

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND  
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT  
HOOK LANE, PAGHAM, WEST SUSSEX**

**NGR: 489573 099219  
(SZ 89573 99219)**

**Planning Reference: P/30/19/OUT**

**ASE Project No: 190815  
Site Code: HKL19**

**ASE Report No: 2022138  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-508135**

**Chichester District Museum, Accession No: CHCDM 2020**



**By Tom Munnery**

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## **Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex February and November 2020. The fieldwork was commissioned by Orion Heritage in advance of residential development.*

*The excavation uncovered small numbers of Early and Late Neolithic pits, a Middle Bronze Age coaxial field system with attendant waterhole/well and possible pen structure and round house. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age bivallate ovate enclosure was recorded. An Early Iron Age enclosure was also recorded, along with a small workspace area. This was built upon in the Middle Iron Age, with a field system and series of smaller enclosures created within the Early Iron Age predecessor. A round house, ring ditches and grain stores indicate an agrarian and pastoral regime were employed throughout this period. A small amount of Roman activity; possibly a portion of a bivallate enclosure was recorded.*

*A hiatus occurred in the archaeological record until the Saxo-Norman period, which saw the construction of a rectangular enclosure, although no contemporary features were noted to provide evidence of its use. A ditch system with no datable material is considered to be of medieval date and is on a possible alignment with the location of Sefter Farm, although there is no knowledge of the inception of this farm. The post-medieval period saw the aggrandisement of this field system, with parcels of land amalgamated to form larger fields. A late 19th or early 20th century lime kiln was also encountered.*

*The 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 in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article within a local archaeological journal.*

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

*Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Orion Heritage to conduct archaeological investigations on land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex (NGR: 489573 099219; Figure 1) in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The fieldwork took place between February and November 2020.*

### 1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site consists of two adjoining arable fields divided by a drain and forming a large wedge-shaped parcel of land on the northern periphery of Pagham. It is bounded by Sefter Road to the north, Hook Lane to the east and Pagham Road to the west (Figure 2). The site is flat lying at between 5.2m and 6.5m AOD. The northern edge of the northern field probably runs along the previous course of a tributary stream of the Pagham Rife. Two apparently active springs are located one each in the north-western corner and southern portion of the site

### 1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock geology at the site is London Clay Formation (clay silt and sand) with overlying River Terrace Deposits. To the west, along the course of the Pagham rife Raised Beach Deposits are located, a small portion of which encroach on north-west corner of the site (BGS 2022). These geological deposits are overlain by topsoil/subsoil.

### 1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 The site is subject to proposals for residential development (Planning Ref. P/30/19/OUT). Following consultation with James Kenny (Chichester District Council), Archaeological Advisor to Arun District Council, an archaeological condition was attached to outline planning consent:

*No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: The site has the potential to contain unknown remains of archaeological importance therefore in accordance with Policies D DM1 and HER DM6 of the Arun Local Plan. It is considered necessary for this to be a pre-commencement condition because archaeology can only be investigated before construction commences*

- 1.3.2 Archaeology South-East was commissioned in late 2019 by Orion Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation. Multi-period archaeological remains were identified including two areas of prehistoric activity, a cremation burial, Roman ditches and a post-medieval kiln (ASE 2020a).
- 1.3.3 On the basis of these results it was determined that further archaeological works would be required to mitigate the impact on archaeological remains. These further archaeological works comprised the excavation of four areas within the development (A-D, Fig. 2), totalling some 2.27ha.



