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Hassocks

Mid-Sussex



Archaeological Evaluation Report

7912



December 2005

Client: Gleeson Homes Ltd

Issue N^o: 1
OA Job N^o: 2906
NGR: TQ 3100 1630

ERRATA

*Land West of Mackie Avenue, Hassocks, Mid-Sussex:
Archaeological Evaluation Report (Oxford Archaeology,
December 2005)*

Please note the following corrections to Figures within the report. These all relate to trial trenches 52 and 55.

- In Figure 2: Trench layout, the trench numbered 55 should read 52, and the trench numbered 52 should read 55.
- In Figure 3: Location of test pits, the trench numbered 55 should read 52.
- In Figure 25: Trenches phased by principal features, the trench numbered 55 should read 52, and the trench numbered 52 should read 55. The trench numbered 52 should be shaded grey (Undated), and the trench numbered 55 should show no shading.
- In Figure 26: Archaeological trenches over proposed development, the trench numbered 55 should read 52, and the trench numbered 52 should read 55. The trench numbered 52 should be shaded purple (Undated), and the trench numbered 55 should show no shading.

References in the text of the report to Trenches 52 and 55 should not be corrected.

Oxford Archaeology
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Client Ref No:

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Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 24th November 2005

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Position: Head of Fieldwork
Date: 31stth November 2005

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Position: Head of Fieldwork
Date: 31st November 2005

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Land West of Mackie Avenue Hassocks, Mid-Sussex

NGR TQ 3100 1630

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Land West of Mackie Avenue Hassocks, Mid-Sussex

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SUMMARY

✓ In September and October 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a 63-trench field evaluation at land west of Mackie Avenue, Hassocks in Mid-Sussex (NGR TQ 3100 1630). A further 15 test pits were also opened in the course of the fieldwork. The evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Gleeson Homes Ltd., in respect of determination of a planning application for new housing on this 9.36 ha. site.

✓ The evaluation revealed dispersed areas of occupation on the site beginning in the prehistoric with middle Bronze Age features (but with an absence of Iron Age activity), Roman field ditches and field boundaries, medieval field ditches and post-medieval ditches/gullies/pits and post hole structures. All of the features had been truncated by ploughing.

✓ A substantial and extensive scatter of burnt flint and worked flint was identified to the south end of the site. The flint scatter has been characterised as typical of the later prehistoric period, in particular the middle Bronze Age. This date is based on the technological characteristics of the assemblage, the apparent opportunistic and irregular use of the material and the lack of formal tools. The flint scatter and the remainder of the flint assemblage may well be contemporary with middle Bronze Age activity and features to the centre/north of the site. A cremation held in a Deverel Rimbury urn was discovered in the vicinity of postholes within possible eaves-drip gullies: these two possible roundhouse complexes are the most significant finds from the site. .

✓ The Roman period was characterised by ditches, either for drainage or field division - a series of ditches in the north-east corner of the site appear to be re-cuts of a field boundary as each ditch contained pottery groups of a later date than the previous ditch. The field ditches are presumably associated with farm settlement(s), given the amount of pottery recovered, though no structural evidence was recovered here. Based on the pottery evidence, Roman activity in the vicinity spanned the entire period of the occupation. A few medieval field ditches were identified, but no evidence of settlement.

✓ Post-medieval features included pits, gullies and ditches all containing post-medieval evidence of industrial workings and these are associated with documented clay extraction and brick-making activities at the west of the site.

✓ The majority of significant archaeological remains are concentrated within an area to remain as open space. There will be no development impact on these. However, the southern margins of the Roman activity and southern part of the Bronze Age activity will be impacted by housing, roads, etc. Two options for mitigating this impact are proposed. (M)

Gleeson Homes Ltd.

**Land West of Mackie Avenue
Hassocks, (West?) Sussex**

NGR TQ 3100 1630

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Location and scope of work**

1.1.1 In September and October 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a 63-trench field evaluation at land west of Mackie Avenue, Hassocks in Sussex (Fig. 1). A total of 15 hand-dug test pits were also excavated. Pl. App. refs.?

1.1.2 The work was undertaken on behalf of Gleeson Homes Ltd., in respect of a planning application for a new housing development. The trenching represented a 4% sample of the site. Discussions were held with John Mills, Archaeological Advisor to Mid-Sussex District Council (West Sussex County Council), regarding the requirement for archaeological investigations, prior to determination of any planning application of the development.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by OA (OA 2005a) and followed a desk-based assessment of the application area (OA 2005b).

Geology and topography

1.1.4 The site is on Lower Greensand over Wealden Clay, at an average height of c 41 m OD at the south part of the site, rising to 47 m - 49 m OD towards the north-east corner of the site. The site is at NGR TQ 3100 1630.

1.1.5 The site occupies open land to the north of Hassocks in the historic parish of Keymer. The site is located on a low hilltop at the foot of the north side of the South Downs (General view, Plate 1, Trench 59 looking north up-slope).

1.1.6 The site is bounded to the south by a wooded stream channel, to the west by a railway embankment and to the east by a 20th century housing development. To the north the site overlooks farmland and the Lower Weald.

1.2 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.2.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OA 2005b), the results of which are briefly summarised by period below.

Prehistoric

- 1.2.2 Three Palaeolithic flint tools are known in the vicinity of the development site and the Palaeolithic human remains at Boxgrove c 40 km to the west are the earliest known evidence of human activity in Britain. Throughout Sussex, scatters of Mesolithic flint are found in the Lower Greensand belt at the foot of the Downs (Drewett 1978); there are fifteen known finds of Mesolithic date near to the development area.
- 1.2.3 There are five finds or scatters of flint from the Neolithic period nearby, located within the Lower Greensand. The nearest of these is a Neolithic flint scatter c 60 m to the west of the site boundary. Bronze Age funerary sites are documented near the site.
- 1.2.4 A cemetery containing middle to late Bronze Age cinerary urns and cups lies 1.1 km south-west of the site; a second funerary site is a bowl barrow on Lodge Hill, some 1.3 km to the east of the site. The only significant Iron Age find in the vicinity is a La Tene cinerary urn from the general area of Hassocks (exact location unknown), found in the 1930s.
- 1.2.5 During the site topographic walkover carried out by OA as part of the desk-based assessment, a flint scatter (covering an area measuring 15 m x 10 m) was identified close to the south edge of the site.

Romano-British

- 1.2.6 Two major Roman roads run c 1 km south-west of the site. These link Hassocks with London, the Weald iron production sites and the *Civitas* or regional capital of Chichester (*Noviomagus Regnensium*) some 30 miles to the west.
- 1.2.7 A Romano-British cemetery to the south of the junction of the Roman roads was excavated in 1925 and in 1956, the finds indicating a significant local population (Cunliffe 1973). Cunliffe (*ibid.*) argued that a settlement in the vicinity of the crossroads at Hassocks might have been a market centre. Two Roman villa sites are located within a mile of the crossroads and a clamp site near Hassocks was examined in the 19th century.

Saxon and early medieval

- 1.2.8 Excavations at Friars Oak in 1994 identified a Saxon sunken-floored building and another possible structure c 600 m west of the site. Locally, the parish name Keymer is Old English for *Cy-mere* (cow mere, Elkwall 1980), suggesting a small-scale agricultural community here during the period.

Medieval and post-medieval

✓ 1.2.9 Domesday records that the parish of Keymer (*Chemere*) had a church and two mills in 1086 and was held by William de Waterville from William de Warenne (Hinde, ed., 1985). Late 18th-century maps by Yeakell and Gardner 1778 and Gardner and Gream (1795) show the area of the development site divided into small fields. Keymer is depicted as a small nucleated settlement; there is no sign of settlement at Hassocks.

✓ 1.2.10 The tithe map of 1845 shows the area of the site consisting chiefly of arable fields surrounded by wooded belts and small areas of pasture. The railway that forms the west boundary of the site was constructed between 1837 and 1841. The Tithe Map of 1845 shows two large clay pits to the west of the site by the railway. Adjacent to each is a small structure - these may have been kilns. The second edition 25" map of 1895 shows the clay pits as 'old clay pits', and thus disused. The third edition 25" map of 1910 shows the site more or less as it appears today.

1.3 Acknowledgements

?? 1.3.1 OA extends its thanks to Gleeson Homes for providing plans of the development area. John Mills of Mid-Sussex District Council (West Sussex County Council) was helpful at all times during on-site discussions. OA's Jessica Tibber supervised the evaluation under the project management of Nick Shepherd, OA Head of Fieldwork.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1 General

2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area and to determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains.

2.1.2 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features and to make available the results of the investigation.

2.2 Specific aims and objectives

2.2.1 To establish the nature and date of a concentration of burnt flint on the lower slope overlooking the stream (see OA 2005a, 6.1.1).

2.2.2 To investigate surviving evidence for the 19th-century brick-making industry.

2.2.3 To investigate any evidence for an as yet unlocated Roman settlement within the immediate vicinity of Hassocks.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Original scope of fieldwork

- 3.1.1 The evaluation was designed to comprise a 4% sample of the site by machine-dug trenches, each 30 m in length by 2 m wide; this equated to 63 trenches. Most trenches were laid out in a grid to provide blanket sample coverage of the site. A few trenches were targeted at specific features identified by the DBA and walkover survey.
- 3.1.2 Trench 2 was positioned over a dark sub-rectangular soil-mark; Trenches 18 and 40 were positioned over structures marked on the 1st edition OS map - possibly associated with a brick-making site; Trench 60 was located to target a flint scatter.
- 3.1.3 Approximately thirty hand-dug test-pits each 1 m square, on a 5 m grid were to be opened in the area of the identified flint scatter. Subsequently Trench 60 was to be excavated across the area to investigate any associated features.
- 3.1.4 The WSI included provision for amendments to the location of trenches to ensure they hit their targets, to be agreed with the County Archaeologist (OA 2005a, 5.4).
- 3.1.5 To investigate possible flint scatters within the topsoil, across the whole area of the site, 2 m x 1 m areas at the end of each trench were to be excavated (OA 2005a, section 5.7).

3.2 Final scope of fieldwork

- 3.2.1 Trenches 1 and 11 were not opened due to localised ground conditions. Trenches 52, 55, 57 and 57 were not excavated owing to the presence of overhead power lines. Trench 60 was moved slightly from its proposed location to avoid the same power lines. A total of 4 further trenches were excavated in the north-east part of the site (Trenches 110/111/112/113) to elucidate archaeological features here and complete the 4% site sample. A final total of 63 trenches (Fig. 2) were opened in the course of the work. The final number of test pits was reduced to 15 from the agreed 30 (Fig. 3) - see results section below.

3.3 Fieldwork methods and recording

- 3.3.1 Machine excavation was under the supervision of a competent archaeological supervisor and was taken to the upper level of any significant archaeological horizon. The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 3.3.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures detailed in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.4 Finds

3.4.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.5 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.5.1 Samples were taken from a range of features across the site. Particular attention was given to features likely to be part of structures and potentially of prehistoric date. Samples were also taken from extensive layers of alluvium and from ditch features. ✓
Following consideration of the finds evidence, a selection of the samples taken on site were processed and the results are presented in Section 7. ✓

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on clay silt topsoil, which in places overlay natural subsoil on top of the natural clay. Weather conditions were good throughout. The site occupies a slope rising from south to north (Plate 1).

4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 Three principal areas of significant archaeology have been identified as a result of this survey. These are located at the north-east of the site, an area on the west side and the area of the flint scatter to the south of the site.

4.2.2 Trenches containing features are detailed below. In general the soil sequence across the site was natural clay sealed in places by natural subsoil/ploughsoil, below topsoil. Trenches without features are listed in the Context Inventory (Appendix 1).

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of deposits: Evaluation Trenches

Trenches 1, 11, ⁵¹52, 57 - not excavated

Trenches 2-6, 8, 11-13, 18-21, 23, 25-27, 31, 32, 35-37, 39-43, 46-51, 53, 59 and 63 - no archaeological features

5.1.1 No archaeological features were revealed in these trenches. Topsoil overlay in places a natural subsoil, which capped the natural clay geology. Traces of plough-soils and plough marks were noted in some trenches, including those with features. Trench 2 (Fig. 4) contained three post-medieval/modern metal water pipes in shallow cut features (Nos. 203, 205 and 207) and 19th century pottery from all deposits investigated. Sample sections of trenches 3, 4 and 5 demonstrate the general soil sequence (Fig. 5).

Trench 7 - evidence of terracing, prehistoric/middle Bronze Age?

- 5.1.2 Trench 7 (Fig. 6) was located in the north-east corner of the site and was aligned north-south. The depth to natural subsoil increased from south to north from c 0.34 m to 0.7 m. Natural clay (704) was cut by a broad shallow feature (705) extending outside the trench limit and containing a dark grey clay silt (703) some 0.32 m thick. Above lay 702, a re-deposited natural layer of grey/orange silty clay that contained 19 sherds of pottery of middle Bronze Age date - this layer may represent a buried former topsoil. The current topsoil (701) was 0.35 m deep and contained 19th century pottery. Feature 705 may represent terracing at the top of the hill, by inference from the pottery dates this could have occurred in the middle Bronze Age.

Trench 9 - Roman ditches

- 5.1.3 Trench 9 (Fig. 7) was located in the north-east corner of the site and was aligned north-south. The natural clay (908) was cut by an east-west ditch (902) whose profile was concave gently sloping sides. It measured c 1.8 m wide and 0.95m deep. This ditch was also seen in Trench 10 (as 1008). A thin primary deposit of silty clay (903) was overlain by clay silt 904, which was cut by a ditch (905) on the same alignment, probably a re-cut. It was filled with clay silts, 906 beneath 907 - two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from 907. The topsoil (901) sealed the ditch fills and was 0.3 m in depth and contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 10 - ?Roman ditches, one probable medieval ditch

- 5.1.4 Trench 10 (Fig. 8) was located in the far north-east of the proposed development and was orientated north-south. Natural clay (1002) was cut by an east-west orientated ditch (1008 - probably the same ditch as located in Trench 9). The ditch had a surviving width of 1 m and was 0.24 m deep. It was filled by silty clay (1003) that was cut by a ditch (1006) filled with grey-brown clay (1005). Three further ditches were cut on the same alignment (1008, 1010, 1012 filled by clay deposits 1007, 1009, 1011), presumably representing a maintained field boundary. One pottery sherd of 13th century date was recovered from fill 1011, suggesting that ditch 1012 was of medieval date, though the sherd could be intrusive. The topsoil (1001) contained 19th century sherds and sealed the ditch fills and natural; it was 0.34 m deep.

Trench 12 - Modern ditch features

- 5.1.5 This north-south trench (Fig. 9) was opened to the north-west of site. The natural clay (1208) was cut by three shallow ditch features (1202, 1204 and 1206) all aligned east-west and interpreted as modern: fill 1205 in 1206 contained 19th century pottery. The topsoil (1201) contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 14 - Possible Roundhouse (middle Bronze Age)

- 5.1.6 Trench 14 (Fig. 10; plates 2 and 3) was in the centre/north of site and was aligned east-west. Eight small features interpreted as postholes and a curving linear feature (1421), possibly a ring gully, cut the natural clay (1425). The postholes (Ctx's 1402,

former Lyndebat
roughed - down?

1405, 1408, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419) ranged from 0.2 m to 0.54 m in diameter and from 0.12 m to 0.26 m in depth. The fill of posthole 1403 contained a sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery (1404) and charcoal, suggestive of a post burning *in situ*. The burnt upper fill of posthole 1405 contained 22 sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery (1407) and fill 1416 in posthole 1415 contained 18 sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery. All of the postholes appeared to be internal to the curving linear feature (1421).

- 5.1.7 Ditch/gully 1421 was 1 m wide and 0.26 m deep and extended fully across the width of the trench. Its upper fill (1423) contained charcoal and 11 pottery sherds of middle Bronze Age date. There was a suggestion of an arc comprising postholes 1405, 1408, 1411 and 1415, in association with the possible ring gully - the overall interpretation being that this was the site of a possible roundhouse (Plates 2 and 3). The topsoil (1401) was 0.24 m deep, contained 19th century pottery and sealed the underlying features.

Trench 15 - post-medieval ditch

- 5.1.8 Trench 15 (Fig. 11) was located in the north-east of the development and was orientated on an east-west axis. A curving linear feature (1502) that extended most of the way along the trench cut natural clay (1504). The ditch was 0.28 m deep and 0.85 m wide and filled with dark yellow/brown sandy clay (1503) that contained post-medieval pottery, clay pipe fragments and brick fragments. The feature was sealed by topsoil (1501) that was 0.2 m deep and contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 16 - Roman, medieval and post-medieval ditches

- 5.1.9 Trench 16 (Fig. 12) was located in the north-east corner of the site and aligned north-south. Natural clay (1607) was cut by a ditch (1604) that was aligned east-west. It was 1.48 m wide and 0.38 m deep and filled with clay fills 1603 beneath 1602, which contained nine sherds of 2nd-3rd century Roman pottery and four sherds of 13th century medieval pottery, so the later date appears more likely for this feature. A further ditch, 1606, at the north end of the trench contained post-medieval/19th century pottery and may be a continuation of the extensive ditch seen in Trench 15. The topsoil (1601) averaged 0.3 m in depth and contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 17 - Roman field boundary ditches

- 5.1.10 The trench (Fig. 13) was located at the north-eastern boundary of the site and was aligned east-west. Four features of Roman date and a modern feature cut natural clay (1701). Ditch 1706 = 1704 was aligned NW-SE, 0.8 m wide and 0.12 m deep. Its fills 1707 = 1705 contained 29 sherds of Roman pottery spanning all four centuries of the period.
- 5.1.11 A pit (1708) to the east end of the trench was filled by a grey clay silt (1709) containing 5 sherds of pottery dated to the mid-1st to mid-2nd century. A north-south aligned ditch (1710) that was 1.2 m wide and 0.6 m deep cut the pit fill. Its fills (1711

beneath 1712) comprised mixed brown/grey clay silts; fill 1712 contained 39 pottery sherds of 2nd to mid-late 3rd century date. A further Roman ditch (1713) aligned NE-SW contained 11 sherds of pottery. A modern ditch (1702) was also noted in the trench - topsoil (1700) sealed all of the features.

Trench 22 - middle Bronze Age features/pits

- 5.1.12 The trench (Fig. 14; plate 4) was aligned north-south at the centre of the site. Natural clay (2202) was cut by a shallow pit (2203) that was 0.98 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. Its clay fill (2204) contained a sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery. A second feature (2205), a pit, was similarly shallow with a diameter of 0.7 m and contained burnt flint in an otherwise undated clay silt fill (2206). The flint gave the appearance of a surface scatter when the trench was opened (Plate 4). Topsoil (2201) sealed the trench and feature fills.

