

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON
LAND EAST OF BILLINGSHURST, WEST SUSSEX
A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

NGR: 509273 126332

Planning Reference: DC/13/0735

**ASE Project No: 6792
Site Code: WLB11**

**ASE Report No: 2014320
OASIS ID: archaeol6-209659**

**By Hayley Nicholls
With contributions by
Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty,
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July 2015

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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land east of Billingshurst, West Sussex between 28th July and 3rd October 2014. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of a consortium of Bellway Homes, Devine Homes and Reside Developments in advance of residential development on the site.

Small quantities of residual early prehistoric flint and pottery finds were collected during the archaeological works, suggesting low level exploitation of the landscape throughout this period.

The earliest features on the site comprised drainage ditches and cooking pits of Middle Iron Age date, indicating early modification of the landscape and a more permanent human presence within the area. This is further suggested by very limited quantities of imported 1st and 2nd century wine amphora, possibly indicating more permanent trade routes through the region.

Initial settlement of the site occurred in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and comprised a rectangular enclosure containing a single roundhouse and a possible working area.

By the 1st to 2nd century AD, the small settlement underwent a major re-organisation with the excavation of new settlement enclosure ditches over the in-filled earlier ditches, and the construction of a second roundhouse. An associated large stock enclosure was constructed to the north, along with an extensive field system extending to the east and a drove way. An increasing exploitation of the area and its' resources was suggested by small quantities of iron smithing slag in deposits of this date.

Two cremations were identified, both associated with the stock enclosures' north-west entrance.

The settlement was abandoned by the middle of the 2nd century and remained so until the 3rd century when a final phase of activity occurred. Charcoal and pottery rich deposits were dumped in the uppermost hollows of the enclosure ditches around the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, but were associated with no contemporary cut features. Whilst no settlement of this date was identified within the site area, the deposits could suggest settlement of this date in the wider vicinity. The final piece of evidence for late Roman activity comprised a small hoard of 21 3rd to 4th century Roman coins, identified in the uppermost fills of the 1st – 2nd century enclosure ditch.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of a journal article in Sussex Archaeological Collections.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site occupies an area of 27 hectares, located to the east of Billingshurst, West Sussex (NGR: 509273 126332; Figure 1). The site straddles the A272 as it passes eastwards out of town, although the current archaeological works have focussed on the area to the north of the A272 and therefore for the purpose of this report it is the northern area that will be referred to as 'the site'. The area to the south of the A272 will form a separate phase of work.

1.1.2 The site area covered by this phase of work is bounded to the east by pasture fields, to the west by the Roman Way and Saxon Close housing developments and by pasture fields. To the north lies Hilland Farm and further pasture fields. The A272 forms the southern boundary.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site itself is situated on undulating ground. The northern half of the site slopes to the south from c. 50m AOD at the northern boundary to 35m AOD where a former brook traversed the site, before rising to 45m AOD at the southern boundary with A272.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology comprises Weald Clay with bands of sandstone in crossing the site (BGS 2015).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared in 2011 (CgMs 2011a) to support a planning application on land at East Billingshurst (DC/11/1654). The report concluded that the site had a generally low to moderate potential for as yet undiscovered archaeological assets dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

1.3.2 A geophysical survey (undertaken by Sitescan in 2008), a walkover, geophysical survey and fieldworking exercise (ASE 2011a) and a programme of trial trenching (ASE 2011) were also undertaken to support the application and allow the WSCC archaeological advisor to HDC to make an informed planning decision.

1.3.3 The walkover survey (ASE 2011a) identified a number of remnant and existing landscape features across the entire examined area. Similarly the geophysical survey highlighted a number of anomalies of differing character across the site (ASE 2011b). The surface artefact collection was limited to a single field of c.8.5ha. A range of artefacts including struck and fire-cracked flint and Roman pottery was found, but the vast majority of recovered material was post-medieval in date.

1.3.4 Following submission of an addendum to the application, the West Sussex County Council Senior Archaeologist, who advises HDC on archaeological matters, raised no objection to the planning application and confirmed that

all further archaeological mitigation measures could follow planning permission secured by condition.

- 1.3.5 The application was refused by HDC planning committee with an Officer recommendation for approval and a subsequent application submitted. An updated archaeological desk based assessment was prepared in 2013 (CgMs 2013) to support the revised planning application. Outline planning permission was granted (DC/13/0735) with archaeological mitigation measures secured by Condition 10.
- 1.3.6 A second phase of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken on land to the north of the A272 in 2014 (ASE 2014). There is still an outstanding requirement for a programme of archaeological trial trenching to be undertaken on land to the south of the A272 in line with the requirements of Condition 10. This fieldwork is currently programmed to commence in August 2015.
- 1.3.7 Ten of the 27 trenches excavated in the second phase of trial trench evaluation (ibid.) contained archaeology and these were mostly clustered in the north-eastern part of the site where linear geophysical anomalies and Roman features had been identified in previous phases of survey and evaluation. Further dating evidence from the 1st and 2nd centuries was recovered.
- 1.3.8 Based on the results of this phase of trial trenching (ibid.) a targeted excavation was undertaken following consultation between CgMs Consulting and the WSCC Senior Archaeological advisor to HDC.
- 1.3.9 A specification was issued by CgMs (2014) outlining the methodology and requirements of the project. This report presents the findings of the excavation.

1.4 Archaeological methodology

Introduction

- 1.4.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line with ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b; ClfA 2014c); West Sussex County Council's Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions (WSCC 2007) and in accordance with the methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2014). On-site meetings were held between ASE, CgMs Consulting Ltd and John Mills, the WSCC Senior Archaeological Officer, in order to monitor the progress of the work and modify the methodology as necessary.

Excavation

- 1.4.2 Based on the results of both phases of the archaeological evaluation (ASE 2011c, 2014), an area of 0.75ha was targeted for excavation, with an additional 0.22ha proposed area of contingency excavation (Figure 2). Two large areas internal to the excavation area were designated as Tree Protection Order zones and as such were fenced off and excluded from the excavation.

- 1.4.3 The excavation area was machine-stripped using two tracked mechanical 360° excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of suitably qualified archaeologists. Overburden deposits (e.g. ploughsoil) were first removed in spits no greater than 0.2m in thickness. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology.
- 1.4.4 Pre-excavation plans were made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors.
- 1.4.5 Possible ring gullies were 100% excavated. In a single case, a ring gully cut a large underlying pit. The areas of the ring gully beyond the pit were 100% excavated but the intercutting area was not due to the possibility of cross-contamination of artefacts. In this case an overall percentage of 60% of the ring gully was excavated.
- 1.4.6 Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the features over their entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered. Discrete features were, as a minimum, 50% excavated and, where rich finds or environmental remains were encountered, 100% excavated.
- 1.4.7 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets and planned using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 on plastic drafting film. A very limited number of sections through large features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 where a smaller scale was more appropriate.
- 1.4.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white photographs were taken of notable features only. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.4.9 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.4.10 All finds covered by the Treasure Act were moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures of this Act.
- 1.4.11 The excavation area and spoil heaps were metal detected for artefact recovery - this proved very effective.

- 1.4.12 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, and well-sealed slowly silted features.
- 1.4.13 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.5 Organisation of the Report

- 1.5.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.5.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site (hitherto referred to together as 'the site') within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.5.3 Following on from the previous walkover survey, detailed magnetometer survey and surface artefact collection (ASE 2011b) and two phases of trial trench evaluation (ASE 2011c, 2014) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: WLB11.
- 1.5.4 Where possible the results from the evaluations have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is largely drawn from the desk-based assessment, with due acknowledgement (CgMs 2011a). This document includes a much more detailed historical and archaeological background, including a list of entries on the Historic Environment Record (HER) from a 2km radius of the site. The following section provides a summary of the most significant evidence with an emphasis on information pertinent to the results of the excavation.

2.2 Mesolithic

2.2.1 Until recently, relatively little evidence for prehistoric activity was known in the Weald. The area is thought to have been largely covered in dense post-glacial primary forest. However, palaeoenvironmental analysis is now indicating that at least limited, localised forest clearance was being undertaken from this time (Holgate 2003, 30-31), most likely to encourage expansion and diversification in plant and animal species and to make the landscape more accessible for exploitation.

2.2.2 Although the thick forest of the Weald is still considered to have been unsuitable territory for most forms of hunting during the Mesolithic, it is considered to have been a favourable environment for foraging (SERF 2007). Isolated finds of Mesolithic date have been identified in the environs of the site, and support the theory that the Weald was utilised to some extent during this period, most likely comprising hunter gathering activity on a seasonal basis.

2.2.3 Mesolithic flint flakes and blades were found approximately 500m west of the study site in the garden of "Clevelands House" (SMR 5243 TQ08782558). In addition, the fieldwalking survey across 8.5ha of the site (ASE 2011b) recorded a small dispersed scatter of struck flint possibly of Mesolithic date. Furthermore, the first phase of archaeological trial trenching (ASE 2011c) recorded a single piece of residual Mesolithic flint.

2.3 Neolithic

2.3.1 A gradual intensification of Wealden woodland clearance is likely during the Neolithic. However, it is considered that such activity would still have been more limited and localised in scale than in the areas immediately south of the Weald due to the underlying heavy clay soils being less suited to agriculture than the surrounding South Downs chalk and the greensands to their immediate north.

2.3.2 Some limited evidence for Neolithic activity in the area exists. Four Neolithic polished flint celts were found "near Billingshurst" in 1852. The exact location is unknown but the HER records them as being found just outside the western boundary of the site to the north of the A272 (SMR 2903 TQ09002600).

2.4 Bronze Age

- 2.4.1 By the Bronze Age, some small-scale agricultural exploitation of the better areas of soils is suggested and the presence of High Wealden Bronze Age barrows would suggest some level of settlement during this period.
- 2.4.2 In the environs of the site, a linear feature with associated worked and fire-cracked flint possibly relating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was revealed during archaeological investigations in 2004 approximately 1km to the west of the study site (SMR 7838 TQ08042614). Further Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age deposits were recovered approximately 1200m west of the site during an archaeological monitoring exercise at the Billingshurst Bypass in 1999.
- 2.4.3 A hoard of five palstave axes were found at Billingshurst in 1877-1909 although the exact location is unknown (SMR 5199 TQ08002500 SMR 2904 TQ09002500).

2.5 Iron Age and Roman

- 2.5.1 The Iron Age saw the beginnings of the Wealden Iron industry; however, most of the iron-working activity was concentrated in the eastern part of the Weald (Gardiner 1990, 46). Evidence of Roman activity is similarly skewed towards iron-working sites in East Sussex although one Roman villa is known at Chiddingfold in Surrey.
- 2.5.2 Recent fieldwork is however, beginning to suggest that the western part of the Weald was more heavily settled in the later Iron Age and Roman periods than previously assumed. Excavations very recently completed by ASE on another large housing development at Broadbridge Heath (ASE, 2013b), 6.9km to the north-east of the current site, have revealed an extensive archaeological landscape and roundhouses and enclosures have been recorded. At Southwater (ASE, 2013a), 6.7km to the east of the site, recent excavations have uncovered a settlement site dating to the 1st century AD with associated enclosure ditches, pits and a possible round-house. The activity seemed to be of largely post-conquest date although there was possible evidence for Late Iron Age origins to the settlement.
- 2.5.3 The alignment of Stane Street, the Roman Road from London to Chichester runs outside the north-western boundary of the study site (A29). The alignment of the road was identified during trial trenching in 1984 and 2004 approximately 1km south west of the study site (SMR 7352 TQ08282506 SMR5191 TQ08302500). Roman coins, pottery and tesserae were found along Billingshurst High Street (which follows the line of Stane Street) approximately 500m west of the study site (SMR 2898 TQ08622588).
- 2.5.4 Archaeological remains dating to the Roman period were recorded within two trenches within the north east of the site during the 2011 trial trenching exercise (Trenches 7 and 8, ASE 2011c). Roman pottery and possible tile fragments were recorded in the same field during fieldwalking in 2011 (ASE 2011b). The remains of enclosure ditches were recorded along with a significant quantity of Roman pottery. These remains suggested evidence of a possible Roman farmstead.

2.6 Medieval and post-medieval

- 2.6.1 The settlement of Billingshurst is not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. The church was originally constructed in the 12th century (SMR 2906 TQ08752592) and the focus of Billingshurst slowly developed around the church and along the High Street.
- 2.6.2 During this period the site would have lain within agricultural land interspersed with small areas of woodland, outside of the historic core of Billingshurst.
- 2.6.3 An evaluation undertaken on the eastern boundary of the historic core of Billingshurst just outside the western boundary of the study site revealed no evidence of the Medieval or Post Medieval settlement of Billingshurst, with the exception of two sherds of residual medieval pottery found within a former plough soil (SMR 7151 TQ08962599).
- 2.6.4 By the post-medieval period Billingshurst had developed as a parish of dispersed farmsteads outside the focus of the main settlement. In the 17th century Rosier Farmhouse (SMR 299078 TQ09632522) and Little Daux Farmhouse (SMR 299084 TQ0928 2552) were constructed to the south of the site. Both of these farms are now Grade II Listed.
- 2.6.5 The layout of fields within the site area remains very similar to that recorded on the OS 1st Edition map in 1879.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Original Aims

3.1.1 The general aim of the work was to recover sufficient evidence to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and to ensure that features impacted by the proposed development would be preserved by record prior to the development of the site.

3.2 Original Research Objectives

3.2.1 In addition, a series of specific research aims were identified, as follows:

RO1: To define the extent, character and chronology of the Roman settlement activity on the site.

RO2: To clarify spatial and chronological changes in activity on the site.

RO3: To establish the character of archaeological remains and to place these within the context of the landscape, settlement and activity patterns in the area.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial post-excavation stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their parent context [***] or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships, spot-dating of finds assemblages, and a single radiocarbon date, a provisional structure of dated periods and undated stratigraphic phases has been devised, as follows.

- Period 1: Middle Iron Age (400 – 100 BC)
- Period 2: Later Iron Age/ Early Roman (AD 10 – 70)
- Period 3: Roman (1st – 2nd century AD)
 - Phase 3.1
 - Phase 3.2
- Period 4: Late Roman (3rd – 4th century AD)
- Period 5: Post-medieval/modern

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 Small quantities of residual early prehistoric flint and pottery finds were collected during the archaeological works, suggesting low level exploitation of the landscape throughout this period.

4.2.2 The earliest features on the site comprised drainage ditches and cooking pits of Middle Iron Age date, indicating early modification of the landscape and a more permanent human presence within the area. This is further suggested by very limited quantities of imported 1st and 2nd century wine amphora, possibly indicating more permanent trade routes through the region.

4.2.3 Initial settlement of the site occurred in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and comprised a rectangular enclosure containing a single roundhouse and a possible working area.

4.2.4 By the 1st to 2nd century AD, the small settlement underwent a major re-organisation with the excavation of new settlement enclosure ditches over the in-filled earlier ditches, and the construction of a second roundhouse. An associated large stock enclosure was constructed to the north, along with an extensive field system extending to the east and a drove/hollow way. An increasing exploitation of the area and its' resources was evidenced by small quantities of iron smithing slag in deposits of this date.

- 4.2.5 Two cremations were identified, both associated with the stock enclosures' north-west entrance.
- 4.2.6 The settlement was abandoned by the middle of the 2nd century and remained so until the 3rd century when a final phase of activity occurred. Charcoal and pottery rich deposits were dumped in the uppermost hollows of the enclosure ditches around the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, but were associated with no contemporary cut features. Whilst no settlement of this date was identified within the site area, the deposits suggest settlement of this date in the wider vicinity.
- 4.2.7 The final piece of evidence for late Roman activity comprised a small hoard of 21 3rd to 4th century Roman coins, identified in the uppermost fills of the 1st to 2nd century enclosure ditch (Appendix 5).
- 4.2.8 The evidence for post-Roman activity comprised a field boundary ditch, two small pits, and very shallow feature of unknown extent and function, all of post-medieval date.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	495
Section sheets	Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10 or 1:20	40
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans	All features
Photos	Black and white transparency films	9
	Colour slide films	-
	Digital images	285
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	29
Context register	Context register sheets	15
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	2
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	20
Drawing register	Section register sheets	9
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.3 Natural Geology and Overburden

- 4.3.1 The natural geology encountered in all parts of the site was Weald Clay with outcroppings of sandstone and mudstone. It was typically firm, mid brown-orange, slightly silty clay. Outcrops of laminar mudstone and sandstone were encountered, predominantly in the north and north-west portions of the site area.
- 4.3.2 A possible thin subsoil, consisting of a firm, mottled, orange-brown silty clay with occasional small inclusions of mudstone and sandstone, was encountered intermittently across the site, predominantly towards the south-west corner of the excavation area, and was typically c. 0.1m - 0.2m in depth.
- 4.3.3 The uppermost deposit in all areas of the site was topsoil, consisting of soft dark grey-brown, clay silt with similar inclusions to the subsoil. It varied from 0.12m - 0.4m in depth.

- 4.3.4** No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil during the closely monitored machining. One post-medieval field boundary was identified cutting the subsoil.

4.4 Truncation

- 4.4.1** Although there was little visible disturbance to the site, many archaeological features were very shallow, suggesting that the site has been subject to a significant degree of horizontal truncation, probably as a result of 19th and 20th century ploughing. This assertion is supported by the Billingshurst Tithe Apportionment (1841-1844) which shows that the fields comprising the area of archaeological excavation were arable at that time and appear to have been regularly in cultivation in the second half of the 20th century judging by air photo evidence (pers. comm. Mark Taylor). The location of the site on a south facing slope may have also have contributed to the degree of truncation, particularly towards the top of the slope with the loss of ploughsoil through erosion.

4.5 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

- 4.5.1** A total of 25 residual flint artefacts were recovered from 23 contexts across the site, of which four were found within unstratified deposits. The flintwork consisted principally of knapping waste. Blades and blade-like flakes were the main removal type. The blades exhibited parallel ridges on the dorsal surface, and the presence of abrasion for a controlled and predictable removal of blades and blade-like flakes was noticed. These characteristics suggest a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.
- 4.5.2** Surface finds of Mesolithic flint were also picked up during the fieldwalking.
- 4.5.3** The quantity of artefacts would indicate a low-level background occupation of the area only; however, the small assemblage recovered during the excavation was in a fresh condition, suggesting that the material had undergone minimum post depositional disturbance.

4.6 Period 1: Middle Iron Age, 400 – 120 BC (Figure 3)

- 4.6.1** A small quantity of artefacts of this date was recovered, comprising 17 sherds of coarse pottery with common inclusions of leached calcareous sedimentary rock. All sherds were small and undiagnostic, although in the much more diagnostic assemblage found nearby at Broadbridge Heath (ASE 2013b), this fabric was almost exclusively associated with Middle Iron Age assemblages. Wood charcoal fragments were abundant in two of the environmental samples from this period, both taken from possible cooking pits [1332] and [37/004]. Woody taxa recorded include oak, Maloideae group (which includes hawthorn, rowan, whitebeam etc.), ash, possible field maple and yew.

Drainage ditches/channels

- 4.6.2** Four possible ditches have been attributed to this period. No secure dating evidence was retrieved from the features. Ditches GP1 and GP2 have been

attributed to this period due to their spatial relationship with pit group GP9. Ditches GP3 and GP11 have been attributed to this period due to their stratigraphic relationships to later features dated to Period 2. The features also appear to have been subjected to more extensive, prolonged horizontal truncation than features securely dated to later periods.

- 4.6.3 Ditch GP1 measured c.2.12m wide and between 0.07m and 0.24m deep. The north end of the ditch was obscured by pits GP9 and the south end petered out, rather than formed a distinct terminus. The width of the feature could suggest that the ditch would have initially been very substantial and therefore may represent the remains of a large drainage channel. The only finds from the feature comprised six small sherds of Roman pottery across three contexts. It was considered likely that these sherds were intrusive given the quantity of Roman pottery visible in the topsoil particularly that on the west side of the site when the area was initially opened.
- 4.6.4 Ditch GP2 was slightly curvilinear and extended south-east from ditch GP1. The ditch appeared to terminate to the south-east, but again the terminal was less than convincing and the feature appeared to peter out. The dimensions of the feature were similar to that of GP1 with a width of 2.2m and depths of between 0.08m and 0.27m.
- 4.6.5 Two pits were identified at the southern ends of ditches GP1 and GP2, [1408] and [1487] respectively. The pits were between 0.93m and 1m wide and between 0.1m and 0.18m deep and both may have comprised part of the ditches rather than separate features. Both had fills identical to that of the adjacent ditch and both were heavily truncated. There was no clear indication as to their function.
- 4.6.6 Ditches GP3 and GP11 were located towards the east side of the site, and varied considerably in their dimensions. Ditch GP3 measured 2.5m wide, and between 0.05m and 0.11m deep. Ditch GP11 extended from the north-east end of GP3, with a width of 0.6m to 0.82m and a depth of 0.15m. Ditch GP3 was clearly cut by Period 2 pits [1057] and [1066].

Isolated pits

- 4.6.7 A total of 13 pits have been assigned to this period. The pits were predominantly focused towards the west edge of the site and demonstrated no discernible pattern or arrangement.
- 4.6.8 Two of the pits, [1332] and [37/004], interpreted as possible hearths or cooking pits were both oval in plan with very similar dimensions. The features had lengths of between 0.55m and 0.57m, widths of 0.46m, and depths of 0.14m to 0.15m. Both basal fills were charcoal rich, and both features demonstrated evidence of *in situ* burning. Pit [37/004] contained a single sherd of undiagnostic pottery of atypical fabric, coarsely tempered with an unidentified pale hard quartz-rich rock. However, radiocarbon dating on a sample of oak roundwood (Beta-378797) from the basal fill returned a date of 395-210 Cal BC at 2 Sigma or 95% confidence (or 390-360 Cal BC at 1 Sigma or 68% confidence). Pit [1332] contained no dating evidence however, given the proximity of the features and their similarity in form, it seems reasonable to suggest that they were broadly contemporary.

- 4.6.9 Pit group GP9 comprised six oval pits, with lengths of between 0.84m and 2.04m, widths of 0.67m to 1.31m and depths of between 0.1m and 0.5m. All were clustered immediately to the north of possible ditch GP1. A single sherd of flint tempered pottery, typical of the 1st millennium BC was retrieved from the group. Whilst the pottery was not conclusively datable it was considered more than likely contemporary with other Middle Iron Age pottery from the site. No other dating evidence was retrieved from the features but their proximity and similarity in fills could again suggest they were all excavated and gradually in-filled at roughly the same time. There was no obvious indication as to the function of the pits.
- 4.6.10 Pit [1316] was located to the south-west of pit group GP9, at a distance of c.4.5m. The feature was oval in plan, with a length of 1.7m, a width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.6m. The feature contained no dating evidence and held no obvious relationship with other features of this phase. However, as the west edge of the site was noticeably absent of any features of later periods it seemed most likely that this pit was contemporary with the proximate pit group. The function of the feature was uncertain.
- 4.6.11 The four remaining pits, [1154], [1174], [1391], and [1422], were dispersed across the north and east of the site and had equally elusive functions. All contained small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery, except pit [1391] which contained a single sherd of pottery with a fabric more characteristic of earlier periods including the Early Neolithic and Middle/Late Bronze Age; however flint-tempered wares are very difficult to date precisely in the absence of diagnostic features, so it could be of later date. Furthermore, as only a single sherd was found within the feature it may well be residual as there is no clear indication of significant Neolithic/Bronze Age activity on the site.
- 4.6.12 Pits [1391] and [1422] both contained charcoal-rich basal fills and both were shallow and heavily truncated with depths of 0.08m. Pit [1391] was irregular in plan, with a length of >1.45m, and a width of 0.47m. The natural geology underlying pit [1391] showed limited evidence of having been heat-affected and as such the feature may represent a cooking pit or hearth of brief use, however the irregularity of the feature might also suggest a burnt-out root as an interpretation. Pit [1422] was oval with a length of 0.82m a width of 0.65m. Very small quantities of unidentifiable burnt bone were recovered from the pit's fill. There was no evidence as to the function of the pit [1422].
- 4.6.13 Pits [1154] and [1174] were both oval in plan, with lengths of between 0.93m and 1.02m, widths of 0.71m to 0.82m and depths of 0.14m to 0.25m. Pit [1174] was cut to the east and west by later pits [1178] and [1180]. Both pits contained very small quantities of pottery, whilst pit [1154] also contained un-identifiable burnt bone. There was no indication as to the function of either pit.

4.7 Period 2: Later Iron Age/Early Roman (AD 10 – 70) (Figure 4)

- 4.7.1 Some 12 features have been dated by pottery to the Later Iron Age/Early Roman period, with a further 11 attributed to this period on the basis of spatial and stratigraphic analysis. All features were located in the southern

half of the site. This period is characterised by a rectangular settlement enclosure within which a single roundhouse and a possible working area was identified.

- 4.7.2 The pottery recovered was typical of the period on either side of the Roman Conquest (c.AD10-70). One feature, ditch [1190], GP4, was phased to Period 2 on stratigraphic grounds but produced a large group of slightly later pottery. However, it seems likely that at least some of this material derived from the Period 3.2 ditch GP15 with which the feature intercuts.
- 4.7.3 The environmental samples taken from features of this period were as scarce in charred plant macrofossils as those from Period 1, with only a single charred oat caryopsis recorded. Wood charcoal fragments included oak, ash, and willow/poplar.

Settlement Enclosure 1

- 4.7.4 A possible rectangular settlement enclosure (ENC 1) was identified, situated on a gentle south-facing slope, orientated on a north-south to east-west axis. The enclosure comprised of three sections of heavily truncated ditch GPs 4, 5 and 7. GP4 formed the northern side of the enclosure and was between 0.33m and 0.67m wide and between 0.15m and 0.45m deep. As noted above, the pottery of later date retrieved from the feature is likely to have derived from the overlying enclosure ditch, GP15.
- 4.7.5 The east and south sides of the enclosure, GP5 and GP7 were more heavily truncated on average than the north side, with widths of between 0.18m and 0.62m and depths of 0.04m and 0.16m. The majority of the west side of the enclosure appeared to have been lost with the excavation of a second, later settlement enclosure over the first. A small, heavily truncated feature, [1377] appeared to represent a north-south aligned ditch terminal and possibly all that remained of the north-west corner of Settlement Enclosure 1.
- 4.7.6 The south-west corner of the settlement enclosure was defined by a possible small rectangular feature, GP6. This feature was orientated on the same axis as the settlement enclosure and was heavily truncated, surviving in the form of a partial rectilinear gully with widths of between 0.44m and 0.67m and depths of between 0.08m and 0.2m. The south and west sides of the feature were most evident. The east side appeared to have been almost entirely lost through truncation and a short section of gully extending north from the south-east corner of the enclosure for a distance of 2.8m was all that remained of that side. Given the extensive truncation of feature GP6, it was not possible to be certain of its function however, the small internal area of the feature would suggest a small building or a stock enclosure or pen. Alternatively, it may merely be the south-west corner of settlement enclosure ENC1.
- 4.7.7 Feature [1461] was identified towards the postulated south-west corner of enclosure or building GP6, and may have comprised part of the enclosure's east edge. The feature had a width of 0.61m and a depth of 0.17m.
- 4.7.8 Ditch [1095], lay immediately north of settlement enclosure ENC1, was orientated on the same alignment as ditch GP4 and was of similar

dimensions with widths of between 0.67m and 0.73m and depths of between 0.2m and 0.33m. As such, the ditch may represent a recut of the GP4 enclosure ditch, in a slightly altered location. The ditch contained a single sherd of undiagnostic grog-tempered ware which might suggest the feature was later than Period 2. However, its stratigraphic position, underlying Settlement Enclosure 2 ditch, GP15 certainly makes it earlier than Period 3.2.

Roundhouse 1

- 4.7.9 An undated curvilinear feature, GP8, was recorded within settlement enclosure ENC1, situated towards the south end. The feature may represent the truncated eaves gully of a roundhouse (Roundhouse 1). Both extant ends of the gully were excavated, although these were so shallow and ill-defined that it is unlikely they represented real terminals and may simply be a consequence of plough-truncation. The gully measured up to c. 0.50m in width and its preserved extent, though limited, would suggest a circular form with a projected diameter of around 11m. This would be consistent with a small to medium-sized structure.
- 4.7.10 No evidence survived to indicate the location of an entrance to the roundhouse. The south sloping topography and south-westerly prevailing winds might make a south-east facing entrance most logical; however, the ring gully appears to be un-broken on the south-east side suggesting an alternative location for the entrance.
- 4.7.11 Six features were recorded in association with curvilinear gully, GP8. Two undated features were present within the arc described by the gully and comprised a very large central pit, [1247], and a possible structural posthole, [1245]. Externally, three possible postholes (GP28) and pit [1243] may also have been associated with the roundhouse.
- 4.7.12 The central pit, [1247] was roughly oval with a length of 2.09m, a width of 1.59m and a depth of 0.67m. The basal fill comprised of a dark grey-black silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. All overlying fills were relatively sterile. The fills gave no indication as to the pit's function but the pit's depth and central location to the gully could suggest it supported a large central post.
- 4.7.13 The posthole, [1245] was oval in plan, with a length of 0.37m, a width of 0.33m and a depth of 0.24m. No other similar features were identified internal to the eaves gully, but its location close to the outer edge of the roundhouse could suggest it supported a structural post.
- 4.7.14 Three possible postholes, GP28 lay c.1.5m outside the extrapolated north edge of the ring gully, GP8. No dating evidence was retrieved from the features and all were heavily truncated leaving their function uncertain. However, it is possible they supported an associated structure, or possibly an extension to the roundhouse, such as a porch.
- 4.7.15 Pit, [1243] was roughly oval, with a length of 1.48m, a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.5m and contained a single substantial homogenous fill. The pit was located on the extrapolated alignment of the west side of the eaves

gully and contained seven sherds of pottery. In general this assemblage was more in keeping with those of Periods 3.1 and 3.2 and as such pit [1243] may be later in date. The function of the feature was unknown.

- 4.7.16 It is also worth noting the absence of cultural material associated with this possible building. Roundhouses are often associated with the deposition of quite large volumes of pottery and other domestic artefacts both within the building itself and in surrounding features. However, no such concentrations were noted either in the gully or its associated features so it is therefore, possible that the structure was of non-domestic function.

Pits and postholes – possible working area

- 4.7.17 A total of 20 discrete pits or postholes have been attributed to this phase, of which all but eight contained small quantities of grog-tempered pottery of this period.
- 4.7.18 All 20 features were clustered within a small area, with settlement enclosure ENC1. The concentration of features suggested focussed activity within the area, possibly for a particular industry, although the limited finds retrieval gave no indication as to what that activity might have been. Alternatively, it could have been a more general 'working area' for a range of activities.
- 4.7.19 Seven of the features were noticeably smaller than the rest, with more vertical edges and have been interpreted as postholes. These features included [1088], [1098] (not illustrated), [1123], [1125], [1127], [1138], and [1144], of which [1123], [1125], and [1127] been assigned to GP10.
- 4.7.20 The three postholes in GP10 appeared to be arranged in a curvilinear alignment, although there were too few postholes to be certain of this. Two postholes, [1123] and [1125] were circular in plan with diameters of between 0.32m and 0.43m and depths of 0.2m to 0.24m. Posthole [1127] was oval in plan with a length of 0.37m, a width of 0.3m and a depth of 0.08m.
- 4.7.21 The remaining four postholes demonstrated no clear pattern. Three were circular with diameters between 0.23m to 0.44m and depths of 0.09m to 0.36m. Posthole [1098] was oval in plan with a length of 0.39m, a width of 0.34m and a depth of 0.1m and had been truncated by pit [1100]. Posthole [1144] lay north of posthole [1138], at a distance of 1.89m. No other postholes were identified on the same alignment.
- 4.7.22 The 13 pits attributed to this period can be divided into two categories. The first category comprised six medium sized elongated oval or banana-shaped features, all lying in close proximity to, or inter-cutting one another. These features include [1057], [1059], [1066], [1075], [1090], and [1100]. The second category comprised seven oval or circular features dispersed more widely across the 'working area'. These features comprised [1142], [1152], [1156], [1161], [1171], [1183] and [1237].
- 4.7.23 The finds retrieved from the features attributed to this possible working area included pottery, kiln or oven furniture, and fuel ash slag.

4.7.24 A possible gully, GP29 has also been attributed to this phase and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment, to the west of the possible working area. No dating evidence was retrieved from the feature, however the degree to which the feature was truncated and its orientation and spatial relationship to later features makes a Period 2 date most likely. Certainly, it seemed unlikely to be of Period 3.2 date as the gully would channel water towards or across a possible south-east facing entrance to Roundhouse 2.

4.8 Period 3: Roman 1st – 2nd centuries AD

Phase 3.1 (Figure 5)

4.8.1 Two features have been attributed to this phase, comprising two pits, [1122] and [1251]. The first pit [1251] was large with a length of 7.65m, a width of 4.13m and a depth of 0.57m. The second pit [1122] had a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.66m.

4.8.2 The function of both pits remains uncertain. Pit [1251] was securely dated as 1st – 2nd century AD from large assemblages of pottery from multiple fills, and was stratigraphically earlier than Period 3.2 roundhouse, GP12. The smaller pit [1122] contained a small assemblage of inconclusive Roman pottery but again was stratigraphically earlier than Period 3.2 enclosure ditch, GP15.

4.8.3 The size of pit [1251] might suggest a function as a waterhole or quarry pit, however no evidence of a clay lining was seen within the pit to suggest the former. The location of the pit towards the top of the hill would place it above ground water levels and due to the sand context in the natural geology it is unlikely that the pit would have retained rain water without a lining.

Phase 3.2 (Figure 6)

4.8.4 The majority of archaeological features were of this phase, and their associated pottery finds indicated a reasonably long-lived period of activity spanning the later 1st to mid-2nd century AD. This phase was characterised by the extensive modification of settlement enclosure ENC1 into settlement enclosure ENC2, with a relocation of the focal point of the settlement towards the north with the construction of a roundhouse close to the north boundary. A third enclosure, ENC3, for the management of stock was constructed to the north along with a more extensive field system extending from the enclosure to the east.

4.8.5 The finds recovered from this period include pottery, briquetage, tegulae, brick, a single possible tessera, vitrified ceramic building material, burnt bone and quern stone fragments. The presence of possible briquetage so far in land, a ceramic type usually associated with salt production at coastal sites, may indicate the transportation of salt in briquetage vessels (Cool 2006, 57), or the utilisation of briquetage as salt licks (Barford 1990). Briquetage was also identified on a similarly inland medieval Wealden site at Bolnore Village, Haywards Heath (ASE 2011d). In this instance the utilisation of briquetage as salt licks was also suggested or that further processing of the briquetage was being undertaken in order to incorporate

the resultant salt in dairy production (Margetts in prep.) The environmental samples from deposits of this period were similarly lacking in charred plant macrofossils as those from earlier periods. The charcoal fragments were predominantly oak however, suggesting more targeted selection of fuel from fewer habitats than in the earlier periods.

Settlement enclosure ENC2 and its associated field system

- 4.8.6 As noted above, the Later Iron Age/Early Roman rectangular settlement enclosure received an extensive degree of development during, or by, this phase.
- 4.8.7 This phase of enclosure, settlement enclosure ENC2, survived in the form of three drainage ditches enclosing a roughly rectangular area of ground, narrowing slightly to the south. The area enclosed was very similar to that enclosed by settlement enclosure 1 with only slight modification to the alignment of the north and east boundary ditches. The southern boundary of the enclosure was not visible within the site area.
- 4.8.8 The ditches on the west and north side of the enclosure (GP 14 and GPs 13, 15 and 16) measured between 0.95m to 2.2m in width and between 0.25m and 0.7m in width. The boundary ditch to the east, GP21, was significantly shallower to the south than the north suggesting variable truncation across site, with archaeological deposits in the east and south-east corners of the site most heavily affected. The north end of the ditch, towards the enclosures' north-east corner had widths of between 0.8m to 1.18m and depths of between 0.2m to 0.47m. The south end had a width of 0.63m and a depth of 0.34m.
- 4.8.9 An entrance to the enclosure was identified in the north-east corner. The east end of the GP16 ditch terminated 2.3m to the west of ditch GP21, at which point the north-south aligned ditch, GP21 began to curve to the east, along a more east-west alignment. This ditch was augmented by two perpendicular, north-south aligned field boundaries, GP22 and GP23, dividing the hillside into rectangular land parcels. The ditches were dated by rare finds of 1st-2nd century pottery. The presence of quern stones within the wider finds assemblage of this period would suggest some of the fields are likely to have been arable. However, the very limited quantity of charred cereals within the environmental samples might point towards a more mixed farming regime, with both arable and pastoral fields.

Roundhouse 2

- 4.8.10 A single, partially exposed curvilinear gully, GP12 lay internal to Settlement Enclosure 2 and may represent the eaves gully of a roundhouse. Roundhouse 2 lay further north than the earlier Roundhouse 1 and was situated adjacent to the enclosures' north boundary ditch.
- 4.8.11 The gully was only partially revealed, and both ends extended into Tree Protection Order zone 2 (TPO2). The visible extent of the gully was limited, but would suggest a circular form with a projected diameter of around 11m. This would be comparable to Roundhouse 1 and consistent with a small to

medium-sized structure. The gully had widths of between 0.75m and 1.1m and depths of between 0.26m and 0.32m.

- 4.8.12 The location of the entrance to the roundhouse was not evident within the site area, however, as with Roundhouse 1, the south sloping topography and south-westerly prevailing winds would make a south-east facing entrance most logical.
- 4.8.13 Finds recovered from the gully included a large assemblage of pottery, small quantities of possible briquetage, Roman brick, unidentified burnt bone, and two flakes of fuel ash slag suggesting iron smithing in the vicinity. Environmental sample <15> included charcoal of oak.
- 4.8.14 Possible internal structural evidence was identified in the form of a pit or gully, [1261]. The feature extended into TPO2 and had a width of 0.33m with a depth of 0.2m. Finds recovered from the feature included a small assemblage of pottery and unidentified burnt bone.

Drove way

- 4.8.15 Two parallel ditches, the first of which comprised GP24 and GP25, the second of which comprised GP26, were identified extending from the west side of the settlement to the south. They appeared to represent a drove way providing access to the settlement and its' associated field system.
- 4.8.16 The westerly of the two ditches, GP26 and GP42, measured between 0.35m and 1.15m wide and up to 0.51m deep, with the north and south ends showing heavier truncation than the centre. The easterly of the two, GP25 had widths of between 0.53m and 1.05m and depths of between 0.11m and 0.17m. Given the similarity in the alignment of GP25 with that of settlement enclosure ditch GP14, it is likely that GP14 represented the continuation of the eastern drove way boundary to the north.
- 4.8.17 Finds recovered from the drove way ditches included pottery, a fragment of lower greensand quern stone, vitrified ceramic building material (CBM) which could possibly be a heat distorted brick fragment and small quantities of un-identifiable burnt bone.

Stock Enclosure

- 4.8.18 This enclosure lay to the north of settlement enclosure ENC2 and comprised a sub-rectangular compound orientated on a north-south/east-west axis, with two diagonally opposed entrances at the north-west and south-east corners (ENC3). The dimensions of the enclosure ditch ranged from widths of between 0.7m to 1.4m wide and up to 0.58m deep.
- 4.8.19 The settlement and stock enclosures were not physically connected but instead a negative space with a width of between 6.3m and 7m was left between the two. This space has been interpreted as an east-west aligned corridor to allow livestock movement between the two enclosures from the field systems to the east to the open grassland and Roman road, Stane Street c.500m to the west.

- 4.8.20 The ENC3 stock enclosure was internally divided by a right-angled ditch GP19 and GP20. This created a wide channel or corridor between the two entrances around the north and east side of the enclosure and a smaller enclosed area in the south-west corner, accessed only by a single entrance to the north-west. The dimensions of this internal ditch ranged from between 0.49m to 1.1m wide and up to 0.30m deep.
- 4.8.21 Two features, [1404] and [1440] of varying dimensions were located within the entrance to the internal enclosure. Posthole [1404] had a diameter of 0.37m and a depth of 0.15m whilst possible pit or posthole [1440] had a diameter of 0.65m and a depth of 0.27m. Although there was no surviving structural evidence in either feature's fills, their location suggests they may have supported a gate or palisade designed to control access to the internal enclosure.
- 4.8.22 Finds recovered from the outer enclosure ditches comprised pottery, Roman brick and tegulae, animal bone, unidentified burnt bone, a fragment of lower greensand quern stone, a fragment of possible tessera and three flakes of fuel ash slag, indicating possible iron smithing. The fuel ash slag was restricted to deposits towards the south-east enclosure entrance whilst the tegulae were focussed in deposits towards the north-west entrance.
- 4.8.23 It is likely that the enclosure's primary function was for livestock control and pasture as there was little evidence of any structures found within the enclosure. The enclosure would have been large enough to contain entire herds of cattle or sheep and is interpreted as a stock corral, potentially used for overnight corralling and/or overwintering, to check for disease or pregnancy, for branding and/or for milking (cattle). It should be noted however, that a large area internal to the enclosure was left un-excavated due to a TPO so this interpretation cannot be certain.

Associated features

- 4.8.24 Eight discrete features were recorded within enclosure ENC3, all located within the wide outer corridor, and comprising three postholes and five pits. Pit [1432] was notable in that it contained burnt and non-burnt unidentified bone and small quantities of Roman pottery. However, there was no evidence of *in situ* burning and the quantity of artefacts was too low for the feature to represent a refuse pit. Its function, therefore, along with that of the other seven discrete features remains unclear.
- 4.8.25 Parts of the south-east outer enclosure ditch, GP17 showed evidence of an underlying earlier cut, on a slightly different alignment, GP27. The earlier ditch appeared to have been mostly silted up before the cutting of the later enclosure ditch, GP17 and terminates c. 2m further west than GP17. This could indicate at least two phases of use for the stock enclosure, with the earlier phase having a wider south-east entrance than the later. No dating evidence was retrieved from ditch GP27 so it remained uncertain whether the enclosure was established in the Later Iron Age/Early Roman period (Period 2) or in the 1st – 2nd centuries AD (Period 3).

Mortuary features

- 4.8.26 Human bone was identified in three deposits, all of which were associated with stock enclosure ENC3. Two deposits derived from a single cremation placed within enclosure ditch GP17, and one deposit came from cremation pit [1319].
- 4.8.27 Cremation pit [1319] was located 3m to the north of the north-west entrance to the internal stock enclosure. The pit was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.25m and contained pottery sherds of Arun Valley Grey Oxidised ware which all derived from the base of a single jar. The feature and vessel were heavily truncated, surviving to a depth of only 0.04m, whilst the overlying fill contained just 0.4g of burnt human bone.
- 4.8.28 The other two deposits, [1326] and [1327] comprised a basal and intermediate fill within the outer stock enclosure ditch (from intervention [1324]), situated c. 7.6m from the north-west enclosure entrance. Both deposits contained pottery sherds, of which most were from two, near complete, but heavily fragmented vessels, alongside various other mixed sherds. A total of 927.5g of heavily fragmented burnt human bone was recovered from the two deposits and appeared to represent the remains of a single female adult.

Dispersed pits and postholes

- 4.8.29 A total of 22 further discrete features have been attributed to this phase, of which five contained datable artefacts. The vast majority comprise pits and postholes spread around the stock enclosure's perimeter to the north, east and west.
- 4.8.30 Of the 22 features, one comprised a possible hearth or cooking pit, [1241] which had a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.03m. The feature was located immediately north and outside of settlement enclosure ENC2 and overlay the Period 2 ditch [1095]. Ditch [1095] appeared to have been entirely in-filled prior to the construction and use of cooking pit [1241].
- 4.8.31 Pit [1291] was also of note and was located in the south-east corner of the excavated area, outside Settlement Enclosure 2. The pit was oval with a length of 1.48m, a width of 1.22m and a depth of 0.37. The basal fill comprised compact light grey/orange sand clay with frequent inclusions of burnt clay whilst the intermediate fill was of the same consistency but contained a high proportion of charcoal, including a large lump of charred wood. There was no evidence of *in situ* burning. The environmental samples taken from the two deposits contained charred goosefoot and hawthorn stones and oak charcoal.
- 4.8.32 Posthole [1314] was located to the west of the stock enclosure and was the only feature external to the enclosure to contain small quantities of un-identifiable burnt bone. The entire assemblage of fuel ash slag, consisting of light aerated waste also derived from this feature. The association of the slag with a notable concentration of hammerscale suggested it may derive from smithing. Whilst the feature may not necessarily have been directly associated with iron smithing, the artefacts may strongly suggest iron smithing in the very near vicinity.

4.9 Period 4: Late Roman, 3rd – 4th century AD (Figure 7)

4.9.1 A small assemblage of Late Roman pottery was recovered from the site from three contexts, [1019], [1010] and [1031]. The pottery was recovered from charcoal-rich deposits dumped in the uppermost hollows of the silted-up settlement enclosure ENC2 ditch. This would suggest that, whilst the enclosure ditches were not being maintained and the settlement was no longer occupied, Late Roman activity, and possible settlement was continuing within the vicinity.

Coin hoard

4.9.2 A hoard of a minimum of 21 coins of 3rd century date was also recovered from settlement enclosure ENC2 ditch GP21. As with the Late Roman pottery, the hoard was located within the uppermost hollow of the silted-up settlement enclosure ENC2 ditch. The hoard would further suggest the abandonment of the settlement prior to this period with Late Roman activity nearby.

4.10 Period 5: Post-medieval/ Modern AD 1900 - present (Figure 8)

4.10.1 The extent of post-Roman activity within the excavation area comprised a removed post-medieval field boundary ditch, GP30, and two small possible pits, [1192] and [1194], both of which contained loose, silty fills and were located immediately east of ditch GP30. A single shallow feature of unknown extent and function, [8/005], was also of post-medieval date.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A relatively large finds assemblage was recovered during the archaeological work at Land east of Billingshurst (Appendix 2). Finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds are all stored following ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014b).

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

- 5.2.1 A total of 25 pieces of struck flints weighing 373g were recovered during the evaluations and subsequent excavation. A further 77 pieces of struck flint were collected during a previous fieldwalking survey at the site. The flintwork from the fieldwalking has already been reported on (ASE 2011b). No further work has been undertaken on this material, but the results are considered in this assessment. In addition to the struck flints, 53 fragments (1178g) of burnt unworked flint were collected during the evaluations and excavation. The majority (50 fragments) of the burnt unworked flint were found unstratified during the first evaluation. The assemblage of struck flints recovered during the evaluations and excavation works represents a fairly coherent group. Based on the presence of a diagnostic tool and based on technological grounds, the assemblage indicates a Mesolithic – Early Neolithic presence on or near the site. This report characterises the nature of the flint assemblage and assesses its potential for further detailed analysis.

Methodology

- 5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarized by artefact types in Table 2.

Feature types	Flakes	Blades, Blade-like flakes	Chips	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total
Ditches (1141, 1155, 1167, 1226, 1290, 1342, 1374, 1381, 35/006 and 43/004)	2	4	1	1	2	-	10
Pits (1012, 1058, 1294, 1303 and 1305)	1	4	-	1	-	-	6
D or R (1279)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
P or D (1041)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
SU, PQ or P (1254)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Postholes (1128 and 1231)	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Topsoil, subsoil and unstratified deposit (1001, 2/002 and U/S)	-	2	-	-	1	1	4
Total	5	11	1	2	5	1	25

Table 2: The Flintwork

The assemblage

5.2.3 The flint assemblage is small, and it is thinly spread over the site with no contexts producing more than two pieces. The flintwork consists principally of knapping waste. Blades and blade-like flakes are the main removal type. The blades exhibit parallel ridges on the dorsal surface, and the presence of abrasion for a controlled and predictable removal of blades and blade-like was noticed. These characteristics indicate a blade-based industry and suggest a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Both cores confirm this date. The finely worked bipolar blade core (80g) from context [1342] exhibits platform abrasion suggesting careful reduction strategy. The second core (28g) from pit [1011] was used to manufacture a narrow blade with parallel lateral edges. This blade would have ended with a plunging termination.

5.2.4 The assemblage contained five modified pieces including a diagnostic retouched tool. The latter consists of a microlith (context [1279]). It is made on a blade and displays a proximal truncation as well as minimal retouch along the left edge. It is in a very fresh condition, and with its distal end unmodified, the implement appears unfinished. The microlith could represent an unfinished Bi-Truncated Rhombic Point (Jacobi's 3a type; Jacobi 1978) or an unfinished Horsham Point (hollow based point). Both types suggest a middle Mesolithic date (c. 8000 - 7000 BC with overlaps). Topsoil context

[1001] produced an unfinished arrowhead. By contrast with the microlith, it is in a poor condition, and represents a failed attempt at producing an arrowhead. It is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. Context [1373] contained an end-and-side scraper made on a blade-like. It displays discontinuous direct retouch at the distal end and along left hand-side. The end-and-side scraper and the remaining two minimally retouched pieces can't be closely dated.

5.2.5 The majority of the pieces recovered during the fieldwalking survey were chronologically undiagnostic, but based on technological grounds a few pieces indicated a Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Overall, the material from the fieldwalking survey was in a poor condition as it is frequently found with plough-zone collected material. In contrast, the small assemblage recovered during the subsequent work is in fresh condition. This suggests that this material has undergone minimum post depositional disturbance.

5.2.6 Fairly fine grained light brown and light to dark grey flint with occasional inclusions and thin abraded cortex was the most frequently occurring raw material in the assemblage deriving from the later phases of work. The outer surface, where present, is off-white and mostly abraded to a thin smooth surface. This material, characteristic of chalk-derived flint, and given the natural geology of the site, it is likely to have been imported. The material from the fieldwalking survey differs slightly. It comprises several pieces with a pitted cortex indicating that river pebbles may have also been selected.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Evaluation and excavation at the site produced a large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery, quantified by provisional stratigraphic period/phase in Table 3. The pottery provides some hints of Middle Iron Age activity on the site, although not much of this material is securely stratified in contemporary features. The vast majority of the assemblage is of Late Iron Age to mid-2nd century AD date and includes some exceptionally large groups of pottery, primarily found in ditch deposits. A much smaller quantity of late Roman pottery is also present.

5.3.2 The hand-collected pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on pro-forma record sheets and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. A small quantity of pottery retrieved from the residues of environmental samples has been scanned for spot-dating purposes. In a few cases, where pottery had not previously been recovered or where material from the sample had an impact on the dating of the context, the pottery from residues was fully recorded and quantified; however, in most cases the samples only produced a few undiagnostic sherds of similar type to those hand-collected from the same contexts and these were not included in the overall quantification.

5.3.3 Prehistoric tempered wares were recorded according to site-specific fabric codes, formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional pottery type-series for Sussex, Roman fabrics were recorded using an adapted version of the Southwark/London typology (with some additional

codes for local types) which will be published in a forthcoming summary of Roman pottery from the West Sussex coastal plain (Doherty in prep).

Period/phase	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
1	17	75	6	
2	612	2742	435	2.47
3.1	317	2122	222	1.35
3.2	3741	32734	1879	26.67
4	44	935	33	0.68
5	55	404	20	0.3
Unphased	116	560	104	0.47
Total	4902	39572	2699	31.94

Table 3: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by period

5.3.4 Site-specific fabric codes

CALC1 Moderate rounded iron-stained soft yellowish/orange calcareous inclusions of c.1-2.5mm which are often leached by acidic soil conditions

FLIN1 A very silty matrix with moderate well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm (or rarely up to 2mm)

FLIN2 Sparse ill-sorted flint of 1-5mm set within a silty matrix with sparse quartz up to 0.5mm

GROG1 Moderate/common grog of 1-2mm and rare/sparse soft pale coloured calcareous sedimentary inclusions of a similar texture and size range to the grog but often leached out on surfaces.

GROG2 On a continuum with GROG1 but with a much larger proportion of calcareous inclusions (moderate or common in frequency) and only sparse grog. The inclusions are sometimes of slightly larger size than GROG1 (c.1.5-2.5mm)

QUAR1 Moderate quartz of 0.1-0.3mm with few other visible inclusions

ROCK1 sparse coarse unidentified hard, pale, quartz-rich rock fragments 2-4mm set within a dense matrix

Period 1

5.3.5 Only 17 sherds are assigned to this period and almost all are small undiagnostic pieces in a distinctive fabric, CALC1, containing common inclusions of leached calcareous sedimentary rock. In a much more diagnostic assemblage found nearby at Broadbridge Heath, this fabric was almost exclusively associated with Middle Iron Age assemblages (ASE 2013b). Another sherd in a fabric, ROCK1, coarsely tempered with an unidentified pale hard quartz-rich rock was found in pit/hearth [37/004], which featured evidence of *in situ* burning. The fabric itself is slightly atypical and was originally classified in the evaluation report as of uncertain later

prehistoric date. However, radiocarbon dating on a sample of oak roundwood (Beta-378797) from a charcoal-rich layer within this feature returned a date of 395-210 Cal BC at 2 Sigma or 95% confidence (or 390-360 Cal BC at 1 Sigma or 68% confidence), indicating a date in the early part of the Middle Iron Age.

- 5.3.6 Also assigned to this phase are two sherds in slightly differing flint tempered fabrics. One of these, from pit [1416], is fairly typical of later 1st millennium BC fabrics, having quite fine and well sorted flint inclusions, set within a well-fired silty matrix (FLIN1). Although not conclusively datable, it is more than likely contemporary with other Middle Iron Age pottery from the site. The other, found in irregular feature [1391], is much coarser and more ill-sorted with inclusions of up to 5mm in size (FLIN2). This fabric is probably more characteristic of earlier periods including the Early Neolithic and Middle/Late Bronze Age; however flint-tempered wares are very difficult to date precisely in the absence of diagnostic features. Even if this sherd is of earlier date, it was found singly within its feature and may well be residual so there is no clear indication of significant Neolithic/Bronze Age activity on the site.
- 5.3.7 A small quantity of residual pottery of probable Middle or Middle/Late Iron Age date was also noted in later deposits. This material includes a further 64 sherds of fabric CALC1, seven sherds in a hand-made quartz-rich fabric (QUAR1) and a single sherd in a similar fabric to that found in the radiocarbon dated Middle Iron Age pit/hearth (ROCK1). Also of particular note is a probable sherd of Dressel 1 wine amphora, produced in central and southern Italy in the late 2nd and 1st century BC.
- 5.3.8 This vessel type has two concentrated areas of distribution in Britain, centred around the so-called Southern and Eastern Kingdoms (Creighton 2000), representing areas with powerful elites and strong cultural and economic ties with the continent. Billingshurst is somewhat outside the expected distribution of these wares although a large assemblage of Dressel 1 vessels is known from Beedings Hill, near Pulborough (Pope *et al* 2012). Here it was suggested that there may have been some kind of supply and redistribution centre utilising either the Arun or, as suggested by Magilton (1995), a road or track from Fishbourne Creek which may have formed a precursor to Stane Street. The limited evidence of imported goods making their way further into Sussex may hint at early north-east south-west orientated transport routes pre-dating the formation of Roman London.

Period 2

- 5.3.9 The Period 2 assemblage is typical of the period on either side of the Roman Conquest (c.AD10-70). The majority of deposits from this phase produced assemblages comprising 90-100% grog-tempered wares (GROG1 and GROG 2) associated with simple necked or, very occasionally, cordoned necked jar forms. A few of these groups contained examples of the calcareous rock-tempered fabric, CALC1 although it is unclear if this ware was still contemporary at this time. Some of these features also produced very small quantities of post-conquest coarse sandy wares probably originating from the Arun Valley industry. Where forms were recorded these were in keeping with an early Roman date of deposition, including simple necked jars, bead rim jars and lids.

- 5.3.10 One feature, ditch [1190], was phased to Period 2 on stratigraphic grounds but produced slightly later pottery. This fairly large group is almost entirely composed of Roman sandy Arun Valley wares with fewer than 5% grog-tempered wares. It also includes a slightly wider range of forms such as a globular beaker with a long flaring rim, similar to poppy-head forms and a flat rim bowl. In addition, it produced sherds of samian ware from La Graufesenque and Les Martres-de-Veyre, the latter certainly post-dating AD100. It is therefore seems likely that at least some of this material actually derives from the Phase 3.2 ditch [1187] with which this feature intercuts.

Period 3 Phase 1 (3.1)

- 5.3.11 Only four features phased to 3.1 produced pottery and, of those, only one, waterhole/pit [1251], contained a significant quantity (297 sherds, weighing 2.07kg). Although the primary fill of this feature was devoid of finds, most of the assemblages from the rest of the sequence of fills were similar to those from Period 2 but with a slightly reduced ratio of grog-tempered wares to Arun Valley Roman sandy wares (c.85:15). The products of the latter industry found in deposits of this phase are predominantly black-surfaced or of uneven surface colour rather than well-fired grey or oxidised wares. Overall this evidence suggests that most of these fills were laid down marginally later than Period 2 but still likely in the mid to late 1st century AD.

Period 3 Phase 2 (3.2)

- 5.3.12 The vast majority of the assemblage derives from deposits assigned to Phase 3.2. This appears to encompass a reasonably long-lived phase of activity spanning the later 1st to mid-2nd century AD. Overall grog-tempered wares account for a much smaller proportion of this assemblage (17% of sherds) and there is a corresponding rise in Arun Valley fabrics during this period, which make up nearly three-quarters of the total (Table 4). However, because individual contexts in this phase may have been deposited at slightly different times, there is some variability on a feature-by-feature basis, with some individual large context groups, like those from features [1225], [1284] and [1345], being as much as 30-50% grog-tempered. Where well-sealed context groups produced diagnostic 2nd century fabrics or forms, they typically make up a negligible proportion, suggesting that grog-tempering had become more or less obsolete by this time. Other demonstrably 1st century fabric types appearing in this phase include Terra Nigra and local Terra Nigra imitation fabrics.

Fabric group	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
Alice Holt ware	46	606	25	0.93
Arun Valley wares	2757	25392	1524	20.06
BB1	1	10	1	
BB2	4	34	1	
BB-style ware	4	130	4	0.15
Colchester colour-coated ware	3	1	1	
Grog-tempered wares	637	3668	247	2.38
Highgate C ware	1	68	1	0.2
(Intrusive) Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	14	1	
Unsources oxidised ware	10	49	7	
Unsources fine oxidised ware	4	4	2	
(Residual) Iron Age tempered wares	10	40	4	
Rowland's Castle grey ware	68	1595	8	1.11
La Graufesenque samian	3	6	2	
Central Gaulish samian	17	184	12	0.21
Unsources grey ware	110	671	31	0.63
Terra Nigra	8	27	2	
Imitation Terra Nigra	7	18	1	
Verulamium region white-ware	48	213	3	1
Total	3741	32734	1879	26.67

Table 4: Quantification of pottery fabrics from Phase 3.2 deposits

- 5.3.13 The character of the Arun Valley wares is slightly different in Phase 3.2, with dark-surfaced or unevenly fired sandy wares reducing in frequency and well-fired grey and oxidised wares increasing. These wares are very similar to wares from Arun Valley production sites located just to the south-west along Stane Street, in the Pulborough area. However, it is worth noting that four separate sherds in Arun Valley type fabrics from Phase 3.2 deposits appear to feature warping or cracking characteristic of kiln wasters. Whilst imperfect 'seconds' may have been used or even traded over relatively long-distances, the presence of a number of these sherds does suggest the possibility that products very similar to those from the Pulborough area production sites may have been manufactured in the vicinity of Billingshurst. It is also notable that small quantities of Arun Valley fine grey, oxidised and black surfaced wares appear in this phase, having previously been absent, although, overall, these only account for a few percent of the whole assemblage. In addition, this phase is notable for a range of other regionally-traded wares, including Alice Holt and Highgate C reduced sandy wares and Verulamium region white ware. Samian ware also appears for the first time in this phase.
- 5.3.14 A number of fabric types, including black-burnished wares, Colchester colour-coated ware and central Gaulish samian ware, are demonstrably later than the beginning of Phase 3.2, appearing around the Hadrianic period. They are consequently absent from some of the earlier groups assigned to this phase but provide good evidence that other features were sealed after

c.AD120. However, given that these wares are only represented by a few sherds each, it may be reasonable to conclude that activity on site was declining in the early/mid-2nd century.

- 5.3.15 The dating of Rowland's Castle ware in the current assemblage is less clear cut. Although this ware type has early Roman origins, it was generally very locally distributed in the area around Chichester until the 3rd century when the Arun Valley industry declined and new markets opened up, particularly on the more easterly parts of the Sussex coastal plain (Lyne 2003, 145). However it has been noted that, throughout the Roman period, these wares tended to be found much further afield on sites close to Stane Street, probably as a result of much greater ease and lower cost of transporting vessels along major Roman roads, where there would undoubtedly have been established mercantile traffic between London and Chichester (Hodder 1974). It is therefore likely that these wares may have been transported to Billingshurst somewhat earlier than to other areas of Sussex. Although the few examples of Rowland's Castle ware tend to be stratified with other post AD120 material on the site, there is no clear evidence that the Phase 3.2 groups, in which it occurs, date to beyond the mid-2nd century. Indeed ditch [1374] provides very good evidence that this type was in contemporary use in the earlier 2nd century. In this feature, a near complete Rowland's Castle jar of Dicks (2009) class D2 was deliberately placed or discarded at the base of the feature, whilst fairly substantial groups of pottery dating to around AD120-150 were recovered both from the surrounding primary fill and from an upper fill.
- 5.3.16 The Phase 3.2 assemblage is dominated by jars as would be expected in a rural assemblage (Table 5). It is probably of some chronological significance that there are remarkably few examples of black-burnished ware style forms in local Arun Valley wares and other coarse sandy fabrics. For example 85% of jars in AV fabrics are necked forms and only 4% are black burnished style everted rims. Furthermore, although there are some flat rim coarse ware bowls in these fabrics, there are only one or two examples of BB-style rounded rim (4H) forms. This pattern again suggests an assemblage largely pre-dating the mid-2nd century.
- 5.3.17 There is a reasonable diversity of other table ware forms, including ring neck and disc-mouth flagons in Arun Valley white ware fabrics, like those produced at Wiggonholt (Evans 1974) and in Verulamium region white ware. Also fairly well represented in Arun Valley reduced fine ware fabrics are Gallo-Belgic influenced forms including carinated beakers and butt-beakers, as well as Cam. 16 style platters. Globular beakers sometimes with long flaring rims are also encountered in association with these fabric types. In addition, there is one example of a Drag. 46 style cup in an Arun Valley fine oxidised ware. Imported samian wares are mostly associated with the platter/dish form, Drag. 18/31 although bodysherds of cups/bowl forms were also identified in samian ware, Terra Nigra and imitation Terra Nigra fabrics.

Form class	ENV	EVE	ENV %	EVE %
Flagons	3	1.22	1.5%	4.7%
Jars	138	19.19	69.7%	73.6%
Jars/beakers	4	0.28	2.0%	1.1%
Beakers	14	1.75	7.1%	6.7%
Bowls	13	1.2	6.6%	4.6%
Dishes/platters	9	1.36	4.5%	5.2%
Cups	4	0.12	2.0%	0.5%
Lids	13	0.95	6.6%	3.6%
Total	198	26.07	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5: Quantification of pottery forms in Phase 3.2

Period 4

5.3.18 A small assemblage of late Roman pottery was stratified in just three Period 4 features, ditches [1009], [1018] and [1030]. Although none of these groups were large in size, all contained diagnostic late Roman pottery, notably including significant proportions of Portchester D ware, which was first produced c. AD330 and which tends to increase in frequency towards the very end of the Roman period. Also present is Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, late Alice Holt/Farnham ware and black-burnished style fabrics associated with typical late Roman forms such as the bead-and-flange bowl (4M) and plain rim dish (5J). Individual sherds of Nene Valley and New Forest colour-coated wares were also noted respectively as an intrusive element in Period 2 and a residual sherd in Period 5.

5.3.19 Also occurring in this phase are some examples of Arun Valley type fabrics and grog-tempered wares. The Arun Valley industry is thought to have declined in the 3rd century so these may be entirely residual, although it is not impossible that similar clay sources may have been used in the later Roman period. Similarly the grog-tempered wares could be either earlier residual sherds or part of the late Roman grog-tempered tradition; however none of these sherds were associated with diagnostic feature sherds.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The only post-Roman pottery from the site consists of a single large fresh sherd (58g) from a glazed red earthenware vessel of later 18th- to 19th-century date (context [1211]).

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 The excavations produced 48 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 1454g, from 15 separate contexts. The assemblage is overall in poor condition with a high degree of abrasion noted on almost all pieces, rendering much of the assemblage undiagnostic of form. The majority of material is of Roman date, with a small amount of post Roman tile also present.

- 5.5.2 The CBM was recorded on a standard recording form. The assemblage was quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest were retained.
- 5.5.3 Roman material was recovered from 11 contexts. Three fabrics were present (Table 6).

Fabric	Description
R1	Moderate very fine quartz, sparse to moderate medium quartz
R2	Mid orange sparse fine quartz, sparse coarse quartz, cream marls and ?clay chunks
R3	Poorly sorted, common medium-very coarse red inclusions, sparse cream clay inclusions and sparse medium to coarse ?FCF

Table 6: Roman Fabric descriptions

- 5.5.4 Probable Roman brick was identified in contexts [1086], [1108], [1401], [1356] and [1358]. Thickness ranged from 31-35+mm. Context [1464] also contained a fragment of vitrified CBM which could possibly be a heat distorted brick fragment. Tegulae and probable tegulae was recovered from contexts [1001], [1325], [1356] and [1358]. A vitrified fragment from ditch fill [1356] has a removed flange; a small piece from ditch fill [1358] exhibits a three finger swipe mark. A possible tessera came from upper ditch fill [1166]. Fragments from the remaining contexts are small flakes in Roman fabrics but otherwise undiagnostic of form.
- 5.5.5 Three fragments of post medieval roofing tile were recovered. Vitrified pieces came from [1001] and ditch fill [1472]. Context [1001] also contained a fragment in a red ironstone tempered fabric with sparse very fine quartz. A date range of c.1400-1800 is probable.

5.6 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 The excavations produced a total of 212 fragment of fired clay weighing 3582g, from 28 separate contexts. Fragments were examined by eye and with a x20 binocular microscope for fabric; five fabrics were recorded (Table 7).

Fabric	Description
B1	Fine sand with no visible inclusions
B2	B1 with calcareous inclusions
F1	Fine quartz with sparse coarse quartz
F2	Friable powdery poorly fired F1 with lenses of medium quartz and iron rich inclusions
F3	Fine quartz, common coarse quartz in lenses

Table 7: Fired clay fabrics

- 5.6.2 Overall the assemblage consists predominantly of abraded, amorphous material with no diagnostic features. However a number of fragments were identifiable to form.
- 5.6.3 Contexts [1086], [1188], [1346] and [1491] contained small fragments of possible briquetage in fabrics B1 and B2. The only diagnostic piece is a probable vessel fragment with a thickness of 7,2mm which may indicate transport of salt.
- 5.6.4 Kiln or oven furniture was present in contexts [1063] and [1041]; in particular the apex of a triangular wedge or bar from [1063] is well preserved. Other material exhibiting a single flat surface or corners may also derive from oven furniture.
- 5.6.5 Lastly, a fragmentary, roughly pyramidal object from [1346] may be part of a weight or pedestal-type object.

5.7 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The excavations at the site produced 71 pieces of stone, weighing 3941g, from 15 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on pro forma for the archive with the information subsequently being used to create an Excel database.
- 5.7.2 The vast majority of the assemblage consists of stone types that are likely to have occurred naturally on or near the site. These pieces are usually weathered and, with the exception of a few accidentally burnt examples, are unmodified by the hand of man. They occur in all periods and consist of ferruginous siltstone (3/2g), greensand chert (12/308g), ferruginous carstone (also from the Lower Greensand: 45/816g) and dull yellow fine/medium grained Wealden sandstone (2/32g). Unworked stone from further afield includes a flint beach pebble (1/66g) and some intrusive granules (3/3g) of late post-medieval coal (eg contexts [1101], [1348] and [1423]).
- 5.7.3 The worked stone is confined to three rotary quern fragments, all deriving from Phase 3.2 deposits. All are in Lower Greensand, but only that from pit [1200], fill [1202] (SG 27) is in the typical Lodsworth variant of the stone

(Peacock 1987). This example is from a c. 400mm diameter upper stone with vertical edges measuring 75mm thick (1568g). The upper stone fragment from ditch [1045], fill [1046] (SG 27) is thinner at 51mm, with a more rounded edge (470g). The final quern is represented in ditch [1463], fill [1464] (SG 162) and may be from another upper stone, but too little is present to be certain. The differences in the angles of the worked faces of this piece suggest it may have been re-used as a grinding mortar after initial breakage. The thickness of the stones of all of these querns would certainly be in keeping with an earlier date in the Roman period.

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The excavations recovered just 898g of material initially classified as slag from 31 individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 729g (five individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from one of 29 environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive.
- 5.8.2 The current assessment represents a very brief overview of the slag by type and provisional period based on ceramic dating only. It is likely that further analysis work would phase many of the currently undated (by ceramics) deposits. Despite this the current overview is considered to be a reliable guide to the main trends and allows an informed assessment of potential.
- 5.8.3 Fuel ash slag accounts for 72g of the assemblage. The entire assemblage, consisting of light aerated waste and sometimes weakly magnetised, was recovered from Period 3.2 post-hole [1314] (SG 251). Although such waste could derive from any high temperature process, including domestic hearths, its association with notable a concentration of hammerscale suggests it may derive from smithing. A single 24g piece of quite lightweight slag with some vitrification was recovered from Period 2 gully [1100] (SG 85). This is likely to be from iron smithing but it may represent a dense piece of fuel ash slag.
- 5.8.4 Definite evidence of iron smithing was only recovered from the residues, all coming from Period 3.2 deposits. Ditch [1045] (SG 27) and gully [1345] (SG 112) produced just three and two flakes respectively. However, post-hole fill [1315] produced c. 150-200 flakes and 5-10 spherical pieces (totalling 11g). Such a concentration is quite marked, suggesting that at least low-level smithing was probably occurring close to this feature. The most surprising issue is the virtual complete absence of hammerscale in the other residues and lack of smithing waste in the hand-collected assemblage.
- 5.8.5 The remaining material consists of four pieces (704g) of ferruginous concreted clay/siltstone pellets (Period 3), almost certainly naturally occurring at the site, and large quantities of 'magnetic fines' from the residues. The latter consist of burnt/ magnetised granules of clay and siltstone many of which probably derive from the natural ferruginous concretions noted above. These fines could be the result of general burning from domestic hearths and they were recovered from all residues, spanning Periods 1 to 3.

5.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.9.1 A complete clay tobacco pipe bowl (weight 16g) was recovered from ditch fill [1212]. The bowl is a type AO15, which dates between 1660 and 1680 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). It is of reasonable quality, signified by the burnish, and has been smoked. The rim has been milled only partially. No other clay tobacco pipe (CTP) fragments were recovered.

5.10 Other finds by Justin Russell

- 5.10.1 Context [1299] contained the base of a fired sporting shotgun cartridge, made of copper alloy (RF<3>). The headstamp is illegible but it would appear to be 12 gauge of early 20th Century manufacture.

5.11 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.11.1 The excavations at the land east of Billingshurst in West Sussex produced a small hand-collected assemblage of animal bone containing 27 fragments weighing 10g retrieved from two contexts [1356] and [1360]. The bone fragments are in a poor condition with signs of surface erosion, and no complete bones are present. Provisional dating indicates that the assemblage derives from the Roman period from ditch fills.

- 5.11.2 Context [1356] contained three fragments from a large mammal tooth. Context [1360] contained twenty-four fragments from a large mammal tooth.

- 5.11.3 No evidence of burning, butchery, gnawing or pathology has been noted.

5.12 Burnt Bone by Lucy Sibun*Introduction*

- 5.12.1 Burnt bone was recovered from eighteen contexts. A single context [1155] dates to the Middle Iron Age but the majority date to the Roman period. Two contexts were identified on site as probable cremation deposits ([1319], [1324]).

Methods

- 5.12.2 All contexts were recovered and processed as environmental samples. Sieve fractions of <4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm were presented for assessment.

- 5.12.3 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of each cremation deposit was established. Each assemblage was then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb and lower limb) was noted. The potential of each assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered. The material was also scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone.

Results

5.12.4 Human bone was identified in three contexts [1319], [1326], [1327]. The remaining contexts contained small quantities of non-identified burnt and non-burnt bone, tabulated below, but not discussed further in this report.

context	Sample	2-4mm	4-8mm	8-20mm
1155	5	0.2	0.2	
1197	7	<1		
1227	6		<1	
1262	10	<1	0.2	
1289	27	0.2	0.4	
1315	13	0.2	0.4	
1320		0.5	1.0	0.6
1325			0.5	
1346	12	0.6	1.9	
1358			0.6	
1395	<1			
1423		<1		
1434	20	0.3	0.1	
1434	<i>Non burnt bone</i>			22.3
1464	24	<1	0.3	

Table 8: Quantification of unidentifiable burnt and non-burnt bone

5.12.5 The burnt human bone assemblage is summarised and tabulated below (Table 9) It should be noted that the fragment size totals include both the identifiable and unidentifiable material. In addition to the material quantified, the assemblage from [1327] also contained 615 grams of unsorted 0-2mm residue and 700.00 grams of 2-4mm residue. This material has been scanned for this assessment.

Sample	Context	WEIGHT (grams)				AGE	SEX	IDENTIFIABLE				
		Fragment size (mm)						Total (g)	S	A	U	L
		5-8	9-20	21-30	30+							
	1319		0.4			0.4	?	?		✓		
	1326		7.5			7.5	?	?				✓
17	1327	158.6	518.4	162.7	82.3	922	?	F?	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 9: Summary results of cremated human bone analysis (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb, I/J=infant/juvenile, A = adult)

5.12.6 Although [1319] was identified as a possible cremation, it only produced a total of 0.4 grams of identifiable bone. However, the fills from ditch [1324] ([1326] and [1327]) produced a total of 927.5 grams of bone. They appear to represent the remains of a single individual, with no repeated elements present. The high level of fragmentation meant that fragments enabling age at death to be confidently established were not identified. However, fragment size would suggest that the individual was an adult. A single, sexually

diamorphic fragment suggests that the individual may be female. No evidence of pathology was noted on any fragments. The cremation process was highly efficient, with the majority of the bone an off-white colour.

5.13 Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

Introduction

- 5.13.1 During archaeological excavations at the site, 29 bulk soil samples were taken to retrieve environmental remains such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca, and to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from deposits dating to Periods 1 (Mid-Iron Age and earlier), 2 (Late Iron Age) and 3 (Romano British), and from a variety of features including pits, postholes, ditches and more unusual contexts such as possible cremation deposits within ditches and the fill of a vessel. The samples ranged in volume from 0.5 to 40 litres with the majority measuring 40 litres. The present report summarises the contents of these samples, and discusses their potential to contribute to discussions of diet, environment, economy, fuel acquisition strategies, and funerary activities at the site.

Methodology

- 5.13.2 All of the samples were processed by flotation. The flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively, and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8mm, 4mm and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004, Neef *et al.* 2012), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 5.13.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 1: Middle Iron Age (or earlier)

- 5.13.4 Deposits sampled comprise <5> [1155], <14> [1333] and <19> [1423] from pits [1154], [1332] and [1422] respectively and sample <16> [1393] from feature [1391]. These samples produced small flots in which uncharred, modern rootlets were moderately common. Although no charred plant macrofossils were evident in the flots from these samples the residues of samples <5>, <16> and <19> produced a charred cereal caryopsis, a hazel nut shell fragment and an indeterminate charred plant remain, respectively. Wood charcoal fragments were abundant in the flots from samples <14>, <16> and <19> while only small flecks measuring <2mm in size were recorded in sample <5>. Woody taxa recorded include oak (*Quercus* sp.), Maloideae group taxa (which includes hawthorn, rowan, whitebeam and apple for example), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), possible field maple (cf. *Acer campestre*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*).

Period 2: Late Iron Age

- 5.13.5 The Late Iron Age period is represented by samples from postholes [1088], [1098] and [1127] (samples <1> [1089], <2> [1099] and <3> [1128] respectively), sample <23> [1242] from the single fill of a possible cooking pit/hearth and samples <25> [1102] and <26> [1101] from possible pit/gully [1101]. A single charred oat (*Avena* sp.) caryopsis was recorded in the flot from sample <1>, however no further charred plant macrofossils were present in either the flots or residues from these samples. Wood charcoal fragments were also comparatively scarce and the majority of samples produced small flecks measuring <2mm in size only. Woody taxa recorded in the small assemblage from sample <25> include oak, ash and willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.).

Period 3: Romano British

- 5.13.6 The remaining 19 samples were taken from deposits dated to Period 3.2 within the Romano-British period of land use. As for the preceding occupations, charred plant macrofossils were absent in the majority of samples with only occasional charred weeds, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and indeterminate charred plant remains present in samples <4>, <7>, <8>, <13> and <20>. The residues of samples <11> and <17> contained hawthorn stones and a hazel nut shell fragment, respectively. Identifications were obtained for wood charcoal fragments from 14 of the 19 samples and in each instance oak was identified. In a few samples Maloideae group taxa and ash were also noted.

5.14 Coinage

- 5.14.1 A hoard of a minimum of 21 3rd century Roman coins was recovered from ditch fill [1027]. The hoard was reported as Treasure under the Treasure Act (1996) and given the reference number 2014 T576. A preliminary summary of the hoard is provided as Appendix 5.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

OR1: To define the extent, character and chronology of the Roman settlement activity on the site.

6.1.1 It has been established that two phases of Late Iron Age/Roman settlement activity were identifiable within the excavated area. The first phase of settlement enclosure was of a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman date (AD10 – 70). The second phase was of 1st to 2nd century AD date. The first phase was characterised by a rectangular settlement enclosure, containing a single roundhouse and working area. The second more extensive, and better preserved, phase of use comprised a settlement enclosure very similar to the first, truncating much of the earlier phase, also containing a single roundhouse. The later settlement also had an associated stock enclosure, coaxial field system and drove way.

OR2: To clarify spatial and chronological changes in activity on the site.

6.1.2 Very limited evidence of Middle Iron Age activity survived within the site area. This was in the form of short sections of heavily truncated ditches or drainage channels and isolated pits. The survival of the ditches was too poor to indicate any alignment to the layout of the landscape or its use. In general, the activity appears to be limited and dispersed with no evident focal point or settlement.

6.1.3 The focus of settlement activity from the late Iron Age through to the 2nd century AD appears to remain constant with little change in the alignment or form of both settlement enclosures. The second phase of settlement enclosure overlay the first phase, heavily truncating the earlier ditches with only minor alterations to their alignments.

6.1.4 The internal layout of the enclosure did, however, alter from the first phase to the second. The earlier settlement appeared to focus domestic activity towards the south of the enclosure around possible roundhouse, GP8, with a possible working area to the north. The second phase appeared to focus domestic activity to the north with a possible roundhouse, GP12 adjacent to the north enclosure ditch.

6.1.5 The second phase of settlement also appeared to incorporate larger areas of the landscape into its holdings with a second enclosure, probably for the corralling of stock constructed to the north, and a field system laid out to the east.

6.1.6 It should be noted however, that the first phase of activity, where identified, was heavily truncated and as such, the evidence for an associated wider field system may have been lost through ploughing, or from the construction of the later field system. A possible northern stock enclosure associated with the earlier settlement was hinted at by a short section of underlying ditch at the stock enclosures south-west entrance. If this were the case, then the layout of the first and second phases of settlement would be nearly identical.

6.1.7 The pottery assemblage indicates that the later settlement was abandoned in the mid-2nd century AD with no evidence for further activity in the area until the 3rd to 4th century AD. At this point, limited evidence survives to suggest charcoal and pottery-rich deposits were being dumped in the uppermost hollows of the later settlement enclosure ditches. These deposits were associated with no contemporary cut features but do indicate possible settlement activity in the vicinity. A hoard of 21 3rd to 4th century coins in a similar upper ditch fill context also hints at nearby settlement activity.

OR3: To establish the character of archaeological remains and to place these within the context of the landscape, settlement and activity patterns in the area.

6.1.8 The archaeological evidence would suggest the Roman settlement was relatively small, with each phase of settlement enclosure surrounding a single domestic structure. The finds assemblage indicates that the settlement would have been in use from the Late Iron Age into the Roman period, falling into disuse and abandonment in the middle of the 2nd century AD.

6.1.9 The presence of quern stones within the wider finds assemblage of this period suggests the settlement was undertaking some arable farming. However, the very limited quantity of charred cereals within the environmental samples would suggest this was not extensive. Consequently, it is probable that the settlement was undertaking a mixed approach to farming with both arable and pastoral fields. The survival of bone on the site was extremely poor with only 27 fragments of unidentifiable large mammal tooth recovered. As such, it has not been possible to ascertain the species of livestock associated with the settlement.

6.1.10 The site sits within a known Late Iron Age and Roman rural landscape, with the site located 2km east of the River Arun, a possible early trade route into the Weald, and just 500m east of Stane Street. Multiple settlements of similar date are known within 10km in all directions including the scheduled Alfoldean Roman mansion and settlement (MWS3358), 7km to the north, the Broadbridge Heath site (ASE, 2013b) 6.9km to the north-east, Southwater (ASE, 2013a) 6.7km to the east, the Ashington Roman settlement (MWS1290) 10km to the south-east, the Lickfold settlement and Roman bath house (MWS5398) with associated cremation, 9.5km to the south-west, and Borough Farm Roman villa (MWS5405), 6.5km to the south-south-west, to name but a few.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Period 1: Middle Iron Age

6.2.1.1 The first cut features date from this period and comprise four heavily truncated short sections of ditch or drainage channels and some isolated pits of which two represent cooking pits or hearths.

6.2.1.2 There is limited evidence for Middle Iron Age activity in the area of Sussex in question. As such, any evidence from this period has the potential to further

our understanding of human activity in this part of the Weald and the region in general and could be deemed as regionally significant. However, the degree to which these features have been truncated heavily restricts their potential.

Period 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman

- 6.2.1.3 The first phase of settlement activity within the site area was attributed to this period and comprised a rectangular enclosure, surrounding a possible roundhouse and working area. Deposits were predominantly shallow and heavily truncated, limiting their potential. However, the evidence provides further indication of Iron Age and Roman settlement in the Weald, an area considered until recently to have been heavily wooded in this period and therefore unsuitable for settlement.
- 6.2.1.4 Both the South-East Research seminars and Surrey Archaeological Research Frameworks discuss the siting of Roman villas around the outside of Wealden geology and suggest that the region may have formed a barrier between more populated areas in Surrey, Kent and Sussex (SERF 2007; Bird 2006, 70). Both documents also note the pressing need to better understand the nature of landuse in the Weald during the Roman period and, in particular to identify any possible evidence of settlement or transhumance. As such, evidence of this period would be considered regionally significant.

Period 3: Roman, 1st – 2nd century AD.

- 6.2.1.5 The Roman activity recorded on site comprised a partial rectangular settlement enclosure surrounding a single roundhouse, with an associated stock enclosure to the north and a coaxial field system to the east. Two cremations were identified, associated with the stock enclosure, and both were placed in close proximity to the enclosures' north-east entrance.
- 6.2.1.6 The evidence further illustrates that the previously accepted interpretation of the Weald as densely wooded in this period needs to be revised. This site, along with sites such as Southwater (ASE, 2013a) and Broadbridge Heath (ASE, 2013b) increasingly point towards an alternative interpretation of the landscape and its use.
- 6.2.1.7 Both Southwater (ASE, 2013a) and Broadbridge Heath (ASE, 2013b) held similar evidence of cremation deposits associated with enclosure ditches and entrances. The reason for the placement of these cremations in otherwise settlement or agricultural contexts is, in general, poorly understood. As such, the cremations from this site have the potential to add to the understanding of these features, their placement and their significance, and also aid in identifying whether they demonstrate a regional trend or practice.

Period 4: Late Roman, 3rd – 4th century AD

6.2.1.8 The evidence from this period is limited to a coin hoard and three dumped deposits, in-filling the hollow of a mostly silted up enclosure ditch. The evidence points towards a return of activity in the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, with possible settlement in the vicinity.

6.2.1.9 This evidence, whilst limited, holds the potential to inform on the understanding of settlement patterns in the Weald, and whether regional periods of hiatus can be identified. A similar pattern of settlement abandonment and reuse is also paralleled at Broadbridge Heath (ASE, 2013b) and at Horley (ASE 2009).

6.2.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

6.2.2.1 The archaeological work on the Land East of Billingshurst has revealed limited evidence for prehistoric activities. This has been inferred through the recovery of unstratified pieces as well as residual pieces within later contexts. A diagnostic microlith provides evidence for human presence during the Mesolithic period, and an unfinished arrowhead provides evidence for a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age presence. Overall, the assemblage represents a background scatter suggesting only low-key and sporadic activity at the site. Nonetheless, the blade cores and fragmented hammerstone indicates that flint knapping activities were performed on site.

6.2.2.2 Mesolithic flints are commonly found around Horsham (Honeywood 1877; Holgate 1987; ASE 2013b), and important large collections have been used to establish the chronology of the Mesolithic cultural groups. Several sites are located on the sandy ridge to the east of Horsham, but sites located on the Weald Clay have also been found (for example at Warnham). Occasional flints of Neolithic date have also been recovered but as they are mainly from the surface, they are often biased towards nicely worked artefacts such as arrowheads.

6.2.2.3 The current assemblage is likely to form part of this extensive Early Prehistoric spread occurring in the area. However, it is too limited, and therefore not considered to have any potential for further analysis.

6.2.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

6.2.3.1 Although recent excavation at sites like Broadbridge Heath (ASE 2013b) and Horley (ASE 2009) have started to produce large assemblages of Iron Age and Roman pottery which were previously lacking in the Weald, the current assemblage is considered to have a number of areas of research potential which contribute to its regional significance. Firstly it is of interest that similar chronological patterns emerge in several of these assemblages with evidence of Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age/early Roman and later Roman activity with possible periods of hiatus. Although the current assemblage produced relatively small assemblages from the earlier/later periods, cumulatively the ceramic evidence may contribute to a wider regional pattern of ebbs and flows in settlement density.

6.2.3.2 Further analysis of this assemblage and comparison with others in the vicinity provides a good opportunity to investigate how the supply of goods was influenced by the site's location in relationship to Stane Street and possibly to earlier inland transport routes via the Arun or a postulated Iron Age track from Fishbourne Creek to the Pulborough area. It is also possible that greater access to goods being transported through local supply networks may have had an influence on cultural practices like eating and drinking.

6.2.3.3 Although not very conclusive, the four waster sherds are of some importance as they provide a certain amount of indirect evidence that pottery of Arun Valley type could potentially have been produced somewhere more local than the Pulborough area.

6.2.3.4 The assemblage has some potential to inform on intra- site spatial patterning. For example, it is clear that unusual number of very large groups of pottery are found both in the main southern enclosure to the south and, despite the apparent lack of structural features, in the main northern enclosure. However, markedly less pottery was found in ditch systems to the east, perhaps suggesting less settlement activity in this area. Some ditch groups produced hundreds of sherds and several (e.g. fill [1226] of ditch [1225] and fill [1327] of ditch [1324]) contained fragmented partially-complete vessels, usually alongside some other more mixed and fragmented material. This may suggest acts of ritual deposition or simply a cultural preference towards dumping fairly freshly broken material in ditches reasonably close to the areas in which pottery was used.

6.2.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

6.2.4.1 The only post-Roman pottery from the site consists of a single large fresh sherd (58g) from a glazed red earthenware vessel of later 18th- to 19th-century date (context [1211]). The single sherd has no potential for further analysis.

6.2.5 Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

6.2.5.1 The range of forms indicates the presence of a Roman building in the vicinity of the site. However the condition of the assemblage suggests that material has been subject to significant redeposition and none are from primary deposits. The assemblage is therefore of low significance and has little potential for further work.

6.2.6 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

6.2.6.1 The assemblage includes a small number of known forms associated with salt production/trade and oven/kiln furniture. It has some potential to inform the range of activities taking place on the site but is too small to be of wider significance.

6.2.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.2.7.1 The geological material from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further study. The assemblage is too small, lacks diversity and is virtually

all of local origin. The only worked stone consists of three quern fragments in Lower Greensand – the most common stone type for querns in this area at the time. These ought to be mentioned in the site narrative as evidence of arable production but no separate report is needed and none are proposed for illustration.

6.2.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

6.2.8.1 The slag assemblage from the site is very small although virtually all appears to relate to Period 3 activity. The complete, or virtual, absence of slag in so many contexts strongly suggests little metalworking at the site. There appears to have been a small short-lived period of smithing in Period 3.2 but such activity is fairly common on rural sites of the period. The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The archive has been completed during the assessment stage and the assemblage discarded.

6.2.9 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

6.2.9.1 As only a single, isolated bowl was recovered; its only significance lies in the provision of dating evidence. It is not marked or decorated and is therefore not considered to be of intrinsic interest.

6.2.10 Other Finds by Justin Russell

6.2.10.1 A single shotgun cartridge was recovered, with an illegible headstamp. It is not considered to be of archaeological interest.

6.2.11 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

6.2.11.1 No evidence of burning, butchery, gnawing or pathology has been noted. Due to the size of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis.

6.2.12 Burnt Bone by Lucy Sibun

6.2.12.1 Further study of the analysis results for cremation deposit [1327] will enable the degree of fragmentation to be established and the percentage by weight of the fragments from each skeletal area to be calculated. Further analysis of the bone from [1319] will not produce any further information. A report will be produced summarising and tabulating the results, including comparisons with other contemporary cremation burials.

6.2.13 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

6.2.13.1 The majority of samples from the site produced no charred plant macrofossils and small to moderate quantities of wood charcoal. Where plant macrofossils were noted they were infrequent however they were moderately well preserved and provide limited evidence for plants that could have grown as arable weeds. In addition to the weed taxa, there is also some evidence for wild foods that may have been deliberately gathered for consumption or could equally have been incorporated incidentally with fuel resources. With the exception of an oat caryopsis (which could be of wild or cultivated origin) and an indeterminate cereal caryopsis the samples provide

no indication of the types of cereal or non-cereal crops grown or used by the site occupants.

6.2.13.2 On the whole, wood charcoal was less abundant in samples from Iron Age occupation Periods 1 and 2 than in the later, Romano-British, Period 3 occupation. The preservation of charcoal was primarily good and the assemblage provides a larger quantity of charcoal than has been recovered from other sites within the Sussex Weald. Oak, which provides excellent fuel as well as timber (Taylor 1981), is present in the charcoal assemblages from all periods. In addition to the oak, Maloideae group taxa, ash, yew, field maple and willow/poplar are evident in the Iron Age samples and together they suggest that fuel resources were collected from a range of habitats including deciduous woodland, hedgerow and scrub environments and damp ground probably associated with water courses or marshland. By comparison the Romano-British assemblages are more targeted consisting almost exclusively of oak with infrequent additions of ash and Maloideae taxa. The assessment data suggests that a slightly greater diversity of wood taxa may have been collected and used for fuel during the Iron Age occupations than during the Roman period which may be closely related to the range of tasks for which it was required. This observation is however based on assessment data only and a fuller analysis of selected samples would be required to verify the suggestion.

6.2.14 Coinage by Trista Clifford

6.2.14.1 The coin hoard is of local and regional significance. The hoard requires photographing and identifications finalising following submission of this preliminary report to the British Museum. A short report and final catalogue of the coin hoard will be prepared for publication.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

RRA1: (ORA2) Can further review of the dating evidence at Group/Landuse level refine the phasing of the site?

RRA 2: (ORA2) What can spatial analysis of the pottery assemblage contribute to our understanding of the site? Can areas of domestic vs agricultural activity be defined? Should we explain large pottery groups and partially-complete vessels in terms of fairly direct discard of settlement rubbish or could ritual patterns of deposition have played a part?

RRA3: (ORA3) How have other examples of small roundhouse structures been interpreted and is the lack of finds associated with the building defined by ditch GP 8 significant?

RRA4: (ORA3) How have other examples of enclosures with internal sub-divisions been interpreted? Can these provide further insight into the function of the Period 3.2 stock (?) enclosure?

RRA5: (ORA3) How have other examples of cremations associated with stock enclosures been interpreted, both those placed in ditches and those located in proximity to entrances? Can these provide further insight into the placement and significance of cremations [1319] and [1324]?

RRA6: (ORA3) Can further investigation of the spatial relationship of the site to roads, rivers, villas, towns or other settlements help us to understand why a settlement might be sited here?

RRA7: (ORA3) How does the chronological evidence (C14, pottery and other datable finds), compare with that from other sites in the Weald? Can we start to suggest that periodic movement and resettlement in the Middle Iron Age to late Roman period follows a regional rather than just a site-specific pattern?

RRA8: (ORA3) Can further analysis of the Iron Age/Roman pottery assemblage, including detailed quantified comparison with other local assemblages like those from Broadbridge Heath and Horley, demonstrate that Stane Street (or other pre-existing Iron Age transport networks) had an impact on the availability of or demand for ceramic goods?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as a short article (of c. 5000 words) in the local annual archaeological journal, the Sussex Archaeological Collections. This will comprise of an integrated text combining the results of all elements of fieldwork, including the evaluation. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, and photographs as necessary and attempt to place the site in its local context, particularly with regards to the nearby projects at Horley (ASE 2009), Southwater (ASE 2013a), and Broadbridge Heath (ASE 2013b) but also within its regional context. The article will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment.

7.2.2 This report should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following suggested structure:

Working Title: *An early Roman farmstead at Billingshurst, West Sussex*

Introduction

- Circumstances of fieldwork
- Site location, geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background

Excavation results

- The earliest recorded human activity on the site, as indicated by residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork.
- The modification of the site in the Middle Iron Age, with the introduction of drainage ditches suggesting a more permanent human presence within the area.
- The initial Late Iron Age/ Early Roman settlement of the site with the increasing exploitation of the areas' resources, including low level iron working.
- The Romano-British settlement of the site in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.
- The evidence for ritual or structured deposition at the site in the form of two 1st – 2nd century Roman cremation deposits in association with a stock enclosure.
- The return of human activity on the site in the 3rd – 4th century AD suggesting further settlement in the vicinity.
- A late Roman coin hoard.

Specialist reports

- Flintwork
- Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- Burnt Bone
- Environmental material
- Roman Coins

Other finds categories, which have no potential for further analysis, will be discussed within the site narrative.

Discussion

To include:

Early Prehistory –

- The early Prehistoric exploitation of the landscape

Middle Iron Age –

- Early modifications to the Wealden landscape
- Trade routes into and out of the Weald and the regional distribution of imported goods in the late 2nd to 1st century BC.

Late Iron Age/ early Roman –

- Settlement dispersal and arrangement
- Local iron working in the west of the Weald
- Roundhouse construction

1st to 2nd century Roman –

- Settlement dispersal and arrangement
- Roundhouse construction
- Stock enclosures; their forms and functions
- Isolated cremation deposits and their significance in agricultural enclosures
- Regional settlement patterns and their ebb and flow with particular focus on 2nd century settlement abandonment

3rd to 4th century Roman

- The Late Roman Wealden landscape
- The re-use of earlier settlement locations
- Late Roman coin hoards

Conclusions and future research

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 Linear features have already been assigned to provisional groups at the assessment stage. This process will also be carried out for discrete features (e.g. the group of associated pit/hearths). These groups will be assigned to broader land-use elements such as open areas, enclosures and buildings. This process will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

7.3.2 After completion of the specialist analysis and reporting, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information and on further background research in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include a relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

Worked Flint

7.3.3 No further work is recommended. The flintwork will be mentioned in the site narrative.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.4 It is recommended that a full analysis report should be prepared on the Iron Age and Roman pottery, involving the following tasks:

- Consideration of ceramic dating at the Group/Landuse level and consultation with main stratigraphic author to determine whether phasing can be refined **1 day**
- Detailed quantified comparison with other Wealden assemblages to determine whether the site's location and access to transport and trading routes had an impact on supply and demand for ceramic goods **1 day**
- Spatial analysis of the assemblage and consideration of patterns of deposition **1 day**
- Preparation of analysis report **2.5 days**
- Extract/reintegrate sherds for illustration; prepare illustration catalogue; check illustrations **1 day**

Total **6.5 days**

It is envisaged that a few representative key stratified groups of pottery will be selected for illustration, totalling c. 25 vessels

Post-Roman Pottery

7.3.5 No further work is required.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

7.3.6 No further work is required. Any text for the site narrative can be drawn from this report.

Fired Clay

7.3.7 There is little potential for further work. A brief report should be included for publication which can be drawn from this assessment. Additionally, up to three objects are suitable for illustration.

Geological Material

7.3.8 No separate report is needed and none are proposed for illustration.

Metallurgical Material

7.3.9 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The archive has been completed during the assessment stage and the assemblage discarded. No further work is proposed and no separate report for publication is needed.

Clay Pipe

7.3.10 No further work is required.

Other Finds

7.3.11 No further work is required.

Animal Bone

7.3.12 Due to the size of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis.

Burnt Bone

7.3.13 It is recommended that a report be produced summarising and tabulating the results, including comparisons with other contemporary cremation burials.

Comparisons and report writing

0.5 day

Environmental Material

Plant Macrofossils

7.3.14 No further work is recommended for charred plant macrofossils arising from these samples

Charcoal

7.3.15 Further analysis is recommended for wood charcoal assemblages recovered from samples <16> and <19> (period 1) and samples <6>, <7>, <9>, <11>, <12>, <13>, <15>, <20> and <24> (Period 3.2). The period 2 samples produced insufficient charcoal for further analysis.

7.3.16 This work will include identifying up to 100 fragments from each sample selected, analysing the data produced to establish pattern in wood selection and a discussion of the vegetation habitats indicated. The data will also be compared with data from other local contemporary assemblages in order to place it within the regional setting.

7.3.17 Both basal fills of pits [1391] and [1422] attributed to Period 1 were sampled, <16> and <19> respectively, and returned sufficient quantities of charcoal for C14 dating. This could provide an opportunity to refine the date for this period and confirm the date of the earliest identified human activity on the site.

Time Requirements

Charcoal

Identifications and data entry (11 samples)	3 days
Literature consultation and report production	1 day
Total	4 days

Coinage

7.3.18 The hoard requires photographing and identifications finalising following submission of this preliminary report to the British Museum. A short report and final catalogue of the coin hoard will be prepared for publication.

Time allocation

Photography	1 day
Catalogue and report	1 day
Total	2 days

Illustration

7.3.19 Around 5 plans will be required to accompany the stratigraphic narrative (including a site location figure). Finds illustrations total c.25 pottery sherds/vessels and three fired clay objects should also be illustrated.

Stratigraphic plans	2 days
Around 25 vessels	3 days
Around three examples of Fired Clay	2 day
Total	10 days

Radiocarbon Dating

7.3.20 4 samples of charcoal from pits [1391] and [1422] **Fee**

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise groups and complete group register and descriptions. A total of 30 group numbers have already been assigned to linear features and it is envisaged that the remaining sub-grouped discrete features will amount to fewer than 5 groups	1 day
Define landuse and complete landuse register and descriptions. The c. 30 groups are likely to form c. 8 landuses (buildings, open areas, enclosures, boundaries etc.). They will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the group matrix and dating evidence.	1 day
Define periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. These phases will form a chronological framework of the site. There are likely to be 5 periods consisting of 6 phases of activity. The groups and phases forming each period will be mapped. It is estimated that 2 periods can be defined per day	2 days
Describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture. It is estimated that 1 period can be summarised per day.	3 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	3 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative and will work towards compilation of a synopsis for the thematic monograph.	4 days
Total	15 days
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	6.5 days
Burnt bone	0.5 days
Environmental Material	4 days
Coinage	2 days
4 radiocarbon samples of charcoal from pits [1391] and [1422]	fee
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	5 days
There will be 5 stratigraphic figures	2 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1 day
Project Management	1 day

Table 10: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 ASE informed Horsham Museum prior to the excavation phase that at a site archive would be generated and is awaiting a response. The museum had previously issued the accession code HDM: 2011.482 to the material from the first phase of evaluation (ASE 2011c). It is proposed that the archive generated from all later phases of work be amalgamated with the first phase.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1001	layer	external cultivation	1001			5
1002	layer	natural strata	1002			5
1003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1003	145	22	3.2
1004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1003	145	22	3.2
1005	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1005	136	21	3.2
1006	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1005	136	21	3.2
1007	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1007	133	21	3.2
1008	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1007	133	21	3.2
1009	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1009	35		3.2
1010	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1009	36		4
1011	cut	pit (unspecified)	1011	215		3.2
1012	fill	pit (unspecified)	1011	215		3.2
1013	cut	pit (unspecified)	1013	216		3.2
1014	fill	pit (unspecified)	1013	216		3.2
1015	cut	pit (unspecified)	1015	269		5
1016	fill	pit (unspecified)	1015	270		5
1017	fill	pit (unspecified)	1015	270		5
1018	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1018	37		3.2
1019	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1018	38		4
1020	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1030	36		4
1021	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1021	115	20	3.2
1022	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1021	115	20	3.2
1023	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1023	1	17	3.2
1024	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1023	1	17	3.2
1025	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1025	134	21	3.2
1026	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1025	135		4
1027	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1025	135		4
1028	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1028	28	18	3.2
1029	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1028	29		3.2
1030	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1030	32		3.2
1031	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1030	278		4
1032	cut	unknown/unspecified	1032	221		3.2
1033	fill	unknown/unspecified	1032	221		3.2
1034	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1034	33		3.2
1035	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1034	33		3.2
1036	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1034	34		3.2
1037	cut	pit (unspecified)	1037	78		2
1038	fill	pit (unspecified)	1037	79		2
1039	cut	pit (unspecified)	1039	80		2
1040	fill	pit (unspecified)	1039	80		2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1041	fill	pit (unspecified)	1039	81		2
1042	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1009	35		3.2
1043	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1028	28	18	3.2
1044	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1025	134	21	3.2
1045	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1045	27	18	3.2
1046	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1045	27	18	3.2
1047	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1047	90	3	1
1048	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1047	90	3	1
1049	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1049	87	5	2
1050	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1049	87	5	2
1051	cut	pit (unspecified)	1051	84		2
1052	fill	pit (unspecified)	1051	85		2
1053	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1053	94	11	1
1054	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1053	94	11	1
1055	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1055	91	3	1
1056	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1055	91	3	1
1057	cut	pit (unspecified)	1057	97		2
1058	fill	pit (unspecified)	1057	97		2
1059	cut	pit (unspecified)	1059	98		2
1060	fill	pit (unspecified)	1059	98		2
1061	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1068	75	0	1
1062	cut	pit (unspecified)	1062	92	0	2
1063	fill	pit (unspecified)	1062	92	0	2
1064	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1064	93	11	1
1065	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1064	93	11	1
1066	cut	pit (unspecified)	1066	92	0	2
1067	fill	pit (unspecified)	1066	92	0	2
1068	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1068	75	0	1
1069	void					
1070	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1070	89	5	2
1071	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1070	89	5	2
1072	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1072	118	20	3.2
1073	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1072	118	20	3.2
1074	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1072	119		3.2
1075	cut	pit (unspecified)	1075	80		2
1076	fill	pit (unspecified)	1075	80		2
1077	fill	pit (unspecified)	1075	81		2
1078	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1078	116	20	3.2
1079	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1078	116	20	3.2
1080	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1078	117		3.2
1081	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1081	149	23	3.2
1082	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1081	149	23	3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1083	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1083	150	23	3.2
1084	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1083	150	23	3.2
1085	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1087	46		3.2
1086	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1087	45		3.2
1087	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1087	44	15	3.2
1088	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1088	75	0	1
1089	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1088	75	0	1
1090	cut	pit (unspecified)	1090	78		2
1091	fill	pit (unspecified)	1090	78		2
1092	fill	pit (unspecified)	1090	79		2
1093	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1088	76		2
1094	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1095	99		2
1095	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1095	99		2
1096	fill	unknown/unspecified	1097	99		2
1097	cut	unknown/unspecified	1097	99		2
1098	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1098	74		2
1099	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1098	74		2
1100	cut	pit (unspecified)	1100	84		2
1101	fill	pit (unspecified)	1100	84		2
1102	fill	pit (unspecified)	1100	85		2
1103	cut	tree hole/bole	1103	212		2
1104	fill	tree hole/bole	1103	212		2
1105	fill	tree hole/bole	1103	213		2
1106	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1107	57	4	2
1107	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1107	57	4	2
1108	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1109	110	12	3.2
1109	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1109	110	12	3.2
1110	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1112	5		3.2
1111	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1112	4	17	3.2
1112	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1112	4	17	3.2
1113	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1115	122		3.2
1114	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1115	121	27	3.2
1115	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1115	121	27	3.2
1116	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1116	131	21	3.2
1117	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1116	131	21	3.2
1118	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1116	132		3.2
1119	cut	tree hole/bole	1119	210		2
1120	fill	tree hole/bole	1119	211		2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1121	fill	unknown/unspecified	1122	100		3.1
1122	cut	unknown/unspecified	1122	100		3.1
1123	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1123	262	10	2
1124	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1123	262	10	2
1125	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1125	73	10	2
1126	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1125	73	10	2
1127	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1127	263	10	2
1128	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1127	263	10	2
1129	cut	tree hole/bole	1129	208		2
1130	fill	tree hole/bole	1129	208		2
1131	fill	tree hole/bole	1129	209		2
1132	fill	tree hole/bole	1119	210		2
1133	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1133	264		3.2
1134	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1133	264		3.2
1135	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1137	3		3.2
1136	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1137	2	17	3.2
1137	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1137	2	17	3.2
1138	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1138	265		2
1139	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1138	265		2
1140	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1140	95	3	1
1141	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1140	95	3	1
1142	cut	pit (unspecified)	1142	66		2
1143	fill	pit (unspecified)	1142	66		2
1144	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1144	242		2
1145	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1144	242		2
1146	fill	pit (unspecified)	1147	191		3.2
1147	cut	pit (unspecified)	1147	191		3.2
1148	fill	pit (unspecified)	1149	124		3.2
1149	cut	pit (unspecified)	1149	124		3.2
1150	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1151	120		3.2
1151	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1151	120		3.2
1152	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1152	243		2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1153	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1152	243		2
1154	cut	pit (unspecified)	1154	67		1
1155	fill	pit (unspecified)	1154	67		1
1156	cut	pit (unspecified)	1156	197		2
1157	fill	pit (unspecified)	1156	197		2
1158	fill	pit (unspecified)	1156	198		2
1159	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1160	123	27	3.2
1160	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1160	123	27	3.2
1161	cut	pit (unspecified)	1161	199		2
1162	fill	pit (unspecified)	1161	199		2
1163	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1163	129	21	3.2
1164	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1163	129	21	3.2
1165	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1163	130		3.2
1166	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1168	274		5
1167	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1168	273	30	5
1168	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1168	273	30	5
1169	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1170	8	17	3.2
1170	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1170	8	17	3.2
1171	cut	unknown/unspecified	1171	232		2
1172	fill	pit (unspecified)	1171	232		2
1173	fill	pit (unspecified)	1171	233		2
1174	cut	pit (unspecified)	1174	69		1
1175	fill	pit (unspecified)	1174	69		1
1176	fill	pit (unspecified)	1174	70		1
1177	fill	pit (unspecified)	1174	70		1
1178	cut	unknown/unspecified	1178	229		3.2
1179	fill	pit (unspecified)	1178	229		3.2
1180	cut	pit (unspecified)	1180	230		3.2
1181	fill	pit (unspecified)	1180	230		3.2
1182	fill	pit (unspecified)	1180	231		3.2
1183	cut	unknown/unspecified	1183	72		2
1184	fill	unknown/unspecified	1183	72		2
1185	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1187	50		3.2
1186	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1187	49		3.2
1187	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1187	48	15	3.2
1188	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1190	55		2
1189	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1190	54	4	2
1190	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1190	54	4	2
1191	fill		1192	52		5
1192	cut	pit (unspecified)	1192	52		5
1193	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1194	53		5

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1194	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1194	53		5
1195	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1208	128		3.2
1196	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1208	128		3.2
1197	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1208	128		3.2
1198	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1198	245	28	2
1199	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1198	245	28	2
1200	cut	pit (unspecified)	1200	186		3.2
1201	fill	pit (unspecified)	1200	186		3.2
1202	fill	pit (unspecified)	1200	187		3.2
1203	cut	unknown/unspecified	1203	188		3.2
1204	fill	unknown/unspecified	1203	188		3.2
1205	fill	unknown/unspecified	1203	189		3.2
1206	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1206	246	28	2
1207	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1206	246	28	2
1208	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1208	127	21	3.2
1209	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1209	247	28	2
1210	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1209	247	28	2
1211	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1214	272		5
1212	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1214	271	30	5
1213	void					
1214	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1214	271	30	5
1215	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1216	51		5
1216	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1216	51		5
1217	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1218	103	15	3.2
1218	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1218	103	15	3.2
1219	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1219	178	29	2
1220	void					
1221	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1219		29	2
1222	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1222	179	29	2
1223	void					
1224	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1222		29	2
1225	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1225	126	21	3.2
1226	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1225	126	21	3.2
1227	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1087	46		3.2
1228	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1228	248		3.2
1229	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1228	248		3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
		stakehole)				
1230	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1228	248		3.2
1231	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1228	249		3.2
1232	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1087	44	15	3.2
1233	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1187	48	15	3.2
1234	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1208	127	21	3.2
1235	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1235	88	5	2
1236	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1235	88	5	2
1237	cut	pit (unspecified)	1237	144		2
1238	fill	pit (unspecified)	1237	144		2
1239	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1239	250		3.2
1240	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1239	250		3.2
1241	cut	unknown/unspecified	1241	42		3.2
1242	fill	unknown/unspecified	1241	42		3.2
1243	cut	pit (unspecified)	1243	190		2
1244	fill	pit (unspecified)	1243	190		2
1245	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1245	244		2
1246	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1245	244		2
1247	cut	pit (unspecified)	1247	267		2
1248	fill	pit (unspecified)	1247	268		2
1249	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1249	111	12	3.2
1250	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1249	111	12	3.2
1251	cut	unknown/unspecified	1251	104		3.1
1252	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	104		3.1
1253	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	104		3.1
1254	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	104		3.1
1255	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	105		3.1
1256	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	105		3.1
1257	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	105		3.1
1258	fill	unknown/unspecified	1251	105		3.1
1259	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1259	163	7	2
1260	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1259	163	7	2
1261	cut	unknown/unspecified	1261	113		3.2
1262	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1261	113		3.2
1263	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1263	139		3.2
1264	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1263	139		3.2
1265	fill		1263	139		3.2
1266	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1266	39	8	2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1267	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1266	39	8	2
1268	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1268	40	8	2
1269	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1268	40	8	2
1270	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1270	41	8	2
1271	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1270	41	8	2
1272	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1272	240		3.2
1273	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1272	240		3.2
1274	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1274	164	7	2
1275	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1274	164	7	2
1276	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1276	166	7	2
1277	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1276	166	7	2
1278	cut	unknown/unspecified	1278	180	26	3.2
1279	fill	unknown/unspecified	1278	180	26	3.2
1280	fill	pit (unspecified)	1247	267		2
1281	fill	pit (unspecified)	1247	268		2
1282	fill	pit (unspecified)	1247	267		2
1283	fill	pit (unspecified)	1247	267		2
1284	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1284	156		3.2
1285	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1285	60	6	2
1286	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1285	60	6	2
1287	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1287	61	6	2
1288	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1287	61	6	2
1289	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1284	157		3.2
1290	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1284	156		3.2
1291	cut	pit (unspecified)	1291	182		3.2
1292	fill	pit (unspecified)	1291	182		3.2
1293	fill	pit (unspecified)	1291	183		3.2
1294	fill	pit (unspecified)	1291	184		3.2
1295	fill	pit (unspecified)	1291	185		3.2
1296	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1296	172	1	1
1297	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1296	172	1	1
1298	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1298	276	30	5
1299	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1298	276	30	5
1300	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1300	59	6	2
1301	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1300	59	6	2
1302	cut	pit (unspecified)	1302	207		1
1303	fill	pit (unspecified)	1302	207		1
1304	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1304	173	1	1
1305	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1304	173	1	1
1306	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1306	6	17	3.2
1307	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1306	6	17	3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1308	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1306	7		3.2
1309	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1306	7		3.2
1310	cut	unknown/unspecified	1310	260		1
1311	fill	unknown/unspecified	1310	260		1
1312	void	unknown/unspecified				5
1313	void	unknown/unspecified				5
1314	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1314	251		3.2
1315	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1314	251		3.2
1316	cut	pit (unspecified)	1316	193		1
1317	fill	pit (unspecified)	1316	193		1
1318	fill	pit (unspecified)	1316	194		1
1319	cut	pit (unspecified)	1319	195		3.2
1320	fill	pit (unspecified)	1319	195		3.2
1321	fill	pit (unspecified)	1319	195		3.2
1322	fill	pit (unspecified)	1319	195		3.2
1323	layer	external cultivation	1323	196		3.2
1324	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1324	9	17	3.2
1325	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1324	11		3.2
1326	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1324	11		3.2
1327	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1324	10		3.2
1328	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1328	126	21	3.2
1329	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1328	126	21	3.2
1330	void	pit (unspecified)				5
1331	void	pit (unspecified)				5
1332	cut	pit (unspecified)	1332	201		1
1333	fill	pit (unspecified)	1332	201		1
1334	fill	pit (unspecified)	1332	202		1
1335	cut	unknown/unspecified	1335	181	26	3.2
1336	fill	unknown/unspecified	1335	181	26	3.2
1337	cut	unknown/unspecified	1337	151	25	3.2
1338	fill	unknown/unspecified	1337	151	25	3.2
1339	cut	unknown/unspecified	1339	159	25	3.2
1340	fill	unknown/unspecified	1339	159	25	3.2
1341	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1341	147	22	3.2
1342	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1341	147	22	3.2
1343	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1343	167	7	2
1344	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1343	167	7	2
1345	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1345	112	12	3.2
1346	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1345	112	12	3.2
1347	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1347	109	12	3.2
1348	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1347	109	12	3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1349	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1349	56	4	2
1350	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1349	56	4	2
1351	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1351	62	6	2
1352	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1351	62	6	2
1353	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1353	12	17	3.2
1354	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1353	12	17	3.2
1355	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1353	12	17	3.2
1356	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1353	13		3.2
1357	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1357	14	17	3.2
1358	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1357	14	17	3.2
1359	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1359	26	18	3.2
1360	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1359	26	18	3.2
1361	cut	unknown/unspecified	1361	114		3.2
1362	fill	unknown/unspecified	1361	114		3.2
1363	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1363	30	18	3.2
1364	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1363	31		3.2
1365	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1363	31		3.2
1366	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1363	31		3.2
1367	cut	unknown/unspecified	1367	241		3.2
1368	fill	unknown/unspecified	1367	241		3.2
1369	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1370	17	18	3.2
1370	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1370	17	18	3.2
1371	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1371	141	4	2
1372	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1371	141	4	2
1373	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1373	275	30	5
1374	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1373	275	30	5
1375	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1375	138		3.2
1376	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1375	138		3.2
1377	cut	unknown/unspecified	1377	137		2
1378	fill	unknown/unspecified	1377	137		2
1379	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1379	152		3.2
1380	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1379	153		3.2
1381	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1379	153		3.2
1382	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1382	15	17	3.2
1383	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1382	15	17	3.2
1384	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1382	16		3.2
1385	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1386	18	18	3.2
1386	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1386	18	18	3.2
1387	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1387	19	18	3.2
1388	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1387	20		3.2
1389	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1387	20		3.2
1390	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1387	19	18	3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1391	cut	unknown/unspecified	1391	64		1
1392	fill	unknown/unspecified	1391	65		1
1393	fill	unknown/unspecified	1391	64		1
1394	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1394	160	24	3.2
1395	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1394	160	24	3.2
1396	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1397	21	18	3.2
1397	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1397	21	18	3.2
1398	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1398	63	6	2
1399	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1398	63	6	2
1400	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1400	169	19	3.2
1401	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1400	169	19	3.2
1402	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1402	170	19	3.2
1403	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1402	170	19	3.2
1404	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1404	168	19	3.2
1405	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1404	168	19	3.2
1406	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1407	252		3.2
1407	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1407	252		3.2
1408	cut	pit (unspecified)	1408	214		1
1409	fill	pit (unspecified)	1408	214		1
1410	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1410	171	1	1
1411	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1410	171	1	1
1412	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1413	261		3.2
1413	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1413	261		3.2
1414	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1414	253		3.2
1415	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1414	253		3.2
1416	cut	pit (unspecified)	1416	68		1
1417	fill	pit (unspecified)	1416	68		1
1418	cut	pit (unspecified)	1418	204		1
1419	fill	pit (unspecified)	1418	204		1
1420	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1420	174	1	1
1421	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1420	174	1	1
1422	cut	pit (unspecified)	1422	217		1
1423	fill	pit (unspecified)	1422	217		1
1424	fill	pit (unspecified)	1425	143		3.2
1425	cut	pit (unspecified)	1425	142		3.2
1426	fill	structural cut (posthole,	1427	206		3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
		stakehole)				
1427	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1427	206		3.2
1428	cut	unknown/unspecified	1428	203		3.2
1429	fill	unknown/unspecified	1428	203		3.2
1430	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1430	277	30	5
1431	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1430	277	30	5
1432	cut	pit (unspecified)	1432	219		3.2
1433	fill	pit (unspecified)	1432	219		3.2
1434	fill	pit (unspecified)	1432	220		3.2
1435	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1435	254		3.2
1436	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1435	254		3.2
1437	cut	pit (unspecified)	1437	71		3.2
1438	fill	pit (unspecified)	1437	71		3.2
1439	fill	pit (unspecified)	1437	71		3.2
1440	cut	pit (unspecified)	1440	222		3.2
1441	fill	pit (unspecified)	1440	222		3.2
1442	fill	pit (unspecified)	1440	223		3.2
1443	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1444	255		3.2
1444	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1444	255		3.2
1445	cut	pit (unspecified)	1445	234		3.2
1446	fill	pit (unspecified)	1445	234		3.2
1447	cut	pit (unspecified)	1447	235		3.2
1448	fill	pit (unspecified)	1447	235		3.2
1449	cut	pit (unspecified)	1449	236		3.2
1450	fill	pit (unspecified)	1449	236		3.2
1451	cut	pit (unspecified)	1451	224		3.2
1452	fill	pit (unspecified)	1451	224		3.2
1453	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1453	161	24	3.2
1454	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1453	161	24	3.2
1455	fill	pit (unspecified)	1456	205		1
1456	cut	pit (unspecified)	1456	205		1
1457	fill	pit (unspecified)	1458	142		3.2
1458	cut	pit (unspecified)	1458	142		3.2
1459	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1459	266		3.2
1460	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1459	266		3.2
1461	cut	pit (unspecified)	1461	225		2
1462	fill	pit (unspecified)	1461	225		2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
1463	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1463	162	24	3.2
1464	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1463	162	24	3.2
1465	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1465	258		3.2
1466	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1465	258		3.2
1467	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1467	257		3.2
1468	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1467	257		3.2
1469	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1469	176	2	1
1470	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1469	176	2	1
1471	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1471			
1472	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1471			
1473	cut	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1473	259		3.2
1474	fill	structural cut (posthole, stakehole)	1473	259		3.2
1475	fill	pit (unspecified)	1476	237		3.2
1476	cut	pit (unspecified)	1476	237		3.2
1477	cut	unknown/unspecified	1477	238		3.2
1478	fill	unknown/unspecified	1477	238		3.2
1479	cut	unknown/unspecified	1479	239		3.2
1480	cut	pit (unspecified)	1480	218		3.2
1481	fill	pit (unspecified)	1480	218		3.2
1482	fill	unknown/unspecified	1479	239		3.2
1483	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1483	77	2	1
1484	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1483	77	2	1
1485	void					
1486	void					
1487	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1487	177		1
1488	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1487	177		1
1489	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1489	175	2	1
1490	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1489	175	2	1
1491	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1284	158		
1492	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1492	22	18	3.2
1493	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1492	22	18	3.2
1494	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1492	23		3.2
1495	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	1345	112	12	3.2
7/001	layer	external cultivation				5
7/002	layer	external cultivation				5
7/003	layer	external cultivation	7/003			5
7/004	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	7/004	154		3.2
7/005	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	7/004	155		3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
7/006	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	7/006	140		3.2
7/007	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	7/006	140		3.2
8/001	layer	external cultivation				5
8/002	layer	external cultivation				5
8/003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	8/003	102	17	3.2
8/004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	8/003	102	17	3.2
8/005	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	8/005	43		5
8/006	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	8/005	43		5
8/007	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	8/007	58		3.2
8/008	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	8/007	58		3.2
8/009	cut	pit (unspecified)	8/009	104		3.1
8/010	fill	pit (unspecified)	8/009	105		3.1
35/001	layer	external cultivation	35/001			5
35/002	layer	external cultivation	35/002			5
35/003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	35/003	24	18	3.2
35/004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	35/003	24	18	3.2
35/005	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	35/005	25	18	3.2
35/006	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	35/005	25	18	3.2
37/001	layer	external cultivation				5
37/002	layer	external cultivation				5
37/003	layer	external cultivation				5
37/004	cut	pit (unspecified)	37/004	226		1
37/005	fill	pit (unspecified)	37/004	226		1
37/006	fill	pit (unspecified)	37/004	227		1
37/007	void					5
37/008	void					5
39/001	layer	external cultivation				5
39/002	layer	external cultivation				5
39/003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	39/003	146	22	3.2
39/004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	39/003	146	22	3.2
41/001	layer	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc				5
41/002	layer	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc				5
41/003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	41/003	165	7	2
41/004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	41/003	165	7	2
42/001	layer	external cultivation				5
42/002	layer	external cultivation				5
42/003	cut	pit (unspecified)	42/003	256		3.2
42/004	fill	pit (unspecified)	42/003	256		3.2
43/001	layer	external cultivation				5
43/002	layer	external cultivation				5
43/003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	43/003	125	21	3.2
43/004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	43/003	125	21	3.2

Context	Type	Feature Type	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
45/001	layer	external cultivation				5
45/002	layer	external cultivation				5
45/003	cut	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	45/003	148	22	3.2
45/004	fill	ditch, gully, drain, sewer etc	45/003	148	22	3.2

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Pottery	WT(g)	CBM	WT(g)	Bone	WT(g)	Flint	WT(g)	FCF	WT(g)	Stone	WT(g)	Copper	Wt(g)	CTP	Wt(g)	F. Clay	Wt(g)	Slag	Wt(g)
U/S	1	40																		
1001	8	234	3	140			2	10			1	10								
1010	6	28																		
1012							2	34												
1016			1	8																
1017	3	1																		
1019	26	430																		
1020	10	446																		
1024	2	20																		
1029	6	30																		
1031	4	48																		
1035	11	166																		
1036	22	218															9	139		
1038	39	208																		
1041	8	16	1	10			1	6									2	58		
1052	17	32																		
1058	130	408					1	14									10	194		
1060	19	66															3	22		
1063	37	208															3	89		
1067	5	20																		
1073																				
1080																	60	220		
1084	2	4																		
1085	7	34																		

1086	194	2002	1	30														1	4		
1089	26	130																			
1091	60	282																			
1092	66	342																			
1096	1	8																			
1102	30	106																5	36	1	26
1102 <25>	5	32																			
1106	15	140																			
1108	42	222	1	130						1	28										
1110	1	20	1	14																	
1111	13	26																			
1118	11	12																			
1121	7	68																			
1126	1	4																			
1128								1	5												
1136																		1	4		
1141	1	<2						1	2												
1143	2	<2																			
1155	3	10																3	14		
1164	3	74																			
1166	5	36	1	40																	
1167								1	5												
1169	2	16																			
1169 FS32	3	6																1	2		
1173																					
1175	3	12																			

1182	4	16																		
1184	1	6															1	56		
1185	14	270															2	58		
1186	13	12																		
1188	142	816															4	20	1	4
1195	12	10																		
1195 (1196)	47	108																		
1197	196	668								2	18									
1199	1	<2																		
1201	24	72																		
1202	74	374						1	34	1	1568						7	48		
1204	2	14																		
1211	6	82																		
1212																1	16			
1215	1	3																		
1217	22	200									1	8							3	708
1220											15	76								
1226	237	1158					1	8			2	20								
1233	2	10																		
1244	7	32																		
1248																				
1250	91	670															2	62		
1254	48	287					1	34											1	<2
1255	91	594																		
1256	15	166															1	30		
1257	104	890															3	96		

1258	39	160																6	47		
1262	5	36																			
[1265]	26	216																			
1279	8	20					1	<1													
1288	3	60																			
1289	188	1626																			
1289 FS02	19	74																			
1290	93	808					1	7										3	40		
1294							1	6													
1299	1	<2												1	6						
1303	3	<2					1	5													
1305	3	10					1	2													
1307	2	<2																			
1308	2	30																			
1315 FS20	5	22																			
[1319] (1320- 1322)	25	62											1	12							
[1319] (1320- 1323)							1	<2													
1320	4	10					8	<2													
1321	4	10																			
1323							21	6													
1325	16	1325	5	25															1	30	
1325 FS21	3	90	2	34																	
1325 FS22	4	30																			

1325 FS23	5	122																	
1325 FS24	2	6	4	16	1	<2													
[1324] (1326)	19	162			6	4													
[1324] (1327)	154	3258			489	304													
1338	7	40																	
1342	1	6	1	12			1	80	1	<2							45	1018	
1346	180	1528									1	70					20	673	
1348	21	142									1	6							
1355	74	1422																	
1356 FS16	6	42																	
1356 FS17	2	14	8	74															
1356 FS18	20	142	7	236	3	6													
1356 FS19	1	50	1	64															
1358	46	580																	
1358 FS25	2	21																	
1358 FS26	2	6	2	58															
1358 FS27	1	4	1	18													1	1	
1358 FS28	2	14	1	24															
1358 FS29	4	26	1	52															
1358 FS30	4	60																	
1360	96	262			23	4													

1366 [1363]	5	26	1	24															
1369	5	30																	
1372	3	14																	
1374							1	21											
1380	1	4							1	42									
1381	5	69					1	6											
1381 FS12	54	420	1	12															
1381 FS13	3	28																	
1381 FS14	2	14																	
1383	38	240																	
1384	11	322																	
1384 FS15																		2	38
1388	173	4692																	
1393	1	4																	
1395	93	372																	
1401	1	12	2	134															
1403 FS31	14	24																	
1405	1	<2																	
1409	1	6																	
1411	2	10																	
1417	1	2																	
1431	1	40																	
1433	11	44																	
1434	22	116									2	34							

1436 {1435}	2	8															3	7		
1438	2	8																		
1443	2	8																		
1454	406	2786																		
1464	114	660								1	66									
1472			1	6																
1475	54	208																		
1491	115	562															11	553		
1494 [1492]	9	72																		
Total	4265	35960	47	1161	552	324	19	245	3	76	29	1916	1	6	1	16	208	3521	8	776

Appendix 3: Overview of the environmental residues

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

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1089	1088	2	basal fill of posthole	40	40	*	<2	**	<2												Pottery **/ 70g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g
2	1099	1098	2	single fill of posthole	20	20			*	<2												Burnt Clay */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g
3	1128	1127	2	single fill of posthole	5	5			**	<2												Modern seeds */ <2g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g
4	1139	1138	3.2	single fill of posthole	15	15	**	6	****	24	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)											Pottery */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Fired Clay **/ 48g
5	1155	1154	1	single fill of pit	40	40	**	6	***	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), Maloideae (2), <i>Fraxinus</i>	* Cerealia (1)	<2					*	<2	*	<2	Pottery */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Burnt Clay */ 6g - Flint */ <2g -

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
											<i>excelsior</i> (1)												Slag */ 14g
6	1227	1087	3.2	Second fill of ditch	40	40	***	42	****	80	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), Maloideae (1)							*	<2			Pottery */ 14g - Burnt Clay **/ 20g - Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Burnt Sandstone */ 10g	
7	1197	1208	3.2	upper fill of ditch	40	40	***	24	***	16	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)									*	<2	FCF */<2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Pottery **/ 32g	
8	1182	1180	3.2	upper fill of pit	10	10	***	18	***	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)											Mag. Mat. ***/ 6g - Burnt Clay **/ 58g - Foreign Stone */ 4g	
9	1231	1228	3.2	Upper fill of pit/ posthole	3	3	***	38	****	56	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)											Mag. Mat. ***/ 6g - Flint */ 6g - Burnt Clay */ 10g	
10	1262	1261	3.2	single fill	40	30	**	<2	**	<2								*	<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/	

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
				of gully?/pit																		<2g - Burnt Clay */ 10g - Pottery */ 6g
11	1292	1291	3.2	Basal fill of pit	40	30	***	72	****	32	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), Maloideae (2)	* <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> stones (2)	<2									FCF*/ <2g - Mag. Mat. ***/ 14g - Industrial Debris */ <2g - Burnt Clay **/ 258g
12	1294	1291	3.2	fill of pit	8	8	***	35	****	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)											Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Burnt clay */ 2g
13	1315	1314	3.2	single fill of posthole	20	20	***	26	***	16	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)						*	<2	**	<2		Fired Clay **/ 526g - Mag. Mat. ***/ 28g - Pottery */ 6g - Industrial Debris ***/ 70g
14	1333	1332	1	basal fill of pit	5	5	**	2	***	16												Mag. Mat. **/ <2g
15	1346	1345	3.2	upper fill	40	40	***	34	****	30	<i>Quercus</i>						**	<2	**	<2		FCF */ 16g -

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
				of ring gully							sp. (10)											Burnt Clay */ 20g - Metal */ 28g - Pottery ***/ 836g - Mag. Mat. ***/ 8g
16	1393	1391	1	basal fill of unknown feature	10	10	**	4	***	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), <i>Taxus baccata</i> (3)	* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell frag (1)	<2									Burnt Clay */ 6g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g
17	1327	1324	3.2	Basal fill of ditch 1324.	40	40	**	4	***	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)	* <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut shell frag (1)	<2			****	574	****	472	****	~6 96	Mag. Mat. ***/ 10g - Pottery ** /18g - Metal */ 14g - Mag. Mat. **/ 4g
18	1320	1319	3.2	single fill of pit	1.5	1.5			*	<2												Burnt bone <2mm **/ <2g - Pottery */ <2g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g
19	1423	1422	1	single fill of pit 1422	30	30	**	2	***	16	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), Maloideae (1), cf.	* indet (1)	<2								*	Pottery */ 38g - Coal */ <2g - Foreign Stone */ 42g - Mag.

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
											<i>Acer campestre</i> (2)											Mat. ***/ 6g
20	1434	1432	3.2	upper majority fill of pit	40	40	***	34	****	20	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (6), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (4)			**	24	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	Pottery **/ 112g - Burnt Clay */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Burnt Stone */ 12g - Metal Objects **/ 52g
21	1358	1357	3.2	single fill of ditch	40	40	**	2	**	<2	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (4), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (4), Maloideae (2)	* indet cpr	<2				*	<2				Burnt Clay */ <2g - Pottery */ 80g - Coal */ <2g - Mag. Mat. **/ 2g
22	1046	1045	3.2	single fill of ditch terminus 1045	40	40	**	<2	**	<2												Mag. Mat. **/ 2g - Quern Stone */ 472g
23	1242	1241	2	single fill of	2	2			*	<2												Mag. Mat. */ <2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
				unknown feature poss. cooking pit/hearth																		
24	1464	1463	3.2	single fill of ditch	40	40	***	16	***	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), Maloideae (2)							*	<2	*	<2	Stone **/ 1522g - Pottery ***/ 224g - CBM */ 244g - Burnt Clay */ <2g
25	1102	1100	2	upper fill of unknown feature, poss pit/gully	40	40	**	4	**	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1), <i>Salix/Populus</i> (1)											Pottery **/ 34g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g - Burnt Clay */ 22g
26	1101	1100	2	basal fill of unknown feature, poss pit/gully	40	40	*	<2	**	<2												Pottery **/ 12g - Coal */ <2g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred plant macrofossils	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
27	1289	1284	3.2	upper fill of ditch	40	40	**	12	***	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9), Maloideae (1)							*	<2	*	<2	Mag. Mat. **/ 4g - Burnt Clay */ 12g - Pottery **/ 212g
28	1290	1284	3.2	basal majority fill of ditch	40	40	*	<2	**	<2												Burnt Clay ****/ 736g - Mag. Mat. */ <2g
29	1195	1208	3.2	fill of intact vessel	0.5	0.5	*	<2	*	<2												Pottery */ 4g - Mag. Mat. **/ <2g

Appendix 4: Overview of the environmental flots

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

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	
1	1089	1088	2	Post hole	40	2	5	5	85	<5	*	*	*	***	*(1)	cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	+							
2	1099	1098	2	Post hole	20	2	5	5	95	<5	*			**										
3	1128	1127	2	Post hole	5	<2	<5	<5	98	<5	*			*										
4	1139	1138	3.2	Post hole	15	6	10	10	75	<5		*	**	****				*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. & indet.	+				
5	1155	1154	1	pit	40	<2	5	5	98	<5	*			**										
6	1227	1087	3.2	ditch	40	196	565	100	5	<5	*	**	***	****										

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
7	1197	1208	3.2	upper fill of 1208	40	9	10	10	75	5		*	*	***							*	Incl. some vesicular charred material	+
8	1182	1180	3.2	pit	10	6	5	5	50	<5	*	*	**	***				*	indet.	+			
9	1231	1228	3.2	pit/post hole	3	52	135	100	<5	<5	*	***	***	****									
10	1262	1261	3.2	gully?/pit?	40	3	5	5	95	<5	*	*	*	**									
11	1292	1291	3.2	pit	40	2	5	5	90	<5		*		***									
12	1294	1291	3.2	pit	8	48	110	100	<5	<5		**	**	****									
13	1315	1314	3.2	Post hole	20	14	35	35	20	<5		*	**	****				*	cf. Chenopodium sp.	+			

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	
14	1333	1332	1	pit	5	5	10	10	5	<5	*	*	**	****										
15	1346	1345	3.2	ring gully	40	11	20	20	65	25	*	*	*	***										
16	1393	1391	1	basal fill of unknown feature	10	9	25	25	10	<5		**	**	***										
17	1327	1324	3.2	ditch	40	2	15	15	70	25				**										
18	1320	1319	3.2	pit	1.5	<2	<5	<5	98	<5				*										
19	1423	1422	1	pit	30	112	415	100	15	<5		**	***	****										
20	1434	1432	3.2	pit	40	3	20	20	95	<5	*	*	*	**			*	Galium sp. (1 frag)	+					

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
21	1358	1357	3.2	ditch	40	2	10	10	98	<5				**									
22	1046	1045	3.2	ditch terminu s	40	<2	10	10	98	<5	*			*									
23	1242	1241	2	unknow n feature poss cooking pit/hear th?	2	<2	<5	<5	98	<5		*		**									
24	1464	1463	3.2	ditch	40	4	15	15	95	<5	*	*											
25	1102	1100	2	unknow n feature, poss pit/gully	40	3	10	10	95	<5	*			**									
26	1101	1100	2	unknow n feature, poss pit/gully	40	2	10	10	95	<5		*	*	**									
27	1289	1284	3.2	ditch	40	12	70	70	85	<5		*	*	**									

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Period	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
28	1290	1284	3.2	ditch	40	4	50	50	98	<2			*	**									
29	1195	1208	3.2	fill of intact vessel/ possible cremation	0.5	<2	<5	<5	20	<5	*	*	***										

Appendix 5: The coin hoard 2014 T576

No	Ruler	Date	Denomination	Mint	Reverse legend	Reverse Type	Reference	Reece period	Diam mm	DAM	RF no	Cxt	Notes
1	Claudius II	268-9	Radiate	Rome	PROVIDENT AVG	Providentia stg facing l. holding rod and cornucopiae	RIC91	13	21	12	2a	1027	
2	Barbarous radiate copying ?Claudius II	275-285	Radiate		Illegible	? Figure stg L		14	17	5	2b	1027	
3	Claudius II	268-270	Radiate		CON[SECRATIO]	Alter		13		12	2c	1027	
4	Barbarous radiate	275-285	?Radiate		Illegible	Figure stg		14			2d	1027	
5	Claudius II	268-270	Radiate	Rome	[I]OVI S[ATORI]	Jupiter stg L	RIC 52	13	18	12	2e	1027	
6	?Gallienus	3rd C	Radiate		[-]I C[ONS AUG]	Illegible		13	20		2f	1027	Fragment
7	Radiate	3rd C	?Radiate		[-]AVG P	Female deity stg L hdg trans sceptre		14	21		2g	1027	Silvered
8	Radiate	3rd C	Radiate		Illegible	Illegible		14			2h	1027	Fragment
9	Unk		Unk								2i	1027	2x corroded together
10	Unk		Unk								2j	1027	2x corroded together

No	Ruler	Date	Denomination	Mint	Reverse legend	Reverse Type	Reference	Reece period	Diam mm	DAM	RF no	Cxt	Notes
11	Barbarous radiate copying ?Claudius II	275-285	Radiate		Illegible	Illegible		14	20		2k	1027	
12	Gallienus	253-268	Radiate	Rome	Illegible	?Centaur L, N in field	RIC 164, 245-6	13			2l	1027	
13	Claudius II	269-270	Radiate	Rome	[MARS VLT]O[R]	Mars L hdg spear and ?	RIC 67	13	15.5	7	2m	1027	
14	Radiate	3rd C	?Radiate		Illegible	Female deity stg R		14	16		2n	1027	
15	Radiate	3rd C	Radiate		[-]S [AVG]	Male deity stg L hdg sceptre		14			2o	1027	
16	Radiate	3rd C	Radiate		Illegible	?Mars stg facing		14		12	2p	1027	
17	Claudius II	268-9	Radiate	Rome	[FIDE]S EXE[RCI]	Fides Militum stg facing hdg two sceptres	RIC34	13	18.5	12	2q	1027	
No	Ruler	Date	Denomination	Mint	Reverse legend	Reverse Type	Reference	Reece period	Diam mm	DAM	RF no	Cxt	Notes
18	Salonina	253-268	Radiate	Rome	[IVNONI CON]S [AVG]	Doe walking L		13	19.5	12	2r	1027	
19	Gallienus	267-8	Radiate	Rome	DIANAE [CONS AVG]	Doe walking L		13	21	12	2s	1027	

No	Ruler	Date	Denomination	Mint	Reverse legend	Reverse Type	Reference	Reece period	Diam mm	DAM	RF no	Cxt	Notes
20	Radiate	3rd C	Radiate		Illegible	Femal deity L hdg trans sceptre		14		2	2t	1027	Fragment
21	Barbarous radiate copying ?Claudius II	275- 285	Radiate		[CON]S[ECRATIO]	Eagle		14	16	11	2u	1027	

HER Summary Form

Site Code	WLB11					
Identification Name and Address	Land East of Billingshurst, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	509273 126332					
Geology	Weald Clay with outcroppings of sandstone					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6792					
Type of Fieldwork	EVAL.	EXCAV.			SURVEY	Other
Type of Site	GREEN FIELD	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. 28/07/14 – 03/10/14	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p><i>Small quantities of residual early Prehistoric flint and pottery finds were collected during the archaeological works, suggesting low level exploitation of the landscape throughout this period.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest features on the site comprised drainage ditches and cooking pits of Middle Iron Age date, indicating early modification of the landscape and a more permanent human presence within the area. This is further suggested by very limited quantities of imported 1st and 2nd century wine amphora, possibly indicating more permanent trade routes through the region.</i></p> <p><i>Initial settlement of the site occurred in the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period and comprised a rectangular enclosure containing a single roundhouse and a possible working area.</i></p> <p><i>By the 1st to 2nd century AD, the small settlement underwent a major re-organisation with the excavation of new settlement enclosure ditches over the in-filled earlier ditches, and the construction of a second roundhouse. An associated large stock enclosure was constructed to the north, along with an extensive field system extending to the east and a drove/ hollow way. An increasing exploitation of the area and its' resources was evidenced by small quantities of iron smithing slag in deposits of this date.</i></p> <p><i>Two cremations were identified, both associated with the stock enclosures' north-west entrance.</i></p> <p><i>The settlement was abandoned by the middle of the 2nd century and remained so until the 3rd century when a final phase of activity occurred. Charcoal and pottery rich deposits were dumped in the uppermost hollows of the enclosure ditches around the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, but were associated with no contemporary cut features. Whilst no settlement of this date was identified within the site area, the deposits could suggest settlement of this date in the wider vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>The final piece of evidence for late Roman activity comprised a small hoard of 21 3rd to 4th century Roman coins, identified in the uppermost fills of the 1st – 2nd century enclosure ditch.</i></p>						

OASIS Form**OASIS ID: archaeol6-209659**

Project details

Project name Land East of Billingshurst

Small quantities of residual early Prehistoric finds were collected during the archaeological works, suggesting low level exploitation of the landscape throughout this period. The earliest features on the site comprised drainage ditches and cooking pits of Middle Iron Age date, indicating early modification of the landscape and a more permanent human presence within the area. This is further suggested by very limited quantities of imported 1st and 2nd century wine amphora, possibly indicating more permanent trade routes through the region. Initial settlement of the site occurred in the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period and comprised a rectangular enclosure containing a single roundhouse and a possible working area. By the 1st to 2nd century AD, the small settlement underwent a major re-organisation with the excavation of new settlement enclosure, an associated large stock enclosure was constructed to the north, along with an extensive field system extending to the east and a drove/ hollow way. An increasing exploitation of the area and its' resources was evidenced by small quantities of iron smithing slag in deposits of this date. Two cremations were identified, both associated with the stock enclosures' north-west entrance. The settlement was abandoned by the middle of the 2nd century and remained so until the 3rd century when a final phase of activity occurred. Charcoal and pottery rich deposits were dumped in the uppermost hollows of the enclosure ditches around the 3rd to 4th centuries AD, but were associated with no contemporary cut features. Whilst no settlement of this date was identified within the site area, the deposits could suggest settlement of this date in the wider vicinity. The final piece of evidence for late Roman activity comprised a small hoard of 21 3rd to 4th century Roman coins, identified in the uppermost fills of the 1st - 2nd century enclosure ditch.

Project dates Start: 28-07-2014 End: 03-10-2014

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes DC/13/0735 - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes WLB11 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved

Monument type CREMATION BURIAL Roman

Monument type FARMSTEAD Roman

Monument type	COAXIAL FIELD SYSTEM Roman
Monument type	COOKING PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	COOKING PIT Roman
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Late Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Monument type	DROVE ROAD Roman
Monument type	HOLLOW WAY Roman
Monument type	ROUND HOUSE Late Iron Age
Monument type	ROUND HOUSE Roman
Significant Finds	COIN HOARD Roman
Significant Finds	CREMATION Roman
Significant Finds	BURIAL URN Roman
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM BILLINGSHURST Land East of Billingshurst, West Sussex
Postcode	RH14 9HN
Study area	0.75 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0927 2633 51.0253958467 -0.441732306285 51 01 31 N 000 26 30 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.20m Max: 49.60m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design	ASE

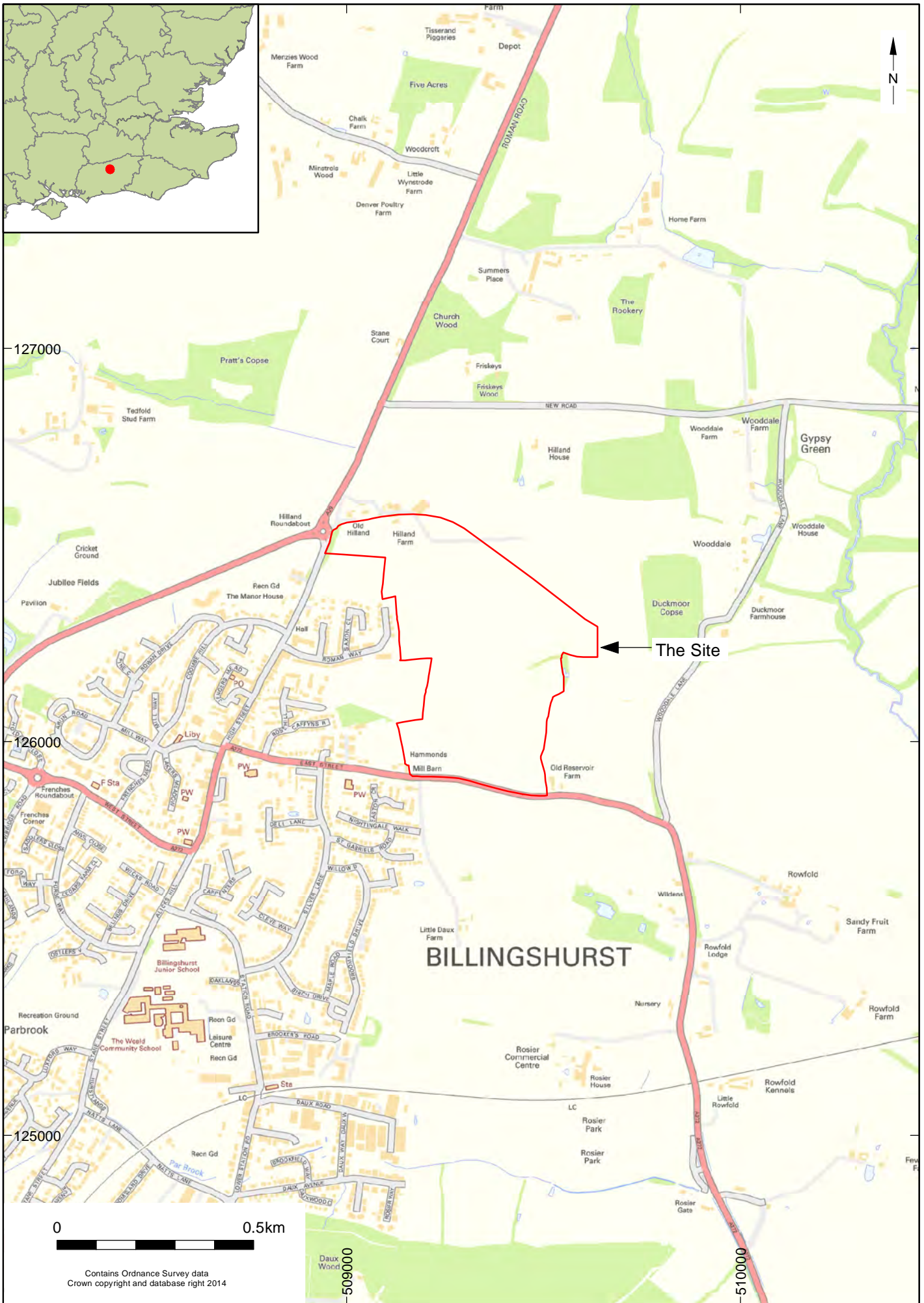
originator	
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Geophysics", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph", "Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON LAND EAST OF BILLINGSHURST, WEST SUSSEX; A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	2014320
Date	2015
Issuer or	ASE

publisher

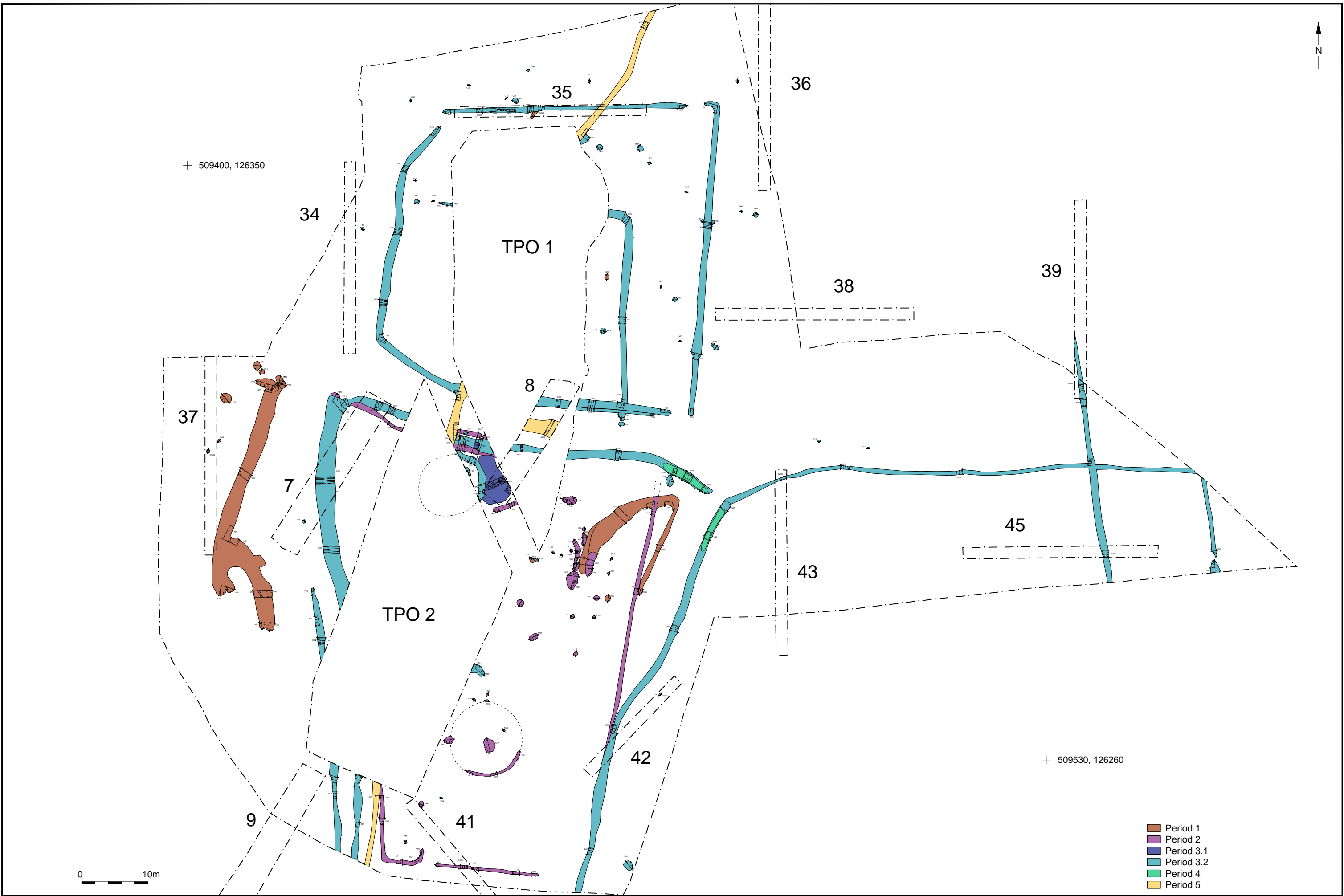
Place of issue or publication Portslade

Entered by Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 22 April 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Billingshurst	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6532	April 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2014320	Drawn by: RHC		





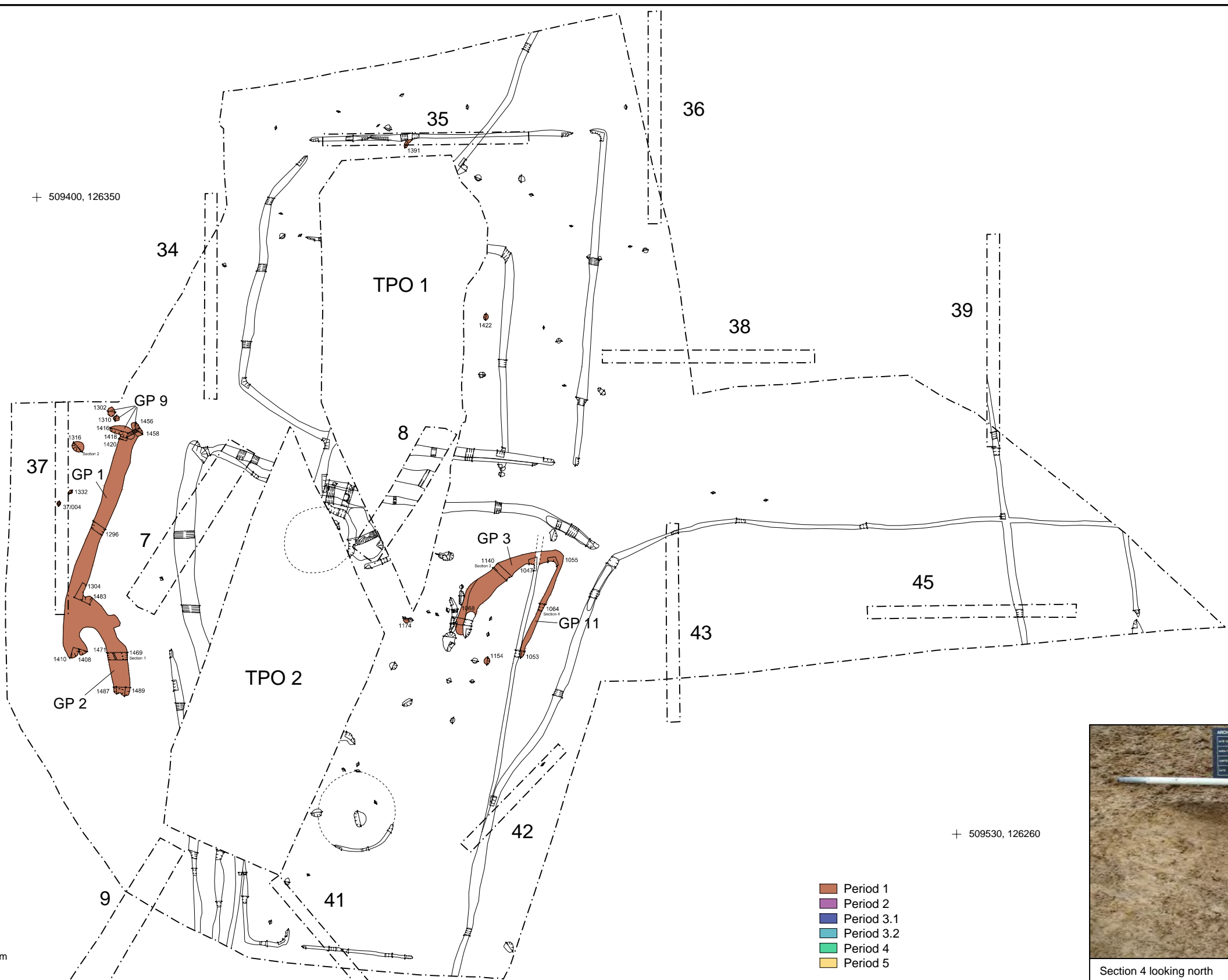
Section 1 looking north



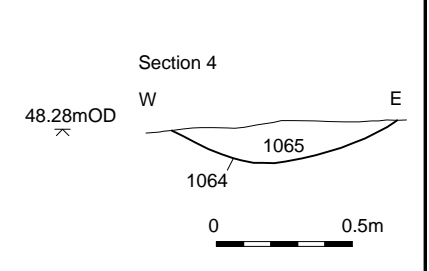
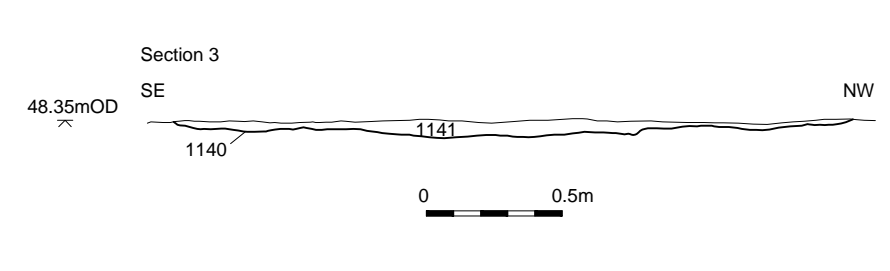
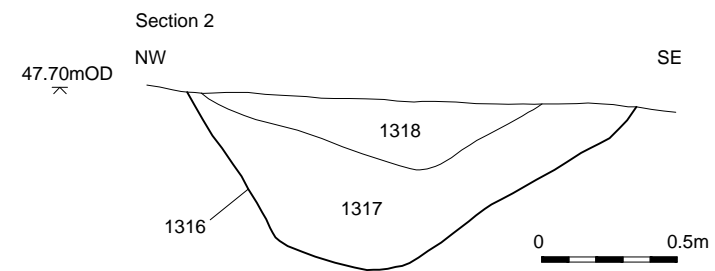
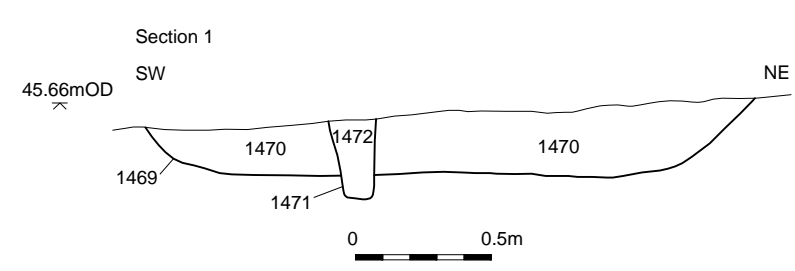
Section 2 looking north-east

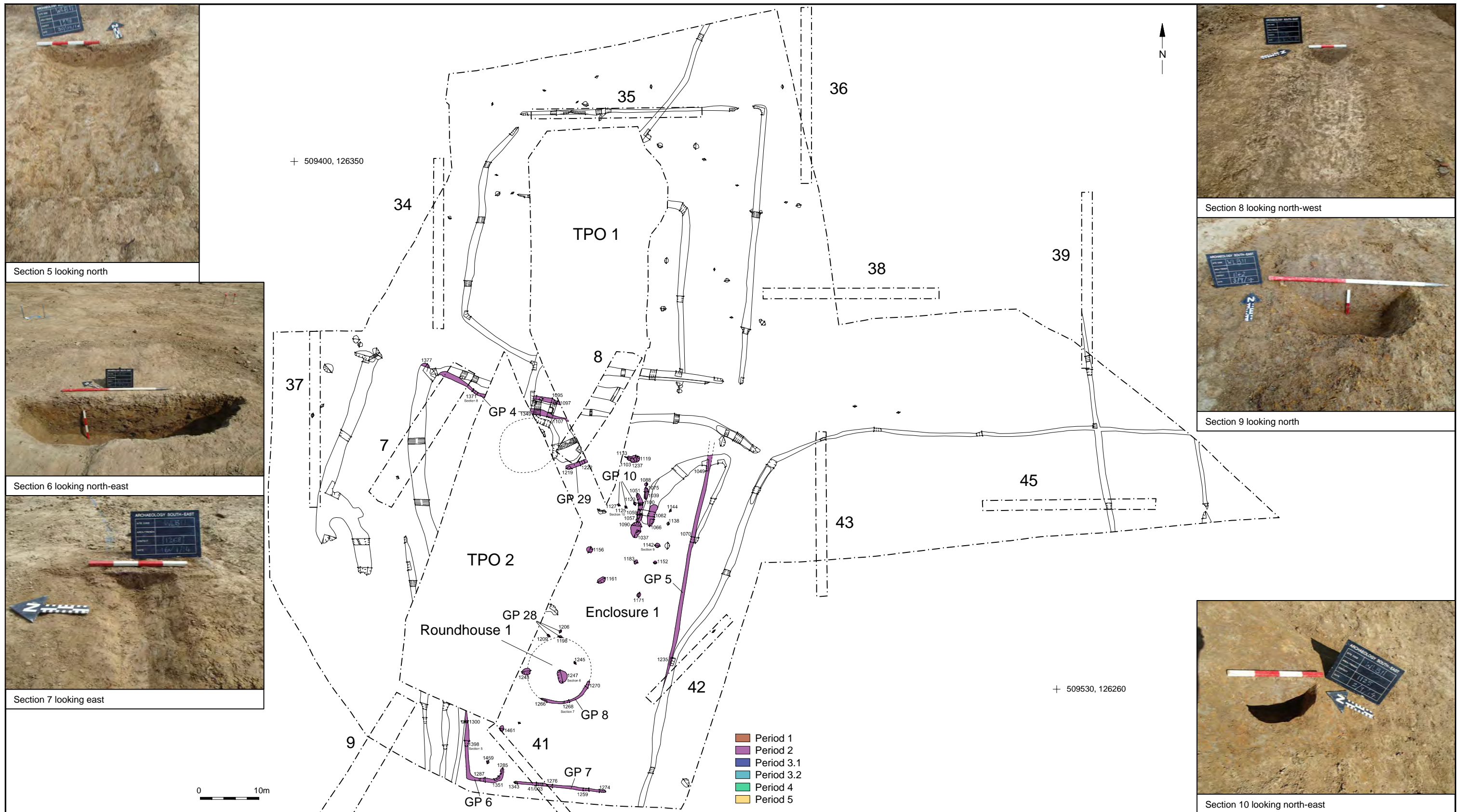


Section 3 looking south



Section 4 looking north





Section 5 looking north



Section 6 looking north-east



Section 7 looking east



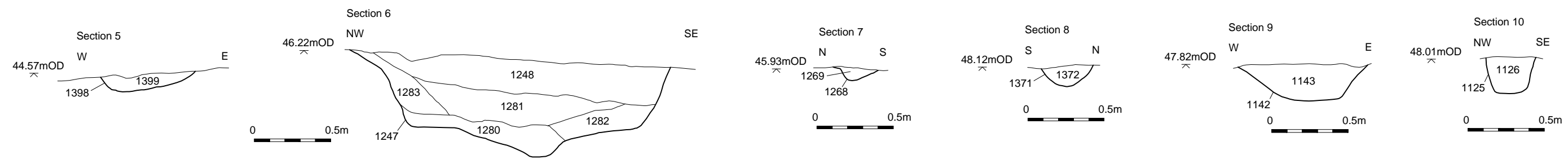
Section 8 looking north-west

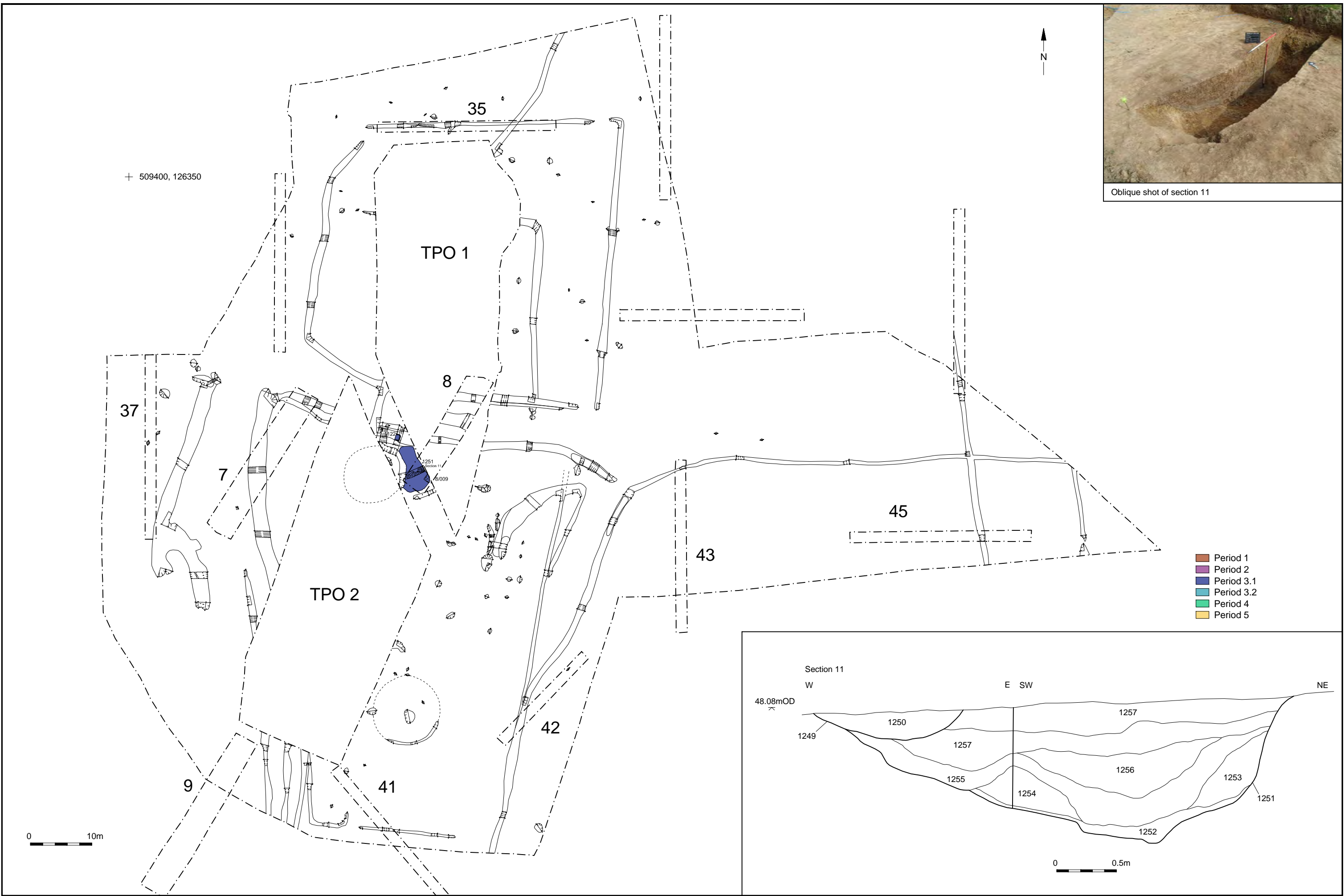


Section 9 looking north



Section 10 looking north-east

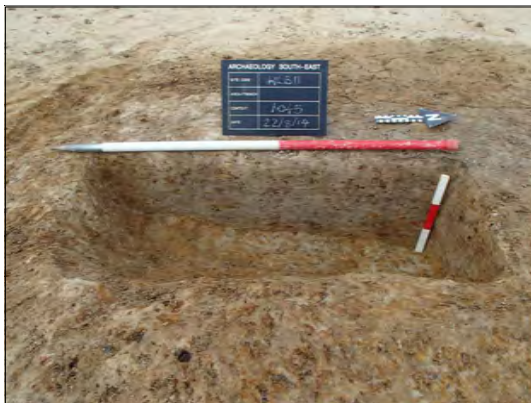




+ 509400, 126350

Oblique shot of section 11

- Period 1
- Period 2
- Period 3.1
- Period 3.2
- Period 4
- Period 5



Section 12 looking west



Section 13 looking south



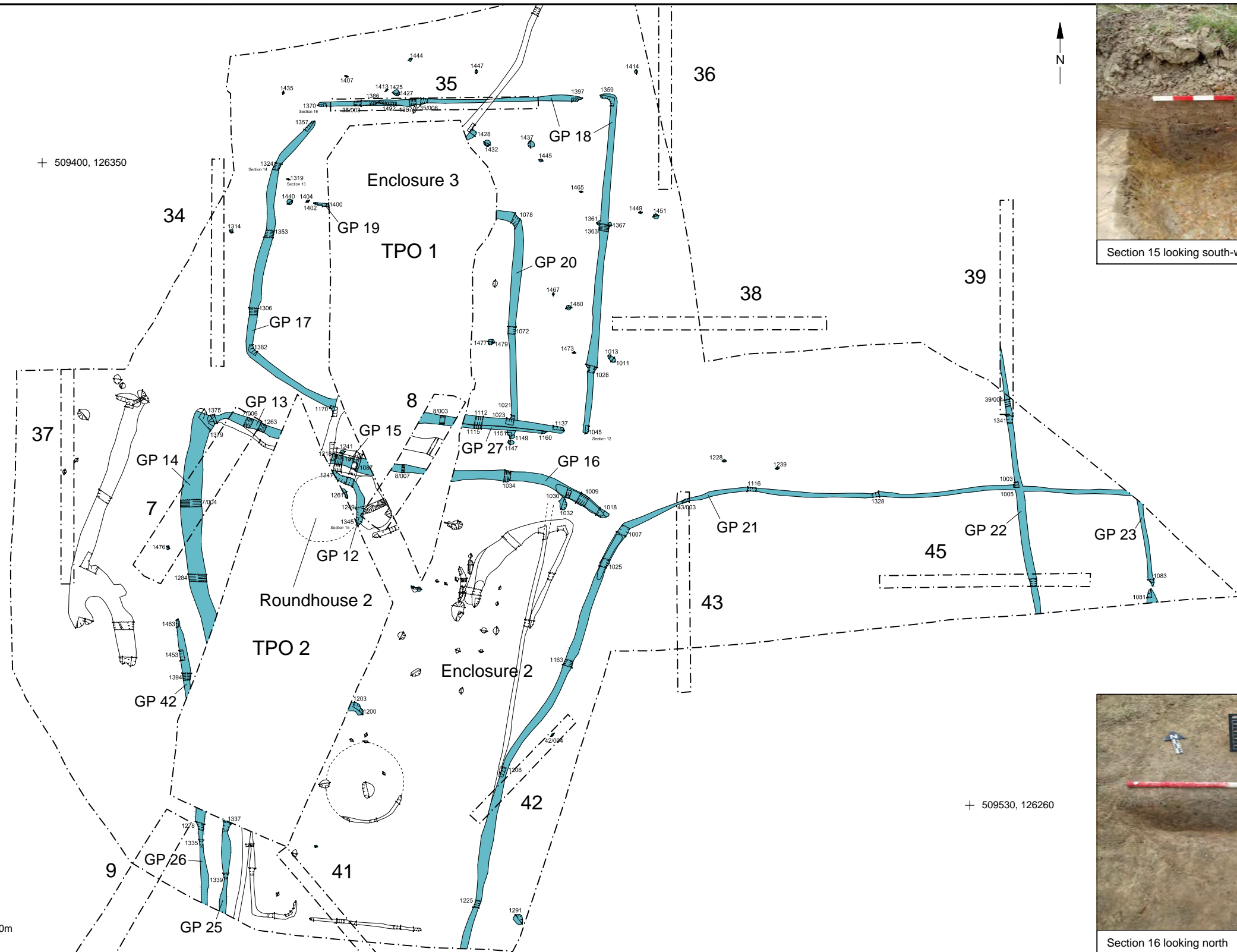
Section 14 looking north-east



Section 15 looking south-west



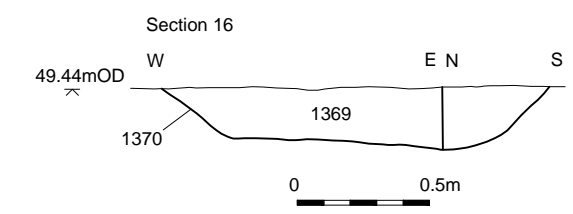
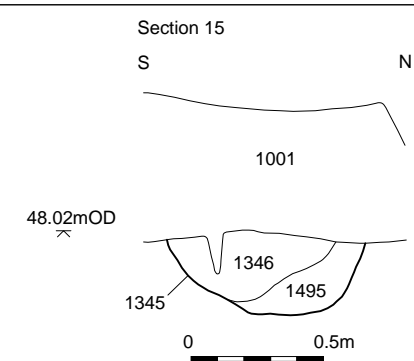
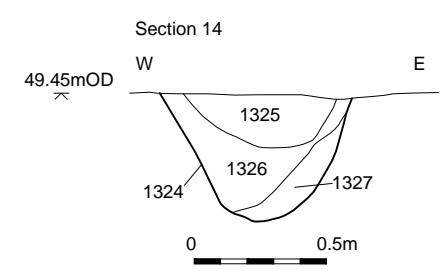
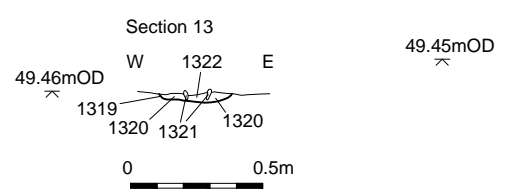
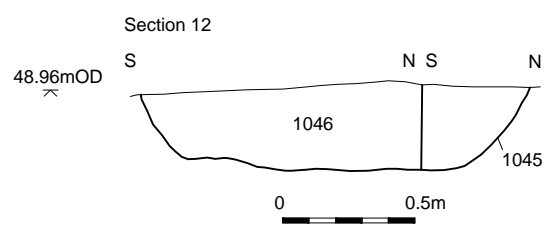
Section 16 looking north

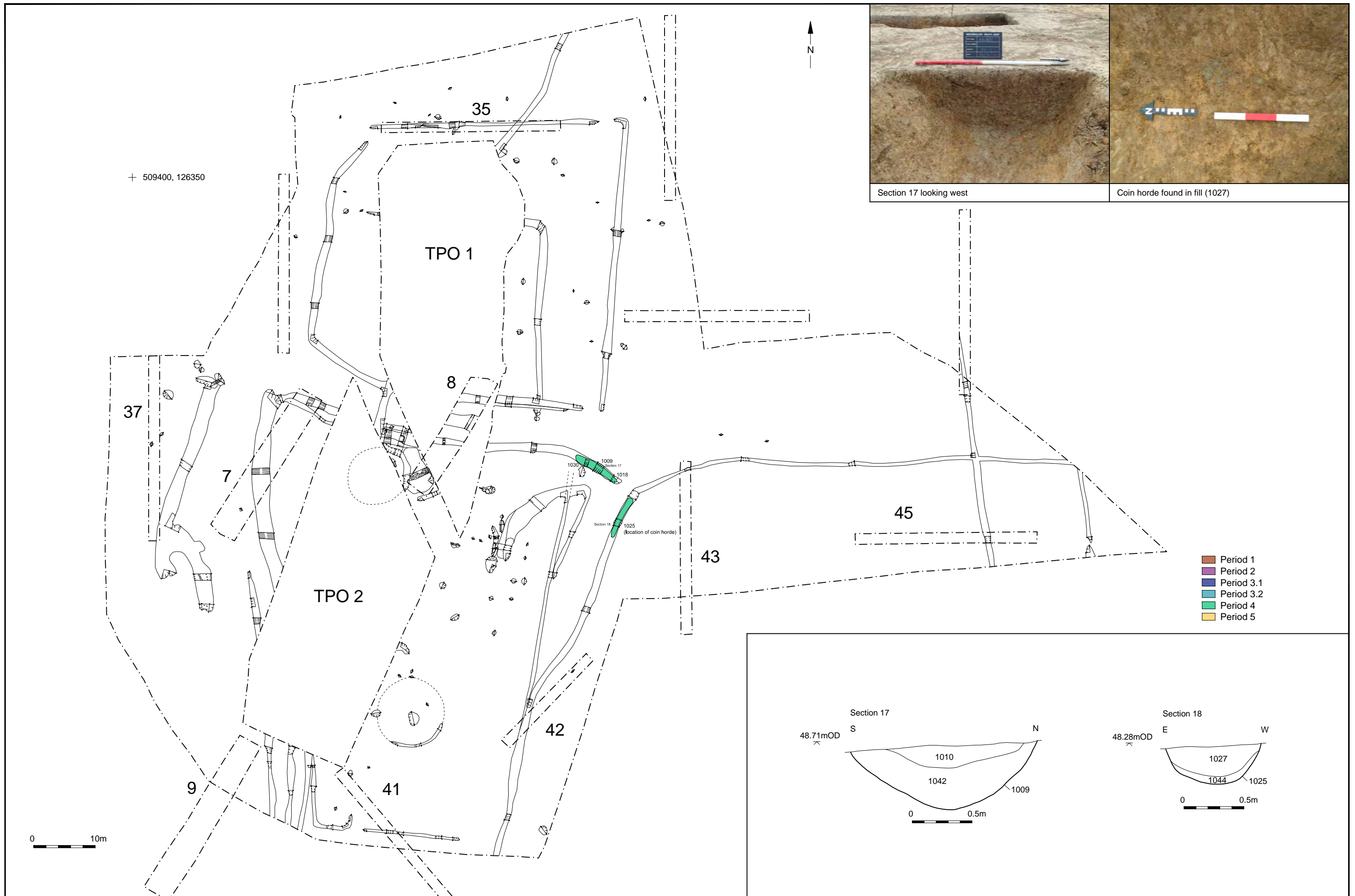


- Period 1
- Period 2
- Period 3.1
- Period 3.2
- Period 4
- Period 5

0 10m

+ 509530, 126260







Section 19 oblique shot



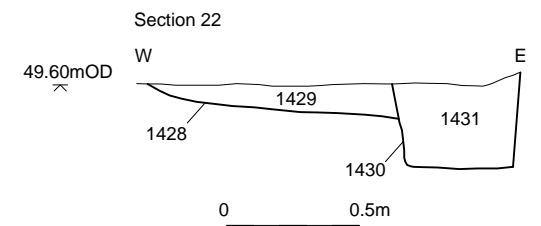
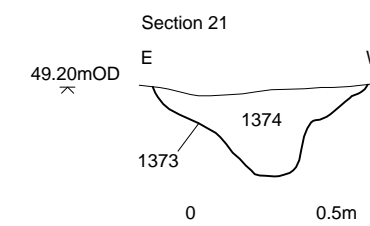
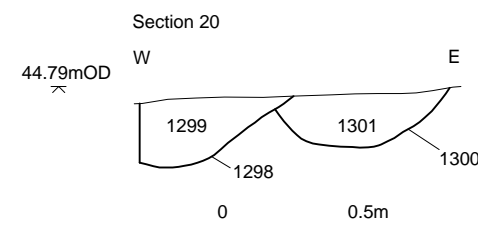
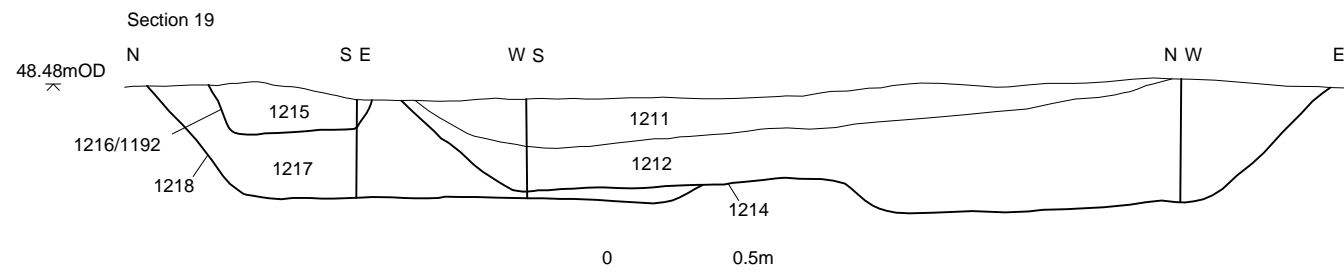
Section 20 looking north



Section 21 looking south



Section 22 looking south



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