Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT PENLANDS FARM, HAYWARDS HEATH, WEST SUSSEX

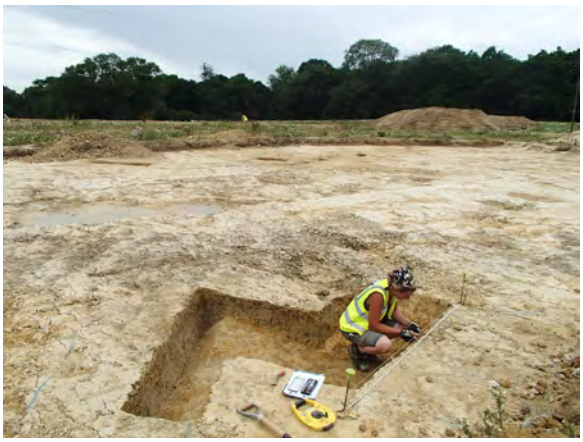
NGR: 532235 125654
(TQ 32235 25654)

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Planning Reference: APP/D3830/A/14/2218078

ASE Project No: 7955
Site Code: HPF15

ASE Report No: 2016397
OASIS ID: OASIS ID: archaeol6-269715



By Catherine Douglas

With contributions by
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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations carried out by Archaeology South-East at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath, between 20th June and the 21st July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of development of the site.

The earliest identifiable activity comprised a curvilinear enclosure. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, but it was stratigraphically earlier than a large Late Iron Age/Early Roman double-ditched enclosure and associated pits dating to between 50 BC – AD 100. Features associated with medieval agricultural activity were encountered in the central part of the site, dating to AD 1075 – AD 1250. A probable post-medieval trackway, field boundary and field system dated to the 18th century or earlier.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by CgMs Consulting, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Penlands Farm. The site consists of two parcels of land on either side of a track leading off Hanlye Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 532235 125654; Figure 1). The eastern parcel is twice the length of that on the western side.

1.1.2 The site lies within the northern part of a wider development area to the north-west of Haywards Heath which is bounded to the north by Hanlye Lane, to the east by Borde Hill Lane/Penland Road, to the south by the grounds of Harlands Primary School and to the west by an expanse of woodland. This works outlined in this document focus on a mitigation area of some 0.68ha split into a number of smaller parcels lying to north and south-east of Penlands Farm.

1.1.3 A desk-based assessment produced for the wider development area identified three heritage assets within its boundary: the projected line of a Roman road crossing the south-eastern part of the site, the site of a lime-kiln and a WWII anti-aircraft battery (Headland 2013a). None of these locations correspond with the excavation areas.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The parcel of land on the west is flat. The area to the east is situated on a gradual slope from south to the north.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50,000 mapping (BGS 2016), the underlying solid geology comprises Tunbridge Wells Sand, Sandstone and Siltstone of the Wealden Group. No superficial deposits have been mapped for the site, but to the south an area of clays, silts, sands and gravels typical of subaerial environments has been mapped.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Geophysical Survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology resulted in a number of potential archaeological anomalies being detected, including a possible prehistoric enclosure in the northern part of the site (Headland 2013a).

1.3.2 Subsequent trial trench evaluation by Headland Archaeology confirmed the presence of a double-ditched enclosure, probably dating to the Bronze Age. Further linear features were dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period (Headland 2013a).

1.3.3 Planning consent was granted on appeal for residential development of the site (APP/D3830/A/14/2218078). Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) attached the following archaeological condition:

No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Thereafter the approved scheme shall be implemented and adhered to. The scheme shall include:

- a*n assessment of significance and research questions*
- *the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- *the programme for post investigation assessment*
- *analysis of site investigation and recording*
- *dissemination and archive deposition of the results of the analysis of site investigation and recording*
- *nomination of a competent person to undertake the scheme*

1.3.4 Dialogue between CgMs and the MSDC Archaeological Advisor (Surrey County Council) identified the need for a further phase of trial trench evaluation for which ASE were commissioned. This second phase of archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 31st May and the 3rd June 2016. Eight ditches/gullies were identified in five of the trenches, there were no discrete features. Only one ditch contained any dating evidence and this is thought to be 18th century. The features were scattered across the site, with no concentrated areas of archaeology identified.

1.3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological mitigation was prepared by ASE in November 2015, and updated in March 2016 (ASE 2016b). This was submitted to CgMs Consulting for onward submission to the MSDC Archaeological Advisor (Surrey County Council) for approval prior to commencement of the work. All work was carried out in accordance with these documents, as well as with the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b), other codes and relevant documents of the CIfA.

1.3.6 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE from the 20th June to the 21st July 2016. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Paul Mason and directed by Catherine Douglas.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 Archaeological work at the site to date has comprised:

- DBA prepared by Headland Archaeology in June 2013 (Headland 2013b)
- Geophysical survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2013 (Headland 2013c)
- Evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2013 (Headland 2013a)
- Evaluation commissioned by CgMs Consulting 31st May – 3rd June 2016 (ASE 2016a)
- Mitigation excavations commissioned by CgMs Consulting June 2016 (this report)

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 Three excavation areas were excavated, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2016b).

- 5,905 sq m targeting the double-ditched enclosure (split into four to avoid a track and overhead cable easement; northern extent defined by AONB buffer)
- 420 sq m targeting an undated ditch in Evaluation Trench 13
- 400 sq m targeting four undated pits in Trench 18.
- 400 sq m targeted on Trench 34

1.5.2 The areas were set out using differential GPS in the areas shown on Figure 2.

1.5.3 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits (e.g. topsoil, subsoil) were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the MSDC Archaeological Advisor (Surrey County Council) immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

1.5.4 The pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors.

1.5.5 All excavation work was carried out in line with ESCC / WSCC guidelines (ESCC/WSCC 2015) and the *Standards and Guidance* of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a).

1.5.6 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
- Pits, post and stake holes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.

- Consideration was given to employing the single context recording system if remains were sufficiently complicated.

1.5.7 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.8 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.9 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts; mainly from well-sealed slowly silted features.

1.5.11 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.

1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals. Larger samples of 80-100 litres were taken from some contexts, rich in large mammal bones and shell.

Limitations of the work

1.5.13 Due to the presence of overhead power cables an area measuring 2760m square was excluded from the excavation area. This was a rectangular shaped strip through the centre of the excavation area, therefore the archaeology in the central part of the site has not been explored. A track situated on a north-south alignment divided the site into a further two excavation areas.

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 site (hitherto referred to together as ‘the site’) within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential,

including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Following on from previous archaeological evaluation(s) conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2016a trenches 30 – 39; Figure 2) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: HPF15.

1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation(s) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is largely taken from the DBA prepared by Headland Archaeology (Headland 2013b) with due acknowledgement. It is supplemented by further information linked to developer funded archaeology in the area of Haywards Heath.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity within 1km of the site, and evidence of prehistoric activity within the Haywards Heath area is confined to a small number of stray finds of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date (Harris 2005, 11). This lack of evidence may be more a result of the limited previous investigations than an actual lack of previous activity, as there are significant prehistoric sites in Sussex along the coast, on the Downs and further north in the forests of the Weald. It was thought to be quite possible that previously unknown field systems and livestock enclosures of Iron Age date would be revealed during the excavation. Also, Iron smelting is known to have been taking place within the Weald before the Roman invasion as all the raw materials were available. A recent investigation at Birchen Lane, Haywards Heath identified evidence of such activity dating to the Middle Iron Age (Garrett Sheehan pers comm).

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 A Roman road is purported to cross the study area on a route from London to Hassocks, following a straight field boundary that was the edge of Ancient Woodland on the 1818 map. However, excavations at the Haywards Heath College site and at Beech Hurst Gardens, both on the purported route, found no evidence of the road. Geophysical survey and trenching in 1998-9 to the south-west of the town found evidence of a sandstone metalled road consistent with the proposed alignment of the Roman road, c.50m west of the route marked by the Ordnance Survey. Roman pottery has been found within the study area and it was thought possible that previously unknown field systems and livestock enclosures of Roman date might be revealed during the excavations. The Roman road may be present within the area of woodland to the southeast of the site but it may deviate from the mapped route, as evidenced at locations further south.

2.3.2 During 2004 excavations linked to the Bolnore Village development identified a small enclosure at least 35m across occupying an elevated position adjacent to Rocky Lane. The enclosure was defined by two ring ditches incorporating small quantities of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and post-Conquest Roman pottery (ASE 2004).

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 In the medieval period the Wealden area had a high density of dispersed farmsteads, but there was no nucleated settlement at Haywards Heath and the settlement does not appear in the Domesday survey. The nearest settlement which was recorded is Berth near Streat, c.4km to the south

which had a small population of 9 householders. This lack of large or nucleated settlement reflects the densely wooded landscape in the medieval period, the Wealden Forest, now being an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in part for its extensive areas of woodland.

2.4.2 The Historic Landscape Characterisation for the study area notes that the eastern part of the site is comprised of medieval cohesive assarted fields, whilst the west is a modern amalgamation of fields and the northern and southern edges are modern regenerated woodland. The south-eastern part of the site is surviving Ancient Woodland, and the north-south field divisions within and to the edges of the Application Site are also Ancient Woodland, the Hedgerow Regulations will apply to these historic boundaries.

2.4.3 During 2011 excavations linked to the Bolnore Village development identified the remains of an 11th – 13th century farmstead linked to livestock management. The activity likely belonged to a vaccary or medieval cattle ranch, known as 'The Hayworth' (Margetts in press).

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The first mention of a manor at Haywards Heath is in the 16th century, when Hayworth as it was then known was conveyed to the Hardham family. Until the mid-19th century and the construction of the railway (the station opened in 1841) there was no nucleated settlement at Haywards Heath; instead the area was divided between several large farms and was in mixed agricultural use. A number of pre-town houses survive in the town; approximately half of these are Listed Buildings whilst the remainder are undesignated. The first development was around the railway station, but the town soon expanded as it became a popular commuter town on the line from Brighton to London. Several fields can be seen on 1818 parish map, but have disappeared in later mapping. It is likely these were marked by a combination of ditch, hedge and post, all of which may have left sub-surface traces.

2.6 Cartographic

2.6.1 The mapping consulted spans the period between 1818 and 1971. The wider area was one of large farms until the construction of the railway in 1841, when the town of Haywards Heath began to develop. The earliest map consulted was the parish map of 1818, which shows a group of buildings at Penland Farm, surrounded by fields. The farm boundary is shown marked by hedgerows, and the accompanying book records the land as being a mixture of arable, pasture and woodland. There has been very little change to the character of the Application Site, however the 19th and 20th centuries have seen field boundary loss within the site. From 1897 the expansion of Haywards Heath to the south east of the site can be seen and the tree planting to the edges of Borde Hill dates from the period 1897-1910. Tree planting on the south side of Hanlye Lane in the period 1910-1955 strengthened this edge as the town expanded closer to the park and west of Bordehill Lane.

2.7 Recent work

2.7.1 Geophysical Survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology in 2013 resulted in a number of potential archaeological anomalies being detected, including a possible prehistoric enclosure in the northern part of the site (Headland 2013a).

2.7.2 A subsequent trial trench evaluation by Headland Archaeology in 2013 confirmed the presence of a double-ditched enclosure, probably dating to the Bronze Age. Further linear features were dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period (Headland 2013a).

2.7.3 A second phase of archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East in 2016. Ditches/gullies were identified in five of the trenches. No discrete features were encountered. Only one ditch contained any dating evidence and this is probably 18th century. The features were scattered across the site, with no concentrated areas of archaeology identified.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation set out in the WSI (ASE 2016b) were as follows:

- 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 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 Specific research aims, taking into account the forthcoming South East Research Framework, also detailed in the WSI (ASE 2016b) were:

- To study the use and occupation of the Weald in later prehistory
- To study the evolution of settlement
- To study the transition from the late Iron Age to Roman period
- To study agricultural economy in the Roman period

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

(Figure 3)

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The archaeological features exposed in the excavation areas included a prehistoric enclosure truncated by a larger Late Iron Age/Early Roman double ditched example with associated pits and post holes. Other features included ditches, pits and post holes that appear to represent components of a medieval agricultural landscape, a probable post-medieval route way and a post-medieval field boundary.

4.1.2 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. On the basis of this, four principle periods have been defined. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

Period Number	Period Name	Date Ranges
1	Later Prehistoric	
2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	50BC – 100AD
3	Medieval	AD1075 – AD1250
4	Post Medieval	AD1700 - 2016

Table 1: Archaeological periods represented on the site

4.1.3 The archaeological sequence is discussed by subgroups (SGs) and land use entities where possible. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed by land use entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Context numbers are given in square brackets: [xxx].

4.1.4 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	317
Section sheets	11
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	296
Context register	8
Drawing register	11
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 2: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box and 1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	17
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 3: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 The underlying geology [3] comprised Tunbridge Wells Sand, Sandstone and Siltstone of the Wealden Group. This was encountered at varying levels across the site, with the lowest point at 75.35m AOD in the excavation area furthest south, and the highest at 88.34m AOD in the largest excavation area at the northwest end of the site. Sandstone outcropping was identified in some areas, and the geology varied slightly in Trench 37, where the natural was siltier and siltstone outcropping was identified in the centre of the trench.

4.2.2 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.25m - 0.50m of top and subsoil overlying the geology. In Trench 33 and the mitigation area on the location of Trench 34 the natural was immediately overlain by colluvium comprised of red-brown silty clay. This measured a thickness of 0.15m in Trench 34 and 0.04-0.84m in Trench 33.

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 A ‘background scatter’ of earlier prehistoric material of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date was encountered as residual finds within later features. This suggests occupation of the land, albeit of a transient nature, occurring at this time.

4.3.2 An end scraper identified in a Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch (GP8) could reflect tool using activity during the Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age.

4.3.3 A diagnostic flake from a ground implement was identified from a different sondage through the same Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch. This almost certainly derives from a polished axe, indicating an Early or Middle Neolithic date. A microblade was also recovered during the evaluation. Both pieces provide evidence for an early prehistoric presence at the site.

4.3.4 A late Prehistoric flint flake was identified in the subsoil [2].

4.3.5 A single pit SG42 (GP18) is the only well-stratified feature which produced a group of pottery which probably pre-dates the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The relatively thick-walled, low-fired and coarsely-tempered nature of these sherds may suggest a transitional group of Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery. Both the Early and Middle Bronze Age are characterised by thick-walled urn-like vessel profiles. However, the fourth sherd in this group has a

relatively thin-walled profile and is associated with a grog-tempered fabric which is not dissimilar to other Late Iron Age/Early Roman wares from the site. This may suggest that, even if the other sherds in this group do belong to the Early/Middle Bronze Age, they could still be residual in a Late Iron Age/early Roman feature.

4.4 Period 1: Later Prehistoric? (Figure 4)

Enclosure 1 (ENC1)

4.4.1 The earliest identifiable activity on site comprised a large curvilinear ditch forming a sub-oval enclosure measuring a length of 49.63m from north to south, by a width of 32.44m from east to west. The ditch remains entirely undated, and is defined purely by means of *terminus post quem* dates provided by stratigraphically later periods. The entire east side of the enclosure appears to be open. It is truncated in the north and also at the south-east end by a double-ditched enclosure (ENC2) dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

4.4.2 Enclosure 1 (ENC1) was excavated by several interventions placed at regular intervals along the length of the feature. All the interventions in the southern excavation area (GP1) revealed similar U-shaped profiles and depths of around 0.45m. Further north (GP 3 and 4) the ditch survives only as a shallow ephemeral feature. It is likely that where it appears to terminate between GP's 2, 3 and 4, the ditch would have continued, but it has not survived in these areas, perhaps due to ploughing.