Trench 24 - Roman field boundary ditches

- 5.1.13 The trench (Fig. 15; plate 5) was opened at the east/centre of the site and was aligned north-south. The natural (2413) was cut by a number of features of Roman date. An east-west ditch (2412) contained a fill (2411) including pottery types current just after conquest to the middle of the second century. East-west gully 2403 = 2405 (Plate 5) was shallow and filled with blue/grey clay (2402 = 2404). The feature terminated within the trench with a shallow curved butt end. The fills contained Roman pottery of types common throughout the period but some sherds of early-late 2nd century date. Ditch 2408 was aligned east-west and was 1.72 m wide and 0.62 m deep, possibly a field boundary ditch given the width of the feature. Its upper fill (2406) contained pottery of mid-2nd to mid-3rd century date. Another similar ditch (2410) was 1.55 m wide and 0.48 m deep, possibly a later boundary ditch given its size and the fact that its fill (2409) contained pottery dated from the end of the 2nd century to the 4th century. The dating of these features could suggest that a plot/field boundary was being continually maintained with later finds appearing in the later versions of the feature. All the features were sealed by topsoil (2401) that contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 28 - possible Roundhouse (middle Bronze Age)

- 5.1.14 The trench (Fig. 16; plates 6, 7 and 8) was aligned east-west and opened to the centre of the site. The natural clay (2817) was cut by six postholes (2802, 2804, 2806, 2808, 2810 and 2812) forming a possible structural component (Group number 2818). Fill 2805 in 2804 contained three sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery. Three postholes formed a slight arc; the remaining three (2808, 2810 and 2812) were closely spaced and may have held a small structure. To the east of the postholes was a ditch terminus (2815) that was 0.7 m wide and 0.7 m deep ending in a shallow concave terminal. The structural components allied to the available dating evidence suggests that this is the site of a possible roundhouse (Plates 6, 7 and 8). The fill (2816) contained seven sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery. Topsoil (2801) overlay the features and natural.

Trench 29 - Bronze Age Cremation Pit/Vessel

- 5.1.15 The trench (Fig. 17; plates 9, 10 and 11) was located at the centre of the site and was aligned north-south. A pit (2909) that was oval in shape with steep sides and a concave base cut natural clay (2902): it was 0.55 m wide and 0.1 m deep. The pit was filled by a complete flint-tempered base from a Deverel Rimbury bucket urn of the middle Bronze Age (2906). The base belonged to a more complete urn which had been plough damaged and was probably originally associated with a cremation (Group context 2910, Plates 9, 10 and 11). The fill of the pot (2907) was a dark brown silt loam with charcoal and human bone fragments. The backfill (2908) around the bucket urn vessel was a reddish/grey clay with charcoal flecks and burnt stones. Topsoil (2901) sealed the cremation; no associated features were noted within the trench.

Trench 30 - Modern features

- 5.1.16 The trench (not illustrated) was located at the centre of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural clay (3002) was cut by a modern ditch (3003) filled with mixed soil and stone with re-deposited natural clay, capped by topsoil (3001).

Trench 33 - post-medieval features associated with clay/brickwork sites

- 5.1.17 The trench (Fig. 18) was opened at the west part of the site and was aligned east-west. A number of small possible postholes (3308, 3312, 3316, 3318 and 3320) were noted cutting natural clay (3322) alongside a ditch of post-medieval date. The postholes were undated and formed no coherent structure as a group, but may relate to others outside the extent of the trench. The ditch (3306 = 3310 = 3314) was aligned north-south and was 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep. The fills (3307, 3311, and 3315) were variable along its length, but contained quantities of iron slag, charcoal and glass slag in a clay matrix - all suggestive of post-medieval industrial waste. Two pits (3302 and 3304) were investigated and also contained iron slag waste materials. All these features are likely to have been associated with the clay extraction pits and brick-making areas at the west edge of the site. The features were sealed by the topsoil (3301).

Trench 34 - structure? - undated - probably post-medieval

- 5.1.18 The trench (Fig. 19) was aligned north-south and sited to the west of the site. Natural clay (3408) was cut by an oval-shaped pit/posthole (3402) that was 0.4 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep. The fills (3403, 3411) were undated, but contained large quantities of burnt flint. Three further features of similar dimensions (3404, 3406 and 3409) also contained burnt flint and charcoal. Though not an obvious structure, the group (3412) may be associated with further features outside the trench limits. Topsoil (3401) sealed the trench and contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 38 - flint pit, prehistoric, possibly middle Bronze Age

5.1.19 The trench was located to the south-east of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural clay (3804) was cut by a pit (3803) that was 0.65 m in diameter and 0.11 m deep and filled with a clay loam (3802) containing frequent burnt flint and charcoal, but no dating evidence (Fig. 20). Topsoil (3801) sealed the features and natural and contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 44 - undated ditch

5.1.20 The trench (not illustrated) was located to the south-west of the site and was aligned north-east/south-west. Natural clay (4404) was cut by an undated ditch terminus (4403) that was 0.95 m wide and 0.26 m deep and filled with a compact grey clay (4402). Topsoil (4401) sealed the trench.

Trench 45 - relict stream channel, undated

5.1.21 The trench (Fig. 21) was located to the centre/south of the site and was aligned north-south. Natural clay (4504) was cut by an undated east-west aligned ditch/channel (4502) that was 3.8 m wide and 0.2 m deep and filled with a compact grey silty clay (4503). The feature was possibly a relict water channel associated with the stream to the south. Topsoil (4501) sealed the trench.

Trench 54 - alluvial layer - undated- and modern drainage features

5.1.22 The trench (Fig. 22) was located to the south edge of the site and was aligned north-south. Natural clay (5402) was overlain by a layer of mixed grey/blue clay, probably alluvial in nature (5408). The layer was 0.14 m thick and contained natural and some worked flint materials. The layer may have formed as a result of flooding of the stream channel at the south edge of the site. The clay was cut by two modern drainage ditches (5404 and 5405), both of which contained flints in very mixed fills (5403, 5406, 5407) suggestive of recent deposition/working: the fills were overlain by the topsoil (5401).

Trench 55 - alluvial layer, undated

5.1.23 The trench (not illustrated) was located to the south edge of the site and was aligned north-south. Natural clay (5504) was overlain by extensive layers of natural subsoil (5503), in turn sealed beneath a layer of alluvial clay (5502), similar to that in trench 54. The clay contained flints and burnt flints and was overlain by the topsoil (5501).

Trench 56 - post-medieval ditch

5.1.24 The trench (not illustrated) was located to the south of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural clay (5604) was cut by a ditch (5603) that was 1.1 m wide and 1.4 m deep - clearly a modern drainage feature, sealed by the topsoil (5601).

Trench 60 - post-medieval ditch

- 5.1.25 The trench (not illustrated) was located to the south of the site and was aligned east-west. It was re-located 5 m north of its original position to avoid overhead power lines. Natural clay (6002) was cut by a ditch (6003) that was 1.2 m wide and 0.75 m deep.
- 5.1.26 The fill of the ditch (6004/6005) was undated, but the feature may well represent a modern drainage feature in common with others at this end of the site. It was sealed by the topsoil (6001) that contained 19th century pottery. Test pits were opened in the vicinity of the original location of this trench - see 5.2 below.

Trench 61 - post-medieval ditch

- 5.1.27 The trench (not illustrated) was located to the south-east corner of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural clay (6102) was cut by a post-medieval ditch (6103, filled by 6104) that was 0.5 m wide and 0.5 m deep - also a modern drainage feature. It was sealed by the topsoil (6101) that contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 62 - clay extraction feature

- 5.1.28 The trench (not illustrated) was located in the south-east corner of the site and was aligned east-west. Natural clay (6203) was cut by a pit or working interface (6205) formed by extraction of the natural clay. The disturbance was at least 3 m across and some 0.95 m in depth. The fills (6206 and 6204) comprised mixed clay with stones. These were sealed by the topsoil (6201) that contained 19th century pottery.

Trench 110 - post-medieval ditch

- 5.1.29 The trench (not illustrated) was aligned NW-SE. Natural clay (11004) was cut by an east-west ditch (11002 - a continuation of ditch 1502 in Trench 15) of post-medieval date. The ditch was 0.12 m deep and 0.85 m wide and filled with clay containing pottery and metalwork (11003). Topsoil (11001) sealed the trench.

Trench 111 - Roman ditches

- 5.1.30 The trench (Fig. 23) was aligned north-south and opened in the vicinity of Trench 17 in order to determine the extent of features in that trench. Natural clay (11107) was cut by a ditch of Roman date (11102, filled by clay 11103). The ditch was 1.7 m wide and 0.36 m deep and filled with clay (11103), beneath a further clay fill (11104) containing Roman pottery. Two further likely ditches (11106 and 11107) in the trench were not sampled, but appeared to be continuations of ditches noted in Trench 17 to the south.

Trench 112 - Roman features

- 5.1.31 This trench (Fig. 24) was opened in the vicinity of Trench 24 in order to trace features already located in that trench. Ditch 11203 was thought to be the same feature as 2408 in Trench 24; ditch 11204 was a continuation of 2412 and 11205 was the same

feature as ditch 2410. The fills of ditch 11205 (fills 11206, 11211-11214) contained pottery of Roman date and hob-nails; evidence of charcoal was noted in fill 11211. The upper fill (11214) was cut by a 0.2 m deep gully (11209) whose fills (11215 beneath 11210) contained Roman pottery. Topsoil (11201) overlay the feature fills.

Trench 113 - Roman ?boundary ditch

5.1.32 The trench (not illustrated) was aligned north-south in the vicinity of Trench 9. Natural clay (11304) was cut by a ditch (11302), the same as ditch 905 in Trench 9 - a possible boundary ditch. Topsoil 11301 completed the sequence.

5.2 Description of deposits: Test Pits 64-81

5.2.1 A total of 15 out of the proposed 30 test pits each measuring 1 m by 1 m were excavated by hand in the area of the flint scatter at the south end of the site (in the vicinity of Trench 60, original location - Fig. 3). The test pits were arranged in two lines, aligned north-south and east-west, spaced 5 m apart. Test pit numbers 73, 74 and 78 were not used; likewise test pit numbers 81-109 inclusive were not used.

5.2.2 The test pits were cut through the topsoil and any ploughsoil/subsoil layers to the natural clay. Flint was collected by sieving of 10 cm spits of soil. Pottery of 17th century date was recovered from topsoil in test pit 68, the remainder of the pottery was of 19th century date. No archaeological features were noted at the bases of the test pits.

5.2.3 The exercise demonstrated that Test Pits 72 to the west, 69 to the east and 77 and 81 (north and south) represented the full extent of the flint scatter, i.e. the points where flint inclusions were reduced to virtually nothing in the sieving process. The flint report contains details of the materials recovered (see below).

6 FINDS

6.1 Prehistoric pottery

by Emily Edwards, OA

- 6.1.1 A complete but fragile flint tempered, middle Bronze Age base from a Deverel Rimbury Bucket Urn was recovered from context 2907. This was lifted in a block, which fragmented upon further excavation during conservation. The base belonged to a more complete urn that had been placed in a pit and was probably originally associated with a cremation.
- 6.1.2 A further 84 flint tempered sherds were recovered from 11 contexts. This included an applied boss from Trench 14 (context 1423) and 50 % of a smaller base from Trench 14, context 1416. Several fabrics were noted, being differentiated by size and density of the flint inclusions.

Table 6.1.1: Bronze Age pottery by context

Ctx	Feature Type	Fabric	Date	Count	Wt (g)
702	Natural Layer	15% coarse flint	MBA	3	10
702	Natural Layer	10 % Moderate flint	MBA	16	42
11104	Roman Ditch	15 % coarse flint	MBA	1	5
1714	Ditch	20 % coarse flint	MBA	1	3
1404	Roundhouse Group	10 % coarse flint	MBA	1	6
1407	Roundhouse Group	10 coarse flint and 30 % medium flint	MBA	22	182
1423 (applied knob)	Roundhouse Group	20 % coarse flint	MBA	11	75
1416	Roundhouse Group	15 % coarse flint and 30 % medium flint	MBA	18	94
2204	Pit	20 % medium flint	MBA	1	5
2805	Pit	25 % medium flint	MBA	3	14
2816	Ditch	20 % coarse flint	MBA	7	154
2907 (pot 2906)	Cremation pit (?)	20 % coarse flint	MBA	1 (fragmented into 176 pieces post-excavation)	5352
Total				85	13,370

- 6.1.3 The assemblage comprised plain body sherds, which were counted and weighed by context, fabric being briefly noted. Generally speaking, in excess of 20 sherds (or several diagnostic sherds) are required from a single prehistoric feature to allow some precision of dating that takes residuality into account. This must be taken into account with the spot dating, especially where there are less than five sherds.
- 6.1.4 The pottery from this evaluation should be considered alongside other groups of artefacts recovered from the site and may indicate a settlement site of some significance. Middle Bronze Age houses are often rich in artefacts and some of the

more diagnostic sherds from this assemblage have been recovered from postholes. There may also be further *in situ* cremations. Further work should be carried out in order to examine the character of the site.

- 6.1.5 The assemblage can, due to the diagnostic character of the fabrics and of the boss, be given a specific middle Bronze Age date but further excavations might provide more diagnostic pottery, thus enabling an exploration of the significance of this site: there is a 'considerable chronological depth' to the Sussex Deverel-Rimbury traditions, as has been proved by radiocarbon dates from Blackpatch, Itford Hill, Mile Oak, Downsview and Varley Hills (Hamilton 2003, 71).

6.2 Roman pottery

by Edward Biddulph, OA

- 6.2.1 A total of 385 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 1968 g, was recovered from the evaluation. The material was scanned in order to characterise the chronology and composition of the assemblage. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a microscope at x20 magnification and assigned codes from OA's standard recording system for later prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth, nd).

Table 6.2.1: Roman pottery by context

Context	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	Date
907	2	8	R90, R30 (bodysherds)	43-410
1602	9	117	R90 (jar base)	?150-270
1705	16	93	R90 (everted rim jar and bodysherds)	100-270
1707	13	44	R90 (bodysherds)	43-410
1709	5	96	R90 (necked jar rim)	43-150
1712	39	243	R90 (everted rim jar); R30 (?Lyne (1995) fabric 2), O20 (bodysherds)	100-270
1714	11	38	R90 (bodysherds)	43-410
2401	1	4	R90 (post-med pottery in context)	Post-med
2402	4	22	R90 (bodysherds)	43-410
2404	14	46	R90, S30 (bodysherds)	120-200
2406	19	90	R90 ('cooking-pot' jar rims; lid rim); R30 (bodysherds)	150-270
2409	10	110	R90 (jar); R30 (?Lyne (1995) fabric 2 grey ware bodysherds); F52 (beaker or bowl)	170-410
2411	33	177	R90 (bodysherds); R30 (?carinated beaker)	43-150
11104	16	52	R90, R10 (bodysherds)	43-410
11210	1	5	R90 (bodysherd)	43-410
11211	6	85	R90 (jar base and body sherds)	43-410
11214	186	738	R90, R30 ('cooking pot' jars); R10, O10 (bodysherds)	150-270
TOTAL	385	1968		

- 6.2.2 Most of the pottery was identified as handmade grog-tempered East Sussex ware (R90). The ware remained in production throughout the Roman period, though

enjoyed its greatest currency from the mid 1st to late 3rd centuries (Lyne 1995, 77-81). Necked everted rim jars or cavetto-rimmed 'cooking pot' jars were commonest at the site, with most likely to date from the 2nd century onwards. Context 1602 contained pottery in fabric R90, tempered with relatively large red-pink grog fragments, possibly crushed tile. The fabric is tentatively identified as Lyne's fabric 1C, a poorly potted household-produced variant of East Sussex ware (Lyne 1995, 55).

- 6.2.3 Wheel-made sand-tempered grey wares, including medium-coarse wares (R30) and a fineware (R10), formed the second largest ware group after fabric R90. Few diagnostic forms were recorded in grey wares, which were seen mainly as body sherds. A jar from context 11211 and a possible carinated beaker from context 2411 were exceptional. Much of this material is likely to have derived from the Hardham/Wiggonholt kilns some 25 km distant, although some of the pottery was possibly of local origin, including sherds in a distinctive black ironstone and clear quartz tempered fabric (Lyne fabric 2 (1995, 55)) from two contexts - 1712 and 2409. The small amount of fine and coarse oxidised wares (O10 and O20 respectively) also probably arrived from the Hardham/Wiggonholt area. Some pottery arrived from further afield. Context 2409 produced the remains of a late 2nd to late 4th century colour-coated bowl or beaker from the Nene Valley (F52), while a sherd of 2nd century central Gaulish samian ware (S30) was recovered from context 2404.

- 6.2.4 *Conclusions:* The majority of the pottery dates to the 2nd and 3rd centuries; a smaller proportion of early Roman pottery (AD 43-150) was also recorded. While a number of contexts could not be dated closely within the Roman period, the general absence of late Roman indicators, such as black-burnished ware (BB1) and New Forest colour-coated ware, suggests that these too were confined to a 1st to 3rd century date range. The condition of the material was generally poor. Sherds were small, although a few larger pieces were present. Surfaces were often abraded, especially on the East Sussex wares, as might be expected with handmade pottery of variable quality. However, the assemblage is reasonably well dated; contexts groups are coherent with little obviously residual material, suggesting that the pottery had not moved very far from the point of original discard. Nevertheless, further quantification would be required to gain a better understanding of the assemblage. (R 205)

6.3 Post-Roman pottery

by Paul Blinkhorn, Consultant

- 6.3.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage comprised 168 sherds, total weight 920 g. The bulk of this material consisted of 19th-20th century types, although seven sherds of earlier medieval material were also noted. The medieval sherds were all small and very abraded, suggesting that they are the products of agricultural manuring rather than evidence of a settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 6.3.1 below. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The following fabric types were noted:

Medieval "West Sussex-type wares". A number of medieval pottery production centres are known from West Sussex, such as Binstead, Chichester, Graffham, and Heyshott (Barton 1979; McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 324). They were all producing a similar range of vessels, in fabrics based on sand and/or flint tempering. The classification system used here is based simply on the main types of temper noted.

F300: Fine sandy. Slightly sandy texture, reduced grey/brown or oxidized to a reddish orange colour. Few visible inclusions except for a few sherds with rare angular white flint up to 2mm. 13th – 14th century. 3 sherds, 10 g.

F301: Oxidized buff to red sandy fabric with a pale grey core. Some sherds reduced to a grey-brown. Moderate to dense quartz up to 1mm. 13th – 14th century. 4 sherds, 12 g.

F405: *German Stonewares*. AD1480+. A range of hard, grey, salt-glazed fabrics produced at numerous sites in the Rhineland and beyond (Gaimster 1997). 1 sherd, 2g.

F425: *Red Earthenwares*: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century. 8 sherds, 50 g.

F1000: *Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares*. Mass-produced white earthenwares, modern stonewares, flower-pots, etc. 152 sherds, 846 g.

Table 6.3.1: Sherd occurrence by No. & wt(g) by fabric

Ctx	F300		F301		F405		F425		19th		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
U/S									3	33	U/S
201									8	42	19thC
204									4	24	19thC
206									6	15	19thC
208									35	260	19thC
701									3	44	19thC
801									2	22	19thC
901							1	10	1	1	19thC
1001									1	1	19thC
1011	1	3									13thC
1103									1	1	19thC
1201							1	2	8	26	19thC
1205									8	22	19thC
1301									6	19	19thC
1401									1	4	19thC
1501									1	3	19thC
1601									3	14	19thC
1602			4	12							13thC
1605									2	5	19thC
1703	1	2									13thC
1801							1	2	3	7	19thC
1901									2	4	19thC
2001									1	4	19thC
2101	1	5							2	7	19thC
2401							1	11	1	8	19thC
2601									1	1	19thC
2501									3	4	19thC
2701									1	31	19thC
3101									1	5	19thC
3201									1	1	19thC
3401									7	24	19thC
3701									1	1	19thC
3801							1	17	1	5	19thC
3901							1	1			17thC
4001									5	33	19thC
4101									2	8	19thC

Ctx	F300		F301		F405		F425		19th		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4201									2	4	19thC
4301					1	2					15thC?
4601							1	3	1	25	19thC
4701									1	6	19thC
4801									1	1	19thC
5301									1	2	19thC
5801									1	2	19thC
6001									1	6	19thC
6101									1	1	19thC
6201									3	22	19thC
6301									7	82	19thC
6401									3	6	19thC
6801							1	4			17thC
7501									1	1	19thC
7701									3	8	19thC
8101									1	1	19thC
Total	3	10	4	12	1	2	8	50	152	846	

6.4 Animal bone

by Kristopher Poole, OA

- 6.4.1 A total of 30 animal bone fragments (307g), refitted into 12 fragments, were recovered in total (see Table 6.4.1). Only three of these could be identified to element and species: a cattle tibia from 1201 which, based on epiphyseal fusion (Getty 1975), was from an animal less than 4 years old when it died; a cattle femur from 1203; and a brown rat femur from 1605. The latter species is not native to this country, arriving at some point in the early 18th Century AD (Yalden 1999:183). The rest of the material consists of large mammal long bones and unidentifiable fragments.

