Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land South of Rocky Lane
(Phases 2 and 3),
Haywards Heath,
West Sussex

NGR: TQ 2804 2221

Mid Sussex District Council
Planning Application Ref: 12/00535/OUT

ASE Project No: 6661
Site Code: RLH13

ASE Report No: 2014243
OASIS ID: archaeol6-186321

By Hayley Nicholls

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July 2014

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex (Phases 2 and 3). A total of 74 trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of the natural geology.

Undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 68 of the 74 trenches. Limited disturbance from land drains was identified in 11 trenches whilst localised truncation of deposits in the south-east of the site from quarry pits was evident. 54 of the 74 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features.

27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, two possible pits, one tree bole, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits.

Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. One ditch was securely dated as modern. All other features remained undated. However, all archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site.

An assemblage of struck flint of Mesolithic/ early Neolithic date was collected however, none was considered to be in situ. It would however, suggest an early prehistoric presence at the site with possible knapping activity and tool using activities. The presence of numerous chips in one feature towards the north-west of the site was considered interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex (Phases 2 and 3; centred on NGR TQ 2804 2221; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site is irregular in shape with Phase 1 of the evaluation located to the north (ASE, 2013), the London to Brighton railway to the west, a modern housing estate to the east, and Kiln Wood, a band of protected woodland, to the south.

1.1.3 The site comprises rough pasture and scrub land with sparse mature trees and was partly cleared of vegetation before the archaeological work was undertaken.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS, 2014) the bedrock geology of the site comprises mostly Cuckfield Stone Bed, calcareous sandstone with a pocket of Upper Grinstead Clay towards the centre of the site. No superficial deposits are recorded.

1.2.2 The site lies on a south facing slope with the highest point at c. 64.70m OD towards the north-east corner of Phase 2, falling to c. 33.90m OD in the south-east corner of Phase 3.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning consent for the construction of part of Stage 5 Haywards Heath Relief Road (formation of a new roundabout and residential development comprising 96 dwellings with associated garage space, car parking, open space and landscaping) has been granted (Ref.: 12/00535/OUT).

1.3.2 In considering the application Mid Sussex District Council consulted West Sussex County Council's archaeologists regarding the archaeological potential of the site. A summary of their response is thus:

"The application area is located 75 metres to the east of a Roman ditched enclosure, situated in the south-eastern corner of the Bolnore Village Phase 3 development area. Within the application area there may be further buried archaeological remains of the Roman period, which would be likely to partly or wholly removed during the course of the proposed development.

Provision should be made, through the use of a suitable planning condition, for the investigation and recording of such remains, prior to and if appropriate during the course of new building, landscaping, road and roundabout construction and infrastructure excavations". 26th March 2012

Accordingly Condition 12 states:

"No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological

works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: In order to ensure that archaeological features and artefacts on the site will be properly recorded before development and to accord with Policy B18 of the Mid Sussex Local Plan."

1.3.3 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation (ASE, 2014) was submitted to and approved by West Sussex County Council's senior archaeologist prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation which was undertaken by Hayley Nicholls and Steve Price (Archaeologists), Lucy May, Liz Chambers, Jon Hurst and Lorna Richardson (Assistant Archaeologists), and John Cook (Surveyor) between the 18th June and the 4th July 2014. The project was managed by Paul Mason (Project Manager, fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Project Managers, post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Previous archaeological work at the site has been undertaken in the form of Desk Based Assessment (ASE, 2008), a small evaluation by trenching (ASE, 2004), and by the Phase 1 evaluation works (ASE, 2013). The following information is drawn from those documents.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The potential for the early prehistoric periods is generally considered to be low. No Palaeolithic remains have been found within the vicinity of the site but a number of Mesolithic flints have been found in and around Haywards Heath, the closest being on a hill-top to the west, on the far side of the railway track. The Neolithic period is slightly better represented, with two fragments of a polished flint axe found at the south of the site and an assemblage of flint implements at the northeast fringe. There is, however, no indication for settlement from this period.

2.2.2 Bronze Age evidence for this area is restricted to the small feature and unstratified sherd revealed during the 2013 evaluation (ASE 2013) together with a single sherd of pottery found on the hill on the far side of the railway track.

2.2.3 The Iron Age is represented by a Middle Iron Age – Early Romano British double ditched enclosure, again located on the hilltop to the west. The full size of this feature is not known and it is possible it could extend into the investigation area.

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Aside from the aforementioned enclosure, the only other Roman find in the vicinity of the site is a pottery assemblage found at the southeast edge of the wood at the south of the site. Although there is a Roman road running north-south to the west of the site, it is not considered close enough to increase the potential for remains of this period within the site boundary.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 There is scant information about the site from the Saxon period and only two Listed Buildings are attributed to the medieval period. Aside from these the only features listed on the HER include a possible truncated roadside ditch on the hill to the west, and some unstratified pottery from the northwest corner of the site.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 Most post-medieval sites within proximity of the site are listed buildings. The west side of the site was once a 19th century parkscape. Unstratified pottery was found within the northwest corner of the site and two Ancient Woodlands stand within the east side of the site.

2.6 Previous Fieldwork

2.6.1 In 2004 an evaluation by trenching was undertaken at the south edge of a large development on the west side of Haywards Heath (ASE 2004), which partially overlaps the proposed development site. Of the sixteen trenches excavated only one located a feature; a small irregular scoop containing two sherds of 1st century AD pottery and a flint flake. A small assemblage of pottery (spanning the Middle Bronze Age to the post-medieval period), post-medieval tile, worked flint (including Mesolithic blades) and burnt flint was also recovered unstratified within the majority of the trenches.

2.6.2 Eleven trenches were excavated across the Phase 1 part of the existing development in 2013 (ASE, 2013). Ten of the eleven trenches established the absence any archaeological features but in Trench 4 an irregular linear feature was identified containing six sherds of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery. A small, undated posthole-sized feature was present adjacent to this. Another single sherd of similar Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered unstratified from Trench 1 which lay c. 80m to the south-west of Trench 4.

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The WSI (ibid.) outlined the following aims and objectives:

2.7.2 The evaluation aims to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It will also clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions, assessing the degree of archaeological survival and its significance.

2.7.2 Within these parameters, the evaluation of the site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

1) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, especially those identified in section 2 above
2) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development
3) To enable the West Sussex County Council senior archaeologist to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further mitigation work

2.7.4 Specific research aims where also set for specific investigation:

- Is there any further evidence for Bronze Age activity on the site as identified by the 2013 evaluation to the north?
- Is there any evidence for the continuation of the Middle Iron Age-Romano-British double-ditched enclosure known to be present to the west of the site? If so are there any other features associated with it?
- Is there any evidence for medieval roadside activity associated with the possible roadside ditch found to the west of the site?
- Can the general spread of unstratified artefacts found during the 2004 investigation be attributed to any features? If not is there evidence for the destruction of archaeological evidence by previous ploughing events etc.?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 The site was excavated and recorded in accordance with the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014) and in line with the professional guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008).

3.2 Excavation

3.2.1 All trench locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services prior to investigation.

3.2.2 Overburden deposits of recent origin were removed in spits, under constant archaeological supervision, using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation proceeded until archaeological features or deposits were uncovered or until natural geology was exposed.

3.2.2 Features were sampled following West Sussex County Council's minimum sampling requirements for excavation, set out below:

- 50% of each discrete feature (i.e. pits, postholes) with the possibility of full excavation of features which are of demonstrably high archaeological significance, or where retrieval of archaeologically datable material is considered necessary

- 15-25% of each linear feature's exposed area plus all terminals and intersections

3.2.3 The excavated areas and spoil heaps were scanned for artefacts by eye and with a metal detector. During hand excavation, all stratified artefacts were bagged by context and retained. Unstratified artefacts were collected when they were considered datable and/or of inherent significance.

3.2.4 Environmental sampling was carried out in line with current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002). Samples of 40 litres were taken from 10 contexts for the retrieval of wood charcoal, plant remains and for small artefact recovery.

3.2.5 Trenches 33 and 44 were not excavated as they were located within Tree Protection Order Zones. Trench 40 was not excavated as the west end of the trench was located within a Tree Protection Order Zone and a service was identified with the CAT scanner, running diagonally across the east end of the trench. Trench 46 was not excavated as the ecologist requested it be moved further from the second badger set exclusion zone, however, a large Tree Protection Order Zone to the south and south-east and a hedgerow to the north made moving the trench unfeasible.

3.2.6 Hedgerows, tree protection orders, newt fences and services prevented the excavation of trenches 13, 35, 37, 38, 42, 43, 51, 55, 59, 62 – 64, 68 and 81 to their full intended lengths.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 Archaeological features were planned using Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) planning technology.

3.3.2 All contexts were recorded on standard ASE recording sheets. Sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10 and digital photographs were taken of all excavated features. A general digital photographic record was also kept of the site during excavation.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 ASE informed Lewes Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated and are waiting on a response. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Lewes Museum in due course. Lewes Museum does not give out archive accession numbers. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	303
No. of files/paper record	1 ring binder and 1 cardboard file
Plan and sections sheets	8
Bulk Samples	12
Photographs	234 digital images
Bulk finds	1 small box
Environmental flots/residue	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overburden and Geology

4.1.1 The topsoil across the site comprised soft dark brown clay silt with rare small angular sandstone fragments and flecks of charcoal. The deposit measured between 0.14m and 0.45m in thickness and overlay a deposit of subsoil across most of the site. In six trenches, which included Trenches 18, 21, 29, 35, 59 and 86 no subsoil horizon was present and the topsoil directly overlay the natural substrate.

4.1.2 The subsoil across the site comprised mid grey-brown silt sand clay with occasional small angular sandstone and rare charcoal. The deposit measured between 0.04m and 0.96m in thickness and directly overlay colluvial deposits in 15 trenches. In the remaining trenches the subsoil directly overlay the natural substrate.

4.1.3 A colluvial deposit was identified across Trench 13 and the south end of Trench15, both located towards the north-west corner of the site, across Trenches 43, 45 and 50 in the bottom south-west corner of the site and across Trenches 28, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 73 all of which form a roughly north-south band down the centre of the site. The deposit measured between 0.08m and 0.76m in thickness and comprised mid-red brown clay silt with occasional manganese and sandstone inclusions. In all but three of the above trenches, the colluvial deposit directly overlay the natural substrate.

4.1.4 In Trenches 43, 45, and 50 a second, earlier phase of colluvial deposition was distinguishable from the first, and comprised mottled light grey-brown / yellow-brown silt clay with occasional manganese and sandstone inclusions. The deposit measured between 0.06m and 0.57m in thickness and directly overlay the natural substrate.

4.1.5 The natural substrate varied slightly across the site with patches of light grey/yellow sand clay, light blue-grey clay, dark black-brown sandstone ‘brash’, mottled orange and grey clay and fine light yellow sand. The deposit was encountered at depths of between 33.94m AOD at its lowest point, close to the south-west corner of the site and at 64.65m AOD at its highest point, close to the north-east corner of the site.

4.1.6 Land drains in the style of ‘French drains’ were encountered in Trenches 80 and 82, filled with clinker. Ceramic land drains were encountered in Trenches 14, 18, 61, 74, 75, 76, 79, 82, and 83. All cut the natural substrate.

4.1.7 27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, two possible pits, one tree bole, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits.

4.1.8 One ditch was securely dated as modern. Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. All other features remained undated. However, all archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site.

4.2 Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.26 – 0.28	54.91 - 56.4
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.14 – 0.26	
12/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	54.5 - 55.97
12/004	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	1.3	0.68	0.25	
12/005	Fill	Fill of [12/004]	1.3	0.68	0.25	
12/006	Cut	Possible pit or posthole	0.46	0.4	0.07	
12/007	Fill	Fill of [12/006]	0.46	0.4	0.07	
12/008	Cut	Possible pit	1.15	0.64	0.13	
12/009	Fill	Fill of [12/008]	1.15	0.64	0.13	
12/010	Cut	Possible pit or ditch terminus	>1.2	0.9	0.21	
12/011	Fill	Fill of [12/010]	>1.2	0.9	0.21	

Table 2: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 12 was located in the north-west corner of Phase 2, adjacent to the London to Brighton railway line (Figure 2).

4.2.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment.

4.2.3 Four possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising of two large partially exposed pits or ditch terminals, a pit and one possible pit or posthole (Figure 3).

4.2.4 Pit [12/004] was located towards the south-west end of the trench and was partially revealed against the north-west edge. The pit appeared to be sub-circular in plan, was sealed by subsoil [12/002] and cut the natural substrate [12/003]. Pit fill [12/005] comprised of a friable mid red-brown sand silt with frequent flecks of manganese and fragments of sandstone.

4.2.5 Possible pit or posthole [12/006] was also revealed towards the south-west end of the trench, was oval in plan, was sealed by subsoil [12/002] and cut the natural substrate [12/003]. Pit fill [12/007] comprised of a friable mid red-brown sand silt with occasional flecks of manganese and frequent fragments of sandstone.

4.2.6 Possible pit [12/008] was also revealed towards the south-west end of the trench, was oval in plan, was sealed by subsoil [12/002] and cut the natural substrate [12/003]. Pit fill [12/009] comprised of a friable mid red-brown sand silt with occasional fragments of sandstone.

4.2.7 Possible ditch terminus or pit [12/010] was located close to the centre of the trench and appeared to be orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The feature terminated within the trench, was sealed by subsoil [12/002] and cut the natural substrate [12/003]. Ditch fill [12/011] comprised of a friable mid red-brown sand silt with occasional fragments of sandstone.

4.2.8 No finds were retrieved from any of the above features or from the overlying deposits.

4.3 Trench 14

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.2 – 0.3	55.58 - 56.23
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.18 – 0.36	
14/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	55.02 - 55.75
14/004	Cut	Possible pit or ditch terminus	>0.89	0.84	0.28	
14/005	Fill	Fill of [14/004]	>0.89	0.84	0.28	

Table 3: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 14 was located close to the north-west corner of Phase 2, adjacent to the London to Brighton railway line (Figure 2).

4.3.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.3.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch terminus or partially exposed pit (Figure 4).

4.3.4 Possible ditch terminus or pit [14/004] was located towards the east end of the trench and appeared to be orientated on a north to south alignment. The feature terminated within the trench, was sealed by subsoil [14/002] and cut the natural substrate [14/003]. Ditch fill [14/005] comprised of a friable mid orange-brown sand silt with occasional fragments of sandstone.

4.3.5 No finds were retrieved from any of the above feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.4 Trench 17

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.24 – 0.33	59.72 - 61.37
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.42 – 0.5	
17/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	59.19 - 60.2
17/004	Cut	Possible ditch	>2.1	0.74	0.21	
17/005	Fill	Fill of [17/004]	>2.1	0.74	0.21	
17/006	Cut	Possible ditch	>2.1	1.2	0.2	
17/007	Fill	Fill of [17/006]	>2.1	1.2	0.2	

Table 4: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 17 was located close to the northern edge of Phase 2, adjacent to Phase 1 (Figure 2).

4.4.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment.

4.4.3 Two possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising of two possible ditches (Figure 5).

4.4.4 Possible ditch [17/004] was located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was sealed by subsoil [17/002] and cut the natural substrate [17/003]. Ditch fill [17/005] comprised of a friable mid red-brown clay sand with occasional fragments of sandstone and occasional flecks of manganese.

4.4.5 Possible ditch [17/006] was also located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch was sealed by subsoil [17/002] and cut the natural substrate [17/003]. Ditch fill [17/007] comprised of a friable mid red-brown clay sand with frequent fragments of sandstone and occasional flecks of manganese.

4.4.6 No finds were retrieved from any of the above features or from the overlying deposits.

4.5 Trench 41

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.22 – 0.3	57.95 - 59.84
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.26 – 0.31	
41/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	57.37 - 59.16
41/004	Cut	Posthole	0.57 (dia.)	NA	0.45	
41/005	Fill	Fill of [41/004]	0.57 (dia.)	NA	0.45	

Table 5: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 41 was located within the eastern half of Phase 2, along the east site boundary (Figure 2).

4.5.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment.

4.5.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of an isolated posthole (Figure 6).

4.5.4 Posthole [41/004] was located towards the south end of the trench, was sealed by subsoil [41/002] and cut the natural substrate [41/003]. Posthole fill [41/005] comprised of a compact mottled mid red-brown/ mid yellow brown sand silt clay with rare fragments of sandstone.

4.5.5 Six lithics were retrieved from posthole fill [41/005]. These comprised of a flake, a backed knife, a core that was re-used as a hammerstone, a blade and two chips. The backed knife could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The blade and two chips were retrieved from bulk soil sample <103> taken from the posthole fill, whilst all other finds were hand collected.

4.5.6 Hazelnut shells were also present in bulk soil sample <103> and may provide evidence of diet, but may also have been included accidentally with the burning of hazel wood as fuel.

4.6 Trench 47

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.3	49.41 - 50.9
47/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.27 – 0.3	
47/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	48.5 - 50.21
47/004	Cut	Possible ditch	>2.1	0.7	0.41	
47/005	Fill	Fill of [47/004]	>2.1	0.7	0.41	
47/006	Cut	Possible ditch	>2.1	1.29	0.25	
47/007	Fill	Fill of [47/006]	>2.1	1.29	0.25	
47/008	Cut	Possible ditch terminus or pit	>1.3	0.8	0.6	
47/009	Fill	Fill of [47/008]	>1.3	0.8	0.6	

Table 6: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 47 was located towards the north-west corner of Phase 3 (Figure 2).

4.6.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.6.3 Three possible archaeological features were identified, all within the east half of the trench, comprising of one large partially exposed pit or ditch terminal, and two possible parallel ditches (Figure 7).

4.6.4 Possible ditch [47/004] was orientated on a north to south alignment, was sealed by subsoil [47/002] and cut the natural substrate [47/003]. Ditch fill [47/005] comprised of a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and rare fragments of sandstone and charcoal.

4.6.5 Possible ditch [47/006] was orientated on a north to south alignment, was sealed by subsoil [47/002] and cut the natural substrate [47/003]. Ditch fill [47/007] comprised of a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and rare fragments of sandstone and charcoal.

4.6.6 Possible ditch terminus or pit [47/008] appeared to be orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The feature terminated within the trench, was sealed by subsoil [47/002] and cut the natural substrate [47/003]. Ditch or pit fill [47/009] comprised of a firm mid-dark grey-brown silt clay with rare flecks of manganese, charcoal and fragments of sandstone.

