for additional work are given below; a summary of this report should be included in any future publications

Wood Charcoal

Wood charcoal was reported throughout the sample-set, with samples <6>, <7>, <9>, <10>, <15>, <16> and <19> all producing a significant number of identifiable specimens (>100 pieces). Specialist identification and analysis should be undertaken on this material prior to publication, as this may provide information on species selection and resource use during the Saxon use of the site. Sizeable specimens from these, and other charcoal-containing deposits, could also be used for radiocarbon dating, however identification of viable fragments should be undertaken prior to submission, in order to assess suitability.

Carbonised Plant Remains

Carbonised plant remains were well preserved in 12 of the assessed samples; of these, <1>, <2>, <6>, <7>, <9>, <10>, <15>, <16>, <17>, <18> and <19> all contained a statistically significant amount of cereals and/or weeds. These assemblages should be fully quantified prior to publication, as this may provide information on the types of agriculture, and related activities, that were being undertaken in the local area during Saxon period, as well as providing insight into local diet at this time. Select samples of cereals from all periods may additionally be considered for AMS dating.

Table 1: Assessment of environmental samples from Newlands School, Seaford, NSES19												
Sample Number	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Context Number	**2705**	**1413**	**21507**	**1046**	**1048**	**1096**	**1138**	**1149**	**1143**	**1144**	**1114**	**1194**
Cut Number	2704	1410	21506	1045	1045	1095	1137	1150	1146	1146	1112	1192
Area	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Fire pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Oven Layer	Oven	Pit	Pit
Phase	**6**	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Volume of bulk (litres)	18	13	17	18	17	16	19	18	17	16	16	8
Volume of flot (millilitres)	40	28	15	50	80	120	80	81	150	310	8	4
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Heavy Residue												
Charcoal >4 mm	3		1			4		1	3	4		
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm	4		1			4				4		
Charcoal <2 mm	4					4				4		
Bone												
Large animal bone								1			1	
Small animal/bird bone			1		1	1		1			4	1
Fish/amphibian bone			1			1		2			4	
Burnt bone												
Worked bone												
Bone fragments				1	1			2			2	1
Shell												
Limpet			4	1				2				2
Oyster				2				2			1	1
Cockle												1
Periwinkle			3	2	1			4				1
Mussel			1	2	3			1				2
Dog Whelk								2				
Carpet Shell								1				
Marine shell (fragments)			1	4	4							4
Finds												
Iron stone								1				
Lava stone						1						
Pottery						2		1				
Flint												
Burnt flint	2		1			2		1	1	1		1

Table 1: Assessment of environmental samples from Newlands School, Seaford, NSES19													
Sample Number		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Context Number		**2705**	**1413**	**21507**	**1046**	**1048**	**1096**	**1138**	**1149**	**1143**	**1144**	**1114**	**1194**
Cut Number		2704	1410	21506	1045	1045	1095	1137	1150	1146	1146	1112	1192
Struck flint		1		1	1	1	1					1	
Building Material													
CBM			4							4	4		
Mortar												1	
FLOT													
Charcoal													
Charcoal >4 mm		1		1	2	1	3	4	3	3	4		
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		4	1	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	1
Burnt Seeds	**Common Name**												
Agrostemma githago	Common corn-cockle												
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile	2	2							4	4		
Anthemis spp.	Chamomile												
APIACEAE	Carrots		2							3	2		
Atriplex	Oraches												
Atropa belladonna	Deadly nightshade									1			
Brassica/Sinapis spp.	Cruciferae												
Bromus spp.	Bromes									3	4		
Carex spp.	Sedges										1		
Centaurea spp.	Knapweeds										1		
Cerastium spp.	Mouse-ears										1		
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen								1				
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots									3	2		
Corylus avellana - nut fragments	Hazel												
Daphne laureola	Spurge-laurel	1											
Fabaceae spp.	Peas		1	1		1	3	4	2	4	4		
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed									2	2		
Galium spp.	Bedstraws												
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane									1			
Juncus spp.	Rush									2			

Table 1: Assessment of environmental samples from Newlands School, Seaford, NSES19													
Sample Number		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Context Number		**2705**	**1413**	**21507**	**1046**	**1048**	**1096**	**1138**	**1149**	**1143**	**1144**	**1114**	**1194**
Cut Number		2704	1410	21506	1045	1045	1095	1137	1150	1146	1146	1112	1192
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort												
cf. *Lens culinaris*	Lentil									1			
Luzula spp.	Wood-rushes									3			
Malva spp.	Mallows	2											
cf. *Matricaria recutita*	Mayweeds												
Medicago/Melilotus spp.	Medicks/Melilots									3	1		
Persicaria spp.	Knotweeds												
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain										1		
Poaceae spp. - naked grains (large)	Grasses		2					3		3	4		
Poaceae spp. - naked grains (medium)	Grasses		3	1		1	3	3	1	4	4		
Poaceae spp. - naked grains (small)	Grasses						2			2	3		
Polygonum spp.	Knotgrasses									1			
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal												
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish		1					2		3	4		
Rumex spp.	Docks	2								2	3		
Silene spp.	Campions									1			
Stellaria spp.	Stitchworts									1	1		
Tripleurospermum cf. *inodorum*	Scentless Mayweed		2							3	1		
Vicia spp.	Vetch												
Parenchyma/possible food remains		1											
Seeds - broken			3						2		3		
Seeds - unknown		4					1			2	2		
Cereals													
GRAINS													
Hordeum vulgare	Barley	1	2	2			3	3	1	4	4		
Hordeum vulgare - twisted grains	Barley									2	3		
Hordeum vulgare - sprouted grains	Barley												
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat		3				4	4		4	4		
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat		1	1			3	3		3	3		
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - sprouted grains	Emmer/spelt wheat									1			

Table 1: Assessment of environmental samples from Newlands School, Seaford, NSES19													
Sample Number		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Context Number		**2705**	**1413**	**21507**	**1046**	**1048**	**1096**	**1138**	**1149**	**1143**	**1144**	**1114**	**1194**
Cut Number		2704	1410	21506	1045	1045	1095	1137	1150	1146	1146	1112	1192
Triticum spp.	Wheat			1				2					
Triticum cf. *monococcum*	Einkorn wheat		1							1			
Avena spp.	Oat									4	4		
Avena sativa - germinated grain	Oat												
Cereal - Broken, horizontal break			1							3			
Cereal - Broken/distorted			3	2	1		4	4	3	3	4	1	
CHAFF													
Hordeum vulgare - rachis (lax-eared)	Barley												
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - grain in spikelet	Emmer/spelt wheat												
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - spikelet fork	Emmer/spelt wheat	1											
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - glumes	Emmer/spelt wheat												
Triticum spelta - glumes	Spelt wheat	1											
Triticum aestivum/durum - rachis (indet.)	Bread wheat												
Poaceae spp. - floret	Cereals/Grasses												
Poaceae spp. - detached sprouts	Cereals									1			
Poaceae spp. - culm fragments	Cereals/Grasses												
Rachis - indeterminate	Cereals	1											
Chaff - indet.	Cereals/Grasses	1											
Intrusive Seeds													
Juncus spp.	Rushes												
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell												
Sambucus spp.	Elder												
Indet. seed case						1							
Other Plant Macrofossils													
Modern plant material					1	2			4				
Roots/tubers		3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	1		2	1
Molluscs	**Habitat**												
Aegopinella/Oxychilus spp.	Moist places											1	
Cecilioides acicula	Subterranean - non native			1	4	4			2			3	
Pupilla muscorum	Dry, exposed, calcareous				1								

Table 1: Assessment of environmental samples from Newlands School, Seaford, NSES19													
Sample Number		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
Context Number		**2705**	**1413**	**21507**	**1046**	**1048**	**1096**	**1138**	**1149**	**1143**	**1144**	**1114**	**1194**
Cut Number		2704	1410	21506	1045	1045	1095	1137	1150	1146	1146	1112	1192
Vallonia spp.	Various				1	2							
Snail eggs					2							2	
Juveniles - terrestrial				1	3	4			1			1	
Fragments - terrestrial				2	4				4			3	
Fragments - marine					3	4							1
Bone													
Small animal/bird bone								1					
Bone fragments									1			2	
Biological Remains													
Insect remains/puparia					3	1		2					
Insect eggs/worm cases				2	2		3	4				3	
Industrial Waste													
Fly-ash slag										1	3		
Black vitreous material												2	

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

Sample Number	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context Number	**1198**	**1201**	**1233**	**1237**	**1238**	**1232**	**1234**	**1300**	**1102**	**1116**
Cut Number	1196, 1197	1202	1239	1239	1239	1231	1239	1297	1101	1115
Area	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
Context Type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill
Feature Type	Pit/PH	Pit	Oven Layer	Oven fill	Oven Fill	Ditch	Oven Layer	Pit	Well	Pit
Phase	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6
Volume of bulk (litres)	20	7	11	16	17	17	17	7	2	1
Volume of flot (millilitres)	45	20	80	150	135	85	305	25	<1	<1
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Heavy Residue										
Charcoal										
Charcoal >4 mm	1		3	4	1	2	3			
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm							3			
Charcoal <2 mm							4			
Bone										
Large animal bone				1		1				
Small animal/bird bone		1	1	1						
Fish/amphibian bone		2	1	1		1				
Burnt bone					1					
Worked bone								1		
Bone fragments						1		1	4	1
Shell										
Limpet		3								3
Oyster	1	1								1
Cockle										
Periwinkle								2		2
Mussel								1		
Dog Whelk										1
Carpet Shell								1		
Marine shell (fragments)	4	1						4		3
Finds										
Iron stone						1				
Lava stone										

Sample Number		**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context Number		**1198**	**1201**	**1233**	**1237**	**1238**	**1232**	**1234**	**1300**	**1102**	**1116**
Cut Number		1196, 1197	1202	1239	1239	1239	1231	1239	1297	1101	1115
Pottery							1				
Flint											
Burnt flint				1	3	2	1	3	1		
Struck flint		1				1					
Building Material											
CBM				1	2	4	1	4			
Mortar											
FLOT											
Charcoal											
Charcoal >4 mm		1	1	3	2	3	3	4			
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		2	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	
Charcoal <2 mm		3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Burnt Seeds	**Common Name**										
Agrostemma githago	Common corn-cockle			1		1		1			
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile			4	4	3	2	4			
Anthemis spp.	Chamomile							2			
APIACEAE	Carrots			2				1			
Atriplex	Oraches							1			
Atropa belladonna	Deadly nightshade										
Brassica/Sinapis spp.	Cruciferae			2	3	1		1			
Bromus spp.	Bromes					1		2			
Carex spp.	Sedges			1	1			1			
Centaurea spp.	Knapweeds										
Cerastium spp.	Mouse-ears										
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen			1	2	1	1				
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots			3	3	3	1	2			
Corylus avellana - nut fragments	Hazel							1			
Daphne laureola	Spurge-laurel				1						
Fabaceae spp.	Peas			4	4	4	3	4			
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed			1				2			
Galium spp.	Bedstraws				1	1	1	1			

Sample Number		**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context Number		**1198**	**1201**	**1233**	**1237**	**1238**	**1232**	**1234**	**1300**	**1102**	**1116**
Cut Number		1196, 1197	1202	1239	1239	1239	1231	1239	1297	1101	1115
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane				1			1			
Juncus spp.	Rush			1	2	3		2			
Lapsana communis	Nipplewort				1			1			
cf. *Lens culinaris*	Lentil					1		1			
Luzula spp.	Wood-rushes										
Malva spp.	Mallows				1						
cf. *Matricaria recutita*	Mayweeds							1			
Medicago/Melilotus spp.	Medicks/Melilots			1	1						
Persicaria spp.	Knotweeds				1			1			
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort Plantain				1						
Poaceae spp. - naked grains (large)	Grasses			3		3	3	4			
Poaceae spp. - naked grains (medium)	Grasses			4	3	2	2	4			
Poaceae spp. - naked grains (small)	Grasses			2	1	2		2			
Polygonum spp.	Knotgrasses										
Prunella vulgaris	Selfheal			1		1					
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild radish			1			1	3			
Rumex spp.	Docks			3	1	2	1	3			
Silene spp.	Campions				1	1					
Stellaria spp.	Stitchworts				1	1					
Tripleurospermum cf. *inodorum*	Scentless Mayweed			3	2	1		2			
Vicia spp.	Vetch							2			
Parenchyma/possible food remains								2			
Seeds - broken				4	3	2		4			
Seeds - unknown				1	2	1	1	1			
Cereals											
GRAINS											
Hordeum vulgare	Barley			4	3	2	3	4			
Hordeum vulgare - twisted grains	Barley			1		2		1			
Hordeum vulgare - sprouted grains	Barley					1					
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat			4	3	3	2	4			
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	Emmer/spelt wheat			3	2	1	1	3			

Sample Number		**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context Number		**1198**	**1201**	**1233**	**1237**	**1238**	**1232**	**1234**	**1300**	**1102**	**1116**
Cut Number		1196, 1197	1202	1239	1239	1239	1231	1239	1297	1101	1115
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - sprouted grains	Emmer/spelt wheat			1	1						
Triticum spp.	Wheat			2	2	2	2				
Triticum cf. *monococcum*	Einkorn wheat				1						
Avena spp.	Oat			2		1	1	3			
Avena sativa - germinated grain	Oat			1							
Cereal - Broken, horizontal break				3	3	2	1	3			
Cereal - Broken/distorted		1	1	4	4	4	1	4	1		
CHAFF											
Hordeum vulgare - rachis (lax-eared)	Barley					1					
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - grain in spikelet	Emmer/spelt wheat			1							
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - spikelet fork	Emmer/spelt wheat					1		1			
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - glumes	Emmer/spelt wheat				1	1		1			
Triticum spelta - glumes	Spelt wheat			1	1			1			
Triticum aestivum/durum - rachis (indet.)	Bread wheat				1						
Poaceae spp. - floret	Cereals/Grasses				1						
Poaceae spp. - detached sprouts	Cereals										
Poaceae spp. - culm fragments	Cereals/Grasses				3						
Rachis - indeterminate	Cereals							1			
Chaff - indet.	Cereals/Grasses							1			
Intrusive Seeds											
Juncus spp.	Rushes										1
Lithospermum arvense	Field Gromwell				1						
Sambucus spp.	Elder							1			
Indet. seed case											
Other Plant Macrofossils											
Modern plant material			3								
Roots/tubers		3	2	2			2	1		1	1
Molluscs	**Habitat**										
Aegopinella/Oxychilus spp.	Moist places	1									
Cecilioides acicula	Subterranean - non native	3	2	1	1	1	1				1
Pupilla muscorum	Dry, exposed, calcareous										

Sample Number		**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context Number		**1198**	**1201**	**1233**	**1237**	**1238**	**1232**	**1234**	**1300**	**1102**	**1116**
Cut Number		1196, 1197	1202	1239	1239	1239	1231	1239	1297	1101	1115
Vallonia spp.	Various										
Snail eggs											
Juveniles - terrestrial											
Fragments - terrestrial											
Fragments - marine		2	1								
Bone											
Small animal/bird bone					1						
Bone fragments					1		1			1	
Biological Remains											
Insect remains/puparia				1	2	1	1				
Insect eggs/worm cases							2	2		3	
Industrial Waste											
Fly-ash slag				1	4	4					
Black vitreous material											

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

Appendix 7: Lithics Assessment Report

Barry Bishop September 2019

Introduction

The archaeological excavations and preceding evaluation at the above site resulted in the recovery of relatively large assemblages of struck flint and unworked burnt stone fragments. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued. The catalogue includes details of raw materials, condition and, where possible, a suggested date of manufacture based on their technological attributes (Appendix / Catalogue 1). This report summarizes the data presented in the catalogue; its aims are to quantify and describe the material, assess its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and to identify any further work needed in order that the material can achieve its full research potential. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification

Feature	Area	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Chip flake <15mm)	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade: prismatic	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core	Conchoidal chunk	Hammerstone	Retouched implement	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)
Pit 1009	Area 1					1										
Pit 1010	Area 1	1			16	4		8					1	2		
Pit 1013	Area 1					1			1							
Tree-throw 0	Area 1	1									1			3		
Pit 1023	Area 4				2			1								
Posthole 1019	Area 4						1									
Pit 2205	Eval Tr 2	1			1	1		3								
Pit 21423	Eval Tr 14				1											
Ditch 21409	Eval Tr 14				1											
Post-prehistoric features	Area 1	3			5			1	1					3	2	79
Post-prehistoric features	Area 3	3			8		1	1	3		1	2		4	134	652
Post-prehistoric features	Area 4	2	1	5	26	1		4	7	2		2		2	19	114
Post-prehistoric features	Evaluation				3		1		1					1	18	148
Total (no.)		**11**	**1**	**5**	**63**	**8**	**3**	**18**	**13**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**15**	**173**	**993**
Total (%)		*7.5*	*0.7*	*3.4*	*43.1*	*5.5*	*2.1*	*12.3*	*8.9*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*2.7*	*0.7*	*10.3*		

Table 1: Quantification of the lithic material from Newlands School
(n.b. assemblages from features provisionally interpreted as of prehistoric date have been quantified separately, those of post-prehistoric have been amalgamated and presented by excavation area)

Burnt flint

Just under 1 kg of unworked burnt stone was recovered, all from features dating to the Anglo-Saxon or later periods with the majority, 605g, coming from a series of ovens dated to the Medieval period in Area 3. It all consists of flint that had been heated to variable degrees but mostly very heavily, to the extent that it had shattered, become 'fire-crazed' and changed to a grey-white or deep red colour. Where identifiable the unworked burnt stone comprised rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles and small cobbles with a notable iron content, causing their surfaces to redden, suggestive of having come from derived deposits such as clay-with-flints or colluvium. No deposits of these types are mapped at the site by the BGS but there are colluvial deposits within 1km to the north, and it is likely that remnants are also present at or very close to the site. Given the intensity of the Saxon and Medieval occupations, it is likely that the flint had become burnt through the incidental heating of natural clasts within the soil horizons through contact with ground set hearths and ovens. No burnt stone was recovered from the prehistoric features and no evidence for the deliberate burning of stone was noted.