Table 6.4.1: Animal bone fragments by context

Context	Cattle	Brown rat	Large	Unid	Total
208	-	-	1	-	1
1201	1	-	-	-	1
1203	1	-	1	-	2
1605	-	1	4	1	6
5602	-	-	1	1	2
Total	2	1	7	2	12

6.5 Flint

by Rebecca Devaney, OA

- 6.5.1 A total of 331 pieces of worked flint were recovered (*Table 6.5.1*). The material was spread between 80 contexts in 61 trenches and test pits. Most contexts contained less than 10 pieces of flint, however, concentrations of between 10 and 29 pieces occurred in 10 contexts. A further 3727 fragments (13,230 g) of burnt unworked material were also retrieved from 74 contexts in 60 trenches. Chronologically diagnostic pieces were not present in the assemblage, however, the debitage is reminiscent of Bronze Age flint working.

Table 6.5.1: Summary of worked flint

Flint category	Total
Flake	266
Blade	17
Bladelet	2
Blade-like flake	5
Irregular waste	28
Chip	2
Multiplatform blade core	1
Single platform flake core	1
Multiplatform flake core	3
Core on a flake	1
Fragmentary core	2
Bashed lump	1
Side scraper	1
Notched flake	1
Total	331

- 6.5.2 The flint was catalogued according to a broad debitage, core or tool type. Information about burning and breaks was recorded and where identifiable raw material and technological characteristics were also noted. Where possible dating was attempted. The data was entered into an MS Access database.
- 6.5.3 The majority of pieces of an identifiable raw material are chalk flint. These are identified by a thick white cortex. As the site is located fairly close to an area with chalk bedrock, these pieces are likely to be locally derived. A few pieces of gravel derived flints, characterised by a thin and abraded cortex, are also present. These pieces are also likely to be locally derived, perhaps coming from river gravel deposits. On the whole, the assemblage is composed of fairly small pieces of flint, which suggests the exploitation of small nodules.
- 6.5.4 The majority of pieces (88%) exhibit slight to moderate post-depositional damage, with just three pieces being heavily damaged. The damage is most frequently seen on vulnerable unretouched edges and implies the occurrence of post-depositional disturbance. Just 11% of the assemblage can be said to be in a fresh condition. In some cases these pieces may be indicative of a less disturbed feature, however, many are in the same contexts as pieces exhibiting greater post-depositional damage. The

amount of surface alteration is minimal with the majority of the assemblage (78%) being uncorticated. Just 67 pieces (20%) show cortication, with only nine of these being heavily corticated. An additional five pieces have been affected by iron staining. A total of 89 pieces (27%) are broken and two are burnt.

- 6.5.5 *Technology and dating:* Unretouched debitage dominates the assemblage with 320 pieces (*Table 6.5.1*). In general, the material is characteristic of hard hammer technology. Indicative features include pronounced cones of percussion and clear ripples on the ventral surface. On the contrary, platform edge abrasion, which is usually seen on Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint, was only seen on ten pieces. Although not quantified, a high proportion of the debitage retained dorsal cortex, which either suggests the decortication of nodules or episodic knapping as tools were required. The small size of most of these pieces suggests the latter is more likely. The assemblage includes a relatively high proportion of irregular waste (8%). These pieces show evidence of being struck but are too irregular to be called flakes. Some of these pieces may be naturally struck and others are the results of knapping accidents or poor knapping ability. Their abundant presence in assemblages has been associated with later Prehistoric flint knapping. The characteristics outlined above suggest a Bronze Age date for most of the assemblage (Young and Humphrey 1999:232-3). This date is supported by the low proportion of blades (8% excluding chips and irregular waste). Most of the blades have dorsal blade scars which indicates previous blade removals were taken from the same core. This suggests the majority are genuine blade removals as opposed to unintentional blades removed from predominantly flake based cores. It is possible that some of these pieces are residual from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic and suggest human activity at the site during this time. ? BA removal.
- 6.5.6 The flake cores are quite small in size, weighing between 38 g and 114 g. They are all fairly irregularly worked which suggests a haphazard and unplanned reduction strategy. The cores are chronologically undiagnostic, but are not out of place with the rest of the Bronze Age assemblage. The multiplatform blade core is also quite small, weighing just 39 g. It may be associated with the blade removals mentioned earlier, however, it was contextually associated with flakes and not blades. The piece is likely to date from the Mesolithic or Neolithic, but this is not certain. The fragmentary cores and bashed lump are again quite small (46g to 53 g). They exhibit small and irregular removals and in the case of the bashed lump areas of battering.
- 6.5.7 Just two tools are present. The side scraper has possible, shallow retouch on one side which creates a sharp edge. The notched flake, which may be a broken blade, has platform edge abrasion and a small notch on the right-hand edge. The tools are not chronologically diagnostic.
- 6.5.8 *Discussion:* The flint from Hassocks can be dated to the later Prehistoric period, in particular the Bronze Age. This date is based on the technological characteristics of the assemblage, the apparent opportunistic and irregular use of the material and the lack of formal tools. A couple of pieces appear to be residual from an earlier phase of activity, including a blade core and some blades and bladelets, which are likely to

derive from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. The amount of burnt unworked material recovered from the site is unusually large. Although the material is spread across the site, it forms a significant concentration in test pits 64 to 81. It is possible that the burnt flint derives from a Bronze Age burnt mound. These features are often located close to water sources, and so the proximity of this area of the site to a stream supports this suggestion. The flint should be re-examined and more fully recorded alongside material recovered from future excavations.

6.6 Glass

by Dr Hugh Willmott, external specialist

- 6.6.1 The glass assemblage consisted of 71 fragments from a minimum of 33 vessels or windows. All the material is of recent date and stable, requiring no further specialist conservation or treatment. The assemblage is post-medieval in date, with all the fragments dating to the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 6.6.2 The majority of the glass comes from common utilitarian containers and press-moulded bottles in particular. There are also a few fragments of free-blown wine bottle and some window glass.

Table 6.6.1: Glass finds by context

Context	No Frags	Description	Date
201	5	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
206	2	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
208	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
301	2	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
401	1	Wine bottle	19 th century
501	2	Wine bottle	Late 18 th -19 th century
601	1	Wine bottle	Uncertain
901	2	Press-moulded bottle	20 th century
1201	6	Press-moulded bottles	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
1205	2	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
1301	2	Press-moulded bottles	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
1401	3	Press-moulded bottles	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
1801	5	Press-moulded bottles	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
1901	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
2001	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
2501	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
2601	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
2901	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
3101	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
3201	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
3401	1	Cut glass vase	Late 19 th century
	6	Press-moulded bottles	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
4001	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
4101	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
	1	Window	20 th century
4801	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
5001	1	Window	20 th century
5301	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
6301	4	Press-moulded bowl	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
6601	1	Window	20 th century

6901	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
7001	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
7201	2	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
7501	1	Press-moulded bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century
7601	1	Wine bottle	Late 18 th -early 19 th century
8001	1	Uncertain vessel	19 th -20 th century
8101	2	Press-moulded bottles	Late 19 th -early 20 th century

6.7 The Building Materials (CBM)

by Cynthia Poole, OA

- 6.7.1 A total of 324 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 11,411g was recovered. The quantification is summarised in table 6.7.1.

Table 6.7.1: Quantification of CBM fabrics and forms by fragment count and weight.

Fabrics	1	2	3	4.0	4.1	4.2	5	6	Totals
Brick nos.	1	3		4	83	20	1		108
Wt (g)	5	57		83	7000	396	175		7654
Roof nos.	55	16	13	7	5	2	21		119
Wt (g)	1162	255	476	71	226	48	617		2855
Pipes nos.	8								8
Wt (g)	247								247
Wall nos.								2	2
Wt (g)								14	14
Floor? nos.		2							2
Wt (g)		55							55
Ro Br nos.				1					1
Wt (g)				99					99
Imbrex? nos.		2				1			3
Wt (g)		12				49			61
Unid nos.	17		4	12	38	2	4		60
Wt (g)	50		20	39	204	18	33		314
Total nos.	81	23	17	24	126	25	26	2	324
Total wt (g)	1464	379	496	292	7430	511	825	14	11411

- 6.7.2 *Fabrics*: Six fabrics were identified, which divide into two broad groups of four very similar finer fabrics 1-3 and 5 and a coarser fabric 4. Fabric 1 contained a low density of medium sand. Fabric 2 was the same matrix with the addition of small grits or red clay pellets c. 1 mm. Fabric 3 was a fine clay with no inclusions. Fabric 5 was a fine sandy clay. Fabric 6 was a very fine cream/white clay used for a modern glazed wall tile. Fabric 4 was made with a variegated laminated clay usually mixed with some sand. Sub-category 4.0 contained small red and cream clay pellets c. 1-3 mm size. This formed the matrix to subcategories 4.1 and 4.2. The latter contained small angular un-wedged clay fragments up to 5 mm size, whilst 4.1 contained large rounded clay pellets up to 12 mm size with the clay laminations forming a very swirl pattern resulting in a marbled effect.
- 6.7.3 *Forms*: The majority of the fragments divide fairly equally between roof tile and bricks, whilst a small quantity of other types were identified.

- 6.7.4 *Roof tiles:* Flat roof tiles were predominantly made in the fine fabrics 1, 2, 3 and 5, generally fired to an even dark red or reddish brown colour. No complete examples were found, but most fragments measured 12-13 mm in thickness. A number of nail holes were observed, most square in shape c. 10 mm wide and one tapering circular hole was also noted. The general even finish and the square holes suggest the majority date to 17th century and later. A few fragments of more roughly finished tiles in fabric 4 may be of a slightly earlier date, perhaps 16th century. Some slightly curved very worn fragments in fabric 2 and 4.2 may be imbrex of Roman date, though they may be fragments of ridge tile contemporary with the later flat roof tiles.
- 6.7.5 *Bricks:* Several large fragments of brick came from contexts 6204 and 6205. No complete lengths survived, but the thickness varied from 52 mm to 60 mm and the width from 95 mm to 145 mm. All were made in fabric 4.1 fired to a wide variety of shades of red, yellow and brown and generally roughly finished and poorly fired being very soft and abraded. The surfaces frequent had an 'ash' glaze (probably in this case an accidental effect of the firing process). The variation in size and the general quality of the bricks suggests they could be of 16th-17th century date. Many of the unidentified fragments in fabric 4.1 probably derive from similar bricks. The brick fragments in fabrics 1, 2 and 5 are probably of 18th-19th century date. One fragment in fabric 4.0 fired to an orange colour and 25 mm thick had the general appearance of a Roman brick or tile though lacking any diagnostic characteristics.
- 6.7.6 *Pipes:* Seven fragments of ceramic pipe with a diameter of c. 75 mm may have been parts of field drainage systems, whilst a small glazed fragment resembles a 20th century sewer pipe.
- 6.7.7 *Miscellaneous:* A fragment of thin blue-grey glazed wall tile was of 20th century date. A fragment of tile in the same fabric as the roof tiles and with a surface fired dark greyish brown like several of these was thicker at 20 mm and may have been a floor tile or some other specialised function.
- 6.7.8 *Conclusions:* The ceramic building material is almost exclusively post-medieval in date, apart from a few fragments that may be Roman. If they are Roman they represent nothing more than debris incorporated in the soil as a result of manuring. The later material appears to fall broadly into two groups: bricks and possibly some roof tile of 16th-17th century date and the majority of roof tiles of 17th century or later date. These no doubt reflect the main periods of house construction in the area, though the quantities are not indicative of buildings in the immediate vicinity. The pipes are likely to come from 20th century field drains.

6.8 The metalwork

by Leigh Allen, OA

- 6.8.1 A total of thirty-seven iron objects were recovered comprising nails, hob-nails, bolts, washers and miscellaneous fragments. There are also a number of fragments from modern ploughshares recovered from the topsoil. The metalwork in general is in poor condition, very corroded and fragmentary, the surfaces of many of the objects are obscured by corrosion products. The whole assemblage (with the exception of the ploughshare fragments) should be x-rayed to check identifications of the more corroded objects, notably the possible knife from context 201 and the disc from context 6801.

Table 6.8.1: Metalwork by context and type

Ctx No.	SF.No.	Object	Type	Description	Pottery date
2401		Bolt	Iron	Large clench bolt with a circular domed head, long shaft and a nut/rove at the end.	PM
4601		Bolt	Iron	Large clench bolt with a circular domed head, long shaft and a nut/rove at the end.	
6801	6	Disc	Iron	Requires x-ray	
11214	14	Hobnails (x8)	Iron		RB
208		Misc	Iron		
201		Nail	Iron		
801		Nail	Iron		
1701	-	Nail	Iron		
11104		Nail	Iron		MBA/RB
11214	15	Nail	Iron		RB
11214	16	Nail	Iron		RB
1401		Nail shank	Iron		
901		Nails (x3)	Iron		
1001	-	Nails (x4)	Iron		
1401		Sheet	Iron	Irregularly shaped fragment of curved sheet	
3201		Sheet	Iron	Rectangular fragment of sheet	
6201		Strip	Iron	tapering strip, possible blade fragment, requires x-ray,	
6301		Triangular shaped fragment	Iron	Possible modern ploughshare fragment	
201		Unidentified	Iron	Very corroded possible whittle tang knife, requires x-ray	
11214	17	Unidentified	Iron	Very corroded requires x-ray	RB
1001		Washer	Iron		
3401		Wedge shaped fragment	Iron	Possible modern ploughshare fragment	
11003		Wedge shaped fragment	Iron	Possible modern ploughshare	

6.9 Other Finds

by Cynthia Poole, John Cotter OA

- 6.9.1 Eleven contexts produced a total of thirty-three stone fragments weighing 173g. This comprised ten fragments of slate weighing 69g, twenty-two fragments of sandstone weighing 98g and one fragment of pumice weighing 6g. The slate was all small thin fragments 2-5 mm thick and though none retained evidence of nail holes, it is all presumed to be derived from roof slates. The sandstone fragments were all broken amorphous pieces, several being heavily burnt. The possibly derive from broken building stone. The slate probably derives from 18th-20th century buildings.
- 6.9.2 Three contexts produced 4 fragments of fired clay weighing 89g. They were all a fine laminated clay and one fragment contained frequent angular burnt flint grits 1-5 mm. All were worn and abraded with no shaped surfaces. It is impossible to say anything regarding function or date.
- 6.9.3 Three small pieces of clay pipe weighing 7g were recovered. These are all stem fragments of varying date from the 17C or 18C through to the 19C. No further work on this material is recommended.
- 6.9.4 Twelve pieces of metalworking slag were recovered; the group is too small for analysis. Small groups of coal and composite are likewise not worthy of comment.

7 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

By Seren Griffiths, OA and Prof. Mark Robinson, Oxford University

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 A broad range of features were originally sampled across the site. After analysis of the finds and dating evidence, a sample of the overall number of soil samples were submitted for analysis.
- 7.1.2 Attention was given to prehistoric features, samples from the middle Bronze Age cremation and samples likely to add significantly to the overall archaeological potential of the site.

7.2 Methodology and results

- 7.2.1 Ten samples were processed: Five incremental samples of 3-10 litres were taken from a potential Bronze Age cremation, while 5 bulk samples were taken from a range of feature types from Roman and Bronze Age deposits. These included a Roman ditch, ?Bronze Age postholes, a ditch fill and a Bronze Age roundhouse gully fill. The bulk samples ranged between 10 and 40 litres and were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and artefacts. The bulk charred plant samples were processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, the flot being collected onto a 250 micron mesh.

- 7.2.2 The remaining material was then wet sieved through a column for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Cremation spits of varying sizes were hand floated onto 250 micron mesh and the residues washed onto 500 micron mesh. The samples and residues were air-dried and the flots scanned under a binocular microscope at Oxford Archaeology. The residues were sorted for bones and artefacts down to 4mm and the remaining material retained. Initially assessment was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology by Seren Griffiths, with sample 30 (context 1423) assessed by Prof. Mark Robinson at the Environmental Archaeology Unit, Oxford University Museum.
- 7.2.3 *Charred Plant Remains:* Five of the samples, including those taken from the possible cremation, failed to produce any flots. The other samples all produced flots of between about 15 and 80ml. Sample 16 (context 5408) contained elements of charcoal greater than 2mm (and therefore potentially identifiable); iron panning was evident on charcoal from some of this assemblage. A number of small weed seeds were also present. The majority of the sample however was composed of modern plant matter, including a range of modern weed seeds. Modern worm eggs and insect fragments were also evident in the sample. Charcoal was also frequent in samples 28 (context 2816) and 25 (context 2811)-charred weed seeds were also present in the latter sample. } good crop
- no flots
- 7.2.4 An element of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) cereal chaff was present in sample 7 (context 2406), as well as some weed seeds. Charcoal was present including some vitrified elements indicating high temperature burning. However, this sample too was mostly composed of modern plant matter. Sample 30 (context 1423) contained the most frequent charred remains; charcoal was common in the sample and *Vicia faba* var. *minor* (Celtic/Horse Bean) was common in the sample. Some elements of the *V. faba* var. *minor* displayed voids or hollows which could have been made by *Bruchus rufimanus* (the bean beetle)-though this is not a definite identification.
- 7.2.5 *Discussion:* With the exception of sample 30, discussed below, the assemblages from Hassocks are generally small and have limited interest. The material from sample 7 (context 2406) demonstrates that typical Roman cereal crops were being grown at the time when the ditch dated to the Roman period was open. However, the material from the Bronze Age roundhouse gully, sample 30 (context 1423), is of much greater interest and demonstrates the importance of extensively sampling features associated with structures of this date. *Vicia faba* var. *minor* is the genetic ancestor of the modern broad bean. There are considerable intra-specific variations in morphology and ecological adaptation, and a number of main types are recognised within *Vicia faba*. *V. faba* var. *minor* is distinct by its small size; large-seeded broad beans evolved very late under domestication (Zohary and Hopf 1988).
- 7.2.6 Although roughly only 10% of the items of *V. faba* var. *minor* are identifiable to species level there is no evidence of other legumes (such as peas or vetches) from the assemblage. The items demonstrate a range of sizes, but this is entirely to be expected. This assemblage is significant because while *V. faba* is known in quantity

from a few Bronze Age sites, there are infrequent numbers of Bronze Age sites with charred Leguminosae remains.