#### **1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work**

- 1.4.1 Evaluation commissioned by Orion Heritage: Nov 2019 – Dec 2019  
Excavation commissioned by Orion Heritage: Feb 2020 – Nov 2020 (with a hiatus in work as a consequence of the COVID19 pandemic)

#### **1.5 Archaeological methodology**

- 1.5.1 The excavations were undertaken in two phases. Field work commenced on 10th February 2020 and continued until 13th March 2020. By this time Areas B, C and D had been fully stripped of overburden along with the southern portion of Area A. As a result of the COVID19 pandemic work then ceased on site until 20th July 2020 upon which it was completed on 13th November 2020. This led to large swathes of the site being left open to the elements during this hiatus. This in turn resulted in much of the archaeology being covered by rain and wind derived silts which meant the site had to be stripped again to re-reveal the archaeological deposits beneath. Portions of the site were also accessed by the public at this time, evidence of footfall, cycling and motorcycling having occurred in the intervening period causing some disruption to the surface archaeology. During the closing weeks of the excavation excessive rain caused flooding of portions of the site leading to the inability to excavate some portions fully. This was particularly manifest along the boundaries of Area A.

##### *Excavation Strategy*

- 1.5.2 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Overburden deposits of topsoil were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features or features that sat proud of the archaeological horizon that might have of significance. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the LPA Archaeological Advisor as soon as practicable.
- 1.5.3 This pre-excavation plan was made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale for on-site use by both the Supervisors and Assistant Archaeologists. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East Surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisors.
- 1.5.4 All excavation work was carried out in line with Sussex Archaeological Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work (WSCC, ESCC, CDC 2017) and in line with the specification document (ASE 2020b).
- 1.5.5 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- all structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded as far as practicable.
- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded as far as practicable. Attempts were made to excavate sufficient of the feature lengths to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
- features were initially excavated to safe depths (generally 1.2m) and fully recorded. Samples of deeper features were subsequently mechanically excavated to facilitate further collection of artefacts and less detailed recording.
- for other types of feature such as working hollows or remnant ancient soils, all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.
- Consideration was given to employing the single context recording system if remains are sufficiently complicated.
- Most features were hand-excavated, although for longer lengths of ditch some samples were excavated with machine and subsequently hand recorded.

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

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

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

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

#### *Environmental Sampling Strategy*

1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains or water-logged deposits.

1.5.11 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, wells) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted.

- 1.5.12 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as small mammals and botanicals. Larger samples of 80-100 litres were taken from some contexts, rich in potential organic remains.
- 1.5.13 Sub-samples of up to 10 litres were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis to target retrieval of insects and pollen, for example.

## **1.6 Organisation of the Report**

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site (hitherto referred to together as 'the site') within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Following on from previous archaeological evaluation(s) conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2020a) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: HKL19.
- 1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation(s) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following background is paraphrased from an archaeological desk-based assessment that was previously prepared for the site (Orion 2015; with due acknowledgement) combined with the results of the evaluation (ASE 2020a) and other archaeological works. Full details can be found in those documents. For the purposes of the DBA the study area comprised a 1km radius from the approximate centre of the site.

2.2 The recent evaluation comprised the excavation of 91 x 30m by 2m trenches across the site to provide a representative sample of the proposed development area. Seven proposed trenches were not excavated due to persistent standing water. The results of the trial trenching have been incorporated into the chronological background (below). The results of the trenching are illustrated on Figure 2.

### *Prehistoric*

2.3 Prior to the archaeological evaluation works the earliest known remains of prehistoric date in the vicinity of the site comprised a single Neolithic stone axe c.100m to the east of the north eastern corner of the study site (MWS2224). Some sherds of Bronze Age pottery have been recorded c.500m to the south west of the study site (MWS7024). Other recorded prehistoric remains are a number of flint blades and a core rejuvenation flake found c.500m to the west of the site (MWS7093). A recent evaluation directly to the north of the site recovered almost 80 pieces of struck flint dating from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age indicating low-level exploitation of the landscape during this time (ASE 2022).

2.4 The earliest identified remains on the site identified during the 2019 evaluation was a residual possible microlith of Early or Middle Mesolithic date recovered from a probably Middle Bronze Age gully in Trench 6.