Description of the Struck Assemblage

General Comments

A total of 146 pieces of struck flint were recovered from three of the four excavation areas (Areas 1, 3 and 4) and five of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 2, 7, 11, 12 and 14). The size and extent of excavation of the four areas investigated varied considerably, and it is not possible reconstruct with precision any variability in the intensity that flintworking occurred across the site, although it does appear to have been widespread. The greatest individual quantities of flintwork came from a series of pits located within Areas 1 / Evaluation Trench 2, whilst the greatest quantities of material came from Saxon or later features within Area 4.

Raw Materials

A few struck pieces were made from similar raw materials to the unworked burnt flint (see above) as well as from 'bullhead bed' flint that has a distinctive green glauconitic cortex and an underlying orange band, which can be found at the junction of the cretaceous Upper Chalk and overlying Tertiary deposits (Shepherd 1972). Again, no such deposits are mapped at the site but a possible source for this material could be the Woolwich and Reading pebble beds that that outcrop c.1 km to the south. Alternatively, this flint may have been imported from further away. By far the majority of the struck flint, however, was made from a fine-grained translucent black, opaque grey or mottled grey flint, typical of that from the

Upper Chalk of the South Downs. Cortex is present on nearly 60% of the struck pieces and ranges from being thick and chalky to thin and very weathered, and many pieces exhibit pre-flaking thermal (frost) fracture scars and internal flaws. The weathering and thermal flawing of these nodules would suggest that they were obtained from derived surface deposits (re Gibbard 1986), most likely from erosional deposits on the surface of the Upper Chalk, upon which the site lies.

The condition of the assemblage is variable; most of the pieces from the prehistoric features are in a good or only very slightly chipped condition, whilst the remainder of the material is predominantly more chipped and abraded, consistent with it having been residually deposited. Despite the majority of pieces having come from what would have been surface deposits and later redeposited into later features, it is likely that they originally had been discarded close to where they were recovered. A few pieces show evidence for the initial stages of recortication.

Technology, Typology and Dating

The struck assemblage represents all stages in the reduction sequence, from the testing of raw materials and the preparation of cores, to the use and discard of retouched implements. Nevertheless, cores and core preparation flakes appear relatively unrepresented, whilst retouched implements contribute a notably high proportion (10.3%) to the assemblage. This would suggest that, overall, there was a greater focus on tool use and discard that raw material preparation and core reduction, although it is entirely possible that still-useable cores were removed from the site for further reduction elsewhere.

The assemblage is predominantly technologically homogeneous and is the product of a competent, narrow flake- and blade-based reduction strategy, although relatively few pieces can be regarded as strictly systematically produced. Whilst no truly chronologically diagnostic pieces were recovered, the technological traits of most pieces suggest that the bulk of the flintwork from the site was produced during the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. In addition to this, a few systematically produced blades and flakes suggest the likelihood that low levels of flintworking also occurred during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, and a few very crudely produced flakes may indicate that similarly low levels of flintworking may have continued into the later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

The flakes tend to be thick but narrow and, although apparently predominantly hard-hammer struck, often have edge-trimmed and sometimes dihedral or facetted striking platforms. A small number of flakes are wide, thin, longitudinally curved and have complex, ridged striking platforms, these traits being suggestive of biface reduction and very comparable to biface thinning flakes. This suggests that axeheads were being made or reworked at the site, although none were found and, as only a few thinning flakes were identified, it is likely that any such manufacturing locations had lain beyond the areas investigated. Retouched implements represent a relatively high proportion of the assemblage and a wide variety is present. The most common type, contributing 40%, are scrapers and these include

short-end, long-end and side- types. Other retouched implements include simple edge-trimmed flakes and notches, with single examples of denticulates, bifacially worked knives, 'flaked flakes' and a bifacially worked pick-like implement also identified. The high proportions and wide range of retouched pieces are suggestive of broad based settlement-type activities. This appears to focus around pits, such as those seen in Area 1, although the wide distribution of flintwork suggests such activity is dispersed across much the site.

The most interesting features are the prehistoric features. The most artefact-rich, pit [1011], produced 32 pieces of struck flint that was in good condition and which is technologically characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries. No refits between the pieces could be made but similarities in the raw materials make it very likely that some were detached from the same cores. The flakes are well struck and many are quite thin and narrow, with 25% being of blade dimensions but, although carefully struck, none can be described as systematically produced. Some flakes are more irregular and these appear to include a number of core shaping and preparation flakes. The technological attributes of the assemblage indicate a mix of hard- and soft-hammer percussion was used, with striking platforms often being edge-trimmed and sometimes facetted. A few flakes are curved or have ridged platforms, comparable to biface thinning flakes, suggesting that axehead manufacture may have been one of the activities conducted here. Two retouched implements were identified from this pit; these include a impressive bifacially worked knife made on a large laurel-leaf shaped flake, and a smaller edge-trimmed blade that was probably also intended as a knife. Of note is a large semi-spherical flaked cobble that has extensive 'chattermarking' over much of its surface. This appear to have been used as a hammerstone or pounder, although the battering is very even and it is possible that it represents an object with a more obscure, perhaps ceremonial, use; similar objects were recovered from Later Neolithic contexts at the henge at Marden in Wiltshire (Bishop, in prep.).

Other prehistoric features in this area containing flintwork include an (unnumbered) tree-throw that produced a large multiplatformed core and two competently made scrapers, along with a lightly edge-retouched narrow flake and a shattered decortication flake. Pit [2205], recorded in Evaluation Trench 2 (later incorporated within Area 1) contained six struck pieces including three non-prismatic blades, but no retouched implements. The other prehistoric features in Area 1 and elsewhere contained even smaller assemblages and no further retouched implements, although they are in a good condition and at least broadly technologically comparable to the larger pit assemblages.

Significance

The struck flint assemblage indicates persistent occupation at the site during the prehistoric period with the greatest intensity of flintworking occurring during the Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. Whilst this

material was found across the site, its significance is greatly enhanced by its association with a number of cut features, particularly those recorded in Area 1. Well contextualized assemblages of this date are not common in Sussex and this material has the potential to contribute to the further understanding flintworking technologies of this period, as well as of settlement patterns and depositional practices, not only at this site but also within the wider region.

Recommendations

The assemblage has been compressively catalogued and, due to its size, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted for the purposes of the archive. Due to its wider significance, it is recommended that a description of the struck flint assemblage's typological make-up and technological attributes, which with suitable editing can largely be based on this report and associated catalogue, should be presented within any published accounts of the excavations. The account should also contain a discussion of the assemblage's significance in terms of broader understanding of prehistoric occupation in the area and include illustrations of c. 20, relevant pieces.

The unworked burnt flint is associated with a variety of pyrotechnical process of historic date but appears to have been largely incidentally produced and is of limited interpretational significance. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

Appendix 8: Post Roman Pottery Assessment Report

The Roman and Post-Roman Pottery

by Luke Barber

Introduction

The archaeological work recovered 1068 sherds of Roman and post-Roman pottery, weighing 10,533g, from 97 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 30 sherds (58g) from one of three environmental residues. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from Area 4 (864/8236g) with much less material deriving from Area 3 (116/1652g) and negligible quantities coming from the other areas.

The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward small sherds (*i.e.* up to 30mm across) larger sherds are also present (*i.e*. to *c*. 80mm across) in a few deposits. The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 1. Although some of the pottery shows moderate to extensive signs of abrasion, particularly the post-medieval material, the majority is quite fresh and unabraded and therefore does not appear to have been subjected to reworking.

A number of different periods are represented in the assemblage as can be seen from the breakdown quantification given in Table 1. Overall, the Anglo-Saxon wares dominate the assemblage. The Early Medieval material essentially relates to the very beginning of the medieval activity, perhaps in the late 12th or very early 13th centuries. The division from the ensuing High Medieval period is there fore slightly misleading as the two groups represent one continuous period of activity.

11 Period	12 No./ weight	13 Average sherd size
14 Roman C1st-4th	24/226g	9.4g
15 Early Anglo-Saxon C5th –6th	143/1708g	12.0g
16 Early/Mid Anglo-Saxon C6th – 8th/early 9th	643/6424g	10.0g
17 Early to High Medieval C12th-early 13th	28/256g	9.1g
18 High Medieval C13th – mid C14th	219/1790g	8.2g
19 Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18th	7/100g	14.3g
20 Late post-medieval Mid/ C18th – mid C20th	4/29g	7.3g

Table 1: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

The assemblage has been fully quantified by fabric and form on pro forma sheets for the archive. Site specific fabric codes were used for the Roman and Anglo-Saxon assemblages but the medieval pottery used codes from three relevant fabric series based on Lewes (Barber forthcoming a), Eastbourne (Barber forthcoming b) and Rye (Barber 2017). Post-medieval pottery was recorded by common ware/fabric name only. The information from the paper archive has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the digital archive.

Periods and Fabrics

Romano-British C1st – 4th centuries

This period produced a small assemblage of generally slightly worn sherds. Virtually all the material was residual in later deposits – the only instance where later sherds were not present were in ditch [1186], fill [1185] though these are also likely to be residual. The only feature sherd comes from a jar with simple everted rim in grog tempered 'East Sussex Ware' (Area 3, unstratified). Five other sherds of East Sussex Ware were recovered along with 17 sherds of oxidised sandy ware, possibly all from the same vessel (pits [1137] and [1446] and ditch [1186] (all Area 4) and a single fine sandy whiteware sherd similar to some Wiggonholt types (Evans 1974). The sandy sherds are not excessively worn suggesting they are not necessarily from a manuring scatter. It may be that one or more early Roman features may have been truncated by the later activity. However, whatever activity was occurring at this time did not produce significant quantities of ceramic waste.

Anglo-Saxon: C5th – 8th/early 9th centuries

This period falls into two distinct chronological groups and together produced by far the largest assemblage of pottery from the site. Despite the low-fired nature of the wares the sherds are in good condition and in virtually all cases show no signs of abrasion. A number of fabrics were identified, the majority of which use flint as their primary tempering (Table 2). The earliest material consists of the quartz-tempered wares (SQ) though SQ1 is clearly the dominant type. These sandy wares are well known of from Early Anglo-Saxon sites in the vicinity where they are generally ascribed a 5th- to mid 6th-century date (Barber 2014 and 2016; Bell 1977).

Archive code	Expansion	Sub-period	No/weight	Estimated number of vessels
SQ1a	Abundant clear fine/medium quartz, occasionally with rare larger quartz or flint inclusions	EAS	139/1686g	39
SQ1b	As SQ1a but with sparse flint and shell inclusions	EAS	3/18g	2
SQ1c	Abundant clear fine quartz	EAS	1/4g	1
SF1a	Moderate to common alluvial flint in a quartz-free silty matrix	E/MAS	240/3158g	71
SF1b	As SF1a but with a notable dominance of red flint throughout sherd profile	E/MAS	24/224g	12
SF1c	As SF1a but with rare/sparse shell and very occasionally rare quartz grains	E/MAS	6/38g	3
SF2a	Rare/sparse quartz with fine common/abundant alluvial flint	E/MAS	95/911g	36
SF2b	As SF1c (merges with) but with more (moderate) quartz but less (occasional) shell	E/MAS	165/1459g	53
SF2c	Common fine/medium quartz, sparse/moderate fine alluvial flint	E/MAS	22/154g	14
SF2d	Moderate fine/medium quartz with sparse alluvial flint	E/MAS	27/176g	8
SF2e*	Iron oxide sand with sparse alluvial flint grits	E/MAS	1/8g	1
SS1a	Moderate shell with rare/sparse alluvial flint	E/MAS	2/4g	1
SS1b	Moderate shell, moderate fine/medium quartz and alluvial flint	E/MAS	53/292g	2

Table 2: The Anglo-Saxon fabrics (*this fabric is very similar to some mid/late Iron Age ones from the area but the author is unaware of the use of alluvial flint in these so has included it provisionally here especially as it was found in association with SQ1a sherds)

Of the 42 estimated SQ vessels represented the majority consist of rounded or biconical jars, a few bowls and at least one colander/cheese press. Basal angles are rounded and rims are always of simple

form. The vast majority of these vessels are reduced black and most have some degree of burnishing, an early decorative trait. What is very noteworthy is that these sandy wares usually appear in isolation – there are a small number of contexts that also contain the Anglo-Saxon flinty wares but these are usually as isolated sherds suggesting they could be intrusive. There is a notable lack of any organic tempering, even as a component of the sandy wares. Such sand and organic tempered fabrics are common in the area and often appear as a major component of assemblages prior to the dominance of flint tempering (Barber 2003 and 2016). Both sandy wares of early type and flinty wares were found at the Saxon settlement on Rookery Hill, Bishopstone (Bell 1977) but the vast majority of sherds were 'unstratified' and no good groups were present to test the chronologies of the two types. The current assemblages would suggest that flint tempering was either non-existent or very rare at this early date and that there may well have been a hiatus in activity during much of the 6th century.

The second period of Anglo-Saxon activity accounts for the majority of the Saxon assemblage. Flinty wares dominate this group. Although flint tempering was in use from perhaps the later 5th century in this part of Sussex it is not thought to have become dominant until perhaps the late 6th or early/mid 7th centuries. Once flint tempering was dominant it lasted as the main tempering agent right through until the 12th century and dating on fabric alone is notoriously difficult. However, the main fabrics at the current site (SF1a/b and SF2b) are typically early in their silty matrices and very crude vessel formation. Overall these could be of the later 6th onward though it is suspected they are more likely to belong to the 7th to 8th centuries. Crudely formed jars and bowls, usually reduced, with simple everted rims, represent the type. With the exception of a single partial circular stamp from pit [1045] there are no decorated pieces. Many of the lesser common fabrics (eg SF2a and SF2c) are impossible to date closely – such types can easily extend to the Conquest. However, the current assemblage has no developed forms that can be paralleled with the key 9th- to 10th- century assemblage from Bishopstone village (Jervis 2010). This, together with the fact these more ambiguous fabrics frequently appear alongside the definite Early/Mid Anglo-Saxon ones suggests all are of the same period on the current site. Whether the activity on site ended in the 8th century or extended into the early 9th is impossible to say using the current assemblage.