- 7.2.7 The uncommon occurrence of such assemblages has prompted questions about the role of *V. faba* var. *minor* in Bronze Age diet. The taphonomic factors associated with the formation and survival of the charred *V. faba* var. *minor* assemblages are crucial - the preparation of legumes does not involve parching, and their remains are unlikely to be used as fuel; hence their absence from sites does not necessarily preclude bean cultivation and consumption. It has, however, been suggested that where legumes are common it reflects intensive arable cultivation - legumes add vital nutrients to the soil and are often grown in rotation with cereals to maintain soil fertility.
- 7.2.8 Conversely, if the scarcity of cereal remains from Early Bronze Age and Neolithic sites such as Yarnton (Robinson 2000) reflect a limited reliance on cereal crops, it is possible that legumes were cultivated to augment collected wild resources. *B. rufimanus* is known from Iron Age contexts, however if the damage to the pulses were confirmed to result from this pest this assemblage would represent the earliest occurrence in Britain.
- 7.2.9 The presence of these beetles in the seeds of broad beans, peas or other beans renders them unsuitable for consumption, reduces the germination rate of the sowings and presents a risk of re-infestation of crops.
- 7.2.10 *Conclusions and Recommendations:* Sample 30 is a highly interesting assemblage, certainly of regional, and potentially of national importance. Any future excavations at this site should involve a comprehensive targeted sampling strategy particularly for Bronze Age features in line with current best practise, to maximise the understanding of environment and economy. It is suggested that the assemblage from sample 30 (context 1423) is fully analysed and reported.

regional
+ national
beans
peas!

8 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

8.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 8.1.1 Weather conditions throughout the course of the fieldwork were fine and dry and groundwater was not encountered. Four trenches were abandoned due to localised ground conditions but the overall trench %sample of the site was maintained by four contingency trenches in areas where further clarification of archaeological features was required.
- 8.1.2 Trench 60 was moved from its original location but test pits were opened on the line of the proposed trench. Natural clay was easily identifiable at the base of the trenches.

8.2 Overall interpretation

- A (covered
Sept 07)

Summary of results - Fig. 25

- 8.2.1 Areas of archaeological activity are depicted on the overall trench summary plan (Fig. 25). Archaeological activity is dispersed across the site and large areas seem to be devoid of features on the current evidence from the sample investigated. A number of features are undated.
- 8.2.2 Nonetheless, two possible roundhouse structures of middle Bronze Age date has been identified to the centre/north of the site. The exact arrangement of the structures remains unclear on the present evidence, although the dating of the features is secure. Environmental material from Bronze Age roundhouse gully (context 1423, sample 30) contained evidence of *Vicia faba* var. *minor*, the genetic ancestor of the modern broad bean. This finding is rare and of interest nationally, given its presence in a middle Bronze Age context. B2
- 8.2.3 A plough-damaged cremation vessel may well be associated with these structures, giving further evidence of a settlement, but of uncertain size. The structural evidence may well be contemporary with a flint scatter at the south edge of the site and other features containing burnt and worked flint were present across the site.
- 8.2.4 The broad and shallow cut feature (705) towards the top of the hill contained 19 sherds of MBA pottery and may represent terracing activity associated with the possible settlement. The activity in this period is concentrated to the centre of the development site, with the flint scatter at the south extent of the site near to the stream.
- 8.2.5 There was no evidence of Iron Age occupation - either features or finds - indicating that the prehistoric activity was not continuous on this site, as far as the evidence from these evaluation trenches suggests.
- 8.2.6 Roman activity comprises field ditches and probable field divisions spanning the whole of the period of occupation. The quantity of pottery within the features and the presence of structural artefacts of the period could suggest that there is occupation/structures nearby, though no direct evidence of buildings was revealed in any of the trenches. The Roman activity was concentrated in the north-east corner of the development area.
- 8.2.7 Medieval activity was restricted to a few ditches, some 13th century pottery sherds, but otherwise no evidence of settlement. It is likely that the land here was used for agricultural purposes in this period. Medieval features were located to the north-east part of the site.
- 8.2.8 Post-medieval features to the south and west of the site are most likely associated with the clay extraction pits adjacent to the railway in this period - structural components and pits containing industrial by-products indicate localised industry.

Significance and character of archaeological remains

- DA
50m
9/10/05
- 8.2.9 The flint materials and features of middle Bronze Age date indicate a settlement of uncertain size and importance here. There may be more cremations of this period in the vicinity of the structures thus far encountered.
- 8.2.10 Funery tradition is attested in the locale - a cemetery containing middle to late Bronze Age cinerary urns and cups lies 1.1 km south-west of this site; a second funerary site is a bowl barrow on Lodge Hill, some 1.3 km to the east of the site.
- 8.2.11 The Roman activity is typical of Roman field divisions in the period although the quantity of finds - particularly the pottery - is suggestive of an occupation site nearby. A Romano-British cemetery is known nearby and as Cunliffe (1973) has argued for an occupation or market site in the vicinity of Hassocks; this remains a possibility.
- 8.2.12 Given the concentration of Roman features to the north-east corner of the site, on face value it seems likely that any settlement would be located north or east of the current development area.
- 8.2.13 No evidence of medieval occupation was identified here, confirming the documentary findings - features associated with the known clay pits at the west of the site indicate some local industry was also taking place in the later post-medieval and Victorian period.
- 8.2.14 Ploughing from the medieval period onwards has truncated features and deposits - the middle Bronze Age cremation certainly had suffered damage by this process. For the middle Bronze Age period at least, there is reasonable survival of domestic archaeology including possible roundhouses. For the remaining periods, all are negative archaeological features, typical of agricultural rural sites.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 9.1.1 OA's current understanding of the proposed development is that new housing with associated roads, services and open areas are planned. Details of the development are presented in Fig. 26, in relation to the location of the excavated trenches and the areas of archaeology identified.
- 9.1.2 The new development will comprise widespread construction period impacts with the potential to disturb or damage buried archaeological remains, notably:
- ✓ • removal of topsoil/subsoil likely to truncate the upper part of buried remains,
 - ✓ • movement of heavy plant across the site likely to cause rutting and compaction to buried remains,
 - ✓ • the excavation of trenches for footings for the new house plots and services likely to cut into and remove/damage buried remains,
 - general ground reduction for landscaping, new access roads.

- 9.1.3 The archaeological evaluation of the site has identified localised areas of high archaeological potential. The evaluation has also identified areas where there appears to be no /few archaeological features and so low potential.
- 9.1.4 Part of Roman period site lies in the NE corner of the evaluation area. Most of the evidence, however, lies outside the Phase 1 and 2 development area in an area designated as open space. Only the southern part of the Roman site will be impacted by (a) the landscape buffer, and (b) the Phase 2 housing development.
- 9.1.5 An important significant area of middle Bronze Age activity has been identified, again in the NE part of the evaluation area but in a zone along the western edge of the Roman site. This includes human burials. Again, most of this is located within the open space although it likely it will also be impacted by the landscape buffer and the Phase 2 development. The location of Bronze Age features in Trench 38 also suggests the northern part of the Phase 1 development will impact on these remains
- 9.1.6 The evaluation indicates that the remainder, and major part, of the Phase 1 development area contains either no evidence for significant archaeological remains or only evidence for recent agricultural activity and quarrying, possibly associated with brickmaking.
- 9.1.7 It should be noted, however, that while the evaluation can provide a coarse indication of the distribution of archaeological remains across the site. While it does provide reliable data in relation to the main concentration of those remains, the potential for isolated significant finds outside of the main concentrations should be allowed for. In particular, this might include further Bronze Age burials.
- 9.1.8 In summary, the main focus of archaeological remains appears to lie within the area designated as open space, although the margins of both Roman and Bronze Age activity lie within the eastern segment of the Phase 2 development, and along the northern edge of the Phase 1 development. Development proposals indicate that the significant remains in these areas will be adversely impacted by groundworks associated with the development. Elsewhere, across most of the development, there is little of significance although the possibility for isolated finds remains.

10 OPTIONS FOR MITIGATION

- 10.1.1 Any decision regarding mitigation of the site will be made by the County Archaeological Advisor on the basis of this archaeological report and taking into account the impact of the development and archaeological potential of the site.
- 10.1.2 On the basis of the archaeology thus far identified on the site it is unlikely that a case could be made for statutory protection of the archaeological remains leading to a bar on development. It is likely that the Local Planning Authority will attach a condition to any consent, thereby requiring a programme of archaeological mitigation prior to any development taking place on the site. The following options for mitigation exist.

to assess
of
all that was!

mitigation
not possible
is not
good

10.1.3 Option A: by agreement, to protect areas of archaeology from the impact of development wherever possible (i.e. preservation in-situ). This should be the first option considered and can include, for example:

- ✓ • the location of open spaces over archaeological remains ,
- ✓ • the raising the levels of impact above the level where archaeology survives (e.g. banking),
- ✓ • the sensitive location of planting and the use of shallow rooting species in landscaped areas,
- poss. • the use of less impactful foundation designs (e.g. rafts) and the routing of service corridors along existing lines of disturbance.

10.1.4 Option B: if Option A proves impossible or impracticable then it should be possible to undertake, ahead of construction, excavation and recording of archaeological remains likely to be disturbed by development (preservation by record). This will involve mechanical removal of topsoil and any sealing subsoil across areas identified as significant (under archaeological supervision) and the subsequent sampling by hand excavation of revealed archaeological remains. This is likely to be required across most of the eastern part of the Phase 2 area and across a small part of the northerly edge of the Phase 1 area.

10.1.5 The major part of the development area contains none or only insignificant remains and it is unlikely that archaeological recording will be required. It is possible, however, that a targeted watching brief may be required to monitor groundworks close to the margins of archaeologically significant areas to insure against the survival of isolated significant finds (see above).

10.1.6 With an appropriate recording strategy, controlled by condition, the adverse effects of the development on archaeology will be wholly mitigated.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comment</i>			
001- abandoned						
002						
	201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	202	Layer	Natural Clay			
	203	Cut	Cut of Pipe Trench			
	204	Fill	Fill of Pipe Trench 203			
	205	Cut	Cut of Pipe Trench			
	206	Fill	Fill of Pipe Trench 205			
	207	Cut	Cut of Pipe Trench			
	208	Fill	Fill of Pipe Trench 207			
003						
	301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	302	Layer	Natural Clay			
004						
	401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	402	Layer	Natural Clay			
005						
	501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	502	Layer	Natural Clay			
006						
	601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	602	Layer	Natural Clay			
007						
	701	Deposit	Topsoil			
	702	Fill	Upper Fill of ?Terracing			
	703	Fill	Primary Fill of ?Terracing			
	704	Layer	Natural Clay			
	705	Cut	?Terracing			
008						
	801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	802	Layer	Natural Clay			
009						
	901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	902	Cut	Boundary Ditch			

	903	Fill	Primary Fill of Boundary Ditch			
	904	Fill	Upper Fill of Boundary Ditch			
	905	Cut	Re-cut of Boundary Ditch			
	906	Fill	Primary Fill of Re-cut			
	907	Fill	Upper Fill of Re-cut			
	908	Layer	Natural Clay			
010						
	1001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1002	Layer	Natural Clay			
	1003	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1004			
	1004	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1005	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1006			
	1006	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1007	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1008			
	1008	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1009	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1010			
	1010	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1011	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1012			
	1012	Cut	Ditch Cut			
011-abandoned						
012						
	1201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1202	Cut	E-W Ditch Cut			
	1203	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1202			
	1204	Cut	Cut of Modern E-W Gully			
	1205	Fill	Fill of 1204			
	1206	Cut	E-W Ditch Cut			
	1207	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1206			
	1208	Layer	Natural Clay			
013						
	1301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1302	Layer	Natural Clay			
014						
	1401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1402	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1403	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1402			
	1404	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1402			
	1405	Cut	Post Hole Cut			

	1406	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1405			
	1407	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1405			
	1408	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1409	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1408			
	1410	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1408			
	1411	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1412	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1411			
	1413	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1414	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1413			
	1415	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1416	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1415			
	1417	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1418	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1417			
	1419	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	1420	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 1419			
	1421	Cut	Cut of Ring Gully			
	1422	Fill	Fill of Ring Gully 1421			
	1423	Fill	Fill of Ring Gully 1421			
	1424	Group	Roundhouse Group			
	1425	Layer	Natural Clay			
015						
	1501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1502	Cut	Cut of Curvilinear Feature			
	1503	Fill	Fill of Curvilinear Feature			
	1504	Layer	Natural Clay			
016						
	1601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1602	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch 1604			
	1603	Fill	Lower Fill of Ditch 1604			
	1604	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1605	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1606			
	1606	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1607	Layer	Natural Clay			
017						
	1700	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1701	Layer	Natural Clay			
	1702	Cut	Cut of Modern Feature			
	1703	Fill	Fill of Modern Feature 1702			

	1704	Cut	Ditch Cut (s.a 1706)			
	1705	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1704			
	1706	Cut	Ditch Cut (s.a 1704)			
	1707	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1706			
	1708	Cut	Pit Cut			
	1709	Fill	Fill of Pit 1708			
	1710	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	1711	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1710			
	1712	Fill	Fill of Ditch 1710			
018						
	1801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1802	Deposit	Subsoil			
	1803	Layer	Natural Clay			
019						
	1901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	1902	Layer	Natural Clay			
020						
	2001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2002	Layer	Natural Clay			
021						
	2101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2102	Layer	Natural Clay			
022						
	2201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2202	Layer	Natural Clay			
	2203	Cut	Pit Cut			
	2204	Fill	Fill of Pit 2203			
	2205	Cut	Pit Cut			
	2206	Fill	Fill of Pit 2205			
023						
	2301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2302	Layer	Natural Clay			
024						
	2401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2402	Fill	Fill of Gully 2403			
	2403	Cut	Cut of Gully			
	2404	Fill	Fill of Gully Terminus 2405			
	2405	Cut	Cut of Gully Terminus			

	2406	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch 2408			
	2407	Fill	Lower Fill of Ditch 2408			
	2408	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	2409	Fill	Fill of Ditch 2410			
	2410	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	2411	Fill	Fill of Ditch 2412			
	2412	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	2413	Layer	Natural Clay			
	2414	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch 2412			
025						
	2501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2502	Layer	Natural Clay			
026						
	2601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2602	Layer	Natural Clay			
027						
	2701	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2702	Layer	Natural Clay			
028						
	2801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2802	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	2803	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2802			
	2804	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	2805	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2804			
	2806	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	2807	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2806			
	2808	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	2809	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2808			
	2810	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	2811	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2810			
	2812	Cut	Post Hole Cut			
	2813	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2812			
	2814	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 2812			
	2815	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	2816	Fill	Fill of Ditch 2815			
	2817	Layer	Natural Clay			
	2818	Group	Post Hole Group			
029						

	2901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	2902	Layer	Natural Clay			
	2903	Void	Void			
	2904	Void	Void			
	2905	Void	Void			
	2906	Finds Ref	Cremation Vessel			
	2907	Fill	Fill of Cremation Vessel			
	2908	Fill	Fill of Pit 2909			
	2909	Cut	Pit Cut			
	2910	Group	Cremation			
030						
	3001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3002	Layer	Natural Clay			
	3003	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	3004	Fill	Fill of Ditch 3003			
031						
	3101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3102	Layer	Natural Clay			
032						
	3201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3202	Layer	Natural Clay			
033						
	3301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3302	Cut	Pit Cut			
	3303	Fill	Fill of Pit 3302			
	3304	Cut	Pit Cut			
	3305	Fill	Fill of Pit 3304			
	3306	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	3307	Fill	Fill of Ditch 3306			
	3308	Cut	Cut of Pit / Post Hole			
	3309	Fill	Fill of Pit / Post Hole 3308			
	3310	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	3311	Fill	Fill of Ditch 3310			
	3312	Cut	Cut of Pit / Post Hole			
	3313	Fill	Fill of Pit / Post Hole 3312			
	3314	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	3315	Fill	Fill of Ditch 3314			
	3316	Cut	Pit Cut			

	3317	Fill	Fill of Pit 3316			
	3318	Cut	Cut of Pit / Post Hole			
	3319	Fill	Fill of Pit / Post Hole 3318			
	3320	Cut	Cut of Pit / Post Hole			
	3321	Fill	Fill of Pit / Post Hole 3320			
	3322	Layer	Natural Clay			
034						
	3401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3402	Cut	Cut of Pit / Post Hole			
	3403	Fill	Fill of Pit / Post Hole 3402			
	3404	Cut	Cut of Post Hole			
	3405	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 3404			
	3406	Cut	Cut of Post Hole			
	3407	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 3406			
	3408	Layer	Natural Clay			
	3409	Cut	Cut of Post Hole			
	3410	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 3409			
	3411	Fill	Fill of Post Hole 3402			
	3412	Group	Post Hole Structure			
035						
	3501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3502	Layer	Natural Clay			
036						
	3601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3602	Layer	Natural Clay			
037						
	3701	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3702	Layer	Natural Clay			
038						
	3801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3802	Fill	Fill of ?Pit 3803			
	3803	Cut	Cut of ?Pit			
	3804	Layer	Natural Clay			
039						
	3901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	3902	Layer	Natural Clay			
040						
	4001	Deposit	Topsoil			

	4002	Deposit	Subsoil			
	4003	Layer	Natural Clay			
041						
	4101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4102	Deposit	Subsoil			
	4103	Layer	Natural Clay			
042						
	4201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4202	Layer	Natural Clay			
043						
	4301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4302	Deposit	Subsoil			
	4303	Layer	Natural Clay			
044						
	4401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4402	Cut	Cut of Ditch Terminus			
	4403	Fill	Fill of Ditch Terminus 4402			
	4404	Layer	Natural Clay			
045						
	4501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4502	Cut	Cut of Shallow Ditch / Channel			
	4503	Fill	Fill of Ditch / Channel 4502			
	4504	Layer	Natural Clay			
046						
	4601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4602	Layer	Natural Clay			
047						
	4701	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4702	Layer	Natural Clay			
048						
	4801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4802	Layer	Natural Clay			
049						
	4901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	4902	Layer	Natural Clay			
050						
	5001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5002	Deposit	Subsoil			

	5003	Layer	Natural Clay			
051						
	5101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5102	Layer	Natural Clay			
052-abandoned						
053						
	5301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5302	Layer	Natural Clay			
054						
	5401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5402	Layer	Natural Clay			
	5403	Fill	Fill of Linear Feature 5404			
	5404	Cut	Cut of ESE-WNW Linear Feature			
	5405	Cut	Cut of N-S ?Modern Linear Feature			
	5406	Fill	Lower Fill of Linear Feature 5405			
	5407	Fill	Upper Fill of Linear Feature 5405			
	5408	Deposit	Subsoil			
055						
	5501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5502	Deposit	Subsoil			
	5503	Layer	Natural Clay			
	5504	Layer	Natural Clay (stained)			
056						
	5601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5602	Fill	Fill of Ditch 5603			
	5603	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	5604	Layer	Natural Clay			
057-abandoned						
058						
	5801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5802	Layer	Natural Clay			
059						
	5901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	5902	Layer	Natural Clay			
060						
	6001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6002	Layer	Natural Clay			
	6003	Cut	Ditch Cut			

	6004	Fill	Fill of Ditch 6003			
	6005	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch 6003			
061						
	6101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6102	Layer	Natural Clay			
	6103	Cut	Cut of Linear Feature			
	6104	Fill	Fill of Linear Feature 6103			
062						
	6201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6202	Deposit	Subsoil			
	6203	Layer	Natural Clay			
	6204	Fill	Fill of ?Clay Pit 6205			
	6205	Cut	Cut of ?Clay Pit			
	6206	Fill	Lower Fill of ?Clay Pit			
063						
	6301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6302	Deposit	Subsoil			
	6303	Layer	Natural Clay			
064						
	6401	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6402	Layer	Natural Clay			
065						
	6501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6502	Layer	Natural Clay			
066						
	6601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6602	Layer	Natural Clay			
067						
	6701	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6702	Layer	Natural Clay			
068						
	6801	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6802	Layer	Natural Clay			
069						
	6901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	6902	Layer	Natural Clay			
070						
	7001	Deposit	Topsoil			