### *Bronze Age*

2.5 Evidence of Middle Bronze Age activity in the form of a pit containing a large ceramic assemblage was also recorded directly to the north of the site, while a possible post-built structure of Middle/Late Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was also revealed during the same evaluation (ASE 2022).

2.6 Whilst there is relatively little known evidence for prehistoric activity in the study area it should be noted that, at least in part, this may be result of the limited amount of archaeological investigation in the area rather than a true absence of archaeological remains of this date. With increasing quantities of work being undertaken, so too will the evidence of its prehistoric inhabitation. Elsewhere across the West Sussex flood plain it has been demonstrably shown to be extensively settled throughout much, if not most of prehistory.

2.7 One concentrations of Bronze Age features was identified during the evaluation. The first in was Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 17 (over which excavation Area A was sited; Fig. 2). Two linear features in Trench 5 produced Middle Bronze Age pottery, postholes and linear features in Trenches 2, 4, 12 and 17 produced Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery, while Trench 6 produced a range of material dating from the Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age.

*Iron Age*

- 2.8 The only identified Iron Age remains within the study area belong to the evaluations of both this site and that over the road at Land North of Sefter Road, Pagham (ASE 2020a; 2022).
- 2.9 Within the site boundary concentration of Iron Age features were identified on the western side of the evaluated area in Trenches 31, 32, 33, 34 and 37 (now within excavation Area B; Fig. 2). Two ditches in Trench 31 produced Middle Iron Age pottery and a ditch in Trench 33 produced Iron Age pottery, while features in Trenches 32, 34 and 37 produced Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery.
- 2.10 At Land North of Sefter Road a number of dispersed ditches were recorded as dating to the Iron Age. Cumulatively these remains indicate the presence of a widespread field system with potential concentrations of activity within the site boundary.
- 2.11 Further afield sites such as North Bersted which lies approximately 3km to the north-east (Taylor *et al* 2014), Bognor Regis College (Dunkin *et al* in prep) and Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter (Cotswold Archaeology 2009) demonstrate the widespread use of the landscape throughout prehistory, with the evidence for Iron Age activity a constant presence among these sites.

*Romano-British*

- 2.12 Prior to the archaeological evaluation works the only known remains of Romano-British date within the study area comprised an almost complete Roman flagon and a rim of another flagon c.500m to the west of the study site (MWS7093). As with the earlier periods this may in part be the result of the limited number of archaeological investigations in the area.
- 2.13 After the fieldwork for this site had taken place archaeological work across the road, to the north, revealed evidence Early Roman occupation across the site with two possible concentrations of activity. These concentrations comprised pits, postholes and at least two interred vessels, in addition to the field system that was apparent outside of these areas (ASE 2022).
- 2.14 As with evidence relating to prehistory, identification of Roman activity within the study area has been relatively low. However, sites around North Bersted, only 3km distant to the north-east, demonstrate the utilisation of the landscape throughout the Roman period (Taylor *et al* 2014; Dunkin *et al* in prep; Cotswold Archaeology 2009).

*Late Saxon/Medieval*

- 2.15 There were no previously recorded archaeological remains of Late Saxon date within the study area. The 2019 archaeological evaluation identified two features, both ditches, which produced Late Saxon/medieval pottery. Ditch [10/006] in Trench 10 produced a single sherd of pottery of this period and correlated with a field boundary shown on the Plan of the Manor of Pagham of 1786 and the Yeakell and Gardners' map of 1778-1783. Although the pottery may have been residual, its presence perhaps suggests an early inception date for this element of the later field system.