Open Area 1 (OA1): An area of undated discrete features

4.4.2 Two linear features (GP's 5 and 6) were identified 11m south of (and outside) Enclosure 1, both on a roughly east-west orientation. They were of a similar width and depth to the ditch forming Enclosure 1. The sondages revealed the same U-shaped profile, with a single silty sandy clay fill devoid of pottery. A flint scraper identified in context [224] (GP6) is not chronologically diagnostic, but is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age.

4.4.3 Two undated pits (GP7) were also encountered in Open Area 1. One was elongated with a shallow bowl-shaped profile, and the other was rounder and slightly deeper with a bowl shaped profile. Both pits contained a single silty clay fill. It is very difficult to date these features, but most of the pits relating to the later Enclosure 2 are found within the enclosure, or much further east. Given their close proximity to Enclosure 1 it is possible they belong to this earlier phase, but this is not certain.

4.5 Period 2: Late Iron Age / Early Roman 50BC – AD100 (Figure 5)

Enclosure 2 and Open Area 2: A Late Iron Age/Early Roman bivallate enclosure

4.5.1 A large double-ditched enclosure (ENC2) truncated the earlier single ditch enclosure. This was a substantial feature, measuring some 105m from east to west, and 61.95m from north to south. Although there was a large portion excluded from the excavation area due to the overhead power cables, it

seems clear that the northern ditches are a continuation of this bivallate enclosure. The inner ditch (GP8) fluctuated slightly in width, but was generally around 2m, widening towards the west central area to around 4m. It had a very steep v-shaped profile and a varying depth of up to 1.80m, however the field has been ploughed, so the original depth of this feature was probably more than this if one adds in (an unknown) thickness of contemporary topsoil. The ditch contained up to five fills in some places, generally all consisting of silty clays. The largest individual stratified group of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery came from the primary fill (GP8) in the south-east part of the ditch. A series of burnished rectilinear/chevron motifs were identified, which may date from the mid-1st century BC to-early 1st century AD. However, in other parts of the enclosure pottery was identified dating from the 1st century AD, including some post-Conquest material, in one case, also recovered from a primary fill (fill [113] of ditch [114]).

4.5.2 Hammerscale, a diagnostic waste from iron smithing, was identified in the secondary fill of the inner ditch (GP8). Between 25-50 flakes to 1mm were recovered in the residue but the absence of any associated larger pieces of smithing slag suggests these may have had their source at some distance from the excavation.

4.5.2 An outer ditch (GP9) ran parallel to the inner ditch, generally at a distance of 2.54m. In the north central part of the enclosure the two ditches appeared to widen and veer away from each other slightly, with a gap of 5.5m between them. Perhaps this indicates there would have been an opening or entranceway into the enclosure at this point, as the angle is between the north part of the GP9 ditch does not quite align with the continuation of the ditch (GP10) to the northwest, but it is very difficult to say with any certainty. An alternative explanation is that an entrance originally existed on the eastern side between ditches GP 11 and GP 12 (see below). The outer ditch was not quite as wide or deep as the inner ditch, with a general width of around 1.25m and a depth of 0.56m. A fragmented but *c*. quarter complete portion of a single cordoned, narrow-neck jar was retrieved from the central part of the ditch (GP9). A small fragmentary flint core was retrieved from the north end of the ditch (GP10). It was crudely worked with several cones of percussion indicating mis-hits, and is likely to be late prehistoric in date.

4.5.3 The ditches in the eastern excavation areas (GP11 and GP12) are also likely to be a continuation of the outer ditch. Although they are slightly narrower and shallower than elsewhere within the circuit. They were on the same alignment and contain similar silty clay fills. One of the ditches (GP12) appears to terminate, suggesting a gap or entranceway existed on the eastern side of the enclosure.

4.5.4 The pottery identified suggests the possibility that the enclosure system was reasonably long-lived, perhaps first established as early as the mid-1st century BC. It could be that there was some localised filling at an early stage of its life but that, in most areas, the enclosure ditches were kept more thoroughly clean until the Early Roman period. It is also possible that the early pot sherds are residual and that they significantly pre-date the enclosure but, even if this is the case, their presence on site seems to indicate some form of activity on site prior to the mid-1st century AD. This may help to date the earlier enclosure (ENC1). The fairly small quantities of

Early Roman pottery indicate that the ditches were probably filling up and going out of use fairly early in the post-Conquest period and this process was almost certainly complete by the late 1st century AD.

4.5.5 Two pits (GP15) were identified in OA2 6.5m north of the inner enclosure ditch, and 15.78m away from each other. Both pits had shallow bowl shaped profiles and depths of 0.35m. Pit [254] contained four fills. The secondary fill contained prehistoric flint and fragmented body sherds from a single pottery vessel, dating to between 800BC – AD10. There was a large concentration of charcoal in this fill, and possible evidence of in-situ burning, suggesting the pit may have functioned primarily as a hearth, before later silting up of the feature occurred. The single fill from pit [270] contained a small group of undiagnostic pot sherds, dating from 50BC – AD10. A single pit (GP16) was encountered between the ditches that defined the enclosure. The feature was similar in form to the pits from GP15 described below, however, it was filled by two silt deposits. It contained no datable finds and was associated with Period 2 due to its proximate location to the enclosure ditches.

4.5.6 A further two pits (GP17) were identified in OA2 in the northeast part of the enclosure. The pits were both elongated oval shaped with bowl-shaped profiles and depths of 0.40 – 0.47m. Both pits contained single silt clay fills and no dating evidence was retrieved from either feature. They have been associated with Period 2 purely on their location within the enclosure and their close proximity to the defining ditches.

Ditches 1, 2 and 3 (D1-3)

4.5.7 Ditch 1 (D1) was a northeast-southwest oriented ditch located within the enclosure, 12.5m east of the inner ditch. Only the northeast terminus of the ditch was encountered as the southwest end extended beyond the limit of excavation. It contained a single silty clay fill. No dating evidence was retrieved, but it was on the same alignment as Enclosure 1.

4.5.8 Ditch 2 (D2) extended beyond the northern limit of excavation, and was truncated to the south by the outer ditch of Enclosure 2 (ENC2). It was very similar in size to the enclosure ditch, with a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.50m. Although it appeared to contain Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, many of the sherds belonged to the same vessel encountered in the fill of the enclosure ditch (ENC2). The relationship between the two ditches was unclear as they both had very similar fills. Ditch 2 did not appear to continue into the enclosure so given the evidence provided by the pottery it is possible they were contemporary. A piece of blast furnace slag was recovered from Ditch 2, but as this slag type post-dates the end of the 15th century it is clearly intrusive. Such material was widely used across the Weald to form tracks and roads so its presence in the ditch is not surprising.

4.5.9 Another ditch terminus (Ditch 3; D3) was located 13.5m from the eastern terminus of Enclosure 1 (GP12), on the same alignment. The terminus had similar dimensions to the enclosure ditch, with a width of 1.27m and a depth of 0.17m. It contained a single silty clay fill. No dating evidence was retrieved.

Open Area 3 (OA3): An area of discrete pits within Enclosure 2

4.5.10 Open Area 3 (OA3) has been defined by a cluster of pits and post holes of varying dimensions, located near to but outside of Enclosure 2, in an area to the east of the enclosure. Although the features are shallow, mostly with depths of 0.15m, they were probably originally deeper, having been truncated from above during ploughing. Some of the features are characteristic of post holes, perhaps indicating a circular fence line. Others have irregular shapes and shallow bowl shaped profiles. Charred wood remains were recovered from SG31 pit [62] (fill [63]) and were identified as being exclusively of Oak.

4.5.11 One of the pits (SG42) has been discussed above in Section 4.3.5 because it contained three sherds of Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery. However, the 4th sherd was similar to other Late Iron Age/Early Roman wares from elsewhere in the site, suggesting the three other sherds may be residual in a Late Iron Age/Early Roman feature.

4.5.11 Pit [74] contained cremated human remains probably related to a single adult (207g). The fill also contained a quantity of charcoal.

4.6 Period 3: Medieval AD1075 – AD1250 (Figures 6)

Open Area 4 (OA4) and Ditch 4 (D4): An area of discrete pits and post holes

4.6.1 The evidence for Open Area 4 (OA4) comprised two large shallow pits and two clusters of smaller pits or possible post holes, spaced approximately 1m apart from each other on a roughly northeast-southwest alignment. Ditch 4 (D4) was on a northwest-southeast alignment, and appeared to terminate next to post hole [184] forming a right angle with post holes GP22. It is possible these formed the southern corner of a rectilinear enclosure or building. A single sherd of pottery dating to AD 1175 – 1250 was retrieved from the centre of the ditch, and a sherd of pottery of the same date rage was recovered from the nearest post hole [184]. Unfortunately, the area to the north was excluded from the excavation area due to the presence of overhead electricity cables so the features could not be further contextualised.

4.6.2 The large pits (GP20) had diameters of 1m and depths of 0.08 – 0.21m. Pit [141] contained pottery dating to AD 1075 – AD 1150. The other large pit [121] contained a single pot sherd dating to AD 1150 – AD 1250. The pit [121] was truncated by a post-medieval route way. The only species of maple native to Britain, was identified in the tertiary fill of [121] and is an indicator of open landscapes due to its light-loving qualities.

Ditch 5 (D5)

4.6.7 A shallow ditch terminus D5 was identified in the northeast part of the site. It contained a single silty clay fill which included small pot sherds dating from AD 1100 – 1200. It was quite a large but shallow feature, with a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.08m. This appears to be the only medieval feature in the northeast part of the site, although it is possible that medieval archaeology exists in the unexcavated central portion.

Ditch 6 (D6)

4.6.8 Another ditch terminus D6 was located 46m to the southeast, on the same orientation as Ditch 5. It had a similar width of 1.26m and a depth of 0.29m and contained a single silty clay fill. There is no evidence of the ditch continuing into the excavation areas further south. As only a small part of the ditch was visible it is difficult to understand its function, but it could have been a medieval drainage or boundary ditch.

Intrusive and residual medieval artefacts in earlier and later features

4.6.9 Two intrusive sherds of medieval pottery were encountered in the south-eastern end of prehistoric Enclosure 1. Medieval pot sherds were encountered in the upper fills of Enclosure 2 (GP8), with a slightly later date range of AD 1300 – 1350.

4.6.10 A small amount of medieval material was also recovered from the post-medieval route way indicating possible earlier origins.

4.7 Period 4: Post Medieval AD1700 – 2016 (Figure 7)

Routeway 1 (R1)

4.7.1 Two parallel east-west aligned ditches (GP25 and GP26) were recorded c.1.80m apart. The ditches were excavated by 8 sondages at regular intervals. The ditch furthest south (GP26) was found to be twice as deep as the ditch to the north, with a maximum depth of 0.85m and a sharp v-shaped profile. 8 sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from the north ditch (GP25) including four glazed red earthenware and four London stoneware sherds, all of 18th- century date. A ceramic field drain ran throughout the length of the southern ditch GP26. A shard of glass, from the base of a cylindrical bottle in aqua glass, was identified in GP26. The vessel can be placed between c. 1850 and 1940. Though interpreted as a trackway it is possible that the features comprised ditches which would have had a central hedgebank created through arisings.

Ditch 7 (D7) and Open Area 5 (OA5): An 18th Century field system

4.7.2 An east west field boundary ditch D7 was excavated by three sondages at regular intervals, and was found to have a conical shaped profile, with wide gradually sloping sides near the top of the feature and steep sides and a narrow width near the base. A late 18th century single brick fragment was retrieved from the fill of intervention [34/007] excavated during the evaluation. The ditch can be seen on OS mapping from as early as 1874 up until 1950, dividing the field that is seen today into two fields. On the 1960 map it is no longer present and the two fields are shown as a single field, as it appears today.

4.7.3 A series of discrete pits (GP29) of varying sizes were located to the north of Ditch 7. The pits mostly contained single mid-dark brown silty clay fills. No dating was retrieved from the pits, but tiny chips of coal were identified in two of them, indicating a post-medieval date. Three intercutting possible pits

(GP30) may actually be a tree throw, given the undulating base and mixed nature of the sandy silt fills. Fragments of oak were identified in the environmental sample taken from pit [53] SG25 (fill [54]).

Ditches 8 and 9 (D8 and 9) and Open Area 6 (OA6)

4.7.3 Two ditches were located perpendicular to each other. A northwest-southeast oriented ditch (D8) appeared to terminate at the northwest end. Ditch 9 (D9), was oriented northeast-southwest and appeared to terminate on the location of Ditch 8, although it was unclear which ditch truncated the other. An 18th century peg tile fragment was encountered from Ditch 8.

4.7.4 Open Area 6 was characterised by four pits north of Ditches 8 and 9, possibly in what would previously have been a field bounded by these ditches. The largest pit [16] may be a tree throw given its irregular undulating profile. The other pits contained a single silty clay fill and had very shallow bowl-shaped profiles. No datable material was retrieved from any of these features.

Intrusive post medieval material

4.7.5 A piece of blast furnace slag was recovered from Late Iron Age/Early Roman Ditch 2. This type of slag post-dates the end of the 15th century, so it is clearly intrusive. Such material was widely used across the Weald to form tracks and roads so its presence here is not surprising.

4.7.6 A 2mm diameter sphere of lead from Late Iron Age context [254] (fill [252]; GP15) is almost certainly a modern shotgun pellet.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 *Summary*

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 1). A single registered find was also noted as detailed in section 5.11

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 25 pieces of struck flint weighing 375g were recovered during the excavation at Penlands Farm. Four undiagnostic pieces were recovered from a ditch during the evaluation (Headland 2013a). They are not discussed further in this assessment, but are considered in the review of the assemblage. Overall, the assemblage is small, but it provides evidence for prehistoric presence spanning the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Three fragments of burnt unworked flint were also recovered.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. Hand collected burnt unworked flints were quantified by piece and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage by provisional period is provided in Table 4.

Category	Flake*	Blade, Blade-like	Chip	Irregular waste	Core	Modified piece	Total
No	13	2	3	2	1	4	25

Table 4: the flintwork (*: includes a flake from a ground implement)

Condition and raw material

5.2.3 The condition of the flints is varied. The majority of the pieces display moderate post depositional edge damage. This suggests that the material was subject to some degree of post depositional disturbance. A small quantity of flints displays more pronounced evidence of edge abrasion suggesting successive re-depositions. Seven pieces were recorded as broken. The raw material selected for the production of the struck flints consists entirely of chalk-derived flint. It is mainly light to dark grey in colour. Where present the cortex is thin, abraded and stained to a light brown colour. The exception is a flake from context [200] for which the outer surface

measures 12mm. Five pieces are stained to a rusty colour and four pieces display light blue or creamy surface discolouration. One flake was burnt.

Results

5.2.4 The material was thinly distributed with no indication of clustering. It came from 15 numbered contexts representing mainly ditches, and no context produced more than three pieces. The assemblage consists almost exclusively débitage products. Flakes are represented by 13 pieces. They represent 76.47% of the total débitage (excluding chips). Technological traits indicate mainly a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age) date. Nonetheless a few flakes were more carefully worked. They display thin flake scar removals on the dorsal surface and could indicate a Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A distal trimming blade with only light edge damage from ditch fill [226] provides evidence for Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence. Ditch fill context [267] produced a flake fragment from a ground implement. The small piece (14g) is likely to derive from a polished axe. It indicates an Early or Middle Neolithic date. Cores were restricted to a single example from ditch fill context [133]. The small fragmentary core (24g) was crudely worked with several cones of percussion indicating mis-hits. It is likely to be late prehistoric in date.