	7002	Layer	Natural Clay			
071						
	7101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	7102	Layer	Natural Clay			
072						
	7201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	7202	Layer	Natural Clay			
073-not used						
074-not used						
075						
	7501	Deposit	Topsoil			
	7502	Layer	Natural Clay			
076						
	7601	Deposit	Topsoil			
	7602	Layer	Natural Clay			
077						
	7701	Deposit	Topsoil			
	7702	Layer	Natural Clay			
078-not used						
079						
	7901	Deposit	Topsoil			
	7902	Layer	Natural Clay			
080						
	8001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	8002	Layer	Natural Clay			
081						
	8101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	8102	Layer	Natural Clay			
082 - 109						
Test Pits not excavated						
110						
	11001	Deposit	Topsoil			
	11002	Cut	Cut of E-W Linear Feature			
	11003	Fill	Fill of E-W Linear Feature 11002			
	11004	Layer	Natural Clay			
111						
	11101	Deposit	Topsoil			
	11102	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	11103	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch 11102			

	11104	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch 11102			
	11105	Cut	N-S Ditch Cut (not excavated)			
	11106	Cut	NE-SW Ditch Cut (not excavated)			
	11107	Layer	Natural Clay			
112						
	11201	Deposit	Topsoil			
	11202	Layer	Natural Clay			
	11203	Cut	Ditch Cut (not excavated)			
	11204	Cut	Ditch Cut (not excavated)			
	11205	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	11206	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11205			
	11207	Cut	Ditch Cut			
	11208	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11207			
	11209	Cut	Cut of Gully			
	11210	Fill	Fill of Gully 11209			
	11211	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11205			
	11212	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11205			
	11213	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11205			
	11214	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11205			
	11215	Fill	Fill of Gully 11209			
113						
	11301	Deposit	Topsoil			
	11302	Cut	Cut of E-W ?Boundary Ditch			
	11303	Fill	Fill of Ditch 11302			
	11304	Layer	Natural Clay			

APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table A.2.1- a summary of the charred plant remains

Sam ple No	Ctx No	Flot vol (m)	Type of context	Charcoal	Chaff	Weeds	Other charred	Molluscs	Vol floated (litres)	Notes
16	5408	15	Prehistori c layer, flint materials	+>2mm		+			40	c80% modern plant matter, modern weed seeds, worn eggs, insect frags. Some evidence of iron panning
7	2406	20	Roman ditch	+	+ <i>T. spelta</i> (spelt wheat) glume base	+			40	c80% modern plant matter- inc modern cereal glume bases, modern insect frags., modern weed seeds. Some vitrified material +
26	2816	40	Ditch fill, ?Bronze Age	++					40	Some evidence of iron panning, modern weed seeds.
30	1423	80	Bronze Age roundhou se gully fill	+++		+	+++ <i>V. faba</i> var. <i>minor</i> (Celtic/H orse bean)	+	40	<i>B. rufimanusis</i> (bean beetle) damage? Modern weed seeds
25	2811		Post hole, ?Bronze Age	++					10	Modern weed seeds, iron panning
3	2908		Bronze Age ?crematio n	No flot					10	
2	2908		Bronze Age ?crematio n	No flot					10	
4	2908		Bronze Age ?crematio n	No flot					10	
5	2907		Bronze Age ?crematio n	No flot					2	
6	2907		Bronze Age ?crematio n	No flot					3	

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

APPENDIX 3 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 4 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Land west of Mackie Avenue, Hassocks, Sussex

Site code: HAMA 05

Grid reference: TQ 3100 1630

Type of evaluation: 63-trench field evaluation with test pits

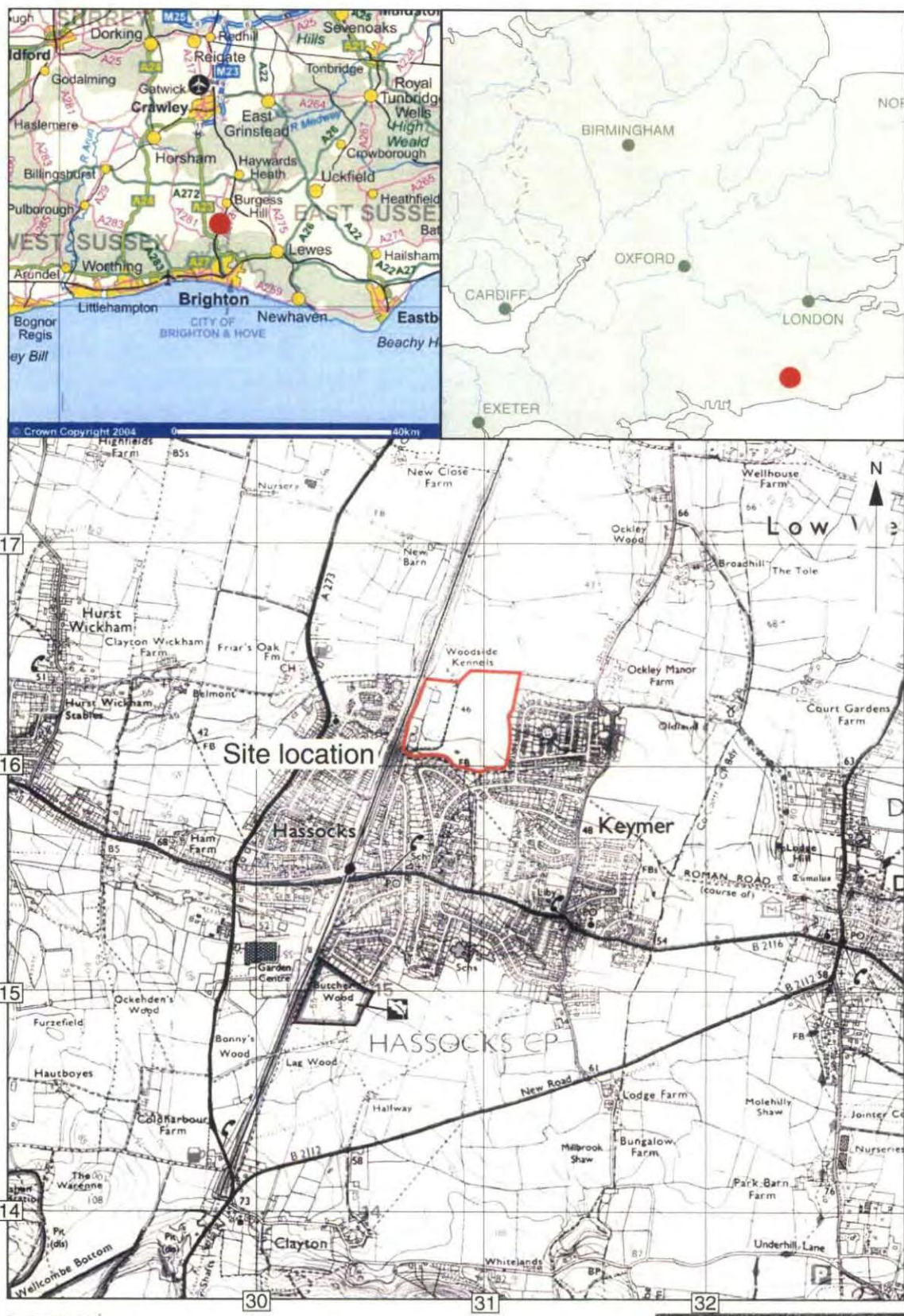
Date and duration of project: September-October 2005

Area of site: 9.36 ha.

Summary of results: Middle Bronze Age structural elements, possibly roundhouses; a middle Bronze Age cremation vessel; Roman field boundary and drainage ditches; post-medieval field ditches and pit/posthole structures associated with clay extraction sites to the west of the development area.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Museum of Sussex - Archaeology, Lewes in due course, under the following accession number: HAMA05

✓ **OASIS - Online Access:** An Oasis form will be completed as part of OA's archive procedure.



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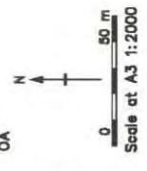
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Figure 1: Site location

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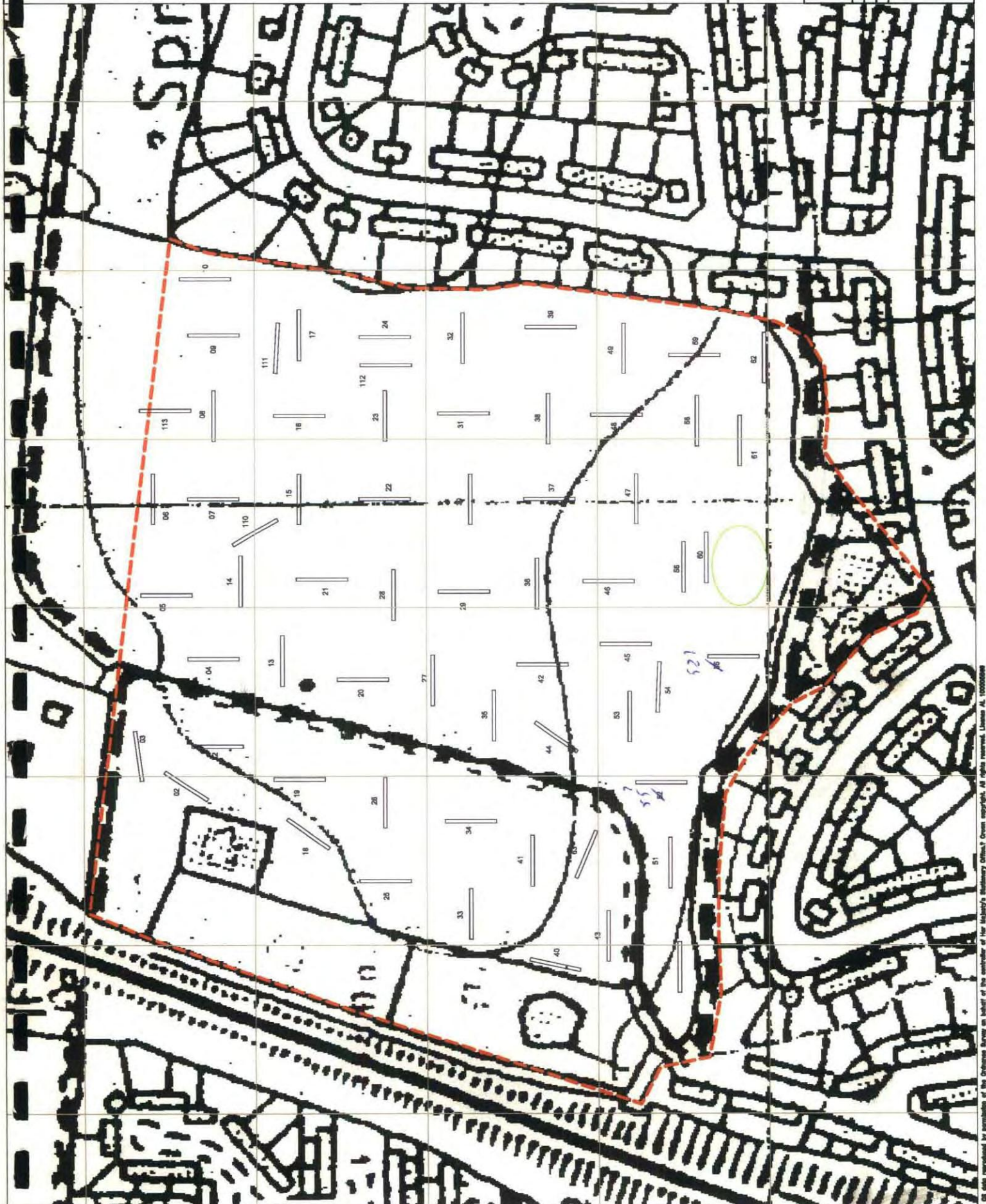
- Location of flint scatter
 - Evaluation trenches
 - - - Site outline
- Survey Data supplied
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County Essex
Contract
Tel: 01865 853000 Fax 01865
733446
email: m.essex@odns.co.uk
web: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk

HASS 05
Hassocks, West
Sussex
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Drawing title

Figure 2: Trench layout



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- Location of flint scatter
- OA test pits
- Evaluation trenches
- Site outline

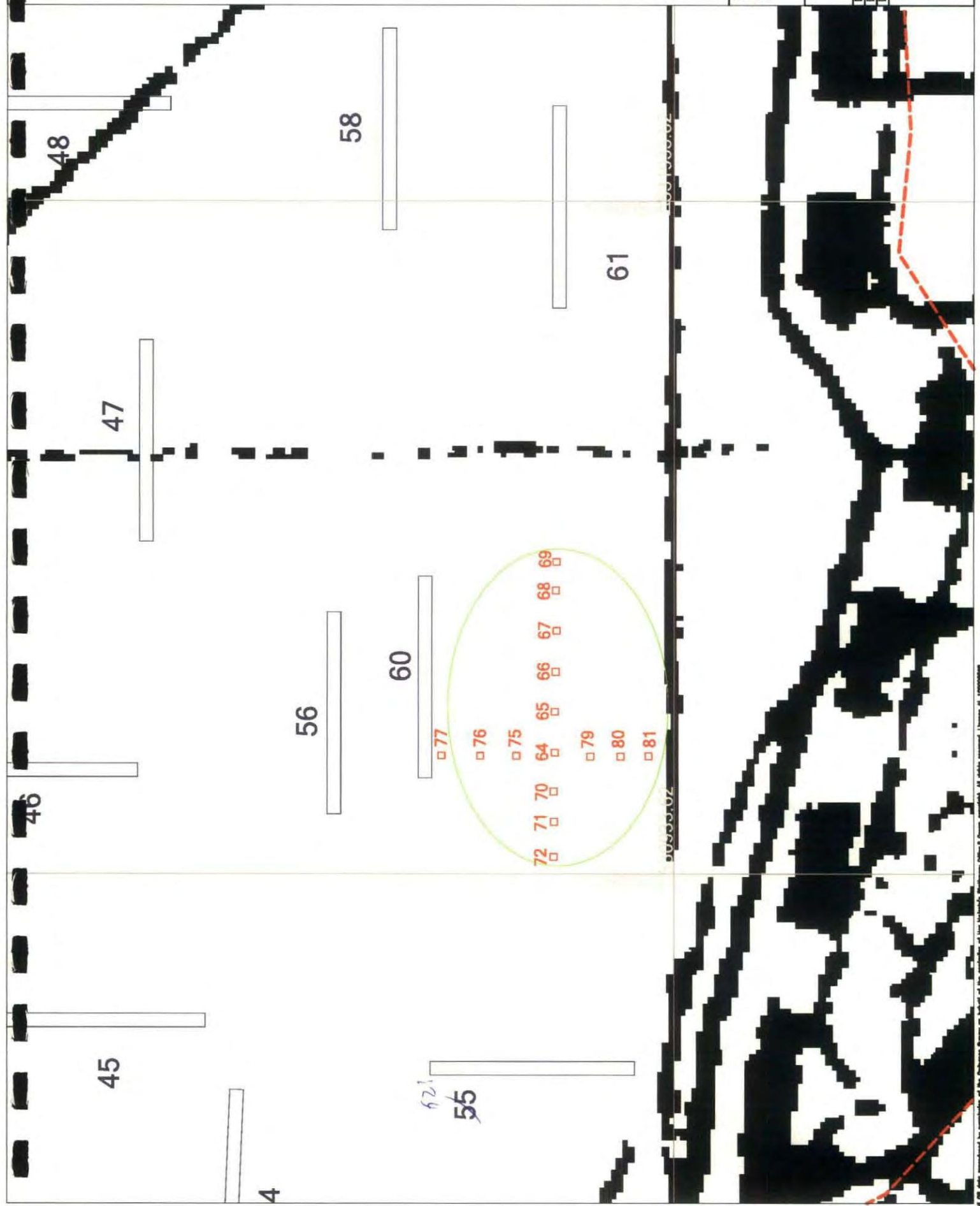
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Sussex
Drawing No. 00/3
Date printed 15.11.05
Drawing title

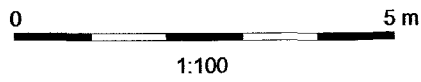
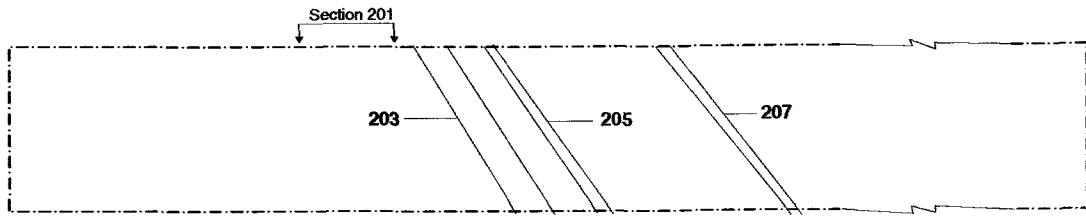
Figure 3: Location of test pits



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Plan 201



Section 201

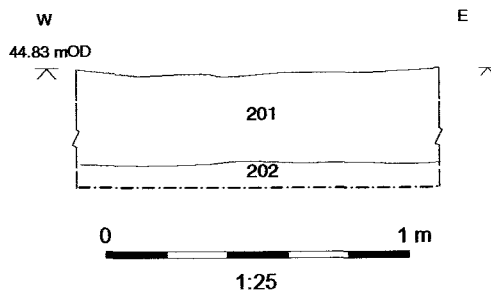


Figure 4 : Trench 2,
plan and section

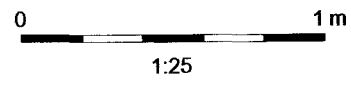
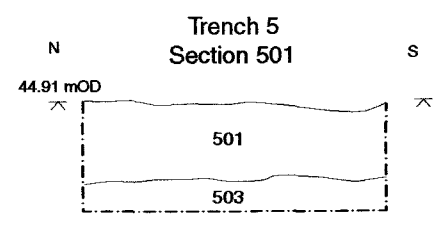
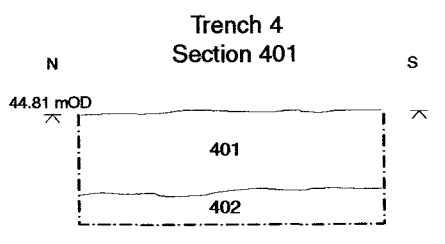
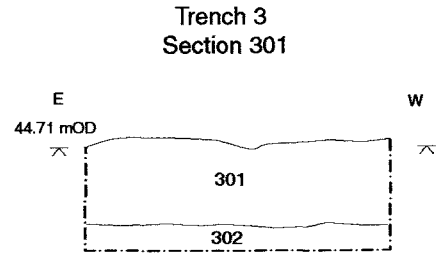