Early/High Medieval: C12th – mid 14th centuries

These periods are considered together here as they apparently represent the same relatively short period of activity. This started in the later 12th century, perhaps as a result of manuring arable land, but intensified dramatically in the 13th as a result of on-site activity. Although the assemblage is only of moderate size it displays a wide range of different fabric types (Table 3). Previous work in Seaford has demonstrated that the town drew its ceramics from two spheres of influence – that of Lewes to the north-west up the Ouse and that of the Eastbourne/Pevensey area (east along the coast) (Barber 2005;

Machling 1995). Considering the good communications the port of Seaford had during the 13th and 14th centuries this is to be expected.

Archive code	Expansion	Sub-period	No/weight	Estimated number of vessels
[E] SN1c	Abbot's Wood type Flinty ware	EM/HM	24/240g	16
[E] SN4a	Sandy ware with moderate shell	EM/HM	1/6g	1
[L] SNL3a	Lewes Saxo-Norman Flinty ware	EM/HM	2/8g	1
[L] SNL5	Clay Hill/Ringmer Flinty ware	EM/HM	1/2g	1
[E] HM1a	Developed Abbot's wood type	HM	63/526g	18
[E] HM1c	Fine flint with quartz gritty ware	HM	21/206g	14
[E] HM2c	Medium quartz with rare flint	HM	7/24g	6
[E] HM2d	Ringmer ware with rare flint (Lewes HML5a)	HM	2/18g	2
[E] HM3c	Fine/medium quartz	HM	16/72g	14
[E] HM3g	Winchelsea/Brede-type Blackware	HM	2/6g	1
[E] HM4c	Fine quartz with ferruginous sast	HM	1/6g	1
[L] HML1a	Early Ringmer medium sand with common flint	HM	24/144g	9
[L] HML1b	Developed Ringmer sandy with sparse flint	HM	34/366g	22
[L] HML1c	Developed Ringmer with sparse calcareous peppering	HM	3/20g	1
[L] HML2	Early Ringmer Sandy ware	HM	22/222g	9
[L] HML3a	Developed Ringmer well-fired sandy with occasional flint	HM	7/56g	5
[L] HML3b	Developed Ringmer sandy	HM	1/6g	1
[L] HML9a	Developed Ringmer fine sandy ware	HM	12/70g	6
[L] HML9c	Ringmer/Rye-type fine sandy with iron oxides	HM	3/12g	3
[R] Win Bla	Fine Winchelsea Blackware with sparse shell	HM	1/28g	1

Table 3: The Medieval fabrics (Archive codes relate to Eastbourne [E], Lewes [L] or Rye [R] fabric series)

The current assemblage clearly correlates with earlier groups from the historic core of Seaford though it appears to have been bereft of imports. Indeed the few jug sherds present are quite muted in their decoration and there is nothing to suggest the associated household had a raised social standing. The majority of the earlier sherds appear to derive from the Abbot's Wood/Hailsham area but during the 13th century products from the Ringmer industry, near Lewes, notably increase. Hollow-topped cooking pot rims in Ringmer fabrics HML1b and HML2 are typical of the early/mid 13th century (both pit [1279]). Overall a fairly typical domestic range of cooking pots and jugs is represented. There are no sherds that appear to extend beyond *c.* 1350 suggesting that whatever activity there had been was stopped at that point, probably the result of the Black Death.

Early Post-medieval: Mid 16th to mid 18th centuries

The absence of Late Medieval pottery continues well into the early post-medieval period. The earliest material consists of sherds from a Surrey-Hampshire Border Ware and Frechen stoneware jugs from demolition layer [1068] (Area 4) that can be generally dated *c*. 1550-1700. Demolition layer [1078] produced a piece of white salt-glazed stoneware bowl, dating *c*. 1720-1780. The remaining sherds consist of local glazed redwares and London stoneware of 17th- to mid 18th- century type.

Late Post-medieval: Mid 18th- to mid 20th centuries

The late post-medieval assemblage consists of parts of a creamware bowl, two unglazed red earthenware flower pots and a sherd of late glazed redware of uncertain form. All were recovered from unstratified deposits and suggest very limited waste disposal from the mid 18th century on.

The Assemblage

Although most features producing pottery consist of cut features such as ditches and pits a number of layers and spreads were also present. Overall small context assemblages totally dominate: of the excavated contexts 61 contain 1-5 sherds and 20 contain between 6 and 20 sherds. Despite this there are six context groups that produced 50 sherds or more and these are summarised in Table 4.

Context	No. sherds	Average sherd size	Date	Comment
Pit [1095], fill [1096]	60/358g		c. 600-800	Related to [1137/1138]
Pit [1137], fill [1138]	71/734g		c. 600-800	Related to [1095/1096]. Intrusive C13th
Pit [1192], fill [1194]	108/1728g		c. 600-800	Most x1 vessel
Pit [1279], fill [1282]	66/554g		c. 1225-1275	
Pit [1279], fill [1283]	74/532g		c. 1225-1275	
Ditch [1444], fill [1445]	53/292g		c. 600-850	Most x1 vessel

Table 4: Summary of all context groups containing over 50 sherds

Although assessing residuality/intrusiveness in the very small groups is very difficult the larger assemblages make this task easier. On the whole they show that although some residuality/intrusiveness issues are clearly present they are usually minor and relatively easily isolated.

Despite the lack of large context groups containing large fresh sherds (the average sherd sizes in Table 2 are generally quite small) the overall assemblage produced a number of drawable rim/feature sherds scattered across the area of the excavations. These are virtually exclusively of the Anglo-Saxon period though a few Early/High Medieval examples are also present.

Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

The Roman and post-Roman pottery from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis depending on period.

The Romano-British assemblage is small, lacking in feature sherds and appears to largely be residual in its context. Far larger groups have already been published for the area (eg Bell 1977) and the current assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis.

The Anglo-Saxon assemblage by contrast is relatively large (considering the period), fresh and possess a number of feature sherds from sealed contemporary features. Although there have been a number of Early Anglo-Saxon assemblages from the area these have either been from funerary contexts and/or suffer from poor stratification/mixing. Assemblages of the Early/Mid Saxon period are much rarer (it was once thought Sussex was aceramic at this time) and the Newlands School site has the potential to start redressing this imbalance. In particular it offers an opportunity to advance our current understanding of the chronological progression of fabrics of this period. As such it is proposed the assemblage be subject to some further analysis work and fully published.

The Early/High Medieval assemblage is fairly typical for the area and there are numerous examples of larger and better groups already published from Seaford itself as well as from the surrounding areas. The assemblage has no potential to further our knowledge of ceramics in the region but it does facilitate the site-specific study of the village of Sutton. As such, although no detailed analysis is proposed the group should be summarised for publication.

The post-medieval assemblages are small and from open contexts. All sherds are of well-known types to the area. The assemblages are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Methodology of Further Work

If is proposed that a report be produced for publication on the Roman and post-Roman pottery. This will give a very brief overview of the whole assemblage (drawn from the current assessment) but will concentrate on the Anglo-Saxon assemblage. The latter will be fully published and, where possible, correlated with comparable assemblages from the vicinity (notably that from Pevensey castle: Lyne 2009). The report will be accompanied by an illustrated catalogue comprising 23 Anglo-Saxon and three medieval vessels.

Tasks

Updating digital archive with final site phasing/grouping	0.5 day
Comparison of Anglo-Saxon fabrics with those from contemporary sites in the vicinity	0.75 day
Analysis of key stratigraphic sequences/spatial distribution	1 day
Tabulation of key groups	0.5 day
Selection of material for illustration and catalogue	0.75 day
Report writing and looking for parallels	1.5 days

Total **5 days**

Illustration estimates – about 26 sherds (all quite simple) – illustration to be undertaken by PCA

Appendix 9: Prehistoric Pottery Assessment Report

The Prehistoric Pottery

By Barbara McNee

Introduction

A total of 157 prehistoric sherds weighing 775 grammes, and with a mean sherd weight of 5 grammes were recovered from archaeological interventions at Newlands School, Seaford (NSES 19). The pottery was subjected to a rapid scan assessment in order to characterise the material and provide further recommendations and spot dates.

Range

The pottery derived from four contexts (1011, 1014, 1210 and 2206). It is in poor condition, mostly consisting of worn body sherds, but it still important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Seaford area. during the earlier and later prehistoric period. Some sherds probably belong to the early Bronze Age Beaker tradition, and therefore a date range of 2200-1700 BC is suggested (context 1014). This is based on a grog and flint tempered fabric type which is common in the early Bronze Age. One sherd has faint horizontal parallel rows of decoration, which has been created by using a toothed comb. This is a decorative type which is most commonly employed on Beaker vessels. The remainder of the pottery would not be out of place within a later Bronze Age and early Iron Age tradition, dating from approximately (1100-600 BC). A small number of sherds belong to a fine flint tempered open bowl form (context 1011) and may be similar to examples recovered from Bullock Down, Eastbourne (Hamilton 1982). Body sherds belonging to coarse flint tempered jars could be placed within a late Bronze Age phase.

Recommendations

The pottery sherds are mostly fairly coarse, and this could suggest a low status settlement site using locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as storing and serving food. The distribution and condition of the sherds is typical of normal domestic settlement debris. There is little potential for full analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds.

In the event of further work, a fuller archive assessment of the pottery using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997) is recommended. Closer examination of the fabrics may also help to refine the spot dating.

Appendix 10: Shell Assessment Report

MARINE SHELL

Kate Turner

Introduction

A large assemblage of whole and fragmented marine shell was recovered during mitigation works at Newlands School, Seaford. This material was collected from thirty archaeological features, dating from the Bronze Age to the early medieval period. A total of eighteen pit fills were sampled, [1045], [1089], [1115], [1150], [1192], [1200], [1202], [1208], [1211], [1225], [1243], [1252], [1279], [1297], [1401], [1442], [1446] and [21009], five ditches, [1271], [1427], [1434], [1444] and [21506], two ditch termini, [1173] and [1186], a demolition layer, (1078), a posthole, [1123], a well, [1112], the combined fills of a pit and posthole, [1196/1197] and a Bronze Age ditch terminus/pit, [2205].

The aim of this assessment was to: (1) determine the degree of fragmentation and preservation of the oyster shell assemblage; (2) quantify the number of oyster shells, and (3) record any other shell that was present in this assemblage.

Methodology

Shells were hand-collected from twenty-eight contexts. Specimens were lightly soaked in warm water and cleaned with a soft toothbrush, to remove any residual soil; individuals that were observed to be noticeably fragile were gently dry brushed, so as to reduce the potential for exterior damage. Ten contexts were additionally bulk sampled, for the recovery of shell and other environmental remains, and processed using water floatation; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved and sorted to extract whole and fragmented shell.

Oyster shell was recorded using a standardised procedure set out by Winder (2011). The first stage of recording involved identifying and separating the left and right valves, and then sub-classifying these into measurable and un-measurable specimens. Both measurable and un-measurable shells (UMV) were then counted, to determine the minimum number of individuals in the assemblage (MNI), along with the percentage of damaged shells (% UMLV/RV). Measurable shells are those specimens retaining the umbo/ligament scar, the adductor muscle scar and at least two-thirds of the shell body (Winder, 2011). MNI is determined as whichever value is greater out of the total number of left valves and the total number of right valves. As the sampled features did not produce a statistically significant oyster

assemblage (>100 left and right valves in a single context), shell was therefore quantified, and no further recording was carried out.

For the non-oyster assemblage, whole shells and quantifiable broken shells (those with a complete umbone for bivalves, and complete apertures for gastropods) were weighed and quantified, and any fragments recorded, with a summary of the results being presented in tables 1 and 2.

The Assemblage

An assemblage of marine shell with a total weight of 15.55 kg was recovered from thirty-five contexts. The bulk of the complete bivalve and gastropod shells were found in three contexts (1149), (1443) and (21507), the fills of a Saxon pit, an undated pit, and a Saxon ditch respectively; contexts (1046), (1048), (1198) and (1300) contained the greatest shell weight per sample, producing a total of 6.64 kg of material, however, the bulk of this was comprised of heavily fragmented, broken specimens, and few complete shells were recognised. Overall, the majority of shells were collected from features of Saxon date, with few specimens being reported from early-medieval contexts.

Quantification

Oyster

143 complete and semi-complete valves of native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were reported in the Seaford sample-set, 72 of which were extracted from contexts of Saxon date, thirteen in total, located in Area 3, 52 from seven contexts dating to the early medieval period, located in Area 4, and 19 from three undated contexts. The MNI for oyster in this assemblage was 97, with 80 left and 63 right valves, both measurable and unmeasurable, recovered in total. On a context-by-context basis, (1209), the fill of a Saxon Pit located in Area 4, produced the greatest number of specimens, containing 25 valves. Contexts (1199), (1282) and (1443), the fills of a Saxon pit, an early-medieval pit, and an undated pit, were the only other contexts from this site to yield more than eleven shells overall, containing 20, 18 and 17 valves respectively.

Non-Oyster Marine Bivalves/Gastropods

Shells of marine gastropods and bivalves were recovered from twenty-two contexts; one dating to the Bronze Age in Area 1, sixteen dating to the Saxon period, in Areas 3 and 4, three dating to the early-Medieval in Area 4, and two undated pit fills, also located in Area 4. Specimens of limpet (*Patella* cf. *vulgata*), common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), cockle (*Cerastoderma* spp.), dog-whelk (*Nucella* spp.) and carpet-shell (*Tapes* cf. *decussatus*) were identified in this sample-set.

Limpets were the most commonly recognised marine gastropod, with a total of 964 complete specimens, and a large quantity of fragments, being found; 295 complete and broken shells of common periwinkle were counted, 10 incomplete mussel shells, 17 complete and incomplete dog whelks, and several un-sideable fragments of carpet shell and cockle.

Contexts (1046) and (1048), taken from fills of a Saxon Pit, [1045], produced the greatest overall weight of shell, containing a total weight of 3.8 kg; few complete shells were reported in these contexts, with only a small number (<30) of limpets, periwinkles and mussels being quantified, and the bulk of the assemblage being comprised of small fragments of shell, most of which could not be identified to species. In terms of complete specimens, context (1443), taken from the fill of an undated pit in Area 4, [1442], yielded the largest quantity, containing 784 complete limpet shells, 57 complete and incomplete periwinkles, and a moderate concentration of fragmented mussel and limpet.

Limpet

Common limpet was found to be the most frequently reported shell type, making up around 75% of the non-oyster assemblage. 964 specimens were recovered from 15 contexts, with the bulk of this material found in context (1443), which produced 784 complete shells and a substantial number of broken specimens. With the exception of context (21507), the fill of a Saxon ditch in Area 4, which contained 122 specimens, none of the other limpet-containing contexts produced more than 15 shells overall, with the majority containing a greater quantity of fragments than whole shells.

Periwinkle

Around 23% of the reported shells was of common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), with a total of 199 complete and 96 broken specimens being recovered from 16 contexts. The greatest abundance was recovered from context (1149), the fill of Pit [1150], which contained 90 complete specimens, 55 broken specimens, and a moderate concentration of fragments. The bulk of the shell remains came from contexts dating to phase 3 (Saxon), in Area 4, which produced 224 complete and broken shells; a single specimen was reported in the early-Medieval contexts, and 70 shells were present in undated contexts.

Mussel

The mussel assemblage was substantially fragmented, with only 10 un-sideable valves being extracted overall, from eight mussel-containing contexts. With the exception of a quantity of fragmented shell, reported in context (1443), all of the mussel shell was extracted from contexts dating to the Saxon period, in areas 3 and 4.

