**Archaeology South-East** 

# ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

LAND AT CHALKERS LANE HURTSPIERPOINT, WEST SUSSEX

> NGR: 528272 117545 (TQ 28272 17545)

Planning Reference: 13/03305/OUT

ASE Project No: 7543 Site Code: HCL 15 ASE Report No: 2015460 OASIS ID: archaeol6-233459



**By Simon Stevens** 

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#### Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of their client Barratt Homes/David Wilson Homes Southern Counties, to undertake an archaeological excavation of land at Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex. The site is centred on NGR 528272 117545.

The oldest artefact found at the site was a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from a later feature. The piece is extensively bifacially worked, and an uncommon discovery on the Weald.

A thin scatter of struck flint and fire-cracked flint was recovered from later deposits suggesting a restricted level of activity on or near the site in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. There were no clearly datable features of this date.

The earliest features on site dated from the Middle Bronze Age and consist of a postbuilt roundhouse, part of a ditched field system and a scatter of pits across the site. The next period of discernible activity dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age, a single gully and an isolated pit.

The vast majority of datable features at the site belong to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, Remains consist of a ditched enclosure with at least three phases of 'domestic' roundhouses and a smaller ancillary roundhouse (all represented by arcs of drip gullies), with associated pits, post-holes and middens.

Late Romano-British activity consists of part of a ditched enclosure in which there is a rectangular post-built structure, (although dating of the structure is far from certain) and a single isolated pit.

There were no medieval features and post-medieval activity was left only field boundaries, isolated watering holes and a dog burial. A limited assemblage of postmedieval material was also recovered from the overburden.

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.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site, which measures around 3ha in extent, is located on the north-east periphery of the settlement of Hurstpierpoint (centred on NGR 528272 117545; Figure 1). It is bounded to the south by the local recreation ground, by the gardens of properties fronting onto Cuckfield Road to the west, by Chalkers Lane to the north and by open land and Tilley's Copse to the east.

## 1.2 Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 At the time of the archaeological work the site consisted of a single open field. The part of the site subjected to open area excavation was located adjacent to Cuckfield Road/Chalkers Lane, and sloped slightly from north to south (Figure 2).
- 1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is Weald Clay with no recorded superficial, although a thin band of alluvium associated with a tributary of the River Adur is recorded immediately to the north of the site (BGS 2015).

## 1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission for a residential development at the site was granted by Mid Sussex District Council in 2014 (planning reference 13/03305/OUT). Following consultation between Mid Sussex District Council and Senior Archaeologists at West Sussex County Council (WSCC) (Mid Sussex Council's advisers on archaeological issues at that time) a condition (No. 6) was attached to the original application requiring that:

> 'No development shall be carried out on the land until the applicant, or their agents or successor in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works for that sub phase in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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

- 1.3.2 The initial archaeological work at the site consisted of a magnetometer survey (Cranfield Forensic Institute 2015). The site was subsequently evaluated by trial trenches targeted on anomalies recorded during the earlier survey (PCA 2015). The trenching identified settlement activity in the north-western part of the development area spanning the late prehistoric to early Roman-British periods. The principal elements of this comprised a probable round house set within a ditched enclosure.
- 1.3.3 Following dialogue between Mills Whipp Projects and Surrey County Council's Archaeological Officer (in their capacity as current advisors to Mid Sussex District Council) a mitigation strategy was agreed comprising archaeological excavation (strip, map, record exercise) of a *c*.0.8ha area

centred on the focal point of the remains identified in the north-western part of the site (Figure 2).

- 1.3.4 In accordance with this, and after discussions with Mills Whipp Projects, a WSI was produced (ASE 2015) outlining the methodology to be used during the archaeological excavation Procedures to be used in recording, reporting and archiving of results were also included in this document.
- 1.3.5 The archaeological excavation of the site was then undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in June and July 2015. The site was staffed by a team of ASE archaeologists; project managed by Paul Mason and supervised in the field by Simon Stevens and Cat Douglas.

#### 1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Previous Work at the Site

- 1.4.1 Geophysical survey carried out by Cranfield University (December 2014)
- 1.4.2 Evaluation by mechanically excavated trial trenches carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) (April 2015)
- 1.4.3 Open area excavation carried out by ASE (June to July 2015)

#### 1.5 Archaeological Methodology

- 1.5.1 The excavation area was stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Machine excavation was taken down to the top of any archaeological structures or deposits or to the surface of natural geology; whichever was the uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off any seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were then cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available in Autocad and PDF formats to all involved parties and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use.
- 1.5.2 All archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets. They were added to the digital site plan by the on-site ASE Surveyor using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive photographic record was kept.
- 1.5.3 A soil sampling programme for environmental analysis was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage (2002) guidelines. Samples of 40 litres (or 100% of smaller deposits) were taken from a representative range of deposits.

#### **1.6** Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 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).

- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the current 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; lists any new research criteria; and lays out what further analysis work is required to enable the final dissemination of the information and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Data from the evaluation and excavation are considered together. The element undertaken by ASE was recorded under the site code HCL 15.

#### 1.7 The Site Archive

Context sheets	491
Section sheets	7
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	440 images
Context register	15
Drawing register	7
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

#### Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	5
Registered finds (number of)	4
Flots and remains from bulk samples	39
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved remains from bulk samples	39

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

#### 2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background is taken largely from the WSI produced by Mills Whipp Projects for the evaluation of the site, with all due acknowledgement (Mills Whipp 2015). This has been supplemented with the results of the subsequent fieldwork report (PCA 2015).
- 2.2 Only two finds of prehistoric date are listed on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) within the vicinity of the site; a Neolithic axe (WSHER ref. MVVS562) and a flint arrowhead from Tott Farm (WSHER ref. MqVVS563). In 2004 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Orchard Way on the western side of Hurstpierpoint, *c*.1.5km from the current site (TVAS 2004). Although no archaeological features were recorded five struck flints of prehistoric date were recovered, though none of the pieces were closely datable. One possible sherd of Iron Age pottery was also recovered.
- 2.3 The remains of a villa are known to exist just south of Hurstpierpoint at Randolphs Farm along with the remains of a tile kiln in the general vicinity. At Hurstpierpoint churchyard, *c*.800m south of the site, Roman coins and pottery have been recovered on several occasions (WSHER ref. MVVS7316).
- 2.4 Six sherds from a crushed-flint tempered Middle Saxon cooking pot were recovered during the evaluation at Orchard Way (*ibid*.). No archaeological features associated with the pottery were, however, recorded.
- 2.5 The medieval village of Hurstpierpoint may have clustered around the church. The site probably lay in open ground approximately 500m to the north of the historic core of the settlement in an area occupied by farmland.
- 2.6 The Ordnance survey maps of 1881, 1910 and 1937 show that the site was occupied by open fields, as it was at the time of the archaeological work.

#### Geophysical Investigation

2.7 In total four significant geophysical anomalies were recorded during the geophysical investigations (Cranfield Forensic Institute 2015). Linear anomalies in the north-western part of the site were thought to represent a ditched enclosure and within the possible enclosure two pit-like anomalies were recorded. To the south of the enclosure two parallel, linear anomalies were recorded running in an east-west direction, perhaps representing a field boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1881. Other modern-ferrous anomalies were also recorded.

#### Trial Trench Evaluation

2.8 Eight trial trenches were excavated in 2015 by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA 2015). Late prehistoric to early Romano-British features were concentrated in the north-western part of the site in Trenches 2 and 3 (Figure 2). They appeared to corroborate the geophysical results, suggesting the presence of a small late prehistoric enclosed settlement. A ring gully recorded in both trenches was interpreted as the drip gully of an Iron Age round house

and the external enclosure ditch was evident in three locations within the trenches.

2.9 The only feature outside Trenches 2 and 3 that appears contemporary with the enclosure was an east to west aligned ditch in Trench 4, interpreted as a late prehistoric field boundary.

## 3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

- 3.1 The general research aims given in the relevant WSI (ASE 2015) were
  - To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.
  - To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.
  - To refine the dating, character and function of the landscape features at this site.
  - To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through submission of a report to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record and the project archive to the local museum
- 3.2 In addition, the following site specific research aims were also identified:
- OR1 To study the evidence for the use of the Weald in later prehistory
- OR2 To study the transition to the late Iron Age
- OR3 To study the transition to the Roman period
- OR4 To further the study of Roman settlement, architecture and buildings
- OR5 To further characterise rural non-villa settlements and their economy

# 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [\*\*\*], have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis. Features are generally referred to by their group (GP \*\*) below. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual interventions and context numbers and groups of discrete features which are clearly contemporary and functionally associated can be discussed as single entities (e.g. the postholes of a roundhouse). However, contexts have been referred to where it is necessary to distinguish individual elements of a group. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <\*\*>. All contexts are listed in Appendix 1.

#### **4.2 Summary** (Figure 2)

- 4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the datable artefacts, predominantly the pottery with partial reliance on limited stratigraphic or spatial relationships. Issues with the close dating of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery proved problematic in some cases, and it should be borne in mind that the phasing of main period of Romano-British activity at the site may be subject to revision during the course of subsequent analysis.
- 4.2.2 The oldest artefact found at the site was a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered within a later feature.
- 4.2.3 A thin scatter of struck flint and fire-cracked flint was recovered from later deposits suggesting a restricted level of activity on or near the site in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. There were no clearly datable features of this date.
- 4.2.4 The earliest features on site dated from the Late Bronze Age and consist of a post-built roundhouse, part of a ditched field system and a scatter of pits across the site. The next period of discernible activity dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age, a single gully and an isolated pit.
- 4.2.5 The vast majority of datable features at the site are 1st century AD Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British, Remains consist of a ditched enclosure with at least three phases of 'domestic' roundhouses and a smaller ancillary roundhouse (all represented by arcs of drip gullies), with associated pits, postholes and middens.
- 4.2.6 Late Romano-British activity consists of part of a ditched enclosure in which there is a rectangular post-built structure, (although dating of the structure is far from certain) and a single isolated pit.
- 4.2.7 There were no medieval features and post-medieval activity was only of field boundaries, watering holes and a dog burial. A limited assemblage of post-medieval material was also recovered from the overburden.

## 4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 The 'natural' at the site consisted of a brownish orange/yellow clay encountered at heights varying between *c*.22m AOD and *c*.24m AOD across the site.

## 4.4 Middle Palaeolithic

4.4.1 This period was represented by a single handaxe recovered from a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British feature. Although clearly residual, the piece is of some significance in its own right. The piece is extensively bifacially worked, and an uncommon discovery on the Weald.

## 4.5 Middle Neolithic/Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

4.5.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation work produced a small assemblage of worked flints and a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint, all of which occurred as a residual component in later deposits. There were no clearly datable features of this date. The majority of the material was not closely datable, and only a very broad Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date can be proposed, however, a very small Mesolithic component may be present.

## 4.6 Period 1 - Late Bronze Age (c.950BC to c.800BC) (Figure 3)

- GP12: Roundhouse A Post-Holes (Contexts [215], [217], [219], [221], [227], [229], [231], [233], [235], [237] and [277])
- GP27: Pits (Contexts [168], [197], [204] and [211])
- GP30: Pits (Contexts [157], [266] and [312])
- GP1: Gully (Contexts [176], [180], [243], [245], [247], [306], [310] and PCA [042])
- GP2: Gully (Contexts [314])
- GP3: Gully (Contexts [258], [295] and [316])
- GP4: Gully (Contexts [164], [172], [174] and [272])
- GP33: Gully (Contexts [472])
- 4.6.1 The dating of a Late Bronze Age post-built roundhouse (GP12) is based on an extremely rare, but small, assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery deriving from an estimated 8 vessels. The environmental evidence for this period was also limited. Three pits (GP30), the ditched field system (GP1 – 4 and GP33) and a second group of pits in the north-eastern corner of the site (GP27) are mostly dated to the period by stratigraphic association.
- 4.6.2 Of particular interest is the deposition of large elements of two pottery vessels in one of the roundhouse post-holes, [231], which appears to show 'structured deposition', a long-recognised, widespread prehistoric phenomena

characterised by the deliberate deposition of certain classes of artefacts together in a location chosen for some given cultural significance (cf. Richards and Thomas 1984; Hill 1995). In this case it is conceived that the deposition of pottery vessels are associated with the establishment or decommissioning of the building. The small quantity of flintwork recovered from the post-holes (3 flakes in total) appears to be accidental rather than deliberate deposition.

- 4.6.3 The remains of the roundhouse (GP12) consisted of nine post-holes forming a structure with a diameter of *c*.8m, with no obvious evidence of the form of any porch, or for internal features or an external drip gully. The two post-holes immediately to the west have been included in GP12 and may represent evidence of construction, repairs or the scant evidence of an associated structure.
- 4.6.4 Isolated pits GPs 27 and 30 consisted of scatters of shallow features with silty clay fills, none dated by artefacts, although GP27 was dated by association with 1<sup>st</sup> century ditch GP8.
- 4.6.5 Again much of the ditch system assigned to this date (GPs 1 and 3) was not dated directly by recovery of artefacts but by stratigraphic relationships with later features and by the presence silty fills, lighter in colour than those seen in later features. The exception is gully [472] (GP 33) from which Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature (context [473]), seen during stripping of an area adjacent to the excavation site. A whetstone recovered from GP4 may be intrusive.

## 4.7 Period 2 - Middle to Late Iron Age (c.400BC to c.40AD) (Figure 4)

GP11: Gully (Contexts [536] and [548])

GP23: Pit (Contexts [500])

- 4.7.1 A very small assemblage of pottery from two estimated vessels suggests some use of the site during this period, although there are no other traceable remains of contemporary activity.
- 4.7.2 Little can be said of the nature of activity at the site during this period from this scant available evidence. Given problems with the close dating of the small pottery assemblage, it is possible that the features assigned to this period actually represent the earliest phase of Period 3.

# 4.8 Period 3 - Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British (1<sup>st</sup> Century AD)

#### Introduction

- 4.8.1 The vast majority of features encountered at the site are of this date. Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British activity includes four structures set in a ditched enclosure of unknown extent, and a spread of pits and post-holes. Again the survival of environmental material was poor, although some charred grains and oak charcoal were recovered.
- 4.8.2 Subdivision of the period are based entirely on stratigraphic grounds as close dating of the pottery assemblages proved challenging. Therefore the enclosure ditch and scatters of pits and post-holes were assigned to this period, but to no specific phase and the roundhouses, and their closely associated features were assigned to phases 1-3 based on stratigraphic relationships. Presumptions of broad contemporaneity have been based on spatial relationships (e.g. between roundhouses D and E).
- 4.8.3 This period sees the first deposition of sizeable quantities of pottery, mostly in the enclosure ditch and in middens/areas of trample, although survival of associated environmental evidence was again generally poor. There was a notable lack in variety of the finds with virtually no evidence of the on-site activities at this time, save for fragments of a loomweight and a whetstone, and a number of possible polishing stones.

Period 3 General (Figures 5, 6 and 7)

- GP8: Enclosure Ditch (Contexts [112], [115], [130], [143], [144], [145], [154], [170], [184], [201], [206], [208], [331], [338], [344], [428], [437], [486], [488], [553] and PCA [005], [040] and [050])
- GP6: Gully (Contexts [139] and [213]
- GP26: Pits/Post-Holes (Contexts [131], [385], [387], [389], [453, [455] and [468])
- GP28: Pits/Post-Holes (Contexts [110], [123], [178], [182], [188], [195], [199], [362] and [364]
- GP29: Pits/Post-Holes (Contexts [320], [322], [326], [329], [342] and [350]
- 4.8.4 The enclosure ditch had a broadly 'v'-shaped profile in most of the examined sections with evidence of multiple episodes of silting, which contained assemblages of datable pottery. There was no evidence for the systematic wholesale recutting of the ditch at any time, however, localised recuts perhaps suggesting restricted clearance of the part-silted ditch for drainage were recorded. The enclosure was of unknown extent and form, with a scatter of pits it with no obvious spatial association with any of the roundhouses (GP26), with thin distribution of pits/post-holes outside of the enclosure, both to the east and west (GPs 28 and 29 respectively).

4.8.5 Other finds from the ditch include a fragment of triangular loom weight RF <1>, a fragment of a whetstone and smaller stones possibly used for polishing. Clearly the loomweight, and possibly the polishing stones are evidence of processing of textiles. There were no artefacts relating to processing of cereals (e.g. quernstones) perhaps suggesting a pastoral economic base.

#### Period 3 Phase 1 (Figure 5)

GP13: Roundhouse B Drip Gully (Contexts [466], [476], [494], [496], [498], [502], [504], [571], [573], [581], [583] and [589])

- 4.8.6 The shallow drip gully of Roundhouse B (GP13) survived as an arc of just over a third of a complete circuit, suggesting a diameter of *c*.11m. It was clearly truncated by the drip gully of Period 3, Phase 2 roundhouse C (GP14) and was therefore deemed earlier. It is possible that some of the pits/postholes (GP 24) within the surviving arc of the roundhouse actually dated from this phase, but have been assigned to the later roundhouse.
- 4.8.7 Small assemblages of pottery were recovered from the drip gully, which was fully excavated. The only other artefacts recovered consisted of residual flintwork.

#### Period 3 Phase 2 (Figure 6)

- GP14: Roundhouse C Drip Gully (Contexts [550], [558], [565], [567], [569], [575], [577], [579], [585] and [587])
- GP24: Pits/Post-Holes (Contexts [440], [442], [457], [478], [506], [520], [522], [524], [526], [528], [530], [532], [534], [538], [540], [542], [544], [546], [556] and [560])
- 4.8.8 The shallow drip gully of roundhouse C, survived as an arc forming just under half of a complete circuit. Although uncertain, a diameter similar to that of Roundhouse B (i.e. *c*.11m) is suggested. A group of small pits/post-holes lay within the presumed interior of the structure.
- 4.8.7 The assemblage of pottery recovered from the fully excavated drip gully was the largest from any of the four drip gullies excavated at the site. Small quantities of fired clay/daub also suggest the character of the walls of the structure. Similar assemblages of pottery and fired clay/daub were recovered from some of the pits and post holes of GP24.

#### Period 3 Phase 3 (Figure 7)

- GP15: Roundhouse D Drip Gully (Contexts [120], [122], [262], [264], [270], [275], [279], [371], [373], [375], [377], [406] and PCA [022] and [053])
- GP19: Pits/Post-Holes within Roundhouse D (Contexts [415], [417], [420], [433], [435], [448], [470], [474] and PCA [024])
- GP17: Pits/Post-Holes close to Roundhouse D (Contexts [103], [346], [348], [350], [352], [354], [356], [358], 360] and [366])
- GP21: Middens/Trample assoc. with Roundhouse D (Contexts [134] [241]; both recorded as pits, [368], [400], [414] and [451])
- GP16: Roundhouse E Drip Gully (Contexts [422], [424], [426], [444] and [446])
- GP20: Pits/Post-Holes assoc. with Roundhouse E (Contexts [460], [462], [464], [480], [482] and [484])
- GP22: Pits/Post-Holes between Roundhouse D and E (Contexts [509], [511], [513], [515] and [518])
- 4.8.8 The relative dating of roundhouse D (diameter *c*.10m) is based on the fact that an associated deposit, (Context [451], partially overlay the drip gullies of both roundhouses B and C. The contemporaneity of roundhouse E is based solely on the spatial relationship with roundhouse D. The size of roundhouse E suggests that it may have been an ancillary building of some kind (diameter *c*.6m).
- 4.8.9 There was a small group of features within roundhouse D, and others outside, including pottery-rich spreads of material interpreted as middens or areas of trample (including context [451]). Similarly there were features directly associated with roundhouse E, and a group of unusual flint-packed features between the two structures, perhaps forming post pads, the only surviving elements for a structure of some kind (GP22).
- 4.8.10 Small assemblages of pottery and fired clay/daub were recovered from the drip gully of roundhouse D, with similar limited quantities of such material from the internal pits and post-holes (GP19). Larger assemblages of pottery were recovered from the middens/trample associated with the roundhouse (GP21), with more limited amounts of pottery from local pits and post-holes (GP17).
- 4.8.11 Small groups of pottery, but no other artefacts were recovered from the drip gully of roundhouse E. Similarly only two sherds of pottery were recovered from the associated pits/post-holes (GP20). No material was recovered from GP22. Arguably, this supports the view that this structure was not used as a domestic dwelling. Unfortunately the paucity of excavated evidence did not suggest a function.

## 4.9 Period 4 - Late Romano-British (c.330AD to c.410AD) (Figure 8)

GP9: Enclosure Ditch (Contexts [397], [412] and PCA [056])

GP10: Enclosure Ditch (Contexts [109], [125], [138] and [186])

GP18: Structure F (Contexts [379], [381], [383], [391], [393], [395], [401], [403], [408] and [410])

GP25: Isolated Pit (Context [105])

- 4.9.1 Remains of this date were limited to the northern part of the site. They consist of two stretches of gully apparently forming elements of the north-western corner of an enclosure of unknown extent and form, in which there was an apparently rectangular, post-built structure. Dating of this structure is based on its alignment with the gullies, although scant pottery (5 sherds) may suggest that it actually belongs broadly to Phase 3.
- 4.9.2 The other feature assigned to this period was isolated shallow, squarish pit [105], which contained an entirely Late Romano-British pottery assemblage, unidentifiable animal bone and fired clay/daub.
- 4.9.3 In keeping with the other periods, survival of environmental material was poor, although oak charcoal was recovered, from both a structural post-hole and the isolated pit.

#### 4.10 Medieval

4.10.1 Medieval pottery was recovered from the overburden during the evaluation of the site (PCA 2015) but no features of this date could be undisputedly assigned to this period suggesting that the site was either abandoned entirely, or given over to agricultural with no domestic occupation at this time.

## 4.11 **Period 5 - Post-Medieval** (Figure 9)

## Introduction

4.11.1 A stratigraphic relationship between two field boundary ditches and limited finds recovery provides evidence of continued activity at the site.

## Period 5 Phase 1

- GP7: Ditch/Gully (Contexts [141], [166], [190], [289], [291], [293], [299] and [301] and PCA [044])
- 4.11.2 A single stretch of field boundary was assigned to this phase, based on a limited assemblage of finds and stratigraphic relationships with GP1 and GP6. A rectilinear field system is shown on Yeakell and Gardiner's map of 1778 and the Ordnance Survey map of 1881 shows that GP7 was still in use at that time, but had been removed by 1910 (Mills Whipp 2015, Figures 2, 3 and 4 respectively).

## Period 5 Phase 2

GP5: Ditch/Gully (Contexts [193], [249], [251], [254], [256], [260] and [318])

GP31 Elongated/Irregular Pits (Contexts [224], [281] and [283])

GP32: Animal Burial (Context [324])

4.11.3 The elongated pits appear to be water holes associated with the continuing use of the fields, with the isolated burial of a dog close to the alignment of GP7. Although not dated by material buried with it, the survival of bone in the local acidic conditions prevalent on the Weald Clay suggests a relatively recent date. GP5 does not appear on any of the cartographic sources, suggesting a short lifespan (*ibid*.)

## 4.12 Overburden

4.12.1 There were two layers of overburden at the site, a mid-brown humic topsoil and yellowish brown silty clay subsoil which overlay the brownish orange/yellow clay 'natural' (recorded as context [100], [101]/[223] and [102] respectively). The topsoil and subsoil together formed an overburden never more than *c*.400mm in thickness. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

## 5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENTS (Appendix 2)

## 5.1 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

#### Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation produced five undiagnostic flakes that may be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date (Pre-construct Archaeology 2015). They are not discussed further in this assessment, but are considered in the review of the assemblage. Of the 53 pieces recovered during the excavation phase, six were unworked, natural pieces and have been discarded. The 47 pieces of struck flint from the excavation were recovered through hand-collection and from sample residues. The assemblage is presented by period and category in Table 3. A further 23 fragments (506g) of unworked burnt flint were also recovered.

Catego	Flakes	Blade-like flakes	Irregular waste	Cores	Modified pieces	Hammerstone	Total
Period 1 - LBA	5	-	-	•	-	-	5
Period 2 – MIA / LIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Period 3 – LIA / ERB	12	2	4	2	2	-	22
Period 4 – Late Roman	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Period 5 – post-medieval	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
Topsoil and subsoil	10	1	1	-	1	1	14
Tot	tal 32	3	5	3	3	1	47

Table 3: The flintwork

#### Methodology

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

#### Raw material and condition

5.1.3 The raw material selected for the manufacture of the struck flints is principally dark grey to almost black. Where present the outer surface is slightly stained and thin, but some pieces display white / off-white chalky cortex that measures up to 12mm. This good quality material is likely to originate from

chalk flint sources on the South Downs (surface collected flints but maybe also mined flint). A flake with a pitted, thin mid grey cortex was probably made from gravel flint.

5.1.4 The condition of the pieces of flint is varied, but the majority of the artefacts display only slight to moderate edge damage. This suggests that some of the material was not exposed for long durations prior to deposition or incorporation into the archaeological features. Nonetheless, just over 50% of the pieces (n=25) are broken. Eleven pieces were re-corticated, although the majority exhibits only incipient traces of light bluish or pale grey surface discoloration. The handaxe displays surface alteration that differs from the surface alteration recorded on the other pieces, and it is described in the result section.

#### The Palaeolithic handaxe

- 5.1.5 A Palaeolithic handaxe was found in a Late Iron Age/Early Romano British enclosure ditch (context [487]), towards the top of the feature. It is manufactured from a dark grey to almost black fine-grained flint and retains no cortex. A small area with cherty inclusion is present on one side. The condition of the handaxe differs from the condition of the other artefacts from the site. Evidence of heavy edge abrasion was surprisingly limited. But the artefact displays surface alteration in the form of cortication. One surface exhibits incipient traces of creamy discolouration along the circumference and increasing re-cortication towards the centre. In one small area, these traces appear to form some faint lines. The other surface is un-corticated (with the exception of a small area towards the terminal zone). Both surfaces are shiny, but the greenish gloss is more pronounced on the un-corticated surface.
- 5.1.6 The handaxe is bifacially worked. It is fairly symmetrical (bilateral and bifacial symmetries). It is sub-triangular in plan, and the profile is quite regular, with just some unpronounced deviations. The piece weights 240g, measures 106.59mm in length, 99.78mm in width (maximum width), and it is 19.25mm thick. The tip is slightly rounded. It displays flake scar removals on both surfaces. The dull appearance of the scars suggests that they represent more recent removals. The edges of the handaxe are concave and continuously worked. Both lateral edges appear to have been reworked. They display thin scalar retouch. The base is fairly flat; it is also retouched but not as finely as the edges. The whole circumference of the artefact has been formed into a working edge.
- 5.1.7 A recent article on Palaeolithic find-spots in the Weald and surrounding Cretaceous and Tertiary landscapes establishes that unless clearly part of an older sequence, Palaeolithic material found in the Weald is likely to relate to the last glacial (Pope *et al.* 2015, 35). Then, given its condition (edge condition and surface alteration), and given its context the handaxe was found from a relatively superficial depth, at the top of a LIA / ERB ditch the tool is likely to be Middle Palaeolithic in date (Pope pers. comm.; Pope *et al.* 2015).

## The remaining assemblage

- The assemblage is dominated by unmodified waste, of which flakes are the 5.1.8 dominant type. Flakes provide around 80% of the débitage component suggesting a post Early Neolithic date for the assemblage. Overall, the flakes are technologically poor, but based on morphological and technological observations, several pieces indicate a Middle Neolithic / Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. They display minimal platform preparation and thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face, and some pieces exhibit winged or narrow platform. But other flakes are more characteristic of industries considered late prehistoric (Middle - Late Bronze Age in date). Although recent studies have showed that these industries carried on during the Iron Age period (Humphrey 2003, 2007, and Young and Humphrey 1999), it is difficult to distinguish Iron Age material from late prehistoric flintwork. The artefacts were thinly distributed across the site. Limited evidence of Bronze Age activity was found. But these Bronze Age features produced low quantities of flint (Table 3). At this moment, it seems that a large proportion of the flintwork is re-deposited, but a small quantity could also be contemporary with the Iron Age occupation of the site.
- 5.1.9 Three fragmentary cores were found. Striking platforms were unprepared, and the cores were used to remove flakes. Two modified pieces were recovered; a side scraper and a retouched flake. They cannot be precisely dated. A flint hammerstone was also recovered. It was made on a rounded nodule, that had previously been modified (multiple flake scars were present). The large hammerstone (672g) displays extensive wear, and it may have been used for food processing or other functions rather than for tool manufacture.

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

- 5.2.1 A relatively substantial assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was found during excavation at the site (quantified by stratigraphic period in Table 4). It should be noted that an additional 96 sherds were recovered during the evaluation (PCA 2015) and these have not been reported on directly here, though they are included in the methodology for further work. The assemblage includes small Late Bronze Age, Middle/Late Iron Age and late Roman elements but the vast majority of the pottery belongs to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period.
- 5.2.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. Tempered fabrics were defined according to a site-specific fabric type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional type-series for Sussex, Roman fabrics and forms were recorded using the London/Southwark series (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994).

Period	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
1 (Late Bronze Age)	73	286	8
2 (Middle/Late Iron Age)	5	17	2
3 (Late Iron Age/early Roman)	1229	7026	682
4 (late Roman)	297	1796	188
Unstratified/residual in later deposits	35	222	13
Total	1639	9347	893

Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by stratigraphic period

Site-specific fabric definitions

CALC1 Partially leached soft calcareous sedimentary rock inclusions, frequently orangeish/iron-stained and set within a silty matrix

FLGL1 Sparse flint of 0.5-2mm and rare/sparse fine glauconite of 0.1-0.2mm

FLIN1 Sparse very ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm set within a dense very silty matrix

FLIN2 A dense silty matrix with common, ill-sorted flint, mostly of 1-4mm, very rarely ranging up to 6mm

FLIN3 Common, moderately-sorted flint most of c.0.5-1.5mm (with some examples up to 2mm) set within a silty matrix

GLAU1 Common glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm with few other visible inclusions

GROG1 Common grog mostly of 1-2mm, a small proportion of the grog-like inclusions may be leached 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 sometime of slightly larger size than GROG1 (c.1.5-3mm)

QUCA1 A very silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.1-0.5mm and sparse leached calcareous sedimentary rock inclusions (similar to those in CALC1) of 0.5-2mm

QUGL1 Moderate to common quartz of 0.1-0.3mm and sparse fine glauconite of 0.1-0.3mm

#### Period 1

- 5.2.3 The earliest pottery from the site belongs to the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition and comes largely from features associated with Roundhouse A. This is very small assemblage of 73 sherds from eight estimated vessels. Apart from a few obviously intrusive Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered sherds (all found in the same ditch ([295]/[316]), this material is entirely flint-tempered, mostly in moderately coarse fabrics with flint inclusions of up to 3mm (fabric FLIN1); one vessel is in a very coarse ware with flint occasionally ranging up to 6mm in size (FLIN2).
- 5.2.4 By far the largest group comes from round house post-hole [231], which contains fairly substantial parts of two vessel profiles. This may represent a structured deposit, though both are probably less than 20% complete. One is a base, in the coarser FLIN2 fabric, the other, in fabric FLIN1 represents the only diagnostic feature sherd in the Late Bronze Age assemblage, a weakly shouldered jar/bowl with a slightly open profile and finger-tipped decoration along its rim. The use of decoration probably places this group, and the roundhouse as a whole, into the developed plain ware phase of the PDR tradition (c.950-800BC).
- 5.2.5 The coarseness of the flint-tempering and lack of other fabric types such as sandier or glauconitic flint-tempered wares may suggest a date closer the start of this range and probably rules out the possibility that that this group is as late as the earliest Iron Age decorated PDR phase (800-600BC); however, the very small number of vessels represented makes close dating difficult. A few residual possible PDR sherds recorded in Late Iron Age/early Roman features during the evaluation (PCA 2015), including sandy and glauconitic fabrics and a flaring-necked rimsherd were considered to be possibly as late as the beginning of the Early Iron Age; although given the Period 2 and 3 evidence from the current excavation (discussed below) it is possible that these are in fact of Middle/Late Iron Age date.

#### Period 2

- 5.2.6 A tiny quantity of pottery (5 sherds, 17g, 2 ENV) was assigned to the Middle/Late Iron Age stratigraphic period, Period 2. These comprised bodysherds in a sandy fabric with leached calcareous inclusions (QUCA1) from pit [500], and in a fine flint-tempered ware with glauconite (FLGL1) found in gully [548]. However, there is a slightly more substantial assemblage (71 sherds, 230g, 27 ENV) of probable Middle or Middle/Late Iron Age fabric types found in later features. These include quite a diverse range of tempered wares. In order of frequency these are: fine flint-tempered wares with glauconite (FLGL1), non-sandy wares with leached calcareous sedimentary inclusions (CALC1), fine flint-tempered wares (FLIN3), sandy wares with leached calcareous sedimentary inclusions (QUCA1), and purely glauconitic wares (GLAU1).
- 5.2.7 It should be noted here that, whilst calcareous sedimentary rock temper appears fairly specific to the Middle and Middle/Late Iron Age in the Weald, at sites like Broadbridge Heath (ASE 2013), the glauconitic and finer flinttempered fabrics could feasibly be earlier, since they have been identified in late PDR/Early Iron Age assemblages from Sussex (Seager Thomas 2008,

41). However, no diagnostic feature sherds from the period c. 800-300BC have been confidently identified in the current assemblage and, in several cases, flint-tempered wares are associated with diagnostic Middle or Middle/Late Iron Age forms, including several beaded rims and one simple to everted rim jar with tooled line decoration, which all probably have stylistic links to the later Middle Iron Age decorated Saucepan tradition.

5.2.8 Furthermore these fabrics were very often found in small quantities in Period 3 features but rarely in the main enclosure ditch, which was the only feature to contain some post Roman Conquest material or in features assigned to Periods 4 or 5. This seems to indicate that (non-grog) tempered wares may have survived to a small degree during the main period of settlement activity rather than being completely residual in these features (see Period 3 below).

#### Period 3

- 5.2.9 Period 3 has been divided stratigraphically into three phases, although these do not correspond with tangible differences in the pottery assemblages, suggesting that these developments occurred over a fairly brief period of time. The pottery is therefore discussed as a whole rather than according to phase; however, dating evidence and possible chronological variation with the Period 3 assemblage is discussed below.
- 5.2.10 As already noted, Middle/Late Iron Age tempered wares occur occasionally in Late Iron Age/early Roman features and it possible that they remained in use to some degree in Period 3. With this in mind it is probably worth noting that these Middle/Late Iron Age tempered fabrics seem to occur disproportionally in pits and structural features associated with Roundhouses B, C, D and E. They typically make up 15-30% of ENV in these (admittedly very small 77 ENV in total) pottery groups but only 2% in the much more substantial assemblage from the enclosure ditch (which produced about two-thirds of the Period 3 pottery). Although the ditch has not so far been assigned to a stratigraphic phase within Period 3 this provides some slight evidence that it may have remained open after the buildings had been decommissioned Having said this. Middle/Late Iron Age tempered wares make up less than 1% of ENV in the only other substantial stratified group from a midden/ trample deposit, also thought to be associated with Roundhouse D.
- 5.2.11 Aside from the M/LIA tempered wares, the material from the roundhouse pits and post-holes is of very similar character to the rest of the Period 3 assemblage being dominated by grog-tempered wares; these features also lack any recognisably post-conquest material. Overall this evidence suggests that the earliest Period 3 features were probably went out of use around the earlier century AD, although the presence of some Middle/Late Iron Age style fabrics and forms may hint that activity on site began earlier. Looking at the assemblage as a whole, it is clear that it is completely dominated by grogtempered wares, making up about 95% of fabrics by ENV (Table 5).
- 5.2.12 The range of forms is also very limited: simple necked jars make up nearly 85% of EVEs. Most other forms are also jars, including the Middle/Late Iron Age forms described above and individual examples of grog-tempered bead rim or simple everted rim forms. Plain versions of butt-beakers and globular beakers are also very sparsely represented and there is one example of a lid.

Decoration is sparse and mostly confined to impressed horizontal body cordons. One vessel features a rounded shoulder with rows of stamped circles within tooled horizontal bands and a body area with tooled arcs; this decorative style probably derives from the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition, though the fact that the vessel is grog-tempered places it in the Late Iron Age.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
AHFA*	Alice Holt/Farnham ware	2	15	1
CALC1	Tempered ware: see description above	12	52	6
FINE	Unsourced fine unoxidised ware	1	1	1
FLGL1	Tempered ware: see description above	27	72	5
FLIN3	Tempered ware: see description above	17	43	5
GLAU1	Tempered ware: see description above	1	4	1
GROG1	Tempered ware: see description above	1085	6381	641
GROG2	Tempered ware: see description above	68	331	11
MHAD*	Hadham red ware	1	3	1
OXIDF	Unsourced fine oxidised ware	1	1	1
OXRC*	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	5	41	1
QUCA1	Tempered ware: see description above	4	26	3
QUGL1	Tempered ware: see description above	4	14	4
SAND	Unsourced coarse sandy wares	1	42	1
Total		1229	7026	682

Table 5: Quantification of Period 3 pottery fabrics (\*denotes intrusive late Roman fabrics)

- 5.2.13 There are just three contemporary sherds in recognisably Roman sandy wares. These were all found in Enclosure Ditch 1, again emphasising that this feature may have been one of the last to go out of use. All of the Roman sandy wares are unsourced, including a coarse grey ware, and sherds in oxidised and unoxidised fine ware fabrics. A few other sherds in late Alice Holt grey ware, Hadham red ware and Oxfordshire red-slipped ware were found in deposits assigned stratigraphically to Period 3 but clearly represent intrusive late Roman material.
- 5.2.14 The composition of fabrics in the Period 3 assemblage is probably chronologically significant. The early Roman assemblage from the settlement of Hassocks, located *c*.2km to the south-east had a much larger proportion of

Roman sandy wares (roughly 35%) (Biddulph 2010, Table 3). Although the position of Hassocks, at the junction of two major Roman roads, might have given it slightly greater access to Roman traded goods, the data from this assemblage suggests that grog-tempered wares were probably reducing in frequency well before the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD in the locale of the site so the very low levels of recognisably post-conquest fabrics probably indicate that Period 3 activity had come to a close by *c*.AD60-70 at the latest.

#### Period 4

5.2.15 A small assemblage of late Roman pottery (quantified by fabric type in Table 6) was mostly recovered from GPs 9 and 10. As in Period 1, a large proportion of the assemblage is made up by grog-tempered wares. Although these are occasionally quite highly-fired with even grey surfaces, in most cases the fabrics are not readily distinguishable from the Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered wares. Two of the grog-tempered sherds from Period 4 features have decorative features (a shoulder cordon and burnished line decoration) which suggest that they are residual Late Iron Age/early Roman wares and it is likely that at least some of the other bodysherds are also redeposited.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
AHFA	Alice Holt/Farnham ware	4	6	1
FINE	Unsourced fine unoxidised wares	2	13	2
GROG1	Tempered ware: see description above	147	945	117
GROG2	Tempered ware: see description above	20	125	16
MHAD	Hadham red ware	1	2	1
NVCC	Nene valley colour-coated ware	3	32	2
OXID	Unsourced coarse oxidised ware	5	31	3
OXIDF	Unsourced fine oxidised ware	3	38	3
OXRC	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	44	246	24
PORD	Overwey/Portchester D ware	6	46	3
SAND	Unsourced coarse sandy wares	62	312	16
Total		297	1796	188

Table 6: Quantification of Period 4 pottery fabrics

5.2.16 The proportion of grog-tempered wares is notably higher than at Burgess Hill, a site with no Late Iron Age/early Roman phase, where a large later 4<sup>th</sup>-early 5<sup>th</sup> century ditch group comprised about 25% grog-tempered wares (Lyne 1999, Microfiche Table 2). It is possible that the Period 4 activity at Hurstpierpoint is slightly earlier in date. It certainly contains lower levels of

Alice Holt/Farnham ware than the Burgess Hill group (where it makes up 28% of the group); however, it is possible that some of the unsourced sandy wares in the current group are from that source. Furthermore, Oxfordshire redslipped wares (from another industry known to have expanded and taken a much greater share of the market in the last half century of the Roman period) are present at very similar levels to those from Burgess Hill (c.13%). Other later Roman finewares represented in small quantities include Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Hadham red ware. Overwey/Portchester D ware, produced from c.AD330 is represented but only by 3 estimated vessels.

5.2.17 The majority of the forms identified in this period are in grog-tempered or unsourced sandy coarse wares, imitating black burnished ware vessels. They are predominantly everted rim jars, with a few examples of plain rim dishes and one bead-and-flange bowl. Samian related bowl forms in Oxfordshire red-slipped ware are also represented.

#### 5.3 **The Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered just 17 sherds of post-Roman pottery from the site. The assemblage was recovered from just four different contexts and is summarised in Table 7.

Context	Fabric	No/weight	Comments
		(g)	
100	London stoneware	1/6g	Tankard (iron wash, salt glaze)
100	Unglazed earthenware	1/6g	Flower pot
100	English stoneware	3/46g	Bottle x1 (iron wash/salt glaze),
			preserve jars x2 (Bristol glaze)
100	English stoneware	1/242g	Electric insulator
100	Sunderland slipware	1/2g	Bowl x1. Worn
100	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	1/1g	Plate (blue decoration)
100	Refined white earthenware	3/18g	Dish x1 (red rim-edge lines),
			uncertain form x2
100	Green transfer-printed	1/1g	Plate (floral design)
	whiteware		
100	English porcelain	1/2g	Cup x1
137	London stoneware	1/1g	Uncertain form
142	Blue transfer-printed ware	1/16g	Plate (willow pattern)
194	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	2/1g	Plate (blue decoration)

Table 7: Summary of post-Roman pottery

5.3.2 The pottery suggests a little activity in the mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century, represented by the scatter of London stoneware and pearlware. These sherds are small and/or worn suggesting a good degree of reworking. The remaining sherds are typical of a 19<sup>th</sup>- century domestic assemblage but too little is present to meaningfully comment on the social status of the household.

## 5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 Seventeen pieces of ceramic building materials (CBM) weighing 524g were taken from seven contexts. All the fragments were in slight variations of the same, slightly streaky Fe-rich clay. Most of the material was too fragmentary to date or make any diagnostic conclusions. Only two items are of note; one of which is a tile fragment retrieved from [100], which is worn smooth and round. It is not clear whether this was intentional, but neither of the other two tile pieces from this context have been subject to the same treatment. A piece of brick from [300] could be Tudor in date as it has traces of the blue-grey glaze that was used during the early post-medieval period.

#### 5.5 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered 60 pieces of stone, weighing 4490g, from 28 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive. The contents of the paper archive has also been entered into an excel database as part of this assessment. Most stone was examined on fresh breaks using a x20 hand-lens and dilute hydrochloric acid for initial identification. The complete whetstone and polished pebbles were not broken to gain fresh faces. The assemblage could be split into one of nine different stone types. The assemblage is characterised in Table 8.

Stone type	Late Bronze Age	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Roman	Post- medieval
No. contexts	2	19	6	1
Carstone, Lower Greensand beds	3/546g	27/934g	13/1682g	-
Lower Greensand chert	-	6/152g	1/204g	-
Iron concretion	-	1/160g	-	-
Fine-grained Wealden sandstone	1/186g	-	-	-
Light grey quartzrose sandstone	-	1/64g	-	-
Quartz (pebbles)	-	3/196g	-	-
Crystalline igneous?	-	1/310g	-	-
Fine-grained grey igneous	-	1/36g	-	-
Welsh slate	-	-	-	2/20g
Totals	4/732g	40/1852g	14/1886g	2/20g

 Table 8: Characterisation of stone assemblage by provisional chronological period.

- 5.5.2 Contexts ascribed a Late Bronze Age date produced just four pieces of stone. The majority consists of weathered lumps of medium-grained ferruginous sandstone (carstone) almost certainly derived from the local Lower Greensand. None show signs of human modification. The remaining piece consists of a complete shaped fine Wealden sandstone whetstone of slab-like rectangular form (120 x 51mm by 12mm thick). Its wide top surface is smoothed but mainly flaked off - most wear polish is located on the two long narrow sides, one of which has become dished as a result. Such stones are more common in the Roman period so its presence here is interesting.
- 5.5.3 The bulk of the stone assemblage relates to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity at the site (Table 8). The vast majority of this is composed of weathered pieces of local carstone and chert, the only humanly modified piece consisting of a burnt fragment of carstone from ditch [144] (fill [163], G8). The period also produced a number of pebbles or fragments thereof that display an all-over polish. These are mainly in quartz and may well be gastroliths (gizzard stones) that are quite common in the Lower Cretaceous beds. Although these could be expected to occur naturally within the area they may have been deliberately collected for use as polishing and sharpening stones. Normally their hardness precludes any significant 'human' use-wear being apparent, however, the small example from ditch [331] (fill [335], G8), which measures just 60 x 42 x 17mm, has some specific areas of finer polish on each of its larger faces suggesting if this were a gastrolith it has been used as a polishing stone by the site inhabitants.
- 5.5.4 A single whetstone fragment was recovered from deposits of this period. This consists of the terminal from elongated rectangular shaped whetstone (41mm+ long) in a light grey open-textured medium/coarse non-calcareous sandstone, possibly from a Midlands source. Its size and section (39 x 31mm) is very similar to 19<sup>th</sup>- century whetstones made in similar stone and the piece could be intrusive. However, a Roman date is entirely possible (ditch [139], fill [140], G6).
- 5.5.5 The Late Roman assemblage is entirely composed of weathered pieces of local carstone and chert with no signs of human modification. The only post-medieval stone consists of the two small fragments of 19<sup>th</sup>- century Welsh roofing slate.

# 5.6 The Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.6.1 Nine metal items were recovered from the excavations at Chalkers lane. These were all iron and have a total a weight of 480g. The items recovered include a horse shoe, four nails and four miscellaneous iron objects. In general the preservation was poor, with the items being fairly heavily corroded or in a fragmentary condition.

## Horse Shoe

5.6.2 A single large horse shoe (RF <2>) was recovered from context [100]. It is 15.5 cm wide, 14cm long and 6mm thick. Mostly complete though slightly twisted and includes three nails. All of the nails are partial, with two surviving as the upper parts of the nails with simple, rectangular tapered head and one as the lower part of the nail, with its tip bent slightly as a clench for the horses hoof. It has a D-shaped, slightly damaged front toe clip. The body of the shoe is smooth, with no groves or obvious nail holes. It is in a fairly corroded condition. Given the larger size of the shoe and more recent design features such as the toe clip it is likely the shoe is fairly modern.

#### Nails

5.6.3 Four nails were recovered during the excavations from contexts [107], [194], [405] and [398], predominantly from Late Roman contexts. None of them survived complete; rather they are fragmentary (with the parts refitting) or incomplete. They vary in length from 38mm to 73mm. In general, they all seem to be parts of larger, square headed nails.

#### Bulk metal items

5.6.4 The other metal items from the site are all in very poor condition, both very heavily corroded and incomplete. The first of these, from context [107] may be the tip of a very large nail or similar spiked implement. It is 75mm long and has a tapering profile, coming to a blunt point. It has a square section, 11mm at its widest. Two iron items were recovered from context [194]. One is possibly part of a smaller horse shoe or a shoe sole plate. The other is too corroded to identify. Finally [413] provided an iron item in very poor condition. It is ovoid in profile and tapers in shape but is broken at either end making it fairly unidentifiable. It is possibly part of a tool handle tang.

## 5.7 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Context [117] (ditch [115], G5) produced a 6g fragment initially labelled as slag. This is in fact a natural iron-concretion and not related to metalworking.

## 5.8 **The Fired Clay** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.8.1 A total of 254 pieces of fired clay weighing 3600g were recovered from 36 contexts at Chalkers Lane, mostly Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British in date. Most of the clay was undiagnostic and often burnt and abraded. Where possible, fabrics were distinguished initially with the aid of a binocular x20 microscope and then macroscopically. Only three fabrics were distinguishable, as detailed in Table 9.

Fabric code	Description
F1	Pale grey clay; some blurred Fe up to 1mm.
F2	Cream-grey and orange marbled fabric. Sparse-moderate Fe pellets up to 1mm.
F3	Fairly clean looking pinkish clay with sparse quartz and Fe-rich/silty deposits.

#### Table 9: Fired clay fabrics

5.8.2 A little over half of the fired clay (128 pieces) have tenuously been categorised as structural material or daub, either because they had clearly apparent wattle impressions or because they were found in the same context and made from the same fabric as fired clay that was more definitively daub. 116 pieces of daub were removed from [106] and another twelve from context [128]. Several of the daub fragments from [106] had very well preserved wattle impressions that ranged in diameter from 13-25mm, averaging out at 16.5mm. Another fragment from [116] had no apparent wattle impressions, but did have a piece of charred and preserved organic material attached which may be a piece of wattle, although it would be unusual for organic material to last in this way.

## Loom Weight

5.8.3 A single piece of vitrified clay weighing 126g and taken from context [116] (RF <1>) appears to be a loom weight fragment, based on the flat [base?] surface and angle of a linear impression that exists parallel to this flat surface (diameter 15mm). It is most likely a fragment from a large, triangular loom or thatch weight of late Iron Age or Roman date.

#### 5.9 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Some 19 shards of glass were recovered from one of three individually numbered contexts. The assemblage is summarised in Table 10.

Context	Туре	No/weight	Comments	Date
100 (topsoil)	Green wine bottle	2/38g	Uncorroded but abraded	C19th
100 (topsoil)	Aqua stopper	1/22g	With ribbed edge grip. From probable sauce bottle. Uncorroded but abraded	Later C19th – early 20th
194 (ditch ) G5	Green wine bottle	6/64g	Uncorroded but abraded	Later C18th – 19th
292 (ditch) G1	Amber/brown beer bottle	9/454g	Uncorroded and unabraded	Later C19th – early 20th
292 (ditch) G1	Green wine bottle	1/38g	Applied lip. Uncorroded and unabraded	Later C18th – 19th

 Table 10: Summary of glass assemblage

5.9.2 The entire glass assemblage consists of late post-medieval vessels, essentially wine/beer bottles whose contents were probably consumed by agricultural workers and subsequently discarded in a convenient ditch or hedge. The glass assemblage from [292], although notable large, is mainly from a single vessel and is intrusive.

## 5.10 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavations recovered just two stem fragments from separate contexts. The first came from topsoil [100] (78mm long, 6g) and consists of a slightly worn piece of early/mid-18<sup>th</sup>- century date. The other fragment came from ditch [299] (fill [300], G5) and appears to be slightly fresher (81mm long, 6g). A general 18<sup>th</sup>- century date is likely.

## 5.11 The Registered Finds

5.11.1 The registered finds (the horseshoe and loom weight) are described above.

# 5.12 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.12.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the archaeological excavation through hand-collection and from whole earth samples. The hand-collected material contains 362 fragments weighing 212g with a further 12g of bone recovered from whole earth samples. The specimens are in a moderate to poor state of preservation showing some signs of surface erosion and with no complete bones remaining.

## Methods

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or recordable mandibles (those with two or more teeth in-situ).

# The Assemblage

5.12.3 The hand-collected assemblage derives from four contexts including [106], [113], [194] and [328]. The majority of the bone derives from a single dog burial recovered from context [328].

Таха	[113] Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	[106] Late Roman	[194] Post- medieval	[328] Post- Medieval
Cattle			1	
Dog				141
Unidentifiable	1	1		218
TOTAL	1	1	1	359

 Table 11: NISP (Number Of Identified Specimen) count for the hand-collected assemblage with provisional spot-dates

- 5.12.4 The dog skeleton is in a moderate state of preservation though no complete bones were recovered. The general size and shape of the bones suggest they derive from a smaller breed and it is likely that this represents a relatively recent pet burial.
- 5.12.5 The environmental samples produced just 12g of bone from samples <100>, <103>, <104> and <106>. The majority of this bone is calcined and highly fragmented. Due to the poor preservation, the bones are unidentifiable.

# 6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Plant Macrofossils and Wood Charcoal by Mariangela Vitolo

#### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During archaeological excavation at the site, a total of 39 bulk soil samples have been taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. Sampled features included pits, ditches, gullies, post-holes, middens and spreads and ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Roman period. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and assesses the potential of the charred plant remains and charcoal to provide information on diet, agrarian economy, fuel selection and use at the site.

#### 6.2 Methodology

- 6.1.2 All samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 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 flots (or 100ml subsamples of the largest ones) were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 6.1.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues 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, Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3.

## 6.3 Results

#### Late Bronze Age

Samples <111> [216], <112>[218], <113> [220],<114> [222], <115> [228]. <116> [230], <117> [232], <118> [234], <119> [236], <120> [238], <121> [269]

Flots

6.3.1 This group of samples were taken from postholes associated with the late Bronze Age round house A. Most of the flots were dominated by uncharred rootlets and twigs, as well as sclerotia (fungi resting bodies). This material suggests the presence of low level disturbance and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. No charred plant macrofossils were recovered

Charcoal

6.3.2 Charcoal fragments were present in most of the samples, but in low amounts. Therefore, no identification work was carried out.

#### Late Iron Age/Early Romano British

Samples <103> [116], <104> [114], <105> [119], <106> [134], <107> [152], <134> [400], <144> [429], <145> [434], <146> [436], <147> [445], <148> [449], <149> [451], <150> [450]. <152> [477], <153> [481], <154> [489], <156> [507], <158>, <541], <159>. [543], <161> [559].

Flots

6.3.3 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman sampled features included various pits and ditches, as well as post-holes associated with roundhouses B, C and D. The flots contained much modern uncharred material. Charred plant macrofossils were scarce and generally poorly preserved. Occasional caryopses of wheat *(Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat/barley (*Triticum/ Hordeum* sp.) were noted in ditches [115] and [130], pit [135], midden [400], gully [476] and post hole [506]. The latter also contained a few emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) glume bases. The low number of crop remains in these samples suggests that they might represent background scatter of domestic waste. The occasional remains of wild plants consisted of caryopses of grasses (Poaceae), oat (*Avena* sp.), bromes (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia* convolvulus) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Oats cannot be identified as belonging to a wild or a cultivated species based on the caryopses alone.

#### Charcoal

6.3.4 Many features were rich in wood charcoal; however, since ditches generally tend to fill slowly over time and the charcoal from this type feature is therefore unlikely to provide information on fuel selection and use, only deposits that would have filled quicker, such as pits and post-holes, have been considered for charcoal identification. The charcoal was generally in a poor state of preservation, with signs of sediment encrustation and perculation, which are likely to be due to fluctuations in ground water level. Preservation was particularly poor in pit [135], post-holes [435] and [540] and midden [451]. Most of the fragments were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), with a few

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displaying anatomical characteristics consistent with cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) and two fragments tentatively identified as belonging to the Maloideae subfamily, which includes apple, whitebeam, rowan, hawthorn.

### Late Roman

Samples <100> [106], <133> [398], <135> [405], <136> [402], <137> [384], <138> [382], <139> [380] and <140> [396].

Flots

6.3.5 The flots from this group of samples contained again a large amount of uncharred contaminants. Very few charred plant remains were noted, all from wild sources, including fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshells from pit [105] and post-hole [383] and some indeterminate seeds or other plant parts.

## Charcoal

6.3.6 Pit [105] and post-hole [401] contained fragments of oak or possible oak. The dominance of this taxon in the samples from the late Roman as well as the late Iron Age/early Roman period indicates that this tree probably dominated the woodland around the site. It is known that oak is good for fuel, but it also makes an excellent timber wood (Taylor 1981) and its use in the round houses at Chalkers Lane suggests that it was specifically selected for building purposes, as well as to make fuel.

# 7.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

## 7.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- OR1 To study the evidence for the use of the Weald in later prehistory
- 7.1.1 Examination of the site in its wider context is hampered by the paucity of comparable sites in the immediate area. However taking the Weald as a whole, the results from the current site can be considered in relation to a range of remains from later prehistory. Certainly extending the area of comparison to the downland offers more opportunity for comparison.
- OR2 To study the transition to the late Iron Age
- 7.1.2 Arguably problems with close dating of the pottery assemblages make study of the mechanics of transition impossible.
- OR3 To study the transition to the Roman period
- 7.1.3 Again, problems with close dating of the pottery assemblages make study of the mechanics of transition impossible.
- OR4 To further the study of Roman settlement, architecture and buildings
- 7.1.4 Clearly the evidence from the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British roundhouses and from the Late Romano-British offers potential for the study of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century settlement in the Weald. Clearly the presence of different types of structures at the site is significant
- OR5 To further characterise rural non-villa settlements and their economy
- 7.1.5 Similarly the range of features encountered at the site can address a number of issues relating to the economic basis of activity in this part of the Weald. Unfortunately problems with the survival of environmental evidence negate study of that particular area.

## 7.2 Significance and Potential of the individual datasets

#### The Stratigraphic Sequence

#### Palaeolithic

7.2.1 The single Middle Palaeolithic handaxe, although of significance in its own right was recovered from a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British is not indicative of the presence of in situ Palaeolithic activity.

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

7.2.2 A thin 'background scatter' of this material was evident at the site. There were no obvious features of this date or evident concentrations of flintwork. The material from this period holds little potential to do more than add to the existing corpus of recorded prehistoric flintwork from the Weald.

## Period 1 - Late Bronze Age

7.2.3 The remains offer a rare opportunity to study Late Bronze Age settlement in the Weald both in terms of agricultural exploitation, and evidence of domestic activity in the form of the post-built roundhouse, and possible associated commissioning or decommissioning deposit.

Period 2 - Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age

7.2.4 The scant remains from this period offer little beyond the recognition of a continuity of activity, arguably up to and into Period 3.

Period 3 - Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British

- 7.2.5 This is undoubtedly the most archaeologically significant period of the site's use. The potential lies in further understanding the nature of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British domestic activity situated within a ditched enclosure in the Weald.
- 7.2.6 Domestic refuse being deposited in a limited number of pits and in the enclosure ditch at this time provides material to be added to the corpus of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery recovered from the Weald, as well as in providing environmental material of the agricultural regime.

## Medieval

7.2.7 There was scant evidence of medieval activity during this period, and there is no potential for study of this period in the Weald.

Period 4 - Post-Medieval

7.2.8 Although there were remains dating from this period, there is little potential for the study of post-medieval activity in the Weald beyond perhaps comparing the recorded features to known cartographic sources.

## The Finds

The Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

#### Handaxe

7.2.9 This piece is important simply because these types of tools are uncommon. The artefact was found unstratified, from the top of a LIA / ERB ditch. But a recent review of isolated Palaeolithic material from the Weald and surrounding Cretaceous and Tertiary landscapes has established that when retrieved from relatively superficial depth or from the topsoil, Palaeolithic flintwork is likely to date from the last glacial (Pope *et al.* 2015). Multiple glacial / interglacial cycles would simply have had detrimental effects on the survival of earlier Palaeolithic material. The handaxe from Chalkers Lane could represent a curated artefact, but given its condition and context, it is likely to date from the Middle Palaeolithic period.

7.2.10 Although it was found in apparent isolation, looking at a wider landscape, the handaxe can be added to the small group found around Hassocks (Holden and Roe 1974, 7) or to the larger group found on Lower Greensand geology (Pope *et al.* 2015). The handaxe has the potential to provide information regarding the landscape preferences of the population during the last glacial outside of the usual riverine contexts.

The remaining assemblage

- 7.2.11 The assemblage provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. The flint assemblage consists principally of unmodified artefacts, or retouched pieces that are undiagnostic. It is difficult to date accurately such assemblage. Based on morphological and technological observations, only a broad Neolithic to late Bronze Age / EIA date can be proposed. The assemblage was thinly distributed, and it is likely to be residual.
- 7.2.12 This assemblage has no potential to provide detailed information regarding the chronology of prehistoric activity at the site, nor the exact nature of the prehistoric occupations.

The Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 7.2.13 Although the Late Bronze Age assemblage is very small in size it does have some limited regional significance, simply because Late Bronze Age pottery from Wealden contexts in West Sussex is extremely rare and any new examples are worthy of publication in order to provide comparative data for the region. The deposition of fairly large parts of two vessels in feature [231] is also interesting and may be seen as part of a wider regional tradition of structured deposition associated with cycles of house-building and decommissioning demonstrated on many Downland sites like Peacehaven, Downsview and Black Patch (Hart 2015, Rudling 2002, Drewett 1982).
- 7.2.14 The Late Bronze Age assemblage has limited potential for further work though some brief comparison with other later Bronze Age house sites would be useful in demonstrating possible cultural similarities in depositional practice between Wealden and Downland sites.
- 7.2.15 The Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage is very small and poorly-stratified, and should arguably form part of the reporting on the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery because its presence has some bearing on our understanding of the dating of activity in this period. The Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage is reasonably large with some substantial well stratified groups. It has local and some regional significance because it provides good comparative data with which to explore similarities and differences with other well-published assemblages like that from Hassocks (Biddulph 2010) and thereby examine how issues like landscape and proximity to roads affected access to traded goods and whether there are tangible differences in consumption and cultural identity on proximate sites.
- 7.2.16 The Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage has potential for further detailed comparison with other well-quantified assemblages in the region in order to

contribute to understanding of variation/similarity in material culture across the region and provide evidence for further discussion of supply and consumption

7.2.17 The late Roman assemblage has local significance in that it provides more limited comparative data but would be worth inclusion in a publication report. The late Roman assemblage does not require further work except to integrate it into the finished publication report.

The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

7.2.18 The assemblage of post-Roman pottery is all of late post-medieval date, characterised by small featureless sherds and is of well-known types common at a regional level. As such it does not hold any potential for further analysis beyond the work carried out for this report and has been discarded.

The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

7.2.19 The assemblage of CBM is all of post-medieval date, recovered from the topsoil or from Period 5 features. As such it holds no potential for further analysis beyond the work carried out for current report.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 7.2.20 The stone assemblage from the site is quite small and totally dominated by types that would have been naturally present at the site. Virtually all of these show no signs of modification at the hand of man but it appears possible that some naturally occurring gastroliths were used utilised as polishing/sharpening stones.
- 7.2.21 Deliberately shaped worked stone is confined to just two whetstones: a Wealden example of potential Late Bronze Age date and a possible Midlands example from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman context. What is particularly notable is the complete absence of querns or any amorphous fragments of suitable stone that may have derived from them. This would suggest the economy was not dependent on arable farming or the excavation area was not near the crop processing area. From the available evidence it would appear that pastoralism may have been more important to the inhabitants.
- 7.2.22 The assemblage is not considered to hold any significant potential for further detailed analysis and no separate report is proposed for the stone. However, a little further work is suggested in an attempt to find some parallels for the two whetstones. This information can be added into the above factual statement and subsequently used in the published site narrative. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

The Metalwork by Susan Chandler

7.2.23 Overall the metal finds assemblage from the site is fairly small, with little to note. The poor condition of the items provides little potential for further work.

The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

7.2.24 There is no potential for further work.

The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 7.2.25 The presence of wattle and daub structures as indicated by the more diagnostic fired clay is of minor local significance, particularly if further daub is found in the vicinity of Chalkers Lane.
- 7.2.26 The fired clay has no significance at a national or international level and therefore this assemblage has no potential for future research.

The Glass by Luke Barber

7.2.27 The glass assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber

7.2.28 The clay pipe assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment.

The Registered Finds

7.2.29 The registered finds are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

7.2.30 Owing to the size and condition of the assemblage it is of limited significance and holds no potential for further work. All relevant data and narrative can be taken from the above text and tables.

The Environmental Material by Mariangela Vitolo

- 7.2.31 The bulk soil samples from Chalkers Lane have yielded very few charred plant macrofossils and poorly preserved charcoal and as such they are of low significance both on a local and a wider level.
- 7.2.32 Post excavation assessment of charred plant macrofossils and charcoal from these environmental samples has revealed the presence of background scatter of domestic waste, including remains of crops and wild plant resources, some of which could have been used for food. It has also shown that deciduous woodland as well as hedgerows were present and exploited both for fuel and timber. In particular, oak wood must have been specifically targeted, given its dominance in all the samples.
- 7.2.33 Further analysis of these samples is unlikely to provide useful information on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel use at the site. However, assessment has shown that there is potential for nearby deposits to also preserve charred material and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

# 8.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

### 8.1 Revised Research Agenda: Aims and Objectives

8.1.1 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.

## 8.2 The Revised Research Agenda

- RRA1 Does the topography/location of the current site fit the established pattern for the recovery of the Middle Palaeolithic handaxes in the Weald (cf. Pope *et al.* 2015)? Given its provenance (in a 1<sup>st</sup> century ditch), could the piece have been curated? Is there evidence of this from other Wealden sites and/or further afield?
- RRA2 (OR1) Does the quantity (and quality) of the other flintwork justify the inclusion of a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period despite the absence of features? How does the flint assemblage compare to others known from the Weald?
- RRA3 (OR1) How does the Late Bronze Age roundhouse compare in form and size to others known from the Weald? Is there a local 'standard' size?
- RRA4 (OR1). How far can the Late Bronze Age Wealden economy be reconstructed from the evidence at the current site? How useful is the environmental evidence?
- RRA5 (OR1) Can further analysis of material culture from the Late Bronze Age structural features help demonstrate cultural affinities with Downland sites where deposition of objects like complete or semi-complete pottery vessels appears to be an integral part of the cycle of house-building and decommissioning.
- RRA6 (OR1) Despite the more limited evidence, how far can the Middle to Late Iron Age Wealden economy be reconstructed from the evidence at the current site? How useful is the evidence from the single pit?
- RRA7 (OR4) Is it possible to more closely tie the enclosure ditch to one of the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British roundhouse phases, or was it always an enclosed settlement? Similarly does the ditch continue in use into Late Roman period?
- RRA8 (OR4) How does the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery assemblage compare with others from the region in terms of fabric choice and vessel selection. Can any similarities/differences be interpreted in terms of cultural identity, status or access to supply networks?

- RRA9 (OR4: OR5) Is it possible to discern any change in economy/subsistence between the roundhouse phases? How useful is the limited environmental evidence?
- RRA10 (OR4; OR5) Is it possible that the rectangular post-built building (Structure F) is actually 1<sup>st</sup> century in date (i.e. contemporary with one or other of the nearby roundhouses)? Has this juxtaposition of different-shaped 1<sup>st</sup> century non-villa rural buildings been seen elsewhere in the Weald and/or further afield?
- RRA11 (OR4; OR5) Is there genuinely a hiatus between Phase 3 and Phase 4? Or is there actually some level of continuity obscured by changing methods in the deposition of rubbish, even between Phases 2 and 3? Has this been seen elsewhere in the Weald and/or further afield?
- RRA12 Does the level of evidence allow meaningful consideration of why the site was abandoned? Despite the apparently favourable location, and lengthy occupation in prehistory and beyond, why is there little or no evidence of any post-Romano-British activity until the establishment of the post-medieval field system.

## 8.3 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

8.3.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as a short article in the local annual archaeological journal, *Sussex* Archaeological *Collections*. This will comprise of an integrated text detailing the key elements of the work. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, photographs and artefact illustrations as necessary and will consider the site in its local and regional context. The article will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment. The article will take the following proposed format:

#### Introduction

Circumstances of fieldwork Archaeological background

#### Results

To include selected plans, photographs, sections and artefact drawings and photographs as well as period-based site narrative

#### **Specialist Reports**

Where small assemblages of limited significance have been recorded, supporting specialist information will be integrated into the site narrative. Detailed data and thematic discussions will be presented in standalone specialist reports for the following two categories of material:

The Flintwork/Middle Palaeolithic Handaxe Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery

## Discussion

Suggested topics to include:

Significance of Palaeolithic handaxe Bronze Age settlement and land division An example of structured deposition? A busy 1<sup>st</sup> century enclosed farmstead Late Roman reorganisation and decline

## 8.4 Publication Project

#### Stratigraphic Method Statement

- 8.4.1 Once the subgrouping is finalised, groups leading onto the definition of a basic land use model will be established for the site. This may lead to some refinement of the current periods/phases. This will provide a definitive land-use led chronological framework for the analysis and reporting of the site.
- 8.4.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

#### The Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

8.4.3 The Palaeolithic handaxe should be illustrated or photographed, and a full description of the artefact should be added to the publication as a specialist report. No further work is proposed for the remainder of the assemblage.

0.5 day

## The Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery by Anna Doherty

8.4.4 It is recommended that all aspects of the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage are included in a standalone specialist publication report. The following tasks have been identified:

Obtain and record pottery from evaluation phase in order to integrate it into the overall pottery dataset 0.5 days

Brief comparison of LBA assemblage with others from Sussex house contexts 0.5 days

Detailed comparison of Late Iron Age/early Roman fabric/form data with other assemblages from the region 1 day

Prepare publication report

1.5 days

Illustration related tasks

Total

0.5 days

4 days

## The Ceramic Building Material Isa Benedetti-Whitton

8.4.5 There are no recommendations for future work involving the CBM from Chalkers Lane.

## The Geological Material by Luke Barber

8.4.6 It is recommended that parallels are sought for the geological material and that the text from the current document is upgraded for inclusion in the publication report text –

Looking for parallels and upgrading text	1 day
Total	1 day
The Metalwork by Susan Chandler	

8.4.7 No further work is required

## The Metallurgical Material by Luke Barber

8.4.8 No further work is required.

The Fired Clay Isa Benedetti-Whitton

8.4.9 There are no recommendations for future work involving the fired clay from Chalkers Lane.

The Glass by Luke Barber

8.4.10 No further work is required

The Clay Tobacco Pipes by Luke Barber

8.4.11 No further work is required

## The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

8.4.12 No further work is required

## The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

8.4.13 No further work is required – any information to be included in the publication report can be taken from the text in this document

## The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

8.4.14 No further work is recommended on the flots or the charcoal.

#### Illustration

It is recommended that the report should be accompanied by around 10 stratigraphic figures (3 days), as well as around 30 pottery illustrations (4 days), to be selected during the analysis programme, and the illustration of the Middle Palaeolithic handaxe (0.5 days).

#### Total

## 7.5 days

#### Scientific Dating

- 8.4.15 Review charcoal, macroplant and burnt bone assemblages to identify any material suitable for scientific dating to refine the prehistoric phasing.
- 6-8 samples for submission for radiocarbon dating if suitable material is present fee

#### Resources

Stratigraphic Tasks	Days
Finalise subgrouping and grouping of stratigraphic sequence	1
Define landuses. It is estimated that the stratigraphic sequence can be arranged	1
into around 15 separate landuses.	
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element.	1
Finalise and describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group	1
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	
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship	1
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	
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of	2
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.	
Total	7
Total	1
Specialist Analysis	
Flintwork	0.5
Prehistoric and Romano-British Pottery	4
Geological Material	1
Scientific Dating	
Review charcoal, macroplant and burnt bone assemblages to identify any material	fee
suitable for scientific dating to refine the prehistoric phasing.	
6-8 samples for submission for radiocarbon dating <i>if</i> suitable material is present	
fee	
Illustration	
Middle Palaeolithic handaxe and pottery illustrations	4.5
Stratigraphic figures	3
Production	
Editing (pre-submission & post-ref)	2
Post-edit author amendments	1
Project Management	1
Journal publication fee	fee

Table 15: Resource for analysis and publication

### Artefacts and Archive Deposition

The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited at Lewes Museum in accordance with their deposition policy and procedures.

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Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
100	Layer	Topsoil						
101	Layer	Subsoil						
102	Layer	Natural						
103	Cut	Posthole	103	1	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
104	Fill	Posthole	103	1	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
105	Cut	Pit	105	2	25	4		Late Roman
106	Fill	Pit	105	3	25	4		Late Roman
107	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	109	4	10	4		Late Roman
108	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	109	5	10	4		Late Roman
109	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	109	5	10	4		Late Roman
110	Cut	Posthole	110	6	28	3		LIA/ERB
111	Fill	Posthole	110	6	28	3		LIA/ERB
112	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	112	7	8	3		LIA/ERB
113	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	112	7	8	3		LIA/ERB
114	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	130	8	8	3		LIA/ERB
115	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	115	9	8	3		LIA/ERB
116	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	115	9	8	3		LIA/ERB
117	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	115	10	8	3		LIA/ERB
118	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	120	11	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
119	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	120	11	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
120	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	120	11	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
121	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	122	12	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
122	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	122	12	15	3	3	LIA/ERB

# Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
123	Cut	Posthole	123	13	28	3		LIA/ERB
124	Fill	Posthole	123	13	28	3		LIA/ERB
125	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	125	14	10	4		Late Roman
126	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	125	14	10	4		Late Roman
127	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	125	14	10	4		Late Roman
128	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	125	15	10	4		Late Roman
129	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	125	15	10	4		Late Roman
130	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	130	16	8	3		LIA/ERB
131	Cut	Pit	131	17	26	3		LIA/ERB
132	Fill	Pit	131	17	26	3		LIA/ERB
133	Fill	Pit	131	17	26	3		LIA/ERB
134	Fill	Pit	135	18	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
135	Cut	Pit	135	18	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
136	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	138	19	10	4		Late Roman
137	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	138	19	10	4		Late Roman
138	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	138	20	10	4		Late Roman
139	Cut	Ditch, boundary	139	21	6	3		LIA/ERB
140	Fill	Ditch, boundary	139	22	6	3		LIA/ERB
141	Cut	Ditch, boundary	141	23	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
142	Fill	Ditch, boundary	141	24	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
143	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	143	25	8	3		LIA/ERB
144	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	144	26	8	3		LIA/ERB
145	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	145	27	8	3		LIA/ERB
146	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	145	28	8	3		LIA/ERB
147	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	145	28	8	3		LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
148	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	145	28	8	3		LIA/ERB
149	void							
150	void							
151	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	154	29	8	3		LIA/ERB
152	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	154	29	8	3		LIA/ERB
153	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	154	29	8	3		LIA/ERB
154	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	154	30	8	3		LIA/ERB
155	void							
156	void							
157	Cut	Posthole	157	31	30	1		Late Bronze Age
158	Fill	Posthole	157	31	30	1		Late Bronze Age
159	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	143	32	8	3		LIA/ERB
160	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	143	32	8	3		LIA/ERB
161	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	143	32	8	3		LIA/ERB
162	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	144	26	8	3		LIA/ERB
163	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	144	26	8	3		LIA/ERB
164	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	164	34	4	1		Late Bronze Age
165	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	164	35	4	1		Late Bronze Age
166	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	166	36	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
167	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	166	37	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
168	Cut	Posthole	168	38	27	1		Late Bronze Age
169	Fill	Fill	168	38	27	1		Late Bronze Age
170	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	170	39	8	3		LIA/ERB
171	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	170	40	8	3		LIA/ERB
172	Cut	Ditch, boundary	172	41	4	1		Late Bronze Age

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
173	Fill	Ditch, boundary	172	42	4	1		Late Bronze Age
174	Cut	Ditch, boundary	174	43	4	1		Late Bronze Age
175	Fill	Ditch, boundary	174	44	4	1		Late Bronze Age
176	Cut	Ditch, boundary	176	45	1	1		Late Bronze Age
177	Fill	Ditch, boundary	176	46	1	1		Late Bronze Age
178	Cut	Posthole	178	47	28	3		LIA/ERB
179	Fill	Posthole	178	47	28	3		LIA/ERB
180	Cut	Ditch, boundary	180	49	1	1		Late Bronze Age
181	Fill	Ditch, boundary	180	50	1	1		Late Bronze Age
182	Cut	Posthole	182	51	28	3		LIA/ERB
183	Fill	Posthole	182	51	28	3		LIA/ERB
184	Cut	Ditch, boundary	184	52	8	3		LIA/ERB
185	Fill	Ditch, boundary	184	53	8	3		LIA/ERB
186	Cut	Ditch, boundary	186	54	10	4		Late Roman
187	Fill	Ditch, boundary	186	55	10	4		Late Roman
188	Cut	Posthole	188	56	28	3		LIA/ERB
189	Fill	Posthole	188	56	28	3		LIA/ERB
190	Cut	Ditch, boundary	190	57	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
191	Fill	Ditch, boundary	190	57	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
192	Fill	Ditch, boundary	190	58	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
193	Cut	Ditch, boundary	194	59	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
194	Fill	Ditch, boundary	194	60	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
195	Cut	Pit	195	61	28	3		LIA/ERB
196	Fill	Pit	195	61	28	3		LIA/ERB
197	Cut	Posthole	197	62	27	1		Late Bronze Age

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
198	Fill	Posthole	197	62	27	1		Late Bronze Age
199	Cut	Pit	199	63	28	3		LIA/ERB
200	Fill	Pit	199	63	28	3		LIA/ERB
201	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	201	64	8	3		LIA/ERB
202	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	201	64	8	3		LIA/ERB
203	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	201	65	8	3		LIA/ERB
204	Cut	Posthole	204	66	27	1		Late Bronze Age
205	Fill	Posthole	204	67	27	1		Late Bronze Age
206	Cut	Ditch, boundary	206	68	8	3		LIA/ERB
207	Fill	Ditch, boundary	206	69	8	3		LIA/ERB
208	Cut	Ditch, boundary	208	70	8	3		LIA/ERB
209	Fill	Ditch, boundary	208	70	8	3		LIA/ERB
210	Fill	Ditch, boundary	208	71	8	3		LIA/ERB
211	Cut	Posthole	211	72	27	1		Late Bronze Age
212	Fill	Posthole	211	72	27	1		Late Bronze Age
213	Cut	Ditch terminus	213	73	6	3		LIA/ERB
214	Fill	Ditch terminus	213	74	6	3		LIA/ERB
215	Cut	Posthole	215	75	12	1		Late Bronze Age
216	Fill	Posthole	215	75	12	1		Late Bronze Age
217	Cut	Posthole	217	76	12	1		Late Bronze Age
218	Fill	Posthole	217	76	12	1		Late Bronze Age
219	Cut	Posthole	219	77	12	1		Late Bronze Age
220	Fill	Posthole	219	77	12	1		Late Bronze Age
221	Cut	Posthole	221	78	12	1		Late Bronze Age
222	Fill	Posthole	221	78	12	1		Late Bronze Age

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
223	Layer	Subsoil	223					
224	Cut	Pit	224	79	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
225	Fill	Pit	224	79	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
226	Fill	Pit	224	79	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
227	Cut	Posthole	227	80	12	1		Late Bronze Age
228	Fill	Posthole	227	80	12	1		Late Bronze Age
229	Cut	Posthole	229	81	12	1		Late Bronze Age
230	Fill	Posthole	229	81	12	1		Late Bronze Age
231	Cut	Posthole	231	82	12	1		Late Bronze Age
232	Fill	Posthole	231	82	12	1		Late Bronze Age
233	Cut	Posthole	233	83	12	1		Late Bronze Age
234	Fill	Posthole	233	83	12	1		Late Bronze Age
235	Cut	Posthole	235	84	12	1		Late Bronze Age
236	Fill	Posthole	235	84	12	1		Late Bronze Age
237	Cut	Posthole	237	85	12	1		Late Bronze Age
238	Fill	Posthole	237	85	12	1		Late Bronze Age
239	void							
240	void							
241	Cut	Pit	241	86	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
242	Fill	Pit	241	86	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
243	Cut	Ditch terminus	243	87	1	1		Late Bronze Age
244	Fill	Ditch terminus	243	88	1	1		Late Bronze Age
245	Cut	Ditch, boundary	245	89	1	1		Late Bronze Age
246	Fill	Ditch, boundary	245	90	1	1		Late Bronze Age
247	Cut	Ditch, boundary	247	91	1	1		Late Bronze Age

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
248	Fill	Ditch, boundary	247	92	1	1		Late Bronze Age
249	Cut	Ditch, boundary	249	93	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
250	Fill	Ditch, boundary	249	94	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
251	Cut	Ditch, boundary	251	95	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
252	Fill	Ditch, boundary	251	95	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
253	Fill	Ditch, boundary	251	96	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
254	Cut	Ditch, boundary	254	97	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
255	Fill	Ditch, boundary	254	98	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
256	Cut	Ditch, boundary	256	99	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
257	Fill	Ditch, boundary	256	100	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
258	Cut	Ditch, boundary	258	101	3	1		Late Bronze Age
259	Fill	Ditch, boundary	258	102	3	1		Late Bronze Age
260	Cut	Ditch, boundary	260	103	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
261	Fill	Ditch, boundary	260	104	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
262	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	262	105	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
263	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	262	105	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
264	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	264	106	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
265	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	264	106	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
266	Cut	Pit	266	107	30	1		Late Bronze Age
267	Fill	Pit	266	107	30	1		Late Bronze Age
268	Cut	Posthole	268	108	12	1		Late Bronze Age
269	Fill	Posthole	268	108	12	1		Late Bronze Age
270	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	270	109	15		3	LIA/ERB
271	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	270	109	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
272	Cut	Ditch, boundary	272	110	4	1		Late Bronze Age

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
273	Fill	Ditch, boundary	272	111	4	1		Late Bronze Age
274	Fill	Ditch, boundary	272	110	4	1		Late Bronze Age
275	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	275	112	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
276	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	275	112	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
277	Cut	Posthole	277	113	12	1		Late Bronze Age
278	Fill	Posthole	277	113	12	1		Late Bronze Age
279	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	279	114	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
280	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	279	114	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
281	Cut	Pit	281	115	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
282	Fill	Pit	281	115	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
283	Cut	Waterhole	283	116	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
284	Fill	Waterhole	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
285	Fill	Waterhole	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
286	Fill	Waterhole	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
287	Fill	Waterhole	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
288	Fill	Waterhole	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
289	Cut	Ditch, boundary	289	118	7	5	1	Late Bronze Age
290	Fill	Ditch, boundary	289	119	7	5	1	Late Bronze Age
291	Cut	Ditch, boundary	291	120	1	1		Post-Medieval
292	Fill	Ditch, boundary	291	121	1	1		Post-Medieval
293	Cut	Ditch, boundary	293	122	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
294	Fill	Ditch, boundary	293	123	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
295	Cut	Ditch, boundary	295	124	2	1		Late Bronze Age
296	Fill	Ditch, boundary	295	124	2	1		Late Bronze Age
297	Fill	Ditch, boundary	295	125	3	1		Late Bronze Age

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
298	Fill	Ditch, boundary	295	125	3	1		Late Bronze Age
299	Cut	Ditch, boundary	299	126	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
300	Fill	Ditch, boundary	299	127	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
301	Cut	Ditch, boundary	301	128	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
302	Fill	Ditch, boundary	301	129	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
303	Fill	Ditch, boundary	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
304	Fill	Ditch, boundary	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
305	Fill	Ditch, boundary	283	116	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
306	Cut	Ditch, boundary	306	118	1	1		Late Bronze Age
307	Fill	Ditch, boundary	306	119	1	1		Late Bronze Age
308	Fill	Ditch, boundary	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
309	Fill	Ditch, boundary	283	117	31	5	2	Post-Medieval
310	Cut	Ditch, boundary	310	120	1	1		Late Bronze Age
311	Fill	Ditch, boundary	310	121	1	1		Late Bronze Age
312	Cut	Posthole	312	122	30	1		Late Bronze Age
313	Fill	Posthole	312	122	30	1		Late Bronze Age
314	Cut	Ditch terminus	314	123	7	5	1	Post-Medieval
315	Fill	Ditch terminus	314	124	2	1		Late Bronze Age
316	Cut	Ditch terminus	316	125	3	1		Late Bronze Age
317	Fill	Ditch terminus	316	126	3	1		Late Bronze Age
318	Cut	Ditch, boundary	318	127	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
319	Fill	Ditch, boundary	318	128	5	5	2	Post-Medieval
320	Cut	Pit	320	129	29	3		LIA/ERB
321	Fill	Pit	320	130	29	3		LIA/ERB
322	Cut	Posthole	322	131	29	3		LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
323	Fill	Posthole	322	131	29	3		LIA/ERB
324	Cut	Pit	325	132	32	5	2	Post-Medieval
325	Fill	Pit	325	132	32	5	2	Post-Medieval
326	Cut	Posthole	326	133	29	3		LIA/ERB
327	Fill	Posthole	326	133	29	3		LIA/ERB
328	Fill	Skeleton - animal	324	132	32	5	2	Post-Medieval
329	Cut	Pit	329	134	29	3		LIA/ERB
330	Fill	Pit	329	134	29	3		LIA/ERB
331	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	331	136	8	3		LIA/ERB
332	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	331	136	8	3		LIA/ERB
333	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	331	137	8	3		LIA/ERB
334	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	331	137	8	3		LIA/ERB
335	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	331	137	8	3		LIA/ERB
336	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	331	137	8	3		LIA/ERB
337	void							
338	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	338	138	8	3		LIA/ERB
339	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	338	139	8	3		LIA/ERB
340	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	338	140	8	3		LIA/ERB
341	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	338	141	8	3		LIA/ERB
342	Cut	Pit	342	142	29	3		LIA/ERB
343	Fill	Pit	342	142	29	3		LIA/ERB
344	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	344	143	8	3		LIA/ERB
345	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	344	144	8	3		LIA/ERB
346	Cut	Posthole	346	145	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
347	Fill	Posthole	346	145	17	3	3	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
348	Cut	Posthole	348	146	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
349	Fill	Posthole	348	146	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
350	Cut	Posthole	350	147	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
351	Fill	Posthole	350	147	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
352	Cut	Posthole	352	148	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
353	Fill	Posthole	352	148	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
354	Cut	Posthole	354	149	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
355	Fill	Posthole	354	149	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
356	Cut	Posthole	356	150	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
357	Fill	Posthole	356	150	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
358	Cut	Posthole	358	151	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
359	Fill	Posthole	358	151	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
360	Cut	Posthole	360	152	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
361	Fill	Posthole	360	152	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
362	Cut	Posthole	362	153	28	3		LIA/ERB
363	Fill	Posthole	362	153	28	3		LIA/ERB
364	Cut	Posthole	364	154	28	3		LIA/ERB
365	Fill	Posthole	364	154	28	3		LIA/ERB
366	Cut	Posthole	366	155	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
367	Fill	Posthole	366	155	17	3	3	LIA/ERB
368	Layer	Midden	368	156	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
369	Cut	Posthole	369	157	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
370	Fill	Posthole	369	157	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
371	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	371	158	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
372	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	371	158	15	3	3	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
373	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	373	159	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
374	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	373	159	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
375	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	375	160	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
376	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	375	160	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
377	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	377	161	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
378	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	377	161	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
379	Cut	Posthole	379	162	18	4		Late Roman
380	Fill	Posthole	379	162	18	4		Late Roman
381	Cut	Posthole	381	163	18	4		Late Roman
382	Fill	Posthole	381	163	18	4		Late Roman
383	Cut	Posthole	383	164	18	4		Late Roman
384	Fill	Posthole	383	164	18	4		Late Roman
385	Cut	Posthole	385	165	26	3		LIA/ERB
386	Fill	Posthole	385	165	26	3		LIA/ERB
387	Cut	Posthole	387	166	26	3		LIA/ERB
388	Fill	Posthole	387	166	26	3		LIA/ERB
389	Cut	Posthole	389	167	26	3		LIA/ERB
390	Fill	Posthole	389	167	26	3		LIA/ERB
391	Cut	Posthole	391	168	18	4		Late Roman
392	Fill	Posthole	391	168	18	4		Late Roman
393	Cut	Posthole	393	169	18	4		Late Roman
394	Fill	Posthole	393	169	18	4		Late Roman
395	Cut	Posthole	395	170	18	4		Late Roman
396	Fill	Posthole	395	170	18	4		Late Roman
397	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	397	171	9	4		Late Roman

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
398	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	397	172	9	4		Late Roman
399	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	397	172	9	4		Late Roman
400	Layer	Midden	400	173	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
401	Cut	Posthole	401	174	18	4		Late Roman
402	Fill	Posthole	401	174	18	4		Late Roman
403	Cut	Posthole	403	175	18	4		Late Roman
404	Fill	Posthole	403	175	18	4		Late Roman
405	Fill	Posthole	403	175	18	4		Late Roman
406	Cut	Posthole	406	176	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
407	Fill	Posthole	406	176	15	3	3	LIA/ERB
408	Cut	Posthole	408	177	18	4		Late Roman
409	Fill	Posthole	408	177	18	4		Late Roman
410	Cut	Posthole	410	178	18	4		Late Roman
411	Fill	Posthole	410	178	18	4		Late Roman
412	Cut	Ditch terminus	412	179	9	4		Late Roman
413	Fill	Ditch terminus	412	180	9	4		Late Roman
414	Layer	Midden	414	181	21	3	3	LIA/ERB
415	Cut	Pit	415	182	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
416	Fill	Pit	415	182	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
417	Cut	Pit	417	183	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
418	Fill	Pit	417	183	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
419	Fill	Pit	417	183	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
420	Cut	Stakehole	420	184	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
421	Fill	Stakehole	420	184	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
422	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	422	185	16	3	3	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
423	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	422	185	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
424	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	424	186	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
425	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	424	186	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
426	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	426	187	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
427	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	426	187	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
428	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	428	188	8	3		LIA/ERB
429	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	428	189	8	3		LIA/ERB
430	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	428	189	8	3		LIA/ERB
431	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	428	189	8	3		LIA/ERB
432	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	428	188	8	3		LIA/ERB
433	Cut	Posthole	433	190	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
434	Fill	Posthole	433	190	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
435	Cut	Posthole	435	191	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
436	Fill	Posthole	435	191	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
437	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	437	192	8	3		LIA/ERB
438	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	437	192	8	3		LIA/ERB
439	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	437	193	8	3		LIA/ERB
440	Cut	Posthole	440	194	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
441	Fill	Posthole	440	194	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
442	Cut	Posthole	442	195	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
443	Fill	Posthole	442	195	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
444	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	444	196	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
445	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	444	196	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
446	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	446	197	16	3	3	LIA/ERB
447	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	446	197	16	3	3	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date			
448	Cut	Posthole	448	198	19	3	3	LIA/ERB			
449	Fill	Posthole	448	198	19	3	3	LIA/ERB			
450	Layer	Spread	450	199	29	3		LIA/ERB			
451	Layer	Midden	451	200	21	3	3	LIA/ERB			
452	Fill	Posthole	448	198	19	3	3	LIA/ERB			
453	Cut	Posthole	453	201	26	3		LIA/ERB			
454	Fill	Posthole	453	201	26	3		LIA/ERB			
455	Cut	Posthole	455	202	26	3		LIA/ERB			
456	Fill	Posthole	455	202	26	3		LIA/ERB			
457	Cut	Posthole	457	203	24	3	2	LIA/ERB			
458	Fill	Posthole	457	203	24	3	2	LIA/ERB			
459	Fill	Posthole	457	203	24	3	2	LIA/ERB			
460	Cut	Posthole	460	204	20	3	3	LIA/ERB			
461	Fill	Posthole	460	204	20	3	3	LIA/ERB			
462	Cut	Posthole	462	205	20	3	3	LIA/ERB			
463	Fill	Posthole	462	205	20	3	3	LIA/ERB			
464	Cut	Posthole	464	206	20	3	3	LIA/ERB			
465	Fill	Posthole	464	206	20	3	3	LIA/ERB			
466	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	466	207	13	3	1	LIA/ERB			
467	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	466	207	13	3	1	LIA/ERB			
468	Cut	Posthole	468	208	26	3		LIA/ERB			
469	Fill	Posthole	468	208	26	3		LIA/ERB			
470	Cut	Posthole	470	209	19	3	3	LIA/ERB			
471	Fill	Posthole	470	209	19	3	3	LIA/ERB			
472	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	472	210	33	1		Late Bronze Age			

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
473	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	472	211	33	1		Late Bronze Age
474	Cut	Pit	474	212	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
475	Fill	Pit	474	212	19	3	3	LIA/ERB
476	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	476	213	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
477	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	476	213	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
478	Cut	Posthole	478	214	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
479	Fill	Posthole	478	214	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
480	Cut	Posthole	480	215	20	3	3	LIA/ERB
481	Fill	Posthole	480	215	20	3	3	LIA/ERB
482	Cut	Posthole	482	216	20	3	3	LIA/ERB
483	Fill	Posthole	482	216	20	3	3	LIA/ERB
484	Cut	Posthole	484	217	20	3	3	LIA/ERB
485	Fill	Posthole	484	217	20	3	3	LIA/ERB
486	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	486	218	8	3		LIA/ERB
487	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	486	219	8	3		LIA/ERB
488	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	488	220	8	3		LIA/ERB
489	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	488	221	8	3		LIA/ERB
490	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	488	221	8	3		LIA/ERB
491	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	488	221	8	3		LIA/ERB
492	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	488	220	8	3		LIA/ERB
493	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	488	220	8	3		LIA/ERB
494	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	494	222	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
495	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	494	222	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
496	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	496	223	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
497	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	496	223	13	3	1	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
498	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	498	224	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
499	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	498	224	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
500	Cut	Pit	500	225	23	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
501	Fill	Pit	500	225	23	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
502	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	502	226	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
503	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	502	226	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
504	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	504	227	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
505	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	504	227	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
506	Cut	Posthole	506	228	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
507	Fill	Posthole	506	228	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
508	Fill	Posthole	506	228	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
509	Cut	Posthole	509	229	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
510	Fill	Posthole	509	229	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
511	Cut	Posthole	511	230	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
512	Fill	Posthole	511	230	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
513	Cut	Posthole	513	231	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
514	Fill	Posthole	513	231	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
515	Cut	Posthole	515	232	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
516	Fill	Posthole	515	232	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
517	Fill	Posthole	515	232	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
518	Cut	Posthole	518	233	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
519	Fill	Posthole	518	233	22	3	3	LIA/ERB
520	Cut	Posthole	520	234	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
521	Fill	Posthole	520	234	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
522	Cut	Posthole	522	235	24	3	2	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
523	Fill	Posthole	522	235	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
524	Cut	Posthole	524	236	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
525	Fill	Posthole	524	236	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
526	Cut	Posthole	526	237	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
527	Fill	Posthole	526	237	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
528	Cut	Posthole	528	238	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
529	Fill	Posthole	528	238	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
530	Cut	Posthole	530	239	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
531	Fill	Posthole	530	239	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
532	Cut	Posthole	532	240	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
533	Fill	Posthole	532	240	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
534	Cut	Posthole	534	241	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
535	Fill	Posthole	534	241	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
536	Cut	Ditch terminus	536	242	11	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
537	Fill	Ditch terminus	536	243	11	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
538	Cut	Posthole	538	244	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
539	Fill	Posthole	538	244	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
540	Cut	Posthole	540	245	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
541	Fill	Posthole	540	245	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
542	Cut	Posthole	542	246	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
543	Fill	Posthole	542	246	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
544	Cut	Posthole	544	247	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
545	Fill	Posthole	544	247	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
546	Cut	Posthole	546	248	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
547	Fill	Posthole	546	248	24	3	2	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
548	Cut	Ditch, boundary	548	249	11	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
549	Fill	Ditch, boundary	548	250	11	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
550	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	550	251	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
551	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	550	251	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
552	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	548	252	11	2		Middle/Late Iron Age
553	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	553	253	8	3		LIA/ERB
554	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	553	253	8	3		LIA/ERB
555	Fill	Ditch, enclosure	553	253	8	3		LIA/ERB
556	Cut	Posthole	556	254	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
557	Fill	Posthole	556	254	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
558	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	558	255	14	3	1	LIA/ERB
559	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	558	255	14	3	1	LIA/ERB
560	Cut	Pit	560	256	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
561	Fill	Pit	560	256	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
562	Fill	Pit	560	256	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
563	Cut	Posthole	563	257	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
564	Fill	Posthole	563	257	24	3	2	LIA/ERB
565	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	565	258	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
566	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	565	258	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
567	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	567	259	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
568	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	567	259	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
569	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	569	260	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
570	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	569	260	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
571	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	571	261	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
572	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	571	261	13	3	1	LIA/ERB

Context	Туре	Feature	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period	Phase	Provisional Date
573	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	573	262	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
574	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	573	262	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
575	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	575	263	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
576	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	575	263	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
577	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	577	264	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
578	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	577	264	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
579	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	579	265	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
580	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	579	265	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
581	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	581	266	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
582	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	581	266	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
583	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	583	267	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
584	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	583	267	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
585	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	585	268	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
586	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	585	268	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
587	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	587	269	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
588	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	587	269	14	3	2	LIA/ERB
589	Cut	Gully, eavesdrip	589	270	13	3	1	LIA/ERB
590	Fill	Gully, eavesdrip	589	270	13	3	1	LIA/ERB

#### Archaeology South-East PXA & UPD: Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint ASE Report No: 2015460

Appendix 2:	Quantification	of Bulk Finds
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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	СТР	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Coal/Charcoal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt(g)	Daub	Wt(g)
100	17	398	7	160			13	126			2	20	1	362			1	6	3	60						
101	3	18																								
104	11	150																								
106	24	216			9	4									120	1582					1	<2				
107	11	96									2	148	3	44												
108	150	808	2	40							1	10			5	52										
113	7	26			3	4					2	16			3	4										
114	41	330									1	4			10	100					2	<2				
116	67	682													23	184					2	<2				
117	189	1154									4	36			4	32							1	6		
119	3	18																								
127	9	68									2	46													1	244
128	7	58					1	212			8	1508			24	306										
129	9	60	4	38							1	204														
133	16	58					1	10	1	10																
134	2	28																								<u> </u>
137	8	26		1		1									2	<2										
140	33	140	4	12		1	1	16			1	438			1	62			1						1	
142	1	16																								<u> </u>
146	28	138					1	<2			1	18														

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	СТР	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Coal/Charcoal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt(g)	Daub	Wt(g)
147	18	90																								
148	6	10																			2	<2			3	32
151	42	144									2	140			7	106										
152	59	232									2	302	3	24												
153							1	<2																		
159	7	104																								
160	31	404																								
162	32	254													4	22										
163	57	648					1	52			1	8			5	20					2	<2				
171															1	10										
175							1	10			1	186														
183									4	18																
185	55	292					1	10			6	200									1	<2				
187	11	54									1	6														
194	2	<2	2	1602	2	16							5	20					6	62						
207									2	22					2	6										
209									4	52	2	28														
214							1	16																		
216	21	94																								
223							1	670																		
228	12	30																								
232	49	219																								

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	СТР	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Coal/Charcoal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt(g)	Daub	Wt(g)
236	1	2																								
242	17	50																								
261	21	94																								
263	1	10																								
265									1	38					1	180										
288	1	4					1	360																		
290							1	8																		
292																			11	492						
296	1	4																								
300	1	<2	1	240													1	6								
302			1	68			1	8																		
311							1	4																		
315							1	<2																		
317	5	6									3	546														
319																			1	14						
328					359	188																				
335	30	110									1	68														
336	5	41					1	<2			1															
339	3	52					2	154	1	264																
340	36	225					1	14			1	58														
341	15	42																								
357									1	<2																

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Бe	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	СТР	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Coal/Charcoal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt(g)	Daub	Wt(g)
367	5	40																								
368	17	66													1	6										
374	6	30							1	70																
380	1	2																								
384	2	112																								
396	2	16																								
398	43	230											3	22	2	14										
399	11	38													2	20										
400	87	314									6	144			9	310										
405	4	16											1	22												
411							1	2																		
413	4	44					1						2	16												
414	69	238					2	16			1	70			2	56					1	8				
416	11	36									3	4														
425	1	2					1																			
427	3	8					1																			
429	1	<2					1																			
431	6	6																								
434	21	32					1	122																		
436	5	12					1								1	8										
438	17	48					1	4			2	22			1	12										
443	1	8					1																			

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	СТР	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Coal/Charcoal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt(g)	Daub	Wt(g)
445	9	30																								
449	1	4									1	4														
451	30	112									2	110			6	82										
454	2	6																								
467	1	<2																								
471									2	2																
473	6	30																								
475	4	8																								
477	4	<2																								
479	13	24																								
485	2	4																								
487							1	238																		
491	3	12																								
492	10	66							2	10																
497							1	<2	2	12																
501	3	12							ł – –						2	18										
523	4	22							ł – –																	
521	2	4																								
																					٦				╞──┤	
Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	СТР	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Coal/Charcoal	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt(g)	Daub	Wt(g)

545 547 549	4 1 2	16 <2 6					1	4							2 3	6 8								
551 559 568	7 5 32	46 12 206													1 1 2	10 6 22								
570 576	2 19	4 80							2	8														
578 588 590 <b>Total</b>	9 2 1 <b>1686</b>	28 10 4 <b>9813</b>	21	2160	373	212	2 45	42 <b>2140</b>	23	506	61	4554	18	510	1 252	24 3294	2	12	21	628	11	8	6	276
		4					2	42																L

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal ⊲4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
100	106	105	25	Pit	40	***	56	****	15	<i>Quercu</i> s sp. 15	** Corylus avellana	1	*	2			*	1	**	1	burnt clay ***/ 567g - coal */ <1g - stone */ 46g - industrial debris ***/ 8g - mag. Mat. **/ 3g - pottery **/ 31g
103	116	115	8	Ditch	40	***	64	****	20								*	1			pottery **/ 76g - burnt clay **/ 36g
104	114	130	8	Ditch	25	****	133	***	14		* Indeterminate plant remain	<1			*	2	*	2	**	1	burnt clay **/ 32g - FCF */ <1g - coal */ <1g - pottery **/ 51g
105	119	120	15	Gully	40	**	5	**	2												stone */ 495g - pottery */ 7g - burnt clay **/ 91g

# Appendix 3 : Environmental Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	dno <sub>2</sub> 21	Context / deposit type	40 Sample Volume litres	*** Charcoal >4mm	66 Weight (g)	**** Charcoal <4mm	04 Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications Of the construction of the construction o	<pre>charred botanicals (other than charcoal) * ct <i>Luiticum</i></pre>	\ <sup>\_</sup> 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) **/
										2 (2rw), cf Maloideae1, <i>Prunus</i> sp.4(4rw), Indet.distort ed 3.	sp., Bromus sp., Fallopia convolvulus										105g - burnt clay **/ 105g - stone */ 316g - burnt flint nodule 1126g (thrown away)
107	152	154	8	Ditch	40	**	5	**	1												stone */ 86g - coal */ <1g - burnt clay */ 4g - pottery */ 7g
111	216	215	12	Ph	5	*	<1	*	<1												
112	218	217	12	Ph	10	**	<1	**	2		* Indeterminate weed seed	<1									burnt clay */ 15g - flint */ 9g - pottery */ 1g
113	220	219	12	Ph	10	**	2	**	1												flint */ 2g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	dno <sub>2</sub> 12	Hd Context / deposit type	01 Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	* Charcoal <4mm	∆ Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
115	228	227	12	Ph	40	**	1	***	5												FCF */ 12g - flint */ 5g - pottery **/ 24g - industrial debris */ <1g - burnt clay */ 4g
116	230	229	12	Ph	10																
117	232	231	12	Ph	10			*	<1												pottery **/ 35g - FCF */ 2g
118	234	233	12	Ph	10	**	2	**	1		* cf Triticum sp. (2)	<1									FCF */ 27g - pottery */ 2g
119	236	235	12	Ph	10	*	<1	**	<1												pottery */ 1g - burnt stone */ 200g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal ≺4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
120	238	237	12	Ph	10	**	1	**	1		* Poaceae indet	<1									
121	269	268	12	Ph	2			*	<1												pottery */ 1g
133	398	397		Ditch	40	***	186	***	140												pottery **/ 123g - metal */ 4g - glass */ 1g - burnt clay **/ 54g
134	400	400		Midden	40	**	3	**	1												burnt sandstone **/ 600g - burnt clay **/ 311g - pottery **/ 83g - FCF */ 7g - coal */ <1g
135	405	403		Posthole	10	**	2	**	1												pottery */ 8g - fired **/ 95g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
136	402	401		Posthole	10	***	6	***	15	Quercus sp. 13, cf Quercus sp. (knot)1, Indet. (knot) 1									*	<1	burnt clay **/ 34g - pottery */ 1g
137	384	383		Posthole	10	**	3	***	8		* Corylus avellana	<1									pottery */ 4g - burnt clay */ 2g - nail */ 1g - mag. Mat. */ 1g
138	382	381		Posthole	10	*	<1	**	<1												mag. Mat. */ <1g
139	380	379		Posthole	10	**	2	**	1												
140	396	395		Posthole	10	*	<1	****	10												pottery */ 1g
144	429	428		Ditch	40	***	78	****	50		* Indet plant remain	<1									CBM */ 14g - burnt clay */ 7g - pottery */ 6g

Sample Number 145	tx 434	Parent Context	Group	Context / deposit type Posthole	0 Sample Volume litres	* Charcoal >4mm	<sup>–</sup> Weight (g)	* Charcoal <4mm	<sup>–</sup> Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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) botter, <sub>*</sub> / 4g
146	436	435		Posthole	10	***	6	**	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 5 (2 knots), Indet/distort ed 5, Indet./knot 2											FCF */ 4g - pottery */ 3g - stone */ 17g - burnt clay **/ 46g
147	445	444		Gully	40	**	3	*	<1		* Corylus avellana	<1									stone **/ 95g - pottery */ 3g
148	449	448	19	Posthole	10	***	53	***	3	Quercus sp. 5, cf Quercus sp. Knot 2, Prunus sp. 2, Indet/distort ed 1. Sediment encrustation s											stone/pebbl e **/ 143g - FCF */ 2g - pottery */ <1g

Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal ⊲4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	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)
149	451	451	21	Midden	40	***	14	****	10	Quercus sp.3, cf Quercus sp.1, cf Maloideae 1, Indet dist 5.											burnt sandstone **/ 116g - pottery **/ 36g - stone */ 18g - fired clay **/ 39g - industrial debris */ <1g - FCF */ 5g
150	450	450	29	Spread	10	***	12	**	2												
152	477	476	13	Gully	40	*	1	**	<1												stone */ 25g - pottery */ 1g - coal */ <1g - FCF */ 1g
153	481	480	20	Posthole	10	*	<1	**	<1												
154	489	488	8	Ditch	40	***	4	****	40												FCF */ 2g - flint */ <1g - pottery */ 15g

Sample Number	Context 507	Parent Context	dnoı 24	Context / deposit type Posthole	Sample Volume litres	***Charcoal >4mm	92 Weight (g)	** Charcoal <4mm	<sup>G</sup> Weight (g)	Quercus sp. 14, Indet/knot 1	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	ot, cbm) stoue (eg ind, pot, cbm) - liced clas */ 24g
158	541	540	24	Posthole	15	**	42	***	100	Quercus sp. 13, cf Quercus sp. Vitrified 1, Indet/distort ed 4, Indet./knot 1.											foreign stone **/ 532g - pottery **/ 27g - coal */ <1g - burnt clay **/ 130g
159	543	542	24	Posthole	15	**	3	****	6												FCF */ 1g - pottery */ 1g - burnt clay */ 6g - stone */ 19g
161	559	558	14	Gully	40	***	5	***	4												burnt clay */ 10g - mag. Mat. **/ 1g - pottery */ 7g - coal */ <1g

Sample Number	Context	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
100	106	11	200	100	50	20		*	**	***				*	Indeterminate weed	+			
103	116	1	50	50	60	10		*	**	***	*	cf <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	+						
104	114	0.6	30	30	70	10			*	**	*	Triticum sp., Hordeum sp.	+						
105	119	3	75	75	50	30				**									
106	134	13	175	100	60	10		**	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	Avena sp., Rumex sp.	++			
107	152	1.8	35	35	70	10			**	**					•				
111	216	0.5	10	10	90	10													
112	218	11	75	75	40	20		**	***	****									
113	220	<0.5	<10	<10	80	10				**									
114	222	1	35	35															
115	228	41	400	100	40	10		**	***	****									
116	230	<0.5	<10	<10	80	10				*									
117	232	1	30	30	80	10				**									
118	234	0.5	50	50	40	30		*	**	***									
119	236	<0.5	<10	<10	80	10				*									
120	238	30	60	60	70	20				*									

# Appendix 4: Environmental Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Numper	Context	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
	269	1.5	50	50	40	10		* **	**	***									
133	398	14	150	100	40	10			**	***	*								
134	400	6	150	100	70	10	*	*			*	Triticum sp.(1)	+						
135	405	1.5	40	40	60	10		*	**	***									
136	402	4.5	60	60	40	10		**	***	****									
137	384	1.7	30	30	60	10		*	**	**									
138	382	0.7	30	30	80	10				**									
139	380	2	75	75	80	10	**			*									
140	396	<0.5	<10	<10	80	10				**									
144	429	3	150	100	70	10	*	*		***									
145	434	<0.5	<10	<10	80	10		*		*									
146	436	4	75	75	80	10				**									
147	445	3.5	150	100	90	10	*												
148	449	1	75	75	80	10				**									
149	451	13	150	100	50	20	*	**	***	****									
150	450	1.5	35	35	40	10		*	**	****									
152	477	6	150	100	70	10			*	**	*	Triticum/Hordeum sp. (2)	+						
153	481	2	30	30	70	20				**									

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	*Charcoal >4mm	<pre>*Charcoal &lt;4mm</pre>	** Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
154 156	489 507	16 20	200 200	100 100	60 40	10 10		**	***	****	*	cf <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+	*	Poaceae (large)	+	*	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> glume bases	+
158	541	4	75	75	60	10		*	**	***									
159	543	4.5	100	100	70	10		**	***	****									
161	559	9	150	100	60	10		**	***	***									

## **APPENDIX 4: HER and OASIS Summaries**

## HER Summary

Site Code	HCL15									
Identification Name and Address	Land at Ch	alkers Lane	, Hurstpierp	oint						
County, District &/or Borough	Mid Susse	Mid Sussex District, West Sussex								
OS Grid Refs.	528272 11	7545								
Geology	Weald Clay	<b>y</b>								
Arch. South-East Project Number	7543									
Type of Fieldwork		Excav.√								
Type of Site	Green Field ✓									
Dates of Fieldwork		Excav. 01.06.2015 - 03.07.2015								
Sponsor/Client	Mills Whipp	Projects		•						
Project Manager	Paul Maso	n								
Project Supervisor	Simon Stev	vens								
Period Summary	Palaeo. 🗸		Neo. 🗸	BA √	IA ✓	RB ✓				
			PM ✓							

### Site Summary

The oldest artefact found at the site was a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from a later feature. The piece is extensively bifacially worked, and an uncommon discovery on the Weald.

A thin scatter of struck flint and fire-cracked flint was recovered from later deposits suggesting a restricted level of activity on or near the site in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. There were no clearly datable features of this date.

The earliest features on site dated from the Middle Bronze Age and consist of a post-built roundhouse, part of a ditched field system and a scatter of pits across the site. The next period of discernible activity dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age, a single gully and an isolated pit.

The vast majority of datable features at the site belong to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, Remains consist of a ditched enclosure with at least three phases of 'domestic' roundhouses and a smaller ancillary roundhouse (all represented by arcs of drip gullies), with associated pits, post-holes and middens.

Late Romano-British activity consists of part of a ditched enclosure in which there is a rectangular post-built structure, (although dating of the structure is far from certain) and a single isolated pit.

There were no medieval features and post-medieval activity was left only field boundaries, isolated watering holes and a dog burial. A limited assemblage of post-medieval material was also recovered from the overburden

## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-233459

## **Project details** Project name Land at Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint West Sussex - Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Short description of The oldest artefact found at the site was a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from a later feature. The piece is extensively the project bifacially worked, and an uncommon discovery on the Weald. A thin scatter of struck flint and fire-cracked flint was recovered from later deposits suggesting a restricted level of activity on or near the site in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. There were no clearly datable features of this date. The earliest features on site dated from the Middle Bronze Age and consist of a post-built roundhouse, part of a ditched field system and a scatter of pits across the site. The next period of discernible activity dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age, a single gully and an isolated pit. The vast majority of datable features at the site belong to the 1st century AD, Remains consist of a ditched enclosure with at least three phases of 'domestic' roundhouses and a smaller ancillary roundhouse (all represented by arcs of drip gullies), with associated pits, post-holes and middens. Late Romano-British activity consists of part of a ditched enclosure in which there is a rectangular post-built structure, (although dating of the structure is far from certain) and a single isolated pit. There were no medieval features and postmedieval activity was left only field boundaries, isolated ?watering holes and an animal burial. A limited assemblage of post-medieval material was also recovered from the overburden. Project dates Start: 01-06-2015 End: 03-07-2015 Previous/future Yes / No work Any associated 7543 - Contracting Unit No. project reference codes Any associated HCL 15 - Sitecode project reference codes

Any associated project reference codes	13/03305/OUT - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Late Bronze Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Late Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSES Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Monument type	BUILDING Roman
Significant Finds	HANDAXE Middle Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOM WEIGHTS Late Iron Age
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HURSTPIERPOINT Land at Chalkers Lane
Postcode	BN6 9FL
Study area	0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 28272 17545 50.942497200089 -0.173988249103 50 56 32 N 000 10 26 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Mills Whipp Projects
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens

Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mills Whipp Projects on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Southern Counties
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex - Post- Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2015460
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Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	23 December 2015



© Archaeology Se	outh-East	Land South of Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint	Fig. 1		
Project Ref: 7543	May 2015	Site location	i ig. i		
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: NG	Sile location			



© Archaeology S	outh-East	Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 7543	Jan 2016	Period 5 Post Medieval: plan, sections and photographs	1 lg. 10
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR	r choù o'r ost Medieval, plan, sections and photographs	



© Archaeology S	outh-East	Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint	Fig. 2			
Project Ref: 7543	Jan 2016	Site plan showing trenches and excavation areas	1 19. 2			
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR	Site plan showing trenches and excavation areas				



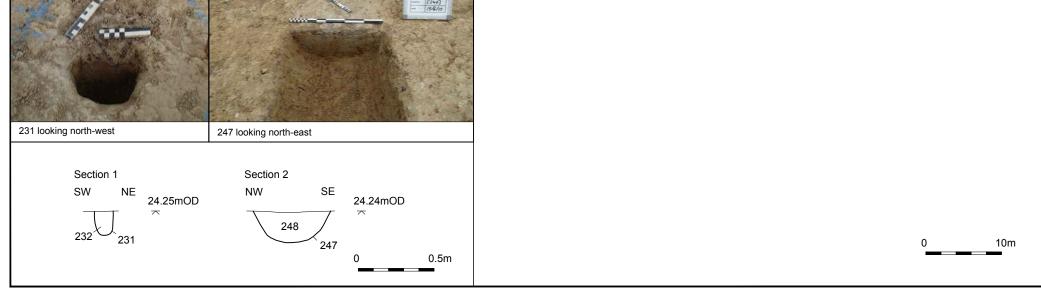


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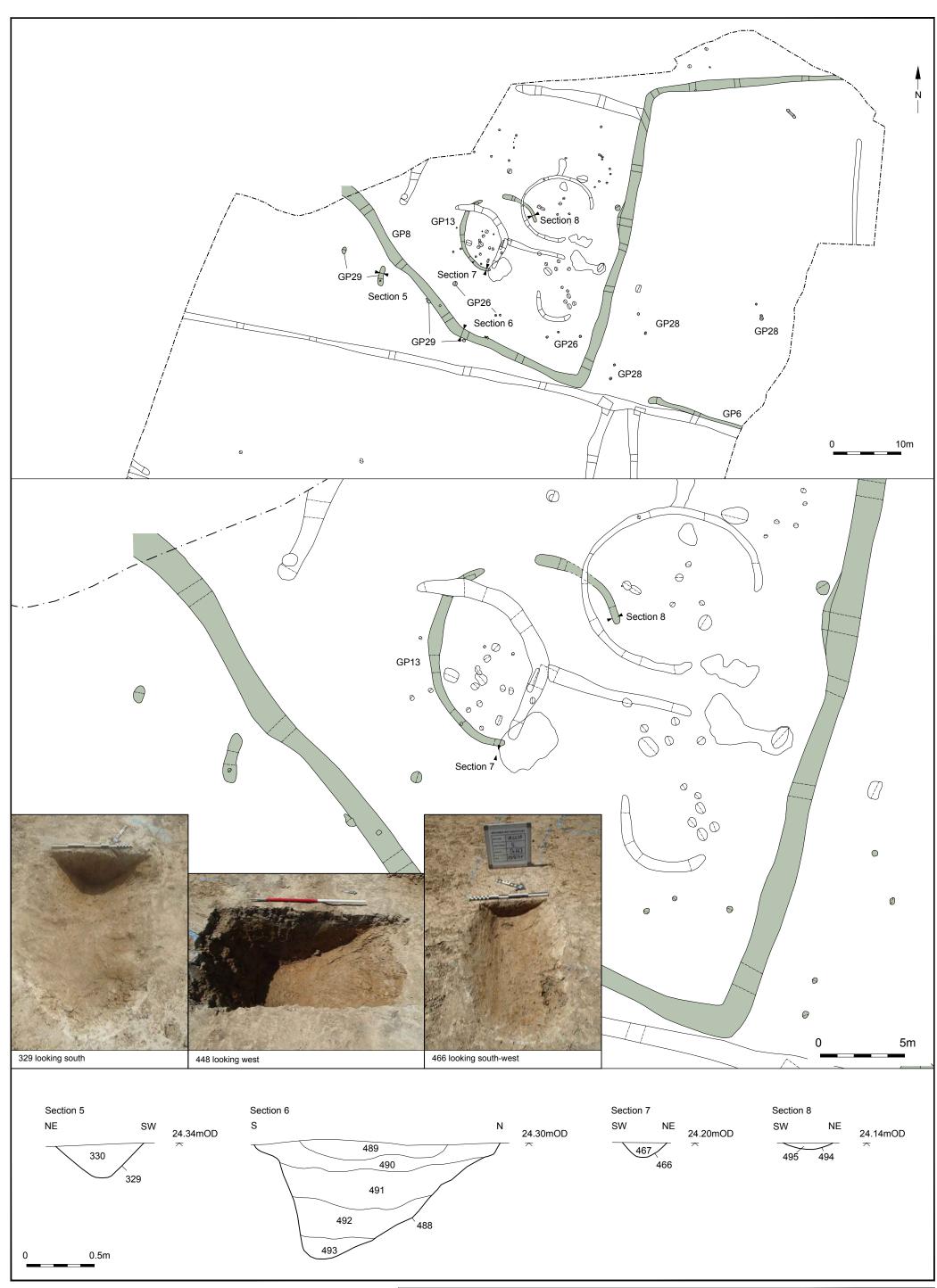
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Project Ref: 7543	Jan 2016	All periods	1 lg. 5
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR		



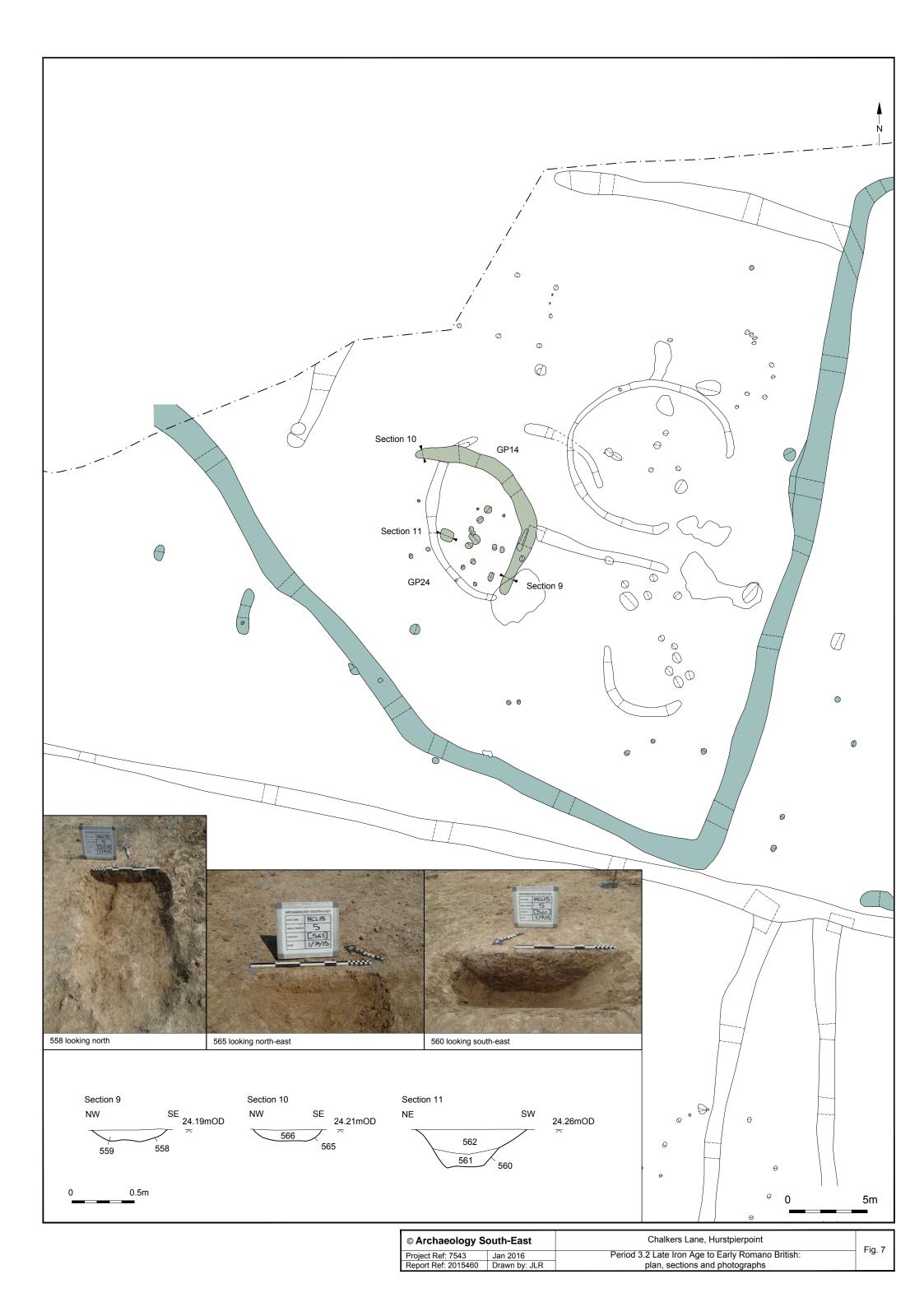


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Project Ref: 7543	Jan 2016	Period 1 Late Bronze Age: plan, sections and photographs	1 lg. 4
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR		

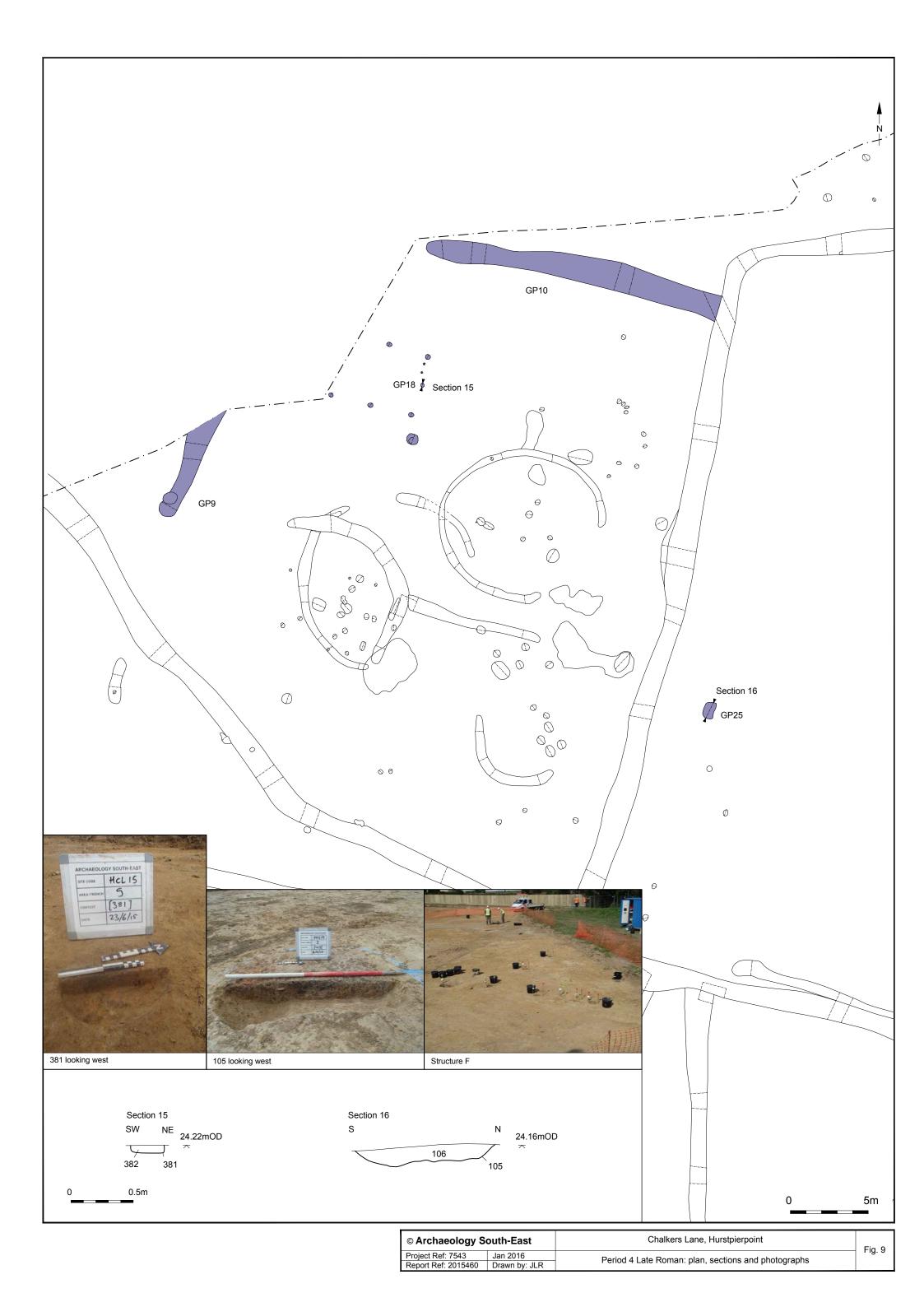




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Project Ref: 7543	Jan 2016	Period 3.1 Late Iron Age to Early Romano British:	rig. o
Report Ref: 2015460	Drawn by: JLR	plan, sections and photographs	







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