5.2.5 Four modified pieces were recovered including two end scrapers, a piercer and a retouched flake. Although none of the implements are chronologically diagnostic, one of the scraper from ditch fill context [224] is likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. It is manufactured on a thin flake and displays thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face. The second scraper (from [133]) is more crudely made, and it is likely to be later in date. Both the piercer (context [153]) and the minimally retouched flake probably belong to the Bronze Age.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation, totalling 198 sherds, weighing 1.37kg (pottery had been absent from features investigated during the previous phase of evaluation at the site). The assemblage is predominantly of Late Iron Age/early Roman date although a few poorly-dated bodysherds possibly belong to earlier periods.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and estimated vessel number (ENV). In the absence of a Late Iron Age/Roman type-series in Sussex, fabrics and forms were recorded using codes from the London/Southwark typology (Marsh and Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994) with some reference to the Camulodunum series (Hawkes and Hull 1947). A series of site specific fabric definitions have been created for the potentially earlier tempered wares, in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010).

Site-specific fabric type-series

FLGL1 Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-2mm, moderate glauconite of 0.4-0.6mm and rare quartz up to 0.5mm

FLGR1	Rare/sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm and rare grog/argillaceous inclusions in a similar size range in a dense quartz-free matrix
FLIN1	Very common well sorted flint of 1-2.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN2	Moderate flint of 1-2mm in silty/fine sandy matrix with moderate quartz up to 0.1mm
FLIN3	Sparse moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a silty matrix
GROG1	Sparse coarse grog of 2-4mm in a silty matrix with rare large quartz grains up to 0.4mm
QUGL1	Sparse glauconite of 0.2-0.4mm and silty/fine sandy matrix with moderate quartz up to 0.1mm

Pottery probably pre-dating the mid-1st century BC

5.3.3 A single pit, [084], is the only well-stratified feature which produced a group of pottery which probably pre-dates the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. It contains four small featureless bodysherds, including one purely flint-tempered example (FLIN1), one grog-tempered sherd (GROG1) and one with both flint-and-grog (FLGR1). The relatively thick-walled, low-fired and coarsely-tempered nature of these sherds may suggest a transitional group of Early/Middle Bronze Age pottery. Both the Early and Middle Bronze Age are characterised by thick-walled urn-like vessel profiles. The former period includes traditions like Collared and Biconical Urn and is dominated by grog-tempered fabrics whilst the latter, associated with the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, primarily comprises coarse flint-tempered wares. On the other hand, the fourth sherd in this group has a relatively thin-walled profile and is associated with a grog-tempered fabric which is not dissimilar to other Late Iron Age/early Roman wares from the site. This may suggest that, even if the other sherds in this group do belong to the Early/Middle Bronze Age, they could still be residual in a Late Iron Age/early Roman feature.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

5.3.4 The remainder of the assemblage was assigned to Period 2 (quantified by fabric type in Table 5). Generally speaking, the pottery is quite fragmented and was found in fairly small individual context groups, perhaps suggesting that the excavated area was not a very intensive focus of Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement activity. However, the assemblage was primarily recovered from a single major landscape feature: the double-ditched enclosure.

5.3.5 In addition to the possible earlier prehistoric group from feature [084] bodysherds in other prehistoric tempered fabrics were recorded, including in flint-tempered fabrics, FLIN2 and FLIN3, flint-with-glauconite fabric, FLGL1, and sandy glauconitic ware, QUGL1. In two cases these were found without any other pottery or datable material, in ditch [246] and pit [254] (the former being part of the main Late Iron Age/early Roman double-ditched enclosure). In two others, ditch [255] (again part of the main Period 2 enclosure system) and pit [270], these fabrics were found in direct association with Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog-tempered wares. It therefore seems likely that these represent sherds of similar date to the main Late Iron Age/Early Roman assemblage. Although flint-tempered, sandy and glauconitic fabrics have much earlier origins and would be expected to predominate in Middle Iron Age assemblages, it is not unusual to find them surviving in small quantities in grog-dominated Late Iron Age groups.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLGL1	Flint-and glauconite*	1	4	1
FLIN2	Flint-tempered ware*	1	4	1
FLIN3	Flint-tempered ware*	1	7	1
GROG	Grog-tempered wares	142	1101	33
OXID	Unsourced sandy early Roman oxidised ware	4	3	2
QUGL1	Sandy glauconitic ware*	4	5	1
SAND	Unsourced unoxidised early Roman sandy wares	33	182	2
SHEL	Shelly wares	8	35	2
Total		194	1341	43

Table 5: Quantification of Period 2 pottery fabrics (*site-specific fabric definitions)

5.3.6 In most other Period 2 features, grog-tempered fabrics are in a clear majority, occasionally associated with a few sherds in shelly wares. Overall, the range of forms associated with the grog-tempered fabrics is fairly typical of the1st century AD. Almost all feature sherds are from simple necked jar forms, occasionally featuring curvilinear 'eyebrow' style decoration which is particularly typical in Wealden assemblages. However, the largest individual stratified group, from the primary fill of ditch [225], contained a series of burnished rectilinear/chevron motifs which may arguably be slightly earlier, perhaps from the mid-1st century BC to-early 1st century AD. In the later Iron Age assemblage from St Anne's Road, Eastbourne for example, it was tentatively suggested that eyebrow decoration superseded chevron motifs (Barber 2016, 173). On the other hand, the group from ditch [225] is part of the main enclosure system which elsewhere produced dating which was more firmly from the 1st century AD, including some post-Conquest material, in one case, also recovered from a primary fill (fill [113] of ditch [114]).

5.3.7 All of the early Roman wares are unsourced coarse sandy fabrics with dark-surfaced or unevenly oxidised surfaces. These were only found in three contexts; in addition to fill [114], they were noted in fill [133] of ditch [132] and fill [153] of ditch [152]. In the former two features, these were associated with larger numbers of grog-tempered sherds, whilst, in the latter, a fragmented but *c*. quarter complete portion of a single cordoned, narrow-neck jar – comparable to Cam. 231 – was noted.

5.3.8 Both the early decoration in group [225] and the presence of occasional flint, quartz and glauconite fabrics suggest the possibility that the enclosure system was reasonably long-lived, perhaps first established as early as the mid-1st century BC. It could be that there was some localised filling at an early stage of its life but that, in most areas, the enclosure ditches were kept more thoroughly clean until the Early Roman period. It is also possible that these early elements are residual and that they significantly pre-date the enclosure but, even if this is the case, their presence on site seems to indicate some form of activity on site prior to the mid-1st century AD. The fairly small quantities of Early Roman pottery indicate that the ditches were probably filling up and going out of use fairly early in the post-Conquest

period and this process was almost certainly complete by the late 1st century AD.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 111 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 824g, from 19 individually numbered contexts. The whole assemblage was recovered by hand from the Stage 2 work. Although the average sherd size of 7.4g is small there is a range present: both tiny somewhat abraded pieces through to larger feature sherds. Although initially the pottery appears to be somewhat abraded this is mainly the result of surface deterioration caused by an acidic burial environment. This assessment represents a brief overview of the assemblage – detailed listing by fabric and form for archive have yet to take place.

5.4.2 The assemblage is nearly all derived from the medieval period, the vast majority of which can be placed into a *c*. 1075-1225 date range, with the emphasis between *c.* 1150 and 1225. The earliest context groups were recovered from ditch [132], fill [133], pit [141] (fill [142]) and ditch [234], fill [245]. These produced small assemblages of *c.* 1050 to 1150: that from [133] consisting of just two coarse flint tempered bodysherds, with the others producing shelly wares, including simple early flaring rim cooking pots. The majority of contexts produced finer flinty wares, often with some quartz, most of which probably derived from the Clay Hill/Ringmer industry (SNL 5 at Lewes: Barber forthcoming). There are also a few sherds with essentially quartz tempering but with a notable scatter of flint, similar to early Ringmer types (HML1a at Lewes), including a few typical hollow-topped rims (e.g. ditch [127] and post-hole [184]). The latest medieval sherds are of more developed oxidised sandy types that can only be generally placed between c. 1200 and 1350 (eg ditch [111]) and could well be Ringmer products. Contexts groups are usually always small (under 10 sherds each) with the notable exception of pit [150], fill [151] which produced 58 sherds (500g) from at least two cooking pots of *c.* 1175-1250 date.

5.4.3 The only post-medieval sherds were recovered from ditch [189], fill [190] which produced four glazed red earthenware and four London stoneware sherds (44g in total) of 18th- century date.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Only one piece of tile and one of brick, collectively weighing 664g, were respectively collected from two contexts, [6] and [160]. The tile (T1) was hard fired and most likely a fragment of peg tile although the surviving fragment was unpunctured; the brick (B1) was also hard-fired and had evidently been subjected to intensive heat at a later stage as mortar had vitrified to glaze on one surface. It was a well-formed and unfrogged brick, with fairly sharp arises. Both the tile and brick are likely to be of mid-18th century date or later.

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions

as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric samples have been retained, and fabric descriptions are provided in Table 6.

Fabric	Description
T1	Dense red fabric with moderate red and dark red clay pellets up to 2mm.
B1	Pinkish fabric with dark red iron-rich inclusions up to 4mm and white silty deposits and marbling.

Table 6: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5.3 In addition, a fragment of brick weighing 206g was recovered from evaluation context [34/008]. It was formed from a pinkish-red and slightly micaceous fabric, with sparse ferrous pellets up to 1.5mm. Both upper and lower surfaces were present for the brick, as well as part of one header. It was unfrogged but well-formed and 61mm thick, and based on the characteristics present a late 18th century date is suggested, although the brick fragment is not sufficiently preserved to be certain.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 Two pieces of fired clay collectively weighing 30g were recovered from the excavation, from contexts [171] and [257]. Neither piece is diagnostic in any way, although the clay from [257] was burnt and heat-cracked. Both pieces were composed of the same fabric type, a pinky-orange clay with some red iron-rich deposits.

5.6.2 In addition, 33 pieces of fired clay, weighing 503g were recovered from environmental sample <1>, from evaluation context [31/005]. All of the material was in the same buff-to-pink clay with large, plate-y ferrous inclusions up to 30mm. Although some of the fragments were fairly large (up to 80mm), and they were all baked to a fairly hard state, the clay was chipped and abraded to the extent that no indication of purpose or function was apparent.

5.7 The Glass by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The only glass recovered consists of a 36g shard from the base of a cylindrical bottle in aqua glass (context [144]). The vessel can be placed between c. 1850 and 1940.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 67 pieces of stone, weighing 870g, from one of nine individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive, with the information being used to create an Excel database.

5.8.2 The majority of the assemblage (46/602g) consists of irregular and worn pieces of local fine Hastings Beds sandstone. With the exception of some scorching none show any signs of human modification. This stone type was

scattered between Late Iron Age, medieval and undated contexts. There are also six pieces (262g) of fine ferruginous Hastings Beds sandstone. The pieces from medieval and post-medieval contexts show signs of having been burnt but that from Late Iron Age ditch [113] (SG 58) does not. However, the latter piece, from a slightly convex 12mm thick bed, has a notable polish on one face as if it had been uppermost in a path or similar (the wear was not consistent with being used as a whetstone as the high polish went to all the irregular edges of the stone).

5.8.3 The remaining stone consists of 15 tiny granules (6g combined) of coal and coal shale from post-medieval or undated contexts.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered just 105g of material classified as slag. The whole assemblage was recovered from one of 14 environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive, with the information being used to create an Excel database.

5.9.2 All residues produced small quantities of magnetised clay granules and sub-rounded pieces of ferruginous siltstone/fine sandstone (93g in total). These have had their magnetic properties enhanced by heating though this could have been the result of any number of processes including domestic hearths and bonfires. They are not evidence of metalworking in their own right and certainly the quantities involved are not high.

5.9.3 Cut [111], fill [137] (SG 56), dated to the Late Iron Age, was the only deposit to produce hammerscale, a diagnostic waste from iron smithing. Between 25-50 flakes to 1mm were recovered in the residue but the absence of any associated larger pieces of smithing slag suggests these may have had their source at some distance from the excavation.

5.9.4 The only other piece of definite iron working slag consists of a 1g chip of olive green blast furnace slag from Late Iron Age cut [134], fill [135]. As this slag type post-dates the end of the 15th century it is clearly intrusive here. Such material was widely used across the Weald to form tracks and roads so its presence here is not surprising.

5.9.5 The remaining slag (9g) consists of tiny granules of fuel ash slag from one of five different contexts. All appears to be waste from coal burning and thus of post-medieval date. Most was recovered from contexts [39] (cut [38] and [162] (cut [163]) already dated to the post-medieval period but small quantities were intrusive in Late Iron Age cut [170] (fill [171]) and potentially in cuts [37] and [44]. A 2mm diameter sphere of lead from Late Iron Age context [252] is almost certainly a modern shotgun pellet.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone containing just five fragments and weighing 2g was recovered from the excavation. The bones were hand-collected from two contexts [133] and [137] and are in poor condition with signs of surface erosion, no complete bones are present.

5.10.2 Both contexts [133] and [137] contain three and two medium mammal-sized long bone fragments, respectively.

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

5.11 The Registered Finds by Susan Chandler

5.11.1 The single registered find was given registered find number RF <1> and recorded on pro forma sheets, as per standard practice. The objects discussed here are detailed in Table 7 below.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	144	Shotgun shell	Copper alloy	Post medieval

Table 7: The registered find.

5.11.2 This shotgun shell is an early 20th century example, to suit a 12 bore gun. It is in poor condition, meaning the head stamp is largely illegible, it is just possible to make out “SVES 12”.

5.12 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

Introduction

5.12.1 Seventeen bulk soil samples were taken during excavations in 2016 at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from ditch, pit and stakehole features. Spot finds of pottery, flint and industrial material date the occupation of the site to the early high medieval period (c.1150-1350 AD) with earlier residual material from the Mesolithic, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods also present. The following report assesses the potential of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on the arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment.

Methodology

5.12.2 The bulk samples, ranging from 4 to 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 7). 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 were scanned in their entirety under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 8). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants.

5.12.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler, 2000; Hather, 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 (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not sufficient enough to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples containing with >3g of wood charcoal from the residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 7 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

5.12.4 *Samples <2> [36], <3> [39], <4> [46], <5> [45], <6> [48], <7> [54], <8> [63], <9>, <10> [75], <11> [123], <12> [133], <13> [135], <14> [137], <15> [162], <16> [171], <17> [142] and <18> [252].*

The flots varied from 5 to 230ml in volume and contained high proportions of uncharred material including modern roots, twigs and wood fragments. Modern seeds of bramble (*Rubus*), elder (*Sambucus*), sedge (*Carex*), oraches (*Atriplex*), goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), cut-leaved Crane's-bill (*Geranium dissectum*), violets (*Viola*) and common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) were frequent within the flots. Charred plant macrofossils, molluscs and insects were largely absent from the flots. Charcoal was present in almost all of the flots, several of which produced sufficient material for assessment.

5.12.5 *Charred Plant Macrofossils*

The charred plant macrofossils from Haywards Heath were only represented by a single wild grass (Poaceae) caryopsis, most likely burnt along with the wood charcoal.