- 2.16 A pottery group of Saxo-Norman date that included feature sherds was recovered from ditch [17/004] in Trench 17, which ran c.30m to the east of and broadly parallel to ditch [10/006] One sherd of mid-13th- to 14th- century date was collected from the topsoil [61/001] in Trench 61.
- 2.17 Historically, the site lies within the parish of Pagham which in turn lay within the Hundred of Aldwick. It is located beyond the historic core of nearby settlements which have medieval origins. Medieval remains and buildings have been recorded within the wider area. These include medieval remains/buildings recorded within the wider study area are Barton Manorhouse (MWS5747), Barton Manor chapel (MWS1613), a Willowhale Cottage which is 15th century in date (MWS2225) and a medieval ditch (MWS7024).
- Post-medieval*
- 2.18 The post-medieval development of the landscape in and around the site is depicted on historic maps dating from the late 18th century onwards. The earliest map that shows the site in any detail at a reasonable and reliable scale is Yeakell & Gardners Map of Sussex (1778) which shows the site as comprising a number of agricultural fields. Also shown on the map is Sefter Farm which is considered to be of at least 18th century date to the north-west and the scattered settlement of Rose Green along Sefter Road to the east.
- 2.19 The site is depicted as a number of fields on a plan of the Manor of Pagham dated 1786. The site lay within the tithing of Chrimsham (or Crimsham) and was formed of Plots 321-323 and 326-330, although the easternmost tip of Plot 321 is not part of the study site. The 1847 Pagham Tithe map depicts the site as comprising a number of small fields. The site had retained roughly the same field divisions as in the 1786 survey plan, although what were Plots 321 and 322 now formed a single plot, 218.
- 2.20 The 1880 first edition OS map shows that by this time most of the hedgerows within the site had been removed resulting in the site comprising of one large field and two smaller ones at the north end. The site remained unchanged on subsequent OS maps until 1961 by which time the two smaller fields at the northern end of the site had become one field.
- 2.21 The 2019 archaeological evaluation identified elements of a post-medieval field system that correlate with the Tithe Map (Trenches 10?, 40, 41, 46, 50, 54, 55, 56 and 83) together with a kiln in Trench 85 and associated features (Trenches 85 and 95). A further two elements of a field system were identified in Trenches 10, 17 and 19 which correlated with field boundaries shown on the 18th-century mapping but not on the Tithe Map.
- 2.22 Also identified in the evaluation was kiln [85/004]. A spread [85/005] and a gully [85/006] that produced similarly dated CBM were probably associated. Ditch [70/004] in Trench 70 contained very frequent oyster shell, which was a major ingredient in the production of lime mortar in the medieval/post-medieval period, suggesting the proximity of a lime kiln. This group of features lay close to Pagham Road, presumably to facilitate the transport of the finished bricks or tiles.

### 3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The original general aims and research aims of the archaeological investigation were drawn up in the WSI prepared for this piece of work (ASE 2020b) and are as follows:

3.2 The general aims of the archaeological investigation were as follows:

- *To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the excavation with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts*
- *To refine the dating, character and function of the deposits at this site.*
- *To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through publication, the submission of a report to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record and the project archive to the local museum*

3.3 On the basis of the 2019 evaluation results the following site-specific research aims were proposed below with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF):

- The evolution of settlement [SERF, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age]  
*Trenches 5 and 6 produced prehistoric pottery that spanned at least 1700 years, from the EBA, MBA, LBA/EIA, MIA and the LIA; long span of human activity in a single location. There was no evidence however that the occupation was continuous. The prehistoric focus seems to have been the result of a number of factors comprising topography, hydrology, drainage, soil type, a possible flint source as well as the wide range of resources to be found in a riparian environment. Can this be further elucidated by the excavation works? As archaeological activity that spans the period between the LBA/EIA and the MIA/LIA has been tentatively identified in a relatively small area of the site, can any evidence be found for the climatic instability registered across Europe that reached its peak at c.700BC? (Brown 2008, 8)*
- The precise chronology of the construction, use and abandonment of field systems in the middle and late Bronze Age needs further research. [SERF, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age]  
*More detail in relation to the suggested co-axial field system present obtained through excavation has the potential to further elucidate this research topic.*
- Landscape, environment and settlement evidence [SERF, Roman]  
*Are there additional elements of the Roman ditch complex in excavation Area B. Do these represent elements of a field system?*
- Bricks and Tiles [SERF; Post-Medieval]  
*The morphology of production sites, from kiln technology to ancillary buildings has been identified as needing further study. The excavation of the area around the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln in Trench 85 (excavation area D) has the potential to contribute to this.*

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 Individual contexts, (shown in square brackets [\*\*\*]), 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).

