ST. BARNABAS HOSPICE, TITNORE LANE, GORING-BY-SEA, WEST SUSSEX

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Planning Application Number: WB/07/1495/FULL

National Grid Reference Number: TQ 10490 04030

AOC Project no: 30305

Site Code: 2008/238

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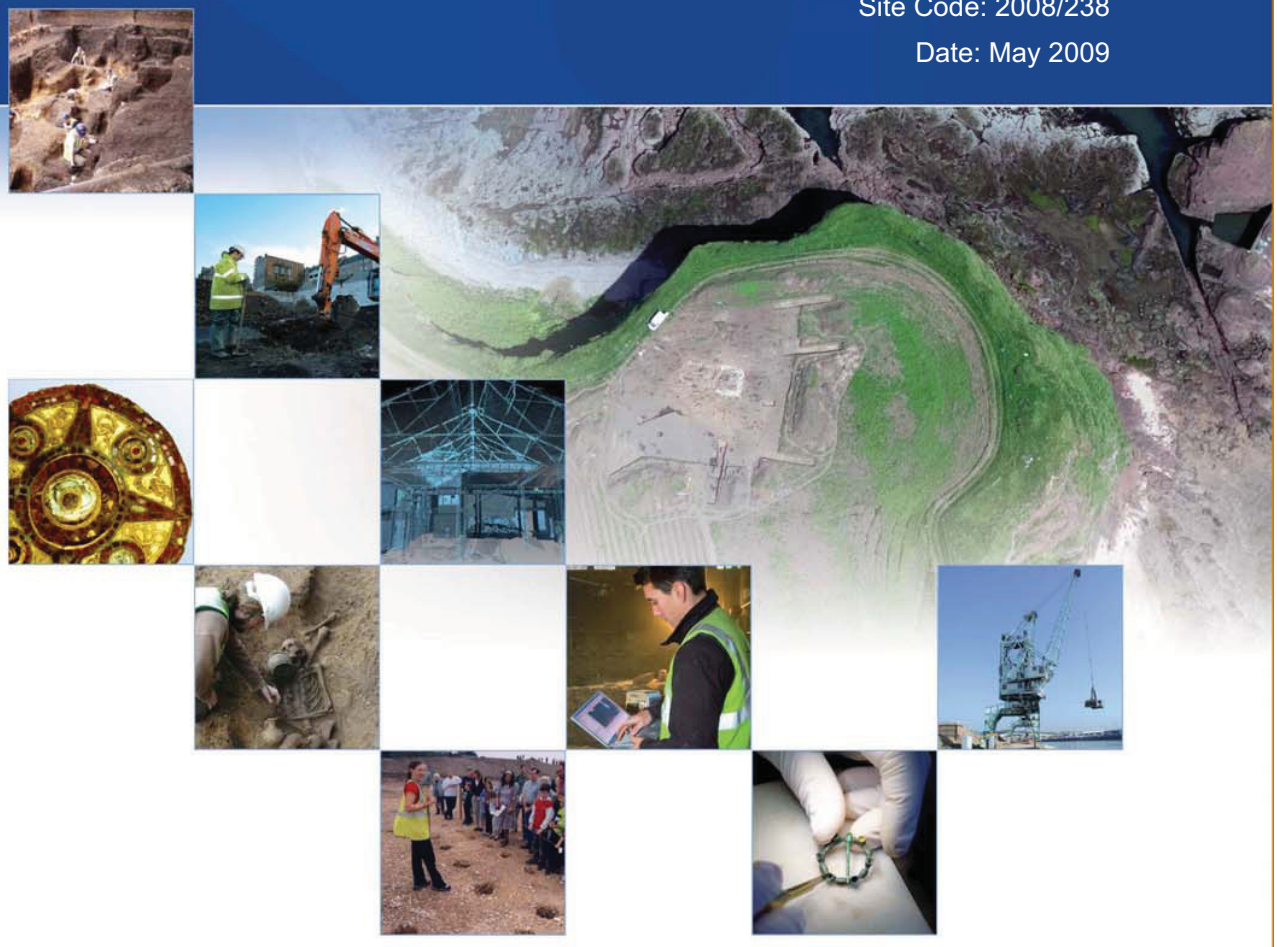

AOC Archaeology Group

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St Barnabas Hospice, Titnore Lane, Goring-By-Sea, West Sussex

A Post-Excavation Assessment Report

On Behalf of:	**St Barnabas Hospice** Colombia Drive Worthing West Sussex BN13 3HD
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**TQ 10490 04030**
AOC Project No:	**30305**
Prepared by:	**Chris Clarke**
Illustration by:	**Jonathan Moller**
Date of Excavation:	**11th August to 23rd October 2008**
Date of Report:	**May 2009**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Chris Clarke	**Date: May 2009**
Approved by: Melissa Melikian	**Date: May 2009**
Draft/Final Report Stage: Melissa Melikian	**Date: August 2009**

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com

AOC Archaeology Group

www.aocarchaeology.com

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 11th August and 23rd October 2008 a programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Titnore Lane, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex, National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 10490 04030 on behalf of St. Barnabas Hospice. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed development for the construction of a new hospice and associated facilities. The over all project managers are Robinson Low Francis and the archaeological consultants advising St Barnabas are Gifford. The excavation was conducted across the full area of the 2.2 hectare site.

The earliest phase of activity identified on site occurred during the Mesolithic period, primarily consisting of residual worked flint collected from later features, thought to represent occasional transitory use of the site by hunter gatherers. By the Neolithic period, the site was further exploited on a periodic basis, demonstrated by the presence of a small pit group and gully dated to this period by means of a small assemblage of finds that included fragments of Early Neolithic pottery and flint axehead.

Prehistoric activity on site was further represented in the Mid to Late Bronze Age by the presence of a trackway traversing the site north to south, indicating that during this period the site was a transit point through the landscape. By the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, the first signs of settlement appear in the form of a roundhouse and livestock pen, in addition to a low level of associated evidence which included a possible waterhole. The location of boundary ditches assigned to the phase clearly indicates the disuse of the earlier Mid to Later Bronze Age trackway. Settlement activity continued into the Mid to Late Iron Age phase where a complex sequence of features revealed several phases of roundhouse construction indicative of a small yet developing settlement. The settlement included external and internal boundary ditches, the creation of a large artificial pond and feeder system, and possible livestock pens which were later replaced by a large ditched enclosure.

Numerous early Romano-British features were also recorded during the course of the excavation, indicative of several further phases of activity. The Iron Age settlement and associated artificial pond had been cleared by the mid 1st century AD to make way for a series of ditched boundaries, probably representative of a new agricultural regime, and groups of large domestic rubbish pits. This agricultural landscape had gone into decline by the late 1st century/early 2nd century AD, and barring some minor alterations had been abandoned by the mid 2nd century AD.

Nearly a thousand years elapsed before the next phase of activity took place on site in the 12th to 14th century. The focus of medieval activity was associated with a large enclosure ditch adjacent to the western boundary of the site. It is not certain what activity was taking place inside the enclosure, but it is thought that the immediate landscape was utilised for low intensity agriculture up to the 16th century. The site remained undeveloped in the post-medieval and modern era, primarily remaining as pastoral land.

Overall, a high density of archaeological features were identified during the course of the excavation from a wide range of phases, covering the majority of prehistory as well as the early Romano-British and medieval periods. As a whole, the site is thought to be of regional significance due to the number of phases represented on site, (particularly the early prehistoric activity identified), the continuity of detailed settlement activity identified between the Late Bronze Age and early Romano-British period, and the ability of the site to inform on how the immediate landscape was exploited over a substantial period of time.

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigations undertaken at the Titnore Lane site, summarising the stratigraphical sequence of archaeological remains, and describes the work undertaken on the archive. The principal objective of this report is to refine the research objectives of the project in light of the findings, and assess the potential of the archive to address these research objectives.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Site

1.1.1 This document aims to summarise the results of the archaeological excavation, conducted by AOC Archaeology, at the site of the St. Barnabas Hospice development, Titnore Lane, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex, on behalf of St. Barnabas Hospice. The over all project managers are Robinson Low Francis and the archaeological consultants advising St Barnabas are Gifford.

1.1.2 The St. Barnabas Hospice development is situated directly to the north of the village of Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex. The proposed development is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 10490 04030 (Figures 1 & 2). The site is rectangular in shape and is bounded to the west by Titnore Lane, to the north by a metalled trackway, to the east by a hard standing yard area, and to the south by Northbrook College. The area affected by the development covers a total area of approximately 2.2 hectares.

1.2 The Scope of the Project

1.2.1 An archaeological evaluation of the St. Barnabas development was carried out by Archaeology South-East in 2005 (ASE 2005). This evaluation consisted of 22 trial trenches, and remains were identified dating to the following periods: Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval.

1.2.2 Due to the significant and extensive nature of the archaeological resource identified during the evaluation, it was decided that the full 2.2ha area of the site would need to be investigated archaeologically prior to the initiation of a construction programme (Figure 3).

1.2.3 Following consultation with Worthing Museum and Art Gallery, the site work was allocated the site code **2008/238**. The research aims outlined prior to excavation are discussed with reference to the results, and the further work to enable full interpretation and publication are outlined. Quantification of the resources needed to fulfil this work has been undertaken in the light of the revised research objectives.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The local planning authority is Worthing Borough Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by West Sussex County Council.

1.3.2 The development consists of the construction of a new hospice facility for the St. Barnabas Hospice Trust. This involves the stripping of topsoil and subsoil deposits across the area of the site, followed by the use of strip foundations and localised landscaping.

1.3.3 A planning application has been submitted to develop the site (Application No.: WB/07/1495/FULL). The West Sussex County Council Archaeologist has recommended that an archaeological condition is placed on any planning permission, to secure a programme of archaeological work. This is in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16) issued by the Department of the Environment in 1990 (DoE 1990).

1.3.4 A Brief to guide the excavations at the St. Barnabas site was prepared by Gifford in consultation with West Sussex County Council's archaeologist (Gifford 2008). In response to the Brief, AOC Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008) detailing the methodology that would be used while undertaking the excavation.

1.3.5 This Assessment Report conforms to the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) (PPG16). It has been designed in accordance with the Gifford archaeological brief (Gifford 2008), current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:

- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations (IFA 1994).
- Institute of Field Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IFA 1997).

1.3.6 The findings of the 2005 evaluation identified a high concentratation of archaeological features across the area of the site resulting in the recommendation that a full scale excavation was required prior to any development being undertaken on site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.0.1 A Desk Based Assessment has not been prepared for this project.

2.1 Palaeolithic (500,000BC – 10,000BC)

2.1.1 The landscape of the Sussex coastal plain would have been significantly different during the Palaeolithic; instead of a coastal environment the area along the south coast would have been one side of the land bridge joining Britain to mainland Europe. Several buried Palaeolithic coastlines have been identified in Sussex, known as the Sussesx Raised Beach sequence. The oldest of the former beaches, dating to *c*. 500,000BC, lay along a vast bay which continued west of Arundel. East of Arundel, the ancient Palaeolithic shorelines lay further to the south, which also places them to the south of the Titnore Lane site (J. Mills pers.comm.). Current thinking indicates that human activity within this period would have been limited to small family groups moving through the landscape undertaking archaeologically visible tasks such as hunting large mammals, butchery and flint tool manufacture (Russell 2002). Opportunities to study such activity are rare, although the Titnore Lane site is located 20km to the east of Boxgrove, the typesite for this period, which has produce a wide range of finds demonstrating a diversity of activity taking place at this time.

2.2 Mesolithic (10,000BC – 4,000BC)

2.2.1 Located near to the coast, the site is thought to have once been situated in the ideal environment for Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups, as a diverse range of plants and animal species would have existed, and be available to exploit throughout the different seasons (Russell 2002).Due to the ephemeral nature of Mesolithic activity, masking effects of the accumulation of colluvial deposits at the base of the Downs, and the heavily developed character of the Sussex coastal plain, evidence for this period is not well represented. Finds of a Mesolithic date have been recovered from eight sites along the Sussex coastal plain, whereas a far greater number of Mesolithic sites have been identified further inland along the South Downs and the Weald (Holgate 2003).

2.3 Neolithic (4,000BC - 2,500BC)

2.3.1 During the Neolithic period substantial features such as causewayed enclosures, long mounds and flint mines would have dominated the chalk hill landscape of the South Downs. Examples of causewayed enclosures have been identified in Sussex at The Trundle, Whitehawk and Combe Hill, with long mounds known at Alfriston and North Marden, while Cissbury flint mine is only located approximately 5km to the northeast of site. Neolithic activity is not as well represented on the coastal plain for similar reasons as Mesolithic activity; masking colluvial deposits, large scale modern

development and the insubstantial nature of the evidence. Evidence for domestic structures during this period have been identified though, at locations further along the coastal plain at sites like Belle Tout, Beachy Head, and Rackham near Amberley. Domestic structures at these sites were represented by long houses and temporary shelters (Russell 2002). In the immediate area of the Sussex coast plain Neolithic activity is primarily represented by isolated finds of stone axe fragments. The only site of note in this vicinity is at Copse Farm, Oving, further to the west, where a pit containing Neolithic pottery was identified (Drewett 2003).

2.3.2 In closer proximity to the site, the West Sussex Historic Environment Record indicates there are two finds spots in the immediate area. The first is a polished flint axe found in Ferring, approximately 1km to the west, and the other discovery is of a polished stone axe recovered c.450m south of the site.

2.4 Bronze Age (2,500BC – 700BC)

2.4.1 The Bronze Age of Southern Britain is a well studied period of British prehistory, recognising the growing diversity of activity such as settlement and agriculture, in association with man's greater impact on the landscape. Several examples of Bronze Age settlement are known is this region including Mile Oak near Portslade, and Blackpatch. Frequently, settlements of the period comprise of a central roundhouse with associated ancillary buildings, both of which frequently demonstrate phases of modification and rebuilding (Russell 2002). Evidence of early 1st century BC domestic architecture is rare, as the few examples identified in the region are comparatively insubstantial comprising of shallow ring gullies and scattered postholes. Within these Bronze Age settlements, a small number of features, such as ponds and clay-lined troughs, have been identified which are believed to represent communal activities and resources (Hamilton 2003).

2.4.2 Discoveries in the Worthing area suggest that the area may have been moderately populated during this period, especially in the later Bronze Age, as there is evidence for a Late Bronze Age enclosed settlement at Highdown Hill (ASE 1997), approximately 1.2km to the west, and in Durrington (ASE 2001) c. 1.5km to the east. Evidence for more ritualistic Bronze Age activity has been identified in the area in the form of a burnt mound, containing fire cracked flint and charcoal. The burnt mound was discovered during fieldwork close to the Patching Junction of the A27, approximately 1.5km to the northwest of the site (CPM 1996).

2.5 Iron Age (700BC – c. AD43)

2.5.1 By the Iron Age the Sussex coastal plain is thought to be an intensively occupied area, primarily being exploited for its fertile agricultural land. Evidence of this exploitation appears in the form of field systems, an example of which has been identified at Eastwick Barn, Brighton. Hillforts also appear to dominate the landscape in the vicinity of the site at locations such as Cissbury (Russell 2002). Several sites associated with this period have been excavated in detail over the past 40 years in the Coastal Plain area. At North Bersted, Bognor Regis, an Iron Age roundhouse was identified as being associated with large field system (Bedwin & Pitts 1978), with a further roundhouse and working area recorded at Copse Farm, Oving (Hamilton 2003). In contrast, no settlement activity was identified at Ounces Barn, Boxgrove, with the evidence primarily consisting of a large Iron Age enclosure which contained substantial quantities of pottery and fragments of coin moulds (Bedwin & Place 1995). Despite the quatity of evidence associated with this period there are still many outstanding questions regarding Iron Age settlement activity, particularly with regards to their development, structural architecture, and abandonment (Hamilton 2003).

2.5.2 Between 1982 and 2004 a range of archaeological investigations were undertaken at Northbrook College, directly to the south of the St. Barnabas site. The investigations identified a large number of

features including evidence for Late Bronze Age or Iron Age occupation in the form of two possible roundhouses and a range of postholes containing pottery dating to this period (ASE 2004). This is a strong indicator that Late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement occurred in the immediate vicinity of the site. When viewed in a wider context the site forms part of a larger Iron Age landscape associated with focal hillforts and substantial levels of contemporary occupation.

2.6 Romano-British (c. AD43 – 410)

2.6.1 The coastal plain region remained intensely occupied from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period, demonstrated by the density of recognised villa sites in the area, examples of which are located at Angmering, Southwick and Highdown Hill (Cunliffe 1971). The site is also located approximately 1km south of the Roman Road between Chichester and Brighton (Vincent 2000), placing it within easy reach of the established communication and trade routes of the time. Despite the volume of evidence for more sophisticated aspects of Roman life known in the area, it has been clearly acknowledged that our understanding of rural Romano-British life is patchy at best, and has received very little detailed investigation (Rudling 2003). Sites that have produced evidence of rural farming activity include Bullock Down, Beachy Head, Eastwick Barn, Brighton, and Owens Barn, Boxgrove (Bedwin & Place 1995, Rudling 2003).

2.6.2 The excavations at Northbrook College revealed a high density of Romano-British features; the primary focus of which was a small villa building measuring 20m by 14m. Associated with the villa was a bathhouse, corn drying kilns, several ancillary buildings, and numerous ditches which may be part of a system of field boundaries or enclosures (ASE 1997). The investigations at Northbrook College have clearly identified the remains of a Romano-British villa complex. Due to the location of the St. Barnabas site is likely that features associated with the villa estate are present within the boundary of the site.

2.7 Anglo-Saxon (410 - 1066)

2.7.1 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is poorly represented in the Worthing area. The one significant discovery associated with this period, in the area surrounding the site, was at Highdown Hill to the west; an Early Saxon cemetery containing numerous inhumations with a wide selection of grave goods (White 2000). Recent reassessment of the Highdown Hill site also indicates the presence of Anglo-Saxon settlement in addition to funerary activity (J. Mills pers. comm.). Other than this, further finds have been limited to the recovery of a few fragments of pottery dating to this period during development work in Worthing itself (White 2000).

2.8 Medieval (1066 – 1485)

2.8.1 According to documentary sources, the medieval parish of Goring consisting of four manors focused around a small coastal settlement. The original church in Goring is thought to have been constructed in the late 13th century, while the village was not granted a market charter until the early 14th century (White 2000). The character of the parish is likely to be similar to the neighbouring parish of Broadwater, where landuse is thought to have been a mix of pasture and arable land, with a small population of between 50 to 100 people (Kerridge & Standing 1983). Documentary evidence from the 14th century potentially indicates the presence of a medieval deerpark to the northern end of the parish (CPM 1996), suggesting that the local aristocracy would have had a strong influence on how the area was managed. Finds of a medieval date, close to the site, are limited, with pottery being found near Titnore Way to the north, and adjacent to Littlehampton Road to the east (ASE 1997). It is likely that during the medieval period the site lay in the rural hinterland outside the small settlement of Goring.

2.9 Post-Medieval (1485 – 1900)

2.9.1 It is thought that the village of Goring and the surrounding hinterland changed little during the majority of the post-medieval period, with the local economy remaining dependant on fishing and agriculture. This low level of activity is represented by the population size; Goring is recorded as having a population of only 419 as late as 1801 (Page 1907). It is at this point, at the beginning of the 19th century, that the development of small settlements such as Goring and Worthing change significantly due to the growing popularity of seaside recreations and holidays, with the sandy coastline of Sussex being well located due to its proximity to London. Coastal villages and towns right along the Sussex coastal plain grew quickly to cater for this trend, growth which was even more rapid with the arrival of the railway in 1845 (Hare 2008).

2.9.2 Cartographic analysis of the early Ordnance Survey maps reveals that the site, even as early as the late 19th century, was open agricultural land, most likely pastoral, with Northbrook Farm located a short distance to the northeast. It was not until the second half of the 20th century that the urban expansion of both Worthing and Goring reached the area surrounding the site. Until then it had a predominantly rural character.

2.10 Previous Archaeological Investigation

2.10.1 In October to November 2005 22 evaluation trenches were excavated across the area of the site, with each trench measuring *c.* 1.8m by 30m. The evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East.

2.10.2 The 2005 evaluation results demonstrated that the application site contained an impressive range of archaeological features, from the Neolithic to post-medieval (ASE 2005). Evidence of Neolithic occupation is very rare on the coastal plain. The majority of finds and features dated to the Late Bronze Age and Roman periods (Gifford 2008).

2.10.3 Archaeological features dating from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods were recorded across the site (ASE 2005). The evaluation identified a group of probable Neolithic pits in the central west area of the site. Late Bronze Age features and artefacts surrounded several potential Late Bronze Age structures/roundhouses in the south centre and south-east parts of the site. Features of Romano-British date were recorded in the south-eastern part of the site and may represent occupation and activity in the hinterland of an important Roman villa at nearby Northbrook College. Two features of medieval date, and a single post-medieval pit, were also recorded (Gifford 2008).

2.10.4 The coastal plain of West Sussex is an area in which a moderate, but increasing, quantity of evidence for prehistoric settlement is being discovered. This tract of the prehistoric landscape is characterised by decreased archaeological visibility compared with the Sussex Downs where known sites of Neolithic date are more common. This can be attributed chiefly to the obscuring effects of extensive colluvial deposits lying at the foot of the Downs. However, this colluvium has also resulted in enhanced preservation of underlying archaeological deposits. Investigations within the site to date bear this out; the evaluation trenching uncovered a number of pits that are likely to be Neolithic in date, and flint assemblages that may date from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age. One particular pit located towards the south-west corner of the site, contained two polished stone axe fragments (Gifford 2008).

2.10.5 Pits recorded at Copse Farm, Oving (also on the coastal plain) show evidence of infilling similar to that occurring within Causewayed Enclosure and Long Barrow ditches (Drewett 1999). Structured deposits of this kind may reflect commemorative rather than domestic or economic behaviour in the context of shifting settlement. Characterising the nature and function of pits and their fills at the Titnore Lane site therefore emerges as a key research aim (Gifford 2008).

2.10.6 The majority of the archaeological features in the 2005 evaluation were provisionally dated to the Late Bronze Age, and the existence of a number of postholes suggests the presence of roundhouses or possibly four-post structures in the south centre and south east of the site (Gifford 2008).

3. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1 The site is situated on the coastal plain and the underlying drift geology is brickearth (British Geological Survey Sheet 333). Geoarchaeological test-pitting undertaken during the archaeological evaluation in 2005 revealed that the brickearth was considered to be a loessic (wind derived) deposit probably of Devensian/early prehistoric age. The brickearth sealed *c.* 1m of gravel deposits which in turn overlie clay deposits (ASE 2005).

3.2 The absolute levels of the modern ground surface varied from 13.16m OD in the north-west to 10.24m OD in the south (Figure 4). The ground surface is undulating and prone to flooding in some areas.

3.3 A geoarchaeological investigation consisting of seven test pits was monitored by Chris Pine of Development Archaeological Services as part of the 2005 programme of works. The results of the investigation revealed that the sedimentary sequence was of only moderate palaeogeographic interest, and with the exception of sediments interpreted as re-deposited marine derived gravels, no *in situ* marine deposits were recorded. It was considered that the sedimentary sequence had been adequately addressed during the course of the investigation (ASE 2005).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The programme of archaeological investigation at the St. Barnabas site was undertaken in two phases. The first phase of investigation involved the open area excavation of the central and eastern areas of the site between 11th August and 23rd October 2008. The second phase of investigation involved the monitoring of an additional four trenches, Trenches 1 to 4, (Figure 2) in the western area of site in order to identify the presence of further archaeological features prior to development of the site. The second phase of work took place between 16th February and 5th March 2009. The excavations were conducted according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008), which was guided by the excavation strategy devised by Gifford (2008).

4.2 An excavation sampling strategy was defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation, defining the minimum extent of excavation required for different categories of feature, such as structures, ditches, and postholes. In addition, the Written Scheme of Investigation defined the environmental sampling strategy.

4.3 In this report cuts are shown in square brackets '[000]' and fills and layers are shown in rounded brackets '(000)'. Feature numbers have been given to associated cut numbers, for ease of reference. Features (or groups) have been given a prefix 'F' 'F000'. This was done both for multiple

slots excavated in a single feature, such as a ditch, and for groups of associated contexts, such as postholes forming a structure.

4.4 On completion of the excavation, and prior to the projects final archival deposition, the archive produced by the Archaeology South-East evaluation, in 2005, will be intergrated into the overall project archive. As part of the programme of post-excavation analysis, the interpretations reached and the dates attributed to the features recorded during the evaluation will be re-appraised.

4.5 The excavation was supervised by the author, closely assisted by Paolo Guarino, and monitored by Andy Leonard (Fieldwork Manager) for AOC Archaeology, by Phil Emery (Cultural Heritage & Archaeology) for Gifford, and John Mills for West Sussex County Council.

5 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

5.1 In general terms the original aim of the excavation was to mitigate the impact of the proposed development and preserve by record the archaeological remains impacted by the development. This applies to remains of all periods, and includes evidence of past environments.

5.2 The general aims of the investigation were:

- To 'preserve by record', i.e. sample excavate and record any archaeological remains surviving within the site.
- To retrieve ecofactual and environmental samples from archaeological features and deposits.
- To enable the West Sussex County Council Archaeologist, as advisor to Worthing Borough Council, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition on the planning permission, and any possible requirements in order to satisfy that condition.
- To enable a cross-section of the local community to engage with the project and its findings through a range of structured, informative, stimulating and, where practicable, interactive opportunities and resources.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation as part of the planning process.

5.3 The objectives of the Excavation were to:

- Determine whether **Mesolithic** remains are present, and if so excavate them.
- Excavate **Neolithic** remains on the site.
- Excavate **Late Bronze Age** remains on the site.
- Determine whether **other prehistoric** remains are present, and if so excavate them.
- Excavate **Roman** remains on the site.
- Excavate **medieval** remains on the site.
- Excavate **post-medieval** remains on the site.

5.4 Specific aims, as set out in the brief (Gifford 2008), were:

- To map the distribution and determine the character of flint debitage as evidence of *in situ* flint working.

- To refine the chronology of the Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age period, specifically with reference to analysis of any assemblages containing Beaker ceramics supported by scientific dating of targeted deposits.
- To examine the internal spatial organisation and function of settlement (Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Romano-British).
- To investigate the transition from the late Iron Age to Roman-British periods (the Northbrook College site produced Iron Age material in addition to Roman).
- To gain an understanding of spatial organisation and chronology of specialised production technologies (e.g. by examining hammer-scale as evidence of iron smithing in association with metallurgical analysis and scientific dating).
- To consider the relationship between the evolving Romano-British landscape as attested by evidence on site, and known patterns of settlement and communication routes of this period.
- To define the chronology of decline and abandonment of the area in the later Roman period.
- To interpret the evolution of successive field systems.
- To consider the cumulative historic influence of ancient patterns of landscape management and resource exploitation on the character of the modern landscape as defined by the Countryside Agency and English Heritage (Countryside Agency 1999).
- To gain an understanding of the character of the pottery assemblage, and to determine whether there is sufficient variation in the material (e.g. the presence of domestic and funerary wares, imports or fine wares) for understanding the nature of occupation, social rank and regional patterns of social differentiation.
- To maximise the retrieval of diagnostic metal artefacts through systematic metal detecting.

5.5 One of the major aims is to set the site in its local archaeological context, and to compare the archaeological evidence encountered with that recorded between 1978 and 1987 at the Northbrook College excavations, to the immediate south. This will contribute to a broader understanding of the land-use and settlement, and assist in the development of wider regional interpretations about settlement patterns, trade and exchange, social and cultural changes, craft and industry through all the represented archaeological and historical periods (Gifford 2008).

5.6 Another general aim is to enhance understanding of spatial organisation of the landscape on the coastal plain (i.e. disposition of settlement in relation to fields, pasture, woodland, enclosed areas and routes of communication between them) as it evolves over time, and consider its effects on the environment (Gifford 2008).

5.7 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 INTERIM SUMMARY OF RESULTS

During the course of the excavation at the St. Barnabas site, 11 different periods of activity were recognised. Incorporated into this were seven individual phases associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

6.1 Period 1 – Natural

6.1.1 The natural deposit was present across the full area of the site, and was identified as silty clay (3), "brickearth". Variations in the brickearth were present, but these were restricted to isolated areas of either more silty or clayey patches, with no overall discernable pattern.

6.1.2 The average height of the brickearth was 10.40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The general topography of the St. Barnabas site is fairly flat, although on more detailed investigation subtleties in the topography of the site are revealed (Figure 4). The highest area of the site was in the northwest corner, at 11.95m AOD, although a further localised high point was recognised in the southern central area of site at 10.25m AOD. From this central area the level of the natural deposit drops off most steeply to the northeast corner of the site where the height of the natural was 9.75m AOD. At the southern boundary of the site, the level of the brickearth was approximately 10.00m AOD.

6.1.3 The character of the brickearth did pose some specific challenges during the course of the excavation. The nature of this material meant that definition between the natural deposit and the fills of numerous features on site was not always obvious. This particularly applied to the earlier features identified on site, and those features which had silted up gradually over time.

6.2 Period 2 – Mesolithic (10,000BC – 4,000BC)

6.2.1 The earliest activity recorded on site, designated as Period 2 (Figure 5), was that associated with the Mesolithic. The evidence for Mesolithic activity is sparse and consists of a small number of knapped flint artefacts known to derive from this phase.

6.2.2 The only feature possibly associated with the Mesolithic period is ditch **F861**, observed for 10m on a roughly north-south alignment, before going beyond the limit of excavation to the north. The ditch measured between 0.65m-0.8m wide and up to 0.5m deep. The fills were homogenously silty, with the only cultural material recovered being a small multi-platformed Mesolithic flake core. It is thought that the ditch may derive from a later phase and the flint core is residual.

6.2.3 The remaining Mesolithic flints, which include a small end scraper, bladelets and a broken microlith, were all residual. Taken as a group they imply a low level of Mesolithic activity taking place on or near the site.

6.3 Period 3 – Neolithic (4,000BC - 2,500BC)

6.3.1 Period 3 was represented by a small number of features widely distributed across the site (Figure 5). All of the features were discrete and contained limited cultural evidence attributable to the Neolithic period.

6.3.2 The earliest feature within this period is curvilinear gully [874], located in the central area of the site. The shallow gully measured up to 0.3m wide, and contained a single silty clay fill from which early Neolithic pottery was recovered. An element of this pot had been disturbed, resulting in it being residual in the fill of a later ditch which truncated gully [874].

6.3.3 In addition to gully [874], four small clustered pits [1597], [1599], [1601] & [1603], measuring between 0.5m to 0.75m wide, and up to 0.2m in depth, were assigned to this phase on the basis of a small fragment of flint axehead recovered from the one of the pit fills during the 2005 site evaluation. No additional dating evidence was recovered during the excavation of these features, which means these feature are only tentatively associated with this period.

6.3.4 The nature of the activity during this period is not fully clear, primarily due to the limited evidence present. What is recognised is a diversity of activity, incorporating several pits and a shallow gully. Only gully [874] was firmly dated to the Early Neolithic by means of a small assemblage of pottery,

whereas the remaining features are generally ascribed to this phase by means of worked flint artefacts.

6.3.5 The sparse number of features and finds on this site dating to the Neolithic, and their wide distribution, suggests that there may have only been periodic visits to the site during this phase. This does not rule out the possiblilty that more substantial activity, such as settlement, may have occurred on site, although evidence for such activity can be subtle and easily removed by later activity.

6.4 Period 4 – Mid to Late Bronze Age (1,500BC – 800BC)

6.4.1 The next period of activity identified on site is Mid to Late Bronze Age (Figure 5). A distinctive fabric type (FL1) identified within the prehistoric pottery assemblage has enable a small number of pit features to be assigned to a chronological group between 1500-800BC. Linear features **F331** and **F1654** have also been attributed to Phase 4 due to their stratigraphic position. When interpreted together, such features begin to indicate a more structured use of the immediate landscape.

6.4.2 Five pits are currently dated by their pottery to Phase 4: [197]; [199]; [235]; [623] and [712]. All five pits are widely distributed across the northern half of the site, with only pits [197] & [199] close to one another. Pits [197], [198] & [235] were all of a similar character, measuring between 0.4m and 0.5m in diameter, up to 0.2m in depth, with a single fill. Pit [712] was larger, 2m by 1.5m in plan, roughly the same depth, and contained two fills. The similarity between all four pits was that the fills all demonstrated signs of burning, containing frequent amount of charcoal and fire cracked flint, potentially indicating burning *in situ* in the form of fire pits. Pit [623] was distinct from the other pits due to its well defined concave profile measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.25m in depth (Figure 16). Significantly, its fill contained frequent sherds of pottery, closely dated to 1100-900BC, in association with charcoal flecking and small quantity of other domestic waste.

6.4.3 Linear **F331** was recorded for 45m on a north-south alignment before extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. The feature was substantial in width; up to 4.2m, although its depth did not exceed 0.35m, resulting in a very gradual concave profile. The shallow clayey fills of linear **F331** appear to have been deposited gradually over time, accumulating only a limited assemblage of finds including a few fragments of pottery generally dated to between the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. It is difficult to define a function to linear **F331** with great certainty, although its characteristics suggest that it may have been a transit route running north-south through the site, used frequently enough to form a hollow way.

6.4.4 Trackway **F1654** lay on the projected alignment of the course of suspected hollow way **F331** on the northern side of the site, and is consists of two parallel sections of curvilinear ditch, which were observed for a distance of 35m before going beyond the northwest limit of excavation. The two ditches were separated by 3.5m. The ditches themselves were small, measuring between 0.4m-0.8m wide, up to 0.35m deep, with a gradual concave profile. Both ditches contained a homogenous silty clay fill, thought to have accumulated over time, which contained occasional fragments of later prehistoric pottery. The eastern of the two ditches was a single continuous length of ditch, whereas the western ditch had a break in length two-thirds the way along and may represent an access from the trackway into the area to the west. Both trackway ditches were truncated by a later ditch.

6.4.5 The features representing the Mid to Late Bronze Age are spread extensively across the site, but are limited in number, creating a picture of dispersed activity. The most significant feature of this phase is the possible Bronze Age transit route represented by hollow way **F331** and trackway **F1654** dominating the western area of site. It is likely to have been a route way which would have once extended across the full width of the site, but has not been identified in the central area either due to later truncation, or not lack of visibility. Trackway **F1654** is present on the lower lying ground, and as

such may have required the ditches for drainage purposes. Whereas, in order to maintain a level surface, the track continuing as hollow way **F331**, has cut into the slight rise in the ground to the south. The four fire pits are within proximity of trackway **F1654** indicating a potential association and suggesting they could have been the result of sporadic activity focused on the track.

6.4.6 The assemblage collected from pit [623] is distinct from any other finds collected from this phase due to its domestic character. This suggests the presence of settlement, although no other supportive evidence for settlement associated with this phase has been identified on site.

6.5 Period 5 – Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (800BC – 400BC)

6.5.1 Analysis of the pottery assemblage, and the association of fabrics FL1 and FL2 with the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, has led to multiple features on site being assigned to this phase of transition (Figure 6). This has the implication that the transitory nature of the activity identified in Period 4, developed into a more settled form of activity.

6.5.2 Features assigned to this phase by way of the inclusion of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, are focused mainly in the southern central area of the site; consisting of two possible structures, several small pits, and a short length of ditch.

6.5.3 The main feature associated with Period 5 is a roundhouse structure **F877**, the only building to be identified in this period. Roundhouse **F877** is located on the southern side of the site and measures approximately 8m in diameter, consisting of 15 postholes and two possible drip gullies on the north and northeastern side of the structure. It is unclear where the entrance to the roundhouse may lie. All of the postholes measured between 0.2m–0.5m in diameter, up to a depth of 0.3m, suggesting it may have been a substantial structure. Pottery from two of the central postholes provides a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date for the structure. In addition, several of the fills from the other postholes produced fragments of daub, while fill (1245) contained a fragment of loom weight <SF106> and fragments of daub thought to have been part of a kiln structure.

6.5.4 The other structure, **F1078,** assigned to this phase is more tentative, comprising 11 or more possible postholes. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of two of the postholes. Structure **F1078** is very loosely subrectangular, and measures approximately 8m by 5m, with postholes between 0.25m-0.65m and up to 0.2m deep, indicating the posts were not inserted to a great depth. The character of the structure indicates it was more likely to be a simple structure such as a livestock pen rather a structure for human habitation.

6.5.5 These structures were not necessarily present in isolation as numerous peripheral features were identified which appeared to be broadly contemporary. The most interesting of the peripheral group is ditch [812]/[820], aligned east-west, found immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, which was 0.65m wide by 0.2m deep and had a shallow concave profile. Ditch [812/820] truncated earlier feature **F331** at a right angle, potentially acting as a new boundary across the line of the disused transit route.

6.5.6 Further ditches were identified in Trench 4 in the southwest corner of the site (Figure 6). The terminus of a large north-south aligned U-shaped ditch [1812] measuring 1.7m wide by 0.95m deep, was recorded on the north side of Trench 4. The attributation of ditch [1812] to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period was not due to the presence of dating evidence, as the uniform fill of the ditch was barran of cultural material, instead, phasing was based on the ditch's stratigraphical relation with ditch terminal [1810], which was cut into to the fill of ditch [1812], following the same alignment. Ditch terminal [1810] was smaller than the earlier ditch, measuring 0.95m wide by 0.45m, with a more concave profile. A small assemblage of material was recovered from the fill of ditch

terminal [1810] comprising several flint flakes and a few fragments of possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch [1814] was located on the southern side of Trench 4, incorporating a terminal at its northern end, it was the same size and travelled on the same alignment as ditch [1810]. This immediately suggests that ditches [1810] and [1814] were part of the same boundary alignment pre-dated by a shorter, larger, boundary ditch [1812].

6.5.7 Pit [1808] was located between the two terminals of ditches [1810] and [1814]. The shallow pit was oval in plan, measuring 1.4m long by 0.7m wide. A small number of flint flakes and general later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill of the pit, indicating pit [1808] was associated with this phase, although its location between the ditches [1810] and [1814] is believed to be deliberate, in order to place it at an acess point through a division in the landscape.

6.5.8 Immediately to the north of ditch [812/820] was a group of pits: [771]; [773]; [785]; [801]; [822]; [840]; [856] and [955] (not illustrated); and isolated postholes: [799]; [824] and [854]. All features were dated to Phase 5 by the limited pottery assemblages recovered, with the exception of pit [856] which was due to its stratigraphical position.

6.5.9 The majority of activity was focused around the sequence of shallow intercutting pits [801], [822] & [840], with postholes [799] & [824] adjacent to pit [801] on the western side. It is possible that pit [801] could have been a deliberate cut creating a shallow hollow, sheltered on its western side by a screen represented by postholes [799] & [824]. Pit [801] was sub-rectangular and measured 2.7m by 0.9m and 0.35m deep, whereas the remaining pits in the group were sub-circular measuring between 0.55m-1m on their longer axis. The fill of pit [801] produced a quantity of daub, indicative of a structure present in the immediate vicinity, while a fragment of a Lower Greensand quern stone was recovered from the fill of pit [822].

6.5.10 Two isolated pits [303] & [322] were identified truncating the southern end of trackway **F1654**, and were thought to be stratigraphically associated with Phase 5. Pit [303] was a shallow circular pit 0.9m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with the clay fill containing a small quantity of fire cracked flint and later prehistoric pottery sherds. Pit [322] was a much more substantial circular feature with a diameter of 1.9m and a maximum depth of 0.7m (Figure 16). The primary fill of pit [322] was a greyish brown clay containing a few fragments of later prehistoric pottery, but had been heavily truncated by the recutting [326] of the pit at a later stage. The new cut [326] was artificially flint lined before the pit had been gradually backfilled by two further greyish clayey deposits, which contained limited cultural material and has the characteristics of a water lain deposit. The sequence of deposits and recutting suggest that feature [322] was used as a waterhole, which having silted up was recut to extend its period of use.

6.5.11 To the northernmost of pits [303] & [322], observed during the additional phase of excavation in Trench 3, was circular pit [2009] (Figure 6). It appears that only the base of pit [2009] survived, although it may have orginally been of moderate size as what remained of the pit measured 0.6m in diameter. Fragments of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age shouldered jar were recovered from the fill of the pit.

6.5.12 Another collection of small circular pits or postholes [642], [684] and [734] were identified in the eastern area of site, measuring between 0.4m-0.5m in diameter and up to 0.35m deep. Their function is currently unclear. Pottery sherds dating to this period were recovered from the fills of all three features.

6.5.13 An additional feature [1404] is assigned to this phase, located in the central area of site. The function of this feature is also uncertain as it thought that associated features will have been removed by later activity in this area.

6.5.14 The increased number of features associated with Phase 5, in comparison to the earlier phases, is a clear sign than the activity recorded is no longer of a transitory nature, and that people in the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age phase were now choosing to settle and live in this part of the landscape. The key elements for a rural subsistence economy are present with roundhouse **F877** and possible livestock pen **F1078,** evidence of both domestic residence and a source of food.

6.5.15 It is also evident that the settlement occupants are having an impact on the immediate landscape in the form of sheltered hollow [801] and ditches [812/820], [1812], [1814] and [1816]. The location of ditch [812/820] across the line of hollow way **F331** could be coincidental, although it does indicate disuse of hollow way **F331** as a transit route through the immediate area.

6.6 Period 6 – Mid to Late Iron Age (400BC – c. AD43)

6.6.1 Activity associated with Period 6 consists of the largest number of features from any period, and they are distributed across the full area of the site. Based on the current understanding of these features, they appear to represent diverse activity, predominantly settlement, livestock management and delineation of boundaries. In addition to this, a significant effort was made to adapt the immediate landscape to suit the purposes of those who were living there by means of creating an artificial pond adjacent to the area of settlement. This range of activity, primarily based on the dating evidence of the pottery recovered, is thought to have occurred between 400BC- 43 AD; the Mid to Late Iron Age.

6.6.2 When compared to the previous phase of activity in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, continuity of activity appears to be evident, as there is no obvious break in activity from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age through into the Mid to Late Iron Age.

6.6.3 Analysis of the dating evidence available and the limited stratigraphic relationships of the features has identified three main phases of activity within Period 6, Phases 6a to 6c. Several features could not be confidently assigned to any of these three specific phases, although within the LBA-EIA period as a whole. Each phase of activity appears to represent the same type of activity, albeit developing on a larger scale in each phase.

6.6.4 An element of uncertainty is present within the assignment of features in each phase, which is due to the high level of activity in Phase 6, the low resolution of the pottery, and the lack of stratigraphical evidence, preventing the establishment of a greater degree of chronological refinement. This is especially true in regards to the phasing of the multiple roundhouses on site where some initial spatial analysis has been undertaken to understand which structures could have existed at any one time without overlapping with the extrapolated layout of neighbouring buildings.

Phase 6a (Middle Iron Age)

6.6.5 Phase 6a appears to represent a smooth transition of activity from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement into the Middle Iron Age (Figure 7). Three different roundhouse structures have been assigned to this phase, with several associated small boundary ditches and a pit group.

6.6.6 The central focus of activity in this phase appears to be based around three or possibly four roundhouse structures in the central area of the site. The most substantial of these structures is roundhouse **F1079** which is an interrupted annular feature measuring approximately 10m in diameter. This structure may have been of some importance as the evidence indicates that it may have been rebuilt or repaired twice after its original construction. The original construction primarily consists of three sections of ring gully measuring up to 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep. The first phase of rebuilding also incorporated multiple sections of ring gully of a similar size. The second phase of rebuilding appears to utilise postholes, rather than ring gullies, which truncate earlier phases of the structure. The postholes associated with the second phase of rebuilding are quite wide, measuring

between 04m-0.5m, but shallow, the deepest being 0.2m. Due to the multiple phases of the structure it is unclear where the doorway for each phase may have been. The features from each phase of this structure contained pottery identified as either later prehistoric or Mid to Late Iron Age, although pottery associated with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recovered from ring gully [1096] indicating the roundhouse may have been initially constructed at a period of transition when fabrics of this earlier type were being phased out of use.

6.6.7 Another structure implyimg an increase of activity on site is roundhouse **F334.** This was observed as a series of postholes and partial ring gullies, approximately 10m in diameter, lying between earlier roundhouse **F877** and later ring ditch **F333**. The postholes measured between 0.3m-0.4m and up to 0.25m deep, and were widely set at 3m-4m intervals. The main postholes were identified in the northern half of the structure, with only a limited number in the south. It is unclear if any postholes were previously present, or if later truncation has removed them. Dating evidence for this feature is limited to a small number of later prehistoric sherds recovered from three different posthole fills; it is attributed to this phase based on its association with other features around it.

6.6.8 Roundhouse **F1199** was located in the area between roundhouses **F1079** and **F334**; it was smaller, measuring c. 8m by 5m, and oval. The structure comprised of a single ring gully forming the southeastern limit of the structure, 0.5m in width and 0.2m deep, and five additional postholes up to 0.35m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Evidence for rebuilding of roundhouse **F1199** is demonstrated by ring gully [1473] truncating the earlier gully. It is unclear if the postholes are associated with this later ring gully or a separate phase of construction. Pottery recovered indicates a Mid to Late Iron Age date.

6.6.9 The fourth potential structure, identified immediately to the north of roundhouse **F1079**, consisted of a single ring gully [1219] which was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. This is a tentative interpretation as no further structural evidence was recorded associated with ring gully [1219].

6.6.10 These roundhouse structures are unlikely to have existed in isolation and the features within this phase also includes several short lengths of linear ditches. The earliest ditch stratigraphically is ditch [1117], observed on an east-west alignment for a distance of 14m, in the area to the south of the known roundhouses. Ditch [1117] had been truncated at each end by later ditch alignments and undated pit [1400]. The ditch was up to 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep with an irregular profile, suggesting that it may have formed part of a hedge boundary. No finds were recovered from the homogenous silty fill of the ditch.

6.6.11 Ditch [1117] was then replaced, on the same alignment, by ditch **F1200** which was 25m in length, between 0.5m-0.7m wide, and up to 0.3m deep with a simple concave profile. No finds were recovered from ditch **F1200**. The assignment of this ditch to Phase 6a is due to its statigraphical location. It is possible that ditch [1117] and **F1200** both represent different stages of the same boundary delineating the southern extent of the settlement.

6.6.12 The third ditch belonging to Phase 6a is ditch **F1336** on a north-south alignment, lying roughly equidistant between roundhouses **F1079** and **F1199**. Ditch **F1336** was observed for a distance of 15m, measuring 0.5m wide and up to 0.2m deep with a concave profile. The later prehistoric pottery found in the uniform fill of the ditch, truncation by a later roundhouse, places ditch **F1336** in the earliest phase of Mid to Late Iron Age activity.

