

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering  
West Sussex**

**NGR: 507580 104010  
(SU07580 04010)**

**Planning Reference: A/82/12**

**ASE Project No: 6824  
Site Code: ARL 14**

**ASE Report No: 2014305  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-189796**



**By Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MIfA**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex. Fifty-four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated at the site. Archaeological features were encountered and recorded in thirty-two of the trenches.*

*A variety of features comprising gullies, ditches, pits and post-holes were found spread across the site. Pottery with a date range suggesting activity at the site from the Middle Bronze Age through into the first century AD was recovered. There was clear evidence of systemic land organisation in the survival of ditches and gullies, and the pits and post-holes are indicative of domestic activity within the boundaries of the site.*

*As well as the assemblages of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, other finds included struck flint, fire-cracked flint, daub and slag.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

**Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches, list of contexts**

**HER Summary**  
**OASIS Form**

## **TABLES**

Table 1:	Quantification of site archive
Table 2:	Trench 1 list of recorded contexts
Table 3:	Trench 4 list of recorded contexts
Table 4:	Trench 6 list of recorded contexts
Table 5:	Trench 8 list of recorded contexts
Table 6:	Trench 9 list of recorded contexts
Table 7:	Trench 10 list of recorded contexts
Table 8:	Trench 13 list of recorded contexts
Table 9:	Trench 16 list of recorded contexts
Table 10:	Trench 17 list of recorded contexts
Table 11:	Trench 18 list of recorded contexts
Table 12:	Trench 21 list of recorded contexts
Table 13:	Trench 22 list of recorded contexts
Table 14:	Trench 24 list of recorded contexts
Table 15:	Trench 25 list of recorded contexts
Table 16:	Trench 26 list of recorded contexts
Table 17:	Trench 27 list of recorded contexts
Table 18:	Trench 28 list of recorded contexts
Table 19:	Trench 30 list of recorded contexts
Table 20:	Trench 31 list of recorded contexts
Table 21:	Trench 32 list of recorded contexts
Table 22:	Trench 33 list of recorded contexts
Table 23:	Trench 36 list of recorded contexts
Table 24:	Trench 38 list of recorded contexts
Table 25:	Trench 41 list of recorded contexts
Table 26:	Trench 42 list of recorded contexts
Table 27:	Trench 43 list of recorded contexts
Table 28:	Trench 45 list of recorded contexts
Table 29:	Trench 46 list of recorded contexts
Table 30:	Trench 48 list of recorded contexts
Table 31:	Trench 52 list of recorded contexts
Table 32:	Trench 56 list of recorded contexts
Table 33:	Trench 57 list of recorded contexts
Table 34:	Quantification of the finds

## **FIGURES**

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Trench location
- Figure 3: Trench 1 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 4: Trench 4 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 5: Trench 6 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 6: Trench 8 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 7: Trench 9 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 8: Trench 10 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 9: Trench 13 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 10: Trench 16 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 11: Trench 17 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 12: Trench 18 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 13: Trench 21 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 14: Trench 22 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 15: Trench 24 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 16: Trench 25 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 17: Trench 26 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 18: Trench 27 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 19: Trench 28 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 20: Trench 30 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 21: Trench 31 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 22: Trench 32 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 23: Trench 33 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 24: Trench 36 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 25: Trench 38 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 26: Trench 41 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 27: Trench 42 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 28: Trench 43 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 29: Trench 45 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 30: Trench 46 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 31: Trench 48 - plan, sections and photographs
- Figure 32: Trench 52 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 33: Trench 56 - plan, section and photograph
- Figure 34: Trench 57 - plan and photograph

## **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 Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex (centred at NGR 507580 104010; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site lies on the eastern side of Roundstone Lane in an area formerly occupied by numerous nurseries, to the south-east of the commercial centre of Angmering. The site is currently open grassland, bounded to the south by a sports field, to the east by the carriageway of the A280 and to the north by a residential development.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of river terrace sand, silt and clay (BGS 2014).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Planning permission for a residential development at the site was granted by Arun District Council, (planning ref. A/82/12). Prior to planning permission being granted, a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken which used available records to assess the likelihood of the survival of archaeological remains at the site (L-P Archaeology 2012).

1.3.2 Following consultation between Arun District Council, John Mills and Mark Taylor, Senior and Principal Archaeologists at West Sussex County Council (Arun District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), and based on the contents of the DBA, a condition was attached to the permission requiring a programme of archaeological works at the site prior to the commencement of development.

1.3.3 In accordance with this, and after further discussions with all parties, CgMS commissioned a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2014) outlining the methodology for archaeological evaluation of the site in advance of development. Procedures to be used in recording, reporting and archiving of results were provided. The possibility that further archaeological work at the site might be necessary should results merit this was also highlighted.

## 1.4 Research Aims and Objectives

### 1.4.1 The research aims identified in the WSI (*ibid.*) are:

*'To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site*

*To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains*

*To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits*

*To enable Arun District Council to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site*

*In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings of the South-East Research Framework (SERF) include the following:*

#### Bronze Age and Iron Age

*Is there any evidence for Later Bronze Age land division on the site and can such evidence inform on the long-term history of Bronze Age land division in Sussex?*

*Is there any evidence for Later Iron Age occupation on the site and if so, can this inform on the nature of the Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age transition?*

#### Roman

*Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site and can this inform on the character of Roman rural settlement and the Roman agricultural economy in the area?'*

## 1.5 Scope of Report

### 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken in August 2014. The on-site archaeological work was undertaken by Lauren Gibson and Cat Douglas (Archaeologists), Jo Ahmet, Jim Ball, Claire Davey, Stacey Harris, John Hirst, Richard Krayson and Chloe Ward (Assistant Archaeologists), and John Cook and Vasilis Tsamis (Archaeological Surveyors). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer and Diccon Hart (Fieldwork Managers) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Managers).



## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1. The following summary is drawn from the DBA (L-P: Archaeology 2012).

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 A series of prehistoric sites and find spots are known in close proximity to the site. A multi-period site is recorded to the north-east of the site, including a Bronze Age enclosure, with later Iron Age pottery and activity from the Roman period onwards, while a further area of Bronze Age activity is recorded immediately to the west of the site, including a Middle Bronze Age cremation, postholes and a curvilinear feature (ASE 2002).

2.2.2 Limited prehistoric activity is also recorded to the south-west of the site during the excavation of a Roman and medieval site, while a Bronze Age farmstead is recorded to the north. Find spots in the area include the discovery of Neolithic and Bronze Age adzes to the south-west, a Neolithic flint scatter to the west, a prehistoric flint scatter to the north-east and Late Bronze Age material to the north-west of the current site. Overall, the archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods (Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age) was considered to be high in the DBA (L-P: Archaeology 2012).

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 Iron Age pottery and Roman features and finds are known to the north-east of the site, during the construction of the Angmering bypass (Oxford Archaeology 2002), while Roman activity is recorded to the west of the site, including a cremation, a ditch and postholes (ASE 2002). Roman occupation is also recorded to the south-west of the site and a possible Roman road is known approximately 1km to the south and a short stretch of metalled trackway to the west (L-P: Archaeology 2012). A variety of find spots of Roman material are also known to the north, west and south of the site, including finds of a quern stone, coins and pottery.

### **2.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

2.4.1 The first reference to Angmering dates to c. 880AD and the settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book. Evidence for medieval activity within a 1km radius of the site is limited but includes features of this period recorded to the north-east of the site on the Angmering bypass scheme and a medieval ditch is recorded to the south-west. Find spots of medieval material are also known to the south and north-east. The DBA of the site (L-P: Archaeology 2012) concluded that the archaeological potential of the site for these periods was medium to low.

## **2.5 Post-Medieval**

- 2.5.1 The site appears to consist of little more than fields throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as shown on historic maps. Although the Grade II Listed Pound House lies to the north-west of the site and a building, known as Pound Cottage, is shown on several 19<sup>th</sup> century maps to lie on the south-western boundary of the site. Other listed buildings in the wider vicinity include Eccleden Manor and its associated dovecote, as well as a series of listed buildings within the Angmering Conservation Area.
- 2.5.2 Two post-medieval windmills are recorded to the west and north-east of the site, while scattered post-medieval features are also recorded to the west and south-west. The potential for post-medieval features within the site was considered to be low (*Ibid.*).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology** (Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 Fifty-eight evaluation trenches aimed to provide a 5% sample of the site were proposed (ASE 2014). In the event, four of the trenches (Trenches 23, 49, 54 and 55) could not be excavated owing to on-site issues. Each trench measured 30m by 1.8m unless otherwise stated.
- 3.1.2 Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was taken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.4 The trenches and features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and excavated features and of the site in general.

#### **3.2 Archive**

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and has been accepted by Littlehampton Museum, who issue accession numbers at the time of deposition. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	284
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	6
Photographs	201 digital images
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Weather conditions varied between strong sunshine and heavy rain, but were on the whole good for the identification, excavation and recording of archaeological features..

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20 - 0.26
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.37
1/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
1/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.70	-
1/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.46

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded in Trench 1 was straightforward and consisted of a layer of mid-brown silty clay topsoil, context [1/001], which overlay a deposit of light brown clayey silt subsoil, context [1/002], which directly overlay the 'natural' reddish brown clayey silt [1/003].

4.2.2 One archaeological feature were identified, excavated and recorded in the trench. Gully [1/004] ran from east to west and was 700mm wide and 460mm deep with a 'v'-shaped profile. The only fill was context [1/005], a yellowish brown silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

### 4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16 - 0.20
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.33
4/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
4/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.12	-
4/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.65

Table 3: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. A single archaeological feature was identified. Flat-bottomed gully [4/004] ran east to west across the trench and was 1.12m wide and 650mm .The single fill was context [4/005], a greyish brown clayey silt. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.4 Trench 6 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.08 - 0.15
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.43
6/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
6/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.61	-
6/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.28
6/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.75	-
6/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.28

Table 4: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1, Two archaeological features were identified. Flat-bottomed gully [6/004] ran east to west across the trench and was 610mm wide and 280mm deep. The single fill was context [6/005], an orangey brown silty clay, which contained flintwork.
- 4.4.2 Flat-bottomed gully [6/006] ran north-east to south-west across the trench. It was 750mm wide and also 280mm deep. The single fill was context [6/007], an orangey brown silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.5 Trench 8 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.18
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.35
8/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
8/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.01	-
8/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.60

Table 5: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified, excavated and recorded. Flat-bottomed gully [8/004] ran from north to south across the trench. It was 1.01m wide and 600mm deep, with a broadly 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [8/005], a yellowish brown clayey silt, which contained flintwork.

#### 4.6 Trench 9 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17 - 0.23
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.38
9/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
9/004	Cut	Ditch	-	>0.75	-
9/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.46

Table 6: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flattish-bottomed ditch [9/004] ran north to south partially under the western baulk of the trench. It was more than 750mm wide and 460mm deep. The only fill was context [9/005], a mid-brown clayey silt, which contained a single sherd of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

#### 4.7 Trench 10 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.20
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.34
10/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
10/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.53	-
10/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.27

Table 7: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flat-bottomed gully [10/004] ran north-east to south-west and terminated within the trench. It was 530mm wide and 270mm deep. The single fill was context [10/005], a greyish brown clayey silt from which flintwork and pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age was recovered.

#### 4.8 Trench 13 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.33
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33 - 0.36
13/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
13/004	Cut	Ditch	-	2.9	-
13/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.15

Table 8: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1.

One archaeological feature was identified. Shallow, flat-bottomed ditch [13/004] ran south-east to north-west across the trench. It was 2.9m wide, but only 150mm deep. The single fill was context [13/005], a reddish brown clayey silt. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

#### 4.9 Trench 16 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
16001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27 - 0.39
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23 - 0.29
16/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
16/004	Cut	Pit	-	1.65	-
16/005	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.16
16/006	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.30
16/007	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.31
16/008	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.21	-
16/009	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.11

Table 9: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. The trench was extended c.8m to the south in an attempt to clarify the extent of the cluster of features encountered in Trench 24 (see below). Two archaeological features were identified in the extended trench.
- 4.9.2 Pit [16/004] was a bowl-shaped pit with a diameter of 1.65m and a depth of 670mm, which lay partially under the eastern baulk of the trench. The basal fill was context [16/005], a reddish brown silty clay. It was overlain by context [16/006], greyish brown silty clay. The upper fill was context [16/007], another deposit of greyish-brown silty clay. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.
- 4.9.3 The other feature was post-hole [16/008], which had a diameter of 210mm and a depth of 110mm. The single fill was context [16/009], a mid-greyish brown silty clay. Two small sherds of probable Middle or Late Bronze Age pottery and fire-cracked flint were recovered from the feature.
- 4.9.4 A sample of context [16/006] was taken for analysis of environmental potential.

#### 4.10 Trench 17 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.16
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.43
17/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
17/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.50	-
17/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.19

Table 10: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was recorded, a somewhat irregular shape, perhaps consisting of a number of features. One element was investigated. Gully [17/004] was 500mm wide and 190mm and ran east to west across the trench, before turning southwards to run under the southern baulk. The single fill was context [17/005], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt from which Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint were recovered.

4.10.2 A sample of context [17/005] was taken for analysis of environmental potential.

#### 4.11 Trench 18 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.18
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17 - 0.30
18/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
18/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.46	-
18/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.53
18/006	Cut	Gully	-	1.55	-
18/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.82

Table 11: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two archaeological features was identified; a pair of gullies both running east to west across the trench.

4.11.2 Flat-bottomed gully [18/004] was 1.46m wide and 530mm deep. The single fill was context [18/005], an orangey brown clayey silt, which contained an assemblage Middle/Late Iron Age pottery pottery and flintwork. Gully [18/006] was 1.55m wide and 820mm deep with a 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [18/007], a mid-orangey brown clayey silt which also contained a sherd of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery and flintwork.

4.11.3 Samples of context [18/005] and [18/007] were taken for analysis of environmental potential.



#### 4.12 Trench 21 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.22
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23 - 0.32
21/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
21/004	Cut	Gully	-	1.5	-
21/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.26
21/006	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.30

Table 12: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flat-bottomed gully [21/004] ran east to west across the trench. It was 1.5m wide and 500mm deep. There were two discernable fills; the basal fill was context [21/005], a mid-brown clayey silt; the upper fill was context [21/006], a yellowish brown clayey silt, from which flintwork was recovered.

#### 4.13 Trench 22 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12 - 0.20
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.35
22/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
22/004	Cut	Pit	-	3.2	-
22/005	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.64

Table 13: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Pit [22/004] ran under the southern baulk of the trench. The available element was 3.2m wide and 640mm deep. No datable finds were recovered from context [22/005], the single reddish brown silty clay fill.