### **4.2 Summary**

(Figures 3-5)

4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.2.2 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Mesolithic date which suggests that occupation of the site, albeit transient, occurred across this distant period.

4.2.3 Small numbers of pits dating from the Early and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age are recorded, indicating evidence of low-level occupation from the periods.

4.2.4 During the Middle Bronze Age there is considerable evidence for the occupation of the site, including a coaxial field system, waterhole/well, agrarian and pastoral farming, and possible habitation. A number of cremations were also recorded across the site, some forming a possible boundary, although these are generally poorly dated.

4.2.5 An ovate bi-vallate enclosure with possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age origins was recorded. More firmly dated Early Iron Age remains came in the form of a large enclosure ditch and further division of the landscape. A group of postholes indicate a workspace or structure relating to this period, although the precise function of this is unclear.

4.2.6 Occupation and use of the landscape continued into the Middle Iron Age, with the large Early Iron Age enclosure being further subdivided with a roundhouse and several other pens or storage areas installed. A number of grain stores and other post-built structures were also recorded. The installation of another field system to the east of the main site of occupation area also occurred at this time. This also contained several grain stores and ring ditches, most likely for produce of livestock storage. A short stretch of palisaded ditch is also present, although the precise function of this is currently unclear. Middle Iron Age activity appears to focus on agricultural and pastoral practices.

4.2.7 There is then a hiatus in activity until the Early Roman period, which is witness to a reorganisation of the landscape. A portion of a bi-vallate enclosure or



trackway is constructed and latterly reorganised again, with a later, although still early Roman ditch, excavated through it.

- 4.2.8 Another hiatus then seemingly occurs between c.AD150/200 and 1050, at which point evidence of a Saxo-Norman rectangular enclosure is encountered. No contemporary features were recorded, making inferences on its use difficult.
- 4.2.9 The next phase of activity is considered to have a medieval date, although dating for it is entirely absent. This period of activity is defined by the establishment of a field system, which might bear some relation to Sefer Farm, although this cannot be verified.
- 4.2.10 Post-medieval evidence comprised the aggrandisement of the fields within the medieval field system, creating fewer but larger parcels of land. A late 19th or early 20th century lime kiln was also recorded.
- 4.2.11 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	2137
Section sheets	44
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	2472
Context register	49
Drawing register	44
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 )	11 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	22
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	1 box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	2 pieces
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	1 box

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

- 4.2.12 The site archive will be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in: *'Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice'* (AAF 2011); *'A Standard and Guide to best practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe'* (EAC 2013); and *'Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections'* (SMA 2020).

### **4.3 Natural Deposits**

- 4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.35m - 0.50m of topsoil or well-developed ploughsoil which directly overlay the fills of the archaeological features or the natural River Terrace deposits. This is a highly variable deposit ranging from an orangey-brown to yellow colour, and consists of areas of silty-clay, but also with patches containing greater proportions of sand. Occasional inclusions of manganese and small sandstone pieces were present throughout the exposed natural geology.
- 4.3.2 The site is skirted on the northern side by what is thought might be a channelled tributary to the Pagham Rife, although no evidence of this was recorded on the site.
- 4.3.3 All archaeological features lay beneath the overburden with the exception of a small number of cremations or pyre-related deposits that were observed up to approximately 50mm above the level of the natural geology. Some structural elements of a post-medieval lime kiln were also be observed above the level of the natural geology.

### **4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material**

- 4.4.1 A small number of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic technology-based struck flint was recovered from the site. Approximately seven blade-based pieces of struck flint were recorded, including two blade-cores, were recovered as residual artefact in later features. There is a possibility some of these finds relate to Period 1, but none were encountered from features dated to this period.