Cockle

Fragments of common cockle (*Cerastoderma* spp.) were reported in one context, (1194), the fill of a Saxon pit. The exact species of this material could not be determined, due to the small size of the pieces, but fragments are likely to be from shells of common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) or lagoon cockle (*Cerastoderma glaucum*).

Dog Whelk

Shells of dog-whelk, a family of non-edible marine gastropods, were found in three contexts, (1149) and (1199), fills of Saxon pits in Area 4, and (1116), an undated pit fill in area 4. 17 specimens were recovered in total, both complete and broken, along with a minimal concentration of fragments.

Carpet Shell

A small number of carpet shell fragments (<5) were recognised in two contexts; (1300), the fill of a Saxon pit in Area 3, and (1149) in Area 4. No complete specimens were recovered.

Preservation

Oyster

Preservation of the oyster shell in this assemblage was mixed; whilst only around 37% of the recorded valves were deemed to be unmeasurable, i.e. without an intact hinge, and fragmented shells were relatively rare, recovered from 11 of the 25 oyster-containing contexts, the overall condition of the shell was poor. Specimens from eighteen contexts exhibited high levels of surface degradation, with shells presenting a chalky, friable texture to the exterior of the valve, and a significant degree of wear, factors which are likely to be the result of the environment in which the oysters were growing, or the conditions of the burial environment; this can also occur as a result of the length of time between consumption and deposition.

Non-Oyster Marine Bivalves/Gastropods

The deposits of marine shell recovered from contexts (1046), (1048), (1116), (1194), (1198), (1300), (1443) and (21507) were significantly fragmented, with the over 90% of the weight of each, apart from (1443), comprised of broken, un-sideable shells, or very small fragments. Mussel and cockle shell was particularly poorly preserved, with no complete specimens identified; the limpet assemblage contained a greater frequency of complete shells; however, fragments were still common, often making up at least

25% of the total shell weight. Periwinkles, in contrast, were seen to experience lower levels of fragmentation, with the majority of the reported specimens being considered complete or semi-complete, likely as a result of the robust nature of this species. Shell-breakage such as that observed in these contexts may occur as a consequence of compaction, due to the weight of the over-burden, or as a result of other natural factors, for example weathering, or anthropogenic activities, such as trampling.

Size

Oyster

Valve size was somewhat variable in the oyster assemblage; whilst, generally speaking, the length/width of specimens fell within a relatively narrow numerical range, several of the assessed contexts produced outliers, in the form of larger (>80 mm), and much smaller (<40mm) valves. Examples of such were identified in contexts (1174) and (1199), the fills of a Saxon ditch terminus and pit, excavated in Area 4, which contained several noticeably small specimens, and contexts (1078), (1113), (1114), (1124), (1153) and (1282), all dating to the early-Medieval period, which produced larger, thicker specimens. The presence of such specimens in these contexts, and the differences in size exhibited in the Saxon and early-Medieval assemblages, could be an indication that specific harvesting strategies and techniques were being applied during these periods; the occurrence of larger shells may, for example, indicate that oysters are being allowed to mature to greater size (and age) before being harvested, with very small specimens a sign that oysters are being collected as immature specimens.

Warped and distorted shells were recovered from 8 contexts; 5 Saxon pit fills, (1149), (1199), (1209), (1253) and (1447), an early-Medieval posthole fill and layer, (1078) and (1124), and the fill of an undated pit, (1226). Morphological irregularities such as these are likely to be an indication that specimens were sourced from natural oyster beds, in which there was a struggle for space, rather than deliberately managed beds (Wyles, 2011).

Non-Oyster Marine Bivalves/Gastropods

Broad variations in shell size where recorded across the periwinkle and limpet assemblages, however complete measurement of this assemblage would be required to ascertain the true degree of variability present.

Infestation

Oyster

Evidence of parasitic infestation was relatively common in both the Saxon and early-Medieval assemblage, with several contexts, notably (1113), (1114), (1153), (1199), (1209), and (1282), showing a significant degree, and variety, of epibiont predation. Burrows of the marine polychaete worm *Polydora ciliata*, a species which is widely distributed in coastal areas in Britain, were recognised on shells from Saxon contexts (1436), (1199), (1209) and (1447), early-Medieval contexts (1153) and (1282), and context (1443), which is undated. Tunnels of *Polydora hoplura*, a polychaete worm restricted to the south and south west coasts of England (Somerville et al., 2017), were also found on shells in two contexts, the fill of a Saxon pit, (1149), and an early-Medieval pit (1283). Boreholes of the sea-sponge *Cliona celata* were present on specimens from 9 contexts; the damage to several of these was such as to suggest a serious infestation, which may have affected the development of the oyster. Single large, deep boreholes likely created by predatory gastropods, such as dog-whelks (*Nucella* spp.) or sting winkles (*Ocenebra erinaceus*), were identified on shells in 4 contexts.

Non-Oyster Marine Bivalves/Gastropods

No evidence of infestation was observed in the non-oyster assemblage.

Summary

Bronze Age

A small assemblage of periwinkle shell was recovered from the fill of a Bronze Age feature, which may be an indication that this species was being consumed locally at this time.

Saxon

The large shell assemblage recovered from contexts of Saxon date indicates that limpet, winkle, mussel, cockle and native oyster may have constituted a part of the local diet for occupants of this site during this period. Based on the identifiable assemblage alone, limpet, winkle and oyster would appear to be the predominant species at this time; large quantities of broken mussel and cockle shell, which are considered to be more fragile shells, were, however, found in several of the sampled deposits, which suggests the possibility that these shells may also have been more widely consumed but, due to poor preservation, may be under-represented in this sample-set.

As well as edible specimens, shells of non-consumed marine species, such as carpet shell and dog-whelk, were found in several contexts; these individuals may have been unintentionally collected during the harvesting of edible molluscs, such as periwinkle, and are unlikely to have been eaten; dog whelks, for example, often inhabit rocky shores and mud flats, a similar range to that of common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), and may have been brought in with the winkle catch.

In terms of use, it is likely that these shells are waste from consumption, however there is some evidence to suggest that limpets may also have been used as fishing bait by archaeological populations (Branscombe et al., 2014), which indicates that this assemblage may not be entirely comprised of food waste.

Early Medieval

Generally speaking, shell concentrations would seem to decrease significantly into the early-Medieval period, perhaps indicating a decrease in shellfish consumption, or a change in site use. Oyster appears to have been the dominant species during this time, with only a small amount of limpet shells noted, and no other marine specimens recorded.

Recommendations for Additional Work

Three contexts, (1149), (1443) and (21507), contained statistically viable concentrations of marine shell (>100 specimens). It is recommended that full quantification and recording of this material is carried out prior to publication, as this could shed light on dietary practices during the Saxon period, as well as providing information on harvesting strategies, and other aspects of shellfish exploitation. None of the oyster assemblages contained more than one-hundred complete valves, therefore additional work on this material is not suggested.

Table 1: Quantification of Marine Shell from Newlands School, Seaford (NSES19)

								Limpet			Periwinkle				Mussel			Dog Whelk				Carpet Shell		Cockle				
Context No.	Bulk Sample No.	Feature No.	Area/Trench	Context Type	Feature Type	Phase	Date	*Patella vulgata* (complete)	*Patella vulgata* (shell fragments)	Weight: *Patella vulgata* (grams)	*Littorina littorea* (complete)	*Littorina littorea* (unmeasurable)	*Littorina littorea* (shell fragments)	Weight: *Littorina littorea* (grams)	*Mytilus edulis* (incomplete)	*Mytilus edulis* (shell fragments)	Weight: *Mytilus edulis* (grams)	*Nucella* cf. *lapulis* (complete)	*Nucella* cf. *lapulis* (unmeasurable)	*Nucella* cf. *lapulis* (fragments)	Weight: *Nucella* spp. (grams)	*Tapes* cf. *decussatus* (grams)	Weight: *Tapes* cf. *decussatus*	*Cerastoderma* spp. (shell fragments)	Weight: *Cerastoderma edule* (grams)	Indeterminate fragments	Residue Weight (grams)	Total Shell Weight (grams)
1046	4	1045	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	1	+	2	10			35	1	++	27									++++	1838	1902
1048	5	1045	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon				2			9	4	+++	60									++++	1828	1897
1090		1089	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon					1		6														6
1116	22	1115	4	Fill	Pit	6	UND	7	+++	43	9	4	+	31					4	+	146					+++	101	321
1149	8	1150	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	5	++	32	88	55	+++	357		+	1	3	9	+	36	+	12					438
1149		1150	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon		+	5	2			12														17
1185		1186	4	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon				1	3	+															0
1194	12	1192	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	7	++	28	2	4	+	21	4	+	24							+	4	++++	790	867
1198	13	1196, 1197	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon																			++++	2016	2016
1199		1200	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	1		1								1			4							5
1201	14	1202	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	10	+++	60																+		60
1244		1243	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	1		4	1			6												++		10
1253		1252	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	1		1	11	2		34														35
1272		1271	4	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon	2	++	11	2	7		18														29
1281		1279	4	Fill	Pit	4	E Med	14	+	51																		51
1282		1279	4	Fill	Pit	4	E Med	7	+	12																		12
1283		1279	4	Fill	Pit	4	E Med	1		2	1			7														9
1300	20	1297	3	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon				2	6	+	19		+	1					+	1			++++	805	826
1402		1401	3	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon					1		2	1		1											3
1443		1442	4	Fill	Pit	6	UND	784	++++	2043	48	9		112		+++	39											2194
2006		2205	1	Fill	Ditch/Pit	2	BA				3	2	+	20														20
21010		21009	4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	1		3																		3
21507		21506	4	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon																			+		0
21507	3	21506	4	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon	122	++++	309	17	2	++	92		+	1									+		402
Total								**964**		**2607**	**199**	**96**		**781**	**10**		**154**	**4**	**13**		**186**		**13**		**4**		**7378**	**11123**

Table 2: Quantification of Oyster Shell from Newlands School, Seaford (NSES19)

Context No.	Bulk Sample No.	Feature No.	Area/Trench	Context Type	Feature Type	Phase	Date	Weight (g)	Oyster (LV)	Oyster (UMLV)	Total LV	% UMLV	Oyster (RV)	Oyster (UMRV)	Total RV	% UMRV	Total Number of Left and Right Valves	Fragments	Oyster MNI
1046	4	1045	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	77	0	1	1	100.00%	0	1	1	100.00%	2	++	1
1078			Area 4	Layer	Layer	4	E Med	258	1	0	1	0.00%	3	1	4	25.00%	5	-	4
1113		1112	Area 4	Fill	Well	4	E Med	163	2	0	2	0.00%	0	0	0	-	2	-	2
1114	11	1112	Area 4	Fill	Well	4	E Med	124	0	0	0	-	1	1	2	50.00%	2	-	2
1114		1112	Area 4	Fill	Well	4	E Med	670	5	0	5	0.00%	3	1	4	25.00%	9	-	5
1116	22	1115	Area 4	Fill	Pit	6	Undated	3	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0	-	1	-	1
1124		1123	Area 3	Fill	Posthole	4	E Med	18	0	0	0	-	0	1	1	100.00%	1	-	1
1149	8	1150	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	54	0	2	2	100.00%	2	0	2	0.00%	4	++	2
1149		1150	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	29	1	1	2	50.00%	0	0	0	-	2	-	2
1153		1112	Area 4	Fill	Well	4	E Med	770	6	4	10	40.00%	1	0	1	0.00%	11	-	10
1174			Area 4	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon	6	0	0	0	-	0	1	1	100.00%	1	-	1
1194	12	1192	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	+	0
1198	13	1196, 1197	Area 4	Fill	Pit/Posthole	3	Saxon	13	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	+	0
1199		1200	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	266	4	1	5	20.00%	12	3	15	20.00%	20	++	15
1209		1208	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	462	11	4	15	26.67%	9	1	10	10.00%	25	-	15
1210		1211	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	7	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	+	0
1226		1225	Area 4	Fill	Pit	6	Undated	17	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0	-	1	-	1
1253		1252	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	31	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	0
1282		1279	Area 4	Fill	Pit	4	E Med	855	6	6	12	50.00%	6	0	6	0.00%	18	+	12
1283		1279	Area 4	Fill	Pit	4	E Med	122	1	1	2	50.00%	1	1	2	50.00%	4	+	2
1428		1427	Area 3	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon	15	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0	-	1	-	1
1436		1434	Area 3	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon	122	2	2	4	50.00%	0	1	1	100.00%	5	+	4
1443		1442	Area 4	Fill	Pit	6	Undated	195	7	2	9	22.22%	6	2	8	25.00%	17	+	9
1445		1444	Area 4	Fill	Ditch	3	Saxon	139	0	6	6	100.00%	0	5	5	100.00%	11	+++	6
1447		1446	Area 4	Fill	Pit	3	Saxon	10	0	1	1	100.00%	0	0	0	-	1	-	1
Total								**4434**	**46**	**34**	**80**	**42.50%**	**44**	**19**	**63**	**30.16%**	**143**		**97**

Key: *RV = right valve. LV = left valve. UM = un-measurable. MNI = maximum number of individuals. 'E MED'= Early Medieval.*

Appendix 11: Small Finds Assessment Report

THE METAL AND SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster, with stone identification by Kevin Hayward and ceramic objects by Berni Sudds

Just under sixty individual objects or fragments of metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations, along with eight pieces of slag; they are all listed in the table below. Virtually all finds came from Trench 3 and Trench 4, with the only exception a stone hone retrieved from Trench 1. The assemblage includes a number of dateable finds, from the Iron Age/Roman period and through to post-medieval times. In the absence, at this stage, of more detailed phasing, finds will be discussed here by period either based on the object date or the preliminary date of the context.

Bronze Age?

The single object retrieved from Trench 1 came from the fill of Pit [1010], with a preliminary date as possible Bronze Age. The object consists of a hone or sharpening stone of calcareous Greensand (SF 20). A substantial piece of flat stone, it has an undulating shape caused by use and wear, particularly on the sides but also at one end on both faces. The hone itself is not possible to date closely at this stage, but these tools for sharpening metal objects are well known from the Bronze Age (cf. Portable Antiquities Scheme ID CORN-DC10C1).

Late Iron Age/Roman period

The most obvious objects dating from the Late Iron Age or Roman period are quern fragments of Lodsworth Greensand. Quarried in the South Downs in East Sussex, this is a frequently used material for querns during this time (cf. Peacock 1987; Green 2017, 163–66). Only one fragment is likely from a more heavy quern of the so-called Sussex type. These querns had a flat cylinder-like upper stone and a steeply angled grinding surface; they were rotated with the aid of a handle set in a groove in the top (Curwen 1937, 142 and fig. 14; cf. Brown 1984, 7.54 no. 8: 26). The Seaford fragment (SF 21), which came from Ditch terminus [1040], is from an upper stone; it retains the flat and finely worked upper surface, with a shallow rectangular slot for the turning handle. Two further fragments can be identified as flat disc querns, both upper stones with finely worked top surfaces. One, from the fill of Pit [1446] measures 50mm in thickness (SF 18), while the other, from Pit [1296], is much more heavily worn and has a thickness of only 27mm (SF 17). The edge present on the latter suggests a diameter of around 350mm, fitting well with the observed size of Roman period hand querns (Green 2017, 157). Two further fragments of upper stones, SF 15 from Pit [1150] and SF 19 from Pit [1107] are too undiagnostic to determine further; however, both display the same finely worked top surface as other examples here. Of particular interest is a very substantial piece with traces of parallel grooving on the grinding surface

(SF 12). Highly vitrified from exposure to heat, the size of this fragment indicates a diameter considerably above 500 millimeter which may suggest this is a millstone. While the most frequent material used for Romano-British millstones was Millstone Grit, but there are examples of Greensand also; these often have harped grooving (Shaffrey 2015, 61). The possible millstone from Seaford was unstratified in Trench 14/Area 3 but is interesting in terms of its potential indication of intensive grain processing on or near the site. Unstratified fragments of lava quernstone, imported from the Rhineland, may be Roman or Saxon (SF 22).