6.6.13 Tentatively assigned to Phase 6a is a cluster of small pits located to the northeast of the roundhouse features. This cluster includes pits [343], [349], [351], [353], [354], [633], [671], [1617] and [1646]. The pits varied in size between 0.2m-1m across, and up to a depth of 0.15m. The finds assemblage was limited, consisting of occasional quantity of daub, fire cracked flint and later prehistoric pottery.

In common with the pottery, were also a number of pits truncated by later activity, indicating their presence in the earlier part of this phase.

Phase 6b (Mid to Late Iron Age)

6.6.14 The core activity in Phase 6b appears to be a gradual development of the activity established in Phase 6a, represented by further phases of roundhouse construction and reinforcing of boundaries (Figure 8). What does appear to change is the diversity of activity and the scale at which it takes place. This includes an attempt to modify the immediate landscape occurs in this phase, in the creation of a substantial artificial pond adjacent to the Iron Age settlement.

6.6.15 Three more roundhouses are assigned to Phase 6b, all of which are located adjacent to the roundhouses within the previous phase. The largest roundhouse, **F1363,** was the best defined of all the roundhouses excavated as it consisted of a single phase of construction without any significant later truncation to obscure the detail of its layout. Roundhouse **F1363** was penannular, measuring approximately 9m in diameter with its circumference consisting of a combination of ring gullies and postholes. The two shallow ring gullies measured between 0.3m-0.5m wide and up to 0.15m deep, with ten postholes, located on the same alignment of the ring gullies to the northwest, having an average diameter of 0.3m. It is likely its entrance lay in the gap in the ditch, located to the southeast. Mid to late Iron Age pottery was collected from fills of both ring gullies.

6.6.16 Adjacent to roundhouse **F1199** was roundhouse **F1364**, which was stratigraphically later than roundhouse **F1199** and of a similar size and style of construction. The original construction of roundhouse **F1364** is represented by a semi-circular ring gully 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. This is then superseded by the rebuilding of the same structure based around an oval arrangement of twelve posts, each with a diameter of 0.25m-0.4m and up to 0.2m deep. No entrance to this structure can be identified.

6.6.17 On the northeast side of the roundhouse group, possible roundhouse [927/934] was identified, and due to its stratigraphic position and spatial relationship with adjacent structures, was attributed to Phase 6b. Roundhouse [927/934] was simple in its composition, consisting of a single section of ring gully forming a semi circle which had been truncated by later activity. The gullies measured 0.3m-0.5m wide, and were shallow at 0.1m deep. The fills from each gully produced small quantities of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery.

6.6.18 A series of thirteen postholes forming feature **F1080** were identified parallel to the alignment of ditch **F1200** before returning north for a short distance. The postholes measured 0.3m-0.6m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. A lack of finds recovered from the posthole features, apart from a few sherds of later prehistoric pottery from the fill of posthole [995] prevent precise dating of **F1080**, but it is initially interpreted that these postholes maybe part of a fence line erected to replace the boundary previously represented by ditch **F1200**.

6.6.19 Also assigned to this phase are two curvilinear gully features [1425] and [1615] which both share similar characteristics. Gully [1425] is located immediately to the northwest of the roundhouse features and has a total length of approximately 14m, with a width of 0.4m and depth of 0.12m. Gully [1615] is located to the northeast of the roundhouses and has an approximate length of 15m, a width of 0.3m and a depth of 0.2m. Both features contained Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, and could be stratigraphically linked to this phase of activity. Without further analysis it is not possible to come to a firm conclusion of their purpose, although the character of these gullies does not appear related to domestic or ritual activity..

6.6.20 The only linear ditch feature associated with Phase 6b is ditch **F810** located in the central northern half of the site, observed for a distance of 40m before continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch measured between 1.2m-1.8m wide with a maximum recorded depth of 0.6m, and had a steep concave profile. The southeast limit of the ditch ran into the central area of site where extensive feature **F1656** was located (Figure 17). The levels taken at intervals along the base of the ditch indicate it would have been draining to the southeast towards feature **F1656**. Based on the current evidence feature **F1656** is interpreted as a large artificial pond created immediately to the north of the Mid to Late Iron Age settlement. In plan the pond appears to be roughly oval in shape, but has an irregular boundary, with the full extent of the pond measuring 40m north-south by 35m east-west, up to a maximum depth of 1.1m. It is uncertain how the pond was created, whether it was exploitation of a large natural hollow, or if a substantial feature was cut into the land surface. Most likely a combination of both occurred. The base of pond **F1656** appears to be lined in its mid section by a thin gravely deposit (1056) before a 0.65m thick deposit of a brownish orange clay deposit (1052) accumulated across the full area of the feature. Analysis of a column sample taken through this deposit (1052) indicated that it was water lain, associated with the input of a high degree of sediment over a short period of time due to the lack of organic inclusions. It is deposit (1052) the fill of ditch **F810** it though to be sealed by, but due to the great degree of similarity between the fill of ditch **F810** and pond **F1656** it was not possible to define the southeast limit of ditch **F810**.

Phase 6c (Late Iron Age)

6.6.21 The theme of a developing scale of activity occurring in the Mid to Late Iron Age continues into the third phase of Phase 6, as the impact of the Iron Age settlement and its peripheral activity increased (Figure 9). In respect to the settlement, activity in the central area of site continues, albeit in a much grander form with ring ditch **F333.** Ring ditch **F333** forms a central focus for all activity in this phase. Adjacent to the ring ditch other smaller structures are noted which are associated with multiple large pits. The greater size of structural forms is also reflected in the size of the enclosed area required to support such activity occurring, as demonstrated by the substantial enclosure ditch adjacent to the southern boundary of the site. It is also apparent that at this time further management is being undertaken to maintain the central artificial pond feature, with the excavation of additional ditches adjacent to it. It is though that activity taking place in Phase 6c is likely to be occurring in the Late Iron Age ; 100BC to 43 AD.

6.6.22 The most significant feature associated with Phase 6c is the substantial circular ring ditch **F333** located in the southern central area of the site. It is a structure of significant size, measuring 15m in diameter, comprised of three separate curved ditch sections of varying length with gaps between the ditches occurring to the northwest and east side of the feature. The breaks in the ring ditch on the northwest side are both approximately 1.5m wide, whereas the large break on the east side is due to both ends of the ditch being truncated. The curved ditch sections were a maximum of 0.9m wide by 0.4m deep, with a U-shaped profile and uniform fills, and the pottery collected is dominated by Mid to Late Iron Age forms. Interpretation of such a substantial feature is difficult, but due to the immediate area being dominated by roundhouse features in the previous phases of activity, it is likely that ring ditch **F333** represents a roundhouse of substantial size. Unfortunately, due to the activity within the interior of the structure in earlier phases of Phase 6, it is not possible to identify any internal features that maybe associated with structure **F333**.

6.6.23 Postholes [1494], [1496], [1501], [1503], [1505], [1507], [1509] and [1511] were all located immediately to the western exterior of roundhouse **F333**. One of the outlying postholes [1494] contained pottery of a later prehistoric form. Without further analysis is it not possible to identify the function of the postholes, but they are currently thought to represent a temporary structure or small livestock pen associated with roundhouse **F333**.

6.6.24 An additional roundhouse **F1651** was assigned to this phase, due to its stratigraphic position and spatial relationship with adjacent structures. Roundhouse **F1651** was simple in its composition, consisting of three sections of ring gully forming a semi-circle, with an approximate diameter of 10m. The gullies measured between 0.25m-0.55m wide, and were shallow at 0.1m deep. The fills from each gully produced small quantities of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery.

6.6.25 It appears that activity continued to take place in the central area even though the earlier roundhouses were no longer present. It is not certain what form this activity took due to the partial nature of the evidence, although it is thought that short gullies [1072], [1159], [1161], [1202], [1268], [1353] and [1355] are thought to be in use at this time

6.6.26 In association with the short gullies are a scatter of undated postholes [1257], [1340], [1342], [1346], [1352], [1358], [1366] & [1370]. Potentially these features could relate to smaller utilitarian structures associated with roundhouse **F333**.

6.6.27 In the vicinity of the features discussed in the previous paragraph additional activity appears to be taking place in the form of a range of waste pits. Seven pits have been identified in this area [889], [969], [1103], [1169], [1276], [1421] and [1440], all of which are either circular or oval in plan, with maximum diameters of between 1.1m-3.6m, and depths up to 0.65m. Several of the pits had multiple fills representing gradual deposition of waste material including possible hearth debris. The assemblage of most interest derived from pit [1421], which contained quantities of material associated with industrial processes such as kiln lining and slag. In addition to this, the environmental sample taken from the fill of pit [1241] contained macrobotanical remains characteristic of processed cereal grains. Three further pits [227], [230] and [654], of a similar nature, were identified to the northeast. The fill of pit [230] contained a fragment of loom weight <SF104> made of fired clay, while the environmental sample taking from fill produced a good assemblage of both cereal and non-cereal crops. All pits contained pottery dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age.

6.6.28 Efforts to enclose areas of land in Phase 6c is represented by ditch [491], which demarcates an area of 28m by 14m. The ditch is substantial measuring 1.75m wide by 0.55m deep, with a steeply concave profile. A possible post setting [493] was identified in ditch [491] eastern terminal, which may represent an entrance on its eastern side. After completion of ditch [491] it is likely that a decision was made to realign the course of the enclosures western section, as a new ditch line [1207] was cut. Mid to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fills of both ditches. Limited activity associated with this period was identified within the interior of the enclosure consisting of pits [1335], [1471] and [1429], and postholes [402], [1274], [1525], [1527] and [1529]. The pits were broad and shallow, containing limited assemblages. The function of the postholes is unclear, but may represent temporary internal fence lines dividing up the space within the enclosure.

6.6.29 Activity during this phase was not restricted to the southern half of the site, ditch **F1657** was located in the northeast corner of site, and is thought to be associated with later Iron Age activity. Ditch **F1657** was observed for a distance of approximately 50m before it ran beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It had a sequence of at least five episodes of recutting, altering the course and size of the ditch slightly each time, although on average the ditch would have been approximately 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Analysis of the levels from the base of each recut indicate the ditch had a shallow gradient travelling from east to west indicating it may have replace ditch **F810** in feeding a fresh supply of water to maintain artificial pond **F1656**. Dating evidence within the fills of the ditch **F1657** was sparse, although multiple Mid to Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered.

Period 6 General Iron Age

6.6.30 Several features produced dating evidence which associated them with activity undertaken in Period 6 (Figure 10). Due to the lack of stratigraphic or spatial relationships available is not possible to assign them to one specific phase of activity in the Mid to Late Iron Age.

6.6.31 Curvilinear ditch [755/795] was located adjacent to the southern limit of excavation and ran for a distance of 30m. It was a substantial ditch reaching a maximum width of 5.9m with a depth of 0.6m, and probably represented the western boundary at some point during Mid to Late Iron Age activity on site.

6.6.32 Ditch [1119] is also assigned to this phase, is linear east-west alignment travelling for a distance of 55m across the southern half of the site. It reached a width of 1.55m and a depth of 0.5m. The ditch maintained a concave profile throughout.

6.6.33 The largest structural feature to be associated with Period 6 is possible roundhouse **F332**, located next to ditch [755/795]. Roundhouse **F332** is formed of eighteen recorded postholes, which forms a roughly circular structure approximately 7m in diameter, with what might have been a short fence line attached to the northern side of the structure.

6.6.34 Directly to the north of roundhouse **F332** is semicircular gully [1310] associated with seven pits [1312], [1314], [1316], [1428], [1450], [1575] and [1577] within the area defined by the gully. The gully measures 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep, and defines an area c. 8m in diameter. The pits are mainly circular in shape and vary in size from 0.5m-1.16m in diameter, and up to 0.4m deep. Gully [1310] has apparently been cut in order to define a space, but the nature of that space is uncertain.

6.6.35 In the eastern area of the site two groups of postholes **F1652** and **F1653** have been identified. Each contains an arrangement of thirteen and twenty-two postholes, respectively. It is believed that each arrangement may represent a structure such as a livestock pen, similar to structure **F1078** in Period 5.

6.6.36 A possible four post structure has been identified in the southeast corner of the site, comprised of postholes [302], [311], [424] and [426]. The feature measures overall approximately 1m by 1m, with the postholes measuring between 0.35m-0.45m in diameter and up to 0.2m deep.

6.6.37 The features represented in Period 6 demonstrate a substantial increase in the size and intensity of activity taking place on site in the Mid to Late Iron Age compared to the activity identified in earlier periods. The growth in activity during Period 6 appears to have its origins in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, for what may have began as small-scale settlement consisting of roundhouse **F877**, developed into a larger scale settlement in the Middle Iron Age, consisting of four possible roundhouses [1219], **F1079**, **F1080** & **F1199**. This suggests it was the same community which remained as residents on this piece of land throughout this period, and the same community increasingly made a greater impact on the localised landscape in which they lived.

6.6.38 Activity in Phase 6a appears to primarily be focused on the establishment of a small settlement which initially consists of four roundhouse structures [1219], **F1079**, **F1080** & **F1199.** The way in which these structures are defined varies, as roundhouses **F1079** & **F1199** are circular or sub-circular structures, whereas roundhouses [1219] & **F1080** only appear to be partially defined**.** The way in which they are defined is also of interest as the majority of these structures are defined by a mix of both posthole and ring gully features which raises questions over their style of construction methods and materials utilised. Analysis of the layout of roundhouses **F1079** & **F1199** also indicates both structures have been either rebuilt or repaired, up to twice in the case of roundhouse **F1079,**

which suggests that each structure was considered of importance enough to rebuild/repair rather than simply relocate and start again. Rebuilding or repairing structures also has the potential to extend the period of time over which they could have been lived in. It is uncertain if all four structures were contemporary, or moved in or out of use independently during this phase of activity.

6.6.39 In association with the Phase 6a roundhouses, evidence indicates that attempts were made to defining both internal and external settlement boundaries. Is it possible that small ditch **F1336** may have been dug in order to define internal divisions. The positioning of ditches [1117] & **F1200** indicates their role may have been to define elements of the settlement boundary.

6.6.40 The pit group identified to the northeast of the roundhouses may represent the area which the residents designated as the location to dispose of their waste by means of digging pits whenever required.

6.6.41 In Phase 6b the focus of activity remains in the central area of site with a further three roundhouse **F1363**, **F1364** & **F1651,** all of which demonstrate similar qualities in their construction (see paragraph 4.6.37). It appears that activity in this phase also diversifies as gullies [1425] & [1615] indicate another type of activity taking place on site. The detail of the activity taking place is uncertain, but it may have an industrial association.

6.6.42 By far the largest feature associated with Phase 6b is artificial pond **F1656** and ditch **F810** which is interpreted as feeding it. To create such a feature requires substantial degree of pre-meditation and planning, in addition to a willingness to adapt the environment around them to suit their needs. Having an immediate supply of water adjacent to the settlement would bring many benefits, such as a source of drinking water for humans and livestock, a food source if fish were present, and a predictable supply of water for other domestic or industrial activities taking place.

6.6.43 The transition into Phase 6c, believed to be associated with the Late Iron Age, demonstrates that further development had taken place within the settlement and the surrounding area. Recognition of this is the construction of roundhouse **F333**, a structure 15m in diameter, much larger than any of the other roundhouses previously built. It is possible that the construction of such a large roundhouse is a demonstration of the growing wealth and status of the settlement or the individuals within it. Only one other roundhouse **F1651** is assigned to this phase.

6.6.44 The change in the location of habitation is also reflected in the way in which waste is disposed of, as a range of large waste pits are more confidently assigned to this phase, the majority of which are located in the central area of site previously occupied by the Phase 6a and 6b roundhouses. This shows that these roundhouses are no longer present, and that the function of this area has changed. It is still likely that some small activity is being conducted in this central space as demonstrated by the cluster of postholes and small ring gullies associated with Phase 6c.

6.6.45 Phase 6c is also represented by enclosure ditch [491] and its later realignment [1207]. This is an enclosure of significant size adjacent to the settlement indicating it was of importance to the settlement. The purpose of the enclosure is not proven, but the control of livestock is the most likely.

6.6.46 An artificial pond **F1656** continues into the third phase of activity in this period. To maintain the function of this feature it appears that ditch **F810** was replaced by ditch **F1657** to the east of pond **F1656.** It is uncertain why ditch **F810** was replaced, but it is possible that the ditch silted up or the source of water for the pond was no longer available. Either way, ditch **F1657** was cut to utilise another source of water from which to feed the pond. So important was this supply of water that it warranted recutting of the ditch on at least five separate occasions.

6.7 Period 7 – Romano-British (c. AD43 – AD150)

6.7.1 Activity on site continues into the Romano-British period, albeit with a less intense character than that previously identified in the Mid to Late Iron Age. The activity in Period 7 is primarily represented by drainage and boundary ditches, the alignment and arrangement of which altered throughout the period. No structures dating to this period have been identified within the site. In addition there was a substantial range and size of pit features. Period 7 covers a relatively short period of time from the Roman conquest to approximately AD140, with the dates for the pottery assemblage being in the range of AD40-140, with a few outliers.

6.7.2 Stratigraphic analysis and dating evidence provided by a range of finds have identified four separate phases of activity, 7a to 7d, presenting an image of a fairly rapidly changing landscape. Each phase seems to represent a similar type of activity, although alignments and focal points change significantly during this time. As a general guide Phase 7a represents early to mid 1st century AD, Phase 7b represents mid to late 1st century AD, Phase 7c represents late 1st century AD to early 2nd century AD, and Phase 7d represents early to mid 2nd century AD.

6.7.3 Assignment of features to phases has been undertaken based on the information provided by the stratigraphy and pottery dates. Unfortunately, the chronological resolution within the pottery assemblages is restricted, leading to possible overlaps. In addition, in certain cases the stratigraphical relationship could not be determined with a full degree of confidence. Many of the features had similar homogenous silty fills, leading to a high degree of subjectivity when determining the relationships present in plan and section.

6.7.4 Where evidence was limited some features have been assigned to a phase on basis of spatial relationships, and other isolated discrete features have been assigned to the latest of the four phases when pottery evidence could only associate features to the Romano-British period in general.

Period 7a (early to mid 1st century AD)

6.7.5 The activity associated with Phase 7a is believed to represent an immediate continuation of the activity in Period 6 (Figure 11). In this earliest phase of Romano-British activity, activity appears to continue in the northeast corner of the site adjacent to artificial pond **F1656** as well as in the eastern area where further enclosure took place of a large sub-square ditched area.

6.7.6 As discussed in Phase 6, pond **F1656** appears to be an artificial creation by the Iron Age occupants of the settlement on site, creating both a substantial functional feature and a strong visual impact on the immediate landscape. It was would also potentially impose restrictions on how that landscape could be utilised. This could be why at some point in the early to mid 1st century AD it appears works were undertaken to try and drain the pond, potentially coninciding with the construction of Northbrook villa to the south of the site. The first element of this appears to be associated with ditches [544/546] & [552/560], which were then subsequently truncated by ditch **F361.** Ditches [544/546] & [552/560] are likely to part of the first drainage system before revision lead to the construction of ditch **F361** which was curvilinear and ran for a distance of approximately 55m before running beyond the limit of excavation to the east. The western terminal of ditch **F361** appeared to truncate the primary fill deposit (1052) of pond **F1656**. Analysis of the levels from the base of the ditch support the interpretation that it was designed to drain water from pond **F1656**, as the levels were identified as decreasing the further northeast you travelled along the ditch. Importantly, ditch **F361** ran parallel the course of the Late Iron Age ditch also reflecting continuity of drainage arrangements in the landscape.

6.7.7 The character of ditch **F361** and preceding ditches [544/546] & [552/560] was similar, as all three ditches measured 0.7m-1.25m wide and up to 0.4m deep. They all contained homogenous silty fills that appeared to have silted up gradually. Dating evidence collected from these ditches was limited to a handful of sherds producing a spread of dates throughout the 1st and 2nd century AD. Their association with Phase 7a is due to their stratigraphic position, truncated by later activity of a mid to late 1st century date.

6.7.8 There is evidence of other activity at this time close to the early Romano-British ditches in the form of three pits, [726], [728], and truncated pit [522] (not illustrated). Pits [726] & [728] were sizable, measuring 1.8m diameter and approximately 0.4m deep. The fills of all three pits had very small assemblages primarily consisting of a few abraded sherds generally dated to the Romano-British period, and were phased due to their stratigraphic relationship.

6.7.9 Both ditch **F361** and pit [726] are recorded as being truncated by a shallow recut [1044] of the northern end of the pond (Figure 17). Three clayey fills were recorded as deposited within cut [1044], believed to represent the silted up pond recut [1044]. At an unknown point after the pond **F1656** had silted up completely, a new cut [1043] was made into the surface of these deposits, which measured approximately 6.6m east-west, by 5.1m north-south with a maximum depth of 0.7m. The function and the date of the cut is unclear as no finds were retrieved from the two silty cut fills, but it is possible that the cut was purposely opened in the area of the previously existing pond to act as a waterhole. Analysis of a column sample taken through the deposits of pond **F1656** demonstrated that the sediment was consistent with being water lain, yet lacked biological remains. This suggests that the sediment accumulation is likely to be associated with a large volume of sediment input over a short period of time, supporting the idea of pond **F1656** being used for water storage or associated with an industrial purpose. The fills of cut [1043] were in turn, truncated by short undated linear pit [1042].

6.7.10 Further activity in Phase 7a was identified adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site in the form of a large sub-square enclosure ditch **F844**. The enclosure ditch was composed of three separate ditch segments creating two possible entrances, one on the western side of the enclosure and the other at the southwest corner. It enclosed an area of approximately 30m north-south, and over 20m east-west before the limit of excavation. The ditch segments did not exceed 1.2m wide by 0.35m deep, with a roughly U-shaped profile. The finds assemblage consisted of a few sherds of pottery broadly dated to the Roman period, but the enclosure was truncated by ditch **F85**, the same ditch which truncates ditch **F361**, placing both features is the same phase.

6.7.11 Analysis of the postholes close to the southwestern entrance of enclosure **F844** identified two postholes [207] & [1196] on either side of the entrance, which may represent sockets for gate posts. Pottery recovered from posthole [1196] is dated to the Late Iron Age and could be residual, but if accepted as reliable dating evidence could support the interpretation for continuity of activity on site during the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British transition.

6.7.12 Due to the lack of any contemporaneous features within enclosure **F844**, its function is believed to relate to the management and containment of livestock. This would reflect a consistency in the way this part of the site was utilised, as the enclosure is located in the same area as the later prehistoric/Iron Age possible livestock pen structures.

6.7.13 Three other features are assigned to Phase 7a: pit [556] & [563]; posthole [1188] ([563] and [1188] not illustrated. All three were heavily truncated by ditch F85, but the majority did contain sherds of undiagnostic Romano-British pottery. These features are of limited interpretative significance to this phase.

Period 7b (mid to late 1st century AD)

6.7.14 The majority of features assigned to Period 7 fall within this phase, consisting of a number of boundary ditches and large rubbish pits (Figure 12). This represents a significant shift in land use and how the immediate landscape was divided up. Moreover, this impact was no longer restricted to the eastern side of the site, as the ditches were located both to the east and west, whereas the large pits associated with this phase are primarily in the central southern area of the site.

6.7.15 Ditch **F85** makes the largest impact on the landscape as it was observed the full width of the site for a distance of 85m on a roughly north-south alignment adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. The width of the ditch varied between 1.1m to 1.9m, up to 0.6m deep, with a U-shaped profile. A single homogenous silty fill was recorded throughout and contained moderate quantity of pottery sherds dating the ditch to the second half of the 1st century AD. Environmental samples taken from the fill of ditch **F85** suggests the seeds identified within the sample may have derived from crop processing waste.

6.7.16 Potential continuation of the same boundary alignment which ditch **F85** represents was recorded in the form of ditch [39] to the north, and feature [292] to the south. Finds from both features tie them into the same phase as ditch **F85**, although only a limited proportion of each was present within the area of excavation. If this is the case, the breaks in the ditch could be interpreted as access points across the ditch system.

6.7.17 Ditch [268] is on the same alignment as ditch **F85**, but only 10m of the ditch is present within the southern part of the site before it terminates (Figure 16). Ditch [268] is approximately the same size as ditch **F85** at 1.7m wide and 0.75m deep and of interest was the possible posthole [488] recorded in the terminal of the cut, potentially representing a post setting. Within the ditch there was a sequence of seven tip deposits, representing the disposal of domestic debris. Certain fills contained greater organic elements or burning debris, and there was a clustered deposit of large flint nodules interpreted as waste from construction or debris from field clearence. The small assemblage of pottery contained within the ditch was dated to the early 2nd century, although the layer (48) sealing the ditch was assigned a mid to late 1st century, and may reflect a mixing of deposits between the upper fills of the ditch and layer (48).

6.7.18 Three other ditches **F401**, **F466** and [752/816] are interpreted as attributed to this phase, because of their similarity in alignment and function to ditch **F85**. All three ditches were located on the western side of the site, on a predominately north-south alignment, and measured between 0.7m-1.2m in width and up to 0.45m deep with a concave profile. No evidence of the ditches were found in the central area of the excavation, although ditch **F401** was truncated by later ditch **F347** removing further evidence of its course, and ditch [752]/[816] altered course to run beyond the western limit of excavation. Dating evidence from all three ditches could only indicate a general Romano-British date for their use. It is likely that all three ditches belong to a newly established series of field boundaries.

6.7.19 During the later phase of trenching two north-south aligned ditches [2005] and [2007] were identified close to the northwest boundary of the site, both of a similar size and character to ditches **F401**, **F466** and [752/816]. Early Roman pottery was collected from the fill of ditch [2007], although no finds were recovered from ditch [2005]. These two ditches have been assigned to this phase as it is believed that ditch [2007] is an extension of ditch **F401,** with ditch [2005] in close proximity and on the same alignment.

6.7.20 During the same phase of work, ditches [1816] and [2413] were observed in Trench 4 and Trench 2 respectively. In both slots the ditches appeared to be on the same northeast-southwest alignment, and had concave profiles, leading to the assumption that they were both part of the same length of

ditch. Ditch [1816] measured 1.1m wide by 0.55m, whereas ditch [2413] was smaller, measuring 0.6m wide by 0.15m deep, although this difference in size is believed to be due to later truncation of ditch [2413]. Mid 1st century pottery was recovered from the fill of ditch slot [1816]. It is likely that that the overall ditch represented is contemporary with the same series of field boundaries as described in the preceeding paragraphs (Figure 12).

6.7.21 Sixteen pits are dated by their pottery or association with adjacent pits to Phase 7b: [364]; [449]; [463]; [478]; [480]; [482]; [484]; [494]; [1090]; [1262]; [1282]; [1301]; [1486]; [1490]; [1492] and [1648]. All pits are located between ditches [268] and [752/816] in the southern half of the site.

6.7.22 The pits fall into three groups. The first group of eight pits: [364]; [449]; [463]; [478]; [480]; [482]; [484] and [494], are present adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, with the second group of three pits: [1090]; [1262] and [1282], are located more centrally in the area of the previously existing Iron Age roundhouses. Whereas the last four pits: [1301] (not illustrated); [1486]; [1490] and [1492], form a single inter-cutting group further to the northeast.

6.7.23 The southern group was made up of circular or sub-circular pits, primarily dominated by large pits of 1.3m-2.9m diameter, and up to 0.8m deep (Figure 16). These larger pits had a sequence of rubbish deposits similar to those identified in ditch [268], but with the addition of substantial deposits of heated debris. The finds assemblages also reflect the presence of domestic activity close to the site, with all pits producing a good selection of mid to late 1st century pottery. The assemblage also includes fragments of *tesserae* and hypocaust flue tile indicating the presence of a building of some status near the site. In addition to the pottery and CBM assemblages, several of the lower fills of these pits produced large fragments of bone, primarily identified as horse. The discovery of fragments this size was unusual due to the poor preservation of bone identified across the rest of the site.

6.7.24 The central and northeast pit group were mainly circular, and on the whole smaller than the southern group, measuring 0.7m-1.9m in diameter and up to 0.65m deep, although pit [1262] was exceptionally deep for its size at 0.95. The fills were more homogenous and contained a more limited assemblage than the southern group of pits, although the pottery was still of a similar date. Fragments of rotary quern stone were recovered from the fill of pits [494] and [1262], while an environmental sample taken from the fill of pit [1486] produced evidence potentially able to characterise the arable farming taking place at this time.

Period 7c (late 1st century to early 2nd century AD)

6.7.25 Phase 7c appears to represent a phase of disuse in the landscape, or at least management of the system of boundary and drainage ditches had ceased (Figure 13). The evidence for this is in the form of multiple silty layers (47)/(113), (48), (98), and (469) forming in eastern half of the site, all of which lie at the same stratigraphic position, and contain pottery suggesting a date of between the late 1st century AD to the early 2nd century AD for their deposition.

6.7.26 Layer (47)/(113) were the most substantial, forming in the northeast corner of the site, sealing the ditches from Phases 7a & 7b, and covering an area of approximately 30m east-west by 20m north-south. Layer (48), approximately 15m by 10m, sealed ditch [268] adjacent to the south site boundary.

6.7.27 It is unclear exactly why the silty layers formed, but it is likely to be a lack of management of the ditches resulting in their silting, and without artificial management, they had no direct means to drain away from the immediate location, accumulating at the point where the backfill ditches could no

longer direct excess water. The quantity of pottery recovered from these silty layers indicates there is evidence for activity still occurring in the vicinity at this time.

Period 7d (early 2nd century AD)

6.7.28 The last phase of activity associated with the Romano-British period is Phase 7d, dated to the early to mid 2nd century AD (Figure 14). Activity at this time appears comparatively unstructured in relation to Phases 7a & 7b, and may be interpreted as peripheral activity after dereliction of the landscape. The features belonging to this phase mostly consists of pits which are spread widely across the site, in addition to several shallow ditches and an arrangement of stakeholes.

6.7.29 The most significant features assigned to Phase 7d are ditches **F860** and [106]. Ditch **F860** ran for nearly 100m east-west across the site before reaching the limit of excavation. The ditch measured 0.65m-0.95m wide and up to 0.35m deep, with a simple concave profile and homogenous fill throughout. The pottery assemblage from the ditch is small, but it is probable that the partial Samian vessel from the junction of ditches **F860** & **F85** derives from the fill of ditch **F860,** giving a 2nd century date to this ditch. The extent of this ditch supports its interpretation as a boundary ditch, dividing the immediate landscape along an east-west axis. It is also possible to conclude that the pond **F1656** had silted up fully by the early 2nd century as ditch **F860** truncates the latest silting deposit.

6.7.30 Ditch [106] is a 10m length of ditch, of a similar size and shape to ditch **F860**. It is adjacent to the northern boundary of the site, and terminated within the area defined by the layer (47) and (113), suggesting it was dug for later drainage purposes.

6.7.31 The other feature of note is stakehole group **F23,** which comprised of an apparently circular arrangement of six stakeholes, spaced roughly 0.2m apart, forming a feature 1.1m in diameter. Part of the feature lies outside the eastern limit of excavation. Several of these stakeholes cut into the surface of layer (47). The function of this feature is uncertain, but could well of have been as some sort of small structural frame or small animal pen.

Features Broadly Dated to the Romano-British Period

6.7.32 The remaining features generally associated with Period 7 are pits: [28]; [35]; [37]; [360]; [468]; [618]; [620] (not illustrated); [931]; [982]; [1105]; [1111]; [1155]; [1176]; [1305] and [1377], postholes: [6]; [30]; [52]; [84] and [442], and layer (1625)/(1630). It is unclear if feature [1061] is a pit or a ditch terminal. All of these features are isolated and distributed widely across the site and cannot be associated with other features within Period 7. They have been generally assigned to Period 7 due to their stratigraphic position, or as their limited finds assemblages have provided only a broad Romano-British date.

6.7.33 The activity within Period 7 is of a similar intensity and nature as that in Period 6, albeit focused around land and waste management instead of settlement. In the immediate post-conquest period of Phase 7a the evidence supports the view that there was a smooth transition of activity between the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British periods. Enclosure ditch **F844** appears to demonstrate continuity in the type of activity taking place, as it is located in the same area as features **F1652** and **F1653**, both of which are believed to be possible pens for livestock. Enclosure **F844** is likely to have served the same function, albeit on a larger scale. In contrast, the other significant activity in Phase 7a appears to be reversing the results of actions taken in Period 6, as ditch **F361** was cut for the deliberate purpose of draining artificial pond **F1656** the earlier community on site had put the energy into creating. Such a major decision shows a significant change of thinking, and reflects how the community utilised the landscape.

6.7.34 The changes in the landscape put in place during the middle of the 1st century AD, represented by Phase 7a, may have only taken less than a couple of generations to complete, for by Phase 7b (mid to late 1st century AD) great changes occurred in the immediate landscape. It is clear that ditch **F361** and enclosure **F844** were no longer in use due to their truncation by ditch **F85**, and ditch **F85** is interpreted as just one part of a number of ditches on similar alignments, subdividing the site on a north-south axis. Taken together it can be interpreted as an attempt at establishing a system of boundaries, potentially for the demarcation of field systems or property ownership. Associated with the system of ditches are numerous pits, either concentrated close to the southern site boundary or more centrally, where the Period 6 roundhouses were once present. The size of many of them represents the need for disposing of large quantities of waste, with their fills containing pottery assemblages dating to the mid to late 1st century AD, and other finds which may relate to the high status structure of Northbrook villa.

6.7.35 Phase 7c represents a time, by the late 1st century AD, when the system of land divisions put in place a few decades before was no longer being maintained, and it is assumed that their purpose was no longer required. This interpretation follows from the large silty spreads of material accumulating in the eastern half of the site. It is unclear whether this is due to silted up ditches no longer being able to drain away excess water, or the immediate environment becoming damper, but either way these silty layers seal several of the of these previously existing ditches.

6.7.36 The activity in Phase 7d appears to show marginalisation of the land on which the site exists following on from the phasing of silting. The number of features decreases significantly, with the main feature being ditch **F860**, although now dividing the site along an east-west axis. A scattering of isolated pits and postholes are generally assigned to Period 7 as a whole, which may represent background activity during the Romano-British period. The limited dating evidence retrieved from their fills of these pits prevents their assignment to any specific phase. Phase 7d is the beginning of the site's marginalisation, as no further activity on site is recorded until the 12th century; a gap of nearly a millennia.

6.8 Period 8 – Medieval (12th to 14th Century)

6.8.1 After a substantial hiatus in activity on site, the next period of human habitation was in the 12th to 14th century (Figure 15). The main feature associated with Period 8 was a substantial boundary ditch **F347** adjacent to the western boundary of the site, and the group of pits it encloses. Two other pits of this date were excavated in the northern half of the site, while evidence for a degree of landscape management at this time was identified in the form of boundary ditch **F335** in the northeast corner of the site. In contrast to previous periods, activity in the 12th to 14th centuries is limited, although there does appear to be a primary focus for this activity in the form of ditch **F347**.

6.8.2 The pottery recovered produced a tight grouping of dates from the mid 12th century to the mid 14th century, indicating that all these features were within a single phase of activity spanning 200 years. The lack of significant stratigraphic evidence meant this could not be phased in further detail. Not all features ascribed to this period contained dateable material. Pits [209], [281], [416] and [421] are assigned to Period 8 by association with pits [285] and [306], while ditches [370/348] and [443/462] have been assigned to this period due to their stratigraphic position.

6.8.3 Stratigraphically, the earliest feature within Period 8 was shallow ditch [443/462], up to 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep with a concave profile. It was aligned east-west and was recorded for a distance of 10m before travelling beyond the limit of excavation. The continuation of ditch [443/462] may have been identified during the additional trenching works, in the form of ditch [2204] adjacent to the western boundary of the site. Ditch [2204] was 0.5m wide and slightly deeper at 0.4m, with 12th to early 13th century pottery recovered from the fill. Ditch [443/462] was truncated at its western end by

another small ditch [370/348], with no trace of ditch [443/462] found further to the east. Ditch [370/348], in turn, was heavily truncated by ditch **F347**. It is likely that both ditch [443/462] and [370/348] represent minor boundaries in use for a short period before being superseded by a far more substantial later boundary.

6.8.4 Ditch **F347** was the largest of the ditches on site, recorded for a distance of 30m running north-south before returning to the west at both ends and continuing beyond the area of excavation. It was substantial in size, measuring 1.8m–2.3m wide and 0.7m deep, with a concave profile. The single fill observed within the ditch appeared to have silted up over a period of time, from which was recovered pottery sherds dating to the mid 13th to mid 14th century. The size and shape of the ditch strongly suggests if formed part of a larger enclosure.

6.8.5 Further investigation undertaken in the western area of the site is believed to have observed the continuation of ditch **F347** running through Trench 1. The excavation of ditch [2411] did not reveal any direct dating evidence, but its character, size and alignment suggests that the southern line of ditch **F347** returned on an east-west alignment, strengthening its interpretation as an enclosure ditch. No additional trace of the ditch's northern arm was identified during the course of the additional trenching works.

6.8.6 In the northeast corner of the area enclosed by ditch **F347** was a group of six pits: [281]; [285]; [306]; [309]; [416] and [419]. All of the pits were sub-circular, measuring 0.6m–1.75m in diameter, and up to 0.35m deep. The finds assemblages are limited although pottery recovered from pits [285] & [306] indicates a date range between the late 12th and late 13th centuries, demonstrating a chronological association with ditch **F347**. Of interest was the 74 fragments of glass <SF72> collected from the fill of pit [305], identified as a partial blue-green cup or beaker of Roman date, clearly residual in this context.

6.8.7 There were two further isolated pits in the northern half of the site, both of unremarkable character. Linear pit [258] contained pottery dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th centuries, with the pottery from pit [1045] dating to the later mid 13th to mid 14th centuries.

6.8.8 The remaining feature in the northeast corner of the site was ditch **F335,** recorded for a distance of approximately 42m. The ditch was roughly linear, predominantly on a northeast-southwest alignment, although the southern element of the ditch did change alignment and appeared to mirror the alignment of the earlier Late Iron Age ditch **F1657**. Ditch **F335** was of moderate size measuring 0.6m-1.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with a rounded concave profile. Each slot excavated through the ditch identified a single fill, which appeared to have silted up gradually over time. It is not certain if ditch **F335** was cut for the purpose of defining a boundary or for drainage, although it did marked the most easterly of the features associated with Period 8.

6.8.9 The most significant feature associated with Period 8 is enclosure ditch **F347.** The ditch is on a far grander scale than any other of the features belonging to this period, indicating that it was intended to be a localised focal point and make a strong visual impact on the immediate landscape. Only the eastern extent of enclosure ditch **F347** was uncovered during the course of the excavation, so without further investigation it remains unclear what the function of the enclosure was. There is a strong possibility that the ditch was excavated to enclose a medieval dwelling, as the presence of ditches [443]/[462] & [370]/[348] and the pit group in the northeast corner of the enclosed area suggest a concentration of activity both prior to the construction of enclosure ditch **F347** and within its period of use. Secondly, enclosure ditch **F347** is located near the western boundary of the site adjacent to Titnore Lane, a road believed to have origins in the medieval period. The position next to a communications corridor would be a suitable location for a medieval dwelling, although a dwelling of smaller size which may leave a minimal archaeological impact. The pottery assemblage recovered

from enclosure ditch **F347** is small, preventing any narrowing of the 200 year date range currently provided. It could be suggested that it was only in use for part of this time as the ditch did not show any signs of being re-cut, plus the small finds assemblage indicate it was not open long enough to accumulate a large quantity of cultural material.

6.8.10 The excavation results also demonstrate a degree of landscape management occurring at this time in the eastern area of the site with ditch **F335.** The activity represented by ditch **F335** is of a low intensity nature, and without evidence for ridge and furrow it is likely that more intense agricultural activity and other rural medieval activities were happening elsewhere.

6.8.11 The medieval activity associated with Period 8 represents a generally low intensity of land use, albeit with a more focused degree of activity associated with ditch **F347,** compared to previous periods of activity on site. It is not clear why this may have occurred, but it possible that the hiatus in land use and the short lived medieval activity is due to the land becoming increasingly marginal in this later period.

6.9 Period 9 - Post 14th Century Soil Accumulation

6.9.1 With the decline of activity in the 14th century, no further features were identified on site until the post-medieval period. It is during this period that the silty clay subsoil deposit (2) gradually accumulated over the area of the site. Subsoil was recorded as have an average depth of 0.6m, with a maximum depth of 1.4m in the northeast corner of site, and a minimum depth of 0.2m in the central western area. It is unclear under which process deposit (2) was formed, but it may have occurred under the influence of damp ground conditions. A diverse range of finds were recovered from the subsoil including fragments of oyster shell and quernstone, a 1st century AD bow type brooch <SF67>, and pottery from all periods. Of greatest interest was the recovery of five medieval silver pennies, dated to between the late 12th and late 13th century, which were collected by the systematic survey of the site by metal detectorists, Analysis of the post-Roman pottery demonstrates probable low-level agricultural/manuring activity on site from the 12th to 16th centuries, with resumption in the later 18th to 19th centuries. Of additional interest was a small fragment of human bone believed to be deposited onto site in association with other imported material. Subsoil sealed all earlier features.

6.10 Period 10 - Post-Medieval (1485 – 1900)

6.10.1 Post-medieval activity was limited on site (Figure 15). One of the main features observed was shallow ditch [1210] which was observed for a distance for approximately 120m in the southern area of the site. It was aligned east-west, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch is thought to represent an earlier field boundary.

6.10.2 A second ditch, also believed to be post-medieval in date, was identified in Trench 4 during the second phase of the archaeological investigation. Ditch [1804] was located in the southwest corner of the site immediately adjacent to the modern Titnore Lane. A limited proportion of the ditch, approximately 6.5m in length, was observed within the trench, predominately travelling on a north-south alignment, although the southern portion of the ditch appeared to curve off to the southwest. Ditch [1804] was of moderate size, approximately 1m wide by 0.4m deep, with a graduale concave profile. No finds were recovered from the fill of the ditch, although the organic character of the fill, different to that of the fills from earlier features, did suggest that this could once have been a post-medieval roadside drainage ditch (Figure 15).

6.10.3 In the northern end of Trenches 1 and 4 two substantial ditches [1820] and [2419] were recorded, measuring 3.3m and 3.8m wide respectively. The two sections of ditch were on different alignments, but given their proximity, similar size, and comparable sequences of silting and recutting, they are most likely part of the same curvilinear ditch. Ditch [1820] had been recut twice [1818] and [1822],

and ditch [2419] had been recut once [2415]. Dating evidence was sparse, and where present clearly incorporated residual material. The key dating material was a fragment of post-medieval brick recovered from the primary fill of ditch [2419]. The ditch is likely to form a pre-existing field boundary which appears to respect the course of Titnore Lane as it was not picked up in the western limited of Trench 4.

6.10.4 Lying above the subsoil in the central area of site was an extensive shallow spread of a dark silty deposit (93), measuring approximately 35m north-south by 25m east-west, up to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The layer was repeatedly surveyed through the use of metal detectors which resulted in the recover of a moderate to high density of metal finds such as buttons, buckles and iron debris associated with the 19th century. It is believed that at this time there may have been a boggy area that developed on site into which these objects were deposited.

6.10.5 In addition to the ditches, two different styles of land drain were observed. One style was trench cut and lined with gravel [8], [59] and [79], approximately 0.3m wide, and thought to be 18th century in origin. The second style, comprised of terracotta pipe sections placed into a linear cut which varied in width between 0.25m-0.5m, is interpreted as 19th century in date. Both style of land drain were laid at regular intervals on a predominantly east-west alignment across the full area of the site. This suggests that utilisation of the field was occurring in the later post-medieval period, although an increasing level of agricultural improvements were required for the land to be of use.

6.11 Period 11 – Modern (1900 – present)

6.11.1 Only a small number of modern features were present, and consequently there was limited truncation of earlier deposits (Figure 15). Three modern pits [25], [154] & [1086] (not illustrated) of varying size were identified at different locations, all of an undefined function. A series of twin postholes [147], [149], [158], [160], [167], [169], [234], [246] and [452] were on a north-south alignment running across the site, and were associated with a modern fence line known to have subdivided the field.

6.11.2 In the northeast corner of the site a layer of compacted chalk made ground (4), up to 0.5m thick overlay the subsoil (2). It is believed that the compacted chalk had been put there as a temporary hard standing at some point in the second half of the 20th century, to firm up the ground in what was known to be the dampest corner of the site. Sealing this and covering the full area of site was a layer of topsoil (1), up to 0.25m thick.

6.12 Undated

6.12.1 Several of the features investigated did not produce any dating evidence or have any stratigraphic relationships; consequently, they could not be assigned to any of the 11 established periods on site. The most significant of these undated features are described below (Figure 15). The remaining features were small isolated features which have been listed in Appendix C.

6.12.2 In the northern area of the site there were two linear shallow gullies. Gully [506] was 0.3m wide and ran for 8.3m before being truncated by gully [446], which itself ran for a distance of 17m and was slightly wider at 0.5m.

6.12.3 During the additional trenching, an undated ditch [2405] was identified at the southern end of Trench 1. The ditch was 1m wide and 0.25m deep, with a gradual concave profile. Its northeast-southwest alignment did not match any other ditches in the southwest area of the site.

6.12.4 To the south of the linear gullies there was stakehole group **F1181,** comprising nine stakeholes in a circular pattern, approximately 4.5m in diameter, with a tenth stakehole centrally located. Stakehole

group **F1181** appears to represent the remains of a temporary agricultural structure, although no finds were recovered to assist in dating the feature**.**

6.12.5 A second linear undated gully **F1655** in the central northern half of the site was observed for 20m before terminating. The shape of the gully was irregular, measuring between 0.3m-0.6m wide and up to 0.3m deep. The shallow depth of the gully and its irregular character suggest it may have once represented part of a hedge line.

7 SUMMARY OF SITE ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT

7.1 Stratigraphic Site Archive

Stratigraphic Site Archive	Quantity
Context Sheets	1653
Context Register Sheets	53
Trench Record Sheets	4
Plans	434
Plan Register Sheets	1
Sections	111
Section Register Sheets	11
Levels Sheets	31
Small Finds Register	3
Photographic Register Sheets	13
Environmental Sample Register Sheets	2
Environmental Sampling Sheets	41
Photographs, Black & White	99
Digital Photos	571

7.2 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed and checked. A context register has been completed (Appendix A) as well as a list of features (Appendix B). The stratigraphic matrix has been compiled for the site. Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information and dating provided by specialists. Several illustrations have been constructed to accompany the results showing the location of the features that have been phased. The photographic archive has been checked, marked and referenced. The receiving museum is to be Worthing Museum and Art Gallery.

8 SUMMARY OF FINDS AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive boxes have been ordered and listing ready for deposition with Worthing Museum and Art Gallery. The evaluation archive has also been assessed by specialists in accordance with the guidance laid down in MAP 2 (EH 1991).