Figure 5 : Trenches 3, 4 and 5 sample sections



Plan 700

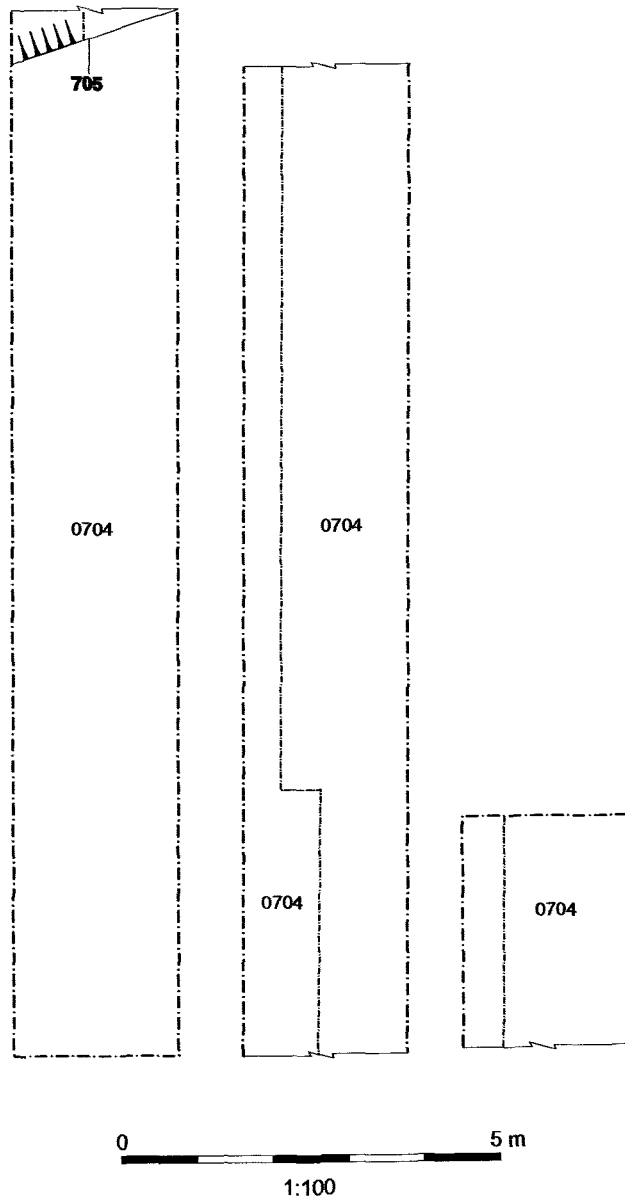
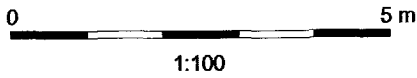
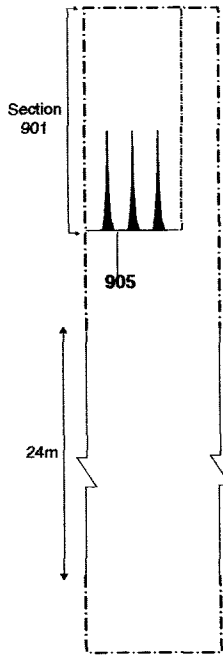


Figure 6 : Trench 7, plan



Plan 901



Section 901

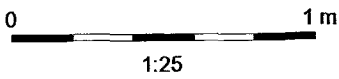
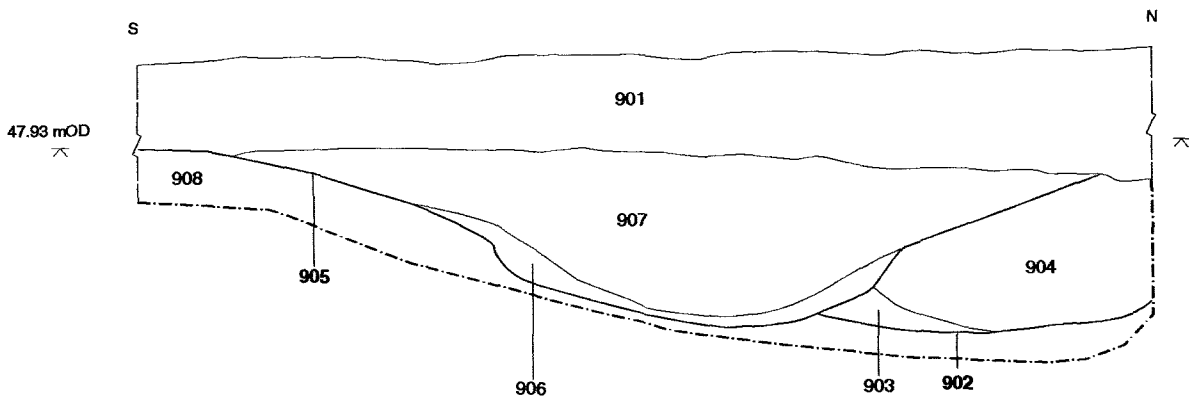
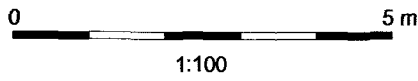
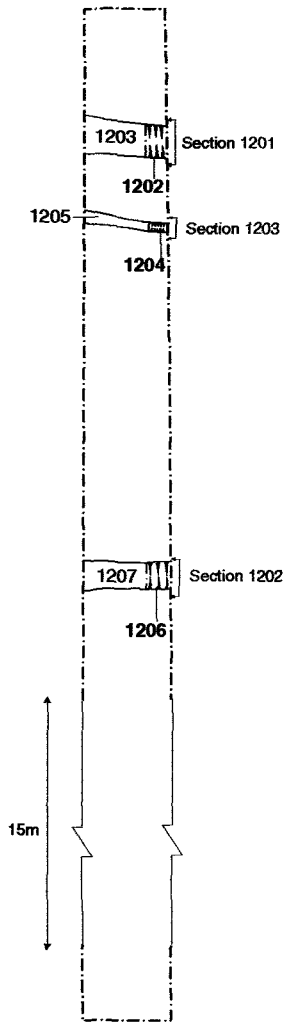


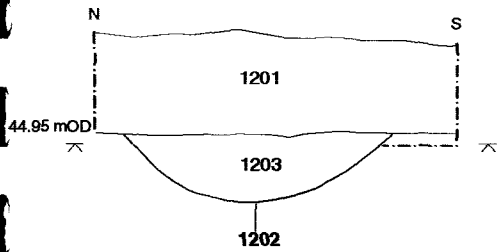
Figure 7 : Trench 9,
plan and section



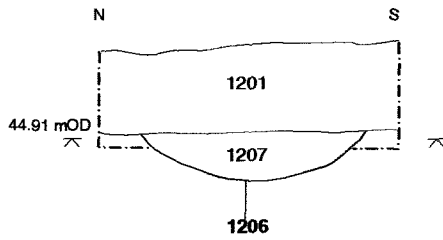
Plan 1201



Section 1201



Section 1202



Section 1203

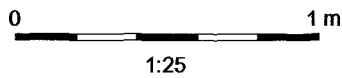
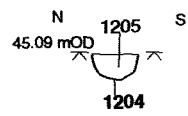
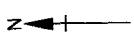


Figure 9 : Trench 12, plan and sections



Plan 1401

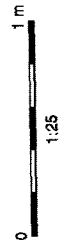
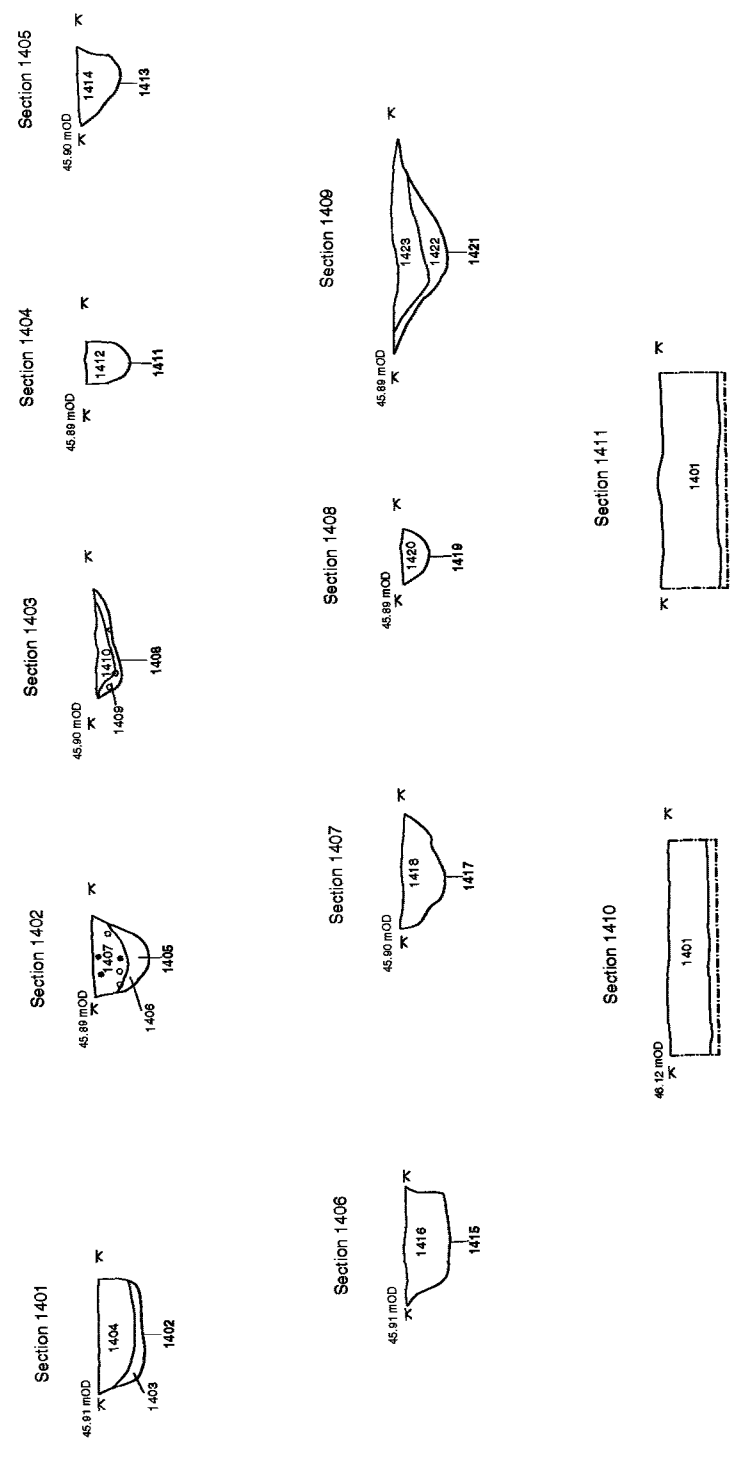
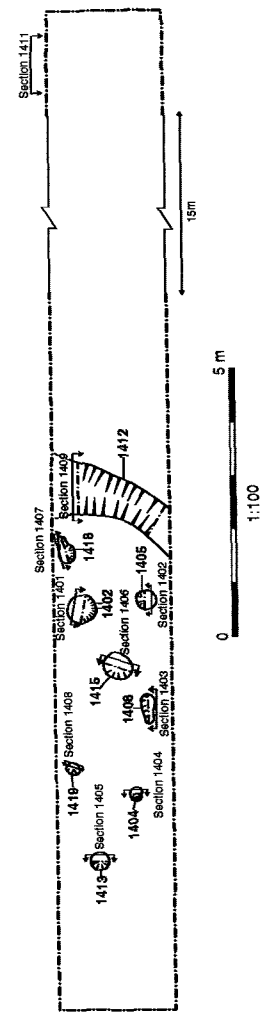
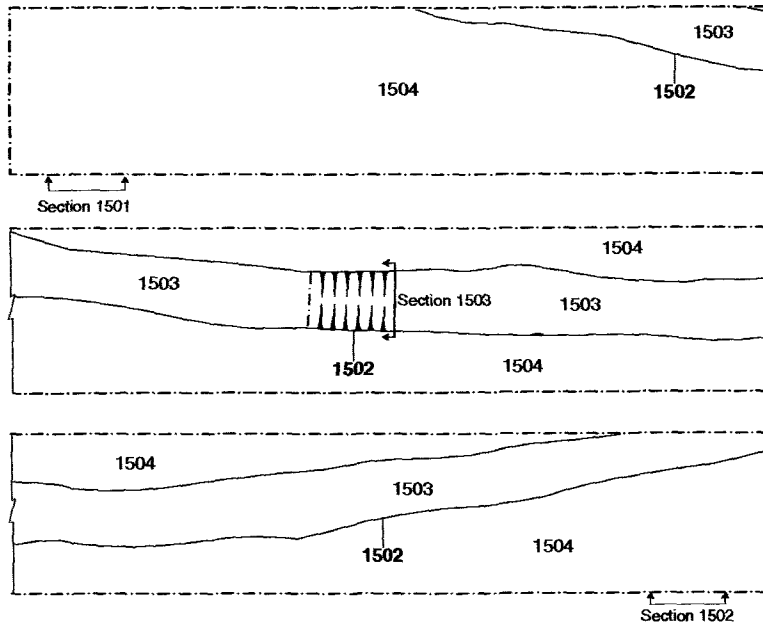


Figure 10: Trench 14, plan and sections



Plan 1501



Section 1501

Section 1502

Section 1503

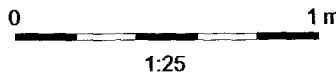
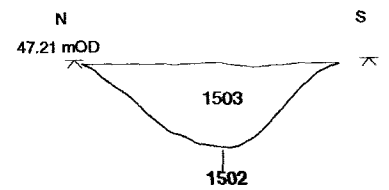
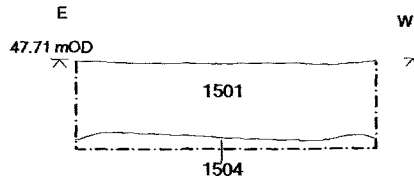
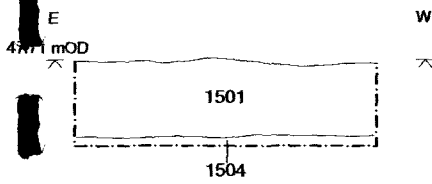
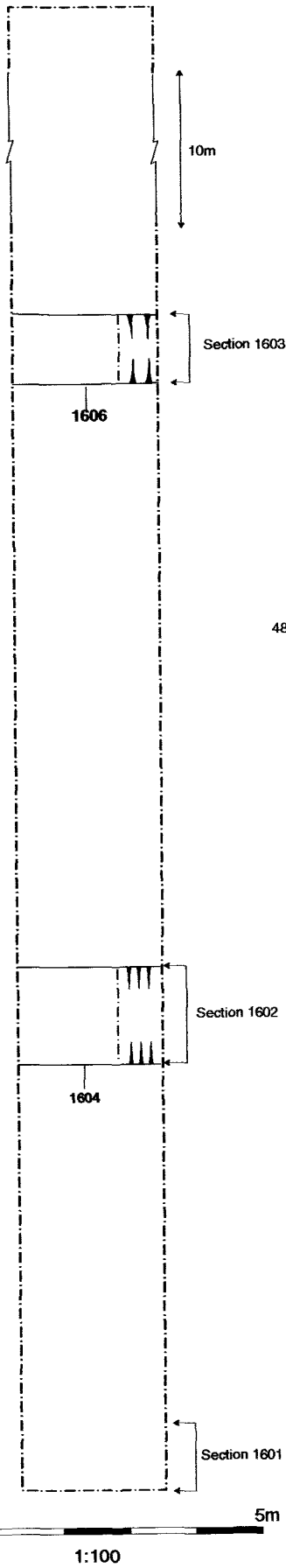


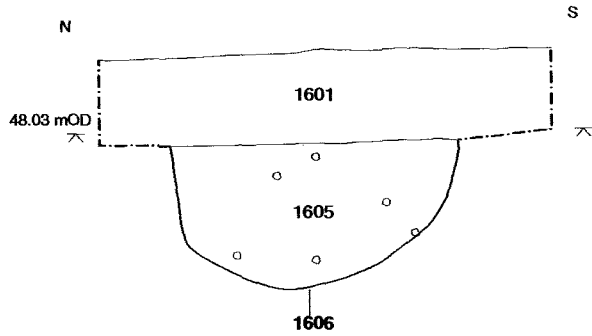
Figure 11 : Trench 15,
plan and sections



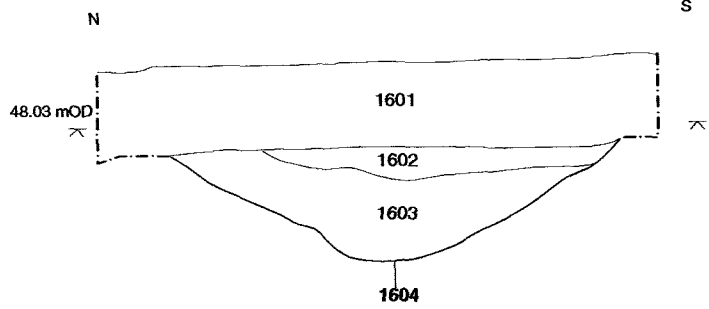
Plan 1601



Section 1603



Section 1602



Section 1601

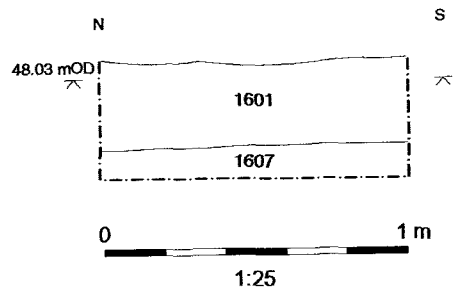


Figure 12 : Trench 16, plan and sections



Plan 2201

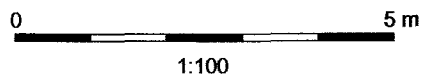
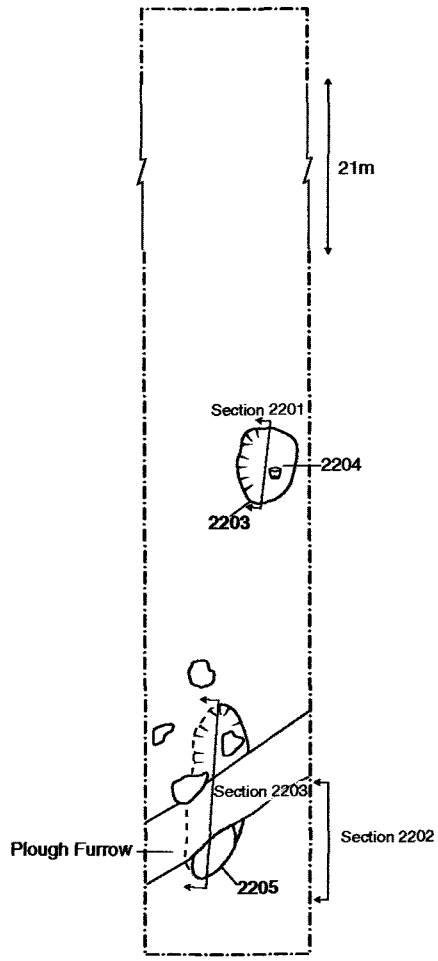