5.12.6 *Wood Charcoal*

Initial assessment of wood charcoal from Haywards Heath was carried out on nine of the seventeen samples. The features assessed were pit fills [46], [54], [63], [72], [123] and [164] and ditch fills [133], [135] and [137]. Preservation of the wood charcoal fragments was relatively poor with a considerable number unidentifiable. Many of the fragments contained post-depositional sediment, radial cracks or were vitrified, a process that distorts the features by giving it a glassy appearance. It has often been suggested that vitrification is a result of high burning temperatures and prolonged exposure to heat (Gale and Cutler, 2000; Prior and Alvin, 1983), although

recent experiments claim that vitrification is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010).

Oak (*Quercus*) was the most common taxon identified and fragments from pits [54], [63] and [252] and ditch fills [133] and [135] were exclusively of this taxon. Alder (*Alnus*) and willow/ poplar (*Salix/ Populus*) are wet-loving taxa and tend to grow in damp and riverine environments (Rodwell, 1991). Field maple (*Acer campestre*), the only species of maple native to Britain, was identified in pit fill [123] and is an indicator of open landscapes due to its light-loving qualities (Polunin and Walters, 1985). Wood charcoal fragments of the *Prunus* genus, which includes cherry, plum and sloe, were identified in pit [72]. A number of poorly preserved fragments were only recognized as belonging to the birch family (Betulaceae). The ring curvature of the majority of charcoal fragments was low and would have derived from mature branch or stem wood. Alder roundwood from ditch [137] indicates the collection and burning of some smaller branches and twigs at Haywards Heath.

5.13 Cremated and burnt bone by Paola Ponce

Introduction

5.13.1 A small amount of cremated bone was recovered from one context originating from the fill [75] of a Late Iron Age / Early Roman pit [74]. Another four contexts produced burnt bone and this was retrieved from the fill of a medieval pit [122] [123], and the fills of a Late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch [133], [135], and [137] [132].

Methods

5.13.2 The excavated fills of the deposits underwent flotation and were processed as bulk environmental samples. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.

5.13.3 The assessment of the human cremated bone was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). Age and sex were assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development along with sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton following Ubelaker (1989) and (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The colour of the bone was described with reference to Holden et al (1995a; 1995b) and McKinley (2004). The presence of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

5.13.4 The burnt bone was also sieved and weighed but as this was unidentifiable, and therefore not possible to assign to either animal or human category, no further analysis was conducted on them.

Results

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

5.13.5 The total amount of bone recovered from the cremated deposit was 207.0 grams (Table 8). All skeletal areas were represented. The identified fragments included fragments of the anterior border of the tibia, linea aspera of the femur, fragments of skull and the distal end of a hand phalanx. The largest fragment size measured 52.3mm.

CONTEXT	WEIGHT (grams)				TYPE	IDENTIFIABLE					
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total		AGE	SEX	S	A	U	L
75	5.5	110.7	90.8	207.0	Human	Adult	?	yes	yes	yes	yes

Table 8: Summary of results on cremated human bone analysis. Note: (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb)

5.13.6 The total amount of burnt bone recovered from contexts was 18.0 grams. The smallest quantity was recovered from the medieval pit [123] (0.2g) followed by the fills of ditch [132] which all totalled 17.8g.

CONTEXT	WEIGHT (grams)			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total
123	-	-	0.2	0.2
133	0.6	4.1	6.1	10.8
135	0.9	4.1	1.6	6.6
137	0.1	0.3	-	0.4
Total	1.6	8.5	7.9	18.0

Table 9: Summary of results on burnt bone

5.13.7 As the largest amount of cremated bone was retrieved from context [75] (207.0g) which was identified as human the reminder of this report will focus on the cremated bone recovered from this context.

Bone colour

5.13.8 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 90-100% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white (>c. 600˚ C) which suggests a highly efficient cremation process. A combination of grey and blue hues were identified in a small percentage (10%) of the total fragments present, thus suggesting an incomplete oxidised process (up to c. 600˚ C).

Demographic data

5.13.9 From the analysis of the cremated bone analysis it would appear that context [75] contained the remains of a single individual as no repeated elements were noted. Sex was not possible to identify in any of the cremated bone studied as no dimorphic features of the skull or pelvis were preserved. On the other hand, fragments that provide age at death information were present in this small assemblage and these suggested that this was an individual adult. No more accurate age estimate was possible.

5.13.10 Finally, no evident pathology was observed in the whole assemblage of cremated bone.

6.0 POTENTIAL and SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

Orignal Aim

- 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.

6.1.1 The archaeological features exposed in the excavation areas included ditches, pits and post holes containing artefacts indicative of Late Iron Age/Early Roman agricultural activity, medieval activity, post-medieval field systems and a post medieval route way. All features exposed during the excavation were excavated and recorded and have been discussed in this report.

Original Aim

- To refine the dating, character and function of the features at this site.

6.1.2 Four phases of activity have been defined:

- Period 1: Later Prehistoric
- Period 2: Late Iron Age / Early Roman 50BC – 100AD
- Period 3: Medieval AD1075 – AD1350
- Period 4: Post Medieval-Modern AD1700 – 2016

Original Aim

- To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation of the wider area.

6.1.3 The double ditched enclosure (Enclosure 2) was initially revealed through geophysical survey and partially investigated during the evaluation (Headland 2013a) but the date of the enclosure was not fully understood. No pottery was recovered and it was thought to be no later than Early Bronze Age in date, based on the flint assemblage. The excavation of the wider area has more precisely dated this feature to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

6.1.4 A fragment of 18th century brick was the only dating evidence recovered from the archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE in 2016 (ASE 2016a). The excavation revealed much more of the ditch and confirmed it to be an 18th century field boundary ditch which can be seen on OS maps of the site from 1874 up until 1950.

6.1.5 Although there were many features identified during both phases of trial trenching of the site, there was very little datable material recovered from many of the discrete features. The wider excavation area has established four clear phases of past human activity, as mentioned in Section 6.1.2 above. The features have also been more clearly defined and characterised.

Original Aim

- 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.

6.1.6 This report discusses all archaeological finds and features identified during the investigation. A copy of this report will be submitted to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record and the project archive will be delivered to a local museum in due course.

Original Aim

- To study the use and occupation of the Weald in later prehistory and to study the evolution of settlement

6.1.7 The scarcity of sites relating to prehistoric occupation on the Weald has been noted in the South East Research Framework seminars (Champion, 2007), although it has already been stated that this lack of evidence may be more a result of the limited previous investigations than an actual lack of previous activity. Later prehistory is in fact emerging as a period of wide-spread utilisation of the Wealden interior with the Iron Age and Early Romano-British periods representing significant occupation and utilisation of the area (Margetts in prep).

6.1.8 The presence of prehistoric residual finds such as flint flakes and scrapers of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date suggests transient occupation of the site predating the later prehistoric periods. The location of the site, with surrounding woodland and the Scrace Stream to the south would presumably have offered good opportunities for resource exploitation.

6.1.9 The absence of any dating evidence from prehistoric Enclosure 1 inevitably imposes limitations on what may be said regarding associated land use, but it is clear that the Late Iron Age/Early Roman Enclosure 2 was constructed on the location of a pre-existing enclosure. The footprint of this sequence of enclosures did not appear to change much towards the end of the Iron Age, as the single ditch of Enclosure 1 was replaced by a larger, much more substantial double-ditched enclosure. The large double-ditched enclosure (Enclosure 2) is very clear evidence of use and occupation of the Weald between 50 BC – AD 100. A similar double ditched enclosure was identified during excavations at Bolnore Village (ASE 2004), approximately 1km to the south of Penlands Farm. This was of a similar size to the Penlands Farm enclosure, with a length of 35m and was thought to be a stock enclosure.

6.1.10 The pottery was found in fairly small individual context groups, perhaps suggesting that the excavated area was not an intensive focus of Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement activity. However, it is important to remember that the pottery was primarily recovered from the double-ditched enclosure, which may have been open for a long period of time and cleaned out periodically.

6.1.11 Evidence of burning was encountered in all of the environmental samples, in the form of small quantities of magnetised clay granules and sub-rounded pieces of ferruginous siltstone/fine sandstone. This is not necessarily evidence of metal-working, as these results could result from domestic hearths and bonfires. However, hammerscale and slag were encountered in small quantities in Late Iron Age/Early Roman features such as the double ditched enclosure (ENC2) and Ditch 2 (D2), suggesting at least some smithing was taking place at this time within the vicinity.

6.1.12 The absence of cereal remains and features such as corn-driers and hearths seems to indicate that arable agriculture was not an important component of the economy at Haywards Heath. However, it is important to remember that a large area in the centre of the enclosure was excluded from the excavation area, and it may be that the excavation did not extend to crop processing or cooking areas.

6.1.13 A likely interpretation for the two enclosures is that Enclosure 1 represents a livestock corral immediately predating Enclosure 2 that shares the same footprint. Enclosure 1 likely dates to the later prehistoric period and a Late Iron Age date would be in keeping with this continuity of land use and the dating evidence encountered at the site. Enclosure 1 was likely re-established as a more permanent and defined feature sometime around the turn of the millennium. It continued in use until the post-Conquest period perhaps as a seasonal livestock enclosure. The presence of negligible quantities of smithing waste within the defining ditches could indicate alternative activities were occurring at the site, again probably on a temporary basis.

Original Aim

- To study the transition from the late Iron Age to Roman period

6.1.14 The pottery assemblage suggests the possibility that Enclosure 2 was reasonably long-lived, perhaps first established as early as the mid-1st century BC. It could be that there was some localised filling at an early stage of its life but that, in most areas, the enclosure ditches were kept more thoroughly clean until the Early Roman period. It is also possible that these early elements are residual and that they significantly pre-date the enclosure but, even if this is the case, their presence on site seems to indicate some form of activity on site prior to the mid-1st century AD. The fairly small quantities of early Roman pottery indicate that the ditches were probably filling up and going out of use fairly early in the post-Conquest period and this process was almost certainly complete by the late 1st century AD.

6.1.15 Enclosures 1 and 2 probably represent continuing land use from the Late Iron Age until the earlier 1st century. It is likely that the associated activities were related to livestock control.

Original Aim

- To study agricultural economy in the Roman period

6.1.14 Wood charcoal fragments of the *Prunus* genus, which includes cherry, plum and sloe, were identified in a Late Iron Age/Early Roman pit. The charred plant macrofossils were only represented by a single wild grass (Poaceae) caryopsis, most likely burnt along with the wood charcoal. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak, although there was also some evidence for willow/poplar and alder, which may indicate opportunistic collection if better fuel-woods were not available.

6.1 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Residual Prehistoric Material

6.1.1 The residual finds of earlier prehistoric flintwork and possible Bronze Age pottery are in keeping with the prevailing pattern from the wider area. They likely represent transient activity. Though Bronze Age pottery is still relatively scarce from the Wealden region the period is emerging as one of fairly widespread activity, albeit on a limited scale (Margetts in prep). The pottery could not be conclusively dated to the Bronze Age, however, and the results are of only local significance.

Period 1: Late Iron Age?

6.1.2 The curvilinear ditch of an enclosure or corral (ENC1) was discovered to pre-date the Late Iron Age/Early Roman double-ditched enclosure (ENC2) at the site. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, however, it is likely to immediately predate ENC2 as it occupies a similar footprint and likely represents continuity in land use. It would be useful to establish whether any charcoal remains retrieved from this ditch could be radio-carbon dated in order to establish the date of this feature. It is thought that two linear features and two pits are probably associated with the enclosure, but there is no dating evidence to support this theory.

6.1.3 Prior to any scientific dating and considered in isolation from the later enclosure at the site the activity of this phase would be considered of local significance, however, this enclosure appears to be replaced by a Late Iron Age/Early Roman example. As this is the case it could be considered of regional significance. If scientific dating were successful/possible this would add to its importance.

Period 2: Late Iron Age / Early Roman: 50 BC – AD 100

6.1.4 A large Late Iron Age/Early Roman double-ditched enclosure (ENC2) was constructed on the location of Enclosure 1. It can be dated between 50BC – AD 100. It is a very large feature, comprised of wide and deep ditches spaced almost 2m apart from each other are. A similar double ditched stock enclosure was identified during excavations at Bolnore Village (ASE 2004), approximately 1km to the south of Penlands Farm. It would be interesting to establish whether any other Late Iron Age/Early Roman double ditched enclosures exist on the Weald that could be used for comparative studies. The enclosure potentially points towards pastoral utilisation of the High Wealden landscape, however, other uses should also be explored. It has the

potential to aid understanding of the Late Iron Age-Roman transition as well as contemporary settlement and land use of the Wealden interior.

6.1.5 The results are of regional significance.

Period 3: Medieval AD 1075 – AD 1250

6.1.6 The evidence from this period comprised pits and ditches, the majority of which can by placed into a c.1075 – 1225 date range although some had a date range extending to AD 1250. The features and finds assemblages points towards an agricultural area on the periphery of settlement, perhaps the manors of Trubwick/Wigperry to the south (Margetts in press).

6.1.7 The results are of local/regional significance.

Period 4: Post medieval AD 1700 - 2016

6.1.8 The evidence from the post-medieval/modern period comprised field systems, a trackway and pits, mostly of 18th century date. The field boundary ditches and trackway follow the same orientation as the land divisions that exist today. A large field boundary ditch can be seen on OS mapping from as early as 1874, dividing the field that is seen today into two fields until sometime between 1950 and 1960 when it became a single field. Some consideration should be given that these boundaries were established during the medieval period due to 'residual' finds of later medieval pottery within some of the ditches and the assarted fieldscape in the vicinity of the site.

6.1.9 The post-medieval/modern remains are of limited local significance, however, if some of this activity owes its inception to the medieval period it would be of local/regional significance.

6.1.10 A small number of features have not been grouped or designated by land-use at this stage (including contexts [78] and [205]). Further work will aim to bring these features into the site narrative and land-use structure if possible.

Worked Flint

Significance

6.1.10 The flint assemblage is of local significance, providing evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape. It is small and chronologically mixed. A single diagnostic piece was recovered; a flake from a ground implement. The piece almost certainly derives from a polished axe. It indicate an Early or Middle Neolithic date. The presence of a distal trimming blade strongly suggests a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. A microblade was also recovered during the evaluation. Both pieces provide evidence for an early presence at the site. An end scraper could reflect tool using activity during the Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age. The remaining assemblage cannot be dated with any certainty but based on technological grounds it is likely to be late prehistoric. Although the assemblage provides evidence for the use of the site over a long period of time, it is small and for the most part it is likely to represent material redeposited in later features.

Potential

6.1.11 Beyond the analysis carried out during this assessment, the assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site or in itself has any potential further analysis.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Significance

6.1.12 The assemblage is fairly small with only a limited number of diagnostic feature sherds, meaning that it is probably only of local significance.

Potential

6.1.13 Having said this, the potentially early group from ditch [225] and several other feature sherds from the site are illustratable, and the inclusion of a brief specialist report is recommended to highlight the range of material and dating evidence recovered from the Period 2 enclosure system. There is limited potential to carry out further analysis on this material and this text will be largely based on the above assessment with some very brief research on other ceramic literature in order to provide additional context.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

Significance

6.1.14 Although the overall assemblage is small, with generally insignificant-sized context groups, it is from an area where very few medieval assemblages have been previously recovered. The most significant of recent years has been that from Bolnore to the southwest (Barber 2013), which showed a distinct affinity with Wealden assemblages. The current assemblage appears to be on the fringe of two spheres of influence, though these may be in part chronological. The shelly wares are certainly of Wealden type but the assemblage suggests that products from the Clay Hill/Ringmer industry took over during from the mid-12th century on.