4.6.7 Three sherds of pottery were hand collected from pit or ditch fill [47/009]. This group has been placed tentatively in the Middle to Late Iron Age based on two of the sherds well-fired glauconitic fabric. The accompanying flint-and-grog-tempered ware may be contemporary; however, the flint in this fabric was considered unusually coarse and ill-sorted for this period and as such there is a possibility that it represents a residual Bronze Age piece. Furthermore, bodysherds in Late Iron Age/earlier Roman grog-tempered wares were found in bulk soil sample <102> from context [47/009].

4.6.8 One piece of struck piece was hand collected from pit or ditch fill [47/009] and a further piece was collected from the environmental residue from bulk soil sample <100> taken from the fill. Three pieces of stuck flint were hand collected from ditch fill

[47/007] and a further piece was collected from the environmental residue from bulk soil sample <101> taken from the fill, and 22 pieces were hand collected from ditch [47/005] and a further 26 pieces was collected from the environmental residue from bulk soil sample <102> taken from the fill.

4.6.9 One of the lithics from possible pit or ditch fill context [47/009] comprised of a knife and is considered to be later in date than the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic backed knife collected from posthole fill [41/005] in Trench 41. The presence of numerous chips in possible ditch fill [47/005] is thought to be interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

4.7 Trench 51

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.3 – 0.36	48.28 - 49.94
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.18 – 0.36	
51/003	Layer	Colluvium	NA	NA	0.1 – 0.28	
51/004	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	47.63 - 49.05
51/005	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	>3.1	1.48	0.49	
51/006	Fill	Fill of [51/005]	>3.1	1.48	0.49	
51/007	Cut	Possible ditch	>2.1	0.84	0.34	
51/008	Fill	Fill of [51/007]	>2.1	0.84	0.34	
51/009	Cut	Possible ditch terminus	2.7	1.4	0.4	
51/010	Fill	Fill of [51/009]	2.7	1.4	0.4	

Table 7: Trench 51 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 51 was located towards the north-west corner of Phase 3, in close proximity to Trench 47 (Figure 2).

4.7.2 The trench measured 25m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment.

4.7.3 Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising of one partially exposed pit or ditch terminal, a linear ditch, and a curvilinear ditch (Figure 8).

4.7.4 Curvilinear ditch [51/005] was located at the north end of the trench and extended beyond the west edge of the trench. The feature was sealed by subsoil [51/002] and colluvial deposit [51/003], and cut the natural substrate [51/004]. Ditch fill [51/006] comprised of a firm mid brown silt clay with frequent flecks of manganese and fragments of sandstone.

4.7.5 Ditch [51/007] was orientated on an east to west alignment, was sealed by subsoil [51/002] and colluvial deposit [51/003], and cut the natural substrate [51/004]. Ditch fill [51/008] comprised of a moderately firm mid brown-grey silt clay with rare fragments of sandstone and occasional flecks of manganese.

4.7.6 Possible ditch terminus or pit [51/009] appeared to be orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The feature terminated within the trench, was sealed by subsoil [51/002] and colluvial deposit [51/003], and cut the natural substrate [51/004]. Ditch or pit fill [51/010] comprised of a moderately firm mottled mid brown/ mid

orange-grey silt clay with rare fragments of sandstone and occasional flecks of manganese.

4.7.7 A single flint flake was hand collected from ditch or pit fill [51/010]. No finds were retrieved from the other two features.

4.8 Trench 69

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.28 – 0.32	43.48 - 46.56
69/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.1 – 0.21	
69/003	Layer	Colluvium	NA	NA	0.17 – 0.34	
69/004	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	45.97 - 49.07
69/005	Cut	Possible pit	2.0	>1.43	0.26	
69/006	Fill	Fill of [69/005]	2.0	>1.43	0.26	

Table 8: Trench 69 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 69 was located towards the centre of Phase 3 (Figure 2).

4.8.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment.

4.8.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a possible pit or tree bole (Figure 9).

4.8.4 Possible pit [69/005] was located towards the centre of the trench, partially revealed against the east edge, and appeared sub-circular in plan. The feature was sealed by subsoil [69/002] and colluvial deposit [69/003] and cut the natural substrate [69/004]. Pit fill [69/006] comprised of a moderately firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and rare fragments of sandstone.

4.8.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.9 Trench 70

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.24 – 0.31	41.75 - 42.25
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.12 – 0.16	
70/003	Layer	Colluvium	NA	NA	0.23 – 0.49	
70/004	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	41.1 - 41.24
70/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.46	NA	
70/006	Fill	Fill of [70/005]	>2.1	1.46	NA	41.1

Table 9: Trench 70 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 70 was located close to the southern site boundary (Figure 2).

4.9.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.9.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch. The same feature was also identified and excavated in Trench 72 to the north and was therefore not investigated in Trench 70.

4.9.4 Ditch [70/005] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, and cut the subsoil, colluvium and natural substrate [70/002], [70/003], and [70/004]. Ditch fill [70/006] comprised of a moderately firm mottled dark brown-grey/ red–brown silt clay.

4.9.5 A single struck flint comprising of a core rejuvenation blade of Mesolithic/ early Neolithic date was retrieved from topsoil context [70/001]. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

4.10 Trench 71

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
71/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.27 – 0.32	48.28 - 51.43
71/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.12 - 0.47	
71/003	Layer	Colluvium	NA	NA	0.22 – 0.3	
71/004	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	47.99 - 50.5
71/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.03	0.22	
71/006	Fill	Fill of [71/005]	NA	1.03	0.14	
71/007	Fill	Fill of [71/005]	NA	0.65	0.03	
71/008	Fill	Fill of [71/005]	NA	0.67	0.1	

Table 10: Trench 71 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 71 was located close to the northern edge of Phase 3 (Figure 2).

4.10.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment.

4.10.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch (Figure 10).

4.10.4 Ditch [71/005] was orientated on an east to west alignment, was sealed by the subsoil [70/002] and colluvium [70/003], and cut the natural substrate [70/004].

4.10.5 The ditch contained a series of three fills. Primary silting fill [71/008] comprised of a firm mid orange-brown silt clay with frequent manganese and sandstone inclusions. Intermediate fill [71/007] comprised of a firm black silt clay with abundant charcoal inclusions, and uppermost fill [71/006] comprised of a moderately firm light-mid brown-grey silt clay similar to the overlying colluvium [71/003].

4.10.6 A single struck flint flake was hand collected from ditch fill [71/008] whilst six pieces of struck flint comprising four flakes, one blade and one blade-like flake were retrieved from subsoil context [71/002].

4.10.7 Moderate assemblages of charred wood fragments were noted in bulk soil samples <105> and <107> taken from fills [71/007] and [71/008] respectively. The preservation of these fragments was poor to moderate, with most showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in

groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (Quercus sp.), however birch (Betula sp.) was also common; along with wood of the Maloideae group (D.E. Mooney, this report section 6.0).

4.11 Trench 72

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
72/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.24 – 0.33	45.24 - 45.41
72/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.12 – 0.27	
72/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	44.61 - 44.91
72/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.4	2.0	0.62	
72/005	Fill	Fill of [72/004]	NA	1.0	0.32	
72/006	Fill	Fill of [72/004]	NA	2.0	0.3	

Table 11: Trench 72 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 72 was located within the eastern half of Phase 3 (Figure 2).

4.11.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.11.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a ditch (Figure 11).

4.11.4 Ditch [72/004] was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, and cut the subsoil [72/002] and natural substrate [72/003]. The ditch contained two fills. Lower fill [72/005] comprised of a moderately firm mottled dark grey / red silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and fragments of sandstone. Uppermost fill [72/006] appears to represent a final backfilling of the ditch and comprised a firm compact light yellow silt clay with occasional chalk and CBM (ceramic building material) fragments. The ditch was seen to continue through Trench 70.

4.11.5 A piece of modern glazed floor tile and two conjoining brick fragments of 18th to early 20th century date were retrieved from upper ditch fill [72/006].

4.12 Trench 74

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
74/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.2 – 0.3	37.01 - 39.03
74/002	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	36.72 - 38.61
74/003	Cut	Possible pit or tree throw	1.83	1.0	0.21	
74/004	Fill	Fill of [74/003]	1.83	1.0	0.21	

Table 12: Trench 74 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 74 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.12.2 The trench measured 29.5m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment.

4.12.3 A single feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a possible pit or tree bole (Figure 12).

4.12.4 Possible pit [74/003] was located towards the south-west end of the trench, and was sub-oval in plan. The feature was sealed by topsoil [74/001] and cut the natural substrate [74/001]. Pit fill [74/004] comprised of a firm mottled light grey / mid orange silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal.

4.12.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.13 Trench 75

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
75/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.23 – 0.3	33.92 – 34.68
75/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.19 – 0.25	
75/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	33.09 - 34.09
75/004	Cut	Quarry pit	>2.3	>8.16	>0.52	33.44
75/005	Fill	Fill of [75/004]	>2.3	>8.16	0.4	
75/006	Fill	Fill of [75/004]	>2.3	>8.16	>0.12	

Table 13: Trench 75 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 75 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.13.2 The trench measured 29m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment.

4.13.3 A single possibly archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a probable quarry pit (Figure 13).

4.13.4 Quarry pit [75/004] was partially revealed at the east-south-east end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and appeared to continue through Trench 80. The feature was sealed by topsoil [75/001] and cut the subsoil [75/002] and the natural substrate [75/003]. The quarry pit contained two fills. The lower fill [75/006] comprised of a firm mottled light grey / dark brown silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal. The upper fill [75/005] comprised of a firm mottled mid grey / mid brown silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal.

4.13.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.14 Trench 76

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
76/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.3	49.2 - 49.28
76/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.05 – 0.13	
76/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	48.88 - 48.92
76/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.6	0.27	
76/005	Fill	Fill of [76/004]	>2.1	1.6	0.27	
76/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	0.75	0.11	
76/007	Fill	Fill of [76/006]	>2.1	0.75	0.11	

Table 14: Trench 76 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 76 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.14.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.14.3 Two archaeological features were identified, comprising of two north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditches, [76/004] and [76/006] (Figure 14).

4.14.4 Both ditches were sealed by subsoil [76/002] and cut the natural substrate [76/003]. Ditch fills [76/005] and [76/007] both comprised of a firm mottled dark grey-brown / light brown-grey silt sand clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent flecks of manganese.

4.14.5 Seven pieces of struck flint were recovered from ditch fill [76/005] comprising of one blade-like flake, two flakes and four chips. Four pieces of struck flint were recovered from ditch fill [76/007] comprising of two bladelets and two flakes.

4.14.6 Topsoil context [76/001] contained two pieces of struck flint which comprised of a Mesolithic/ early Neolithic blade and a Mesolithic blade core. The recovery of this well maintained blade core (48g) also reflects an emphasis on bladelet/blade production within the site.

4.14.7 Topsoil context [76/001] also contained three fragments of late post-medieval pottery, two fragments of roof tile in a fine fabric with moderate quartz, iron and calcareous inclusions and a small fragment of brick in a sandy fabric with iron rich inclusions with a vitrified surface.

4.14.8 Moderate assemblages of charred wood fragments were noted in bulk soil sample <106> taken from fill [76/005]. The preservation of these fragments was poor to moderate, with most showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (Quercus sp.), however birch (Betula sp.) was also common; along with wood of the Maloideae group (D.E. Mooney, this report section 6.0).

4.15 Trench 78

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.24 – 0.26	42.15 – 42.4
78/002	Layer	Possible subsoil?	NA	NA	0.11 – 0.14	
78/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	41.91 – 42.0
78/004	Cut	Possible ditch terminus or pit	>1.4	0.75	0.35	
78/005	Fill	Fill of [78/004]	NA	NA	0.02 - 0.04	
78/006	Fill	Fill of [78/004]	NA	NA	0.3	
78/007	Fill	Fill of [78/004]	NA	NA	0.09	

Table 15: Trench 78 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 78 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.15.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.15.3 A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a pit or ditch terminus (Figure 15).

4.15.4 Pit or ditch terminus [78/004] was located towards the centre of the trench, partially revealed against the north edge, and appeared to be orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The feature was sealed by possible subsoil deposit [78/002] and cut the natural substrate [78/003].

4.15.5 The feature contained a series of three fills. The primary silting fill [78/007] comprised of a compact mottled light grey/ mid orange sand clay with rare charcoal and manganese inclusions. Intermediate fill [78/005] comprised of a compact black charcoal deposit and uppermost fill [78/006] comprised of a compact mottled dark grey-brown / mid brown-orange silt sand clay with occasional manganese and charcoal inclusions and abundant flecks of burnt clay.

4.15.6 Possible subsoil [78/002] was only present at the west end of the trench and comprised of a firm dark grey-brown clay silt with frequent charcoal and flecks of burnt clay. Two pieces of struck flint were retrieved from subsoil context [78/002] and comprised of a blade-like flake and a Mesolithic microlith.

4.15.7 A single struck flint flake and one piece of fire-cracked-flint were retrieved from fill [78/005].

4.15.8 Moderate assemblages of charred wood fragments were noted in bulk soil sample <108> taken from fill [78/006]. The preservation of these fragments was poor to moderate, with most showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (Quercus sp.), however birch (Betula sp.) was also common; along with wood of the Maloideae group (D.E. Mooney, this report section 6.0).

4.16 Trench 80

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.2 – 0.32	35.85 - 36.52
80/002	Cut	Quarry pit	>5.2	>14.42	>0.43	
80/003	Fill	Fill of [80/002]	NA	NA	0.25	
80/004	Fill	Fill of [80/002]	NA	NA	0.18	
80/005	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	36.32 – 35.1

Table 16: Trench 80 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 80 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.16.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.16.3 A single possibly archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a probable quarry pit (Figure 16).

4.16.4 Quarry pit [80/002] was partially revealed at the west end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and appeared to continue through Trench 75. The feature was sealed by topsoil [80/001] and cut the natural substrate [80/005]. The quarry pit contained two fills. The lower fill [80/004] comprised of a firm mottled mid grey-brown / orange-brown silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal. The upper fill [80/003] comprised of a firm dark red-brown clay silt with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal.

4.16.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.17 Trench 82

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
82/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.2 – 0.29	45.65 - 45.72
82/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.16 – 0.3	
82/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	45.13 - 45.27
82/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.8	0.87	
82/005	Fill	Fill of [82/004]	>2.1	1.8	0.53	
82/006	Fill	Fill of [82/004]	>2.1	1.14	0.34	
82/007	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	0.54	0.23	
82/008	Fill	Fill of [82/007]	>2.1	0.54	0.23	

Table 17: Trench 82 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 82 was located towards the north-east corner of Phase 3 (Figure 2).

4.17.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.17.3 Two archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising of two ditches (Figure 17).

4.17.4 Ditch [82/004] was orientated on a north to south alignment, was sealed by subsoil [82/002] and cut the natural substrate [82/003]. The ditch contained two fills. Primary fill [82/006] comprised of a firm mottled light grey / mid orange silt clay with occasional flecks of manganese and rare fragments of sandstone and charcoal. Upper fill [82/005] comprised of a firm mid-dark grey-brown silt clay with frequent manganese inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal and sandstone fragments.

4.17.5 Ditch [82/007] was orientated on a generally north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, was slightly curvilinear, sealed by subsoil [82/002] and cut the natural substrate [82/003]. Ditch fill [82/008] comprised of a firm mottled mid brown-grey / dark black-brown silt clay with frequent flecks of manganese.

4.17.6 A bodysherd of Late Iron Age/earlier Roman grog-tempered ware was found in ditch fill [82/008], and two pieces of struck flint comprising flakes were retrieved from ditch fill [82/006].

4.17.7 A single piece of struck flint comprising of a Mesolithic notched piercer was retrieved from topsoil context [82/001].

4.17.8 Moderate assemblages of charred wood fragments were noted in bulk soil samples <110> taken from ditch fill [82/005] and from soil sample <111> from ditch fill [82/006]. The preservation of these fragments was poor to moderate, with most showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (Quercus sp.), however birch (Betula sp.) was also common; along with wood of the Maloideae group (D.E. Mooney, this report section 6.0).

4.18 Trench 84

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
84/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.23 – 0.3	39.70 - 40.54
84/002	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	39.42 - 40.24
84/003	Cut	Quarry pit	>2.15	>20.62	>0.35	
84/004	Fill	Fill of [84/003]	>2.15	>20.62	>0.35	

Table 18: Trench 84 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 84 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.18.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.18.3 A single possibly archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a probable quarry pit (Figure 18).

4.18.4 Quarry pit [84/003] was partially revealed at the east end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and appeared to continue through Trenches 87, 88 and 89. The feature was sealed by topsoil [84/001] and cut the natural substrate [84/002]. The quarry pit fill [84/004] comprised of a homogenous, moderately firm mottled mid red-brown / grey-brown silt clay.

4.18.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.19 Trench 87

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
87/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.26	43.75 - 44.08
87/002	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	43.49
87/003	Cut	Quarry pit	>2.47	>8.96	>0.45	
87/004	Fill	Fill of [87/003]	>2.47	>8.96	>0.45	

Table 19: Trench 87 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 87 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.19.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.19.3 A single possibly archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a probable quarry pit (Figure 19).

4.19.4 Quarry pit [87/003] was partially revealed at the east end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and appeared to continue through Trenches 84, 88 and 89. The feature was sealed by topsoil [87/001] and cut the natural substrate [87/002]. The quarry pit fill [87/004] comprised of a homogenous, moderately firm mottled mid red-brown / grey-brown silt clay.

4.19.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.20 Trench 88

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
88/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.22 – 0.28	40.25 – 43.16
88/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.13	
88/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	
88/004	Cut	Quarry pit	>3.08	>23.17	>0.3	
88/005	Fill	Fill of [88/004]	>3.08	>23.17	>0.3	
88/006	Cut	Possible ditch or large pit	>4.09	>2.8	>0.7	
88/007	Fill	Fill of [88/006]	>4.09	>2.8	>0.7	

Table 20: Trench 88 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 88 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.20.2 The trench measured 29m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment.

4.20.3 Two possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising of

a probable quarry pit and a large ditch or pit (Figure 20).

4.20.4 Quarry pit [88/004] was only partially revealed at the north end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and appeared to continue through Trenches 84, 87 and 89. The feature was sealed by topsoil [88/001] and cut the subsoil [88/002] and natural substrate [88/003]. The quarry pit fill [88/005] comprised of a homogenous, moderately firm mottled mid red-brown / grey-brown silt clay.