Besides the querns, there are two further possible object dating from this period. One is a flat slab or tile of Lodsworth Greensand that has been reutilised as a grinding and sharpening stone (SF 14). It has a central circular depression shaped from continuous grinding on one face, together with a groove for sharpening the points of tools or knives. It was recovered from Pit [1064]. Like the majority of the querns, however, this object was recovered from a context thought to be medieval. Further identification and parallels may indicate a different date of use. The other object is a small bead of fossilised sea sponge (SF 23) from Pit [1297]. Fossil beads are unusual but recently three similar examples were recovered from Roman contexts at Barton Farm in Winchester (Ref). Excavations at Danebury Hillfort also produced a fragment of perforated coral, thought to be the remains of a bead (Cunliffe 1984, 396). Fossil beads are however also known from Anglo-Saxon finds (cf. Meaney 1981, 115–16).

Anglo-Saxon

There are potentially at least seven objects dating from the Anglo-Saxon period. Two copper-alloy dress pins are of a well-known Middle to Late Saxon form. One, from Ditch [1231]. is a complete and very well-preserved example of Rogers Type 131 (SF 10); it has a globular head with eight deeply sunk ring-and-dot motifs and a flat top impressed with 'X' (Rogers 2009, fig. 1.23 nos 295 and 300). While Rogers typology is based on the finds from Flixborough in Lincolnshire, similar pins were also recorded at Brandon in Suffolk (Tester *et al.* 204, fig. 8.4 no. 4986), both high-status settlements. The other pin is a fragment of Rogers Type 1, with a plain globular head above a ring collar (SF 8; cf. Rogers 2009, fig. 1.23 no. 260). It came from Pit [1158]. A third copper-alloy object, from the top fill of Pit [1192], is the fragment of a stylus (SF 9). Derived from Roman traditions, styli of both iron and copper alloy are known at least from Middle Saxon contexts, with twenty-two examples recently recorded from Flixborough (Pestell 2009). Further research will be required to establish a secure date of the Seaford example, but it has strong parallels with recorded Saxon styli (*Ibid.*, fig. 3.3 no. 1005); it would be an important indication of the status of the site during the Middle to Late Saxon period. A further two metal objects were associated with the complete dress pin above, and so may also be of the same date. They comprise a complete iron buckle of oval form, with good parallels in later Anglo-Saxon finds (SF 11; cf.

Ottaway 1992, 683–4 and fig. 294 nos 3686, 3696 and 3734) and the probable fragment of a tang-hafted iron knife (SF 28).

Besides the metal finds, three ceramic objects of a likely Anglo-Saxon date were also recovered. Two annular loom weights, for use on a warp-weighted loom, are typically Early Saxon in date but continued to be used into the Middle Saxon period (Walton Rogers 2007, 30; Blackmore 2008, 195-6). At Seaford, the loom weights came from Pit [1218] (SF 13) and Ditch [1483] (SF 19) in Trench 20/Area 4. A further possible Early Saxon textile tool is represented by a spindle whorl of fired clay (SF 6) from Rubbish pit [1045]. Fired clay spindle whorls are rare between the end of the of the Iron Age and the early post-medieval period, although they can be found on Early Saxon sites (Walton Rogers 1997, 1741; Blackmore 2008, 197-9; Hamerow 1993, 65). Disc-shaped examples are a long-lived type but they too are known from a several Early Saxon sites (Hamerow 1993, 65; Walton Rogers 2007).

Medieval

Besides the residual Saxon and earlier objects already discussed, medieval contexts also produced a number of undiagnostic or heavily corroded metal finds. There is only one clearly identifiable medieval object at this stage, in the form of a complete single loop copper-alloy buckle (SF 7) from Well [1112]. The buckle is of a characteristic late medieval form with offset strap bar and moulded outer frame (cf. Whitehead 2003, nos 91 and 97–98). A more unusual find is a probable copper-alloy knitting needle (SF 5) from Rubbish pit [1045]. With one neatly pointed end present it compares well with copper-alloy knitting needles recorded from late 14th-century contexts at York (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2743–44 and fig. 1350). The only non-metal object from a medieval contexts is a hone of local Wealden sandstone (SF 16). The hone is flat and tapers to a tongue-shaped end; only one face shows wear consistent with sharpening knives or other edged tools by laying them flat against the surface. The hone was recovered from Pit [1297].

Post medieval

Twelve finds came from post-medieval contexts, all but one from Demolition layer [1068]. They include a complete iron pintle for hanging doors or shutters (SF 25), an incomplete iron horseshoe (SF 26) and a minute copper-alloy finial moulded in a shape reminiscent of a sword pommel (SF 4). These finds were associated with tobacco claypipe and a 17th-century coin (see Andrews this report). An iron tie or staple was recovered from probable Demolition layer [1078].

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide important evidence of settlement, its character and activities. The excavations have provided good assemblages in particular for the Late iron Age/Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods along with medieval and post-medieval finds. One object, a hone or sharpening stone, may date from the Bronze Age. Further refining of the stratigraphy, in particular pot dates, may aid a closer dating of the finds but it is recommended that the majority of metal objects, many of which are highly corroded and fragmentary, are x-rayed to enable proper identification. Some objects will require further research to establish function, date and parallels, in particular the potential Anglo-Saxon stylus but also the repurposed grinding and sharpening stone from Pit [1064] and the fossil bead from Pit [1297]. Identifiable finds, where relevant, should be included in any further publication of the site. Following x-ray and publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal may be discarded.

Appendix 12: OASIS Report

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-501798
Project Name	Strip Map And Sample at Newlands School, Seaford
Activity type	Strip Map And Sample
Project Identifier(s)	Newlands School, Seaford
Planning Id	LW/16/0800, LW/19/0475
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	15-Apr-2019 - 27-Oct-2020
Location	Newlands School, Seaford NGR : TV 49634 99531 LL : 50.7760630959501, 0.120930633381963 12 Fig : 549634,99531
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : East Sussex District : Lewes District Parish : Seaford
Project Methodology	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Bellway Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation -strip, map and sample - on land at the Newlands School Site, Eastbourne Road, Seaford, East Sussex. The excavation comprised of 4 areas totalling 0.81 hectares.

Project Results	The investigations at the site of the former Newlands school have revealed archaeological resources that show multiple phases of activity within the Site. The earliest activity dates to the Bronze age, comprising a few pits located in the northern part of the Site. The archaeological activity within the Site was dominated by features dated to the Saxon period. The focus of this activity was a large enclosure, with a secondary inner ditch. Within this area were a number of pits, which contained archaeological remains, believed to be linked to agricultural processing. Alongside these features where are number of other Saxon pits and two possible Sunken feature buildings. There were also remains dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, though there were only a few features dating to these periods. The Medieval activity comprises a well, large pit and possible post hole structure. These features were dispersed and likely represent activity linked the medieval settlement of Sutton. The Post-Medieval activity comprised two buildings and a ditch, likely related to agricultural activity.

Keywords	Pit - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Well - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Curvilinear Enclosure - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
HER	East Sussex HER - noRev - LITE
HER Identfiers	
Archives	
FINDS, DIGITAL - to be deposited with East Sussex Record Office	

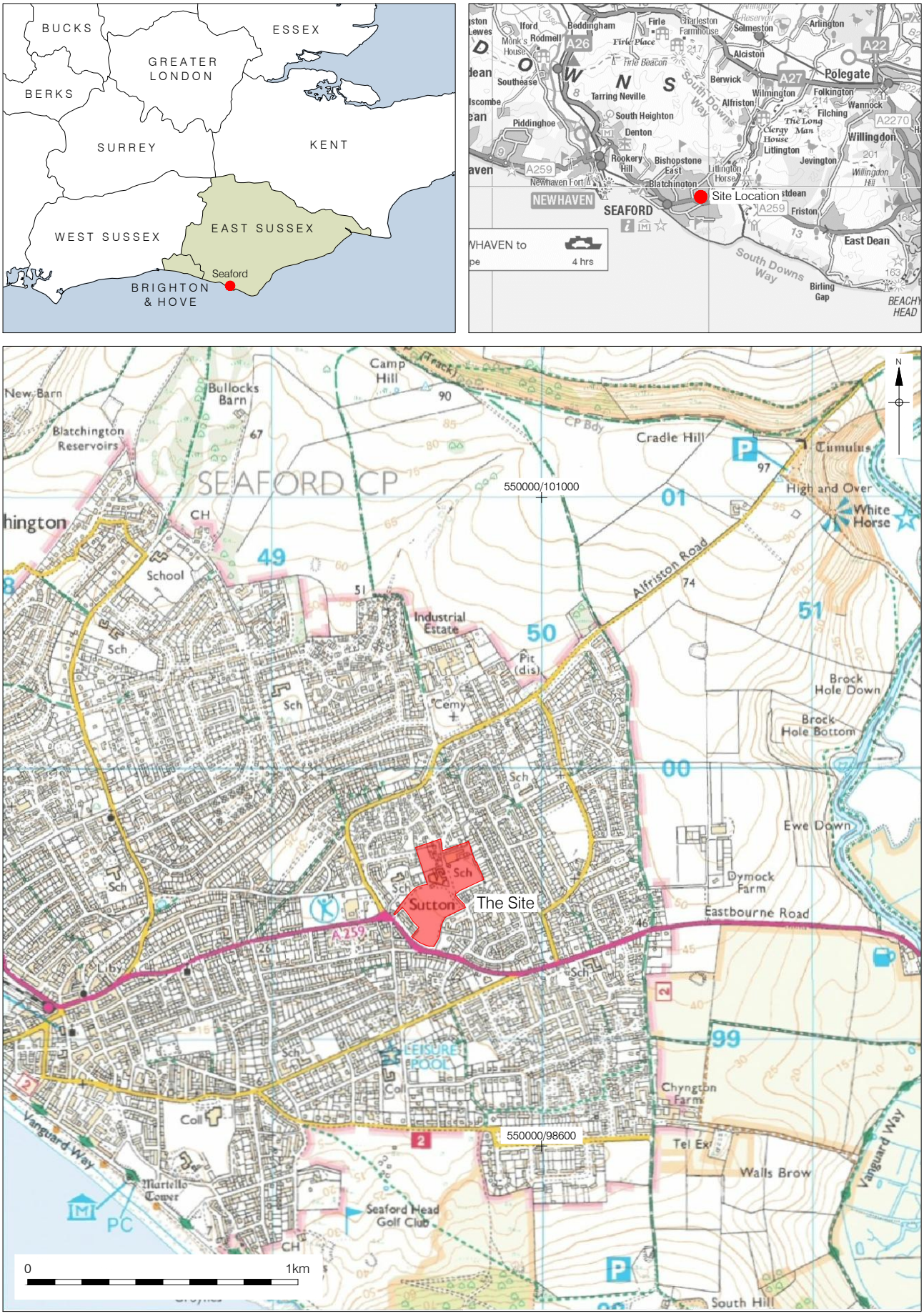

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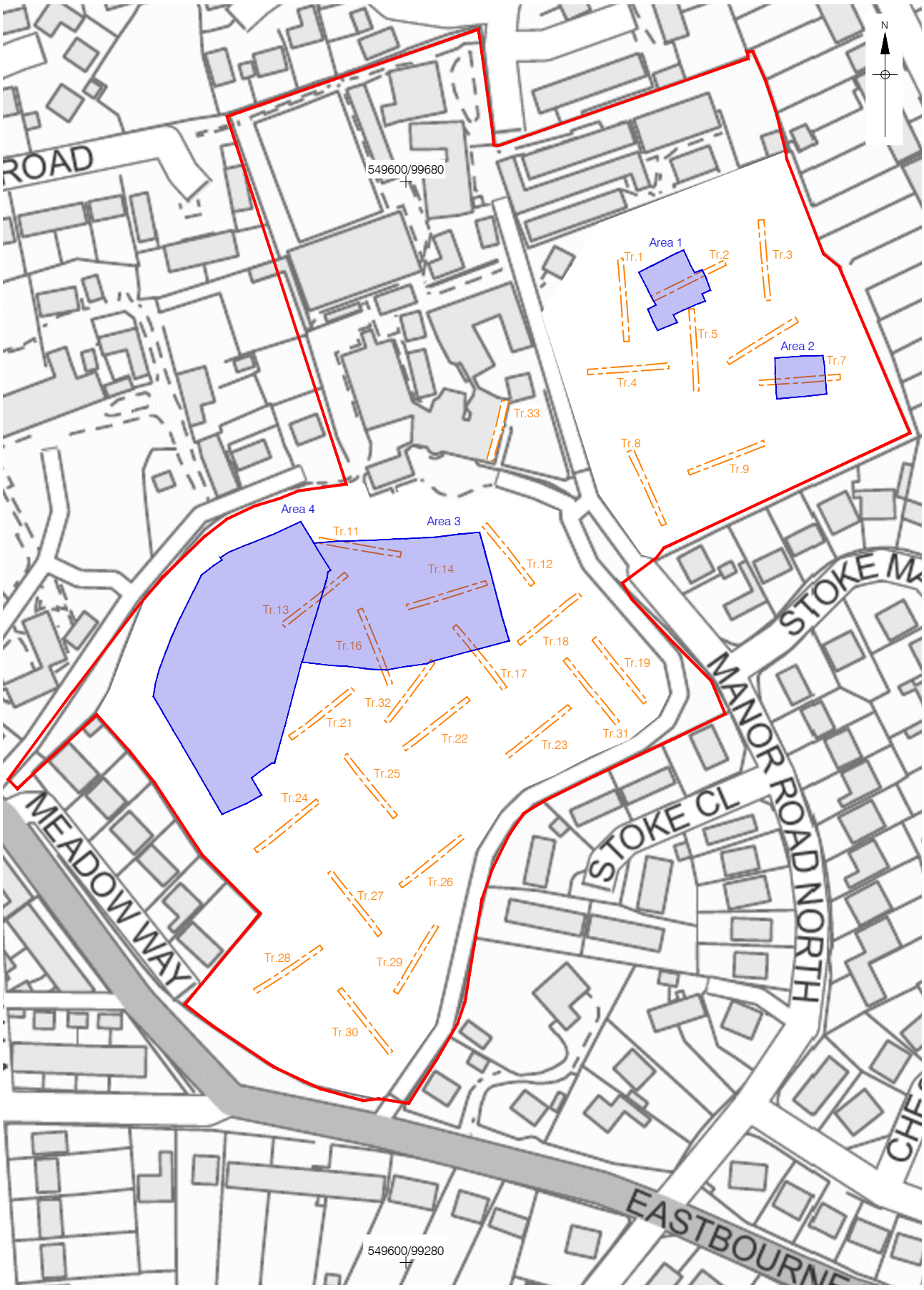
Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:20,000 at A4



Excavation Area
Evaluation Trench

0 100m

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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location showing Excavation Areas
1:2,000 at A4