Potential

6.1.15 As such, although small, the current assemblage is seen to hold some potential for shedding light on the changing sources of supply in the Haywards Heath area. To that end a summary publication with the best rims illustrated should be prepared for publication.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Significance and potential

6.1.16 The CBM recovered is of no significance at a local, national or international level. This assemblage has no potential for future research.

Geological Material

Significance and potential

6.1.17 The stone assemblage is essentially composed of locally available stone that has only been inadvertently modified by human activity or post-medieval material. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has duly been discarded.

The Metallurgical Remains

Significance and potential

6.1.18 The slag assemblage from the site is insignificant. It hints at the possibility of some Late Iron Age smithing in the area but all other material appears to belong to a background scatter of post-medieval date. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis and no additional work is proposed. The material has been discarded.

Registered Finds

Significance and potential

6.1.19 The significance of the assemblage is low due to its small size and relatively modern date. There is no potential for further work.

Animal Bone

Significance and potential

6.1.20 No evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology has been noted. Due to the size and condition of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

Environmental Samples

Significance and potential

6.1.21 *Charred Plant Macrofossils*

The complete absence of charred plant crops suggests that arable agriculture was not an important component of the economy at Haywards Heath. It is possible, however, that the excavation did not extend to crop processing or cooking areas.

6.1.22 The charred plant macrofossils at Haywards Heath do not have the potential for further analysis. Their absence signifies that crop processing activities were unlikely to have been carried out within the excavated area and were focused elsewhere or off-site.

6.1.23 *Wood Charcoal*

Oak appears to be the preferred taxon at Haywards Heath and was likely supplemented with other wood taxa for use as fuel. Oak and *Prunus* were likely exploited for their long burning time and high burning temperatures (Keepax, 1988). Oak may have also been utilized as structural timber. Field maple and willow/ poplar are considered to be poor fuels (Austin, 2003) and their presence may indicate opportunistic collection if better fuel-woods were not available. Alder, also a poor fuel-wood, makes excellent charcoal (Gale & Cutler, 2000) and may have been selected for this purpose. Wood charcoal recovered from medieval sites is often attributed to industrial activities such as metalworking and grain processing. Oak, hazel (*Corylus*) and blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) charcoal from Worthing (Gale, 2001a) was associated with a corn drier whilst at Crawley (Gale, 2001b) oak, beech (*Fagus*) and birch (*Betula*) wood was used to stoke furnaces for ironworking. The wood charcoal from Haywards Heath is likely to be associated with industrial activities rather than crop processing due to the absence of cereal remains and features such as corn-driers and hearths.

6.1.24 It is recommended that analysis of wood charcoal from several of the flots from Haywards Heath be carried out to inform on fuel selection and use, particularly in industrial activities. Further analysis would contribute to the limited data on medieval fuel use in West Sussex and the exploitation of timber for industrial practices.

The Cremated and burnt bone

Significance and potential

6.1.25 Un-urned deposits of cremated bone from which small amounts of material are recovered are not an uncommon occurrence within prehistoric landscapes. These “token cremations” may represent a symbolic deposition of pyre debris (McKinley 2013) or as suggested by Philpott (1991), unurned cremated bone in shallow pits has been interpreted as individuals at the lower end of the social scale.

6.1.26 The results obtained here have potential to be compared with other contemporary sites from which human cremated bone have been identified including that observed at Broadbridge Heath (ASE 2013; Margetts in prep) and that of Peacehaven (ASE 2010).

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below. In forming these reference was made to the South East Research Framework (SERF 2008) and an up-to-date research agenda for the Wealden region (Margetts in prep).

7.1.2 RRA1: Is it possible to carry out radio-carbon dating on charcoal from any of the environmental samples taken from prehistoric Enclosure 1 (ENC1) in order to establish the date of this feature? How can this contribute to our understanding of the use and occupation of the site in prehistory?

7.1.3 RRA2: Does the prevailing pattern of Middle Iron Age sites as precursors to Late Iron Age activity continue to be the case as our knowledge of Wealden settlement expands (Margetts in prep)?

7.1.4 RRA3: How far can comparative studies of Late Iron Age / Early Roman enclosures increase our understanding of the use and occupation of the site and the wider Weald at this time?

7.1.5 RRA4: Does the relationship between Iron Age settlement sites and watercourses as well as prominent hills or ridges stand up as knowledge of Wealden exploitation expands? Were such locations utilised for communication and defence (Margetts in prep)?

7.1.6 RRA5: Do the differences between the smaller settlement sites of the Sussex Weald and the extensively ditched settlements of the Mole Valley and its tributaries as well as the Wealden fringe of Kent continue to be the case as knowledge of the period expands within the region (Margetts in prep)?

7.1.7 RRA6: Were Wealden settlements of Late Iron Age/Early Romano British date related to a system of transhumance, interdependent relationships between *pays* and networks of interregional/continental trade/exchange (Margetts in prep)?

7.1.8 RRA7: A large Late Iron Age/Early Roman double-ditched enclosure (ENC2) was constructed on the location of Enclosure 1. It can be dated between 50BC – 100AD. It is substantial feature, comprised of wide and deep ditches spaced almost 2m apart from each other are. A similar double ditched enclosure was identified during excavations at Bolnore Village, approximately 1km to the south of Penlands Farm (ASE 2004). This was of a similar size to the Penlands farm enclosure, with a length of 35m. It would be interesting to establish whether any other Late Iron Age/Early Roman double ditched enclosures exist on the Weald that could be used for comparative studies.

7.1.9: RRA8: As knowledge of Roman Wealden settlement expands does it continue to be the case that later 1st and early 2nd century AD sites represent a continuation of earlier settlements as so-called 'native farmsteads' (Margetts in prep)?

7.1.10: RRA9: Does the hiatus of settlement from the mid-2nd century continue to be a feature of the Roman period within the Weald? Is it the case that agricultural activity continued but that people were largely living elsewhere (Margetts in prep)?

7.1.11 RRA10: Can further study of the medieval pottery assemblage increase our understanding of the changing sources of supply in the Haywards Heath area? How does the Penlands Farm assemblage compare to the pottery from Bolnore (Barber 2013)?

7.1.12 RRA11: There is limited data on medieval fuel use in West Sussex. Can further analysis of the wood charcoal increase our knowledge of fuel selection and use in medieval times?

Further work on charcoal should address the following research questions:

- What kind of vegetation grew near the site and how was the local environment exploited by the occupants of Haywards Heath?
- Which, if any, industrial activities was the wood charcoal being collected for and what properties of the wood was it selected for?
- Is there any evidence for woodland management techniques?
- How does the charcoal assemblage at Haywards Heath compare to other assemblages within the area and can a local signature be detected? Comparison to the charcoal assemblage from the nearby 11-13th century site at Bolnore (Margetts in press) should be undertaken.
- Are similar wood taxa employed as fuel for the same industrial activities in the region?

7.1.13 RRA12: Can comparison with the recently excavated site at Chalkers Lane, Hurstpierpoint (Stevens in prep) shed any light on the archaeological activity encountered at Penlands Farm? Specifically are there any similarities within the enclosures dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period at both sites? Are there any similarities within Bronze Age activity at Chalkers Lane and the Later Prehistoric activity at Penlands Farm?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as a short article in the journal *Sussex Archaeological Collections.* This will comprise of an integrated text combining the results of all elements of fieldwork. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, and photographs as necessary and attempt to place the site in its local context, particularly with regards to the nearby projects at Bolnore (ASE 2004; Margetts in press) but also within its regional context. The article will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment.

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

Introduction

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

Excavation results

- Period 1: The Late Iron Age? enclosure
- Period 2: The Late Iron Age / Early Roman double ditched enclosure
- Period 3: The medieval activity

Specialist reports

- Flintwork
- Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- Medieval pottery
- Environmental material

Discussion

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 Once subgrouping finalised, the subgroups will be grouped and a basic land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

7.3.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, 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 Flintwork

7.3.3 There are no recommendations for future work involving the flint from Penlands Farm.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.4 A brief specialist report will be prepared on the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage, largely based on the above assessment. The following tasks have been identified

Research on parallels from local assemblages	0.25 days
Prepare publication text	0.5 days
Extract sherds for illustration; prepare catalogue	0.25 days
Total	1 day

The Post-Roman Pottery

7.3.5 Further work will include the full listing of the assemblage by fabric and form with reference to the Lewes fabric series as well as a comparison with that noted at Bolnore. Following this a summary text will be produced for publication giving the full range of fabrics present and illustrating up to five rims.

Total	1 day

The Ceramic Building Material

7.3.6 There are no recommendations for future work involving the CBM from Penlands Farm.

The Fired Clay

7.3.7 There are no recommendations for future work involving the fired clay from Penlands Farm.

The Glass

7.3.8 There are no recommendations for future work involving the glass from Penlands Farm.

The Geological Material

7.3.9 There were no recommendations for future work involving the stone assemblage from Penlands Farm. The material has been discarded.

The Metallurgical Remains

7.3.10 The slag assemblage has no potential for further analysis and no additional work is proposed. The material has been discarded.

The Animal Bone

7.3.11 There are no recommendations for future work involving the animal bone from Penlands Farm.

The Registered Find

7.3.12 There are no recommendations for future work involving the registered find from Penlands Farm.

The Environmental Samples

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.3.13 There are no recommendations for future work involving the charred plant macrofossils from Penlands Farm.

Wood charcoal

7.3.14 It is recommended that identification be carried out on wood charcoal fragments from pit fills [46], [63] and [252] and ditch fills [133], [135] and [137] as each contains >100 charcoal fragments. Samples with more than 5 indeterminate fragments have not been recommended for analysis.

Time Requirements

Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 6 samples:	
Identifications and data entry	2.5 days
Literature consultation and report production	0.5 day
Total	3 days

The Cremated and burnt bone

7.3.15 The cremated and burnt bone has little potential for further analysis. The work undertaken for this assessment report will be summarised for the publication with a brief comparison with similar contemporary cremation deposits from the wider Wealden region (i.e. Margetts in prep).

Report summary and parallels	0.25 day

Total 0.25 day

The Scientific Dating Programme

7.3.16 It is recommended that a limited programme of radiocarbon dating be considered at analysis stage specifically related to the dating of Enclosure 1. Work would require selection of any material suitable for radiocarbon dating (if any) from samples associated with the enclosure.

Selection of material for radiocarbon dating	0.5 day
Submission and dating of material	fee
Total	0.5 day + fee

Illustration

7.3.17 Up to 12 sherds of pottery require illustration 2 day

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element including a definition of the buildings, open areas and boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis. It is estimated that perhaps 6-8 landuse entities will need description	1 day
Define periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. These phases will form a chronological framework of the site. There are likely to be 3 periods consisting of 3 phases of activity. The groups and phases forming each period will be mapped.	1 day
Describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	0.5 day
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	3 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	0.5 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative and will work towards compilation of a synopsis for the thematic monograph.	2 days
Total	8 days
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	1 day
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	1 day
Environmental Material	3 days
Cremated and burnt bone	0.25 day
Scientific dating	0.5 + fee
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	2
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1
Project Management	0.5
Publication production	fee

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

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including the publication work, the site archive will be deposited with a local museum.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
1	l		Topsoil	1							
2	l		Subsoil	2							
3	l		Natural	3			0				
4	l		Colluvium				0				
5	c	c	Ditch	5	6		7			4	Post medieval
6	f	u	Fill, single	5			7			4	Post medieval
7	c	c	Ditch	7	8, 9		1	32	D9	4	Post medieval
8	f	u	Fill, secondary	7			8	32	D9	4	Post medieval
9	f	cu	Fill, basal	7			1	32	D9	4	Post medieval
10	c	c	Pit	10	11		9	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
11	f	u	Fill, single	10			9	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
12	c	c	Pit	12	13		10	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
13	f	u	Fill, single	12			10	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
14	c	c	Pit	14	15		11	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
15	f	u	Fill, single	14			11	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
16	c	cu	Tree throw	16	17		12	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
17	f	ud	Fill, single	16			12	33	OA6	4	Post medieval
18	f	c	Single	19			6	31	D8	4	Post medieval
19	c	u	Ditch	19	18		6	31	D8	4	Post medieval

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
20	f	u	Fill, single	21			5	31	D8	4	Post medieval
21	c	c	Ditch	21	20		5	31	D8	4	Post medieval
22	f	c	Fill, single	23			13	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
23	c	u	Pit	23	22		13	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
24	f	u	Fill, single	25			4	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
25	c	c	Ditch	25	24		4	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
26	f	u	Fill, single	27			3	32	D9	4	Post medieval
27	c	c	Ditch	27	26		3	32	D9	4	Post medieval
28	c	c	Ditch	28	29		2	32	D9	4	Post medieval
29	f	u	Fill, single	28			2	32	D9	4	Post medieval
30	f	c	Fill, single	31		no dating. modern looking fill	14	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
31	c	u	Tree throw	31	30		14	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
32	f	u	Fill, single	33			15	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
33	c	c	Pit	33	32		15	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
34	f	u	Fill, single	35		Most real looking pit of area	16	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
35	c	c	Pit	35	34		16	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
36	f	u	Fill, single	37			17	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
37	c	c	Stakehole	37	36		17	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
38	c	c	Ditch	38	39, 56		18	28	D7	4	Post medieval
39	f	u	Fill, single	38			18	28	D7	4	Post medieval