4.20.5 Large ditch or pit [88/006] was partially revealed at the south end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The feature was sealed by subsoil [88/002] and cut the natural substrate [88/003]. The pit fill [88/007] comprised of a homogenous, compact mottled mid grey/ mid grey-brown silt clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional fragments of sandstone.

4.20.6 A Late Iron Age/early Roman rim sherd from a simple upright necked jar in a grog-tempered fabric was recovered from environmental sample <112> taken from fill [88/007]. No finds were retrieved from the quarry pit or from the overburden deposits.

4.20.7 Moderate assemblages of charred wood fragments were noted in bulk soil sample <112> taken from ditch/pit fill [88/007]. The preservation of these fragments was poor to moderate, with most showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (Quercus sp.), however birch (Betula sp.) was also common; along with wood of the Maloideae group (D.E. Mooney, this report section 6.0).

4.21 Trench 89

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
89/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.24	46.70 – 47.05
89/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.29	
89/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	46.17 – 46.81
89/004	Cut	Quarry pit	>2.89	13.61	>0.94	
89/005	Fill	Fill of [89/004]	>2.89	13.61	>0.94	

Table 21: Trench 89 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 89 was located within the south-east corner of Phase 3 and of the site (Figure 2).

4.21.2 The trench measured 30m in length, 2.1m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.

4.21.3 A single possibly archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of a probable quarry pit (Figure 21).

4.21.4 Quarry pit [89/004] was partially revealed towards the east end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and appeared to continue through Trenches 84, 87 and 88. The feature was sealed by topsoil [89/001] and cut the subsoil [89/002] and the natural substrate [89/003]. The quarry pit fill [89/005] comprised of a homogenous, moderately firm mottled mid red-brown / grey-brown silt clay.

4.21.5 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.

4.3 Trenches 13, 15-16, 18-40, 42-45, 48-50, 52-68, 73, 77, 79, 81, 83, and 85-86

4.3.1 The above trenches were devoid of archaeological features. A table of the depths of overburden in each trench can be located in Appendix 1.

4.3.2 Finds were recovered from two contexts within blank trenches. The subsoil context in Trench 68, [68/002] contained a fragment of undiagnostic roof tile of broad range date of 1200-1800 and the topsoil context in Trench 68, [68/001] contained two pieces of struck flint which comprised of a flake and a Mesolithic to early Neolithic blade.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (Table 22). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight, and bagged by material and context. Finds are packaged and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)
U/S	1	8			4	38		
4/002	6	74						
41/005					3	70		
47/005					22	46		
47/007					3	24		
47/009	3	8			1	44		
51/010					1	4		
68/002			1	16	1	<2		
70/001					1	2		
71/002			1	74	6	62		
71/008					1	10		
72/006			3	4029				
76/001	3	22	8	277	3	86		
76/005					5	64		
76/007					5	14		
78/002					2	<2		
78/005	1	6					1	8
82/001					1	<2		
82/006	2	12						
82/008	1	4						
86/001					2	6		
Total	**17**	**134**	**13**	**4396**	**61**	**470**	**1**	**8**

Table 22: Quantification of the finds

5.2 **The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 Five sherds, weighing 16g were hand-collected from three evaluation contexts and a further two sherds were recovered from the residues of environmental samples. The earliest group, from context [47/009], contains two sherds in a fabric containing moderate glauconitic and quartz together another sherd in a fabric containing sparse rather ill-sorted flint ranging from 0.5-3mm and sparse grog, mostly of 1-1.5mm. Overall this group can probably be placed tentatively in the Middle to Late Iron Age based on the well-fired glauconitic fabric. The accompanying flint-and-grog-tempered ware may be contemporary; however, the flint in this fabric is unusually coarse and ill-sorted for this period so there is a possibility that it represents a residual Bronze Age piece.

5.2.2 A Late Iron Age/early Roman rim sherd from a simple upright necked jar in a grog-tempered fabric was recovered from environmental sample <112> taken from context [88/007]. Bodysherds in similar Late Iron Age/earlier Roman grog-tempered wares were found in context [82/008] and sample <102> from context [47/009]. A sandy oxidised fabric of post-conquest date was found in [78/005]. This is comparable to wares produced at Littlehampton and elsewhere in the Arun Valley, primarily during the 1st and 2nd centuries (Lovell 2002).

5.3 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Context [76/001] produced three sherds of late post-medieval pottery. All are small and slightly abraded, suggesting they have been subjected to moderate reworking. They consist of a 5g rim sherd from an unglazed earthenware flower pot, a 7g overfired sherd of glazed red earthenware and an 8g sherd from a transfer-printed whiteware bowl with purple floral design. Collectively they suggest a date between c. 1850 and 1925.

5.3.2 The pottery has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Materials by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 A small assemblage of 13 fragments of brick and tile weighing just less than 4.3kg was recovered from three separate contexts.

5.4.2 Context [76/001] contained three pieces of roof tile in a marled cream and orange fabric with moderate quartz and iron rich inclusions. The same fabric was present in [71/002]. Two other roof tile fabrics were recovered in small quantities: [68/002] contained a fragment in a dense, medium quartz tempered fabric. Two fragments in a finer fabric with moderate quartz, iron and calcareous inclusions came from [76/001]. The roof tile is undiagnostic of date beyond a broad range of 1200-1800. A fragment of modern glazed floor tile came from [72/006].

5.4.3 Brick was recovered from two contexts. A small fragment in a sandy fabric with iron rich inclusions with vitrified surface came from [76/001]. Two conjoining fragments from a brick with shallow rectangular frog came from [72/006]. The brick measures 225mm+ x 110mm x 63mm; the fabric is similar to MoL3035. A late 18th to early 20th century date is probable.

5.4.4 Lastly, an abraded fragment of modern land drain was recovered from [76/001].

5.5 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.5.1 Introduction

5.5.2 In total 94 pieces of struck flint weighing 405g were recovered from 17 evaluation contexts and from unstratified deposits (Table 23). They were retrieved through hand collection and from environmental residues. Half the flints (47 pieces) came from possible ditch fill context [47/005]. However this amount comprises 29 chips (less than 10mm^2). A sole fragment of burnt unworked flint was recovered from context [78/005]. The flintwork forms a technologically coherent assemblage of likely Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date, and the presence of diagnostic retouched tools including a microlith and a micro awl supports this attribution. A later prehistoric component was also possibly present.

Context types	Context Nos	Flakes	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets **	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total
Poss. Pit or ditch terminus	47/009			1			1		**2**
Poss. Pit	78/005	1							**1**
Post-hole	41/005	1	1	2			1	1	**6**
Ditch	71/008 76/005 76/007 82/006	7	3	4					**14**
Poss. Ditch	47/005 47/007 51/010	14	7	29	2				**52**
Topsoil	70/001 76/001 82/001 86/001	1	3			1	1		**6**
Subsoil	68/002 71/002	4	3						**7**
Unspec. Deposit	78/002		1				1		2
U/S	U/S	2	2						**4**
Total		**30**	**20**	**36**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**94**

Table 23: the flintwork (**: includes core preparation blades)

5.5.3 Methodology

5.5.4 The lithics were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005 and Inizan *et al*. 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarised by context types and artefact types in Table 23.

5.5.5 Raw material and condition

5.5.6 The majority of the pieces were manufactured from light to dark grey flint with light

greyish cherty inclusions. Cortex, apparent only on very few artefacts, indicates that the raw material exploited for the manufacture of the flints was mostly acquired from local gravel sources. The flint assemblage was of variable condition, but the majority of artefacts exhibited moderate edge damage. This suggests some movement before burial or before re-working into features. Twenty-nine artefacts were recorded as broken.

5.5.7 Provenance

5.5.8 Four pieces came from unstratified deposits, and a total of fifteen pieces came from superficial deposits including topsoil, subsoil as well as an unspecified layer ([78/002]). The remaining of the assemblage (79 pieces) originated from archaeological features which are currently undated including pits, possible pits, ditches and possible ditches. The variable condition of the flints suggests that the majority of the flintwork is likely to represent residual material caught up in the fills of features. The flints could have been incorporated from surface scatters or they may derive from colluvium.

5.5.9 The assemblage

5.5.10 With the exception of four retouched tools and a flint hammerstone, the assemblage consists entirely of knapping waste. The pieces of flint débitage comprise bladelets, blades including two core rejuvenation blades, blade-like flakes, flakes, pieces of irregular waste and chips. Technological indicators point to a blade-orientating industry, and the material may therefore mainly be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The blade scars and platform preparation on several pieces and the presence of two core rejuvenation blades (from unstratified deposit and topsoil context [70/001]) indicate a careful and controlled reduction strategy. The recovery from topsoil context [76/001] of a well maintained blade core (48g) also reflects an emphasis on bladelet/blade production. In addition, posthole fill context [41/005] produced a second core that was re-used as a hammerstone or processing tool. The small core (60g) had originally been used to produce narrow bladelets.

5.5.11 The assemblage comprised two diagnostic tools; they can both be dated to the Mesolithic period and consist of a microlith and a notched piercer or micro-awl. One end of the microlith from deposit [78/002] is broken. The bladelet is blunted down one side, and it displays slightly convex retouch along one end. The implement could represent a fragmented Horsham point but it is impossible to confirm as it is too fragmentary. The micro awl from topsoil context [82/001] displays slightly concave retouch on the distal end right sight and slightly convex retouch along distal end which form a point. In addition, a backed knife made on a blade from posthole fill context [41/005] could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. A second knife from possible pit or ditch fill context [47/009] could be later in date. The presence of numerous chips in possible ditch [47/005] is interesting as it possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

5.5.12 Discussion

5.5.13 The evaluation work revealed limited evidence for early prehistoric presence at the site with possibly knapping activity and tool using activities. The material should be retained to allow integration with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work, and in the event that further work takes place, sieving might be recommended as this method would help recover small micro-débitage including microburins as well as microliths.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Dawn Elise Mooney

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During evaluation work at the site, 12 bulk soil samples were taken in order to recover environmental evidence such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Samples <100>, <101> and <102> originated from features in Trench 47. Samples <100> and <101> came from the single fills of parallel ditches [47/004] and [47/006] respectively, while sample <102> was taken from the fill [47/009] of pit [47/008]. Sample <103> originated from the fill [41/005] of pit/post hole [41/004]. Sample <104>, from the upper fill [71/006] of ditch [71/005], was not processed at this time but has been retained for potential inclusion in future work. Samples <105> and <107> were also taken from the same feature, from the secondary [71/007] and primary [71/008] fills respectively. In Trench 76, sample <106> was taken from the fill [76/005] of ditch [76/004]. Sample <108> was taken from the fill [78/006] of pit/ditch terminus [78/004]. A possibly intact section of charred wood which comprised most of fill [78/005] of this feature was block-lifted for specialist analysis, as sample <109>. Samples <110> and <111> were taken from the upper and lower fills respectively of ditch [82/004] in Trench 82, while sample <112> originated from the fill [88/007] of possible ditch [88/006]. This report presents the results of the examination of these samples, and their potential to contribute to discussions of local environment, economy, diet and fuel use at the site.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 All samples except <109> were processed by flotation. Flots and residues were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively, and air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 24). Artefacts recovered from the residues have been distributed to specialists, and are discussed within the relevant sections of this report. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 25). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of samples <105-108> and <110-112> were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Where identifications were uncertain due to poor preservation or limited size of charcoal specimens the identification is preceded by cf., denoting 'compares with'. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997) and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 24.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Other than wood charcoal, charred plant macrofossils were rare in the samples examined. Most flots consisted mostly of uncharred modern plant and insect material, particularly small rootlets and uncharred grass stems. Wild seeds were uncommon, however examples of sedge (*Carex* sp.), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), cleavers/woodruff (*Galium/Asperula*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) were noted. No seeds of economic plants were recorded, although small, abraded hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments recovered from the residue of sample <103> may provide evidence of diet.

6.3.2 Moderate assemblages of charred wood fragments were noted in samples <105-108> and <110-112>. The preservation of these fragments was poor to moderate, with most showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment concretion and infiltration linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.), however birch (*Betula* sp.) was also common, along with wood of the Maloideae group which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). Wood of the Leguminosae family, which includes gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), was also noted, as were fragments of hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.) charcoal. The charred wood from [78/005] was identified as oak, but is not sufficiently well-preserved to determine whether this is a piece of intact burnt wood or a dense deposit of wood charcoal.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The environmental remains recovered from the samples taken at the site have very limited potential to contribute to discussion of diet, environment, economy and fuel use at the site. The few charred plant macrofossils present are indicative of grassland environments, and are likely to represent local vegetation either used as kindling or accidentally included in fires with the fuel wood. The hazelnut shells in sample <103> may provide evidence of diet, but may also have been included accidentally with the burning of hazel wood as fuel. As none of the samples originate from features containing evidence of *in situ* burning, it is likely that the assemblages represent the secondary deposition of amalgams of material from multiple burning events. All the wood taxa represented in the charcoal assemblage are known to burn well as fuel (Taylor 1981), and are likely to have been present in woodland and hedgerow environments close to the site. The predominance of oak in most samples suggests that this taxon may have been specifically selected as fuel wood throughout the occupation of the site. Overall, the assemblage is of low significance, although charred wood remains could be used for radiocarbon dating of the features. However, the presence of both charcoal and charred macrobotanical remains indicate that there is good potential for the preservation of such material at the site, and a programme of environmental sampling should continue to be implemented on suitable deposits during any future investigations at the site.

Table 24: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
100	47/005	D	40	40	*	0.2	**	0.3				Flint **/49.5g - Magnetised material ****/6.5g
101	47/007	D	40	40	*	0.2	**	0.4				Flint */0.3g - Magnetised material ***/7.4g
102	47/009	P	40	40	*	0.3	**	1				Flint */0.1g - Stone */6.2g - Pot */3.7g - Magnetised material ***/10.5g
103	41/005	P/SP	40	40	*	0.1	**	0.1		** *Corylus avellana* nut shell fragments	0.2	Flint */1.4g - Magnetised material ****/6.5g
105	71/007	D	10	10	***	35.5	****	45	*Quercus* sp. (10)			Magnetised material ***/0.8g
106	76/005	D	40	40	**	0.4	**	0.5	cf. *Betula* sp. (5), *Quercus* sp. (4), Leguminosae (1)			Flint */5.8g - Magnetised material ***/7.8g
107	71/008	D	40	40	**	1.7	***	4.6	*Quercus* sp. (10)			Magnetised material ***/1.9g

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Idenitifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
108	78/006	P	40	40	**	5.1	**	1.5	*Quercus* sp. (8), cf. Maloideae (2)			Flint */0.1g - Fired clay **/29.7g - Magnetised material ****/193.2g

Table 25: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
100	47/005	3.2	30	30	98	1		*	*	**				*

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
101	47/007	6	40	40	67	2		*	**	***				
102	47/009	16	50	50	50	20		*	**	****	*	*Carex* sp. (1)	+	*
103	41/005	10	65	655	79	20	* *Rubus* sp.		*	***	*	*Trifolium repens* (1)	+	
105	71/007	4.7	20	20	20	15		*	**	****				
106	76/005	4.9	35	35	90	8	**Chenopodium* sp., *Rubus* sp., *Polygonum aviculare*	*	**	***	*	*Rumex* sp. (1)	++	

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
107	71/008	2	15	15	50	5	* Poaceae	*	**	****				
108	78/006	3.5	70	70	80	10	* Poaceae	*	*	**	*	*Polygonum aviculare* (2), *Galium/Asperula* (1)	++	
110	82/005	1.6	35	35	85	10	* Poaceae			**	*	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	+	
111	82/006	1.9	30	30	90	5	* *Polygonum aviculare*, *Chenopodium* sp., Poaceae			**				
112	88/007	2.6	25	25	90	5	* Poaceae		*	**	*	*Polygonum/Rumex* (1)	+	

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The topsoil across the site comprised soft dark brown clay silt with rare small angular sandstone fragments and flecks of charcoal. The deposit measured between 0.14m and 0.45m in thickness. The topsoil directly overlay a deposit of subsoil in all but six trenches, which included Trenches 18, 21, 29, 35, 59 and 86. In these areas the topsoil directly overlay the natural substrate.

7.1.2 The subsoil across the site comprised mid grey-brown silt sand clay with occasional small angular sandstone and rare charcoal. The deposit measured between 0.04m and 0.96m in thickness and directly overlay colluvial deposits in 15 trenches. In the remaining trenches the subsoil directly overlay the natural substrate.

7.1.3 A colluvial deposit was located towards the north-west corner of the site across Trenches 13 and the south end of Trench 15. A similar deposit was also identified in the south-west corner of the site, across Trenches 43, 45 and 50 and also across a roughly north-south band down the centre of the site including Trenches 28, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68 and 73. The deposit measured between 0.08m and 0.76m in thickness and comprised a mid red-brown clay silt with occasional manganese and sandstone inclusions. In all but three of the above trenches, the colluvial deposit directly overlay the natural substrate.

7.1.4 In Trenches 43, 45, and 50 a second, earlier phase of colluvial deposition was distinguishable from the first, and comprised mottled light grey-brown / yellow-brown silt clay with occasional manganese and sandstone inclusions. The deposit measured between 0.06m and 0.57m in thickness and directly overlay the natural substrate.

7.1.5 The natural substrate varied slightly across the site comprising of patches of light grey/yellow sand clay, light blue-grey clay, dark black-brown sandstone 'brash', mottled orange and grey clay and fine light yellow sand. The natural substrate was encountered at depths of between 33.94m AOD in the south-east corner of Phase 3 and 64.65m AOD in north-east corner of Phase 2.

7.1.6 Land drains in the style of 'French drains' were encountered in Trenches 80 and 82, filled with clinker. Ceramic land drains were encountered in Trenches 14, 18, 61, 74, 75, 76, 79, 82, and 83. All but the land drain in Trench 18 cut the subsoil deposit and all cut the underlying natural substrate.

7.1.7 27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, three possible pits or tree boles, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits.

7.1.8 Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. One ditch was securely dated as modern. All other features remained undated. However, all

archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site.

7.1.9 The archaeological activity within the site appears to have been focussed towards the north-west and south-east corners of the site, with no archaeological features identified within a wide north-east to south-west aligned corridor through the centre of the site.