### **4.5 Period 1: Early Neolithic 3700-3300BC**

(Figure 6)

- 4.5.1 A single feature dating to this period was noted within the site boundary. This comprised a single pit within Area A. Pit G2 which was circular in plan with steep sides and an almost conical profile. Four fills were identified within the pit, comprising a basal fill of redeposited natural, above which a charcoal-rich layer was found. Two further layers of silting mixed with redeposited natural were identified above this. An assemblage of pottery was recovered from throughout the feature providing a relatively secure Early Neolithic date. The only other artefacts recovered from the feature was a cattle mandible that was located almost directly on the base of the pit, a fragment of large mammal humerus and unidentified animal bone, and some undiagnostic struck flint and unworked burnt flint.
- 4.5.2 Elsewhere across the site, small amounts of residual pottery from this period were recovered in later features. One notable group came from a Period 2 tree throw G1, while other sherds came from features scattered across the site. An Early Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead was also present within a fill of Middle Bronze Age ditch (G37).

#### 4.6 Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 2900-1800BC

(Figures 7 and 8)

##### *Pitting*

- 4.6.1 Two adjacent pits were recorded towards the southern edge of Area A. These two pits, G3, were circular in plan with gently sloping sides and relatively flat bases. They each contained distinct fills of both charred remains and redeposited natural or silting, although the order in which these types of fills were interred differs.
- 4.6.2 The southern of the two pits [1133] had a stratigraphy comprising a basal fill of redeposited natural above which a charcoal-rich layer was present. This was capped by a layer of mixed silting and natural. Both the basal fill [1134] and secondary fill [1135] yielded a number of Grooved Ware sherds along with a residual sherd of Early Neolithic date.
- 4.6.3 Northern pit [1130] contained a basal fill of a charcoal-rich matrix [1131] above which lay an upper fill of silted material mixed with redeposited natural [1132]. No finds were recovered from the basal fill, while the upper matrix yielded a small number of probable Grooved Ware ceramics.
- 4.6.4 Attempts were made to detect either conjoining sherds or whether sherds from the same vessel might be present within both pits, but it is considered that they derive from different vessels. Similarities between sherds in pit [1133] were however noted with some residual sherds recorded further south-west in ditch [1069].
- 4.6.5 Neither pit was environmentally sampled because of disturbance from post-medieval land drains.

##### *Tree throw utilisation and use of the landscape*

- 4.6.6 Within Area B tree throw G1 contained a small to moderate sized assemblage of mixed ceramics. The pottery included some sherds of Early Neolithic pottery but was dominated by sherds of the Beaker tradition. These were recovered from throughout the single, homogeneous, fill of the feature. Environmental sample <12> yielded a small quantity of charcoal along with some fire cracked flint. The tree throw itself had irregular sides and base, which were also unusually steep and flat respectively.
- 4.6.7 Also present within Area B was a shallow depression filled with a possible remnant of prehistoric subsoil, G4. A single sherd of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from this deposit, as was a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead.
- 4.6.8 A second but much larger shallow depression was also recorded. This spread of material, G183, was identified by the increased presence of fire cracked flint within its matrix and a slightly lighter and siltier nature to its form. It is unclear whether this spread of material represents an element of prehistoric subsoil or land surface preserved within the depression, or the remnants of an extremely truncated and dispersed burnt mound, although the former is more likely provided the paucity of associated troughs containing fire cracked flint.

4.6.9 Residual finds of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead and ceramics were recovered from across the site indicating a slightly higher level of occupation and utilisation of the landscape than the archaeological features alone might suggest.

#### **4.7 Period 3: Middle Bronze Age 1500-1150BC**

(Figures 9, 10 & 11)

4.7.1 The Middle Bronze Age was dominated by a series of parallel double ditches on two different coaxial alignments. Also recorded was a well, possible ring-ditch, cremations and a small number of pits.