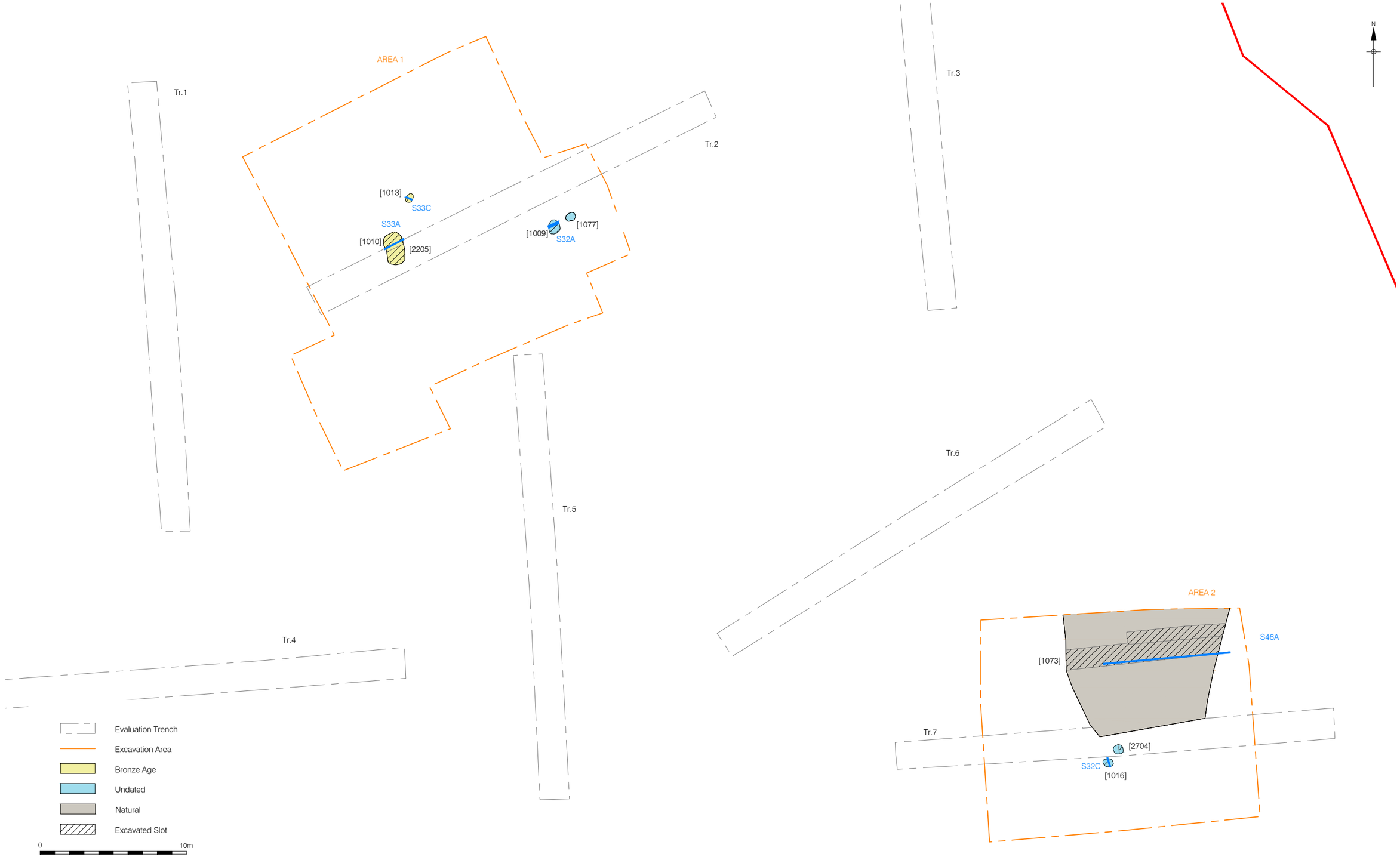

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Figure 3
Areas 1 and 2
1:250 at A3

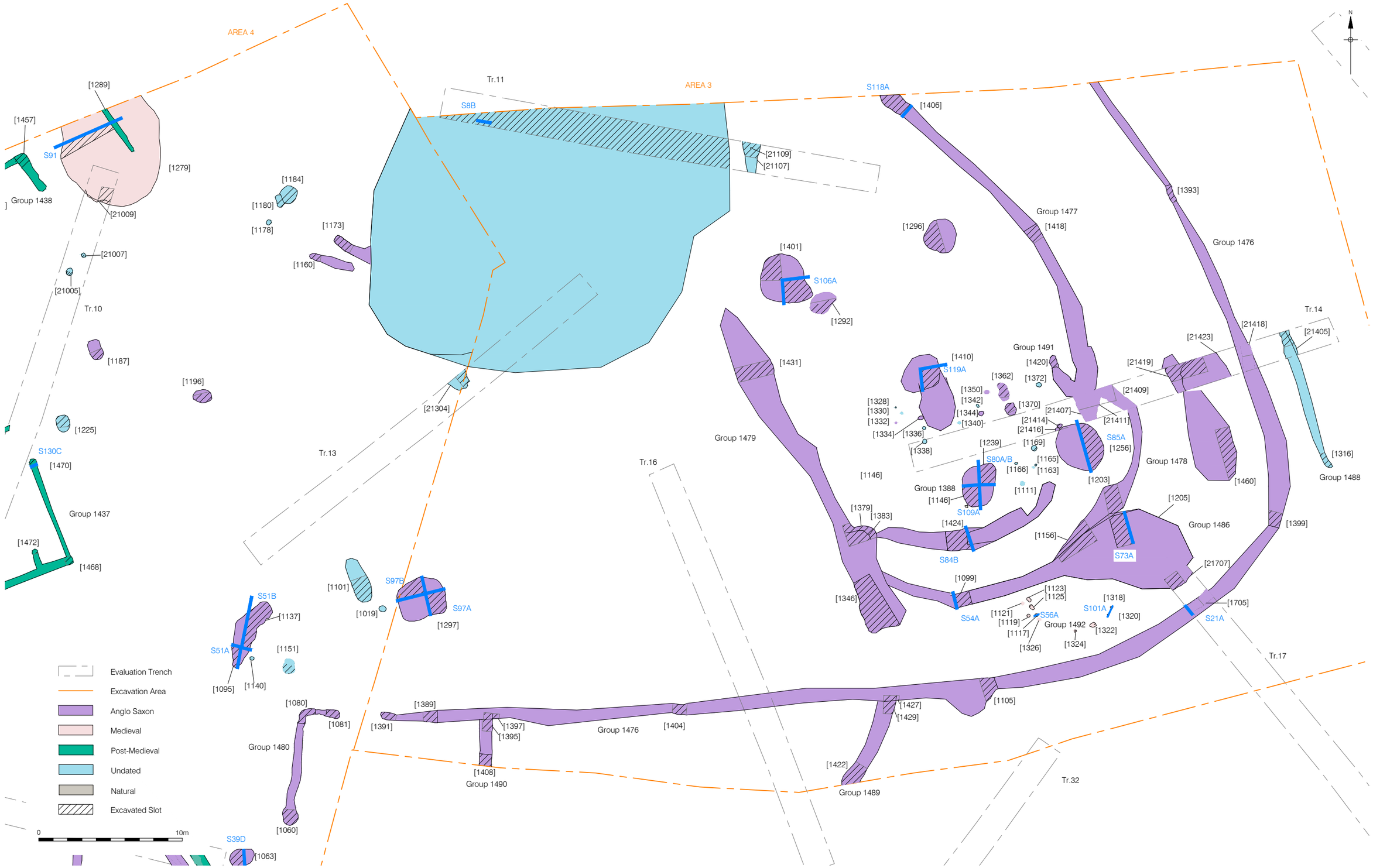

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Figure 4
Areas 3 and 4
1:250 at A3

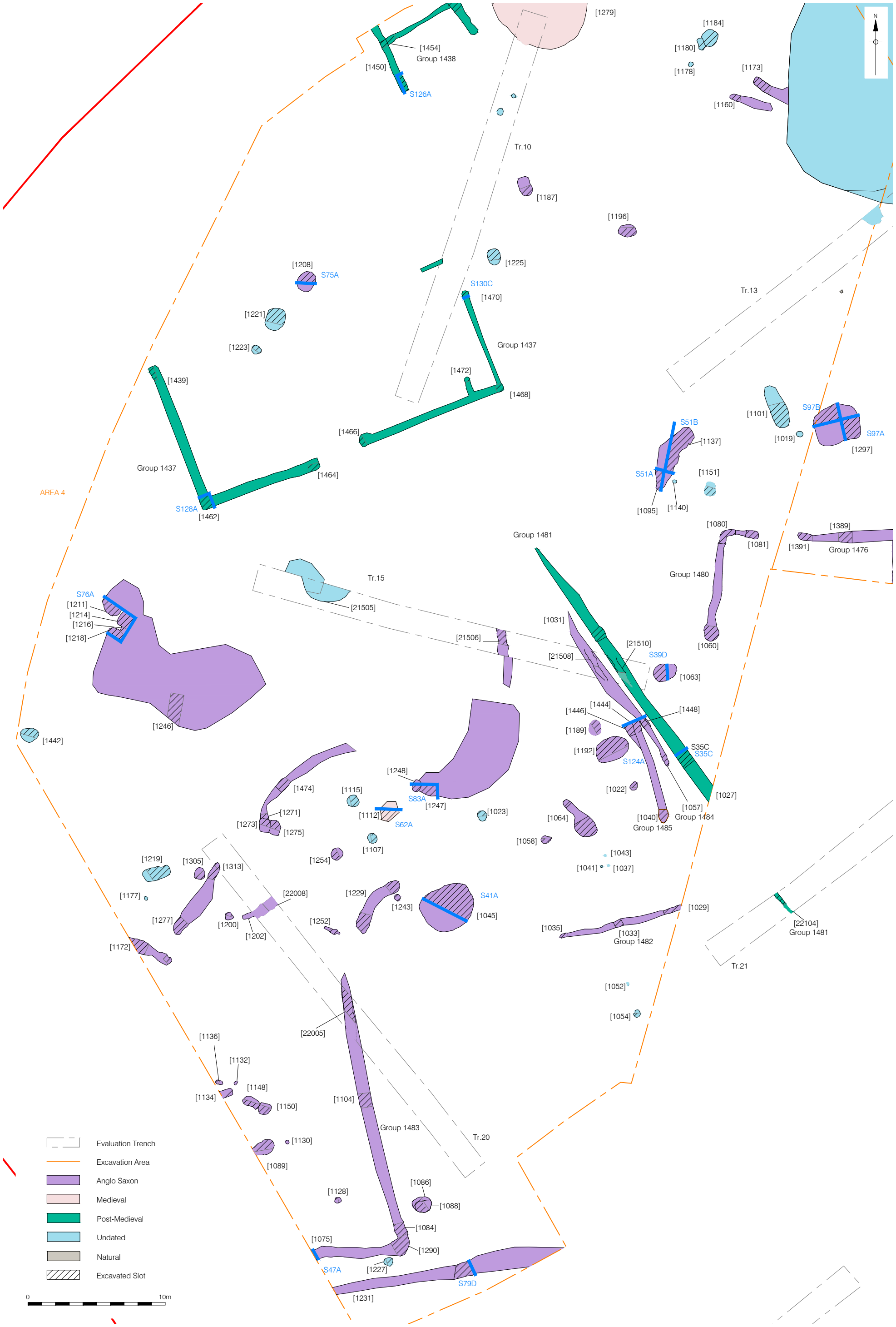

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Figure 5
Area 4
1:250 at A3

PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY
Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL AGRICULTURE
Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
Linear anomaly - probably related to a former field boundary not present on available mapping
Linear anomaly - related to a former field boundary present on available mapping
OTHER ANOMALIES
Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
Magnetic disturbance related to cricket nets
Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object

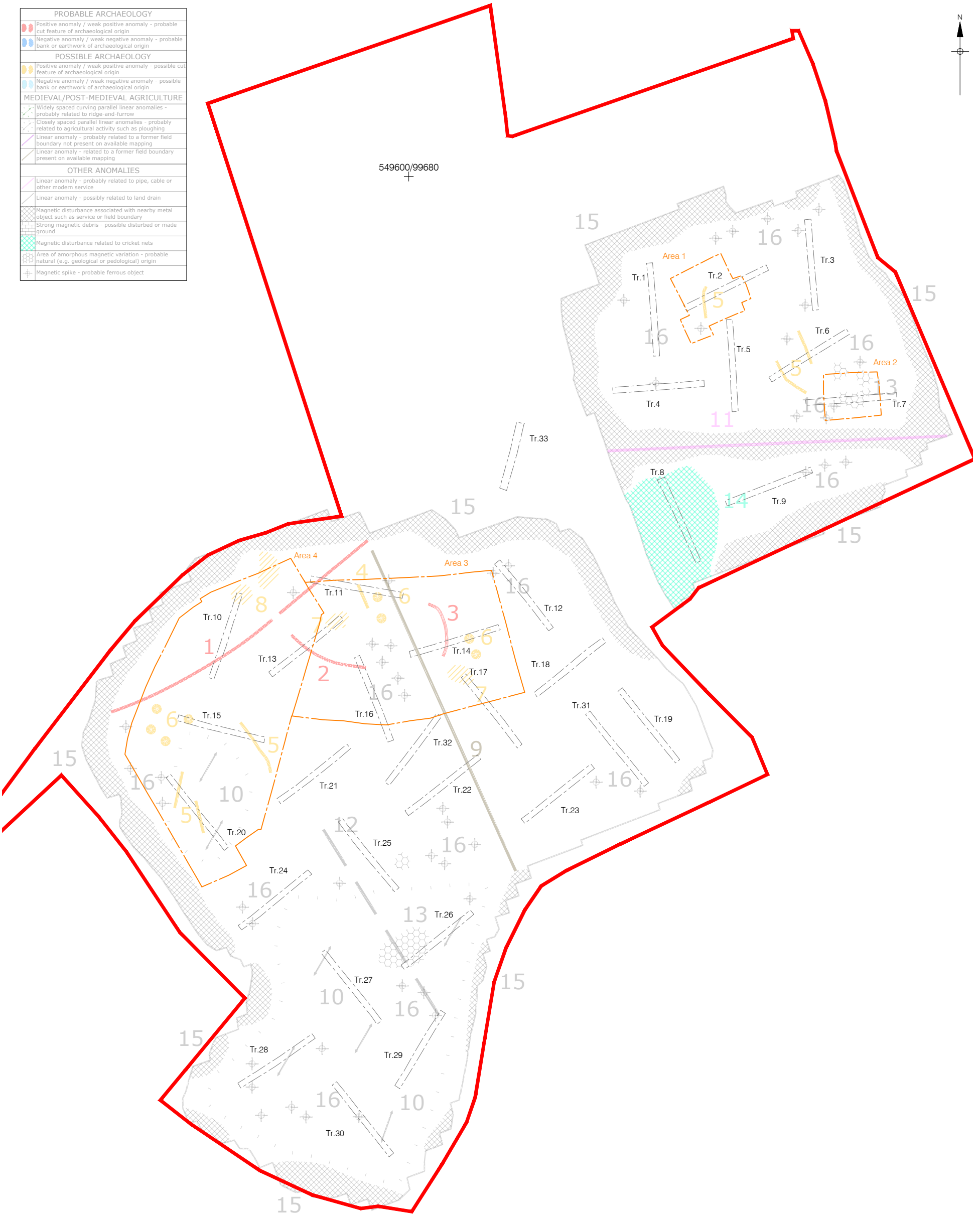

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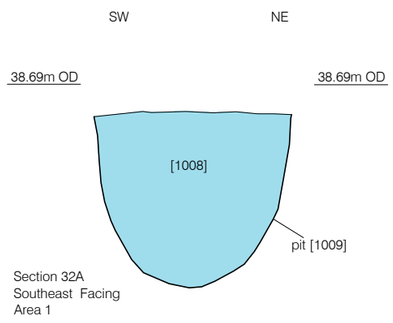
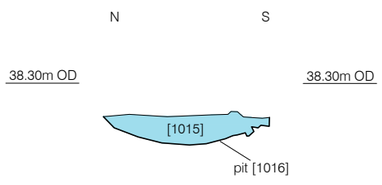
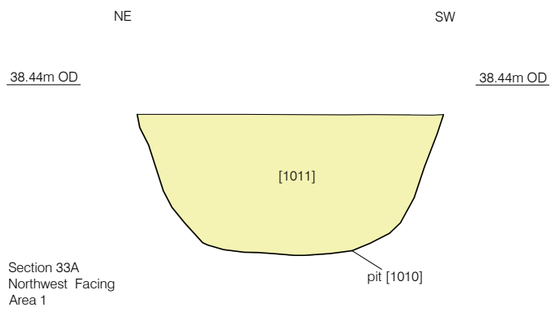
Figure 6
Excavation Area and Evaluation Trenches overlain on the Geophysical Interpretation
1:1,250 at A3



