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ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT LAND AT TODDINGTON LANE (AP4) LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX

NGR: 503351 104120
(TQ 03351 04203)

Planning Reference: LU/47/11

ASE Project No: 160740
Site Code: LNR16
ASE Report No: 2017154

By Hayley Nicholls

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land (AP4) at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton in two phases between November 2016 and February 2017, and between May and June 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Armour Heritage in advance of residential development of the site.

The earliest cut feature dated from the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and comprised a single pit. A blade-like flake, an end scraper and three undiagnostic small sherds from a single vessel was recorded in situ. The majority of residual flintwork recovered across the site is considered to be of a similar date.

An isolated un-urned adult cremation of Middle Bronze Age date was exposed at the very southern extent of the site.

An enclosure, occupied continuously or repeatedly throughout the Iron Age, was recorded in the south-east corner of the site and extended beyond the site limit. Three phases of re-cutting of the enclosure ditches was evident, all maintaining similar alignments, and all similarly identifying the north-west corner of the enclosure as an area in which to store grain in large, vertical-sided pits.

Occupation of the same area persisted throughout the first half of the Romano-British period. Two sub-divided enclosures were identified but few associated discrete features were visible. Finally, in around 150AD, two enclosures surrounded by flint-packed postholes interpreted as stockades for confining livestock were laid out. A single very large posthole, located in the north-east corner of an enclosure has been tentatively interpreted as a tethering post for large livestock.

13th to 15th century medieval pits identified in the north-east corner of the site may represent small-scale quarrying for chalk for liming fields in the immediate vicinity.

This report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is situated on the northern edge of Littlehampton, on the flat and low-lying coastal plain in West Sussex. The site consists of a large parcel of land previously occupied by large nurseries and greenhouses, bounded to the south by Toddington Lane and to the north by the Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun.

1.1.2 The site and its location is shown on Figure 1. This phase of works was centred on NGR: 503351 104120.

1.1.3 Archaeological mitigation has been carried out systematically across the wider site area. The current archaeological works (Archaeology Phase 4, AP4) focussed on an area in the centre north of the site covering a total area of 8.5ha, located to the east of previous phases AP1 and AP2, and to the north of AP3. For the purpose of this report it is AP4 that will be considered and referred to as 'the site'. The wider development site measures approximately 85ha in total.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on predominantly flat ground with a c.1m high terrace situated just west of the centre of the site, running from north to south. Ground levels of c. 4.73m - 5.61m AOD were recorded in the west of the site, on the upper level of the terrace, with heights of c. 3.40m – 4.32m AOD recorded in the east of the site on the lower level of the terrace.

1.2.2 According to the current data from the British Geological Survey, the natural geology in the north of the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years in the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by superficial Raised Beach Deposits of sand and gravel which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The geology in the south of the site comprises Pit Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 89 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay (BGS 2017).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning consent (LU/47/11) has been granted by Arun District Council for mixed use development of the site with vehicular access from a new access from the A259 and with additional access from Mill Lane and Toddington Lane. The outline consent was granted on condition (conditions 40 & 41) that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. The conditions state:

"(40) Archaeological investigations of the site shall be carried out for each phase or sub phase of the development at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The archaeological investigations shall be carried out following the demolition of existing buildings and before the

commencement of new building works in each phase or sub phase of the development. This shall include (as necessary): - Geophysical surveys, test pits and trenches in the areas currently occupied by existing structures, and, - Borehole surveys conducted within the grazing marshes to the south of the Black Ditch and to the north of the development area. Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before development".

"(41) The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing immediately of any items of archaeological interest unearthed during the building operation and given a reasonable opportunity for an examination of the artefact and the site where it was found. Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded in accordance with the policy AREA 17 of the Arun District Local Plan".

1.3.2 A staged approach to assessing the potential of, and the mitigation of the archaeological remains within the development area was adopted. AP4 mitigation works follows the completion of a cultural heritage chapter in the Environmental Statement (WYG 2011), and four phases of trial trenching (AP1-AP4; TVAS 2015, 2016a, 2016b, ASE 2016). Subsequent archaeological mitigation was then undertaken in AP2 and AP3 (TVAS, forthcoming).

1.3.3 Based on the results of the AP4 trial trenching, five zones of archaeological potential were established. A preliminary foundation strategy proposed a combination of traditional strip foundations in the southern half of the AP4 area, and a piled foundation solution in the northern part of the site. Two zones of archaeological potential lay within the proposed strip foundation area. Following subsequent dialogue between Armour Heritage and James Kenny, the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council, it was agreed that these two areas (Areas A and B) should be mitigated.

1.3.4 Shortly after the completion of the fieldwork for Areas A and B, the foundation strategy across the remainder of AP4 was revised. Following further dialogue between Armour Heritage and the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council, it was agreed that the remaining three areas of archaeological potential (Areas C, D and E) should also be mitigated.

1.3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Armour Heritage (2016) outlining the methodology and requirements of the project. This report presents the findings of the excavation.

1.4 Archaeological methodology

1.4.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b; CIfA 2014c); West Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC 2015) and in accordance with the methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (AH 2016). On-site meetings were held between ASE, Armour Heritage and James Kenny, the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council, in order to monitor the progress of the work and modify the methodology as necessary.

1.4.2 Excavation Area A was excavated in the intended location and to the intended extent, measuring *c*. 4285m^2. Excavation Area B was initially excavated to

encompass an area of 1458m^2 with *c*. 7m wide strips left unexcavated along the length of both the west and east sides as access roads lay within these areas and were heavily utilised for the movement of spoil. This was due to the poor winter weather conditions and the frequent soft spots left across the site from the previous evaluation which made movement of large plant (e.g. moxy dumpers) across unpaved routes very difficult. It was intended to remove both these towards the end of the project. However, following consultation on site between all relevant parties and having demonstrated the degree of truncation of the natural substrate present along the east edge of Area B, only the west strip was deemed to hold potential and was excavated. This added a further 338m^2 to the overall area. Area B covered a final total area of c. 1796m^2.

1.4.3 Excavation Areas C, D and E were all excavated in their intended locations, to their intended dimensions. Area C measured 770.7m^2, Area D measured 961.6m^2, and Area E measured 902.0m^2. The excavated areas are shown on Figure 2.

1.4.4 The excavation areas were machine-stripped under the supervision of experienced archaeologists using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The majority of spoil was removed from excavation areas A and B using a moxy dumper. However, due to deteriorating weather conditions this was aborted for the northern third of Area A where the depth of overburden was minimal and there was potential for the dumper to impact on the archaeological deposits. The remainder of the spoil was removed and piled close to the area using two 360° excavators. In Areas C, D and E the spoil was removed and piled close to the area solely using a 360° excavator.

1.4.5 Overburden deposits (e.g. made ground) were first removed in spits no greater than 0.2m in thickness. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology.

1.4.6 Pre-excavation plans were made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale for on-site use. The plan was updated regularly by Archaeology South-East's on-site surveyor who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor.

1.4.7 Ditches and gullies had all required relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the features over their entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered. Discrete features were, as a minimum, 50% excavated and, where rich finds or environmental remains were encountered, 100% excavated.

1.4.8 Six sections were dug using a 360^o mechanical excavator fitted with a narrow toothless bucket due to the extensive size of the required section and the depth of material to be removed. In all cases, further sections were then also hand dug through the features to improve stratigraphic finds retrieval.

1.4.9 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets and planned using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 on plastic drafting film. A very limited number of sections through large features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 where a smaller scale was more appropriate.

1.4.10 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.

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

1.4.12 All finds covered by the Treasure Act were moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures of this Act.

1.4.13 The excavation area and spoil heaps were metal detected for artefact recovery.

1.4.14 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including well-sealed slowly silted features.

1.4.15 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals

1.5 Organisation of the Report

1.5.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.5.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site (hitherto referred to together as ‘the site’) within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.5.3 Following on from a previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE, 2016. Trenches 104 – 175; Figure 2) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: LNR16.

1.5.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Palaeolithic *c.*500, 000 BC - *c.*10, 000 BC

2.1.1 Most archaeological deposits of this age are usually associated with disturbed geological contexts, most especially along the coastal plain, and from buried river terrace gravels. Sussex has a number of sites where relatively large areas of undisturbed Palaeolithic land-surfaces have been preserved. The oldest and most important of these is the Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach. This geological sequence of glacial and interglacial deposits has been partially exposed, excavated and recorded at Boxgrove near Chichester. Boxgrove is a site which provides clear evidence of Hominid activity, with undisturbed Palaeolithic floor surfaces, and a large number of in situ Palaeolithic finds, up to 500,000 years old (Roberts and Parfitt, 1999).

2.1.2 The West Sussex HER holds no records relating to Palaeolithic activity on or near the site.

2.2 Mesolithic *c.*10, 000 BC - *c.*4, 300 BC

2.2.1 Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are identified through concentrations of flintwork and isolated pits, rather than by a series of diagnostic archaeological features relating to an inferred settlement site. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters which may represent activity zones. The clusters predominate in the river valleys, with other sizeable concentrations on the High Weald and along the Coastal Plain where they are considered to represent exploitation of coastal lowlands following the inundation of the English Channel in c.6000BC (ASE, 2002).

2.2.2 Early Mesolithic sites are, however, rare and where they exist, are situated predominantly on the Lower Greensand belts (WSCP forthcoming). Late Mesolithic sites are more frequent in Sussex, and along with open-air sites, a number of rock shelters have been discovered in the High Weald such as at Hermitage Rocks, High Hurstwood. Many of these sites have been interpreted as temporary hunting camps indicative of a broad spectrum subsistence strategy (Holgate, 2003).

2.2.3 Locally, Segment 33 of the Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Transfer Pipeline work, located 3.2km south-west of the site, revealed 93 flakes with a high proportion showing evidence of retouch and use. The majority were hard hammer struck and many were primary flakes. Several soft hammer flakes of probable Mesolithic date and a small Mesolithic pick were also recorded (MWS6779, West Sussex HER, Heritage Gateway).

2.2.4 Residual Mesolithic flint was also recovered during excavations of a multi-period site on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries (Dinwiddy, 2012), situated to the south of the site, and a possible Mesolithic bladelet was identified 1.8km east of the site on the Rustington Bypass works (Rudling and Gilkes, 2000).

2.3 Neolithic *c.*4, 300 BC – *c.*2, 300 BC

2.3.1 The advent of the Neolithic in Sussex is marked by upland monuments including flint mines, oval and long barrows and causewayed and other enclosures, largely confined to the South Downs. Neolithic activity on the Coastal Plain has tended to be less visible due to the impact of arable farming on vulnerable archaeological deposits (ASE, 2002).

2.3.2 No clear evidence of Early Neolithic settlement has been recorded either on the Sussex Downs or the Coastal Plain. However, evidence of a Neolithic presence is provided by flint scatters, marking a broad Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic horizon and pottery and flints found within isolated pits. Notable Early Neolithic pottery assemblages were identified at Drayton Quarry along with Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware, also identified at Chantry Farm, Westbourne (Seager-Thomas 2010). Discoveries at Drayton Quarry included two c.0.5km long parallel ditches identified as a Neolithic cursus (ibid). Pits dated to both the Early and Late Neolithic have been identified at Westhampnett (Allen & Fitzpatrick 2008, 91: Chadwick 2006), and further evidence of Early Neolithic pits was identified at St Richards Hospital, Chichester (King and King, 2010).

2.3.3 Recent excavations have demonstrated that there was a Neolithic presence in the vicinity of the site, with Neolithic axes recovered at the multi-period site at Toddington Nurseries (Dinwiddy, 2012), and on excavations on the A259 Rustington bypass (Rudling, D, & Gilkes, O, 2000).

2.4 Bronze Age *c.*2, 300 BC - *c.*600 BC

2.4.1 The Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age period forms a distinct chronological boundary, with technological progress marked by the appearance of metalwork and textile production. Increasing contact between Britain and the continent is also evident in this era as is the rise of funerary monuments. Bronze Age burials are usually found in barrow monuments concentrated locally on the South Downs (Grinsell 1934; Hart 2015). Evidence of barrows on the coastal plain is limited to the 'Hove' barrow excavated in the 19th century, recently complemented by the discovery of possible barrow-related ring ditch evidence at Westhamptnett (Chadwick et al 2006). Settlement evidence for the period remains rare, with notable local exceptions including the Downs chalkland site of Belle Tout in East Sussex (Bradley 1982), with further evidence from pottery assemblages within downland dry valley colluvial sequences (Hart 2015).

2.4.2 Other evidence for the period is confined to artefact scatters characterised by flintwork, pottery, and metalwork finds. Beaker pottery has been found on the coastal plain at North Bersted. It is suggested that Early Bronze Age pits and the structured deposits they contain may reflect formative processes of land-tenure materialisation (Dunkin and Yates 2008, 25; Hart 2015, 84).

2.4.3 Locally, Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation was recorded on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries, comprising a hollow way, waterholes/wells and a possible roundhouse with associated spreads of domestic rubbish. Two Neolithic axes deposited in the terminal of a Bronze Age ditch may have been curated (Dinwiddy, 2012).

2.4.4 Excavations by both Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Weaver 1995) and Wessex Archaeology (Lovell 2002) at the former Horticultural Research International establishment, south-east of the site discovered evidence for activity during the Middle to Late Bronze Age including pottery and a cremation burial. Finds suggested the presence of a settlement in the vicinity. Furthermore, an urned cremation recovered during works on the Rustington Bypass was thought to be of Bronze Age date (Rudling, D, & Gilkes, O, 2000).

2.4.5 Excavations south of the A259 New Road identified a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, field boundary ditch and a burnt mound with associated hearth, trough and waterhole (ASE, 2016b). Slightly further afield, a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery was also identified west of Angmering, with an associated well, postholes and a curvilinear feature (ASE, 2003).

2.5 Iron Age 600 BC to c.43 AD

2.5.1 Social and economic growth was very rapid during this period leading to an expanding population and increasing exploitation of what had previously been more marginal environments. Therefore, this period is characterised by changes in the entire archaeological record from pottery types to settlement and funerary practices. The most typical type of monument for this period is the hillfort, a number of which are located in prominent locations across the South Downs. By the Middle Iron Age strong regionalisation can be demonstrated and by the Late Iron Age the production of coins had developed along with the rapidly growing influence of the 'Roman World' (Stephenson forthcoming).

2.5.2 Settlements became larger and more varied throughout the period. A number of sites are recorded on the Coastal Plain, most of which have been discovered since Bedwin's survey which highlighted the lack of evidence from the area (Bedwin 1978). Chronologically, the settlement evidence from the area fluctuates, with fairly extensive settlement in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transitional period decreasing until c.400BC, after which there is evidence of increasing settlement (Stephenson forthcoming).

2.5.3 A small amount of residual Middle Iron Age pottery was found during the Watermead development, roughly 500m south-south-east of the site (Gilkes and Hammond 1991). Some Late Iron Age pottery was also found during the Rustington Bypass works, approximately 2.5km east of the site (Rudling and Gilkes 2000).

2.6 Roman / Romano British (43 AD to c.450 AD)

2.6.1 A range of archaeological sites from this period are recorded locally inclusive of two Roman villas, corn-drying kilns recorded at Belloc Road to the south-west of the site (Gilkes. O, 1993), and a pottery production site recorded to the south of the area on the former Horticulture Research International (HRI) site (Lovell, 2002).

2.6.2 Angmering Roman villa was one of the first elaborate early Roman villas of Sussex to be excavated. The 1st- and 2nd-century winged main house with its architecturally elaborate bath-house is situated 2km west of Angmering, and approximately 2km east of the site, built alongside the Black Ditch (Gilkes. O, 1999). A cemetery was also associated with the villa.

2.6.3 The Gosden Road, Littlehampton villa was bulldozed before archaeologists could begin work, removing all but intrusive features and wall foundations. However, it was possible to determine that a small masonry building was constructed, consisting of a range of four rooms running north to south with a corridor running across the north and west side of the building, and potentially the south. A wing room was located at the north-east corner of the building, and potentially a second wing was situated at the south-east corner but this had been removed by later rebuilding. A mid to late 2nd century date for the villa has been suggested. Two Roman cremations was associated with the villa site (Gilkes. O, 1993).

2.6.4 The multi-period site on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries demonstrated intensive cereal production during the Romano-British period indicated by environmental remains recovered from a double-ditched field system and pits. It is suggested that the field system was part of a wider agricultural complex associated with the estate of the nearby Angmering Roman villa (Dinwiddy, 2012).

2.6.5 Large amounts of pottery and metalwork of 1st and 2nd century AD date, recovered on the Rustington bypass excavations probably indicate settlement activity, whilst the many fragments of quern stones and millstones imply that milling was one function of the site, perhaps water milling, given the site's proximity to the 'Black Ditch' watercourse. The fieldwork also included excavation and recording of various features, including three ditches, a possible granary, and a timber building with a chalk-and-clay floor (Rudling and Gilkes 2000).

2.6.6 Limited amounts of Roman pottery have been recorded within the development site.

2.7 The Early Medieval Period (c.450 AD to 1066 AD)

2.7.1 Other than the built heritage associated with churches in both Lyminster and Poling, evidence for Early Medieval activity is scarce. A limited amount of re-deposited Saxon pottery was noted at the multi-period site at Toddington Nursery.

2.8 Medieval Period (1066 AD to c.1540 AD)

2.8.1 Evidence for medieval activity in and around the study area can be seen from a general scatter of 14th century and later medieval pottery found during a watching brief on a warehouse construction site on the Watersmead Industrial Estate in 1990 (Gilkes and Hammond, 1991). At Poling there is evidence for a deserted medieval village and possible moated site.

2.9 Post Medieval (c.1540 AD to 1900 AD)

2.9.1 Other than scattered ceramic evidence throughout the development area there is a negligible evidence of post-medieval activity. The site is anticipated to have been in agricultural use in this period.

2.10 Previous archaeological work at the site

2.10.1 The following is drawn from the WSI for AP4 with due acknowledgement (AH 2016).

2.10.2 Phased evaluations and mitigation within the AP4 area (ASE, 2016), and areas to the south and west of the site, APs1 - 3 (TVAS 2015, 2016a, 2016b), have confirmed extensive prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the area.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 1)

2.10.3 An archaeological evaluation was completed by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) in the AP1 area in December 2015 (TVAS, 2015), and comprised the excavation of 50 trenches, the majority measuring 25m x 1.8m. The AP1 area is positioned in the southwest corner of the site, between AP2 to the north and west, and AP3 to the east.

2.10.4 Disturbance caused by former buildings on the site was minimal, and the evaluation results confirmed the demolished nursery buildings had been constructed on made ground deposits overlying the earlier topsoil, which had provided a buffer serving to inadvertently protect the extensive archaeological features recorded.

2.10.5 Broadly the results indicated a shift in settlement and related activity across the area, with features recorded in the north dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and features recorded elsewhere in AP1 broadly dating from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods. Features of Romano-British date were concentrated in the south west corner, and indicated continuous occupation from the Late Iron Age until the 2nd century AD.

2.10.6 The Romano-British activity indicated pits, postholes and ditches containing pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and residual worked flint in Trenches 1-8 in the southwest corner, and represented an area of intensive occupation close to the present Toddington Lane. Elsewhere ditches were recorded further to the south in Trenches 17-20 and the truncated remains of a single, probable urned cremation burial was recorded in Trench 33 in the east of the area. Iron Age features were more widely distributed across the area, with linear ditches and/or gullies recorded in Trenches 8, 9, 16, 23, 29, 39, 41 and 50. An assemblage of sixty struck flints were also recovered from the site, the majority representing broad flakes, although a retouched thumbnail scraper, a hollow scraper and possible broken hammerstone were also recorded. Although not chronologically distinctive, they were thought to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

2.10.7 It was agreed further mitigation would comprise the excavation of 1.06ha across the area of Romano-British activity, along with further investigations to the east. The mitigation work is ongoing, and the results have not yet been disseminated.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 2)

2.10.8 The AP2 area was located immediately to the south and east of AP1 and proposed the excavation of 36 trenches of the same dimensions as the AP1 area (TVAS 2016a). The results similarly confirmed that the former nursery buildings had not impacted heavily on the buried archaeology, which had been in part protected by made ground deposits overlying the original soil horizons. Overall the results indicated a reduction in the activity across the area, with only 12 of the 36 trenches containing archaeological features. Nevertheless, evidence of Bronze Age occupation was more widespread, and confirmed in the north-east, central and south-east parts of the AP2 area.

2.10.9 Abraded sherds of Bronze Age pottery and worked flint in a number of the ditches, gullies and pits excavated, followed a pattern of loosely clustered or isolated areas of Bronze Age activity seen more widely across the extensive South Coast Plain landscape. The results also confirmed a notable reduction in the later prehistoric and Romano-British activity at the site. Indeed, only two ditches were confirmed to date to this period and were broadly located in the east of the AP2 area.

2.10.10 Mitigation in this area proposed the excavation of four separate areas covering a total of c. 5,580 sq.m. The works are ongoing, and the results have not yet been issued.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 3)

2.10.11 Seventeen trenches were investigated in the AP3 area, of which ten positioned along the northern and eastern half of the area contained archaeological features (TVAS 2016b).

2.10.12 The results confirmed the area had been subject to significant ground levelling to provide a level surface for the greenhouses formerly occupying the site. This resulted in deep made ground deposits in the north and eastern parts of the area preserving the archaeology. By contrast, in the southeast corner of the AP3 area, significant truncation was noted, effectively removing any archaeology during the landscaping operation.

2.10.13 Despite the presence of services preventing full excavation of features in Trench 89, extensive archaeology was recorded. Postholes, one containing worked flint and Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recorded, along with a number of further ditches containing quantities of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. Similarly dated features comprising gullies, pits and ditches were investigated in Trenches 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97 and 102. A further feature containing Roman pottery was also recorded in Trench 90.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 4)

2.10.14 Sixty-six trenches were excavated across the AP4 area, and the results confirmed 11 (Trenches 134, 135, 137, 147, 154, 162, 163, 164, 165, 172 and 174) contained archaeological features of prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval date (ASE, 2016).

2.10.15 Prehistoric pottery was recorded from a ditch and gully in Trench 164. Late Bronze Age sherds were retrieved from the basal ditch fill, but Iron Age pottery was collected from its upper fill, and may indicate the finds are residual, or that the upper fill represented an Iron Age recut of an earlier Bronze Age ditch. In total, 13 features were Iron Age in date, and comprised eight ditches, a ditch terminus, gully, two pits and a pit/posthole, and were principally located in the southeast corner of the AP4 area. The curvilinear form of the ditches recorded in three of the trenches (Trenches 154, 165 and 174) suggested they are likely to have formed part of an enclosure relating to settlement activity, and likely represent a continuation of the activity recorded during excavation in the northeast corner of the AP3 area. Only one ditch was securely dated to the Romano-British period (recorded in Trench 164), although its alignment suggested it represented a continuation of an Iron Age ditch recorded in Trench 154. Medieval quarry pits were recorded in the east of the site in Trenches 162,163 and 172.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Original Aims

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

3.1.2 Further original aims included determining the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present and to relate the archaeological results to their local, county and regional context.

3.2 Original Research Objectives

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

RO1: Given the proximity of the site to the south coast and the River Arun, can cultural or social links be made with the continent, especially with relation to pottery forms and production? (Couldrey 2008, 7).

RO2: There is an apparent hiatus between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. With evidence uncovered of possible Late Bronze Age activity relating to Early Iron Age activity, can the site go some way to explaining the shift that occurred in settlement and land division at this time? (Hamilton, 2008. 13; Champion, 2008. 10).

RO3: Given the relatively large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and the general understanding that Iron Age pottery production was undertaken at a local scale, is there is any much needed evidence of pottery production for this period, and can well sealed contexts provide us with a more precise dating for ceramic chronology in the area? (Couldrey, 2008. 6).

RO4: With relation to the late 13th and early 14th century quarry pits in the north of the AP4 area, it has been highlighted that much works needs to be done to understand what other activities were occurring on the hinterlands of industrial areas, for example where and how people lived while undertaking some of these industrial tasks (AH, 2016). To what extent can this site improve our understanding of these activities?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial post-excavation stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***), have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (G **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). A complete context register for the project can be found in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships and spot-dating of finds assemblages, predominantly the pottery a provisional structure of dated periods and tentatively dated phases has been devised, as follows.

Period 1: Neolithic/ Bronze Age

- Phase 1.1 – Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age
- Phase 1.2 – Middle Bronze Age

Period 2: Iron Age

- Phase 2.1 – Early Iron Age (c. 600 – c. 400 BC)
- Phase 2.2 – Early/Mid Iron Age (c. 400 – c. 200 BC)
- Phase 2.3 – Mid/Late Iron Age (c. 200 BC – c. AD 50)

Period 3: Roman

- Phase 3.1 - Early Roman (AD 50 – 70)
- Phase 3.2 - Later 1st century Roman (AD 70 – 150)
- Phase 3.3 - Mid Roman (AD150 – 200)

Period 4: Medieval (13th – 15th century AD)

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The earliest cut feature dated from the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and comprised a single pit. A blade-like flake, an end scraper and three undiagnostic small sherds from a single vessel were recorded *in situ*. The majority of residual flintwork recovered across the site is thought to be of a similar date.

4.2.2 An isolated un-urned adult cremation of Middle Bronze Age date was exposed at the very southern extent of the site area.

4.2.3 An Iron Age settlement enclosure, apparently occupied continuously or repeatedly for a minimum of 250 years from at least 400BC to 150BC was partially exposed in the south-east corner of the site area. However, it also possible given the limited diagnostic pottery recovered that the settlement originated closer to 600BC, only falling out of use or re-appropriated in the earliest years following the Roman conquest. Three phases of re-cutting of the settlement enclosure ditches was evident, all maintaining similar alignments, and all similarly identifying the north-west corner of the enclosure as an area in which to store grain in large, vertical sided pits.

4.2.4 Two phases of rectangular Early Roman enclosure were identified, occupying the same space as the preceding Iron Age settlement. Sub-divisions within the enclosure were present but few associated discrete features were visible. These comprised 4 pits and two possible hearths. The only finds considered to be possible kiln wasters or seconds were recovered from one of these pits, and two oven/kiln bars were recovered from the hearths. However, it was considered highly unlikely given the very low quantities of both find type that pottery production was occurring on the site.

4.2.5 Mid Roman activity was characterised by two enclosures surrounded by flint-packed postholes interpreted as stockades for confining large numbers of livestock. A single very large posthole, located in the north-east corner of an enclosure has been tentatively interpreted as a tethering post for large livestock. A range of animal bone including small to large domesticated mammals were recovered, along with a coin of AD147-175 date, securely from a context of this phase.

4.2.6 A series of inter-cutting pits of 13th to 15th century date was identified in the north-east corner of the site and appeared to represent small scale quarrying for chalk for liming fields in the immediate vicinity.

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

Context sheets	1419
Section sheets	34
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	1473
Context register	38
Drawing register	29
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	5 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	12
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2 boxes
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.3 Natural Deposits and Overburden

4.3.1 The natural geology encountered in all parts of the site was of brickearth head deposits with outcroppings of chalk. Overburden varied across the site area. Made ground directly overlay natural in the north third of Area A and across Area B, C and E. The southern two thirds of Area A had a buried soil horizon overlying natural, in turn overlain by redeposited natural (from the reservoir to the east) overlain by made ground. Area D demonstrated a similar a series of deposits. A buried soil horizon overlay a variable natural substrate of chalk and brickearth, in turn overlain by made ground followed by a thin topsoil/ silty made ground. Depth of overburden was greatest at the south end of Area A, and the northern end of Area D. Maximum depth of removed overburden totalled 1.8m, with minimum depths totalling 0.3m.

4.3.2 The Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun lies between 120m and 150m north of the site, closely mirroring the alignment of the northern site boundary. The watercourse lies on the margin of good arable ground to the south and low-lying wetland to the north, and prior to the embankment of the Arun, would have flooded at high tide.

4.4 Truncation

4.4.1 It was apparent that there had been extensive levelling prior to the construction of the nurseries. Areas B, C, E and the northern third of Area A had been heavily truncated, removing all intact topsoil and subsoil. Conversely, the southern two thirds of Area A and Area D had been built up, preserving a buried soil horizon. In Area A, it was through this buried soil horizon that the Roman Phase 3.3 flint-packed postholes were cut. Contamination of the natural and some archaeological features from modern material was clear across Area B, C, E and the north third of Area A.

4.5 Period 1: Neolithic/ Bronze Age

4.5.1 Archaeological features securely dated as of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were very limited, comprising just two features, possibly suggesting limited exploitation of the landscape during these periods.

4.5.2 The majority of the flint assemblage from the site was however, considered likely to belong to these periods but primarily comprised residual finds in later contexts. This would suggest slightly more widespread exploitation of the landscape in these periods, with later activity disturbing and destroying deposits of this date. The flint assemblage was dominated by unmodified pieces of débitage, the bulk of which consisted of flakes. None of the blades, blade-like flakes and bladelets were considered products of a blade-orientated industry which could suggest an earlier Mesolithic date. Instead, they were more probably the result of knapping accidents.

4.6 Phase 1.1: Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

4.6.1 Archaeological features securely dated as from this phase comprised just a single isolated pit. The pit, [3045] was oval in plan and had a length of 1.82m, a width of 1.6m, and a depth of 0.3m.

4.6.2 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the feature including a possible briquetage fragment and three grog-tempered bodysherds of pottery considered of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date. Two pieces of worked flint comprising a blade-like flake and an end scraper and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint were also recovered from the fill. The flint artefacts were not chronologically diagnostic, but it was considered possible that they could be contemporary with the pit and it's ceramic material. Wood charcoal fragments recovered from the environmental sample were limited and small, and did not warrant identification.

4.7 Phase 1.2: Middle Bronze Age (Figure 5)

Human remains

4.7.1 Archaeological features securely dated as of Middle Bronze Age date comprised a single isolated cremation. Radiocarbon dating on a sample of the bone produced a Middle Bronze Age determination (Beta-469060; BP 3060 ± 30; 1411 BC - 1231 BC).

4.7.2 The un-urned cremation, [2100] contained 259.36g of cremated human bone. No diagnostic fragments of the pelvis or skull were present to allow an assessment of sex. Skeletal age was assessed on limited observations and resulted in a broad/general age classification. On the basis of the thickness of the cranial fragments it was suggested that the cremated remains belonged to an adult individual.

4.7.3 The charcoal from the cremation underwent identification work to establish the type of fuel used for the cremation pyre. Most of the fragments were identified as alder. Finds recovered from the cremation included a single medium mammal long bone, a tiny sherd of intrusive Roman pottery, fourteen pieces of amorphous fired clay and fire-cracked flint.

4.7.4 The cremation had no clearly associated features, although multiple small undated discrete features lay to the immediate north-east and west. None however, contained high quantities of charcoal or any burnt bone. Instead they appeared to represent possible pits and postholes.

4.7.5 A cremation was also uncovered by TVAS during their excavation works in the AP1-3 areas but the post-excavation assessment work on these areas is yet to be published (T. Vieri, pers comm.). As such, it is not yet known whether the TVAS cremation is contemporary with [2100].

4.8 Period 2: Iron Age

4.8.1 A large assemblage of pottery of this date was recovered. The assemblage contained some diagnostic elements belonging to the Early, Middle and Middle/Late Iron Age. However, the majority of the assemblage consisted of small individual groups of undiagnostic bodysherds, which limits how accurately each individual phase of Iron Age activity can be dated, along with the origin and conclusion of settlement. A minimum duration of use of the settlement site of 250 years is considered likely given that the earliest diagnostic Iron Age pottery was not later in date than 400BC date, whilst the latest diagnostic pottery was not earlier in date than 150BC. Equally, it is possible, should the diagnostic pottery be from the more extreme ends of their date ranges, that the activity spans closer to 600 years. Given the similarity in the alignment and layout of the Phase 2.1 to Phase 2.3 enclosed settlements it seems unlikely that the settlement was abandoned and then reoccupied, instead it is considered probable that the settlement was continuously occupied from Phase 2.1-2.3. However, it might also be expected to have recovered a greater quantity of pottery should the settlement have been continuously occupied for such a long period.

4.8.2 The most intensive phase of the Iron Age settlement appears to have been the earliest, with a slightly greater number of sherds and greater weight of pottery recovered from this phase than any other. The quantity of recovered pottery fell in the mid and later Iron Age phases, before spiking again in the Earliest Roman phase, then once again falling away (more rapidly this time) towards later Roman times.

4.8.3 Many groups of Iron Age pottery and the features from which they derive were given a broad date range spanning multiple phases of activity. In some cases, stratigraphic relationships were able to clarify in which phase these features should be considered, but where they did not, these features are thus far considered alongside multiple phases.

4.8.4 The minimal Iron Age animal bone assemblage contained a small quantity of 58 identifiable faunal remains from just eight pit contexts. Identified taxa included sheep/goat, cattle, large, medium and small mammal bone fragments, rodent, insectivoria (e.g. hedgehog, shrew, mole) and a single Gadidea (fish) vertebrae fragment. The assemblage contained both meat and non-meat bearing bones from domestic taxa. Limited evidence of butchery was present.

4.8.5 A moderate assemblage of fired clay was recovered from contexts of this date. Of interest in the Early Iron Age assemblage were six possible briquetage vessel fragments. A few fragments may represent oven or kiln furniture, however, too little survived to be certain. The remainder of the material was likely to represent daub. Material found in Phase 2.2 contexts largely comprised daub, although a single piece of probable briquetage was recovered. Fragments of Mid to Late Iron Age date (Phase 2.3) all represented daub. A single piece of quern stone was recovered from a Phase 2.3 context.

4.8.6 Environmental samples from this period yielded multiple charred grains including glume wheats and hulled barley, emmer/spelt and oat. Wood charcoals included field maple, oak, maloideae family, hazel/alder, cherry/ blackthorn and gorse/broom. Fire-cracked flint, bone, some of which burnt,

burnt clay, burnt stone and magnetic material was also recovered. Phase 2.1 contexts were noticeable more rich in charcoal and charred grains than the later phases.

4.8.7 An assemblage of worked flint was recovered across features of this period, but was considered more likely to be residual within, rather than contemporary to, the features in question.

4.9 Phase 2.1: Early Iron Age (*c.*600 – 400BC)

(Figures 6 and 7)

4.9.1 The predominant feature in Phase 2.1 is a large settlement enclosure containing pits, associated field boundaries extending south and south-west of the enclosure, and a *possibly contemporary* west-north-west to east-south-east aligned trackway to the north of the settlement. A total of 34 features, of which 27 comprised discrete features such as pits and postholes have been ascribed to this phase. Of the discrete features only 6 were situated outside the settlement enclosure ditches.

Settlement Enclosures 1 and 2

4.9.2 A sub-rectangular enclosure was partially exposed, situated on a gentle south-east facing slope, falling from *c*. 3.10m AOD in the north-west to 2.30m AOD in the south-east. The enclosure measured *c*. 49m in length and more than *c*. 35m wide, extending to the east beyond the site area. The enclosure was located c. 2.4km east of the River Arun, and 340m south of the Black Ditch, a tributary of the Arun that, prior to the embankment of the Arun, would have flooded at high tide and is likely to have been navigable at this time (Gilkes and Hammond, 1991). The enclosure was orientated on a roughly west-north-west – east-south-east and north-north-east – south-south-west axis, similarly aligned to the Black Ditch.

4.9.3 Re-cutting of the Enclosure 1 ditch was evident on all exposed sides. The south side, ditch G1 was recut on an identical alignment by ditch G2. The west side, ditch G3 was recut at least once, possibly twice *c*. 1m to the east by possible ditch recut or pit [2086] and by ditch recut G4. The north edge, similar to the west was recut on a slightly different alignment with the wider lying ditch G6, situated between *c*. 1 and 4m north of ditch G5. It was unclear which out of G5 and 6 ditches was the earliest. The small enclosure to the north is Enclosure 2.

4.9.4 No obvious entrances to Enclosures 1 or 2 survived suggesting that access may have been from the east, however it should be noted that heavy [Roman; Phase 2.3] truncation may have removed any such potential evidence to the west and north.

4.9.5 Finds recovered from Enclosures 1 and 2 include flint, animal bone and pottery, including feature sherds from several necked or flaring rim jars with finger-tipping or fingernail impressions along the rim.

Internal features

Storage/ rubbish pits

4.9.6 A cluster of four large pits, G7 were located within the north-west corner of Enclosure 1 (and 2). Due to their form these are interpreted as possible grain storage pits. A large diagnostic group of Early Iron Age pottery of 600 – 400BC date, some of which appeared 'salt affected' was recovered from the upper fill of pit [165/017], whilst pit [2092] had a stratigraphic relationship, underlying a feature of Phase 2.2 date which made it likely that the feature was also of the earliest phase of Iron Age activity. However, pits [2045] and [2151] contained less diagnostic pottery with a broader Iron Age date range of 600 – 200BC and may have been from any Iron Age phase of activity. As such, it is not possible, at this stage, to be certain how many grain storage pits were in use during Phase 2.1, but it seems evident that storing grain within the north-west corner of the enclosure originated alongside the earliest phase of occupation.

4.9.7 The pits were similar in that they were roughly circular in plan, with vertical sides and flat bases. Three were cut through the brickearth and into natural chalk deposits at their base, whilst one was cut only through brickearth. The features varied in dimensions with the smallest measuring 1.60m long, 1.20m wide and 0.92m deep and the largest 2.58m x 2.3m and 1.1m deep.

4.9.8 G7 pits yielded varying amounts of charred plant remains. These included caryopses of hulled barley and wheat/barley, as well as possible crop weeds, such as annual meadow grass/cat's tails, goosefoot and docks. Oat grains were also recorded. Other charred remains included grass stem fragments, which could derive from crop processing waste, and wild radish pods. Charcoal was present in small amounts. Environmental residues yielded bone, pottery, fire cracked flint, magnetic fines, burnt clay and burnt stone.

4.9.9 The finds assemblages from the features suggests they may have been repurposed as refuse pits. Finds included pottery, fired clay including daub and possible briquetage fragments from cylindrical vessels, and a range of animal bone including a sheep horn-core fragment showing evidence of horn-core removal.

Pits

4.9.10 Two further large pits were located roughly within the same area as pits GP7, comprising [2048] and [2206]. Pit [2048] cut one of the storage pits in GP7 and was noticeably different in form, being much longer and shallower. Whilst the stratigraphic relationship demonstrated that pit [2048] was the later of the two, it is possible that both were constructed in Phase 2.1 if the storage pit was opened and closed within a relatively short space of time. The pit contained undiagnostic Iron Age pottery, animal bone including two cow mandibles, flint, and a single piece of fuel ash slag.

4.9.11 Pit [2206] lay to the north-east of pits G7, and was infilled with noticeably more sterile material than the pits mentioned above. Finds from pit [2206] included a small quantity of diagnostic pottery and fire-cracked flint. The location of pit [2206] would suggest it was contemporary with enclosure ditch G6 rather than ditch G5 as it lay outside, to the north of ditch G5, but south of and inside ditch G6. Very few discrete features identified within Area A, across all phases of

activity were located outside of enclosure ditches, therefore, it is most likely that pit [2206] would also have been located internally to the enclosure.

Other features

4.9.12 A dense cluster of pits and postholes of varying dimensions lay across the centre of the settlement, however, only two could be loosely dated to this phase, whilst the vast majority remained undated. No clear forms of structures, or alignments were identifiable due to the concentration of features. Pit [1545] was notable in that it contained a small group of pottery of broadly earliest/early Iron Age date including a single rimsherd of 800 – 400BC date.

4.9.13 A second smaller cluster of features was located towards the south-east corner of the enclosure, of which six contained finds of Early/Mid Iron Age date. Four of these features sat within a group of postholes G8, one comprised a large pit, [1071] and the other a lone posthole [1087].

4.9.14 Posthole group, G8 comprised seven postholes with similar dimensions, with diameters of between 0.45 – 0.5m, and depths of between 0.2 and 0.3m. Four contained one or two sherds of Early/Mid Iron Age pottery, whilst the remaining three were undated but were attributed to the group due to their location and form. The postholes likely supported a structure but its form and function remained uncertain.

4.9.15 Pit [1071] measured 1.3m x 0.98m x 0.75m deep, and was truncated to the east by possible pit [1068]. Finds included a small quantity of undiagnostic Iron Age pottery and fire-cracked flint.