Find Type	Quantity
Prehistoric & Roman Pottery	43.72kg- 4556 sherds
Post-Roman Pottery	725kg- 63 sherds
Ceramic Building Material	7.12kg-107 fragments
Fired Clay	40.9kg- 2866 pieces
Prehistoric Flintwork	9.44kg- 556 pieces
Stone	22kg- 95 pieces
Metallurgical Remains	1.7kg- 119 pieces
Glass	596kg- 84 sherds
Clay Tobacco Pipe	2g- 1 fragment
Environmental residues	49 processed samples
Column Samples	3 samples
Shell	50g- 4 pieces
Animal Bone	1200g- 241 fragments
Human Bone	1 fragment
Metalwork	291 objects

8.2 Finds (Appendix D)

8.2.1 Prehistoric & Roman Pottery

A total of 4556 sherds weighing 43.72kg from contexts across the site were examined. The large assemblage is in a generally poor condition with a high level of abrasion and small average sherd size, with the majority of contexts containing 10 sherds or less. A broad range of datable material is present, including earlier Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and earlier Roman pottery. The composition of the assemblage is represented by approximately 2% of Early Neolithic sherds, 52% later prehistoric sherds, and 46% early Roman sherds. The assemblage as a whole is of regional significance due to its substantial size, with good potential for further research primarily based on the larger stratified groups of pottery.

8.2.2 Post-Roman Pottery

Sixty-three sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 725g, were recovered from 14 individual contexts. As with the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage, most of the sherds were in a poor condition and generally of a small size. The pottery spans a date range of 12th to 19th century, with the majority of sherds dating to the 12th to 15th century. The post-Roman pottery assemblage has limited potential for further analysis.

8.2.3 Ceramic Building Material

The ceramic building material assemblage from the excavation comprised 107 fragments, weighing 7.12kg, from 44 contexts. The assemblage contains fragments dated to the Roman, medieval, and the post-medieval period. The Roman material contains fragments of brick, *tegula*, undecrorated box-flue tile and *tesserae*, whereas the medieval and post-medieval material primarily consists of peg tile fragments. The ceramic building material has little local and no regional significance, and so only has limited potential for further analysis.

8.2.4 Fired Clay

The assemblage of fired clay was largely formed of daub and loom weights, consisting of 2866 pieces weighing 40.9kg, recovered from 203 different contexts. In addition, four incomplete weights were found. Fired clay fragments derived from contexts dating to the later prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and post-Roman periods. The clay weights are generally attributed to the Late Iron Age. A fairly large amount of fired clay exhibits diagnostic features, although it is currently uncertain if they derive from buildings or industrial structures. It has been recommended that further work be undertaken on the fired clay assemblage, including spatial analysis in order to determine any patterns or concentrations.

8.2.5 Prehistoric Flintwork

A total of 149 pieces (3.2kg) of worked flint was recovered from the 2005 evaluation, and 407 pieces (6.24kg) from the excavation. Many of the fragments appear to be abraded or have edge damage suggesting they are residual. Approximately 11% of the flint from the evaluation, and 8% from the excavation is classified as a Mesolithic or early Neolithic type. The remainder of the assemblage is interpreted as Bronze Age. Only a small number of tools have been identified, which are mainly small scrapers. A large assemblage of fire-fractured flint was also collected, comprising 5210 pieces, weighing 74.43kg, from a large number of contexts. The worked flint assemblage has limited potential for further analysis.

8.2.6 Stone

The geological material consisted of 94 pieces of stone, weighing approximately 22kg, from 48 different contexts. The majority of the stone types would have been available locally, including a large number of Lower Greensand fragments from Mid to Late Iron Age and Romano-British contexts which are interpreted as rotary quern stones. The stone assemblage is considered to have limited potential for further analysis, except for the small number of Romano-British quern stone fragments which may warrant further study.

8.2.7 Metallurgical Remains

A total of 119 pieces, weighing 1.7kg, was collected from 25 contexts. The most common type of slag recovered was fuel ash slag, which was present in deposits from all periods, but is more common in the Mid to Late Iron Age and Roman periods. A limited quantity of smelting, smithing and iron slag were also found. The metallurgical remains assemblage has limited potential for further analysis, although it does hold relevance for the understanding of the limited Romano-British industrial use of the site.

8.2.8 Glass

The glass assemblage consisted of 84 sherds (596g), representing eight different vessels, collected from seven different contexts. The majority of the fragments formed part of an incomplete cup or beaker <SF72> of Roman date, although this was residual in a context dated to the medieval period. The remaining fragments are all dated to the 18th to 20th centuries. Three small fragment of bottle glass were recovered from two contexts. There is no potential for further analysis.

8.2.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe

A single bowl fragment <SF103> was recovered from the topsoil and dates to the second half of the 19th century. There is no potential for further analysis.

8.2.10 Environmental Samples

Eight bulk environmental samples were taken during the 2005 evaluation, and a further 41 samples were collected during the excavation. Uncharred botanicals such as roots and seeds were present in some samples, but in most cases did not dominate the flots. The flots also contained a range of cereal grains, occasional pulses, charred seeds and other charred plant remains, wood charcoal fragments, flint flakes, and a small quantity of hammerscale deriving from samples taken during the evaluation. Macrobotanicals from the site consisted of both charred crop and wild/weed seeds. Preservation of charred macrobotanical remains is variable, with the greater level of preservation in samples dated to the Iron Age or Roman period. Further analysis is recommended of samples which are recognised as holding the greatest potential.

8.2.11 Column Samples

Three monolith samples were taken from pond F1656 for lithostratigrapic analysis. The description of the sedimentary sequence recovered in the column sample sequence indicates that the sediment is a yellowish brown, sandy, silty clay which becomes slightly less sandy and slightly mottled towards the bottom of the sequence. The texture of the sediment is consistent with lacustrine (water lain) deposition. The complete lack of biological remains within the sediments suggests that sediment accumulation is likely to be associated with a large volume of sediment input over a short period of time. No further work is recommended.

8.2.12 Shell

Three pieces of oyster shell and one periwinkle were recovered, weighing a total of 50g. There is no potential for further analysis.

8.2.13 Animal Bone

The faunal assemblage comprised an estimated 241 fragments, weighing 1200g, from 33 contexts. Preservation of the animal bone was very poor and most of the fragments were teeth, since the enamel is more resilient to decay than bone. A large proportion of the assemblage was recovered by flotation and many of the fragments of animal bone were small and unidentifiable. Fragments of bone that were calcined and carbonised were also frequent, with the burning of the bone aiding preservation. Horse was the most commonly identified species within the assemblage from St Barnabas Hospice and dominated both the Bronze Age and Roman features. The assemblage as a whole is of local significance, with potential for further research primarily based on a comparison to sites in the region regarding the utilisation of horses within the economy during the Bronze Age.

8.2.14 Human Bone

A small fragment of human bone was recovered from the subsoil (2) during the excavations. The human bone fragment comprised a piece of humerus from the upper arm, and is likely to derive from an adult individual aged over 17-20 years. Due to the small size of the fragment no further diagnostic information could be retrieved from the fragment and it had no potential for further analysis.

8.2.15 **Metalwork**

A total of 291 metal objects were recovered during the course of the excavation. This high number of objects found was primarily due to the metal detecting survey methodology adopted. The majority of the objects from St Barnabas are common everyday objects associated with everyday life (structural fittings; household fittings; textiles and clothing; horse equipment). Where discernible most of the assemblage is late medieval or post-medieval in date and derived from the topsoil or subsoil. Earlier objects have been identified including Roman and medieval coins, and a Romano-British 1st century broach. The everyday nature of the material, and the predominately late medieval/post medieval dating of the objects, suggests that its significance goes no further than the local area.

8.2.16 **Scientific Dating**

Due to the secure dating and phasing of the signicant contexts though artefactual evidence, scientific dating was not considered in most instances. The potential for the scientific dating of specific deposits was considered for those features where suitable charcoal was recovered (Appendix D). The samples were assessed for suitability for radiocarbon dating, but due to the presence of associated pottery dates or suspected post-medieval or modern origins of these deposits, none warranting scientific analysis..

9 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATA

9.1 Summary of Results

9.1.1 During the course of the excavation archaeological features were recorded across the full area of the site, at a moderate to high density. The features excavated are multi-period, with evidence indicating Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, early Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity. Truncation caused by post-medieval and modern activity was limited, meaning the majority of features were found in a good state of preservation.

9.1.2 The earliest activity identified on site was Mesolithic, consisting of a range of residual flints and a possible ditch. Following on from the Mesolithic, the evidence for Neolithic activity was also limited, with a more defined presence in the landscape represented archaeologically by a shallow curved gully and a cluster of four small pits. With the arrival of the Mid to Late Bronze Age the activity taking place was far more archaeologically visible, with the main feature associated with this period being a trackway running north-south through the western area of the site. The trackway is represented in the northern half of the site by two parallel gullies, and by a possible hollow-way in the southern area. A low level of activity near the trackway consisted of several possible fire pits. By the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period it appears likely the earlier trackway was no longer in use, instead the first signs of permanent settlement on site are evident in the form a single roundhouse, possible livestock pen, and a range of multiple shallow pits.

9.1.3 In the Mid to Late Iron Age a clear continuity of activity occurs, as settlement on the site continues to grow. The density of activity during this period is such, that three separate phases are identified. Each phase appears to chart the growth and development of the Iron Age settlement, and as it develops so does its impact on the immediate landscape. The first phase of activity is represented by three, possibly four, roundhouse structures associated with internal and external boundary ditches. In the second phase, three further roundhouses are identified alongside replacement boundary ditches and possible signs of industrial activity. The most significant feature was the purposeful creation of an artificial pond in the central area of site, and the cutting of a ditch to provide

a reliable source of water. By the third phase the scale of individual elements of the settlement increased substantially with the construction of a roundhouse 15m in diameter, and what is interpreted as a sizeable livestock enclosure. The artificial pond created in the previous phase remains important to the settlement as efforts to cut a new drainage ditch in the east part of the site, which is subsequently recut on at least four occasions, is evident. Much of this activity appears to be taking place at a similar point in time with further Iron Age settlement activity on the Northbrook College site.

9.1.4 The onset of the Romano-British period saw significant changes occurring on site and the way the landscape was used. In the first phase of activity in the early to mid 1st century AD, the Iron Age settlement no longer exists, instead a new enclosure was constructed on the eastern site of site. Efforts were made to drain the central artificial pond with the cutting of ditches to drain the water away and return the site to its previous state. By the mid to late 1st century, the second phase of Romano-British activity, the layout of the site had completely changed. A series of north-south boundary ditches now existed, potentially dividing up the site into agricultural blocks, and a number of substantial rubbish pits containing large pottery assemblages. Much of the earlier effort to divide the landscape appears to have been neglected by third phase; the boundary ditches were no longer maintained, with several of them now sealed by the accumulation large silty layers in the eastern half of the site. An attempt to re-establish a new east-west aligned boundary system is demonstrated in the fourth phase, the early 2nd century, but is unlikely to have been in place for a great length of time as no further evidence for Romano-British activity was identified beyond the early 2nd century. It is likely that the changes taking place during the early Romano-British period on site are directly associated with acticity taking place at Northbrook Villa, and the management of its surrounding estates.

9.1.5 The hiatus in archaeological visible activity on site lasted for nearly a thousand years, before the site was re-occupied in the 12th to 14th century at the high point of medieval population and economic activity. This renewal of interest in the site is based around a substantial enclosure adjacent to the western boundary of the site, although it is currently unclear what the function of the enclosure was. It is suspected the enclosure may hold a small medieval dwelling of some description, due to its probable close to the possible medieval road Titnore Lane, and the identification of pits dating to this period in the northeast corner of the enclosure. The surrounding land was reinstated into more intense agricultural use as a 12th to 14th century boundary ditch was identified in the eastern side of the site; in addition pottery evidence indicates lower than average maturing across the area between the 12th and 16th centuries.

9.1.6 Evidence for activity later than this is limited, and the site remained as farmland throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, with archaeologically visible activities restricted to the insertion of several phases of field drain, realignment of the southern field boundary, and isolated pitting.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

9.2.1 **Mesolithic**

With regards to the initial objectives of the project (AOC 2008); Mesolithic remains were identified on site, albeit with an apparent residual character. Any activity of a Mesolithic date must be of a regional significance due to the limited number of sites known to represent this period along the Sussex Coastal Plain, although the value of the finds assemblage will be limited by the small range of forms present and its residual nature.

9.2.2 **Neolithic**

Neolithic remains were also identified during the excavation in limited number, representing periodical use of the site in the early Neolithic, but it is considered to be of regional significance for the same reason as the Mesolithic remains, especially considering the limited number of sites of this date recognised along the coastal plain. The assemblage of Neolithic material is small with little diagnostic material, which means it is likely to be of limited significance. Its principal value is in helping to date activity on site.

9.2.3 **Middle to Late Bronze Age**

Further to the initial excavation objectives, Middle Bronze Age activity was identified in addition to the Later Bronze Age activity identified during the 2005 evaluation. Features identified with Period 4 are limited in number, but the identification of a trackway has implications on how the landscape surrounding the site was viewed and utilised during this period of time. The archaeological record of the area is predominantly associated with settlement, enclosures and ritual activity; trackways are less common. The presence of the trackway will directly add to the increasing knowledge of the Sussex Coastal Plain Bronze Age landscape, which places the site on a local to regional level of significance, linking the site to more regional patterns and means of movement through the landscape at this time. The Bronze Age of Southern England is well studied, so it will be possible to link the site into the regional pattern of activity.

9.2.4 **Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age**

Dating of the pottery recovered from multiple features also recognised the presence of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition period. This identifies not only the beginning of established settlement, but also the potential to understand if there was alteration in the utilisation of the landscape, demonstrated by disuse of the Bronze Age trackway and its subsequent truncation by the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch. The study of this period of transition has attracted more attention over the past few years, but as research has shown, there are still many questions still to be asked which means the site has the potential to add to our understanding of this transition in the region. This is especially true in relation to the changing communal use of the landscape and the use of domestic architecture. As such it is possible to attribute a regional level of significance to the site during this period.

9.2.5 **Mid to Late Iron Age**

There is substantial evidence for Mid to Late Iron Age activity on site, with a complex sequence of occupation activity in the form of roundhouses, boundary ditches, and large rubbish pits, and there may be associated small scale industrial activity. What is likely to increase the significance of this activity is the presence of the artificial pond created during this period. Further research is required to identify parallels for this, where the landscape surrounding an Iron Age settlement has been purposely adapted to suit the needs of the inhabitants rather than relying on freely available natural resources. Possible livestock pens were also identified, which if analysed in association with the presence of cereal grains identified in the environmental analysis, may provide a basis for inferring the presence of a mixed farming economy.

Several comparable Iron Age sites, such as Copse Farm and North Bersted exist, although they have all been excavated on a much smaller scale than the work undertaken at Titnore Lane. As much as sites such as these can add to our knowledge, our understanding of settlement development, domestic architecture, and abandonment is still lacking. Taking this into consideration, the site has the potential, in association with the recognised continuity of settlement from earlier occupation, to add substantially to the body of research already undertaken on Iron Age settlement patterns and utilisation of their immediate landscape in the southeast of England, not solely the coastal plain. As a result, the Mid to Late Iron Age period remains found on the St. Barnabas site would be of regional significance.

9.2.6 **Prehistoric Finds**

The prehistoric finds assemblage collected during the course of the excavation is of a substantial size; consisting of pottery, fired clay, animal bone, worked flint, other stone and metallurgical remains. The prehistoric pottery was the largest assemblage collected on site, and due to its size it is of regional importance. Assemblages of this size from a single site are rare, and are often useful as comparative material with other assemblages of similar periods.

The fired clay assemblage is also of a distinctive size, and contains a fairly large number of items diagnostic features, including daub from buildings and industrial structures, and fragments of clay weights. Unfortunately, the significance of the assemblage is reduced by the limited range of results, and the lack of suitably published comparative assemblages. For this reason the significance of the fired clay assemblage to local to regional.

The animal bone, worked flint, other stone, and metallurgical remains assemblages are much smaller than the pottery and fired clay assemblages, with the assessments noting diversity of content and limited pieces of interest. Taking into account the poor preservation of bone on site, the animal bone assemblage did contain a notable quantitiy of equine remains deriving from Bronze Age contexts. The flintwork was primarily residual and distributed in small quantities, the other stone was mainly unmodified and locally sourced, whereas the metallurgical remains were of a common composition without any significant evidence of industrial scale activity. For these reasons, all three assemblages are thought to be of significance to the site only.

9.2.7 **Romano-British**

Further substantial evidence for continuity of activity, this time between the Iron Age into the early Romano-British period, has been identified. It is clear that the site is still being exploited from one period to another, although this changed substantially in character. No longer is the land being used for settlement, for by the 1st century AD the land has been cleared and, new enclosures established, followed by a series of new land divisions most likely as part of a new agricultural regime. Further analysis of the features identified and the environmental samples will be required to develop the interpretation of local economic change during the Iron Age/Romano-British transition. Associated with this are large pits cut for the disposal of waste being generated in an off site location. It is clear that by the 2nd century AD this area of site is practically abandoned allowing for the silting up of large patches of the land, followed by minimal management on a new system, before ultimate abandonment or low intensity use. In light of the aims of the project Roman remains are clearly present, and generate a significant amount of information on the Late Iron Age/Romano-British transition, in addition to the evolution of the Romano-British landscape and its ultimate decline and possible abandonment. Taken as an isolated excavation, the site could be considered to be of purely local significance due to the limited diversity of activity, primarily focused on altering ditch alignments and land management. If the site is taken into context with the high concentration of settlement activity known immediately adjacent to the south, focusing on the Northbrook College villa, the site should be viewed as having regional significance. It is a rare opportunity to study a villa and the immediate landscape around it, especially when our lack of understanding of rural life at this time has been highlighted, and so contains an opportunity to develop a greater understanding on how villa estates evolve and functioned over time.

9.2.8 **Romano-British Finds**

The Romano-British finds assemblage primarily consists of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and stone. It is of a substantial size, so is of regional significance due to its potential for comparison with other sites. The assemblage is stated as representing low status rural assemblages of this period, an assemblage type that has often been neglected in favour of urban and high-status assemblages in the country. The modest status of the assemblage is interesting considered in the

context of material recovered from the villa on the adjacent Northbrook College site which incorporates some higher status components.

The CBM assemblage for this period of limited interest. The assemblage contains many familiar forms of little diagnostic interest, although several fragments were recovered which indicate the presence of a high status structure in the vicinity. In regards to dating, the material only provides broad dates within the Romano-British period. As a result it is of local significance only.

The Romano-British faunal assemblage was small, and shared a noticeable similarity with the Bronze Age assemblage in regard to the quantity of horse bone fragments recovered. The issue of residuality will need to be addressed before the significance of such remains can be ascertained.

The 1st to 2nd century AD stone assemblage comprises fragmented quernstones. These are of local significance as they are able to shed light on both the economy and status of the occupation, in addition to being valuable comparative material to similar sites on the coast plain.

9.2.9 **12th to 14th Century**

The 12th to 14th century activity appears to be isolated in time, as it is a single phase of events within a maximum period of 200 years. Goring was only a small settlement at this time, indicating that the site would have been in a rural environment peripheral to the settlement. The activity on site during this period has not yet been fully defined, as the function of the main enclosure is unclear. Without better definition of the activity taking place there is little comparative potential with other known medieval sites in the area. Due to this, the site during this period only has local significance based on the opportunity to define medieval activity occurring on the fringes of the main settlement.

9.2.10 **12th to 14th Century Finds**

The post-Roman pottery assemblage collected during the course of the excavation is small, heavily abraded, lacking in feature sherds, and mainly derives from mixed deposits such as the topsoil and subsoil. Due to the character of the assemblage it is deemed to have significance to the site only.

9.2.11 **Post-Medieval and Modern**

The remaining Periods 9, 10 & 11, are all limited, either in the number of features or their diagnostic qualities. Each period is of significance to the site only, as any activities identified at these times appear specific to the site.

9.2.12 **Post-Medieval and Modern Finds**

The remaining assemblages, glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, human bone and shell, are all small assemblages of material, either lacking in diagnostic elements or residual. On this basis they are all classified as being of site significance only.

9.2.13 **Environmental Samples**

The assessment of the environmental samples has identified that the preservation of the charred macrobotanical remains is very variable, with the greatest potential for further study lying with samples deriving from Iron Age and Romano-British contexts. Analysis could reveal evidence for crop storage and processing. Such material will be of value in comparison to other sites of similar type in the immediate area, so are of local significance.

9.2.14 **General Significance**

In summary, assessment of the excavation results from the St. Barnabas site has shown that the results have potential for further work. Even at a basic level, excavations of the size of St. Barnabas do not occur frequently in the coastal plain area, and excavation of a 2.2ha area has allowed rare access into the make- up of the historic landscape. The concentration and range of features

excavated represent a large swathe of time representing activity right through prehistory, the early Romano-British period, and the 12th to 14th centuries. Within this range of periods a span of approximately 1500 years of continuous use has been recognised. Continuity of such duration is not frequently encountered on sites in this region. Taking into account the significance of each phase based on the diversity of activity, information on the landscape, and the associated finds assemblages, the site as a whole should be considered to have a regional level of significance. Once the site is fully published, it should be able to add significantly to the knowledge of both prehistoric and Romano-British communities living throughout the coast plain of southern England.

10 Review of the Research Aims

10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims

10.1.1 This section examines the extent to which preliminary assessment of the results of the excavation indicates that the orginal research aims outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2008) have been or can be answered.

10.1.2 *To map the distribution and determine the character of flint debitage as evidence of in situ flint working.*
No scatters of flint debitage were observed during the course of the excavation, although given the amount of later activity this is not surprising.

10.1.3 *To refine the chronology of the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period, specifically with reference to analysis of any assemblage containing Beaker ceramic supported by scientific dating of targeted deposits.*
No evidence for Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity was recorded on site. No Beaker style pottery was recovered.

10.1.4 *To examine the internal spatial organisation and function of settlement (Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Romano-British).*
The settlement activity identified on site was primarily associated with the Iron Age period, with a possible Late Bronze Age element. The settlement activity occurs over a long period of time, falling into four chronological phases. A substantial portion of the settlement was uncovered making spatial organisation easy to study, but due to a limited range of finds settlement function was harder to establish.

10.1.5 *To investigate the transition from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period.*
The site was clearly in use during both the Late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, directly indicating transitional activity. The activity conducted in the Late Iron Age appears significantly different from that conducted in the early Roman-British period.

10.1.6 *To gain an understanding of spatial organisation and chronology of specialised production technologies.*
The finds assemblage collected during the excavation did contain certain elements which indicate the presence of specialised production technologies on site. One element was Iron Age kiln lining fragments and slag recovered from a single pit, although in contrast the environmental evidence notes a complete absence of iron slag from the deposits analysed. This may suggest a focused short-lived activity. The second element defined by the finds assemblage was the identification of several Late Iron Age loom weights, derived from contexts associated with the roundhouses, strongly indicating weaving being undertaken in the settlement at this time. The only two features

which could possibly be attributed with industrial activity are two mid to late Iron Age gullies. Their original function has yet to be defined.

10.1.7 *To consider the relationship between the evolving Romano-British landscape as attested by evidence on site, and known patterns of settlement and communication routes of this period.*
Evidence for Romano-British use of the landscape was recorded on site in the form a series of ditches, most likely field boundaries. A system of ditches which is known to go into decline by the end of the 1st century AD. Further research into other areas of early Romano-British activity in the area is required to fully understand the significance of this type of landscape use.

10.1.8 *To define the chronology of decline and abandonment of the area in the later Roman period*.
The latest Romano-British activity identified on site is associated with the early 2nd century AD, after which there is a 1000-year hiatus in observable archaeological activity.

10.1.9 *To interpret the evolution of successive field systems.*
No systems of field boundaries were recorded later than the early Romano-British period.

10.1.10 *To consider the cumulative historic influence of ancient patterns of landscape management and resource exploitation on the character of the modern landscape as defined by the Countryside Agency and English Heritage.*
Both prehistoric and historic patterns of landscape management were noted on site, primarily associated with Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman-British periods. Although, in each case, the exploitation of the landscape was reasonably significant, no immediate trace of this activity was previously identified in the modern landscape. With further research and analysis, traces of past impacts on the landscape could be identified in the local area.

10.1.11 *To gain an understanding of the character of the pottery assemblage, and to determine whether there is sufficient variation in the material for understanding the nature of occupation, social rank and regional patterns of social differentiation.*
The analysis the St. Barnabas pottery assemblage identified it as containing a substantial number of sherds, although the assemblage did not contain a large number of diagnostic or feature sherds, with additional problems caused by the small average sherd size. The assemblage was interpreted as representing a rural community, and as such lacking the range of forms to culturally define the settlements occupants in relation to larger social and regional patterns.

10.1.12 *To maximise the retrieval of diagnostic metal artefacts through systematic metal detecting*.
A detailed in depth metal detector survey was undertaken across the full area of the site during the course of the excavation. The survey produced only a limited number of significant artefacts.

10.2 Revised Research Aims

10.2.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site, it is apparent that some of the orginal research aims are no longer valid, whereas others require reviewing on the basis of the evidence collected. For those research aims that are valid it is possible to identify additional research questions which will be addressed as part of the work undertaken in preparation for the publication of the site. These are listed below.

10.2.2 One of the key research aims of the site is to relate it to other archaeological remains which have been identified locally, which includes the evaluation and excavation of features, predominantly Romano-British, undertaken on the Northbrook College site immediately to the south of the site. It is

important that these remains are viewed archaeologically as a single site, as it can be assumed that the activity in both areas is directly linked to one another.

10.2.3 To examine the internal spatial organisation and function of settlement (Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Romano-British).
Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- What is the relationship between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age features found during the excavation and those features identified immediately to the south of the site near Northbrook College?
- What is the spatial relationship between the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age structures and the Mid to Late Iron Age structures? Is there a continuity of function between the two periods?
- What is the spatial relationship between Mid to Late Iron Age roundhouse features? Is there a clear chronological sequence in their arrangement?
- How do the roundhouse features compare in their layout and construction techniques used? How does the alignment of entrances compare to other known examples?
- What is the significance of the later, much larger roundhouse F333? How does it relate to the established settlement pattern? What other examples of this size are known? Does the size have a direct implication as to the status of the occupants? What is the function of the postholes immediately to the west of the large roundhouse?
- What is the significance of the topographic location of the settlement, both in relation to the immediate site and the surrounding landscape?
- What is the spatial relationship between the settlement and the series of boundary and enclosure ditches present at this time? Can the ditches provide an indication of the activities taking place in the space outside the settlement? Why were there several modifications of the layout of the ditches over time?
- Does the function of the settlement remain constant throughout this period, or can the archaeological evidence identify changing practices though this period?
- What was key economic component associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement? Did the rearing of livestock and arable agriculture play an important role? If so, in what proportion? Do we have evidence for a mixed farming economy?
- Can the spatial analysis of finds help to identify the social use of space?

10.2.4 To investigate the transition from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period.
Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- What is the spatial relationship between the Early Romano-British activity and the Iron Age settlement? Is there continuity of activity? If so, why the sudden abandonment of the Iron Age settlement?

10.2.5 To gain an understanding of spatial organisation and chronology of specialised production technologies.

Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- Can the relationship between industrial processes identified and the settlement be fully defined? If so, on what scale are they occurring?
- What can be learnt from the clay weights found on the site?
- What can be learnt from the two Mid to Late Iron Age possible industrial gully features?

10.2.6 *To consider the relationship between the evolving Romano-British landscape as attested by evidence on site, and known patterns of settlement and communication routes of this period.*
Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- What is the relationship between the Romano-British features found during the excavation and those features identified immediately to the south of the site near Northbrook College?
- Why were there several modifications to the site layout? Does this reflect changes in how the land is managed? What type of agricultural activities were taking place at this time?

10.2.7 To gain an understanding of the character of the pottery assemblage, and to determine whether there is sufficient variation in the material for understanding the nature of occupation, social rank and regional patterns of social differentiation.
Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- Does the Romano-British pottery assemblage have the potential to increase our understanding of rural low-status sites of this period? What does the lack of fine wares tell us about the presumably good access to trade links in the area?

10.2.8 *To maximise the retrieval of diagnostic metal artefacts through systematic metal detecting*.
Additional questions that should be addressed are:

- Can further analysis of the metal finds identify the type of activity taking place in the site between the post-medieval and modern periods that may otherwise not be archaeologically visible?

10.3 Additional Research Questions

10.3.1 In addition to the revised research aims, the evidence produced by the excavation has identified further research questions that need to be addressed. These are listed by period below.

10.3.2 Mesolithic

Additional questions, relating to the Mesolithic activity, that should be addressed are:

- How does the evidence for Mesolithic activity on site compare to other Mesolithic sites know in the region?

10.3.3 Neolithic

Additional questions, relating to the Neolithic activity, that should be addressed are:

- How does the evidence for Neolithic activity on site compare to other Neolithic sites know in the region?

10.3.4 Mid to Late Bronze Age

Additional questions, relating to the Mid to Late Bronze Age activity, that should be addressed are:

- How does the Mid to Late Bronze Age trackway relate to the landscape around it? What is the significance of its topographic location?
- Can the trackway be traced in the surrounding landscape? Where is the trackway originating from or leading to? Has the trackway been detected in the excavations further south?
- What can be learnt from the large pottery assemblage from pit [623]?

10.3.5 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Additional questions, relating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity, that should be addressed are:

- Was there a significant shift in the demarcation and division in the landscape during the transition between the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age? Was the Bronze Age trackway deliberately blocked?
- Are there any clear spatial relationships between the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features?

10.3.6 Mid to Late Iron Age

Additional questions, relating to the Mid to Late Iron Age activity, that should be addressed are:

- What does the evidence for industrial processes tell us about industrial activity at the site? On what scale are they taking place? What is the spatial patterning of the activity (taking into account negative aspects of the evidence)?
- What is the function of the artificial pond feature? What relationship does it have with the settlement? Are there other known parallels from this period? What are the likely resources required to create such a feature? Where is the water supply for the pond deriving from?
- Does the function of the settlement remain constant throughout this period, or can the archaeological evidence identify changing practices though this period?
- With further analysis can the general features associated with this period be assigned to one of the phases?
- What is the significance of the location in terms of the local geology and soil types?
- What would have the landscape been like around the site? To what extent was it a developed agricultural landscape?
- How does the site compare with other rural settlement sites from this period in the region? Do they share similar concentration of activity over time?

- What can be learnt from the clay weights found on the site?
- What can be learnt from the daub found on site? Can spatial analysis provide indications of domestic or industrial origins for the daub?
- What can the finds tell us as a whole about the level of 'industrial' activity that might have been taking place on site?
- Can analysis of the environmental samples tell us more about dietary or agricultural patterns?

10.3.7 **Romano-British**

Additional questions, relating to the Romano-British activity, that should be addressed are:

- Was the Early Romano-British use of the site as short lived as the pottery sequence implies? If so why? Did the site fail economically? Or were there other reasons? How does this pattern compare to other rural sites during the 1st to 2nd century?
- How does the site compare to other rural villa sites from this period in the region?
- What can be learnt from the fragmented quernstones from this period?

10.3.8 **12th to 14th Century**

Additional questions, relating to the 12th to 14th century activity, that should be addressed through the consultation of historical sources are:

- Why was there a substantial hiatus of activity on site between the Romano-British period and the 12th century? Was it due to environmental changes? Or changes in human practices?
- What activity was taking place within the large enclosure at this time? What influence did it have in the surrounding landscape? Was there activity on site after the enclosure was abandoned?
- Was Titnore Lane in use during the medieval period? Was it a well-established transit route before the post-medieval period?
- What other activities were taking place in the local region at this point in time? How was the landscape being exploited?

11 SUMMARY OF FURTHER WORK

Task	Description	Resource	Days
General			
1	Documentary Research	CJC	5
2	Checking and integration of digital drawn and contextual data.	CJC	4
3	Checking and integrating the matrix and the checking and completion of site phasing and digital plans.	CJC	4
Analysis			
4	Prehistoric & Roman Pottery- Further reading and comparisons	AD	2

Task	Description	Resource	Days
5	Prehistoric & Roman Pottery- Preparation of tables	AD	0.5
6	Prehistoric & Roman Pottery- Analysis of key groups	AD	2
7	Prehistoric & Roman Pottery- Illustration of key groups	LC	4
8	Post-Roman Pottery- Further analysis and publication summary	LB	0.5
9	Ceramic Building Material- Illustration of box-flue tile	LC	0.5
10	Fired Clay- Spatial analysis	ER	0.5
11	Fired Clay- Further parallels	ER	0.5
12	Fired Clay- Prepare report for publication	ER	1.5
13	Fired Clay- Illustration	LC	1.5
14	Prehistoric Flintwork- Illustration	LC	1
15	Geological Material- Report/catalogue description	LB	1
16	Geological Material- Illustration	LC	0.5
17	Environmental Samples- Macrobotanicals: Rewashing	ASE	1
18	Environmental Samples- Macrobotanicals: Analysis	ASE	4
19	Environmental Samples- Macrobotanicals: Reporting & Literature Search	ASE	2
20	Environmental Samples- Charcoal: Analysis	ASE	1
21	Environmental Samples- Charcoal: Report Preparation	ASE	1
22	Animal Bone- Further analysis of horse remains	LY	2
23	Animal Bone- Assemblage comparisons.	LY	2
24	Metalwork- Further analysis, cataloguing and discussion report	AH	8
25	Conservation- Conservation of copper	PG	4
27	Conservation- Conservation of iron	PG	2
28	Conservation- Images	PG	1
29	Conservation- Reporting	PG	0.5
30	Conservation- Packing and archiving	PG	2
Report, Publication and Archiving			
31	Integrating specialist reports	CJC	2
32	Liaison with specialists	MM	2
33	Completion of drawings for Publication	JM	6
34	Liaison with illustrator	CJC	2
35	Preparation of Publication Text	CJC	12
36	Editing and review of publication text	CJC	2
37	Amendments resulting from external editor's comments to publication text and figures	CJC	2
38	Proof Reading	MM	1
39	Archive Preparation	PF	3.5
40	Archive Microfilming	PF	3.5
41	Liaison with Publication Editor	MM	1
42	Project Management and editing: overall	MM	6

12 CATALOGUE OF FURTHER WORK

12.1 Documentary Analysis

Research of primary sources and documents concerning the site, including cartographic evidence. Research into possible comparison sites. Time has been set aside to integrate any digital or contextual information.

12.2 Specialist Reports

12.2.1 Prehistoric & Roman Pottery

- Further reading and comparison with other local assemblages.
- Preparation of quantification tables.
- Analysis of key groups.
- Illustration of key types and groups.

12.2.2 Post-Roman Pottery

- Matching fabrics and summary for publication from assessment.

12.2.3 Ceramic Building Materials

- Illustration of Roman box-flue tile.

12.2.4 Fired Clay

- Spatial analysis.
- Further parallels.
- Prepare report for publication.
- Illustration key pieces.

12.2.5 Prehistoric Flintwork

- Illustration of pieces of interest.

12.2.6 Geological Material

- Report/catalogue description.
- Illustrations

12.2.7 Environmental Samples

Microbotanicals:

- Rewashing.
- Analysis.
- Reporting and literature structure.

Charcoal:

- Analysis.
- Report preparation.

12.2.8 Animal Bone

- Further analysis of horse remains.
- Assemblage comparisons.

12.2.9 Metalwork

- Analysis.
- Further detailed cataloguing.
- Further discussion.

12.2.10 Conservation

- Conservation of copper.
- Conservation of iron.
- Images.
- Reporting.
- Packing and Archiving.

12.3 Illustrations

12.3.1 Plans and Sections

The digitised plans produced for the publication will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. In the course of the analysis extra drawings may be needed, so time has been given to allow for extra work to aid the structural analysis.

The digitised site plans will be used to produce publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale.

12.4 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

Following specialist analysis, the reports will be integrated into the publication report. Time has been allocated for consultation and amendments to be made during this phase of work, involving both the editor and specialists. Time has been allocated for proof reading and editing of the publication report prior to submission. Time has been allocated for liaison with the publication editor with regard to, submission of material and a summary of content.

Upon completion of the report, the documentary, physical and digital archives will be prepared, including microfiching, for accessioning at Worthing Museum and Art Gallery. A site summary will be published by the Sussex Archaeological Society, and a digital copy of the report lodged in association with the online OASIS form (Appendix E).

The management of the project includes monitoring task budgets, programming tasks, editing drafts production of the final report and publication for submission, and liaison with all members of the project team.

12.4.1 Potential for Publication

It is anticipated that an article of approximately 20 - 35 pages will be produced, including site drawings, site location, plan of excavation area showing the main features with additional illustrations where needed. The publication will be submitted to Sussex Archaeological Collections. Publication of the site data will also be made through the Archaeological Data Service OASIS form (Appendix E).

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Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 1995
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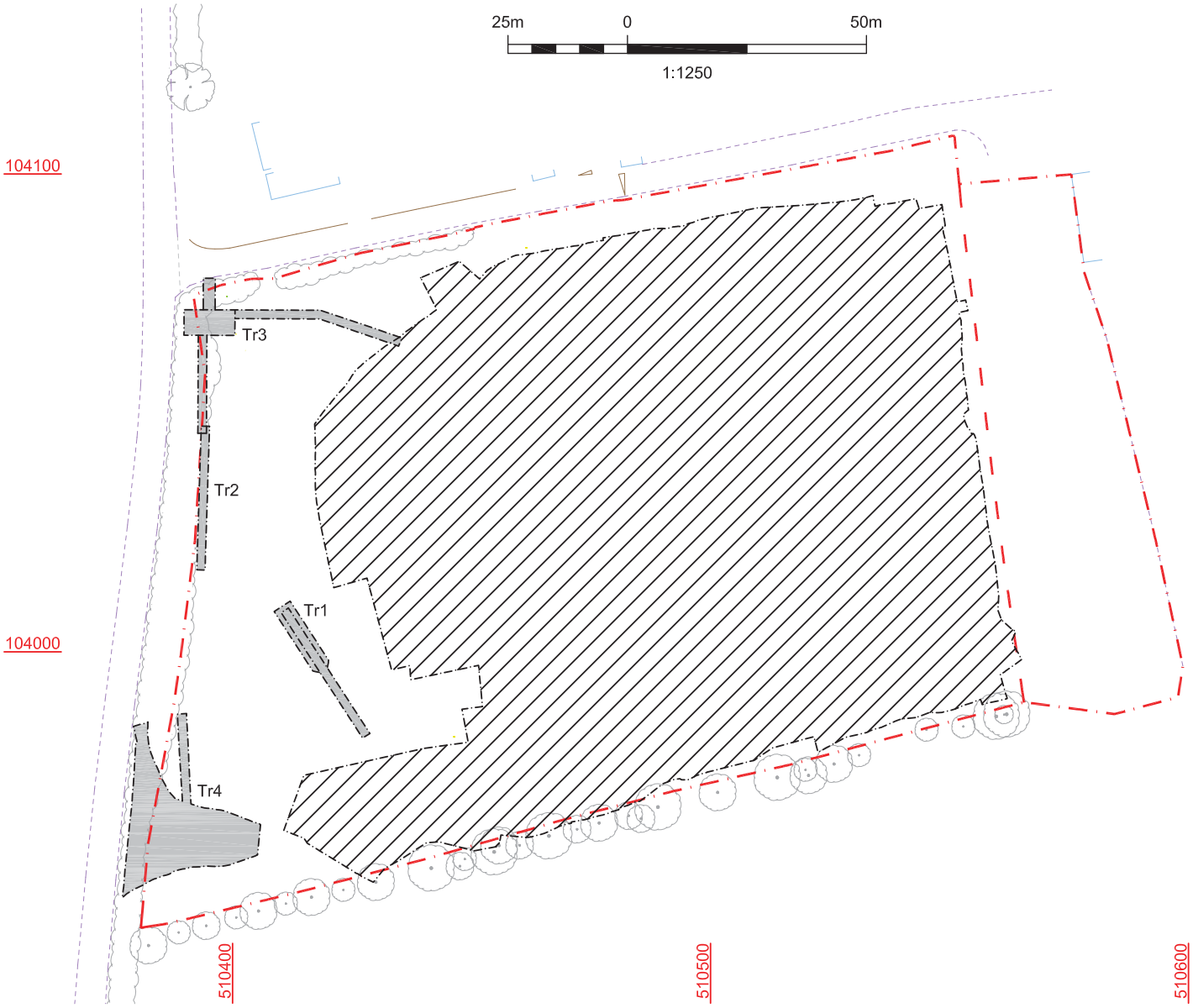
500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location

AOC Archaeology Group



Based on the Survey Peer Spanner Associates

Figure 2: Excavation Location Plan

AOC Archaeology Group

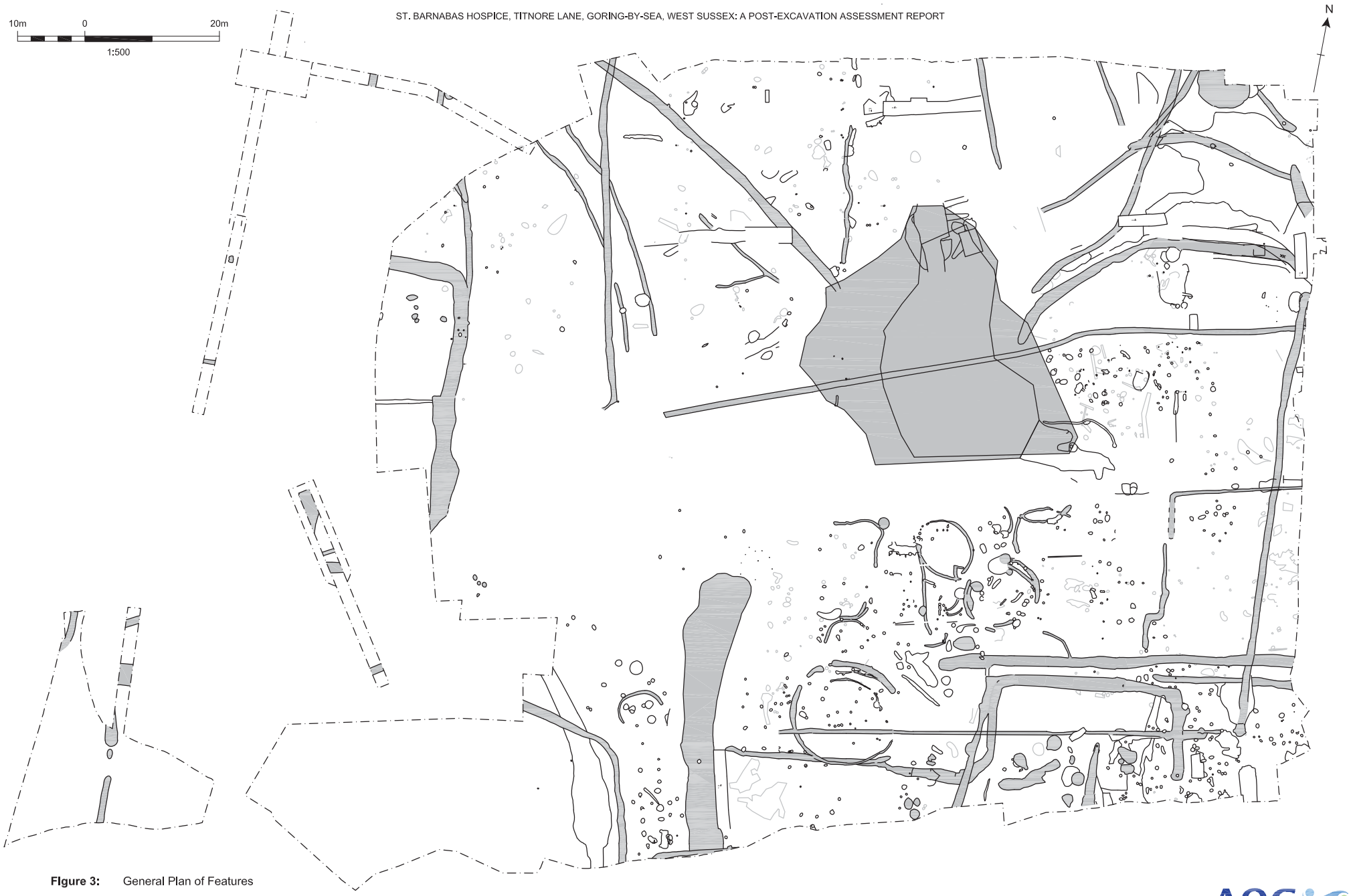


FIgure 3: General Plan of Features

Figure 4: Periods 2-4 - Mesolithic, Neolithic & Mid-Late Bronze Age Features Plan

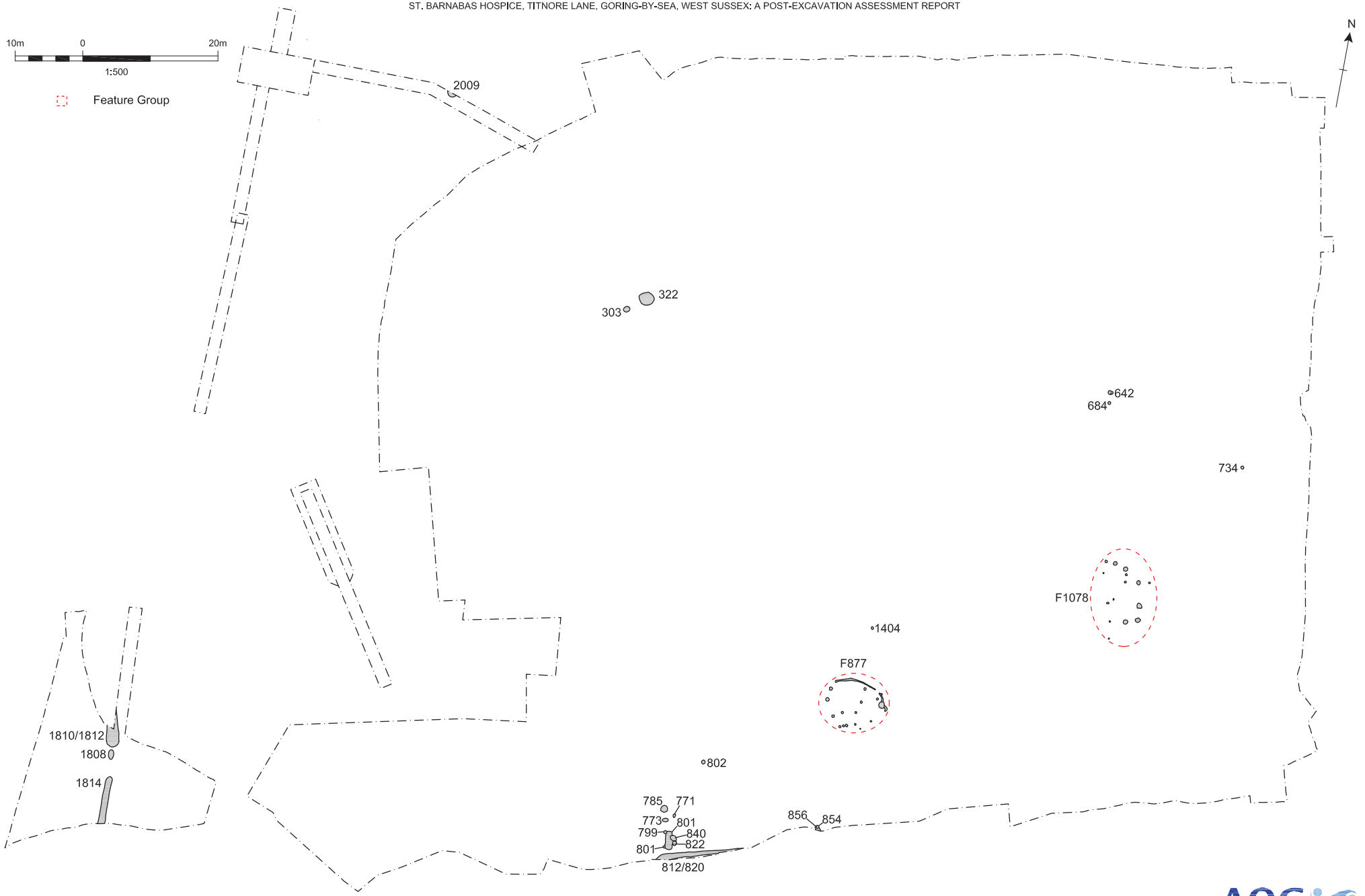


Figure 5: Period 5 - Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age Features Plan