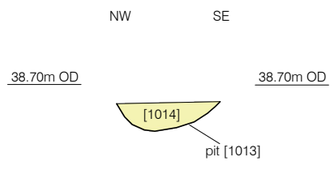
Section 32A
Southeast Facing
Area 1



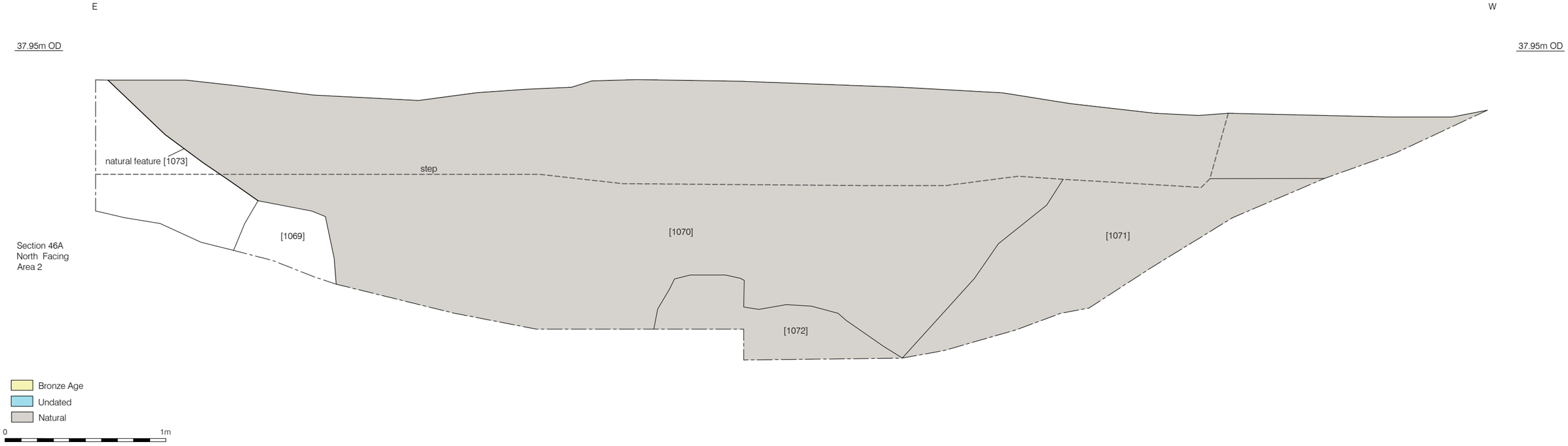
Section 32C
West Facing
Area 2



Section 33A
Northwest Facing
Area 1



Section 33C
Southwest Facing
Area 1



Section 46A
North Facing
Area 2

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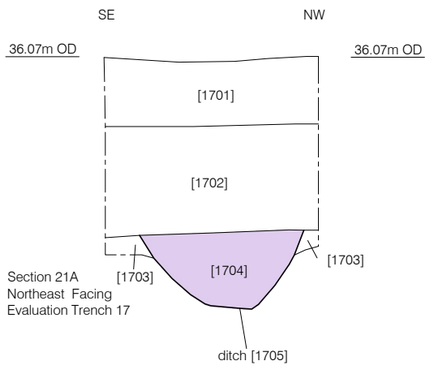
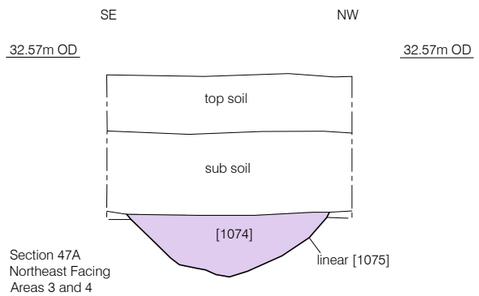
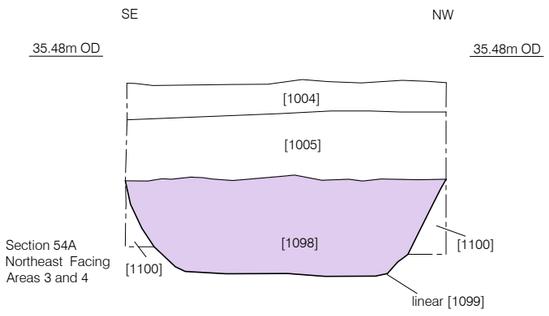
Figure 7
Sections from Areas 1 and 2
1:25 at A3



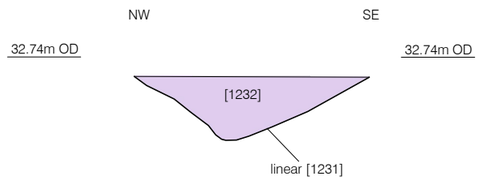
Section 21A
Northeast Facing
Evaluation Trench 17



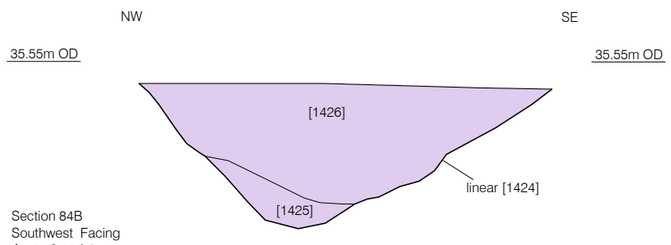
Section 47A
Northeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



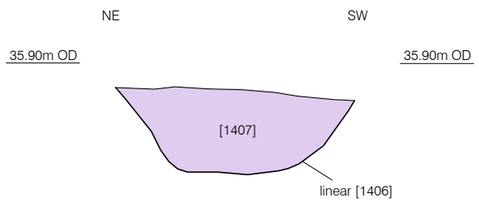
Section 54A
Northeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



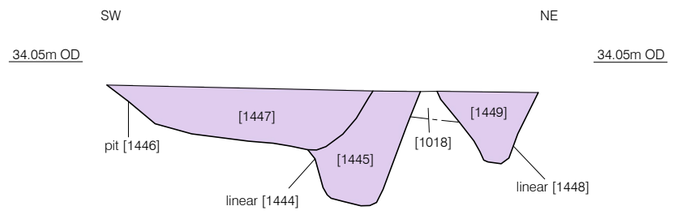
Section 79D
Southwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 84B
Southwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 118A
Northwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 124A
Southeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4

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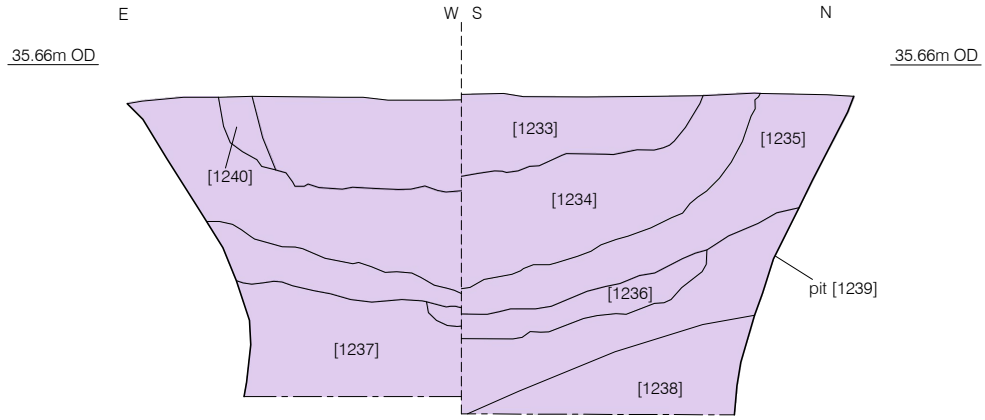
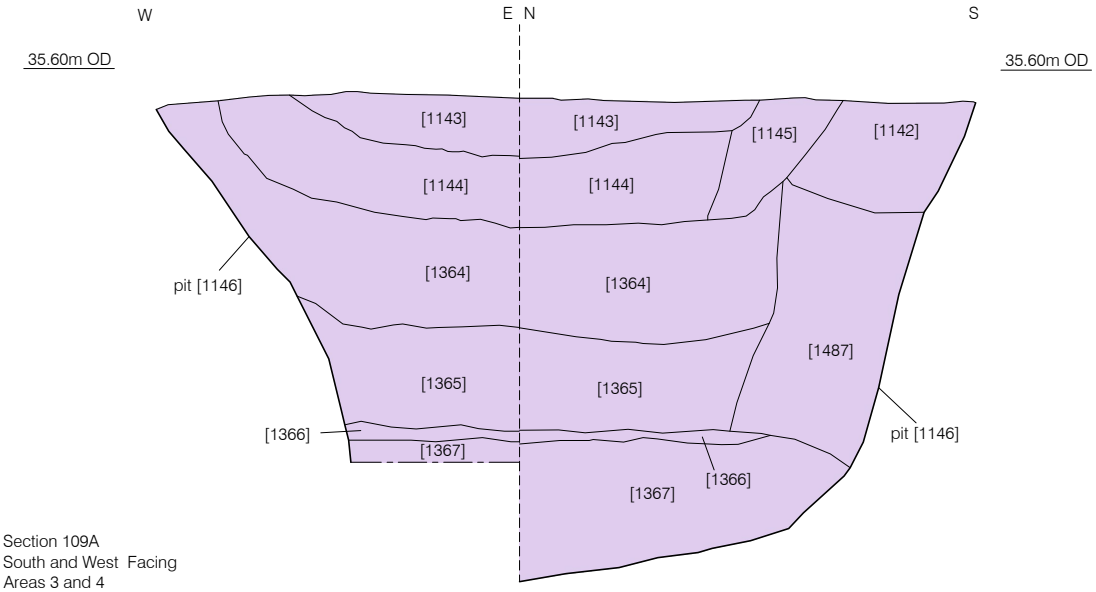
Figure 8
Anglo Saxon Linear Feature Sections
1:25 at A3



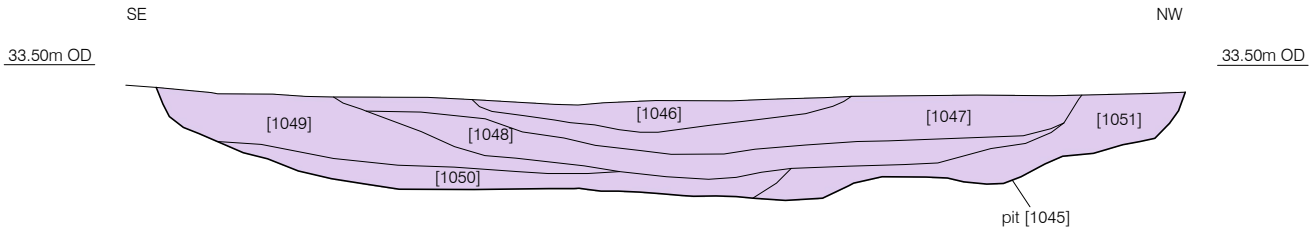
Section 80A and 80B
East and North Facing
Areas 3 and 4



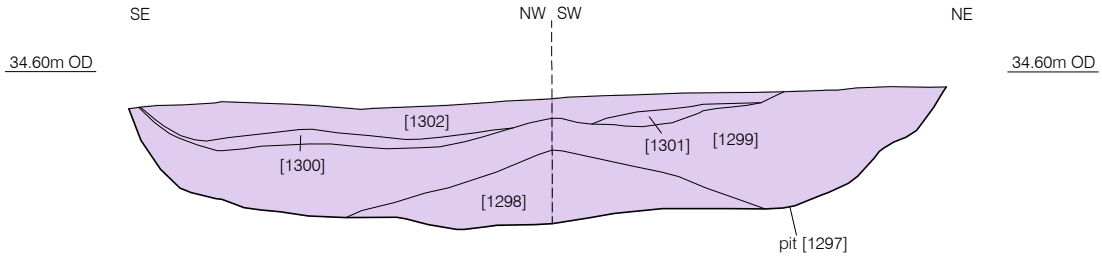
Section 109A
South and West Facing
Areas 3 and 4

10/05/21 DV

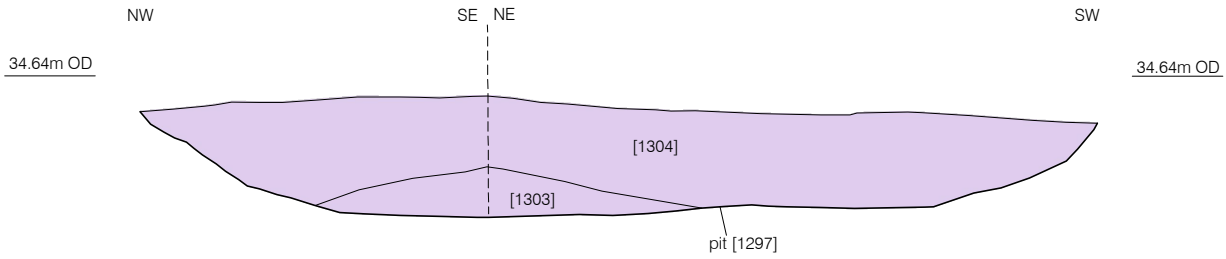
Figure 9
Anglo Saxon Pit Sections
1:25 at A4



Section 41A
Northeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 97A
Northeast and Southeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 97B
Southwest and Northwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4

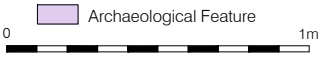


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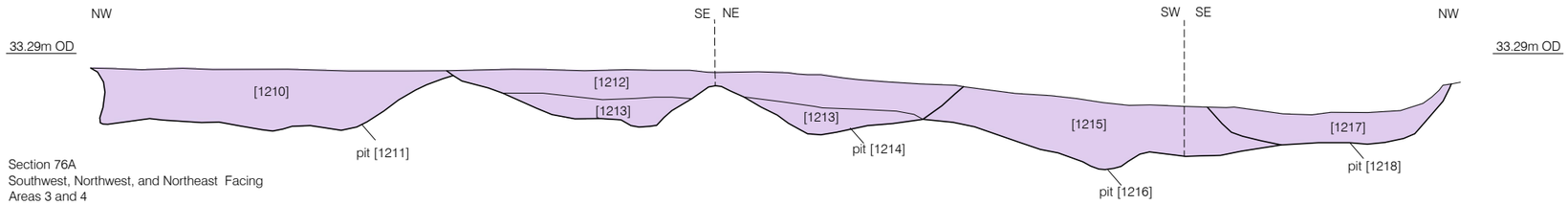
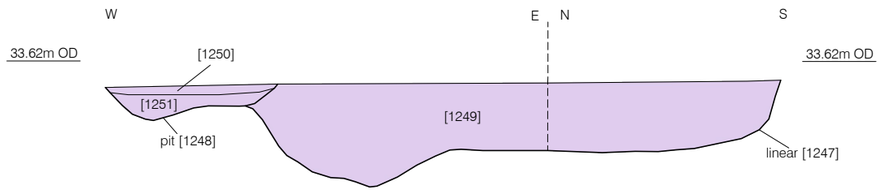
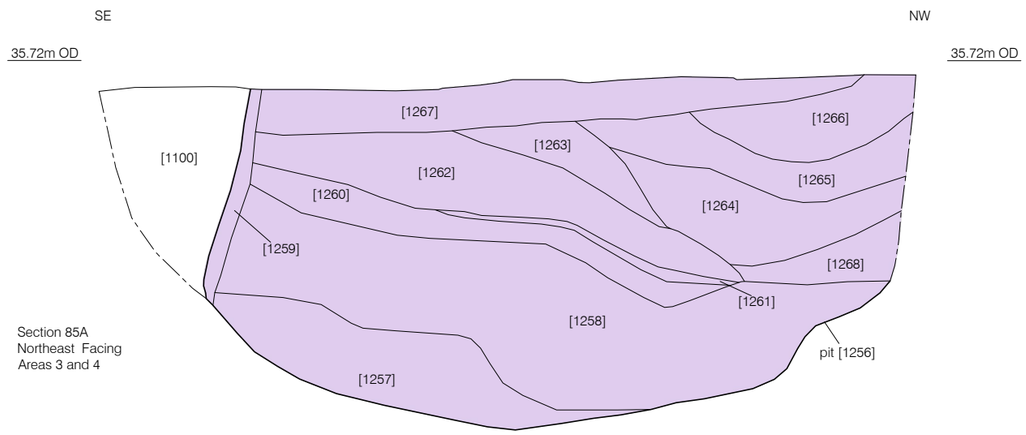
Figure 10
Anglo Saxon SFB Sections
1:25 at A4