7.1.10 The methodology, as set out in the WSI, was successfully employed during the evaluation. The presence of Tree Protection Order Zones and newt fences forced a limited reduction in length to a restricted number of trenches. However, due to the larger than average width of the supplied ditching bucket (2.1m) this did not greatly alter the percentage sample of the site that was evaluated. The conditions on site were conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features and as such it is considered that this evaluation and report has successfully achieved its objective.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 As mentioned above, a subsoil horizon survived intact in all but six trenches across the site area. Limited disturbance from land drains was evident within some trenches but did not appear to have greatly affected the archaeological deposits. Two large quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site are likely to have truncated any archaeological deposits within that area. However, this appears to be localised to only the area directly cut away by the features and not their wider environs as evidenced by a large late Iron Age/ early Roman ditch or pit which lay c2.7m to the south-east of the quarry pit in Trench 88 and was largely undisturbed.

7.2.2 Minimal contamination and truncation of identified archaeological deposits was encountered on site. As such they are deemed to be for the most part intact. The height of archaeological deposits varied in line with the natural topography and other than a single pit or tree bole, a modern ditch and two quarry pits, all archaeological features were cut from below subsoil and colluvial deposits.

7.2.3 The minimum depth of overburden was recorded over the features without a sealing subsoil layer and in these cases the depth of overburden ranged from between 0.23m and 0.32m. Across all other archaeological deposits the depth of overburden ranged considerably. Across features in Trenches 17, 51, 69, 71 and 82 the depth of overburden was recorded at between 0.66m and 0.85m. The remaining trenches with archaeological deposits had less than 0.5m of overburden with the minimum overburden recorded at 0.31m in Trench 78.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1 Five of the 27 features were dateable from ceramic finds while 22 others remained undated. However, it is reasonable to suggest that given that all features dateable to the Iron Age/ Roman period were sealed by a subsoil deposit similar to that sealing all but a tree bole and two quarry pits that the majority of the features identified within the site are of a comparable date.

7.3.2 Mesolithic/ early Neolithic

7.3.3 The evaluation work revealed limited evidence for early prehistoric presence at the site with possibly knapping activity and tool using activities. The presence of numerous chips in possible ditch [47/005] is interesting as it possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

7.3.4 Middle to Late Bronze Age

7.3.5 A small feature producing Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery was excavated in one trench within the previous phase of works (Phase 1, ASE, 2013) alongside a small undated feature. One sherd of pottery of the same date was also found unstratified in another trench. It was deemed that the significance of finding Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery in two locations within Phase 1 should perhaps be measured fairly highly given the overall paucity of Bronze Age archaeology known of in the High Weald.

7.3.6 Within this phase of works a sherd of flint-and-grog-tempered ware was retrieved from a pit or ditch terminus [47/009] in the north-west of the site. The flint in this fabric was unusually coarse and ill-sorted so there was a possibility that it represented a Bronze Age piece. However, this find was considered to be residual within a late Iron Age/ early Roman context.

7.3.7 No features dateable to the Middle to Late Bronze Age were identified.

7.3.8 Middle Iron Age/ Early Roman

7.3.9 A partially exposed pit or ditch terminus in the north-west of the site [47/008] was dated by pottery finds to the late Iron Age to early Roman period, as was ditch [82/007] and very large ditch or partially revealed pit [88/006] in the south-east of the site. A sherd of middle to late Iron Age pottery was also retrieved from possible ditch terminus [47/008] but is likely to be a residual find.

7.3.10 There was no evidence for the continuation of the Middle Iron Age-Romano-British double-ditched enclosure known to be present to the north-west of the site. However, dispersed archaeological activity of the same period was identified within the site area in both the north-west corner of Phase 2 and the south-east corner of Phase 3.

7.3.11 The majority of the archaeological features identified and considered to be of Late Iron Age/ early Roman date are likely to be agricultural in nature, given their form and the paucity of finds within their fills. Therefore, they would be considered of limited significance. However, the curvilinear ditch [51/005]

towards the north-west of the Phase 2 and the isolated but very convincing posthole [41/004] in the north-east of the site may be related to structures and therefore of higher significance. The function and significance of the large cut feature [88/006] in the south-east of the site is hard to determine given that the feature was only partially revealed.

7.3.12 Post-conquest Roman

7.3.13 Post-conquest Roman pottery sherds were retrieved from a partially revealed pit or ditch terminus [78/004] in the south-east of the site, containing large quantities of burnt clay and charcoal. However, there was no evidence of in situ burning.

7.3.14 No other later Roman activity was identified within the site area.

7.3.15 Post-medieval / modern

7.3.16 A single ditch seen in Trenches 70 and 72 in the south-east of the site was dated as modern by the presence of modern tile and brick of 18th to 20th century in its fill.

7.3.17 Furthermore, as the modern ditch cut the subsoil, and directly underlay the topsoil, it could be supposed that the quarry pits which sat at the same stratigraphic level might also be of similar date. Historic mapping makes no reference to garden features associated with Sandbanks house in the location of these pits, making their interpretation as pits for mineral extraction more likely, particularly when taking into consideration the names of nearby areas of woodland; Coalpit Wood lies to the east and Kilnrough wood lies to the south-east.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.4.1 Given the variable nature of the depth of overburden across archaeological deposits, the impact of any groundworks on site is also likely to vary.

7.4.2 However, given that a program of hedgerow removal conducted on site prior to the evaluation left wheel ruts up to 0.3m deep across the site, it is likely that any ground reduction or movement of machinery has the potential to impact on the shallower archaeological deposits.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The evaluation aimed to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. On the whole, this has been achieved.

7.5.2 Two areas of archaeological activity have been identified, along with a relatively large area through the centre of the site that appeared to contain no archaeological deposits. The form, character, date and condition of the archaeological deposits was determined, however, as 7 of the 27 features

were only partially revealed within the trenches, the extents of these remain uncertain, as to some extent does their significance. The condition of the archaeological deposits was good and remained for the most part intact.

7.5.3 Specific research aims were also set out.

- Was there any further evidence for Bronze Age activity on the site as identified by the 2013 evaluation to the north?

A single sherd of possible Bronze Age pot was identified as a residual find within a late Iron Age/ early Roman deposit.

- Was there any evidence for the continuation of the Middle Iron Age-Romano-British double-ditched enclosure known to be present to the west of the site? If so were there any other features associated with it?

The double ditched enclosure was not seen to extend to within the site, however, possible associated features of the same date were identified in both the north-west of Phase 2 and the south-east of Phase 3.

- Was there any evidence for medieval roadside activity associated with the possible roadside ditch found to the west of the site?

No evidence of medieval activity of any kind was identified within the site area.

- Can the general spread of unstratified artefacts found during the 2004 investigation be attributed to any features? If not is there evidence for the destruction of archaeological evidence by previous ploughing events etc.?

The finds collected in this phase of works closely matches those collected in 2004. Mesolithic/ early Neolithic flint was recovered from overburden and archaeological deposits, but none were considered to be in situ. However, the quantity would suggest possible knapping activity and tool using activities within the site. The presence of numerous chips in possible ditch [47/005] is interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

A sherd of Bronze Age pottery was collected, however, as in 2004 it was not considered to be in situ, but represented a residual find within a later context. However, features datable to the late Iron Age/ early Roman era were identified and some of the unstratified finds from 2004 may be attributed to this activity.

A single modern feature was identified within this phase of works, which also contained some post-medieval finds but no features which could be securely dated as post-medieval were identified. This could suggest that the unstratified finds of this date from 2004 are likely to be as a result of manuring rather than post-medieval activity within the site.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 Undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 68 of the 74 trenches. Limited disturbance from land drains was identified in 11 trenches whilst localised truncation of deposits in the south-east of the site from quarry pits was evident. 54 of the 74 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features.

7.5.2 27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, two possible pits, one tree bole, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits.

7.5.3 Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. One ditch was securely dated as modern. All other features remained undated. However, all archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site.

7.5.4 An assemblage of struck flint of Mesolithic / early Neolithic date was collected however, none was considered to be in situ. It would however, suggest an early prehistoric presence at the site with possible knapping activity and tool using activities. The presence of numerous chips in one feature towards the north-west of the site was considered interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

7.5.5 In the event that further mitigation work takes place, it is recommended that sieving of deposits be undertaken as this method would help recover small micro-débitage including microburins as well as microliths. Equally, further analysis of the colluvial deposits on site and their profiles might be recommended, along with a suitable sampling procedure for the recovery of pollen and molluscs.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and John Mills Senior Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The evaluation was directed by Hayley Nicholls with Steve Price providing secondary supervisory cover. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Rob Cole produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason and Darryl Palmer project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

Site Code	RLH13					
Identification Name and Address	Land South of Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath					
County, District &/or Borough	Mid Sussex District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 2804 2221					
Geology	Cuckfield Stone Bed, calcareous sandstone with a pocket of Upper Grinstead Clay towards the centre of the site					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6661					
Type of Fieldwork	EVAL.					
Type of Site	GREEN FIELD					
Dates of Fieldwork	18th June - 4th July 2014					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason and Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Hayley Nicholls and Steve Price					
Period Summary		Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
			PM	Other Modern		

Summary

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex (Phases 2 and 3). A total of 74 trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of the natural geology.

Undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 68 of the 74 trenches. Limited disturbance from land drains was identified in 11 trenches whilst localised truncation of deposits in the south-east of the site from quarry pits was evident. 54 of the 74 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features.

27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, two possible pits, one tree bole, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits.

Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. One ditch was securely dated as modern. All other features remained undated. However, all archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site.

An assemblage of struck flint of Mesolithic / early Neolithic date was collected, however, none was considered to be in situ. It would however, suggest an early prehistoric presence at the site with possible knapping activity and tool using activities. The presence of numerous chips in one feature towards the north-west of the site was considered interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-186321

Project details

Project name	Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath, Phase 2 and 3
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath, West Sussex (Phases 2 and 3). A total of 74 trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of the natural geology. Undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 68 of the 74 trenches. Limited disturbance from land drains was identified in 11 trenches whilst localised truncation of deposits in the south-east of the site from quarry pits was evident. 54 of the 74 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features. 27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, two possible pits, one tree bole, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits. Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. One ditch was securely dated as modern. All other features remained undated. However, all archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site. An assemblage of struck flint of Mesolithic / early Neolithic date was collected, however, none was considered to be in situ. It would however, suggest an early prehistoric presence at the site with possible knapping activity and tool using activities. The presence of numerous chips in one feature towards the north-west of the site was considered interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an in-situ scatter of microdébitage.
Project dates	Start: 18-06-2014 End: 04-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RLH13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	mixed
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH Rocky Lane
Postcode	RH16 4TW
Study area	62500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2804 2221 50.9844814453 -0.175646987291 50 59 04 N 000 10 32 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	west sussex county council
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Archive ID	RLH13
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Archive ID	RLH13
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Archive ID	RLH13
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath Phases 2 and 3 Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2014243
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey lit bound rep

Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	31 July 2014

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

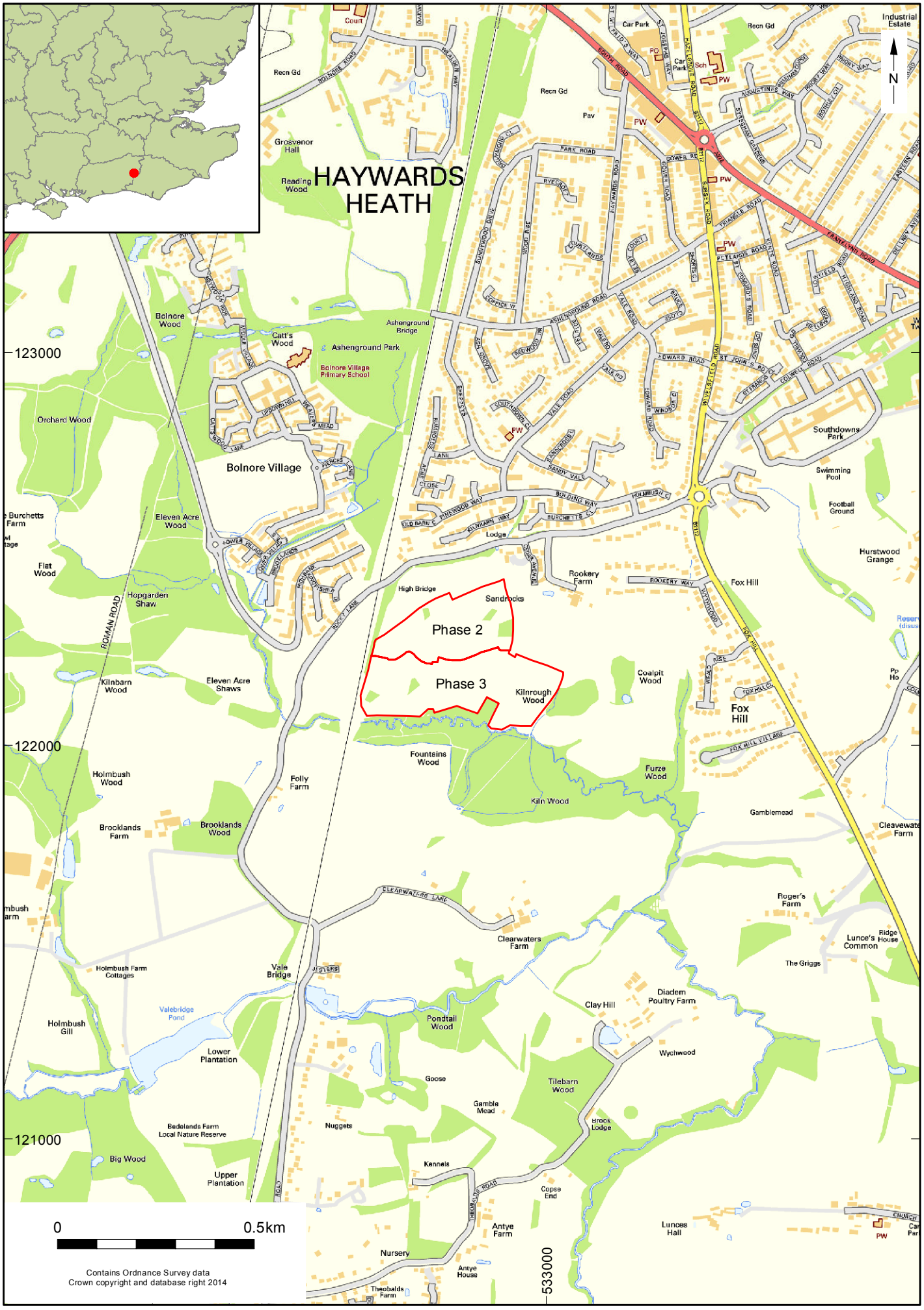
Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
13	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.32	52.53 - 53.65
13	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19 - 0.27	
13	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.29 - 0.5	
13	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
15	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.37 - 0.43	52.46 - 54.78
15	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23 - 0.27	
15	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.18	
15	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
16	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32 - 0.44	53.18 - 55.68
16	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26 - 0.4	
16	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
18	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28 - 0.4	55.74 - 55.79
18	002	Layer	Natural	NA	
19	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 – 0.4	50.56 - 52.92
19	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18 – 0.24	
19	003	Layer	Natural	NA	50.11 - 52.52
20	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26 - 0.3	58.66 - 59.35
20	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.44 - 0.6	
20	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
21	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.35	56.35 - 56.61
21	002	Layer	Natural	NA	
22	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.24	53.7 - 55.52
22	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 - 0.2	
22	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
23	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38 - 0.45	51.62 - 52.16
23	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2 - 0.38	
23	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
24	001	Layer	Leaf litter	0.56	55.94
24	002	Layer	Topsoil	0.26 - 0.3	58.79
24	003	Layer	Subsoil	0.6	
24	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
25	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.26	54.33 - 54.7
25	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28 - 0.38	
25	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
26	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.23	50.72 - 52.98
26	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.3 - 0.48	
26	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.12 - 0.22	
26	004	Layer	Natural	NA	

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
27	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.25	59.75 - 61.23
27	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.4 - 0.68	
27	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
28	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.36	57.95 - 58.59
28	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.44 - 0.55	
28	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.25 - 0.44	
28	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
29	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3 - 0.4	53.97 - 57.27
29	002	Layer	Natural	NA	
30	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.26	51.32 - 52.72
30	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.44 - 0.52	
30	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
31	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.25	61.77 - 63.53
31	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.39 - 0.42	
31	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
32	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.3	60.44 - 61.0
32	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.42 - 0.5	
32	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
34	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.3	56.12 - 56.32
34	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.3 - 0.58	
34	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
35	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.36 - 0.4	51.82 - 54.57
35	002	Layer	Natural	NA	
36	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 - 0.16	64.41 - 64.65
36	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.45	
36	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
37	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.22	60.43 - 62.91
37	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.3 - 0.52	
37	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
38	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.3	58.96 - 59.26
38	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.4 - 0.63	
38	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
39	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24 - 0.3	54.82 - 57.75
39	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.36 - 0.8	
39	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
42	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3 - 0.36	53.11 - 55.13
42	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.46 - 0.64	
42	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
43	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.3	37.89 - 40.2
43	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 - 0.36	