#### 4.14 Trench 24 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32 - 0.44
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.20
24/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
24/004	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.25	
24/005	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.22
24/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.45	-
24/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.20
24/008	Cut	Pit	-	0.66	
24/009	Fill	Pit	-		0.30
24/010	Cut	Ditch	-	2.15	
24/011	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.76
24/012	Cut	Ditch	-	2.0	-
24/013	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.75
24/014	Cut	Pit	-	0.60	-
24/015	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.22
24/016	Cut	Gully	-	0.49	
24/017	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.20
24/018	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.40	-
24/019	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.25
24/020	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.38	-
24/021	Fill	Post-hole	-		0.18
24/022	Cut	Gully	-	0.95	-
24/023	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.30

Table 14: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. A complex of archaeological features including pits, post-holes, gullies and a wide ditch was encountered in the trench.
- 4.14.2 Three post-holes were excavated and recorded. Post-hole [24/004] was 250mm in diameter and 220mm deep. The single fill was context [24/005], a reddish brown silty clay. Post-hole [24/018] was 400mm in diameter and 250mm deep. The single fill was context [24/019], a mid-brown silty clay. Post-hole [24/020] was 380mm in diameter and 180mm deep. The single fill was context [24/0212], a mid-brown clayey silt. No firm dating evidence was recovered from the post-holes, although fire-cracked flint was recovered from post-hole [24/004] suggesting a broad prehistoric date.
- 4.14.3 Two pits were excavated and recorded. Pit [24/008] was 660mm in diameter and 300mm in deep. The single fill, context [24/009] was a reddish brown silty clay, which contained single struck flint and numerous pieces of fire-cracked flint, suggesting deliberate backfill with the material. Pit [24/014] was 600mm in diameter and 220mm deep. The single fill was context [24/015], a reddish brown silty clay with contained Late Bronze Age, a single struck flint and fire-cracked flint.
- 4.14.4 Three gullies were also encountered. Gully [24/006] was 450mm wide and

200mm deep with a 'v'-shaped profile. It ran from north-west to south-east at the western end of the trench. The single fill was context [24/007], a reddish brown silty clay, which contained a small assemblage of pottery dating from the Middle/Late Bronze Age.

4.14.5 Flat-bottomed gully [24/016] ran roughly north to south near the centre of the trench. It was 490mm wide and 200mm deep. The single fill was context [24/017], a mid-brown silty clay which contained Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint. Lastly, flat-bottomed gully [24/022] ran north-west to south-east and terminated within the trench. The feature was 950mm wide and 300mm deep. The single fill was context [24/023] was an orangey brown silty clay, which contained struck flint and fire-cracked flint.

4.14.6 The other features were a pair of intercutting ditches. The oldest, ditch [24/010] ran north to south across the trench and was 2.15m wide and 760mm with a flat base. The single fill was context [24/011], a mid-brown silty clay, which contained a small group of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery. It had been recut as ditch [24/011], which was 2.0m wide and 750mm deep with a more 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [24/013], a greyish brown silty clay which contained pottery of both Bronze Age and Iron Age date and fire-cracked flint.

4.14.7 A sample of context [24/007] was taken for analysis of environmental potential.

#### 4.15 Trench 25 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.17
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.37 - 0.45
25/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
25/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.73	
25/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.46

Table 15: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flat-bottomed gully [25/004] ran east to west across the trench and was 730mm wide and 460mm deep. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [25/005], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt.

**4.16 Trench 26 (Figure 17)**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.20
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35 - 0.38
26/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
26/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.76	
26/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.55
26/006	Cut	Ditch	-	1.3	-
26/007	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.45

Table 16: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two archaeological features were identified. Broadly 'v'-shaped gully [26/004] ran north to south across the trench and was 760mm wide and 550mm deep. No firmly datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [26/005], a brownish grey clayey silt, although the recovery of fire-cracked flint suggests a broadly prehistoric date.

4.16.2 Another feature was recorded at the eastern end of the trench and appeared to be a ditch terminus. Flat-bottomed ditch [26/006] was 1.3m wide and 450mm deep. The single fill was context [26/007], a greyish brown clayey silt, which contained a scrap of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint.

**4.17 Trench 27 (Figure 18)**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.20
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35 - 0.38
27/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
27/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.7	-
27/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.04
27/006	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.09
27/007	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.54
27/008	Cut	Ditch	-	0.81	
27/009	Fill	Ditch	-		0.13
27/010	Cut	Post-hole	-		-
27/011	Fill	Post-hole	-		
27/012	Cut	Ditch	-		-
27/013	Fill	Ditch	-		0.14
27/014	Fill	Ditch	-		0.15

Table 17: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Following the identification of archaeological deposits, the trench was extended to the east to provide clarity. Four archaeological features were

identified, excavated and recorded.

4.17.2 Ditch [27/004] ran east to west across the trench. It had a rounded base and was 1.7m wide and 540mm deep. There were two episodes of slumping against the sides and base of the feature, contexts [27/005] and [27/006], both greyish brown clayey silts. The main fill was context [27/007], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

4.17.3 A second ditch ran from south-west to north-east before terminating in the trench extension. A section across the feature, ditch [27/008] showed that it was 810mm wide and 290mm deep with a flat base. The basal fill was context [27/009], a mid-greyish brown silty clay. The upper fill was [27/014], a greyish brown silty clay, which contained lenses of burnt material. The removal of the ditch terminal [27/012] showed that the feature was 750mm wide and 140mm deep at that point. The single fill was context [27/013], which was similar to context [27/014]. No datable material was recovered from the feature.

4.17.4 The ditch partially truncated an earlier feature, post-hole [27/010], which was 450mm in diameter but only 70mm deep. The single fill was context [27/011], a yellowish brown silty clay. Again, no dating evidence was recovered.

4.17.5 A sample of context [27/014] was taken for analysis of environmental potential.

#### 4.18 Trench 28 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17 - 0.20
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26 - 0.29
28/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
28/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.43	-
28/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.19

Table 18: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Flat-bottomed gully [28/004] ran north-east to south-west across the trench and was 430mm wide and 190mm deep. Fire-cracked flint and undiagnostic fired clay were recovered from the single fill, context [28/005], a brownish orange silty clay.

#### 4.19 Trench 30 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15 - 0.20
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20 - 0.33
30/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
30/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.32	-
30/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.68
30/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.35	-
30/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.26

Table 19: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two archaeological features were identified. Ditch [30/004] ran east to west across the trench before apparently turning southwards towards the eastern baulk of the trench. It was 1.32m wide and 680mm deep with a 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [30/005], a greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.19.2 The other features was gully [30/006] which ran from north-east to south-west across the trench. It was 350mm wide and 260mm and had a 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [30/007], a mid-greyish orange clayey silt. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the features encountered in the trench, although a piece of Romano-British tile was recovered from the topsoil, context [30/001].

#### 4.20 Trench 31 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.07 - 0.20
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24 - 0.37
31/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
31/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.02	-
31/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.74

Table 20: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Ditch [31/004] ran north to south across the trench and was 1.02m wide and 740mm deep, with a rounded base. The single fill, context [31/005] was a dark-greyish brown clayey silt from which a single sherd of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered.

#### 4.21 Trench 32 (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.15
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.37 - 0.48
32/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
32/004	Cut	Ditch	-	>0.62	-
32/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.55
32/006	Cut		-	1.11	-
32/007	Fill		-	-	0.59

Table 21: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two archaeological feature was identified. Broadly 'v'-shaped ditch [32/004] ran from north to west, partially under the northern baulk of the trench. It was more than 620mm wide and 550mm deep. The single fill, context [32/005], a mid-brown silty clay, which contained Iron Age pottery, struck flint and fire-cracked flint.

4.21.2 The other feature was flat-bottomed ditch [32/006], which ran east to west across the trench and was 1.11m wide and 590mm deep. The single fill was context [32/007], a mid-greyish brown silty clay, which also contained Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint.

#### 4.22 Trench 33 (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.08 - 0.10
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33 - 0.38
33/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
33/004	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.30	-
33/005	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.27
33/006	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.49	-
33/007	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.26
33/008	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.41	-
33/009	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.33
33/010	Cut	Post-hole	-	0.43	-
33/011	Fill	Post-hole	-	-	0.19

Table 22: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. A cluster of four post-holes was identified, excavated and recorded.

4.22.2 Post-hole [33/004] was 300mm in diameter and 270mm deep; post hole [33/006] was 490mm in diameter and 260mm deep; post-hole [33/008] was 410mm in diameter and 330mm deep, and post-hole [33/010] was 430mm in diameter and 190mm. All of the fills (contexts [33/005], [33/007], [33/009] and

[33/011] respectively) were reddish brown silty clays. Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill [33/009]. Fire-cracked flint was retained from fills [33/005] and [33/007]. A small quantity of daub was recovered from context [33/011].

#### 4.23 Trench 36 (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12 - 0.15
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25 - 0.48
36/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	
36/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.36	
36/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.17

Table 23: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Gully [36/004] ran north-west to south-east across the trench and was 360mm wide and 170mm deep, with a rounded base. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [36/005], a yellowish brown silty clay.

#### 4.24 Trench 38 (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.11 - 0.18
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.38 - 0.43
38/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	
38/004	Cut	Gully	-	2.00	
38/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.70

Table 24: Trench 38 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified, a possible ditch terminus. It [38/004] was 2m wide and 700mm deep. The single fill, context [38/005], a yellowish brown silty clay contained flintwork.



#### 4.25 Trench 41 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.13
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.36 - 0.43
41/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
41/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.42	-
41/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.84

Table 25: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Ditch [41/004] ran west to east across the trench and was 1.42m wide and 840mm deep, with a rounded base. The single fill, context [41/005], was a brownish grey silty clay from which Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, struck flint and fire-cracked flint were recovered.

#### 4.26 Trench 42 (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10 - 0.13
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.43 - 0.45
42/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
42/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.04	-
42/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.73

Table 26: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Ditch [42/004] ran north to south across the trench and was 1.04m wide and 730mm deep, with a rounded base. No datable artefacts were recovered from the single fill, context [42/005], a greyish brown clayey silt.

#### 4.27 Trench 43 (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26- 0.38
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27 - 0.31
43/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
43/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.34	-
43/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.14
43/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.56	-
43/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.24

Table 27: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two archaeological features were identified, both gullies running broadly north to south across the trench.

4.27.2 Gully [43/004] was 340mm wide and 140mm deep with a rounded base; gully had a similar profile and was 560mm wide and 240mm deep. Both of the fills (contexts [43/005] and [43/007] respectively) were light-greyish brown silty clays. Flintwork was recovered from both of the features, and in addition fire-cracked flint was recovered from context [43/007].

#### 4.28 Trench 45 (Figure 29)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28 - 0.40
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26 - 0.42
45/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
45/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.03	-
45/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.46
45/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.69	-
45/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.25

Table 28: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two linear archaeological features were identified, both running broadly north to south, one of which was a ditch that terminated in the trench.

4.28.2 Ditch [45/004] was 1.03m wide and 460mm deep, with a 'v'-shaped profile. The single fill was context [45/005], a mid-grey silty clay, which contained flintwork. Gully [45/006] was 690mm wide and 250mm wide with a rounded base. The single fill was context [45/007], a light-greyish brown silty clay, which also contained flintwork.

#### 4.29 Trench 46 (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35 - 0.48
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30 - 0.39
46/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
46/004	Cut	Ditch	-	0.96	-
46/005	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.25

Table 29: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Ditch [46/004] ran west to east across the trench and was 960mm wide and 250mm deep, with a rounded base. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [46/005], a greyish brown silty clay.

#### 4.30 Trench 48 (Figure 31)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31 - 0.42
48/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24 - 0.32
48/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
48/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.48	-
48/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.50
48/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.46	-
48/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.39

Table 30: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two intercutting archaeological features were identified, both gullies running east to west across the trench. The earliest was gully [36/004], which was 480mm wide and 500mm deep, with a 'v'-shaped profile. Fire-cracked flint was recovered from context [36/005], the single mid-brown silty clay fill.

4.30.2 The later feature terminated within the trench. Gully [48/006] was 460mm wide and 390mm deep, with a flat base. Context [48/007] the single mid-brown silty clay fill also contained fire-cracked flint.

#### 4.31 Trench 52 (Figure 32)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.09 - 0.12
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.50 - 0.56
52/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
52/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.26	-
52/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.04
52/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.47	-
52/007	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.20

Table 31: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

4.31.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. Two intercutting archaeological features were identified, both gullies running east to west across the trench on notably different orientations.

4.31.2 The earliest, gully [52/004] ran north-west to south-east across the trench. It was 260mm wide and only 40mm deep, with a rounded base. No datable artefacts were recovered from context [52/005] the single mid-greyish brown silty clay fill. The later feature was gully [52/006], which ran from east to west across the trench. It was 470mm wide and 200mm deep, with a rounded base. No datable artefacts were recovered from context [52/007], the single light brown silty clay fill.

#### 4.32 Trench 56 (Figure 33)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.34 - 0.45
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22 - 0.30
56/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
56/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.47	-
56/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.05

Table 32: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

4.32.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Gully [56/004] ran east to west across the trench and was 470mm wide but only 50mm deep, with a rounded base. No datable artefacts were recovered from context [56/005], the single light brown silty clay fill

**4.33 Trench 57 (Figure 34)**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.38 - 0.43
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18 - 0.31
57/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-
57/004	Cut	Gully	-	0.26	-
57/005	Fill	Gully	-	-	-

Table 33: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

4.33.1 The layers of overburden and 'natural' were similar to those seen in Trench 1. One archaeological feature was identified. Gully [57/004] ran broadly north to south across the trench, but appeared highly truncated so no attempt was made to section the feature. The single visible fill was context [57/005], a mid-greyish brown silty clay.

**4.34 Other Trenches**

4.34.1 The remainder of the trenches (Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 29, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 47, 50, 51, 53 and 58) contained no significant archaeological deposits or features. The stratigraphic sequence and character of the deposits was similar to that found in Trench 1 (i.e. topsoil over subsoil over 'natural')

4.34.2 The thickness of topsoil varied between 120mm and 510mm. The subsoil varied in thickness between 180mm and 500mm across the site. The results are tabulated in Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

## **5.0 THE FINDS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage comprising mainly prehistoric pottery (Table 34) was recovered during the evaluation at Roundstone Lane, Angmering. Finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were quantified by count and weight and subsequently bagged by material and contexts. Packaging and storage policies follow IfA (2013) guidelines. None of the finds require further conservation.
- 5.1.2 The earliest material evidence of human activity consists of the flintwork which broadly dates to the Neolithic-Bronze Age, as well as pottery dating to the Middle to Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age. The only evidence of Roman occupation is represented by a Roman brick fragment, recovered from the topsoil.
- 5.1.3 The overall assemblage is too small to be of significance beyond providing dating evidence and categories such as fired clay and the metallurgical remains are too undiagnostic to shed any light on what human activity took place on the site. The assemblage as it stands is therefore considered to be of little potential, however, the group should be retained in its entirety in order to enable its study in conjunction with finds from future excavations stages.

### **5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat**

#### *Introduction*

- 5.2.1 The evaluation work at Roundstone Lane produced a small assemblage of worked flints. In total, 34 pieces considered to be humanly struck weighing 400g were recovered from 14 contexts within ten trenches. A further 428 fragments (15 829g) of burnt unworked flint were collected from 26 numbered contexts, and gully [18/006] contained a single small flint pebble (104g). The latter displays no clear signs of having been used as a hammerstone. The assemblage consists almost entirely of knapping waste. Three modified pieces were also recovered consisting of two scrapers and a retouched blade-like flake. Overall the flintwork forms a coherent group, although low in number and largely un-datable. A broad Neolithic – Bronze Age date seems likely.

#### *Methodology*

- 5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint 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 (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

#### *Results*

- 5.2.3 The majority of the flints are in a moderate to relatively poor condition, implying some degree of post depositional disturbance. The raw material chosen for the production of the lithics is characterised by a light to dark grey

to almost black flint. The cortex is mostly abraded to a thin buff-coloured surface. Thermal fractures and occasional inclusions were noted, and the material appears to be of moderate flaking quality. It would have been available locally.

- 5.2.4 The assemblage is composed almost entirely of unretouched types, including flakes (28 pieces) and irregular waste (two pieces). A large proportion has been hard hammer struck, although a small number exhibits abrasion of the platform edge. A single multiplatform flake core (77 g) was recovered from gully [38/004]. This piece has been minimally worked from a small flint nodule; it has been reduced by a few hard hammer flake removals. A total of three modified pieces were recovered. Gully [45/006] produced an end-scraper. It was made on a hard hammer flake, and it displays continuous curving distal edge retouch. The end-and-side scraper from ditch [24/012] was also manufactured on a hard hammer flake, although the support was slightly thinner. The tool exhibits partial fine abrupt retouch. Both implements could date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. In addition, a blade-like flake from gully [6/004] displays partial retouch on the right side proximal end and left side distal end.
- 5.2.5 A moderate amount of burnt unworked flint was also recovered. The largest groups were found in Trenches 18, 24 and 32. Although un-datable, burnt unworked flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

#### *Conclusion*

- 5.2.6 No typologically diagnostic pieces were found, but a broad Neolithic - Bronze Age date is suggested based on morphological and technological grounds. Although no large concentrations of flint were retrieved, the presence of scrapers suggests domestic activity.

### **5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty**

- 5.3.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery, totalling 165 sherds, weighing 1158g. At this stage the pottery has not been recorded in detail according to a fabric and form type-series but it has been broadly characterised for spot-dating purposes. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained and recorded with any material recovered in the event of further excavation at the site.
- 5.3.2 The majority of pottery is flint-tempered but there is quite a range of different size, frequency and sorting of inclusions, probably suggesting that more than one prehistoric period is represented. Flint was the predominant tempering tradition in Sussex in the Early and Middle Neolithic and in the Middle and Late Bronze Age; it also occurred throughout the Iron Age. It should be noted that, although variations in fabric type can give an indication of which of these periods is represented, it cannot provide conclusive dating evidence in the absence of diagnostic feature sherds. In the current assemblage, many of the stratified groups totalled fewer than five bodysherds, making precise dating impossible.
- 5.3.3 Previous excavations just to the south-east of the current site produced overwhelmingly flint-tempered assemblages which could be broadly divided

into the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition (c.1500-1150BC) and the latest Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age decorated post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) group (c.800-600BC) (Seager Thomas in prep). In the current assemblage, there are some relatively thick-walled sherds which could feasibly belong to the Middle Bronze Age (e.g. contexts [16/009], [24/005], [24/007] and [31/005]); however the size of inclusions in these wares is relatively small (mostly less than 2.5mm) and there is a distinct absence of the heavy-duty fabrics which tend to make up a significant proportion of DR assemblages. Furthermore, in [24/015], thicker-walled sherds were stratified with thinner-walled examples and with the only substantial rim sherd in the entire assemblage, which has a pronounced shoulder and neck. This probably suggests a date in the early part of the Late Bronze Age PDR (plain ware) tradition (c.1150-950BC).

- 5.3.4 Most of the other contexts containing flint-tempered wares (including [9/005], [10/005], [17/005], [24/017], [26/006] and [41/005]) produced moderately fine and thin-walled fabric variants which almost certainly belong to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age (c.1150BC+). Individually, it is difficult to assign a specific date range to any one of these contexts but cumulatively the fabrics are reasonably similar to those identified in the latest Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age, decorated PDR phase (c.800-600BC), identified in the nearby excavation areas (ibid). In particular, an example of a flint-tempered fabric also containing glauconite, from [41/005], is quite typical of this period.
- 5.3.5 One group of conjoining flint-tempered sherds from context [32/005] is of slightly ambiguous date. The sherds form part of a pronounced pedestal base. A distinctive group of Early Iron Age (c.600-400BC) pedestal jars has been recognised on Coastal Plain sites, including in the assemblage from previous excavations at Roundstone Lane (ibid). However, pedestal jars are also known in later Middle Iron Age assemblages (see below). Both the fabric and form of this vessel could be consistent with either tradition.
- 5.3.6 Several contexts, including [18/005], [18/007], [24/011] and [23/013] produced examples of a distinctive calcareous rock-tempered fabric. In previous excavations at Roundstone Lane, this was associated with later Middle Iron Age assemblages including S-profile pedestal jars; however, this fabric may span the whole of the Middle and Late Iron Age. In some cases calcareous rock-tempered wares were associated with flint-tempered wares and it is possible that some of the flint-tempered fabrics are of contemporary Middle/Late Iron Age date, although equally they may be residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherds.
- 5.3.7 A single context, [33/009], contained two sherds in a flint-with-grog fabric alongside another flint-tempered ware. This is likely to be of Late Iron Age or earliest Roman date.

#### **5.4 The Ceramic Building Material** by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 An abraded Roman brick fragment (47mm) was recovered from [30/001]. The piece is in a silty orange clay with moderate calcareous streaks and patches.

#### **5.5 The Slag** by Trista Clifford



5.5.1 Two small fragments of iron slag weighing 2g were recovered from [18/007]. The fragments are undiagnostic of both process and date.

**5.6 The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage of four fired clay fragments was recovered from three different contexts. All four pieces are likely to represent daub. Three are amorphous, and a fourth retains one smooth surface. All fired clay is in a silty orange fabric with little or no tempering.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fired clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
6/005					2	22						
9/005	1	2										
10/005	1	<2			5	22	2	34				
16/009	2	10					63	708				
17/005	5	10					2	52				
18/005	30	96					50	2478				
18/007	33	282			12	196	53	2198			2	2
21/006					1	6	1	18				
24/004							3	66				
24/007	4	74										
24/009					1	<2	115	4006				
24/011	8	34										
24/013	12	116					18	1490				
24/015	29	368			1	<2	11	324				
24/017	2	16					1	160				
24/023					3	10	18	39				
25/005							5	140				
26/005							3	92				
26/007	1	<2					3	80				
28/005							3	24	1	<2		
30/001			1	248								
31/005	1	6										
32/005	12	80			3	14	12	532				
32/007	12	30					35	2224				
33/011									2	44		
33/005							3	36				
33/007							3	174	1	16		
33/009	3	16										
38/005					10	166						
41/005	10	22			3	34	13	728				
43/005					1	4						
43/005					1	6						
43/007							1	12				
45/005							1	66				
45/007					2	38	3	32				
48/005							5	78				
48/007							1	38				
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>15829</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 34: Quantification of the finds



## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Dawn Elise Mooney

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During evaluation work at the site, seven bulk soil samples were taken in order to retrieve environmental material such as charred macrobotanical remains, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds retrieval. Samples <2> and <4> to <7> were taken from the fills of linear ditches, while samples <1> and <3> originated from pit fills [16/006] and [24/015] respectively. All samples measured 40 litres in volume.

6.1.2 In order to assess the potential of the samples taken at the site, samples <1> and <3> were processed by flotation, the others were not deemed suitable as they originate from ditches. Flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm 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. Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are reported on in the relevant sections of this volume. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications. Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### 6.2 Results

6.2.1 Sample <3> produced a moderate-sized flot dominated by modern rootlets. Occasional charred cereal caryopses, probably wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.), were noted, along with occasional wood charcoal fragments. As in the flot, the charred wood remains from the residue were generally small (<4mm), although some larger pieces including small roundwood were noted. While occasional fragments of burnt flint were observed in the residue of sample <3>, the residue of sample <1> was almost entirely composed of burnt flint fragments, including numerous large pieces. Again, a moderate assemblage of wood charcoal, mostly <4mm, was noted in both the residue and the flot. The flot was small and dominated by uncharred modern plant material including rootlets and seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), however occasional wheat grains were also present.

6.2.2 Although charred macrobotanical remains were present in the samples examined, the quantities involved were small enough that these remains are unlikely to contribute significantly to the interpretation of the site. The wood charcoal is likely to originate from the secondary deposition of burnt material from domestic fires, although the large volume of burnt flint recorded in sample <1> suggest that this context may represent a single deposition event of refuse from a particular burning event or activity. The cereal grains noted may derive from material accidentally burnt during crop processing, storage or preparation, or alternatively may result from the use of cereal chaff as kindling. It is recommended that during any further work at the site, the interpretive potential of these samples is reassessed in relation to the phasing and function of the features in question, and further processing or analysis conducted as necessary.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview**

7.1.1 The evaluation of the site by trial trenching has shown that late prehistoric archaeology survives at the site. The dateable pottery evidence is located in the north-eastern part of the site, however, struck flint was recovered from features across the whole site. It seems probable; therefore, that settlement activity exists in the north-eastern part of the site, with outlying field-systems to the west and south. Several different alignments are clear suggesting that a palimpsest array of features extends across the landscape.

### **7.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts**

7.2.1 The presence of intact, thick subsoil and the absence of any obvious large-scale disturbance clearly show that the integrity of the archaeological remains on the site is good and that little or no truncation has occurred.

### **7.3 Prehistoric Deposits**

7.3.1 The small assemblage of worked flint and fire-cracked flint recovered as residual finds in later features suggests some activity in the distant past either within or in the vicinity of the site. A broad date of transient activity from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age is suggested.

7.3.2 However, there was also more concrete evidence of prehistoric activity. A range of prehistoric features were encountered and recorded, with assemblages of pottery suggesting occupation from the Middle Bronze Age through into the first century AD.

7.3.3 The pattern of ditches and gullies represent systematic land division of the kind known from the Bronze Age and subsequent periods on the Coastal Plain (cf. Yates 2007), with pits and post-holes, and the presence of daub suggesting domestic activity within the boundaries of the site. Although ironworking slag was also recovered, this is likely to be the residue from domestic-level blacksmithing rather than from iron smelting.

### **7.4 Romano-British**

7.4.1 The recovered Romano-British material was limited to a single fragment of tile recovered from the topsoil in Trench 30, and two sherds of pottery covered from gully [33/008], which contained pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the Early Romano-British period.

### **7.5 Consideration of Research Aims**

7.5.1 The evaluation has met most of the stated research aims insofar as archaeological remains have been identified at the site. Recent disturbance/truncation is minimal and the features contained limited, but nonetheless more-than-sufficient material to be confident of dating the activity at the site to the Late Bronze Age until as late as the first century AD.

7.5.2 There was clear evidence of systematic prehistoric land division, and although close dating sometimes proved problematic given the limited size of the available assemblages of pottery, the site clearly has much to offer in the examination of Bronze Age and later prehistoric land organisation.

7.5.3 Similarly the limited size of the individual pottery assemblages has perhaps hamstrung any attempt to answer wider questions concerning Iron Age occupation of the Coastal Plain, but again there is clear potential.

## **7.6 Conclusions**

7.6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of a range of archaeological deposits with the date range of pottery suggesting activity at the site from the Middle Bronze Age through into the first century AD.

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**Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches, list of contexts**

<b>Trench Number</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
2	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21 - 0.22
2	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.36
2	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
3	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19 - 0.24
3	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28 - 0.30
3	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
5	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.18
5	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25 - 0.30
5	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
7	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.22
7	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.40
7	003	Layer	'Natural'	0.08 - 0.42
7	004	Layer	'Natural' in sondage	-
11	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09 - 0.17
11	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.36 - 0.38
11	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
12	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.30
12	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.41
12	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
14	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 - 0.25
14	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.30
14	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
15	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.15
15	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25 - 0.37
15	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
19	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.15
19	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16 - 0.35
19	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
20	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.20
20	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26 - 0.30
20	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
29	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13 - 0.20
29	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26 - 0.34
29	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
34	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.14
34	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.38 - 0.42
34	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
35	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12 - 0.15
35	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.32
35	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
37	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17 - 0.20
37	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.45
37	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
38	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15 - 0.20
38	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30 - 0.35
38	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
39	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09 - 0.10
39	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.41 - 0.50
39	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
40	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10 - 0.16
40	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.31 - 0.50

<b>Trench Number</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Deposit Thickness m</b>
40	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
44	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22 - 0.31
44	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.31 - 0.36
44	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
47	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38 - 0.43
47	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21 - 0.38
47	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
50	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28 - 0.34
50	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28 - 0.48
50	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
51	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30 - 0.54
51	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27 - 0.34
51	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
53	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.42 - 0.51
53	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18 - 0.30
53	003	Layer	'Natural'	-
58	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28 - 0.46
58	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22 - 0.36
58	003	Layer	'Natural'	-

**HER Summary**

Site Code	ARL 14					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering					
County, District &/or Borough	Arun District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	507580 104010					
Geology	Chalk overlain by sand, silts and clays					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6824					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓					
Type of Site	Green Field ✓					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 06.08.2014 - 27.08.2014					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer/Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary				BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
			PM ✓			
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex (NGR 507580 104010). Fifty-four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated at the site. Archaeological features were encountered and recorded in thirty-two of the trenches.</p> <p>A variety of features comprising gullies, ditches, pits and post-holes were found spread across the site. Pottery, with a date range suggesting activity at the site from the Middle Bronze Age through into the first century AD, was recovered. There was clear evidence of systemic land organisation in the survival of ditches and gullies, and the pits and post-holes are clearly indicative of domestic activity within the boundaries of the site.</p> <p>As well as significant assemblages of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, other finds included struck flint, fire-cracked flint, daub and slag.</p>						

## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-189796

#### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex (NGR 507580 104010). Fifty-four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated at the site. Archaeological features were encountered and recorded in thirty-two of the trenches. A variety of features comprising gullies, ditches, pits and post-holes were found spread across the site. Pottery with a date range suggesting activity at the site from the Middle Bronze Age through into the first century AD was recovered. There was clear evidence of systemic land organisation in the survival of ditches and gullies, and the pits and post-holes are clearly indicative of domestic activity within the boundaries of the site. As well as significant assemblages of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, other finds included struck flint, fire-cracked flint, daub and slag.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2014 End: 27-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6824 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ARL 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	A/82/12 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	GULLIES Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POST-HOLES Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process      After full determination (eg. As a condition)

---

**Project location**

Country                      England  
Site location                WEST SUSSEX ARUN ANGMERING Land at Roundstone Lane  
Postcode                    BN16 4AX  
Study area                   4.00 Hectares  
Site coordinates            SU 07580 04010 50.8350109192 -1.89234698716 50 50 06 N 001  
53 32 W Point

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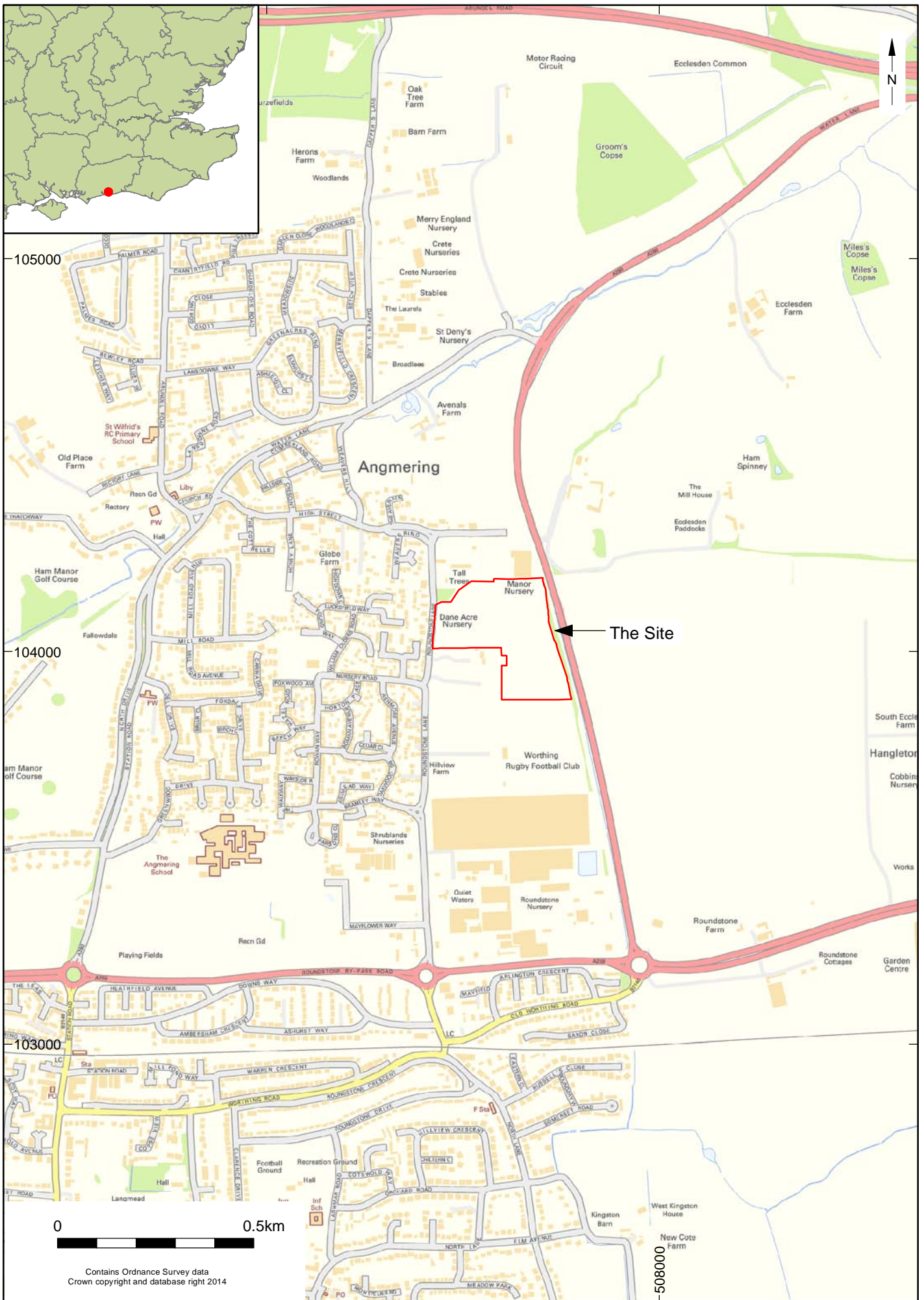
**Project creators**

Name of Organisation      Archaeology South-East  
Project brief originator    CgMs Consulting  
Project design originator   Archaeology South-East  
Project director/manager   Diccon Hart  
Project supervisor         Simon Stevens  
Type of sponsor/funding body   Client  
Name of sponsor/funding body   CgMs Consulting Ltd.

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**Project archives**

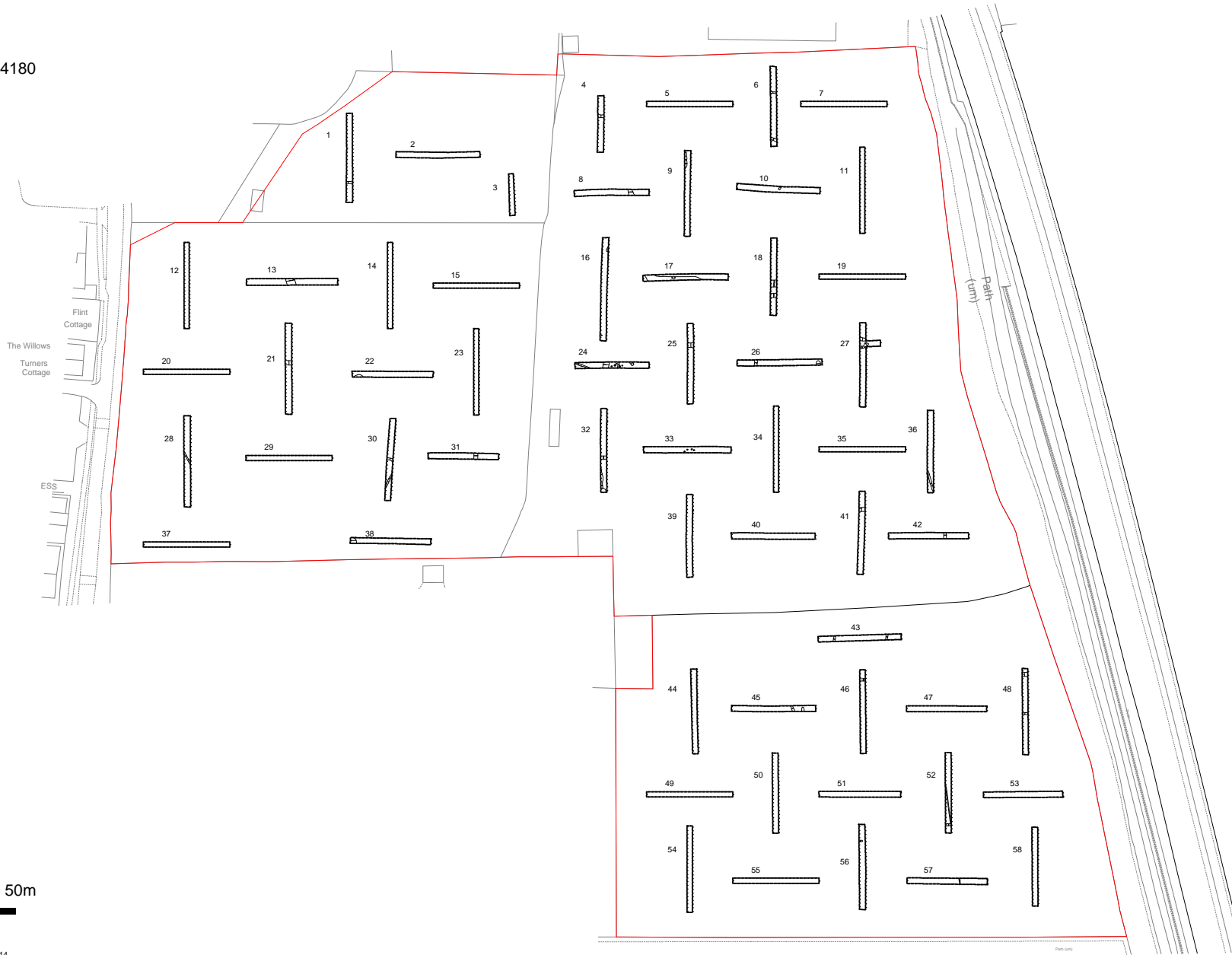
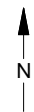
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Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Site location		
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: RHC			

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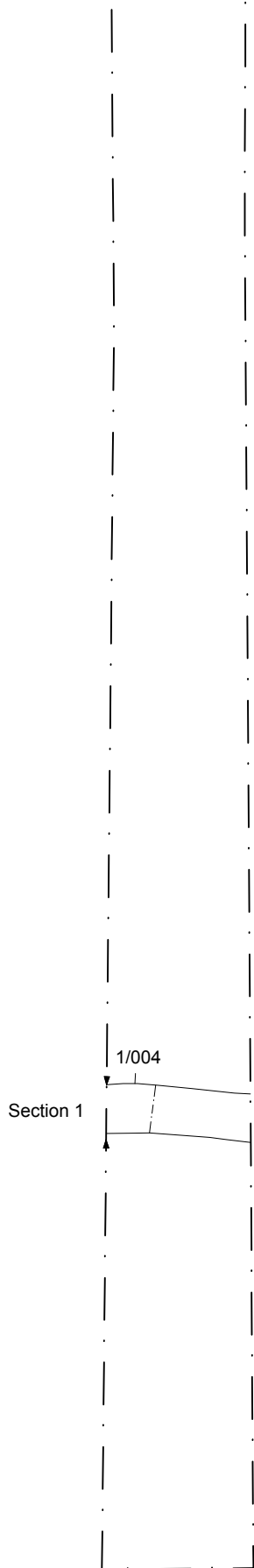
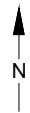


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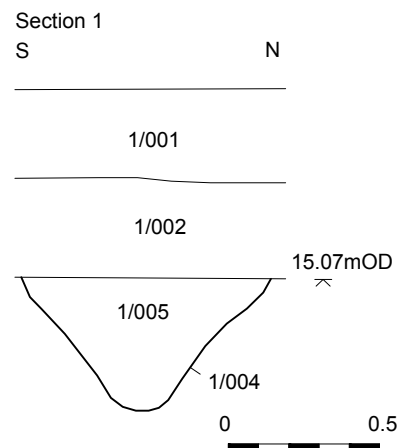


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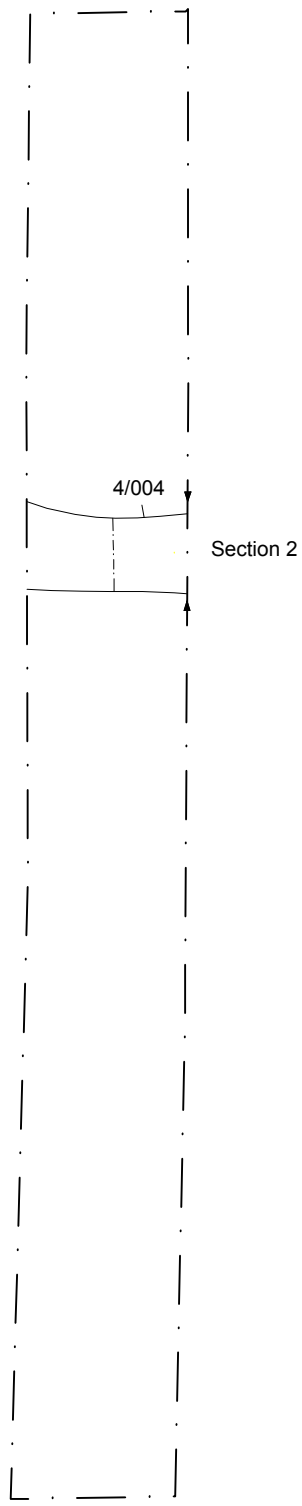
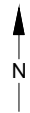
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Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



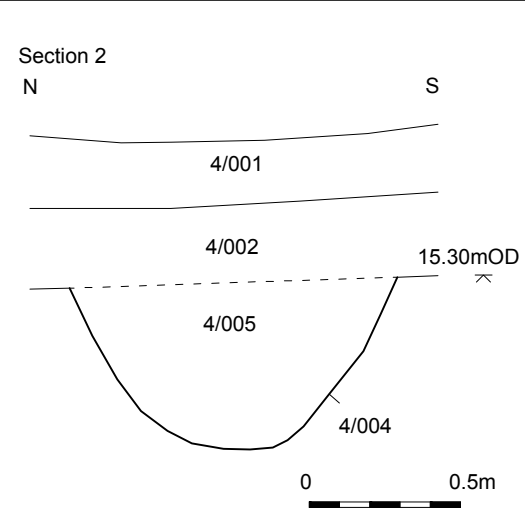
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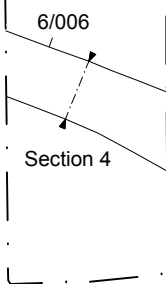
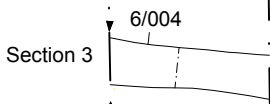
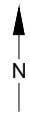




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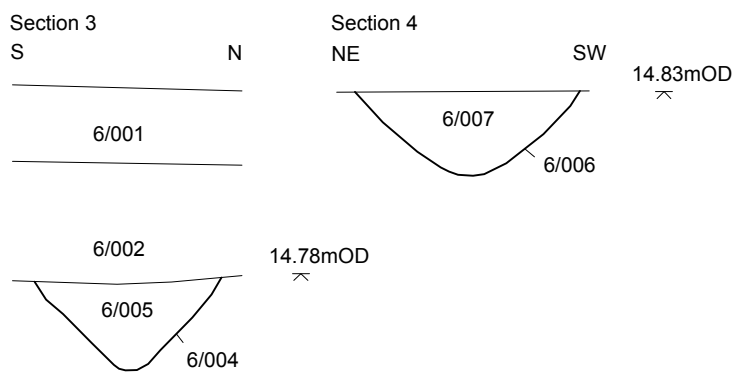
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 4: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

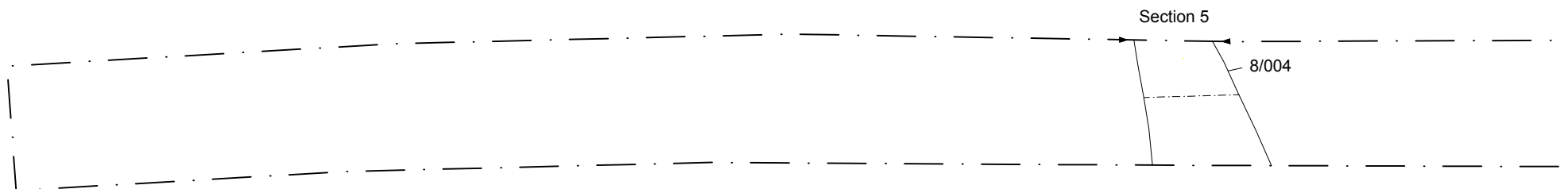
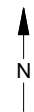


6/004 looking west



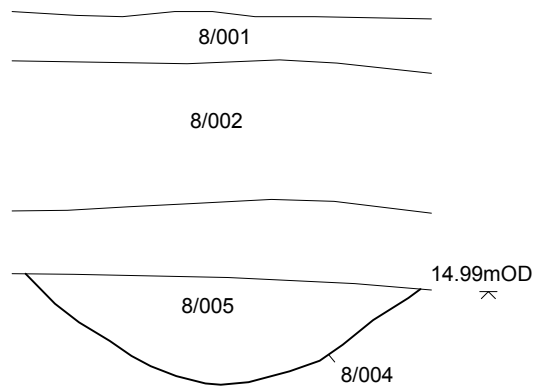
6/006 looking south-east





Section 5  
W

E



8/004 looking north



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Roundstone Lane, Angmering

Project Ref: 6824

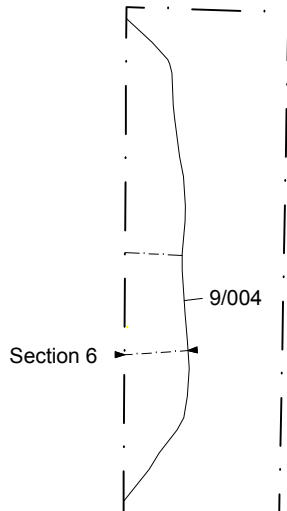
Sept 2014

Report Ref: 2014305

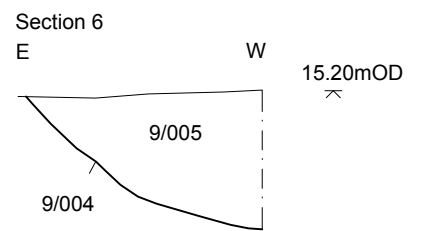
Drawn by: JLR

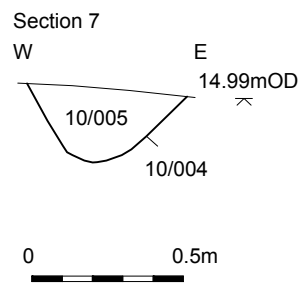
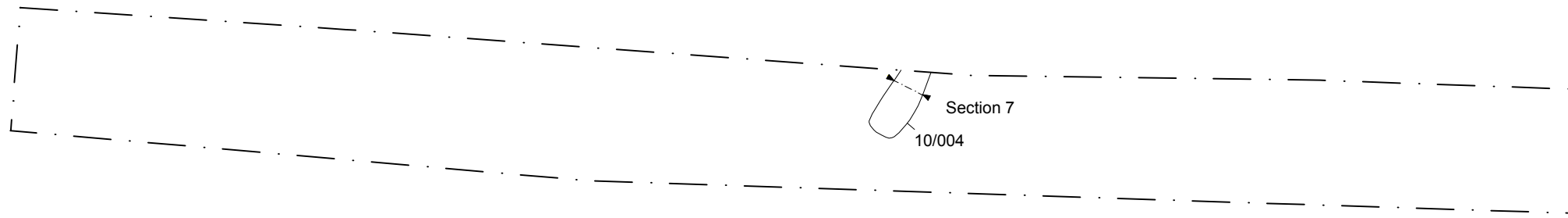
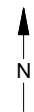
Trench 8: plan, section and photograph

Fig. 6



9/004 looking south





10/004 looking north-east



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Roundstone Lane, Angmering

Project Ref: 6824

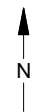
Sept 2014

Report Ref: 2014305

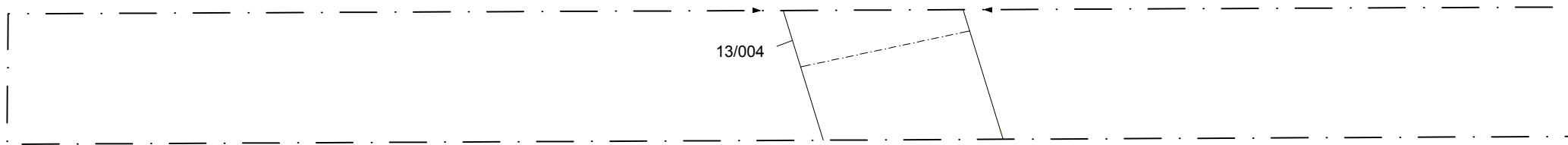
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Trench 10: plan, section and photograph

Fig. 8



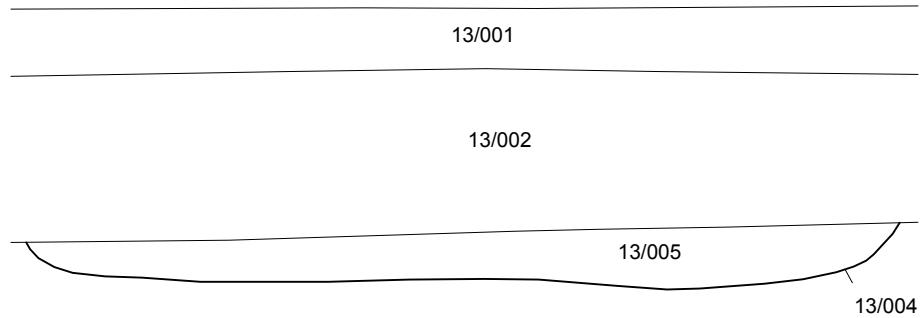
Section 8



13/004

Section 8  
W

E 15.32mOD  
x



0 0.5m



13/004 looking south

0 2m

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Roundstone Lane, Angmering

Project Ref: 6824

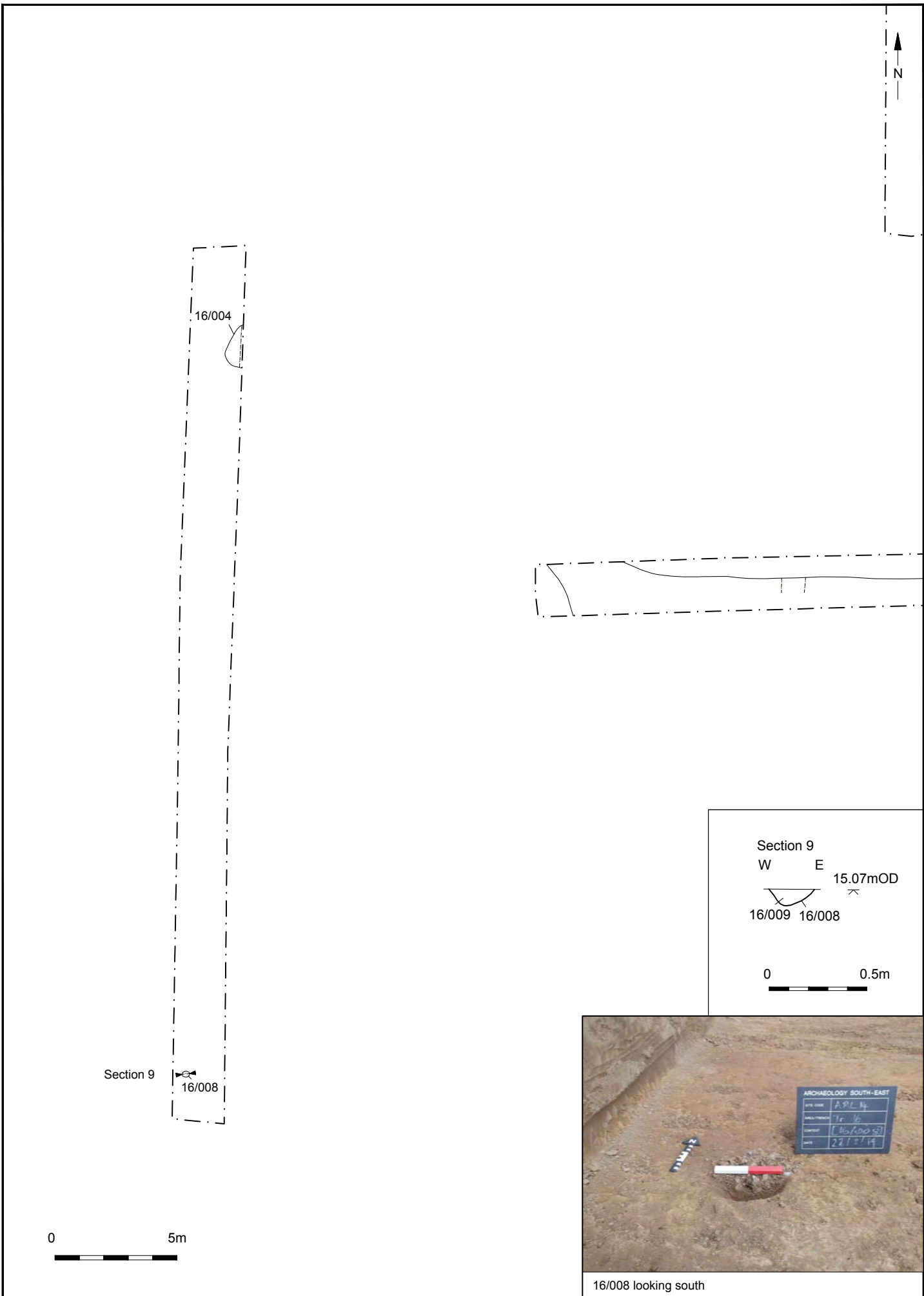
Sept 2014

Report Ref: 2014305

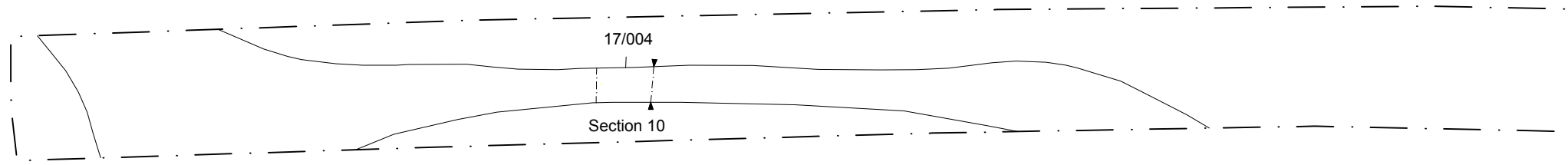
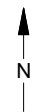
Drawn by: JLR

Trench 13: plan, section and photograph

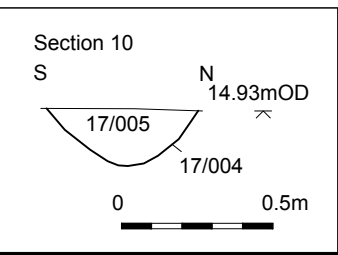
Fig. 9



© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 9: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



17/004 looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 17: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

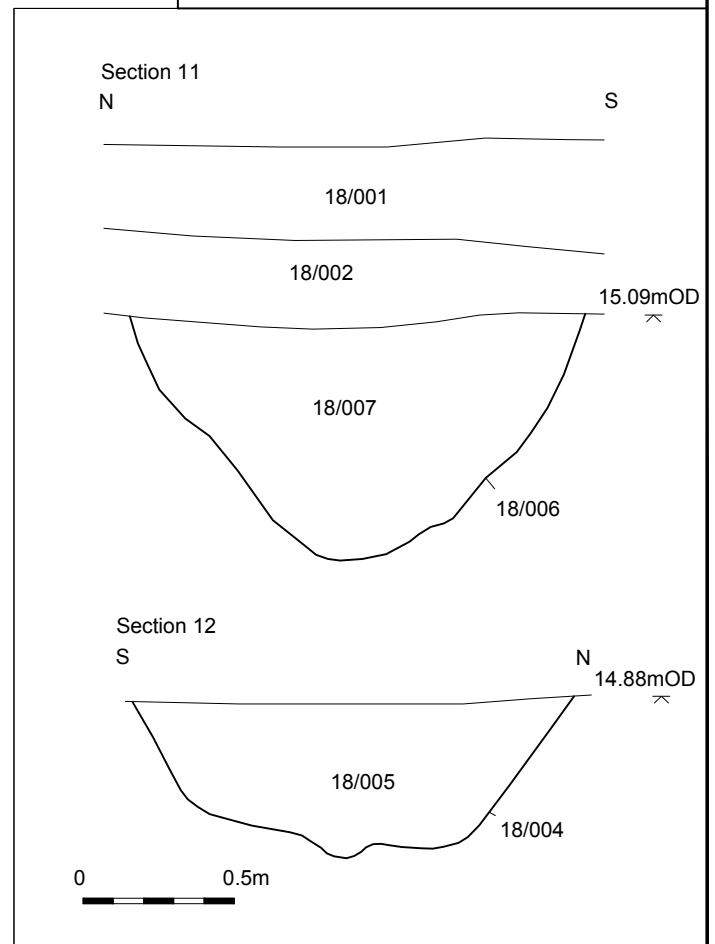
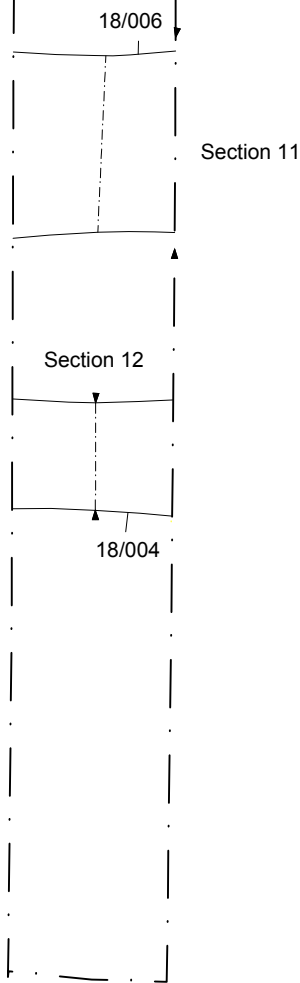


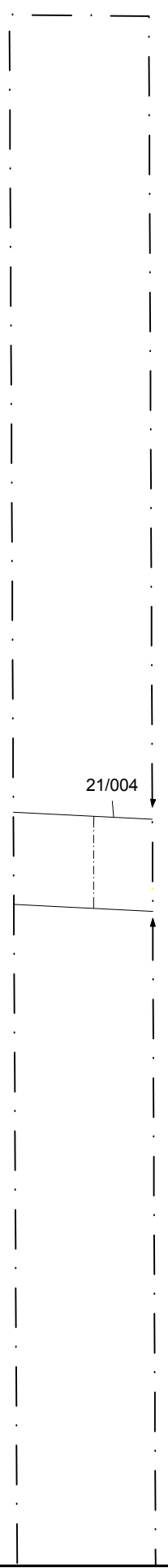
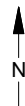


18/006 looking east



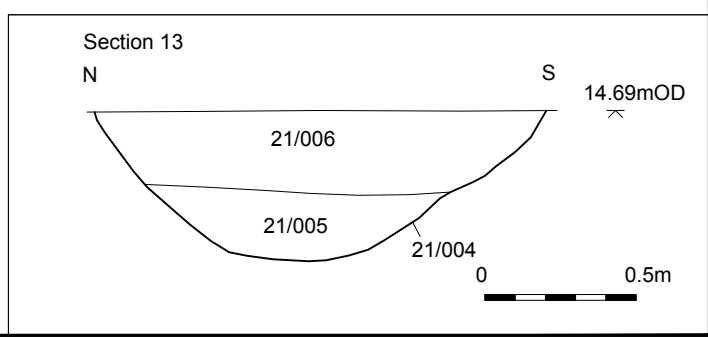
18/004 looking west





21/004

Section 13



Section 13

N

S

14.69mOD

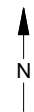
21/006

21/005

21/004



© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 21: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



Section 14  
E

W

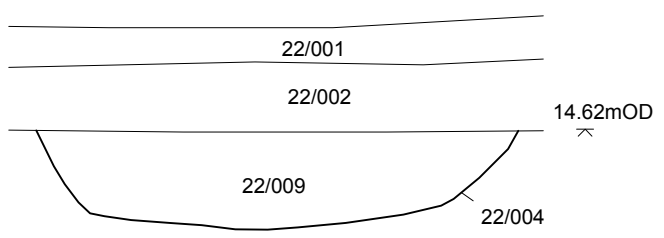
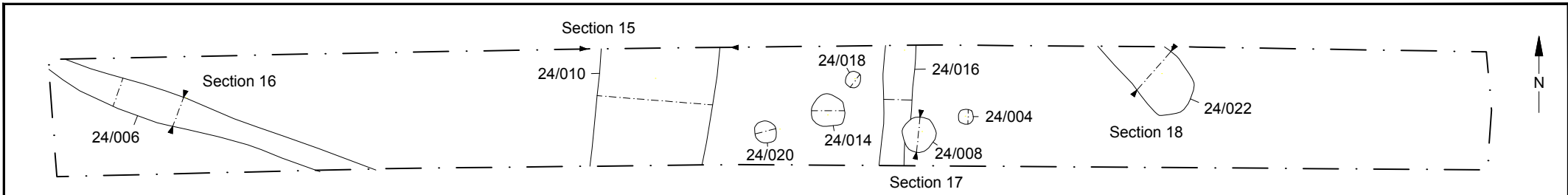


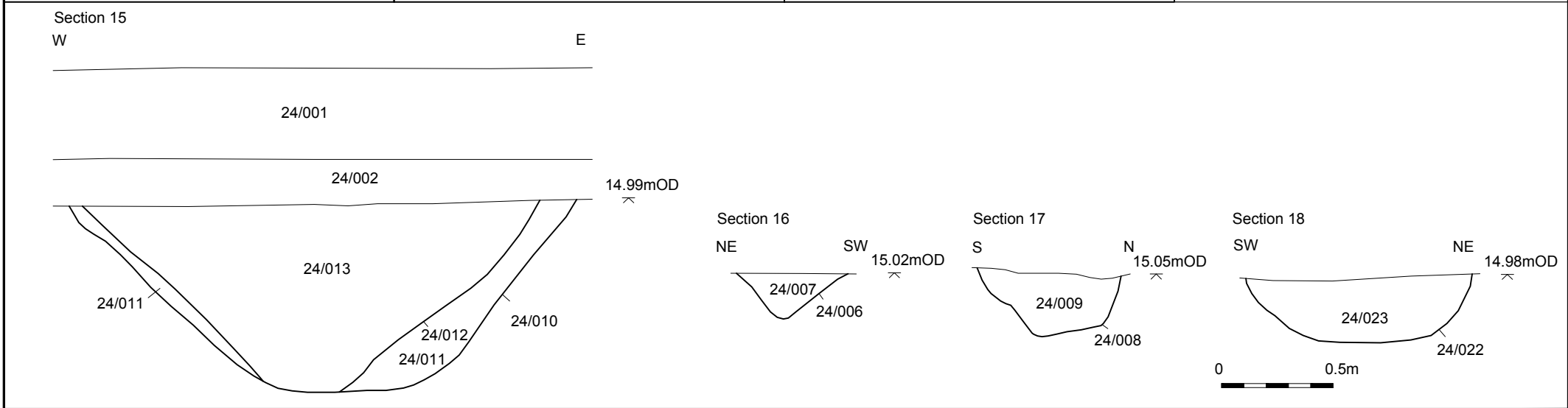
Fig22/004 looking south.



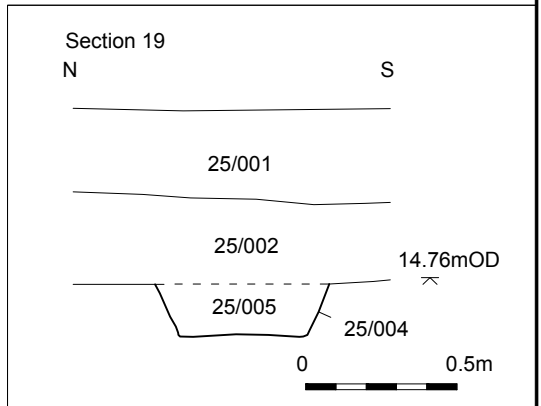
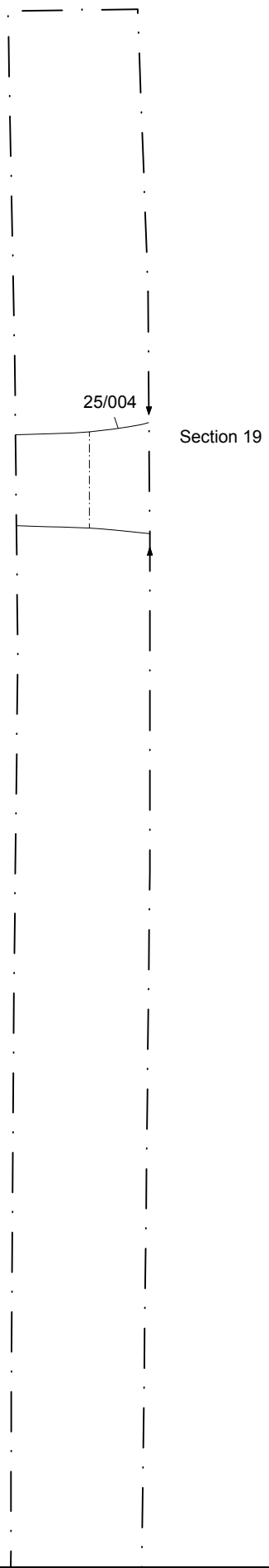
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 22: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



24/010 and 24/012 looking north      24/008 looking west      24/006 looking east

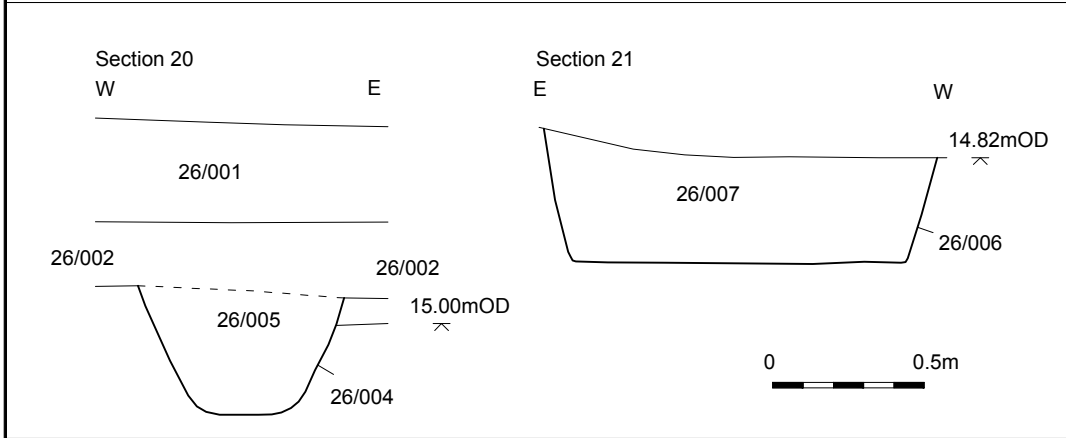
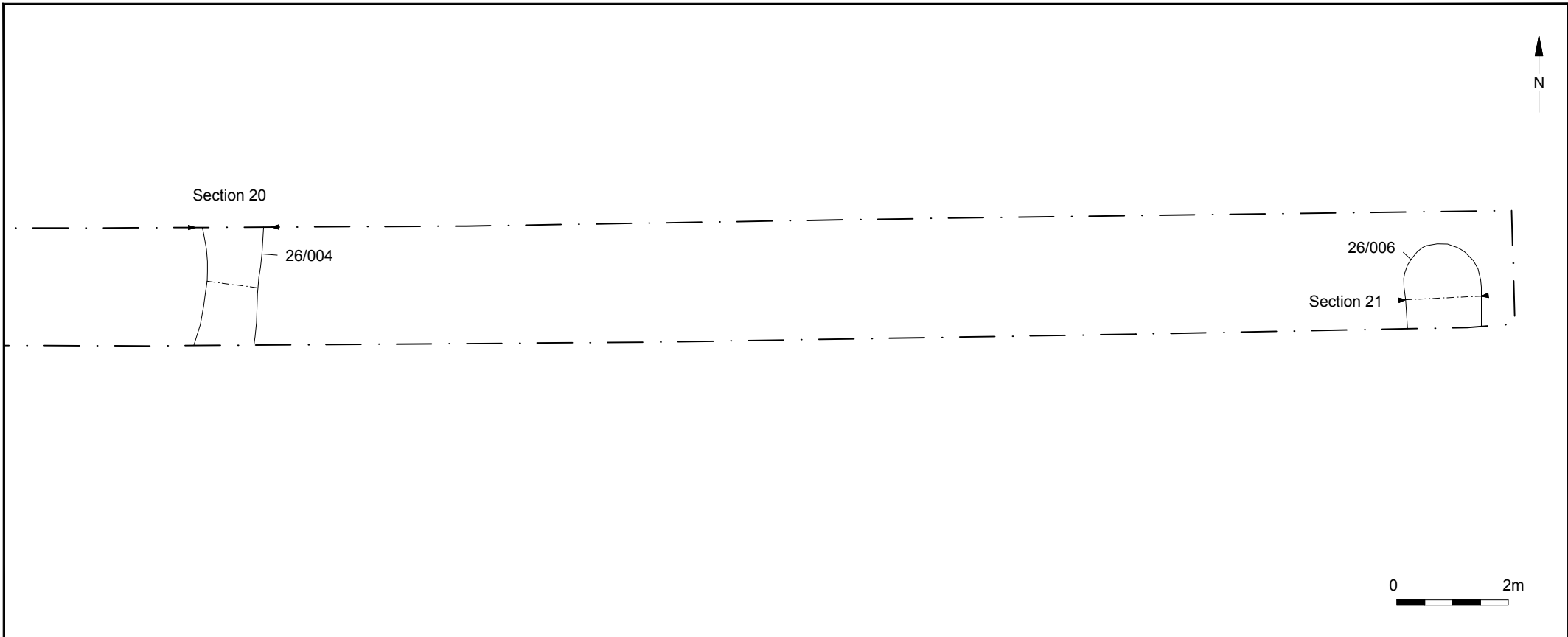


© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 24: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

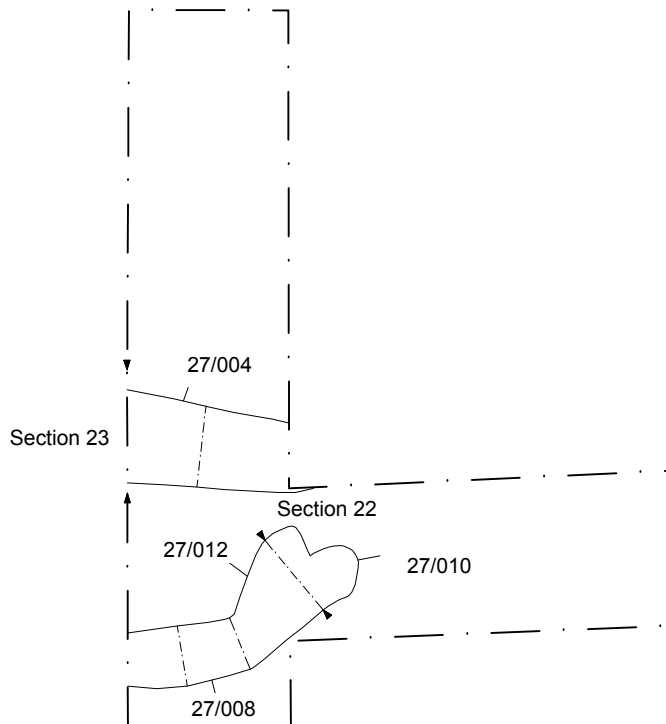


25/004 looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 25: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



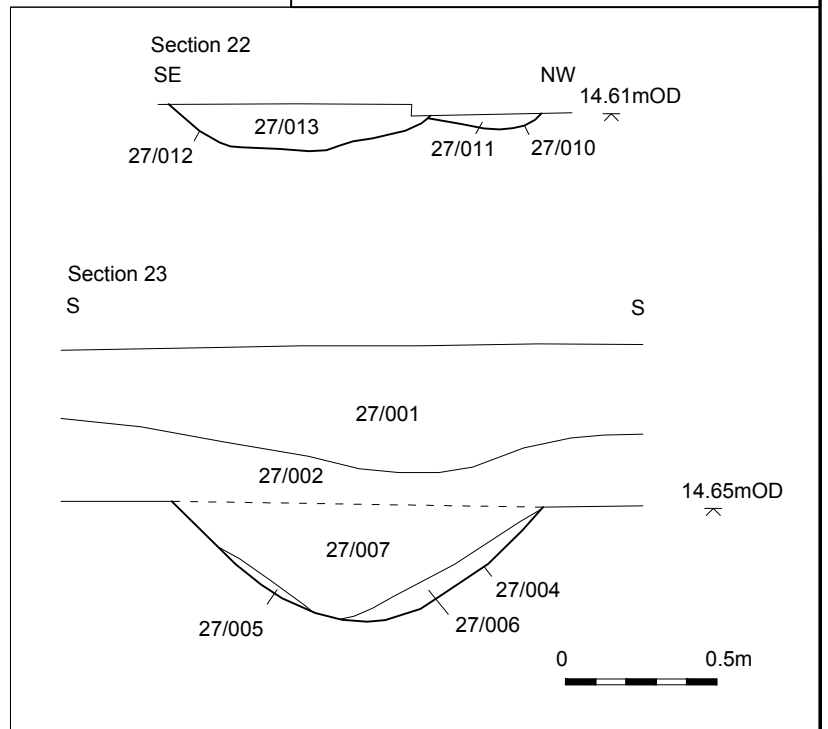
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 26: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



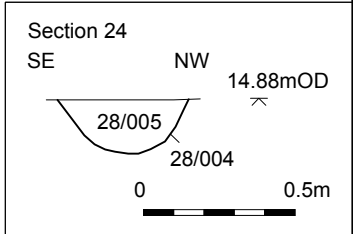
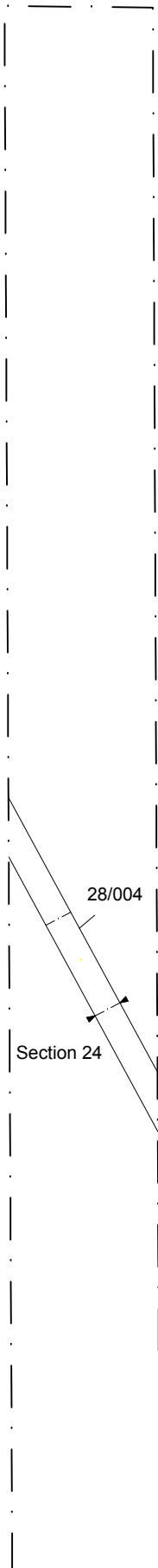
27/010 and 27/012 looking south-west



27/004 looking west



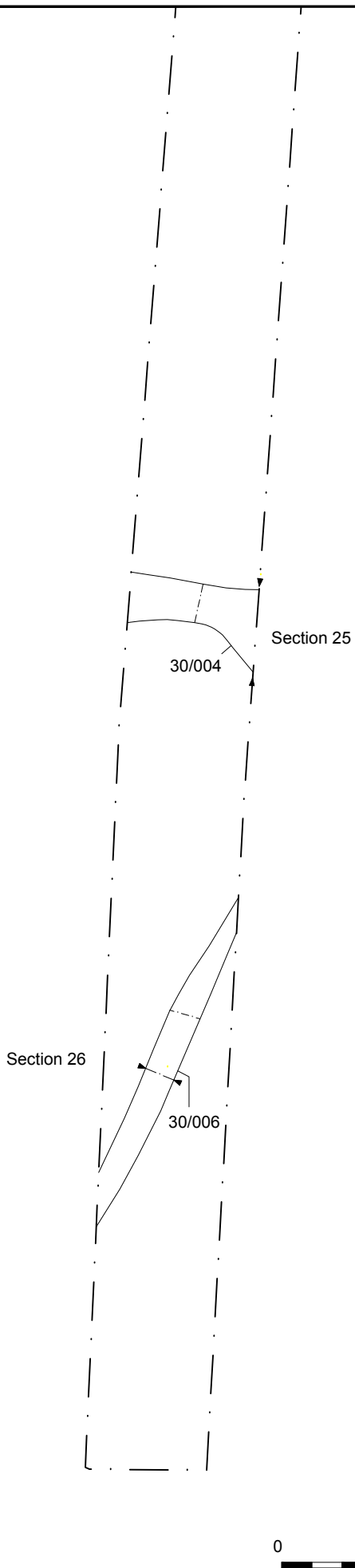




28/0054 looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 28: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

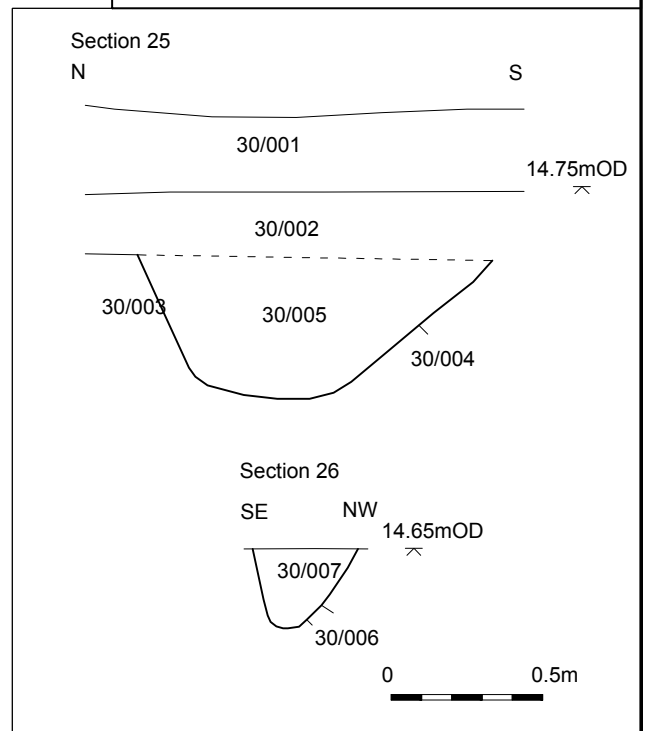




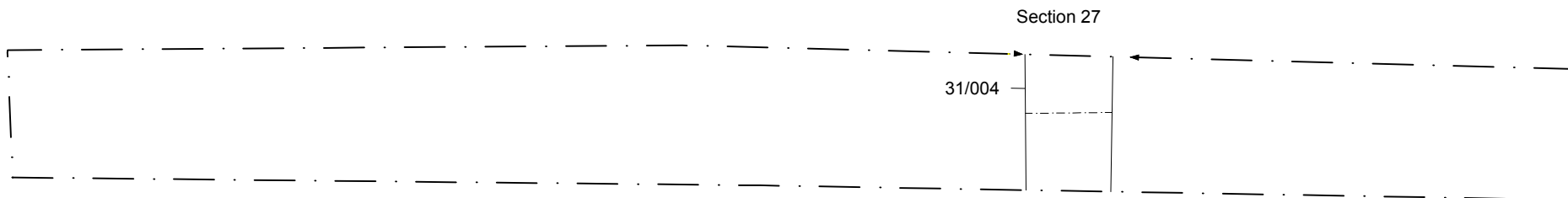
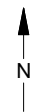
30/004 looking east



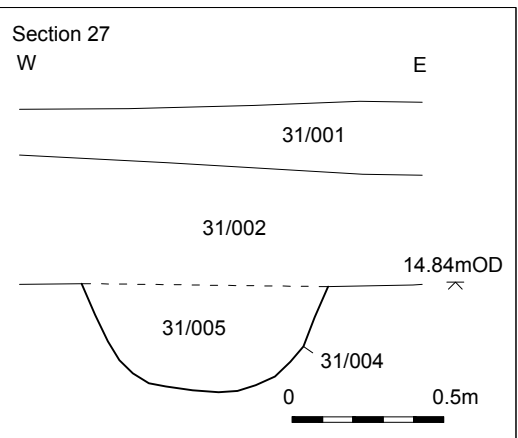
30/006 looking south



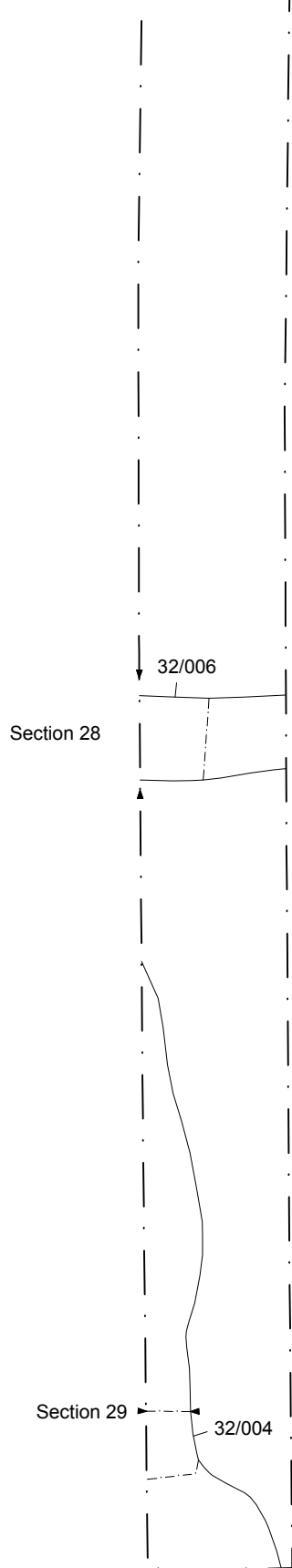
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 30: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



31/005 looking north



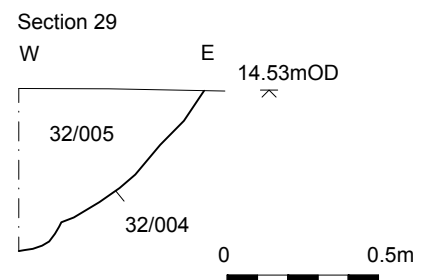
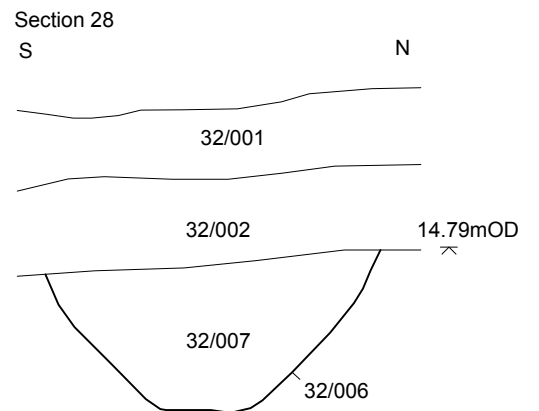
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 31: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

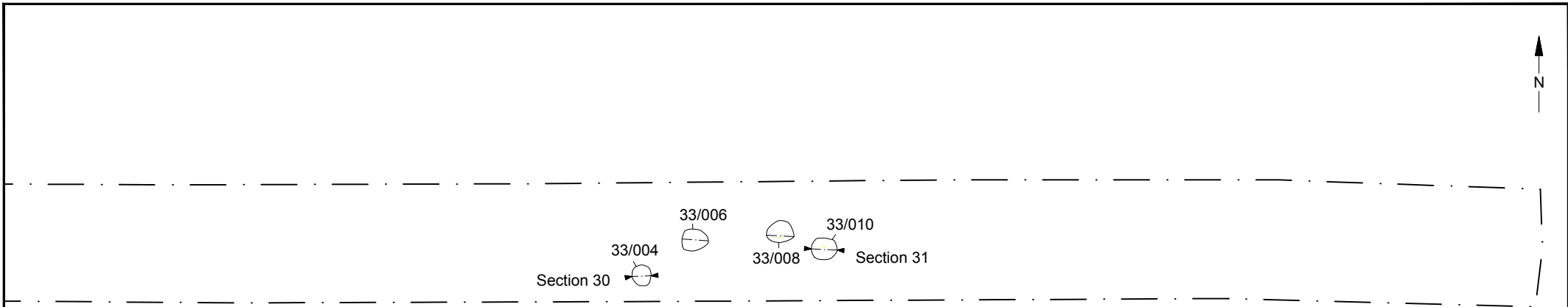


32/006 looking west



32/004 looking north



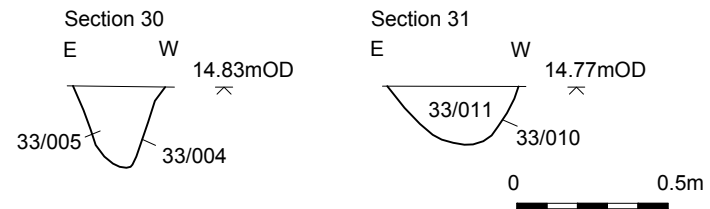


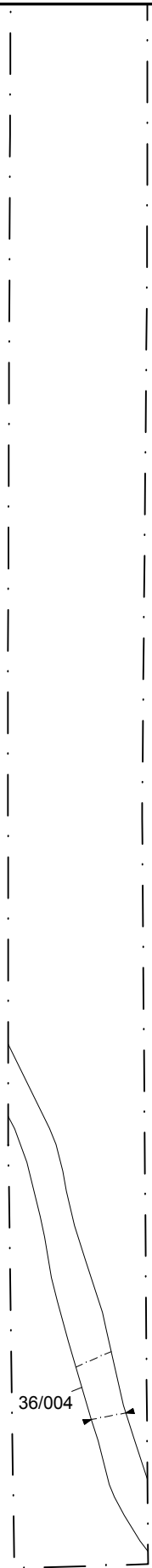
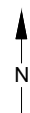
0 2m



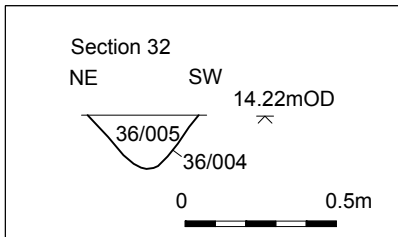
33/004 looking south

33/010 looking south



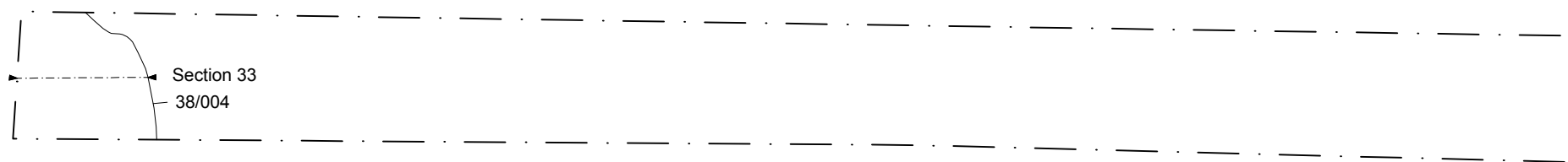
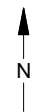


36/004 Section 32

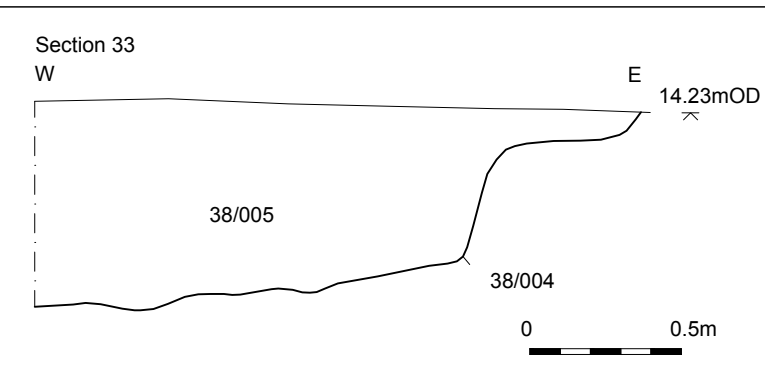


36/004 looking south

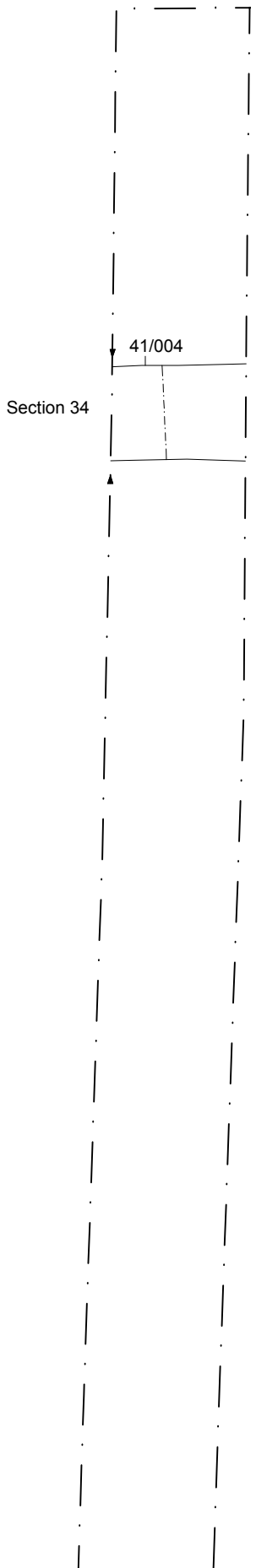
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 36: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



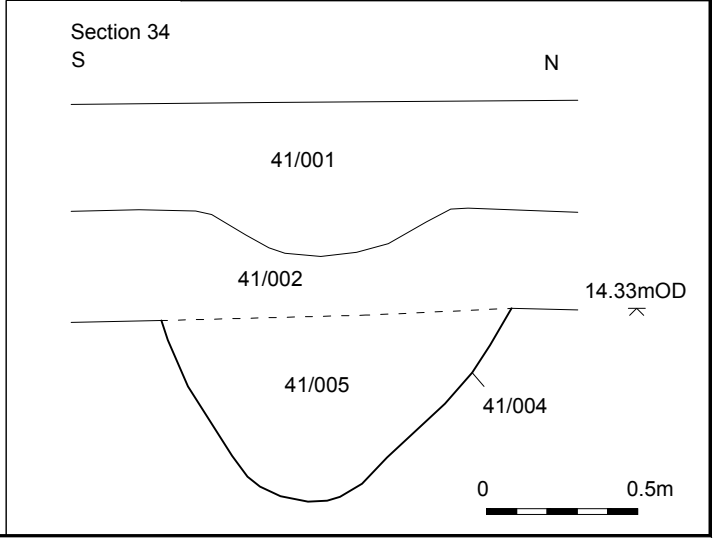
38/004 looking north

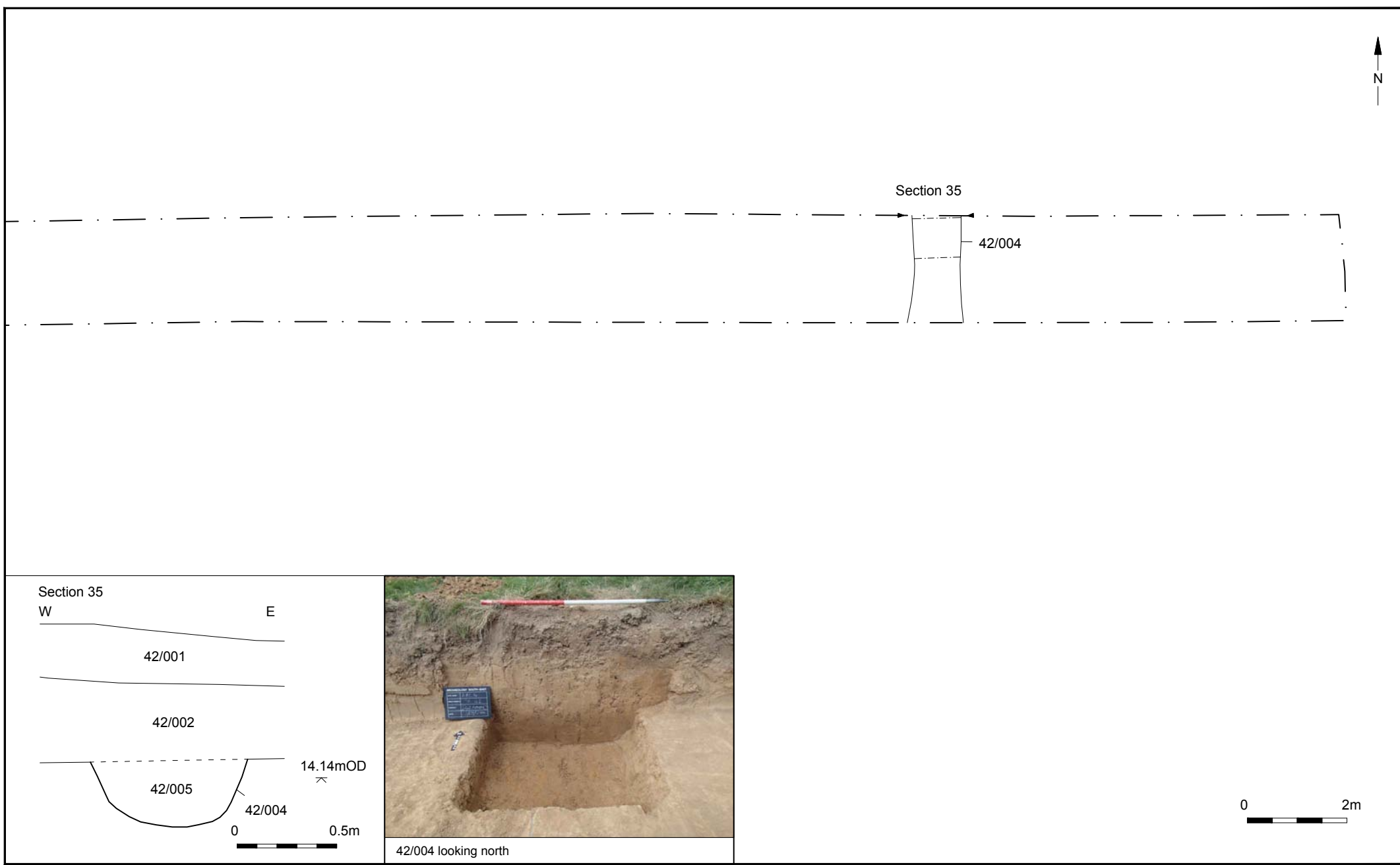
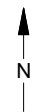


© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 38: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



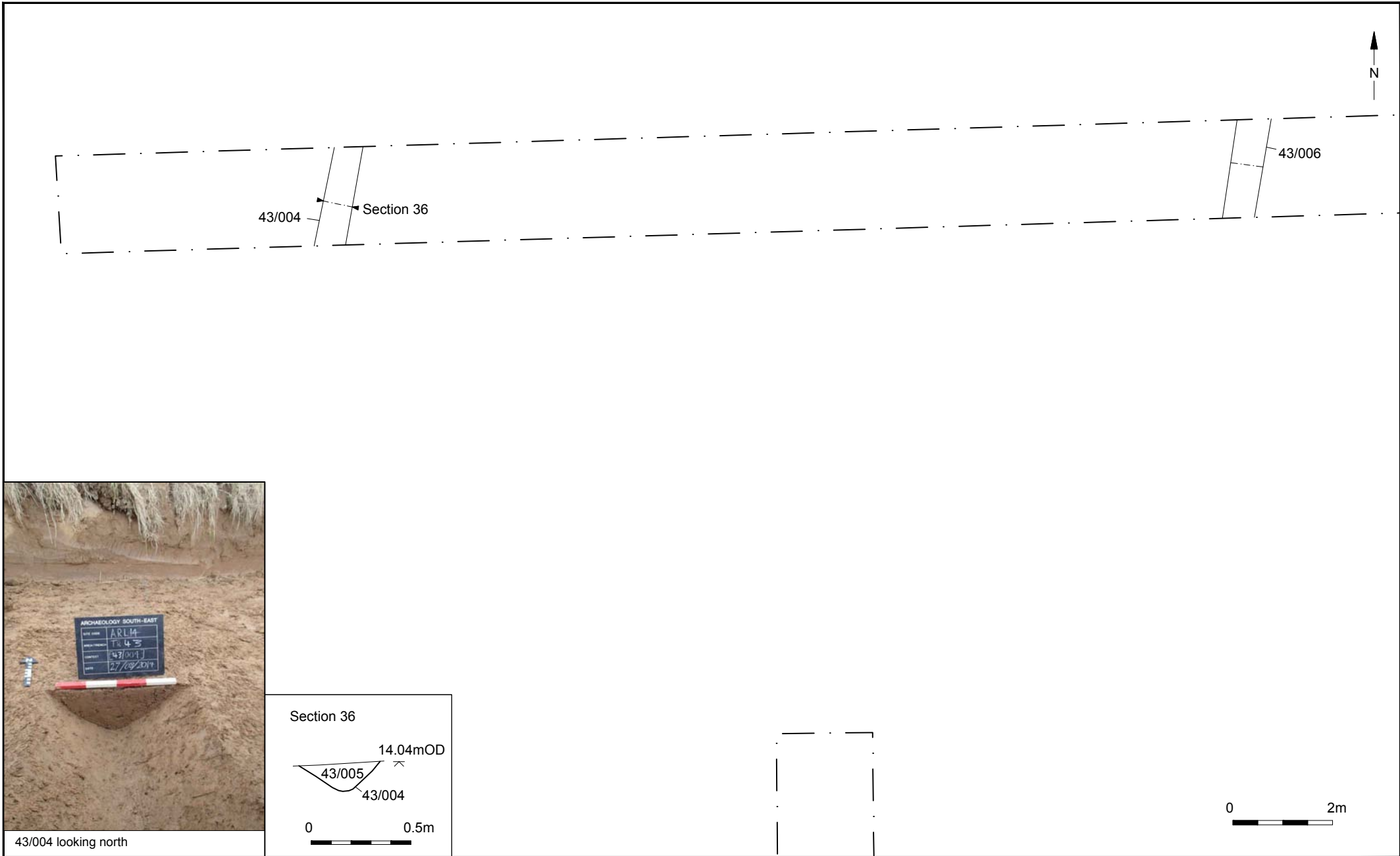
41/004 looking east



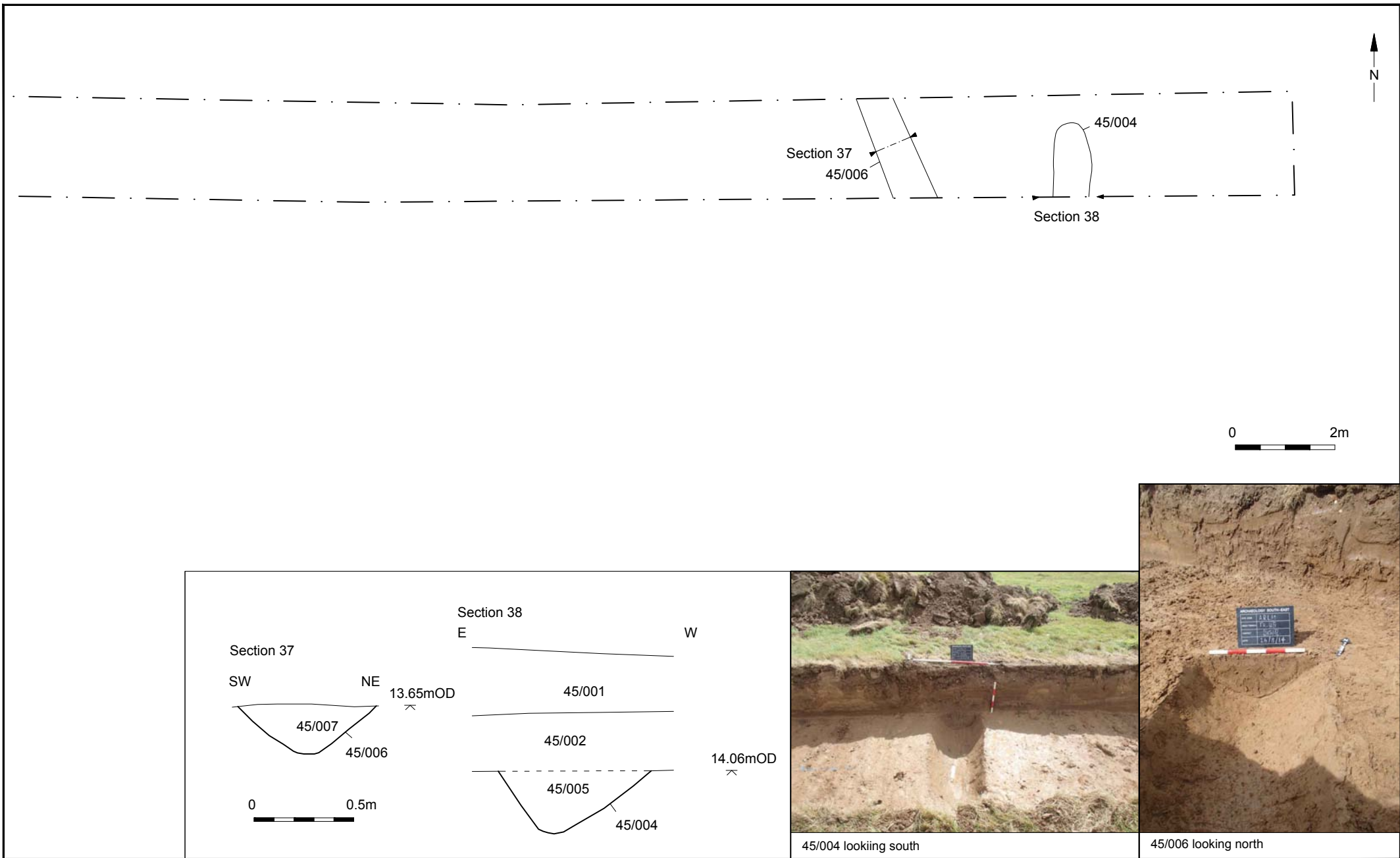


<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 42: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

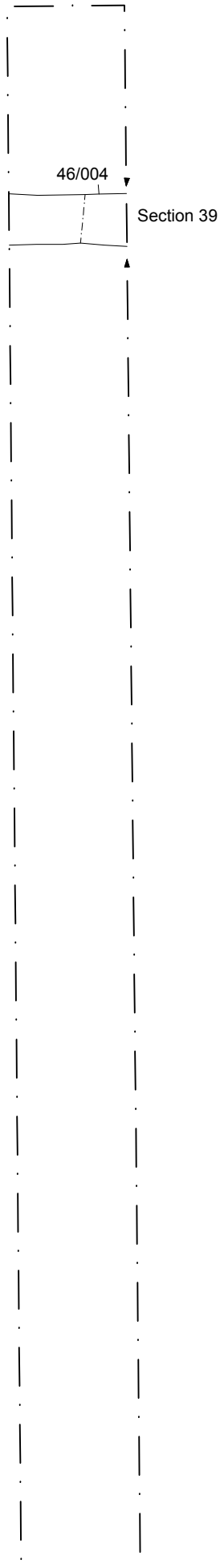




© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 43: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		



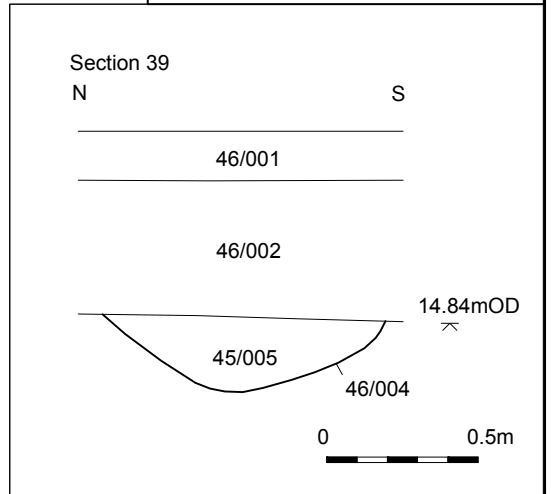
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 45: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

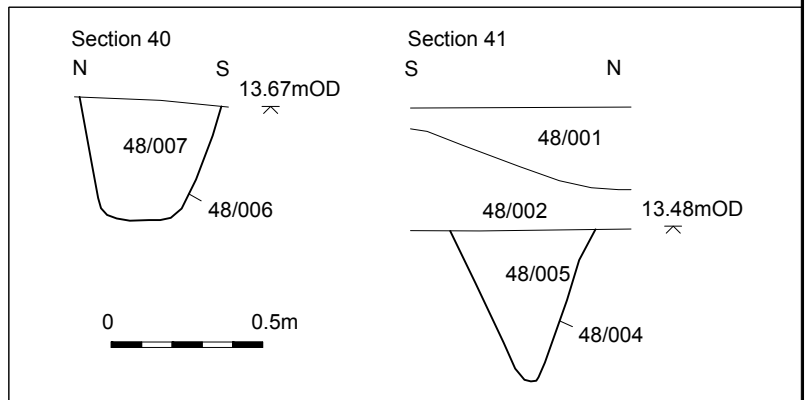
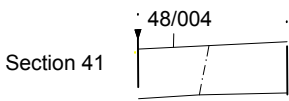
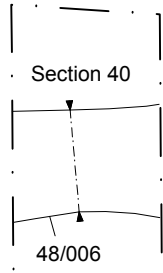


0 2m



46/004 looking south

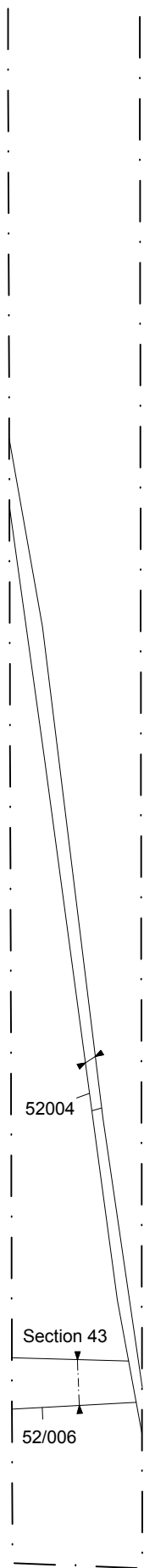




48/006 looking east



48/004 looking west



Section 42

52/004

Section 43

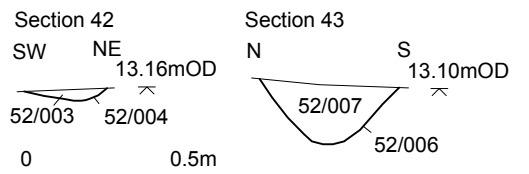
52/006

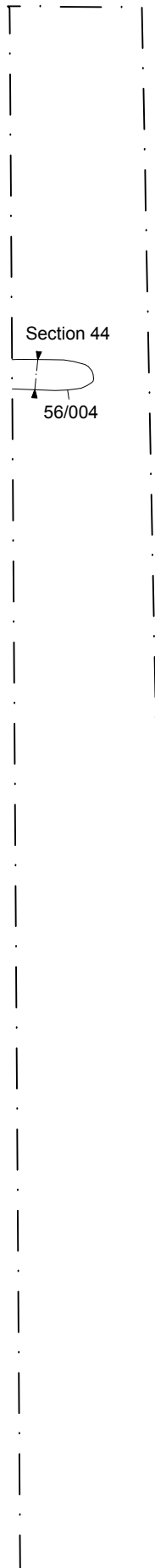


52/004 looking north

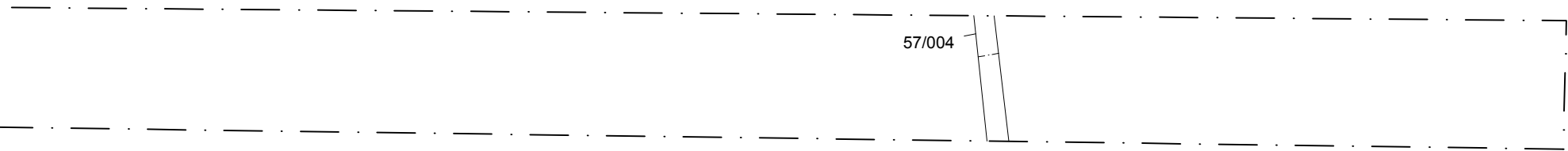
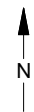


52/006 looking east





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Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 56: plan, section and photograph	
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57/004



57/004 looking south



© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 6824	Sept 2014	Trench 57: plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2014305	Drawn by: JLR		

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