Figure 14 : Trench 22, plan

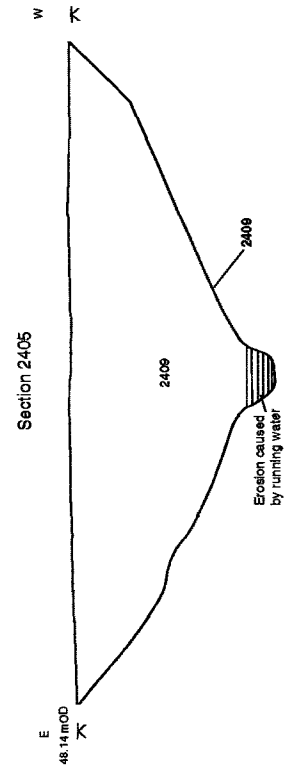
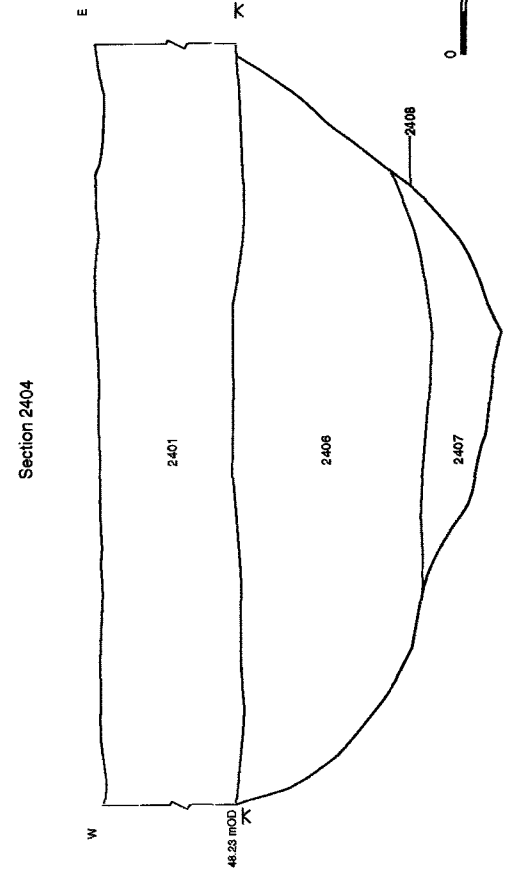
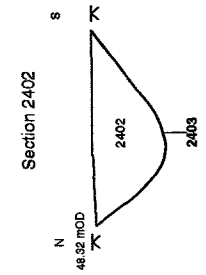
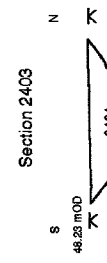
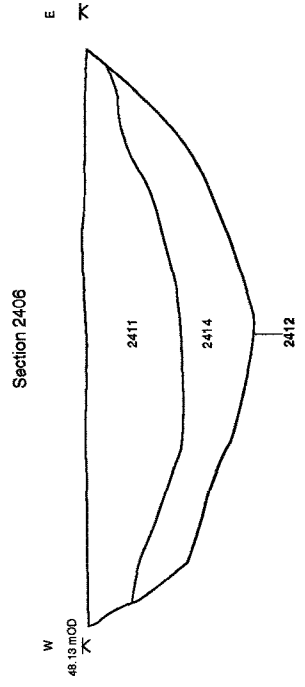
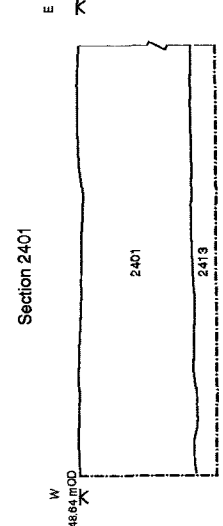
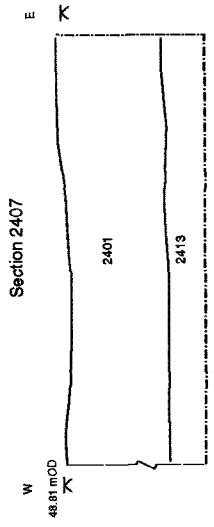
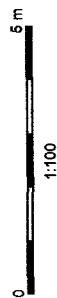
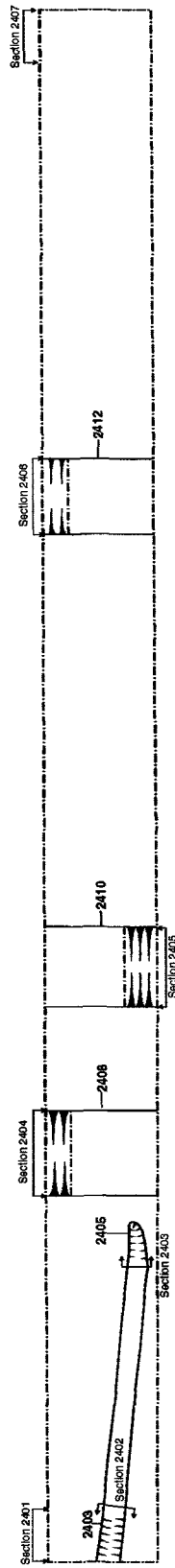
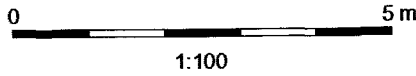
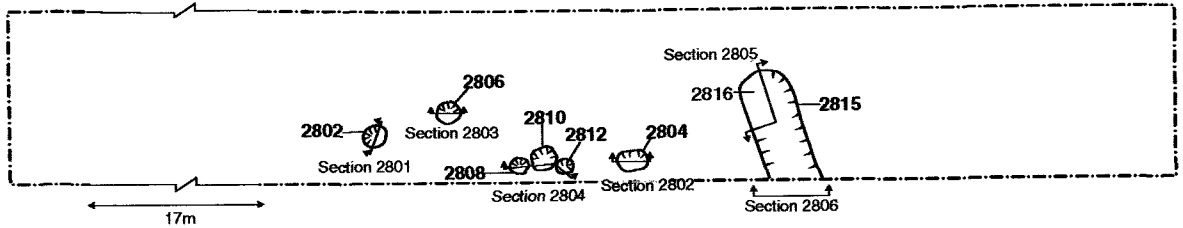


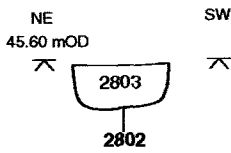
Figure 15: Trench 24, plan and sections



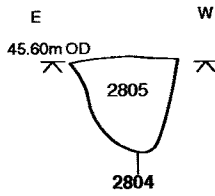
Plan 2801



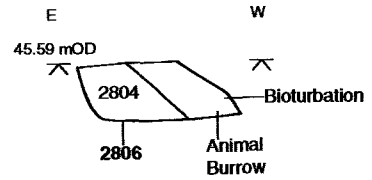
Section 2801



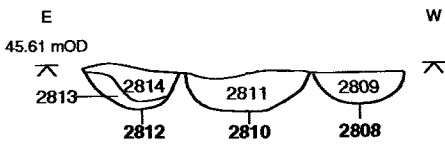
Section 2802



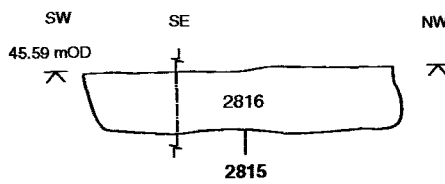
Section 2803



Section 2804



Section 2805



Section 2806

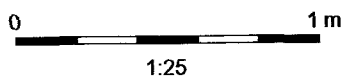
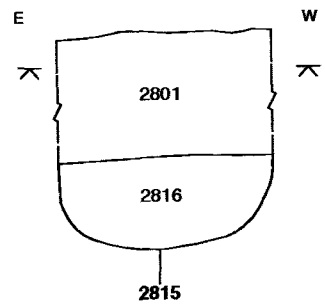
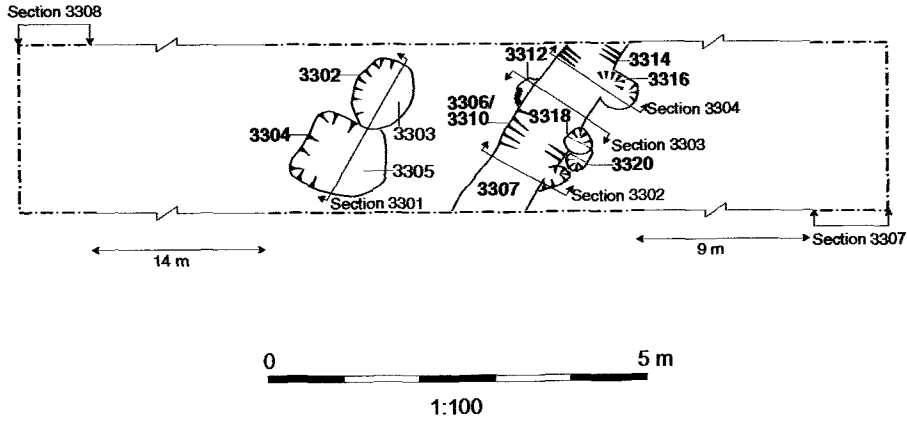


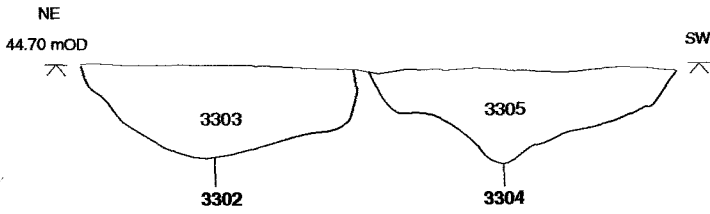
Figure 16 : Trench 28, plan and sections



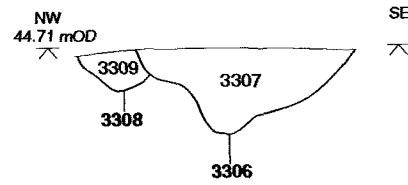
Plan 3301



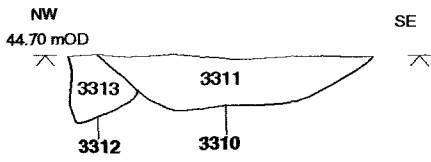
Section 3301



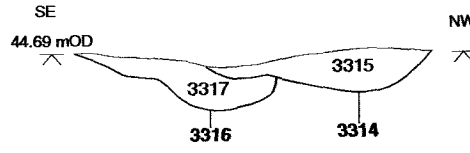
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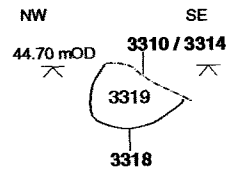
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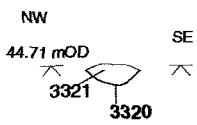
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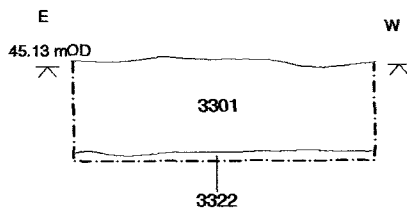
Section 3305



Section 3306



Section 3307



Section 3308

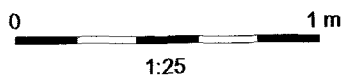
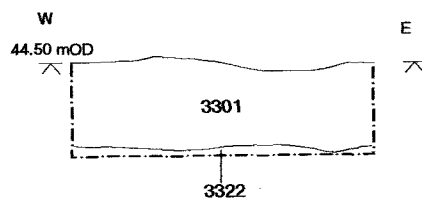
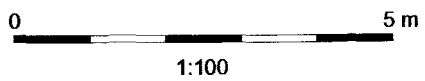
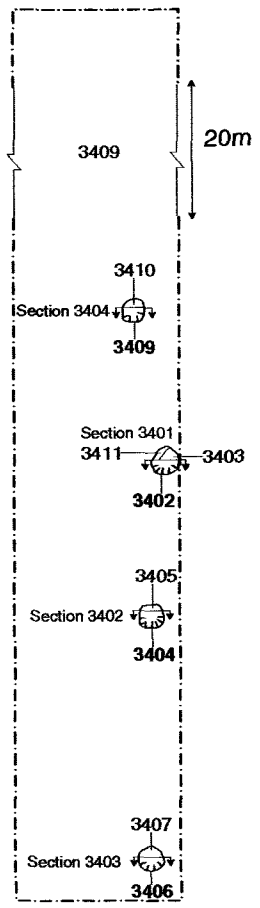
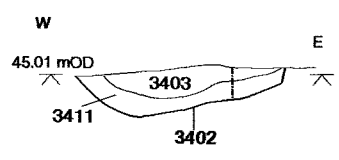


Figure 18 : Trench 33, plan and sections

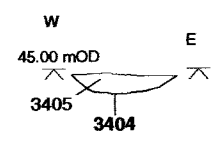
Plan 3401



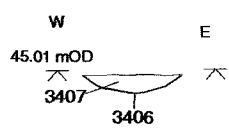
Section 3401



Section 3402



Section 3403



Section 3404

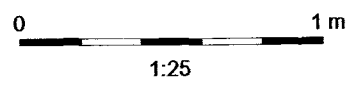
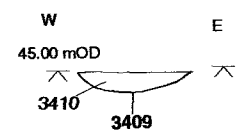


Figure 19 : Trench 34, plan and sections

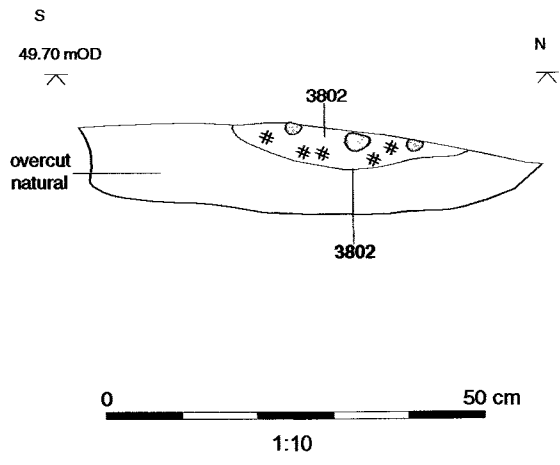
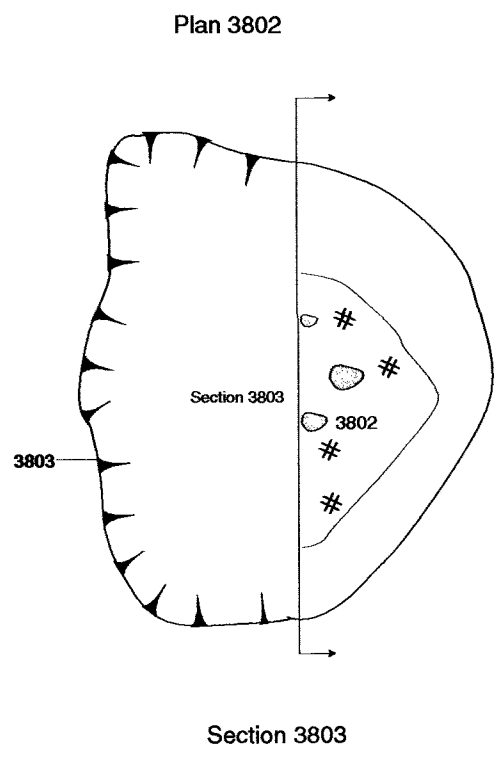
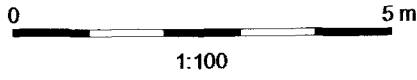
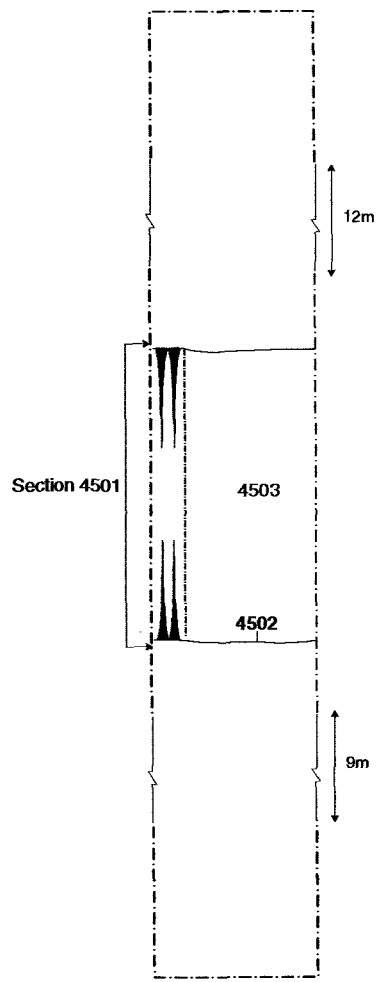


Figure 20 : Plan and section of feature 3803



Plan 4501



Section 4501

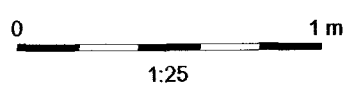
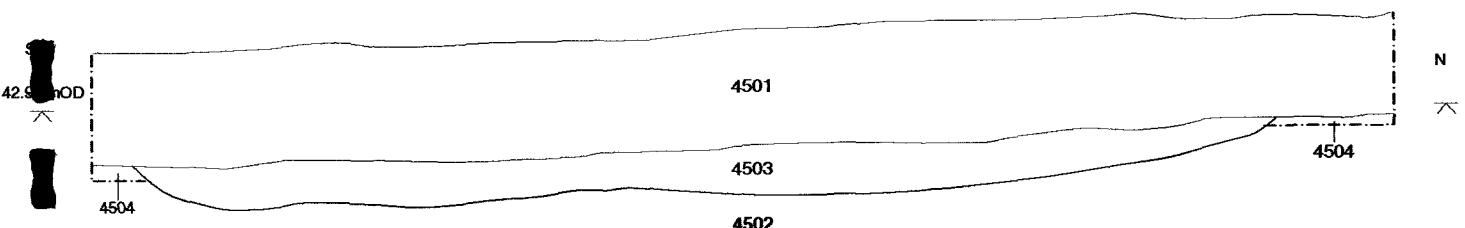
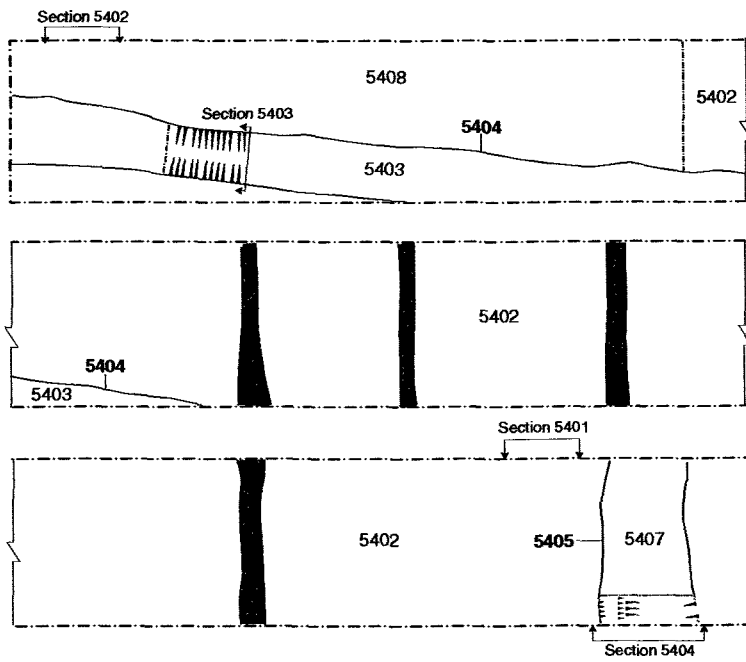