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
40	c	c	Ditch	40	41, 57		19	27	D7	4	Post medieval
41	f	u	Fill, single	40			19	27	D7	4	Post medieval
42	c	c	Pit	42	43		20	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
43	f	u	Fill, single	42			20	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
44	c	c	Stakehole	44	45		21	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
45	f	u	Fill, single	44			21	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
46	f	c	Fill, single	47			22	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
47	c	u	Pit	47	46		22	29	OA5	4	Post medieval
48	f	c	Fill, single	49			23	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
49	c	u	Stakehole	49	48		23	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
50	f	d	Fill, single	51			24	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
51	c	cu	Tree throw	51	50		24	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
52	f	d	Fill, single	53			25	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
53	c	cu	Tree throw	53	52		25	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
54	f	u	Fill, single	55			26	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
55	c	c	Pit	55	54		26	30	OA5	4	Post medieval
56	f	u	Fill, single	38			27	28	D7	4	Post medieval
57	f	u	Fill	40			28	28	D7	4	Post medieval
58	f	u	Fill, single	59			29	11	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
59	c	c	Ditch	59	58		29	11	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
60	f	u	Fill, single	61			30	11	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
61	c	c	Ditch	61	60		30	11	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
62	c	c	Pit	62	63		31	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
63	f	u	Fill, single	62			31	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
64	f	u	Fill, single	65			32	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
65	c	c	Pit	65	64		32	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
66	c	c	Tree throw	66	67		33		OA3	4	Post medieval
67	f	u	Fill, single	66			33		OA3	4	Post medieval
68	c	c	Tree throw	68	69		34	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
69	f	ud	Fill, single	68			34	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
70	f	u	Fill, single	71			35	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
71	c	c	Pit	71	70		35	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
72	f	u	Fill, single	73			36	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
73	c	c	Pit	73	72		36	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
74	c	c	Pit	74	75		37	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
75	f	u	Fill, primary	74			37	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
76	c	c	Pit	76	77		38	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
77	f	u	Fill, single	76			38	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
78	c	c	Pit	78	79		39				
79	f	u	Fill, single	78			39				
80	c	c	Pit	80	81		40	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
81	f	u	Fill, single	80			40	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
82	c	c	Ditch terminus	82	83	Undated but on same alignment as medieval ditch further north	41	24	D6	3	Mediaeval
83	f	u	Fill, single	82			41	24	D6	3	Mediaeval
84	c	c	Pit	84	85		42	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
85	f	u	Fill, single	84			42	18	OA3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
86	c	c	Ditch	86	87		43	12	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
87	f	u	Fill, single	86			43	12	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
88	c	c	Ditch terminus	88	89		44	16	D3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
89	f	u	Fill, single	88			44	16	D3	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
90	c	c	Ditch terminus	90	91		45	12	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
91	f	u	Fill, single	90			45	12	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
92	c	c	Pit	92	93		46	17	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
93	f	u	Fill, single	92			46	17	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
94	c	c	Pit	94	95		47	17	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
95	f	u	Fill, single	94			47	17	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
96	c	c	Ditch	96	97		48	23	D5	3	Mediaeval
97	f	u	Fill, single	96			48	23	D5	3	Mediaeval
98	c	c	Ditch terminus	98	99		49	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
99	f	u	Fill, single	98			49	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
100	c	c	Ditch terminus	100	101		50	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
101	f	u	Fill, single	100			50	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
102	c	c	Ditch	102	103		51	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
103	f	u	Fill, single	102			51	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
104	c	c	Ditch	104	105		52	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
105	f	u	Fill, single	104			52	4	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
106	f	cu	Fill, primary	108			53	10	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
107	f	ud	Fill, secondary	108			53	10	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
108	c	c	Ditch	108	106, 107		53	10	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
109	c	c	Ditch terminus	109	110	No dating, but is on same alignment as parallel Late I. Age ditches to the west (and fill similar to fills of the prehistoric ditches)	54	13	D1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
110	f	u	Fill, single	109			54	13	D1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
111	c	c	Ditch	111	112, 136, 137, 138		55	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
112	f	d	Fill, upper	111			57	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
113	c	c	Ditch	113	114, 115, 116		58	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
114	f	u	Fill, primary	113			58	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
115	f	u	Fill, secondary	113			59	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
116	f	ud	Fill, tertiary	113			59	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
117	f	u	Fill, single	118			60	2	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
118	c	c	Ditch terminus	118	117		60	2	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
119	f	u	Fill, single	120			61	3	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
120	c	c	Ditch terminus	120	119		61	3	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
121	c	c	Pit	121	122, 123, 124		64	20	OA4	3	Mediaeval
122	f	u	Fill, basal	121			64	20	OA4	3	Mediaeval
123	f	u	Fill, secondary	121			64	20	OA4	3	Mediaeval
124	f	u	Fill, upper	121			65	20	OA4	3	Mediaeval
125	c	c	Ditch	125	126, 127		66	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
126	f	u	Fill, basal	125			66	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
127	f	u	Fill, secondary	125			67	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
128	f	u	Fill, single	129			62	3	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
129	c	c	Gully	129	128		62	3	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
130	c	c	Posthole	130	131	based on similar form and proximity to other med pits	68	19	OA4	3	Mediaeval
131	f	u	Fill, single	130			68	19	OA4	3	Mediaeval
132	c	c	Ditch	132	133		69	10	ENC	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
133	f	u	Fill, single	132			69	10	ENC	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
134	c	c	Ditch	134	135		70	14	D2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
135	f	u	Fill, single	134			70	14	D2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
136	f	u	Fill, tertiary	111			56	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
137	f	u	Fill, secondary	111			56	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
138	f	cu	Fill, primary	111			55	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
139	f	u	Fill, single	140			63	3	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
140	c	c	Gully	140	139		63	3	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
141	c	c	Pit	141	142		71	20	OA4	3	Mediaeval
142	f	u	Fill, single	141			71	20	OA4	3	Mediaeval
143	c	c	Ditch	143	144		72	26	RW1	4	Post medieval
144	f	u	Fill, single	143			72	26	RW1	4	Post medieval
145	f	u	Fill, upper	147			74	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
146	f	u	Fill, primary	147			73	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
147	c	c	Ditch	147	145, 146		73	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
148	c	c	Posthole	148	149	based on similar form and proximity to other med pits	75	19	OA4	3	Mediaeval

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
149	f	u	Fill, single	148			75	19	OA4	3	Mediaeval
150	c	c	Pit	150	151		76	22	OA4	3	Mediaeval
151	f	u	Fill, single	150			76	22	OA4	3	Mediaeval
152	c	c	Ditch	152	153, 169		77	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
153	f	u	Fill, secondary	152			86	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
154	c	c	Posthole	154	155	based on similar form and proximity to other med pits	78	19	OA4	3	Mediaeval
155	f	u	Fill, single	154			78	19	OA4	3	Mediaeval
156	c	c	Gully	156	157		79	21	D4	3	Mediaeval
157	f	u	Fill, single	156			79	21	D4	3	Mediaeval
158	c	c	Gully terminus	158	159		80	21	D4	3	Mediaeval
159	f	u	Fill, single	158			80	21	D4	3	Mediaeval
160	f	u	Fill, single	161			81			4	Post medieval
161	c	c	Ditch	161	160		81			4	Post medieval
162	f	u	Fill, single	163			82	26	RW1	4	Post medieval
163	c	c	Ditch	163	162		82	26	RW1	4	Post medieval
164	c	c	Ditch	164	165		83	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
165	f	u	Fill, single	164			83	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
166	c	c	Ditch	166	167, 168		84	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
167	f	cu	Fill, basal	166			84	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
168	f	ud	Fill, secondary	166			85			2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
169	f	u	Fill, primary	152			77	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
170	c	c	Ditch	170	171, 172, 173		87	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
171	f	u	Fill, primary	170			87	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
172	f	u	Fill, secondary	170			88	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
173	f	ud	Fill, upper	170			88	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
174	f	u	Fill, single	175			89	26	RW1	4	Post medieval
175	c	c	Drain	175	174		89	26	RW1	4	Post medieval
176	f	u	Fill, single	177			90	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
177	c	c	Ditch	177	176		90	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
178	f	u	Fill, single	179			91	1	ENC1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
179	c	c	Ditch	179	178		91	1	ENC1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
180	f	u	Fill, single	181			92	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
181	c	c	Ditch	181	180		92	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
182	f	u	Fill, secondary	183			98	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
183	c	c	Ditch	183	182, 191		93	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
184	c	c	Posthole	184	185		94	22	OA4	3	Mediaeval
185	f	u	Fill, single	184			94	22	OA4	3	Mediaeval
186	c	c	Ditch	186	187, 188		95	8	ENC1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
187	f	u	Fill, single	186			95	8	ENC1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
188	f	ud	Fill, secondary	186			96	8	ENC1	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
189	c	c	Ditch	189	190		97	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
190	f	u	Fill, single	189			97	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
191	f	cu	Fill, primary	183			93	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
192	c	c	Ditch	192	193, 194		99	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
193	f	u	Fill, primary	192			99	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
194	f	u	Fill, secondary	192			100	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
195	c	c	Ditch	195	196		101	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
196	f	u	Fill, single	195			101	25	RW1	4	Post medieval
197	f	u	Fill, single	198			102	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
198	c	c	Ditch	198	197		102	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
199	f	u	Fill, upper	202			104	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
200	f	u	Fill, secondary	202			103	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
201	f	u	Fill, primary	202			103	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
202	c	c	Ditch	202	199, 200, 201		103	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
203	c	c	Ditch	203	204, 209		104	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
204	f	u	Fill, secondary	203			105	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
205	c	cu	Tree throw	205	206		106				
206	f	ud	Fill, single	205			106				

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
207	c	c	Posthole	207	208	based on similar form and proximity to other med pits	107	22	OA4	3	Mediaeval
208	f	u	Fill, single	207			107	22	OA4	3	Mediaeval
209	f	cu	Fill, basal	203			104	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
210	f	u	Fill, single	211			108	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
211	c	c	Ditch	211	210		108	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
212	f	u	Fill, secondary	213			110	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
213	c	c	Ditch	213	212, 214		109	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
214	f	cu	Fill, primary	213			109	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
215	c	c	Ditch	215	216, 217, 218		111	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
216	f	cu	Fill, primary	215			111	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
217	f	u	Fill, secondary	215			112	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
218	f	u	Fill, upper	215			112	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
219	f	u	Fill, tertiary	222			114	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
220	f	u	Fill, secondary	222			114	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
221	f	cu	Fill, primary	222			113	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
222	c	c	Ditch	222	219, 220, 221		113	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
223	c	c	Ditch	223	224		115	6	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
224	f	u	Fill, single	223		Lithic identified in fill	115	6	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
225	c	c	Ditch	225	226, 227, 228, 229, 230		116	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
226	f	cu	Fill, primary	225			116	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
227	f	u	Fill, secondary	225			117	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
228	f	u	Fill, tertiary	225			118	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
229	f	u	Fill, quaternary	225			118	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
230	f	u	Fill, upper	225			118	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
231	c	c	Pit	231	232, 233		119	16	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
232	f	u	Fill, primary	231			119	16	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
233	f	u	Fill, secondary	231			120	16	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
234	c	c	Ditch	234	245		121	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
235	c	c	Ditch	235	236		122	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
236	f	u	Fill, single	235			122	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
237	f	u	Fill, single	238		No dating - based on characteristics and proximity to 223	123	7	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
238	c	c	Pit	238	237		123	7	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
239	f	u	Fill, single	240			124	6	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
240	c	c	Ditch	240	239		124	6	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
241	f	u	Fill, upper	244			126	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
242	f	u	Fill, secondary	244			126	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
243	f	cu	Fill, primary	244			125	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
244	c	c	Ditch	244	241, 242		125	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
					2, 243						
245	f	u	Fill, single	234			121	1	ENC1	1	Later prehistoric
246	c	c	Ditch	246	247, 248		127	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
247	f	u	Fill, secondary	246			128	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
248	f	cu	Fill, basal	246			127	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
249	f	u	Fill, single	250		No dating - based on surrounding features	129	7	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
250	c	c	Pit	250	249		129	7	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
251	f	u	Fill, tertiary	254			131	15	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
252	f	u	Fill, secondary	254			131	15	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
253	f	cu	Fill, primary	254			130	15	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
254	c	c	Pit	254	251, 252, 253		130	15	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
255	c	c	Ditch	255	256, 257		132	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
256	f	u	Fill, basal	255			132	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
257	f	u	Fill, secondary	255			133	9	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
258	f	u	Fill, single	259			134	5	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
259	c	c	Gully	259	258	Based on lack of dating / prehl	134	5	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
260	f	u	Fill, single	261			135	5	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
261	c	c	Gully	261	260	Based on lack of dating / prehistoric type fill	135	5	OA1	1	Later prehistoric
262	c	c	Ditch	262	263, 264, 265, 266, 267		136	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
263	f	u	Fill, basal	262			136	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
264	f	u	Fill, secondary	262			137	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
265	f	u	Fill, tertiary	262			138	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
266	f	u	Fill, quaternanry	262			138	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
267	f	ud	Fill, quinternary	262			139	8	ENC2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Context	Type	CUD	Feature Type	Parent context	Children	Comments	Sub-group	Group	Land use	Period	Date
268	f	u	Fill, single	269		Based on lack of dating / prehistoric type fill	140	8	ENC2	1	Later prehistoric
269	c	c	Gully terminus	269	268		140	8	ENC2	1	Later prehistoric
270	c	c	Pit	270	271		141	15	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
271	f	u	Fill, single	270			141	15	OA2	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman

Appendix 2: Flint data

Context	Category	Total no	Burnt no	Broken No	Recorticated	Weight (g)	Table Flint.Comments	FlintDate	Date Range
1		0				0	2 pieces not humanly struck		
2	Flake	1				40	plain platform, incipient cone of percussion and pronounced bulb, primary flake		Late prehistoric
46	Chip	2				<1			Prehistoric
112	Flake	1			1	11	stained rusty colour, cortical platform		Prehistoric
133	End scraper	1			1	21	stained rusty colour, direct retouch on ds end		Prehistoric
133	Flake	1				3			Prehistoric
133	Fragmentary core	1			1	24	stained rusty colour, platform with several cones of percussion		Late prehistoric
135	Flake	1			1	6	plain obtuse platform		Prehistoric
153	Piercer	1			1	29	made on a think flake fragment, direct retouch forming a point		Late prehistoric
155	Flake	1		1		2			Prehistoric
171	Flake	1				2			Meso - Eba
187	Blade-like	1		1		5	medial part		Prehistoric
187	Flake	1			1	37	thick flake with edge damage ds end, not retouch		Prehistoric
194	Irregular wate	1				20			Prehistoric
196	Irregular waste	1				21			Prehistoric
197	Flake	1				51	plain platform, flake scar on dorsal face with		Late prehistoric

							incipient cone of percussion		
199	Retouch flake	1		1		6	minimal retouch on lds end, maybe a broken piercer		Prehistoric
200	Flake	1		1		12	prox end absent		Prehistoric
218	Flake	1		1	1	12	thin flake, blade like scar on dorsal face		Meso-Eba
224	End scraper	1				13	made on a thin flake, thin flake scar removals on dorsal surface, direct retouch at ds end		Meso Eba
226	Blade	1				8	distal trimming blade		Meso Eneo
226	Flake	1	1	1		3			Prehistoric
230	Flake	1		1	1	35	prox absent		Prehistoric
230		0				0	1 piece not humanly struck		
252	Chip	1				<1			Prehistoric
267	Flake from a ground implement	1		1		14		Neo	
267		0				0	1 piece not humanly struck		
		25	1	8	8	375			

Appendix 3: Pot data

85	Uncertain; possibly EBA/MBA	0	84	FL GR 1			1		1			Fairly thin-walled; earlier prehistoric feeling				5
85	Uncertain; possibly EBA/MBA	0	84	GR OG 1			1		1			Fairly thick-walled				6
85	Uncertain; possibly EBA/MBA	0	84	GR OG			1		1			More like a LIA/Erom grog-tempered ware but surfaces semi-oxid and moderately thin-walled				11
85	Uncertain; possibly EBA/MBA	0	84	FLI N1			1		1			Fairly thick-walled				4
106	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	108	GR OG			4		2			Dark surfaced; fairly thin-walled				7
112	4 x med (1300-1350); 1 x resid LIA/Erom	2	111	GR OG			1		1							9
114	Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	113	GR OG	2T		2		1					190	0.08	27
114	Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	113	GR OG			10		3							51
114	Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	113	SH EL			5		1							23
114	Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	113	OXI D			4		2			Fineish sandy ware				3
133	2 x Saxo-Norman (1050-1150); 35 x Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	132	GR OG	2T (Simple)		20		1				135?	160	0.05	73
133	2 x Saxo-Norman (1050-1150); 35 x Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	132	GR OG	2T (Simple)		1		1			V. coarse grog	135?	120	0.13	11
133	2 x Saxo-Norman (1050-1150); 35 x Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	132	GR OG			2		2			Base/bodysherds; possibly a beaker				10
133	2 x Saxo-Norman (1050-1150); 35 x Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	132	SA ND			14		1							30