##### *Coaxial field system*

4.7.2 Area A was occupied by a west-northwest to east-southeast aligned coaxial field system with a number of spurs running at right angles to this. The field system was formed of a series of double ditches or gullies with a gap of between 1.40m and 2.00m between the pairs. The field system in Area A is formed of ditches and gullies G5-G30 and G182. Generally the gullies ranged in width from approximately 0.30m to 1.00m and in depth from around 0.05m to 0.20m. They were predominantly fairly regularly shaped in profile and contained mid grey silt-clay fills. One exception to this was an element of G20, nearest to well G91, which contained a concentration of charcoal. It is considered that the sets of double ditches or gullies were excavated to form a bank upon which a hedgerow might have been planted, rather than forming trackways that crossed the landscape.

4.7.3 Few finds were recovered from the gullies comprising the field system in Area A. Those recorded included a small number of pottery sherds including some examples from the Deverel Rimbury tradition. A small number of cattle bone was yielded from one investigated portion of the field system, G22.

4.7.4 The coaxial field system exposed in Area B was orientated on an east-northeast to west-southwest and west-northwest to east-southeast alignment, having rotated approximately 45° from the system noted in Area A. It comprised ditch groups G35-G45, G47, G48, and G52-G54. The gullies were predominantly formed of stretches of up to 31.50m, although some shorter elements were present. Some deliberate breaks in the ditches were noted, often at the point where different the alignments met, perhaps indicating access points sited in the corners of fields. The ditches forming the field system were of similar dimensions to those in Area A, being approximately 2.50m apart.

4.7.5 A greater quantity of artefacts were recovered from the field system elements within Area B than Area A. Pottery was recorded from across the lengths of gullies including sherds of Grooved Ware, Beaker and Deverel Rimbury vessels. Small quantities of fired clay was also recovered, while a single fragment of cattle bone was recorded within one of the investigated elements. At the junction of two gullies fill [1070] of gully section [1069], a part of G40, a group of Grooved Ware or possibly Beaker pottery was recovered along with a fragment of a quern rubbing stone. These finds may represent either a curated assemblage that was placed within the corner of the field, or perhaps a disturbed deposit of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

- 4.7.6 At the southern end of Area B and on broad alignment with G40 was a short stretch of ditch or elongated pit G154. This yielded only a single undatable sherd of pottery, but might represent activity at the junction of a number of fields.

*Ring ditch G46*

- 4.7.7 Bolted on to the southern side of coaxial field system gully G42 were two elements of circular ring ditch G46. The eastern arm of the ring ditch extended from ditch G42, while the western side stopped short before interacting with it. Coaxial field system ditch G42 formed the northern, back, of the ring ditch. Both the eastern and western sides of the ring ditch were formed of relatively substantial ditches of on average 0.32m in depth reaching a maximum of 0.37m. The ring ditch had an internal diameter of between approximately 8.30m and 8.90m containing an area of roughly 54m<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.7.8 Both arms of the ditch were filled with a mid-brown-grey silt clay which contained a mixed assemblage of pottery. The assemblage was dominated by Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury ware, although a very small number of residual Early Bronze Age Beaker and Early Neolithic sherds were also present.
- 4.7.9 The function of this feature is unclear, but its unusual addition to an existing field system and location on the edge of a field might suggest it was utilised for storage of crop, penning livestock, or perhaps as temporary shelter for those working the land.