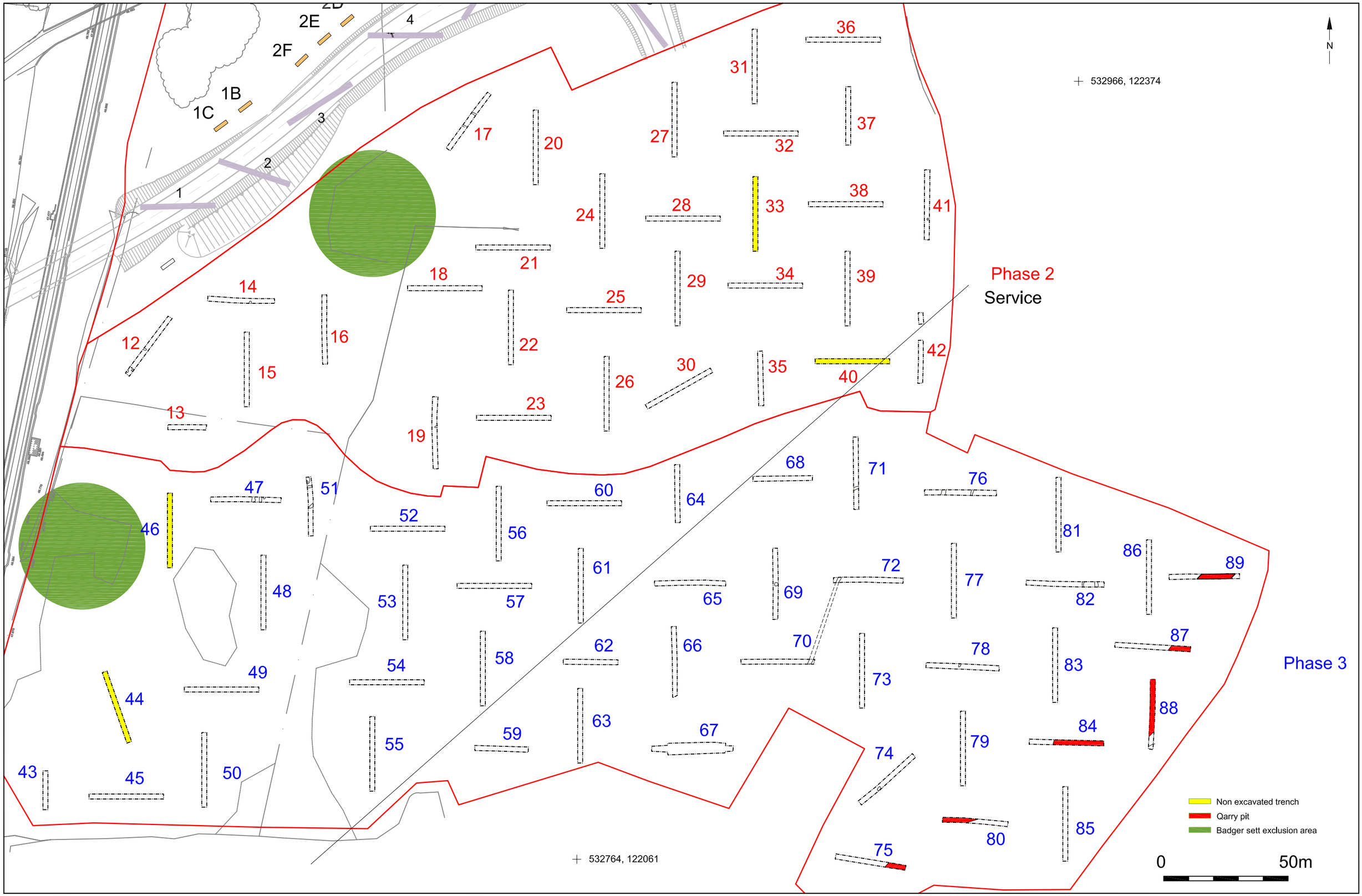
Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
43	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.26	
43	004	Layer	Colluvium	0.17 - 0.57	
43	005	Layer	Natural	NA	
45	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.29	38.47 - 38.65
45	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.22	
45	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.16 - 0.32	
45	004	Layer	Colluvium	0.15 - 0.22	
45	005	Layer	Natural	NA	
48	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27 - 0.3	45.93 - 48.4
48	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.23	
48	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
49	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23 - 0.3	43.81 - 44.22
49	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06 - 0.16	
49	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
50	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.24	37.76 - 42.01
50	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25 - 0.4	
50	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.3 - 0.62	
50	004	Layer	Colluvium	0.06 - 0.1	
50	005	Layer	Natural	NA	
52	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.23	48.16 - 48.47
52	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12 - 0.4	
52	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
53	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.26	44.49 - 47.3
53	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17 - 0.26	
53	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
54	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24 - 0.31	42.65 - 42.84
54	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.26	
54	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
55	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26 - 0.3	38.19 - 41.36
55	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 - 0.24	
55	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
56	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.3	47.02 - 49.63
56	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.1 - 0.15	
56	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
57	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.34	45.92 - 46.40
57	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 - 0.22	
57	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
58	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.3	41.85 - 44.53
58	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08 - 0.11	
58	003	Layer	Natural	NA	

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
59	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.26	39.55 - 39.85
59	002	Layer	Natural	NA	
60	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26 - 0.33	47.95 - 48.5
60	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.32 - 0.5	
60	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.15 - 0.46	
60	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
61	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23 - 0.34	44.35 - 46.71
61	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.17	
61	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.13 - 0.2	
61	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
62	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 - 0.3	42.57 - 43.09
62	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08 - 0.12	
62	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
63	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.25	40.50 - 42.35
63	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07 - 0.11	
63	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
64	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16 - 0.21	46.8 - 49.29
64	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.2	
64	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.36 - 0.46	
64	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
65	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.24	45.12 - 45.3
65	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.34 - 0.42	
65	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.1 - 0.2	
65	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
66	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.3	41.16 - 43.71
66	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2 - 0.25	
66	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.28 - 0.37	
66	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
67	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.34	39.25 - 39.31
67	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.72 - 0.96	
67	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.33 - 0.76	
67	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
68	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.25	48.95 - 49.46
68	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 - 0.15	
68	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.15 - 0.18	
68	004	Layer	Natural	NA	
73	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27 - 0.3	40.25 - 43.12
73	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11 - 0.2	
73	003	Layer	Colluvium	0.08 - 0.35	
73	004	Layer	Natural	NA	

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
77	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29 - 0.33	44.15 - 47.24
77	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04 - 0.07	
77	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
79	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24 - 0.3	37.94 - 40.66
79	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06 - 0.13	
79	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
81	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.22	46.83 - 49.14
81	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04 - 0.14	
81	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
83	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.3	41.11 - 43.62
83	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.26	
83	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
85	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.3	35.56 - 38.62
85	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 - 0.4	
85	003	Layer	Natural	NA	
86	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2 - 0.3	45.37 - 48.01
86	002	Layer	Natural	NA	



© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6661	June 2014	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Phase 2 and 3 site plan	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: RHC		

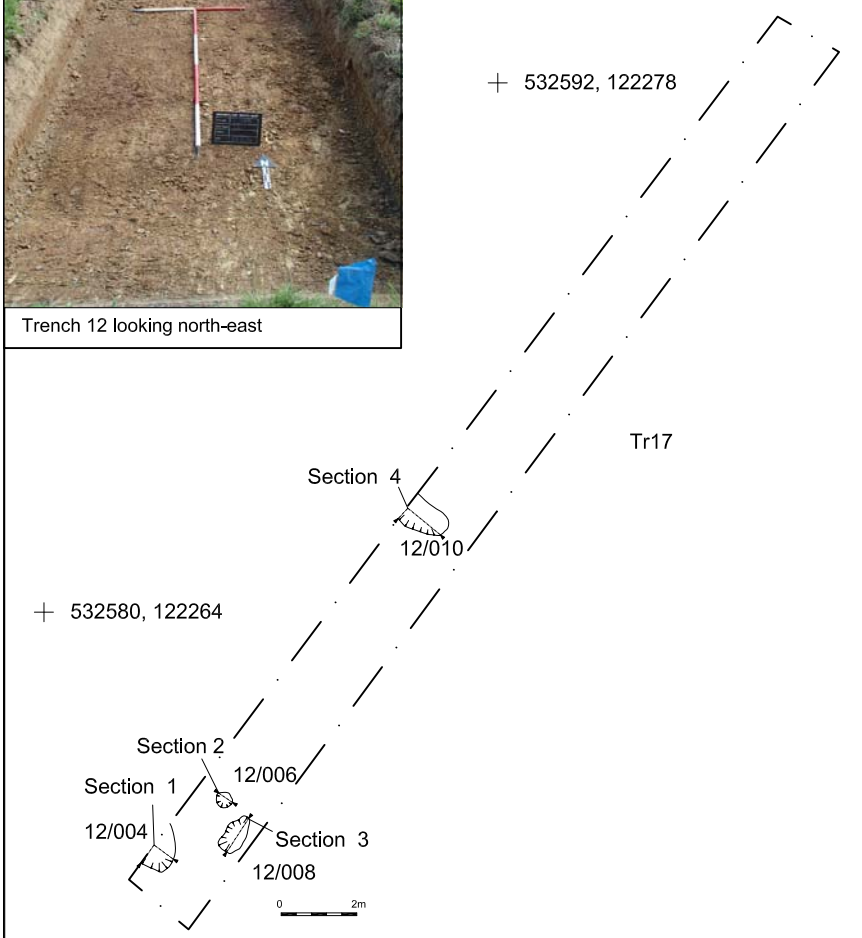
Trench 12 looking north-east

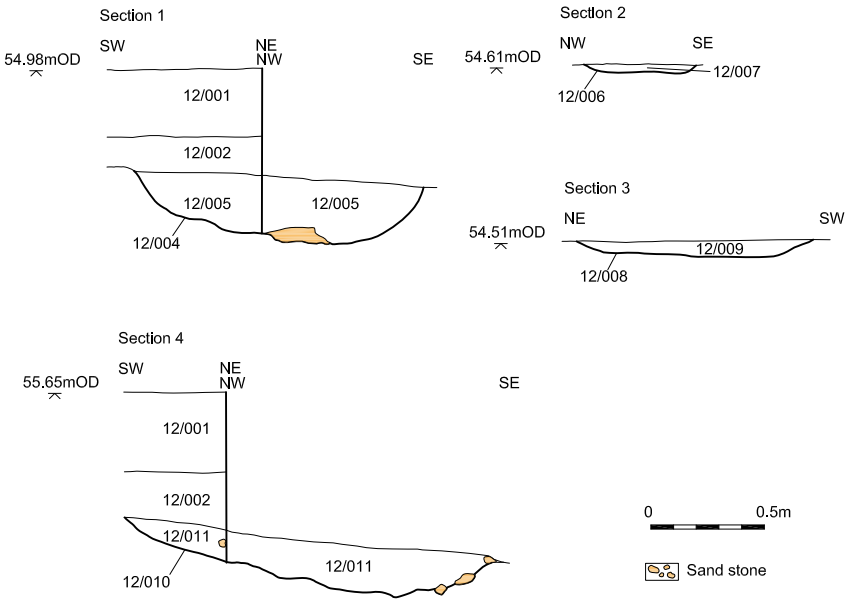
Section 1 looking north

Section 2 looking north-east

Section 3 looking south-east

Section 4, looking north west





© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 12 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: RHC		

N

532616, 122304

Section 5, looking east

Tr14

Section 5

14/004

0 2m

532638, 122282

Section 5

N S E W

14/001

14/002

14/005

14/005

14/004

54.89mOD

0 0.5m

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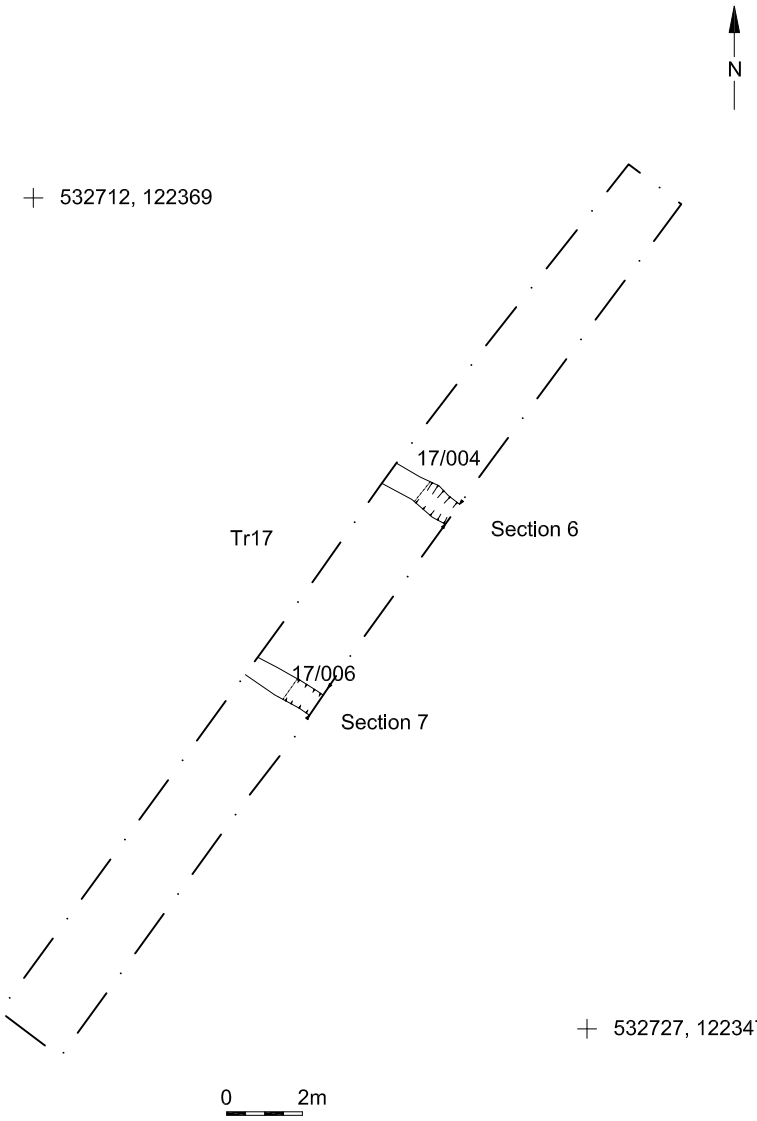
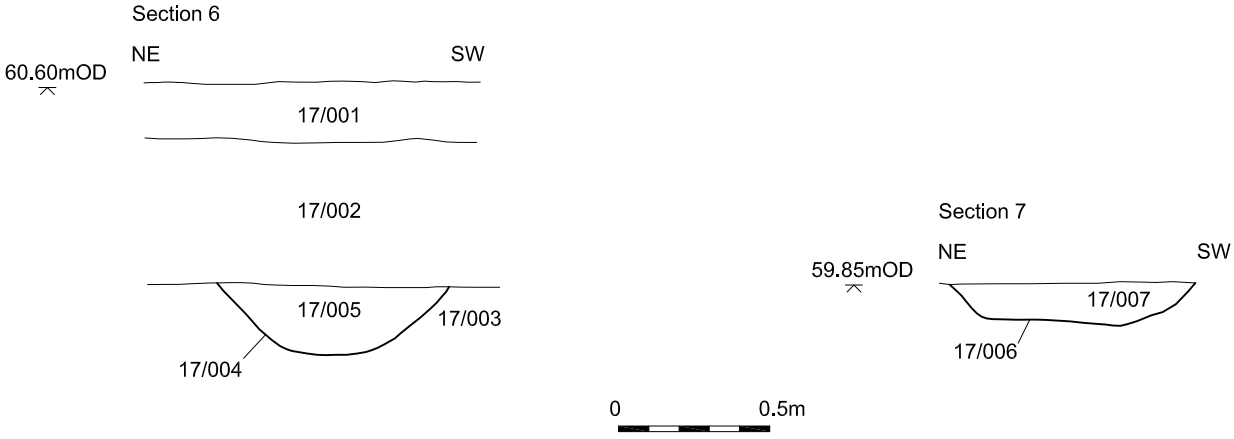
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 14 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Section 6, looking south east

Section 7, looking south east



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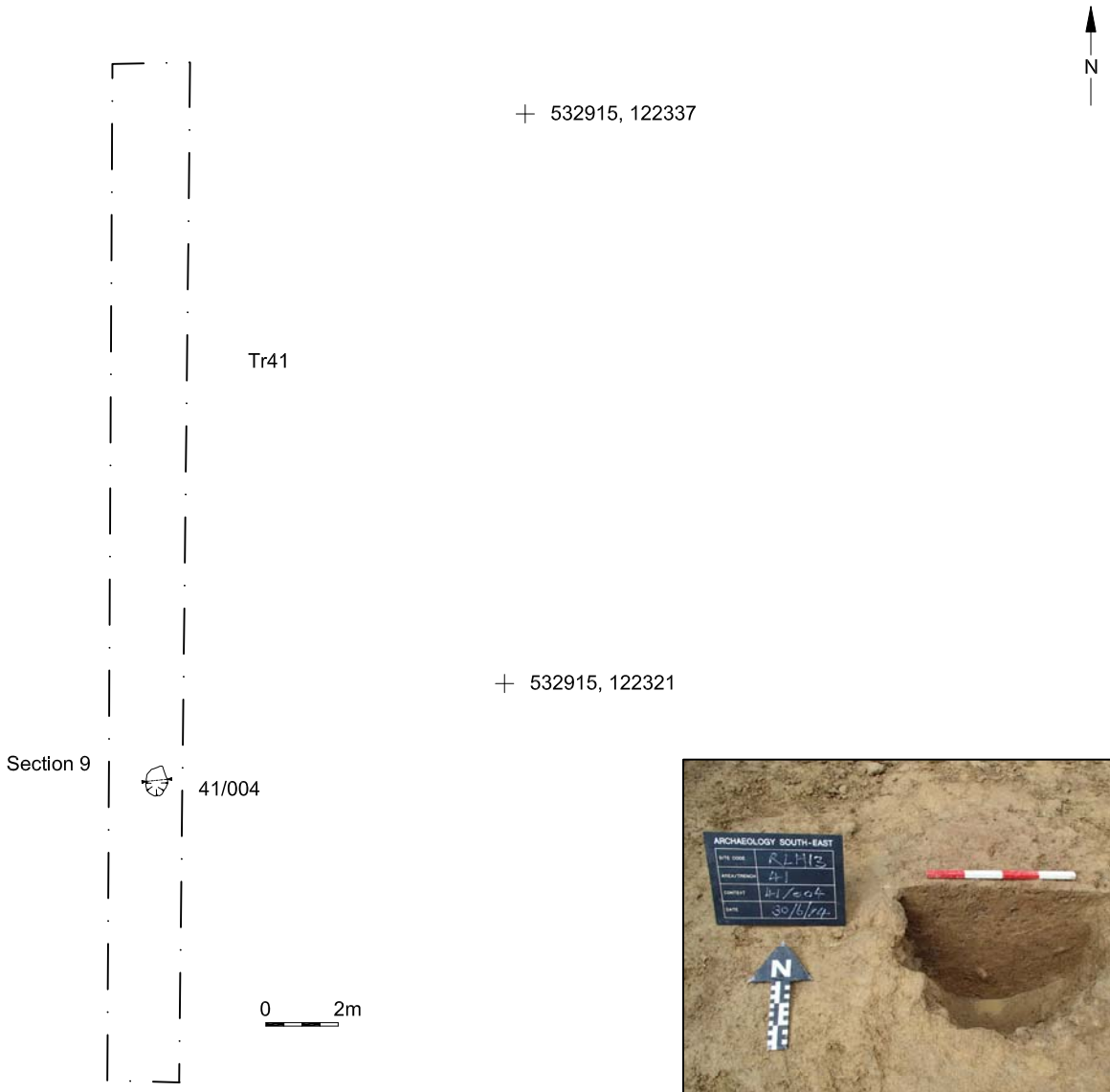
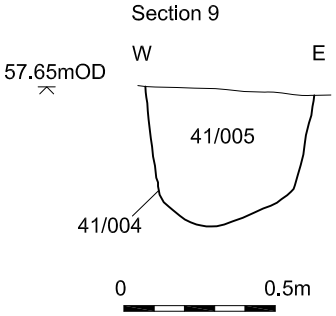
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 17 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Section 9, looking north