Figure 6: Period 6 Phase A - Middle Iron Age Features

FIgure 7: Period 6 Phase B - Middle to Late Iron Age Features

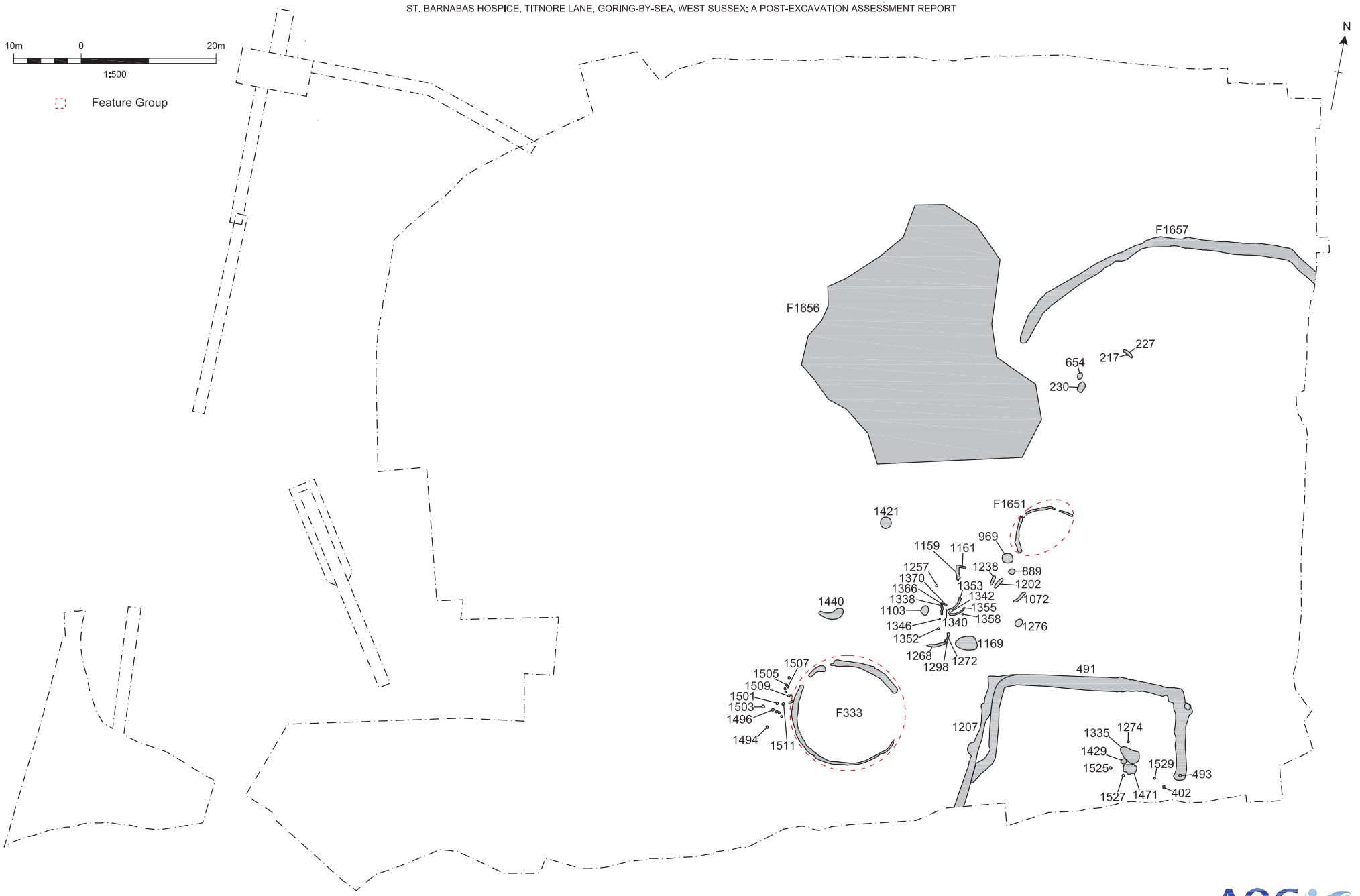


Figure 8: Period 6 Phase C - Late Iron Age Features

FIgure 9: Period 6 - General Iron Age Features Plan

Figure 10: Period 7 Phase A - Romano British Features Plan

AOC Archaeology Group

FIgure 11: Period 7 Phase B - Romano British Features Plan

Figure 12: Period 7 Phase C- Romano British Features Plan

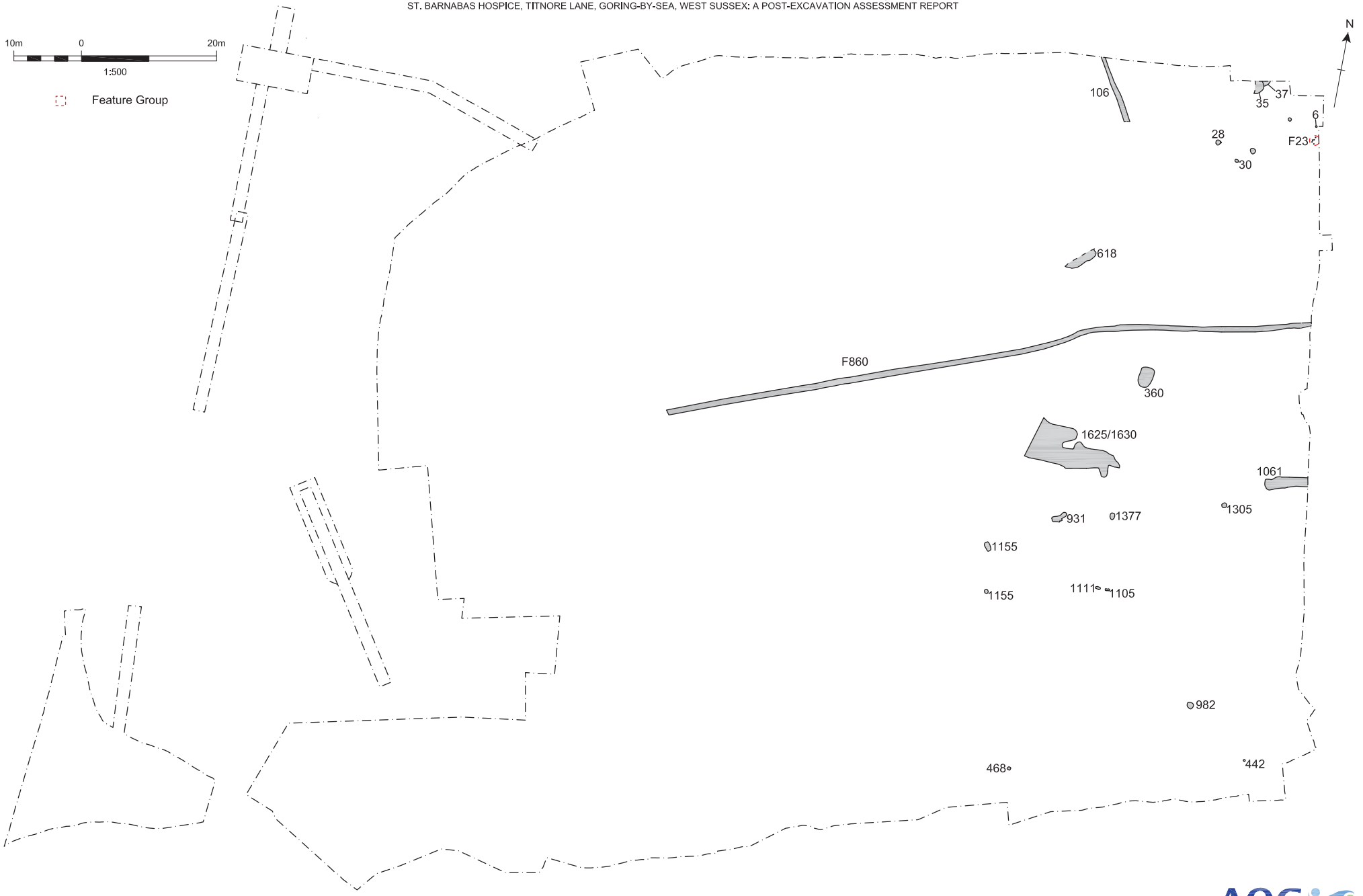


FIgure 13: Period 7 Phase D - Romano British Features Plan

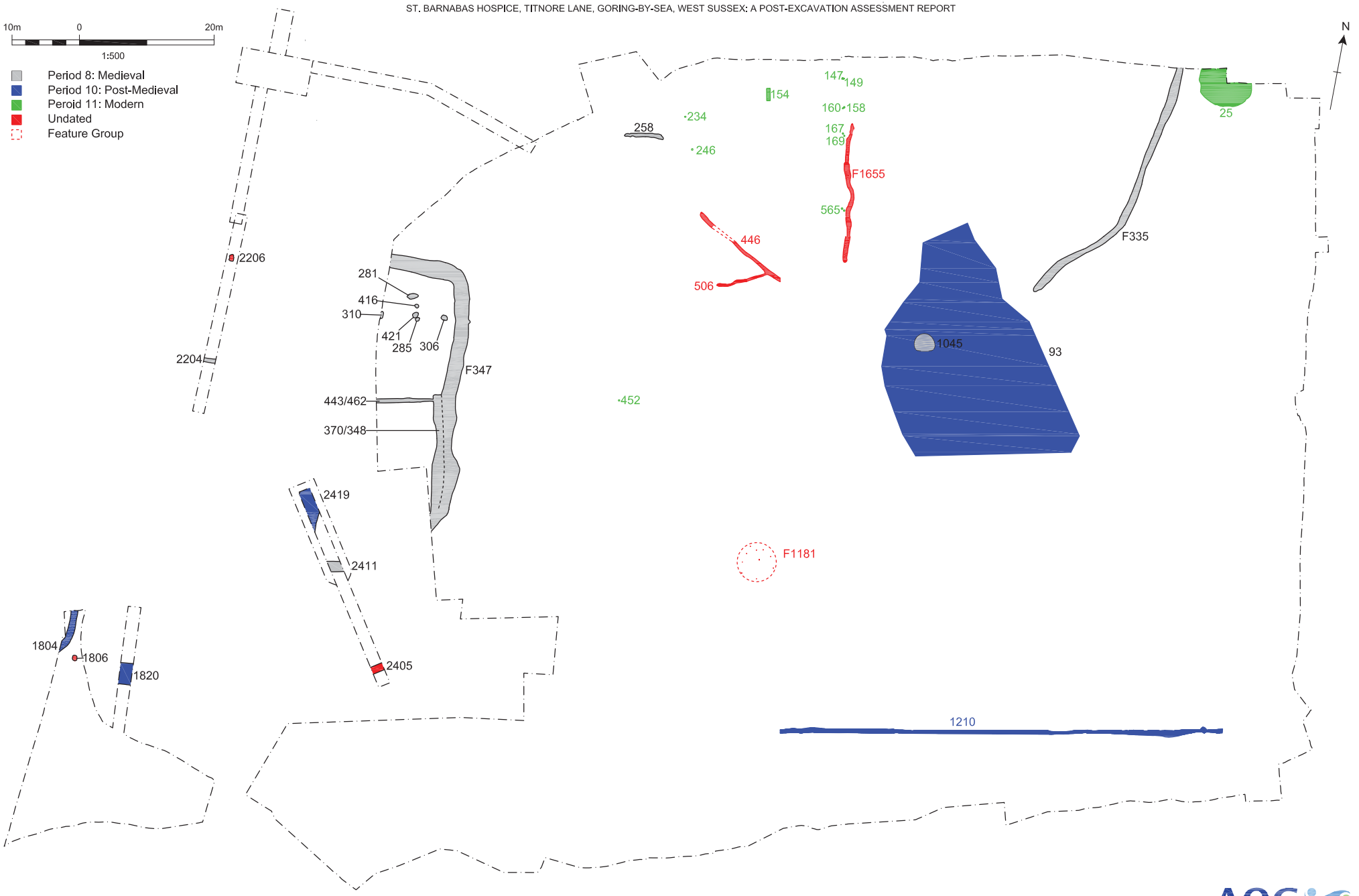
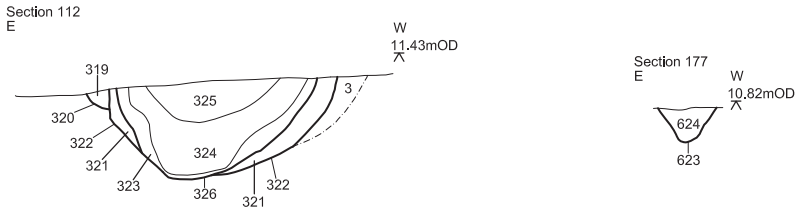
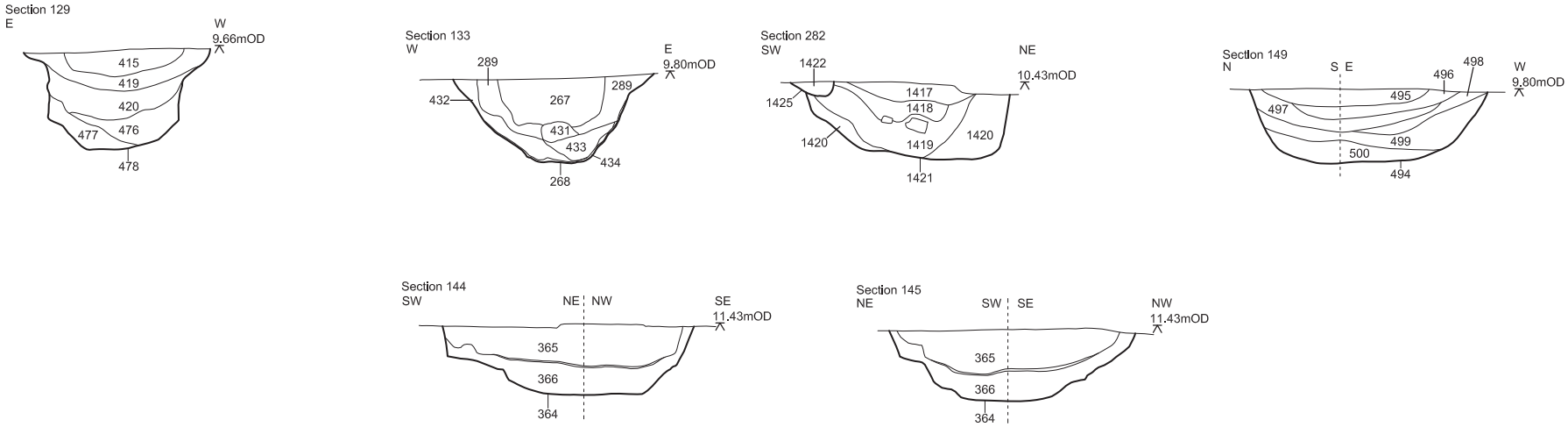


FIgure 14: Periods 8, 10 & 11 & Undated - Medieval, Post Medieval & Modern Features Plan

Period 5 Sections



Period 6b Sections



Period 6c Sections

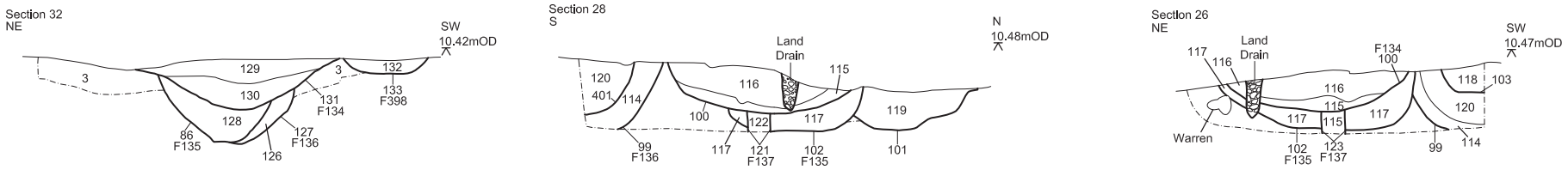


Figure 15: Sections

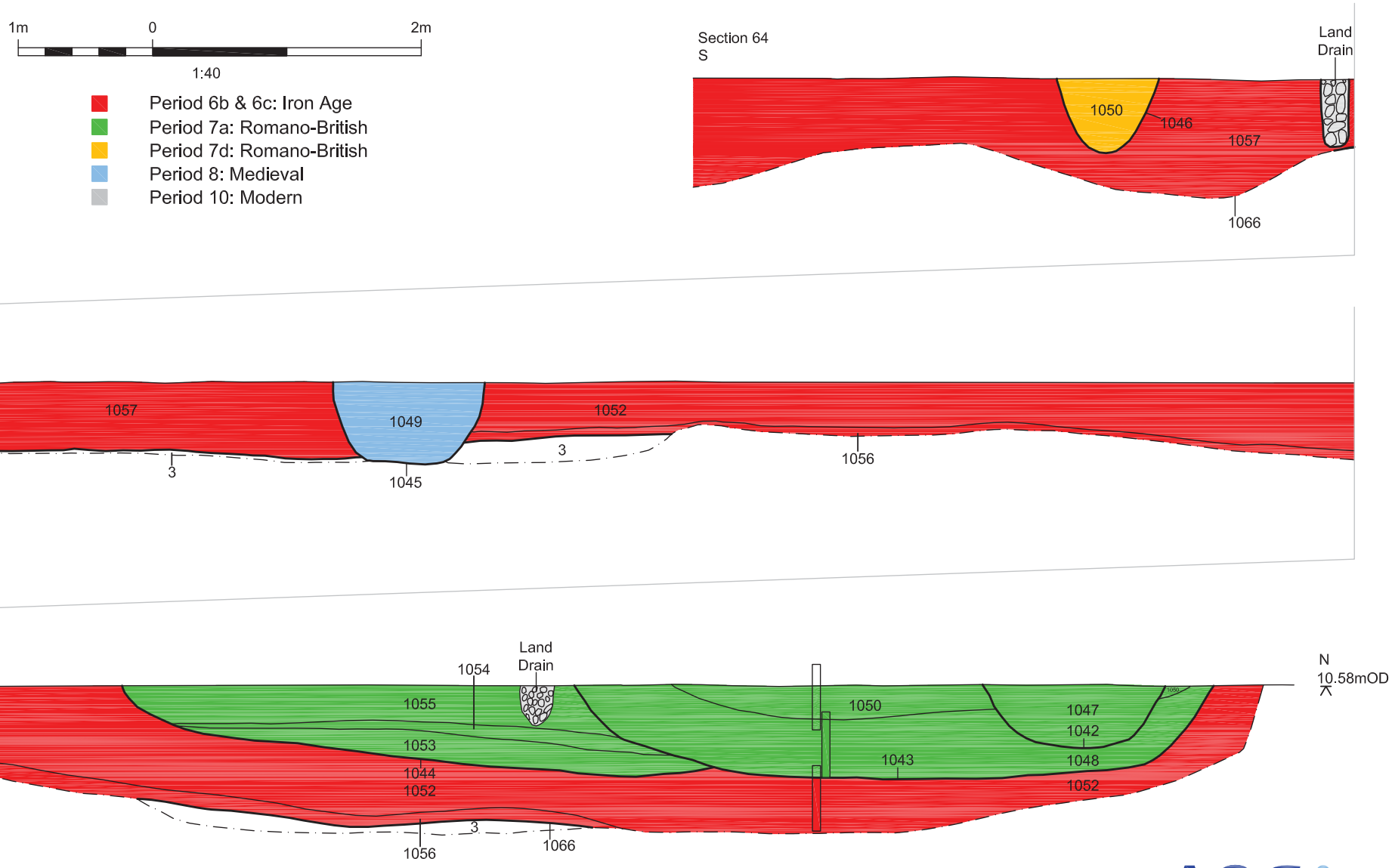


Figure 16: Section 64: Pond

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	Topsoil	170m	120m	0.3m
2	Subsoil	170m	120m	1.4m
3	Natural	170m	120m	N/A
4	Modern made ground	18.4m	12.8m	0.5m
5	Fill of post hole	0.26m	0.25m	0.26m
6	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.25m	0.26m
7	Fill of field drain	20m+	0.2m	0.5m
8	Cut of field drain	20m+	0.2m	0.5m
9	Fill of Stake hole	0.05m	0.05m	0.05m
10	Cut of Stake hole	0.05m	0.05m	0.05m
11	Fill of Stake hole	0.05m	0.05m	0.45m
12	Cut of Stake hole	0.05m	0.05m	0.45m
13	Fill of Stake hole	0.06m	0.04m	0.04m
14	Cut of Stake hole	0.06m	0.04m	0.04m
15	Fill of Stake hole	0.05m	0.05m	0.08m
16	Cut of Stake hole	0.05m	0.05m	0.08m
17	Fill of stake hole	0.07m	0.05m	0.07m
18	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.05m	0.07m
19	Fill of Stake hole	0.07m	0.04m	0.05m
20	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.04m	0.05m
21	Fill of pit	0.62m	0.62m	0.18m
22	Cut of pit	0.62m	0.62m	0.18m
23	Feature			
24	Fill of pit	7.8m	5.5m+	0.15m
25	Cut of pit	7.8m	5.5m+	0.37m
26	Fill of pit	7.8m	5.5m+	0.16m
27	Fill of pit	0.69m	0.65m	0.18m
28	Cut of pit	0.69m	0.65m	0.18m
29	Fill of post hole	0.61m	0.41m	0.16m
30	Cut of post hole	0.61m	0.41m	0.16m
31	Fill of pit	1.01m	0.9m	0.21m
32	Fill of pit	1.01m	0.9m	0.21m
33	Cut of pit	1.01m	0.9m	0.21m
34	Fill of pit	1.8m+	1.3m+	0.24m
35	Cut of pit	1.8m+	1.3m+	0.24m
36	Fill of pit	1.24m+	0.7m+	0.18m
37	Cut of pit	1.24m+	0.7m+	0.18m
38	Fill of ditch	8.11m	0.74m	0.32m
39	Cut of ditch	8.11m	0.74m	0.32m
40	Fill of pit	7.8m	5.5m+	0.10m
41	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.68m	0.22m
42	Fill of pit	0.68m	0.68m	0.22m
43	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.68m	0.22m
44	Fill of pit	0.68m	0.68m	0.22m
45	Cut of pit	0.58m	0.5m+	0.25m
46	Fill of irregular feature	0.58m	0.5m+	0.25m
47	Spread	21.07m	11.62m	0.4m
48	Spread	12m	8m	0.4m
49	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.10m	0.48m
50	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.10m	0.48m
51	Fill of post hole	0.47m	0.47m	0.15m
52	Cut of post hole	0.47m	0.47m	0.15m
53	Fill of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.15m
54	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.15m
55	Fill of post hole	0.5m	0.4m	0.15m
56	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.4m	0.15m
57	Cut of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.15m
58	Fill of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.15m
59	Cut of field drain	20m+	0.35m	0.4m
60	Fill of field drain	20m+	0.35m	0.4m
61	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.25m	0.1m
62	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.25m	0.1m
63	Cut of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.11m
64	Fill of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.11m
65	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.4m	0.30m
66	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.4m	0.30m
67	Fill of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.1m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
68	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.1m
69	Fill of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m
70	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m
71	Fill of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.11m
72	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.11m
73	Fill of Stake hole	0.06m	0.06m	0.09m
74	Cut of Stake hole	0.06m	0.06m	0.09m
75	Fill of stake hole	0.06m	0.06m	0.03m
76	Cut of Stake hole	0.06m	0.06m	0.03m
77	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.21m	0.11m
78	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.21m	0.11m
79	Cut of field drain	1m+	0.25m	0.23m
80	Fill of field drain	1m+	0.25m	0.23m
81	Cut of pit	0.84m	0.33m	0.25m
82	Fill of pit	0.84m	0.33m	0.25m
83	Fill of post hole	0.17m	0.16m	0.11m
84	Cut of post hole	0.17m	0.16m	0.11m
85	Feature			
86	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.02m	0.22m
87	Fill of ditch	0.3m	0.3m	0.31m
88	Fill of ditch	0.18m	0.18m	0.24m
89	Cut of post hole	0.18m	0.18m	0.24m
90	Cut of ditch	2m	2m	0.58m
91	Fill of pit	2m	2m	0.28m
92	Fill of pit	2m	2m	0.30m
93	Layer	40m	30m	0.1m
94	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.28m
95	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.28m
96	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.3m
97	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.3m
98	Layer	3.2m	2m	0.18m
99	Cut of ditch	1m+	1m+	0.2m+
100	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.68m	0.38m
101	Cut of ditch terminal	1.2m	1m+	0.35m
102	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.42m
103	Cut of ditch/pit	1.7m	1.74m	0.4m
104	Feature			
105	Layer in pond	2m+	2m+	0.65m
106	Gravel layer	2m	1m+	0.15
107	Drainage channel	0.95m	0.5m+	0.25m
108	Fill of drainage channel	0.95m	0.5m+	0.25m
109	Drainage channel	1.2m	1m+	0.4m
110	Fill of drainage channel	1.2m	1m+	0.4m
111	Drainage channel	1.34m	1m+	0.34m
112	Fill of drainage channel	1m+	0.67m	0.17m
113	Cut of pond	1m+	1m+	N/A
114	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.18m+	0.52m
115	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.13m	0.15m
116	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.29m	0.29m
117	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.42m
118	Fill of ditch/pit	1.75m	1.4m	0.28m
119	Fill of ditch terminal	1.2m	1m	0.35m
120	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.02m	0.22m
121	Cut of post hole	0.21m	0.21m	0.19m+
122	Fill of post hole	0.21m	0.21m	0.19m+
123	Cut of post hole	0.21m	0.21m	0.21m
124	Fill of post hole	0.21m	0.21m	0.21m
125	Flint deposit	1.7m	1.3m	0.1m
126	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.18m+	0.52m
127	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.18m+	0.52m
128	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.02m	0.22m
129	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.88m	0.21m
130	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.44m	0.24m
131	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.88m	0.46m
132	Fill of ditch	0.96m	0.78m	0.11m
133	Cut of ditch	0.96m	0.78m	0.11m
134	Feature			
135	Feature			
136	Feature			
137	Feature			

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
138	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.3m
139	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.3m
140	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.3m
141	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.86m	0.65m
142	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.95m	0.65m
143	Fill of ditch	1.10m	0.4m	0.45m
144	Cut of ditch	1.10m	0.4m	0.45m
145	Fill of ditch	1.47m	1.36m	0.74m
146	Cut of ditch	1.47m	1.36m	0.74m
147	Cut of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.1m
148	Fill of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.1m
149	Cut of post hole	0.22m	0.13m	0.1m
150	Fill of post hole	0.22m	0.13m	0.1m
151	Fill of ditch	15m	0.65m	0.25m
152	Cut of ditch	15m	0.65m	0.25m
153	Fill of pit	1.76m	0.58m	0.25m
154	Cut of pit	1.76m	0.58m	0.25m
155	Fill of fire pit	0.54m	0.53m	0.16m
156	Cut of fire pit	0.54m	0.53m	0.16m
157	Fill of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.09m
158	Cut of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.09m
159	Fill of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.14m
160	Cut of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.14m
161	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.2m
162	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.2m
163	Fill of post hole	0.33m	0.28m	0.15m
164	Cut of post hole	0.33m	0.28m	0.15m
165	Fill of post hole	0.28m	0.26m	0.09m
166	Cut of post hole	0.28m	0.26m	0.09m
167	Cut of post hole	0.21m	0.21m	0.23m
168	Fill of post hole	0.21m	0.21m	0.23m
169	Cut of post hole	0.20m	0.20m	0.05m
170	Fill of post hole	0.20m	0.20m	0.05m
171	Fill of pit	0.48m	0.4m	0.13m
172	Cut of pit	0.48m	0.4m	0.13m
173	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.6m	0.25m
174	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.6m	0.25m
175	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.43m	0.62m
176	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.43m	0.62m
177	Fill of ditch terminal	15m	0.7m+	0.27m
178	Cut of ditch terminal	15m	0.7m+	0.27m
179	Cut of pit	1.39m	0.83m	0.15m
180	Fill of pit	1.39m	0.83m	0.15m
181	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.94m	0.34m
182	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.94m	0.34m
183	Fill of ditch	1.6m	0.5m+	0.35m
184	Cut of ditch	1.6m	0.5m+	0.35m
185	Fill of ditch	1.5m	0.62m	0.25m
186	Cut of ditch	1.5m	0.62m	0.25m
187	Fill of ditch	1.5m	0.61m	0.25m
188	Cut of ditch	1.5m	0.61m	0.25m
189	Cut of pit	1.86m	0.8m	0.7m
190	Fill of pit	1.86m	0.8m	0.7m
191	Cut of small feature	0.99m	0.28m	0.2m
192	Fill of small feature	0.99m	0.28m	0.2m
193	Cut of ditch	1.3m	0.82m	0.54m
194	Fill of ditch	1.3m	0.82m	0.15m
195	Fill of ditch	1.3m	0.82m	0.33m
196	Fill of fire pit	0.42m	0.42m	0.1m
197	Cut of fire pit	0.42m	0.42m	0.1m
198	Fill of fire pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.25m
199	Cut of fire pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.25m
200	Fill of post hole	0.2m	0.1m	0.05m
201	Cut of post hole	0.2m	0.1m	0.05m
202	Fill of post hole	0.21m	0.14m	0.04m
203	Cut of post hole	0.21m	0.14m	0.04m
204	Fill of post hole	0.38m	0.32m	0.27m
205	Cut of post hole	0.38m	0.32m	0.27m
206	Fill of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.21m
207	Cut of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.21m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
208	Fill of post hole	0.41m	0.35m	0.02m
209	Cut of post hole	0.41m	0.35m	0.02m
210	Pond/puddle fill	0.11m	0.06m	0.08m
211	Pond/puddle cut	0.11m	0.06m	0.08m
212	Fill of pit	0.56m	0.46m	0.1m
213	Cut of pit	0.56m	0.46m	0.1m
214	Fill of burnt feature	0.68m	0.41m	0.08m
215	Cut of burnt feature	0.68m	0.41m	0.08m
216	Fill of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.15m
217	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.15m
218	Fill of post hole	0.17m	0.14m	0.02m
219	Cut of post hole	0.17m	0.14m	0.02m
220	Fill of pit	1.25m	0.68m	0.02m
221	Cut of pit	1.25m	0.68m	0.02m
222	Fill of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.21m
223	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.21m
224	Fill of pit	1.74m	0.34m	0.12m
225	Fill of pit	0.42m	0.34m	0.04m
226	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.34m	0.04m
227	Cut of pit	1.74m	0.34m	0.12m
228	Spread	0.33m	0.12m	0.05m
229	Fill of pit	1.58m	0.5m	0.28m
230	Cut of pit	1.58m	0.5m	0.28m
231	Fill of pit	1.6m	0.3m+	0.16m
232	Cut of pit	1.6m	0.3m+	0.16m
233	Fill of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.11m
234	Cut of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.11m
235	Cut of fire pit	0.52m	0.52m	0.12m
236	Fill of fire pit	0.52m	0.52m	0.12m
237	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.44m
238	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.44m
239	Fill of gully	1m+	0.30m	0.15m
240	Cut of gully	1m+	0.30m	0.15m
241	Fill of ditch	1.6m	0.57m	0.37m
242	Cut of ditch	1.6m	0.57m	0.37m
243	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	1.53m	0.62m
244	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	1.53m	0.62m
245	Fill of post hole	0.24m	0.23m	0.09m
246	Cut of post hole	0.24m	0.23m	0.09m
247	Fill of ditch	1.5m	0.76m	0.25m
248	Cut of ditch	1.5m	0.76m	0.25m
249	Fill of stakehole	0.11m	0.08m	0.08m
250	Cut of stakehole	0.11m	0.08m	0.08m
251	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.1m	0.42m
252	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.1m	0.42m
253	Cut of stakehole	0.1m	0.1m	0.07m
254	Fill of stakehole	0.1m	0.1m	0.07m
255	Cut of stakehole	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
256	Fill of stakehole	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
257	Fill of ditch	5.85m	0.67m	0.14m
258	Cut of ditch	5.85m	0.67m	0.14m
259	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.32m	0.27m
260	Fill of post hole	0.4m	0.32m	0.27m
261	Fill of gully	1.35m	0.4m	0.28m
262	Cut of gully	1.35m	0.4m	0.28m
263	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	1.2m	0.45m
264	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	1.2m	0.45m
265	Fill of pit	0.2m+	0.2m+	0.1m+
266	Cut of pit	0.2m+	0.2m+	0.1m+
267	Fill of ditch	9.32m+	1.3m	0.65m
268	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.7m	0.77m
269	Fill of pit	0.85m	0.6m	0.15m
270	Cut of pit	0.85m	0.6m	0.15m
271	Fill of stakehole	0.08m	0.06m	0.07m
272	Cut of stakehole	0.08m	0.06m	0.07m
273	Fill of stakehole	0.11m	0.09m	0.05m
274	Cut of stakehole	0.11m	0.09m	0.05m
275	Fill of post hole	0.19m	0.16m	0.07m
276	Cut of post hole	0.19m	0.16m	0.07m
277	Fill of post hole	0.09m	0.07m	0.08m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
278	Cut of post hole	0.09m	0.07m	0.08m
279	Fill of post hole	0.49m	0.28m	0.09m
280	Cut of post hole	0.49m	0.28m	0.09m
281	Cut of pit	1.73m	0.82m	0.23m
282	Fill of pit	1.73m	0.82m	0.23m
283	Cut of pit	0.53m	0.49m	0.11m
284	Fill of pit	0.53m	0.49m	0.11m
285	Cut of pit	0.82m	0.5m	0.12m
286	Fill of pit	0.82m	0.5m	0.12m
287	Cut of pit	0.52m	0.43m	0.16m
288	Fill of pit	0.52m	0.43m	0.16m
289	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.4m	0.45m
290	Void			
291	Fill of pit	1m+	2.5m	0.1m
292	Cut of pit	1m+	2.5m	0.1m
293	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.23m	0.1m
294	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.23m	0.1m
295	Fill of post hole	0.24m	0.2m	0.16m
296	Cut of post hole	0.24m	0.2m	0.16m
297	Fill of pit	0.53m	0.43m	0.1m
298	Cut of pit	0.53m	0.43m	0.1m
299	Fill of pit	0.39m	0.25m	0.12m
300	Cut of pit	0.39m	0.25m	0.12m
301	Fill of post hole	0.43m	0.39m	0.13m
302	Cut of post hole	0.43m	0.39m	0.13m
303	Fill of pit	0.92m	0.92m	0.1m
304	Cut of pit	0.92m	0.92m	0.1m
305	Fill of pit	0.97m	0.79m	0.3m
306	Cut of pit	0.97m	0.79m	0.3m
307	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.32m
308	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.32m
309	Cut of pit	1.14m	0.45m	0.34m
310	Fill of pit	1.14m	0.45m	0.34m
311	Cut of post hole	0.41m	0.41m	0.17m
312	Fill of post hole	0.41m	0.41m	0.17m
313	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m+	0.14m
314	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m+	0.14m
315	Fill of fire pit	0.55m	0.5m	0.15m
316	Cut of fire pit	0.55m	0.5m	0.15m
317	Fill of ditch	1m+	2m	0.7m
318	Cut of ditch	1m+	2m	0.7m
319	Fill of ditch	1.7m	0.7m	0.2m
320	Cut of ditch	1.7m	0.7m	0.2m
321	Fill of pit	1.92m	1.92m	0.23m
322	Cut of pit	1.92m	1.92m	0.23m
323	Fill of pit	1.58m	0.5m+	0.1m
324	Fill of pit	1.32m	0.5m+	0.6m
325	Fill of pit	1.24m	0.5m+	0.8m
326	Cut of pit	1.51m	0.5m+	0.67m
327	Fill of ditch	1m+	2.15m	0.72m
328	Cut of ditch	1m+	2.15m	0.72m
329	Fill of pit	0.24m	0.22m	0.17m
330	Cut of pit	0.24m	0.22m	0.17m
331	Feature			
332	Feature			
333	Feature			
334	Feature			
335	Feature			
336	Fill of post hole	0.22m	0.15m	0.07m
337	Cut of post hole	0.22m	0.15m	0.07m
338	Fill of post hole	0.33m	0.27m	0.29m
339	Cut of post hole	0.33m	0.27m	0.29m
340	Fill of pit	0.21m	0.16m	0.06m
341	Cut of pit	0.21m	0.16m	0.06m
342	Fill of pit	0.28m	0.22m	0.08m
343	Cut of pit	0.28m	0.22m	0.08m
344	Fill of post hole	0.33m	0.25m	0.17m
345	Cut of post hole	0.33m	0.25m	0.17m
346	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.24m	0.19m
347	Feature			