External features

Human remains

4.9.16 Pit [2022] was situated just outside the north-west corner of the settlement enclosures. The pit was sub-rectangular in plan with a flat base. Two fragments of human bone, one of which was a piece of skull were recovered from the feature along with a large quantity of cereal caryopses and small quantities of oak and Maloideae charcoal. A small group of undiagnostic Early/Mid Iron Age pottery, animal bone and teeth, fired clay including a piece of daub with one flat side and another with parallel flat sides, fire-cracked flint, one flint chip and two flakes were also recovered.

4.9.17 The undiagnostic nature of the finds recovered from pit [2022] leave doubt as to which Iron Age phase of activity the pit was associated with. Equally, the range of finds makes its function uncertain. The majority of the finds could represent general domestic waste, but the pits location, external to the enclosure ditches and away from a visible entrance, would have made access to it more difficult, leaving a function as a rubbish pit unlikely. The relationship of the pit to the Iron Age enclosure ditches, located on the north-west corner of the enclosure, potentially on the accessible and most visible side of the settlement (should access be gained from the north), combined with the presence of human remains may point towards a ritual function for the pit. However, further investigation into comparative Iron Age features is required before this conclusion can be validated.

Trackways and field boundaries

4.9.18 Two ditches, G 9 and 10, lay to the north of the enclosures, orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, similar to the enclosures, these were c 3.8m apart and probably define a trackway, Trackway 1. It's location, if contemporary with this earliest phase of Iron Age settlement would suggest that access to the settlement could be gained from the north. Furthermore, the alignment of the trackway matched that of all three phases of Iron Age settlement and that of the Black Ditch, suggesting longevity in the layout of the landscape and in the use of the trackway throughout the Iron Age.

4.9.19 Trackway 2 in Area B to the west (Figure 14), tentatively dated as Roman, was orientated on a more east-west alignment which might suggest a slight change to the orientation of the field system and landscape between Iron Age and Roman periods. However, the orientation varies only very slightly between the two trackways and with just a slight curvature between Areas A and B they could be part of the same route. This suggests continuity in the use of the trackway from Iron Age to Roman periods.

4.9.20 Possible field boundaries G 11, 12 and 13 lay to the south and south-west of Enclosures 1 and 2. Ditches G 12 and 13 are slightly curvilinear and c 18m apart. Small groups of undiagnostic EIA/MIA pottery were recovered from both. Neither ditch extended to the north of settlement enclosure ditches G 1 and 2 suggesting they were contemporary with the enclosures. However, G1 clearly cut ditch G13, suggesting a phase of Iron Age activity pre-dating Enclosure 1.

4.9.21 Further finds from ditches G 12 and 13 included a single sheep/goat tibia fragment with butchery cut marks to the shaft, and fragments of two human femora recovered from the point at which ditches G1 and 13 intersected.

4.9.22 Ditch G11, formed an extension to the west end of ditches G1 and 2, orientated on the same alignment as both, appearing to enclose land to the south-west of Enclosure 1.

Dispersed features

4.9.23 Three large pits, [1401], [1726] and [1730] to the west of Enclosure 1 contained small quantities of Iron Age pottery. These features should be considered alongside all three phases of Iron Age occupation due to the undiagnostic nature of the recovered pottery.

4.9.24 A single isolated pit located in Area B, [3012] has also been dated to this phase. A moderate assemblage of diagnostic pottery was recovered from the feature along with charred hulled barley and small quantities of charcoal indicating some degree of exploitation of the land to the west of the settlement enclosure during the earlier Iron Age phase of occupation.

4.10 Phase 2.2: Early/Mid Iron Age (*c*.400 – 200BC)

(Figures 8 and 9)

4.10.1 A total of 37 features are attributed to this phase. The focal point of activity remained the same as that in Phase 2.1 within Area A characterised by further re-cutting of the settlement enclosure ditches, with an internal sub-division enclosing possible storage pits, and an associated possible west-north-west to east-south-east aligned trackway to the north of the settlement.

4.10.2 As with Phase 2.1, only a small number of diagnostic pottery sherds were recovered from Phase 2.2. Whilst some of the 2.2 pottery assemblage had very similar elements to those identified in the preceding phase, material more typical of the Middle Iron Age was also recovered. A similar range of animal bone was recovered as from Phase 2.1 including cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, with wild taxa represented by anuran (frog/toad) remains.

Settlement Enclosures 3 and 4

4.10.3 A sub-rectangular enclosure was partially exposed, situated almost directly over the settlement enclosure ditches from the previous phase. The enclosed space was fractionally larger than that in Phase 2.1, extending and enclosing a little more ground to the south, and measured *c*. 54m in length and more than *c*. 40m wide. The pottery recovered from the Phase 2.2 enclosures included material from a fairly broad date range (with some pottery clearly pre-dating c.400BC and some likely post-dating 200BC) however, stratigraphic relationships with ditches G 11 and 12 clearly demonstrated that Enclosures 3 and 4 are later in date than those of Phase 2.1. Further finds recovered from the enclosure ditches included a triangular loom weight, RF9, and a large mammal scapula with multiple cut marks and a pig canine.

4.10.4 Re-cutting of the initial Phase 2.2 enclosure ditch was evident on the south and north side with Settlement Enclosure 3 ditches G 14 and 16 representing the initial cut and G 15 and 17 the later recuts.

4.10.5 The west edge of Settlement Enclosures 3 and 4 was not visible in any excavated section, either suggesting that the west side of the enclosure had been entirely removed by the later Roman enclosure ditches, or possibly that there was a west facing entrance associated with this phase.

Internal features

Storage/ rubbish pits

4.10.6 A cluster of four large pits, GP18 were located within the north-west corner of Enclosure 4. Three of the pits contained only broad Early/Mid Iron Age dating and have been considered alongside the previous phase of activity (4.8.7-4.8.9) but should also be considered here. The fourth pit, [1757] contained a small group of pottery of Middle/later Iron Age date, and was similar in form to the other three with equally vertical sides, a flat base excavated into chalk, and measured 1.6m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.84m deep and as such has been interpreted in the same way. The environmental sample yielded less than fifty hulled barley grains, as well as under ten wild seeds, including grasses and goosefoot and a scarce quantity of unidentified charcoal. Animal

bone and teeth, fire-cracked flint, fired clay, magnetic fines and an iron knife with a curving blade and whittle tang, RF<3> were also recovered, once again suggesting that storage pits may have been later appropriated as refuse pits.

4.10.7 Storage pit [1757] contained pottery assigned a date range of 400 – 50BC and as such may belong in Phase 2.2 or Phase 2.3. However, it is considered likely given the presumed continuity of settlement at the site that at least some of the G18 pits were of this phase.

ENC 4

4.10.8 The area internal to the settlement enclosure was sub-divided. Two ditches were constructed in the north-west corner of the settlement, enclosing a sub-rectangular area around the possible storage pits G18, two small pits [2229] and [2235], and a range of other undated features including pits, postholes and gullies. This suggests that the north-west corner of the Enclosure 3 was further defined as a space for a given activity, such as an area in which to store grain.

Pits

4.10.9 Pits [2229] and [2235] were located within ENC 4. These pits were elongated and smaller than the storage pits in length and depth. Pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date was recovered from both along with a single flint flake and a small quantity of animal bone of which cow, pig, large mammal and medium mammal were identifiable. Due to the broad date of the recovered pottery these pits may be Phase 2.2 or 2.3 (See also 4.11.7). Their function was unclear.

Dispersed features

4.10.10 As mentioned previously, a dense cluster of pits and postholes of varying dimensions lay across the centre of the settlement enclosure, of which two were loosely dated to this or the previous phase. Feature [1545] comprised a small pit of uncertain function, whilst [1196] was a shallow heavily truncated posthole.

4.10.11 Three discrete pits, G19 were clustered towards the south-west corner of the enclosure, of which two contained pottery of possible Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date. Pit [1923], whilst undated was attributed to this group and phase due to a similarity in form and location to the other G19 pits, with dimensions of 0.95m x 0.9m x 0.4m. Due to the relatively undiagnostic nature of the recovered pottery it remained possible the pits could be attributed to Phase 2.1, however, this would place [1962] outside the settlement enclosure. As such, it was considered more likely that they were of Phase 2.2 date. Finds from the group included pottery, small quantities of flint, and fire-cracked flint and an environmental sample yielded charred caryopses of wheat.

4.10.12 Pit [1663] was situated within the south-east corner of the exposed extent of the enclosure, in close proximity to postholes G8. The small pit contained the base of an intact vessel with a broad date range of 600-400BC and might therefore, have been associated with any of the Iron Age phases of activity. However, it is considered most likely to be of 2.2 or 2.3 date.

4.10.13 Postholes G8, and the structure they supported should also be considered alongside this phase of activity due to the undiagnostic nature of the finds recovered (See section 4.9.15).

External features

Pits

4.10.14 Pit [2022] may have been associated with any of the Iron Age phases of activity (See 4.9.17-18).

Trackway 1

4.10.15 As mentioned previously (4.9.19) Trackway 1 probably continued in use during this phase of settlement.

4.11 Phase 2.3: Mid/ Late Iron Age (*c.*200BC – AD50)

(Figures 10 and 11)

4.11.1 A total of 50 features have been assigned to this phase. The focal point of activity remained the same as that for the previous Iron Age phases and is characterised by a large enclosed settlement with a clearly defined west entrance, a group of large possible storage pits in the north-west corner G21, and a cluster of smaller pits in the centre/west of the enclosure G22. Trackway 1 potentially still remained in use in this phase.

4.11.2 Phase 2.3 yielded the most diagnostic Iron Age pottery of all of the Iron Age phases. This was predominantly found in post-holes and from the pit groups G21 and G22. Many of the forms and decorative styles were clearly influenced by the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition and the fairly regular occurrence of decorative elements and well-formed beaded rim forms were considered indicative of a late Middle Iron Age date in the 2nd-1st centuries BC with one or two elements perhaps post-dating 50BC.

4.11.3 A small quantity of animal bone was recovered and similar taxa were identifiable as in previous Iron Age phases (sheep/goat, cattle, pig, horse and dog as well as rodent, insectivoria (e.g. hedgehog, shrew, mole etc), bird and frog/toad). Very limited evidence of butchery was again present and meat and non-meat bearing bones were rare.

4.11.4 316 fired clay fragments were recovered. Many were considered to be daub, including pieces with wattle imprints ranging between 9 and 16mm. Fragments with one flat surface were thought to be daub as well, or may have been part of a floor or hearth lining. Many pieces contained rounded surfaces, perhaps suggestive of domed structures such as kilns or ovens.

Settlement Enclosure 5

4.11.5 An enlarged sub-rectangular enclosure was laid-out and was orientated along a nearly identical alignment to those recorded in the previous phases. This new enclosure may have been based on the outline of the previous ditched enclosure itself, or on other extant landscape features such as route ways,

hedges, or trees. The limited size of the pottery assemblage might suggest that repeated occupation of the site may have occurred throughout the Iron Age, rather than continuous, although the apparent similarities in the internal layout of the enclosure suggests otherwise.

4.11.6 The enclosed space was once again larger, extending and enclosing more ground to the south, measuring more than *c*. 59m in length and more than *c*. 43m wide. There was no evidence of re-cutting of the enclosure ditches. A smaller, west-facing entrance c. 4.6m wide evokes the conjectured, larger entrance suggested in the preceding phase; 2.2.

Internal features

Storage/ rubbish pits

4.11.7 A cluster of six large pits, G21, was located within the north-west corner of Enclosure 5. Three have been considered alongside the previous phase of activity but due to the broad date range of the pottery retrieved from their fills, could also be considered here. Possible storage pit, [1761] contained a small group of pottery of Middle/ Late Iron Age date in its basal fill and was similar in form to the other three; with equally vertical sides, and a flat base excavated into the chalk. The pit measured more than 2m x 1.7m wide x 0.94m deep, but was truncated by pit [1766].

4.11.8 Two other possible storage pits in G21 comprised [2262] and [2263].

4.11.9 The G21 pits yielded small to moderate amounts of charred plant remains, mostly wheat, including emmer/spelt caryopses and glume bases. Seeds of wild plants belonged to common arable weeds, such as chickweed, grasses and goosefoot. Charcoal was present in small amounts and was generally poorly preserved.

Pits

4.11.10 Pits [2229] and [2235] were located north-east of, but close to, the G21 pits and were considered above in Phase 2.2 (4.10.8) but may be of Phase 2.3 date.

4.11.11 A large, elongated pit [1776], c 0.6m deep, yielded pottery and other artefacts animal bone, fired clay, low quantities of charcoal, burnt bone, and fire-cracked flint. It is likely to have also been a refuse pit.

4.11.12 The ditches that made up Enclosure 4 (Phase 2.2) were clearly infilled by Phase 2.3, as pit [1268] clearly cut through one of them. Without this internal division, pitting activity G22 spread to the south-central area within Enclosure 5.

4.11.13 Pit group, G22 comprised six pits of similar dimension. Two contained diagnostic pottery of Mid/ Late Iron Age date. All six were between 1.1m and 1.45m long, 1.3m and 1.03m wide and 0.3 – 0.5m deep. Further finds recovered from the pits included two flint flakes, animal bone, and 25 pieces of fired clay of which all comprised daub. Environmental evidence from the group includes caryopses of wheat and hulled barley, as well as emmer/spelt glume bases and seeds of wild plants originated from typical arable weeds.

The residues produced a small amount of charcoal, of which field maple, oak, and cherry/blackthorn were identified.

4.11.14 Pits [2186], [1459] and [2169] are similar in size and form to the G22 pits but are situated outside of the main cluster.

Dispersed features

4.11.15 Postholes G8, and the structure they supported, situated in the south-east of the settlement enclosure should also be considered alongside this phase of activity due to the undiagnostic nature of the finds recovered (See 4.9.15).

External features

Human remains

Pits

4.11.16 Pit [2022] may have been associated with any of the Iron Age phases of activity (See 4.9.17-18).

Trackways

4.11.17 As mentioned previously (4.9.19) Trackway 1 probably continued in use during this phase of settlement.

4.12 Period 3: Roman

4.12.1 Based on the pottery, the Roman evidence is considered to be of predominantly 1st century stock rotation/housing activity, peripheral to settlement to the south. The focal point of activity seems to have remained in the same area as in the Iron Age suggesting continuous occupation both pre- and post-conquest. The continuance of Trackways 1 and 2 is also inferred.

4.13 Phase 3.1: Earliest Roman (*c.* AD50 - 70)

(Figures 12-14)

4.13.1 Fifteen features are attributed to this phase which is characterised by a large rectangular enclosure with possible sub-divisions, two possible hearths and occasional isolated large pits.

4.13.2 Animal bones included the main domesticates of sheep/goat, cattle and pig although horse is predominantly represented. Wild animals include rodent, insectivoria, anurans (toad/frog), bird, mallard and eel. Oyster shell was also recovered.

Enclosure 6

4.13.3 A rectangular enclosure, c. 63.6m in length x c. 42m wide was orientated on a similar alignment to that of the Iron Age enclosures. The north and north-

west portions of the enclosure survived intact, but much of the west side was truncated away by later activity. No openings were detected.

4.13.4 The surviving portions of the main Enclosure 6 ditches extend both to the north and south of their Iron Age predecessors. This expansion is corroborated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) survey, which show that the later Iron Age and Roman enclosures extended to the south.

Internal features

Sub-Divisions

4.13.5 Sub-division 4 ditch G38 was only visible for a length of 22.6m. The western portion of the ditch was later truncated (by Phase 3.2 ditch G41, Sub-Division 5).

4.13.6 Sub-division 2 ditch G36 was only visible for a length of 10.5m. The western portion of the ditch was also extensively truncated (by Phase 3.3 ditch G27). The ditch showed an element of curvature along its length but was roughly orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. A copper-alloy spring and part of the pin of a one-piece brooch RF<4> were recovered.

4.13.7 Sub-Division 3 ditch G37, lay on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment, a noticeably different orientation to all other ditches except for Phase 3.2 ditch G41; Sub-Division 5..

Pits

4.13.8 Pits G23 comprised three large oval pits of similar form, [1622], [1787] and [1394]. All three had near vertical edges and flat bases but were noticeably different to the Iron Age features interpreted as grain storage pits. Instead, these pits had a more trough-like form. All contained pottery from the second half of the 1st century, whilst two [1394] and [1787] had more diagnostic pottery of AD50 – 70 date along with residual earlier material. Pit [1622] was cut by Sub-division 4 ditch G38 placing it firmly within the earlier part of Phase 3.1. The other features measured between 2.46m and 2.69m long, 1.42m and 1.95m wide and 0.58 – 0.73m deep. Pits [1394] and [1622] were only 5m apart, whilst pit [1787] was some 20m away to the south-west.

4.13.9 Two of the pits were cut into the brick-earth whilst the third was cut through the brick-earth and into the natural chalk. The pits yielded wheat, including emmer/spelt and hulled barley. Chaff consisted of a single indeterminate fragment of rachis and a single oat grain may belong either to a wild or cultivated species. Seeds of cultivated flax were also recorded from pit [1394].

4.13.10 Other recovered finds from these 3 pits included pottery sherds that looked like pot wasters, fire-cracked flint and fragments of fired clay or daub; including oven or kiln furniture. Identifiable animal bone comprised small to large mammals including sheep/goat, cow, and horse, bird, amphibian in the form of a frog or toad, and a fish vertebra. A chalk fossil shell was also recovered.

4.13.11 Feature [1840] was located immediately north of GP23 pit, [1787], and comprised a shallow depression measuring 0.6m in diameter. Due to it being

filled with a plastic, bright pink clay thought to be heat-affected and by the proximity of the feature to pit [1787], which had an intermediate fill of charcoal-rich burnt material, the feature is interpreted as a possible hearth. Finds included fired clay, a single flint chip and fire-cracked flint. An environmental sample from the feature yielded small quantities of charcoal and hulled barley.

4.3.12 A second circular patch of burning [1422] lay 15m to the north-north-west of [1840] and is also thought to be the base of a hearth or oven. A kiln or oven bar fragment (RF <5>) with oval to circular section and tapering towards the end was recovered along with fire-cracked flint, small quantities of charcoal and magnetic fines. Whilst no datable pottery was recovered, technologically speaking, kiln bars are usually associated with up-draught pottery kilns which were not in use before the Roman period.

4.3.13 The remaining six features comprise of four pits and two isolated postholes.

External Features

Trackways and field boundaries

4.13.14 The alignment of the Roman Enclosure ditches are similar to that of Trackway 1 and a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the very east end of Trackway 1 ditch, G9, suggesting continued use of this route.

4.13.15 Trackway 2 in Area B possibly formed the westerly continuance of Trackway 1 as it yielded Roman pottery. Trackway 2 was formed of two parallel ditches G47 and G48, spaced at a distance of 2.5m apart. The orientation of Trackway 2 differs only slightly to that of Trackway 1, which was on a more east-south-east to west-north-west alignment. This could suggest continuity in the use of the trackway from Iron Age to Roman periods.

4.13.16 A single short section of ditch G24, lay external to Enclosure 6 and has been attributed to this phase or to phase 3.2. This was due to it terminating close to the west end of Sub-Division 3 ditch G37, potentially suggesting that it was an extension of this boundary to the west. A north-south opening is inferred here.

4.14 Phase 3.2: Roman - Later 1st Century (*c.* AD70 - 150)

(Figures 15 -17)

4.14.1 Nine features are attributed to this phase again characterised by a large sub-divided, rectangular enclosure and associated trackway to the north.

4.14.2 Finds comprised pottery and two fragments of fired clay. Faunal remains included cattle, horse, large mammal, medium mammal, bird and corvid (rook/magpie etc) and oyster shell.

Enclosure 7

4.14.3 An enlarged rectangular enclosure expanding to the north and south of Enclosure 6; Phase 3.1 was laid out. The exposed extent of the new enclosure measured *c*. 71m in length and *c*. 42m wide. Evidence of re-cutting of this

phase of enclosure ditch was only apparent at the very north-east end of the ditch, where it was unclear whether [2079] formed the earliest phase of Enclosure 7 and [2081] the latter or vice versa.

4.14.4 Enclosure 7 had a west-facing entrance approximately half way along its western edge that is construed by the terminal of ditch G40.

Internal features

Sub-Divisions

4.14.5 Sub-Division 2 was reshaped slightly whilst Sub-Division 4 apparently remained much the same, albeit with an entrance possibly added to the west and a slight change to its southern boundary ditch G41.

4.14.6 Sub-Division 5 ditch G41, at the south of Enclosure 7, replaced Sub-Division 3, ditch G37. Re-cutting of ditch G41 was evident in the east half of the ditch where G46 apparently recut G41. Ditch G41 wasn't evident in the west half, where it is presumed to have been entirely removed by recut G46. A later 4th century coin recovered from high up in the upper fill of G46 is considered to represent an intrusive find.

Trackways and Field boundaries

4.14.7 The alignment of the Roman Enclosure ditches are similar to that of Trackway 1 and a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the very east end of Trackway 1 ditch, G9, suggesting continued use of this route. Trackway 2 is likely to have formed a continuation of Trackway 1 and also have been in use in this phase.

4.14.8 A single short section of ditch GP24, lay external to Enclosure 7 and may have been part of this phase or the previous one (section 4.13.15). Should Sub-Division 3 have been contemporary with this phase then it stands to reason that so too would ditch GP24.

4.15 Phase 3.3: Mid Roman (AD150 - 200)

(Figures 18 and 19)

4.15.1 The focal point of activity shifted to the south in this phase, centred within the southern half of the exposed extent of the earlier Roman enclosures and retaining the same alignments. This phase is characterised by two enclosures surrounded by postholes interpreted as stockades for confining large numbers of livestock. A total of 72 features have been attributed, 66 of which are flint-packed postholes. A single very large isolated flint-packed posthole was located in the north-east corner of Enclosure 8. One interpretation for this feature is that it was a tethering post for large livestock.

4.15.2 Finds recovered included 170 sherds of pottery, two fragments of rotary quern, a small quantity of amorphous fired clay with a few wattle marks, 20 general purpose nail fragments, a range of animal bone including small to large mammals, rodents and insectivoria, oyster shell, and a coin of AD147-

175 date. Features of this phase yielded scarce charred cereal caryopses and weed seeds.

Enclosures 8 and 9

4.15.3 Enclosure 8 was of an upside-down L-shape, whilst Enclosure 9 appeared rectangular or square but was only partially visible and extended beyond the south-east corner of the site. Both were delineated by closely-spaced (c. 1-2m apart), large, flint-packed postholes, presumed to have held large posts that supported a substantial stockade or fence.

4.15.4 Enclosure 8 comprised postholes G30, G31, G32 and G33 and measured 18.6m from north to south and 21.5m wide at the wider north end, narrowing to 15m across the south end. Enclosure 9 comprised postholes G29 and G30 and measured more than 23.6m from east to west and more than 12.7m from north to south. The postholes varied slightly in their dimensions with diameters of c. 0.4 – 0.7m and depths of between 0.3 and 0.6m. Post-pipes where posts had rotted *in situ* were visible in a couple of postholes, but in the majority of cases the posts appeared to have been removed leaving rough columns of backfill in their wake. All were packed with medium to large nodules of flint and occasional lumps of chalk.

4.15.5 A shallow boundary ditch was also visible, flanking the north and eastern sides of the fence line. No associated bank material was visible. The external ditch comprised G25, G26 and G27. No ditch was visible along the west edge of Enclosure 8, however, the TVAS survey appears to show that flint-packed posthole alignments G30 and G31 continued to the south, *and* there was an external west flanking ditch. Therefore, it seems likely that a flanking ditch may have existed along the west side of Enclosure 8 but has not survived.

4.15.6 Posthole [1516], located in the north-east corner of Enclosure 8, measured 1.7m long, 1.6m wide and 1.05m deep. A post with a width of 0.4m had rotted in situ and was visible just to the east of the centre of the posthole. Large, horizontally-laid flint nodules were packed around the post on all sides. Given the construction of the posthole, this post must have been required to bear a considerable load, however, there was no evidence to suggest a structure in the vicinity and no other posts of similar form or size were identified. As such, the function of the post remains uncertain but a possible interpretation as a tethering post for large livestock is suggested. An environmental sample, taken from the primary fill of the posthole at the base of the post-pipe yielded a coin identified as a worn sestertius of Faustina the Younger, minted between AD 147 – 175, RF<7>.

4.15.7 The remaining features of this period comprised a pit, posthole, and two large pits, [2111] and [2256] located at the west and furthest visible east end of enclosure ditch G27. Pits [2111] and [2256] were cut sometime after the infilling of the ditch, G27 and could therefore be of a later date.

4.16 Phase 4.1: Medieval - 13th to 15th century AD

(Figure 20)

4.16.1 Medieval activity comprised exclusively of intercutting quarry pits and an east-west aligned field boundary. The finds comprised a small assemblage of pottery, primarily of 13th to 15th century date. A single, probably residual sherd from a cooking pot of 12th or very early 13th century date was also recovered.

Pits

4.16.2 The quarry pits, G49 were all located within the north-east quarter of the site and varied in size from 17.5m x 10m to 6m x 5m and in depth from 0.6 to more than 1m deep. All truncated the natural chalk. Multiple phases of quarrying were identified, but all on a similarly small scale. Due to the limited size, depth and frequency of the pits, this evidence is not considered to represent quarrying on an industrial scale. Instead, the pits have more in common with localised agricultural activity, quarrying small quantities of chalk for marling the fields in the near vicinity. Given that the Black Ditch marks a boundary between good arable ground to the south and low-lying wetland to the north, this chalk was almost certainly spread on fields to the south.

Field boundary

4.16.3 A single east to west aligned field boundary, G34, was identified within the site, extending between Areas A and B, running south of the quarry pits, G49. No other, similarly orientated, medieval field boundaries were identified but the evidence probably suggests a field system laid-out along a north-south axis. This alignment matches the Roman Trackway 2, suggesting continuity from the Roman to medieval periods.

4.17 Unphased and undated features

4.17.1 Many features did not contain any dateable artefacts, or only very small quantities of undiagnostic material allocated very broad date ranges. These features are shown on all plans as it is possible they may be of any phase. However, given that the majority of activity on the site, and the majority of material recovered, is Early Iron Age, they are perhaps predominantly best-placed as contemporary with either Phase 2.1 or 2.2.

4.17.2 These features primarily comprised isolated pits and gullies in Area B and a cluster of pits and postholes across the centre of Area A. It is hoped that further analysis may clarify their origins.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the current phase of evaluation and excavation (AP4) within Areas A-E at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton. 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. Bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2, whilst a small assemblage of registered finds is quantified and described in section 5.16. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 A small assemblage of worked flints were recovered during the evaluation and excavation at Toddington Lane totalling 267 pieces weighing 4,762g. The pieces were hand-collected and subsequently retrieved from bulk environmental samples. A moderate assemblage of burnt unworked flint (67,987g) was also recovered. No diagnostic tools were present, but based on technological and morphological traits a broad Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age can be given to the bulk of the assemblage. A very small Early Neolithic component may also be present. The large majority of the flintwork is likely to be redeposited in later contexts. But it is difficult to distinguish Iron Age material from late prehistoric flintwork, and it is therefore unclear whether a small proportion of the flints is actually contemporary with the Early Iron Age occupation of the site. This report characterises the nature of the flint assemblage and assesses its potential for further analyses.

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 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

5.2.3 The fragments of hand-collected burnt unworked flint were rinsed, scanned for worked pieces and quantified by piece and by weight. The burnt unworked flint from the sample residues were scanned for worked material and quantified by weight.

Condition and raw material

5.2.4 The pieces of struck flint are in variable condition. Quite often the condition of the pieces within the same feature varies suggesting some mixing. A few pieces display heavy edge damage. This suggests that a small element of the assemblage was subject to re-depositions or that it was left exposed for a long period before burial. No artefacts were in a fresh condition, and the majority of the flintwork displays moderate to slight edge damage implying that the material has undergone some degree of post-depositional disturbance or that

it was exposed for some time prior to burial. In total seven pieces of struck flint from seven contexts were burnt, 112 pieces were recorded as broken, and 14 pieces were recorticated. The later were mostly characterised by incipient traces of white surface discoloration.

5.2.5 The majority of the flints are manufactured from a light to dark grey flint. Although inclusions were common, no frost / thermal fractures were recorded. Two types of outer surface were recorded. It generally consists of a stained chalky cortex of varying thickness (up to 4mm), although it was mostly thin (1mm or less). This raw material is typical of chalk derived flint; it would have been available from a secondary source, possibly from superficial deposits in the vicinity of the site. The second type of outer surface consisted of a mid to dark grey smooth (although sometimes slightly pitted) thin cortex. This raw material characteristic of pebbles originating from a beach or from a riverine source could have been sourced locally, for instance from the Raised Beach deposits in the northern part of the site (BGS 2017).

The worked flint

5.2.6 Although the artefacts were spread over the excavated areas (Areas A to E), the bulk of the flintwork (just over 200 pieces) came from area A in the south-east of the site. Overall a large percentage of struck flints (46.44% of the total assemblage, n=124) came from Roman (Period 3) or later contexts, from buried soil and unstratified deposits (Table 3), and the bulk of it is likely to be residual. A fair proportion (38.20%, n=102) came from Iron Age (Period 2) contexts. Another 14.61% (n=39) came from contexts which are currently unphased, and the remaining two pieces came from a pit currently assigned to the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (Phase 1.1). The majority of features produced low quantities of flintwork (less than five pieces); with only ten features producing between five and 12 pieces (but these often included chips).

Phase 1.1: Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age

5.2.7 Only one feature currently dated to phase 1.1 produced some worked flints; pit [3045] in area B. The pit contained three pieces of pottery which are likely to date to the Late Neolithic or the Early Bronze Age. The single fill [3045] contained just two pieces of worked flint (a blade-like flake and an end scraper) and 44g of unworked burnt flint. The blade-like flake with a pronounced bulb of percussion displays a facetted platform, and the end scraper made on a flake with a thick platform displays direct semi-abrupt retouch on the distal end that forms a convex edge. The artefacts are not chronologically diagnostic, but they could be contemporary with the pit and the ceramic. The other features in area B produced low quantity of flints; none of which were particularly diagnostic.

Category type	Period 1- Neolithic / Bronze Age	Period 2 - Iron Age	Period 3 (Roman), later periods, buried soil deposits, unstratified	Currently unphased	Total	%
Flakes *		66	90	26	182	68.16
Blade, Bladelets, Blade-like flakes	1	7	14	3	25	9.36
Chips		16	5	5	26	9.74
Irregular waste		4	7	1	12	4.49
Cores, Core fragments		1	2	1	4	1.50
Retouched forms	1	8	6	3	18	6.74
Total	2	102	124	39	267	100.00
%	0.75	38.20	46.44	14.61	100.00	
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g.)	48	36672	22768	8499	67987	

Table 3: summary of the struck flint by period (*: includes a core face edge rejuvenation flake)

5.2.8 The large majority of the assemblage from Toddington Lane is represented by unmodified pieces of débitage, the bulk of which consists of flakes (68.16% of the assemblage, n=182) (Table 3). The majority of these flakes are irregular and fairly undiagnostic. They are crudely made, and display characteristics of flake industries dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (even Early Iron Age) such as pronounced bulb of percussion and plain or cortical unprepared platform. Other flakes appear to be more carefully worked. They display limited preparation, and occasionally thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face. The artefacts that exhibit a more careful reduction strategy were uncommon, but they are likely to indicate an earlier date (possibly Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age). None of the blades, blade-like flakes and bladelets are products of a blade-orientated industry. They are more possibly the result of knapping accidents. Overall the majority of the flintwork from the site is likely to belong to Period 1 (Neolithic / Bronze Age), but for the most part these artefacts were found mixed in later contexts.

Period 2: Iron Age

5.2.9 In total, 38.20% of the assemblage of worked flint (n=102) came from Iron Age features including pits, postholes and ditches. A total of 36,672g of unworked burnt flint was also recovered. The Iron Age period was subdivided into three phases, all of which produced flints (Table 4). The material came from 32 contexts. Overall the features produced low quantities of worked flint, but the various interventions through EIA-MIA ditch GP20 produced 28 pieces. Their condition varied suggesting some mixing. Flakes dominate the assemblage from Iron Age features. Their character and morphology reflect the overall mixed dating of the assemblage. A large quantity exhibits plain

obtuse unprepared platform, and indicates a late prehistoric date (Middle to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age), but a fair amount with evidence of a mixed hammer mode and some thin flake removal scars on the dorsal face indicate an earlier Middle Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date. Two blades, a bladelet and four blade-like flakes were also present, but they are likely to represent knapping accidents rather than products of a blade-orientated industry. A large multiplatform flake core (1197g) was recovered from the fill [2010] of Early/Mid Iron Age ditch intervention [2009] (GP3). The nodule with numerous inclusions has only been minimally and rather crudely worked. A total of eight modified pieces were present; four scrapers (contexts [1677], [3013], [1636] and [1776]), a piercer (context [1402]), a possible core tool (context [2068]) and two retouched flakes (contexts [2068] and [2039]) (Table 4). Scrapers are difficult to date, but the end-and-side scraper from pit [3012], fill [3013] made on a flake with a winged platform is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. Only a broad Neolithic – Bronze Age date can be allocated to the remaining modified pieces.

Category type	Phase 2.1 EIA	Phase 2.2 EIA - MIA	Phase 2.3 MIA - LIA	Period 2 IA	Total	%
Flake	26	6	23	11	66	64.71
Blade	1	-	1	-	2	1.96
Bladelet	-	1	-	-	1	0.98
Blade-like flake	2	1	1	-	4	3.92
Chip	3	5	6	2	16	15.69
Irregular waste	1	1	1	1	4	3.92
Multiplatform flake core	1	-	-	-	1	0.98
End scraper	-	-	1	-	1	0.98
Side scraper	-	-	-	1	1	0.98
End-and-side scraper	1	-	-	-	1	0.98
Denticulated scraper	-	-	1	-	1	0.98
Piercer	-	-	-	1	1	0.98
Core tool	1	-	-	-	1	0.98
Retouched flake	1	1	-	-	2	1.96
Total	37	15	34	16	102	100.00
%	36.27	14.71	33.33	15.69	100.00	
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g.)	13358	7141	11950	4223	36672	

Table 4: summary of the struck flint by category type from Iron Age (Period 2) contexts

The remaining material

5.2.10 A total of 163 pieces of struck flint representing 61.04% of the total assemblage and 31271g of unworked burnt flint were recovered as residual material from Roman and medieval features and unstratified, unphased features and deposits and from buried soil (Table 5). The assemblage is very similar to the material from the earlier contexts. It is dominated by flakes. Blade, bladelet and blade-like flake were also present but the later are not products of a careful reduction strategy. Three cores were present; two multiplatform flake cores (95g and 72g) and a core fragment (21g). None of them are well worked, and their reduction strategy suggests a late prehistoric date. But the basal fill [1788] of Earliest Roman pit [1787] contained a core face/edge rejuvenation flake that indicates a pre-Late Neolithic date. Nine modified pieces were recovered, the majority of which consisted of scrapers (Table 5). None of the tools are chronologically diagnostic; based on technological and morphological grounds they are likely to be Mid Neolithic – Bronze Age in date.

Category type	Remaining assemblage - Period 3 (Roman), later periods, buried soil deposits, unstratified deposits and unphased contexts	**%**
Flake *	116	71.17
Blade	6	3.68
Bladelet	1	0.61
Blade-like flake	10	6.13
Chip	10	6.13
Irregular waste	8	4.91
Multiplatform flake core	2	1.23
Core fragment	1	0.61
End scraper	3	1.84
End-and-side scraper	2	1.23
Disc scraper	2	1.23
Retouched flake	1	0.61
Misc retouch piece	1	0.61
Total	163	100.00
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g.)	31271	

Table 5: Summary of the struck flint by category from Roman (Period 3) and later contexts, buried soil deposits, unstratified deposits and unphased contexts; (*: includes a core face edge rejuvenation flake)

The burnt unworked flint

5.2.11 A moderate amount of burnt unworked flint fragments (673711g) were recovered through hand collection and from sample residues. They were spread across the entire excavated area, but as for the pieces of worked flint, they were far more numerous in Area A in the south-east of the site. The burnt material came from 218 numbered contexts dating from the Neolithic to the

Roman periods (Table 3). A single feature was dated to Phase 1.1 (Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age), it produced only 44g of burnt material. And the Middle Bronze Age (Phase 1.2) cremation (context [2100]) produced only 4g. The largest quantity came from features currently dated to the Iron Age period (36672g). Overall the features contained only small amount of material. The largest quantities came from three pits and a ditch dated to the Iron Age and a pit dated to the Roman period (Table 6). The majority of the burnt unworked flint has been highly calcined to a light or mid grey colour. The fragments were relatively large measuring up to 80mm.

Phases	Group	Context type	Parent context	Fill (s)	Weight (g)
2.1	7	Pit	2092	2096	4369
2.3	22	Pit	1514	1515	3541
2.3	20	Ditch	1594	1595	2476
2	-	Pit	1459	1457	1789
3.1	23	Pit	1787	1788, 1791, 1795	6236

Table 6: Burnt unworked flint – the richest contexts

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

Introduction

5.3.1 A relatively large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from Areas A-E and their directly associated evaluation trenches, totalling 1854 sherds, weighing 14.80 kg. The assemblage belongs mostly to the Iron Age, and contains some diagnostic elements belonging to the Early, Middle and Middle/Late Iron Age although, unfortunately, many Iron Age contexts remain fairly broadly dated. A smaller group of Roman pottery dates mainly to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The assemblage is quantified by stratigraphic period in Table 7.

Period	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
1.1 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	3	12	1
2 Iron Age (undifferentiated)	169	1016	115
2.1 EIA	351	2681	242
2.2 EIA/MIA	279	2074	164
2.3 MIA/LIA	200	2008	135
3.1 Roman	348	3587	268
3.2 Roman	104	995	75
3.3 Roman	170	1289	120
Unphased/ poorly-stratified material	230	1136	174
Total	1854	14798	1294

Table 7: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by stratigraphic period

Methodology

5.3.2 The hand-collected pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on *pro-forma* record sheets and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Pottery from environmental samples generally comprised small featureless bodysherds. This material was briefly scanned and only recorded in detail if diagnostic feature sherds or bodysherds which provided new dating evidence for the context were present

5.3.3 Prehistoric tempered wares were recorded according to site-specific fabric codes, formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional pottery types-series for Sussex, Roman fabrics were recorded using an adapted version of the Southwark/London typology (with some additional codes for local types) which will be published in a forthcoming summary of Roman pottery from the West Sussex coastal plain (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994; Doherty in prep).

Site specific fabric definitions:

FLGL1 Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm; sparse/moderate glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm

FLGL2 Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm; sparse/moderate glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm

FLGL3 Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm; common glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm

FLIN1 Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a slightly silty matrix

FLIN2 Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm in a slightly silty matrix

FLIN3 Moderate, ill-sorted flint of 0.2-5mm in a slightly silty matrix

FLIN4 Very common to abundant, well sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty matrix

FLIN5 Common to very common well-sorted flint of 1-2.5mm in a silty matrix

FLIN6 Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm in a slightly silty matrix

FLIN7 Sparse to moderate, extremely ill-sorted flint mostly of 0.5-5mm with examples up to 8mm, in a slightly silty matrix

FLSH1 Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm; sparse shell of 1-2mm

FLQU1 Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

FLQU2 Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (often quite hard-fired, some examples may be of early Roman date)

FLQU3 Rare flint of 0.5-1mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

FLQU4 Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

GROG1 Moderate to common grog of 1-2mm

GROG2 Moderate to common grog and other argillaceous material of 1-2mm (sometime leached on surfaces)

GROG3 Low-fired oxidised ware with moderate rounded grog of 0.5-2.5mm in a dense matrix

ROCK1 Moderate soft argillaceous rock inclusions of yellowish orange colour (c.1-2mm in size) often partially leached

ROCK2 Moderate soft sedimentary rock inclusions of 0.5-2.5mm, some may be of similar type in ROCK1 but tend to be more whiteish-grey in colour and seem less likely to be leached

ROCK3 Moderate soft argillaceous rock inclusions of yellowish orange colour (c.2-5mm in size) often partially leached

QUAR1 A silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm; very rare flint of up to 2.5 mm may occur

QUAR2 Common quartz of 0.5-0.8mm; very rare fine flint of up to 1mm may occur

SHEL1 Moderate fine shell of 1-2mm in a silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm

SHEL2 Moderate/common shell of 2-7mm in a silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm

Period 1

5.3.4 The only well-stratified pottery which demonstrably seems to pre-date the Iron Age comes from the Phase 1.1 pit, [3045]. Three small sherds from a single vessel are associated with a low-fired fully oxidised grog-tempered fabric, GROG3. Although no diagnostic features or decoration are present, based on fabric and the moderately thin-walled profile, it seems likely that these belong to a Late Neolithic Grooved Ware or Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker vessel. The sherds were directly stratified with flintwork, including a blade-like flake and an end scraper which can placed in a broadly similar date range.

5.3.5 A single Roman sherd, weighing 2g, was intrusive in the radiocarbon-dated Middle Bronze Age (Period 1.2) cremation, [2100]. This is quantified in Table 7 with the unphased/poorly stratified material.

Period 2: Iron Age

Ceramic chronology

5.3.6 Three stratigraphic phases have been defined for Period 2. Although there is some good evidence for chronological variation in the pottery assemblage across Periods 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, only a few hundred sherds were assigned to each and most individual contexts produced only a handful of undiagnostic bodysherds. Given that similar flint-tempered wares predominate throughout the Iron Age, this often makes it difficult to spot-date contexts with any precision. Furthermore, the fairly complex sequence of intercutting relationships clearly seems to have introduced a fair amount of residual and

intrusive material to contexts of all periods. In the following section, the whole Period 2 assemblage is quantified by fabric in Table 8, although text includes some discussion about differential occurrence of fabrics in the individual phases; the small number of diagnostic forms or other feature sherds are also discussed by phase. Overall it appears that Phase 2.1 pottery is of Early Iron Age date. Phase 2.2 contains both Early and Middle Iron Age pottery but it is unclear whether this is truly a transitional Early/Middle Iron Age assemblage or simply includes a lot of residual or intrusive material from Phase 2.1 or 2.3, which are probably separated by several centuries. Phase 2.3 appears much more typical of the latter part of the Middle Iron Age and perhaps into the Middle/Late Iron Age transition.

Stratigraphic context

5.3.7 The Iron Age assemblage is quite widely dispersed across different features. Only one group of over 100 sherds was recorded, from Phase 2.1 pit [165/017] (G7), though unfortunately this is quite fragmented and lacks diagnostic feature sherds. There are fewer than 10 moderate sized groups of over 30 sherds from individual features. Even looking at the assemblage at a higher level, none of the settlement enclosures or other pit groups produced large aggregate assemblages of pottery. The most diagnostic material came from pit [1766] (G21) which contained relatively few individual sherds but which includes a number of large diagnostic vessel profiles.

5.3.8 There does not appear to be any compelling evidence for structured deposition of pottery though the 40 sherds, weighing 243g, from post-hole [1964] do appear represent the base of a single vessel which *could have* been placed in a more complete state and truncated.

Fabric

5.3.9 The pottery includes nearly 100 sherds in relatively coarse flint-tempered fabrics, FLIN3 and FLIN7, which are more typical of Middle to Late Bronze Age assemblages of the later 2nd millennium, than of the Iron Age. All of these were stratified in contexts assigned to Period 2 or later. No diagnostic feature sherds were associated with these fabrics but they were often associated with fairly thick-walled sherds; again, this is a fairly characteristic trait of MBA Deverel-Rimbury (DR) or earlier LBA Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery. This material was never densely concentrated in any one particular feature and was sometimes found in direct association with diagnostic Iron Age pottery. It is possible that some of these fabrics are just atypically coarse Iron Age flint-tempered wares. They do appear to make up a disproportion number of sherds (14%) in the first Iron Age phase (2.1); however, this figure is slightly distorted by a single fragmented but partially-complete base in fabric FLIN7, found in post-hole [1964]. The base features flint-gritting on its underside: quite a typical trait of the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition, suggesting the possibility that this feature somewhat pre-dates the rest of the Period 2 material; however, PDR elements, including flint-gritted bases do survive in Early Iron Age assemblages. It seems likely that most of the coarser flint-tempered sherds represent a background scatter of residual later Bronze Age material, since the coastal plain is known to have be heavily settled in this period and there is evidence of contemporary occupation from areas very close to the current site (Dinwiddy 2012).

Main inclusions	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Flint, coarse	FLIN3	32	480	28
	FLIN7	40	243	1
Flint, moderately coarse	FLIN1	129	657	110
	FLIN6	181	1574	118
	FLQU1	47	254	25
	FLQU4	12	145	11
Flint, fine	FLIN2	60	308	20
	FLQU2	4	27	4
	FLQU3	19	101	15
Flint, common, well-sorted	FLIN4	179	1252	125
	FLIN5	122	946	81
Flint & glauconite	FLGL1	36	308	13
	FLGL2	4	21	4
	FLGL3	1	16	1
Flint & shell	FLSH1	4	129	4
Shell	SHEL1	18	126	15
	SHEL2	23	372	21
Sand	QUAR1	4	12	4
	QUAR2	1	1	1
Argillaceous rock	ROCK1	43	422	34
	ROCK2	21	173	7
	ROCK3	2	34	1
Grog	GROG1	2	10	2
Total		984	7611	645

Table 8: Quantification of Period 2 pottery fabrics (excluding intrusive Roman sherds)

5.3.10 Moderately coarse but relatively ill-sorted fabric types, with flint-temper of up to *c*. 3.5mm, are a very common element of the assemblage. These include examples with fairly quartz-free matrixes at x20 magnification (FLIN1, FLIN6) and others with more visible sand (FLQU1, FLQU4), though the latter have quite fine quartz which may be naturally occurring rather than added as temper. These fabrics are present in very similar proportions in Phases 2.1 and 2.2 (c. 42% of sherds) but decline markedly in Phase 2.3 (to 21%). Fine flint tempered wares, again including only slightly silty and fine sandy variants (FLIN2; FLQU2; FLQU3) constitute a similarly small proportion of the assemblage throughout all three phases.

5.3.11 Flint-tempered wares with common-abundant very well-sorted flint (FLIN4 and FLIN5) are a particular feature of the assemblage. There is some variation in their frequency across all three phases but this may not be a straightforward chronological pattern as they are most common in Phase 3.3 (making up 43% of sherds), but more common in Phase 3.1 than in 3.2.

5.3.12 Flint and shell-tempered wares (FLSH1) and purely shelly fabrics (SHEL1, SHEL2) are similarly common in deposits assigned to Phases 2.1 and 2.2

(together accounting for c. 6%) of the assemblage but these wares are totally absent from Phase 3.3.

5.3.13 The other major fabric type which clearly seems to have chronological significance is a group of argillaceous rock tempered wares (ROCK1, ROCK2 and ROCK3). These fabrics are absent from Phase 2.1. They appear in small quantities (*c.*7% of sherds) in Phase 2.2 and make up nearly a quarter of fabrics by Phase 2.3. The soft, frequently leached inclusions in these wares are found abundantly on Wealden sites. Petrographic analysis on visually similar fabrics from Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath suggested that they were argillaceous coal-bearing shale possibly from clay lignite partings within the Horsham Stone Member (Quinn in prep). Similar fabrics have quite frequently been identified on coastal plain sites, suggesting that there must have been a reasonable amount of non-local trade or exchange of ceramics (and/or their contents) during this period.

5.3.14 Other minor fabric types occurring in Period 2 include hand-made sandy wares (QUAR1, QUAR2) and glauconitic flint-tempered wares (FLGL1, FLGL2, FLGL3), the latter originating from areas of Greensand geology. Neither of these types appears to vary much in frequency across the three phases. Finally single grog-tempered sherds were noted in Phases 2.2 and 2.3. In the former this Late Iron Age fabric type is almost certainly intrusive though grog-tempered wares could have been current by the time of Phase 3.2.

Form and decoration

5.3.15 In Phase 2.1 relatively little diagnostic material is present but, that which was identified, clearly seems to belong to the Early Iron Age. Feature sherds, which were predominantly recovered from the ditches associated with Settlement Enclosure 2, include several necked or flaring rim jars with finger-tipping or fingernail impressions along the rim top (contexts [3013], [1197], [1543]) a finger-tipped shoulder sherd ([2245]), a flaring rim jar with a plain flattened rim profile ([2211]) and the shoulder/neck area of a tripartite bowl ([165/019]). A base sherd from fill [1082], of ditch [1080] (G2) appears to be part of a pedestal jar. Similar forms have been noted on a number of coastal plain sites including unpublished groups from Kingsham Farm, Chichester (unpublished), Wickbourne, Littlehampton (unpublished) and from Roundstone Lane, Angmering, where they were argued to represent a distinctive ceramic tradition falling chronologically between PDR and Saucepan pottery (Seager Thomas in prep). A slightly unusual sherd from the same context is a coarse necked profile with an almost bifid rim profile in a very coarse fabric (FLIN3).

5.3.16 A similarly small number of diagnostic sherds from Phase 2.2 include some very similar elements to those identified in the preceding phase. A number of Early Iron Age feature sherds were found in ditch [165/008] (G17, Settlement Enclosure 4). These include, a weakly shouldered jar, a jar with a long flaring everted rim and a finger-tipped shoulder, another separate vessel with similar shoulder decoration and a sherd with a possible haematite coating. The moderate-sized group from this feature lacked the distinctive argillaceous rock-tempered wares, seen elsewhere in the Phase 2.2 assemblage (but absent from Phase 2.1). Another probably Early or Early/Middle Iron Age open

flaring rim jar in a shell tempered fabric was noted in fill [165/006], ditch [165/005] (G16 Settlement Enclosure 3).

5.3.17 Other diagnostic material from Phase 2.2 appeared more typical of the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition and many of the features assigned to this phase did contain some argillaceous rock-tempered fabrics. In two cases sherds features burnished line decoration: one with diagonal lines in a geometric pattern, another with curvilinear decoration (fill [2064], ditch [2317] G15; fill [1758], pit [1757] G18). Other undecorated jar forms have neutral or beaded profiles (fill [2039], ditch [2040]; fill [2230], pit [2229]). The latter was stratified alongside a jar with a sinuous necked profile and a rim which is rounded in section. All of these elements are more in keeping with Middle Iron Age traditions and some of them are arguably more typical of the later Middle Iron Age. This suggests that Phase 2.2 may include material from a fairly broad date range (with some pottery clearly pre-dating c.400BC and some likely post-dating 200BC); however, it is difficult to determine whether some elements are residual or intrusive from the preceding or succeeding phases.

5.3.18 Phase 2.3 contains the largest amount of diagnostic Iron Age material, predominantly found in post-holes and from pit groups G21 and G22. Many of the forms and decorative styles are clearly influenced by the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition and the fairly regular occurrence of decorative elements and well-formed beaded rim forms are most likely indicative of a late Middle Iron Age date in the 2nd-1st centuries BC; one or two elements also suggest some early influences from Late Iron Age Gallo-Belgic traditions, perhaps post-dating 50BC. A single substantial diagnostic group from pit [1397] (G22) is quite characteristic of this Middle/Late Iron Age transition, featuring one classic flint-tempered Saucepan with horizontal grooves at the rim and base, in Cunliffe's (2005) St Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down style, alongside a number of well-formed bead-rim jars, predominantly in argillaceous rock-tempered wares, including one example with tooled line decoration. Another flint-tempered vessel of plain ovoid profile has multiple, pronounced grooves at the rim which appear to echo the corrugated profile of early Gallo-Belgic vessels. Similar associations between Saucepan and Gallo-Belgic traits were noted in post-hole [1347].

5.3.19 As well as the typical horizontal grooved lines of the St Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down style, several vessels from Phase 2.3 featured curvilinear motifs more in keeping with the Caburn-Cissbury Saucepan group, suggesting stylistic influences from areas both to the east and west of the site. In pit [1766] (G21) there was an example of curvilinear tooling with rouletted or finely comb-stabbed decoration. This decorative technique is quite typical of very late or transitional Middle/Late Iron Age assemblages from central and eastern Sussex.

Radiocarbon potential

5.3.20 Just two carbonised residues with potential for radiocarbon dating were identified on pottery sherds. Both are on individual bodysherds from fairly small undiagnostic pot groups (in pits [2151] and [2022], only broadly phased to Period 2). From a ceramic point of view there is no particular research value to dating this material; however, the sherds could be considered for dating if refining the chronology of these features is considered useful for other reasons.

Other evidence of use

5.3.21 About ten sherds, primarily from Period 3.1, showed some possible evidence of being salt-affected because of their bright orange firing colour and one example of white surface discoloration. This material was not concentrated in any one feature and probably represents material redeposited form salt-working areas outside the site itself or perhaps containers used for the transport and storage of salt consumed on the site.

Period 3

Ceramic chronology

5.3.22 As with Period 2, the relatively small quantities of pottery assigned to each individual sub-phase of Period 3 and the apparent presence of both residual and intrusive material make it difficult to outline a clearly-defined ceramic chronology, though there is some evidence for chronological progression between Periods 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3. Overall the dating evidence appears to suggest an early Roman date range for Period 3.1, a later 1st century range for Period 3.2 and early/mid-2nd date range for Period 3.3; however, the latter period did contain a few sherds of probable 3rd to 4th century date.

Stratigraphic context

5.3.23 There are unfortunately no large stratified groups of Roman pottery from the site. The largest quantities come from the Phase 3.1 Enclosure 6 ditches (G35) which produced almost 100 sherds between them and the Phase 3.3 Enclosure 8/9 ditches (G25), which produced about 60; unfortunately, very few diagnostic sherds are present in either.

Fabric

5.3.24 In Period 3, just over half of the pottery is made up by tempered wares of similar type to those encountered in Period 2 (Table 9). Some – perhaps most – of this material is undoubtedly completely residual, probably including all of the coarser flint-tempered fabrics and shelly wares (FLIN1, FLIN3, FLIN6, FLQU1, FLQU4, SHEL1 and SHEL2). A number of Early or Middle Iron Age feature sherds were associated with this material.

5.3.25 It is less easy to determine to what extent the other tempered wares are residual. Unlike in other areas of Sussex, flint-tempered fabrics clearly make up a substantial component of Late Iron Age assemblages from the coastal plain, especially from its western half (e.g. Lyne 2014). Similarly, argillaceous rock-tempered wares appear to have continued in use into the Late Iron Age on central coastal plain sites like Titnore Lane, Goring (Doherty 2010). It therefore seems quite likely that such fabrics would have survived into the early Roman period, being gradually replaced by Roman sandy wares in the decades immediately following the Roman Conquest. Tempered wares are certainly most common in Period 3.1, where they make up 53% of sherds; however, the continued occurrence of these fabrics in Periods 3.2 and 3.3 (where they make up 36 and 48% of sherds respectively) suggests that a large proportion of this material is redeposited. Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered wares occur much less frequently on the coastal plain than on

Wealden sites to the north. Fabrics GROG1 and GROG2 are represented by just eight sherds.

Main inclusions	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Flint, coarse	FLIN3	16	94	14
Flint, moderately coarse	FLIN1	68	321	61
	FLIN6	33	398	30
	FLQU1	18	141	14
	FLQU4	3	31	3
Flint, fine	FLIN2	22	108	15
	FLQU2	14	126	9
	FLQU3	1	11	1
Flint, common, well-sorted	FLIN4	38	172	33
	FLIN5	48	341	38
Flint & glauconite	FLGL1	2	10	2
	FLGL2	2	18	2
	FLGL3	1	8	1
Shell	SHEL1	8	18	8
	SHEL2	4	24	4
Sand	QUAR1	4	10	3
	QUAR2	1	12	1
Argillaceous rock	ROCK1	13	50	10
	ROCK2	9	75	9
Grog	GROG1	7	161	7
	GROG2	1	27	1
Roman sandy wares	AVBF	18	138	2
	AVGF	2	7	2
	AVOF	1	2	1
	AVBW	119	1384	73
	AVGW	93	1040	59
	AVOX	23	323	16
	AVWH	3	5	1
	BB1	1	8	1
	CGBL	1	3	1
	NGWH	1	3	1
	OXID	4	21	4
	OXIDF	2	7	2
	RWCG	14	435	14
	RWCGE	17	262	12
	RWCOX	4	47	3
	SAMLG	3	6	2
	SAMLZ	1	14	1
	SAND	2	10	2
Total		**622**	**5871**	**463**

Table 9: Quantification of Period 3 pottery fabrics

5.3.26 The remainder of the assemblage is made up by Roman fabrics, the vast majority of which are coarse wares attributable to the Arun Valley industry. Two Arun Valley kilns have been excavated approximately 1km to the south-east of the current site at the former Horticultural Research International site, Worthing Road (Lovell 2002); however, similar fabrics are suspected to have been produced elsewhere, particularly in the Pulborough area. Arun Valley wares, especially earlier examples, tend to be somewhat unevenly-fired so the division between grey (AVGW), oxidised (AVOX) and black-surfaced variants (AVBW) may be somewhat arbitrary but it is probably worth noting that the Worthing Road kiln products were said to be predominantly oxidised whereas the Phase 3.1 pottery is mostly made up by black-surfaced fabrics, particularly in Phases 3.1 and 3.2, whereas, in Phase 3.3, grey ware fabrics come to predominate. Although oxidised fabric variants are present in all three phases they are relatively rare.

5.3.27 Other probable Arun Valley wares include fine fabrics, again in grey (AVGF), oxidised (AVOF) and black-surfaced variants (AVBF) and a few sherds of white wares similar to those produced at Wiggonholt and (recent excavations by the Horsham District Archaeological Group suggest) at Alfoldean.

5.3.28 A small quantity of Rowlands Castle grey ware was also noted – more commonly earlier black-surfaced variants (RWCGE) but also including well-fired grey wares (RWCG) and some oxidised variants (RWCOX). These appear to occur in similar quantities across all three phases. A single sherd of Dorset BB1 was recorded and the remainder of the Romano British fabrics are all unsourced wares (SAND, OXID, OXIDF).

5.3.29 Imported fine wares are made up by a single sherd of North Gaulish white ware (NGWH), three of La Graufesenque samian ware (SAMLG) and one of Lezoux samian ware (SAMLZ). One sherd of later Roman central Gaulish black-slipped ware with moulded decoration appears to be intrusive in a Period 3.3 post-hole [1588].

Form

5.3.30 In Period 3.1 a number of hand-made necked or bead rim forms in tempered fabrics, and sherds decorated with tooled curvilinear designs could date as late as the 1st century AD but they are equally quite similar to material from Period 2.3 and could be redeposited.

5.3.31 The most common form types in all three periods are plain necked jars and occasional plain lids in coarse Arun Valley fabrics. In Phase 3.1 a number of distinctive 1st century fine or table wares were noted, including platters imitating Gallo-Belgic forms such as Cam.14/16 in coarse Arun Valley fabrics, a rouletted globular beaker in an Arun Valley fine black-surfaced ware and a samian Dragendorff 18 platter. In Period 3.2, there is one example of a flat rim bowl with horizontal rilling which is quite similar to one of the kiln products from the Worthing Road production site (Laidlaw 2002, Fig 8, no 18). In Period 3.3 there are a few examples of forms or decoration influenced by the black-burnished ware tradition, including a plain rim dish, an everted rim jar and a bodysherd with acute lattice decoration. Of note in this period is a sherd in an Arun Valley coarse grey ware, from a dish probably loosely based on the

samian form Curle 15. This appears to be spalled on the exterior surface, perhaps suggesting that it is a kiln waster or second.

5.3.32 One bodysherd from ditch [1128] (G25) comes from a typical Rowlands Castle rim storage jar with distinctive internal finger-tipping (Dicks 2009, class D4). The dating of this industry is poorly understood but this form is more typically associated with later 2nd-3rd century assemblages and this piece could be intrusive. Another sherd from post-hole [1524] (G31), a fragment of a bead-and-flange bowl in BB1, clearly post-dates AD250.

Production evidence

5.3.33 Two individual sherds had evidence of spalling or cracking which might indicate that they are kiln wasters or seconds. One of these is a similar fabric (AVGW) to the nearby Worthing Road kiln product (Laidlaw 2002, fabric Q100) whilst the other is in a Late Iron Age/early Roman sandy flint-tempered ware (FLQU1). Although a number of fragments of kiln or oven furniture have been noted in the wider fired clay assemblage from the site, the evidence is insufficient to suggest pottery production within the bounds of the site itself. Indeed, the very low quantity of Roman pottery makes the idea that a kiln was present on site seem positively unlikely. For comparison, the current excavation areas at Toddington Lane were both larger and much more densely packed with features than those at the Worthing Road kiln site but the current Roman assemblage is about ten times smaller than that from Worthing Road.

5.4 **The Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 32 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 196g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage generally consists of small sherds (< 30mm across) that frequently display notable wear. As such the majority of pieces appear to have seen some reworking and all have suffered in the slightly acidic ground conditions. The material has been fully quantified on pro forma by fabric and vessel type, with the resultant data being used to create an Excel database as part of the digital archive. All in all, the assemblage spans the later 12th to 19th- centuries.

5.4.2 The earliest pottery recovered consists of an 8g cooking pot bodysherd tempered with medium quartz and sparse chalk. This is likely to be of the 12th or very early 13th centuries, and is probably residual in quarry pit [200/009], fill [200/005]. The bulk of the assemblage consists of fine, fine medium and medium sandy wares typical of the Coastal Plain between the mid-13th and mid-15th centuries. A single 4g oxidised body sherd from quarry pit [162/003], fill [163/004], tempered with fine quartz and sparse white flint grits, is certainly a 13th/early 14th- century Binsted product and it is suspected that this production centre may account for the majority of the purely sandy wares. Certainly, the West Sussex Ware type jugs are probably from this source. Only two such sherds were recovered, both having incised wavy line decoration below an external green glaze (quarry pits [172/007] and [4008]). Such vessels are typical of the 14th century though they do extend into the 15rh century. The latest medieval sherds are probably of the later 14th- to mid-15th century and so may be contemporary with the West Sussex Ware jugs. These consist of six sherds in a buff Late Medieval well-fired fine sandy

ware (quarry pits [162/003] and [172/007]). These wares include two feature sherds: a bowl with a wide horizontal expanded rim and a cooking pot with triangular clubbed flaring rim. Overall the medieval pottery suggests limited 12th- century activity, with a peak in activity between the mid/later 13th and 14th/early 15th. No large context groups of medieval pottery are present and it appears there has been some chronological mixing of sherds within the period. The dominance of isolated sherds makes spot-dating with certainty impossible.

5.4.3 The only post-medieval pottery recovered consists of a somewhat worn 19g bodysherd of glazed red earthenware from field boundary ditch [3068]. A mid-18th to 19th century date is likely for the sherd. The absence of other post-medieval pottery suggests little manuring was occurring at the time.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A very small assemblage comprising only eleven pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1045g was hand-collected from nine contexts: [1002, 1528, 1711, 1814, 2082, 3005, 3053, and 3071]. This material varied in date from Roman to modern, and it is most likely that the CBM represents redeposited building debris rather than CBM relating to buildings that were actually present on site. As well as the recognisable CBM forms described below, a number of small undiagnostic CBM fragments or 'spall' were also recovered but these will not be considered in any detail. Comparative quantities and weights of the CBM found are shown in Table 10.

CBM type	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Roof tile	3	27.3	86	8.2
Brick	1	9.1	593	56.7
Cement	1	9.1	24	2.3
Drain	1	9.1	129	12.3
Imbrex	1	9.1	97	9.3
Tegula	1	9.1	111	10.6
Spall	3	27.3	5	0.5
Total	**11**	**100%**	**1045g**	**100%**

Table 10: Quantities and weights of ceramic building material

Methodology

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 database. 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 and items of interest have been retained.

Summary of forms and fabrics

5.5.3 Two pieces of Roman roof tile were found; one a very abraded piece of tegula from [1002], the other a marginally less worn fragment of imbrex from ditch fill [1711]. Both pieces of Roman CBM were made from the same orange fabric, R1; a fragment of much later dating roof tile was found in the same context as the tegula.

5.5.4 Both this additional tile fragment and the condition of the Roman material suggests these are redeposited material. The very small amount of Roman material found indicates there were no Roman standing structures incorporating CBM, which is not unusual for non-urban Roman settlements. Elsewhere in Sussex, geophysical survey has shown extensive settlement areas even where there has only been a small quantity of CBM found (Millum 2014).

5.5.5 Three fragments of post-Roman roof tile were recovered, including the piece found with the tegula in [1002]. Each fragment was in a different fabric type (see Table 11), of which T2 and T3 appear to be later post medieval of 18th century or later, whilst the fragment of T1 tile from ditch fill [3005] is a quartz-rich fabric that was common during the medieval period. However, the T1 fragment was found in context [3005] alongside a large piece of brick in a form typical of the later 17th or 18th century, once again indicating that even if medieval, it was re-deposited fragment. None of the tiles revealed any distinguishing features beyond their very different fabrics.

Fabric	Description
R1	Orange fabric with moderate-common unsorted and irregularly shaped quartz up to 1mm.
B1	Dense orange fabric with moderate burnt ferrous deposits and sparse fire cracked flint up to 15mm.
T1	Pale, pink-toned fabric with common angular medium and coarse quartz.
T2	Very dense pink fabric with moderate red iron rich inclusions up to 1mm.
T3	Very hard pink-red fabric with cream marbling and sparse dark red iron-rich pellets.

Table 11: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5.6 The brick had a single glazed surface, although it is unclear whether this was the header or stretcher. The glaze appears to be intentional as there was no evidence of burning or intense heat damage that would have caused this type of localised vitrification. Bricks with glazed faces would have been incorporated into decorative brickwork schemes. The thickness of the brick (65mm) suggests an 18th century date; after the 1729 brick act which set a minimum size for bricks (Proctor, Sabel and Meddens 2000, 195), but before the brick taxes of 1784 and 1796, after which bricks generally became larger until the tax was repealed in the 19th century (Lucas 1997). However, it should be noted that the extent to which these taxes definitely affected bricks sizes in different regions has never been demonstrated.

5.5.7 In addition to the brick, tile and Roman CBM, a piece of modern cement was collected, from context [2082]. Both of these items date no earlier than the 20th century.

5.6 **The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

Introduction and methodology

5.6.1 A medium-sized assemblage comprising 1,737 fragments weighing 9,410g was recovered from 97 individually numbered contexts. Of these, 350 pieces weighing 5,501g were hand-collected, whereas a total of 1387 fragments weighing 3,909g were recovered from the environmental residues. The latter includes amorphous fragments measuring less than 20mm across. The majority of fired clay was recovered from Roman contexts (Table 12). All fired clay was quantified by context and by fabric, the latter which was established with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope.

Phase	Count	Weight (g)
1.1	1	296
1.2	14	17
2	11	151
2.1	44	366
2.2	13	97
2.3	316	1486
3	55	310
3.1	883	3804
3.2	2	24
3.3	66	604
Unphased	332	2255
Total	**1737**	**9410**

Table 12: Overview of fired clay quantification by phase

Fabrics

5.6.2 A total of 12 different fabrics were encountered (Table 13). Raw material would have been sourced locally. In a number of cases, differentiation between fabrics may signify variations within the raw clay or poor mixing of a single batch. By far the majority of pieces are in F1a, followed by F1c.

Neolithic/Bronze Age

5.6.3 Fourteen amorphous fragments were recovered from cremation fill [2101] (phase 1.2). Pit [3045] (fill [3046]; phase 1.1) contained a possible briquetage vessel fragment.

Iron Age

5.6.4 A total of 384 fragments date to the Iron Age. Of interest in the Early Iron Age assemblage are six possible briquetage vessel fragments ([165/012], [165/019]). Where diagnostic, these probably derive from large cylindrical vessels. A few fragments may represent oven or kiln furniture, however, too little survives to be certain. The remainder of the material is likely to represent daub.

5.6.5 Material found in Phase 2.2 contexts largely comprises daub, although [165/006] contained a probable briquetage vessel fragment. Fragments of Mid to Late Iron Age date (Phase 2.3) all represent daub, including pieces with wattle imprints ranging between 9 and 16mm. Fragments with one flat surface may represent daub as well, or may be part of a floor or hearth lining. Many pieces contained rounded surfaces, perhaps suggestive of domes structures such as a kiln or oven. Fragments are however too small to be certain.

5.6.6 A number of amorphous fragments display the pink/lavender discolouration that is often associated with salt working.

Roman

5.6.7 A total of 1006 fragments were found in Roman contexts. Earliest Roman material includes a kiln or oven bar fragment with trapezoid section ([1395]) as well as a few possible slab or wedge fragment which may also represent oven or kiln furniture ([1627]). The remainder comprises amorphous fragments and pieces with one flat surface. Only one wattle impression survived (diam 9.45mm; recovered from [1841]). Some pieces with rounded surfaces may derive from domed ovens or kilns; however, fragments are too small to be certain.

5.6.8 Only two fragments were recovered from contexts of later 1st-century date (Phase 3.2; [1806], [164/007]). Both retain just one flat surface, and both are likely to represent daub.

5.6.9 Second-century material (phase 3.3) is largely amorphous, with a few wattle marks and is likely to represent daub.

5.6.10 Also of Roman date is a kiln or oven bar fragment (RF <5>) with oval to circular section and tapering towards the end. It was found in hearth [1422] (fill [1420]).

Unphased

5.6.11 It is likely that the majority of unphased material represents daub. Included are many wattle imprints, as well as corner fragments and pieces with flat surface.

Fabric	Description
F1a	Silty orange with sparse fine quartz temper
F1b	Poorly mixed light grey, dark grey and pink and red streaks; silty with sparse fine quartz temper
F1c	F1a but with moderate voids/organic temper
F2a	Silty orange, some with purple/pinkish discolouring, with moderate fine quartz, sparse medium quartz, sparse fine/medium white (calcareous) specks, calcareous thin bands (0.1mm thick) and rare coarse calcareous specks.
F2b	Orange fabric with rare/moderate calcareous temper (chalk) to 2.65mm; some with pink/lavender discolouration

Fabric	Description
F2c	Silty orange fabric with moderate voids/organics to 0.9mm, moderate/common chalk to 3.3, sparse fine sand temper and rare flint to 9mm
F3a	Silty orange fabric with rare fine quartz, sparse/moderate black iron oxides to 0.5mm and rare calcareous temper to 1mm
F4a	Silty orange fabric with common fine quarz, rare medium quartz and rare very coarse quartz to 2mm
F5a	Silty fabric with common fine quartz and common voids/organic temper
F5b	Silty red clay with common organics, common medium quartz and medium/common coarse quartz
F5c	Silty laminated fabric with sparse fine quartz and moderate/common organics
F6	Grey/whitish marl-rich fabric with pitting and voids (burnt out calcareous?)

Table 13: Overview of the fired clay fabrics

5.7 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A clear window glass fragment (3mm thick) weighing 2g was recovered from made ground [1000]. It is of 20th-century date.

5.8 **The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.8.1 The excavations produced 67 pieces of stone, weighing 3878g, from 37 individually numbered contexts. These totals include a piece (1127g) allocated an RF number (No. 2) and 27 pieces (1034g) recovered from one of 12 environmental residues. There is at least one quern fragment that had not been allocated a RF no. at the time of writing. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment. The assemblage is characterised in Table 14 by type and main site periods.

Type/Phase	Phase 1 Neo/BA	Phase 2/2.1 EIA/MIA	Phase 2.3 MIA/LIA	Phase 3.1/3.2 ERB	Phase 3.3 MRB	Unphased
Number of contexts	1	6	7	11	4	8
Chalk		1/18g		14/532g	1/8g	3/78g
Flint		1/7g				
Fossil			1/145g			
Hythe Beds sandstone (Lower Greensand)		1/42g	1/124g Q	2/95g	2/1152g Q	2/206g
Hythe Beds chert		5/64g	5/81g	2/24g	1/10g	1/17g
Chert			1/1g			1/311g
Ferruginous carstone	1/158g		1/44g	1/12g	2/142g	1/12g
Grey Tertiary sandstone				1/73g		

Type/Phase	Phase 1 Neo/BA	Phase 2/2.1 EIA/MIA	Phase 2.3 MIA/LIA	Phase 3.1/3.2 ERB	Phase 3.3 MRB	Unphased
Black fine sandstone			1/124g	1/45g		
Coarse-grained igneous			1/349g			
Coal				4/2g		8/2g
Totals	**1/158g**	**8/131g**	**11/868g**	**25/783g**	**6/1312g**	**16/626g**

Table 14: Summary of stone assemblage by phase

5.8.2 As the assemblage is virtually devoid of pieces with signs of working/modification it is unnecessary to split the material into functional categories, but instead is considered by phase.

Phase 1: Neolithic/Bronze Age

5.8.3 A single piece of ferruginous sandstone (carstone) from the Lower Greensand beds was recovered (pit [3045], SG 177). The piece is unmodified by man and probably was naturally deposited here after fluvial erosion by the river Arun.

Phase 2.1-2.2: Early-Middle Iron Age

5.8.4 This period includes a number of pieces derived from the Lower Greensand Beds to the north (the Hythe Beds Greensand, Chert and carstone) that may also have been deposited by fluvial action. The chalk pieces may have been washed south by the same process. With the exception of one or two burnt pieces, none shows signs of having been modified at the hand of man.

Phase 2.3: Middle-Late Iron Age

5.8.5 This phase once again produced a scatter of stone types indicative of natural erosion and subsequent deposition by fluvial action. However, one of the pieces of Hythe Beds sandstone shows clear signs of having been part of a quern – it retains a small area of its original grinding face but is too small to show any features/dimensions (enclosure ditch [1773], fill [1776], SG 102). Pit [1761], fill [1764] produced a boulder fragment in a coarse-grained igneous rock that may well have derived from one of the erratics that are well known of around the Selsey peninsula. It may have been transported by the sea and collected from the beach to be used as a grinding or hammer stone. Unfortunately, the surviving piece shows no signs of use-wear.

Phase 3.1/3.2: Early Roman

5.8.6 Deposits of this phase produced the most for any one phase: 25 pieces weighing 783g. A similar range of stone types is present – mainly derived from the Lower Greensand Beds and chalk to the north. The two pieces of Hythe Beds sandstone are both amorphous but that from pit [1819], fill [1821] (SG 285) has the typical stringers of the Lodsworth quarries and is strongly suspected of deriving from a Lodsworth quern.

Phase 3.3: Mid Roman

5.8.7 Although this phase produced relatively little stone (Table 14) it produced two pieces of Hythe Beds Sandstone rotary quern. That from ditch [1548], fill [1129] (SG 153), is somewhat amorphous though part of the grinding face remains (25g). The example from post-hole [1036], fill [1037] (SG 311 (RF 2), is far larger (1127g) and comes from a c. 360mm diameter upper stone measuring 47mm thick at the outside edge (tapering to 20mm thick towards the centre). It is of the typical stone type from the Lodsworth quarries.

Unphased

5.8.8 Stone from unphased deposits shows a similar range of types to those noted above. All of the Hythe Beds Sandstone pieces are amorphous though probably came from querns.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations recovered just 388g of material initially classified as slag from 37 individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 134g (three individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from one of 39 environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet for the digital archive.

5.9.2 The current assessment represents an overview of the material by type and provisional phase, the latter drawing on ceramic dating, stratigraphy and association. Although some deposits could chronologically shift a little during final analysis this is considered unlikely at the present site. As such the current overview is considered to be a reliable guide to the main trends and allows an informed assessment of potential for further analysis. To that end the assemblage is summarised in Table 15.

Type/Phase	**Period 1 Neo/BA**	**Phase 2.1/ 2.2 EIA/ MIA**	**Phase 2.3 MIA/LIA**	**Phase 3.1/3.2 ERB**	**Phase 3.3 MRB**	**Unphased**
Number of contexts	1	10	11	8	4	3
Magnetic Fines	2g	33g	79g	78g	11g	28g
Iron concretion	-	3g	-	-	-	-
Fuel ash slag	-	18g	7g	-	-	11g-
Hammerscale	-	-	-	-	-	1g
Undiagnostic iron slag	-	-	-	-	-	115g
Clinker	-	-	-	-	-	2g
Total	2g	54g	86g	78g	11g	157g

Table 15: Summary of slag assemblage by phase

Magnetic fines and iron concretion

5.9.3 The most consistent material to be recovered from the environmental residues were 'magnetic fines'. These consist of well-worn granules of ferruginous siltstone (though occasionally sandstone or burnt clay are also present) whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning. This magnetic material can be formed by any high temperature event, including domestic hearths, bonfires and stubble burning, and its presence is not an indicator of metalworking. As can be seen from Table 15, unsurprisingly, this material appears in contexts of all phases. The iron concretion is of purely natural origin and represents the build-up of iron oxides at a certain level within the subsoil.

Fuel ash slag

5.9.4 At the current site this consists of a very lightweight well-aerated slag with a distinctly off-white/buff colouration. Some pieces have slight vitrification. This type of slag is not diagnostic of process and can be derived from any number of high temperature activities, including domestic hearths. Unsurprisingly, it is represented in small quantities at the current site though the dated material is exclusively from Iron Age contexts (Table 15).

Iron-working slag

5.9.5 Surprisingly little iron slag is present in the assemblage and that which was recovered currently remains unphased. This group includes a single lump of undiagnostic iron slag (unstratified) and the tiny quantity of hammerscale (smithing waste) from quarry pit [200/009], fill [200/008]. The latter consists of just three flakes and four spheres. Whichever period this deposit eventually gets allocated too, it is clear that iron smithing was not taking place close to the excavated areas.

Clinker

5.9.6 The scraps of clinker, undoubtedly the waste product of post-medieval coal-burning, were all recovered from quarry pit [200/009] but are so small they could easily be intrusive.

5.10 **The Bulk Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A small assemblage comprising 36 fragments of ironwork (396g) was recovered from nine individually numbered contexts. Nearly all metalwork derives from contexts attributed to Phase 3.3.

5.10.2 Included are a total of 21 general purpose nail fragments, all but one recovered from Phase 3.3 contexts. Most are very fragmented, comprising rectangular-sectioned shank fragments only. Two heavy duty nail fragments were also found, including an example with head diameter of 25mm found in [3060] (Period 4.1). Other objects include seven strip fragments, two sheet fragments and iron concretions.

5.11 **The Disarticulated Human Bone** by Dr Paola Ponce

Introduction

5.11.1 A small amount of disarticulated human bone was retrieved from the fills of three individual contexts. Context (2023), consisted of a pit [2022] dated to Phase 2, and contexts (2067) and (2068) were respectively the basal and upper fills of ditch [2066] dated to Phase 2.1.

Methods

5.11.2 The methods applied to assess sex and age in the human remains were considered following the standards proposed by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), and Scheuer and Black (2004).

Results

5.11.3 Context [2023] contained two fragments of bone. One of them, a skull fragment containing a suture, probably the sagittal joining both sides of the parietal bones. The second fragment either appears to belong to a long bone from the upper or lower limbs but it is difficult to confirm due to the absence of preserved diagnostic features. Contexts [2067] and [2068] contained diaphyseal fragments of two femora; the former un-sided and the latter belonging to the left side.

5.11.4 Age estimation from the cranial suture closure in context [2023] was not possible because only a small section of the sagittal suture was preserved; however, the age of this individual can be confidently assigned to that of an adult based on the thickness of the cranial fragment.

5.11.5 Based on thickness, both femora appear to belong to different individuals. Assessment of sex based on the diameter of the femoral heads was not possible because of the lack of preservation of this dimorphic trait. The degree of fragmentation of these bones did not allow for the calculation of stature. Finally, no evidence of pathology was observed in the assemblage of disarticulated human bone.

5.11.6 In summary, based on the dimensions and thickness of cortical bone, all the remains appear to belong to adult individuals. No sex assignation was possible. The minimum number of individuals represented in this small assemblage of disarticulated human bone is three.

5.12 **The Cremated Human Bone** by Dr Paola Ponce

Introduction

5.12.1 Human burnt bone was recovered from an un-urned deposit within pit [2100], of circular shape and shallow base, phased to Period 1.2. Radiocarbon dating on a sample of the bone produced a Middle Bronze Age determination (Beta-469060; BP 3060 ± 30; 1411 BC - 1231 BC)

Method

5.12.2 The excavated fill of the cremation deposit underwent flotation and was processed as environmental sample <41>. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.

5.12.3 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. All recognisable finds were removed during the processing stage but the material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. 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.

Results

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

5.12.4 The total weight of all cremated human bone was 259.36 grams (Table 16). A modern adult cremation would range in weight between 1001.5 to 2422.5 grams (McKinley 1993) and although the weight of bone from this context is lower than that expected weight range, it appears to represent a deliberate cremation burial.

Context	Weight (grams)				Age	Sex	Identifiable			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total			S	A	U	L
(2101) <41>	-	155.93	103.43	259.36	A	?	y	y	-	-

Table 16: showing the summary of results on cremated human bone analysis. Note: (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb)

5.12.5 The division of fragments according to size revealed that the most material (60.1% of the total) was recovered was the 4-8mm fraction followed by the >8mm size (39.8%). Cremains from the 2-4mm fraction were not represented. The largest fragment of cremated human bone found in the >8mm size fraction measured 28.0mm and the smallest fragment within this fraction measured 8mm. The diagnostic fragments from bone areas such as the skull, and the axial skeleton came from both fraction sizes mentioned above. As no repeated elements were identified, it can be surmised that the cremation deposit contained the remains of only one individual.

Sex, age and pathology

5.12.6 No diagnostic fragments of the pelvis or skull were present to allow an assessment of sex. Likewise, no age-related elements were preserved to confidently assess the age of the individual. Sub-adult individuals can commonly be identified based on dental development according to van Beek (2009) and the degree of epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black 2004) but all identified elements demonstrated fully fused epiphyses. Skeletal age was assessed on limited observations and resulted in a broad/general age classification. Therefore, on the basis of the thickness of the cranial fragments

it is suggested that the cremains belonged to those of an adult individual. No evident pathology was observed in the assemblage of cremated bone.

Bone colour

5.12.7 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 100% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white which suggests a highly efficient cremation process (at temperatures of >c. 600˚ C).

5.13 **The Unidentified Burnt Bone** by Dr Paola Ponce

Introduction

5.13.1 A small amount of unidentifiable bunt bone was recovered from a large number of contexts. This bone originated from the fills of 31 features, including 22 pits, five post-holes and four ditches. These predominantly came from Period 2 and 3 features and most were directly associated with Iron Age or Roman pottery.

Context	Weight (grams)			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total
1395 <3>	0.41	1.77	-	2.18
1488 <5>	0.33	0.38	0.50	1.21
1364 <8>	0.24	0.82	-	1.06
1526 <9>	0.10	0.65	5.40	6.15
1398 <10>	0.39	2.34	-	2.73
1457 <11>	-	0.20	-	0.20
1549 <12>	-	0.82	3.68	4.50
1571 <13>	0.15	-	-	0.15
1589 <14>	-	-	0.81	0.81
1636 <17>	-	1.62	0.75	2.37
1623 <18>	0.26	1.81	-	2.07
1627 <19>	-	4.41	-	4.41
1268 <22>	-	4.54	-	4.54
1595 <23>	0.10	-	0.68	0.78
1597 <24>	-	0.10	-	0.10
1795 <25>	1.56	9.35	-	10.91
1791 <26>	-	1.32	7.03	8.35
1788 <27>	0.37	-	67.14	67.51
1758 <28>	0.27	-	-	0.27
1764 <30>	0.01	1.52	3.75	5.28
1768 <31>	0.10	-	-	0.10
1776 <32>	3.88	14.49	-	18.37
1841 <33>	0.05	-	-	0.05
1877 <34>	-	0.18	0.93	1.11
1855 <35>	0.01	-	-	0.01
2096 <38>	-	4.56	12.40	16.96
2094 <39>	0.57	1.95	-	2.52
1960 <43>	0.47	-	-	0.47
2120 <44>	1.21	6.05	6.20	13.46
2157 <45>	0.01	-	-	0.01
2187 <46>	-	1.91	3.85	5.76
Total	10.49	61.79	113.12	185.40

Table 17: Showing the summary of results on burnt bone

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 total weight of the burnt bone assemblage was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The potential of the assemblage to yield further information was then considered.

Results

5.13.4 The total amount of burnt bone recovered from all deposits was 185.40 grams (Table 17). All fractions sizes were represented. The 2-4mm corresponded to 5.6% of the total burnt bone, followed by the 4-8mm which represented 33.3% and lastly, the >8mm represented by 61.01%. None of these fragments were positively identifiable as either human or animal bone. No demographic data or evident pathology was observed.

5.13.5 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone it was noted that 90% of the fragments were brown in colour (very lightly burnt or unburnt). The remaining 10% of the sample showed a combination between grey and blue hues, which suggests an incompletely oxidising process (at temperatures of up to c. 600˚ C), and a white colour, which suggests a highly efficient process resulting from exposure to temperatures above c. 600˚ C.

5.14 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.14.1 Excavations at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton produced a moderate assemblage of faunal remains containing 1,590 fragments recovered from 148 contexts. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by mammal bones, with a moderate quantity of rodentia, insectivoria and anuran remains as well as smaller quantities of bird and fish bones. The assemblage was retrieved through hand-collection and whole earth samples with the majority of the assemblage in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion evident. Provisional dating indicates that the majority of the assemblage derives from the Iron Age periods, predominantly from pit and ditch features. Small quantities of faunal remains were also retrieved from Roman and Middle Bronze Age contexts.

5.14.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Where possible bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element, part and proportion, represented. Specimens that could not be confidently identified to taxa, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. In order to distinguish between the bones and teeth of sheep and goats a number of identification criteria were used including those outlined by Boessneck (1969), Boessneck *et al* (1964), Halstead et al (2002), Hillson (1995), Kratochvil (1969), Payne (1969, 1985), Prummel and Frisch

(1986) and Schmid (1972). The identification of bird bones has been undertaken with reference to the criteria outlined by Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) and Tomek & Bocheński (2009) for domestic fowl. Small mammal remains have been separated into rodent and anuran categories with reference to Lawrence and Brown (1974) and Bailon (1999) respectively. Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. Tooth eruption and wear has been recorded from mandibular dentition with two or more teeth in-situ, according to Grant (1982) and Levine (1982) for horse. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Mammalian metrical data has been taken in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The location and direction of butchery marks on the bones has been recorded. Burnt bone has been recorded as charred or calcified.

5.14.3 The faunal remains are in a moderate state of preservation, with some signs of surface erosion (Table 18) and have been retrieved through hand-collection and whole earth samples.

Period	**No. Fragments**	**NISP**	**Preservation**		
			Good	**Moderate**	**Poor**
1.2 Middle Bronze Age	1	1	-	100%	-
2 Iron Age	197	58	-	100%	-
2.1 Early Iron Age (600-400BC)	362	124	4%	94%	2%
2.2 Early Iron Age-Middle Iron Age (600-200BC)	146	90	1%	97%	2%
2.3 Middle Iron Age- Late Iron Age (400-AD43)	378	157	1%	99%	-
3.1 Early Roman (AD43-100)	340	215	8%	92%	-
3.2 Late Roman (1st Century AD)	46	10	30%	50%	20%
3.3 Late Roman (2nd Century AD)	49	42	5%	95%	
2.3/3.1/3.2 Mixed phase	1	1	-	100%	-
Undated	70	62	2%	96%	2%
Total	**1590**	**760**			

Table 18: The total number of fragments recovered, NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) counts and percentage preservation based on the NISP.

5.14.4 The assemblage contains 1,590 fragments of which 760 fragments have been identified to taxa (Table 18). The majority of the assemblage has been hand-collected, with a smaller quantity of faunal remains retrieved from 34 whole earth samples, of which 352 fragments were identifiable to species. A range of taxa have been identified including domestic and wild fauna (Table 19). Of the three main domesticates sheep/goat and cattle dominate, followed by pig remains. Horse and a smaller quantity of dog remains are also present within the assemblage, as well as a single domestic fowl bone. High quantities of large and medium mammal bone fragments were present due to the levels of preservation and taphonomic burial processes. Wild taxa are represented by a moderate collection of rodentia, insectivoria and anuran remains, as well as a small collection of bird and fish bones.

Middle Bronze Age (Period 1.2)

5.14.5 The Middle Bronze Age assemblage is negligible, containing just one bone, a medium mammal long bone calcined fragment from cremation pit [2101].

Iron Age (Period 2)

5.14.6 The Iron Age assemblage (Period 2) contains a small quantity of 58 identifiable faunal remains recovered from eight pit contexts; [2023], [2047], [2050], [2052], [2156], [2157], [2160] and [2180]. Taxa that have been identified include sheep/goat, cattle, large, medium and small mammal bone fragments, rodentia and insectivoria and a single Gadidea vertebrae fragment. Whole earth samples <37> and <45> produced half of the faunal assemblage. Two charred medium mammal rib fragments were recovered from whole earth sample <37> from pit [2023]. Canid gnawing was present in a medium mammal tibia fragment from pit [2052] and a large mammal long bone fragment from pit [2156]. The assemblage contains both meat and non-meat bearing bones from domestic taxa, including cattle and sheep/goat as well as medium and large mammal bone fragments. Evidence of butchery is present in a medium mammal tibia fragment that also exhibited canid gnawing from pit [2052], multiple cut marks were observed midshaft. From the limited fusion data available both adult and juvenile remains are present within the assemblage. No non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded.

Taxa	**Periods**									
	1.2	**2**	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**Mix**	**UD**
Cattle		4	13	7	16	11	2	1		3
Sheep/goat		5	8	3	19	12		4		6
Sheep			1							2
Pig			7	3	5	10		3		5
Horse			1	1	1	19	1	1		3
Dog			6		1					
Large Mammal		17	48	6	22	32	2	6		5
Medium Mammal	1	21	26	19	40	85	2	9		36
Small Mammal		3						11		
Rodentia/ Insectivoria		7	14		42	28		7	1	
Bird					8	1	2			1
Domestic Fowl										1
Duck (Mallard)						1				
Corvid							1			
Anuran				51	3	14				
Eel						2				
Gadidea		1								
Total	**1**	**58**	**124**	**90**	**157**	**215**	**10**	**42**	**1**	**62**

Table 19: NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) by period

Early Iron Age 600-400BC (Period 2.1)

5.14.7 The Early Iron Age assemblage (Period 2.1) contained 124 identifiable faunal remains recovered from twenty-five contexts consisting of ditch, pit and gully fills. Taxa that have been identified include cattle as the main domesticate, followed by sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog. Wild taxa are represented by rodentia and insectivoria. Large and medium mammal bone fragments were also present within the assemblage. Five whole earth samples, <1>, <2>, <38>, <39> and <40> produced a small collection of 39 identifiable faunal remains. A small amount of identifiable burnt bone was recovered whole earth sample <2> and contained a rodent long bone fragment from pit [165/017] and a medium mammal long bone fragment from pit [1104]. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Butchered taxa include a single sheep/goat tibia fragment from ditch [2035], with cut marks to the shaft, a sheep horn-core fragment from pit [2092] shows evidence of horn-core removal. Sexual dimorphism was recorded in two male pig canines recovered from ditch enclosure [1082] and pit [1105]. Non-metric trait was observed in the dentition of one cattle mandibular third molar recovered from pit [2094], showing evidence of absent and reduced hypoconulids (Argant *et al* 2013). Canid gnawing was observed in a cattle proximal radius fragment from pit [165/019]. Analysis of the limited fusion data available shows that the majority of the remains are adult within this period. Two ageable mandibles and no measurable bones were recorded. No pathology was observed.

Early Iron Age-Middle Iron Age (Period 2.2)

5.14.8 The Early Iron Age-Middle Iron Age assemblage (Period 2.2) produced 90 identifiable faunal remains retrieved from fifteen contexts consisting of pit, ditch and gully features. Taxa that have been identified include cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, with wild taxa represented by anuran remains. Medium and large mammal bone fragments were also present within the assemblage. The majority of the assemblage was retrieved from whole earth samples <28> and <43> producing 62 identifiable faunal remains. A small amount of identifiable burnt bone was recovered from whole earth sample <43> and consisted of 6 medium mammal long bone fragments. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Evidence of butchery was observed in a large mammal scapula from ditch enclosure [2040] with multiple cut marks. Sexual dimorphism was recorded in a male pig canine from ditch enclosure [2212]. Analysis of the limited fusion data available shows that both adult and juvenile remains are present within this period. No gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. Two ageable mandibles and no measureable bones were recorded.

Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age 400-AD43 (Period 2.3)

5.14.9 The Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age assemblage (Period 2.3) produced 157 identifiable faunal remains recovered from 24 contexts consisting of pit, ditch and post-hole features. Taxa that have been identified include the main domesticates of sheep/goat, cattle and pig as well as horse and dog. Wild taxa are represented by rodentia, insectivoria, bird and anuran remains. Medium and large mammal bone fragments are also present within this assemblage. The majority of the faunal assemblage was retrieved through

thirteen whole earth samples <5>, <6>, <8>, <10>, <11>, <22>, <23>, <24>, <29>, <30>, <31>, <32>, and <46>. A small amount of identifiable burnt bone was recovered from whole earth samples and includes medium mammal long bone fragments from <10> and <29> and bird long bone fragments from <24>.Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Evidence of butchery was observed in a single sheep/goat sacrum fragment from pit [1457] with cut marks to the anterior right wing of the sacrum.

5.14.10 Canid gnawing was observed in a medium mammal long bone fragment from post-hole [1035], a pig pelvis fragment from pit [1090] and five large mammal scapula fragments from pit [1515]. Analysis of the limited fusion data available shows that both adult and juvenile remains are present within this period. No non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measureable bones were recorded.

Early Roman (Period 3.1)

5.14.11 The early Roman assemblage (Period 3.1) produced 215 identifiable faunal remains recovered from twenty-nine pit and ditch fill contexts. Taxa that have been identified include the main domesticates of sheep/goat, cattle and pig although horse remains are present in greater number. Wild taxa are represented by rodentia, insectivoria, anurans, bird, mallard and eel. Large and medium mammal bone fragments were also present within the assemblage. Six whole earth samples <3>, <18>, <19>, <25>, <26> and <44> produced 85 bone fragments identifiable to taxa. A small amount of identifiable burnt bone was recovered from whole earth samples <18> and <19> comprising of medium mammal rib and long bone fragments. Two hand-collected contexts, pit fill [1395] and ditch fill [2110] contained burnt large and medium mammal long bone fragments respectively. Analysis of element representation indicates that meat and non-meat bearing bones are present within this assemblage. Sexual dimorphism was recorded in two male pig canines from ditch fill [164/005]. Pathological lesions have been observed in a single horse 1st phalanx from ditch fill [164/005] that exhibited signs of possible joint disease. Canid gnawing was observed in a sheep/goat metatarsal fragment from pit fill [1513] and a sheep/goat metacarpal from ditch fill [165/021]. From the limited fusion data available shows that adult remains dominate the assemblage, with a small number of juvenile bones also present within this period. One ageable mandible and one measureable bone has been recorded. No butchery or non-metric traits were observed.

Roman, late 1st century AD (Period 3.2)

5.14.12 The Roman, later 1st century AD (Period 3.2) assemblage contains a small quantity of 10 identifiable faunal remains recovered from five contexts; ditch enclosure [1744] and [1843] and ditch fill [2082], [1801] and [164/007]. Taxa that have been identified include cattle, horse, large mammal, medium mammal, bird and corvid. The assemblage contains meat and non-meat bearing bones. From the limited fusion data available only adult remains are present within the assemblage. No butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded.

Roman, 2nd century AD (Period 3.3)

5.14.13 The Roman 2nd century AD (Period 3.3) assemblage contains a small quantity of 42 identifiable faunal remains recovered from thirteen contexts; ditch fills [1129], [1498], [1549], [1587] and [1755] ditch enclosure fills [1049] and [1052] posthole fills [1277], [1526] and [1589] and pit fills [1063], [2112] and [2115]. Taxa that have been identified include sheep/goat, pig and cattle as well as horse, small, medium and large mammals, rodentia and insectivoria. Whole earth samples <9>, <12> and <14> produced a small collection of faunal remains containing pig, medium and small mammal, rodentia and insectivoria bones and teeth. The assemblage contains both meat and non-meat bearing bones from domestic taxa. A single sheep/goat metapodial from ditch [1498] exhibited signs of having been worked, the bone had been shaped and polished at the distal shaft end. From the limited fusion data available a small number of adult faunal remains are present within the assemblage. No butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded.

Mixed phase (Period 2.3/3.1/3.2)

5.14.14 The mixed phase assemblage (Period 2.3/3.1/3.2) is negligible, containing just one bone, a rodentia humerus fragment recovered from whole earth sample <7> from posthole fill [1283].

Undated and unstratified

5.14.15 A small quantity of 62 identifiable faunal remains were retrieved from undated and unstratified contexts. The taxa identified includes sheep/goat, pig, cattle, horse, medium and large mammals as well as domestic fowl and bird and includes both meat and non-meat bearing bones. Whole earth samples <4> and <13> produced a small collection of faunal bones and teeth. Burnt bone was recovered from posthole fill [1455] and gully fill [165/025] and consisted of medium mammal long bone fragments and a medium mammal tibia respectively. From the limited Fusion data available both adult and juvenile remains are present within this assemblage. No butchery, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology was observed. No ageable mandibles or measurable bones were recorded.

5.15 **The Shell** by Elke Raemen

5.15.1 A small assemblage comprising 169 fragments of shell weighing 1597g was recovered from 19 different contexts. A distribution of shell by phase has been tabulated below (Table 20).

5.15.2 The majority comprises common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) of which 129 valves and fragments were recovered, mostly from Roman phases. Included are 30 left valves, 29 right valves and 70 undiagnostic fragments. Most show parasitic activity to some degree, usually Polydora ciliate. Ciliona celata and boreholes were also noted. A few specimens are very thick, suggesting they are old specimen ([1549], [3005], [4042]). A fragment from [1744] shows evidence of overcrowding.

5.15.3 Other marine shell includes rough periwinkle, laver spire shell and common mussel, all in very low quantities. A few landsnails and a fossil chalk bivalve ([1788]) were also noted.

Period	Count	Weight (g)
2	1	1
2.1	4	0
2.3	3	28
3	1	4
3.1	5	13
3.2	10	59
3.3	127	861
4.1	8	403
Unphased	10	228
Total	**169**	**1597**

Table 20: Quantification of shell by phase

5.16 **The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

5.16.1 A total of 12 objects have been assigned registered finds numbers (Table 21). Included are iron, copper-alloy and ceramic objects, ranging in date between the Iron Age and post-medieval period. Objects have been recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive and have been packaged individually. The metalwork assemblage is in reasonable condition. It has been stored in a Stewart tub with silica gel. No further conservation is currently required. Two coins have been X-rayed ahead of this assessment. A further object, knife RF <3>, is recommended for X-ray before analysis work is undertaken.

Context	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Count	Weight	Notes
1608	1	COIN	COPPER	1	2	
1037	2		STONE	1	1130	
1758	3	KNIFE	IRON	1	98	
1817	4	BROOCH PIN	COPPER	1	1	
1002	5	shotgun case	COPPER	1	5	
1420	6	KILN/OVEN BAR	CERA	1	120	
1526	7	COIN	COPPER	1	27	
1515	8	LOOM	CERA	1	531	
2039	9	LOOM	CERA	1	78	
1749	10	LOOM	CERA	1	245	
1553	11	WIRE	GOLD	1	2	T341
1498	12	TOOL	BONE	1	6	

Table 21: Summary of the registered finds

5.16.2 The kiln furniture has been discussed together with other fired clay. Stone object RF <2> has been incorporated with geological material. A single registered find was recorded from the evaluation phase (RF <EV1>). As this

comprises a plain general-purpose nail fragment, it is not taken into consideration in this report and has been added to the bulk metalwork.

Dress accessories

5.16.3 The copper-alloy spring and part of the pin of a one-piece brooch (RF <4>) of 1st century date was recovered from ditch [1815] (fill [1817]; phase 3.1/3.2).

Household equipment

5.16.4 Pit [1757] (fill [1758], phase 2.2) contained an iron knife (RF <3>) with curving blade and whittle tang. X-ray will establish its precise type.

Weaving equipment

5.16.5 Three triangular Iron Age weights, usually interpreted as loom weights, were recovered (RF <8>-<10>). All surviving corners have been pierced. None of the perforations show wear suggesting suspension. Two are in fired clay fabric F1a, whilst the third is in fabric F1b. Their interpretation as loom weights has been disputed, most notably by Cynthia Poole (1995). It appears that they were frequently reused as pot boilers, increasing the difficulty of a conclusive theory (Lambrick 2009, 194-5). Evidence for triangular weights has also been encountered on neighbouring sites (e.g. Lyne 2015).

Tools

5.16.6 A bone 'point' (RF <12>; phase 3.3) was recovered from ditch [1496] (fill [1498]). The precise use of this type of object is uncertain (MacGregor 1985,174-6) and it may well have been multi-functional.

Coins by Trista Clifford

5.16.7 Two Roman coins were recovered during the excavations. The earliest, RF<7>, is a very worn sestertius of Faustina the younger minted between 147-175AD from context [1526]. This coin is likely to have been in circulation for some considerable time before deposition. A nummus of the House of Valentinian minted between 378-83AD came from context [1608].

Miscellaneous

5.16.8 RF <11> represents a fragment of gold wire (T341>). It is very fine, measuring less than 0.1mm in diameter, and measures 6.4mm+ long. It was found in hearth [1552] (fill [1553]) which is as yet unphased. The wire is not intrinsically dateable.

5.16.9 Finally a copper-alloy shotgun case fragment (RF <5>) of later 19th- or early 20th- century date was recovered from buried soil horizon [1002].

5.17 **The Environmental Samples** by Mariangela Vitolo

Introduction

5.17.1 A total of 49 bulk soil samples were taken during all phases of archaeological fieldwork at Toddington Lane in order to recover environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The two samples from the evaluation and the 47 from the excavation will be discussed jointly in the following report. The samples originated from a variety of features including pits, hearths, post-holes, cremations and ditches and the sampled deposits ranged in date from the Neolithic/Bronze Age to the Iron Age and the Roman period. The following report assesses the significance and potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on diet, arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment.

Methodology

5.17.2 The samples from the evaluation are marked with an 'E' preceding the sample number, in order to differentiate them from the excavation phase samples. All samples ranged in volume from <10L to 40 L, and 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 (Appendices 3 and 4). 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.

5.17.3 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendices 5 and 6). Provisional identification of the charred plant remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and relevant reference material was consulted where necessary (Cappers et al, 2006; Jacomet, 2006). Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for the wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for the crops.

5.17.4 Charcoal identification was carried out on fragments from rich samples as well as from those contexts where suitability for C14 dating needed to be assessed. Fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000, Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x 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. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendices 3 and 4 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Phase 1.1: Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age
Samples <1> [3046]

5.17.5 The sample from a Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age pit yielded a rather small flot, dominated by small charcoal fragments and containing uncharred material, such as rootlets and seeds of goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.) and knotgrass family (Polygonaceae). Charred plant remains consisted in two caryopses of wheat (Triticum sp.) and wheat/barley (Triticum/Hordeum sp.).

5.17.6 The residues yielded a small amount of charcoal, which did not warrant identification work and finds, such as stone, fired clay, fire cracked flint and magnetic material.

Phase 1.2 Middle Bronze Age
Sample <41> [2101]

5.17.7 Cremation pit [2100] yielded human bone fragments, one of which was submitted for C14 dating and returned a date to the Middle Bronze Age. The sample from this context produced a flot dominated by <2mm charcoal fragments, but no charred plant macrofossils. The charcoal retrieved from the residues underwent identification work to establish the type of fuel used for the cremation pyre. Most of the fragments were identified as alder (Alnus sp.), whilst two could only be narrowed down to the alder/hazel (Alnus sp. / Corylus avellana) group, due to preservation issues. Vitrification was noted on the identified fragments; this happens when the wood anatomy fuses, displaying a glass like appearance. This phenomenon is not surprising in this type of context as vitrification tends to occur where high temperatures and prolonged burning are required.

Period 2: Iron Age
Samples <11> [1457], <37> [2023] and <45> [2157]

5.17.8 Three pit fills from the general Iron Age period and from three distinct groups were sampled. They produced small flots, with uncharred rootlets and goosefoot seeds. Only [2022] and [2151] produced charred plant macrofossils; the former pit in particular yielded a large number of cereal caryopses. Glume wheats (Triticum dicoccum/spelta) and hulled barley (Hordeum sp.) were recorded, alongside charred grass caryopses of various size. These included brome (Bromus sp.), rye-grass/ fescue (Lolium/Festuca sp.) and indeterminate grasses (Poaceae). Glume bases of emmer/spelt (Triticum dicoccum/spelta) as well as twisted awns were recorded.

5.17.9 Charcoal was generally present in small amounts and did not warrant identification work, except for pit [2022], where material for radiocarbon dating was needed. Identified taxa in this feature included oak (Quercus sp.) and the Maloideae subfamily, which includes taxa, such as apple (Malus sp), pear (Pyrus sp) and hawthorn (Crataegus sp.), among others, which are not always distinguishable on grounds of wood anatomy. Residues also yielded bone, some of which was burnt, pottery, fired clay, stone, worked and fire cracked flint and magnetic material.

Phase 2.1: Early Iron Age; 600 - 400 BC
Samples <E1> [165/012], <2> [3013], <E2> [165/018], <38> [2096], <39> [2094] and <40> [2093]

5.17.10 Sampled features from this phase consisted of isolated pit [3012], storage pits GP7 and gully GP42. G 7 pits yielded varying amounts of charred plant remains, with the intermediate fill of pit [2092] producing the largest amount. These included caryopses of hulled barley and wheat/barley, as well as possible crop weeds, such as annual meadow grass/cat's tails (Poa annua/Pleum sp.), goosefoot and docks (Rumex sp.). Oat grains were also recorded; they could belong to a crop or a tolerated weed. Other charred remains included grass stem fragments, which could derive from crop processing waste, and wild radish (Raphanus raphanistrum) pods. Residues yielded bone and finds, such as pottery, fire cracked flint, magnetic material, burnt clay and burnt stone. Charcoal was present in small amounts, although some fragments from the intermediate and basal fills of pit [2092] were submitted for identification in order to assess their suitability for C14 dating. Given the presence of gorse/broom (Leguminosae) and hazel/alder (Corylus avellana/Alnus sp.), both deposits were found to be suitable.

Phase 2.2. EIA/ MIA; 600 - 200BC
Samples <20> [1665], <28> [1758] and <43> [1960]

5.17.11 Phase 2.2 contexts contained scarce charred plant macros and charcoal. The contents of a pot found in pit [1663] contained a small amount of uncharred goosefoot seeds, probably intrusive, and a small amount of charcoal. The fill of pit [1757], part of group 18, yielded less than fifty hulled barley grains, as well as under ten wild seeds, including grasses and goosefoot. The upper fill of pit [1962], in group 19, produced a flot dominated by uncharred rootlets and seeds. This context yielded a single, poorly preserved caryopsis of possible barley.

5.17.12 The residues contained a small to moderate amount of bone, and finds including pottery, flint, fired clay and magnetic material. Charcoal was scarce in all contexts.

Phase 2.3: MIA/ LIA; 400 - AD43
Samples <5> [1488], <6> [1515], <8> [1361], <10> [1398], <17> [1636], <22> [1269], <23> [1595], <24> [1597], <29> [1762], <30> [1764], <31> [1768], <32> [1776] and <46> [2187]

5.17.13 A variety of phase 2.3 feature types, including pits, postholes and ditches, were sampled and assessed. Postholes [1489] and [1596] produced flots dominated by intrusive uncharred material and produced no charred plant macrofossils and scarce charcoal. The results of these contexts will be summarised below by group or feature type.

5.17.14 G 21 pits yielded a small to moderate amount of charred plant remains, mostly wheat, including emmer/spelt (Triticum dicoccum/spelta) caryopses and glume bases. Seeds of wild plants belonged to common arable weeds, such as chickweed (Stellaria media), grasses and goosefoot. Charcoal was present in small amounts and was generally poorly preserved in contexts from G 21. Identification was attempted in order to assess suitability for radiocarbon dating, but distortions of the wood anatomy rendered most fragments

unidentifiable. Part of those identifiable were identified as oak (Quercus sp) and others, which did not show large multiseriate rays, as oak/sweet chestnut (Quercus sp. / Castanea sativa), yielding no suitable charcoal fragments from this group of features.

5.17.15 G 22 pits produced less than ten crop items each, including caryopses of wheat and hulled barley, as well as emmer/spelt glume bases. Seeds of wild plants originated from typical arable weeds, such as black bindweed, field pennycress (Thlaspi arvense), sedges (Cyperaceae), goosefoot, brome and indeterminate grasses. The residues produced a small amount of charcoal, however identification was attempted to establish potential for radiocarbon dating and three contexts produced woody taxa that would deliver a reliable date. Fill [1361] contained field maple (Acer campestre) and a round wood fragment of possible oak, with the former taxon able to provide better dating than the latter; fill [1398] yielded a fragment of cherry/blackthorn, which is more reliable than the oak and the indeterminate fragments; finally fill [1269] yielded a fragment of field maple. Cereal caryopses from the same contexts would provide a second datable item to establish internal consistency. Finds from the residues included pottery, burnt clay, burnt stone, fire cracked flint, slag and magnetic material.

5.17.16 Two posthole features from phase 2.3 produced flots dominated by uncharred rootlets and seeds, likely to be intrusive and a single charred dock seed was recorded from cut [1596]. The residues from these two features yielded a similar range of finds to those found in other contemporary features and a small amount of charcoal, which did not warrant identification work.

5.17.17 Finally, three ditch fills from settlement enclosure G 20 yielded a single hulled barley caryopsis and a possible large grass. Charcoal was scarce and no identification work was carried out.

Phase 2.3 -3.1/3.2; Late Iron Age/Early Roman
Sample <7> [1283]

5.17.18 This ungrouped posthole yielded no charred plant macrofossils and not enough charcoal to warrant identification work. Finds included pottery, burnt clay, fire cracked flint, stone, slag and magnetic material.

Phase 3.1 Earliest Roman; AD43 – 100
Samples <3> [1395], <18> [1623], <19> [1627], <25> [1795], <26> [1791], <27> [1788], <33> [1841], <42> [1841] and <44> [2110]

5.17.19 G 23 pits yielded caryopses of wheat, including emmer/spelt, and hulled barley, although preservation was variable and a number of grains could not be identified to genus level. Chaff consisted of a single indeterminate fragment of rachis. Seeds of cultivated flax (Linum usitatissimum) were recorded from pit [1394]. The single oat grain found in contexts from this group could belong either to a wild or cultivated species. Seeds of possible crop weeds included grasses, some identifiable as bromes, scentless mayweed (Tripleurospermum inodorum), docks and vetch/tare (Vicia/Lathyrus sp.). The tertiary fill of pit [1787] yielded the largest amount of charcoal; this assemblage was dominated by gorse/broom (Leguminosae), with a smaller amount of oak as well as a fragment of possible oak round wood, and a fragment of dogwood (Cornus sp.). Two fragments were unidentifiable, due to post-depositional

sediment encrustations, caused by fluctuations in the ground water level leading to intermittent periods of wetting and drying of the deposits. Other contexts from this group yielded little charcoal, but identification was carried out to ascertain suitability for C14. The basal fill of pit [1787] yielded a fragment of field maple whilst pit [1394] only yielded possible oak heart wood and is therefore not suitable.

5.17.20 The basal and upper fill of pit [1622] were fairly rich in charred plant remains, yielding both hulled barley and wheat caryopses. No identifiable chaff fragments were recovered to narrow down the identifications to species level, although stem fragments and twisted awns were recorded and might indicate that the waste from the early stages of cereal processing might have been taken into the settlement and used for thatching o for fuel. Seeds of possible arable weeds were also abundant in this pit and included black bindweed, oat/brome, pale persicaria (Persicaria lapathifolia type), ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata), chickweed, knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare), field pennycress, docks and fat-hen (Chenopodium album). Both fills produced small amounts of charcoal and no work was warranted.

5.17.21 Ditch [2109] from G 37 produced less than fifty cereal caryopses, including wheat, barley and wheat/barley. The context was however particularly rich in seeds of wild plants, including grasses of different size and field pennycress. The residue yielded a small amount of charcoal and no identification work was carried out.

Phase 3.3. Roman; 2nd century AD
Samples <9> [1526], <12> [1549], <14> [1589], <34> [1877].

5.17.22 Sampled features from this phase include two postholes, a pit and a ditch. They yielded scarce charred cereal caryopses and weed seeds. Charcoal was present in too small amounts to warrant identification work. Notable finds from the residues include a coin from posthole [1516].

Unphased
Samples<4> [1235], <13> [1571], <15> [1553], <35> [1855], <36> [1978], and <47> [3099]

5.17.23 A number of undated features were also sampled; these included pits, postholes, hearths and a layer. These features yielded small amounts of charred plant remains, including caryopses of hulled barley, wheat and wheat/rye (Triticum sp. / Secale cereale). Charcoal was generally present in small amounts and only posthole [1233] produced enough to warrant identification work. This context was dominated by fragments of oak heart wood; the fragments were generally much comminuted. Vitrification and sediment encrustations and percolation were visible.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

RO1: Given the proximity of the site to the south coast and the River Arun, can cultural or social links be made with the continent, especially with relation to pottery forms and production? (Couldrey 2008, 7).

6.1.1 Very few imported wares were identified within the finds assemblage, offering little data to inform on cultural or social links with the continent. A small number of pottery sherds from pits and postholes from Phase 2.3, the later Iron Age phase appeared to echo the corrugated profile of early Gallo-Belgic vessels. Just five sherds of imported pottery were identified in Roman contexts.

RO2: There is an apparent hiatus between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. With evidence uncovered of possible Late Bronze Age activity relating to Early Iron Age activity, can the site go some way to explaining the shift that occurred in settlement and land division at this time? (Hamilton, 2008. 13; Champion, 2008. 10).

6.1.2 No archaeological deposits of Late Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age date were identified within the site area.

RO3: Given the relatively large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and the general understanding that Iron Age pottery production was undertaken at a local scale, is there is any much needed evidence of pottery production for this period, and can well sealed contexts provide us with a more precise dating for ceramic chronology in the area? (Couldrey, 2008. 6).

6.1.3 Just two sherds of pottery considered to possibly be kiln wasters or seconds were recovered, and both were considered to be Roman. No evidence of Iron Age pottery production on site was visible. However, small numbers of diagnostic sherds from the Early, Middle and Later Iron Age were recovered from well-sealed deposits containing charred plant and animal remains. Potential C14 dating may help to narrow the date range of the ceramic chronology in the area.

RO4: With relation to the late 13th and early 14th century quarry pits in the north of the AP4 area, it has been highlighted that much works needs to be done to understand what other activities were occurring on the hinterlands of industrial areas, for example where and how people lived while undertaking some of these industrial tasks (AH, 2016) To what extent can this site improve our understanding of these activities?

6.1.4 No medieval settlement activity was recorded within the site area. The quarrying activity was established to be on a small scale and likely to provide lime for fields in the immediate vicinity.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Phase 1.1: Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

6.2.1 The earliest cut feature dated from this phase of activity and comprised a single pit. A blade-like flake, an end scraper and three undiagnostic small sherds from a single vessel was recorded *in situ*. The function of the pit and how it might relate to other aspects of archaeology from this period revealed on nearby sites was unclear.

6.2.2 Given the very limited evidence recovered, the significance of the data is low and the potential of the data to further inform understanding of the landscape and its use in this period is limited. The data might be of greater potential and significance if combined with contemporary evidence from the forthcoming assessments of fieldwork carried out in then AP1-3 areas (TVAS, forthcoming).

Phase 1.2: Middle Bronze Age

6.2.3 As with the previous phase, just a single feature was dated to this period and comprised an isolated adult un-urned cremation.

6.2.4 Isolated cremations represent a relatively common find type for the Middle and Late Bronze Age on the coastal plain, with isolated cremations also identified on nearby sites including the Rustington Bypass and HRI site (Rudling and Gilkes 2000; Lovell 1998/2002). As such the cremation would be of local significance only. No associated features were identified. No evident pathology was observed in the assemblage of cremated bone, no sex could be assigned and no age-related elements were preserved, hampering the potential of the cremation for further analysis and its ability to inform on the local Bronze Age populace and their funerary rites.

6.2.5 Of some interest however, is the environmental evidence from the cremation, which identified most of the charcoal associated with the cremation as alder. Further analysis and research would be required to establish whether this demonstrated an intentional selection for the funerary pyre, or whether this was the most readily available in the landscape.

Period 2: Iron Age

6.2.6 The archaeological evidence for this period strongly suggests an established enclosed settlement, utilising the land around it for both arable and pastural farming. This is evidenced by both quantities of small to large domesticated mammal bones in contexts of this date and pits containing moderate quantities of charred plant remains including caryopses of hulled barley, wheat/barley, and possible crop weeds, such as annual meadow grass/cat's tails, goosefoot and docks. Oat grains were also recorded along with grass stem fragments, which could derive from crop processing waste.

6.2.7 Due to a handful of clear stratigraphic relationships and small quantities of diagnostic pottery it has been possible to identify three phases of nearly

identically aligned Iron Age activity possibly suggesting continual settlement from at least 400BC to 150BC. However, it is also possible that settlement originated as early as 600BC and continued up to the late Iron Age/Early Roman transition. Further analysis, including C14 dating for which there are multiple suitable materials including charred grains and multiple species of wood charcoal, could possibly refine these dates. The quantity of charred plant and animal remains, combined with the excellent preservation of the deposits of this period, under a buried soil horizon certainly pre-dating the 2nd century AD and a large quantity of redeposited natural, lends a high potential for the archaeological deposits to inform on the landscape, its occupation and use throughout this period.

6.2.8 Chronologically, the archaeological record for the Sussex coastal plain has few sites post-dating the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age transition, followed by a dearth of settlement evidence, with an apparent return of settlement to the coastal plain in the later Iron Age. This hiatus in activity has been demonstrated on numerous sites and has caused much comment on its possible reasons including political upheaval and climate change (Yates 2007, Brown 2008). Recent work at Medmerry towards the western end of the coastal plain has started to refine the date range of this hiatus suggesting decreasing settlement until c.400BC, after which there was a return of settlement activity in the area (Stephenson, forthcoming). As one of only a very few sites demonstrating potentially continued settlement throughout the Early/Mid Iron Age with no apparent hiatus, the activity at Toddington Lane would be considered highly regionally significant.

Phase 3.1/3.2: Early Roman

6.2.9 The flora and faunal evidence recovered from Early Roman deposits suggests a similar use of the landscape as in the Iron Age, with a similar spread of small to large domesticated animals and a continued presence of wheat and barley in the charred plant remains. Small changes were identified by the arrival of limited quantities of flax.

6.2.10 However, the pottery evidence, lacking as it was more diagnostic later material suggested that settlement activity shifted south beyond the extent of the site, potentially just before the turn of the millennia or in the 1st century after. This conclusion was borne out by the identified Early Roman features on the site, characterised by rectangular enclosures on similar alignments, and with a similar focal point to the Iron Age activity but lacking many clearly associated discrete features such as pits or postholes. The enclosures were sub-divided, forming small delineated spaces likely used to coral stock.

6.2.11 The few discrete features that could be dated to the Roman period, were all associated with the earliest phase of Roman activity. These comprised 4 pits and two possible hearths. The only finds considered to be possible kiln wasters or seconds were recovered from one of these pits, and two oven/kiln bars were recovered from the hearths. However, it was considered highly unlikely given the very low quantities of both find type that pottery production was occurring on the site.

6.2.12 Therefore, given the low to moderate recovery of animal bone and charred plant remains, the Early Roman archaeological deposits have low to moderate

potential to inform on the pastural and arable use of the landscape at this time. Archaeological evidence of this kind would be considered of low significance.

Phase 3.3: Mid Roman

6.2.13 This phase was characterised by two enclosures surrounded by flint-packed postholes interpreted as stockades for confining large numbers of livestock. A single very large posthole, located in the north-east corner of an enclosure has been tentatively interpreted as a tethering post for large livestock. A range of animal bone including small to large domesticated mammals were recovered, along with a coin of AD147-175 date, securely from a context of this phase.

6.2.14 The archaeological deposits demonstrate an agricultural landscape perhaps centrally organised around the villas at Angmering *c.* 2km to the east and Littlehampton *c.* 1.5km to the south. Whilst this makes the deposits significant in understanding the villa landscape at this time, the limited extent of the exposed enclosures, and the loss of much of the east side of the area in the 1970s through the excavation of a large reservoir limits the data's potential. The heavy extent of truncation to the natural and archaeological deposits to the north also hampers understanding how the site and its location in relation to the Black Ditch may also have been relevant. No doubt the Black Ditch did play an important role, potentially facilitating the movement of live animals to Angmering Villa, also located alongside the Black Ditch to the east, but clear evidence for this has been lost or lies beyond the site area on the banks of the Black Ditch.

Period 4: Medieval

6.2.15 The limited extent of the medieval quarrying within the site area, the single field boundary and the few finds recovered offers little potential to further understand the landscape in this period. Archaeological deposits of this nature would be considered of low significance.

Worked Flint

6.2.16 The archaeological work has revealed a small quantity of worked flint and a moderate amount of unworked burnt flint. The main significance of the assemblage is that it demonstrates a prehistoric presence in the landscape. Unfortunately, no chronologically distinctive types are present amongst the modified pieces, and the bulk of the assemblage is represented by material that isn't closely datable. The absence of diagnostic pieces and large groups of flints means that dating is difficult. Saying that, the assemblage is dominated by flake-based débitage. A large proportion of the flakes are the result of unskilled casual knapping, and they are consistent with a Late prehistoric date (Middle to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age). Recent studies have showed that flint working carried on during the Iron Age (Humphrey 2003, 2004, 2007, Young and Humphrey 1999 and Saville 1981), but it is difficult to distinguish Iron Age material from other late prehistoric material. This implies that a small component of the assemblage may be contemporary with the Iron Age use of the site. Other flakes are more carefully worked, they are likely to indicate a Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A few tools were present (18 pieces representing 6.74% of the total assemblage). They

were mostly undiagnostic, but based on technological and morphological grounds they would not be out of place in late prehistoric contexts. A small array of tool types with a dominance of scrapers (11 pieces for the assemblage) is also a characteristic of late prehistoric assemblages.

6.2.17 Although some material may be contemporary with the Early Iron Age use of the site, the majority of the pieces are likely to be residual (in Iron Age, Roman or later contexts). The overall condition of the flintwork certainly suggests some mixing.

6.2.18 The assemblage provides evidence for activities in the landscape ranging from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age, but the level and type of activities are difficult to appreciate because of the absence of coherent well stratified group. Although the site produced no convincing evidence of permanent settlement dating to this Late prehistoric period, the percentage of retouched tools (6.74% of the total assemblage, n=18) certainly suggests a settlement close-by. Evidence for Middle to Late Bronze Age presence in the surrounding area is well attested and evidence for Neolithic to Early Bronze presence is growing. This is a trend for the entire Coastal Plain. TVAS excavations directly to the west and south of the site have produced assemblages with a dominance of late prehistoric material (TVAS 2015, 2016a & 2016b). Similarly, the large excavation on Land off Courtwick Lane, approximately 800m to the south east of the site, revealed a late prehistoric flake-based assemblage with a dominance of scrapers amongst the modified pieces (TVAS 2010). Some of the material was found in situ in a Late Bronze ditch. The excavation at Eden Park (former Toddington Nurseries) just 250m to the south of the site produced several Neolithic and Early Bronze Age diagnostic tools (Dinwiddy 2012) including a polished and flaked axe, an axe roughout, a chisel fragment as well as three arrowheads (a leaf arrowhead, a chisel and a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead).

6.2.19 A moderate assemblage of burnt unworked flint fragments were recovered. They were in fact widely spread across the site, and no substantial concentrations. The largest groups came from Iron Age and Roman pits and from an Iron Age ditch. Burnt flints are frequently associated with late prehistoric activities, and evidence of burnt mounds are commonly recorded on the Coastal Plain. The burnt flint fragments recovered from the site could represent remnants of burnt mound(s), but they could also be associated with hearth(s) and be contemporary with the features they come from.

6.2.20 Overall the assemblage is small and poorly dated, and for the most part it is likely to represent material redeposited in later features. Beyond the analysis carried out during the 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. It has no potential to further understand the occupation of the fens during the prehistoric period.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.21 Iron Age ceramics from the coastal plain have primarily been found from its western fringe around Bognor Regis and Chichester and there has been less analysis of assemblages from the central part of the plain. Although the potential of the current Iron Age assemblage is somewhat limited by its relatively small overall size, lack of very large well-sealed diagnostic groups, and problems of residuality and intrusiveness, it has local and perhaps some regional significance and would be worthy of publication.

6.2.22 One question which has previously been posed about ceramic supply to the plain concerns the source of the argillaceous rock-tempered wares, sometimes previously referred to as decalcified rock-tempered wares, which appear relatively common in the Phase 2.3 assemblage (Seager Thomas 2010, 21). They are believed to originate from Wealden sources and petrographic analysis of a single assemblage from Wickhurst Green has suggested at least one specific source in the western Weald, very close to that site (Quinn in prep). Analysis of a few thin-sections of fabrics ROCK1, ROCK2 and ROCK3 from Toddington Lane would be useful to compare with the results from Wickhurst Green and help us to build a better understanding about trade and exchange routes between the Weald and the coastal plain.

6.2.23 The Roman assemblage is of relatively low significance because ceramics of this period are well represented on the coastal plain and this is very small group of pottery with little diagnostic material and very severe problems of residuality and intrusiveness. It therefore has no potential for further work

The Post-Roman Pottery

6.2.24 The post-Roman pottery assemblage from the site is small, lacks good associations and contains few drawable pieces. Far larger, better sealed, groups have been excavated from the Coastal Plain and the area of Arundel. As such it is not proposed to undertake any further analysis work on the current assemblage and no separate report is proposed for publication. The assemblage should however, be retained for long-term curation.

The Ceramic Building Material

6.2.25 The CBM fragments found at Toddington Lane are redeposited or residual building debris from multiple periods. As an assemblage, it provides no definite information about the nature of any standing structures that were present on site at any time, and therefore is of no significance on a local or regional level.

6.2.26 This assemblage has no potential for future research.

The Fired Clay

6.2.27 The majority of the assemblage is likely to represent structural daub, none of which was found in situ. Of interest are the briquetage vessel fragments which hint at nearby activity relating to salt working or salt transport during the Iron Age.

6.2.28 The two oven and kiln bars as well as a few less diagnostic slab fragments suggest an oven or kiln during the Roman period. Given the small number of surviving fragments, it is unlikely the structure was situated on the current site, however, this type of object didn't travel far and is therefore likely to have been located in the vicinity. Pottery kilns (Lovell 2002, 121-140) and corn-drying kilns (Gilkes 1993, 8-20) of Roman date were found on nearby sites and, where published, it may be worth comparing the kiln furniture. The assemblage has the potential to shed some light on activities on or near the site.

The Glass

6.2.29 The assemblage comprises a single isolated, modern find. It is not considered to be of potential beyond its contribution to the dating evidence.

The Geological Material

6.2.30 The stone assemblage is relatively small and is very much dominated by stone types that could be expected to occur naturally on or very close to the current site. The vast majority of this material shows no modification at the hand of man beyond some accidental burning. The exception to this is the sparse scattering of quern fragments that all derived from the Hythe Beds Sandstone, some certainly from the Lodsworth quarry. These are relatively few in number and either hand-querns were not common on the site or they were curated carefully and re-used extensively.

6.2.31 Overall the assemblage is not unusual for the area and lacks significant pieces of interest. As such no further work on the assemblage is proposed beyond that undertaken for this assessment. No separate report for publication is proposed and no pieces need be illustrated. The presence of the querns should be mentioned in the site narrative/discussion.

The Metallurgical Remains

6.2.32 The excavations have produced a negligible assemblage of slag from the site. The vast majority of material is not diagnostic of anything other than general burning. The few bits that are from iron-working are present in such small quantities to suggest they do not relate to on-site activity. As such the slag material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. No separate report is proposed and no further work is needed.

The Bulk Metalwork

6.2.33 The assemblage is small, fragmented and lacks large groups or in situ material. It is therefore, not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

The Disarticulated Human Bone

6.2.34 The small assemblage of disarticulated human bone identified on a large excavated area may suggest that these fragments were accidently redeposited. However, it is equally possible that they reflect prehistoric mortuary practices. The absence of formal burials at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton may support the former premise, however, disarticulated human remains from Iron Age contexts are commonly reported with evidence that fragmentation and deposition may represent ritual activity (Redfern 2008). Disarticulated parts of the body such as the skull and long bones appear to have been selectively chosen and incorporated into structured deposits (ibid, 281). Within this context, the skull fragment and possible long bone fragment recovered from pit [2022] may deserve special attention. This feature was one of the few located towards the north-west and outside the boundary of the Iron Age Enclosure 1-5. It was rich in charcoal and other charred botanicals, such as seeds as well as pottery and flint. The find of disarticulated human remains may therefore represent an intentional burial practice or a random redeposited find in a rubbish pit. In addition to the above, the femora recovered from ditch [2066] were found in association with animal bone. There is some evidence to suggest that human and animal remains may have been deposited in similar ways in Iron Age contexts (Madwick 2008, Redfern 2008).

6.2.35 To summarise, the small sample of disarticulated human bone, is of local significance with some potential to compare and contrast with funerary practices elsewhere on the coastal plain but, as a whole, the assemblage exhibits funerary patterns that have been reported in other Iron Age sites in the area.

The Cremated Human Bone

6.2.36 The unurned cremation represents a common find type for the Middle Bronze Age on the coastal plain and is therefore of local significance only.

The Unidentified Burnt Bone

6.2.37 The information obtained from the small and very fragmentary assemblage of burnt bone recovered from excavation is of little significance due to its size, degree of fragmentation and the lack of demographic information derived from the material. As no human or animal fragments were positively identified in the sample, the results obtained hold no potential for further study or comparison.

The Animal Bone

6.2.38 Overall the faunal assemblage from Littlehampton, Toddington lane is of local significance. The faunal assemblages from the Middle Bronze Age (Period 1.2), the Iron Age (Period 2), the Roman late 1st century AD (Period 3.2), the Roman 2nd century AD (Period 3.3) and the mixed and undated periods are all limited in size; however, valuable zooarchaeological data has been recorded that could be utilised for statistical analysis such as MNI and MNE counts. Analysis of the faunal remains from the Iron Age (Periods 2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) compared with the faunal remains from the Roman assemblages (Periods 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3) may give an insight into the animal husbandry practices and the exploitation of resources at Toddington Lane, particularly when compared with similar sites in the surrounding areas such as Littlehampton (Wallis, 2010) and the recent excavations carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services at Toddington Lane.

6.2.39 Analysis of the species and element representation of domestic and wild taxa will give an insight into animal husbandry and exploitation practices. The limited presence of wild taxa suggests that these resources were not overly exploited. Sexual dimorphism and age at death data indicates that male pigs, as well as juvenile and adult mammals have been exploited at Toddington Lane during the Iron Age and Roman periods of occupation.

6.2.40 Further analysis of the Middle Bronze Age (Period 1.2) and the mixed and undated periods are not recommended due to the limited size of these assemblages. Comparison of the faunal assemblages of the Iron Age (Periods 2, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) and Roman periods (Periods 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3) has the potential to provide information regarding the animal husbandry practices at Toddington Lane.

The Shell

6.2.41 The assemblage lacks large groups of shell and is not considered to hold potential for further analysis.

The Registered Finds

6.2.42 The registered finds assemblage is small, however, a few categories hint at activities that took place on or near the site, particularly the triangular weights. The gold wire is of interest as it raises the question how an apparently high status object was used on a site which otherwise contains mainly utilitarian, low status objects. The coins contribute to the dating evidence.

6.2.43 The assemblage is considered to be of local significance and of limited potential for further analysis.

The Environmental Samples

Significance

Plant macrofossils

6.2.44 The significance of the plant remains from Toddington Lane varies, according to the periods of site occupation. The earliest sampled features yielded sporadic or no plant macrofossils. This could be due to the number or nature of the sampled contexts and not necessarily reflect a lack of agricultural farming at the settlement in the early Prehistoric periods.

6.2.45 Contexts from the Iron Age onwards produced more significant assemblages which are comparable with others in the area. It could be significant that at the nearby site at Eden Park (Pelling 2012a) the Roman assemblages yielded a fair amount of crop processing waste, whilst the Toddington Lane assemblage is indicative of a clean product, as very little chaff was recovered. This could indicate either that the crops were received in an already clean state, or that crop processing was carried out on a large scale away from the excavated area instead of piecemeal, as a day-to-day activity.

6.2.46 A number of contemporary assemblages from nearby sites could serve as comparisons with the Toddington Lane material. Apart from the above mentioned Roman contexts at Eden Park (Pelling 2012a), further comparable assemblages originate from an Early Roman settlement on Worthing Road (Hinton 2002) and Iron Age and Roman features excavated during previous phases at Toddington Lane (McKenna unpublished).

Charcoal

6.2.47 Due to the small quantity of the retrieved charcoal, large part of this assemblage is not significant, however Middle Bronze Age cremation [2100] and Early Roman pit [1787] are comparable with contemporary assemblages from the area (e.g. Gale 2002, Pelling 2012b).

Potential

Charred Plant Macrofossils

6.2.48 The environmental samples from Toddington Lane have yielded an interesting charred plant remain assemblage that has the potential to inform us on diet and agrarian husbandry practices in the Iron Age and the Roman period. Glume wheats and hulled barley appeared to be the main cereals in use at the site in both periods. Although most of the assemblage represents a fairly clean product, chaff remains could be recovered during flot sorting. Glume bases and rachises, if well preserved, can provide more precise and reliable identifications than cereal caryopses. Shape of the barley caryopses can also inform us on whether six row barley was present. The wild seed assemblage derives mostly from common arable weeds. These are likely to have originated from the same fields where the crops were grown and as such can provide information on crop processing stages as well as crop husbandry practices.

6.2.49 The assemblage also contains non-cereal crops, such as peas and flax. Both crops tend to be under-represented in charred archaeobotanical assemblages, because of different processing techniques which do not require exposure to fire, or for less resilience to charring itself in the case of flax seeds. Flax could have been used in the diet, either as a flavouring agent or with medicinal purposes, or to make linen.

Charcoal

6.2.50 In general, charcoal from all feature types was scarce and preservation was poor. Many fragments were comminuted and post-depositional sediment encrustations were frequent. The latter are due to intermittent periods of wetting and drying, perhaps caused by frequent episodes of flooding. Vitrification also occurred commonly; particularly in cremation [2100]. Although vitrification is generally linked to the use of high temperatures, recent experiments have shown that this factor alone is not sufficient to make charcoal vitrified and that a precise cause is not yet known (McParland et al 2010). It is possible that other factors could concur with high temperatures to provoke vitrification.

6.2.51 The charcoal from two features however has the potential to inform on fuel selection strategies and vegetation environment. In particular, the charcoal assemblage from [2100] can provide information on funerary rituals in the Middle Bronze Age. The assemblage from this context was dominated by alder, which is an unusual choice for a purpose where an excellent and long burning fuel would be the preferred choice. Alder wood does not burn particularly well, so the choice of fuel is likely to be due to different reasons. This tree is typical of wet environments and is likely to have been plentiful by the banks of the river Arun.

6.2.52 The tertiary fill of Roman pit [1787] produced a large amount of charcoal. The assemblage was fairly mixed, containing gorse/broom, oak and dogwood. If this assemblage originates from separate charring events, then it can give an indication of general fuel selection trends at the site as well as local vegetation environment.

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.

RRA 1: Can the archaeological evidence from the site inform our understanding of trade, infrastructure and connectivity in the Iron Age and Roman period?

7.1.2 RRO1: Can petrographic analysis of Iron Age argillaceous rock tempered pottery from the site suggest a precise source for these wares? What can this information tell us about trade or exchange relationships between the Weald and the coastal plain?

7.1.3 RRO2: Is there any evidence to suggest the Arun was being used to transport livestock in the Roman period or earlier? Can this aid the understanding on the sites relationship to the Black Ditch?

7.1.4 RRO3: Can further examples of stockades near watercourses be identified to provide a case study for the movement of livestock in the Mid Roman period. Are these associated with villa sites?

7.1.5 RRO4: Can the relationship between the Iron Age and Roman activity in AP4 and the large trackway identified in AP3 to the south be clarified once the assessment for the area has been published?

7.1.6 RRO5: How do the briquetage vessel fragments and salt-affected pottery fit in the overall picture of salt working and transport in the area?

7.1.7 RRO6: How do the oven/kiln bars compare to kiln furniture from nearby sites?

RRA2: What can the site tell us about the Iron Age environment?

7.1.8 RRO 7: What evidence is there within the Toddington record to suggest changing environmental conditions throughout the Iron Age? Can this explain the hiatus seen between the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age and Later Iron Age on other sites on the coastal plain?

7.1.9 RRO8: Can C14 dating aid the phasing of the Iron Age storage pits and in turn refine the analysis of the environmental material. What can this tell us about crop yields and production in the Iron Age. Are there fluctuations in the crop yields and do they relate to environmental changes? Or could varying yields be a result of political tension and instability in the region?

RRA3: Can the archaeological evidence from Toddington Lane inform Iron Age and Roman agricultural practices?

7.1.10 RRO9: What was the agrarian economy like in the Iron Age and Roman period and what changes occurred between the two phases of occupation?

7.1.11 RRO10: What crop processing stages are represented by each sample?

7.1.12 RRO11: What information can the plant remains provide on crop husbandry practices?

7.1.13 RRO12: How did non-cereal crops fit in the economy of the site?

7.1.14 RRO13: What similarities and differences can be seen between the Toddington Lane plant macrofossil and charcoal assemblage and others arising from contemporary nearby sites?

7.1.15 RRO 9: Can the function of the large Phase 3.2 posthole in the corner of Enclosure 8 be clarified? Was it a tethering post for large livestock? Can other examples of similar posts be identified to assist with determining the function of the feature and the enclosure within which it sat?

7.1.16 RRO10: Can other examples of Roman sites with large stockaded enclosures be identified on the coastal plain or further afield to aid in interpreting their function?

7.1.17 RRO11: Can comparison of the Iron Age and Roman faunal assemblages highlight changes in animal husbandry practices?

RRA4: Is there evidence to inform on funerary practices in the Bronze Age and Iron Age?

7.1.18 RRO12: Can comparison of disarticulated human bone with other contemporaneous sites help to determine whether they represent accidental finds or a form of funerary practice?

7.1.19 RRO13: How does the deposition cremated remains compare with other examples reported in the surrounding area? Is alder a commonly used material for funeral pyres in the Middle Bronze Age? Does this represent selection or what was readily available?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation are published alongside the results of all elements of fieldwork carried out at the site. Such a publication should address all revised research agenda(s) pertaining to the site; include supporting specialist information, figures, and photographs as necessary and place the findings within their local context and wider setting.

7.2.2 This phase of excavation and assessment has identified the need for the following provisional list of section-headings for such a publication:

Introduction

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

Excavation results

- The earliest recorded human activity across the site, as indicated by an isolated pit of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age date
- The Middle Bronze Age un-urned cremation
- The Iron Age settlement, its origin, duration, and its exploitation of the landscape including arable and pastural farming
- The Early Roman activity, its enclosures, sub-divisions and function
- The Mid Roman stockade enclosure, its function, significance and how it related to the Black Ditch
- Medieval quarrying and the associated field boundary

Specialist reports

- Worked Flint
- Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- Fired Clay
- Disarticulated Human Bone
- The Cremated Human Bone
- The Animal Bone
- Registered finds
- Environmental material

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

Discussion

Early Prehistory –

- The early prehistoric exploitation of the Coastal Plain and Bronze Age funerary practices

Iron Age –

- Layout of Iron Age enclosed settlements and delineated space for grain storage
- Longevity of settlement
- Settlement dispersal and arrangement
- Exploitation of the landscape, animal husbandry and grain storage
- The Coastal Plain in the Iron Age, environmental and political changes and evidence of hiatus

Early Roman –

- Continuity and change in the 1st century BC
- The re-use of earlier settlement locations
- The early villa landscape

Mid/ 2nd century Roman –

- Stockaded enclosures; their forms and functions
- Villa landscapes
- The role of the Arun and its tributary watercourses in the movement of livestock.
- Tethering posts and alternative interpretations

Medieval

- Medieval period field-systems and their relation to preceding land-division at the site
- Medieval quarrying and liming in the Litrtlehampton area

Acknowledgements
Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 Once subgrouping is finalised, those subgroups not already grouped will be grouped. Linear features, six groups of pits and six groups of postholes have already been assigned to provisional groups at the assessment stage. These groups will be assigned to broader land-use elements such as open areas, enclosures and buildings. This process will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

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

Worked Flint

7.3.3 No further work is proposed for the assemblage of worked flint nor for the assemblage of unworked burnt flint.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.4 It is proposed that the prehistoric assemblage should be published in a standalone specialist report, including comparisons with other assemblages from the coastal plain (e.g. Seager Thomas in prep), as well as those from other recently excavated areas at Toddington Lane which have not yet been reported on. Should the APA4 area be published as a standalone site, it is proposed that the Roman pottery be omitted from detailed specialist reporting but summarised in a few paragraphs in the main text as a part of an overview of chronology and evidence for pottery production in the wider vicinity of the site. Should the current excavation area be integrated into a larger publication with other land parcels within the same development, this time could be used to integrate the Roman pottery into the wider Roman ceramic dataset.

7.3.5	Analysis of three thin-sections of fabrics ROCK1, ROCK2 and ROCK3	Fee
7.3.6	Reading and comparison with other relevant assemblages	2 days
7.3.7	Preparation of specialist report on the prehistoric pottery	2 days
7.3.8	Summary of the Roman pottery for integration into the main text	0.5 days
7.3.9	Extracting sherds for illustration, preparation of catalogue	1 day
	Total	**5.5 days**

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

7.3.10 No further work is required

The Ceramic Building Material

7.3.11 There are no recommendations for future work involving the ceramic building material from Toddington Lane. Relevant sections of the above report can be extracted by the publication author if considered necessary.

The Fired Clay

7.3.12 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data has been entered onto digital spreadsheet. It is recommended to produce a summary report largely based on the above statement.

Total **1 day**

The Glass

7.3.13 No further work is required.

The Geological Material

7.3.14 No further work is required

The Metallurgical Remains

7.3.15 No further work is required

The Bulk Metalwork

7.3.16 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

The Disarticulated Human Bone

7.3.17 No further examination of the disarticulated material is necessary; however, the results obtained will be compared with other regional assemblages with contemporary disarticulated human bone.

Comparison with other assemblages **0.5 day**

The Cremated Human Bone

7.3.18 Future work will aim at comparing the results obtained in this initial assessment with other regional assemblages for which contemporary cases of cremations have been reported (e.g. Williams 2008; McKinley 2004, Taylor et al 2014, Chadwick 2006; Dunkin et al in prep)

Analysis of percentages according to skeletal areas 0.5 day
Comparison with other sites 0.75 day

Total **1.25 days**

The Unidentified Burnt Bone

7.3.19 No further work is required

The Animal Bone

7.3.20 Further work:

Analysis of data: Iron Age and Roman	1 day
Further reading	1 day
Preparation of publication report	2 day
Total	**4 days**

The Shell

7.3.21 The assemblage has been recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

The Registered Finds

7.3.22 The assemblage has been recorded in full on *pro forma* sheets for archive. A summary report will be prepared, largely drawing on the above statement. The assemblage should be compared to other finds assemblages of the same period from sites in the vicinity.

Total	1 day
One x-ray (iron knife RF<3> is required)	**fee**

The Environmental Samples

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.3.23 It is recommended that eight samples undergo full analysis to answer the research questions outlined above. The selection of the samples was based on richness and state of preservation, as well as with the aim to provide a diachronic narrative of agrarian farming at the site. Flots and, when available, retained residues should be sorted and plant macrofossils identified and quantified. Use of a reference collection could be required to refine identifications. A report suitable for publication should be produced. The following samples are recommended for analysis:

Phase 2:
<37> [2023]

Phase 2.1
<38> [2096]

Phase 2.3
<30> [1764]

Phase 3.1:
<3> [1395]
<18> [1623]
<19> [1627]
<25> [1795]
<44> [2110]

Charcoal

7.3.24 It is recommended that charcoal from two contexts undergoes analysis. Relevant literature concerning contemporary sites in the region should be consulted and a publication report should be produced.

7.3.25 The following samples are recommended for charcoal analysis:
<26> [1791] and <41> [2101]

Time Requirements

Analysis of plant macrofossils from eight samples:

Sorting of eight flots and identifications	4 days
Sorting of 1 retained residue and identifications	0.5 days
Visit to a reference collection and quantification	1.5 days
Literature consultation and report writing	1 day
Total	**7 days**

Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 2 samples:

Identifications and data entry	1 day
Literature consultation and report production	1 day
Total	**2 days**

7.3.26 Should the further phases of fieldwork at the site not provide firm confirmation of the site dating, suitable material (charred plant macrofossils and charcoal) for C14 dating has been identified in:

Pit Phase 2.1, [2092]
Pit Phase 2.3, [1761]
Pit Phase 2.2 [165/017]
Pit Phase 2.2 [1757]
Pit Period 2 [2022]

Illustration

7.3.26 Around 9 plans will be required to accompany the stratigraphic narrative (including a site location figure). Finds illustrations total c.20 Prehistoric and Roman pottery sherds/vessels, two oven/kiln bars and two registered finds.

Stratigraphic plans	4 days
Around 20 Roman vessels	4 days
Two oven/kiln bars	0.5 days
Two registered finds	0.5 days
Total	**9 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	**Days**
Finalise subgroups and groups and complete group register and descriptions. A total of 49 group numbers have already been assigned to linear features, six groups of pits and six groups of postholes and it is envisaged that the remaining sub-grouped discrete features will amount to fewer than 10 groups.	2 days
Define landuse and complete landuse register and descriptions. The c. 49 groups are likely to form c. 10 landuses (buildings, open areas, enclosures, boundaries etc.). They will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the group matrix and dating evidence.	4 days
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 4 periods consisting of 9 phases of activity. The groups and phases forming each period will be mapped.	2 days
Describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture. It is estimated that 1 period can be summarised per day.	7 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	3 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative.	5 days
Write discussion section	2 days
Post-referee edits	2 days
Total	**28 days**
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	5.5 days + fee
Fired Clay	1 day
The Disarticulated Human Bone	0.5 days
The Cremated Human Bone	1.25 days
Animal Bone	4 days
Registered finds	1 day + fee
Environmental Material	7 days
Charcoal	2 days
Specialist Dating	
To be confirmed	Fee
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	5 days
There will be 9 stratigraphic figures	4 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	3 days
Project Management	2 days

Table 22: 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 any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum. Littlehampton Museum does not assign archive accession numbers in advance of deposition.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1000	Layer	Made ground					
1001	Layer	Redeposited natural					
1002	Layer	Buried soil horizon					
1003	Layer	Natural					
1004	Cut	Posthole	1004	303	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1005	Fill	Packing	1004	303	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1006	Fill	Fill, secondary	1004	303	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1007	Cut	Posthole	1007	298	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1008	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1007	299	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1009	Cut	Posthole	1009	301	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1010	Fill	Packing	1009	301	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1011	Fill	Fill, secondary	1009	302	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1012	Cut	Posthole	1012	304	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1013	Fill	Fill, basal	1012	304	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1014	Fill	Fill, upper	1012	305	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1015	Cut	Posthole	1015				
1016	Fill	Fill, basal	1015	0			
1017	Fill	Fill, upper	1015	0			
1018	Cut	Posthole	1018	314	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1019	Fill	Fill, single	1018	314	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1020	Fill	Fill, upper	1506	316	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1021	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1012	306	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1022	Fill	Packing	1007	298	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1023	Fill	Packing	1506	315	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1024	Cut	Posthole	1024	309	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1025	Fill	Packing	1024	309	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1026	Fill	Fill, secondary	1024	309	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1027	Cut	Posthole	1027	310	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1028	Fill	Fill, single	1027	310	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1029	Cut	Posthole	1029	307	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1030	Fill	Fill, basal	1029	307	29	Posthole alignment	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1031	Fill	Packing	1029	308	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1032	Fill	Fill, upper	1029	308	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1033	Cut	Posthole	1033	273			2.3
1034	Void						
1035	Fill	Fill, single	1033	273			2.3
1036	Cut	Posthole	1036	311	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1037	Fill	Fill, basal	1036	311	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1038	Fill	Packing	1036	311	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1039	Fill	Fill, upper	1036	313	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1040	Fill	Post-pipe	1036	312	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1041	Cut	Posthole	1041	317	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1042	Fill	Fill, basal	1041	317	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1043	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1041	318	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1044	Fill	Fill, upper	1041	318	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1045	Cut	Ditch	1045				
1046	Fill	Fill, basal	1045				
1047	Fill	Fill, upper	1045	0			
1048	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1048	152	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1049	Fill	Fill, basal	1048	152	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1050	Fill	Fill, secondary	1048	152	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1051	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1048	152	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1052	Fill	Fill, upper	1048	152	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1053	Cut	Posthole	1053				
1054	Fill	Fill, basal	1053				
1055	Cut	Pit	1055				
1056	Fill	Fill, basal	1055				
1057	Fill	Fill, basal	1055				
1058	Fill	Fill, upper	1055				
1059	Cut	Posthole	1059				
1060	Fill	Fill, basal	1059				
1061	Fill	Fill, upper	1059				
1062	Cut	Pit	1062	151			3
1063	Fill	Fill, upper	1062	151			3
1064	Fill	Fill, basal	1062	151			3
1065	Fill	Fill, upper	1053				
1066	Cut	Posthole	1066				
1067	Fill	Fill, single	1066				
1068	Cut	Pit	1068				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1069	Fill	Fill, basal	1068				
1070	Fill	Fill, upper	1068				
1071	Cut	Pit	1071	216			2
1072	Fill	Fill, basal	1071	216			2
1073	Fill	Fill, upper	1071	216			2
1074	Cut	Gully	1074				
1075	Fill	Fill, single	1074				
1076	Cut	Posthole	1076				
1077	Fill	Fill, single	1076				
1078	Cut	Posthole	1078				
1079	Fill	Fill, single	1078				
1080	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1080	34	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1081	Fill	Fill, basal	1080	34	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1082	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1080	35	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1083	Fill	Fill, upper	1080	35	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1084	Cut	Posthole	1084				
1085	Void						
1086	Fill	Fill, single	1084				
1087	Cut	Posthole	1087	215			2
1088	Fill	Fill, single	1087	215			2
1089	Cut	Pit	1089	104			2.3
1090	Fill	Fill, upper	1089	104			2.3
1091	Fill	Fill, basal	1089	104			2.3
1092	Cut	Ditch	1092	121	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1093	Fill	Fill, primary	1092	121	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1094	Fill	Fill, secondary	1092	121	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1095	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1092	122	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1096	Fill	Fill, upper	1092	122	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1097	Cut	Gully	1097	81			2.2
1098	Fill	Fill, single	1097	81			2.2
1099	Cut	Gully	1099	80			2.2
1100	Fill	Fill, single	1099	80			2.2
1101	Cut	Pit	1101	44			2.1
1102	Fill	Fill, primary	1101	44			2.1
1103	Fill	Fill, secondary	1101	44			2.1
1104	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1101	44			2.1
1105	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1101	44			2.1
1106	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1101	44			2.1
1107	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1101	45			2.1
1108	Fill	Fill, upper	1101	45			2.1
1109	Cut	Stakehole	1109				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1110	Cut	Stakehole	1110				
1111	Cut	Stakehole	1111				
1112	Cut	Stakehole	1112				
1113	Cut	Stakehole	1113				
1114	Cut	Stakehole	1114				
1115	Cut	Stakehole	1115				
1116	Cut	Stakehole	1116				
1117	Cut	Stakehole	1117				
1118	Cut	Stakehole	1118				
1119	Cut	Stakehole	1119				
1120	Cut	Stakehole	1120				
1121	Cut	Stakehole	1121				
1122	Cut	Stakehole	1122				
1123	Cut	Stakehole	1123				
1124	Cut	Stakehole	1124				
1125	Cut	Stakehole	1125				
1126	Cut	Posthole	1126				
1127	Fill	Fill, single	1126				
1128	Cut	Ditch	1128	153	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1129	Fill	Fill, basal	1128	153	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1130	Fill	Fill, upper	1128	153	25	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1131	Void						
1132	Void						
1133	Cut	Posthole	1133				
1134	Fill	Fill, single	1133				
1135	Cut	Ditch terminus	1135	23			2.1
1136	Fill	Fill, single	1135	23			2.1
1137	Cut	Ditch	1137	24			2.1
1138	Fill	Fill, single	1137	24			2.1
1139	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1139	36			2.1
1140	Fill	Fill, upper	1139	36			2.1
1141	Cut	Posthole	1140				
1142	Fill	Fill, single	1141				
1143	Cut	Posthole	1143				
1144	Fill	Fill, single	1143				
1145	Cut	Pit	1145				
1146	Fill	Fill, single	1145				
1147	Void						
1148	Void						
1149	Void						
1150	Cut	Pit	1150				
1151	Fill	Fill, single	1150				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1152	Cut	Ditch terminus	1152	234			2.2
1153	Fill	Fill, single	1152	234			2.2
1154	Cut	Posthole	1154				
1155	Fill	Fill, single	1154				
1156	Cut	Posthole	1156				
1157	Fill	Fill, single	1156				
1158	Cut	Posthole	1158				
1159	Fill	Fill, single	1158				
1160	Cut	Posthole	1160				
1161	Fill	Fill, single	1160				
1162	Cut	Posthole	1162				
1163	Fill	Fill, single	1162				
1164	Cut	Posthole	1164				
1165	Fill	Fill, single	1164				
1166	Cut	Posthole	1166				
1167	Fill	Fill, single	1166				
1168	Cut	Posthole	1168	264			2.3
1169	Fill	Fill, single	1168	264			2.3
1170	Cut	Pit	1170				
1171	Fill	Fill, single	1170				
1172	Cut	Posthole	1172				
1173	Fill	Fill, single	1172				
1174	Cut	Ditch	1174				
1175	Fill	Fill, single	1174				
1176	Cut	Posthole	1176				
1177	Fill	Fill, single	1176				
1178	Cut	Pit	1178				
1179	Fill	Fill, basal	1178				
1180	Fill	Fill, upper	1178				
1181	Cut	Pit	1181				
1182	Cut	Pit	1182				
1183	Cut	Posthole	1183				
1184	Fill	Fill, single	1183				
1185	Fill	Fill, single	1182				
1186	Cut	Posthole	1186	283			3.1
1187	Fill	Fill, single	1186	283			3.1
1188	Cut	Posthole	1188				
1189	Fill	Fill, single	1188				
1190	Cut	Posthole	1190				
1191	Fill	Fill, single	1190				
1192	Cut	Pit	1192				
1193	Fill	Fill, single	1192				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1194	Cut	Pit	1194				
1195	Fill	Fill, single	1194				
1196	Cut	Posthole	1196	204			2.1
1197	Fill	Fill, single	1196	204			2.1
1198	Cut	Posthole	1198				
1199	Fill	Fill, single	1198				
1200	Cut	Posthole	1200	328	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1201	Fill	Fill, single	1200	328	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1202	Cut	Posthole	1202	329	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1203	Fill	Fill, single	1202	329	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1204	Cut	Posthole	1204	330	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1205	Fill	Fill, upper	1204	330	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1206	Cut	Posthole	1206	331	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1207	Void						
1208	Fill	Fill, single	1206	331	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1209	Void						
1210	Void						
1211	Void						
1212	Void						
1213	Void						
1214	Void						
1215	Void						
1216	Void						
1217	Fill	Fill, basal	1204	330	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1218	Fill	Fill, single	1181				
1219	Void						
1220	Cut	Posthole	1220				
1221	Fill	Fill, single	1220				
1222	Cut	Posthole	1222				
1223	Fill	Fill, single	1222				
1224	Cut	Posthole	1224				
1225	Fill	Fill, single	1224				
1226	Cut	Posthole	1226				
1227	Fill	Fill, single	1226				
1228	Cut	Pit	1228	274	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1229	Fill	Fill, basal	1228	274	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1230	Fill	Fill, upper	1228	275	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1231	Cut	Pit	1231				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1232	Fill	Fill, single	1231				
1233	Cut	Posthole	1233				
1234	Fill	Fill, upper	1233				
1235	Fill	Fill, basal	1233				
1236	Cut	Posthole	1236				
1237	Fill	Fill, single	1236				
1238	Cut	Posthole	1238				
1239	Fill	Fill, single	1238				
1240	Cut	Posthole	1240				
1241	Fill	Fill, single	1240				
1242	Cut	Posthole	1242				
1243	Fill	Fill, single	1242				
1244	Cut	Posthole	1244				
1245	Fill	Fill, single	1244				
1246	Cut	Pit	1246				
1247	Fill	Fill, single	1246				
1248	Cut	Pit	1248				
1249	Fill	Fill, single	1248				
1250	Cut	Posthole	1250				
1251	Fill	Fill, single	1250				
1252	Cut	Posthole	1252				
1253	Fill	Fill, single	1252				
1254	Cut	Posthole	1254				
1255	Fill	Fill, single	1254				
1256	Cut	Posthole	1256				
1257	Fill	Fill, single	1256				
1258	Cut	Posthole	1258				
1259	Fill	Fill, single	1258				
1260	Cut	Posthole	1260				
1261	Fill	Fill, single	1260				
1262	Cut	Posthole	1262				
1263	Fill	Fill, single	1262				
1264	Cut	Posthole	1264				
1265	Fill	Fill, single	1264				
1266	Cut	Gully	1266	222	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1267	Fill	Fill, single	1266	222	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1268	Cut	Pit	1268	267	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1269	Fill	Fill, single	1268	267	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1270	Cut	Posthole	1270				
1271	Fill	Fill, single	1270				
1272	Cut	Posthole	1272				
1273	Fill	Fill, single	1272				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1274	Cut	Posthole	1274				
1275	Fill	Fill, single	1274				
1276	Cut	Posthole	1276	333	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1277	Fill	Fill, single	1276	333	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1278	Cut	Posthole	1278	332	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1279	Fill	Fill, single	1278	332	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1280	Cut	Posthole	1280	327	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1281	Fill	Fill, single	1280	327	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1282	Cut	Posthole	1282	375			2.3
1283	Fill	Fill, single	1282	375			2.3
1284	Cut	Posthole	1284				
1285	Fill	Fill, upper	1284				
1286	Cut	Posthole	1286				
1287	Fill	Fill, single	1286				
1288	Cut	Posthole	1288				
1289	Fill	Fill, single	1288				
1290	Fill	Fill, basal	1284				
1291	Cut	Posthole	1291				
1292	Fill	Fill, single	1292				
1293	Cut	Posthole	1293				
1294	Fill	Fill, single	1293				
1295	Cut	Posthole	1295				
1296	Fill	Fill, single	1295				
1297	Void						
1298	Void						
1299	Void						
1300	Void						
1301	Void						
1302	Void						
1303	Cut	Pit	1303				
1304	Fill	Fill, single	1303				
1305	Cut	Pit	1305				
1306	Fill	Fill, single	1305				
1307	Cut	Pit	1307				
1308	Fill	Fill, single	1307				
1309	Cut	Posthole	1309				
1310	Fill	Fill, single	1309				
1311	Void						
1312	Void						
1313	Cut	Posthole	1313				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1314	Fill	Fill, single	1313				
1315	Cut	Posthole	1315				
1316	Fill	Fill, single	1315				
1317	Cut	Posthole	1317				
1318	Fill	Fill, single	1317				
1319	Cut	Pit	1319	258			2.3
1320	Fill	Fill, single	1319	258			2.3
1321	Cut	Posthole	1321	259			2.3
1322	Fill	Fill, single	1321	259			2.3
1323	Void						
1324	Void						
1325	Void						
1326	Void						
1327	Void						
1328	Void						
1329	Void						
1330	Void						
1331	Void						
1332	Void						
1333	Cut	Posthole	1333				
1334	Fill	Fill, single	1333				
1335	Cut	Posthole	1335				
1336	Fill	Fill, single	1335				
1337	Cut	Posthole	1337				
1338	Fill	Fill, single	1337				
1339	Cut	Posthole	1339				
1340	Fill	Fill, single	1339				
1341	Cut	Posthole	1341				
1342	Fill	Fill, single	1341				
1343	Cut	Posthole	1343				
1344	Fill	Fill, single	1343				
1345	Cut	Posthole	1345				
1346	Fill	Fill, single	1345				
1347	Cut	Posthole	1347	257			2.3
1348	Fill	Fill, single	1347	257			2.3
1349	Cut	Pit	1349				
1350	Fill	Fill, single	1349				
1351	Cut	Posthole	1351				
1352	Fill	Fill, single	1351				
1353	Cut	Posthole	1353				
1354	Fill	Fill, single	1353				
1355	Cut	Posthole	1355				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1356	Fill	Fill, single	1355				
1357	Cut	Pit	1357				
1358	Fill	Fill, single	1357				
1359	Cut	Posthole	1359				
1360	Fill	Fill, secondary	1359				
1361	Fill	Fill, upper	1363	266	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1362	Fill	Fill, basal	1363	266	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1363	Cut	Pit	1363	266	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1364	Fill	Fill, single	1365	260			2.3
1365	Cut	Posthole	1365	260			2.3
1366	Fill	Fill, single	1367				
1367	Cut	Posthole	1367				
1368	Fill	Fill, single	1369	261			2.3
1369	Cut	Posthole	1369	261			2.3
1370	Fill	Fill, single	1371				
1371	Cut	Posthole	1371				
1372	Fill	Fill, single	1373	262			2.3
1373	Cut	Posthole	1373	262			2.3
1374	Fill	Fill, single	1375				
1375	Cut	Posthole	1375				
1376	Fill	Fill, single	1377				
1377	Cut	Posthole	1377				
1378	Void						
1379	Void						
1380	Void						
1381	Void						
1382	Void						
1383	Void						
1384	Void						
1385	Void						
1386	Cut	Posthole	1386				
1387	Fill	Fill, single	1386				
1388	Void						
1389	Void						
1390	Void						
1391	Void						
1392	Cut	Posthole	1392				
1393	Fill	Fill, single	1392				
1394	Cut	Pit	1394	279	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1395	Fill	Fill, basal	1394	279	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1396	Fill	Fill, upper	1394	280	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1397	Cut	Pit	1397	265	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1398	Fill	Fill, single	1397	265	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1399	Cut	Posthole	1399				
1400	Fill	Fill, single	1399				
1401	Cut	Pit	1401	196			2
1402	Fill	Fill, single	1401	196			2
1403	Cut	Pit	1403	270	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1404	Fill	Fill, basal	1403	270	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1405	Fill	Fill, upper	1403	270	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1406	Fill	Fill, single	1407				
1407	Cut	Posthole	1407				
1408	Fill	Fill, single	1409				
1409	Cut	Pit	1409				
1410	Fill	Fill, single	1411				
1411	Cut	Pit	1411	189			2
1412	Fill	Fill, single	1413	189			2
1413	Cut	Posthole	1413				
1414	Fill	Fill, upper	1416				
1415	Fill	Fill, basal	1416				
1416	Cut	Pit	1416				
1417	Cut	Pit	1417				
1418	Fill	Fill, upper	1417				
1419	Fill	Fill, basal	1417				
1420	Fill	Fill, single	1422	345			3
1421	Void						
1422	Cut	Hearth	1422	345			3
1423	Fill	Fill, single	1424	346			3.3
1424	Cut	Posthole	1424	346			3.3
1425	Fill	Fill, single	1426				
1426	Cut	Posthole	1426				
1427	Cut	Posthole	1427	334	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1428	Fill	Fill, single	1427	334	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1429	Void						
1430	Cut	Posthole	1430	336	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1431	Fill	Fill, single	1430	336	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1432	Void						
1433	Cut	Posthole	1433	263			2.3
1434	Fill	Fill, single	1433	263			2.3
1435	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1435	43			2.1
1436	Fill	Fill, single	1435	43			2.1
1437	Cut	Posthole	1437	337	31	Posthole alignment	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1438	Fill	Fill, single	1437	337	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1439	Cut	Pit	1439				
1440	Void						
1441	Void						
1442	Fill	Fill, single	1439				
1443	Cut	Posthole	1443				
1444	Fill	Fill, single	1443				
1445	Cut	Posthole	1445				
1446	Fill	Fill, single	1445				
1447	Void						
1448	Void						
1449	Fill	Fill, single	1450				
1450	Cut	Posthole	1450				
1451	Fill	Fill, single	1452				
1452	Cut	Posthole	1452				
1453	Fill	Fill, single	1454				
1454	Cut	Posthole	1454				
1455	Fill	Fill, single	1456				
1456	Cut	Posthole	1456				
1457	Fill	Fill, upper	1459	248			2.3
1458	Fill	Fill, basal	1459	247			2.3
1459	Cut	Pit	1459	247			2.3
1460	Fill	Fill, single	1461				
1461	Cut	Pit	1461				
1462	Cut	Pit	1462				
1463	Fill	Fill, single	1462				
1464	Cut	Posthole	1464				
1465	Fill	Fill, single	1464				
1466	Cut	Posthole	1466				
1467	Fill	Fill, single	1466				
1468	Void						
1469	Void						
1470	Void						
1471	Void						
1472	Void						
1473	Void						
1474	Void						
1475	Void						
1476	Void						
1477	Void						
1478	Cut	Posthole	1478				
1479	Fill	Fill, single	1478				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1480	Cut	Posthole	1480				
1481	Fill	Fill, single	1480				
1482	Cut	Posthole	1482				
1483	Fill	Fill, single	1482				
1484	Void						
1485	Void			0			
1486	Void			0			
1487	Void			0			
1488	Fill	Fill, single	1489	256			2.3
1489	Cut	Posthole	1489	256			2.3
1490	Fill	Fill, single	1491				
1491	Cut	Posthole	1491				
1492	Fill	Fill, single	1493				
1493	Cut	Posthole	1493				
1494	Fill	Fill, single	1495				
1495	Cut	Posthole	1495				
1496	Cut	Ditch	1496	161	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1497	Fill	Fill, basal	1496	161	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1498	Fill	Fill, upper	1496	162			3.3
1499	Cut	Posthole	1499				
1500	Fill	Fill, single	1499				
1501	Cut	Pit	1501	268	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1502	Fill	Fill, basal	1501	268	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1503	Fill	Fill, upper	1501	269	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1504	Fill	Fill, basal	1268				
1505	Fill	Fill, secondary	1007	300	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1506	Cut	Posthole	1506	315	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1507	Fill	Fill, secondary	1506	315	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1508	Void						
1509	Cut	Pit	1509				
1510	Fill	Fill, secondary	1509				
1511	Cut	Pit	1511	281	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1512	Fill	Fill, basal	1511	281	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1513	Fill	Fill, upper	1511	282	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1514	Cut	Pit	1514	272	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1515	Fill	Fill, single	1514	272	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1516	Cut	Posthole	1516	293			3.3
1517	Fill	Packing	1516	294			
1518	Fill	Fill, secondary	1516	295			3.3
1519	Fill	Packing	1516	294			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1520	Cut	Posthole	1520	340	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1521	Fill	Fill, single	1520	340	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1522	Cut	Posthole	1522	339	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1523	Fill	Fill, single	1522	339	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1524	Cut	Posthole	1524	338	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1525	Fill	Fill, single	1524	338	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1526	Fill	Fill, basal	1516	293			3.3
1527	Cut	Posthole	1527				
1528	Fill	Fill, single	1527				
1529	Cut	Posthole	1529				
1530	Fill	Fill, single	1529				
1531	Cut	Posthole	1531				
1532	Fill	Fill, single	1531				
1533	Void						
1534	Void						
1535	Cut	Posthole	1535				
1536	Fill	Fill, single	1535				
1537	Fill	Fill, upper	1540	226	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1538	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1540	223	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1539	Fill	Fill, basal	1540	223	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1540	Cut	Ditch	1540	223	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1541	Fill	Fill, single	1542				
1542	Cut	Pit	1542				
1543	Fill	Fill, upper	1545	197			2.1
1544	Fill	Fill, basal	1545	197			2.1
1545	Cut	Pit	1545	197			2.1
1546	Cut	Ditch	1546	163	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1547	Fill	Fill, single	1546	163	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1548	Cut	Ditch	1548	164	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1549	Fill	Fill, single	1548	164	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1550	Cut	Posthole	1550	320	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1551	Fill	Fill, single	1550	320	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1552	Cut	Hearth	1552				
1553	Fill	Fill, single	1552				
1554	Cut	Pit	1554				
1555	Fill	Fill, single	1554				
1556	Void						
1557	Void						
1558	Fill	Fill, single	1559				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1559	Cut	Posthole	1559				
1560	Fill	Fill, single	1561				
1561	Cut	Posthole	1561				
1562	Fill	Fill, single	1563				
1563	Cut	Posthole	1563				
1564	Fill	Fill, single	1565	335	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1565	Cut	Posthole	1565	335	32	Posthole alignment	3.3
1566	Cut	Ditch	1566	224	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1567	Fill	Fill, basal	1566	224	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1568	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1566	225	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1569	Fill	Fill, upper	1566	225	45	Sub-division 1	2.2
1570		Pit	1570				
1571	Fill	Fill, single	1570				
1572	Cut	Pit	1572	271	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1573	Fill	Fill, upper	1572	271	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1574	Cut	Posthole	1574				
1575	Fill	Posthole	1574				
1576	Cut	Pit	1576				
1577	Fill	Fill, secondary	1576				
1578	Cut	Posthole	1578				
1579	Fill	Fill, single	1578				
1580	Cut	Posthole	1580	319	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1581	Fill	Fill, single	1580	319	29	Posthole alignment	3.3
1582	Cut	Posthole	1582				
1583	Fill	Fill, single	1582				
1584	Cut	Pit	1584				
1585	Fill	Fill, single	1584				
1586	Cut	Ditch	1586	168	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1587	Fill	Fill, single	1586	168	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1588	Cut	Posthole	1588	325	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1589	Fill	Fill, single	1588	325	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1590	Cut	Posthole	1590				
1591	Fill	Fill, single	1590				
1592	Cut	Posthole	1592				
1593	Fill	Fill, single	1592				
1594	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1594	101	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1595	Fill	Fill, single	1594	101	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1596	Cut	Posthole	1596	100			2.3
1597	Fill	Fill, single	1596	100			2.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1598	Fill	Fill, basal	1572	271	22	Cluster of pits	2.3
1599	Cut	Posthole	1599				
1600	Fill	Fill, single	1599				
1601	Void						
1602	Void						
1603	Cut	Posthole	1603				
1604	Fill	Fill, single	1603				
1605	Cut	Posthole	1605	290			2
1606	Fill	Fill, single	1605	290			2
1607	Void						
1608	Fill	Fill, upper	1807	291			3.2
1609	Cut	Posthole	1609				
1610	Fill	Fill, single	1609				
1611	Cut	Posthole	1611				
1612	Fill	Fill, single	1611				
1613	Fill	Fill, upper	1616	128	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1
1614	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1616	128	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1
1615	Fill	Fill, basal	1616	128	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1
1616	Cut	Ditch	1616	128	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1
1617	Cut	Ditch	1617	160	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1618	Fill	Fill, single	1617	160	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1619	Cut	Ditch	1619	125	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1620	Fill	Fill, secondary	1619	125	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1621	Fill	Fill, upper	1619	126			3.1
1622	Cut	Pit	1622	154	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1623	Fill	Fill, basal	1622	154	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1624	Deposit	Natural	1622	154	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1625	Fill	Fill, secondary	1622	155	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1626	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1622	155	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1627	Fill	Fill, upper	1622	156	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1628	Cut	Posthole	1628	343	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1629	Fill	Fill, single	1628	343	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1630	Cut	Posthole	1630	342	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1631	Fill	Fill, single	1630	342	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1632	Cut	Posthole	1632				
1633	Fill	Fill, single	1632				
1634	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1634	98	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1635	Fill	Fill, basal	1634	98	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1636	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1634	99	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1637	Cut	Ditch terminus	1637	105	24	Field boundary?	3.1
1638	Fill	Fill, single	1637	105	24	Field boundary?	3.1
1639	Cut	Pit	1639				
1640	Fill	Fill, single	1639				
1641	Cut	Posthole	1641				
1642	Fill	Fill, single	1641				
1643	Cut	Posthole	1643				
1644	Fill	Fill, single	1643				
1645	Cut	Posthole	1645	207	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1646	Fill	Fill, single	1645	207	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1647	Cut	Posthole	1647	208	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1648	Fill	Fill, single	1647	208	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1649	Cut	Posthole	1649	209	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1650	Fill	Fill, single	1649	209	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1651	Cut	Posthole	1651				
1652	Fill	Fill, single	1651				
1653	Cut	Posthole	1653				
1654	Fill	Fill, single	1653				
1655	Cut	Posthole	1655				
1656	Fill	Fill, single	1655				
1657	Cut	Ditch	1657	14	11		2.1
1658	Fill	Fill, single	1657	14	11		2.1
1659	Fill	Fill, secondary	1634	99	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1660	Fill	Fill, secondary	1622	155	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1661	Cut	Posthole	1661	341	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1662	Fill	Fill, single	1661	341	31	Posthole alignment	3.3
1663	Cut	Pit	1663	233			2.2
1664	Fill	Fill, basal	1663	233			2.2
1665	Fill	Fill, secondary	1663	233			2.2
1666	Fill	Fill, single	1665	233			2.2
1667	Cut	Ditch	1667	15	11		2.1
1668	Fill	Fill, single	1667	15	11		2.1
1669	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1669	72	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
1670	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1669	72	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
1671	Fill	Fill, upper	1669	72	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
1672	Cut	Posthole	1672	210	8	Cluster of postholes	2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1673	Fill	Fill, single	1672	210	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1674	Cut	Posthole	1674	211	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1675	Fill	Fill, single	1674	211	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1676	Cut	Posthole	1676	212	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1677	Fill	Fill, single	1676	212	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1678	Cut	Posthole	1678	213	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1679	Fill	Fill, single	1678	213	8	Cluster of postholes	2
1680	Void						
1681	Void						
1682	Void						
1683	Void						
1684	Void						
1685	Void						
1686	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1686	132	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
1687	Fill	Fill, basal	1686	132	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
1688	Fill	Fill, upper	1686	132	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
1689	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1689				
1690	Fill	Fill, basal	1689				
1691	Fill	Fill, upper	1689				
1692	Cut	Pit	1692				
1693	Fill	Fill, secondary	1692				
1694	Fill	Fill, primary	1692				
1695	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1692				
1696	Cut	Posthole	1696				
1697	Fill	Fill, single	1696				
1698	Cut	Posthole	1698				
1699	Fill	Fill, single	1698				
1700	Cut	Posthole	1700				
1701	Fill	Fill, single	1700				
1702	Cut	Posthole	1702				
1703	Fill	Fill, single	1702				
1704	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1704				
1705	Fill	Fill, upper	1704				
1706	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1706				
1707	Fill	Fill, upper	1706				
1708	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1708				
1709	Fill	Fill, upper	1708				
1710	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1710	73	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
1711	Fill	Fill, basal	1710	73	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
1712	Fill	Fill, upper	1710	73	40	Enclosure 7	3.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1713	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1713	97	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1714	Fill	Fill, upper	1713	97	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1715	Cut	Ditch	1715	146	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1716	Fill	Fill, basal	1715	146	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1717	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1715	147	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1718	Fill	Fill, upper	1715	147	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1719	Cut	Ditch	1719	123	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1720	Fill	Fill, basal	1719	123	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1721	Fill	Fill, upper	1719	124	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1722	Cut	Posthole	1722	326	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1723	Fill	Fill, basal	1722	326	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1724	Fill	Fill, upper	1722	326	33	Posthole alignment	3.3
1725	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1719	124	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1726	Cut	Pit	1726	193			2
1727	Fill	Fill, single	1726	193			2
1728	Cut	Pit	1728	194			2.3
1729	Fill	Fill, single	1728	194			2.3
1730	Cut	Pit	1730	195			2
1731	Fill	Fill, single	1730	195			2
1732	Cut	Pit	1732	106			3.1
1733	Fill	Fill, basal	1732	106			3.1
1734	Fill	Fill, upper	1732	106			3.1
1735	Cut	Pit	1735	107			3.1
1736	Fill	Fill, basal	1735	107			3.1
1737	Fill	Fill, upper	1735	107			3.1
1738	Cut	Pit	1738	108			3.1
1739	Fill	Fill, single	1738	108			3.1
1740	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1740	32	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1741	Fill	Fill, basal	1740	32	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1742	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1740	33	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1743	Fill	Fill, upper	1740	33	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
1744	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1744	140	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
1745	Fill	Fill, single	1744	140	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
1746	Cut	Ditch	1746	115	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1747	Fill	Fill, basal	1746	115	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1748	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1746	116	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1749	Fill	Fill, upper	1746	116	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1750	Cut	Ditch	1750	114	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
1751	Fill	Fill, basal	1750	114	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1752	Fill	Fill, secondary	1750	114	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
1753	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1750	114	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
1754	Cut	Ditch	1754	169	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1755	Fill	Fill, basal	1754	169	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1756	Fill	Fill, upper	1754	169	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
1757	Cut	Pit	1757	227	18	Cluster of pits	2.2
1758	Fill	Fill, basal	1757	227	18	Cluster of pits	2.2
1759	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1757	228	18	Cluster of pits	2.2
1760	Fill	Fill, upper	1757	228	18	Cluster of pits	2.2
1761	Cut	Pit, storage	1761	239	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1762	Fill	Fill, primary	1761	239	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1763	Fill	Fill, secondary	1761	240	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1764	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1761	240	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1765	Fill	Fill, upper	1761	241	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1766	Cut	Pit	1766	242	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1767	Fill	Fill, basal	1766	242	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1768	Fill	Fill, secondary	1766	243	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1769	Fill	Fill, upper	1766	244	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
1770	Fill	Fill, upper	1634	99	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1771	Cut	Pit	1771	245			3
1772	Fill	Fill, single	1771	245			3
1773	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1773	102	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1774	Fill	Fill, primary	1773	102	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1775	Fill	Fill, secondary	1773	102	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1776	Fill	Fill, upper	1773	102	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
1777	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1777	109	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
1778	Fill	Fill, primary	1777	109	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
1779	Cut	Recut	1779	144	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1780	Fill	Fill, upper	1750	114	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
1781	Cut	Ditch	1781	57	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1782	Fill	Fill, basal	1783	90	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
1783	Cut	Ditch	1783	90	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
1784	Fill	Fill, upper	1783	91	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
1785	Cut	Gully	1785	54			2.1
1786	Fill	Fill, single	1785	54			2.1
1787	Cut	Pit	1787	275	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1788	Fill	Fill, basal	1787	275	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1789	Fill	Fill, basal	1787	275	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1790	Fill	Fill, secondary	1787	276	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1791	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1787	277	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1792	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1787	277	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1793	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1787	277	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1794	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1787	278	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1795	Fill	Fill, upper	1787	278	23	3 large 'trough'-like pits	3.1
1796	Cut	Posthole	1796				
1797	Fill	Fill, single	1796				
1798	Cut	Ditch	1798	127	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1799	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1798	127	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1800	Fill	Fill, upper	1798	127	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1801	Cut	Ditch	1801	143	41	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1802	Fill	Fill, basal	1801	143	41	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1803	Fill	Fill, upper	1801	143	41	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1804	Fill	Fill, primary	1779	144	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1805	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1779	145	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1806	Fill	Fill, upper	1779	145	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1807	Cut	Recut	1807	146	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1808	Fill	Fill, basal	1807	146	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1809	Fill	Fill, upper	1807	147	46	Sub-Division 5	3.2
1810	Fill	Fill, basal	1781	57	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1811	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1781	58	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1812	Fill	Fill, upper	1781	58	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1813	Cut	Ditch	1813	89	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
1814	Fill	Fill, upper	1813	89	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
1815	Cut	Ditch	1815	131			3.1
1816	Fill	Fill, basal	1815	131			3.1
1817	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1815	131			3.1
1818	Fill	Fill, upper	1815	131			3.1
1819	Cut	Pit	1819	285			3.1
1820	Fill	Fill, basal	1819	285			3.1
1821	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	285			3.1
1822	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	289			3.1
1823	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	286			3.1
1824	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	286			3.1
1825	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	286			3.1
1826	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	286			3.1
1827	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	286			3.1
1828	Cut	Posthole	1828				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1829	Fill	Fill, single	1828				
1830	Cut	Posthole	1830				
1831	Fill	Fill, single	1830				
1832	Cut	Posthole	1832				
1833	Fill	Fill, single	1832				
1834	Cut	Posthole	1834	206			2
1835	Fill	Fill, single	1834	206			2
1836	Cut	Ditch	1836	55	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1837	Fill	Fill, single	1836	55	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1838	Cut	Pit	1838				
1839	Fill	Fill, single	1838				
1840	Cut	Pit	1840	376			3.1
1841	Fill	Fill, single	1840	376			3.1
1842	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1842	150	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
1843	Fill	Fill, single	1842	150	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
1844	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	287			3.1
1845	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	287			3.1
1846	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	287			3.1
1847	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	287			3.1
1848	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	288			3.1
1849	Fill	Fill, upper	1819	288			3.1
1850	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	287			3.1
1851	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	287			3.1
1852	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1819	289			3.1
1853	Fill	Fill, basal	1973				
1854	Fill	Fill, secondary	1973				
1855	Fill	Fill, upper	1973				
1856	Fill	Fill, secondary	1777	109	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
1857	Cut	Gully	1857	63	10	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1858	Fill	Fill, single	1857	63	10	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1859	Cut	Posthole	1859				
1860	Fill	Fill, single	1859				
1861	Cut	Posthole	1861				
1862	Fill	Fill, single	1861				
1863	Cut	Posthole	1863				
1864	Fill	Fill, single	1863				
1865	Cut	Posthole	1865				
1866	Fill	Fill, single	1865				
1867	Cut	Posthole	1867				
1868	Fill	Fill, single	1867				
1869	Cut	Posthole	1869				
1870	Fill	Fill, single	1869				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1871	Cut	Posthole	1871				
1872	Fill	Fill, single	1871				
1873	Cut	Pit	1873				
1874	Fill	Fill, single	1873				
1875	Cut	Pit	1875	296			3.3
1876	Fill	Fill, basal	1875	296			3.3
1877	Fill	Fill, upper	1875	296			3.3
1878	Cut	Ditch	1878	117	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1879	Fill	Fill, basal	1878	117	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1880	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1878	118			3.1
1881	Void						
1882	Fill	Fill, upper	1878	118			3.1
1883	Cut	Posthole	1883				
1884	Fill	Fill, single	1883				
1885	Cut	Posthole	1885				
1886	Fill	Fill, single	1885				
1887	Cut	Posthole	1887				
1888	Fill	Fill, single	1887				
1889	Cut	Posthole	1889				
1890	Fill	Fill, single	1889				
1891	Cut	Posthole	1891				
1892	Fill	Fill, single	1891				
1893	Cut	Posthole	1893				
1894	Fill	Fill, single	1893				
1895	Cut	Posthole	1895				
1896	Fill	Fill, single	1895				
1897	Cut	Posthole	1897				
1898	Fill	Fill, basal	1897				
1899	Cut	Pit	1899				
1900	Fill	Fill, single	1899				
1901	Cut	Posthole	1901				
1902	Fill	Fill, basal	1901				
1903	Fill	Fill, upper	1901				
1904	Cut	Posthole	1904				
1905	Fill	Fill, basal	1904				
1906	Fill	Fill, upper	1904				
1907	Cut	Posthole	1907	217			2
1908	Fill	Fill, basal	1907	217			2
1909	Fill	Fill, upper	1907	217			2
1910	Void						
1911	Void						
1912	Cut	Posthole	1912				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1913	Fill	Fill, single	1912				
1914	Cut	Posthole	1914				
1915	Fill	Fill, single	1914				
1916	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1878	118			3.1
1917	Cut	Posthole	1917				
1918	Fill	Fill, single	1917				
1919	Cut	Posthole	1919				
1920	Fill	Fill, single	1919				
1921	Cut	Posthole	1921	205			2
1922	Fill	Fill, single	1921	205			2
1923	Cut	Pit	1923	236	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1924	Fill	Fill, single	1923	236	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1925	Cut	Posthole	1925				
1926	Fill	Fill, single	1925				
1927	Fill	Fill, single	1928				
1928	Cut	Pit	1928				
1929	Fill	Fill, single	1930				
1930	Cut	Posthole	1930				
1931	Fill	Fill, upper	1897				
1932	Fill	Fill, single	1933				
1933	Cut	Posthole	1933				
1934	Fill	Fill, single	1935				
1935	Cut	Posthole	1935				
1936	Cut	Gully	1936	53			2.1
1937	Fill	Fill, single	1936	53			2.1
1938	Cut	Ditch	1938	56	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1939	Fill	Fill, single	1938	56	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
1940	Cut	Posthole	1940				
1941	Fill	Fill, single	1940				
1942	Cut	Pit	1942	297			3.3
1943	Fill	Fill, basal	1942	297			3.3
1944	Fill	Fill, upper	1942	297			3.3
1945	Cut	Pit	1945	235	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1946	Fill	Fill, single	1945	235	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1947	Cut	Pit	1947				
1948	Fill	Fill, single	1947				
1949	Void						
1950	Cut	Posthole	1950				
1951	Fill	Fill, single	1950				
1952	Cut	Posthole	1952	323	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1953	Fill	Fill, basal	1952	323	30	Posthole alignment	3.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1954	Fill	Fill, upper	1952	323	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1955	Cut	Posthole	1955				
1956	Fill	Fill, single	1955				
1957	Cut	Posthole	1957	322	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1958	Fill	Fill, basal	1957	322	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1959	Fill	Fill, upper	1957	322	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1960	Fill	Fill, upper	1962	237	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1961	Fill	Fill, basal	1962	237	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1962	Cut	Pit	1962	237	19	Cluster of 3 pits	2.2
1963	Fill	Fill, single	1964	238			2.1
1964	Cut	Posthole	1964	238			2.1
1965	Cut	Posthole	1965	321	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1966	Fill	Fill, single	1965	321	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
1967	Cut	Posthole	1967				
1968	Fill	Fill, single	1967				
1969	Cut	Posthole	1969				
1970	Fill	Fill, single	1969				
1971	Cut	Posthole	1971	246			2.3
1972	Fill	Fill, single	1971	246			2.3
1973	Cut	Pit	1973				
1974	Cut	Posthole	1974				
1975	Fill	Fill, single	1974				
1976	Cut	Posthole	1976				
1977	Fill	Fill, single	1976				
1978	Deposit	Dump	1978				
1979	Cut	Posthole	1979				
1980	Fill	Fill, basal	1979				
1981	Fill	Fill, upper	1979				
1982	Cut	Pit	1982				
1983	Fill	Fill, single	1982				
1984	Cut	Posthole	1984				
1985	Fill	Fill, single	1984				
1986	Cut	Posthole	1986				
1987	Fill	Fill, single	1986				
1988	Cut	Ditch terminus	1988				
1989	Fill	Fill, single	1988				
1990	Cut	Ditch terminus	1990				
1991	Fill	Fill, single	1990				
1992	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	1992				
1993	Fill	Fill, upper	1992				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
1994	Cut	Ditch	1994	119	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1995	Fill	Fill, basal	1994	119	38	Sub-Division 4	3.1
1996	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1994	120			3.1
1997	Fill	Fill, upper	1994	120			3.1
1998	Cut	Gully	1998	94			2.2
1999	Fill	Fill, single	1998	94			2.2
2000	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2000				
2001	Fill	Fill, upper	2000				
2002	Cut	Ditch	2002	92	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
2003	Fill	Fill, basal	2002	92	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
2004	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2002	93	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
2005	Fill	Fill, upper	2002	93	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
2006	Cut	Gully	2006	62	10	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2007	Fill	Fill, basal	2006	62	10	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2008	Fill	Fill, upper	2006	62	10	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2009	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2009	40	3	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2010	Fill	Fill, primary	2009	40	3	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2011	Fill	Fill, secondary	2009	40	3	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2012	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2012	42	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2013	Fill	Fill, single	2086	41			2.1
2014	Fill	Fill, single	2012	42	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2015	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2015	148	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2016	Fill	Fill, upper	2015	149	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2017	Cut	Ditch	2017				
2018	Fill	Fill, upper	2017				
2019	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2019				
2020	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2019				
2021	Fill	Fill, upper	2019				
2022	Cut	Pit	2022	181			2
2023	Fill	Fill, single	2022	181			2
2024	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2024	95	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2025	Fill	Fill, single	2024	95	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2026	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2026	77	14	Settlement Enclosure 3	2.2
2027	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2027	37	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2028	Fill	Fill, upper	2029	37	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2029	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2029	38	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2030	Fill	Fill, basal	2029	38	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2031	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2029	38	4	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2032	Fill	Fill, upper	2029	39			2.1
2033	Cut	Ditch	2033	110	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2034	Fill	Fill, single	2033	110	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2035	Cut	Ditch	2035	17	12		2.1
2036	Fill	Fill, basal	2035	17	12		2.1
2037	Fill	Fill, upper	2035	20	12		2.1
2038	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2038	96	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2039	Fill	Fill, upper	2040	76			2.2
2040	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2040	74	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2041	Fill	Fill, basal	2040	74	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2042	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2040	75	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2043	Void						
2044	Fill	Fill, single	2038	96	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2045	Cut	Pit	2045	186	7	Cluster of pits	2
2046	Fill	Fill, basal	2045	186	7	Cluster of pits	2
2047	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2045	186	7	Cluster of pits	2
2048	Cut	Pit	2048	187			2
2049	Fill	Fill, basal	2048	187			2
2050	Fill	Fill, secondary	2048	187			2
2051	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2048	188			2
2052	Fill	Fill, upper	2048	188			2
2053	Cut	Posthole	2053				
2054	Fill	Fill, single	2053				
2055	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2055	46	6	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2056	Fill	Fill, single	2055	46	6	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2057	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2057	47	5	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2058	Fill	Fill, single	2057	47	5	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2059	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2059	82	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
2060	Fill	Fill, single	2059	82	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
2061	Fill	Fill, basal	2026	77	14	Settlement Enclosure 3	2.2
2062	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2317	78	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2063	Fill	Fill, upper	2317	79	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2064	Fill	Fill, upper	2317	79	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2065	Fill	Fill, upper	2317	79	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2066	Cut	Ditch	2066	18	13		2.1
2067	Fill	Fill, basal	2066	18	13		2.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2068	Fill	Fill, upper	2066	21	13		2.1
2069	Cut	Ditch	2069	113	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2070	Fill	Fill, single	2069	113	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2071	Cut	Ditch	2071	157			3.3
2072	Fill	Fill, basal	2071	157			3.3
2073	Fill	Fill, upper	2071	158			3.3
2074	Fill	Fill, upper	2111	167			3.3
2075	Cut	Ditch	2075	60	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2076	Fill	Fill, single	2075	60	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2077	Cut	Ditch	2077	61	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2078	Fill	Fill, single	2077	61	9	TRACKWAY 1	2.1
2079	Cut	Ditch	2079	292			3.2
2080	Fill	Fill, single	2079	292			3.2
2081	Cut	Ditch	2081	137	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
2082	Fill	Fill, single	2081	137	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
2083	Cut	Posthole	2083				
2084	Fill	Fill, basal	2083				
2085	Fill	Fill, upper	2083				
2086	Cut	Ditch	2086	41			2.1
2087	Fill	Fill, basal	2015	148	40	Enclosure 7	3.2
2088	Cut	Pit	2088				
2089	Fill	Fill, single	2088				
2090	Cut	Ditch terminus	2090	159	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
2091	Fill	Fill, single	2090	159	26	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
2092	Cut	Pit	2092	190	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2093	Fill	Fill, basal	2092	190	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2094	Fill	Fill, secondary	2092	190	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2095	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2092	191	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2096	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2092	191	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2097	Fill	Fill, upper	2092	192	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2098	Cut	Gully	2098	218	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2099	Fill	Fill, single	2098	218	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2100	Cut	Pit, cremation	2100	373			1.2
2101	Fill	Fill, single	2100	373			1.2
2102	Cut	Ditch	2102	141	41	Sub-Division 5	3.2
2103	Fill	Fill, basal	2102	141	41	Sub-Division 5	3.2
2104	Fill	Fill, upper	2102	142	41	Sub-Division 5	3.2
2105	Cut	Posthole	2105	324	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
2106	Fill	Fill, single	2105	324	30	Posthole alignment	3.3
2107	Cut	Posthole	2107				
2108	Fill	Fill, single	2107				
2109	Cut	Ditch	2109	111	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2110	Fill	Fill, upper	2109	111	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2111	Cut	Pit	2111	166			3.3
2112	Fill	Fill, basal	2111	166			3.3
2113	Fill	Fill, secondary	2111	166			3.3
2114	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2111	166			3.3
2115	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2111	167			3.3
2116	Cut	Ditch	2116	165	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
2117	Fill	Fill, single	2116	165	27	Enclosure 8/9	3.3
2118	Cut	Pit	2118	284			3.1
2119	Fill	Fill, single	2118	284			3.1
2120	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2092	191	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
2121	Void						
2122	Deposit	Buried soil horizon	2122				
2123	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2123	25	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2124	Fill	Fill, basal	2123	25	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2125	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2123	26	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2126	Fill	Fill, upper	2123	27	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2127	Cut	Pit	2127	16			2.1
2128	Fill	Fill, single	2127	16			2.1
2129	Cut	Posthole	2129				
2130	Fill	Fill, single	2129				
2131	Cut	Posthole	2131				
2132	Fill	Fill, single	2131				
2133	Cut	Ditch	2133	19	13		2.1
2134	Fill	Fill, basal	2133	19	13		2.1
2135	Fill	Fill, upper	2133	22	13		2.1
2136	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2136	28	1	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2137	Fill	Fill, secondary	2136	28	1	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2138	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2136	29	1	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2139	Fill	Fill, upper	2136	29	1	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2140	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2140	30	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2141	Fill	Fill, basal	2140	30	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2142	Fill	Fill, secondary	2140	31	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2143	Fill	Fill, upper	2140	31	2	Settlement Enclosure 2	2.1
2144	Fill	Fill, basal	2136	28	1	Settlement Enclosure 1	2.1
2145	Cut	Posthole	2145				
2146	Fill	Fill, single	2145				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2147	Void						
2148	Void						
2149	Cut	Pit	2149				
2150	Fill	Fill, single	2149				
2151	Cut	Pit	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2152	Fill	Fill, upper	2151	185	7	Cluster of pits	2
2153	Fill	Fill, upper	2151	185	7	Cluster of pits	2
2154	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	184	7	Cluster of pits	2
2155	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	184	7	Cluster of pits	2
2156	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	184	7	Cluster of pits	2
2157	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2158	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2159	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2160	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2161	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2162	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2151	183	7	Cluster of pits	2
2163	Cut	Pit	2163				
2164	Fill	Fill, single	2163				
2165	Cut	Ditch	2165	112	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2166	Fill	Fill, upper	2165	112	37	Sub-Division 3	3.1
2167	Cut	Pit	2167				
2168	Fill	Fill, single	2167				
2169	Cut	Pit	2169	249			2.3
2170	Fill	Fill, basal	2169	249			2.3
2171	Fill	Fill, upper	2169	250			2.3
2172	Cut	Gully	2172	198	43		2.1
2173	Fill	Fill, single	2172	198	43		2.1
2174	Cut	Posthole	2174				
2175	Fill	Fill, basal	2174				
2176	Void						
2177	Fill	Fill, secondary	2174				
2178	Cut	Gully	2178	199	43		2.1
2179	Fill	Fill, single	2178	199	43		2.1
2180	Fill	Fill, upper	2212	86	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2181	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2181	51	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
2182	Fill	Fill, basal	2181	51	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
2183	Fill	Fill, upper	2181	87	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
2184	Cut	Ditch	2184	88	5	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2185	Fill	Fill, single	2184	88	5	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2186	Cut	Pit	2186	377			2.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2187	Fill	Fill, basal	2186	377			2.3
2188	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2186	377			2.3
2189	Fill	Fill, upper	2186	377			2.3
2190	Fill	Fill, basal	2212	85	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2191	Fill	Fill, secondary	2212	85	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2192	Cut	Ditch, enclosure		50	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.2
2193	Void						
2194	Void						
2195	Cut	Ditch	2195	136	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2196	Fill	Fill, basal	2195	136	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2197	Fill	Fill, upper	2195	136	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2198	Cut	Posthole	2198				
2199	Fill	Fill, secondary	2198				
2200	Cut	Posthole	2200				
2201	Fill	Fill, single	2200				
2202	Cut	Pit	2202				
2203	Fill	Fill, single	2202				
2204	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2204	133	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2205	Fill	Fill, single	2204	133	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2206	Cut	Pit	2206	49			2.1
2207	Fill	Fill, secondary	2206	49			2.1
2208	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2206	49			2.1
2209	Fill	Fill, single	2192	50	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.2
2210	Fill	Fill, primary	2206	49			2.1
2211	Fill	Fill, upper	2206	49			2.1
2212	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2212	85	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2213	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2212	85	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2214	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2181	87	20	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
2215	Void						
2216	Void						
2217	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2217	135	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2218	Fill	Fill, single	2217	135	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
2219	Cut	Ditch	2219				
2220	Fill	Fill, single	2219				
2221	Cut	Ditch	2221	200	42		2.1
2222	Fill	Fill, single	2221	200	42		2.1
2223	Cut	Ditch	2223	201	42		2.1
2224	Fill	Fill, single	2223	201	42		2.1
2225	Cut	Ditch	2225	219	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2226	Fill	Fill, single	2225	219	44	Sub-division 1	2.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2227	Cut	Ditch	2227	202	42		2.1
2228	Fill	Fill, single	2227	202	42		2.1
2229	Cut	Pit	2229	232			2.2
2230	Fill	Fill, single	2229	232			2.2
2231	Cut	Gully	2231				
2232	Fill	Fill, single	2231				
2233	Cut	Pit	2233	231			2.2
2234	Fill	Fill, single	2233	231			2.2
2235	Cut	Pit	2235	230			2.2
2236	Fill	Fill, single	2235	230			2.2
2237	Cut	Pit	2237				
2238	Fill	Fill, single	2237				
2239	Cut	Gully	2239	220	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2240	Fill	Fill, single	2239	220	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2241	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2241	180	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.2
2242	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2241	180	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.2
2243	Fill	Fill, upper	2241	180	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.2
2244	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2244	84	6	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2245	Fill	Fill, upper	2244	84	6	Settlement Enclosure 1/2	2.1
2246	Void						
2247	Void						
2248	Cut	Posthole	2248				
2249	Fill	Fill, single	2248				
2250	Cut	Gully	2250	221	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2251	Fill	Fill, single	2250	221	44	Sub-division 1	2.2
2252	Cut	Gully	2252				
2253	Fill	Fill, single	2252				
2254	Cut	Gully	2254	203			2
2255	Fill	Fill, single	2254	203			2
2256	Cut	Pit	2256	173			3.3
2257	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2257	174			3.2
2258	Cut	Pit	2258	175			3.1
2259	Cut	Ditch	2259	172			3.3
2260	Cut	Pit	2260				
2261	Cut	Pit	2261				
2262	Cut	Pit, storage	2262	254	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2263	Cut	Pit, storage	2263	252	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2264	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2264	176			2.3
2265	Cut	Pit	2265				
2266	Cut	Ditch	2266				
2267	Cut	Pit	2267				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2268	Cut	Posthole	2268				
2269	Cut	Posthole	2269				
2270	Fill	Fill, single	2256	173			3.3
2271	Fill	Fill, single	2267				
2272	Fill	Fill, basal	2259	172			3.3
2273	Fill	Fill, upper	2259	172			3.3
2274	Fill	Fill, basal	2265				
2275	Fill	Fill, secondary	2265				
2276	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2265				
2277	Fill	Fill, upper	2265				
2278	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263	252	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2279	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263	252	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2280	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263	252	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2281	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263	252	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2282	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263	253	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2283	Fill	Fill, upper	2263	253	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2284	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2262	254	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2285	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2262	254	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2286	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2262	254	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2287	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2262	255	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2288	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2262	255	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2289	Fill	Fill, upper	2262	255	21	Cluster of pits	2.3
2290	Fill	Fill, basal	2261				
2291	Fill	Fill, secondary	2261				
2292	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2261				
2293	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2261				
2294	Fill	Fill, upper	2261				
2295	Fill	Fill, single	2260				
2296	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2296	139	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
2297	Fill	Fill, single	2296	139	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
2298	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263				
2299	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263				
2300	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263				
2301	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263				
2302	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263				
2303	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2263				
2304	Fill	Fill, upper	2263				
2305	Fill	Fill, single	2258	175			3.1
2306	Fill	Fill, single	2264	176			2.3
2307	Fill	Fill, single	2257	174			3.2
2308	Fill	Fill, single	2266				
2309	Fill	Fill, single	2268				

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
2310	Fill	Fill, single	2269				
2311	Cut	Pit, quarry	2311	178	49	Quarry pits	4.1
2312	Fill	Fill, secondary	2311	178	49	Quarry pits	4.1
2313	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2311	178	49	Quarry pits	4.1
2314	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2311	178	49	Quarry pits	4.1
2315	Fill	Fill, upper	2311	178	49	Quarry pits	4.1
2316	Void						
2317	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	2317	78	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2318	Fill	Fill, basal	2317	78	15	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
2319	Fill	Fill, upper	2026	77	14	Settlement Enclosure 3	2.2
2587							
2703							
3001	Deposit	Topsoil					
3002	Deposit	Subsoil					
3003	Deposit	Natural					
3004	Cut	Ditch	3004	1			4.1
3005	Fill	Fill, single	3004	1			4.1
3006	Cut	Ditch	3006	9	48	Trackway 2	3.3
3007	Fill	Fill, single	3006	9	48	Trackway 2	3.3
3008	Cut	Posthole	3008				
3009	Fill	Fill, single	3008				
3010	Cut	Posthole	3010				
3011	Fill	Fill, single	3010				
3012	Cut	Pit	3012	179			2.1
3013	Fill	Fill, single	3012	179			2.1
3014	Cut	Pit	3014				
3015	Fill	Fill, single	3014				
3016	Cut	Pit	3016				
3017	Fill	Fill, single	3016				
3018	Cut	Posthole	3018				
3019	Fill	Fill, single	3018				
3020	Cut	Pit	3020				
3021	Fill	Fill, single	3020				
3022	Cut	Pit	3022				
3023	Fill	Fill, single	3022				
3024	Cut	Pit	3024				
3025	Fill	Fill, single	3024				
3026	Cut	Pit	3026	64			
3027	Fill	Fill, single	3026	64			
3028	Cut	Pit	3028	65			
3029	Fill	Fill, basal	3028	65			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
3030	Fill	Fill, upper	3028	65			
3031	Cut	Pit	3031	66			
3032	Fill	Fill, single	3031	66			
3033	Cut	Gully	3033				
3034	Fill	Fill, single	3033				
3035	Cut	Posthole	3035				
3036	Fill	Fill, single	3035				
3037	Cut	Pit	3037				
3038	Fill	Fill, single	3037				
3039	Cut	Gully	3039				
3040	Fill	Fill, single	3039				
3041	Cut	Pit	3041	10			
3042	Fill	Fill, single	3041	10			
3043	Cut	Ditch	3043	11	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3044	Fill	Fill, single	3043	11	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3045	Cut	Pit	3045	177			1.1
3046	Fill	Fill, single	3045	177			1.1
3047	Cut	Ditch	3047	6	48	Trackway 2	3.3
3048	Fill	Fill, single	3047	6	48	Trackway 2	3.3
3049	Cut	Ditch	3049	12	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3050	Fill	Fill, single	3049	12	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3051	Cut	Ditch	3051	70	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3052	Fill	Fill, primary	3051	70	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3053	Fill	Fill, secondary	3051	71	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3054	Fill	Fill, upper	3051	71	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3055	Cut	Pit	3055	68			
3056	Fill	Fill, single	3055	68			
3057	Cut	Ditch	3057	67	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3058	Fill	Fill, single	3057	67	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3059	Cut	Recut	3059	69	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3060	Fill	Fill, basal	3059	69	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3061	Fill	Fill, upper	3059	69	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3062	Cut	Ditch	3062	8	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3063	Fill	Fill, single	3062	8	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3064	Cut	Gully	3064	4			
3065	Fill	Fill, single	3064	4			
3066	Cut	Gully	3066				
3067	Fill	Fill, single	3066				
3068	Cut	Ditch	3068	348	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
3069	Fill	Fill, basal	3068	348	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3070	Fill	Fill, intermediate	3068	349	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3071	Fill	Fill, upper	3068	349	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
3072	Cut	Gully	3072	5			
3073	Fill	Fill, single	3072	5			
3074	Cut	Gully	3074				
3075	Fill	Fill, single	3074				
3076	Cut	Ditch	3076	13	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3077	Fill	Fill, single	3076	13	47	Trackway 2	3.3
3078	Void						
3079	Void						
3080	Cut	Gully	3080	2			
3081	Fill	Fill, single	3080	2			
3082	Cut	Gully	3082	3			
3083	Fill	Fill, single	3082	3			
3084	Cut	Ditch	3084	7	48	Trackway 2	3.3
3085	Fill	Fill, upper	3084	7	48	Trackway 2	3.3
3086	Cut	Gully	3086				
3087	Fill	Fill, single	3086				
3088	Cut	Pit	3088				
3089	Fill	Fill, single	3088				
3090	Cut	Pit	3090				
3091	Fill	Fill, single	3090				
3092	Cut	Pit	3092				
3093	Fill	Fill, single	3092				
3094	Cut	Pit	3094				
3095	Fill	Fill, single	3094				
3096	Cut	Pit	3096				
3097	Fill	Fill, single	3096				
3098	Cut	Hearth	3098				
3099	Fill	Fill, single	3098				
4001	Layer	Topsoil					
4002	Layer	Redeposited natural					
4003	Layer	Subsoil					
4004	Cut	Pit, quarry		351	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4005	Fill	Fill, basal	4004	351	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4006	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4004	351	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4007	Fill	Fill, upper	4004	351	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4008	Cut	Pit, quarry		352	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4009	Fill	Fill, single	4008	352	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4010	Cut	Pit		353			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
4011	Fill	Fill, single	4010	353			
4012	Cut	Pit, quarry		354	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4013	Fill	Fill, basal	4012	354	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4014	Fill	Fill, upper	4012	354	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4015	Cut	Pit, quarry		355	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4016	Fill	Fill, basal	4015	355	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4017	Fill	Fill, upper	4015	355	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4018	Cut	Pit, quarry		356	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4019	Fill	Fill, basal	4018	356	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4020	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4018	356	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4021	Fill	Fill, upper	4018	356	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4022	Cut	Pit, quarry		357	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4023	Fill	Fill, basal	4022	357	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4024	Fill	Fill, upper	4022	357	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4025	Cut	Pit, quarry		358	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4026	Fill	Fill, single	4025	358	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4027	Cut	Pit, quarry		359	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4028	Fill	Fill, basal	4027	359	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4029	Fill	Fill, secondary	4027	359	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4030	Fill	Fill, tertiary	4027	359	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4031	Fill	Fill, upper	4027	359	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4032	Cut	Pit, quarry		360	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4033	Fill	Fill, basal	4032	360	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4034	Fill	Fill, upper	4032	360	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4035	Cut	Pit, quarry		361	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4036	Fill	Fill, single	4035	361	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4037	Cut	Pit, quarry		362	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4038	Fill	Fill, single	4037	362	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4039	Cut	Pit, quarry		363	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4040	Fill	Fill, basal	4039	363	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4041	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4039	363	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4042	Fill	Fill, upper	4039	363	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4043	Cut	Pit, quarry		364	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4044	Fill	Fill, single	4043	364	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4045	Cut	Pit, quarry		365	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4046	Fill	Fill, single	4045	365	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4047	Cut	Pit, quarry		366	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4048	Fill	Fill, single	4047	366	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4049	Cut	Pit, quarry		367	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4050	Fill	Fill, basal	4049	367	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4051	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4049	367	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4052	Fill	Fill, upper	4049	367	49	Quarry pits	4.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
4053	Cut	Pit, quarry		368	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4054	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4053	368	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4055	Fill	Fill, upper	4053	368	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4056	Cut	Pit, quarry		369	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4057	Fill	Fill, basal	4056	369	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4058	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4056	369	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4059	Fill	Fill, upper	4056	369	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4060	Cut	Pit, quarry		370	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4061	Fill	Fill, basal	4060	370	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4062	Fill	Fill, upper	4060	370	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4063	Cut	Pit, quarry		371	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4064	Fill	Fill, single	4063	371	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4065	Cut	Pit, quarry		372	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4066	Fill	Fill, basal	4065	372	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4067	Fill	Fill, upper	4065	372	49	Quarry pits	4.1
4068	Cut	Ditch terminus					
4069	Fill	Fill, single	4068				
4070	Cut	Ditch					
4071	Fill	Fill, single	4070				
4072	Cut	Ditch terminus					
4073	Fill	Fill, single	4072				
134/001	Layer	Topsoil					
134/002	Layer	Made ground					
134/003	Layer	Natural					
134/004	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?					
134/005	Cut	Pit	134/005				
134/006	Fill	Fill, basal					
134/007	Fill	Fill, upper					
134/008	Cut	Ditch	134/008	347	47	Trackway 2	3.3
134/009	Fill	Fill, single		347	47	Trackway 2	3.3
134/010	Cut	Ditch	134/010				
134/011	Fill	Fill, single					
134/012	Cut	Ditch	134/012				
134/013	Fill	Fill, single					
135/001	Layer	Made ground					
135/002	Layer	Natural					
135/003	Cut	Ditch	135/003	350	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
135/004	Fill	Fill, single		350	34	Boundary/ Field boundary?	4.1
164/001	Layer	Made ground		0			
164/002	Layer	Natural		0			
164/003	Cut	Ditch	164/003	134	35	Enclosure 6	3.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	Group Desc.	Period
164/004	Fill	Fill, basal		134	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
164/005	Fill	Fill, upper		134	35	Enclosure 6	3.1
164/006	Cut	Ditch	164/006	138	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
164/007	Fill	Fill, single		138	39	Enclosure 7	3.2
164/008	Cut	Ditch	164/008				
164/009	Fill	Fill, single					
165/001	Layer	Made ground/ topsoil?					
165/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?					
165/003	Layer	Made ground					
165/004	Layer	Natural					
165/005	Cut	Ditch	165/005	48	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
165/006	Fill	Fill, basal		48	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
165/007	Fill	Fill, upper		48	16	Settlement Enclosure 5	2.3
165/008	Cut	Ditch	165/008	83	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
165/009	Fill	Fill, basal		83	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
165/010	Fill	Fill, upper		83	17	Settlement Enclosure 4	2.2
165/011	Cut	Ditch terminus?	165/011	374	42		2.1
165/012	Fill	Fill, single		374	42		2.1
165/013	Cut	Pit?	165/013	229			2.2
165/014	Fill	Fill, single		229			2.2
165/015	Cut	Gully	165/015				
165/016	Fill	Fill, single					
165/017	Cut	Pit	165/017	182	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
165/018	Fill	Fill, basal		182	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
165/019	Fill	Fill, upper		182	7	Cluster of pits	2.1
165/020	Cut	Ditch	165/020	129			3.1
165/021	Fill	Fill, single		129			3.1
165/022	Cut	Gully	165/022	0			
165/023	Fill	Fill, single					
165/024	Cut	Pit/ posthole?	165/024	0			
165/025	Fill	Fill, single					
165/026	Cut	Posthole	165/026	0			
165/027	Fill	Fill, single		0			
165/028	Cut	Ditch	165/028	130	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1
165/029	Fill	Fill, basal		130	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1
165/030	Fill	Fill, upper		130	36	Sub-Division 2	3.1

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
6			11	64									2	2					2	20							3	103
1001	1	20									2	230					6	145										
1002	13	343	7	57	2	148							2	17			11	891										
1006	2	67	2	10																								
1014	3	5	1	4																								
1017																	2	17										
1019	1	1	8	106																								
1025			1	3																								
1026			1	5																								
1028	1	16	1	5													1	2	2	4								
1035			3	5									3	22														
1037	1	3	1	3			2	1129			1	3					2	52	1	4								
1042	2	20									2	14					2	93										
1043																	8	251										
1046	1	3	1	8													23	821	1	10								
1049	1	21	27	264									5	31			1	4	1	1								
1050			1	9													2	40	1	11								
1051			5	61																								
1052	1	7	2	12			3	153					1	1			2	68	2	55								
1054			1	9																								
1056																	3	24										
1057			1	5													3	89										
1060																	3	92										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1063	5	65	3	4									2	16			13	478										
1064			1	3																								
1070			3	20			1	106									6	290										
1073			11	39													8	137										
1075											11	24					2	9										
1079							4	10									9	235										
1081																			9	51								
1082			6	75									5	51			21	1526	6	87								
1083	3	14	2	7									15	221			44	1397	1	20								
1086																	1	8										
1088			16	86													2	62										
1090	2	25	2	17									1	16			5	660	3	11								
1094	3	39	15	112	2	102	1	7					5	9			26	1026									1	1
1096			3	113													13	549										
1100			3	11																								
1104													1	1														
1105													1	4														
1107			1	6									3	71														
1108			2	17													1	55										
1129			21	121			1	25					1	4			17	239	1	5								
1130	1	8	6	22													10	293	1	1								
1134																	1	44										
1142	1	11																										
1144	3	24															12	252										
1146			2	8									2	11			17	375										
1151	2	6																										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1153			6	28													41	1344										
1169			2	28									1	13			1	27										
1175	1	2																										
1177																	1	44										
1185	1	8	1	9													1	6										
1187			1	2													8	119										
1189			1	4																								
1193																	5	331										
1195			1	2																								
1197			1	4																								
1199			4	5																								
1229			1	15																								
1230	1	2	2	10															2	3								
1232			2	12																								
1247							1	12																				
1261			1	5																								
1277	3	66	7	25									1	12			3	137	2	3								
1279			2	14																								
1281	2	16																										
1283																	2	98	6	35								
1287													6	21														
1289																			2	11								
1292																	1	50										
1296			1	10																								
1304			2	10																								
1308			2	6																								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1320			1	3													3	286										
1322			1	14																								
1324			1	14									1	16														
1334			1	2																								
1338																	1	14										
1342			2	68													2	78										
1348			2	22																								
1360			2	8																								
1361			1	11													1	13	10	399								
1364			2	24															3	23								
1368			2	34																								
1372			1	3																								
1390					1	130															1	2						
1395	1	6	18	188			1	73					11	41			1	11	10	388								
1396	1	7	13	76									5	22			2	49	20	208								
1398	4	178	29	539									4	15			12	538										
1402	2	20	19	118																								
1404																	1	62	1	9								
1406																	3	207										
1408													1	1														
1410	1	4	3	13																								
1412			4	19									3	6			3	227										
1420																	1	72	5	49								
1423																	1	118										
1431			1	3																								
1434			1	17																								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1442			1	1									3	8					1	6								
1448																			1	2								
1449			1	1									3	4			4	248										
1451			4	1																						4	<2	
1453			7	8									2	5			1	28										
1455													2	3					1	12								
1457													7	35			14	1347	3	81								
1458	1	8	16	62			1	7					1	6					1	12								
1460			4	22																								
1483			3	4																								
1484			1	5																								
1486			1	14																								
1488			6	31																								
1496			2	8																								
1497			2	6																								
1498			6	39									1	6			1	5	29	124								
1502	1	6															1	18										
1503	1	5	7	44									5	19														
1513			5	43									2	9					5	72								
1515			2	100									8	96			7	384	14	424								
1517			1	16																								
1521	2	17	2	7													29	573										
1524	3	80	2	15													6	251	1	17								
1528					1	1																						
1537	1	1	10	28					1	3			1	8														
1543			11	102													3	30										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1547	1	2	8	61							1	4							6	49								
1549			5	68			1	8					3	30					4	109							51	715
1551			3	34																								
1557																	2	69										
1568			1	9									1	5			2	293										
1585																	1	4										
1587			12	83																								
1589	1	7	7	58													2	49										
1593																	1	39										
1595	1	31	12	106									3	10			23	1643	3	24								
1597			1	70																								
1605			4	8																								
1607			1	7							2	37	2	2														
1611																			1	33								
1613			2	8									14	356					1	33								
1621			7	46													3	102	3	22								
1623			1	26															2	262								
1627			3	114									7	25			2	53	16	602								
1631	1	33	5	31													1	20										
1635	1	23	5	51			1	10					1	10			17	409										
1636	2	60			1	13	1	44																				
1638			2	17													10	250										
1648	1	1																										
1650			1	7																								
1656																	3	190										
1658	1	2	7	57													6	245										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1670			1	14																								
1671			2	13													3	263										
1673			1	5													1	5										
1675			1	5																								
1677	2	20	1	8																								
1686			16	78			10	255					3	5			7	205										
1688			3	40																								
1690	1	3																										
1691	1	23															9	498										
1693	2	17	1	5									1	2													1	5
1695	2	47	5	40													5	318	2	38								
1711			3	81	1	99											7	289										
1714	2	58	3	27													5	244										
1716			5	14																								
1717			1	15													4	434										
1720			3	59									1	2			4	256										
1725	7	150	3	11													22	781	1	5								
1727			3	17																								
1729	1	11	7	25									2	2			3	47	2	6								
1731			4	17																								
1733	1	17	5	97															1	5								
1734	1	6	4	43									1	8														
1737			6	39																								
1742													2	38														
1743	1	4	6	33																								
1744	7	44	33	216			3	223					5	24			13	314	3	30							93	60

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1747	3	113	13	71									31	488			28	1096										
1748	7	322	1	7									5	148			7	244	1	14								
1749	3	133	3	65									6	37			13	375	22	252								
1751			20	228									1	4			1	6										
1752	3	95	3	58									4	83			1	415	2	18								
1755			1	5									1	5														
1758			9	60									2	9														
1762			5	55																								
1768			30	346									2	1					3	38								
1775	7	95	9	71									1	31			2	139										
1776	4	43	13	34			1	123					7	33			10	1043	2	11								
1786			2	10									1	19			4	53										
1790					3	13																						
1791			7	105									7	59			10	541										
1793			2	19																								
1795			6	39									2	2			1	49	3	7								
1799			1	6																								
1800			2	17																								
1805			15	175													3	187										
1806	1	44	8	128													3	83	1	7								
1814					1	2																						
1817																	3	90										
1821							1	6					5	5			2	146	2	121								
1822			5	99			1	14																				
1825	1	15	21	341													2	74	10	180							3	10
1831																	1	54										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1835			2	21			1	11																				
1843	5	157	11	72									27	219			3	74										
1844			5	125															4	46								
1847	2	14	5	32													1	54										
1855			2	38															8	64								
1856	2	18	13	86													2	154										
1879			1	11	1	6											2	126										
1880			5	61									7	59			6	218	3	47								
1884	1	9																										
1894			1	13																								
1909			23	100													1	8										
1918			4	2																								
1922			2	11													1	144										
1924																	3	57										
1927	5	30	2	3													7	110										
1929																	1	25										
1939			16	52																								
1946			5	38																								
1956																	6	584										
1959	10	86	1	20																								
1960	1	9	30	139													14	635										
1961	4	25	21	91													9	208										
1963			68	265													1	18	11	18								
1966	3	58	4	17																								
1972			14	87																						1	28	
1987													1	1														

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1989	1	5	1	2													3	70										
1991			4	16													2	58										
1995			1	9													1	26										
1997			2	11									6	242			3	112	2	5								
2007			2	4																								
2010	1	7															1	24										
2011													6	149														
2013			1	13																								
2014																			2	68								
2020	1	20	4	39													6	202										
2023			20	141											2	20			2	56								
2028			1	11													2	225										
2031			2	3													1	26										
2032			3	10													13	833										
2034			2	13																								
2037			4	50									4	51			2	58										
2039	1	63	12	123									1	1			2	12	2	82								
2041			2	13									2	39														
2042			18	198													1	47										
2044			6	37													2	14										
2047	2	14	2	11									7	14														
2050	2	37	14	85									4	323														
2051	3	27	3	20					1	16																		
2052	2	14	1	6									23	102			1	4										
2061			3	31																								
2062			7	36													1	27										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2064			1	39																								
2067	2	1	1	3											1	124	3	209										
2068	12	217	12	36									3	49	1	93	33	1473										
2072			5	56													14	332	2	62								
2073			2	59													2	102					1	32				
2076	2	28											9	62														
2078	1	1197	1	3			1	6					1	3			2	42										
2080	1	1	1	8													2	67										
2082	3	57	16	191									7	12			3	31					1	25				
2089			1	1																					1	<2		
2094	2	3	2	19									12	243														
2095			10	91									1	18			6	271										
2096			19	243									2	16			20	513	3	51								
2099													4	37					2	17								
2101			1	1									1	1														
2103			1	13																								
2106																											1	4
2108	4	78	2	17													3	147										
2110			12	28									2	2					1	5								
2112													1	252														
2115			2	17									2	16					3	67							1	41
2119			4	63			1	46					1	<2														
2122																	6	279										
2124			18	90									16	74			6	518	1	2								
2125	1	84	10	75									1	30			9	596										
2128			4	23													2	68	4	13								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2132			3	9																								
2135													1	6														
2139	1	5	1	8									10	95														
2141			1	9																								
2143																	2	497										
2155							1	28																				
2156	1	25	6	55									7	95			1	9										
2160			4	87									1	10														
2166			4	27																								
2170			2	9																								
2180													2	233														
2182			1	24																								
2183			6	54																								
2185			7	15																								
2190			4	72									1	17														
2194			1	6																								
2197			14	325									1	33														
2199			1	49													2	163										
2205			10	78									6	105			3	143										
2210			2	27													3	76										
2211			5	50																								
2213			1	11									4	44			1	41										
2214			17	86									4	29			3	183										
2220			2	1																								
2222			1	1																								
2224					11	113																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2226			2	17									1	91														
2228			2	21																								
2230	1	3	72	331									2	14														
2232			3	25									2	27														
2234			7	111									3	142														
2236			6	37									5	11														
2238			1	36																								
2242			1	7																								
2245			8	36									1	6														
2249			1	2									1	29														
2251			1	2																								
2255			8	11																								
2270													6	2														
2274			1	3																								
2278	1	6	1	8																								
2283													8	206														
2306			1	14																								
2587													3	3					5	74						5	91
3005			1	13	2	607																				1	78
3007																	7	132										
3013			25	138																								
3027			1	5																								
3044			2	3													4	33										
3046	2	69	3	12																								
3048	2	73															1	20										
3050			2	1																								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3053	1	4	1	1															1	2								
3060											1	22																
3067			1	1													1	4										
3071			4	26	1	39																						
3093	6	59																										
3095																	1	100										
3099	1	1																										
4001	13	304	1	3																								
4007	1	20																										
4009			2	15																								
4014			2	10													2	51										
4021			4	15																								
4042			3	6																						6	326	
4069	1	10	2	2													2	51										
4071			1	3													1	16										
4/005			1	1																								
U/00S	23	554	39	324			1	18	1	115			10	59			13	351	19	94								
134/009			3	6													1	11										
134/011	2	15																										
154/006			1	6									2	243														
154/007	10	559	7	48													1	5										
154/009			6	18									3	16			2	110										
154/010	27	6	5	44																								
154/012	2	12	4	9									4	1			2	3										
154/016	1	5	3	6																								
155/001			1	5																								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
161/001																	2	23										
162/005			3	12													2	122										
162/008	1	8																										
163/004			5	25	1	13																					1	122
164/004			4	54													1	11										
164/005			45	180									64	396			25	205										
164/007	2	23	3	11									35	147			3	37	1	17								
164/009			10	19													1	17										
165/006	1	9	20	190									4	36			17	1616	3	11								
165/007	2	31	21	198									5	111			7	282	1	10								
165/009			3	84															1	12								
165/010			24	145													7	302										
165/012			14	50									5	23			9	222	1	2								
165/014			2	2																								
165/016	1	6	11	28									4	98			13	509	1	5								
165/019			89	115									15	652			2	70	8	64								
165/021			2	21									1	7														
165/023													3	32			1	5	91	1028								
165/025													1	13					20	212								
165/029	3	110	14	110									62	625			2	22	11	33								
165/030			15	112	3	35							6	58														
172/008			1	4																								
172/009			23	59																								
194/002																	4	121										
196/002																	1	74										
198/001					1	9																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Mortar	Weight (g)	Plaster	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
199/002																	1	31										
200/005	3	21	8	41													10	348										
200/007	1	7																										
200/011	2	70					2	167									6	169										
200/012			1	15													3	42										
202/005			1	1																								
Total	**325**	**6817**	**1913**	**14018**	**32**	**1330**	**41**	**2481**	**3**	**134**	**20**	**334**	**682**	**7996**	**4**	**237**	**1063**	**43582**	**452**	**6191**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**57**	**1**	**0**	**172**	**1584**

Appendix 3: Evaluation samples residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Phase	Group	Subgroup	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
E1	165/012	165/011	Linear	2.1		374	40	*	<1	**	<1	*	<1	**	20	*	<1					FCF ****/ 805g - burnt clay */ <1g - mag. mat. ***/ 4g - flint */ <1g - pottery */ 27g - coal */ <1g
E2	165/018	165/017	Pit	2.1	7	182	40	**	1	**	1	*	<1	**	18	**	2	**	<1	*	<1	pottery */ 72g - burnt clay */ 6g - mag. mat. **/ 6g - flint */ 96g - burnt stone */ 57g - FCF ****/ 1501g

Appendix 4: Excavation samples residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal Key: cf=compares with V = vitrified, PDSE = post-depositional sediment encrustations, D = distorted, rw = round wood**

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	3046	3045	1.1		Pit	40	**	3	***	5																Stone (*/158g) F.Clay (*/30g) FCF (**/44g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/1g)
2	3013	3012	2.1		Pit	40	**	8	***	3																Pot (**/48g) Flint (**/27g) Foil? (*/<1) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/3g) FCF (**/307g)
3	1395	1394	3.1	23	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1	cf Quercus sp. (2)	*	<1	**	11											F.Clay (*/27g) Flint (*/<1g) Pot (**/84g) FCF (**/149g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/4g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/5g)
4	1235	1233			Post-hole	10	***	5			*Quercus* sp. 8, cf *Quercus* sp. 3 (V/D/PDSE). Very comminuted fragments			*	3											Pot (*/2g) FCF (**/27g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5	1488	1489	2.3		Posthole	20	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1	*	4	*	<1	*	<1	*	<1					Pot (*/9g) B.Clay (*/1g) Stone (*/1g) FCF (**/75g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/8g)
6	1515	1514	2.3	22	Pit	40	**	2	***	2		**	1	***	10											Pot (*/20g) F.Clay (*/93g) FCF (****/3157g) Slag (*/1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/7g)
7	1283	1282	2.3/3.1		Posthole	10	*	<1	*	<1		*	<1	*	<1											Pot (*/5g) B.Clay (*/23g) FCF (**/35g) Slag (**/11g) Stone (*/312g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g)
8	1361	1363	2.3	22	Pit	40	**	5	**	1	*Acer campestre* 3, cf Quercus sp. rw 1	**	1	**	3											Pot (**/169g) F.Clay (***/695g) Slag (***/6g) FCF (**/243g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/6g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/16g)
9	1526	1516	3.3		Posthole	40			*	<1				**	7			*	<1	*	<1					Coin (*/25g), Flint (*/16g) Pot (*/9g) Metal (*/21g) FCF (**/69g) Mag.Mat. >2mm

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																										(**/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
10	1398	1397	2.3	22	Pit	40	*	1	*	<1	*Quercus* sp. 1 , Indet/ distorted 2, cf *Prunus* sp. 1	*	<1	**	31											Pot (*/20g) F.Clay (**/82g) FCF (**/268g) Slag? (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. 2mm (**/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/9g)
11	1457	1459	2		Pit	40	*	<1	*	<1				**	17											Pot (*/10g) Flint (*/<1g) FCF (**/442g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*<<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
12	1549	1548	3.3	27	Ditch	40			*	<1				*	7									**	21	Pot (*/15g) FCF (**/136g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g)
13	1571	1570			Pit	10	*	1						*	2											Flint (*/<1g) Pot (*/5g) FCF (**/23g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g)
14	1589	1588	3.3	33	Posthole	40	**	4	***	3		**	<1	**	5											Pot (**/34g) Fe (*/41g) FCF (***/125g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/3g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
15	1553	1552			Hearth	40	*	<1				**	1													Gold Wire (*/<1g) F.Clay (*/3g) FCF (**/17g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/5g)
17	1636	1634	2.3	20	Ditch	10	*	1	**	<1		*	<1	**	4											Pot (*/2g) FCF (***/164g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
18	1623	1622	3.1		Pit	40	**	3	**	<1		***	1	**	7			**	2	*	<1					Pot (**/97g) B.Clay (***/360g) Coal (*/<1g) FCF (***/234g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/9g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/13g)
19	1627	1622	3.1		Pit	40	**	2	**	1		*	<1	**	16											Fe (*/2g) Pot (*/14g) FCF (***/256g) F.Clay (***/944g) Mag.Mat >2mm (**3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/11g)
20	1665/1666	1663	2.2		Pot	<10																				Pot (***/249g)
21	1420	1422	3		Hearth	40	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1													FCF (*/182g) F.Clay (***/134g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/3g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
22	1269	1268	2.3	22	Pit	40	**	2	**	2	*Acer campestre* 1	**	1	***	21									*	<1	Pot (**/32g) B.Stone (*/16g) FCF (****/981g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/13g)
23	1595	1594	2.3	20	Ditch	<10	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1	**	14			*	<1							Pot (**/41g) B.Clay (*/7g) Flint (*/5g) Stone (*/40g) FCF (***/833g) Slag (*/<1g) Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/2g)
24	1597	1596	2.3		Posthole	<10	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1	**	2											FCF (*/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
25	1795	1787	3.1	23	Pit (upper)	40	**	1	**	2		*	<1	***	74					**	2					Pot (**/127g) F.Clay (**/252g) FCF (****/ 3103) Flint (*/2g) Stone (*/47g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/4g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/11g)
26	1791	1787	3.1	23	Pit (tertiary)	40	***	14	**	6	Leguminosae 4, Quercus sp. 2, cf Quercus sp. 1 (rw), cf Cornus sp.	*	1	**	12											Pot (**/94g) F.Clay (*/27g) B.Stone (*/60g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (****/8g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/5g); FCF (***/6095g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
											1, Indet/D 2. PDSE																
27	1788	1787	3.1	23	Pit (basal)	40	*	<1	**	1	Indet/distorted 3, cf *Acer campestre* 1	*	<1	***	67					*	<1	*	<1			Pot (*/14g) Flint (*/68g) Coal (*<1g) FCF (****/2543g)
28	1758	1757	2.2	18	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1	**	29					*	<1	*	<1			Flint (*/2g) Pot (*/29g) B.Clay (*/16g) FCF (****/1486g)
29	1762	1761	2.3	21	Pit (primary)	40	**	1	**	<1	Quercus sp. 4, indet. 3	*	<1	*	3											FCF (**/123g) Flint (*/1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
30	1764	1761	2.3	21	Pit (tertiary)	40	**	2	**	1	*Quercus/ Castanea* sp.4, Indet 10	*	<1	**	8											Pot (*/14g) Stone (*/510g) FCF (***/441g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/3g)
31	1768	1766	2.3	21	Pit	40			*	<1				**	3					*	<1					Pot (*/11g) FCF (**/90g) B.Clay (**/58g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
																										Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/2g)
32	1776	1773	2.3	20	Ditch	20								** **	140											Pot (*/5g) FCF (**/35g)
33	1841	1840	3.1		Pit	15			*	<1				*	<1					*	<1					Flint (*/<1g) F.Clay (**/159g) FCF (**/10g)
34	1877	1875	3.3		Pit	10	*	<1	**	1				*	1			*	<1							Pot (*/21g) FCF (**/76g) F.Clay (*/5g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/2g)
35	1855	1973			Pit	10			*	<1				*	<1											Pot (*/38g) F.Clay (***/765g) FCF (*/23g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/6g)
36	1978	1978			Layer	10	*	<1																		Flint (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
37	2023	2022	2		Pit	40	*	1	**	<1	*Quercus* sp. 2, Maloideae 1	***	5	***	33											Pot (**/33g) Flint (*/1g) FCF (****/1113g)
38	2096	2092	2.1	7	Pit (intermediate)	40	*	1	**	2	Leguminosae 1	**	1	***	20											Pot (**/147g) Flint (*/2g) FCF (****/3856g) F.Clay (*/8g) Mag.Mat. 2-4mm (****/12g)
39	2094	2092	2.1	7	Pit (secondary)	40			*	<1				***	58											FCF (**/207g) Pot (*/14g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
40	2093	2092	2.1	7	Pit (basal)	40	*	1	*	1	*Corylus/ Alnus* sp. 2, Indet 1			*	2											Pot (*/11g) FCF (***/165g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
41	2101	2100	1.2		Cremation	10	**	6			*Alnus* sp. 8, *Corylus/ Alnus* sp. 2 V/D					***	110	**	158							FCF (*/4g) F.Clay (**/21g) Nat w/Bone Frags (***/35g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Phase	Group	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
42	1841	1840	3.1		Pit	25	*	<1																		Pot (*/8g) B.Clay (***/183g) FCF (**/460g)
43	1960	1962	2.2	19	Pit (upper)	20								**	8											Pot (*/18g) FCF (***/528g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/6g)
44	2110	2109	3.1	37	Ditch	40	*	1	**	2		**	1	**	18											W.Flint? (*/1g) Pot (*/19g) FCF (***/469g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/9g)
45	2157	2151	2	7	Pit (intermediate)	40	**	2	**	1		**	<1	***	16					*	<1			*	<1	Pot (**/31g) F.Clay (*/2g) Stone (*/20g) FCF (****/725g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/4g)
46	2187	2186	2.3		Pit	40	*	1	**	1		**	1	**	9											Pot (*/11g) F.Clay (*/2g) FCF (***/ 176g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/4g)
47	3099	3098			Hearth	20	*	<1	**	1																F.Clay (**/35g) FCF (**/25g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/2g)

Appendix 5: Evaluation samples flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	165/012	5	30	30	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.			*	*	*Triticum* sp., *Triticum/ Hordeum* sp.(2)	+	*	*Bromus* sp.	++			
2	165/018	8	50	50	30	30	* *Chenopodium* sp.	*	**	****	**	*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta, Triticum sp.*	+/++	**	Poaceae (large&small), cf *Fallopia convolvulus*	+/++	*	*Raphanus Raphanistrum* (pod)	++

Appendix 6 Excavation samples flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
1	3046	5.5	20	20	40	30	* Polygonaceae, *Chenopodium* sp.		** **	*	*Triticum/ Hordeum* sp. (1), *Triticum* sp. (1)	+							
2	3013	4.5	20	20	50	20	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Rubus* sp.	**	** **	*	*Hordeum* sp. ,hulled (1)	++							
3	1395	14	20	20	30	30			** **	**	*Linum usitatissimum*, *Hordeum* sp., hulled	+++ / ++	** *	*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp., *Tripleurospermum inodorum,* Poaceae (small), *Chenopodium sp.*	++				**
4	1235	1	10	10	30	10	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria media*, *Fallopia convolvulus*		** **										

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
5	1488	2	20	20	70	20	** *Chenopodium* sp., *Polygonum aviculare*		**										
6	1515	40	25	25	20	60	*** *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria media*		**	*	*Triticum* sp. (1), *Hordeum* sp., hulled (1)	+	*	*Fallopia convolvulus* (1)	+++				
7	1283	1	10	10	60	20	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**										
8	1361	21	40	40	20	70	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (1), *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (4), Cerealia (1)	+							
9	1526	110	90	90	20	70	** *Chenopodium* sp.		*										
10	1398	5	40	40	70	20	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (1)	+	**	*Chenopodium* sp., *Thlaspi arvense,* Cyperaceae	++				**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
11	1457	14	10	10	60	30	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**										
12	1549	8	10	10	40	50	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1)	+							
13	1571	<0.5	<5	<5	70	20	* *Stellaria media, Chenopodium* sp		*										
14	1589	1	10	10	70	20	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1), *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. 2, Cerealia (3), *Pisum sativum* (1)	+	*	*Rumex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., indeterminate fruit, *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	++				
15	1553	27	30	30	30	60	** *Fallopia convolvulus, Chenopodium* sp.		**	*	Cerealia (1), *Hordeum* sp. (3), *Triticum/Secale* sp. (1)	++							
17	1636	<0.5	<5	<5	40	30	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*										
18	1623	21	50	50	30	10		**	** **	** **	*Hordeum* sp., hulled, twisted, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	+/+ +	** **	*Fallopia convolvulus, Avena/Bromus* sp.,	++	*	*Raphanus raphanistrum* (pod), Poaceae	++	

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
														Chenopodium album, Persicaria lapathifolia type, *Stellaria media, Polygonum aviculare, Thlaspi arvense, Rumex* sp.			stem fragments with culm node		
19	1627	51	40	40	20	50			** **	**	Triticum/Hordeum sp., *Hordeum* sp. Hulled, *Triticum* sp.	+/+ +	** *	*Plantago lanceolata,* Poaceae, *Fallopia convolvulus*, Poacea large,medium and small	++	*	Poaceae stem fragment, twisted awns	++	
20	1665/ 1666	<0. 5	<5	<5	50	40	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*										
21	1422	<0. 5	<5	<5	50	30	* *Chenopodium* sp.		**										
22	1269	4	5	5	40	20	* *Chenopodium* sp.		** *	*	*Hordeum* sp. (2), Cerealia (4)	++	*	*Bromus* sp. (1), Poaceae (1)	++	*	*Triticum dicoccum/sp elta* glume base	++	**
23	1595	2	15	15	70	20	** *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria*		**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (1)	++	*	cf Poaceae large (1)	+				

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
							media, *Solanum* sp.												
24	1597	<0.5	<5	<5	80	10			**				*	*Rumex* sp.	++				
25	1795	23	40	40						**	Hordeum sp., hulled, Triticum/Hordeum sp., *Triticum* sp.	++/+	** *	*Bromus* sp., *Rumex* sp., Poaceae large and medium, *Chenopodium* sp.	+++				
26	1791	20	45	45	10	10	** *Stellaria media, Chenopodium* sp.		** **	*	Cerealia (1), *Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (1)	+/+ +	*	*Avena* sp. (1), *Bromus* sp. (1)	+	*	indeterminate rachis fragment (1)	+	
27	1788	2.5	10	10	50	20	** *Chenopodium* sp., Polygonaceae	*	** *	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (3), Triticum *dicoccum/spelta* (1), *Hordeum* sp. (1)	++	*	*Avena/Bromus* sp. (1)	+	*	*Raphanus raphanistrum* (pod)	++	**
28	1758	5	15	15						**	*Hordeum* sp., hulled	++	*	Poaceae large and small, *Chenopodium* sp.	++				
29	1762	<0.5	<5	<5	30	20			** *	*	*Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (1)	+	*	Poaceae fragment large (2)	+				

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
30	1764	4.5	10	10	30	40			** *	**	Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Triticum sp., Triticum/Hordeum sp.	+/+ +	*	*Bromus* sp. (1), *Stellaria media* (1), *Avena* sp. (1)	+	*	*Triticum dicoccum/spelta* glume base	+	
31	1768	4	20	20	30	20	** *Chenopodium* sp.		** **	*	cf *Triticum* sp. (1)	++							** **
32	1776	<0.5	<5	<5	40	20	* *Stellaria media*		**										
33	1841	1.5	15	15	70	20	* *Chenopodium* sp.		**										
34	1877	1	10	10	20	30			** **	*	*Hordeum* sp. 3, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (1)	+	*	Poaceae large (2), *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp. (1), cf Polygonaceae (1)	+				
35	1855	<0.5	<5	<5	80	10	* *Sambucus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.		*				*	Poaceae (large), *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.	++				
36	1978	0.5	5	5	70	20			**										**
37	2023	12	25	25	30	10			** **	** **	*Triticum dicoccum/spelta, Hordeum* sp., hulled		** *	*Chenopodium* sp., Poaceae	++	*	*Triticum dicoccum/spelta* glume	+	** *

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
																	base, twisted awns		
38	2096	5	15	15	30	10			** **	** *	Hordeum sp., hulled, *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	++/ +_	** *	cf *Avena* sp., *Bromus* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Poa annua/Plheum* sp., *Rume*x sp.	++				** *
39	2094	1	5	5	30	10			** **	*	*Hordeum* sp. (2)	+				*	Poaceae stem fragment	++	**
40	2093	11	10	10												*	*Raphanus raphanistrum* pod	++	
41	2101	3.5	10	10	10	10			** **										
42	1841	17	5	5	10	80	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (1)	+							
43	1960	4	30	30	50	30	** *Chenopodium* sp., *Stellaria media*, Polygonaceae		**	*	cf *Hordeum* sp. (1)	+							**
44	2110	14	25	25	30	10		*	** **	**	*Triticum* sp., *Triticum/Hordeum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	+	** *	*Thlaspi arvense*, Poaceae large and medium	+++	*	rachis to ID	++	

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
45	2157	2.5	5	5	20	10	** *Chenopodium* sp.		** **	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (2), *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (1)	+	*	*Bromus* sp. (2), Poaceae large (2), cf *Lolium/Festuca* sp. (1)	+				**
46	2187	6.5	40	40	50	20			** *	**	Hordeum sp., Triticum sp.	++/ +	*	Poaceae	+	*	twisted awns	++	
47	3099	15	15	15	30	50	** *Chenopodium* sp.		**	*	*Hordeum* sp., hulled (1)	++							

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	N/A					
Site code	LNR16					
Project code	160740					
Planning reference	LU/47/11					
Site address	Toddington Lane, Littlehampton					
District/Borough	Arun District Council					
NGR (12 figures)	503351 104120					
Geology	Brick earth and chalk					
Fieldwork type		EXCAV				
Date of fieldwork	21/11/16-15/02/17					
Sponsor/client	Armour Heritage					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls and Tom Munnery					
Period summary			NEOLITHIC	BRONZE AGE	IRON AGE	
	ROMAN		MEDIEVAL	POST-MEDIEVAL		
Project summary	This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land (AP4) at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton in two phases between November 2016 and February 2017, and between May and June 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Armour Heritage in advance of residential development of the site. The earliest cut feature dated from the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and comprised a single pit. A blade-like flake, an end scraper and three undiagnostic small sherds from a single vessel was recorded in situ. The majority of residual flintwork recovered across the site is considered to be of a similar date. An isolated un-urned adult cremation of Middle Bronze Age date was exposed at the very southern extent of the site. An enclosure, occupied continuously or repeatedly throughout the Iron Age, was recorded in the south-east corner of the site and extended beyond the site limit. Three phases of re-cutting of the enclosure ditches was evident, all maintaining similar alignments, and all similarly identifying the north-west corner of the enclosure as an area in which to store grain in large, vertical-sided pits.					

	Occupation of the same area persisted throughout the first half of the Romano-British period. Two sub-divided enclosures were identified but few associated discrete features were visible. Finally, in around 150AD, two enclosures surrounded by flint-packed postholes interpreted as stockades for confining livestock were laid out. A single very large posthole, located in the north-east corner of an enclosure has been tentatively interpreted as a tethering post for large livestock. 13th to 15th century medieval pits identified in the north-east corner of the site may represent small-scale quarrying for chalk for liming fields in the immediate vicinity.

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Coinage	Copper	Roman	2
Knife	Iron	Mid-Late Iron Age	1
Brooch spring and pin	Copper alloy	Roman	1
Nails	Iron	Roman	21
Tool – 'point'	Bone	Roman	1
Triangular weights	Ceramic	Iron Age	3
Quern	Hythe Beds Sandstone	Roman	3
Wire	Gold	Unknown	1
Human remains	Cremated bone	Middle Bronze Age	1 adult
Faunal remains	Bone and shell	Multi-period	1,590
Pottery	Ceramic	Prehistoric and Roman	1,854
Pottery	Ceramic	Post-Roman	32
Building materials	Ceramic	Roman-Modern	11

OASIS Form

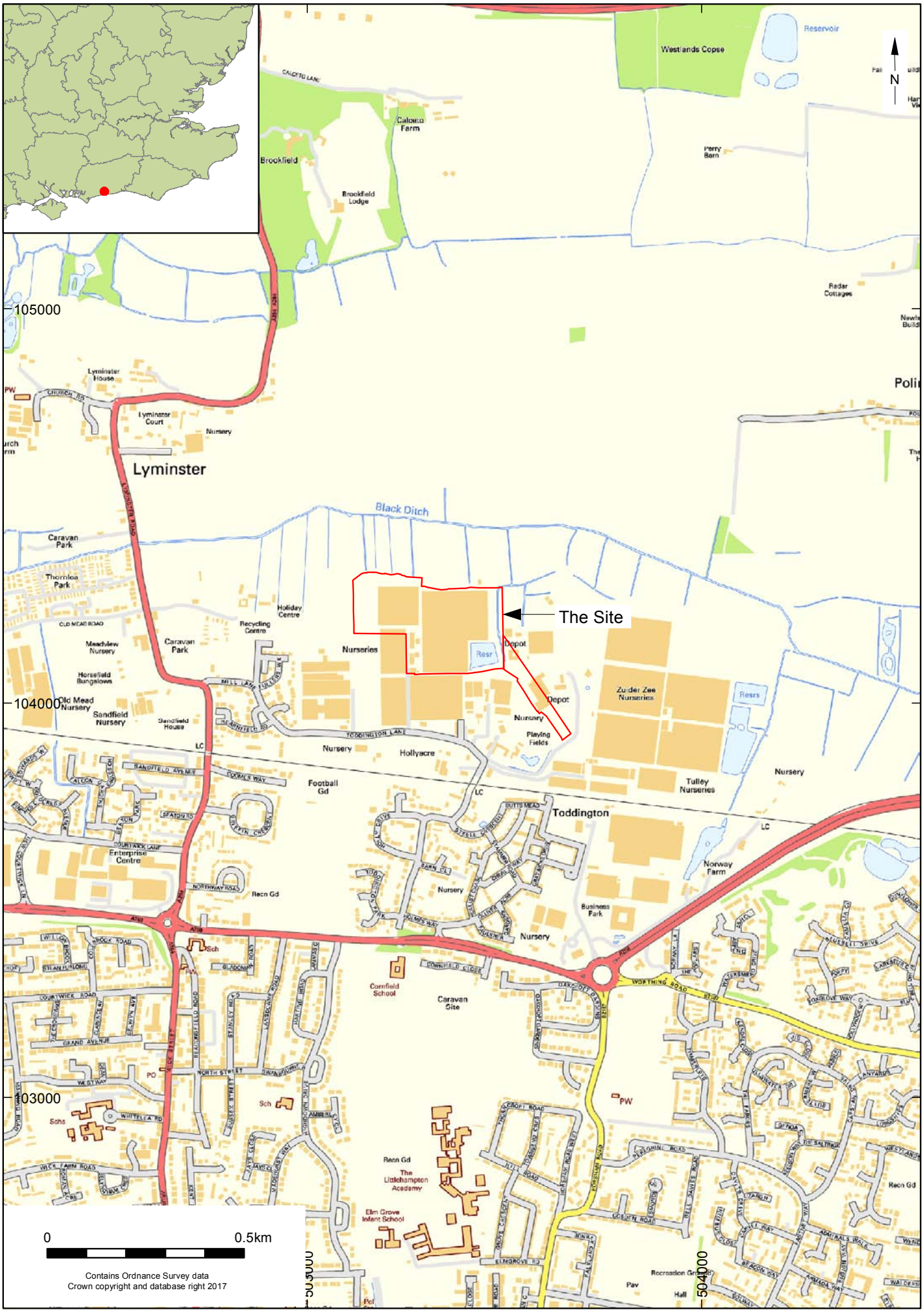
OASIS ID: archaeol6-297999

Project details

Project name	LAND AT TODDINGTON LANE (AP4) LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX
	This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land (AP4) at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton in two phases between November 2016 and February 2017, and between May and June 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Armour Heritage in advance of residential development of the site. The earliest cut feature dated from the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and comprised a single pit. A blade-like flake, an end scraper and three undiagnostic small sherds from a single vessel was recorded in situ. The majority of residual flintwork recovered across the site is considered to be of a similar date. An isolated un-urned adult cremation of Middle Bronze Age date was exposed at the very southern extent of the site.
Short description of the project	An enclosure, occupied continuously or repeatedly throughout the Iron Age, was recorded in the south-east corner of the site and extended beyond the site limit. Three phases of re-cutting of the enclosure ditches was evident, all maintaining similar alignments, and all similarly identifying the north-west corner of the enclosure as an area in which to store grain in large, vertical-sided pits. Occupation of the same area persisted throughout the first half of the Romano-British period. Two sub-divided enclosures were identified but few associated discrete features were visible. Finally, in around 150AD, two enclosures surrounded by flint-packed postholes interpreted as stockades for confining livestock were laid out. A single very large posthole, located in the north-east corner of an enclosure has been tentatively interpreted as a tethering post for large livestock. 13th to 15th century medieval pits identified in the north-east corner of the site may represent small-scale quarrying for chalk for liming fields in the immediate vicinity.
Project dates	Start: 21-11-2016 End: 15-02-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LNR16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None

Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN Iron Age
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN LITTLEHAMPTON LAND AT TODDINGTON LANE (AP4) LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX
Postcode	BN17 7SN
Study area	8.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0335 0420 50.827534361182 -0.532399977466 50 49 39 N 000 31 56 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.87m Max: 3.56m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Armour Heritage
Project design originator	Armour Heritage
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Hayley NIcholls/ Tom Munnery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Armour Heritage
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT LAND AT TODDINGTON LANE (AP4) LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	2017154
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 October 2017



© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160740	Oct 2017	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

Black Ditch

N

502900, 104250

503700, 104250

AP1

AP2

AP3

AP4

Toddington Nurseries

Silo

Drain

Reservoir

Depot

Cold Store

El Sub Sta

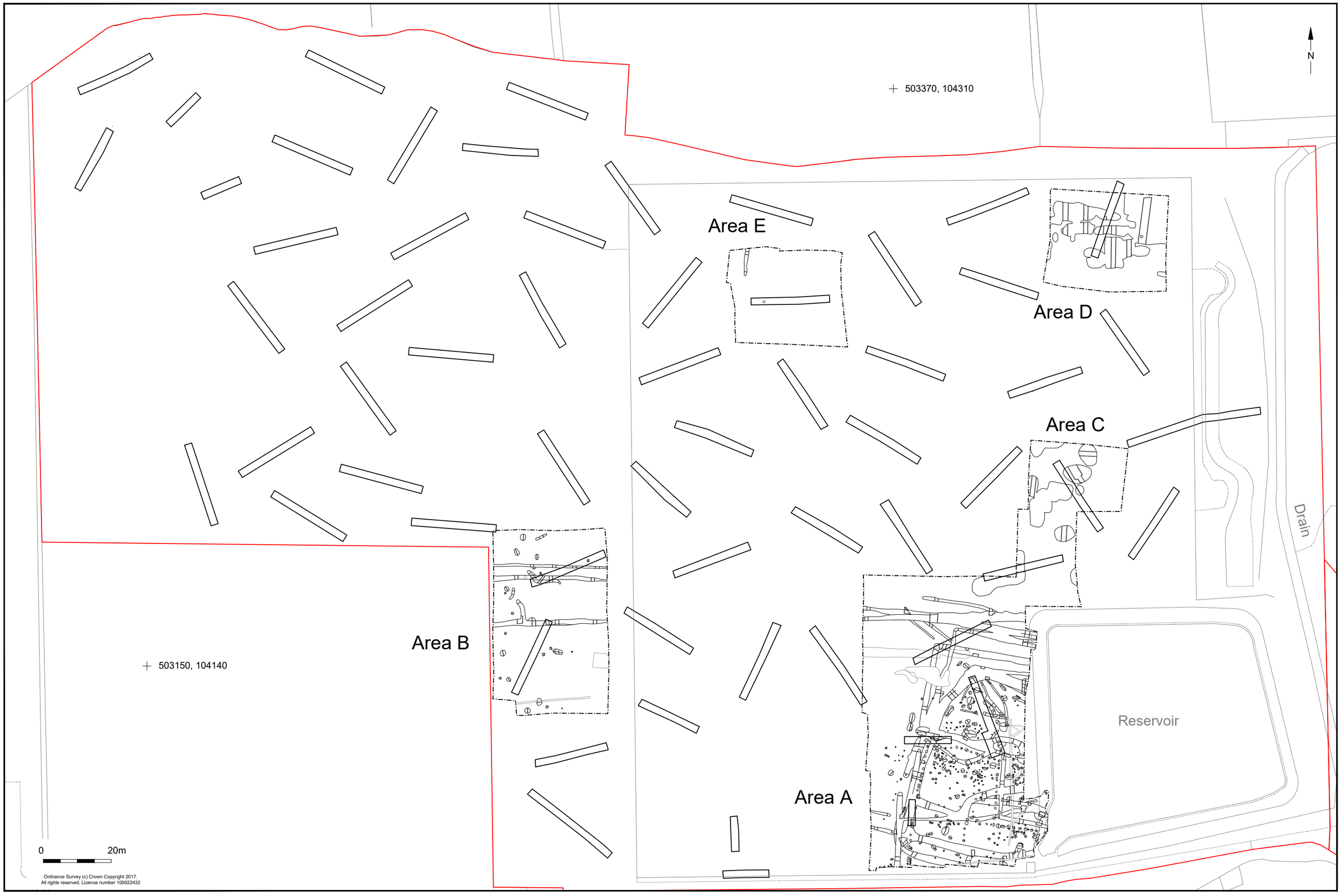
Five Stones Nursery

Toddington

0 50m

TVAS evaluation trench
TVAS excavation area
ASE evaluation trench
ASE excavation area

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	AP 4 plan	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		

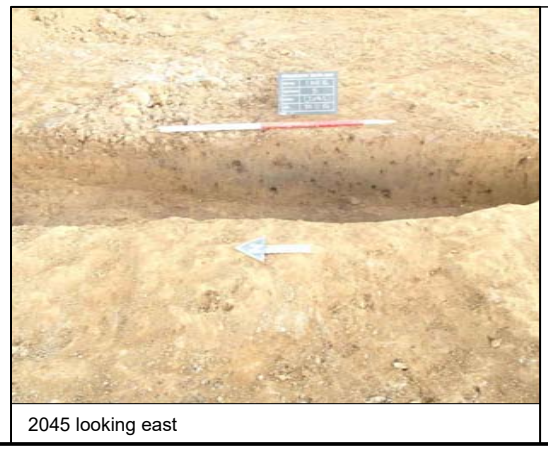
N

503240, 104170

Section 1

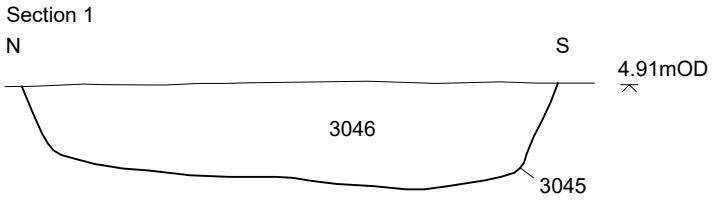
503240, 104130

0 5m



2045 looking east

Section 1



0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 1.1	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Section 2

503362, 104077

503380, 104077

2100 looking south

Section 2

E W

2.85mOD

2101

2100

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 1.2 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

N

G10

G9

Trackway 1

503355, 104145

Section 3

2022

G6

G6

2206

Section 4

G7

165/017

G5

G7

2151

ENC 2

2048

G7

2045

G43

1730

G42

1726

Section 5

2092

G7

1545

Settlement enclosures 1 and 2

1401

G3

Section 6

ENC 1

G4

G11

1087

503355, 104090

G8

1071

G12

G1 and 2

Section 7

G2

G13

0

5m

Period 2.1

Period 2.1 conjecture

© **Archaeology South-East**		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 2.1	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

2022 looking north

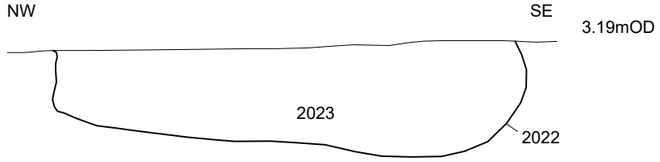
167/017 looking south

2092 looking east

2012 and 2015 looking south

Postholes 1645, 1647 and 1649 looking east

Section 3



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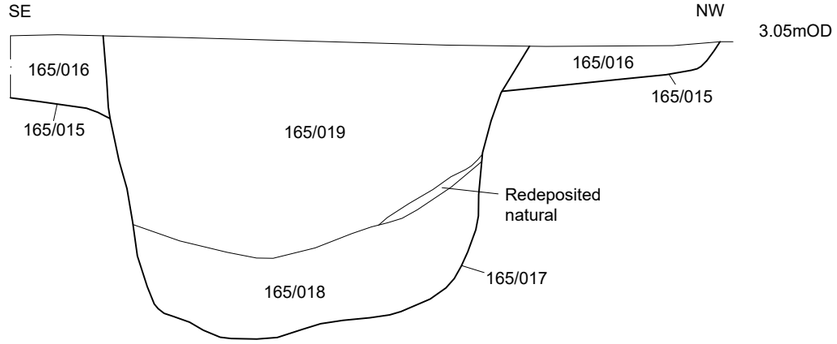

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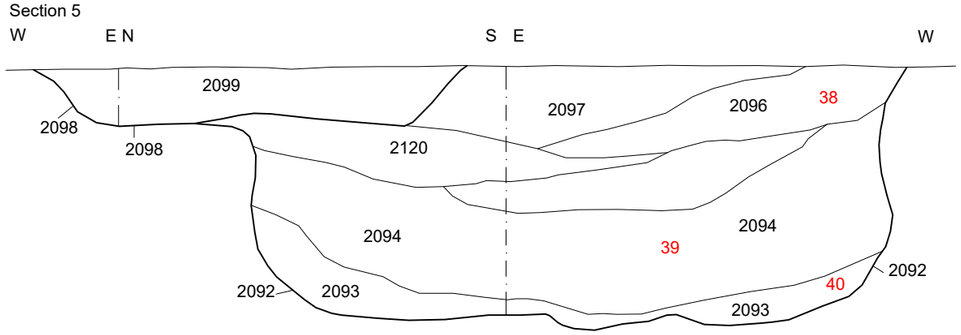

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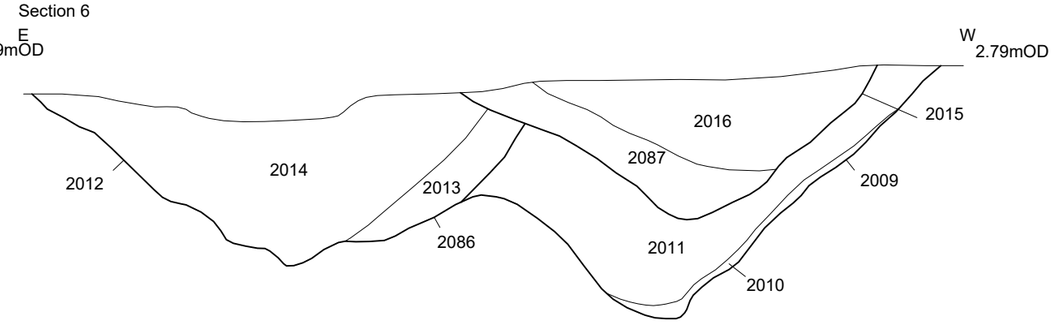

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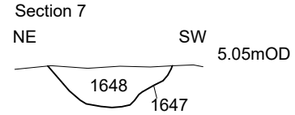


Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 7
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR	Period 2.1 sections and photographs	

N

Trackway 1

503355, 104145

2022

G16

G17

166/017

Section 8

G44

2229

2151

2235

2048

Section 11

2045

Section 10

G18

ENC 4

1757

Section 9

G45

ENC 3

G15

1945

503355, 104090

1923

Section 12

G8

G19

1962

G14 and 15

1663

0 5m

Period 2.2

Period 2.2 conjecture

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 2.2	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

2055 and 2057 looking north

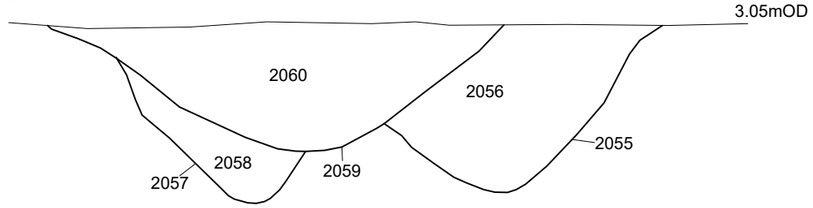
1540 looking north-east

2045 and 2048 looking south-west

2151 looking west

1923 looking north

Section 8



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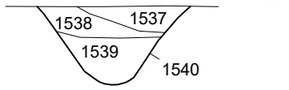

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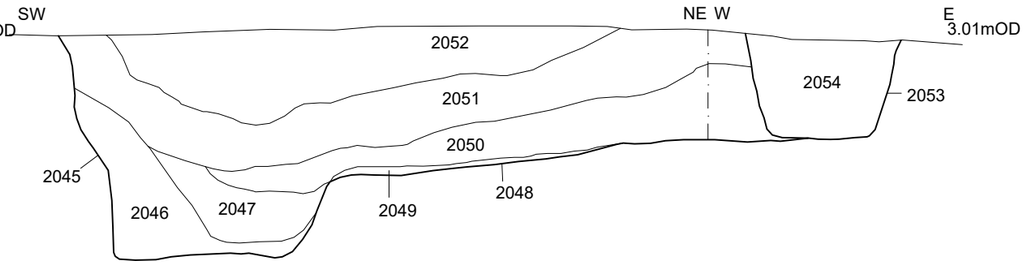
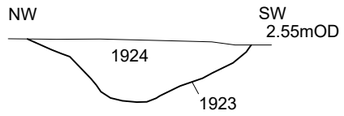


Section 11

Section 12



© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Period 2.2 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Trackway 1

503355, 104145

2022

Section 13

2186

2229/2235

1459

2169

G21

1728

2263

2262

1776

Settlement Enclosure 5

Section 16

1761

1268

G20

Section 15

G22

Section 14

503355, 104090

G8

Period 2.3

Period 2.3 conjecture

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 2.3 plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

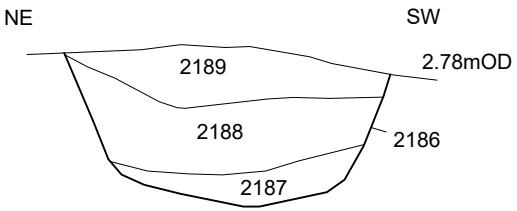
2186 looking south

1514 looking south-east

1594 looking south

1761 looking north

Section 13



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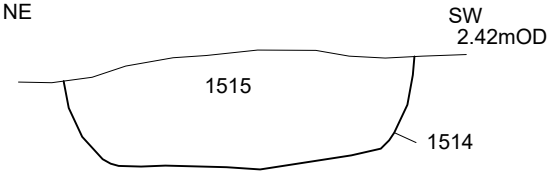

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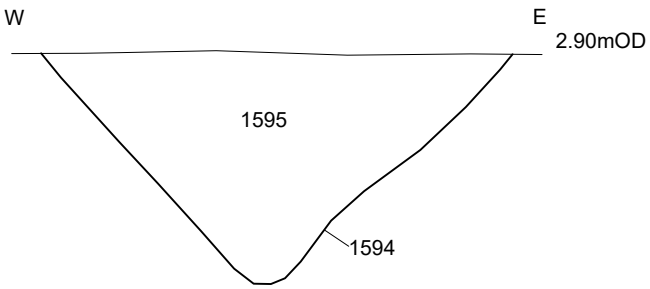

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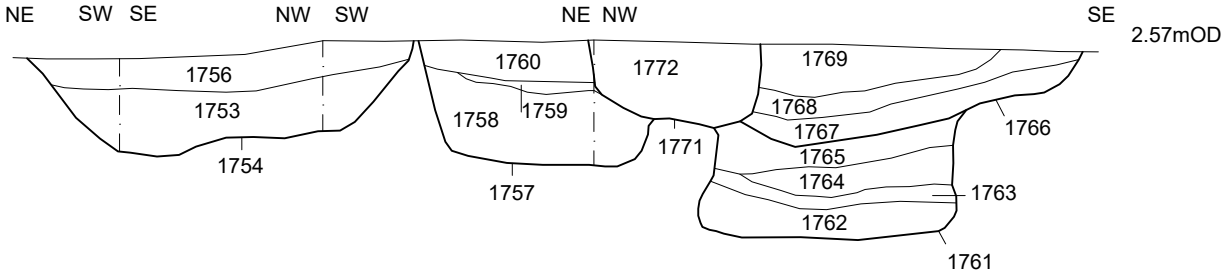

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Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Period 2.3 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Trackway 1

Section 17

503355, 104145

Enclosure 6

G35

Sub-division 2

G36

1422

ENC 6

Sub-division 4

G23
1394

G23
1622

Section 18

G37

G38

G24

1840
Section 20

Sub-division 3

G23
1787

Section 19

503355, 104090

Period 3.1

Period 3.1 conjecture

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Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 3.1	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

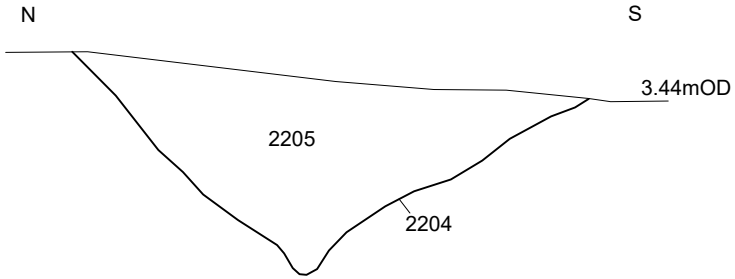
2204 looking east

1719 looking east

1787 looking north-west

1840 looking north

Section 17



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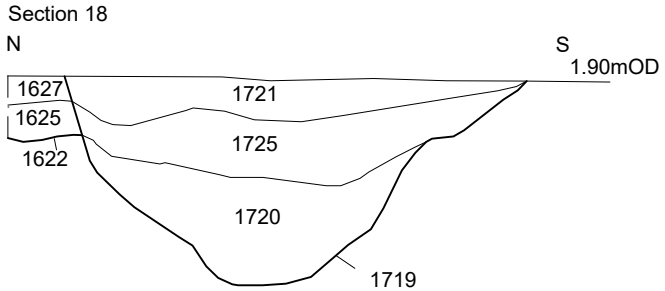

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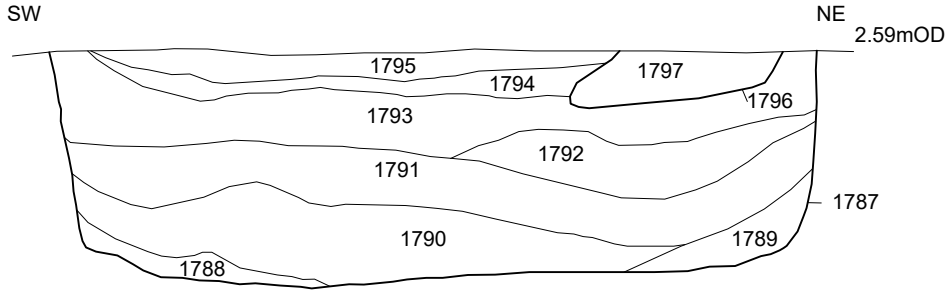

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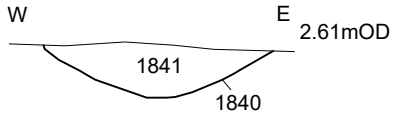

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Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Period 3.1 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Section 1

G47

Trackway 2

503240, 104170

503240, 104130

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 3.1 Area B plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Trackway 1

2079

G39

2081

503355, 104145

G42

Sub-division 2

Section 21

ENC 7

G40

Sub-division 4

G41

Section 23

Section 22

G46

G24

Sub-division 5

503355, 104090

0 5m

Period 3.2

Period 3.2 conjecture

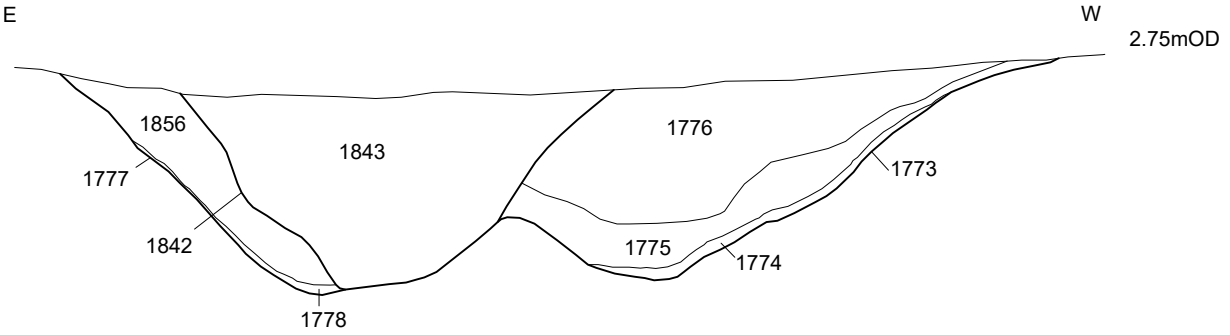
© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 3.2	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

1842 looking south-west

1715 looking west

2102 looking west

Section 21



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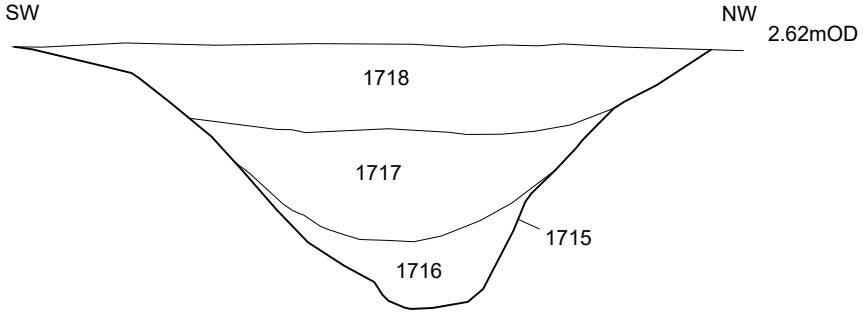

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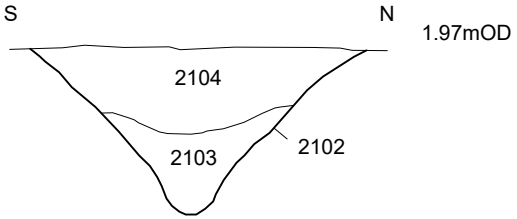

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Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Period 3.2 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Section 1

503240, 104170

G47

Trackway 2

G48

503240, 104130

0 5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 3.2 Area B	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

N

503355, 104145

2256

G32

G27

2111

Section 24

5016

Section 25

G33

G26

G31

ENC 8

Section 26

G25

Section 27

G29

G30

ENC 9

503355, 104090

0 5m

Period 3.3

Period 3.3 conjecture

© Archaeology South-East		Toddington Lane, Littlehampton	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 160740	Aug 2017	Period 3.3	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

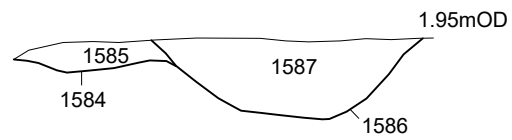
1586 looking east

1516 looking north

1550 looking south-east

1018 looking north

Section 24



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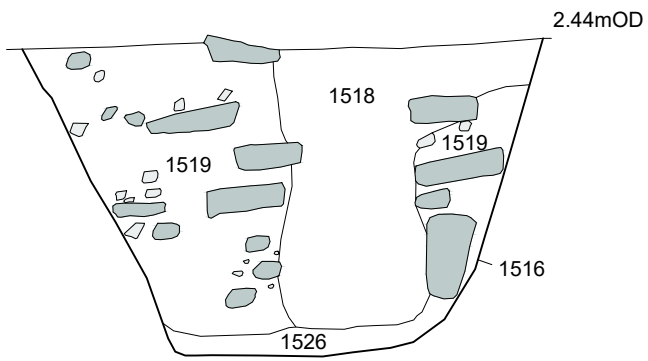

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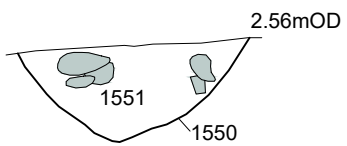

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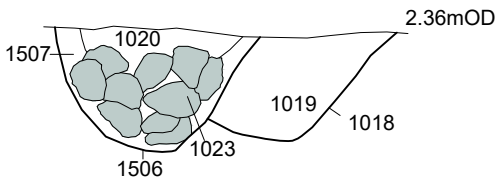

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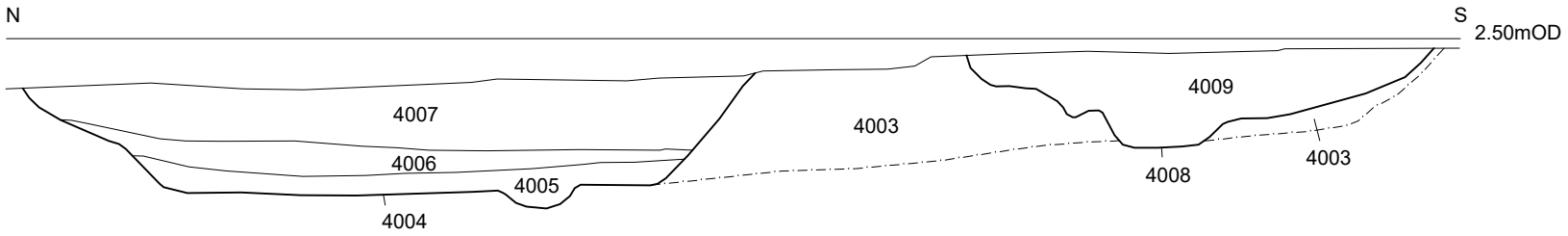
Project Ref: 160740	Sept 2017	Period 3.2 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017154	Drawn by: JLR		

Section 28



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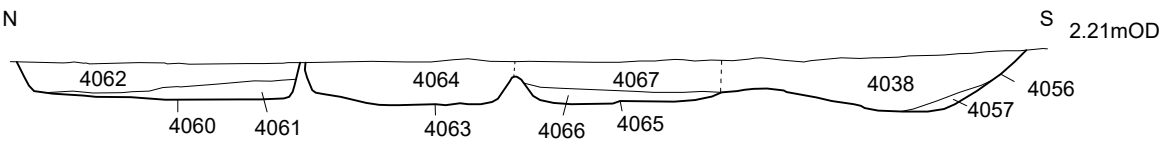
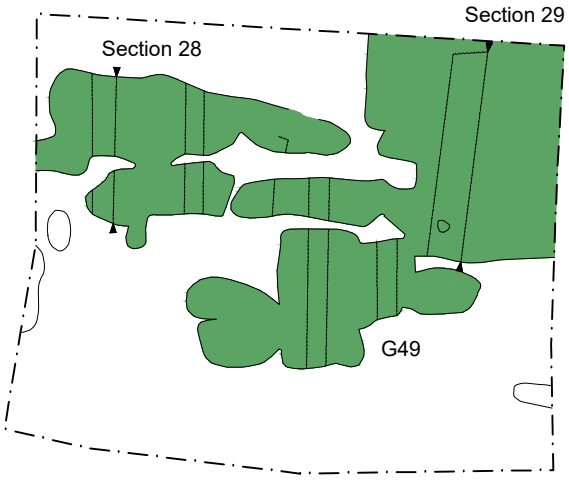
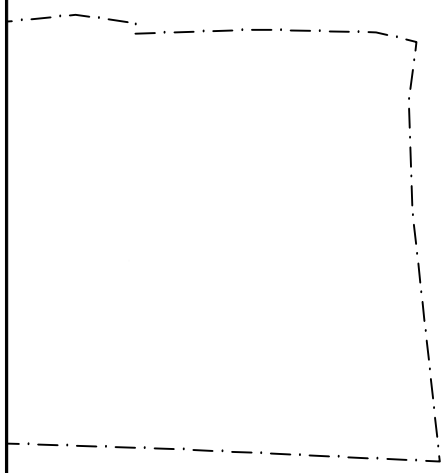
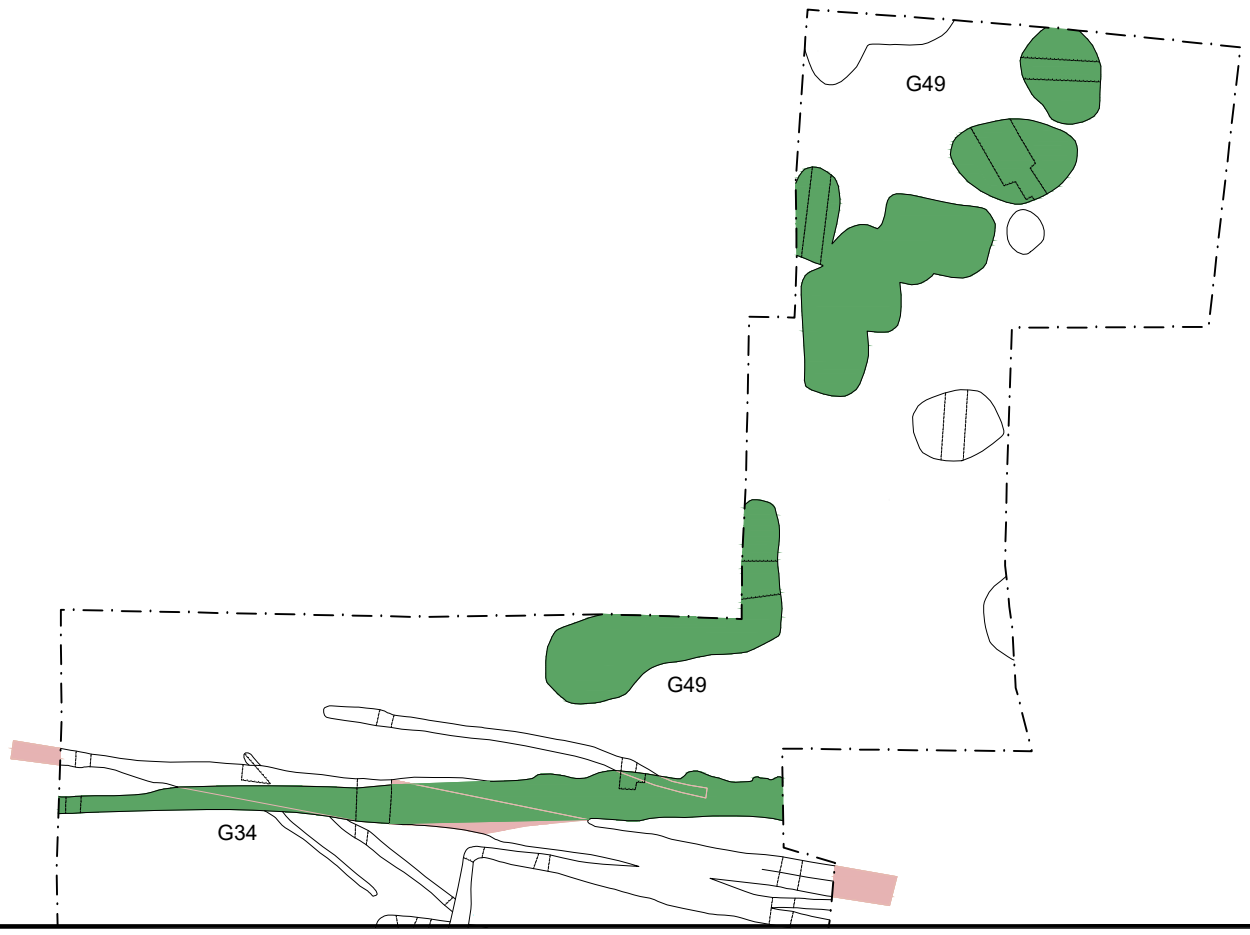


4/004 looking east

4056 and 4065 looking east







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