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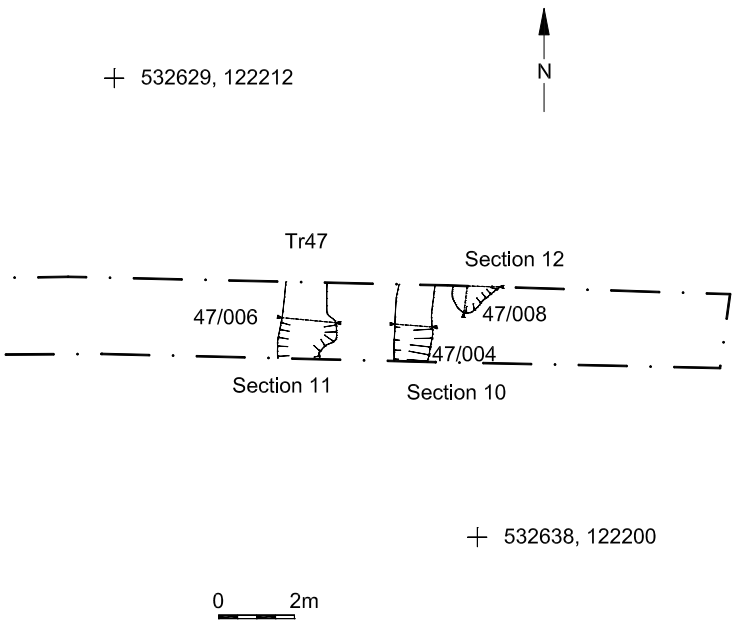
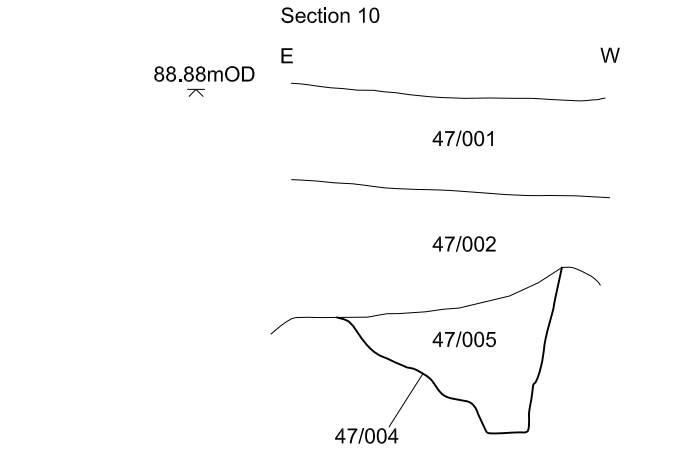
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 41 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		

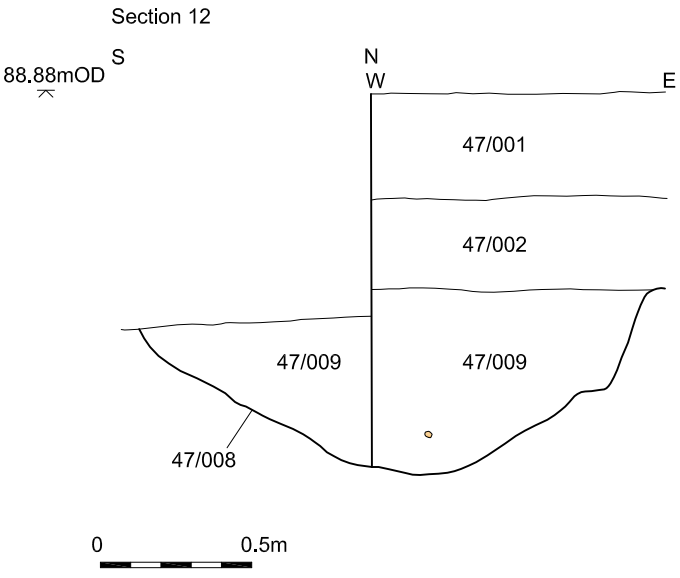


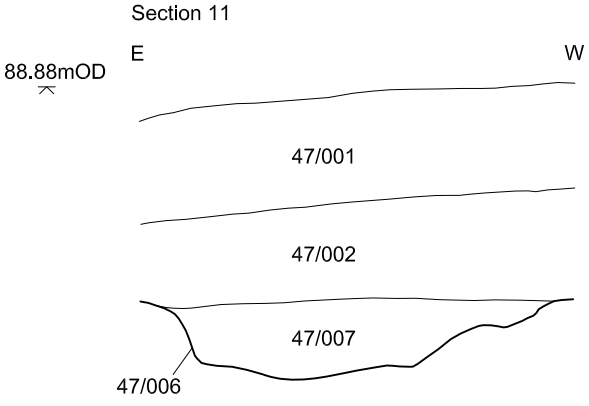
Section 10, looking south

Section 11, looking south

Section 12, looking north







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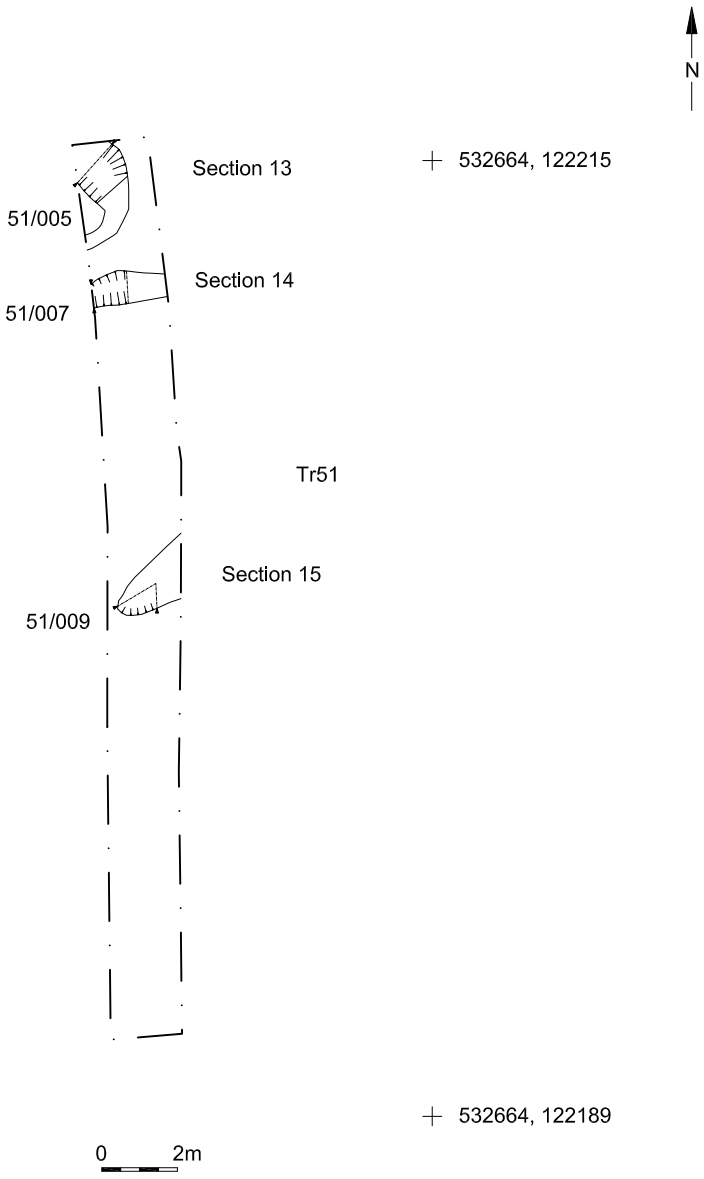
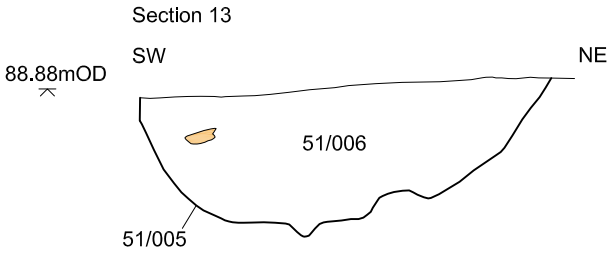
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 47 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		

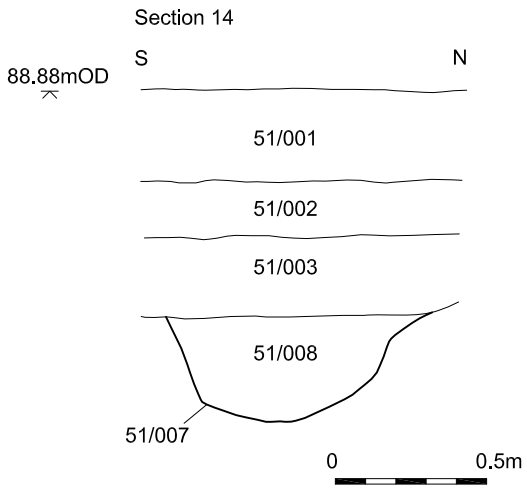


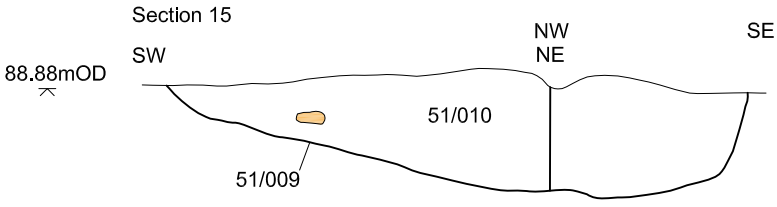
Section 13, looking north west

Section 14, looking west

Section 15, looking north







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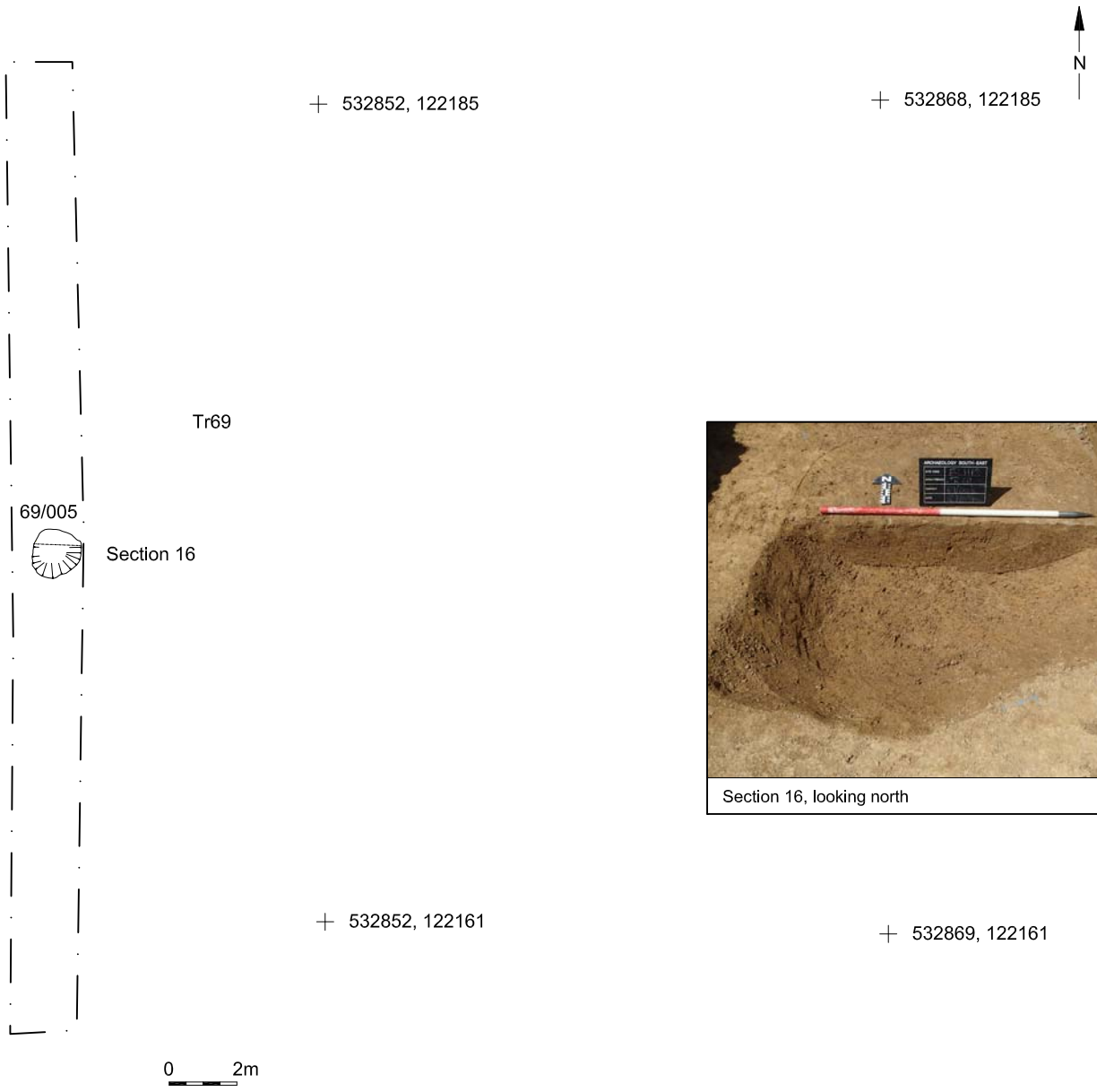
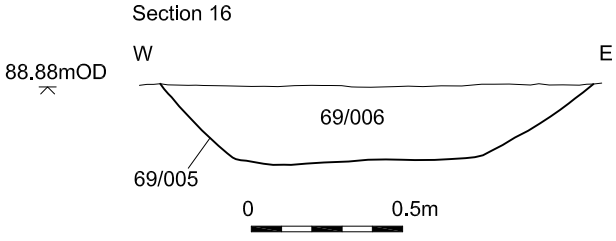
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 51 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Section 16, looking north



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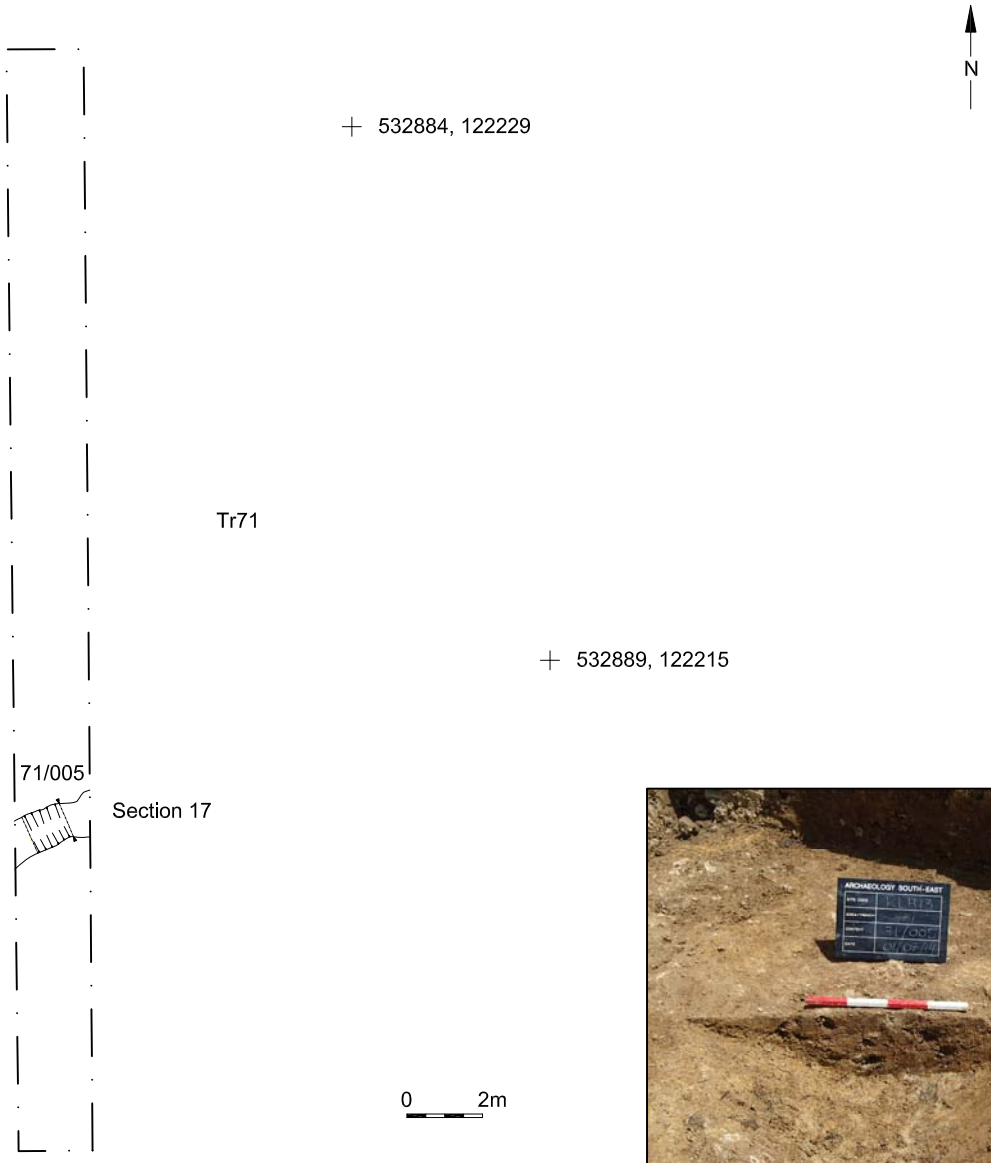
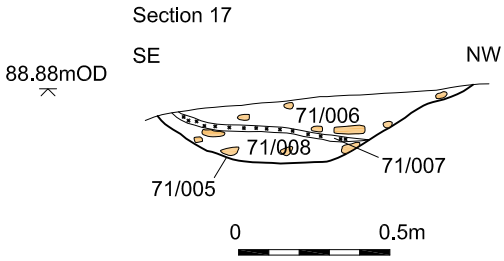
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 69 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Section 17, looking north east