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
348	Fill of pit	0.44m+	0.15m+	0.28m
349	Cut of pit	0.44m+	0.15m+	0.28m
350	Fill of post hole/small pit	0.19m	0.19m	0.02m
351	Cut of post hole/small pit	0.19m	0.19m	0.02m
352	Fill of post hole/small pit	0.33m	0.18m	0.16m
353	Cut of post hole/small pit	0.33m	0.18m	0.16m
354	Shallow spread	0.16m	0.14m	0.03m
355	Fill of pit	0.55m	0.36m	0.29m
356	Cut of pit	0.55m	0.36m	0.29m
357	Fill of post hole	0.18m	0.18m	0.17m
358	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.24m	0.36m
359	Fill of pit	3.31m	1.9m	0.22m
360	Cut of pit	3.31m	1.9m	0.22m
361	Feature			
362	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.7m	0.42m
363	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.7m	0.42m
364	Cut of pit	2.42m	2.12m	0.62m
365	Fill of pit	2.22m	2.02m	0.4m
366	Fill of pit	2.42m	2.12m	0.2m
367	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.65m
368	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.65m
369	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.42m
370	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.42m
371	Fill of pit	0.7m	0.7m	0.3m
372	Cut of pit	0.7m	0.7m	0.3m
373	Fill of ditch	5.93m	0.87m	0.37m
374	Cut of ditch	5.93m	0.87m	0.37m
375	Fill of ditch	0.56m	0.34m	0.18m
376	Cut of ditch	5.91m	0.71m	0.36m
377	Tree bole	N/A	N/A	N/A
378	Tree bole	N/A	N/A	N/A
379	Fill of gully	1.3m	0.58m	0.29m
380	Cut of gully	1.3m	0.58m	0.29m
381	Fill of gully	10.4m	0.57m	0.36m
382	Cut of gully	10.4m	0.57m	0.36m
383	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.9m	0.46m
384	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.9m	0.46m
385	Cut of ditch terminal	1m+	0.8m	0.32m
386	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	0.8m	0.32m
387	Fill of pit	0.4m	0.38m	0.16m
388	Fill of pit	0.4m	0.38m	0.16m
389	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.38m	0.32m
390	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	1.08m	0.3m
391	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	1.08m	0.3m
392	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.11m
393	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.11m
394	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.45m	0.4m
395	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.45m	0.4m
396	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.7m	0.47m
397	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.7m	0.47m
398	Feature			
399	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.38m
400	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.38m
401	Feature			
402	Fill of post hole	0.44m+	0.4m	0.14m
403	Cut of post hole	0.44m+	0.4m	0.14m
404	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.84m	0.3m
405	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	1.02m	0.4m
406	Fill of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.32m
407	Cut of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.32m
408	Fill of post hole	0.5m	0.5m	0.23m
409	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.5m	0.23m
410	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m+	0.05m
411	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m+	0.05m
412	Fill of post hole	0.35m	0.35m	0.1m
413	Cut of post hole	0.35m	0.35m	0.1m
414	Fill of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m
415	Cut of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m
416	Fill of pit	0.62m	0.57m	0.25m
417	Cut of pit	0.62m	0.57m	0.25m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
418	Fill of pit	1.78m	1.14m	0.23m
419	Fill of pit	1.78m	1.14m	0.23m
420	Fill of pit	1.76m	1.5m	0.3m
421	Cut of pit	0.84m	0.78m	0.22m
422	Fill of pit	0.84m	0.78m	0.22m
423	Fill of post hole	0.36m	0.28m	0.1m
424	Cut of post hole	0.36m	0.28m	0.1m
425	Fill of post hole	0.36m	0.36m	0.22m
426	Cut of post hole	0.36m	0.36m	0.22m
427	Fill of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.21m
428	Cut of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.21m
429	Fill of pit	0.38m	0.36m	0.23m
430	Cut of pit	0.38m	0.36m	0.23m
431	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.33m	0.18m
432	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.3m+	0.2m
433	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.65m	0.23m
434	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.2m	0.14m
435	Fill of ditch	1m+	2.3m	0.7m
436	Cut of ditch	1m+	2.3m	0.7m
437	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.38m
438	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.38m
439	Fill of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.11m
440	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.11m
441	Fill of post hole	0.35m	0.2m	0.13m
442	Cut of post hole	0.35m	0.2m	0.13m
443	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.34m	0.2m
444	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.34m	0.2m
445	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.2m
446	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.2m
447	Fill of pit	2.9m	2.8m	0.25m
448	Fill of pit	2.9m	2.8m	0.4m
449	Cut of pit	2.9m	2.8m	0.66m
450	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	1.02m	0.1m
451	Fill of post hole	0.24m	0.24m	0.08m
452	Cut of post hole	0.24m	0.24m	0.08m
453	Fill of pit	0.48m	0.23m	0.08m
454	Cut of pit	0.48m	0.23m	0.08m
455	Fill of post hole	0.24m	0.24m	0.18m
456	Cut of post hole	0.24m	0.24m	0.18m
457	Fill of ditch	3.2m	0.34m	0.16m
458	Cut of ditch	3.2m	0.34m	0.16m
459	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m+	0.2m+
460	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.5m+	0.2m+
461	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.22m
462	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.22m
463	Cut of pit	1.7m	1.35m	0.43m
464	Fill of pit	1.7m	1.35m	0.25m
465	Fill of pit	1.7m	1.35m	0.25m
466	Feature			
467	Fill of pit	0.59m	0.49m	0.05m
468	Cut of pit	0.59m	0.49m	0.05m
469	Spread	6m	4.67m	0.18m
470	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	1.14m	0.51m
471	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	1.14m	0.51m
472	Fill of ditch terminal	1.35m	0.75m	0.31m
473	Cut of ditch terminal	1.35m	0.75m	0.31m
474	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	1.25m	0.61m
475	Cut of ditch terminal	1m+	1.25m	0.61m
476	Fill of pit	1.7m	0.98m	0.31m
477	Fill of pit	0.5m+	0.85m	0.24m
478	Cut of pit	1.78m	1.63m	0.88m
479	Fill of pit	0.95m	0.74m	0.1m
480	Cut of pit	0.95m	0.74m	0.1m
481	Fill of pit	0.59m	0.55m	0.14m
482	Cut of pit	0.59m	0.55m	0.14m
483	Fill of pit	1.3m	0.3m	0.15m
484	Cut of pit	1.3m	0.3m	0.15m
485	Fill of ditch	3m	0.8m	0.25m
486	Cut of ditch	3m	0.8m	0.25m
487	Fill of post hole	21.5m	0.21m	0.05m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
489	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	0.5m	0.33m
490	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	0.39m	0.15m
491	Cut of ditch terminal	1m+	1.73m	0.55m
492	Fill of post hole	0.4m	0.3m	0.11m
493	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.3m	0.11m
494	Cut of ditch/pit	1m+	1.6m	0.7m
495	Fill of ditch/pit	2.6m	1.5m	0.2m
496	Fill of ditch/pit	1m+	1.1m	0.12m
497	Fill of ditch/pit	1m+	1.4m	0.12m
498	Fill of ditch/pit	1m+	1.1m	0.1m
499	Fill of ditch/pit	1m+	1.6m	0.33m
500	Fill of ditch/pit	1m+	1.5m	0.2m
501	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.62m
502	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.62m
503	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.93m	0.54m
504	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.93m	0.54m
505	Fill of ditch	8.3m	0.3m	0.07m
506	Cut of ditch	8.3m	0.3m	0.07m
507	Fill of post hole	0.14m	0.13m	0.11m
508	Cut of post hole	0.14m	0.13m	0.11m
509	Fill of stakehole	0.06m	0.06m	0.13m
510	Cut of stakehole	0.06m	0.06m	0.13m
511	Fill of post hole	0.35m	0.25m	0.16m
512	Cut of post hole	0.35m	0.25m	0.16m
513	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	0.4m	0.08m
514	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	0.4m	0.08m
515	Fill of pit	2.5m	0.9m	0.35m
516	Cut of pit	2.5m	0.9m	0.35m
517	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	0.2m	0.06m
518	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	0.15m	0.05m
519	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.07m	0.19m
520	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.07m	0.19m
521	Fill of ditch/pit	1m+	0.71m	0.26m
522	Cut of ditch/pit	1m+	0.71m	0.26m
523	Fill of post hole	0.25m,	0.25m	0.16m
524	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.16m
525	Fill of pit	0.72m	0.64m	0.1m
526	Cut of pit	0.72m	0.64m	0.1m
527	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
528	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
529	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
530	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
531	Fill of post hole	0.29m	0.29m	0.07m
532	Cut of post hole	0.29m	0.29m	0.07m
533	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.24m	0.3m
534	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.24m	0.3m
535	Fill of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.13m
536	Cut of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.13m
537	Fill of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.25m
538	Cut of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.25m
539	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m
540	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m
541	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.48m	0.32m
542	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.48m	0.32m
543	Fill of ditch	3.6m	1.1m	0.45m
544	Cut of ditch	3.6m	1.1m	0.45m
545	Fill of ditch	13m	0.95m	0.31m
546	Cut of ditch	13m	0.95m	0.31m
547	Fill of post hole	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
548	Cut of post hole	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
549	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.4m	0.3m
550	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.4m	0.3m
551	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.76m	0.22m
552	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.76m	0.22m
553	Fill of ditch	0.5m+	0.5m+	0.2m+
554	Cut of ditch	0.5m+	0.5m+	0.2m+
555	Fill of pit	0.5m+	0.5m+	0.37m
556	Cut of pit	0.5m+	0.5m+	0.37m
557	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.3m
558	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.3m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
559	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.73m	0.26m
560	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.73m	0.26m
561	Cut of pit	1.32m	0.76m	0.3m
562	Fill of pit	1.32m	0.76m	0.3m
563	Cut of gully	1.5m+	0.29m	0.05m
564	Fill of gully	1m+	0.6m	0.18m
565	Cut of gully	1m+	0.6m	0.18m
566	Fill of pit	1.8m	1.05m	0.2m
567	Cut of pit	1.8m	1.05m	0.2m
568	Fill of ditch	0.9m	0.7m	0.37m
569	Cut of ditch	0.9m	0.7m	0.37m
570	Fill of ditch	1.12m	0.65m	0.27m
571	Cut of ditch	1.12m	0.65m	0.27m
572	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.26m
573	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.26m
574	Fill of ditch	1.4m	1.35m	0.15m
575	Cut of ditch	1.4m	1.35m	0.59m
576	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.23m
577	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.23m
578	Fill of post hole	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
579	Cut of post hole	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
580	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.28m	0.12m
581	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.28m	0.12m
582	Cut of pit	0.76m	0.76m	0.1m
583	Base of pit	0.76m	0.76m	0.1m
584	Cut of post hole	0.38m	0.38m	0.3m
585	Fill of post hole	0.38m	0.38m	0.3m
586	Cut of pit	1m	0.4m	0.11m
587	Base of pit	1m	0.4m	0.11m
588	Cut of post hole	0.35m	0.35m	0.09m
589	Fill of post hole	0.35m	0.35m	0.09m
590	Fill of ditch	N/A	N/A	N/A
591	Fill of post hole	0.65m+	0.52m	0.2m
592	Spread	0.5m+	0.5m+	0.1m+
593	Fill of post hole	0.34m	0.33m	0.17m
594	Cut of post hole	0.34m	0.33m	0.17m
595	Fill of post hole	0.46m	0.3m	0.1m
596	Cut of post hole	0.46m	0.3m	0.1m
597	Fill of post hole	0.32m	0.3m	0.12m
598	Cut of post hole	0.32m	0.3m	0.12m
599	Fill of post hole	0.32m	0.3m	0.08m
600	Cut of post hole	0.32m	0.3m	0.08m
601	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.28m	0.11m
602	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.28m	0.11m
603	Spread	3m+	3m+	0.39m
604	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.62m	0.26m
605	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.62m	0.26m
606	Fill of post hole	0.32m	0.32m	0.05m
607	Cut of post hole	0.32m	0.32m	0.05m
608	Fill of post hole	0.28m	0.27m	0.06m
609	Cut of post hole	0.28m	0.27m	0.06m
610	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.45m	0.37m
611	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.45m	0.37m
612	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.38m
613	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.8m	0.38m
614	Fill of pit	0.9m	0.78m	0.05m
615	Fill of pit	0.9m	0.78m	0.44m
616	Cut of pit	0.9m	0.78m	0.46m
617	Cut of pit	1m+	0.86m	0.32m
618	Fill of pit	1m+	0.86m	0.32m
619	Cut of rectangular feature	1m+	1m+	0.32m
620	Fill of rectangular feature	1m+	1m+	0.32m
621	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.57m	0.23m
622	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.57m	0.23m
623	Fill of pit	0.48m	0.48m	0.26m
624	Cut of pit	0.48m	0.48m	0.26m
625	Fill of ditch	1.12m	0.78m	0.31m
626	Cut of ditch	1.12m	0.78m	0.31m
627	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.23m	0.2m
628	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.23m	0.2m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
629	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m+	0.19m
630	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.2m+	0.1m+
631	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.2m+	0.1m+
632	Fill of post hole/small pit	1.1m	0.7m	0.15m
633	Cut of post hole/small pit	1.1m	0.7m	0.15m
634	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.15m
635	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.15m
636	Fill of post hole	0.35m	0.35m	0.13m
637	Cut of post hole	0.35m	0.35m	0.13m
638	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.36m
639	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.36m
640	Fill of ditch	1M+	0.95m	0.3m
641	Cut of ditch	1M+	0.95m	0.3m
642	Cut of post hole	0.67m	0.5m	0.4m
643	Fill of post hole	0.67m	0.5m	0.4m
644	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.08m
645	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.08m
646	Fill of post hole	0.19m	0.15m	0.08m
647	Cut of post hole	0.19m	0.15m	0.08m
648	Cut of pit	0.35m	0.3m	0.15m
649	Fill of pit	0.35m	0.3m	0.15m
650	Cut of pit	0.53m	0.5m	0.17m
651	Fill of pit	0.53m	0.5m	0.17m
652	Fill of pit	1m+	0.66m	0.26m
653	Cut of pit	1m+	0.66m	0.26m
654	Fill of pit	0.9m	0.75m	0.17m
655	Cut of pit	0.9m	0.75m	0.17m
656	Fill of possible feature	1.1m	0.6m	0.09m
657	Cut of possible feature	1.1m	0.6m	0.09m
658	Fill of post hole	0.36m	0.28m	0.1m
659	Cut of post hole	0.36m	0.28m	0.1m
660	Fill of post hole	0.38m	0.36m	0.18m
661	Cut of post hole	0.38m	0.36m	0.18m
662	Fill of post hole	0.47m	0.37m	0.19m
663	Cut of post hole	0.47m	0.37m	0.19m
664	Fill of post hole	0.4m	0.24m	0.11m
665	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.24m	0.11m
666	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.35m	0.12m
667	Fill of post hole	0.5m	0.35m	0.12m
668	Fill of post hole	0.47m	0.47m	0.13m
669	Cut of post hole	0.47m	0.47m	0.13m
670	Fill of pit	0.79m	0.59m	0.1m
671	Cut of pit	0.79m	0.59m	0.1m
672	Fill of irregular feature	1m+	0.99m	0.34m
673	Cut of irregular feature	1m+	0.99m	0.34m
674	Fill of post hole	0.5m	0.5m	0.15m
675	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.5m	0.15m
676	Fill of post hole	0.34m	0.33m	0.16m
677	Cut of post hole	0.34m	0.33m	0.16m
678	Cut of post hole	0.37m	0.37m	0.05m
679	Fill of post hole	0.37m	0.37m	0.05m
680	Cut of post hole	0.52m	0.42m	0.23m
681	Fill of post hole	0.52m	0.42m	0.23m
682	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m
683	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m
684	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.4m	0.3m
685	Fill of post hole	0.4m	0.4m	0.3m
686	Fill of pit	0.44m	0.44m	0.07m
687	Cut of pit	0.44m	0.44m	0.07m
688	Fill of post hole	0.38m	0.18m	0.14m
689	Cut of post hole	0.38m	0.18m	0.14m
690	Fill of post hole/pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.17m
691	Cut of posthole/pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.17m
692	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.54m	0.15m
693	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.54m	0.15m
694	Fill of pit	0.57m	0.4m	0.2m
695	Cut of pit	0.57m	0.4m	0.2m
696	Fill of pit	1m	0.8m	0.09m
697	Cut of pit	1m	0.8m	0.09m
698	Fill of post hole	0.4m	0.32m	0.16m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
699	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.32m	0.16m
700	Fill of post hole	0.45m	0.28m	0.12m
701	Cut of post hole	0.45m	0.28m	0.12m
702	Fill of pit	1.1m	0.72m	0.1m
703	Cut of pit	1.1m	0.72m	0.1m
704	Fill of stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.09m
705	Cut of stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.09m
706	Cut of stakehole	0.08m	0.08m	0.09m
707	Fill of stakehole	0.08m	0.08m	0.09m
708	Fill of post hole/pit	0.43m	0.42m	0.08m
709	Cut of posthole/pit	0.43m	0.42m	0.08m
710	Fill of post hole/pit	0.73m	0.42m	0.08m
711	Cut of posthole/pit	0.73m	0.42m	0.08m
712	Cut of pit	2m	1.5m	0.27m
713	Fill of pit	2m	1.5m	0.15m
714	Fill of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.18m
715	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.18m
716	Fill of feature	1.05m	0.72m	0.11m
717	Fill of feature	1.05m	0.72m	0.13m
718	Cut of feature	1.05m	0.72m	0.24m
719	Fill of pit	1.9m	1.05m	0.15m
720	Cut of pit	1.9m	1.05m	0.15m
721	Fill of stakehole	0.1m	0.08m	0.1m
722	Cut of stakehole	0.1m	0.08m	0.1m
723	Fill of post hole	0.19m	0.17m	0.14m
724	Cut of post hole	0.19m	0.17m	0.14m
725	Fill of pit	1.8m	1.8m	0.34m
726	Cut of pit	1.8m	1.8m	0.34m
727	Fill of pit	1.8m	1.18m	0.4m
728	Cut of pit	1.8m	1.18m	0.4m
729	Fill of ditch	1m	0.5m	0.35m
730	Cut of ditch	1m	0.5m	0.35m
731	Fill of pit	1.6m	0.5m+	0.12m
732	Cut of spread	1m+	0.65m+	0.32m+
733	Fill of spread	1m+	0.65m+	0.35m+
734	Cut of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.33m
735	Fill of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.33m
736	Fill of post hole	0.5m	0.42m	0.23m
737	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.42m	0.23m
738	Fill of post hole	0.47m	0.38m	0.3m
739	Cut of post hole	0.47m	0.38m	0.3m
740	Fill of post hole	0.8m	0.8m	0.15m
741	Cut of post hole	0.8m	0.8m	0.15m
742	Fill of post hole	0.29m	0.29m	0.13m
743	Cut of post hole	0.29m	0.29m	0.13m
744	Fill of post hole	0.58m	0.58m	0.16m
745	Cut of post hole	0.58m	0.58m	0.16m
746	Fill of post hole	0.49m	0.49m	0.09m
747	Cut of post hole	0.49m	0.49m	0.09m
748	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.02m
749	Fill of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.02m
750	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.6m	0.1m
751	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.6m	0.1m
752	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.1m
753	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.1m
754	Fill of ditch	4.16m	1m	0.58m
755	Cut of ditch	4.16m	1m	0.58m
756	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.03m	0.52m
757	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.03m	0.52m
758	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.06m
759	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.06m
760	Fill of pit	0.53m	0.5m	0.22m
761	Cut of pit	0.53m	0.5m	0.22m
762	Fill of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.18m
763	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.18m
764	Fill of feature	1.5m	0.7m	0.1m
765	Cut of feature	1.5m	0.7m	0.1m
766	Fill of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.1m
767	Cut of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.1m
768	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.17m	0.57m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
769	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.17m	0.57m
770	Fill of pit	0.52m	0.38m	0.09m
771	Cut of pit	0.52m	0.38m	0.09m
772	Fill of pit	0.76m	0.52m	0.22m
773	Cut of pit	0.76m	0.52m	0.22m
774	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.25m	0.35m
775	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.25m	0.35m
776	Fill of pit	0.57m	0.52m	0.05m
777	Cut of pit	0.57m	0.52m	0.05m
778	Fill of pit	0.93m	0.75m	0.08m
779	Cut of pit	0.93m	0.75m	0.08m
780	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.74m	0.07m
781	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.74m	0.07m
782	Fill of posthole	0.34m	0.34m	0.13m
783	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.34m	0.13m
784	Fill of pit	1.15m	1m	0.1m
785	Cut of pit	1.15m	1m	0.1m
786	Fill of posthole	0.58m	0.58m	0.17m
787	Cut of posthole	0.58m	0.58m	0.17m
788	Fill of posthole	0.53m	0.43m	0.11m
789	Cut of posthole	0.53m	0.43m	0.11m
790	Fill of posthole	0.31m	0.25m	0.07m
791	Cut of posthole	0.31m	0.25m	0.07m
792	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.36m	0.05m
793	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.36m	0.05m
794	Fill of ditch	1m+	5.88m	0.46m
795	Cut of ditch	1m+	5.88m	0.61m
796	Fill of posthole	0.36m	0.36m	0.05m
797	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.36m	0.05m
798	Fill of posthole	0.56m	0.4m	0.17m
799	Cut of posthole	0.56m	0.4m	0.17m
800	Fill of pit	2.7m	0.89m	0.35m
801	Cut of pit	2.7m	0.89m	0.35m
802	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.5m	0.12m
803	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.5m	0.12m
804	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.23m
805	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.23m
806	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.22m
807	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.22m
808	Cut of pit	0.7m	0.6m	0.18m
809	Fill of pit	0.7m	0.6m	0.18m
810	Feature			
811	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.65m	0.18m
812	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.65m	0.18m
813	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.19m
814	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.19m
815	Fill of ditch	1.23m	0.95m	0.25m
816	Cut of ditch	1.23m	0.95m	0.25m
817	Fill of posthole	0.28m	0.28m	0.22m
818	Cut of posthole	0.28m	0.28m	0.22m
819	Fill of ditch	0.25m+	0.25m+	0.15m
820	Cut of ditch	0.25m+	0.25m+	0.15m
821	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.55m	0.34m
822	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.55m	0.34m
823	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.35m	0.14m
824	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.35m	0.14m
825	Cut of pit	1m+	0.6m+	0.2m
826	Fill of pit	1m+	0.6m+	0.2m
827	Cut of ditch terminal	1.1m+	0.7m	0.11m
828	Fill of ditch terminus	1.1m+	0.7m	0.11m
829	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.5m+	0.2m
830	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m+	0.2m
831	Cut of pit	0.74m	0.6m	0.45m
832	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.55m	0.22m
833	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.1m+	0.24m
834	Fill of pit	0.47m	0.1m+	0.45m
835	Fill of ditch	1m+	3.9m	0.18m
836	Cut of ditch	1m+	3.9m	0.18m
837	Fill of ditch	1m+	4.2m	0.24m
838	Cut of ditch	1m+	4.2m	0.33m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
839	Fill of pit	1.04m	0.78m	0.18m
840	Cut of pit	1.04m	0.78m	0.18m
841	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.2m
842	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.45m	0.17m
843	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.37m
844	Feature			
845	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.6m	0.1m
846	Fill of posthole/pit	0.49m	0.34m	0.27m
847	Cut of posthole/pit	0.49m	0.34m	0.27m
848	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.29m
849	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.29m
850	Fill of ringditch	0.65m+	0.52m	0.14m
851	Cut of ringditch	1m+	0.8m	0.34m
852	Cut of posthole	0.55m	0.33m	0.28m
853	Fill of posthole	0.55m	0.33m	0.28m
854	Cut of ditch terminal	0.71m	0.38m	0.28m
855	Fill of ditch terminus	0.71m	0.38m	0.28m
856	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.33m
857	Fill of ditch terminus	0.35m	0.35m	0.33m
858	Cut of posthole	0.45m	0.38m	0.33m
859	Fill of posthole	0.45m	0.38m	0.33m
860	Feature			
861	Feature			
862	Cut of stakehole	0.14m	0.14m	0.16m
863	Fill of stakehole	0.14m	0.14m	0.16m
864	Cut of gully terminal	3.06m	0.36m	0.35m
865	Fill of gully terminal	3.06m	0.36m	0.35m
866	Fill of ditch	1m+	3m	0.2m
867	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.3m	0.17m
868	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.3m	0.17m
869	Fill of posthole	0.19m	0.19m	0.08m
870	Cut of posthole	0.18m	0.18m	0.08m
871	Fill of posthole	0.54m	0.5m	0.22m
872	Cut of posthole	0.54m	0.5m	0.22m
873	Fill of drip gully	0.28m	0.29m	0.09m
874	Cut of drip gully	0.28m	0.29m	0.09m
875	Fill of ditch	0.52m	0.51m	0.38m
876	Cut of ditch	0.52m	0.51m	0.38m
877	Feature			
878	burnt deposit	0.69m	0.69m	0.07m
879	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.55m	0.1m
880	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.55m	0.1m
881	Fill of ringditch	1m+	0.8m	0.2m
882	Cut of ringditch	1m+	0.8m	0.08m
883	Fill of gully	1m+	0.42m	0.06m
884	Cut of gully	1m+	0.42m	0.12m
885	Fill of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.14m
886	Cut of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.14m
887	Fill of pit	1.1m	1.1m	0.22m
888	Fill of pit	1.1m	1.1m	0.08m
889	Cut of pit	1.1m	1.1m	0.3m
890	Fill of posthole	0.41m	0.4m	0.14m
891	Cut of posthole	0.41m	0.4m	0.14m
892	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.52m	0.31m
893	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.52m	0.31m
894	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.64m	0.19m
895	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.64m	0.19m
896	Cut of gully	1.5m	0.4m	0.24m
897	Fill of gully	1.5m	0.4m	0.24m
898	Fill of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.05m
899	Cut of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.05m
900	Fill of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.04m
901	Cut of posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.04m
902	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.24m	0.02m
903	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.24m	0.02m
904	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.2m	0.06m
905	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.2m	0.06m
906	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.45m	0.1m
907	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.45m	0.1m
908	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.5m	0.13m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
909	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.5m	0.13m
910	Fill of posthole	0.29m	0.29m	0.05m
911	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.29m	0.05m
912	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.33m	0.06m
913	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.33m	0.06m
914	Fill of posthole	0.12m	0.12m	0.1m
915	Cut of posthole	0.12m	0.12m	0.1m
916	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.31m	0.07m
917	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.31m	0.07m
918	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.44m	0.12m
919	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.44m	0.12m
920	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.34m	0.12m
921	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.34m	0.12m
922	Fill of drip gully	0.25m+	0.23m	0.12m
923	Cut of drip gully	0.25m+	0.23m	0.12m
924	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.3m	0.04m
925	Cut of drip gully	0.25m+	0.2m+	0.06m
926	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.28m	0.05m
927	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.28m	0.05m
928	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.28m	0.05m
929	Fill of drip gully	0.57m	0.12m	0.05m
930	Fill of pit	2.39m	0.65m	0.12m
931	Cut of pit	2.39m	0.65m	0.24m
932	Fill of pit	0.76m	0.32m	0.24m
933	Fill of drip gully	0.6m	0.6m	0.53m
934	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.6m	0.53m
935	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.92m	0.16m
936	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.17m
937	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.23m	0.08m
938	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.2m	0.08m
939	Fill of ditch	0.8m+	0.4m+	0.56m
940	Fill of ditch	0.2m+	0.2m+	0.22m
941	Cut of ditch	0.2m+	0.2m+	0.22m
942	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.21m	0.4m
943	Fill of posthole	0.47m	0.36m	0.2m
944	Cut of posthole	0.47m	0.36m	0.2m
945	Fill of posthole	0.29m	0.25m	0.2m
946	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.25m	0.2m
947	Fill of posthole	0.37m	0.36m	0.09m
948	Cut of posthole	0.37m	0.36m	0.09m
949	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	0.45m	0.38m
950	Cut of ditch terminal	1m+	0.45m	0.38m
951	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.1m
952	Fill of ditch	1m+	1m+	0.28m
953	Fill of ditch	0.62m	0.5m	0.2m
954	Fill of pit	0.38m	0.36m	0.1m
955	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.4m	0.26m
956	Fill of gully	1m+	0.45m	0.12m
957	Fill of ringditch	0.5m+	0.62m	0.15m
958	Fill of ringditch	0.5m+	0.62m	0.03m
959	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.3m	0.06m
960	Fill of posthole	0.38m	0.34m	0.06m
961	Cut of posthole	0.42m	0.34m	0.12m
962	Fill of stakehole	0.16m	0.14m	0.07m
963	Cut of stakehole	0.16m	0.14m	0.07m
964	Fill of posthole	0.46m	0.46m	0.36m
965	Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.46m	0.36m
966	Fill of pit	1m+	1.42m	0.24m
967	Fill of pit	1m+	1.5m	0.12m
968	Fill of pit	1m+	1.5m	0.16m
969	Cut of pit	1m+	1.5m	0.49m
970	Cut of posthole	0.47m	0.28m	0.17m
971	Fill of posthole	0.47m	0.28m	0.17m
972	Cut of pit	0.56m	0.4m	0.27m
973	Fill of pit	0.56m	0.4m	0.27m
974	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.14m
975	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.27m	0.1m
976	Fill of posthole	0.28m	0.22m	0.35m
977	Cut of posthole	0.28m	0.22m	0.35m
978	Fill of ringditch	1m+	0.15m	0.06m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
979	Fill of ringditch	1m+	0.15m	0.04m
980	Cut of ringditch	1m+	0.15m	0.06m
981	Fill of pit	1.18m	0.8m	0.19m
982	Cut of pit	1.18m	0.8m	0.19m
983	Fill of pit	0.68m	0.66m	0.09m
984	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.66m	0.09m
985	Fill of pit	0.68m	0.54m	0.09m
986	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.54m	0.09m
987	Fill of pit	0.5m+	0.4m	0.2m
988	Fill of pit	0.61m	0.52m	0.04m
989	Cut of pit	0.61m	0.52m	0.04m
990	Fill of pit	0.33m	0.2m	0.04m
991	Cut of pit	0.33m	0.2m	0.04m
992	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.98m	0.39m
993	Fill of pit	0.65m	0.63m	0.12m
994	Cut of pit	0.65m	0.63m	0.12m
995	Cut of posthole	0.47m	0.3m	0.2m
996	Fill of posthole	0.47m	0.3m	0.2m
997	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.23m
998	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.23m
999	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.2m	0.14m
1000	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.2m	0.14m
1001	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.25m	0.23m
1002	Fill of posthole	0.34m	0.25m	0.23m
1003	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.13m
1004	Fill of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.13m
1005	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.29m
1006	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.29m
1007	Fill of gully	1m+	0.2m	0.05m
1008	Cut of gully	1m+	0.2m	0.05m
1009	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.46m	0.1m
1010	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.46m	0.1m
1011	Fill of pit	0.49m	0.48m	0.09m
1012	Cut of pit	0.49m	0.48m	0.09m
1013	Fill of posthole	0.2m	0.18m	0.07m
1014	Cut of posthole	0.2m	0.18m	0.07m
1015	Fill of ditch	0.5m+	0.47m	0.05m
1016	Cut of ditch	0.5m+	0.47m	0.05m
1017	Fill of gully	0.5m+	0.34m	0.11m
1018	Cut of gully	0.5m+	0.34m	0.11m
1019	Fill of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.06m
1020	Cut of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.06m
1021	Fill of stakehole	0.09m	0.09m	0.1m
1022	Cut of stakehole	0.09m	0.09m	0.1m
1023	Fill of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.06m
1024	Cut of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.06m
1025	Fill of stakehole	0.04m	0.04m	0.05m
1026	Cut of stakehole	0.04m	0.04m	0.05m
1027	Fill of stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m
1028	Cut of stakehole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m
1029	Fill of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.07m
1030	Cut of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.07m
1031	Fill of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.07m
1032	Cut of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.07m
1033	Fill of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.07m
1034	Cut of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.07m
1035	Fill of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.08m
1036	Cut of stakehole	0.05m	0.05m	0.08m
1037	Fill of stakehole	0.08m	0.08m	0.12m
1038	Cut of stakehole	0.08m	0.08m	0.12m
1039	Fill of feature	1m+	0.42m	0.2m
1040	Cut of feature	1m+	0.42m	0.2m
1041	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.43m
1042	Cut of pit	9m	1.35m	0.45m
1043	Cut of pond	6.6m	5.1m	0.7m
1044	Cut of pond	N/A	N/A	N/A
1045	Cut of pit	1.12m	1.1m	0.6m
1046	Cut of ditch/pit	2m+	0.76m	0.55m
1047	Fill of pit	9m	1.35m	0.45m
1048	Fill of pond	6.6m	5.1m	0.5m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1049	Fill of pit	1.12m	1.1m	0.6m
1050	Fill of pond	3.8m	2.5m	0.2m
1051	Fill of ditch/pit	2m+	0.76m	0.55m
1052	Fill of pond	40m	5m+	0.7m
1053	Fill of pond	4.3m	2m+	0.22m
1054	Fill of pond	4m	2m+	0.12m
1055	Fill of pond	3.7m	2m+	0.3m
1056	Fill of pond	12m	5m+	0.1m
1057	Fill of pond	40m	5m+	0.7m
1058	Fill of gully	1m+	0.58m	0.22m
1059	Cut of gully	1m+	0.58m	0.22m
1060	Fill of gully/pit	1m+	1.46m	0.13m
1061	Cut of gully/pit	1m+	1.46m	0.13m
1062	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.2m	0.35m
1063	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.2m	0.35m
1064	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.71m	0.11m
1065	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.71m	0.11m
1066	Cut of pond	40m	35m	1.1m
1067	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.46m
1068	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.47m	0.43m
1069	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.13m
1070	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.13m
1071	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.36m	0.22m
1072	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.36m	0.22m
1073	Fill of post hole	0.5m	0.48m	0.29m
1074	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.48m	0.29m
1075	Fill of ringditch	0.5m+	0.43m	0.11m
1076	Cut of posthole	0.42m	0.3m	0.17m
1077	Fill of posthole	0.42m	0.3m	0.17m
1078	Feature			
1079	Feature			
1080	Void			
1081	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.18m
1082	Fill of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.18m
1083	Fill of ditch	1.01m	0.5m	0.51m
1084	Cut of ditch	1.17m	0.3m	0.3m
1085	Fill of ditch	1.17m	0.3m	0.3m
1086	Cut of geotech pit	1.32m	0.32m	0.49m
1087	Fill of geotech pit	1.32m	0.32m	0.49m
1088	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.42m	0.16m
1089	Fill of pit	0.42m	0.42m	0.16m
1090	Cut of pit	1.6m	1.5m	0.56m
1091	Fill of pit	0.1m+	0.95m	0.23m
1092	Fill of pit	0.1m+	1m	0.21m
1093	Fill of pit	1.6m	1.5m	0.56m
1094	Cut of gully	2m+	0.5m	0.11m
1095	Fill of gully	2m+	0.5m	0.11m
1096	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.3m
1097	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.3m
1098	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.25m	0.08m
1099	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.25m	0.08m
1100	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.49m	0.11m
1101	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.49m	0.11m
1102	Fill of pit	1.4m	1.1m	0.16m
1103	Cut of pit	1.4m	1.1m	0.16m
1104	Fill of pit	0.63m	0.29m	0.11m
1105	Cut of pit	0.63m	0.29m	0.11m
1106	Fill of pit/posthole	0.25m	0.13m	0.03m
1107	Cut of pit/posthole	0.25m	0.13m	0.03m
1108	Fill of pit	0.42m	0.35m	0.11m
1109	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.35m	0.11m
1110	Fill of pit	0.66m	0.32m	0.12m
1111	Cut of pit	0.66m	0.32m	0.12m
1112	Fill of pit	1.2m	0.55m	0.14m
1113	Cut of pit	1.2m	0.55m	0.14m
1114	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.88m	0.42m
1115	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.32m	0.19m
1116	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.72m	0.14m
1117	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.72m	0.14m
1118	Cut of ditch	1.55m	1.17m	0.51m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1119	Fill of ditch	1.55m	1.17m	0.51m
1120	Fill of ditch	1m+	2.06m	0.15m
1121	Fill of ditch	0.99m	0.38m	0.12m
1122	Cut of ditch terminal	0.99m	0.38m	0.12m
1123	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.24m
1124	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.24m
1125	Fill of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.11m
1126	Cut of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.11m
1127	Fill of ditch	1.8m	0.18m	0.08m
1128	Cut of ditch	1.8m	0.18m	0.08m
1129	Fill of posthole	0.25m	0.22m	0.19m
1130	Cut of posthole	0.25m	0.22m	0.19m
1131	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.21m	0.16m
1132	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.21m	0.16m
1133	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	0.9m	0.22m
1134	Fill of ditch terminal	1m+	0.84m	0.28m
1135	Fill of ditch	0.5m+	0.42m	0.06m
1136	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.22m
1137	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.55m	0.22m
1138	Fill of ditch terminal	5m	1.3m	0.17m
1139	Cut of ditch terminal	5m	1.3m	0.17m
1140	Fill of posthole	0.5m	0.5m	0.22m
1141	Cut of posthole	0.5m	0.5m	0.22m
1142	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.46m	0.74m
1143	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.24m	0.33m
1144	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.24m	0.33m
1145	Fill of posthole	0.36m	0.33m	N/A
1146	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.33m	N/A
1147	Fill of posthole	0.49m	0.4m	0.28m
1148	Cut of posthole	0.49m	0.4m	0.28m
1149	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	N/A
1150	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	N/A
1151	Fill of posthole	0.59m	0.39m	0.14m
1152	Cut of posthole	0.59m	0.39m	0.14m
1153	Fill of pit	0.61m	0.53m	0.06m
1154	Fill of pit	0.61m	0.53m	0.11m
1155	Cut of pit	0.61m	0.53m	0.17m
1156	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.3m	0.1m
1157	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.3m	0.1m
1158	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.46m	0.33m
1159	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.46m	0.33m
1160	Fill of ditch	1.6m	0.39m	0.2m
1161	Cut of ditch	1.6m	0.39m	0.2m
1162	Fill of posthole	0.37m	0.37m	0.16m
1163	Cut of posthole	0.37m	0.37m	0.16m
1164	Fill of ditch	0.7m	0.16m	0.05m
1165	Cut of ditch	0.7m	0.16m	0.05m
1166	Fill of pit	1m+	1.57m	0.15m
1167	Fill of pit	1m+	1.87m	0.46m
1168	Fill of pit	1m+	1.5m	0.24m
1169	Cut of pit	2.9m	1.87m	0.68m
1170	Fill of pit	0.34m	0.29m	0.08m
1171	Cut of pit	0.34m	0.29m	0.08m
1172	Fill of pit	0.39m	0.03m	0.05m
1173	Cut of pit	0.39m	0.03m	0.05m
1174	Spread	0.9m	0.3m	0.01m
1175	Fill of pit	1.33m	0.64m	0.28m
1176	Cut of pit	1.33m	0.64m	0.28m
1177	Fill of pit	0.74m	0.72m	0.26m
1178	Cut of pit	0.74m	0.72m	0.26m
1179	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.42m
1180	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.42m
1181	Feature			
1182	Fill of ditch terminal	0.84m	0.33m	0.14m
1183	Cut of ditch terminal	0.84m	0.33m	0.14m
1184	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.27m	0.1m
1185	Fill of ditch	1.35m	0.92m	0.05m
1186	Fill of ditch	1.35m	1.06m	0.35m
1187	Fill of posthole	0.15m	N/A	0.5m
1188	Cut of posthole	0.15m	N/A	0.5m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1189	Fill of pit	0.49m	0.35m	0.14m
1190	Cut of pit	0.49m	0.35m	0.14m
1191	Fill of pit	0.66m	0.52m	0.07m
1192	Cut of pit	0.66m	0.52m	0.07m
1193	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.26m	0.21m
1194	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.26m	0.21m
1195	Fill of posthole	0.46m	0.36m	0.23m
1196	Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.36m	0.23m
1197	Fill of gully terminal	1m+	0.3m	0.18m
1198	Cut of gully terminal	1m+	0.3m	0.18m
1199	Feature			
1200	Feature			
1201	Fill of gully	1.7m	0.62m	0.18m
1202	Cut of gully	1.7m	0.62m	0.18m
1203	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.22m
1204	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.1m	0.25m
1205	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.95m	0.28m
1206	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.48m
1207	Cut of ditch	1m+	1.8m	0.48m
1208	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.9m	0.11m
1209	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.28m
1210	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.5m	0.28m
1211	Fill of pit	0.68m	0.58m	0.13m
1212	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.58m	0.13m
1213	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.56m	0.16m
1214	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.56m	0.16m
1215	Fill of posthole	0.32m	0.3m	0.14m
1216	Cut of posthole	0.38m	0.32m	0.14m
1217	Fill of pit	0.38m	0.3m	0.03m
1218	Cut of pit	0.38m	0.3m	0.03m
1219	Cut of ring groove	3.9m	0.5m	0.15m
1220	Fill of ring groove	3.9m	0.5m	0.15m
1221	Cut of pit	1.1m	1.1m	0.1m
1222	Fill of pit	1.1m	1.1m	0.1m
1223	Cut of pit/posthole	0.37m	0.35m	0.22m
1224	Fill of pit/posthole	0.37m	0.35m	0.22m
1225	Cut of pit	1.7m	1.3m	0.13m
1226	Fill of pit	1.7m	1.3m	0.13m
1227	Cut of posthole	0.5m	0.4m	0.2m
1228	Fill of posthole	0.5m	0.4m	0.2m
1229	Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.44m	0.1m
1230	Fill of posthole	0.46m	0.44m	0.1m
1231	Cut of pit/posthole	0.64m	0.56m	0.13m
1232	Fill of pit/posthole	0.64m	0.56m	0.13m
1233	Cut of pit	0.3m+	0.3m+	0.1m+
1234	Fill of pit	0.3m+	0.3m+	0.1m+
1235	Fill of pit	0.41m	0.38m	0.13m
1236	Cut of pit	0.41m	0.38m	0.13m
1237	Fill of gully	1.4m	0.37m	0.12m
1238	Cut of gully	1.4m	0.37m	0.12m
1239	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.2m
1240	Cut of posthole	0.37m	0.37m	0.12m
1241	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.53m	0.14m
1242	Cut of pit	0.66m	0.5m	0.36m
1243	Fill of pit	0.66m	0.5m	0.36m
1244	Cut of pit	0.5m	0.5m	0.11m
1245	Fill of pit	0.5m	0.5m	0.11m
1246	Cut of posthole	0.5m	0.5m	0.3m
1247	Fill of posthole	0.5m	0.5m	0.3m
1248	Fill of pit	0.62m	0.45m	0.13m
1249	Cut of pit	0.62m	0.45m	0.13m
1250	Fill of pit	0.52m	0.4m	0.16m
1251	Cut of pit	0.52m	0.4m	0.16m
1252	Fill of gully	1.34m	0.29m	0.08m
1253	Cut of gully	1.34m	0.29m	0.08m
1254	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	0.7m	0.35m
1255	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	0.7m	0.35m
1256	Fill of posthole	0.38m	0.32m	0.29m
1257	Cut of posthole	0.38m	0.32m	0.29m
1258	Fill of ditch	0.5m+	0.34m	0.14m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1259	Cut of ditch	0.5m+	0.34m	0.14m
1260	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.9m	0.62m
1261	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.45m	0.5m
1262	Cut of pit	1.9m	1.48m	0.95m
1263	Fill of pit	1.9m	1.25m	0.43m
1264	Fill of pit	1.9m	1.48m	0.95m
1265	Cut of pit	0.62m	0.62m	0.17m
1266	Fill of pit	0.62m	0.62m	0.17m
1267	Fill of ditch terminal	0.71m	0.27m	0.03m
1268	Cut of ditch terminal	0.71m	0.27m	0.03m
1269	Fill of ditch	0.56m	0.28m	0.03m
1270	Cut of ditch	0.56m	0.28m	0.03m
1271	Fill of ditch terminal	0.68m	0.33m	0.03m
1272	Cut of ditch terminal	0.68m	0.33m	0.03m
1273	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.33m	0.18m
1274	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.33m	0.18m
1275	Fill of pit	1.2m	0.98m	0.42m
1276	Cut of pit	1.2m	0.98m	0.42m
1277	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.08m
1278	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.08m
1279	Fill of posthole	0.89m	0.54m	0.15m
1280	Cut of posthole	0.89m	0.54m	0.15m
1281	Fill of posthole	0.6m	0.6m	0.24m
1282	Cut of posthole	0.6m	0.6m	0.24m
1283	Fill of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.05m
1284	Cut of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.05m
1285	Fill of posthole	0.21m	0.21m	0.06m
1286	Cut of posthole	0.21m	0.21m	0.06m
1287	Fill of posthole	0.45m	0.45m	0.08m
1288	Cut of posthole	0.45m	0.45m	0.08m
1289	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.33m	0.06m
1290	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.21m	0.06m
1291	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.25m	0.12m
1292	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.25m	0.12m
1293	Fill of posthole	0.48m	0.27m	0.17m
1294	Cut of posthole	0.48m	0.27m	0.17m
1295	Fill of posthole	0.29m	0.29m	0.25m
1296	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.29m	0.25m
1297	Fill of pit	0.31m	0.16m	0.08m
1298	Cut of pit	0.31m	0.16m	0.08m
1299	Fill of pit	0.8m	0.8m	0.16m
1300	Fill of pit	0.8m	0.8m	0.16m
1301	Cut of pit	0.8m	0.8m	0.16m
1302	Cut of ditch	1.5m+	0.94m	0.35m
1303	Fill of ditch	1.5m+	0.94m	0.35m
1304	Fill of pit	0.74m	0.65m	0.15m
1305	Cut of pit	0.74m	0.65m	0.15m
1306	Fill of ditch	1.1m+	0.55m	0.15m
1307	Fill of ditch	1.1m+	0.48m	0.07m
1308	Fill of ditch	0.7m+	0.23m	0.07m
1309	Fill of ditch	0.5m	0.3m	0.05m
1310	Cut of ditch	6.5m	0.42m	0.06m
1311	Fill of pit	0.84m	0.75m	0.11m
1312	Cut of pit	0.84m	0.75m	0.11m
1313	Fill of pit	0.65m	0.55m	0.28m
1314	Cut of pit	0.65m	0.55m	0.28m
1315	Fill of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.27m
1316	Cut of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.27m
1317	Fill of posthole	0.2m	0.2m	0.07m
1318	Cut of posthole	0.2m	0.2m	0.07m
1319	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.28m	0.06m
1320	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m
1321	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.3m
1322	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.22m
1323	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.22m
1324	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.32m	0.04m
1325	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.32m	0.04m
1326	Fill of posthole	0.28m	0.26m	0.14m
1327	Cut of posthole	0.28m	0.26m	0.14m
1328	Fill of stakehole	0.1m	0.1m	0.09m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1329	Cut of stakehole	0.1m	0.1m	0.09m
1330	Fill of posthole	0.36m	0.3m	0.06m
1331	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.3m	0.06m
1332	Fill of posthole	0.29m	0.28m	0.1m
1333	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.28m	0.1m
1334	Fill of pit	3.1m	1.8m	0.5m
1335	Cut of pit	3.1m	1.8m	0.5m
1336	Feature			
1337	Fill of ditch	1.38m	0.27m	0.09m
1338	Cut of ditch	1.38m	0.27m	0.09m
1339	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.08m
1340	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.08m
1341	Fill of posthole	0.29m	0.28m	0.09m
1342	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.28m	0.09m
1343	Fill of posthole	0.19m	0.14m	0.08m
1344	Cut of posthole	0.19m	0.14m	0.08m
1345	Fill of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.19m
1346	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.19m
1347	Fill of pit	0.2m+	0.29m	0.11m
1348	Fill of pit	1.4m	1.1m	0.19m
1349	Fill of pit	N/A	0.2m	0.07m
1350	Fill of pit	N/A	0.29m	0.08m
1351	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.23m	0.19m
1352	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.23m	0.19m
1353	Cut of ditch	2.3m	0.2m	0.08m
1354	Fill of ditch	2.3m	0.2m	0.08m
1355	Cut of ditch	2.6m	0.28m	0.08m
1356	Fill of ditch	2.6m	0.28m	0.08m
1357	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.07m
1358	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.07m
1359	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.5m	0.2m
1360	Fill of pit	0.6m	0.5m	0.2m
1361	Cut of ditch	3.4m	1m	0.08m
1362	Fill of ditch	3.4m	1m	0.08m
1363	Feature			
1364	Feature			
1365	Fill of posthole	0.34m	0.3m	0.28m
1366	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.3m	0.28m
1367	Fill of rectangular feature	0.68m	0.28m	0.05m
1368	Cut of rectangular feature	0.68m	0.28m	0.05m
1369	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.33m	0.09m
1370	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.33m	0.09m
1371	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.21m	0.14m
1372	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.21m	0.14m
1373	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.22m
1374	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.22m
1375	spread	2.1m	1.46m	0.06m
1376	Fill of pit	1.05m	0.7m	0.25m
1377	Cut of pit	1.05m	1.05m	0.25m
1378	Fill of posthole	0.41m	0.2m	0.12m
1379	Cut of posthole	0.41m	0.41m	0.12m
1380	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.76m	0.34m
1381	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.76m	0.34m
1382	Fill of pit	0.38m	0.32m	0.17m
1383	Cut of pit	0.38m	0.32m	0.17m
1384	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.27m	0.16m
1385	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.27m	0.16m
1386	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.29m	0.16m
1387	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.29m	0.16m
1388	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.19m	0.09m
1389	Fill of posthole	0.23m	0.19m	0.09m
1390	Cut of posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.05m
1391	Fill of posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.05m
1392	Cut of posthole	0.56m	0.3m	0.2m
1393	Fill of posthole	0.56m	0.3m	0.2m
1394	Cut of ditch	1.89m	2.14m	0.5m
1395	Fill of ditch	1.89m	2.14m	0.5m
1396	Fill of ditch	1m+	1.5m	0.4m
1397	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.86m	0.43m
1398	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.86m	0.39m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1399	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.24m	0.31m
1400	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.24m	0.31m
1401	Fill of posthole	0.41m	0.4m	0.27m
1402	Cut of posthole	0.41m	0.4m	0.27m
1403	Fill of posthole	0.5m	0.25m	0.3m
1404	Cut of posthole	0.5m	0.25m	0.3m
1405	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.19m	0.02m
1406	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.19m	0.02m
1407	Cut of posthole	0.17m	0.17m	0.1m
1408	Fill of posthole	0.17m	0.17m	0.1m
1409	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.32m
1410	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.32m
1411	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.17m
1412	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.17m
1413	Fill of posthole	0.43m	0.4m	0.21m
1414	Cut of posthole	0.43m	0.4m	0.21m
1415	Fill of posthole	0.39m	0.29m	0.24m
1416	Cut of posthole	0.39m	0.29m	0.24m
1417	Fill of pit	N/A	1.2m	0.18m
1418	Fill of pit	N/A	1.05m	0.18m
1419	Fill of pit	N/A	1.3m	0.38m
1420	Fill of pit	N/A	1.47m	0.55m
1421	Cut of pit	1.65m	1.6m	0.66m
1422	Fill of drip gully	0.5m+	0.35m	0.12m
1423	Fill of drip gully	0.5m	0.4m	0.12m
1424	Fill of drip gully	0.5m	0.4m	0.12m
1425	Cut of drip gully	7.05m	0.4m	0.12m
1426	Fill of pit	1.24m	1.18m	0.27m
1427	Cut of pit	1.24m	1.18m	0.27m
1428	Fill of pit	0.79m	0.65m	0.14m
1429	Cut of pit	0.79m	0.65m	0.14m
1430	Fill of pit	1.9m	1.1m	0.66m
1431	Cut of pit	1.9m	1.1m	0.66m
1432	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
1433	Fill of posthole	0.38m	0.31m	0.04m
1434	Cut of posthole	0.38m	0.31m	0.1m
1435	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.35m	0.11m
1436	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.35m	0.11m
1437	Fill of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
1438	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
1439	Fill of pit	3.6m	1.66m	0.29m
1440	Cut of pit	3.6m	1.66m	0.29m
1441	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.09m
1442	Fill of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.09m
1443	Cut of pit	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m
1444	Fill of pit	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m
1445	Cut of pit	0.15m	0.15m	0.07m
1446	Fill of pit	0.15m	0.15m	0.07m
1447	Cut of pit	0.2m	0.15m	0.05m
1448	Fill of pit	0.2m	0.15m	0.05m
1449	Cut of pit	1.36m	0.5m	0.18m
1450	Fill of pit	1.36m	0.5m	0.18m
1451	Fill of posthole	0.32m	0.3m	0.22m
1452	Cut of posthole	0.32m	0.3m	0.22m
1453	Fill of posthole	0.38m	0.37m	0.18m
1454	Cut of posthole	0.38m	0.37m	0.18m
1455	Fill of posthole	0.5m	0.45m	0.27m
1456	Cut of posthole	0.5m	0.45m	0.27m
1457	Fill of posthole	0.34m	0.3m	0.23m
1458	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.3m	0.23m
1459	Fill of posthole	0.54m	0.5m	0.33m
1460	Cut of posthole	0.54m	0.5m	0.33m
1461	Fill of drip gully	0.37m	0.35m	0.18m
1462	Cut of drip gully	0.37m	0.35m	0.18m
1463	Fill of drip gully	1m+	0.35m	0.07m
1464	Cut of drip gully	1m+	0.35m	0.07m
1465	Fill of ditch	0.42m+	0.36m	0.14m
1466	Fill of ditch	1m	0.5m	0.22m
1467	Fill of ditch	0.5m	0.46m	0.16m
1468	Cut of ditch	4.5m	0.5m	0.22m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1469	Fill of gully	0.75m	0.3m	0.1m
1470	Fill of gully	0.5m	0.36m	0.1m
1471	Cut of gully	1m+	0.36m	0.1m
1472	Fill of gully	2.5m	0.42m	0.14m
1473	Cut of gully	2.5m	0.42m	0.14m
1474	Fill of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.36m
1475	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.4m	0.36m
1476	Fill of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.13m
1477	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.13m
1478	Fill of feature	1.14m	0.6m	0.23m
1479	Cut of feature	1.14m	0.6m	0.23m
1480	Fill of pit	N/A	N/A	N/A
1481	Fill of pit	1.62m	1.35m	0.29m
1482	Cut of pit	1.62m	1.35m	0.29m
1483	Feature			
1484	Fill of pit	0.5m+	0.7m	0.25m
1485	Fill of pit	0.5m+	0.76m	0.29m
1486	Cut of pit	0.71m	0.71m	0.52m
1487	Fill of ditch	1m+	0.84m	0.16m
1488	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.84m	0.16m
1489	Fill of pit	0.3m+	0.7m	0.2m
1490	Cut of pit	0.3m+	0.7m	0.2m
1491	Fill of pit	0.3m+	0.77m	0.09m
1492	Cut of pit	1.6m	0.77m	0.09m
1493	Fill of posthole	0.36m	0.32m	0.1m
1494	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.32m	0.1m
1495	Fill of posthole	0.43m	0.27m	0.11m
1496	Cut of posthole	0.43m	0.27m	0.11m
1497	Cut of hearth/pit	0.95m	0.94m	0.22m
1498	Fill of hearth/pit	0.95m	0.94m	0.22m
1499	Lining of hearth/pit	1m	1m	0.22m
1500	Fill of posthole	0.36m	0.33m	0.11m
1501	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.33m	0.11m
1502	Fill of posthole	0.42m	0.36m	0.17m
1503	Cut of posthole	0.42m	0.36m	0.17m
1504	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.19m
1505	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.19m
1506	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.13m
1507	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.13m
1508	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.31m	0.1m
1509	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.31m	0.1m
1510	Fill of posthole	0.39m	0.37m	0.11m
1511	Cut of posthole	0.39m	0.37m	0.11m
1512	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.25m	0.24m
1513	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.25m	0.24m
1514	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.25m	0.14m
1515	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.25m	0.14m
1516	Fill of posthole	0.36m	0.3m	0.22m
1517	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.3m	0.22m
1518	Fill of pit/flint dump	0.4m	0.33m	0.17m
1519	Cut of pit/flint dump	0.4m	0.33m	0.17m
1520	Fill of pit	1.1m	0.5m	0.14m
1521	Cut of pit	1.1m	0.5m	0.23m
1522	Fill of posthole	0.48m	0.44m	0.09m
1523	Cut of posthole	0.48m	0.44m	0.19m
1524	Fill of posthole	0.32m	0.25m	0.1m
1525	Cut of posthole	0.32m	0.25m	0.1m
1526	Fill of posthole	0.29m	0.25m	0.06m
1527	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.25m	0.06m
1528	Fill of posthole	0.32m	0.3m	0.11m
1529	Cut of posthole	0.32m	0.3m	0.11m
1530	Fill of posthole	0.33m	0.24m	0.1m
1531	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.24m	0.1m
1532	Cut of posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.1m
1533	Fill of posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.1m
1534	Cut of posthole	0.43m	0.43m	0.23m
1535	Fill of posthole	0.43m	0.43m	0.23m
1536	Cut of posthole	0.37m	0.37m	0.1m
1537	Fill of posthole	0.37m	0.37m	0.1m
1538	Cut of posthole	0.44m	0.44m	0.25m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1539	Fill of posthole	0.44m	0.44m	0.25m
1540	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.26m
1541	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.26m
1542	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.26m	0.08m
1543	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.26m	0.08m
1544	Cut of posthole	0.73m	0.73m	0.18m
1545	Fill of posthole	0.73m	0.73m	0.18m
1546	Cut of posthole	0.32m	0.32m	0.2m
1547	Fill of posthole	0.32m	0.32m	0.2m
1548	Cut of posthole	0.41m	0.41m	0.18m
1549	Fill of posthole	0.41m	0.41m	0.18m
1550	Cut of posthole	0.28m	0.28m	0.11m
1551	Fill of posthole	0.28m	0.28m	0.11m
1552	Cut of posthole	0.30m	0.3m	0.21m
1553	Fill of posthole	0.30m	0.3m	0.21m
1554	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.21m
1555	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.21m
1556	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.26m	0.28m
1557	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.26m	0.28m
1558	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.31m
1559	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.31m
1560	Cut of posthole	0.42m	0.42m	0.26m
1561	Fill of posthole	0.42m	0.42m	0.26m
1562	Cut of posthole	0.7m	0.52m	0.24m
1563	Fill of posthole	0.7m	0.52m	0.24m
1564	Cut of posthole	0.55m	0.55m	0.2m
1565	Fill of posthole	0.55m	0.55m	0.2m
1566	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.3m	0.22m
1567	Fill of posthole	0.35m	0.3m	0.22m
1568	Cut of pit	0.7m	0.68m	0.28m
1569	Fill of pit	0.7m	0.68m	0.28m
1570	Cut of pit	0.37m	0.37m	0.10m
1571	Fill of pit	0.37m	0.37m	0.10m
1572	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.33m	0.1m
1573	Fill of pit	0.42m	0.33m	0.1m
1574	Fill of pit	0.5m	0.43m	0.12m
1575	Cut of pit	0.5m	0.43m	0.12m
1576	Fill of pit	1.16m	1.15m	0.39m
1577	Cut of pit	1.16m	1.15m	0.39m
1578	Fill of posthole	0.56m	0.5m	0.15m
1579	Cut of posthole	0.56m	0.5m	0.15m
1580	Fill of posthole	0.65m	0.4m	0.07m
1581	Cut of posthole	0.65m	0.4m	0.07m
1582	Fill of posthole	0.45m	0.38m	0.27m
1583	Cut of posthole	0.45m	0.38m	0.27m
1584	Fill of posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.16m
1585	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.16m
1586	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.24m	0.09m
1587	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.24m	0.09m
1588	Fill of pit	1.15m	1.02m	0.17m
1589	Cut of pit	1.15m	1.02m	0.17m
1590	Fill of pit	0.41m	0.39m	0.12m
1591	Cut of pit	0.41m	0.39m	0.12m
1592	Fill of pit	0.47m	0.47m	0.16m
1593	Cut of pit	0.47m	0.47m	0.16m
1594	Fill of pit	0.47m	0.42m	0.2m
1595	Cut of pit	0.47m	0.42m	0.2m
1596	Fill of pit	0.76m	0.49m	0.07m
1597	Cut of pit	0.76m	0.49m	0.07m
1598	Fill of pit	0.52m	0.42m	0.18m
1599	Cut of pit	0.52m	0.42m	0.18m
1600	Fill of pit	0.64m	0.58m	0.15m
1601	Cut of pit	0.64m	0.58m	0.15m
1602	Fill of pit	0.5m	0.4m	0.12m
1603	Cut of pit	0.5m	0.4m	0.12m
1604	Fill of ditch			
1605	Cut of ditch			
1606	Cut of drip gully terminal	6.04m	0.2m	0.06m
1607	Fill of drip gully terminal	6.04m	0.2m	0.06m
1608	Cut of drip gully	6.04m	0.2m	0.11m

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
1609	Fill of drip gully	6.04m	0.2m	0.11m
1610	Cut of posthole	0.45m	0.23m	0.2m
1611	Fill of posthole	0.45m	0.23m	0.2m
1612	Cut of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.08m
1613	Fill of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.08m
1614	Fill of gully	10.7m	0.3m	0.2m
1615	Cut of Gully	10.7m	0.3m	0.2m
1616	Fill of pit	1.1m	0.9m	0.19m
1617	Cut of pit	1.1m	0.9m	0.19m
1618	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m
1619	Fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m
1620	Cut of drip gully terminal	3.03m	0.2m	0.09m
1621	Fill of drip gully terminal	3.03m	0.2m	0.09m
1622	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.27m	0.19m
1623	Fill of posthole	0.27m	0.27m	0.19m
1624	Fill of spread	2m+	2m+	0.08m
1625	Cut of spread	2m+	2m+	0.08m
1626	Fill of spread	1m+	1m+	0.1m
1627	Cut of spread	1m+	1m+	0.1m
1628	Fill of spread	3m+	2.8m	0.25m
1629	Fill of spread	3m+	2.8m	0.25m
1630	Cut of spread	3m+	2.8m	0.5m
1631	Fill of posthole			
1632	Cut of posthole			
1633	Cut of drip gully terminal	6.04m	0.2m	0.03m
1634	Fill of drip gully terminal	6.04m	0.2m	0.03m
1635	Fill of ditch			
1636	Cut of ditch			
1637	Fill of posthole	0.48m	0.23m	0.1m
1638	Fill of pit	1.1m	0.47m	0.09m
1639	Cut of drip gully terminal	0.5m+	0.25m	0.12m
1640	Fill of drip gully terminal	0.5m+	0.25m	0.12m
1641	Fill of pit	0.97m	0.8m	0.21m
1642	Cut of pit	0.97m	0.8m	0.21m
1643	Fill of feature	1m+	2.3m	0.22m
1644	Cut of feature	1m+	2.3m	0.22m
1645	Fill of posthole			
1646	Cut of posthole			
1647	Fill of pit	1m+	1.5m	0.65m
1648	Cut of pit	1m+	1.5m	0.65m
1649	Fill of pit			
1650	Cut of pit			
1651	Feature			
1652	Feature			
1653	Feature			
1654	Feature			
1655	Feature			
1656	Feature			
1657	Feature			
1801	Made Ground	37m+	28m+	0.5m
1802	Subsoil	37m+	28m+	0.3m
1803	Fill of Ditch	6.4m+	1m	0.42m
1804	Cut Of Ditch	6.4m+	1m	0.42m
1805	Fill of Pit	0.82m	0.7m	0.32m
1806	Cut of Pit	0.82m	0.7m	0.32m
1807	Fill of Pit	1.4m	0.7m	0.14m
1808	Cut of Pit	1.4m	0.7m	0.14m
1809	Fill of Ditch	2.5m+	0.95m	0.46m
1810	Cut of Ditch	2.5m+	0.95m	0.46m
1811	Fill of Ditch	2.5m+	1.7m	0.94m
1812	Cut of Ditch	2.5m+	1.7m	0.94m
1813	Fill of Ditch	7m+	1m	0.4m
1814	Cut of Ditch	7m+	1m	0.4m
1815	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1m	0.5m
1816	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1m	0.5m
1817	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.88m	0.7m
1818	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1.88m	0.7m
1819	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	3.04m	1.22m
1820	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	3.04m	1.22m
1821	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.25m	0.9m

1822	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1.25m	0.9m
1823	Natural	37m+	28m+	0.1m+
2001	Made Ground	46m+	1.8m+	0.66m
2002	Subsoil	46m+	1.8m+	0.5m
2003	Natural	46m+	1.8m+	0.1m+
2004	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.2m	0.35m
2005	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1.2m	0.35m
2006	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	0.85m	0.2m
2007	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	0.85m	0.2m
2008	Fill of Pit	1.4m	0.6m+	0.1m
2009	Cut of Pit	1.4m	0.6m+	0.1m
2201	Topsoil	30m+	1.8m+	0.3m
2202	Natural	30m+	1.8m+	0.2m+
2203	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	0.5m	0.42m
2204	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	0.5m	0.42m
2205	Fill of Pit	0.9m	0.6m	0.4m
2206	Cut of Pit	0.9m	0.6m	0.4m
2401	Made Ground	31m+	4m+	1.1m
2402	Buiried Soil	31m+	4m+	0.25m
2403	Subsoil	30m+	1.8m+	0.55m
2404	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.02m	0.2m
2405	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1.02m	0.2m
2406	Fill of Eval Trench	1.8m+	1.8m	0.5m
2407	Cut of Eval Trench	1.8m+	1.8m	0.5m
2408	Fill of Field Drain	1.8m+	0.14m	0.4m
2409	Cut of Field Drain	1.8m+	0.14m	0.4m
2410	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.54m	0.48m
2411	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1.54m	0.48m
2412	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	0.6m	0.15m
2413	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	0.6m	0.15m
2414	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.2m	0.6m
2415	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	1.2m	0.6m
2416	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.25m	0.3m
2417	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	2.1m	0.62m
2418	Fill of Ditch	1.8m+	1.24m	0.16m
2419	Cut of Ditch	1.8m+	2.7m+	0.68m
2420	Natural	30m+	1.8m+	0.1m+

Appendix B – List of Features

Feat. No.	Type	Cuts	Fills
23	Stakehole Group	[10], [12], [14], [16], [18], [20]	(9), (11), (13), (15), (17), (19)
85	Ditch	[49], [65], [144], [146], [471], [575], [554], [504], [569], [757]	(50), (66), (143), (145), (470), (503), (553), (568),
			(756), (992), (1041), (1083), (1114), (1142), (1186)
104	Ditch	[812], [820]	(811), (819)
134		[100]	(116), (115)
135		[102]	(117)
136		[99]	(114)
137		[123]	(124)
331	Ditch	[836], [838]	(835), (837), (845)
332	Roundhouse	[741], [743], [745], [747], [759], [761], [762], [765], [767],	(740), (742), (744), (746), (758), (760), (762), (764),
		[783], [787], [789], [805], [807], [808]	(766), (782), (786), (788), (804), (806), (809)
333	Roundhouse	[843], [847], [849], [895], [950], [980], [1040], [1180], [1381]	(842), (848), (894), (936), (947), (949), (978), (979),
			(1179), (1208), (1380),
334	Roundhouse	[938], [977], [1126], [1124], [1163], [1165], [1434], [1436], [1477],	(937), (975), (976), (1123), (1125), (1162), (1164), (1184),
		[1479]	(1432), (1433), (1435), (1476). (1478)
335	Ditch	[109], [111], [391], [395], [605], [622]	(110), (112), (390), (394), (604), (621)
347	Enclosure Ditch	[318], [328], [368], [436]	(317), (327), (367), (435)
361	Ditch	[520], [530], [534], [542], [571], [573], [775]	(519), (533), (549), (541), (570), (572), (774)
398	Ditch	[133]	(132)
401	Ditch	[182], [184], [363]	(181), (183), (362)
466	Ditch	[264], [252], [405]	(251), (263), (404), (450)
810	Ditch	[176], [244], [502], [769]	(175), (243), (501), (768)
844	Enclosure Ditch	[374], [1059[, [1062]	(373), (1058), (1063), (1115), (1133), (1134)
860	Ditch	[94], [96], [626], [653], [1302]	(95), (97), (625), (652), (1303)
861	Ditch	[152], [178], [193]	[151], [177], [194], [195]
877	Roundhouse	[1246], [1244], [1318], [1321], [1323], [1325], [1327], [1331], [1333],	(1245), (1247), (1317), (1319), (1320), (1322), (1324), (1326),

		[1384], [1386], [1388], [1390], [1606], [1608], [1610], [1612], [1618],	(1330), (1332), (1385), (1387), (1389), (1391), (1607), (1609),
		[1622], [1633], [1639]	(1611), (1613), (1619), (1623), (1634), (1638)
1078	Livestock Pen	[984], [986], [989], [991], [994], [1012], [1014], [1107], [1130], [1132]	(984), (986), (989), (990), (994), (1012), (1014), (1107), (1130), (1132)
1079	Roundhouse	[851], [864], [884], [886], [896], [965], [1074], [1094], [1096], [1212],	(591), (850), (865), (881), (882), (883), (885), (897), (956), (957),
		[1214], [1216], [1265], [1274], [1278], [1280], [1294], [1296]	(958), (964), (1073), (1075), (1095), (1097), (1135), (1211), (1213),
			(1215), (1266), (1273), (1277), (1279), (1293), (1295)
1181	Stakehole Group	[1020], [1022], [1024], [1026], [1028], [1030], [1032], [1034], [1036],	(1019), (1021), (1023), (1025), (1027), (1029), (1031), (1033), (1035),
		[1038]	(1037)
1199	Roundhouse	[1416], [1458], [1468], [1473], [1536], [1538], [1540], [1542]	(1415), (1457), (1465), (1466), (1467), (1472), (1537), (15390, (1541),
			(1543)
1200	Ditch	[827], [829], [893], [1065]	(828), (830), (892), (1064)
1336	Ditch	[917], [1010], [1016], [1099], [1101], [1137]	(916), (1009), (1015), (1098), (1100), (1136)
1363	Roundhouse	[898], [901], [905], [907], [909], [911], [913], [914], [919], [944],	(899), (900), (904), (906), (908), (910), (912), (915), (918), (943),
		[946], [948], [1018], [1157]	(945), (947), (1017), (1156)
1364	Roundhouse	[1410], [1412], [1414], [1452], [1454], [1456], [1462], [1464],	(1409), (1411), (1413), (1451), (1453), (1455), (1461), (1463),
		[1471], [1475]	(1469), (1470), (1474)
1651	Roundhouse	[880], [921], [923]	(879), (920), (922), (924), (925), (929), (942)
1652	Livestock Pen	[1513], [1515], [1517], [1519], [1521], [1523], [1579], [1581], [1583],	(1512), (1514), (1516), (1518), (1520), (1522), (1578), (1580),
		[1585], [1587]	(1582), (1584), (1586), (1637)
1653	Livestock Pen	[62],[358], [577], [579], [581], [582], [584], [588], [594], [596],	(61), (346), (357), (576), (578), (580), (583), (585), (589), (593),
		[598], [600], [602], [607], [609], [659], [661], [663], [1144],	(565), (597), (599), (601), (606), (608), (655), (660), (662), (1143),
		[1146], [1148], [1150]	(1145), (1147), (1149)
1654	Trackway	[186], [188], [248], [262], [307], [320], [380], [382], [385], [399]	(185), (187), (247), (261), (308), (319), (379), (381), (386), (400)
1655	Small Ditch	[240], [558], [565], [1198]	(239), (557), (264), (1197)
1656	Pond	[1066], [1043], [1044]	(1048), (1050), (1052), (1053), (1054), (1055), (1056), (1057)
1657	Ditch	F134, F135, F136, F137, F398	

Appendix C – List of Undated Features

Cut Num.	Description	Length	Width	Depth
41	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.68m	0.22m
43	Cut of pit	0.68m	0.68m	0.22m
45	Cut of pit	0.58m	0.5m+	0.25m
54	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.15m
63	Cut of pit	0.8m	0.6m	0.11m
70	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.08m
72	Cut of Stake hole	0.07m	0.07m	0.11m
74	Cut of Stake hole	0.06m	0.06m	0.09m
76	Cut of Stake hole	0.06m	0.06m	0.03m
78	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.21m	0.11m
81	Cut of pit	0.84m	0.33m	0.25m
156	Cut of fire pit	0.54m	0.53m	0.16m
162	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.2m
164	Cut of post hole	0.33m	0.28m	0.15m
166	Cut of post hole	0.28m	0.26m	0.09m
174	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.6m	0.25m
179	Cut of pit	1.39m	0.83m	0.15m
189	Cut of pit	1.86m	0.8m	0.7m
191	Cut of small feature	0.99m	0.28m	0.2m
201	Cut of post hole	0.2m	0.1m	0.05m
203	Cut of post hole	0.21m	0.14m	0.04m
205	Cut of post hole	0.38m	0.32m	0.27m
207	Cut of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.21m
211	Pond/puddle cut	0.11m	0.06m	0.08m
213	Cut of pit	0.56m	0.46m	0.1m
219	Cut of post hole	0.17m	0.14m	0.02m
221	Cut of pit	1.25m	0.68m	0.02m
223	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.21m
226	Cut of pit	0.42m	0.34m	0.04m
228	Spread	0.33m	0.12m	0.05m
238	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.6m	0.44m
250	Cut of stakehole	0.11m	0.08m	0.08m
253	Cut of stakehole	0.1m	0.1m	0.07m
255	Cut of stakehole	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
259	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.32m	0.27m
270	Cut of pit	0.85m	0.6m	0.15m
272	Cut of stakehole	0.08m	0.06m	0.07m
274	Cut of stakehole	0.11m	0.09m	0.05m
276	Cut of post hole	0.19m	0.16m	0.07m
278	Cut of post hole	0.09m	0.07m	0.08m
280	Cut of post hole	0.49m	0.28m	0.09m
294	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.23m	0.1m
296	Cut of post hole	0.24m	0.2m	0.16m
298	Cut of pit	0.53m	0.43m	0.1m
300	Cut of pit	0.39m	0.25m	0.12m
313	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m+	0.14m
330	Cut of pit	0.24m	0.22m	0.17m
339	Cut of pit	0.24m	0.22m	0.17m
341	Cut of pit	0.24m	0.22m	0.17m
345	Cut of post hole	0.33m	0.25m	0.17m
372	Cut of pit	0.7m	0.7m	0.3m
407	Cut of post hole	0.42m	0.42m	0.32m
409	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.5m	0.23m
411	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m+	0.05m
415	Cut of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.15m
424	Cut of post hole	0.36m	0.28m	0.1m
426	Cut of post hole	0.36m	0.36m	0.22m
428	Cut of post hole	0.2m	0.2m	0.21m
440	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.11m
454	Cut of pit	0.48m	0.23m	0.08m
456	Cut of post hole	0.24m	0.24m	0.18m
458	Cut of ditch	3.2m	0.34m	0.16m
486	Cut of ditch	3m	0.8m	0.25m
508	Cut of post hole	0.14m	0.13m	0.11m
510	Cut of stakehole	0.06m	0.06m	0.13m
512	Cut of post hole	0.35m	0.25m	0.16m
524	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.16m

526	Cut of pit	0.72m	0.64m	0.1m
Cut Num.	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
528	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
530	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.06m
536	Cut of post hole	0.22m	0.22m	0.13m
538	Cut of post hole	0.15m	0.15m	0.25m
540	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.15m
548	Cut of post hole	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
561	Cut of pit	1.32m	0.76m	0.3m
567	Cut of pit	1.8m	1.05m	0.2m
586	Cut of pit	1m	0.4m	0.11m
616	Cut of pit	0.9m	0.78m	0.46m
628	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.23m	0.2m
645	Cut of post hole	0.25m	0.25m	0.08m
647	Cut of post hole	0.19m	0.15m	0.08m
648	Cut of pit	0.35m	0.3m	0.15m
651	Fill of pit	0.53m	0.5m	0.17m
657	Cut of possible feature	1.1m	0.6m	0.09m
665	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.24m	0.11m
666	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.35m	0.12m
669	Cut of post hole	0.47m	0.47m	0.13m
675	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.5m	0.15m
677	Cut of post hole	0.34m	0.33m	0.16m
682	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m
687	Cut of pit	0.44m	0.44m	0.07m
689	Cut of post hole	0.38m	0.18m	0.14m
691	Cut of posthole/pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.17m
693	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.54m	0.15m
695	Cut of pit	0.57m	0.4m	0.2m
697	Cut of pit	1m	0.8m	0.09m
699	Cut of post hole	0.4m	0.32m	0.16m
701	Cut of post hole	0.45m	0.28m	0.12m
703	Cut of pit	1.1m	0.72m	0.1m
706	Cut of stakehole	0.08m	0.08m	0.09m
709	Cut of posthole/pit	0.43m	0.42m	0.08m
711	Cut of posthole/pit	0.73m	0.42m	0.08m
715	Cut of post hole	0.26m	0.26m	0.18m
720	Cut of pit	1.9m	1.05m	0.15m
722	Cut of stakehole	0.1m	0.08m	0.1m
724	Cut of post hole	0.19m	0.17m	0.14m
730	Cut of ditch	1m	0.5m	0.35m
732	Cut of spread	1m+	0.65m+	0.32m+
737	Cut of post hole	0.5m	0.42m	0.23m
748	Cut of post hole	0.3m	0.3m	0.02m
750	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.6m	0.1m
781	Cut of ditch	1m+	0.74m	0.07m
791	Cut of posthole	0.31m	0.25m	0.07m
793	Cut of posthole	0.4m	0.36m	0.05m
797	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.36m	0.05m
825	Cut of pit	1m+	0.6m+	0.2m
852	Cut of posthole	0.55m	0.33m	0.28m
858	Cut of posthole	0.45m	0.38m	0.33m
862	Cut of stakehole	0.14m	0.14m	0.16m
864	Cut of gully terminal	3.06m	0.36m	0.35m
870	Cut of posthole	0.18m	0.18m	0.08m
872	Cut of posthole	0.54m	0.5m	0.22m
970	Cut of posthole	0.47m	0.28m	0.17m
972	Cut of pit	0.56m	0.4m	0.27m
997	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.23m
999	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.2m	0.14m
1001	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.25m	0.23m
1003	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.13m
1005	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.29m
1070	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.28m	0.13m
1076	Cut of posthole	0.42m	0.3m	0.17m
1081	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.18m
1152	Cut of posthole	0.59m	0.39m	0.14m
1171	Cut of pit	0.34m	0.29m	0.08m
1173	Cut of pit	0.39m	0.03m	0.05m
1174	Spread	0.9m	0.3m	0.01m
1178	Cut of pit	0.74m	0.72m	0.26m

1192	Cut of pit	0.66m	0.52m	0.07m
Cut Num.	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1194	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.26m	0.21m
1219	Cut of ring groove	3.9m	0.5m	0.15m
1221	Cut of pit	1.1m	1.1m	0.1m
1223	Cut of pit/posthole	0.37m	0.35m	0.22m
1225	Cut of pit	1.7m	1.3m	0.13m
1227	Cut of posthole	0.5m	0.4m	0.2m
1229	Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.44m	0.1m
1231	Cut of pit/posthole	0.64m	0.56m	0.13m
1236	Cut of pit	0.41m	0.38m	0.13m
1242	Cut of pit	0.66m	0.5m	0.36m
1244	Cut of pit	0.5m	0.5m	0.11m
1249	Cut of pit	0.62m	0.45m	0.13m
1251	Cut of pit	0.52m	0.4m	0.16m
1253	Cut of gully	1.34m	0.29m	0.08m
1257	Cut of posthole	0.38m	0.32m	0.29m
1284	Cut of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.05m
1286	Cut of posthole	0.21m	0.21m	0.06m
1290	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.21m	0.06m
1292	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.25m	0.12m
1321	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.3m
1325	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.32m	0.04m
1327	Cut of posthole	0.28m	0.26m	0.14m
1329	Cut of stakehole	0.1m	0.1m	0.09m
1331	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.3m	0.06m
1333	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.28m	0.1m
1338	Cut of ditch	1.38m	0.27m	0.09m
1340	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.23m	0.08m
1342	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.28m	0.09m
1344	Cut of posthole	0.19m	0.14m	0.08m
1346	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.19m
1352	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.23m	0.19m
1357	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.07m
1359	Cut of pit	0.6m	0.5m	0.2m
1361	Cut of ditch	3.4m	1m	0.08m
1366	Cut of posthole	0.34m	0.3m	0.28m
1368	Cut of rectangular feature	0.68m	0.28m	0.05m
1372	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.21m	0.14m
1375	spread	2.1m	1.46m	0.06m
1379	Cut of posthole	0.41m	0.41m	0.12m
1383	Cut of pit	0.38m	0.32m	0.17m
1386	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.29m	0.16m
1388	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.19m	0.09m
1390	Cut of posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.05m
1402	Cut of posthole	0.41m	0.4m	0.27m
1405	Cut of posthole	0.26m	0.19m	0.02m
1407	Cut of posthole	0.17m	0.17m	0.1m
1427	Cut of pit	1.24m	1.18m	0.27m
1429	Cut of pit	0.79m	0.65m	0.14m
1438	Cut of posthole	0.23m	0.23m	0.07m
1441	Cut of pit	0.4m	0.4m	0.09m
1443	Cut of pit	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m
1445	Cut of pit	0.15m	0.15m	0.07m
1447	Cut of pit	0.2m	0.15m	0.05m
1460	Cut of posthole	0.54m	0.5m	0.33m
1496	Cut of posthole	0.43m	0.27m	0.11m
1501	Cut of posthole	0.36m	0.33m	0.11m
1503	Cut of posthole	0.42m	0.36m	0.17m
1505	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.19m
1507	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.13m
1509	Cut of posthole	0.35m	0.31m	0.1m
1511	Cut of posthole	0.39m	0.37m	0.11m
1527	Cut of posthole	0.29m	0.25m	0.06m
1529	Cut of posthole	0.32m	0.3m	0.11m
1531	Cut of posthole	0.33m	0.24m	0.1m
1532	Cut of posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.1m
1568	Cut of pit	0.7m	0.68m	0.28m
1593	Cut of pit	0.47m	0.47m	0.16m
1595	Cut of pit	0.47m	0.42m	0.2m
1610	Cut of posthole	0.45m	0.23m	0.2m

1612	Cut of posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.08m
Cut Num.	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1618	Cut of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m
1620	Cut of drip gully terminal	3.03m	0.2m	0.09m
1622	Cut of posthole	0.27m	0.27m	0.19m
1627	Cut of spread	1m+	1m+	0.1m
1806	Cut of pit	0.82m	0.70m	0.32m
2206	Cut of pit	0.90m	0.60m	0.40m

Appendix D – Specialist Reports

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

by Anna Doherty

Introduction

A large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from evaluation and excavation phases of work. A very broad range of datable material is present, including earlier Neolithic, Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and earlier Roman pottery.

The assemblage was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count and weight to the nearest 2g; EVEs were measured for the Roman pottery. In the absence of a regional type-series for Sussex, Roman fabrics and forms have been defined according to the Southwark typology (Marsh & Tyers 1979), whereas prehistoric fabrics have been recorded according to a site specific type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995).

The condition of the assemblage is generally poor, with high levels of abrasion and small average sherd size the norm. The vast majority of contexts contain 10 sherds or less and there are relatively few large, closely-dated groups particularly in the prehistoric assemblage. Phasing of contexts may also be hindered by the long-lived nature of many of the flint-tempered fabrics, the lack of diagnostic feature sherds and the high potential for residuality.

Table 1. Fabric Type Series

Fabric type	Description
FL1	Moderate ill-sorted flint, usually between 0.5-3mm, although some coarser sherds may include flint up to 5mm. The matrix varies from sand free to slightly silty
FL2	Sparse or moderate flint of 0.5-2mm, moderately-sorted. The matrix is usually slightly silty but some examples may contain distinguishable quartz grains of <0.1mm at x20 magnification.
FL3	Common to abundant flint of 1-2mm (occasionally up to 3mm) in a silty matrix
FL4	Sparse or moderate well sorted flint of 0.5-1mm, in a silty matrix. Surfaces are usually well-burnished
FL5	Common silt sized to 0.1mm quartz with rare to sparse flint, mostly around 1-1.5mm, but with rare examples up to 5mm. The fabric also contains rare to sparse organic inclusions
FL6	Sparse flint, mostly between 2-4mm but with examples between 0.5-6mm in a laminar, sand-free matrix
FL7	Moderate/sparse flint in a matrix with moderate quantities of quartz 0.1-0.4mm
FLGL1	Sparse to moderate flint of 0.5-1.5mm with moderate glauconite of 0.1-0.2mm
FLSH1	Similar to FL2 but containing sparse voids of 1-2mm, from leeched shell inclusions
GL1	Moderate to common glauconite of 0.2-0.4mm, often with sparse quartz in a similar size range
Q1	Moderate to common, often well-rounded quartz, generally of around 0.3-0.5mm with examples up to 0.7mm
Q2	A fine silty matrix with rare or sparse larger quartz grains up to 0.2mm

SH1	Common calcareous inclusions (probably chalk) of between 0.5-1.5mm, often iron-stained. The surfaces have a distinctive soapy texture and look superficially similar to grog-tempered wares
SH2	Moderate plate-like voids from leeched shell, of around 1-3mm in a fine silty matrix

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Earlier Neolithic pottery

Only 62 sherds weighing 292g are considered likely to date to this period, and most of these appear residually alongside later material. Only two contexts, [227] and [875] have been spot-dated as earlier Neolithic. Both are very small groups containing undecorated bodysherds, likely to be broadly datable to the range c.4100-3300 BC. It is unclear whether a small rolled over rim of triangular section, with a poorly defined trace of impressed decoration should be placed within Decorated Bowl or Peterborough Ware traditions; however, the presence of decoration suggests some Neolithic activity on site after c.3700 BC, although the sherd itself is residual in its context.

Later Prehistoric pottery

A total of 2368 sherds, weighing 20.91kg can be dated to the later prehistoric period, including diagnostic material of Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle to Late Iron Age date. Over half of these sherds have been assigned to fabric groups FL1 and FL2. These are fairly coarse and ill-sorted flint-tempered fabrics, lacking coarse quartz inclusions, which tend to be associated with the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. However in this assemblage, these fabrics also appear consistently in well-dated Middle to Late Iron Age contexts and, whilst residuality may be a factor, diagnostic Middle Iron Age forms have been recorded in exceptionally coarse flint fabrics, including a typical Middle to Late Iron Age footring base from context [1590] and a necked jar from context [1419].

It is possible that a few coarse, thick-walled examples of fabric FL1 indicate activity in the Middle to Late Bronze Age. However, both FL1 and FL2 are mostly associated with undecorated plain or slightly incurving profile jars with slight shoulders which are consistent with the (c.11-9th century) plain ware phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition. One surprising aspect of this assemblage is the lack of pinched or flint-gritted bases which are particularly common in contemporary Sussex assemblages. However the plain ware associations of the assemblage are confirmed by the presence of a number of bi-partite or shouldered bowls lacking sharp carinations. It is notable that that these forms are found in fabrics at the finer end of coarse ware fabric FL2, rather than very burnished and well-sorted fabrics such as FL4.

The only large prehistoric group, pit fill 623, clearly belongs in this plain ware PDR phase. It is particularly of note because of the unusually large average sherd size, possibly indicating a rare instance of primary deposition on the site. There are also a number of over-fired and possibly spalled sherds in the group, which could either indicate pottery production in the vicinity or some kind of post-depositional heating effect. Further work should include more detailed analysis and illustration of this group.

The assemblage contains only three clear examples of finger-tipped vessels, and this suggests only limited continuity into the developed PDR phase (post c.950 BC). However, none are in large groups, so it is difficult to assess whether they are genuinely from later contexts or just the rare examples of decoration in an essentially plain ware assemblage. The presence of a tiny number of shell-tempered or flint-with-shell sherds should be considered at least as late as the developed PDR phase and perhaps later (Seager-Thomas 2008, 41). However, shelly wares are very rarely encountered in West Sussex PDR when compared with East Sussex sites (Seager-Thomas 2003).

One finger-tipped vessel, a semi-complete jar from context [591], is particularly of note because of linear inscribed marks on the upper body. This is very unusual as a decorative motif and could represent some sort of potter's mark, although further research on parallels is required.

Some limited Early Iron Age activity is evidenced by a sherd from evaluation context [16/010] with a red haematite coating on the exterior and a near-complete, angular tripartite bowl from [17/016], both in fabric FL4. This fabric makes up a fairly substantial proportion of the later prehistoric assemblage (around 11% by sherd count). However, there is some diversity in the frequency of inclusions within this grouping and its dating is by no means certain, although it does not seem to appear in plain ware PDR groups such as that from 623.

Because of the small size and undiagnostic nature of many of the later prehistoric groups, continuing small scale activity throughout the later prehistoric period cannot be ruled out. However, the next clearly definable phase is dated to the Middle to Late Iron Age. Classic Middle Iron Age Saucepan Pot forms, dated to the range 3rd-1st, are notable by their absence. Instead groups are characterised by crudely formed, coarse flint-tempered jars accompanied by a very distinctive fabric, SH1, which contains calcareous chalk-like inclusions. This is closely paralleled by fabric C at Roundstone Lane, Angmering (Seager-Thomas 2003, 28). As at Angmering, the forms associated with this fabric, bead rim jars and S-profile jars with footring bases, probably mostly pre-date the beginnings of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition (c.50BC). Having said this a few examples may be wheel-thrown, and bead rim jars in SH1 may not be residual in some of the early Roman groups. Flint-tempered fabric, FL3, which also belongs to this phase, seems to be particularly associated with well-formed bead rim storage jars which would, in terms of form, fit more within an immediately pre-Roman Late Iron Age tradition. Conversely there is very little direct evidence of pre-Roman Aylesford-Swarling influence in the assemblage, the small quantity of grog-tempered wares all being found in Roman groups.

This phase is also notable for very small quantities of a diverse range of other fabrics containing coarser quartz and glauconite inclusions. The presence of the latter mineral probably indicates procurement from the narrow band of Upper Greensand geology located around 10km to the north of the coastline.

Carbonised residues are well preserved in the assemblage and internal sooting is present on sherds from the following contexts: 591 (2 sherds); 754; 776; 1112; 15/016. All of these are small groups of Middle to Late Iron Age or undistinguished later prehistoric date. Because of the calibration curve, C14 dating may not be appropriate, but a specialist assessment of its potential is recommended to establish the likelihood of useful refinements to the existing chronology being made. If this was possible, the main purpose would be to provide closer dating of the contexts.

Roman pottery

The Roman assemblage amounts to 2083 sherds, weighing 22.20kg and totalling 22.6 EVEs. The majority of this material is datable to the earlier Roman period and probably falls within the date range c. AD50-120/140. The assemblage is very homogenous in character with around 90% of the total made up by local grey or oxidised sandy wares. The fabrics and the, often incompletely oxidised, grey/orange firing colour compares well to samples of fabric Q100 from an Arun Valley production site at Littlehampton (Laidlaw & Lyne 2002, 29). As at that site, the forms encountered are overwhelmingly necked jars with rounded shoulders, although lids and bead rim jars are also present.

Quite a significant proportion of the unoxidised sandy wares are of a similar coarse sandy matrix but feature dark surfaces possibly suggesting some continuity with Aylesford-Swarling style pottery. Although cordoned and strongly carinated bowl and jar forms are absent, there are a number of Aysleford-Swarling style platters, particularly concentrated in contexts 49 and 14/009. These are very consistent in form, featuring an internal carination similar to Camulodunum 14 but a smooth exterior profile more like Camulodunum 16 (Hawkes & Hull 1947, plate XLIX). This may indicate that these features are connected with pottery production, although there is no evidence of Roman kiln furniture in the fired clay assemblage.

The remainder of the assemblage is mostly made up by small quantities of other locally produced fabrics. These include Arun Valley white wares, grog-tempered fabrics, fine micaceous and fine oxidised wares. There is a small quantity of La Graufesenque Samian including a Dragendorff 35 cup, a Dragendorff 36 dish and a Dragendorff 18 platter. Although the majority of activity on site probably predates the Hadrianic period there are also 8 sherds of AD120-200 Lezoux Samian including two very heavily abraded Dragendorff 37 bowls. The only other imported pottery assemblage consists of three sherds of Baetican Dressel 20 amphora.

The very local character of the assemblage is notable and provides clear evidence that the site was peripheral to networks producing or trading in very diverse types of pottery for use in Chichester in the early Roman period. Comparison of this assemblage with urban, villa, and other low-status rural assemblages would therefore help to assess whether this can be linked with functional differences or status and the ability to procure goods. Further analysis and illustration of the some of the large pit groups, including 49, 14/009, 418, 447, 1848 is recommended at the analysis stage.

Phase III

A further 43 sherds weighing 318 grams were recovered from the phase III works. These are mostly undiagnostic bodysherds in similar fabrics to those outlined above, which do not provide any substantial additional information, other than to supply broad spot-dates for the contexts in which they were found. The only sherds of note are a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age shouldered jar, from context 2008 and an early Roman incurving plain rim jar from context 2006, which should be illustrated and discussed with the rest of the assemblage in the publication.

Significance and Potential

Both the prehistoric and Roman assemblages are of a substantial size and therefore of regional significance. Unfortunately much of the later prehistoric assemblage is probably unsuitable for further analysis because of the small size of groups, the lack of diagnostic feature sherds and the probability of redeposition. However, the large group from context 623 should be further discussed within the context of other plain ware assemblages from the Coastal Plain, including Rustington Knapp Farm, Ford Aerodrome, Kingston Buci and Westhampnett, (Hamilton 1990; 1997; 2004; Curwen & Hawkes 1931; Every & Mepham 2006)

Although the Roman assemblage lacks a diversity of forms and imported or regionally traded wares, there are a large number of moderate and large stratified pottery groups which are suitable for further analysis and illustration. Publication in West Sussex has, in the past, focused disproportionately on urban and high-status assemblages, so its potential lies in increasing the representation of low-status rural assemblages in the published record.

The Phase III material will be integrated with the rest of the assemblage at the analysis stage but this should not involve additional further work

Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

by Luke Barber

Introduction

The excavations produced a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery: a mere 63 sherds, weighing 725g, from 14 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully quantified by context and fabric for the archive. The condition of the pottery is generally poor. Sherd size is almost always small (under 30mm across), though a few larger robust pieces are present. The majority of the assemblage shows signs of abrasion suggesting an element of reworking. In addition, many of the sherds show evidence of having been adversely affected by the acidic ground conditions. The assemblage spans the 12th to 19th centuries and is chronologically quantified in Table 2.

Table 2: Chronological spread of post-Roman pottery.

Period	No. sherds	Weight sherds	No. of fabrics
Medieval C12th – early 13th	17	216g	2
Medieval C13th – early/mid 14th	19	254g	3
Medieval C14th – mid 15th	16	88g	3
Transitional Mid C15th – mid 16th	3	44g	1
Late Post-medieval Mid C18th – 19th	8	123g	6
Totals	**63**	**725g**	**15**

Period and Fabrics

The earliest post-Roman pottery from the site is of 12th- to early 13th- century date and is represented by two fabrics. The earlier fabric (M5), represented by cooking pots only, is tempered with abundant multicoloured alluvial flint and quartz grits to 1mm and rare fine sand. It is probable this is of mainly 12th- century date. Fill [257], ditch [258] contained six abraded sherds from a single cooking pot proving to be the largest group of this fabric, but two conjoining and relatively unabraded cooking pot bodysherds were also recovered from [2203]

of the Phase III works.. The other fabric (M1) is probably of mid 12th to early 13th century and consists of a large, but abraded, fragment from a skillet with tubular handle and applied thumbed strip around the vessel rim (topsoil [1] with a further piece from the same vessel in subsoil [2]).

The 13th to early/mid 14th centuries see a refinement in the local fabrics and a shift over to the dominance of sand tempering. Despite this vessels containing flint tempering/inclusions alongside the sand continued to be made throughout most of the 13th- century in some production centres. By the 14th century sand tempered wares totally dominated the market. These in turn tended to become finer throughout the 14th century, both in tempering and manufacture. The current site has produced three sand tempered wares of this period. The earliest two may have their roots in the later 12th century though are unlikely to have lasted beyond the early 14th century at the latest. These consist of a fabric tempered with fine sand with coarse rounded quartz inclusions to 2mm (M8: three body sherds only) and a well made fabric tempered with medium/coarse sand (M6). The latter includes a large unabraded sherd from a skillet with tubular handle stabbed on the upper face, with a single thumbed line on its underside (fill [305], pit [306]). The other fabric in this group (M4) is tempered with fine sand with sparse iron oxides. This is represented by one unglazed oxidized jug from subsoil [2] which is likely to be of mid 13th- to early 14th- century date.

The latest medieval material consists of fine well potted fabrics which are likely to be of 14th-century date, though some may extend as far as the early/mid 15th century. These include vessels tempered with fine sand, with common medium sand (M2); fine sand with rare iron oxides (M3) and West Sussex Ware-type glazed jugs (M7). Feature sherds are not common but the notable higher number of glazed jug sherds, the presence of cooking pots with internally glazed bases and cooking pot/bowls with wide flat horizontal rims (subsoil [2]) clearly indicates activity at least to the end of the 14th century.

Only two sherds of well fired oxidised sparse fine sand tempered (T1) mid 15th- to mid 16th-pottery are present (subsoil [2] and layer [93]). All consist of bodysherds from hollow-wares, two with internal glazing.

The small late post-medieval assemblage from the site is of later 18th- to 19th- century date. A typical range of domestic wares are represented including unglazed earthenware (flower pot), glazed red earthenware (jars/bowls), local refined earthenware slipware (mug?), Midlands slipware (bowl), London stoneware (tankard), late English stoneware (large bottle) and refined whiteware with blue transfer-print (plate). The material is thinly scattered across both unstratified contexts (topsoil [1], subsoil [2] and made ground [4]) as well as potentially being intrusive in others (layer [93]).

The Assemblage

Most contexts, whether pits, ditches or layers, produced only small assemblages of pottery. The largest from the site consists of a mere 14 sherds weighing 185g from the subsoil [2], which contained a chronologically widely mixed group. The largest potential medieval group consisted of a mere nine sherds (63g) from fill [286] of pit [285], consisting of one sherd of M5 cooking pot and eight sherds from a single M6 cooking pot though no feature sherds are present. Due to the generally small size and abraded nature of the majority of medieval sherds the degree of residuality/intrusiveness in most contexts is difficult to gauge.

Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

The post-Roman ceramic assemblage from the site is considered to hold no potential for further analysis. The assemblage is very small, heavily abraded and generally lacking in feature sherds. Much of the assemblage is from mixed deposits such as the topsoil and subsoil with 'sealed' contexts being prone to an uncertain element of residuality/intrusiveness. However, at a general level the assemblage demonstrates probable low level agricultural/manuring activity from the 12th to early 16th centuries with a resumption in the later 18th to 19th centuries. As such it sheds some light on land-use during this period in that sporadic arable cultivation was probably taking place.

Pottery Analysis: Methodology of Further Work

It is not proposed to undertake any further analysis on the pottery from this site. A summary statement will be produced for publication outlining the periods/fabrics represented and correlating the fabrics with the West Sussex medieval ceramic fabric reference collection. The summary statement can be extracted from the current assessment report. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

Ceramic Building Materials

by Susan Pringle

Introduction

A total of 104 fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 6.853 kg have been examined from 44 stratified contexts and unstratified. Of these, one context (2008/238 [2], is of very large size (61 fragments), and the remainder are small (<9 fragments). The material is of Roman and post-Roman date. The total weight of material in each period is set out in Table 3. The date range for the building materials in each context is summarised in Table 4.

Table 3: CBM archive general summary

Material	Sum of count	Sum of weight (gr)
Roman	41	4251
Medieval	10	215
Medieval/early post-med	16	538
Post-medieval	31	1672
Undated	6	177
Grand Total	104	6853

Methodology

All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a recording form based on that of the Museum of London (MoL). Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Fabrics have been identified with the aid of a binocular microscope and cross-

referenced to the MoL building materials type series where relevant (Table 5). The data have been entered onto an Excel database. Of the material examined for this report, items of interest and samples of the brick and tile fabrics have been retained.

Dating

Table 4: Dating of the ceramic building materials by context

Context	Trench	CBM date of context (all dates AD)	CBM present
0	2	1150-1300	peg tile
1	2008/238	1700-1850	brick and peg tile
2	110	1700-1850	brick, peg tile, Roman tegula
4/5	9	1300-1600?	peg tile
7	2	1150-1300	peg tile
10	16	Undated	tile?
15	17	Roman?	mortar, wall render?
24	2008/238	Roman?	tile?
25	18	1300-1600	peg tile
26	2008/238	1300-1600?	peg tile
34	2008/238	1150-1300	peg tile
40	2008/238	Mixed: 1700-1850, resid Roman and medieval	brick and peg tile
48	2008/238	45-400	tile
49	2008/238	1300-1600?	peg tile
93	2008/238	1150-1300	peg tile?
154	2008/238	Undated, but perhaps Roman	render??
291	2008/238	Undated	tile
470	2008/238	45-400	Roman tegula
574	2008/238	100-400	box flue, tegula
756	2008/238	45-400	tile
1060	2008/238	45-400	tessera(?) and tile
1142	2008/238	45-400	tessera?
1647	2008/238	45-400	tegula?

Summary of Material

Tile fabrics

Roman
Fabrics B2, B3, R1, R2, R3
Roman brick fabric B2 closely resembles post-medieval brick fabric B1, although more highly fired. Both types are likely to have been made from the same clay source. Brick fabric B3 is redder in colour and contains more coarse sand. The roof-tile fabrics R1 and R3 may have a similar source. Roof-tile fabric R2, although also iron-rich, is lighter orange in colour and

contains cream silty bands and inclusions. It is likely that at least two clay sources are represented by the Roman fabrics; the kiln locations are not known but are likely to be fairly local.

Post-Roman
Fabrics B1, T1. T2, T3, T4, T5
Post-medieval brick, and a range of medieval to post-medieval roof tile fabrics with a probable date range of late 12th century to 18th or early 19th century.

Table 5: Brick and tile fabrics

Fabric code	Description	Notes
B1	Orange-red. Fine sandy fabric with abundant silt-grade quartz, common medium to very coarse red iron-rich and sparse calcium carbonate and flint inclusions. Fine moulding sand.	Post-medieval brick
B2	Red. Fine sandy fabric, but iron-rich inclusions coarser, < c.10mm, and more abundant. Similar clay to fabric B1 but more highly fired.	Roman brick
B3	Red, poorly mixed clays. Poorly sorted common medium to coarse quartz with moderate inclusions of red iron-rich clay, < c. 11mm.	Roman brick
R1	Brownish-orange, slightly silty fabric with common medium quartz , moderate fine to very coarse dark orange iron-rich clay granules and sparse coarse quartz grains.	Tegula fabric.
R2	Orange with cream silt banding and inclusions, common medium to coarse dark red clays and sparse medium quartz.	
R3	Orange with common medium to very coarse quartz and an iron-rich component. Near fabric R1 but coarser inclusions.	
T1	Sandy orange fabric with grey core. Common, poorly sorted, fine to coarse, < c.1 mm, quartz. Sparse to moderate white shell and black organic(?) voids.	Near MoL fabric 2273. 12th/13th c?
T2	Sandy orange fabric with cream silty banding. Common fine to medium quartz	

	and moderate fine to medium red clay granules. Medium grade moulding sand contains quartz and sparse flint.	
T3	Light brown, coarse inclusions of iron-rich quartz, clay or sandstone and possibly grog; moderate medium to coarse quartz.	Undated - may not be cbm.
T4	Fine orange-red fabric with occasional bands of cream silt and moderate fine to medium iron-rich inclusions. Varying amounts of fine to medium quartz. Well-fired. Fine moulding sand.	Square nail-holes set diagonally. Post-medieval.
T5	Orange with grey core. Fine fabric with sparse medium quartz, fine calcium carbonate (shell?) and iron-rich clay. Very sparse flint.	Thick tile - early medieval type?

The Material

Roman
2008/238: contexts 2 (resid), 40, 48, 470, 574, 756, 1060, 1142, 1647

Brick
All the Roman brick, none of which is complete, is residual in [2]. The bricks in fabrics R2 and R3 are between 35 and 37 mm thick. A brick flake in fabric R1 is at least 44 mm thick.

Tegula
The tegula fragments also occur in [2] (residual), and in ditch fills [470], [574], [1647]. Three fabrics are present, R1, R2 and R3, which suggests that the tile came from a number of kiln locations, and possibly from several buildings. The only features of interest noted on tiles in fabric R1 were a large single arc signature mark on one tegula ([2]) and animal paw prints on another ([470]).

Box-flue tile
A single piece of abraded box-flue tile, fabric R1, with straight bands of combed keying was found in ditch fill [574]. This type of keying on box-flues is rarely seen before the end of the 1st century AD and the tile is likely to date from the 2nd century or later.

Tesserae
Two coarse orange tesserae in fabric R3 came from gully fill [1060] and ditch fill [1142].

Post-Roman
LNF05: 7, 4/5, 25
2008/238: 2, 26, 34, 40, 49, 93

Medieval to early post-medieval

All the identifiable material in this category is fragmentary peg tile. The range of fabrics and the appearance of the tile suggests that the assemblage includes material from the late 12th/13th century on. All the material is abraded and no features of interest were noted.

Post-medieval
The small post-medieval assemblage includes several fragments of red brick in fabric B1. These appear well-made with fine moulding sand and are likely to date from the 18th century. The fragmentary peg tile, all in fabric T4 and with square nail-holes placed diagonally, is likely to date form the 16th to 18th centuries. The similarity of all the post-medieval tile suggests that it might have come from a single building.

Additional Phase 1I1 material by Sarah Porteus
An additional three pieces of CBM weighing a total of 272g were recovered from phase 11I. A post-medieval brick fragment in fabric B1 and a possible Roman brick fragment in fabric B2 were recovered from context [2417]. Both fragments are abraded. A single fragment of thick, abraded medieval peg tile in fabric T1 was recovered from context [2414] and is probably of 12th or 13th century date.

A single fragment of possible peg tile weighing 6g in fabric T4 was recovered from context [506]. The fragment is of uncertain date though probably post-medieval. No further work is required on the additional and phase 111 material.

Summary

The Roman material is generally abraded and probably represents material brought to the site for re-use, possibly for industrial purposes or as landfill. The post-Roman early and later medieval material, judging by the number of fabrics and the degree of abrasion of the tile, is also unlikely to represent primary deposition. The post-medieval brick and roof tile, on the other hand, may represent the demolition debris from an 18th century structure in the vicinity.

Analysis of Potential

The ceramic building materials assemblage provides broad dating evidence for the features in which it occurs.

Significance of the Data
The assemblage has no regional or local significance, other than to indicate Roman use of the site.

The Fired Clay

by Elke Raemen

Introduction

A large assemblage of fired clay, consisting of 2866 pieces weighing 40.9 kg and mainly typified by daub, was recovered from 203 different contexts. In addition to these, four incomplete weights were recovered. The silty nature of the main fabrics results in high levels

of abrasion. This implies that most wattle marks are ill-defined. The dates of contexts producing fired clay range largely between late prehistoric and Roman. Although the assemblages will be outlined by period (based on assigned spot-date), the high potential for residuality as mentioned for the pottery assemblage, may have implications for the fired clay too. All fired clay has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive.

Fabric Description

Nine different fabrics were identified (Table 6). The first four of these are not considered to contain any temper, and differences are likely to represent variations in the natural raw material. The only piece in Fabric 6B is clay weight 2008/238/107.

Table 6. Fabric Type Descriptions

Fabric Type	Descirption
Fabric 1	Silty fabric with occasional to moderate iron oxide inclusions to 5 mm. Some with rare to occasional (elongated) organic inclusions.
Fabric 2	Silty fabric with rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm and rare fire-cracked flint inclusions to 20 mm. Some with rare to occasional (elongated) organic inclusions.
Fabric 3	Silty fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 3 mm as well as notable lumps of iron oxides to 4 mm. Clay pellets. Some with rare (elongated) organic inclusions.
Fabric 4	Silty fabric with notable lumps of clay and iron oxides to 4 mm. Fire-cracked flint inclusions to 6 mm. Some with rare to occasional (elongated) organic inclusions.
Fabric 5	Sparse quartz sand inclusions and occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.
Fabric 6A	Silty fabric with rare to occasional fire-cracked flint inclusions to 11 mm and rare to occasional flint pebbles to 7 mm. Occasional iron oxide inclusions to 3 mm.
Fabric 6B	As 6A but with moderate fire-cracked flint temper to 15 mm.
Fabric 7	Silty fabric with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 3 mm and rare chalk temper to 2 mm, often burnt out. Some with rare fire-cracked flint to 4 mm. Lumpy nature of clay.
Fabric 8	Silty fabric with abundant chalk temper (mostly burnt out). Some with rare fire-cracked flint to 3 mm.
Fabric 9	Silty fabric with moderate to abundant organic temper. Rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm.

Late Prehistoric

A total of 398 pieces, the majority (285) in Fabric 1, can through the pottery dates be attributed to the late prehistoric period. Fabrics 1 to 4 are well represented. Only one piece each of Fabric 7 and 8 was recovered.

Pieces are usually amorphous (331 fragments) and likely to represent daub. A further 36 pieces of daub exhibit one or more wattle imprints, ranging in diameter between 8 and 35 mm. Three of these also retain one flat surface. A total of 27 pieces exhibit one flat surface only.

A number of fragments from [1247] (fill of [1246]) were exceptionally large (one weighing 753g) and appear to represent fragments of a large daub structure.
Two pieces may represent edge fragments (i.e. [1539] fill of posthole [1538]). In addition, one possible slab fragment was recovered from [1136] (fill of ditch [1137]), and may form part of oven or kiln furniture. However, this is the only fragment, and the identification as oven or kiln furniture is uncertain.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
This period is represented by 533 fragments from 13 different contexts, making it the second largest dated group. Most of these pieces are amorphous and probably representing daub. On 34 fragments one or more wattle imprints are preserved, ranging in diameter between 4 and 28 mm. Five of these exhibit in addition one flat surface. Most pieces are in Fabric 3 (286), followed by Fabric 1. Fabrics 5, 6, 8 and 9 are not present. The largest context is [803] (fill of pit [802]), which contained 347 fragments, mainly amorphous.

Iron Age
A total of 446 pieces (33 contexts) have been attributed to the Iron Age, 422 of which date to the Mid to Late Iron Age. By far the best represented fabric is Fabric 1 (300). Only Fabrics 5 and 6B are not represented. The largest context is [229] (fill of pit [230]), which has been dated to the Mid to Late Iron Age. A total of 244 pieces, often exhibiting one flat surface and/or one or more wattle imprints, was recovered from this fill. Most pieces are featureless and probably represent daub. A large amount (113) of pieces exhibiting one flat surface was recovered as well. Only 49 fragments show one or more wattle marks, ranging in diameter between 5 and 28 mm. A large proportion of these (22) show in addition one flat surface. Three corner fragments of daub structures, exhibiting wattle imprints, were recovered as well (i.e. [229] (fill of pit [230]). In addition, a finger imprint was preserved on a fragment from [949] (fill of ditch terminal [950]).

Fragments of a possible oven or kiln structure were recovered from [1419] (fill of pit [1421]), which was dated by the pottery to the Mid to Late Iron Age. The fragments form part of a large oval or circular floor or (shelf) slab with upstanding edges. The pieces contain large wattle imprints (di. 10 to 35 mm), which, where visible, appear parallel to each other as well as to the surface, and may have formed the frame on which the clay layer was modelled before firing hard enough to carry its own weight. Although clearly part of a large oval or circular structure, pieces are too small (i.e. 104+, 160+ mm across and 87+, 110+ mm high) to establish the full diameter of the structure. The complete thickness of the floor or slab has not been preserved. As surfaces are well finished, fragments are more likely to represent parts of slabs as opposed to a floor. All pieces are in Fabric 2.

Clay Weights

Four triangular weight fragments, generally attributed to the Late Iron Age and interpreted as loom weights, were recovered from three different contexts. A typology has been established by Cynthia Poole for the Danebury excavations (Poole 1984: 401-407). All weights can be classified as Type 1, which seems to be the most common type. All pieces are low fired.

A corner fragment (2008/238/104) in Fabric 6A with partial corner piercing (di. 14mm) was recovered from [229] (fill of pit [230]). A second corner fragment (2008/238/105), again with partial piercing (di. 16 to 19mm) and in the same fabric was recovered from the same context.

However, they do not appear to have formed part of the same weight. The context has been dated by the pottery to the Mid to Late Iron Age.

Context [1245] (fill of pit [1244]) contained 36 fragments in Fabric 9, forming part of one weight (2008/238/106). Although a large proportion survives (1608g), there are no obvious conjoining fragments. One definite, partial (di. 17mm) and two possible corner piercings survive. No complete dimensions survive. No dating evidence was recovered from this context.

Finally, a near complete example (2008/238/107) survives in [1645] (fill of posthole [1646]). Five conjoining fragments (1171g) in Fabric 6B represent ca. 90 % of the weight. Each corner contains one piercing (di. 14 to 17mm). The context is of Later Prehistoric date.

None of the more complete perforations show any signs of wear.

Roman

A total of 605 fragments were recovered from 58 contexts dating to the Roman period. Again, Fabric 1 is best represented (249), followed by Fabric 2 (160). Pieces in Fabric 6 are absent. No context contained a particular large assemblage.

Most pieces (497) are amorphous, and may embody daub. Forty pieces exhibit one or more wattle imprints (di. 5 to 45mm), some with in addition a flat surface. A piece from [1175] (fill of pit [1176]) consists of a flat surface with two parallel wattle marks, one of which is exceptionally large (di. 45 mm) and may represent the end of a wattle frame.

A further 62 pieces show one flat surface only. No definite kiln or oven furniture was recovered.

Post-Roman

Only one amorphous fragment was recovered. The piece, in Fabric 1, was contained by layer [93], the pottery of which is of mixed date (14th to 19th century).

Undated

A large number of pieces (766) are from contexts (53) which did not contain any dating evidence. The largest of these contexts is [388] (fill of pit [389]), which contains 343 pieces, most of which are amorphous.

The majority of undated pieces are featureless (628), with a further 77 pieces exhibiting wattle marks (di. 7 to 34 mm) and 39 pieces containing one flat surface.

Of importance are 14 fragments of possible kiln or oven furniture. A possible oven or kiln slab fragment (10 to 18 mm thick) was recovered from [1006] (fill of posthole [1005]). The piece is however not diagnostic enough to establish its function with certainty. A large edge fragment from an oven or kiln slab was recovered from [1378] (fill of posthole [1379]). The edge is curving down, forming thus a slightly domed slab.

Twelve pieces were recovered from [1245] (fill of pit [1244]). These are in Fabric 9 and represent thick slab or floor fragments. The best preserved piece consists of a corner fragment with raised edge and two grooves across the surface. A slight depression near one edge indicates where the edge has been pushed against a surface. No complete dimensions are preserved but the piece is 30+ mm thick. The right-angled corner suggests a rectangular shape.

In addition to the undated contexts, a total of 117 pieces has been recovered from top-or subsoil. These are mainly amorphous, although pieces with one flat surface or wattle imprints are represented as well.

Significance and Potential

A fairly large amount of fired clay exhibits diagnostic features. However, it is as yet not possible to distinguish between wattle for the purpose of buildings or wattle for industrial structures such as ovens or kilns. Although most pieces were recovered from pits, a spatial analysis of daub by period may prove valuable. It is recommended to focus on larger pit groups as well as posthole groups.

Only three contexts, two of which are undated, contain diagnostic oven or kiln furniture. Although these contexts represent fill of either pits ([1244], [1421]) or a posthole ([1379]) and the oven/kiln furniture therefore has not been found in situ, such structures, either for domestic or industrial use, existed close to the site. As such they give an indication of nearby activities. Moreover, the fragments from pit [1421] suggest a rather large structure, which points in the direction of either industrial or communal activity during the Mid to Late Iron Age.

The oven/kiln furniture assemblage is relatively small, but as pieces are very distinctive, it is deemed to merit from comparison to similar assemblages, concentrating on the Mid to Late Iron Age. Unfortunately, fired clay assemblages from most comparable sites on the West-Sussex coastal plain are either insufficiently published (i.e. Copse Farm, Oving: Bedwin and Holgate: 230) or not published at all (i.e. North Bersted: Bedwin and Pitts).

Given the small number of weights, a spatial analysis will be superfluous. Their presence however should be noted, as this again contributes to our knowledge of local activities, in this case of a domestic nature.

Methodology for Further Work

A spatial analysis should be conducted for all prehistoric to Roman daub, in order to establish any patterns or concentrations. Oven or kiln furniture should be looked at in the larger context of the site, as their position may shed further light on their exact nature (i.e. industrial, communal or domestic). Further parallels should be sought for these. A note on the loom weights, as well as further parallels should be included in the report. All fired clay has already been recorded for archive.

Up to seven pieces are recommended for illustration. These should include a few fragments from the possible oven or kiln structure in order to illustrate their shape, as well as the best preserved loom weight fragments.

Prehistoric Flintwork

by Chris Butler

Introduction

An assemblage of 149 pieces of worked flint weighing 3.199kg was recovered during the evaluation excavations at Lower Northbrook Farm (LNF05), with a further 407 pieces of worked flint from the excavation (2008/238) weighing 6.242kg (Table 7).

The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Classification follows Butler (2005). A hand written archive of the assemblage was produced at this stage, together with an excel spreadsheet. The pieces of flint that were obviously not worked were discarded during the assessment, but the fire-fractured flint was retained and is discussed further below.

The Assemblage

The raw material comprised a typical range of nodular and pebble flint that is found on Sussex Coastal Plain sites, all of which can be derived from local sources. Many of the pieces of worked flint are abraded or have edge-damage, suggesting that they are probably residual, however the flintwork in some contexts appears fresh and un-abraded.

Table 7: Summary of flintwork

	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Hard hammer-struck flakes	94	246	340
Soft hammer-struck flakes	7	16	23
Hard hammer-struck blades	-	3	3
Soft hammer-struck blades	-	2	2
Soft hammer-struck bladelets	1	5	6
Bladelet fragments	-	5	5
Chips	2	7	9
Fragments	16	93	109
Shattered pieces	15	6	21
Chunks	2	-	2
Crested blade	-	1	1
Single platform flake cores	3	3	6
Multiple platform flake cores	1	2	3
Two platform flake/bladelet core	-	1	1
Core fragments	2	5	7
End scrapers	1	6	7
Side scraper	-	1	1
End-and-side scraper	-	1	1
Utilised blades	1	2	3
Denticulated flake	1	-	1
Notched flake	-	1	1
Microlith	-	1	1
Polished axe fragments	2	-	2
Hammerstone	1	-	1
Total	149	407	556

Mesolithic and Early Neolithic Flintwork

Some 11% of the flintwork from the evaluation and 8% of the flintwork from the excavation forms a distinctly different group within the assemblage. The flakes and blades in this group are both hard- and soft-hammer struck, with some having evidence of platform preparation. Some of the soft hammer-struck flakes appear to have been struck with a soft stone hammer. The raw material used for this group comprises either a black flint or an orange-green stained flint.

The debitage includes a two-platform flake and bladelet core (Context 98) and a small multi-platform flake core (Context 151), together with a crested blade from Context 754, which is the only evidence for core rejuvenation. Apart from the two cores, both of which appear to be Mesolithic in date, the remainder of this group of material could date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, although the bladelets are more likely to be Mesolithic.

Also forming part of this group are two fragments of polished Neolithic flint axes found in the evaluation The first fragment is the butt end of a thick-butted (Type A) axe in an orange stained flint, with unusually some cortex (also polished) still present at the butt end. The second is a flake from a different polished axe.

A utilised blade, also having a small retouched notch, was found in the evaluation, whilst two utilised soft hammer-struck blades (with platform preparation) were recovered from Context 400, and may date from either the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods..

A small end scraper on a hard-hammer struck blade with platform preparation (Context 1167) and a soft hammer-struck flake with a small notch on one lateral edge (Context 175) are likely to be Mesolithic in date. A broken microlith was recovered from Context 768, which also produced a bladelet and chip, both also likely to be Mesolithic.

The only diagnostic Early Neolithic pieces are the polished axe fragments, which could date from the later Neolithic, but are more likely to be earlier. Some of the debitage is also probably Early Neolithic, however the majority of the implements and debitage in this group appears to date to the Mesolithic period.

The Bronze Age Flintwork

The remainder of the assemblage comprises predominantly hard hammer-struck flakes, fragments and shattered pieces; typical bi-products of the flintworking technologies employed in later prehistory. These pieces have limited evidence of any knapping strategy, and are frequently broken or have hinge fractures. There appears to have been little selection of better quality raw material amongst this later group of flintwork, with the majority of pieces derived from pebble flint. A few of the flakes and fragments have been fire-fractured, and three flakes been retouched.

The remaining cores and core fragments (one is fire-fractured) are typical of those associated with later prehistoric flintworking, having no evidence for platform preparation or rejuvenation, and having one or more irregular platforms with a limited number of removals from each.

The limited number and variety of implements is typical of the Bronze Age, with the only implements that can be assigned to this phase being a small number of scrapers.

The majority of the assemblage is distributed in small numbers across many contexts, often also containing earlier pieces of worked flint as well, and is therefore probably largely residual. However, given the presence of Later Bronze Age pottery in many of these features, there is no reason why this later prehistoric assemblage should not also be Later Bronze Age in date.

Context 014 in Trench 7 during the assessment produced a group of material comprising some 30 pieces of hard hammer-struck debitage, which appears fresh and un-abraded, and may have come from the same nodule of pebble flint. It is therefore likely that this may represent the discarded debitage from a single knapping episode. No similar large groups of flintwork were recovered during the excavation.

Fire-fractured Flint

A total of 117 piece of fire-fractured flint weighing 2.961kg was recovered during the evaluation and 5,093 pieces weighing 71.469kg from the excavation. The fire-fractured flint was recovered from a large number of contexts, usually in small quantities.

Only a handful of the pieces were worked flint, which suggests that the majority of the fire-fractured flint had been specifically collected for the purpose of heating, rather than being accidentally incorporated into a fire.

The average weight of a piece of fire-fractured flint from the excavation was calculated to be 14gms, although the fire-fractured flint from contexts which produced over 20 pieces of worked flint tended to have a weight of between 20gms and 50gms.
The exception was Context 155 which produced 2,708 pieces with an average weight of 0.64gms. The fire-fractured flint from this feature differed considerably from most of the other pieces recovered, in colour and appearance as well as size. Although this was described as a fire pit, could this have been a stockpile of flint prepared for use as inclusions in pottery?

Research potential

The majority of this assemblage is likely to be residual, and is distributed in small quantities amongst too many contexts for any meaningful further analysis. It is recommended that no further detailed work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. The above information should be included in any publication report along with the table of flintwork, and the handwritten assessment summary retained in the archive. Some of the more interesting pieces of flintwork could be illustrated.

The Geological Material

by Luke Barber

Introduction

The excavations at the site produced 95 pieces of stone, weighing just over 22kg, from 49 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on pro forma for the archive with the assemblage being characterised in Table 8.

Table 8: Characterisation of the geological material

Period/Type	Undated (by ceramics) or mixed	M/L BA - EIA	'later' prehistoric	M-LIA	RB 40-100AD	Totals
No. contexts	19	4	3	13	10	**49**
Available from (local) Coastal Plain area						
Tertiary ferruginous sandstones	29/966g	7/234g	3/66g	6/426g	4/142g	**49/1,834g**
Tertiary sandstone: inc. Sarsen	1/10g	1/20g	1/16g	-	-	**3/46g**
Chalk	1/6g	-	-	-	1/64g	**2/70g**
Available from (local) beach						
Flint pebbles/cobbles	4/128g	-	-	4/474g	-	**8/602g**
Cherty sandstone cobble (Lower Greensand)	1/132g	-	-	-	-	**1/132g**
Quartzite pebbles	2/694g (?W)	3/200g (?W)	-	2/190g (?W)	1/136g	**8/1,220g**
Other sandstone (pebbles)	2/68g	-	-	-	-	**2/68g**
Available regionally						
Wealden sast	-	1/20g	-	-	-	**1/20g**
Lower Greensand	7/10,911g (Q)	1/86g (Q)	-	7/532g (Q)	4/6,337g (Q)	**19/17,866g**
Imported						
Gneiss	1/136g	-	-	-	-	**1/136g**
Artificial stone	1/30g (W)	-	-	-	-	**1/30g**
Totals	**49/13,081g**	**13/560g**	**4/82g**	**19/6,679g**	**10/6,679g**	**95/22,004g**

(W – whetstone/polishing stone; Q – quernstone)

The majority of stone from the site (by count rather than weight) would have been available locally. A number of pieces of Tertiary sandstone are present in contexts of all periods and it is likely these occur naturally at the site, possibly from later Pleistocene reworking of the

Tertiary beds. Most consist of ferruginous pieces, though a couple of Sarsen fragments are also represented. None of these sandstone pieces show signs of having been worked though 19 pieces (686g) from undated spread [228] show signs of having been burnt. The two pieces of weathered chalk could either derive from the downs to the north or a reworked Pleistocene deposit on the Coastal Plain.

The flint pebbles may have been collected from either inland raised beach deposits or from the coast. It is interesting to note that where dated these are only from mid – late Iron Age deposits though the inconsistencies in size and shape do not suggest collection as sling stones. An irregular cobble with natural hole from fill [229] (mid/late Iron Age pit [230]) does not show any signs of wear suggestive of the piece being used as a loom weight. A number of quartzite pebbles are present in the assemblage, most notably in prehistoric contexts. Although probably originating from the south-west these stones would have been available on the local beach through longshore-drift. They are frequently found on prehistoric sites in Sussex and it is probable they were deliberately collected from the beach for use as sharpening/polishing stones. Unfortunately the hard nature of the stone is such that seldom do individual cobbles show signs of wear/polish as is the case with all but one example in the current assemblage (the exception being a pebble with polished upper/lower faces from undated fill [1245], pit [1244]). Some of the beach pebbles are of more regional stone, including a cobble of cherty sandstone probably from the Lower Greensand and two other sandstone pebbles. The most notable of the latter consists of a flattened pebble hone (16g) in a hard grey brown non-calcareous fine sandstone, possibly of Wealden origin, which shows definite use-wear in the form of four point sharpening grooves. Unfortunately the piece is from the mixed subsoil [2].

By far the greatest proportion of the overall assemblage by weight consists of Lower Greensand (Lodsworth type: Peacock 1987) which totals 19 pieces, weighing just under 18kg. This is the most common stone type used for querns on the Coastal Plain and all this material from the current site is likely to have been imported for this purpose (Barber forthcoming, Gilkes 1993). A number of definite rotary hand quern fragments are represented, some of which are quite large. The earliest dated piece of Lower Greensand from the site was recovered from fill [821] (Pit [822] dated to the Early Iron Age). Notably more pieces were recovered from contexts dated to the mid/late Iron Age but none are large enough to have diagnostic characteristics. Four much larger rotary quern fragments were recovered from Roman deposits. These include part of a lower stone from the evaluation (1,512g from [14/009]) with a 20mm diameter central spindle socket; a 41mm thick upper stone fragment (328g from fill [418] in pit [417]), a 53mm thick upper stone fragment (972g from fill [495], ditch/pit [494]) and an 80mm thick lower stone fragment from a c. 320mm diameter quern (3,525g from fill [1263] in pit [1262]). The latter two pieces show signs of having a second wear surface suggesting they have been re-used as grain-rubbers after the stones were initially broken. Such a practise has been noted in the area before suggesting the stones were quite highly prized in a probable low-status settlement (Barber forthcoming). All these stones are in keeping with the thicker quern types more common in the 1st to mid 2nd centuries and no thin stones of the late Roman period are present (Curwen 1937). It is quite probable that the large pieces of rotary quern from the subsoil [2] are also of the Roman period despite coming from a ceramically mixed deposit. The one lower and three upper stone fragments are of similar form and thicknesses to the dated Roman ones. One example, from a c. 360mm diameter upper stone, has the remains of a 70mm square hopper aperture and 30mm deep grove for the wooden handle (SF 58). Another upper stone fragment from subsoil [2] appears to have a diameter in the region of 600mm suggesting it may be from a small millstone. The

re-use of millstone fragments on Coastal Plain agricultural sites has been noted elsewhere (Barber forthcoming) and it is likely these were scavenged from local water-mills, a number of which are suspected (Gilkes 2000). Interestingly no fragments of lava quern were present in the assemblage.

More exotic stone is represented by a weathered/rolled piece of gneiss (topsoil [1]), almost certainly derived from late post-medieval ballast, and part of a late post-medieval whetstone in a probable artificial composite (subsoil [2]).

Potential

The geological material from the site is considered to hold only limited potential for further study. The majority of the assemblage (by count) consists of unmodified stone which would have been available on or close to the site. The only imported non-regional stone is likely to be of late post-medieval date and the only whetstones exhibiting definite wear are from undated or mixed dated deposits. The only material considered to hold any potential for limited further work are the Roman quernstones as they shed light on both the economy and, to a lesser degree, status of the occupation. They also allow direct comparison with other similar sites on the Coastal Plain where both re-used hand-quern and millstones have been noted.

Methodology

The assemblage has already been fully recorded for archive as part of the assessment phase of works. The majority of the assemblage can be discarded though the most diagnostic quern/millstone fragments and whetstones should be retained. A short report is recommended for publication. This will draw heavily on the assessment text in order to outline the nature of the assemblage but will focus on the Roman quern fragments. Parallels will be sought, and the assemblage compared to other Roman sites on the Coastal Plain. Two quern fragments are proposed for illustration.

The Metallurgical Remains

by Luke Barber

Introduction

The excavations recovered 119 pieces labelled as slag, weighing a little over 1.7kg, from 25 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The assemblage is characterised in Table 9.

The most common slag type in the assemblage (by count) is fuel ash slag. This type of slag is not diagnostic of process and can be derived from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. Fuel ash slag is present in contexts of all periods but is more common in the Mid/Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Although some of this material may derive from metalworking it is equally possible hearths and drying ovens produced the material. This is particularly the case for the Roman period where there is a notable absence of iron-working slag, though the degree of residuality is difficult to ascertain.

Very little iron slag was recovered from the site. A single piece of bloomery smelting slag (tap slag) from subsoil [2], although probably originating in the Late Iron Age to medieval period, is likely to have been brought to the site as post-medieval metalling as the site is well outside the area of smelting ores. A single piece of iron smithing slag was recovered from fill [129], prehistoric ditch [131]. It is probable that the 14 pieces of iron slag 'undiagnostic of process' also derive from smithing. The earliest of these is from Late Bronze Age fill [623], pit [624] where it is probably intrusive. The 11 pieces (558g) from Mid/Late Iron Age pit [1421], fills [1418} and [1419] are probably more secure. This pit also contained two pieces (64g) of furnace lining and eight pieces (94g) of fuel ash slag strongly suggesting some limited iron smithing was occurring nearby at this time. The complete absence of iron slag from deposits dated to the Roman period is unusual as normally low levels of smithing are apparent at most rural sites of this date.

Table 9: Characterisation of slag assemblage

Period	Undated (by ceramics) or mixed	M/L BA - EIA	'later' prehistoric	M-LIA	RB 40-100AD	Totals
No. contexts	5	3	4	7	6	**25**
Fuel ash slag	2/12g	13/64g	4/50g	14/350g	30/175g	**63/651g**
Furnace Lining	-	-	-	5/83g	-	**5/83g**
Smelting slag	1/216g	-	-	-	-	**1/216g**
Smithing slag	-	-	1/38g	-	-	**1/38g**
Undiagnostic iron slag	-	2/32g	1/8g	11/558g	-	**14/598g**
Copper	1/50g	-	-	-	-	**1/50g**
Clinker	1/34g	-	-	-	-	**1/34g**
Iron concretion	31/56g	2/10g	-	-	-	**33/66g**
Totals	**36/368g**	**17/106g**	**6/96g**	**30/991g**	**30/175g**	**119/1,736g**

The only other material consists of a piece of copper slag from the topsoil [1], a piece of 19th-century clinker from subsoil [2] and 35 pieces (150g) of iron-concreted clay of natural origin.

Potential

The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further analysis. Low quantities of iron smithing and fuel ash slag are frequently found on Iron Age and Roman rural sites and simply represent sporadic domestic iron-smithing work and/or the presence of hearths and ovens. The current site has not produced the quantity of slag one would expect if the process were undertaken on any 'industrial' scale as a significant part of the site's economy.

Methodology

The slag was recorded on pro forma for the archive during the assessment and no separate specialist report is proposed for publication. Reference to the assemblage should be made in the site narrative/conclusions in order to demonstrate the presence of domestic smithing activity in the Mid/Late Iron Age and indeed the lack of it in the Roman period. This information can be extracted from the above factual statement.

The Glass

by Elke Raemen

A total of 84 sherds (596g), representing eight different vessels, was recovered from seven different contexts.

The earliest fragments (74, weighing 14g) all form part of a largely incomplete blue-green cup or beaker of Roman date. The vessel (2008/238/72) would have had a convex body with trail decoration and a tubular base ring (di. ca. 60mm). The vessel fragments were recovered from [305] (fill of pit [306]), which has been dated to the later 12th to later 13th century by the pottery. The vessel is thus most likely residual.

Other pieces are all of late 18th to 20th century date. Five green glass wine bottle fragments were recovered. The earliest three fragments, recovered from the topsoil, all form part of the base of the same bottle and can be dated to the late 18th to mid 19th century. The other two pieces date to the 20th century. These include a piece from the subsoil, as well as a fragment from [1417] (fill of pit [1421]). The latter pit fill is of late prehistoric date, as has been established by the pottery, which makes the chip of wine bottle intrusive.
Three fragments of amber beer bottle were recovered from the subsoil and [64] (fill of pit [63]). The beer bottle fragments all date to the 20th century.
A single aqua mineral water bottle fragment, dating to the 20th century, was recovered from [3] (intrusive in natural).

A chip of clear window glass of 20th century date was recovered from layer [93].

Significance and Potential
The Roman glass vessel fragments were found isolated from occupation. For this reason, as well as the problematic dating of the feature, the vessel is not considered to merit from further research. The post-medieval glass is modern in date, and does not represent an occupation phase. As with the Roman glass, it is not considered to hold any potential for further work. All glass has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive and no further work is required.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Elke Raemen

A single bowl fragment (2008/238/103) was recovered from the topsoil. The piece (2g) exhibits simple leaf decoration on the seam and dates to the second half of the 19th century.

Significance and Potential
The fragment is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis, as it is an isolated topsoil find. The piece has been recorded on a pro forma sheet for archive. No further work is required.

Environmental Sample Analysis

by Luch Allott

Introduction

Eight environmental samples were extracted during an evaluation at Lower Northbrook Farm (LNF05) and a further 40 samples were taken during the excavation phase at Titnore Lane (208/838) and a single sample during the final phase of work (2008/238). This assessment provides an overview of their contents and an indication of their potential to provide further information about the environment and economy of the site.

Methods

Samples were processed using flotation and the preliminary results of the analysis are presented below. Excavation samples were processed by AOC while evaluation samples were processed and a preliminary report produced by staff at AS-E (Allott 2005). The heavy fraction (residue) and light fraction (flot) were captured on 500micron and 250micron meshes respectively. The residues from the evaluation were passed through graded sieves and were sorted for environmental remains. Charcoal, uncharred wood and seeds were extracted from the excavation sample residue. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications. Tables 10 & 11 document the flot contents and incorporate the seeds taken from the residues. An indication of the diversity and preservation condition of archaeobotanical remains and their potential for further analysis (graded A - D) is given. Charcoal fragments have been assessed to provide an indication of the range of taxa present, to establish their preservation, and the potential of each assemblage for further analysis and dating (Table 12). Preliminary identifications have been made through reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers et al. 2006, Hather 2000, Jacomet 2006, Schoch et al. 2004).

Results and Discussion

Uncharred botanicals such as roots and seeds were present in some samples although in most cases these did not dominate the flots. The flots contain a range of cereal grains, occasional pulses, charred seeds and other charred plant remains, wood charcoal fragments, flint flakes and a small quantity of hammerscale and other industrial waste debris.

Macrobotanicals from this site consist of both charred crop and wild/weed seeds. The crop assemblage is dominated by cereal caryopses, predominantly wheat species (Triticum spp.) , including cf. *Triticum aestivum* in sample <41> (1809), although barley (Hordeum sp.) grains were also present in many of the samples and were dominant in some of the richer assemblages. Assemblages from (1419) <30> a pit fill containing M/LIA pottery and (1484) <33> a pit fill containing Roman pottery had comparatively rich cereal crop assemblages which were moderately well to well preserved. On the whole preservation of wheat grains is very variable and samples with larger assemblages tend to display better preservation. In some instances chaff fragments remains attached to the grains. Evaluation samples <2> (14/009), <6> (17/007) and <8> (17/016) contain moderate quantities of wheat, barley and wild or cultivated oat caryopses. Of these, sample <6> from context (17/007) a possible post hole or small pit, which produced more than 100 grains, displays the best potential for further analysis. Elements of chaff are infrequent in these samples. Glume bases have only been noted in sample <36>, ditch fill context (992) however further analysis may reveal chaff in other samples such as pit fill (365), sample <17>. A few pulses including pea (Pisum sativa)

and vetch/tare (Vicia/Lathyrus sp.) have also been noted in contexts (155), sample <2>, the fill of an undated fire pit and pit fill (1484), sample <33>.

Wild seeds of brome (Bromus sp.), unidentified grass (Poaceae) seeds and oats (Avena sp.), that may be wild or cultivated, were noted in (282) <6>, (388) <12> and (574) <19>. Other wild seeds such as knotgrasses/docks (Polygonum/Rumex sp.), campion/catchfly (cf. Silene sp.), fat hen (cf. Chenopodium album), buttercup (Ranunculus sp.), radish (cf. Raphanus sp.), bramble (Rubus sp.) are present in a few of the samples in small quantities. The knotgrass/docks and campion/catchfly are most likely weeds from arable land or disturbed ground associated with land use while others may represent natural vegetation found in the site vicinity on calcareous soils. A single unidentifiable nut shell fragment and the bramble seeds may derive from wild food sources. Charred seeds in the evaluation samples are currently unidentified. They are present in samples <1>, (12/005), <2> (14/009), <3> (6/011), <4> (4/005) and <5> (17/004) in small quantities only, however these should be identified during the analysis.

An assessment of wood charcoal fragments in which up to 15 fragments were viewed from 13 contexts has revealed a dominance of deciduous oak (Quercus sp.) and smaller quantities of Maloideae group taxa (incl. for example hawthorns, whitebeam and apple), sloe/blackthorn/wild cherry (Prunus sp.), hazel/alder (Corylus avellana / Alnus sp.), common buckthorn (cf. Rhamnus catharticus), Rosaceae (rose) and unidentifiable wood twigs and monocotyledon stem fragments. An Iron Age site at North Berstead provides a reasonable comparison to the current site. It is also located on the coastal plain and revealed a similar charcoal assemblage predominantly composed of oak, hawthorn and hazel (Cartwright 1978). Ash (Fraxinus sp.) was also present at North Berstead and although this taxon was not noted during the current charcoal assessment further analysis may reveal its presence. It is also possible that its absence here may results from selection. Many of the charcoal fragments are moderately poorly preserved because they contain sediment particles that indicate phases of wetting and subsequent drying as a result of changes in ground water level. The oak charcoal is mostly derived from mature oak wood specimens although a single round wood fragment was noted in (1481). Further round wood and small twigs of other taxa were present and several specimens that would be suitable for dating have been noted.

No other environmental remains were present in the samples from either the evaluation or excavation. Fragments of slag and other industrial debris are present in small quantities. These are considered non diagnostic and do not contribute further to the interpretations made in the finds report.

Significance and Potential

Preservation of charred macrobotanical remains is very variable within both the excavation and evaluation samples. The majority (27) of excavation samples show no potential for further work (graded D) because they contain too few or poorly preserved macrobotanical remains or because they are dominated by uncharred botanicals and sediment. Where macrobotanicals are more abundant preservation tends to be better and samples from contexts containing Middle/Late Iron Age and Roman pottery display the best potential for further analysis. Macrobotanical remains are particularly abundant and generally well preserved in M/LIA pit fill samples <7>, (229), <29> and <30> (1419) and gulley fill sample <24>, (907); in Roman pit fill samples <17> (365), <18> (366), <33> (1484) and ditch samples <19> (574d), <36> (992d) and in evaluation samples <2> (14/009), <6> (17/007) and <8> (17/016). These assemblages of cereal and non-cereal crops and weed seeds have the potential to characterise the arable

farming through the Iron Age and Roman occupations and land use at Titnore Lane. In particular it should be possible to refine the identifications of wheat taxa as some chaff elements are evident. The prominence of weed seeds and lack of cereals in sample <36>, (992) suggests this assemblage may be derived from crop processing waste. As a contrast context (17/007), evaluation sample <6> and samples <29> and <30> from pit fill context (1419) were dominated by cereal grains. This implies the by products, chaff and weeds, of processing had been removed and the assemblages may represent clean grain for storage. The analysis of these samples will reveal whether further evidence for crop storage and processing is evident.

As the charcoal assemblage is dominated by mature oak wood specimens the majority of samples display little or no potential for further analysis and dating. Although the assessment has not revealed evidence for changes in the range of taxa through time, analysis of charcoal fragments from more contexts could refute this. A few assemblages (such as contexts (155) <2> and (574), <19>) contain non-oakwood taxa and identification of further wood charcoal specimens from the flots and residues from these samples may reveal a broader range of taxa than the initial assessment. Several contexts also contain taxa from smaller trees and hedgerow species that are suitable for dating. In particular charcoal from undated contexts (155), <2> and (173), <3> produced sufficient suitable fragments. The final selection of charcoal for analysis should be determined through discussion with the site supervisor in order to isolate contexts suitable for dating.

Further Work

Many of the flots (particularly those from the excavation) were dominated by fine sediment. To ensure maximum recovery and identification of macrobotanical remains, flots from all the excavation samples that are recommended for further analysis should be re-washed and dried prior to being analysed.

Macrobotanicals - Excavation samples <2>, <7>., <17>, <19>, <20>, <24>, <29>, <30>, <33>, <36>

Evaluation samples <2>, <6>, <8>

Charcoal - Excavation samples <2>, <3>, <4>, <19>

Table 10 – Flot Quantification - Excavation Samples

Sample No.	Context No.	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation condition	Wild seeds and other CPR	Identifications	Preservation condition	Industrial debris	Potential
1	66	85	15		*	**								D
2	155	<5	20	***	****	****	**	Triticum sp. & Fabaceae	++	*	nut shell frag			B Charcoal &

														macros
3	173		20	****	****	****								B Charcoal
4	198	50	20	**	***	****								C Charcoal
5	243	30	70				*	(1) cerealia indet.						D
6	282	90	5							*	Poaceae, Avena sp.	++		D
7	229	60	30		**	**	**	Triticum sp.					*	C Cereals
8	305	30	70											D
9	315	10	60	*	***	****	*	(1) cerealia indet.						D
10	324		80		***	****								D
11	387		99			**								D
12	388	50	50	*	**	****				*	1 cf. Bromus sp.	++		D
13	400		100											D
14	404	10	90											D
15	429	50	40		**	***								D
16	483		100											D
17	365	5	90		**	****	**	Pisum sativa (*), Vicia/ Lathyrus sp., Triticum sp. (**), cerealia		?	possibly seeds and chaff	+		A/B cereals & macros
18	366		90		**	****				*	occ chaff, detached embryo	+		C/D
19	574	5	80	**	****	****	**	Triticum sp. dominant	++/ +++	**	Polygonum/ Rumex, Poaceae, Rubus sp., & to id	++		B/C cereals & macros
20	623	10	85		**	**	*	Cerealia	+					D
20	623	5	90		**	***	**	Cerealia	+/ ++					C cereals
21	713	15	75	**	***	****	*	Cerealia	+					D
22	803	20	75		*	**	*	Triticum sp.						D

23	591	<5	95		**	***	*	frag cerealia						D
24	907	20	60		**	****	*	Triticum sp		**	cf. Raphanus sp., cf. Silene sp., Ranunculus sp., Chenopodium sp.		**	B/ C macros
25	1334	15	80			*								D
26	1313	60	40			*								D
27	382	5	95											D
28	1322	20		**	***	***	*	Triticum sp., some cereals hulled	+/ ++					C & note on macros
29	1419		80	*	***	****	*	Triticum sp.	++	*	frags			C macros
30	1419	5	80	*	***	****	**	Hordeum sp. (dom) & Triticum sp.	++/ +++					B/C cereals
31	1498	10	90											D
32	1596	55	20		*	**				*	Chenopodium sp. (also some uncharred)			D
33	1484	20	60		*	**	***	Triticum sp., Hordeum sp., Legumes	+++	*	to id	++		B/C macros
34	1063	50	50											D
35	590	90	5			*							*	D
36	992	90	<5		*	**				**	Polygonum/ Rumex sp., cf. Ranunculus sp., & glume base (Triticum sp.)			B/C macros
37	1120	50	50		*	**	*	(1) Triticum sp.	+++					D
38	1119	90	10											D
39	841	80	10	**	*	**	*	Triticum sp., & cerealia	++					C/D
40	897	85	10		*	**	*	Triticum sp.	++				*	D

(* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Table 11 Flot Quantification - Evaluation Samples

Sample	Context	Sample Size litres	Sub-sample Size litres	Flot weight grams	Uncharred vegetation	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <mm	Charred Cereals	Identifications	Charred Seeds	Identifications	Flint flakes/frags	Hammerscale
1	12/005	20	20	8	95	*	**			*	frag (type 1)	*	
2	14/009	40	40	20	90	*	**	**	(Hordeum sp. and Tritium sp.)	**	(types 1, 2 & 3)		
3	6/011	40	40	50	95		*	*	cerealia	*	(type 1)	*	
4	4/005	30	30	22	90		*	*	cerealia frag	*	frag (type 1)		*
5	17/004	40	40	12	85	*	**		Triticum sp.	*	(type 4)	*	*
6	17/007	10	10	20	70	*	**	****	Triticum sp. (dom) some hulled, occ. Avena sp.		Bromus/ Avena sp., Poaceae		
7	18/007	40	40	6	90		*	*	(1) Triticum sp.				
8	17/016	4	4	6	5		*	**	Triticum sp., Hordeum sp., Avena sp.				

(* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

Table 12 Charcoal and uncharred wood quantification and preliminary identifications

Context	Sample No	Charcoal	Weight g	Uncharred wood	Weight g	Charcoal Identifications
1481		****	50			Quercus sp. (15) incl. 1 round wood (rw)
198	4	****	34			Quercus sp. (14), Maloideae (1)
574	19	***	6			cf. Rosa sp. (3). cf. Maloideae (4)
173	3	****	28			Maloideae (15)
366	quad 1	***	30			Quercus sp. (15)
366	quad 2	**	6			Quercus sp. (12)
402		*	<2			Unidentifiable Monocotyledon (1)
879		**	24			Quercus sp. (9)
574	19	***	16			Quercus sp. (1), Prunus sp. (2), small indeterminate twig wood (1)
155	2					Maloideae (1), cf. Corylus avellana (1), Corylus/Alnus sp. (2)
12/005	eval 1	**	10			cf. Quercus sp. (1)
14/009	eval 2	***	4			cf. Quercus sp. (1), Corylus/Alnus sp. (1), & small r.w. twigs
17/004	eval 5	**	8			Quercus sp. (13), cf. Quercus sp. (1), small indeterminate twig (1)
17/007	eval 6	**	4			Quercus sp. (14), cf. Rhamnus catharticus (1)
483	16	**	<2			
1382	27	*	<2			
1419	29	*	2			
897	40	*	<2			
366	18	*	<2			
942		*	<2			
1313	26	*	<2			
841	39	*	<2			
365	17	*	2			
1334	25	*	<2			
1322	28	**	2			
317				*	4	
713	21	*	<2			
1063	34	**	<2			
992	36	*	2			
590	35	*	<2			
6/011	eval 3	*	<2			
4/005	eval 4	*	2			
18/007	eval 7	*	<2			

(* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

COLUMN SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

by D. Young and C. P. Green

Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the column sample assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) at St Barnabas Hospice, Goring on Sea, West Sussex (Site Code: 2008/238; National Grid Reference: TQ 10489 04028). Excavations undertaken in August and October 2008 by AOC revealed a variety of archaeological features representing activity at the site during the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval, post medieval and modern periods. AOC recovered a single sequence of column samples (<C1>, <C2> and <C3>) through a large feature (interpreted on site as a possible pond) located in the central area of the site. The feature contained eight distinct deposits of which three, (1050), (1048) and (1052), of the most substantial were retained in the column samples. Initial spot dating of finds from the stratigraphic sequence suggests these deposits were laid down between the Iron Age and Romano-British period (Interim summary) sequence.

The specific aim of the column sample assessment was to determine the nature of the depositional environment represented by the sediments to aid the interpretation of the feature. In order to achieve this, the assessment consisted of recording the lithostratigraphy recovered in the three column samples to provide a more detailed record of the sedimentary sequence.

Methods

Lithostratigraphic descriptions

The lithostratigraphy of all column samples (Tables 13 to 15) was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and peat, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition e.g. gravel, fine sand, silt and clay and (4) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse.

Results and Interpretation

The description of the sedimentary sequence recovered in the column sample sequence indicates that the sediment is a yellowish brown, sandy, silty clay which becomes slightly less sandy and slightly mottled towards the bottom of the sequence. The texture of the sediment is consistent with lacustrine (water lain) deposition. The complete lack of biological remains (waterlogged seeds, waterlogged wood, Mollusca and Ostracods) within the sediments suggests, however, that sediment accumulation is likely to be associated with a large volume

of sediment input over a short period of time, such as might arise in a water storage pit or in association with some industrial processing operation.

Table 13: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <C1> (top of sequence), contexts (1050) & (1048)

Depth (m)	Description
0.00 to 0.28	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silty clay (As2 Ag1 Ga1)

Table 14: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <C2> (middle of sequence), contexts (1050) & (1048); 14cm overlap with <C1>

Depth (m)	Description
0.00 to 0.50	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silty clay (As2 Ag1 Ga1)

Table 15: Lithostratigraphic sequence from column sample <C3>, contexts (1048) & (1052), (base of sequence approximately 9.48MOD); 10cm overlap with <C2>

Depth (m)	Description
0.00 to 0.20	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silty clay (As2 Ag1 Ga+); diffuse contact with
0.20 to 0.50	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) with mottling (2.5YR 3/6) (As3 Ag1 Ga+)

Recommendations

No further work is recommended due to the inorganic nature of the sediment, and absence of biological material.

The Shell

by Elke Raemen

Three pieces of oyster shell (48g) were recovered from the subsoil. Represented are two upper valves and one lower valve, all of which are immature.

In addition, a periwinkle (2g) was recovered from [591] (fill of posthole), which has been dated by the pottery to the Mid to Late Iron Age.

Significance and Potential

Given the small size of the assemblage, it is not considered to have any potential for further research. The shell has been recorded on a pro forma sheet for archive. No further work is required.

The Animal Bone

By Lisa Yeoman
With contributions from Gemma Driver

Introduction

A total of 241 fragments of animal bone, weighing 1200 grams was recovered from the excavations at St Barnabas Hospice, Goring-by-sea. Preservation of the animal bone was very poor and most of the fragments were teeth, as they survive better since the enamel is more resilient to decay than bone. A large proportion of the assemblage was recovered by flotation and many of the fragments of animal bone were small and unidentifiable. Fragments of bone that were calcined and carbonised were also frequent with the burning of the bone probably aiding preservation. Based on preliminary phasing Table 16 indicates the distribution of species by period although this will change as the phasing is refined. A summary of the animal bone recovered from each context in given in Table 17 with more information on the individual bone fragments is given in Table 18 allowing the distribution of the species by phase to be readdressed after the final phasing is complete.

Discussion

Horse was the most commonly identified species within the assemblage from St Barnabas Hospice and dominated both the Bronze Age and Roman features. There may be a number of explanations for this: bone in the Roman features may be residual from the Bronze Age occupation of the site or the persistence of horse bones throughout the sequence may reflect continuity of landscape use from the Bronze through to the Roman period. This cannot be addressed until the pottery assemblage has been analysed and the degree of residuality in the pottery assemblage compared to distribution of the animal bone.

In addition, two small fragments of animal bone were found in contexts [1334] and [930]. Context [1334] contains a long bone fragment that is unidentifiable to species and charred. Context [930] contains a rib fragment from a small mammal that is calcified.

Potential for Further Analysis

In terms of providing estimates and of the age and stature of the horse utilised during the occupation of the site, the faunal assemblage is not particularly informative. No complete long-bones were recovered and, whist teeth were fairly common, age estimation from horse teeth is based on the crown height of known premolars and molars and most of the teeth recovered where isolated teeth. Horse premolars and molars are indistinguishable from P3-M2 when loose from the mandible and not articulating with adjacent dentition. Occasional finds of incisors, permanent teeth just coming into wear and deciduous dentition suggests that some of the horses died whilst in their prime years. This aspect of the faunal assemblage needs further analysis once the dating and possibility of residuality in the faunal assemblage has been addressed. The high proportion of horse remains should also be compared to sites in the area to understand the utilisation of horses within the economy of the site during the Bronze Age occupation of the round-houses.

Table 16: Preliminary distribution of species by phase.

Taxon	No date	Bronze Age	Bronze Age?	Bronze/Iron Age	Iron Age	Roman	Subsoil
Cattle	1	1				4	
Horse		12	1		1	22	
Human							1
Pig						1	
Sheep/goat		1		1		3	

Table 17: Summary of animal bone recovered from St Barnabas Hospice.

Context	Sample	Recovery	WT(g)	Pres	Nos	Lmam	Smam	Fish	Bird	Amph	Mand	Meas	Epi	Fus	Complete
2		H/C	2	Poor	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	3	Flotation	4	Poor	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267		H/C	48	Poor	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
289		H/C	6	Poor	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	8	Flotation	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	9	Flotation	8	Poor	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315		H/C	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352		H/C	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365	17	Flotation	3	Poor	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365		H/C	124	Poor	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
366	18	Flotation	2	Poor	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
366		H/C	173	Poor	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419		H/C	10	Poor	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420		H/C	207	Poor	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
469		H/C	21	poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470		H/C	9	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
474		H/C	6	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
483	16	Flotation	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
591	23	Flotation	1	Poor	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
623	20	Flotation	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
794		H/C	4	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
800		H/C	22	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
821		H/C	191	Poor	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
848		H/C	7	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
933		H/C	2	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
992	36	Flotation	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1067		H/C	47	Poor	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1120		H/C	1	Poor	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1136		H/C	80	Poor	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1177		H/C	3	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1263		H/C	1	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1334	25	Flotation	1	Poor	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1334		H/C	56	Poor	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1345		H/C	17	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1430		H/C	94	Poor	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2203		H/C	10	Poor	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2414		H/C	2	Poor	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14/009	2	Flotation	8	Poor	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trench 8		H/C	24	Poor	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pres = preservation, Nos = number of bone fragments, Lman = number of large mammal bones, Smam = number of small mammal bone, Mand = number of mandibles with dental aging data, Epi = number of loose epiphyses, Fus = number of bones with fusion information, Complete = number of whole bones.

Table 18: Details of animal bone recovered from St Barnabas Hospice

Context	Sample	Taxon	Part	Age	Notes
2		lm	Tooth		
2		human	humerus	Adult	fragment from proximal articulation
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
173	3	ui	ui		calcined
267		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
267		Horse	Tooth	Adult	upper incisor
267		lm	longbone		
267		lm	longbone		
267		lm	longbone		
267		lm	longbone		
267		lm	longbone		
267		Horse	humerus	Adult	
289		lm	Tooth		
289		lm	Tooth		
289		lm	Tooth		
289		lm	Tooth		
289		lm	longbone		
289		lm	ui		
305		mm1	ui		
315		mm1	rib		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined
315	9	mm1	ui		calcined

352		mm1	rib		calcined
365		Cattle	Tooth	Adult	upper molar
365		Cattle	Tooth	Adult	upper molar
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		lm	ui		
365		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
365		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
365		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
365	17	mm1	rib		calcined
365	17	Sheep/goat	Tooth	Adult	fragment of enamel
365	17	mm1	ui		calcined
365	17	mm1	ui		calcined
365	17	mm1	ui		calcined
365	17	mm1	ui		calcined
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366	18	mm1	ui		
366		Horse	pelvis	Adult	
366		Sheep/goat	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
366	18	ui	ui		
419		Cattle	Tooth	Adult	Enamel frags of one tooth
420		mm1	longbone		low temp burning
420		mm1	longbone		low temp burning
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper incisor, permanent but only just in wear
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper incisor, permanent but only just in wear
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper incisor, permanent but only just in wear
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper incisor, permanent but only just in wear

420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper incisor, permanent but only just in wear
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper incisor, permanent but only just in wear
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
420		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
469		Horse	Tooth	Adult	upper molar, heavily fragmented
470		Sheep/goat	Tooth	Adult	Lower molar, heavily fragmented
474		Cattle	Tooth	Adult	upper molar
483	16	mm1	ui		calcined
591	23	ui	ui		
591	23	ui	ui		
623	20	mm1	ui		calcined
794		lm	Tooth		
800		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
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821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		lm	ui		
821		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar

821		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
821		lm	longbone		
848		Horse	Tooth		enamel frags of one tooth
933		Sheep/goat	humerus		calcined
992	36	ui	ui		
1067		Horse	Tooth	Adult	upper molar
1067		Cattle	metatarsal		
1067		mm1	longbone		
1120		mm1	ui		
1120		mm1	Tooth		
1136		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
1136		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
1136		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
1136		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
1136		Horse	metacarpal	Adult	carbonised
1136		Horse	tarsal		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		lm	ui		carbonised
1136		Horse	metapodial		slightly carbonised
1177		Sheep/goat	Tooth		enamel frags of one lower molar
1263		Horse	Tooth		enamel frags of one tooth
1334		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower incisor
1334		Horse	Tooth	Juvenile	Upper deciduous molar
1334		Horse	Tooth	Adult	lower molar
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334		lm	ui		
1334	25	Pig	Tooth		
1334	25	ui	ui		
1334	25	ui	ui		
1345		Horse	Tooth	Adult	Upper molar
1430		Cattle	mandible	Adult	heavily fragmented
14/009	2	ui	ui		calcined

14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
14/009	2	ui	ui	calcined
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
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Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
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Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	
Trench 8		ui	ui	

ui = unidentified, lm = cattle/horse-sized animal bone, mm1 = sheep/goat-sized animal bone.

Report on the Human Bone

By Rachel Ives

Report on the Human Bone Fragment

A small fragment of human bone (2008/232) was recovered from an unstratified layer of subsoil from the excavations at St. Barnabas in 2008. The human bone was found together with animal bone from context 2. The bone assemblage was processed with water to remove soil and left to dry at room temperature prior to analysis.

The human bone fragment (2008/232) comprised a piece of humerus from the upper arm. The bone contained a small part of the joint surface of the shoulder that articulates with the scapula or shoulder blade. The fragment presented the most superior (upper) and lateral (outside) extent of the top of the humerus containing the superior tubercle. This bone landmark enables identification as part of the left arm. Whilst small, the portion of joint surface demonstrates that the proximal epiphysis or growth plate of the humerus was completely fused. Fusion at this location occurs during adolescent development between the ages of 16-20 years in males and 13-17 years in females (Scheuer & Black 2000). The fragment

therefore derives from an adult individual aged over 17-20 years. It is not possible to provide a more specific age-at-death or sex estimate for the individual from the small bone fragment. There was no indication of any pathological changes such as joint disease on the very upper portion of the joint margin although the remains are very incomplete.

No burials were identified on site during the excavations and it is likely that the human bone fragment represents a disarticulated or disturbed context.

Metalwork Assessment Report

by A Heald

Overview

There are 291 metal objects from St Barnabas (130 Copper Alloy, 6 silver, 109 iron, 39 lead, and 7 miscellaneous). All finds were individually examined and, where discernible, contextualised. The overwhelming majority of the objects derive from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). These mixed deposits were dated on site to between the 13th and 19th centuries (table 19). This broad date range conforms to the majority of the diagnostic types within the general assemblage.

Table 19: Breakdown of material, by context and on-site dating (where discernible)

DATE	MATERIAL	NO OBJECTS	% TOTAL
Late Bronze Age?	Iron	1	less 1%
LIA/Early Roman	Lead	1	2%
Roman	Copper alloy	2	2%
(AD40 -100)	Iron	3	3%
13th - 19th century	Copper alloy	108	83%
	Iron	102	93%
	Lead	35	90%
	Silver	6	100%

Summary of Material

A summary of finds, by context, is detailed in Table 21. What follows is an overview, by material, with specific comments on the diagnostic types.

Copper Alloy

The majority of objects derived from topsoil (001) or subsoil (002). From a typological point of view only a limited number of copper alloys can be confidently dated to the pre-medieval or post-medieval period, that is the Roman coins; the belt fitting and the brooch. One bronze ring may also date to this period. The remaining diagnostic types are attributed to the medieval, or more usually, the post-medieval period. Many types are modern. What follows is only a discussion of the diagnostic types.

Brooch

A late Iron Age / early Roman one-piece bow brooch (SF 2008/238/67), often called the Nauheim derivative, although strictly it's derived from *Drahtfibel* types, i.e. with a rod rather than a flat bow, was recovered from subsoil (002),. The type can generally be dated to the 1st century AD (c. AD 1-75). The brooch type is fairly common in southern England.

Belt fitting

1st / 2nd century AD Pre-Flavian belt fitting fragment [SF 2008/238/80], from context 481.

Ring

One bronze ring, found in subsoil (002), may date to between the prehistoric and medieval periods and is possibly a harness fitting. Several examples have been found in the Greater London area and have been occasionally been associated with finds of a Late Bronze Age date, although the lack of diagnostic features prevents the ring being attributed to any one period.

Bells

Two post-medieval copper alloy crotal bells (2008/238/12; 2008/238/3) were recovered from the topsoil (001). They were worn by animals, often horses.

Buckles

Four belt buckles (2008/238/59; 2008/238/65; 2 bulk finds) were recovered from subsoil (002). All date to the medieval or later period.

Buttons

Thirty-six buttons were recovered from the site, all from the topsoil (001) or subsoil (002). The majority are plain, simple discs with eyes or projections for attachment. That said, there is a mixture of types, including four-holed, military and railway buttons. Where discernible all date to the post-medieval and modern periods. Although all are related to clothes, some are attributable to specific groups and professions, such as the railways and the military. The range of types and the contexts from which they derive suggest that the collection was an ad hoc accumulation created at different times.

Coins

Twenty-four coins were recovered from the site, all from the topsoil (001) or subsoil (002). Three are possible Roman coins; the remaining coins, where discernible, are post-medieval in date and include a 1953 Threepenny bit; various one pennies (1937; 1961); a half penny (1948) and a farthing (?1903). Further analysis will identify the full typology and date range.

Discs - ?coins

Six badly degraded discs were recovered, all from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). They may be coins and/or tokens.

Thimbles

Two copper alloy thimbles were recovered. One (2008/238/32) is an open-topped thimble; the other (2008/238/87), although degraded, appears to be of similar type. Parallels are known from 15th century and later contexts. They may have been associated with tailoring.

Possible copper-working
One droplet of copper (2008/238/66) from context (216) may be associated with copper-alloy working.

Structural fittings, sheets and strips
Eight structural fittings (including handles and mounts), one stud, two tacks were all found from topsoil (001) or subsoil (002). All are likely to be post-medieval or later in date. Further, seven copper alloy sheets or strips were recovered. Again, six were from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002) although one sheet (sample 19, 574) may date to the 1st century AD.

Other objects
A floral badge, Royal Sussex Regiment badge; a wire coil; a bullet, an empty shell, a tie-pin were recovered, all from the topsoil (001) or subsoil (002).

Silver
Six silver objects were recovered, all from the subsoil (002).

Coins
All recognisable coins are medieval in date. Although all need to be cleaned, the following descriptions are offered (Table 20).

Table 20. Description of Silver Coins Recovered.

SF number	Description	Date
2008/238/90	English cut ha'penny; short cross; moneyer title not legible, but starts with WA, perhaps suggesting 'Walter'. Mint name not legible.	1180-1247
2008/238/24	English penny; short cross.	1180-1247
2008/238/27	English cut ha'penny; short cross; Inscription mis-struck. Mint name or moneyer not legible.	1180-1247
2008/238/79	Edward 1st; Canterbury Mint; ?Class 3G	1280-1281
2008/238/47	Henry III. Broken fragment of a cut ha' penny; long cross.	1247-1272

Thimble
One post-medieval thimble (2008/238/34) was recovered.

Lead

Seals
Six seals were recovered, all from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). Lead seals were used in the medieval and post-medieval period as a means of identifying goods such as cloth, textiles, and bales of trade goods. Further analysis will identify the specific type of seal.

Iron
The majority of the ironwork was corroded and could only be identified with the aid of X-radiographs. Again, the overwhelming majority of objects derived from topsoil (001) or subsoil (002). From a typological point of view much of the material is undiagnostic of a particular

period: for example square-sectioned nails were in use from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period.

Structural ironwork and miscellaneous fitting

Seventy-four objects were associated with structural fittings such as nails (including screws), rings, hinges, fittings, staples or brackets. With the exception of one nail and one ring, which were apparently from Roman contexts, there rest were all from topsoil (001) or subsoil (002). It is likely that most date to the medieval or post-medieval period. These objects were associated with wooden items, either structural components or portable wooden objects such as boxes.

Horseshoes

Eleven horseshoes were recovered, nine were from topsoil (001) and subsoil (002) and one was unstratified. The majority have rectangular nail holes, and most are likely to date to after the 14th century. One horseshoe is from a possible Roman context (047). Horseshoes from well-dated, secure Roman contexts are rare and if the context proves to be secure, then this will be of interest.

Other diagnostic objects

All other diagnostic objects were recovered from topsoil (001), subsoil (002) or associated contexts (093). These include a possible chisel; two bars; a modern hexagonal bolt; a bolster; a buckle; three discrete parts of chain, a key and a coil. All are post-medieval or modern.

Significance of Data

The majority of the objects from St Barnabas are common everyday objects associated with everyday life (structural fittings; household fittings; textiles and clothing; horse equipment). Where discernible most of the assemblage is late medieval or post-medieval in date and derives from topsoil or subsoil. It is equally likely that a proportion of the assemblage is from the recent era. That said, there are some earlier finds. The everyday nature of the material, from what ever period, and their occurrence on other contemporary sites, suggests that assemblage's significance goes no further than the local area.

Recommendations for Future Work

Cataloguing And Wider Discussion

Copper alloy

Given the mixed contexts, undiagnostic nature, and likely date of a significant proportion of the material no further analysis, beyond general descriptions, should take place. That said, full catalogues and regional discussion should be undertaken for the brooch, the belt fitting, the bells, the buckles, the buttons, the thimbles and the coins. Further investigation for parallels for the bronze rinf should also be undertaken.

Iron

All objects fully catolgued and measured.

Given the mixed contexts, undiagnostic nature, and likely date of a significant proportion of the material no further analysis, beyond general descriptions, should take place. That said, a wider regional discussion should take place for the horse equipment and particular notice should be taken to the iron objects from Roman contexts and the possible Late Bronze Age

context. After further consultation with specialists, it has been recommended that any general iron objects associated with topsoil or subsoil deposits are unlikely to require further conservation treatment.

Silver
All objects fully catalogued and placed into the wider regional context

Lead
The seals need to be identified to type and placed within a wider regional context.

Conservation And Non-Destructive Analysis

Table 21. Objects in need of further conservation to identify

Reg. Find No.	Material	Object Name	Conservation
2008/238/90	Silver	Coin	Cleaning may help further identification
2008/238/24	Silver	Coin	Cleaning may help further identification
2008/238/47	Silver?	Coin	Cleaning may help further identification
2008/238/27	Silver	Coin	Cleaning may help further identification
2008/238/38	Copper alloy	Coin	Cleaning may help identification
2008/238/11	Lead	Seal	Needs cleaning
2008/238/39	Lead	Seal	Needs cleaning
2008/238/46	Lead	Seal?	Needs cleaning
2008/238/70	Lead	Seal	Needs cleaning
2008/238/74	Lead	Seal	Needs cleaning
2008/238/56	Lead	Seal	Needs cleaning
2008/238/79	Silver	Coin	Needs cleaning
2008/238/5	Copper alloy	Coin?	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
2008/238/64	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	Needs cleaning to aid identification
2008/238/67	Copper alloy	Brooch	Needs further conservation
2008/238/80	Copper alloy	Belt fitting	Needs further conservation
2008/236/86	Iron	Object	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Iron	Undiagnostic	Needs cleaning to aid identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin?	Requires cleaning
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin/token	Requires cleaning

Table 22 – List of Metal Finds

Reg. No.	Find Material	Object Name	Ctxt. No.	Descrip.	Spot dates for context	Description/Comments
2008/238/81	?	?	481	Fill of pit	Roman	
Sample 19	?	Sheet?	574	Fill of ditch	AD40-120	
2008/238/33	Copper alloy	Rivet or fitting	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/17	Copper alloy	Floral badge or button	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/12	Copper alloy	Bell	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	x
2008/238/3	Copper alloy	Bell	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	x
2008/238/67	Copper alloy	Brooch	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	x
2008/238/65	Copper alloy	Buckle	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	x
bulk	Copper alloy	Buckle	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	x
bulk	Copper alloy	Buckle	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	x
bulk	Copper alloy	Small calibre bullet casing	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/13	Copper alloy	Button x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/16	Copper alloy	Button x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/28	Copper alloy	Button x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/6	Copper alloy	Button x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/9	Copper alloy	Button x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	London-Brighton Railway x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 8	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 2	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 2	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button ?popper x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/37	Copper alloy	Button x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	

bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 2	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 1	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 2	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Button x 5	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Rivet x 1	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Cap	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Royal Sussex Regiment cap badge	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Square cap fitting ?modern	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Bottom casing of large bore shot shell	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/59	Copper alloy	Clasp/buckle	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Clipped coin?	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/38	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Post medieval
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	1953 Threepenny bit
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	One Penny George VI
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	1948 Half Penny; George VI; 1948
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Post medieval
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Too abraded for identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	1937 One penny; George VI
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Too abraded for identification
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Farthing; ?1903; Edward VII
2008/238/64	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	?Roman
2008/238/85	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	?Roman

bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	1961 One Penny
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	1949 George VI
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	One Penny
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Farthing
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	?
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Edward VII?
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	?
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	?
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Half Penny; George VI
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin?	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/43	Copper alloy	Coin?	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	?Roman
2008/238/41	Copper alloy	Coin?	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Very abraded
2008/238/14	Copper alloy	Coin?	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Iron Age [to check]
2008/238/5	Copper alloy	Coin/token	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Coin/token	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/68	Copper alloy	Coin/token	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Very abraded
2008/238/76	Copper alloy	Coin/token	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Very abraded
2008/238/60	Copper alloy	Coin/token	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Flattened disc with '12' on
2008/238/71	Copper alloy	Coin/token	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	-
bulk	Copper alloy	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Copper wire coil	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/15	Copper alloy	Cruciform sheet fragment	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/66	Copper alloy	Possible copper alloy droplet for metalworking	216	Fill of pit	unknown	
2008/238/31	Copper alloy	Decorative fitting or moulding	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/45	Copper alloy	Decorative fitting or moulding	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Furniture drawer knob?	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Fitting	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/80	Copper alloy	Roman Pre-Flavian Belt Fitting	481?	Fill of pit	Roman	

bulk	Copper alloy	Fittings x 3	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	T-shaped fixing with two holes for attachment	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/18	Copper alloy	Mount / fitting	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	Needs cleaned
2008/238/7	Copper alloy	Mount / fitting	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/49	Copper alloy	Object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Cap, probably for pin head	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Modern objects	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th	
bulk	Copper alloy	Object	436	Cut of ditch	unknown	-
bulk	Copper alloy	Modern objects	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/22	Copper alloy	Ring; possibly an ingot	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Rod/strip	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Rectangular-sectioned rod bent through two right angles	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/94	Copper alloy	Curved and bent sheet metal object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Sheet; with 7 holes; test-plate	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	3 fragments of sheet object	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th	
bulk	Copper alloy	Stud	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Complete tack	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Complete tack	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/89	Copper alloy	Terminal of unknown object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/32	Copper alloy	Thimble	24	Fill of pit	Roman?	
2008/238/87	Copper alloy	Thimble	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Copper alloy	Tie-pin; Chain is broke but otherwise complete	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/19	Copper alloy	Undiagnostic object	2	Subsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/25	Copper alloy	Amorphous lump (with signs of gilding?)	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/29	Copper alloy	Amorphous lump - no diagnostic details on X-ray	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/77	Copper alloy	Boat-shaped object with notch on each side	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	

2008/238/84	Copper alloy	Two undiagnostic objects	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/93	Copper alloy	Washer - could do with a clean	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Copper alloy	Bent strip of sheet with jagged end - possible clasp or tweezers?	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Copper alloy	Undiagnostic object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Copper alloy	Two undiagnostic sheet objects	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Copper alloy	Undiagnostic object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Copper alloy	Sheet fragment with hole ; appears to have traces of gold. Needs further conservation and XRF	439	Fill of post hole	unknown
2008/238/92	Copper alloy	Small, cylindrical	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
200/238/98	Copper alloy	Undiagnostic object	3	Natural	Natural
2008/238/21	Copper alloy	Undiagnostic object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Copper alloy	Undiagnostic object	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
2008/238/36	Copper alloy or lead	Copper alloy or lead waste	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/51	Copper?	Part of ring?	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/63	Ferrous	Fixing	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range -
bulk	Iron	Tapering bar of iron; possibly a chisel	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Tapering bar of iron	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Rectangular bar or sheet	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Hexagonal bolt	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Boulster/chisel	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Rectangular buckle	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Chain	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Chain	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Part of a chain link	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Coil of metal	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range

bulk	Iron	Fitting; probably from a leather object	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Looped fitting	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Hook	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Hook	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Fitting; possibly part of a light fitting	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Right-angled rectangular bar / possible structural fitting	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Hinge	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Hook or staple	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete horseshoe	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete horseshoe	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete horseshoe	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete horseshoe	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Horseshoe, with one attached nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Horseshoe fragment	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Horseshoe; broken	47	Spread	AD40-100
bulk	Iron	Complete horseshoe	u/s	u/s	unknown
bulk	Iron	Possible horseshoe	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Key	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Rhomboid shaped mount with two holes for fixing to object and broken projecting bar	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete nail	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head, shank and part of tip of nail	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
2008/238/61	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Shank and tip of sqaure-sectioned nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of broken nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range

bulk	Iron	Head and shank of broken nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Modern nail with attached wood	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Nail; in two pieces	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete nail with square head	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Shank and tip of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Shank	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Shank	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Head, shank and part of tip of nail	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Complete nail, bent in middle	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Complete nail, bent in middle	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Complete, nail, bent a third of the way down shank	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Complete, nail, bent a third of the way down shank	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Head and shank of nail	291	Fill of pit	AD120-200
bulk	Iron	Nail/tack	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range

bulk	Iron	Complete nail/tack	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Possible nail	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	3 in total; 1 head and shank; two shanks	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/86	Iron	Rectangular strip, broken at both ends; at both ends curves	623	Fill of pit	LBA; Large well-dated group-11-9th C; and iron slag
bulk	Iron	2 miscellaneous fragments with no diagnostic features	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	2 miscellaneous fragments with no diagnostic features; one a bar or strip	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Padlock	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/8	Iron	Complete ring	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete ring with no diagnostic features	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Penannular ring	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Half of a ring	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Half of a ring	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Ring; with possible additions hidden under corrosion product	47	Spread	AD40-100
bulk	Iron	Modern screw	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete modern screw; bent in middle	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Shears	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Staple	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Staple	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Staple	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Large staple	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Staple	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Complete u-shaped staple	157	Fill of post hole	unknown

bulk	Iron	Curved bar of iron; possibly part of a large staple	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Circular stopper or fitting	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Rectangular strip; tapering at both ends	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Structural fitting / ferrule	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Structural fitting or mount; broken at both ends	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Bar of iron, curving at one end, with hole in one end	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Iron	Structural fitting with link	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Circular object with projecting bar; four holes in base	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Curved piece of iron	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Hollow piece of iron, broken at both ends	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	U-shaped clamp, broken at one end	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Badly corroded curved object, broken at both ends, with two holes.	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Curved strip of iron	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
	Iron	Circular, hollow ring with two projecting prongs; one broken	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
	Iron	Curved iron object; broken at both ends and one edge.	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	U-shaped fitting with ring at one end and hole in the other extremity	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Five miscellaneous fragments; some slightly curved in profile with projecting lips; possibly part of a vessel; another fragment a corner of square object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Two undiagnostic objects ; one a bar	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Three undiagnostic lumps	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Curved strip of iron; possibly part of a vessel	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range

bulk	Iron	Undiagnostic object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Undiagnostic sheet metal object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Undiagnostic sheet metal object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Iron	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/99	Iron	Circular object with projecting bar; three holes in base	3	Natural	Natural
bulk	Iron	Curved piece of iron; possible part of a vessel?	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
	Iron	Circular-sectioned iron bar, broken at both ends	154	Cut of pit	
bulk	Iron		93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
bulk	Lead	Bullet with impacted head	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
bulk	Lead	Fitting with screwed hole	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
2008/238/88	Lead	Folded sheet	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/1	Lead	Miscellaneous object	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
2008/238/20	Lead	Miscellaneous bar	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/40	Lead	Undiagnostic	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Lead	Five undiagnostic fragments	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th
2008/238/11	Lead	Seal	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
2008/238/39	Lead	Seal; 'sutton&sons'	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/70	Lead	Seal	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/74	Lead	Seal	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/56	Lead	Seal	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
2008/238/46	Lead	Possible seal	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Lead	Rolled sheet	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range
2008/238/48	Lead	Sheet; thick; rolled	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Lead	Three pieces of sheet; one rolled	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range
bulk	Lead	Four pieces; one rolled	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range

bulk	Lead	Two pieces of sheet	1567	Fill of posthole	LIA/ERom	
bulk	Lead	Shot	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/100	Lead	Shot	3	Natural	Natural	
2008/238/82	Lead	Shot / misshapen?	3	Natural	Natural	
2008/238/2	Lead	Shot / Musket ball	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/30	Lead	Tubing	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Amorphous lump	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Broken triangular object	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Amorphous lump	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/53	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/54	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/55	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Three pieces; one a rolled sheet	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/83	Lead	Amorphous lump	3	Natural	Natural	
2008/238/4	Lead	Circular weight	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
2008/238/52	Lead	Conical weight	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/50	Lead	Possible weight	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Lead?	Bullet?	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	
bulk	Metal	Strap bit	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	-
bulk	Metal/plastic	Hand gun	93	Layer	x2 abraded C14th, x1 C15th - e 16th, x1 C19th	-
2008/238/42	Pewter?	Button	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	Button x 1
2008/238/23	Pewter?	Amorphous lump	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	

2008/238/90	Silver	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/24	Silver	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	-
2008/238/27	Silver	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/79	Silver	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/34	Silver	Tiny-decorative-flattened thimble	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
2008/238/47	Silver?	Coin	2	Subsoil	C14th - 19th range	
bulk	Unknown	Cotter pin	4	Modern made ground	Modern	
2008/238/13	Unknown	Button or rivet head	1	Topsoil	early C13th - 19th range	

Assessment Report for the Conservation of Metal Finds

by Pieta Greaves

Summary

The following is an assessment of conservation needs for the metal finds from St Barnabas. The work requested is to asses the conservation needs of the assemblage for analysis and long term curation in the Worthing Museum and Art Gallery (WMAG) following Museum of London and WMAG guidelines. Wherever possible, preventative rather than interventive conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object.

Description

The assemblage consists of 5 silver objects; 134 copper alloy objects, of which 36 are coins, and 123 iron objects (Table 23 & 24).

Condition

Iron

The majority of the objects appear to be in a stable condition. Fifteen of the iron finds appear to have active corrosion and powdery corrosion products on the surface. From the x-rays it is evident that a metal core still remains within the iron finds.

Copper alloy

Several of the copper alloy objects show signs of active corrosion. In particular small find <67>, a brooch pin, is suffering from bronze disease, a particularly aggressive corrosion condition.

On the coins, soils from the burial environment and voluminous corrosion crusts obscure the surfaces, limiting identification. Some show signs of active corrosion. From the x-rays it appears that the objects have corroded at different rates with some of the copper pins completely mineralized.

Silver

All silver objects are stable and require no conservation work.

The whole of the accessioned finds archive for St Barnabas is currently packaged in a mix of perforated and non-perforated bags, with the bulk of the material in self-seal bags. Thus the archive needs to be repacked appropriately for the archive.

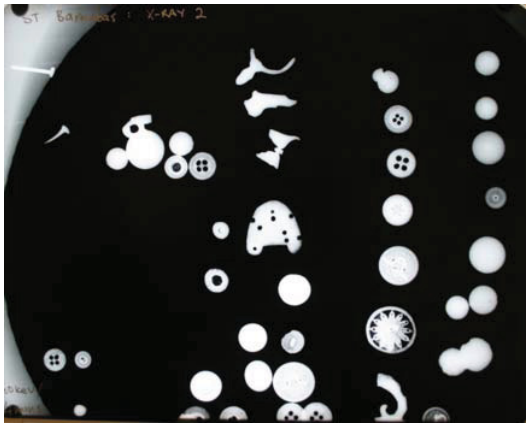
Table 23. List of Artefacts

	Material	Number	No. to be treated
Metals	Copper alloy	134	58
	Iron	123	15
	Silver	5	

Table 24. X-ray Catalogue

X-Ray No	Volts(KeV)	Time (secs)	Objects
1	60	4	19 Copper alloy
2	60	4	42 Copper alloy
3	60	4	SF- 68, 32, 87, 51, 3 5- unnumbered copper alloys SF 34 Silver thimble
4	60	4	SF-31, 81, 36, 77, 93, 29 11-unnumbered copper alloys
5	60	4	SF 15, 25, 92, 66 5-unnumbered copper alloys
6	60	4	SF 38, 85, 64, 47, 42, 71, 5, 24, 14, 76, 27, 79, 6, 41, 90, 43 20-unnumbered copper coins
7	90	5	4 iron horseshoes
8	90	5	9 Iron objects
9	90	5	7 Iron objects
10	90	5	6 Iron objects
11	90	5	27 Iron objects
12	90	5	13 Iron objects
13	90	5	13 Iron objects
14	90	5	23 Iron objects
15	90	5	21Iron objects

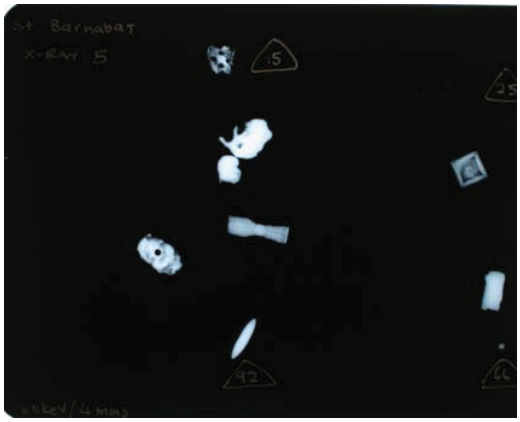
X-ray 1



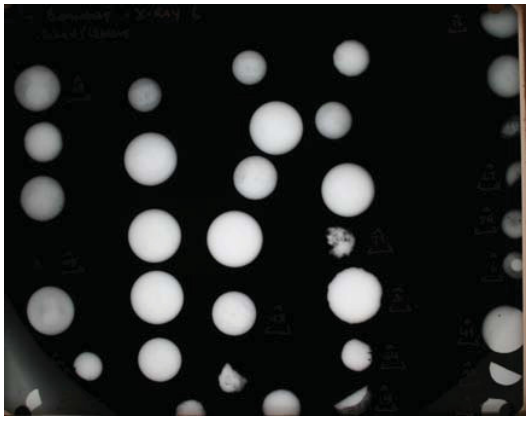
X-ray 2

X-ray 3

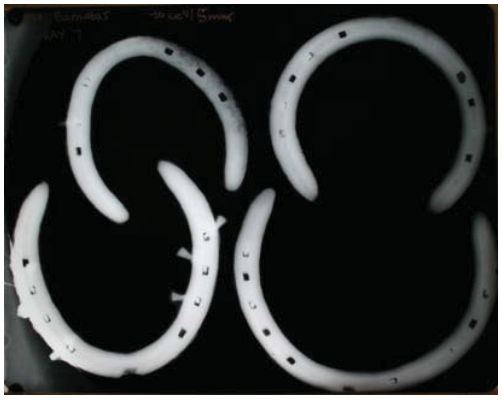
X-ray 4



X-ray 5

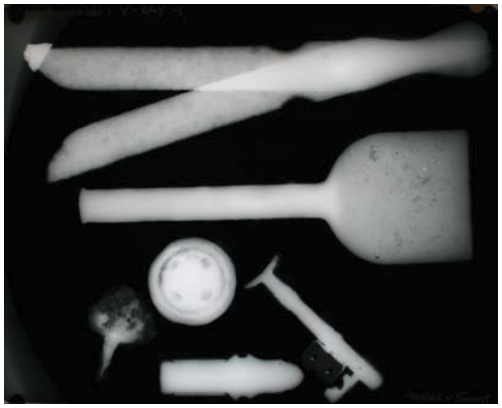


X-ray 6

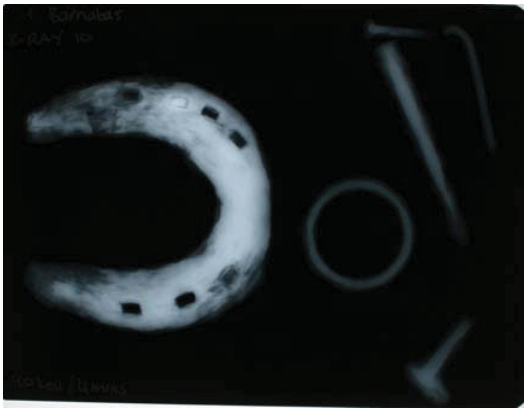


X-ray 7

X-ray 8



X-ray 9



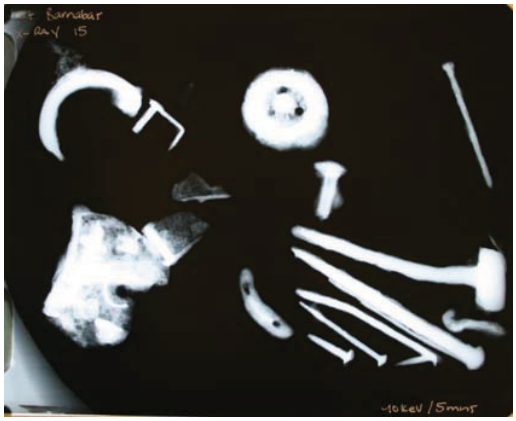
X-ray 10

X-ray 11

X-ray 12

X-ray 13

X-ray 14



X-ray 15

Recommended Treatment

Copper and Iron finds require chemical stabilisation.

Copper alloy

It is recommended that the copper alloy artefacts undergo superficial cleaning using scalpels and wooden tools under the microscope. To ensure stability of the finds, chemical stabilisation should be carried out using 3% BTA in IMS in immersion under vacuum, followed by rinsing in IMS. Finally the objects should be coated with a solution of 15% Incralac in acetone, applied by immersion and repeated up to three times. The last layer should contain a small amount of matting agent to minimise glare and shininess. The finds should be packed according to current standards at the Museum of London archive and stored in a sealed box with silica gel.

Iron

The cleaning of the selected iron finds should be carried out using an air-abrasive machine and 53µ aluminium oxide powder. If active corrosion is noted during cleaning, stabilisation should be carried using a 2% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, followed by rinsing in deionised water and drying. Objects that have been stabilized should then be lacquered with a 10% solution of Paraloid B72 in acetone with the addition of Gasil as a matting agent. Any adhering required should be carried out using 40% Paraloid B72 in acetone.

Packaging for archive

The Museum of London's archive standards (1999) state that the accessioned finds need to be appropriately packed and stabilised before the site can be accepted into the archive. The work is required to bring them into line with the set standards and ensure that the archive is stable before transfer. The accession record needs to be completed, with accession numbers given to all the identified artefacts

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Appendix E – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-52220

Project details

Project name	St. Barnabas Hospice, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Between August and October 2008 a programme of archaeological excavation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology at Titnore Lane, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex, on behalf of St. Barnabas Hospice. The work was carried out ahead of a proposed development for the construction of a new hospice and associated facilities. The excavation was conducted across the full area of the 2.2 hectare site. A wide range of periods were represented on site, incorporating the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval, and later post-medieval activity. The features and finds assemblage associated with the Mesolithic and Neolithic were limited, representing only a periodic use of the site. The key feature associated with Mid to Late Bronze Age activity was a c.3.5m wide trackway identified as running north-south across the site. By the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period the first evidence of settlement was identified, formed of a roundhouse, pits and a possible livestock pen. The Mid to Late Iron Age period saw a growth in settlement with several phases of roundhouse construction associated with boundary ditches, pitting, further possible pens and the creation of an artificial pond adjacent to the settlement. The settlement had disappeared by the 1st century AD replaced by a series of field boundaries and rubbish pits thought to part of the villa complex known immediately to the south of the site. Romano-British activity did not survive beyond the early to mid 2nd century. A large enclosure and field boundary were found on site dated to the 12th to 14th century. Post-medieval and modern activity were limited on site. Overall, a high density of archaeologically significant features were identified during the course of the excavation from a wide range of periods.
Project dates	Start: 11-08-2008 End: 23-10-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	30210 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes	2008/238 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	30305 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WB/05/0503/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Mesolithic
Monument type	GULLY Early Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Bronze Age
Monument type	HOLLOW WAY Bronze Age
Monument type	TRACK WAY Bronze Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Early Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age

Monument type	LIVESTOCK PEN Early Iron Age
Monument type	LIVESTOCK PEN Iron Age
Monument type	ARTIFICIAL POND Iron Age
Monument type	FOUR-POST STRUCTURE Iron Age
Monument type	FENCE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Late Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Iron Age
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	BROOCH Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNSTONE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	MILITARY BADGE Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX WORTHING WORTHING St. Barnabas Hospice, Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex
Postcode	BN12 6NZ
Study area	2.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 10490 04030 50.8246853680 -0.431100386689 50 49 28 N 000 25 51 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.75m Max: 11.95m

Project creators

Name	of	AOC Archaeology

Organisation	
Project brief originator	Gifford
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Chris Clarke
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	St. Barnabas Hospice

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Physical Archive ID	2008/238
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Physical Archive notes	To be held at AOC until ready to archive
Digital Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Digital Archive ID	2008/238

Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'
Digital Archive notes	To be held at AOC until ready to archive
Paper Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Paper Archive ID	2008/238
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Human Bones','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Map','Matrices','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'
Paper Archive notes	To be held at AOC until ready to archive

Project bibliography 1

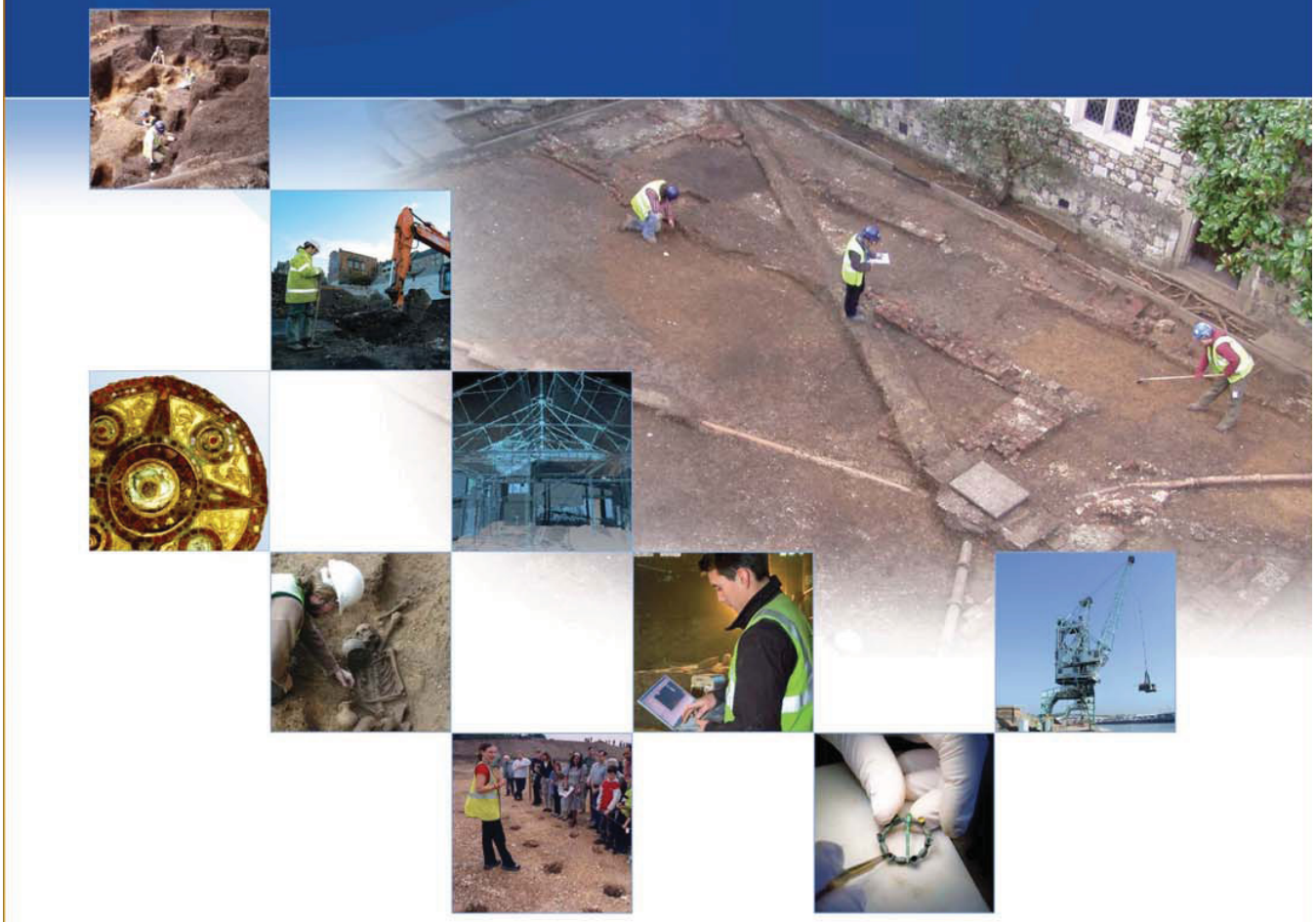
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ST. BARNABAS HOSPICE, GORING-BY-SEA, WEST SUSSEX: A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clarke, C.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 text and illustrations

Project bibliography 2

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore lane, Worthing: An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sygrave, J.
Date	2005
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Ditchling
Description	A4 text and illustration

Entered by	Chris Clarke (chris.clarke@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	26 January 2009



AOC Archaeology Group

AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham
TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | **fax:** 020 8892 0549 | **e-mail:** london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com