Figure 21 : Trench 45, plan and section



■ Modern feature

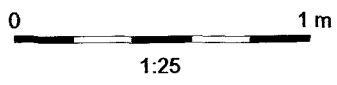
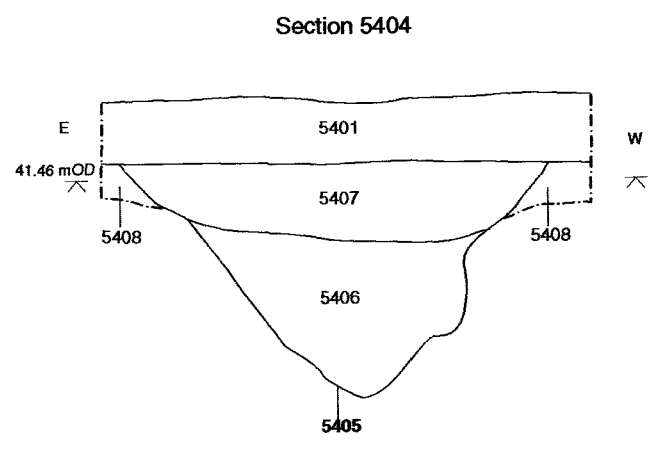
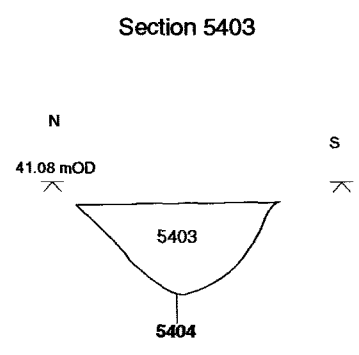
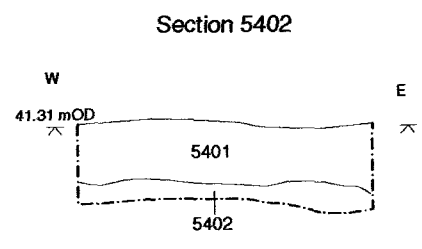
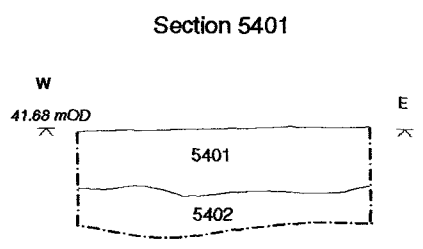
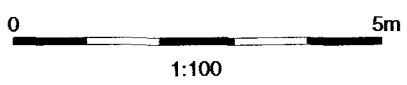
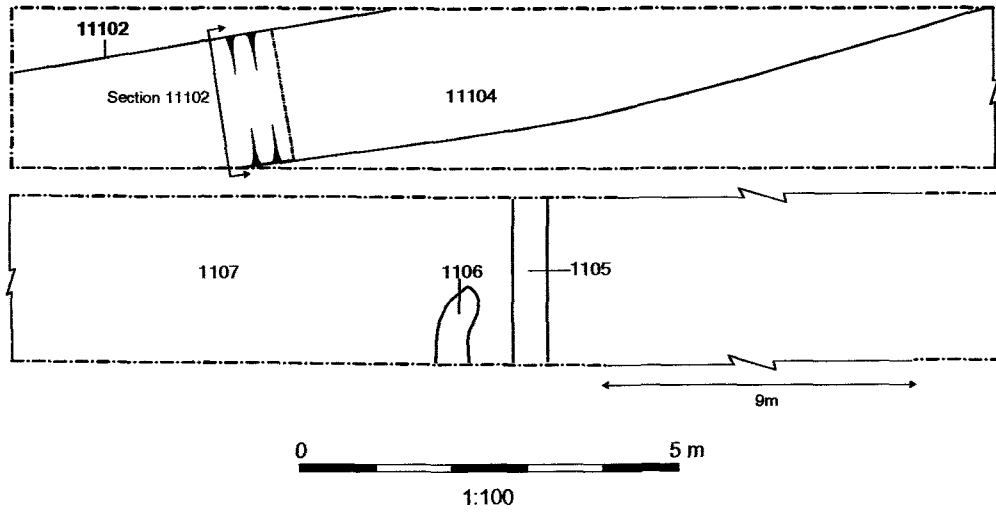


Figure 22 : Trench 54, plan and sections



Plan 11101



Section 11102

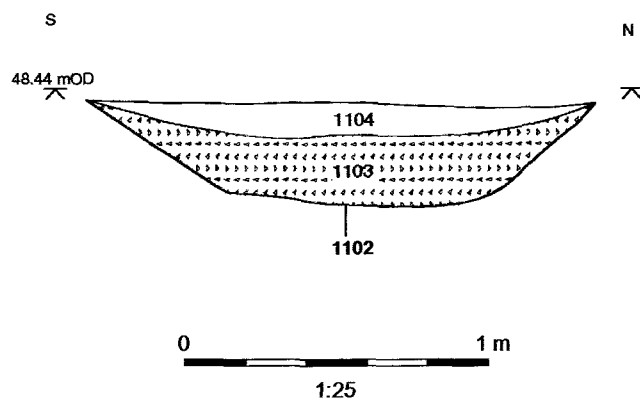


Figure 23 : Trench 111, plan and section



Plan 11201

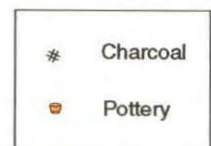
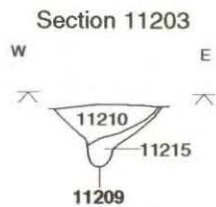
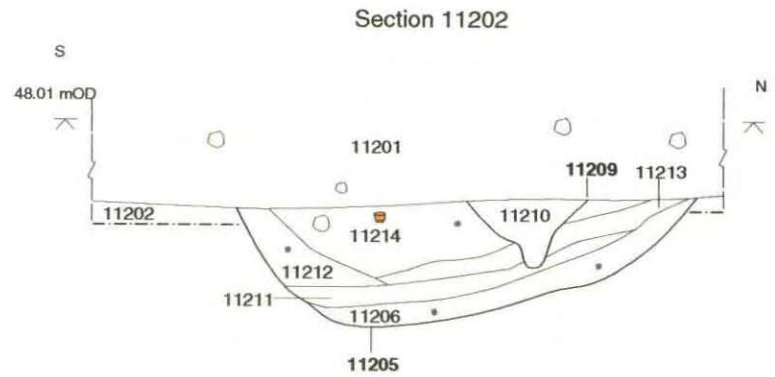
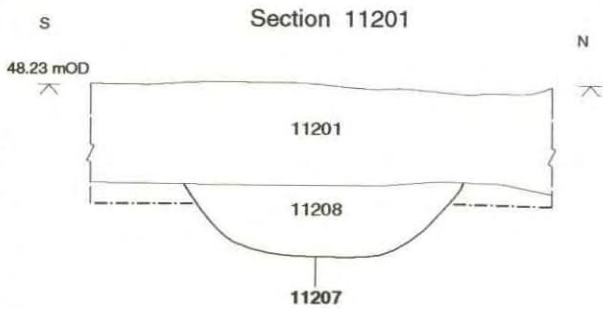
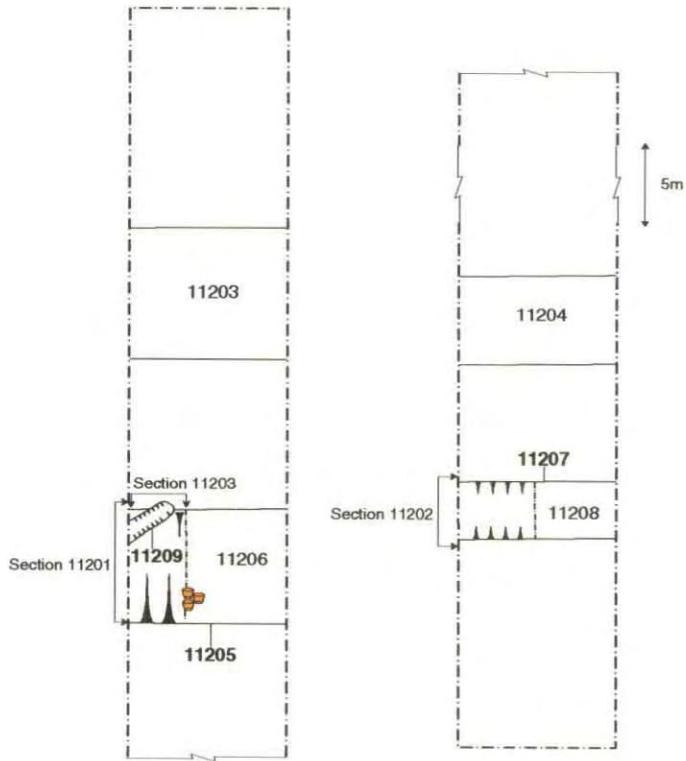


Figure 24 : Trench 112, plan and section

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- Undated
- Post Medieval
- Medieval
- Roman
- Middle Bronze Age
- Evaluation trenches
- Site outline

Survey Data supplied
by : OA



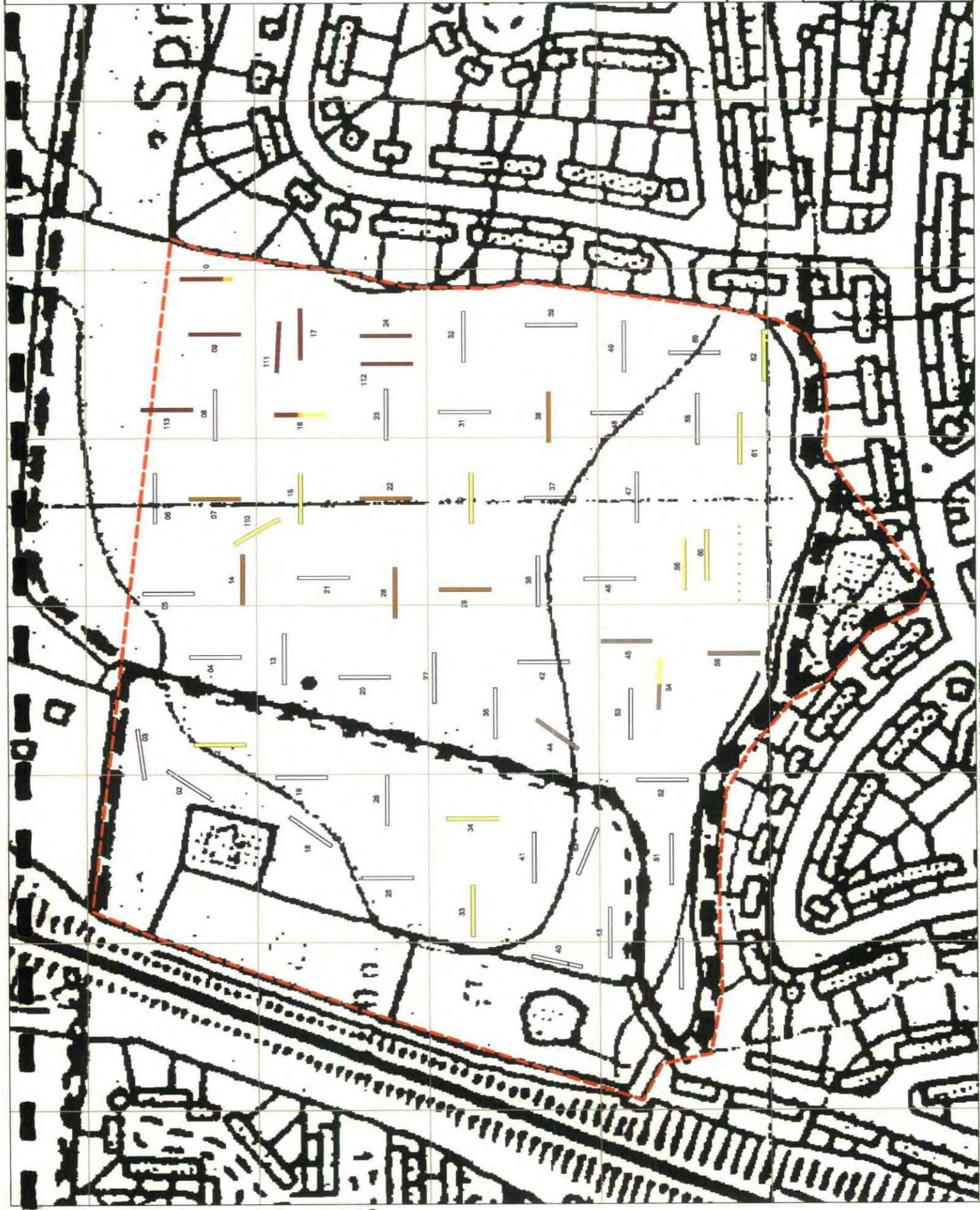
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Oxford West
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Sussex

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Date printed 16.11.05
Drawing title

Figure 25:
Trenches phased
by principal
features



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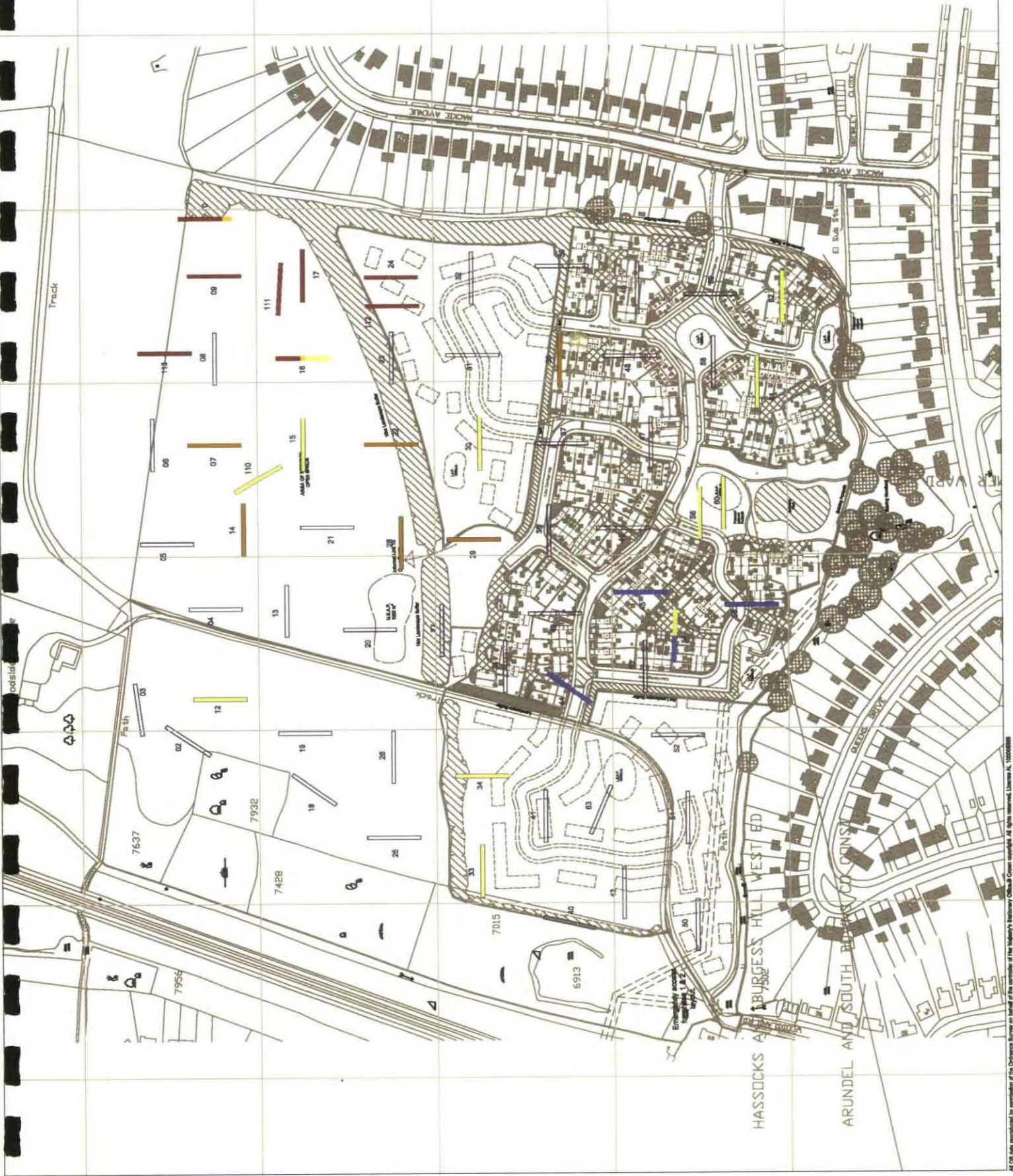
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- Post Medieval
- Medieval
- Roman
- Middle Bronze Age
- Evaluation trenches

Survey Data supplied by : CA
 Scale at A3 1:2000
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Oxford Archaeology
 100 High Street
 Oxford OX1 1BQ
 Tel: 01865 206000 Fax: 01865 733996
 email: info@oxford-archaeology.co.uk
 web: www.oxford-archaeology.co.uk

HASS 05
 Hassocks, West Sussex
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 Date printed 25.11.05
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Figure 26:
 Archaeological trenches over proposed development



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Plate 1: Trench 59 looking north, up-slope



Plate 2: Trench 14, middle Bronze Age building 1424, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 14, middle Bronze Age building 1424, looking north-west



Plate 4: Trench 22, prehistoric flint scatter to the foreground



Plate 5: Trench 24, Roman ditch 2403 looking north



Plate 6: Trench 28, posthole of middle Bronze Age building 2818

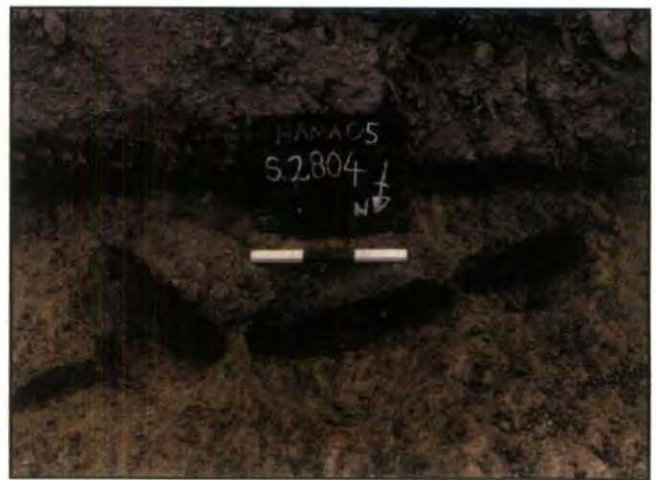


Plate 7: Trench 28, posthole group, part of middle Bronze Age building 2818



Plate 8: Trench 28, view west, middle Bronze Age building 2818 to centre of trench

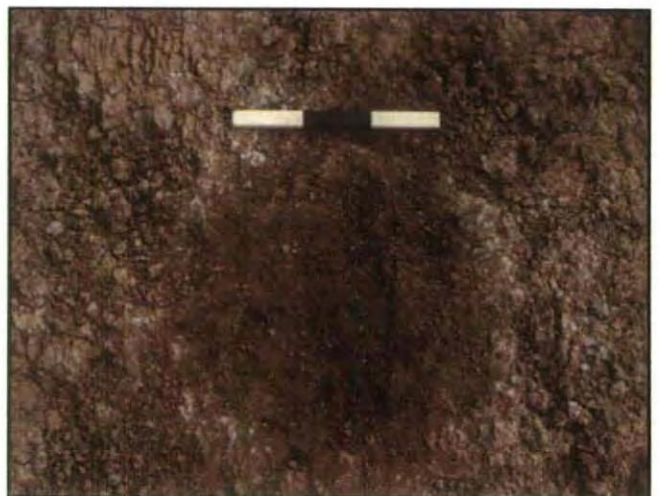


Plate 9: Trench 29, middle Bronze Age cremation 2910: pre-excavation



Plate 10: Trench 29, middle Bronze Age cremation 2910



Plate 11: Trench 29, middle Bronze Age cremation 2910