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Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 71 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		

532868, 122185

N

Tr72

Section 18

72/004

0 2m

532869, 122161

Section 18, looking south west

Section 18

SE NW

88.88mOD

72/005

72/004

0 0.5m

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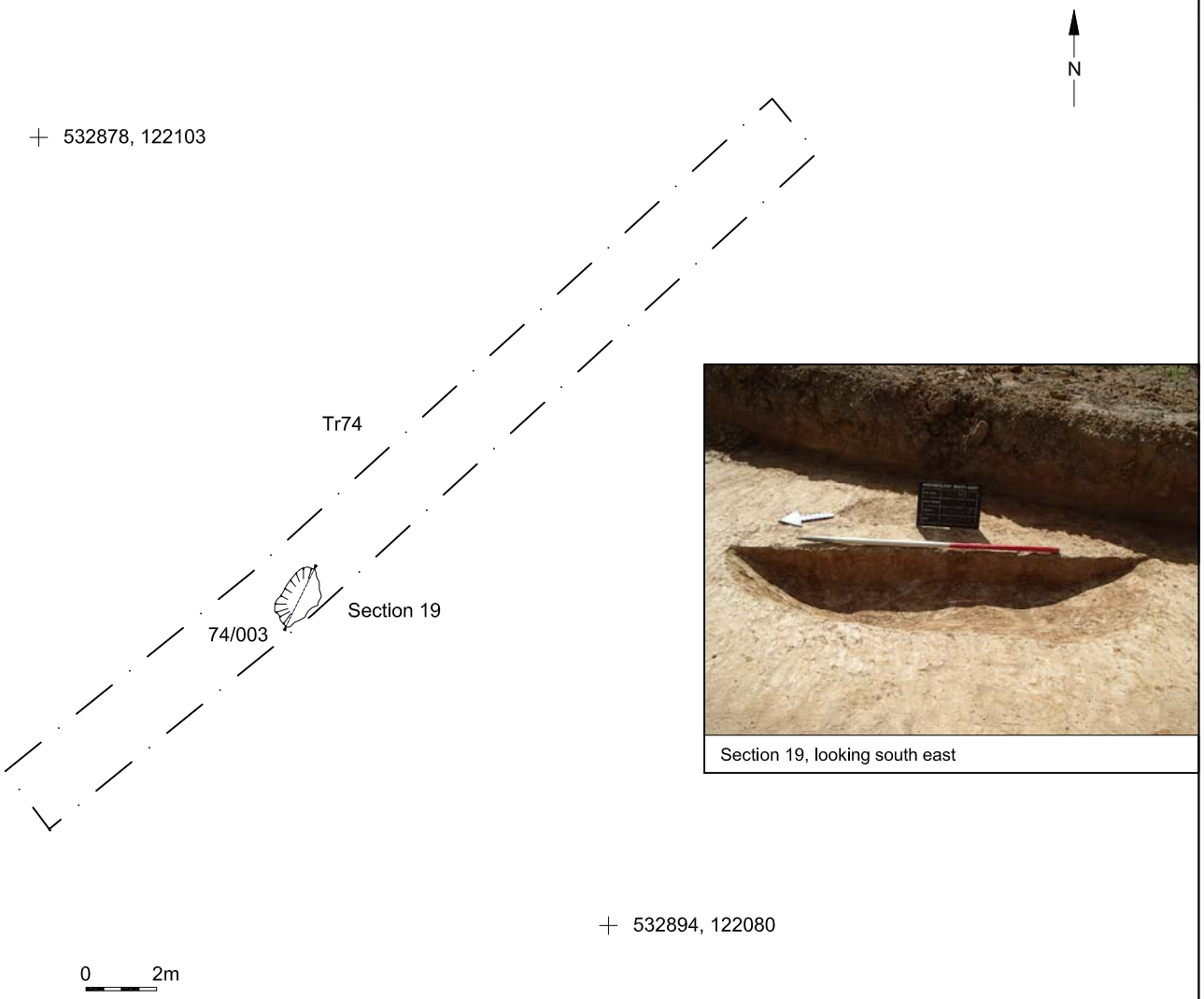
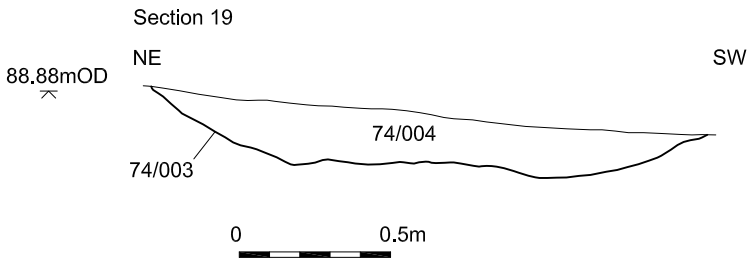
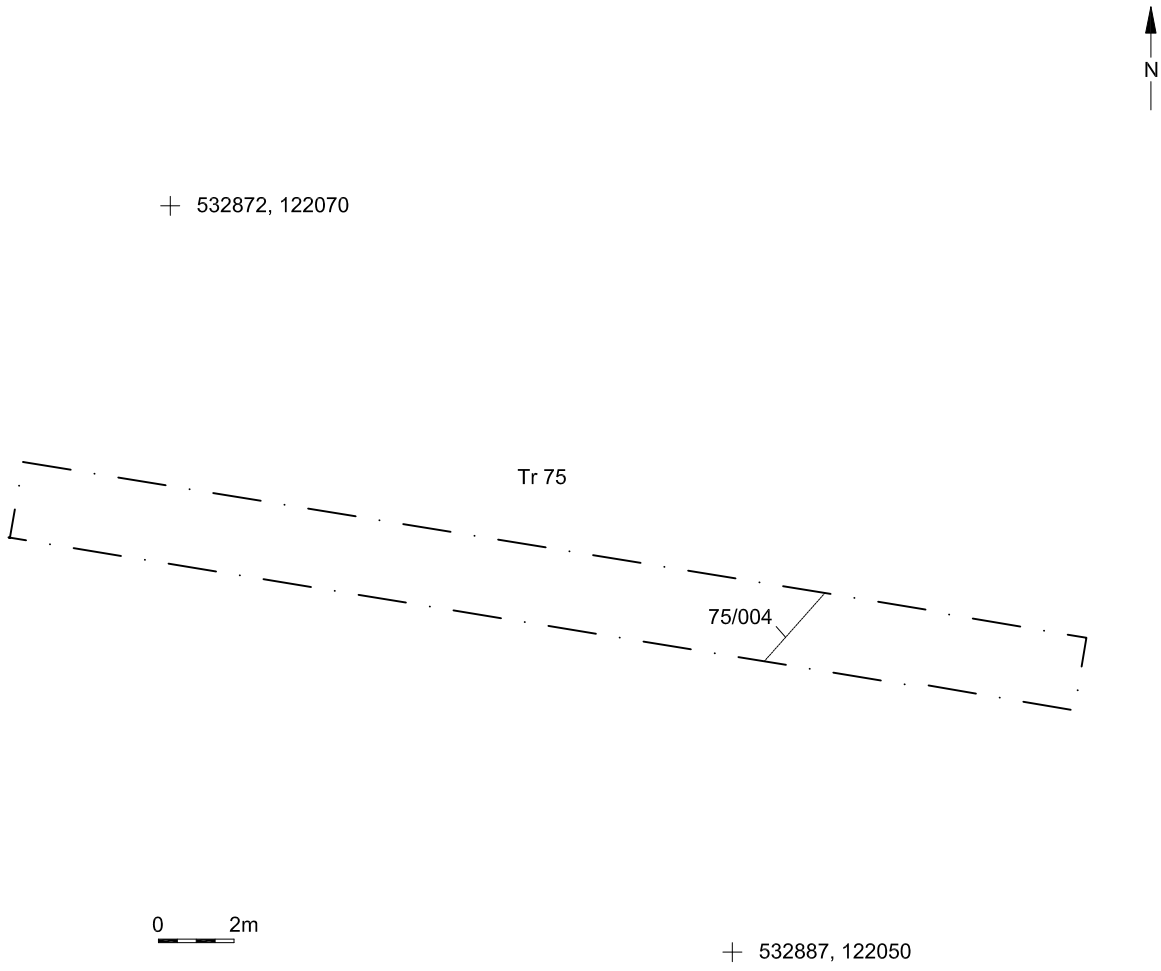
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 72 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Section 19, looking south east



© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 74 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Trench 75, looking north west

© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 75 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		

532908, 122218

N

Tr76

Section 20

Section 21

76/004

76/006

0 2m

532902, 122196

Section 20, looking north

Section 21, looking norh

Section 20

W E

88.88mOD

76/001

76/002

76/005

76/004

Section 21

W E

88.88mOD

76/001

76/002

76/007

76/006

0 0.5m

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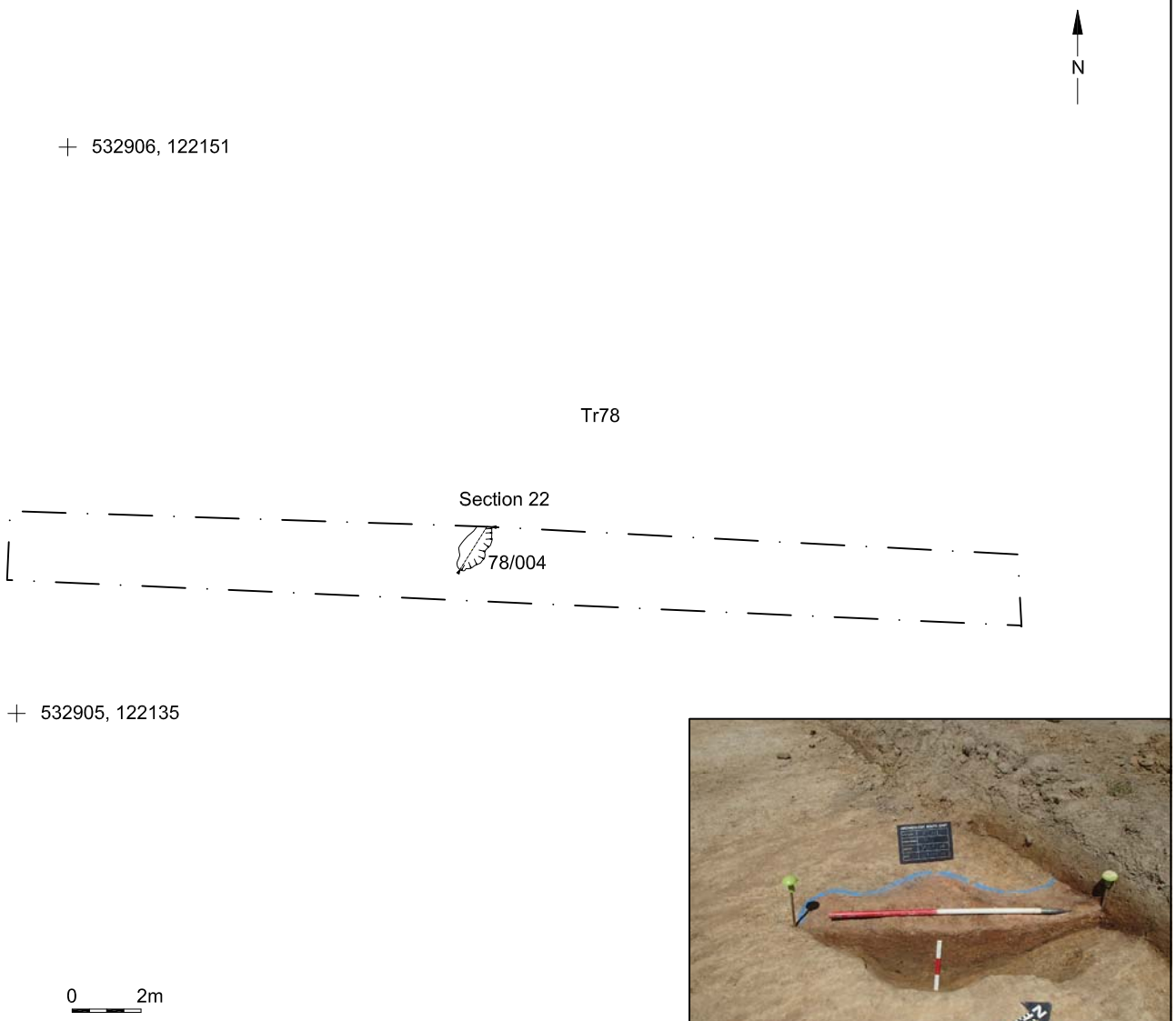
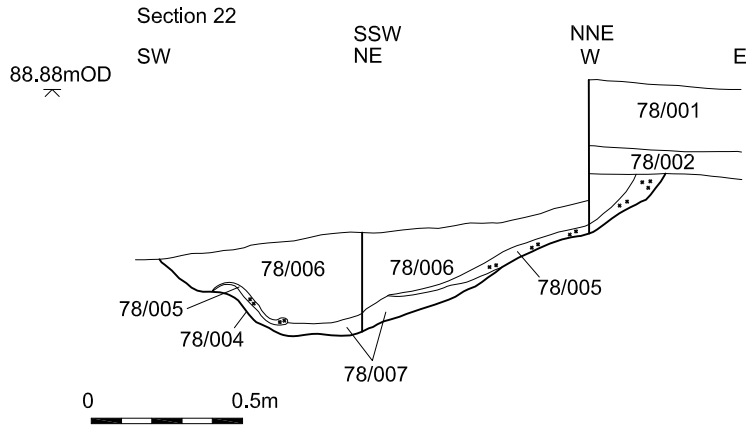
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 76 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Section 22, looking north west



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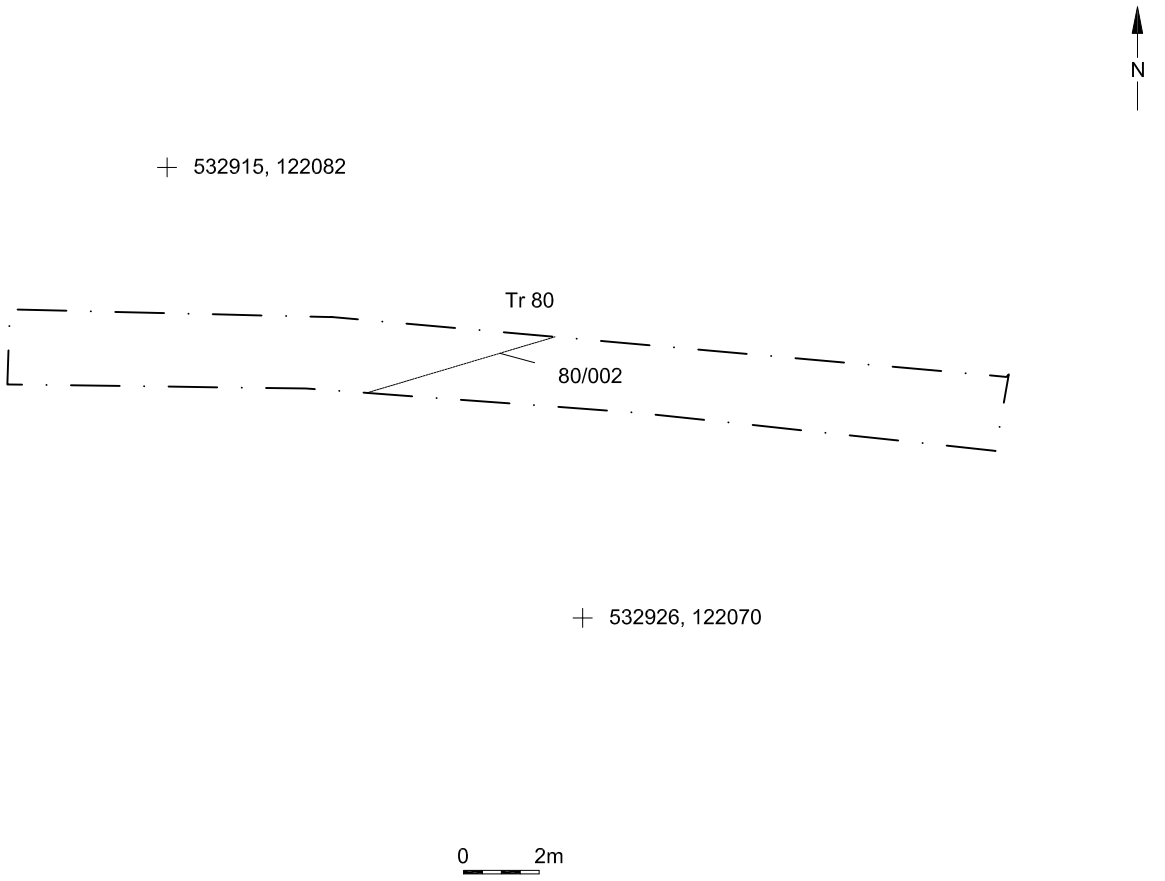
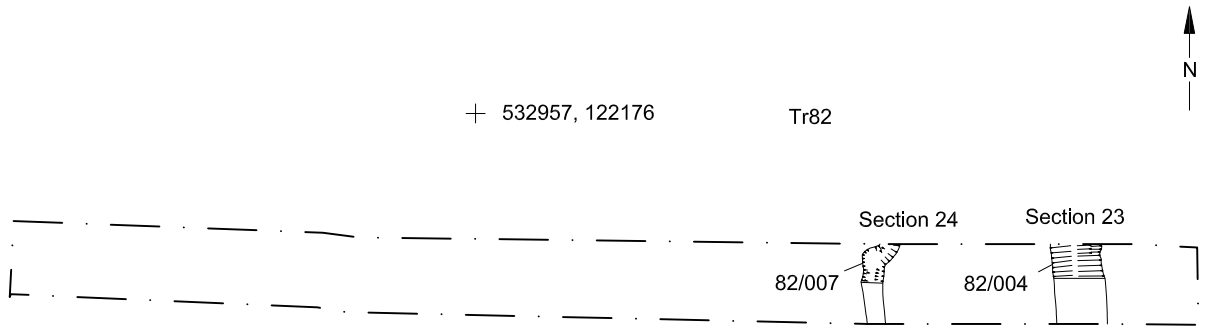
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 78 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Trench 80, looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 80 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		

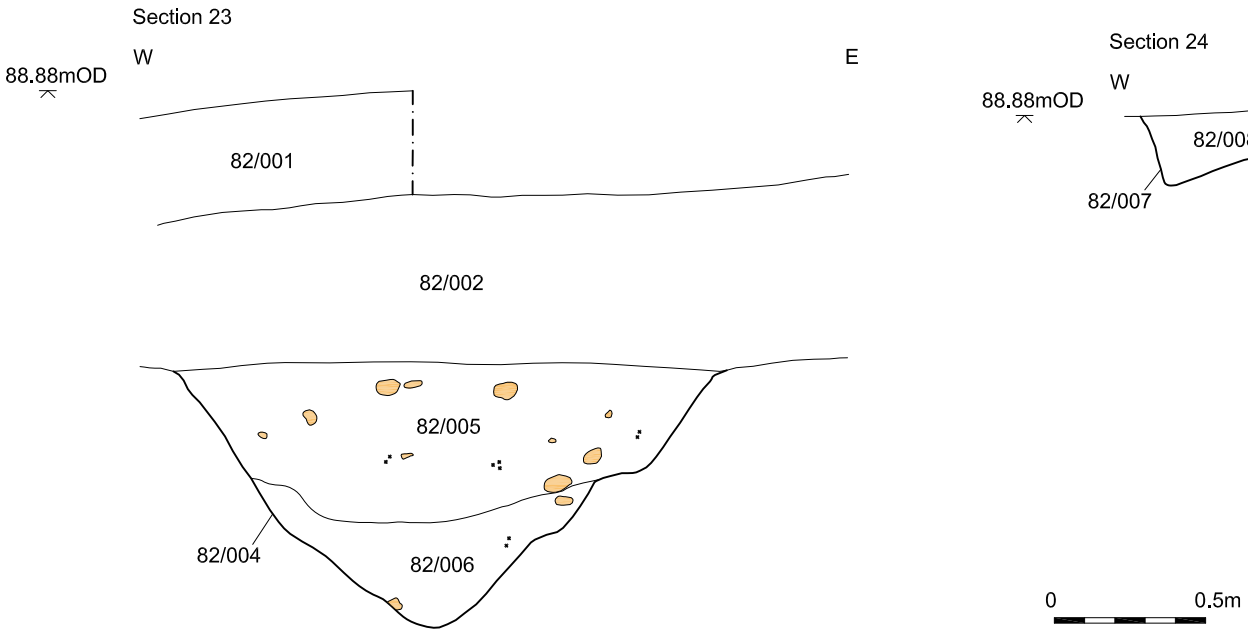


532944, 122165

0 2m

Section 23, looking north

Section 24, looking south



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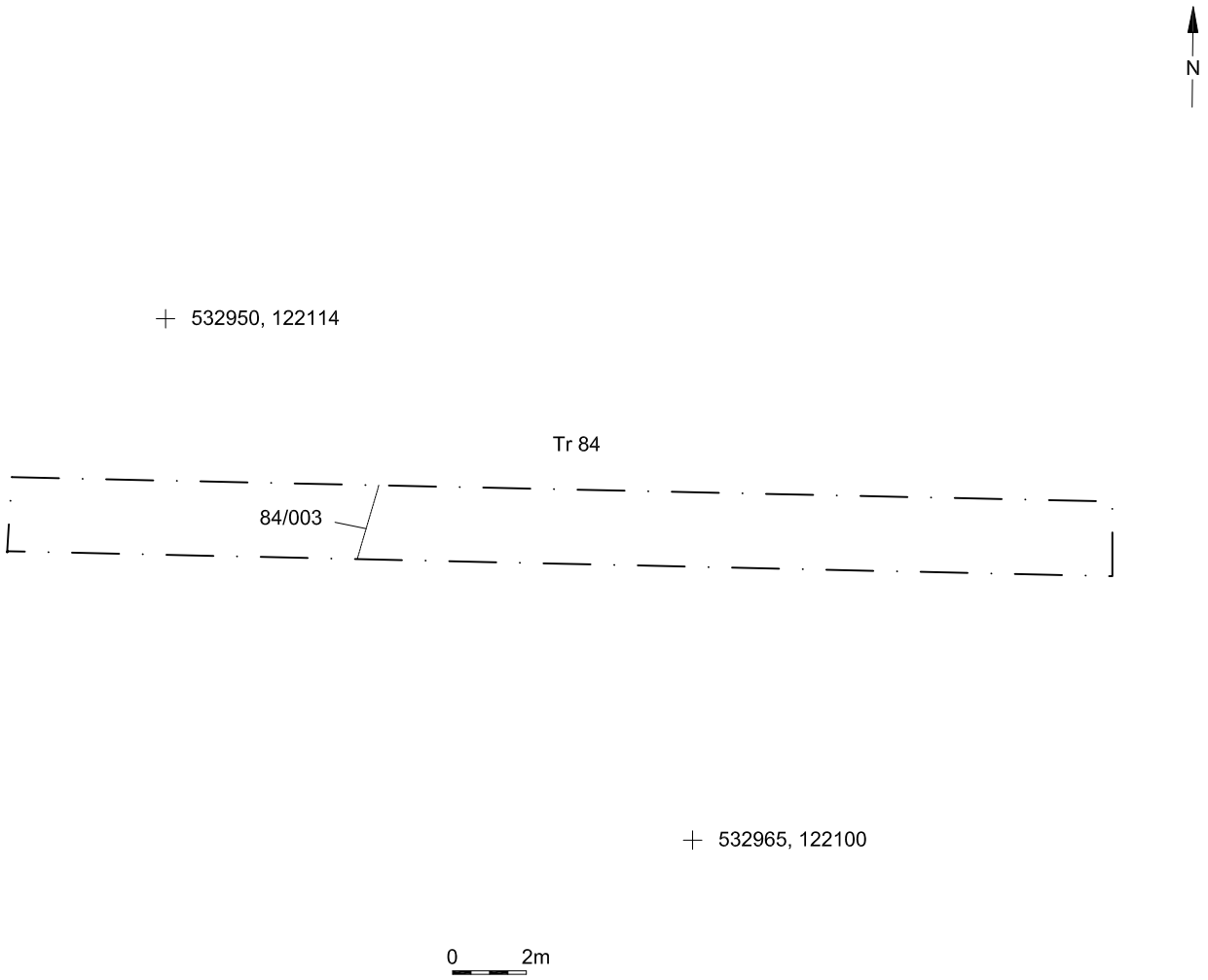
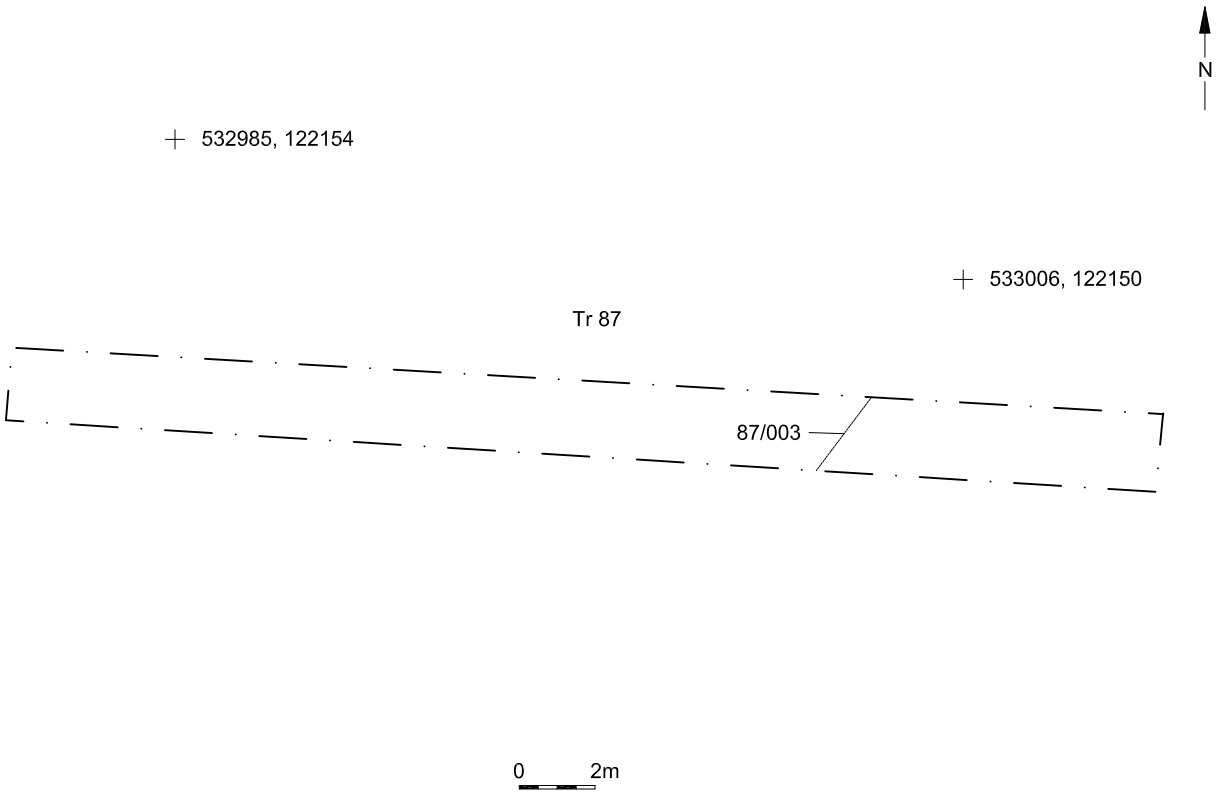
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 82 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Trench 84, looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Rocky Lane, Haywards Heath	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 84 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Trench 87, looking west

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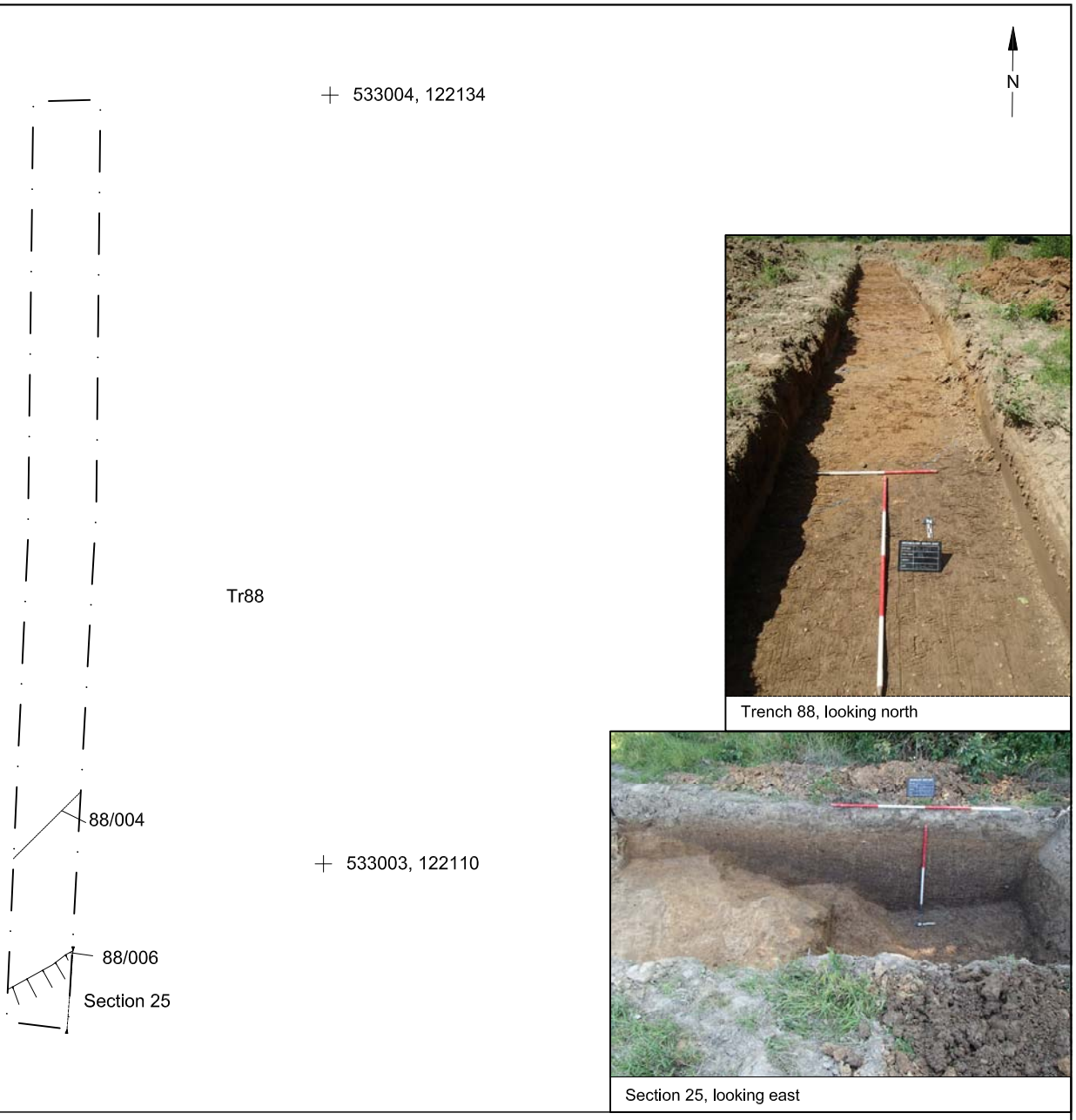
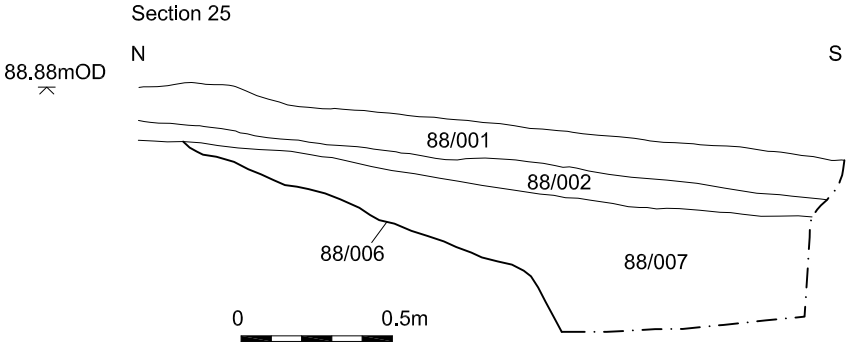
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 87 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		





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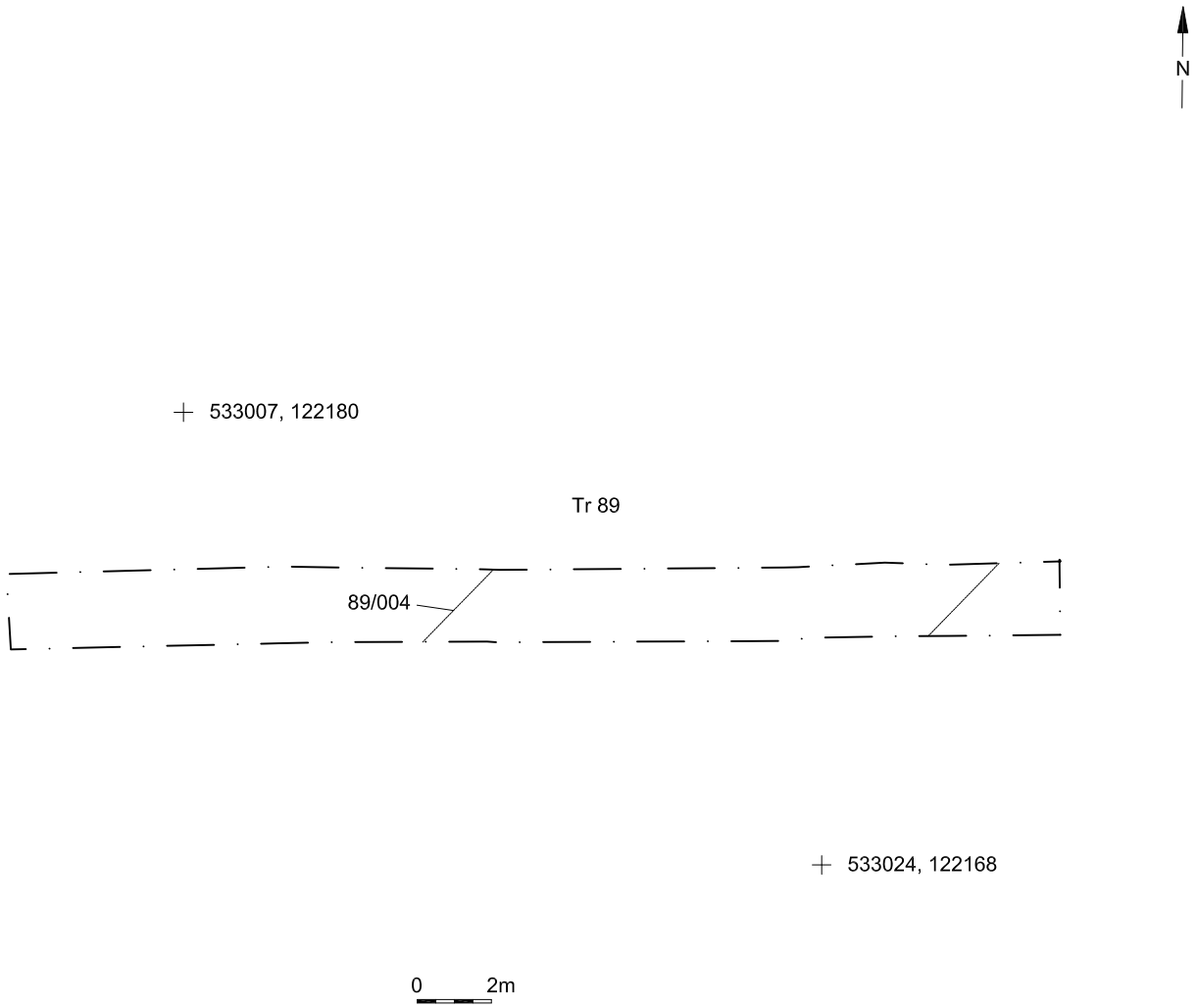
Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 88 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		



Trench 89, looking west

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Project Ref: 6661	July 2014	Trench 89 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2014243	Drawn by: AR		

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