135	LIA/Erom (AD10-100) pot; Tiny ?intrusive chip of Pmed slag	2	134	GROG			1		1			Shoulder sherd	133?			18
135	LIA/Erom (AD10-100) pot; Tiny ?intrusive chip of Pmed slag	2	134	GROG	2T (Simple)		4		1			Shoulder sherd	133?	120	0.08	36
135	LIA/Erom (AD10-100) pot; Tiny ?intrusive chip of Pmed slag	2	134	GROG			1		1							12
135	LIA/Erom (AD10-100) pot; Tiny ?intrusive chip of Pmed slag	2	134	SHEL			3		1							12
137	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD50)	2	111	GROG	2 (Plain jar with slight shoulder/bead rim)		1		1		I?			150	0.05	73
153	Early Roman (AD50-100)	2	152	SAND	2T (cf Cam231/2)		19		1		I?			120	0.25	152
199	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	202	GROG			2		1			Neck from jar?				13
200	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	202	GROG			1		1							7
218	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	215	GROG			6		1							45
218	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	215	GROG			3		1	R		One with huge lump of tar/resin - larger than the sherd itself				21
226	LIA (c.50BC-AD10)	2	225	GROG	2T (Simple)	BUD	3		1		I	Chevron on shoulder		150	0.18	68
226	LIA (c.50BC-AD10)	2	225	GROG	2T (Simple)	BUD	10		1		I	Complex chevron on shoulder		220	0.23	192
226	LIA (c.50BC-AD10)	2	225	GROG	2T (Simple)	BUD	6		1		I	Chevron on shoulder		190	0.15	97
226	LIA (c.50BC-AD10)	2	225	GROG	2T (Simple)		5		1		I			150	0.15	30
226	LIA (c.50BC-AD10)	2	225	GROG		HPRE	2		1			Strainer base with multiple small pre-firing holes				51
226	LIA (c.50BC-AD10)	2	225	GROG			50		5							212
247	Later prehistoric (c.1150-AD10)	2	246	FLIN2			1		1							4

252	IA (c.800-AD10)	2	254	QUGL1			4		1							5
257	?LIA (c50BC-AD10)	2	255	GROG			2		1							5
257	?LIA (c50BC-AD10)	2	255	FLGL1			1		1							4
266	LIA/early Roman c.AD10-100	2	262	GROG	2T (Simple)	BUD	2		1		I?	Curvilinear dec on shoulder		130	0.08	14
271	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	270	GROG	2T (Simple)		2		1			Partial rim/shoulder		160	0.05	18
271	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	270	GROG			1		1							1
271	LIA/Erom (50BC-AD100)	2	270	FLIN3			1		1							7

Appendix 4: CBM data

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	L (mm)	Br (mm)	Th (mm)	Condition	Comments	Period
6	T1	TILE	1	63					Hard fired pag tile - reduction on upper and lower surfaces.	18th cent. or later
160	B1	BRICK	1	601			60		hand-made unfrogged brick. Hard-fired. Mortar vitrified to glaze on one surface.	18th cent. or later
			2	664						

Appendix 5: Stone Data

Context	Sample	Context Type	Interpretation	Parent Context	Sub Group	Period	Period Description	Stone type	Number	Weight	Comments
31/005		f	fill, single	31_004	0			Fine Hastings Beds sast	1	236	Irregular. Burnt red
39	3	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Coal Shale	1	1	Burnt
39	3	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Coal	4	1	Granules
39	3	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Fine ferruginous Hastings Beds sast	1	12	Burnt
45	5	f	fill, single	44	21			Coal	1	1	Granule
46	4	f	fill, single	47	22			Fine Hastings Beds sast	4	146	Worn, burnt red
46	4	f	fill, single	47	22			Coal	1	1	Granule
72	9	f	fill, single	73	36			Fine Hastings Beds sast	23	146	Worn, burnt red
72	9	f	fill, single	73	36			Coal	1	1	Granule
113		c	ditch	113	58	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Fine ferruginous Hastings Beds sast	1	202	Worn 12mm thick bed with notable polish on one face. Unshaped
123	11	f	fill, secondary	121	64	3	Mediaeval	Fine Hastings Beds sast	14	52	Irregular. Burnt red
123	11	f	fill, secondary	121	64	3	Mediaeval	Fine ferruginous Hastings Beds sast	4	48	Irregular. Possibly burnt
133	12	f	fill, single	132	69	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Fine Hastings Beds sast	4	22	Irregular. Part burnt
162	15	f	fill, single	163	82	4	Post medieval	Coal	7	1	Granules

Appendix 6: Slag data

Context	Sample	Fraction	ContextType	Interpretation	ParentContext	SubGroup	Period	PerDesc	Slag type	Weight (g)	Comments
31/005	1	Magnetic	f	fill, single	31_004	0			Magnetic fines	34	Clay and ferruginous siltstone/fine sast. Sub-rounded lumps
36	2	4-8mm	f	fill, single	37	17			Fuel ash	1	probably from coal burning
36	2	Magnetic	f	fill, single	37	17			Magnetic fines	1	
39	3	>8mm	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Fuel ash	2	
39	3	4-8mm	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Fuel ash	2	Clinker-like C19th
39	3	2-4mm	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Fuel ash	1	
39	3	Magnetic	f	fill, single	38	18	4	Post medieval	Magnetic fines	2	
45	5	Magnetic	f	fill, single	44	21			Fuel ash	1	x2 granules
45	5	Magnetic	f	fill, single	44	21			Magnetic fines	1	
46	4	Magnetic	f	fill, single	47	22			Magnetic fines	2	
48	6	Magnetic	f	fill, single	49	23			Magnetic fines	1	
72	9	Magnetic	f	fill, single	73	36			Magnetic fines	35	
123	11	Magnetic	f	fill, secondary	121	64	3	Mediaeval	Magnetic fines	10	
135	13	2-4mm	f	fill, single	134	70	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Blast furnace	1	Tiny chip (not glass

											as labelled)
135	13	Magnetic	f	fill, single	134	70	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Magnetic fines	1	
137	14	Magnetic	f	fill, secondary	111	56	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Magnetic fines	1	
137	14	Magnetic	f	fill, secondary	111	56	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Hammerscale	1	Flakes to 1mm x25-50
142	17	Magnetic	f	fill, single	141	71	3	Mediaeval	Magnetic fines	1	
162	15	2-4mm	f	fill, single	163	82	4	Post medieval	Fuel ash	1	c. 7 granules
162	15	Magnetic	f	fill, single	163	82	4	Post medieval	Magnetic fines	1	
171	16	2-4mm	f	fill, primary	170	87	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Fuel ash	1	Probably coal/clinker
171	16	Magnetic	f	fill, primary	170	87	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Magnetic fines	2	
252	18	2-4mm	f	fill, secondary	254	131	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Lead	1	2mm di shotgun shot
252	18	Magnetic	f	fill, secondary	254	131	2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Magnetic fines	1	

Appendix 7: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
2	36	Stakehole	4	*	<1	**	<1										Slag (*/ <1g) Mag.Mat. (**/ <1g)
3	39	Ditch	40	**	<1	**	1		*	<1							Mag.Mat. (**/ 5g) Burnt Slate (*/ <1g) Ind.Mat. (***/ 19g)
4	46	Pit	40	**	8	***	8	Indet. (1 [v]) *Quercus* (7 [1v]) cf. Quercus (1)									FCF (*/ 1g) Burnt Stone (*/ 145g) Coal (*/ <1g) Mag.Mat. (***/ 7g) Flint (*/ <1g)
5	45	Stakehole	10			*	<1										Mag.Mat. (*/ 1g) Coal (*/ <1g)
6	48	Stakehole	20	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1							Mag.Mat. (**/ 4g)
7	54	Pit	20	**	3	***	1	*Quercus* (6 [RC1] cf. *Quercus* (4)	*	<1							
8	63	Pit	40	****	197	****	30	*Quercus* (10 [RC4,V4, PDS2])									Burnt Clay (**/ 861g)
9	72	Pit?	40	**	4	***	4	Indet. diffuse porous (6) *Prunus* (3 [PDS1]) *Fagus*/ *Prunus* (1)									Mag.Mat. (****/ 34g) Burnt Stone (**/ 145g) Coal (*/ <1g)

10	75	Human Cremation	30	**	2	***	<1				***	178	***	110	****	50	
Sample Number	**Context**	**Context / deposit type**	**Sample Volume (L)**	**Charcoal >4mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Charcoal <4mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Charcoal Identifications**	**Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)**	**Weight (g)**	**Burnt bone >8mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Burnt bone 4-8mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Burnt Bone 2-4mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)**
11	123	Pit (rake-out?)	40	****	100	****	90	*Acer campestre* (1) Indet. (5 [V2, PDS1]) Indet. diffuse porous. *Quercus* (1 [PDS1]) *Salix*/ *Populus* (1)					*	<1			Burnt Stone (**/ 102g) Pot (**/ 113g) Mag.Mat. (***/ 11g) Burnt Clay (*/ 8g)
12	133	Ditch	40	**	27	**	1	*Quercus* (6) Indet. (2) cf. *Quercus* (2)			*	4	**	3	**	<1	Pot (*/ 36g) Burnt Stone (*/ 22g)
13	135	Ditch	40	**	9	***	4	*Quercus* (7 [PDS4]) cf. *Quercus* (3 [PDS1])			*	2	**	5	**	1	FCF (*/ <1g) Glass (*/ <1g) Mag.Mat. (**/ 2g) Pot (*/ 2g)
14	137	Ditch	40	**	17	***	12	*Quercus* (6 [RC1, V1]), *Alnus* (2 [RW1]) Betulaceae (2)									Mag.Mat. (**/ 4g)
15	162	Ditch	40	**	2	**	1		*	<1							Mag.Mat. (**/ 5g) Pot (*/ 3g) Ind.Mat. (**/ 2g)
16	171	Ditch	40	**	<1	**	1										FCF (*/ <1g) Mag.Mat. (**/ 3g) Ind.Mat. (*/ <1g)

17	142	Pit	40	****	73	****	140		*	<1							Burnt Clay (**/ 32g) Mag.Mat. (**/ 3g) Pot (**/ 75g)
18	252	Pit	20	****	164	?		*Quercus* (10 [RC4,V3, PDS2])									Flint (*/ <1g) Mag.Mat. (**/ 2g) Slag (*/ <1g) Pot (**/ 94g)

Appendix 8: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, >250) (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	notes
2	36	2	5	5	5		**	**	***					
3	39	11	80	70	25	*Rubus* sp. (***) *Sambucus* (**)	*	*	**					
4	46	3	10	60	5	*Carex* (*) *Rubus* sp. (**)	*	**	***					
5	45	1	<5	90	5				*					
6	48	1	<5	40	10				**				*	
7	54	4	20	80	5		*	**	***					
8	63	3	10	60	10	*Rubus* sp. (*)			***					
9	72	14	35	40	10	*Rubus* sp. (*)	**	**	****					

10	75	4	10	70	10		**	**	***					
Sample Number	**Context**	**Weight (g)**	**Flot volume (ml)**	**Uncharred %**	**Sediment %**	**Seeds uncharred**	**Charcoal >4mm**	**Charcoal <4mm**	**Charcoal <2mm**	**Weed seeds charred**	**Identifications**	**Preservation**	**Insects, Fly Pupae etc min**	**Notes**
11	123	1	<5	85	10	Chenopodiaceae (*) *Atriplex* (*)							*	
12	133	3	20	80	15			*	*					
13	135	1	5	80	10	Poaceae (*)			*					
14	137	2	9	90	5				*					
15	162	10	70	9	5	*Rubus* sp. (****) *Sambucus* (**) *Geranium dissectum* (*) *Viola* sp. (***) Chenopodiaceae (**) *Carex* sp. (*)	*	*	**					Modern wood frags (**)
16	171	3	15	80	5			**	***					

17	142	62	230	30	5	*Rubus* (*) Chenopodiaceae (**) *Polygonum aviculare* (*)	***	****	****	*	Poaceae	+	*	Worm capsules (*)
18	252	5	20	50	5	*Polygonum aviculare* (*)	**	**	***					

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	NA; Background information taken from DBA (Headland 2013b)					
Site code	HPF15					
Project code	7955					
Planning reference	APP/D3830/A/14/2218078					
Site address	Land at Penlands Farm (leading off Hanlye Road), Haywards Heath, West Sussex					
District/Borough	West Sussex					
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 532235 125654					
Geology	Sandstone and siltstone of the Wealden Group					
Fieldwork type	Eval	**Excav**	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	20th June – 21st July 2016					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Ltd					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	**Bronze Age**	**Iron Age**	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	**Medieval**	**Post-Medieval**	Other	
Project summary **(100 word max)**	*This report presents the results of archaeological investigations carried out by Archaeology South-East at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath, between 20th June and the 21st July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of development of the site.* *The earliest identifiable activity comprised a curvilinear enclosure. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, but it was stratigraphically earlier than a large Late Iron Age/Early Roman double-ditched enclosure and associated pits dating to between 50 BC – AD 100. Features associated with medieval agricultural activity were encountered in the central part of the site, dating to AD 1075 – AD 1250. A probable post-medieval trackway, field boundary and field system dated to the 18th century or earlier.*					
Museum/Accession No.	Lewes museum is not currently giving out accession numbers.					

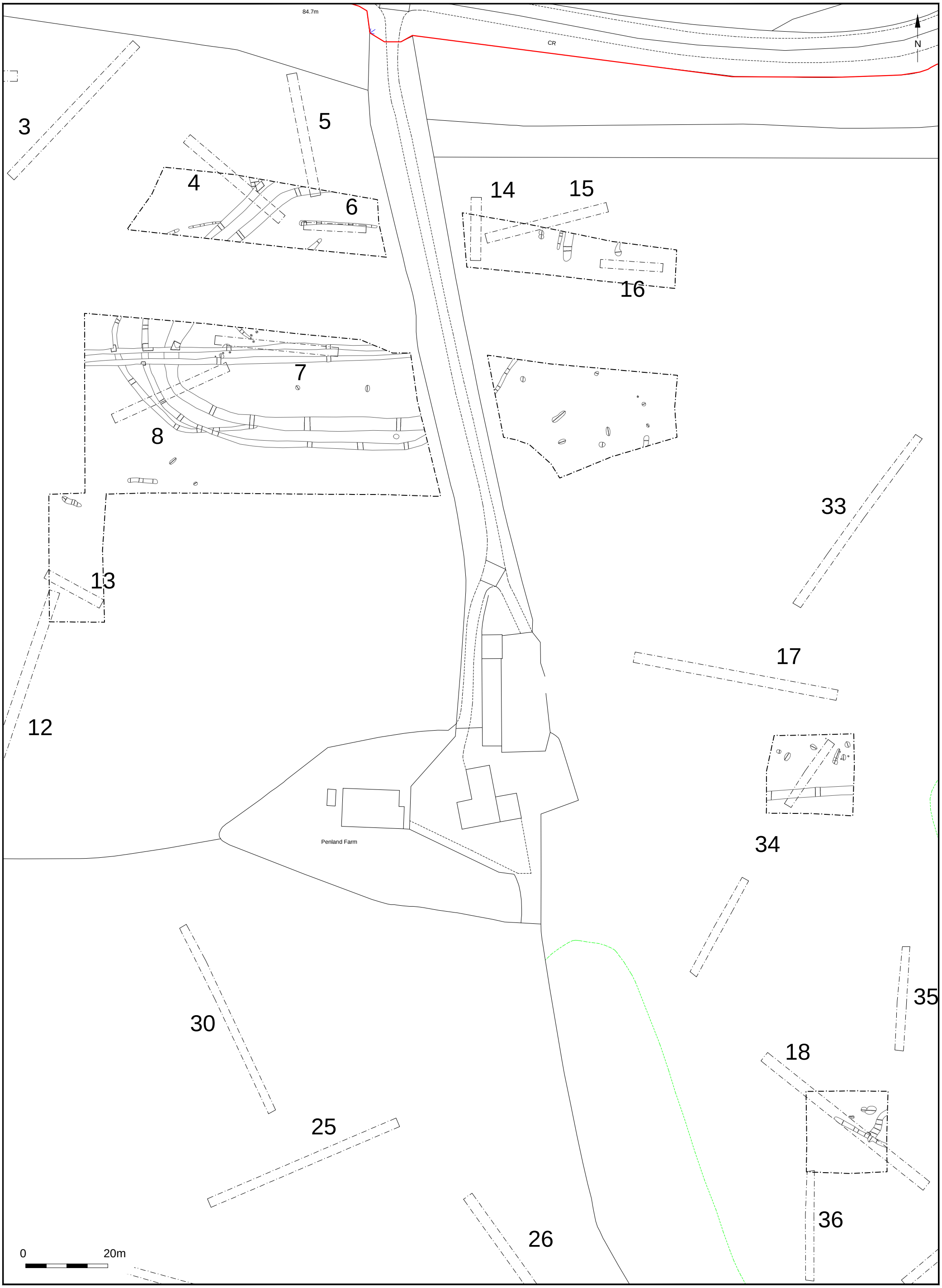
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-269715	
Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Excavation at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath, West Sussex
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath, between 20th June and the 21st July 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Ltd in advance of development of the site. The earliest identifiable activity on the site was a prehistoric enclosure. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature, but it was stratigraphically earlier than a large Late Iron Age double-ditched enclosure and associated pits dating to between 50BC - 100AD. Features associated with medieval agricultural activity were encountered in the central part of the site, dating to AD1075 - AD1250. A post-medieval trackway, field boundary and field system dated to the 18th century.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2016 End: 12-07-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	APP/D3830/A/14/2218078 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	HPF15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DOUBLE-DITCHED ENCLOSURE Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Research
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX MID SUSSEX HAYWARDS HEATH Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath, West Sussex
Study area	0.65 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 532235 125654 50.891641084627 0.178863920417 50 53 29 N 000 10 43 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 75.35m Max: 88.34m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator	Mid Sussex District Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Excavation at Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Douglas, C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report number: 2016397
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	One bound paper report
Entered by	Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	24 November 2016

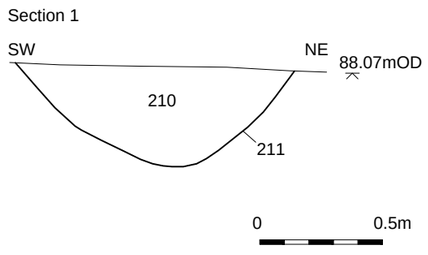
© Archaeology South-East		Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		

© Archaeology South-East		Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath	Fig.2
Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	Areas of excavation, evaluation and previous proximate excavations	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath	Fig.3
Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	All recorded features	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		

211 looking north-west

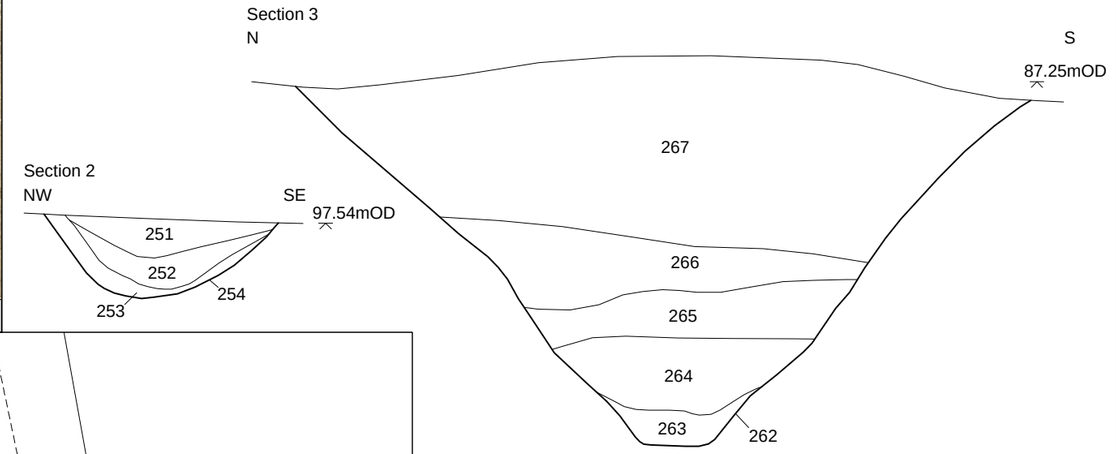


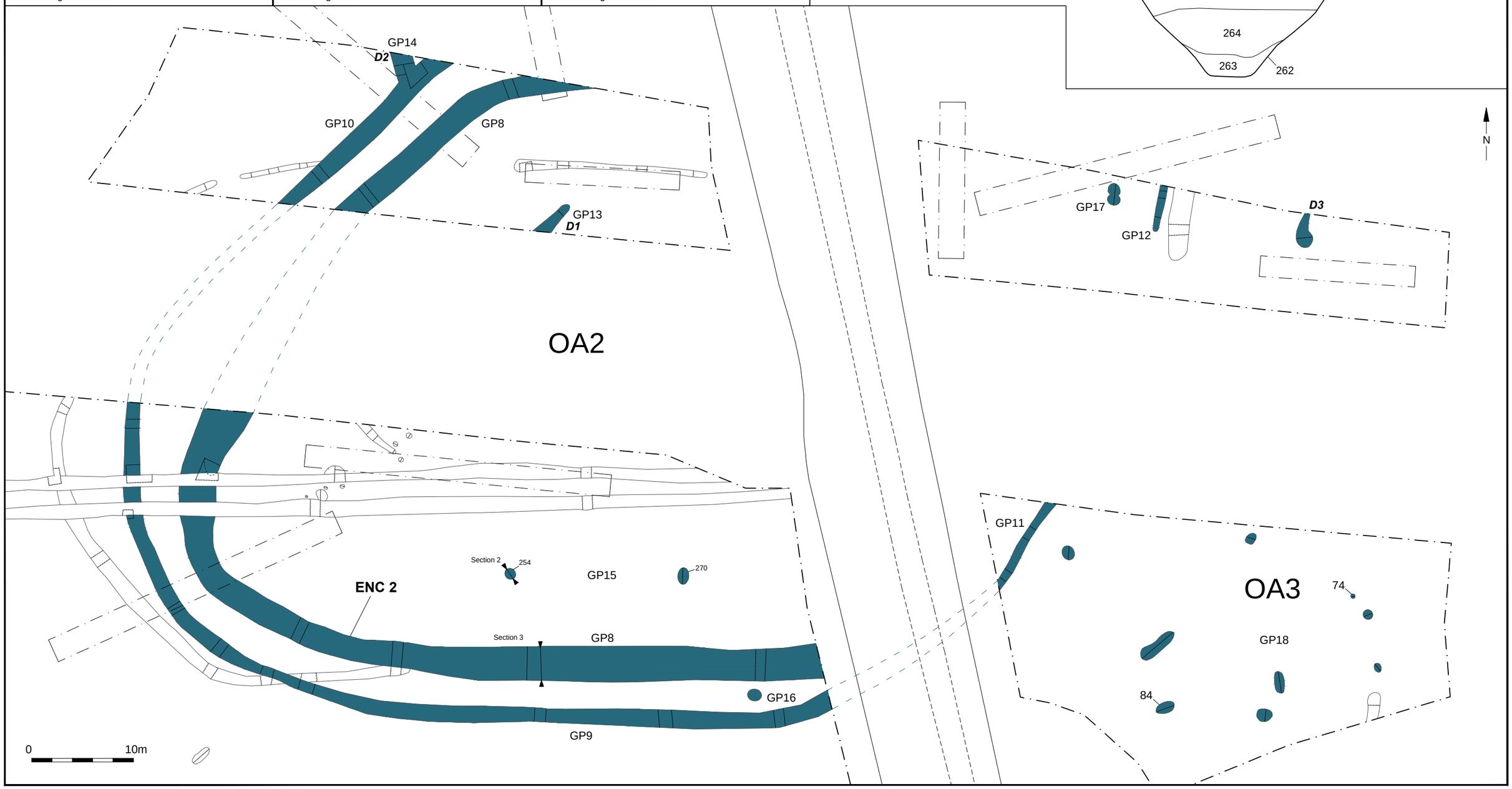
© Archaeology South-East		Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath	Fig.4
Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	Period 1: Early prehistoric overall plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		

254 looking north-east

262 looking east

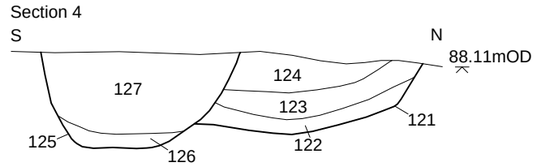
ENC2 during excavation





© Archaeology South-East		Penlands Farm, Haywards Heath	Fig.5
Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	Period 2:Late Iron Age / Early Roman 50BC-100AD overall plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		

121 looking west



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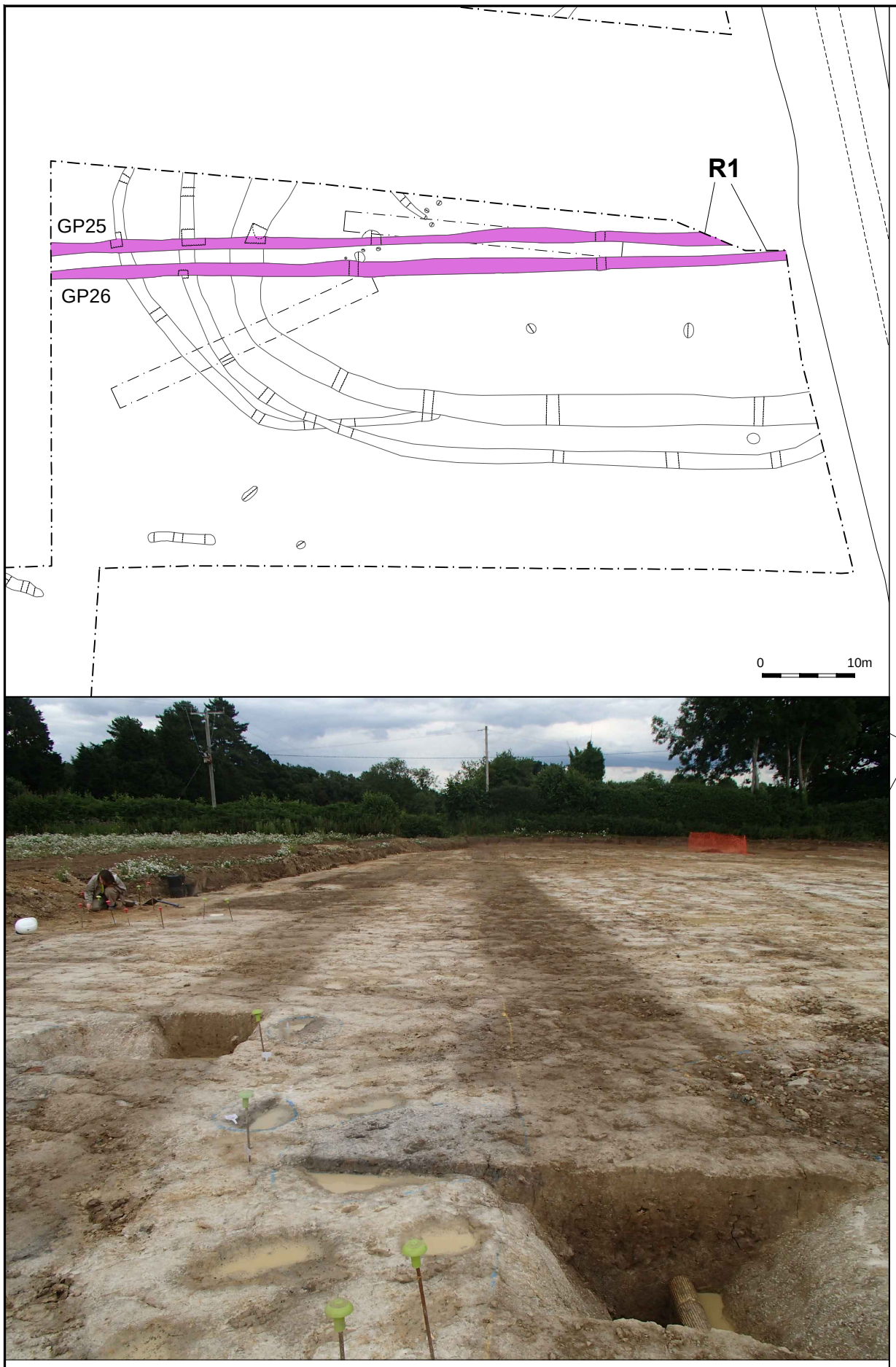
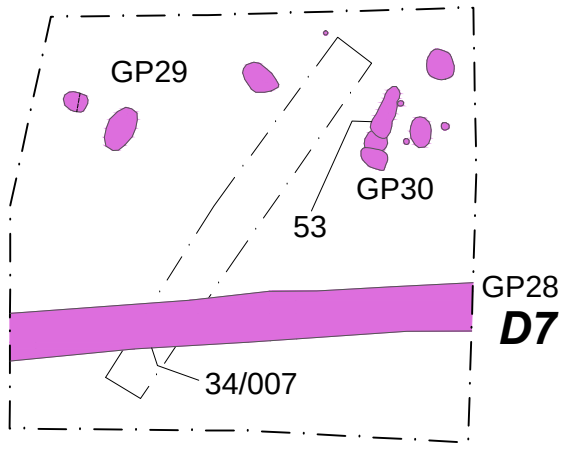
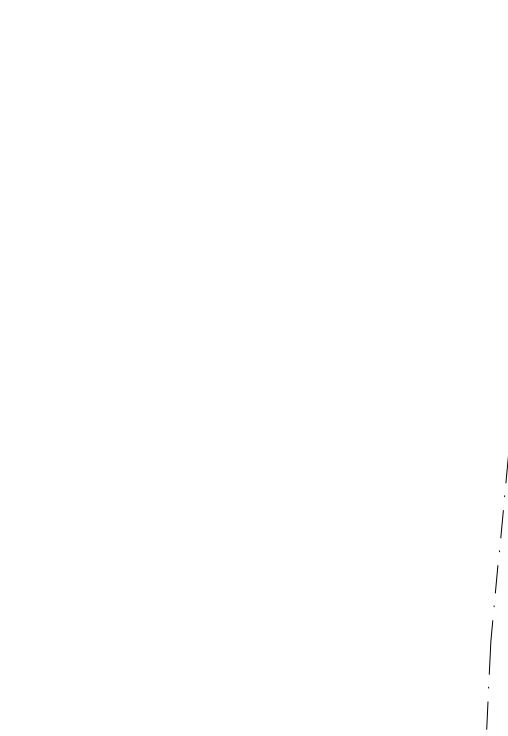
Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	Period 3: Medieval 1075AD - 1350AD overall plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		



R1 looking east





N

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Project Ref: 7955	December 2016	Period 4: Post Medieval 1700AD - 2016 overall plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016397	Drawn by: LG		

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