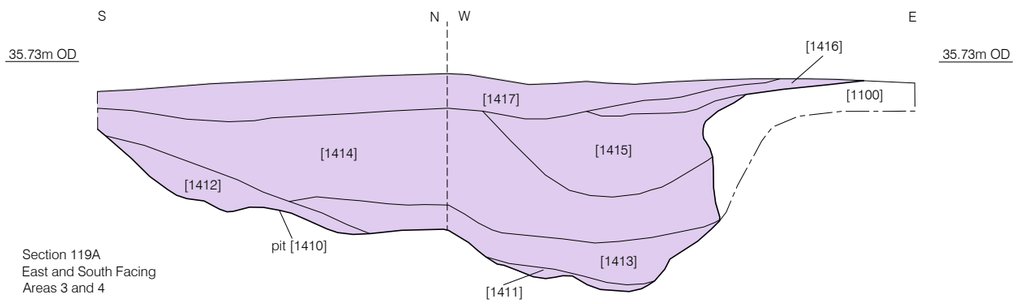
Section 76A
Southwest, Northwest, and Northeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



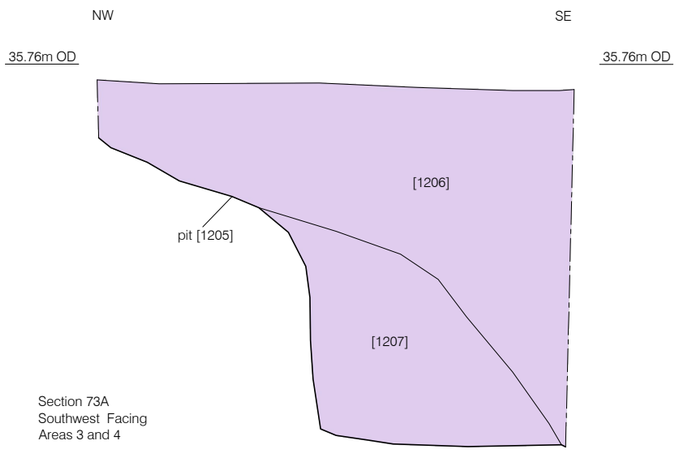
Section 83A
South and West Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 85A
Northeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 119A
East and South Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 73A
Southwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4

Anglo Saxon

0 1m

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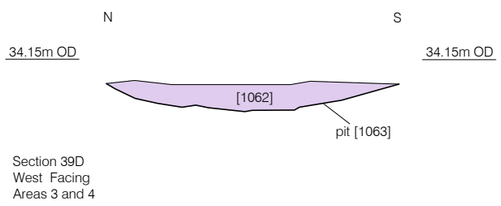
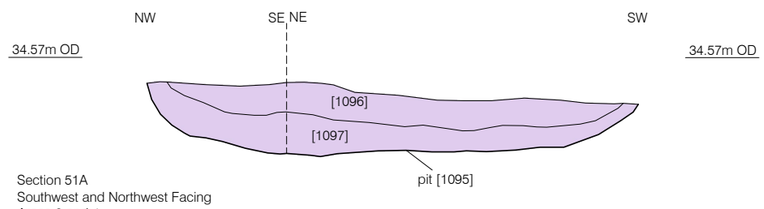
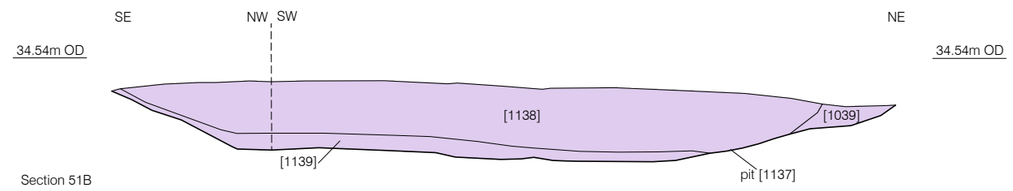
Figure 11
Anglo Saxon Big Pit Sections
1:25 at A3



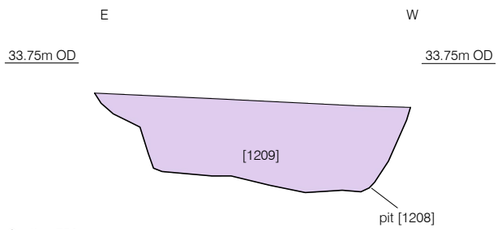
Section 39D
West Facing
Areas 3 and 4



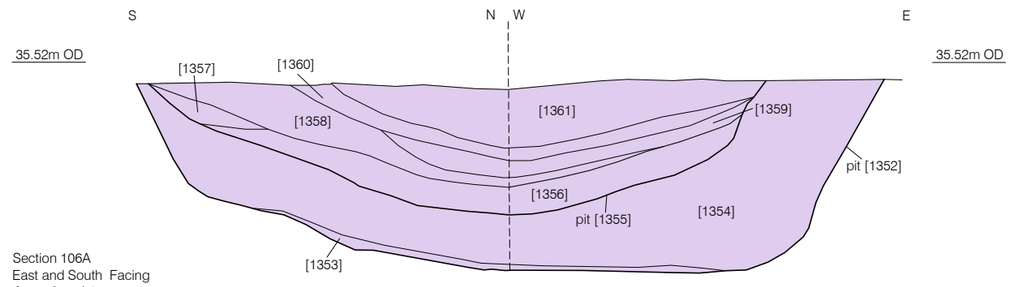
Section 51A
Southwest and Northwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 51B
Northeast and Southeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 75A
North Facing
Areas 3 and 4



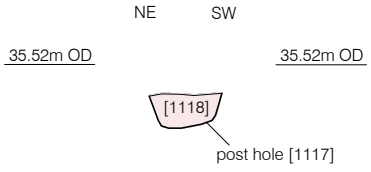
Section 106A
East and South Facing
Areas 3 and 4

Anglo Saxon

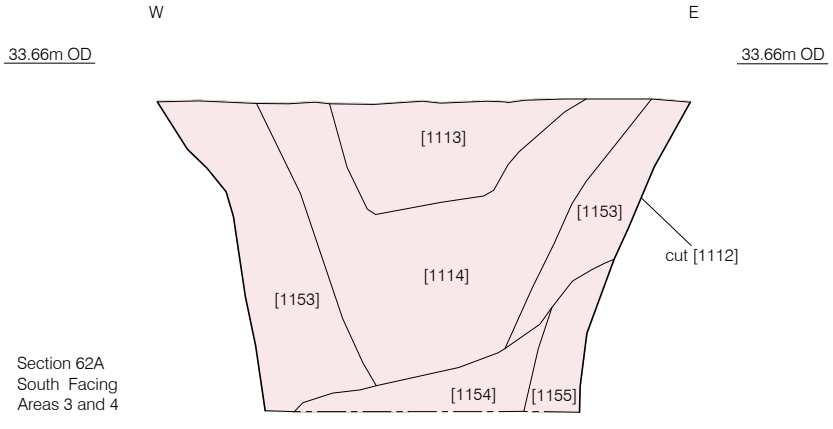
0 1m

10/05/21 DV

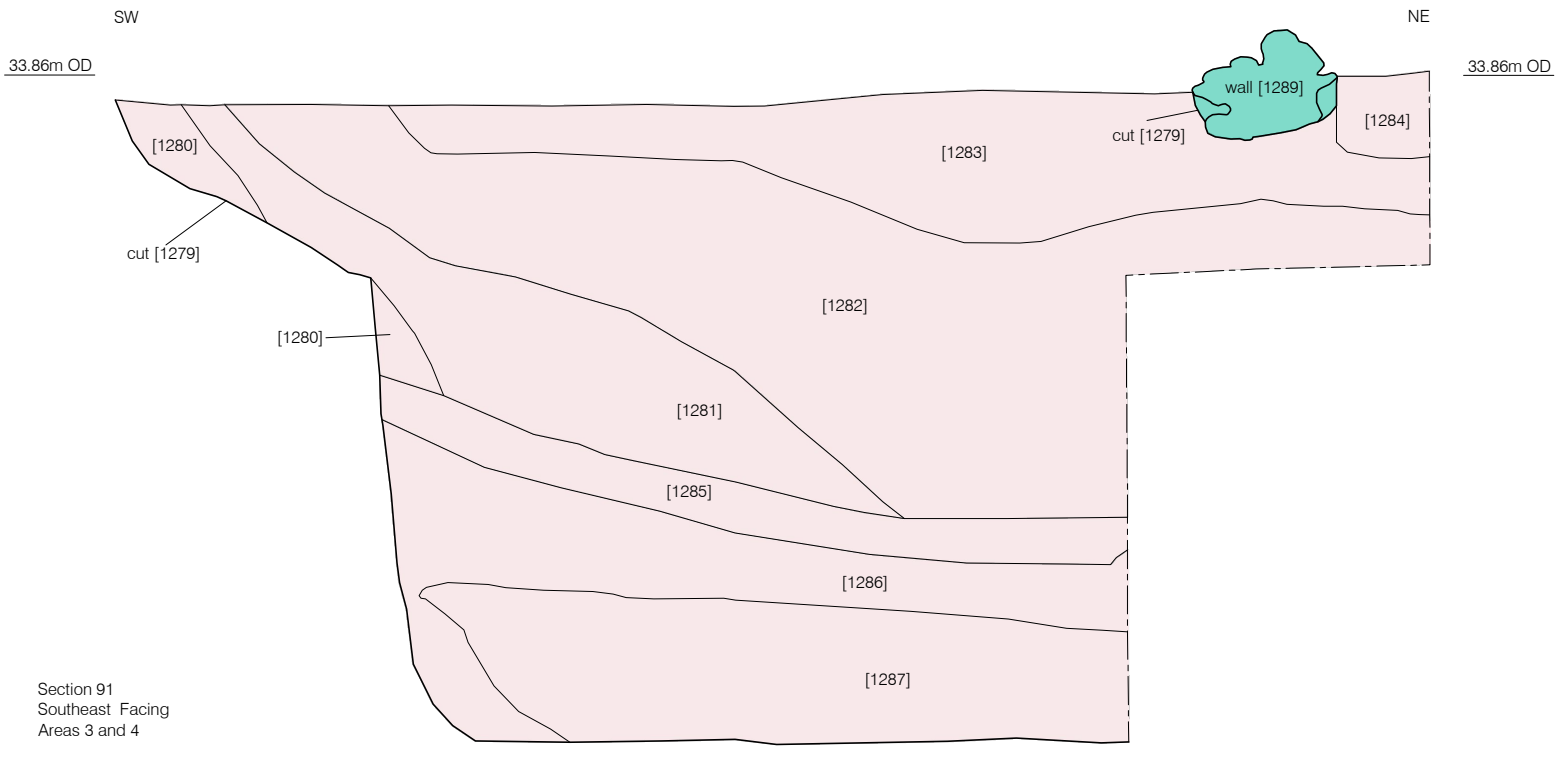
Figure 12
Anglo Saxon Pit Sections
1:25 at A3



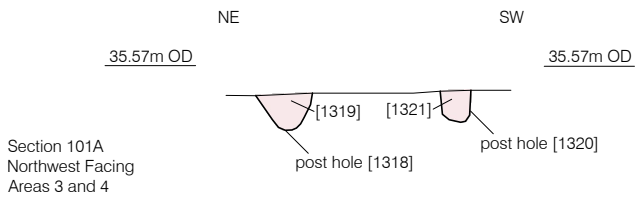
Section 56A
Northwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 62A
South Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 91
Southeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 101A
Northwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4

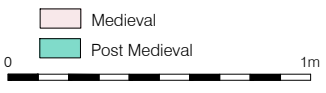


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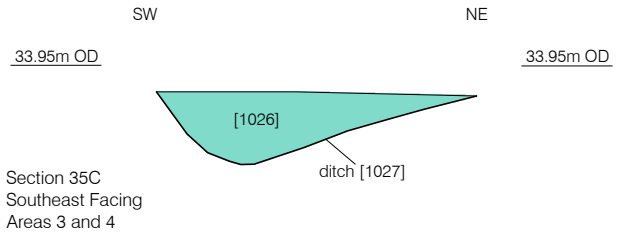
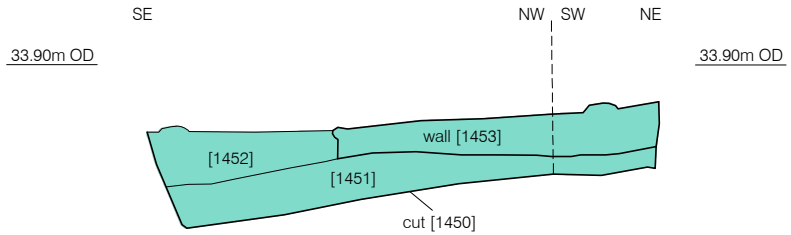
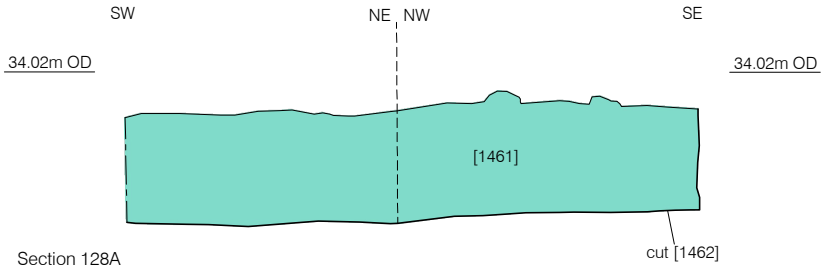
Figure 13
Medieval Feature Sections
1:25 at A3



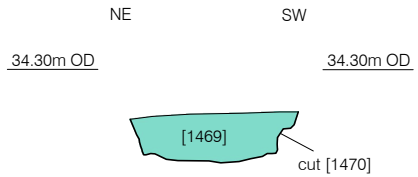
Section 35C
Southeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 126A
Northeast and Southeast Facing
Areas 3 and 4



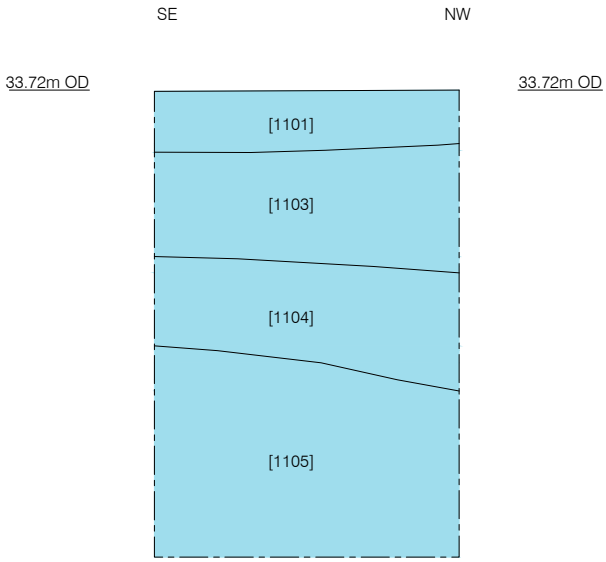
Section 128A
Southeast and Southwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4



Section 130C
Northwest Facing
Areas 3 and 4

10/05/21 DV

Figure 14
Post Medieval Feature Sections
1:25 at A4



Section 8B
Evaluation Trench 11
Northeast Facing

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Figure 15
Undated Feature Section
1:25 at A4

P C A

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WINCHESTER
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PCA 25 years
PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY 1993-2018

REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA