



Land East of Sackville Road Hove, East Sussex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Opera on behalf of Moda Living to undertake a strip, map and sample excavation on land to the east of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex, covering 0.11 ha and centred on NGR 528479 105732. The excavation was undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works completed as a condition of planning permission granted by Brighton and Hove City Council (BH2019/03548) for the redevelopment of a trading estate: this had also included prior desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation. The excavation was undertaken from 7 June 2021 to 2 July 2021.

This report provides the provisional results of the works, assesses their potential to address the research aims outlined in the written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the project, and recommends a programme of work for further analysis. Details on the preparation of the site archive for long term storage, as well as a selection strategy for all materials derived from the fieldwork, are also presented.

Archaeological remains, comprising 66 pits and postholes and two ditches, were identified. Most of these features, which include the remains of several probable post-built structures, are broadly dated to the late prehistoric period – probably the first half of the 1st millennium BC – though some are more chronologically secure than others. One posthole included the remains of a single pottery vessel, perhaps being a specific ‘placed’ deposit marking the end of use of a structure. Nearby, a large pit with multiple fills contained a substantial assemblage of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery, alongside several notable objects that are indicative of textile-working (spindle whorls, loomweights, bone tools), as well as a piece of human bone that may demonstrate a further element of selectively ‘placed’ or ‘structured’ deposition. Environmental evidence includes a significant assemblage of charred and mineralised plant remains that suggest the processing and storage of cereal products on, or near to the site; evidence for the use of seaweed, potentially associated with textile production, was also identified. Taken together, the late prehistoric evidence suggests that there was extensive activity both on the site and in the immediate surrounds, and that this may be related to Early/Middle Iron Age settlement. The excavation also revealed limited traces of activity during other periods, including a single Romano-British ditch, a small number of pits of post-medieval/modern date, and a disturbed area containing the remains of modern railway sleepers.

The late prehistoric remains, particularly the array of postholes thought to represent multiple post-built structures, as well as the associated pits and the notable artefactual and environmental assemblage indicative of textile-working (in some cases also suggesting an element of ‘placed’ or ‘structured’ deposition), are important discoveries within a local and regional context. Consequently, it is recommended that further analysis, principally of the finds and environmental evidence, is undertaken prior to publication of the results within the regional journal, *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Opera, working on behalf of Moda Living (the Client), for commissioning the archaeological excavation. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council, who monitored the project for Brighton and Hove City Council, and to Midgard for their cooperation and help on site.



Land East of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Opera on behalf of Moda Living (the Client) to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising strip, map and sample excavation: this covered 0.11 ha within a larger (3.6 ha) development area located to the east of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex (centred on NGR 528479 105732; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken across Parcels 2 and 3 of the development (Parcel 1 is yet to be investigated) as a condition of planning permission (planning ref. BH2019/03548, Conditions 57 and 58), granted by Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC), for demolition and comprehensive redevelopment of Sackville Trading Estate and Hove Goods Yard (Plate 1). The development comprises a combination of 'build to rent' residential units with associated internal and external amenity provision; a care community together with associated communal facilities; flexible office accommodation; flexible retail floorspace and community/leisure floorspace; car and cycle parking; integrated public realm; and vehicular access via an existing entrance from Sackville Road.

1.1.3 The planning conditions relating to archaeology were as follows:

- Condition 57. No development shall take place (other than demolition, site clearance and tree works) in either (a) Parcel 01 or (b) Parcels 02 and 03 inclusive, until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for either (a) or (b) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI for (a) and (b) will identify where further archaeological works are required. No development shall commence in any development parcel which requires further archaeological works until the applicant has undertaken those works in accordance with the WSI.
- Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with policy HE12 of the Brighton & Hove Local Plan and CP15 of the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One.
- Condition 58. No parcel of the development hereby permitted shall be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post - investigation assessment (including provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition) for that parcel has been completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological site investigation and post - investigation assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the programme set out in the written scheme of investigation approved under condition 57.

1.1.4 The excavation was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works that had included earlier desk-based assessment (DBA; Wessex Archaeology 2018) and a trial trench evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021a). The evaluation indicated modest archaeological potential in this part of the development area.



1.1.5 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2021b). The County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council (ESCC), providing advice to Brighton and Hove City Council (BHCC), approved the WSI on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.6 The excavation was undertaken between 7 June 2021 and 2 July 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 This report provides the provisional results of the excavation and assesses the potential of the results to address the project aims and research objectives outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for a programme of further analysis, outlining the resources required to achieve this (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The overall development area comprises an irregular shaped parcel of land of approximately 3.6 ha located within Hove, 3 km to the west of Brighton, 2.3 km to the north-east of Portslade-by-Sea and 800 m to the south-east of West Blatchington. It lies approximately 1.3 km from the seafront to the south (Fig. 1).

1.3.2 Currently occupied by the Sackville Trading Estate and Hove Goods Yard, which comprises a variety of industrial units and storage areas, the development area is bounded to the west by Sackville Road, to the east by additional industrial units and the Goldstone Retail Park, and to the south by a railway line. To the north are further industrial units and the A270 Old Shoreham Road. The 0.11 ha area of excavation is located on the western side of the development (in Parcel 3), with Sackville Road approximately 30 m to the west.

1.3.3 The land slopes down from the north-west to south-east, with the highest part of the development area, in the north-west corner close to the junction of Old Shoreham Road and Sackville Road, at an elevation of 33.8 m OD. Prior to commencement of fieldwork, the existing ground level of the excavation area was situated between 29 m and 30 m OD.

1.3.4 The bedrock geology is mapped as Tarrant Chalk Member, partly overlain by superficial head deposits of clay silt sand and gravel, which cover the majority of the development area except the north-west corner (British Geological Survey 2021). It is unclear whether this is a result of natural variation or a reduction in ground level by historic terracing or quarrying.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background was presented in the DBA, which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development (Wessex Archaeology 2018). As such, only a summary of the results from this assessment is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) included.



2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 A Late Middle Palaeolithic handaxe, identified in a calcareous head deposit, was recently recovered from a site at Ellen Street, 270 m to the south-east; this was thought to have been within a primary context and to be associated with the late Neanderthal activity (ASE 2021). Around 850 m to the north of the excavation, several Palaeolithic handaxes were found when excavating the Goldstone Waterworks in 1955 (HER ref. MES1050). Another handaxe was found at Coombe Rock approximately 1.4 km to the south-west (MES1101). No Mesolithic remains have been recorded within the immediate surrounds.
- 2.2.2 Historic records note the presence of a prehistoric standing stone (and possibly a stone circle) in the vicinity of the wider development area, which was for a short time in the early 19th century one of the most famous sites in Sussex. The standing stone was known as the 'Goldstone' and early 19th century references suggest that it was located at Goldstone Bottom (now part of Hove Park), to the north (MES28772). Other records place the stone in the same general area, perhaps slightly closer to the area of excavation, but not with any precision. The presence of a stone circle associated with the 'Goldstone' has also been noted (given as anything between six and twelve stones), but this is not securely located. The stones forming the circle are thought to have been removed sometime in the 1840s; the 'Goldstone' itself was toppled over and buried by the landowner in 1833 to discourage the high number of visitors. It was excavated in 1901 and then set up in Hove Park.
- 2.2.3 Elsewhere, a single Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scraper was found at 31 Aldrington Gardens, 460 m to the west (MES8675), and sherds of early prehistoric pottery were identified during an evaluation at Blatchington Mill School, 940 m to the north-west, though these were not associated with any other finds or archaeological features (MES24664). The site at Ellen Street mentioned above, located 270 m to the south-east, also contained Neolithic to Early Iron Age lithics and Iron Age pottery in a colluvial layer. This deposit sealed postholes and a ditch that were suggested to date to the Middle Iron Age (ASE 2021).
- 2.2.4 A Bronze Age perforated stone macehead was found around 400 m north-east (MES1090) and a bronze palstave (axe) was recovered in 1901 approximately 2.5 m below St Patricks Road, 400 m to the south of the excavation (MES1066). In addition, a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in Reynolds Road, around 1 km to the south-west, and a Late Bronze Age socketed bronze axe was found to the south, during trenching opposite Aldrington House in New Church Road. Further afield, a Bronze Age barrow is known to have existed in the garden of 13 Palmeira Avenue, some 1.4 km south-east of the excavation.

Romano-British

- 2.2.5 An Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) has been designated to the north-east and east due to the potential for the discovery of a possible Roman villa. Roman-British pottery and tiles found 400 m to the north-east (MES358) are thought to be associated with the site.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 2.2.6 During the early medieval period, the area of the development was part of the Manor of Preston (Preston Episcopi), held by the Bishops of Selsey, then Chichester. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that the manor continued to be held by the Bishops of Chichester after the Norman conquest, until Elizabeth I took control in 1561. The manor subsequently formed the parish of Hove. The nearest settlement in the medieval period was at West Blatchington, established around the parish church and the manor house.



2.2.7 The medieval church of St Andrew's is located 900 m to the south, with the historic core of Hove in the immediate surrounds. The church is thought to have origins in the Anglo-Saxon period but this is not certain, and, as yet, no finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded in the local area.

2.2.8 It is likely that the excavation area and the wider development was agricultural land on the outskirts of West Blatchington and Hove during the medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern

2.2.9 A 1755 estate map indicates that the excavation was on land owned by Thomas Western Esq and that most of the surrounding landscape, particularly to the north of Hove (a small fishing village at this time), continued in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.

2.2.10 The 1839 Hove Tithe map shows two land parcels in this area, both listed as being arable land, with meadow and three rectangular farm buildings to the east (probably Goldstone Barn). Clay extraction for brick making was undertaken just to the north in the later 19th century (MES29382). To the south, the Brighton to Shoreham Railway was opened in 1840, being linked to London in 1841.

2.2.11 By 1898, the southern part of the overall development, including the area of excavation, was in use by the railway. A series of sidings were constructed, alongside associated landscaping and embankments. Ordnance Survey mapping shows that land to the north was almost entirely covered by orchard until the early 20th century, when the railway sidings were extended, and a goods yard was established. Several large sheds and other smaller buildings were also constructed around the yard.

2.2.12 The northern sidings remained until the later 20th century, but had been removed by 1974, with the surrounding buildings becoming a warehouse and depot. In the south, the sidings became part of a coal yard, before the whole area was progressively converted to yards, commercial units and the Sackville Trading Estate.

2.3 Previous works related to the development

Geotechnical investigations (2008–2017)

2.3.1 A series of ground investigations have previously been undertaken. The first phase was completed in 2008 in the northern part of the development area and comprised four boreholes and nine window samples (Parcels 1 and 3). Another investigation occurred in 2017, which covered the entirety of the area, comprising seven boreholes and 26 window samples. Four historic boreholes are also recorded by the British Geological Survey.

2.3.2 The borehole and window sample logs showed a varying level of made ground. The greatest depth was recorded in the south-eastern part of the development, at between 1.7 m and 3 m below ground level (bgl), with further possible made ground at 6 m to 6.5 m bgl. In the south-western part, made ground was recorded between 1.2 m and 4 m bgl. In the central area made ground was recorded at depths between 1–2 m bgl. It appears that across much of the southern area the ground may have been built up to counteract the natural slope: this is further evidenced by a retaining wall which separates the development from the adjacent Sackville Road, which is noticeably more steeply sloping.

2.3.3 Made ground deposits were shallower to the north, and in most cases directly overlay the natural chalk geology rather than head deposits encountered elsewhere. These ranged in depth between 0.30–0.90 m bgl. The presence of made ground directly above the chalk



geology could indicate that the ground may have been lowered in this area and the head deposits removed, perhaps as a result of the clay extraction for brick making known to have occurred in the vicinity. Alternatively, it may be a natural variation in the geology.

Trial trench evaluation and geoarchaeological test pitting (Wessex Archaeology 2021a)

- 2.3.4 Six evaluation trenches and six geoarchaeological test pits were opened within the southern half of the development area (Parcels 2 and 3; Fig. 1). The trenching revealed large areas of truncation due to previous post-medieval/modern development, although a total of seven archaeological features, comprising a single linear ditch, three pits and three postholes, were recorded in two neighbouring trenches close to the western boundary (Trench 1 and Trench 6).
- 2.3.5 While none of the archaeological features contained a large quantity of artefactual evidence, the material recovered was predominantly indicative of a prehistoric date (Fig. 2).
- 2.3.6 The test pitting demonstrated that Quaternary deposits are present across the investigation area. These comprise Holocene colluvial deposits overlying Pleistocene solifluction deposits. The colluvial deposits contained abraded and redeposited prehistoric artefacts, but no Palaeolithic artefacts or palaeoenvironmental evidence was recovered.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021b) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were to:
- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
 - seek a better understanding of the resource;
 - compile a lasting record of the resource; and
 - analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Research objectives

- 3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (South East Research Framework; SERF), the research objectives of the excavation defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021b) were to:
- determine the date, nature and extent of a potential settlement on site, and its development in the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods;
 - determine the date, extent and character of landscape organisation, and its development from the Middle Bronze Age to the Iron Age period;
 - assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.



4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). Post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The fieldwork, assessment and reporting were carried out in line with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (CDC, ESCC and WSCC 2019). The methods employed are summarised below.
- 4.1.2 Based on areas of archaeological potential from prior evaluation, specifically Trench 1 and Trench 6 (Wessex Archaeology 2021a), a mitigation area overlaying these trenches was agreed in consultation with the County Archaeologist (Figs 1–2).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Figs 1–2). Concrete and made ground overburden layers were removed using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits of approximately 50–200 mm until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.2 Due to on-site constraints, which consisted of large metal fences and live services, the excavation area was opened in phases. Once these constraints were removed, following consultation with the Client, the whole excavation area became accessible.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained for post-excavation assessment, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and then discarded.

Recording

- 4.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of <50 mm.
- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.



4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with the following documents: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b); *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011); and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

Human remains

- 4.3.2 Human remains identified during excavation were removed under the terms of a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains held by Wessex Archaeology (Ref: 21-0256, dated 28 June 2021). The excavation and post-excavation processing and assessment of human remains was in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols and undertaken in line with current guidance documents (e.g., McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for ESCC monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the Client and the County Archaeologist.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 A total of 68 archaeological features were identified during the excavation (Fig. 2). These comprised 66 pits and postholes/stakeholes and two ditches and represent multiple periods of activity: late prehistoric (with at least some more securely dated Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age features); Romano-British; and post-medieval/modern.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.2 All handwritten and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.
- 5.1.3 More specifically, in the case of several potential posthole arrangements identified during excavation, then posthole associations/structure groups have been provisionally determined based on spatial association and alignment, as well as size, inclusions (including dateable finds), and comparative morphology. These have allowed preliminary reference and interpretation units for the enhancement of finds and environmental assessment during this stage of work, but it should be noted that such associations may require refinement and adjustment during any subsequent analysis work (see Section 8.1 and Section 9.1 below).



5.2 Deposit sequence

- 5.2.1 Underlying geology within the excavation area comprised yellowish-white chalk (partially observed), overlain by a yellowish-brown silty clay; this head deposit, the surface of which was encountered between 27.5 m and 28 m OD, was cut by all archaeological features. Above this was a 1.3 m thick sequence consisting of loose layers of modern made ground material intermixed with gravel and redeposited chalk and clay natural, in turn sealed by 0.12 m of concrete surface (see cover image and Plates 1, 10).

5.3 Stratigraphic results

- 5.3.1 Most of the features were broadly dated as late prehistoric, although some that were more chronologically secure within this phase than others. The evidence of general late prehistoric activity is described first, with more closely-dated features detailed below.

Late prehistoric

- 5.3.2 Pit 720 was located within the northern part of the excavation area and was cut by post-medieval/modern pit 722 (Fig. 2; Fig. 4, S. 8). The pit was sub-circular with moderately sloped concave sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.76 m in diameter and 0.15 m in depth. It contained a single secondary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with rare pottery fragments recovered from the bottom of this fill.
- 5.3.3 Posthole or pit 783 was located at the south-western corner of the excavation area (Fig. 2). The pit was circular with steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.45 m in diameter and 0.33 m in depth. It contained a single fill of mid-yellowish brown silty clay with very common flecks of charcoal and fired clay and rare pottery fragments throughout.
- 5.3.4 Ditch 855 was located at the south-eastern corner of the excavation area, approximately 5 m south-east of ditch 854, and was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 2; Fig. 4, S. 5). It had moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base, and measured at least 11 m in length, up to 0.29 m in width and between 0.11–0.2 m in depth. The ditch contained a single secondary fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with rare fragments of pottery and abundant flint inclusions.
- 5.3.5 At the south-west corner of the excavation area was a large cluster of postholes (Figs 2–3), some of which appear to have formed structural arrangements. These have been provisionally grouped following the assessment methods described above (Section 5.1).
- 5.3.6 Structure 856 was located towards the western edge of the excavation area. The structure was formed of six main postholes in a rectangular outline, covering an area 4.5 m in length and 3.5 m in width. The postholes were circular to sub-oval in plan, measured between 0.4 m to 0.5 m in diameter and were 0.15 m to 0.25 m deep (Fig. 4, S. 12–13; Plates 2, 3). All contained a dark brown silty clay with rare late prehistoric pottery and sparse charcoal flecks, although posthole 709 also contained a large fragment of a clay loomweight/oven brick (Object Number (ON) 17). It is possible that several of the surrounding postholes in the vicinity of this structure, currently uncertain in date and inconclusively attributed, may be indicative of repairs or additional supports.
- 5.3.7 Structure 857 was located approximately 3 m south-east of structure 856, closer to the southern edge of the excavation area. The remains of the structure consisted of three postholes in an L-shaped arrangement, covering an area of around 1.18 m by 1 m. It is possible that another posthole, at the south-west corner, was once present that would have completed a square outline. The postholes were sub-oval to sub-circular in shape,

measuring between 0.25 m to 0.35 m in diameter and between 0.08 m to 0.14 m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 23; Plate 4). All three contained mid-greyish brown silty clay fills.

- 5.3.8 Structure 858 was located at the south-eastern edge of the main cluster of postholes, approximately 4 m south-east of structure 856. This was formed of four large postholes in a square arrangement covering an area 3.55 m by 3.45 m in size (12.24 m²). The postholes were sub-circular to sub-oval, and measured between 0.18 m to 0.29 m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 17–18; Plate 5). All four contained dark grey silty clay fills with sparse to common charcoal flecks and fragments of fired clay. Posthole 845 contained a large number of pottery fragments from a single vessel, with the majority showing signs of burning (Fig. 5, S. 18; Plate 6); it is possible that this was a specific ‘placed’ deposit marking the end of use for the structure.
- 5.3.9 Structure 859 was located towards the centre of the excavation area, approximately 3 m north of ditch 854 and 5 m east of structure 858. The structure was formed of three postholes in an L-shaped outline, covering an area 2.18 m by 1.92 m in size. As with structure 857 it is possible that another posthole, at the south-east corner, was once present that would have completed a square. The postholes were circular to sub-circular in shape, measuring between 0.15 m and 0.34 m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 24–25). All three features contained mid-greyish brown silty clay with common flecks of charcoal and fired clay and sparse pottery fragments throughout; posthole 811 also included a partially burnt ceramic ‘block’ (Fig. 5, S. 25).
- 5.3.10 Structure 861 was located closer to the south-western corner of the excavation area. This possible structure consisted of eight postholes grouped into four pairs, which formed a slightly curvilinear arrangement around 5.2 m in length. As with structure 856 it could be that additional uncertainly dated postholes in this area, including a single outlier in the alignment, might also be part of this group. The paired postholes were circular to sub-oval in shape, and measured between 0.05 m to 0.16 m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 21–22; Plate 7). All contained mid-yellowish brown to mid-greyish brown silty clay fills with sparse flecks of charcoal and fired clay throughout. Postholes 785 and 797 also contained abundant small to medium sized flints.

Late prehistoric (Early–Middle Iron Age)

- 5.3.11 The most securely dated features comprised two fairly substantial pits (one with another pit/posthole cut in the base); these contained more diagnostic pottery than elsewhere and are indicative of a focus of activity in the Early and Middle Iron Age.
- 5.3.12 Pit 732 was located in the centre of the excavation area, north-east of the large cluster of postholes (Fig. 2). The pit was sub-rectangular in plan with vertically sloped and irregularly shaped sides and a flat base, measuring 2.14 m in length, 1.04 m in width, and 1.22 m in depth (Fig. 4, S. 10; Plate 8). The pit contained five seemingly anthropogenic fills. The first was of dark brown silty clay with common small to medium sized subangular flints, sparse chalk flecks, and common charcoal flecks, measuring 0.13 m in thickness (851). The second was of dark brown silty clay with sparse small to medium sized subangular flints, common chalk flecks, and sparse charcoal flecks, measuring 0.37 m in thickness (733). The third was light greyish brown silty clay with abundant chalk, measuring 0.1 m in thickness (734). The fourth was of mid-grey silty clay with sparse small to medium sized subangular flints, sparse chalk flecks and sparse charcoal flecks, measuring 0.35 m in thickness (735). The fifth was of dark reddish brown silty clay with abundant small to medium sized subangular flints, measuring 0.22 m in thickness (736). The pit contained a significant quantity of finds including Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery (13.45 kg), animal bone (1.52 kg), oyster shell, a flint hammerstone and a single fragment

of human bone (13 g). The pit also contained several notable objects that are suggestive of textile-working (ON 1–16, 18–21), including spindle whorls, possible loomweights, bone combs, gouges and other tools (Plates 12–16). The majority of the pottery, animal bone and the craft-related items were recovered from the lower part of the pit (Fig. 4, S. 10), particularly fills 851 (3.84 kg pottery, ONs 16 and 20) and 733 (6.95 kg pottery, 921 g animal bone, ONs 3–5, 7–15, 18–19, 21), suggestive of the specific deposition of associated material. A secondary dumping event (?post-stabilisation) may also have occurred in the upper part: fill 735 contained a notable amount of pottery (2.40 kg) and animal bone (432 g), plus worked bone tools (ONs 2, 6) and the human skull fragment; fill 736 included pottery (250 g) and animal bone (141 g) alongside a spindle whorl (ON 1).

- 5.3.13 Pit/posthole 852 was cut into the base of pit 732 (Fig. 4, S. 11; Plate 8). This was sub-oval in shape with vertical, straight sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.32 m in diameter and 0.43 m in depth. It contained a single fill of mid–dark brown silty clay.
- 5.3.14 Pit 743 was located at the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 2), approximately 5 m north of structure 856 and 6 m north-west of pit 732. The pit was sub-circular in shape with steep, regular sides and a concave base, measuring 2.12 m in diameter and 0.99 m in depth (Fig. 4, S. 9; Plate 9). It contained three fills. The first was a 0.27 m thick primary deposit of mid-yellowish brown silty clay (744). The second was a secondary fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with sparse fragments of pottery (110 g) and animal bone (28 g) throughout, measuring 0.43 m in thickness (745). The third was a 0.29 m thick secondary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with common pottery fragments (481 g) and sparse animal bone fragments (91 g) throughout (746). The pottery from this pit was indicative of a Middle Iron Age date.

Romano-British

- 5.3.15 Ditch 854 was located at the southern edge of the excavation area (Fig. 2), where it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the south-west and terminated approximately 2 m from the eastern edge. It was orientated broadly north-east to south-west, and lay parallel to ditch 855, 5 m to the south-east. The ditch was linear with gradually sloping sides breaking to a steeper U-shape. It was at least 30 m long, up to 1.72 m wide and between 0.17 m and 0.55 m deep (Fig. 4, S. 6–7; Plate 10). The ditch contained a single secondary fill of mid-reddish brown silty clay with pottery (some of 3rd–4th century date) and worked flint fragments, sparse charcoal flecks and abundant flint inclusions throughout. The fill also contained residual, abraded fragments of prehistoric pottery.

Post-medieval to modern

- 5.3.16 In the northern part of the excavation area was a large area of dark, disturbed ground, identified as the remnants of railway sleepers, and three post-medieval pits (Fig. 2). Pit 722, which cut prehistoric pit 720, was sub-oval in shape, with one steep side and an irregular base (Fig. 4, S. 8). It measured 1.97 m in length, 1.64 m in width and 0.24 m in depth. The pit contained a single secondary fill of mid-greyish brown silty clay, which incorporated a large amount of butchered animal bone (1.14 kg) and sparse ceramic and glass fragments from a green wine bottle (of 16th–18th century date) throughout. After consultation with the County Archaeologist, it was deemed unnecessary to further investigate the remaining two pits due to surface finds indicating their date as post-medieval/modern.

Uncertain date

- 5.3.17 Structure 860 was located immediately south-east of structure 856. The structure was formed of three postholes covering an area 1.24 m by 1.07 m in size. The postholes were oval to sub-oval in shape, measuring between 0.08 m to 0.14 m in depth (Fig. 5, S. 20). All three features contained mid- to dark greyish brown silty clay but lacked artefacts.



- 5.3.18 There were another 33 postholes within the excavation area (Figs 2–3); these can be grouped into roughly three sets of similar dimensions, ranging between small (12), medium (12) and large (9) in size when viewed in plan (a selection of sections is shown as Fig. 4, S. 14–16; Fig. 5, S. 19, S. 26). It is most likely that these, like the other postholes (and structure 860), are of late prehistoric date, but due to a paucity of dateable finds this remains uncertain.
- 5.3.19 There were 12 small postholes. The majority of these were located within the large cluster of postholes towards the south-western corner of the excavation area, although there were several outliers. These postholes measured between 0.19 m to 0.24 m in diameter and between 0.05 m to 0.26 m in depth. All contained similar fills, but varied in colour from mid-reddish brown to mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Postholes 718, 739, 801, 803 and 805 contained sparse flecks of charcoal within their backfill, and posthole 728 contained sparse flecks of fired clay.
- 5.3.20 The majority of the medium-sized postholes were also located within the large cluster towards the south-western corner of the excavation area. However, posthole 835 was an outlier, further to the south-east. These postholes measured between 0.25 m to 0.32 m in diameter and between 0.06 m to 0.3 m in depth. All 12 postholes contained similar fills, varying in colour from mid-reddish brown to mid- to dark greyish brown silty clay. Postholes 737 and 825 also contained common charcoal and fired clay flecks throughout the fills.
- 5.3.21 Again, the majority of the large postholes were located within the large cluster towards the south-western corner of the excavation area. However, postholes 711 and 837 were outliers (Fig. 2; Fig. 4, S. 14; Fig. 5, S. 26). Posthole 711 was a lone posthole towards the north-eastern corner of the excavation area. Posthole 837 was located towards the southern edge, approximately 2 m south of ditch 854. The large postholes measured between 0.35 m and 0.46 m in diameter and between 0.12 m to 0.29 m in depth. All nine contained similar fills, varying in colour from mid-reddish brown to dark greyish brown silty clay. Postholes 711 and 769 contained sparse flecks of charcoal within their fills.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The current phase of fieldwork has yielded a finds assemblage of moderate size, ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval/modern, with a chronological focus in the late prehistoric period. It includes a significant assemblage of pottery, and the recovery of a group of objects apparently associated with textile-working (spindle whorls, loomweights, bone tools; Plates 12–16) is also of interest.
- 6.1.2 The assemblage augments a small quantity of finds recovered from the evaluation stage of fieldwork; these have already been reported on (Wessex Archaeology 2021a) and the detail is not repeated here, but quantities are included in the tables and cross-reference is made where appropriate.
- 6.1.3 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context; totals by material type are given in Table 1, and a full list by context in Appendix 1.

Table 1 Finds totals by material type

| Material type | Evaluation | | Excavation | | Total | |
|---------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | No. | Wt. (g) | No. | Wt. (g) | No. | Wt. (g) |
| Pottery | 10 | 241 | 939 | 16,058 | 949 | 16,299 |



| Material type | Evaluation | | Excavation | | Total | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | No. | Wt. (g) | No. | Wt. (g) | No. | Wt. (g) |
| Fired clay | 4 | 52 | 50 | 5813 | 54 | 5865 |
| Clay tobacco pipe | 5 | 12 | - | - | 5 | 12 |
| Stone | - | - | 4 | 503 | 4 | 503 |
| Worked flint | 1 | - | 6 | - | 7 | - |
| Burnt flint | 10 | 615 | 193 | 2110 | 203 | 2725 |
| Glass | - | - | 2 | 30 | 2 | 30 |
| Metalwork | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| Copper alloy | 2 | - | 2 | - | 4 | - |
| Iron | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Worked bone | - | - | 10 | - | 10 | - |
| Human bone | - | - | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 |
| Animal bone | 3 | 112 | 325 | 2823 | 328 | 2935 |
| Shell | - | - | 11 | 235 | 11 | 235 |

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery assemblage recovered from the excavation amounts to 939 sherds, weighing 16,058 g. This is overwhelmingly of late prehistoric date, with a few Romano-British sherds and one post-medieval sherd.
- 6.2.2 Condition is variable. The assemblage is fragmented, and many of the smaller context groups contain sherds that have suffered some level of surface and edge abrasion. However, one large pit (732) contained larger sherds in better condition. Mean sherd weight overall is 17.1 g; it rises to 19.6 g for pit 732 and falls to 10 g for all other sherds.
- 6.2.3 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context; Table 2 gives a quantified chronological breakdown of the total assemblage (evaluation and excavation) by ware type. Broad types have been used (e.g., flint-tempered wares, glauconitic sandy wares, greywares); no detailed fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage. The presence of diagnostic vessel forms has been noted, as well as some details of surface treatment and decoration. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been used as the number of measurable rims is low; as an alternative means of quantification, the Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) has been used, counting each non-joining sherd as a separate vessel except where there is a high probability of a context containing same-vessel sherds. The total ENV is 884, but there are almost certainly conjoining and same-vessel sherd groups (and possibly some cross-context joins) which were not recognised during the brief assessment scan.
- 6.2.4 The level of recording accords with the 'basic record' advocated for the purpose of characterising an assemblage rapidly (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.5). A full breakdown of pottery by context is given in Appendix 2.

Table 2 Pottery totals by ware type (ENV = Estimated Number of Vessels)

| Ware type | No. sherds | Wt. (g) | ENV |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|
| Late prehistoric | | | |
| Flint-tempered ware | 43 | 431 | 41 |
| Glauconitic sandy ware | 143 | 2128 | 141 |
| Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 546 | 9519 | 519 |



| Ware type | No. sherds | Wt. (g) | ENV |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Greensand-tempered ware | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| Grog and flint tempered ware | 9 | 82 | 8 |
| Grog-tempered ware | 8 | 25 | 8 |
| Sand and iron-gritted fabric | 12 | 235 | 1 |
| Shelly ware | 165 | 3637 | 159 |
| Vesicular fabric | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| <i>Sub-total late prehistoric</i> | <i>928</i> | <i>16,076</i> | <i>879</i> |
| Romano-British | | | |
| Greyware | 17 | 133 | 2 |
| Oxon colour coat | 1 | 52 | 1 |
| Whiteware | 2 | 22 | 1 |
| <i>Sub-total Romano-British</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>207</i> | <i>4</i> |
| Post-medieval | | | |
| Staffs-/Bristol-type slipware | 1 | 16 | 1 |
| <i>Sub-total post-medieval</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>16</i> | <i>1</i> |
| Overall total | 949 | 16,299 | 884 |

Late prehistoric

- 6.2.5 The overwhelming majority of the assemblage is of late prehistoric date. A number of ware types were recognised (Table 2), but the glauconitic sandy wares (some containing flint in varying frequency and coarseness) and shelly wares are predominant. Vessel forms present include a range of shouldered jars and round-shouldered bowls. Bases are either flat or have a slight pedestal or footring. A high proportion of the assemblage is well finished, with surface slips/slurries carrying a high-quality burnish. Decoration, however, is almost entirely absent: there is one finger-impressed rim and one body sherd with tooled curvilinear decoration. Four sherds show traces of possible red-finishing. A number of sherds appear to have been burnt, resulting in slight powderiness on surfaces, and pale grey colouring. Two sherds from one context are so heavily burnt as to be almost denatured.
- 6.2.6 The majority of the diagnostic sherds came from pit 732, but a group of 61 sherds from posthole 845 in structure 858 also warrant comment. These appear to belong largely to a single vessel in a glauconitic sandy ware, although a few small sherds subsequently extracted from a sieved soil sample are in a different fabric type. The vessel is a shouldered jar or bowl, and nearly all the sherds appear to have been slightly burnt. This appears to represent the deliberate deposition of a single vessel and may have been a 'placed deposit' to mark the decommissioning of the structure.
- 6.2.7 In terms of dating, the majority of the later prehistoric material, and certainly the large group from pit 732 (688 sherds), can be seen as typical of the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition in Sussex, which is sub-divided into three overlapping but broadly sequential typological groups: plain wares; developed plain wares; and decorated wares. In this tradition, flint-tempered wares predominate during the early phases, but non-flint inclusions become increasingly common. In particular, sandy and flint-tempered wares containing pisolithic/glauconitic inclusions are common in Sussex east of Worthing. These seem to be more frequently associated with decorated assemblages, but the Sackville Road assemblage, with its almost total lack of decoration, appears to be more comfortably accommodated amongst plainwares, and the round-shouldered vessel forms would place

it in the developed plainware phase, perhaps dating somewhere between c. 950 and 800 cal BC (Seager Thomas 2008, 38–41, fig. 9).

- 6.2.8 One other pit (743), however, may be slightly later. This produced the only examples of a sandy/iron-gritted fabric and a greensand-tempered fabric, the latter in a 'proto-bead rim' form, and the single sherd with tooled decoration. The evidence is fairly slight but could be sufficient to date this group to the Middle Iron Age.

Romano-British

- 6.2.9 Romano-British pottery (20 sherds recovered, representing a maximum of four vessels) was found in two secondary fills of ditch 854 (848 and 850). These include 16 sherds from a single greyware jar, the base of a whiteware vessel (beaker or flagon) and a rim sherd in Oxfordshire colour coated ware from a flanged bowl imitating samian form 38 (Young 1977, type C50). The latter vessel dates to the later 3rd or 4th century AD.

Post-medieval

- 6.2.10 A single post-medieval sherd was recovered (from pit 722); this is from a platter in Staffordshire-/Bristol-type feathered slipware, dating to the late 17th or 18th century.

6.3 Fired clay

- 6.3.1 Fired clay includes portable objects as well as fragments that are probably of structural origin.
- 6.3.2 One almost complete triangular object of a type traditionally identified as loomweights (e.g., Poole 1984, figs 7.47–48) but alternatively posited as oven bricks (Poole 1995) was found in pit 732 (ON 12; Plate 12). This example had been perforated through all three corners (and broken across two). The corner of a second triangular object came from a posthole in structure 856. A further three fragments with right-angled edges could also belong to similar objects (posthole 714, pit 732). Despite the 'oven brick' alternative interpretation, the presence of at least one such object together with spindle whorls and bone weaving combs in pit 732 (see below, Worked Bone) is more suggestive of a textile-working function.
- 6.3.3 The lower fills of pit 732 contained multiple spindle whorls of different shape: a complete bun-shaped example with a hollow base (ON 9; Plate 13), biconical (ON 21) and conical (ON 20). A fourth spindle whorl, a complete conical example, was also found in the uppermost fill of pit 732 (ON 1; Plate 13). Weights of the two complete whorls (32 g and 49 g respectively) would place these in the heavier range for such objects (see, for example, Danebury, where they ranged from 12–83 g; Poole 1984, 401) and as such would have been more suitable for coarse woollen cloth than finer yarns (Øye 1988, 54).
- 6.3.4 Another object was found in posthole 811 in feature group 859. This is a clay 'block', irregular but roughly sub-rectangular with a ridged top. It has apparently been partially burnt, leading to some surface blistering in places. Its function is unknown.
- 6.3.5 The remainder of the assemblage comprises less diagnostic fragments, mostly small and abraded. These could include some further fragments from portable objects, but otherwise this part of the assemblage is assumed to be of structural origin, from hearth/pit linings or from upstanding structures.

6.4 Worked flint

- 6.4.1 Six pieces of worked flint were recovered. Five of these are waste flakes and the sixth is a hammerstone, with pecking visible around the circumference. This object was found in Early



Iron Age pit 732 and is assumed to belong to this date range. The flakes are not chronologically distinctive and can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age.

6.5 Burnt flint

6.5.1 Burnt, unworked flint was recovered in moderate quantities (just over 2 kg from the excavation). This material type is intrinsically undatable, although it is often taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, roughly half of the burnt flint (1085 g) was recovered from a single Early Iron Age pit (732), which also produced large quantities of pottery and most of the textile-working equipment from the site. The remainder was found scattered in small quantities in various late prehistoric and undated features.

6.6 Stone

6.6.1 Four smooth, flattish pebbles were found in two separate fills of pit 732 (fills 733 and 851). None show any evidence for utilisation, but their provenance alongside a varied group of objects, at least some of which have a textile-working association, is possibly significant.

6.7 Metalwork

6.7.1 Four metal objects were recovered, two iron and two copper alloy. All four came from Early Iron Age pit 732. The two iron objects are both nails. The copper alloy objects are both rings, but in different sizes; they have diameters of 15 mm and 30 mm respectively. Their function is unknown.

6.8 Worked bone

6.8.1 Ten objects of worked bone were recovered, all from Early Iron Age pit 732, mostly from fill 733 (seven objects), with two objects from fill 735 and one from fill 851. These are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 Worked bone objects

| Context | Obj No. (ON) | Obj type | Description |
|---------|--------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 733 | 11 | object | cattle-sized rib with transverse incised lines |
| 733 | 4 | needle | needle shaft (surviving length 72 mm), top broken off; polished through use; unidentifiable but prob cattle-sized long bone shaft frag |
| 733 | 5 | comb | weaving comb in two joining frags; teeth broken off; 'hammerhead' butt; incised dec; red deer antler |
| 733 | 7 | gouge | complete gouge; perforated top; sheep/goat tibia |
| 733 | 10 | comb | weaving comb, almost complete (several teeth broken off); circular butt; incised dec (compass-drawn circles with central dots); red deer antler |
| 733 | 3 | gouge | complete gouge; perforated top; sheep/goat tibia |
| 733 | 18 | antler | shed red deer antler with brow tine removed |
| 735 | 2 | gouge | obliquely cut gouge, tip broken, top damaged; sheep/goat tibia |
| 735 | 6 | object | misc tool made from sheep/goat metatarsal bone; groove cut across one side of shaft just below distal end |
| 851 | 16 | comb | weaving comb, almost complete (1 tooth broken off); discoid butt, centrally perforated; undecorated; red deer antler |

6.8.2 Three of the objects are combs, all made from red deer antler (ONs 5, 10 and 16; Plates 14–15). This object type is generally interpreted as having been used for weaving, to beat in the weft on a warp-weighted loom, although that functional interpretation has been questioned (Sellwood 1984), and it has been suggested that they may have been used to produce braids, ribbons or other narrow strips of material (Tuohy 1995, 148). Two of the



combs have roughly discoid butts, one with a central perforation, presumably for suspension, while the third has a subrectangular butt. Two of the combs are decorated, one with 'compass-drawn' ring and dot motifs and one with cross-hatched and transverse incised lines.

- 6.8.3 Four other objects could have had a textile-working function. One is a needle or awl, of which the shaft only survives, polished through use (ON 4). The other three fall into the category of 'gouges', all made from sheep/goat tibias (ONs 2, 3 and 7; Plate 16). The name is something of a misnomer as these implements may not have had a chisel-like function. Instead, various other functions have been suggested, including as pins, skewers and weaving shuttles. One of these three examples has a perforation through the end (the ends of the other two are damaged), but otherwise the three appear very similar in form, with long pointed terminals (although the tips of two are broken off) (Sellwood 1984, classes 1 or 2). Wear patterns observed at Danebury suggested that while this implement type was probably multi-functional, some at least may have functioned as pin-beaters in the weaving process (*ibid.*, 387).
- 6.8.4 One other object is also paralleled at Danebury (ON 6). This is a sheep/goat metatarsal, with a transverse groove cut in one side just below the distal end. The object shows traces of some use-wear polish. The Danebury examples are frequently centrally perforated (which this example is not) and it is thought that they functioned as bobbins, while those that are not form a more disparate group of uncertain function(s) (Sellwood 1984, cat nos 3.177–3.198).
- 6.8.5 Another object is also of uncertain function (ON 11). This is a cattle-size rib with six transverse incised lines placed along the rib at regular intervals (20 mm). The object is neatly cut at both ends (total length 160 mm) and displays an even surface polish through use-wear over all surfaces and edges, particularly on the underside.
- 6.8.6 The final object is a piece of shed red deer antler with the brow tine removed (ON 18).

6.9 Human bone

- 6.9.1 A single piece of human bone was found in pit 732 (fill 735). This is a distal left parietal skull fragment from a late subadult or early adult individual. Its significance in this deposit is uncertain; it is not uncommon to find human bone (in a variety of forms) in Iron Age features, often being associated with 'structured deposits' in which objects have been apparently deliberately placed.

6.10 Animal bone

- 6.10.1 This animal bone was assessed by rapid scanning following current guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019). The bones are in good condition with little sign of weathering to cortical surfaces, although canid gnaw marks were recorded on several bones from pit 732. The assemblage is quantified in Table 4; the total takes account of refits and is therefore lower than the raw fragment count provided in Table 1.

Table 4 Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP)

| Species | Late prehistoric | Early Iron Age | Post-medieval | Total |
|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| Cattle | 5 | 11 | 13 | 29 |
| Sheep/goat | 2 | 92 | 19 | 113 |
| Pig | - | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Horse | - | 4 | - | 4 |



| Species | Late prehistoric | Early Iron Age | Post-medieval | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| Red deer | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Rodent | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Duck | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| House sparrow | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| ?Starling | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Frog/toad | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Cod | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total identified | 7 | 124 | 37 | 168 |
| Total unidentifiable | 11 | 88 | 44 | 143 |
| Overall total | 18 | 212 | 81 | 311 |

Late prehistoric

- 6.10.2 A few bones were recovered from pit 743 and posthole 833 (structure 858). The identified fragments include cattle teeth, an atlas vertebra and tibia, as well as a sheep/goat tibia and calcaneus.

Early Iron Age

- 6.10.3 Pit 732 contained a sequence of finds-rich deposits. The lower fills (733 and 851) contained large numbers of disarticulated sheep/goat bones, mostly from juvenile and adult animals but also a few from neonatal lambs. The latter probably represent natural mortalities during the spring, indicating that the initial pit deposits formed during this season or soon after. The other bones from these deposits include a few cattle and pig bones, together with bones from pit-fall victims (e.g., frogs/toads and rodents) and small birds of the *passerine* family (e.g., house sparrow). Fewer bones were recovered from the upper part of the fill sequence. The identified elements include several additional sheep/goat bones, plus several cattle and pig long bones and vertebrae, and a pair of dentaries from a large fish of the *Gadidae* family, most probably Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*). Fish bones are rarely recovered from Iron Age sites in Britain, and although uncommon, fresh water or migratory species are more often found than marine species (Ransford and Roberts 2013, tab. 1). The coastal location of the development site is undoubtedly an influencing factor in this instance, and although present around the coast of Britain all year round, cod are more common during autumn and winter.

Post-medieval

- 6.10.4 A large group of butchered bones was recovered from pit 722. Most of the bones are from sheep/goat and cattle, and they include cranial and post-cranial fragments. The evidence indicates that sheep/goat carcasses were butchered using a cleaver and the larger carcasses of cattle were divided and portioned using a serrated implement such as a butchery saw. The group also includes a few pig bones from the forequarters.

6.11 Marine shell

- 6.11.1 A small quantity of shell was recovered (11 fragments). These are all oyster, in poor, flaking condition. Nine of the 11 fragments came from the large deposit of finds in Early Iron Age pit 732.

6.12 Conservation

- 6.12.1 Finds considered to be in an unstable condition and potentially vulnerable to continued deterioration comprise the metal objects (six in total from evaluation and excavation). The

iron objects in particular are in poor, corroded condition. All metal objects will be X-radiographed as a basic record in case of further deterioration, and to aid identification and inform any further conservation treatment. The iron objects may be targeted by selective retention (see below, Selection Strategy).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Fifteen samples were taken from a range of late prehistoric (some more precisely established as Early Iron Age) features, such as pits and postholes, and were processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental evidence. The samples break down into the following feature groups:

Table 5 Sample provenance summary

| Feature types | No. of bulk samples | Volume (litres) |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| pits | 9 | 207 |
| postholes | 6 | 49 |
| Total | 15 | 256 |

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature and significance of the environmental remains preserved at the site and their potential to address the project aims. Appropriate recommendations for further work are provided. This assessment follows recommendations from Historic England (English Heritage 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk sediment samples varied between 6 and 74 litres, with an average volume of approximately 17 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flots retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions of the residues (>4 mm) were sorted by eye for artefactual and environmental remains and then discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The flots were scanned and sorted using a stereomicroscope (Leica MS5 and Brunel BMSZ) at up to x40 magnification.

7.2.3 Different potential indicators of bioturbation were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds alongside the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g., *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*), or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site.

7.2.4 The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, and animal bone, was recorded. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified: C = <5 ('Trace'); B = 5–10 ('Rare'); A = 10–30 ('Occasional'); A* = 30–100 ('Common'); A** = 100–500 ('Abundant'); A*** = >500 ('Very abundant/Exceptional'). This is an estimation of the minimum number of individuals (not the number of remains) per taxa.

7.2.5 Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (e.g., Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals and other cultivated crops (using traditional names).



7.3 Results

- 7.3.1 The flots from the samples were of variable volumes (Appendix 3). Potential indicators of bioturbation (eg, modern roots and modern/uncharred seeds) are present in generally low quantities, although a small number of samples had abundant blind burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*). Overall, this indicates a generally low possibility of contamination from later intrusive material.
- 7.3.2 Environmental evidence comprised wood charcoal, plant remains preserved by charring and mineralisation, molluscs and animal bone.
- 7.3.3 Charred plant material was abundant and generally well preserved, with some particularly well-preserved material in a few samples. Wood charcoal was noted in generally very small quantities. Remains of terrestrial molluscs were also present in small numbers. Small animal bone, fish bone, and fish scales were abundant in two samples from pit 732, which also contained mineralised plant remains and nodules. No other environmental evidence was preserved in the samples.
- 7.3.4 The charred plant remains present were consistent across the samples and were dominated by the remains of cereal grains, followed by cereal chaff (glume bases, spikelet forks, rachis internodes and rachises) and a diverse range of wild plant remains, such as seeds, grass awns, seed capsules, nutshell and seaweed (Phaeophyceae) midrib fronds (Plate 17).
- 7.3.5 The cereal taxa included hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and hulled wheats (*Triticum* sp.), with both spelt (*T. spelta*) and emmer (*T. dicoccum*) being identified. Chaff from both barley (rachises and rachis internodes) and wheat (glume bases, spikelet forks) was present in the samples. Indeterminate cereal grain fragments and detached embryos were also identified.
- 7.3.6 The wild plant remains displayed more variety across samples and comprised specimens preserved by charring and mineralisation (this latter only in pit 732). Amongst the charred remains, seeds of grasses (Poaceae, such as bromes – *Bromus* sp. and oats – *Avena* sp., including twisted awns), the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae), fumitories (*Fumaria* sp.), vetches (Viciae), Polygonaceae (including taxa such as knotweeds – *Persicaria* sp. and docks/sorrel – *Rumex* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), trefoils/medicks/clovers (Trifolieae), and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) were identified. Other charred remains comprised hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, seed capsule fragments of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), and midrib frond fragments of seaweed (Phaeophyceae). Mineralised remains included seeds of a cabbage family species (Brassicaceae) and other indeterminate taxa.

7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 A significant assemblage of charred and mineralised plant remains has been retrieved. The assemblage is representative of settlement activities that likely include storage, crop-processing, domestic waste disposal and textile production.
- 7.4.2 The presence of hulled cereal grains and chaff, together with remains of wild plant seeds that may have been growing as weeds, may suggest in some instances these are by-products from de-husking activities that were discarded into hearths and eventually disposed in rubbish pits. The inclusion of this material alongside domestic, organic waste (e.g., fish scale) occasionally leading to the preservation of mineralised plant remains. Mineralisation has potential to preserve other plant resources that are less suited to survive charring.



- 7.4.3 In other deposits, cereal grains are seemingly present in high proportions and therefore it is also possible that cereal products were stored and accidentally charred, which would be consistent with the use of post-built structures as above-ground storage facilities. The occurrence of detached embryos may be indicative of sprouting, which could be an accidental consequence of poor storage conditions or intentional germination as part of the malting process.
- 7.4.4 Seaweed may be used for a relatively wide range of purposes, such as food, salt, fuel, animal fodder, fertiliser, medicine, packing/ballast/caulking material, roofing and industrial/craft processes, such as ironworking, glass production and textile processing (Mooney 2021). In this case, the occurrence of charred seaweed in deposits with abundant artefacts associated with wool weaving (see Sections 6.3 and 6.8 above) is strongly suggestive of a relationship to textile production. The use of seaweed in this type of scenario includes the production of seaweed ash for dyeing, bleaching or washing and may be associated to processing linen or wool (Mooney 2021).
- 7.4.5 Wood charcoal is abundant in two samples from a pit with a mixture of waste; the wood charcoal is likely to represent domestic fuel debris.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

8.1 Stratigraphic potential

Late prehistoric

- 8.1.1 The stratigraphic evidence uncovered during the archaeological excavation has several points of interest, with the potential to provide information on late prehistoric (most likely Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age) settlement and craft-related activity. This includes a notable pit with a significant artefact and environmental assemblage (732) and a large number of postholes, concentrated in the south-west corner of the excavation area. These appear to represent several structures (856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861), some in three-post, four-post and six-post arrangements, and demonstrate a focus of activity in the vicinity.
- 8.1.2 Detailed analysis of the postholes, their layout and distribution across the excavation area could inform on the presence of further structures not yet identified, as well as the potential for those already present to be larger or in a differing configuration to that originally recognised. It is also possible that the number of postholes represents multiple phases of structures or settlement. This should be considered in detail in conjunction with the finds evidence detailed below, to explore the possibility of 'placed deposits' marking different phases of use and different phases during the lifetime of the structure. Posthole 845 (structure 858), in particular, merits further analysis. Further investigation will contribute to the identified research objectives of the project by examining the development of the settlement throughout the late prehistoric period.
- 8.1.3 Given the large number of postholes identified, this site provides a clear opportunity to examine the types of post-built structure. Further investigation would help to clarify the relationship between the type of structure and the wider regional context, allowing comparisons to be drawn and to establish whether the evidence from this site conforms to expected and established regional patterns. This would allow for an increased understanding of regional variability in architectural types, as well as adding to ongoing work to provide a regional synthesis of settlement evidence (SERF; Champion 2011, 45).
- 8.1.4 The relationship, if any, between the post-built structures and pit 732 merits further analysis to explore the possibilities of different functions for each structure. The artefactual and

environmental assemblage recovered from this pit is indicative of textile-working, and the combined deposition suggests that such activities were being carried out in the vicinity, perhaps associated with specific structures nearby. The assemblage requires further specialist interpretation (see Sections 8.2 and 8.3 below), but any association between textile-working and the wider environment of the site should be further explored, with the regional framework suggesting that: 'particular attention should be paid to production sites of all crafts and industries' (SERF; Champion 2011, 47).

- 8.1.5 These features should also be considered alongside the results of the previous evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021a).

Romano-British and later features

- 8.1.6 There is limited potential for further information to be gained through analysis of the later features on the site – a single Romano-British ditch and a few post-medieval/modern pits. The ditch may, however, be associated with previous Romano-British finds in the surrounding area, perhaps being part of the hinterland of a villa site.

Undated

- 8.1.7 A proportion of the postholes and pits remain undated. Despite this, it would be beneficial to investigate possible patterns of features across the excavation which are not initially clear from the assessment. This may allow for a clearer view on the physical arrangement and phases of use across the site. For example, several of the postholes thought to be part of wider structures remain undated. Looking at these in conjunction with those which are firmly dated in terms of their arrangement, size and absolute levels may allow for the identification of other structures and features, and provide an insight into their distribution across the excavation area.

8.2 Finds potential

- 8.2.1 The finds assemblage has several points of interest. It includes a pottery assemblage of significant size, which appears to fall largely within a relatively restricted timeframe in the early part of the 1st millennium BC. The regional sequence of pottery form and fabric is reasonably well established (Seager Tomas 2008), but this assemblage adds usefully to that dataset, and has the potential to contribute further through detailed fabric and form analysis. The regional research framework states that there is:

'...still a need for the detailed analysis and publication to modern standards of large assemblages of pottery, with particular attention to the organisation of production and the range of vessels produced. Further research also needs to be devoted to the function of ceramic vessels, either by consideration of size, use-wear and residues, or by scientific methods such as lipid analysis' (SERF; Champion 2011, 47).

- 8.2.2 The assemblage from pit 732, in particular, lends itself to detailed analysis, as representing a series of deposits probably made over a relatively limited time period, and containing relatively well-preserved vessels. It may also be possible to add to the dated ceramic sequence by obtaining one or more radiocarbon dates from pit 732, and possibly also from pit 743 and posthole 845.
- 8.2.3 The other artefacts from pit 732 are also of some significance through the probable association with textile-working. The group includes spindle whorls, possible loomweights, combs and gouges. Of these, only the spindle whorls and combs are definitively tied to textile-working. The function of the other object types has been questioned, but their



association in one pit is suggestive, particularly when allied with the environmental evidence (see Section 8.3 below).

- 8.2.4 The overall composition of the assemblage from 732 is also of interest for another reason; it may have formed a 'structured deposit', examples of which are relatively common in Iron Age pits across the country. The presence of a small fragment of human skull may be significant here, as human bone is often found in such deposits. The regional research framework cites the 'need to explore the deliberate deposition of selected objects in the pits and ditches of Iron Age sites' (SERF; Champion 2011, 48).
- 8.2.5 The animal bone assemblage from pit 732 merits further analysis to inform an interpretation of the pit deposits and allow comparison with other datasets. The bones recovered from other features – late prehistoric pit 743 and posthole 833, and post-medieval pit 722 – have been recorded to a sufficient standard for the project archive; these have limited potential beyond the information outlined above.

8.3 Environmental potential

- 8.3.1 The analysis of the charred plant remain assemblage has the potential to provide information on Iron Age agriculture, storage, settlement activities and other plant exploitation practices. Significantly, this includes the potential use of seaweed for the preparation of fibres (dyeing or washing) for weaving textiles. Detailed analysis of the samples from postholes and pits could inform on the different uses of the features and structures on site and whether crop-processing may have taken place on a routine basis or as part of a larger-scale, bulk processing. Iron Age sites in this area at the boundary of East and West Sussex are not abundant and the results therefore have significant potential to improve knowledge on the period: nearby sites include an earlier Bronze Age site in Mile Oak, Portslade (Hinton 2002a), which also had evidence for textile-working, and prehistoric and Romano-British sites in places such as West Blatchington (Norris and Burstow 1950), Goring-by-Sea (AOC Archaeology 2009) and Littlehampton (Hinton 2002b; Pelling 2012), for example.
- 8.3.2 Archaeological evidence for the use of seaweed has been documented more widely in Scotland, north-east England and continental Europe, particularly Scandinavia (e.g., Mooney 2021; van Geel 2005), but very few examples exist for southern England (e.g., two Iron Age sites in Dorset, interpreted as fertiliser; see Carruthers 1991). The use of seaweed as manure has also been suggested on a number of sites in southern England, mainly based on the marine mollusc assemblage. However, this may be the first direct find where seaweed can be more clearly associated with textile production and particularly the processing of wool. Further investigation would clarify how this resource was used and provide more detailed information on the activities undertaken on the site.
- 8.3.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal from charcoal-rich samples can provide complementary information on the exploitation of woodland resources as domestic fuel sources and the local environment.
- 8.3.4 The mollusc assemblage has little potential and requires no further analysis.



9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis

9.1.1 Following consideration of the potential of the stratigraphic evidence identified on site, the following is a summary of the recommendations for further analysis in terms of a series of updated project aims.

9.1.2 Further stratigraphic analysis should endeavour to:

- Review the arrangement of postholes, their morphology and possible phasing to determine if there are any further post-built structures not yet identified, or if the existing groups require reconsideration and adjustment;
- Review features lacking artefacts and of uncertain date to determine if these can be phased through comparative morphology and association with the surrounding archaeology;
- Provide analysis of the types of post-built structure present, with reference to the wider regional context;
- Explore the function(s) associated with any of these possible structures, with particular reference to surrounding pits and the artefactual and environmental evidence indicating the possibility of textile-working on site (or nearby);
- To consider the presence of 'placed' or 'structured' deposition in relation to the structures and surrounding pits;
- To characterise the range, nature and date of late prehistoric activity in this landscape.
- To prepare and present this information for illustrated publication at an appropriate level.

9.2 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis

Pottery

9.2.1 The pottery assemblage should be subjected to detailed fabric and form analysis, following standard methodology (PCRG 2010) and conforming to the 'detailed record' advocated by national standards (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.6). A report will be prepared for publication, in which the results of the analysis will be described (accompanied by tabulated data) and discussed in terms of the range of types, their potential sources, the chronological evidence, possible functional evidence, and the significance of the large deposit in pit 732. A representative selection of vessels will be illustrated (maximum 20 vessels).

Fired clay and worked bone

9.2.2 The portable ceramic and bone/antler objects (spindle whorls and possible loomweights, sub-rectangular 'block', weaving combs, gouges etc) will be described and discussed with particular reference to the assemblage from pit 732, the potential functional implications of the assemblage and (with other finds from the pit) the circumstances of deposition (in a possible 'structured deposit'). The morphology and wear patterns of the objects will be considered at greater depth and further parallels will be sought for the less common artefact types. A representative sample of objects will be illustrated (one loomweight, three spindle



whorls, three antler combs, one bone gouge, three other miscellaneous bone implements), in a combination of line drawings and photographs.

Metalwork

- 9.2.3 All metal objects will be X-radiographed. No further conservation treatment is considered necessary, but the objects selected for retention (see below, Appendix 4: Selection Strategy) will be packaged appropriately for long-term curation (in an airtight container with a drying agent). Due to their potential associations (i.e., recovered in the assemblage from pit 732), parallels should be sought for the copper alloy rings of uncertain function.

Animal bone

- 9.2.4 It is recommended that full analysis of the animal bones from pit 732 is undertaken to include detailed recording of age, biometric and butchery data. The resulting dataset will form the bases for reporting which will include a summary of the assemblage and an interpretation of the pit deposits within a broader context.
- 9.2.5 Although the overall finds assemblage from pit 732 provides a good chronological guide, it is also recommended that a sample of animal bone is submitted for radiocarbon dating, in order to obtain an absolute date for the deposits. There are several good candidates amongst the animal bones from lower fills 851 and 733 that could be sampled for this purpose.

Other finds

- 9.2.6 No further analysis is warranted for any of the other finds categories, but the information included in this assessment report can be adapted for inclusion in the publication report. No further illustration is required.

9.3 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis

- 9.3.1 The results of this assessment should be updated once final phasing has been established for the site and incorporated with any other data. A summary of the assessment results should be included in a publication article together with the results from additional analyses. The samples recommended for analysis are detailed below in Table 6.

Table 6 Recommendations for analysis on environmental samples

| Feature type | Feature | Context | Sample code | Analysis recommendations |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Posthole | 709 | 710 | 207774_1 | P, C14 |
| Posthole | 751 | 752 | 207774_4 | - |
| Posthole | 753 | 754 | 207774_5 | - |
| Posthole | 755 | 756 | 207774_6 | - |
| Posthole | 761 | 762 | 207774_7 | - |
| Pit | 732 | 733 | 207774_3 | P, C14* |
| Pit | 732 | 735 | 207774_2 | - |
| Pit | 732 | 851 | 207774_20 | P, C, C14* |
| Posthole | 773 | 774 | 207774_8 | - |
| Pit/posthole | 783 | 784 | 207774_9 | P |
| Posthole | 791 | 792 | 207774_10 | P |
| Posthole | 807 | 808 | 207774_11 | P |
| Posthole | 811 | 812 | 207774_12 | - |
| Posthole | 833 | 834 | 207774_13 | - |



| Feature type | Feature | Context | Sample code | Analysis recommendations |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Posthole | 845 | 846 | 207774_14 | - |

Key: C = charcoal; P = plant; C14 = radiocarbon (* = 1 x sample of charred plant remains proposed for radiocarbon dating may be substituted for animal bone pending pre-analysis works)

Plant remains

- 9.3.2 Although all the samples have potential for analysis, a selection are proposed for analysis, as indicated with a 'P' in the analysis column in Table 6. All identifiable charred and mineralised plant remains will be extracted from the <4 mm residues and the flot, which may be subsampled with the aid of a riffle box in the case of very rich assemblages. The analysis will involve full quantification (Antolín and Buxó 2011; Antolín and Jacomet 2015) and taphonomic assessment. The identifications will be undertaken using a stereomicroscope at up to x40 magnification and in consultation with a modern seed reference collection and specialised literature where appropriate. Plant nomenclature will follow Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012), for cereals. The analysis results will be tabulated and recorded with the software Arbodat (Kreuz and Schäfer 2002) for the purpose of data sharing.

Charcoal

- 9.3.3 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a 'C' in the analysis column in Table 6. Up to 100 charcoal fragments will be identified per context/sample (or 100% where there are <100 fragments). Identification will focus on fragments in the ≥4 mm fractions, with scanning of the 2–4 mm fractions to identify wood from small shrubs and twiggy material (Asouti and Austin 2005). The transverse (TS), tangential longitudinal (TLS) and radial longitudinal (RLS) sections will be examined up to x400 magnification using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identifications will be assisted by the descriptions of Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000) and Schweingruber (1990), together with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology. Other features will be noted where applicable, including growth-ring curvature and the presence/absence of bark, pith, tyloses and reaction wood. Plant nomenclature will follow Stace (1997).

9.4 Scientific dating

- 9.4.1 Up to five samples of charred plant remains (or alternative material; see Table 6 for primary targets) will be submitted for radiocarbon dating in order to provide a better chronological anchor for the activities carried out on site. In particular, obtaining two radiocarbon dates from different fills of the same key feature (pit 732) will contribute to an understanding of deposit formation processes and the use of this pit. A date on nearby posthole 709 may confirm the time of use for the rectangular structure (structure 856) and its association with other activities on site, including any contemporaneity with the possible 'structured deposit' in pit 732. Radiocarbon dating could also assist where the artefactual evidence is not precisely diagnostic and there is scope to improve the chronologies of pottery typologies: returning dates for pit 743 and posthole 845 would be beneficial in this regard, should further pre-analysis review determine the suitability and contextual security of material from these features.
- 9.4.2 The radiocarbon samples will be submitted to the ¹⁴CHRONO Centre, Queen's University Belfast. Reporting of the radiocarbon dating results will follow international conventions (Bayliss 2015; Millard 2014). All results will be reported as follows: uncalibrated years before present (BP), laboratory code and calibrated date range (cal BC/AD). Dates are calibrated with OxCal 4.4 (Bronk-Ramsey 2009) using the IntCal20 curve (Reimer *et al.* 2020). Calibrated dates are reported at 95.4% probability, with end points rounded out to the



nearest 10 years. Any modelled dates will be given in italics (Bayliss 2015) and the models used will be given in the text or in each figure's footnotes. The reliability of association between the radiocarbon date and the event which is aimed to be dated will be assessed following Waterbolk (1971).

9.5 Proposals for publication

- 9.5.1 The regional significance of the results of the excavations to the east of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex, warrant detailed publication, with a specific focus on the late prehistoric component of the archaeological evidence. In particular, the array of postholes thought to represent multiple post-built structures, as well as the associated pits and the notable artefactual and environmental assemblage indicative of textile-working (in some cases also suggesting an element of 'placed' or 'structured' deposition on the site), are important discoveries within a local and regional context. These are likely to represent part of an Early to Middle Iron Age settlement, the significance of which should be considered in relation to known archaeology in the immediate surrounds, and across East Sussex and the south-east of England more widely.
- 9.5.2 As such, it is proposed that the results of the analysis programme recommended above are published in a full-length article for inclusion in the regional journal *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, accompanied by line illustrations and photographs.

Provisional synopsis of journal article

Working title: *A (loom)weight of evidence: Early Iron Age textile-working at Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex*

by Richard A. Bradley, with specialist contributions

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Introduction and background | 500 words |
| Results | 1500 words |
| Finds reports | 4–5000 words |
| Environmental reports | 3–4000 words |
| Discussion | 1–2000 words |

Total: approximately 10–13,000 words, 12–16 figures, 5–8 plates, 5 tables

9.6 Programme for analysis and publication

- 9.6.1 Analysis and publication will commence when this document and the proposals therein have been approved by the County Archaeologist for ESCC, on behalf of the LPA, and the work has been commissioned in full by the Client.
- 9.6.2 Typically, the analysis and publication programme for a project of this scale and complexity will take around 12 months but will vary depending on the availability of specialists and external laboratories. A project-specific programme will be developed and agreed at the time of commission.

9.7 Personnel and resources

- 9.7.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication (Table 7).



Table 7 Task list

| Task no. | Task description | Days | Staff |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Management and support | | | |
| 1.1 | Project management | 1 | T Wells |
| 1.2 | Project monitor and QA | 0.5 | R Clarke |
| 1.3 | Finds management | 0.5 | R Seager Smith |
| 1.4 | Environmental management | 0.5 | I López-Dóriga |
| Pre-analysis | | | |
| 2.1 | Check phasing and grouping, update site database | 1 | R Bradley |
| 2.2 | Digitisation of selected drawings | 1 | Illustrator |
| 2.3 | Project meetings | 0.5 | All |
| 2.4 | Background research | 1 | R Bradley |
| 2.5 | Extraction of environmental materials | 2 | Supervisor |
| 2.6 | Extraction of material for radiocarbon dating | 0.5 | I López-Dóriga |
| Analysis and specialist reporting | | | |
| <i>Stratigraphic</i> | | | |
| 3.1 | Stratigraphic analysis and reporting | 2 | R Bradley |
| 3.2 | Correlate combined specialist evidence with stratigraphy | 0.5 | R Bradley |
| <i>Finds</i> | | | |
| 4.1 | Pottery analysis and reporting | 6 | K Marsden |
| 4.2 | Ceramic and bone/antler objects | 1.5 | K Marsden |
| 4.3 | Animal bone | 1.5 | L Higbee |
| 4.4 | Other finds (summary) | 0.5 | K Marsden |
| 4.5 | Illustrations: finds (max 20 pottery vessels; 11 ceramic & bone objects) | 7 | Illustrator |
| 4.6 | X-raying of metalwork | 0.25 | T Wicks |
| <i>Environmental</i> | | | |
| 5.1 | Environmental archive admin (discarding unprocessed/ unsorted samples/ residues not for analysis/ retention) | 0.25 | Supervisor |
| 5.2 | Analysis of charred plant remains (6 samples) | 5 | I López-Dóriga |
| 5.3 | Analysis of wood charcoal (1 sample) | 1 | E Treasure |
| 5.4 | Analysis of mineralised plant remains (2 samples) | 1 | I López-Dóriga |
| 5.5 | Illustrations: environmental | 0.25 | Illustrator |
| 5.6 | Overview and palaeoenvironmental summary | 1 | I López-Dóriga |
| <i>Scientific dating</i> | | | |
| 6.1 | Radiocarbon dating (up to 5 samples) | cost per sample | External |
| Report compilation (journal article) | | | |
| 7.1 | Introduction and background | 1 | R Bradley |
| 7.2 | Compile and integrate report | 2 | R Bradley |
| 7.3 | Discussion | 1.5 | R Bradley |
| 7.4 | Bibliography | 0.5 | R Bradley |
| 7.5 | Captions (figures and tables) | 0.25 | R Bradley |
| 7.6 | Prepare brief for illustrations | 0.5 | R Bradley |
| 7.7 | Illustrations (site specific) | 1.5 | Illustrator |
| 7.8 | Edit report | 1 | T Wells |
| 7.9 | Revisions | 1 | All |
| 7.10 | Check proofs | 1 | All |



| Task no. | Task description | Days | Staff |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 7.11 | Journal publication cost | set fee | External |
| Archiving | | | |
| 8.1 | Third party liaison | 0.25 | J Whitby |
| 8.2 | Archive preparation | 0.5 | J Whitby |
| 8.3 | Archive scan | 1 | J Whitby |
| 8.4 | Finds archive final check | 0.25 | J Whitby |
| 8.5 | Environmental archive final check | 0.25 | J Whitby |
| 8.6 | Digital archive preparation | 2.25 | T Burt |
| 8.7 | Physical archive deposition | 0.5 | J Whitby |
| 8.8 | Digital archive deposition | 1.75 | T Burt |
| 8.9 | Museum fee (box storage grant) | set fee | External |
| 8.10 | ADS fee | set fee | External |

9.8 Management structure

- 9.8.1 The team will be headed by a Project Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the execution of the project as outlined in the Updated Project Design. The Project manager will ensure performance targets, be they academic or budgetary, are met within the agreed timetable.
- 9.8.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also liaise with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication, and the recipient museum of the project archive.
- 9.8.3 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Senior Research Manager, who will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Meopham. The site falls within the collecting area of Hove Museum but they are not currently accepting archaeological archives. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the LPA in an attempt to resolve the issue. Deposition of any finds will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the Client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 10.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 6 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Digital Management Plan (available on request).

10.3 Selection strategy

10.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, i.e., the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving museum.

10.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 4). The proposals are summarised below.

Finds

10.3.4 The assemblage is of moderate size and contains several elements of particular interest. Most of it is well stratified in feature fills, including one large pit group.

- Animal bone (328 frags): mostly from Early Iron Age pit 732, further research and radiocarbon potential. Retain all. Bones from broadly dated late prehistoric and post-medieval pits of little further research potential. Retain none.
- Burnt (unworked) flint (203 frags): intrinsically undatable and of uncertain origin. Limited archaeological significance. Already discarded.
- Clay tobacco pipes (5 frags): negligible quantity, post-medieval; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Fired clay (54 frags): several objects (spindlewhorls, loomweights, 'block' of uncertain function) are of intrinsic interest, with functional significance (textile-working). Retain all these, but not the remaining undiagnostic fragments, which have no further research potential.



- Glass (2 frags): negligible quantity, post-medieval bottle glass; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Marine shell (11 frags): small quantity, in poor condition. Limited archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Metalwork (6 objects): very small quantity; objects in poor condition, vulnerable to continued deterioration. X-ray will act as basic record; retain copper alloy only.
- Pottery (942 sherds): Large assemblage with considerable further research value; includes large pit group in relatively good condition. Retain all.
- Stone (4 objects): very small quantity, no signs of utilisation but of possible significance due to context (large Early Iron Age pit deposit). Retain all.
- Worked bone and antler (10 objects): objects of intrinsic interest, all from large Early Iron Age pit deposit, functional significance (probable textile-working). Retain all.
- Worked flint (7 pieces): negligible quantity, consisting largely of undiagnostic waste flakes. One hammerstone has functional significance; retain this only.

Palaeoenvironmental material

10.3.5 Some of the material retrieved from environmental samples merits retention with the site archive for future access.

- Any samples not selected for processing due to a lack of archaeological significance will not be retained.
- Unsorted residues from assessed samples not proposed for further analysis will not be retained, with the possible exception of any taken for the recovery of human remains.
- Assessed flots with no extracted materials are generally considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and may be discarded, unless proposals for analysis have not yet been undertaken.
- All analysed samples will be retained; assessed flots with extracted materials with no further research potential.
- All analysed materials (charred and waterlogged plant remains, mollusca, etc) will be retained.

Documentary records

10.3.6 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, Client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

10.3.7 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital



preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 5). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the Archaeological Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 All finds by context

| Context | Description | Animal Bone | Burnt Flint | Fired Clay | Pottery | Other Finds |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Evaluation (total)</i> | | 3/112 | 10/615 | 4/52 | 10/241 | 2 metal; 5 clay pipe; 1 flint |
| 712 | Posthole 711 | | | | 3/16 | |
| 714 | Posthole 714 | | | 1/119 | 3/63 | |
| 715 | | | | | 1/7 | |
| 721 | Pit 720 | | | | 4/57 | |
| 723 | Pit 722 | 97/1135 | | | 1/16 | 2 glass (bottle); 1 shell |
| 727 | Posthole 726 | | | 1/5 | | 1 shell |
| 729 | Posthole 728 | | | 8/55 | | |
| 731 | Stakehole 730 | | | | 1/3 | |
| 733 | Pit 732 | 109/926 | 20/324 | 10/1813 | 307/6955 | 2 Cu; 1 flint; 8 worked bone; 2 stone; 7 shell |
| 735 | | 35/432 | 34/223 | 1/19 | 142/2404 | 2 flint; 2 worked bone; 1 human bone; 1 shell |
| 736 | | 9/141 | | 1/49 | 10/250 | 1 flint |
| 851 | | 32/19 | 45/538 | 18/431 | 229/3844 | 2 Fe; 1 worked bone; 2 stone; 1 shell |
| 745 | Pit 743 | 10/28 | | | 17/110 | |
| 746 | | 10/91 | | | 38/481 | |
| 748 | Posthole 747 | | | | 3/28 | |
| 770 | Posthole 769 | | 1/4 | | | |
| 772 | Posthole 771 | | | | 1/4 | |
| 782 | Posthole 781 | | | | 10/62 | |
| 784 | Pit/posthole 783 | | | | 1/15 | |
| 802 | Posthole 801 | | | | 2/7 | |
| 818 | Stakehole 817 | | | | 2/2 | |
| 827 | Posthole 827 | | 1/2 | | | |
| 838 | Posthole 837 | | | | 1/6 | |
| 844 | Ditch 854 | | | | 7/45 | |
| 848 | | | | | 17/155 | 1 flint |
| 850 | | | | 2/8 | 1/8 | 24/184 |
| 840 | Ditch 855 | | | | 1/5 | |
| 842 | | | | | 2/6 | |
| 710 | Structure 856 | | 14/127 | 1/195 | 3/28 | |
| 752 | | | 7/84 | | 1/2 | |
| 754 | | | 8/80 | | | |
| 756 | | | 19/123 | | 3/12 | |
| 762 | | | 4/25 | | 2/13 | 1 flint |
| 794 | Structure 857 | | | | 1/10 | |
| 774 | Structure 858 | | 5/38 | | 1/3 | |
| 792 | | | 4/213 | | 4/41 | |
| 834 | | | 18/26 | | 2/50 | |
| 846 | | | | | 61/956 | |



| Context | Description | Animal Bone | Burnt Flint | Fired Clay | Pottery | Other Finds |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 808 | Structure 859 | | 8/80 | | 3/10 | |
| 810 | | | | | 1/8 | |
| 812 | | | 21/241 | 5/3054 | 1/15 | |
| 786 | Structure 861 | | | | 3/35 | |
| 832 | | | | | 1/6 | |
| 0 | Unstratified | 5/25 | | 1/15 | 27/204 | |
| <i>Sub-total excavation</i> | | 22/3711 | 193/2110 | 50/6813 | 939/16,058 | 7 flint; 2 glass; 1 human bone; 4 metal; 11 shell; 4 stone |
| Overall Total | | 25/3823 | 203/2725 | 54/6865 | 949/16,299 | |



Appendix 2 Pottery by context

| Context | Ware | No. sherds | Wt. (g) | ENV | Comment |
|------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Evaluation | | | | | |
| 106 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9mm thick, body sherd |
| 106 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 10 | 1 | sparse flint, thick-walled(15 mm) |
| 108 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 13 | 1 | sparse flint, 9mm thick, body sherd |
| 110 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 31 | 1 | sparse flint, body, 6 mm thick |
| 114 | grog and flint tempered ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | abraded, 10 mm thick |
| 404 | Vesicular fabric | 1 | 9 | 1 | was probably a glaucanitic sandy fabric with sparse flint but is now burnt (vitrified) |
| 404 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 6 | 1 | quite hard fired, 6 mm thick |
| 605 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 31 | 1 | sparse flint, thick-walled (10 mm) |
| 605 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 31 | 1 | flint-gritted base. Sparse flint in fabric |
| 605 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 2 | 1 | abraded body, also has organic inclusions, burnt out |
| Excavation | | | | | |
| 710 | Flint-tempered ware | 2 | 27 | 1 | conjoining body sherds (fresh break) |
| 710 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 1 | 1 | small body sherd |
| 712 | Flint-tempered ware | 2 | 10 | 2 | body sherds, sparsely gritted, slightly burnt |
| 712 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd |
| 714 | Flint-tempered ware | 3 | 63 | 3 | body sherds |
| 715 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | body sherd, slightly burnt |
| 721 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 4 | 57 | 4 | body sherds |
| 723 | Staffs-type slipware | 1 | 16 | 1 | open form |
| 731 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | small rim, flattened |
| 733 | Shelly ware | 50 | 1169 | 46 | sparsely tempered (fine to medium shell); 8 rims (1 finger-impressed), plus body; several burnished |
| 733 | Shelly ware | 44 | 1434 | 42 | 2 rims (1 shouldered jar), plus body & base; coarse shelly |
| 733 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 32 | 860 | 30 | 3 rims (jars) plus body & base; not well finished |
| 733 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 108 | 2392 | 103 | 10 rims, 4 bases, plus bodies; mostly well finished & burnished |
| 733 | Glaucanitic sandy ware | 73 | 1100 | 72 | 11 rims, 2 bases (1 complete) & body; mostly well finished and burnished |
| 735 | Glaucanitic sandy ware with flint | 9 | 256 | 9 | coarsewares, thicker-walled |



| Context | Ware | No. sherds | Wt. (g) | ENV | Comment |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 735 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 58 | 785 | 58 | 3 rims; plus body sherd; 2 poss red finished; generally well finished & burnished (overlap with 733?) |
| 735 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 55 | 878 | 55 | 2 shallow pedestal bases; 2 rims; mostly well finished & burnished |
| 735 | Shelly ware | 13 | 140 | 13 | 5 rims (1 inturned); sparse to medium-gritted, 1 rim burnished |
| 735 | Shelly ware | 7 | 345 | 7 | body & base sherds (2 thick-walled base sherds in glauconitic fabric) |
| 736 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 1 | 42 | 1 | some voids - shell? base sherd |
| 736 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | body sherd |
| 736 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 3 | 72 | 3 | body sherds |
| 736 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 5 | 134 | 5 | body sherds |
| 745 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 9 | 48 | 9 | body sherds |
| 745 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | body sherd with prominent iron oxides |
| 745 | Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | body sherd |
| 745 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 3 | 29 | 3 | body sherds, 1 with tooled curvilinear dec |
| 745 | Greensand tempered ware | 1 | 10 | 1 | rim sherd (proto bead rim?) |
| 745 | Flint-tempered ware | 2 | 14 | 2 | body sherds, 1 with frequent, well sorted flint, the other sparsely gritted |
| 746 | Sand and iron-gritted fabric | 12 | 235 | 1 | non-joining but almost certainly all 1 vessel; body, rim & base (jar) |
| 746 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 2 | 27 | 1 | footring base, micaceous fabric, well finished |
| 746 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 6 | 42 | 6 | body sherds |
| 746 | grog and flint tempered ware | 2 | 41 | 1 | base sherds |
| 746 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 2 | 8 | 2 | body sherds |
| 746 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 8 | 79 | 8 | body sherds, including thick-walled |
| 746 | Flint-tempered ware | 6 | 49 | 6 | body sherds, medium coarse, relatively sparsely gritted |
| 748 | Flint-tempered ware | 2 | 14 | 2 | body sherds |
| 748 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 14 | 1 | body sherd |
| 752 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 2 | 1 | body sherd |
| 756 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 5 | 1 | body sherd |
| 756 | Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | body sherd, very abraded |
| 756 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd; slightly burnt? |
| 762 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 2 | 13 | 2 | body sherds |
| 772 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | body sherd, sparsely flint-gritted |
| 774 | Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | body sherd, abraded |



| Context | Ware | No. sherds | Wt. (g) | ENV | Comment |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 782 | Flint-tempered ware | 5 | 40 | 5 | body sherds, sparsely flint-gritted, all burnt |
| 782 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 2 | 1 | rim sherd, vessel form uncertain but could be carinated bowl (thin-walled) |
| 782 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 4 | 20 | 4 | body sherds, all slightly burnt |
| 784 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 15 | 1 | rim sherd, carinated bowl; slightly burnt |
| 786 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 11 | 1 | body sherd, slightly burnt |
| 786 | Flint-tempered ware | 2 | 24 | 1 | conjoining (new brea) body sherds;; ext rustication? |
| 792 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 3 | 25 | 2 | heavily burnt, almost denatured |
| 792 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd |
| 794 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 10 | 1 | body sherd |
| 802 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | body sherd, sparsely flint-gritted |
| 802 | Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | body sherd |
| 808 | Flint-tempered ware | 3 | 10 | 3 | body sherds, 2 burnt |
| 810 | grog and flint tempered ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | body sherd |
| 812 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 15 | 1 | rim sherd, carinated bowl |
| 818 | Flint-tempered ware | 2 | 2 | 2 | small body sherds, sparsely flint-gritted |
| 832 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd |
| 838 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd |
| 840 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 5 | 1 | body sherd |
| 842 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | body sherd, sparsely flint-gritted |
| 842 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 1 | 1 | 1 | body sherd, slightly burnt |
| 844 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 6 | 37 | 6 | body sherds, at least 1 slightly burnt |
| 844 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | body sherd |
| 846 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 42 | 914 | 28 | includes rim from ?shouldered jar/bowl; poss just 1 or 2 shouldered vessels; nearly all sherds appear slightly burnt |
| 846 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 19 | 42 | 19 | all small, abraded body sherds, not necessarily all from same vessel (fabric varies); at least 4 sherds slightly burnt |
| 848 | Grog-tempered ware | 4 | 14 | 4 | body sherds, 1 tiny rim sherd |
| 848 | Glauconitic sandy ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | body sherd, abraded |
| 848 | Oxon colour coat | 1 | 52 | 1 | bowl with dropped curved flange |
| 848 | Greyware | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd |
| 848 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 2 | 11 | 2 | body sherds |
| 848 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 5 | 40 | 5 | body sherds |
| 848 | Flint-tempered ware | 3 | 29 | 3 | body sherds |



| Context | Ware | No. sherds | Wt. (g) | ENV | Comment |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 850 | Greyware | 16 | 127 | 1 | body & base sherds, not all conjoining (old breaks) but almost certainly all 1 vessel; carinated jar |
| 850 | Whiteware | 2 | 22 | 1 | base |
| 850 | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | body sherd |
| 850 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 5 | 33 | 5 | body sherds |
| 851 | grog and flint tempered ware | 5 | 28 | 5 | body sherds, poss all 1 vessel |
| 851 | Shelly ware | 45 | 513 | 45 | 7 small rims, plus body & base sherds; 3 sherds (incl 1 base) particularly coarsely tempered, remainder sparsely tempered; some well finished (burnished) |
| 851 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 89 | 1310 | 86 | rims (at least 8, all shouldered bowls), body & base, all well finished with glossy ext burnish |
| 851 | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 90 | 1993 | 88 | 5 rims, plus body & base sherds, probably more conjoining; coil breaks; coarseware, some faint wiping but otherwise no surface finishing |
| Unstrat | Glauconitic sandy ware with flint | 20 | 162 | 20 | 2 rims, plus body sherds; some well finished (burnished) |
| Unstrat | Flint-tempered ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | body sherd, sparsely gritted, ext burnish |
| Unstrat | Shelly ware | 6 | 36 | 6 | body sherds, one coarsely tempered |



Appendix 3 Assessment of the environmental evidence

| Feature Type | Feature | Context | Group | Sample Code | Sample vol. (l) | Flot vol. (ml) | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2 mm (ml) | Charcoal | Other | Preservation |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|----------------|
| Posthole | 709 | 710 | Structure 856 | 207774_1 | 9 | 45 | <1% | A*** | A*** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases and spikelet forks), Triticeae | A** | Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule frag, Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags | 2 | Mature | - | Very good |
| Posthole | 751 | 752 | Structure 856 | 207774_4 | 9 | 4 | 0.2 | A* | B | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled), <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> <i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains, glume bases and spikelet fork), Triticeae grain frags | C | cf. Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags | 0.25 | Mature | - | Heterogeneous |
| Posthole | 753 | 754 | Structure 856 | 207774_5 | 8 | 20 | 1%, C | A*** | A** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases and spikelet forks), Triticeae grain frags | A | <i>Fumaria</i> sp., Viciae, <i>Persicaria</i> sp., Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags | 0.25 | Mature | - | Generally good |
| Posthole | 755 | 756 | Structure 856 | 207774_6 | 8 | 60 | <1% | A*** | A*** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases and spikelet forks), Triticeae grain frags | B | Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags, Poaceae | 1 | Mature | - | Very good |



| Feature Type | Feature | Context | Group | Sample Code | Sample vol. (l) | Flot vol. (ml) | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2 mm (ml) | Charcoal | Other | Preservation |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Posthole | 761 | 762 | Structure 856 | 207774_7 | 6 | 45 | <1%, C | A*** | A** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains and grain with floret), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> rachis, <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases and spikelet forks), <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i> glume base, Triticeae grain frags | B | Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags, <i>Rumex</i> sp. | 0.25 | Mature | Moll-t (C) | Very good |
| Pit | 732 | 733 | - | 207774_3 | 32 | 250 | <1%, <i>Cecilioi des acicula</i> (A*) | A* | A** | <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains and glume bases) <i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains, glume bases and spikelet forks), Triticeae | A* | Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp. (grains and twisted awns)), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule + frags, Trifolieae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> , Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags. Mineralised - Brassicaceae, indet seed | 150 | Mature | Fish scale (B), bone/sab (A*), mineralised nodules | Heterogeneous, some mineralisation |
| Pit | 732 | 735 | - | 207774_2 | 7 | 4 | 10%, C | A | B | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> (grains and cf. glume bases) <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume base, Triticeae | B | Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule frags, <i>Rumex</i> sp., indet | 1 | Mature | - | Poor |



| Feature Type | Feature | Context | Group | Sample Code | Sample vol. (l) | Flot vol. (ml) | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2 mm (ml) | Charcoal | Other | Preservation |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Pit | 732 | 851 | - | 207774_20 | 74 | 100 | 1%, <i>Cecilioi des acicula</i> (A*) | A** | A | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grains), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume bases, spikelet forks), Triticeae grain frags | A | Poaceae (inc. <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp. (grains and twisted awns)), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule + frags, <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell, cf. Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags. Mineralised (A*) - indet nodules, indet seeds, cf. Polygonaceae seeds | 70 | Mature, roundwood | Coal (C), clinker/cinder (C) fragmented, Sab (A**) | Heterogenous |
| Posthole | 773 | 774 | Structure 858 | 207774_8 | 9 | 10 | 15%, C | A** | A | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume bases and spikelet forks), Triticeae grain frags | C | <i>Bromus</i> sp. | 0.5 | Mature | Moll-t (C) | Good |



| Feature Type | Feature | Context | Group | Sample Code | Sample vol. (l) | Flot vol. (ml) | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2 mm (ml) | Charcoal | Other | Preservation |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|------------------------------|
| Pit/posthole | 783 | 784 | - | 207774_9 | 21 | 20 | <1% | A*** | A** | <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases and spikelet forks), <i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , detached embryo, Triticeae grain frags | A | Chenopodiaceae, <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> | 3 | Mature | Moll-t (C) | Good |
| Posthole | 791 | 792 | Structure 858 | 207774_10 | 14 | 30 | <1%, C | A*** | A** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> grains, <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> spikelet fork, Triticeae grain frags | A | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed capsule frag, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., Trifolieae, Poaceae | 0.5 | Mature | - | Good |
| Posthole | 807 | 808 | Structure 859 | 207774_11 | 10 | 50 | <1% | A*** | A** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains and rachis), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> glume base, detached embryo, Triticeae grain frags | A | <i>Avena</i> sp. (grains and twisted awns), <i>Bromus</i> sp. | 0.1 | Mature | Moll-t (C) | Very good, some large grains |



| Feature Type | Feature | Context | Group | Sample Code | Sample vol. (l) | Flot vol. (ml) | Bioturbation proxies | Grain | Chaff | Cereal Notes | Charred Other | Charred Other Notes | Charcoal >2 mm (ml) | Charcoal | Other | Preservation |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Posthole | 811 | 812 | Structure 859 | 207774_12 | 10 | 35 | <1%, <i>Cecilioi des acicula</i> (A*) | A*** | A** | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>dicoccum</i> grain, <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> glume base, Triticeae grain frags | A | Poaceae., <i>Corylus avellana</i> , Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp. | 0.1 | Mature | Moll-t (C) | Good |
| Posthole | 833 | 834 | Structure 858 | 207774_13 | 7 | 5 | <1%, C | A** | A* | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain), <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume bases, Triticeae grain frags | C | Poaceae, cf. Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags | 0.1 | Mature | Moll-t (C) | Heterogeneous |
| Posthole | 845 | 846 | Structure 858 | 207774_14 | 32 | 10 | 25%, C | A* | A | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled, inc. twisted grains), <i>Triticum spelta</i> (grains, glume bases), <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (grain), <i>Triticum dicoccum</i> (grain, glume base, spikelet forks), <i>Triticum</i> sp. glume bases, Triticeae grain frags | C | Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Phaeophyceae frond midrib frags | 0.1 | Mature | Coal (B), clinker/cinder (A) fragmented | Poor |



Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A* = 30–100, A** = 100–500, A*** = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs



Appendix 4 Selection Strategy

207772–4
Sackville Road, Hove
 version 1, December 2021

Selection Strategy

Project Information

Project Management

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Project Manager | Nina Oloffson |
| Archaeological Archive Manager | Lorraine Mephram |
| Organisation | Wessex Archaeology (WA) |

| Stakeholders | | Date Contacted |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Collecting Institution(s) | NO COLLECTING MUSEUM Archaeology Data Service | |
| Project Lead / Project Assurance | Lead: Elisha Meadows Assurance: Nina Olofsson | N/A |
| Landowner / Developer | Moda Living, Castlegarth Grange, Scott Lane Wetherby, W Yorks LS22 6LH | |
| Other (external) | County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) | |
| Other (internal) | WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics & BIM Manager (Chris Breeden) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI) | N/A; briefed as part of standard project process |

Resources

Resources required

WA Finds and Environmental specialists; WA archives team

Context

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to all archaeological project work on the site undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as defined in the WSIs.

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)

Relevant research agendas

- South East Research Framework (<https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>)

Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)

Research objectives of the project

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework, the research objectives of the excavation were to:

- determine the date, nature and extent of a potential settlement on site, and its development in the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods;
- determine the date, extent and character of landscape organisation, and its development from the Middle Bronze Age to the Iron Age period;
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of two project review points:

- End of data gathering (assessment stage)
- Archive compilation

1 – Digital Data

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; County Archaeologist (ESCC); ADS

Selection

Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, ClfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

| Document type | Selection Strategy | Review Points |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Site records | Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition. | 2 |
| Reports | To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition. | 1, 2 |
| Specialist reports | Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version. | 1, 2 |
| Photographic media (site recording) | Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos will not be selected. | 1, 2 |
| Photographic media (objects) | Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected. | 2 |
| Survey data | Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected. | 1, 2 |
| Databases and spreadsheets | Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any | 1, 2 |

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | specialist data submitted separately will also be selected. | |
| Administrative records | Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology. | 2 |

De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

Amendments

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | |

2 – Documents

Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; County Archaeologist (ESCC)

Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of ClfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

| Document type | Selection Strategy | Review Points |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Site records | Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition. | 2 |
| Reports | Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded. | 1, 2 |
| Specialist reports & data | Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is | 1, 2 |

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| | more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected. | |
| Photographic media | X-radiographic plates: all will be selected. | 2 |
| Secondary sources | Hard copies of secondary sources will not be selected. | 2 |
| Working notes | Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected. | 2 |
| Administrative records | Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology. | 2 |

De-Selected Documents

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

Amendments

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | |

3 – Materials

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Material type | Artefacts (bulk and registered finds) | Section 3. | 3.1 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|

Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; County Archaeologist (ESCC); landowner

Selection

Note that human remains are not included in this selection strategy; their recovery and subsequent treatment and curation will be governed by a Ministry of Justice licence(s).

These proposals have been prepared by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, and are based on data recorded during the assessment stage.

| Find Type | Selection Strategy | Review Points |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Animal bone (328 frags) | Mostly from Early Iron Age pit 732, further research and radiocarbon potential. Retain all. Bones from broadly dated late prehistoric and post-medieval pits of little further research potential. Retain none. | 1, 2 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Burnt (unworked) flint (203 frags) | Intrinsically undatable and of uncertain origin. Limited archaeological significance. Already discarded. | 1, 2 |
| Clay tobacco pipes (5 frags) | Negligible quantity, post-medieval; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none. | 1, 2 |
| Fired clay (54 frags) | Several objects (spindlewhorls, loomweights, block of uncertain function) are of intrinsic interest, with functional significance (textile working). Retain all these, but not the remaining undiagnostic fragments, which have no further research potential. | 1, 2 |
| Glass (2 frags) | Negligible quantity, post-medieval; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none. | 1, 2 |
| Marine shell (11 frags) | Small quantity, in poor condition. Limited archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none. | 1, 2 |
| Metalwork (6 objects) | Very small quantity; objects in poor condition, vulnerable to continued deterioration. X-ray will act as basic record; retain copper alloy only. | 1, 2 |
| Pottery (949 sherds) | Large assemblage with considerable further research value; includes large pit group in relatively good condition. Retain all. | 1, 2 |
| Stone (4 objects) | Very small quantity, no signs of utilisation but of possible significance due to context (large Iron Age pit deposit). Retain all. | 1, 2 |
| Worked bone and antler (11 objects) | Objects of intrinsic interest, all from large Iron Age pit deposit, functional significance (probable textile working). Retain all. | 1, 2 |
| Worked flint (7 pieces) | Negligible quantity, consisting largely of undiagnostic waste flakes. One hammerstone has functional significance; retain this only. | 1, 2 |

De-Selected Material

Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | |

3 – Materials

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Material type | Palaeoenvironmental material | Section 3. | 3.2 |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----|

Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Manager; WA internal specialists; County Archaeologist (ESCC)

Selection

All contexts suitable for environmental sampling have been considered for sampling. All environmental sampling has been undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a) and as stated in relevant WSI.

| Env Material Type | Selection Strategy | Review Points |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Unprocessed samples | In the event of any samples being eliminated from processing due to lack of archaeological significance, these will not be retained. | 1, 2 |
| Unsorted residues | Residues from samples not proposed for further analysis will be de-selected, with the possible exception of any taken for the recovery of human remains. | 1, 2 |
| Assessed flots with no extracted materials | Assessed flots with no extracted materials are considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and will be de-selected. | 1, 2 |
| Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials | All analysed samples will be selected; assessed flots with extracted materials with no further research potential (to be established on a sample by sample case) may be de-selected. | 1, 2 |
| Charred & waterlogged plant remains | All extracted plant remains will be selected | 2 |
| Mollusca | All extracted mollusca will be selected | 2 |
| All other analysed material (eg insects, pollen) | All material will be selected | 2 |

De-Selected Material

De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

Amendments

| Date | Amendment | Rationale | Stakeholders |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | |



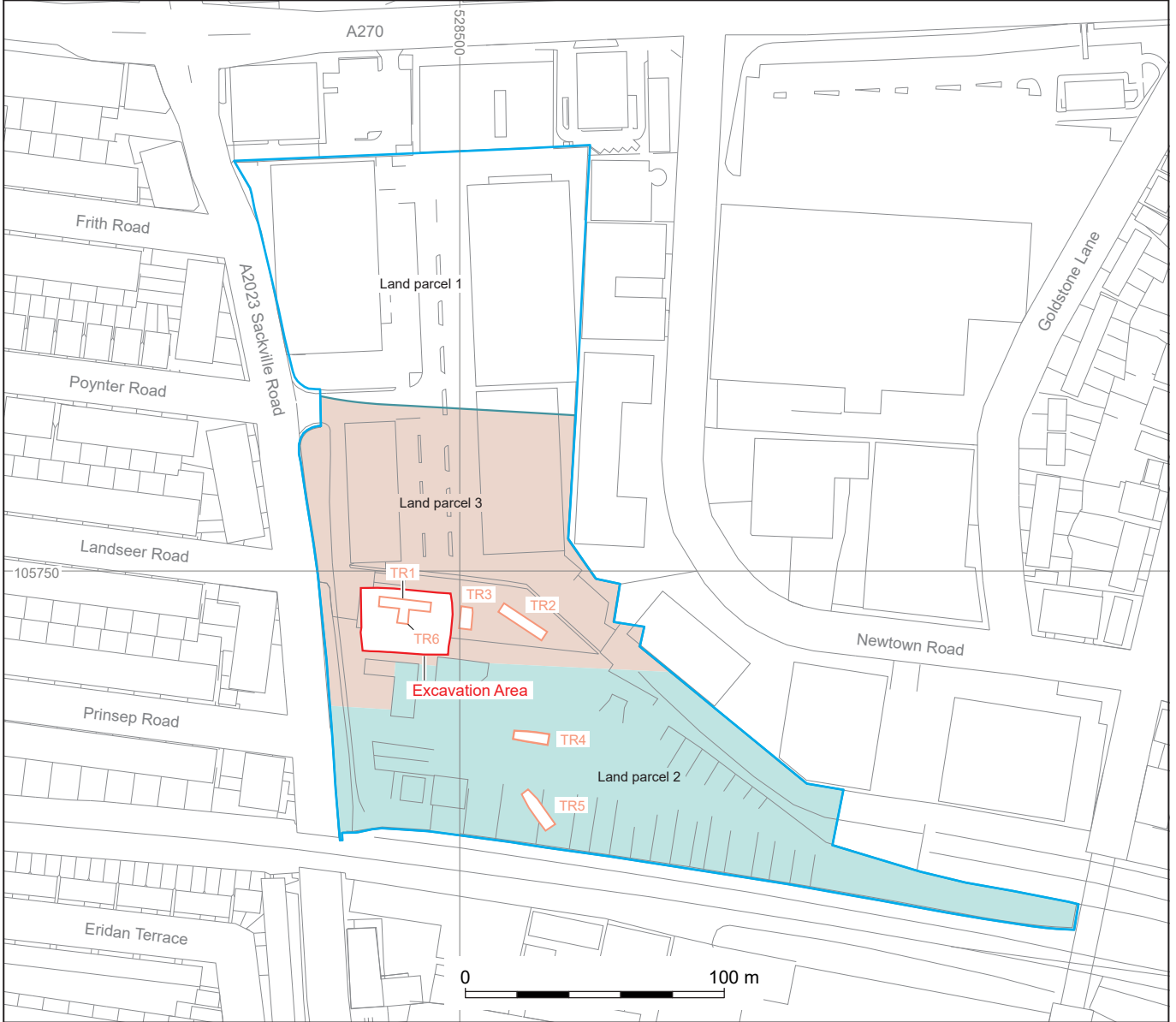
Appendix 5 OASIS record

Summary for wessexar1-503759

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OASIS ID (UID) | wessexar1-503759 |
| Project Name | Land east of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex |
| Sitename | Land East of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex |
| Activity type | Strip Map And Sample |
| Project Identifier(s) | 207774 |
| Planning Id | BH2019/03548 |
| Reason For Investigation | Planning: Post determination |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Wessex Archaeology |
| Project Dates | 07-Jun-2021 - 02-Jul-2021 |
| Location | Land East of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex NGR : TQ 28479 05732 LL : 50.8368657480997, -0.176772512910079 12 Fig : 528479,105732 |
| Administrative Areas | Country : England County : East Sussex District : Brighton and Hove Parish : Brighton and Hove, unparished area |
| Project Methodology | Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Opera on behalf of Moda Living to undertake a strip, map and sample excavation on a parcel of land at Sackville Road, Hove, BN3 7AG. The excavation was undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works as conditions of the planning permission granted by Brighton and Hove City Council(BH2019/03548) for the redevelopment of the trading estate, which include a prior desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation. Based on areas of archaeological potential from prior evaluation in trenches 1 and 6, a mitigation area overlaying these trenches had been agreed, in consultation with the County Archaeologist. The excavation comprised of the excavation, investigation and recording of a single area measuring 0.11 ha. |

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| Project Results | <p>Archaeological remains, comprising 66 pits and postholes and two ditches, were identified. Most of these features, which include the remains of several probable post-built structures, are broadly dated to the late prehistoric period – probably the first half of the 1st millennium BC – though some are more chronologically secure than others. One posthole included the remains of a single pottery vessel, perhaps being a specific ‘placed’ deposit marking the end of use of a structure. Nearby, a large pit with multiple fills contained a substantial assemblage of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery, alongside several notable objects that are indicative of textile-working (spindle whorls, loomweights, bone tools), as well as a piece of human bone that may demonstrate a further element of selectively ‘placed’ or ‘structured’ deposition. Environmental evidence includes a significant assemblage of charred and mineralised plant remains that suggest the processing and storage of cereal products on, or near to the site; evidence for the use of seaweed, potentially associated with textile production, was also identified. Taken together, the late prehistoric evidence suggests that there was extensive activity both on the site and in the immediate surrounds, and that this may be related to Early/Middle Iron Age settlement. The excavation also revealed limited traces of activity during other periods, including a single Romano-British ditch, a small number of pits of post-medieval/modern date, and a disturbed area containing the remains of modern railway sleepers.</p> <p>The late prehistoric remains, particularly the array of postholes thought to represent multiple post-built structures, as well as the associated pits and the notable artefactual and environmental assemblage indicative of textile-working (in some cases also suggesting an element of ‘placed’ or ‘structured’ deposition), are important discoveries within a local and regional context. Consequently, it is recommended that further analysis, principally of the finds and environmental evidence, is undertaken prior to publication of the results within the regional journal, Sussex Archaeological Collections.</p> |
| Keywords | <p>Post Built Structure - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Weaving Comb - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Weaving Comb - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Weaving Comb - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Needle - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Spindle Whorl - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Spindle Whorl - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Spindle Whorl - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Gouge - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Gouge - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Gouge - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ditch - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Nail - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Ring - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Post Built Structure - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> |
| Funder | |
| HER | East Sussex HER - noRev - LITE |
| Person Responsible for work | Finlay, Wood, Elisha, Meadows |

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HER Identifiers | |
| Archives | Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Hove Museum and Art Gallery; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; |



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29.74 m OD

28.09 m OD

TR1

27.80 m OD

27.73 m OD

28.13 m OD

28.17 m OD

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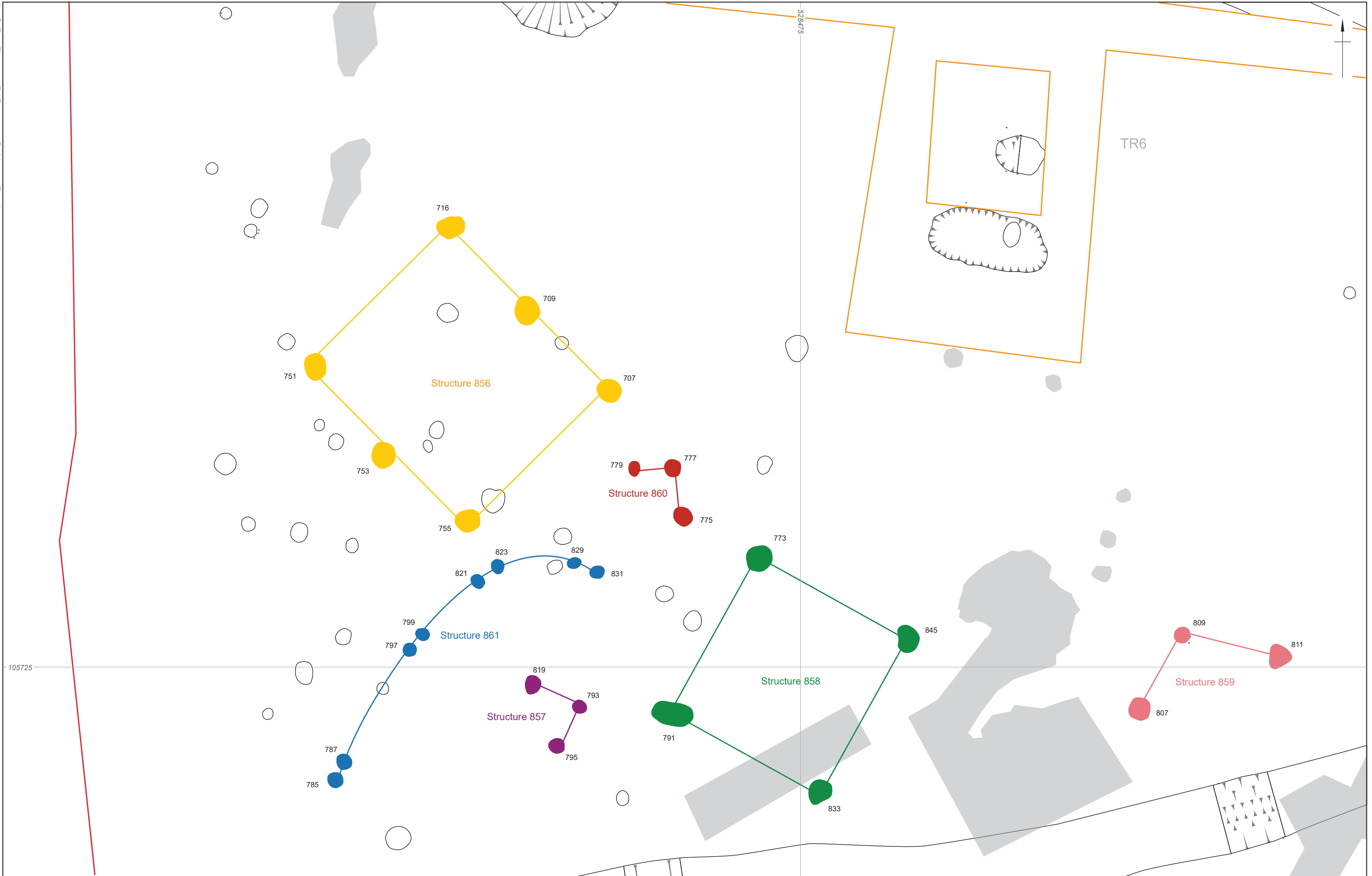
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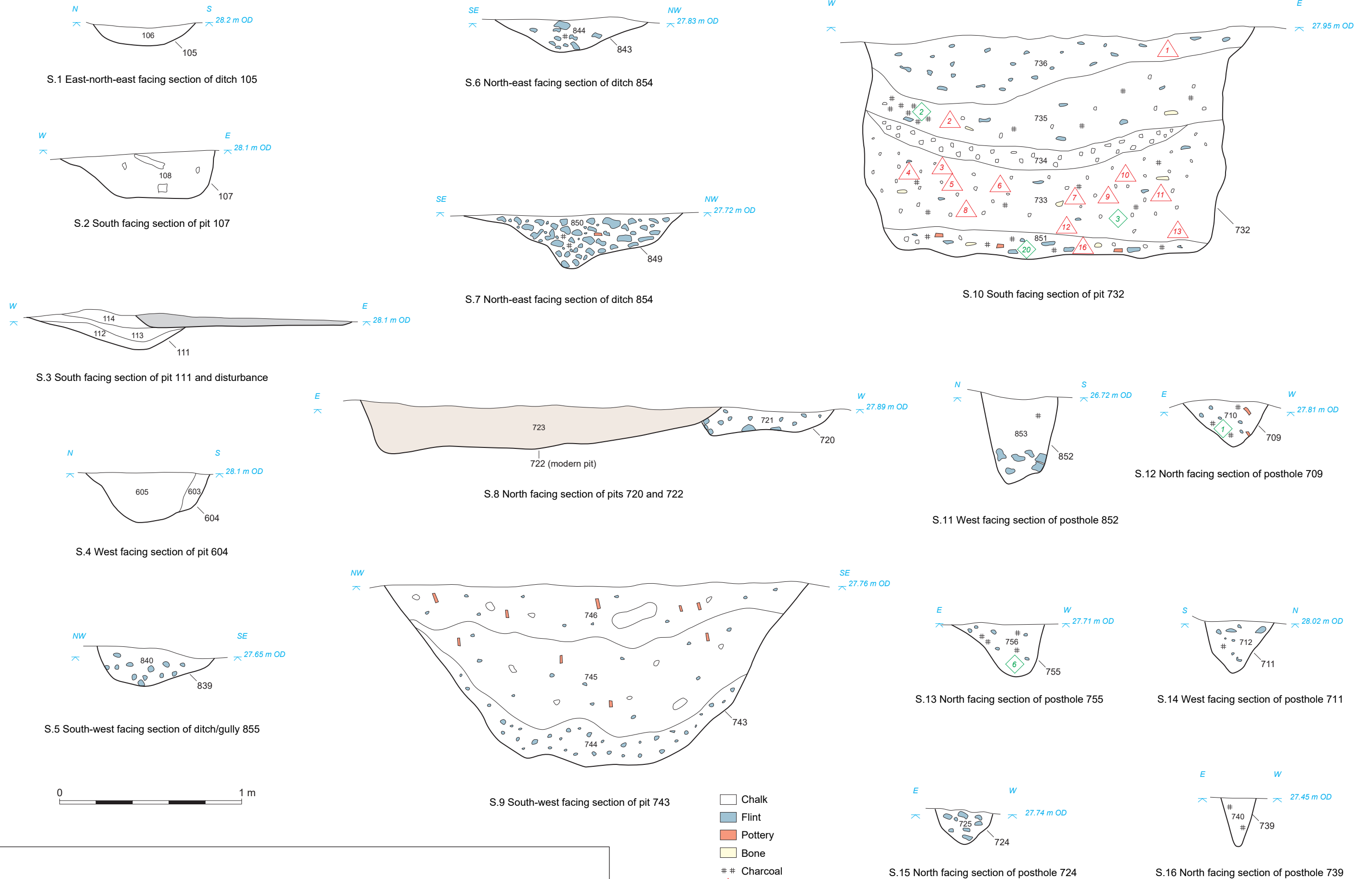
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Figure 3: Postholes in the south-west of the excavation area, showing suggested structures 856, 857, 858, 859, 860 and 861

0 2.5 m

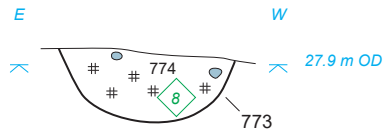


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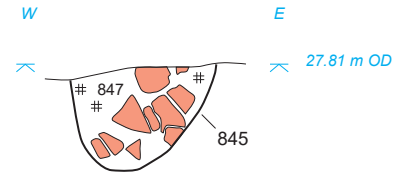
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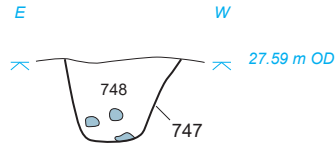
Figure 4: Selected sections



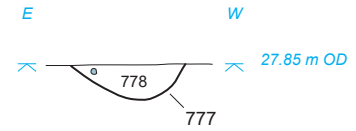
S.17 North facing section of posthole 773



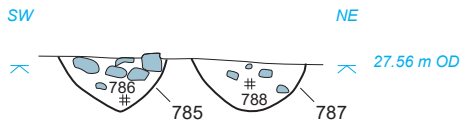
S.18 South facing section of posthole 845



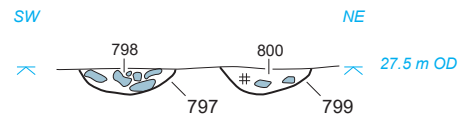
S.19 North facing section of posthole 747



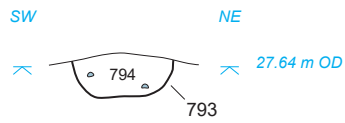
S.20 North facing section of posthole 777



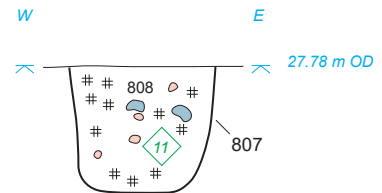
S.21 South-east facing sections of posthole 785 and 787



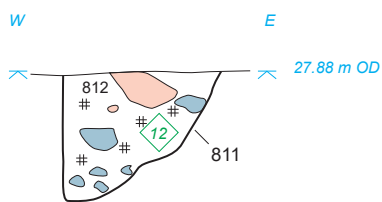
S.22 South-east facing sections of posthole 797 and 799



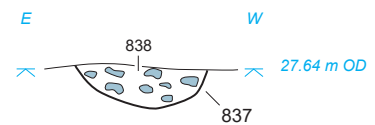
S.23 South-east facing section of posthole 793



S.24 South facing section of posthole 807



S.25 South facing section of posthole 811



S.26 North facing section of posthole 837




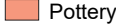
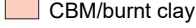


-  Flint
-  Pottery
-  CBM/burnt clay
-  Charcoal
-  Sample number





Plate 1: Pre-excavation view of the excavation area



Plate 2: North facing section of posthole 751 (structure 856)


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Plate 3: North facing section of posthole 755 (structure 856)



Plate 4: South facing section of posthole 819 (structure 857)


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Plate 5: North facing section of posthole 773 (structure 858)



Plate 6: Plan of pottery filled posthole 845 (structure 858)


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Plate 7: South-east facing section of posthole 821 (structure 861)



Plate 8: Plan of pit 732, 100% excavated, viewed from the east


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Plate 9: South-west facing section of pit 743



Plate 10: East-northeast facing section of ditch 847 (group 854)


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Plate 11: North facing section of posthole 775 (structure 860)



Plate 12: Near-complete triangular fired clay object from pit 732, probably a loomweight (ON 12), 0.2 m scale


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Plate 13: Complete conical spindlewhorl with flat top (ON 1, left) and complete bun-shaped spindlewhorl with hollow base (ON 9, right) from pit 732, 0.1 m scale



Plate 14: Near-complete weaving comb with incised decoration (ON 10), pit 732, 0.2 m scale


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Plate 15: Near-complete, undecorated weaving comb (ON 16), pit 732, 0.2 m scale



Plate 16: Gouge ON 3 (top) and gouge ON 7, both from pit 732, 0.2 m scale



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Plate 17: Charred fragments of seaweed from pit 732 under magnification

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