*Pitting across the landscape*

- 4.7.10 A small number of pits were recorded across the site. These have been divided into five separate groups based on their spatial patterning in relation to the coaxial field system, rather than their form and potential function, although some examples are markedly different and highlighted where necessary.
- 4.7.11 The most densely packed group of pits was contained in the north-east corner of Area B. This group, G51, was formed of five intercutting pits although their proximity to the limit of excavation might suggest there are more beyond it. The pits were all relatively shallow with rounded bases and generally filled with similar mid brown silt-clay matrices. The dating of this group of features is based on a single, albeit large, sherd of Deverel-Rimbury tradition pottery. No other finds were recovered from the group.
- 4.7.12 Pit groups G31-G34 were formed of isolated pits disparately spread across Area A, with each group contained within a different area as defined by the coaxial field system. The pits fall within two forms, either circular or near circular and elongate, all with rounded or near-rounded bases. All pits were filled with a mid-brown-grey or mid brown silt-clay except for [2058] within G33 which is described in more detail below. Excluding feature [2058] the pits contained relatively large quantities of Deverel-Rimbury or Post Deverel-Rimbury ware ceramics along with an example of a saddle quern in the form of plotted find <PF9> from pit [1954] in G33. A single fragment of fired clay and struck flint were recovered from the pits.

- 4.7.13 Pit [2058] was elongate in form and was the only example to contain more than two fills. Six fills were recorded within this feature most of which comprised a variation on a mid-grey-brown silt clay. The exception to this was uppermost fill [2067] which contained a higher incidence of charcoal along with fragments of cattle bone. Lower down the pit large quantities of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered, much of which appeared to derive from two separate vessels. Two hammer stones, <PF14> and <PF16> were recovered from the pit along with a flattened quartzite pebble <PF17> used for rubbing. Struck flint was recovered from throughout the pit, including a denticulated scraper, end scraper, end and side scraper and a core.
- 4.7.14 Cumulatively, the function of pits with G31-G34 is unclear, with most probably deriving as a consequence of waste disposal. Pit [2058] might perform a role in rubbish disposal, but similarly may also be associated with the coaxial field system being as it is on alignment with it. The relatively high incidence of pottery within these features suggests that settlement of Middle Bronze Age date was located not too far beyond the bounds of the excavation.
- 4.7.15 A greater number of pits might in fact belong to this period, but the paucity of definitive dating material or spatial association with better dated examples precludes their inclusion within it.

#### *Well G91*

- 4.7.16 Sited at the convergence of definitely three and probably four elements of the coaxial field system within Area A was well G91. It was ovoid in plan with and was demonstrated to have steep sides, at least to the depth of excavation. The well was approximately 6.80m in diameter, although variation in this occurred across its plan. It was hand excavated to a depth of 1.30m and a single machine slot was excavated in one quadrant to a depth of 3.00m at which point the feature became unstable. It was considered that the well base was near this depth, but it could not be fully established.
- 4.7.17 Six fills were recorded within the upper hand-excavated 1.30m, while only an additional two could be identified in the lower 1.70m, although this is likely a consequence of the excavation methodology. The hand excavated fills were dominated by mid-brown-grey silt-clay matrices and yielded large quantities of pottery ranging from the Early Neolithic through to the Middle Bronze Age, although a small number of sherds recovered from the final infilling might have derived from the Iron Age. A cattle humerus and mandible were also retrieved.
- 4.7.18 The secondary fill of the well, excavated by machine, was much more clay-rich than the layers above, indicating a greater incidence of being subject to waterlogging. No finds were recovered from this fill. Basal fill [1805] was more silty but much darker in colour than those above it with a slight humic quality. Three pieces of preserved wood were recovered from the basal fill: [1806], [1807] and [1808]. These pieces demonstrated evidence of having been worked, with the former being a fragment of plank and the remaining two either cleft or halved. [1807] might have been part of a stave or tool.

#### *Cremations*

- 4.7.19 A number of cremations, possible cremations and probable cremation related deposits were recorded across the site. Only one example is dated, being

contained within an interred Deverel-Rimbury vessel. This cremation, [741], within G55, contained the remains of an adult from which no other demographic information could be discerned. Adjacent to [741] was possible posthole [370], a feature that might be associated with marking the cremation.

- 4.7.20 The remaining features that might represent either cremations or cremation-related deposits comprised features [104], [907] ([G56]), [1283], [1284], [1548], [1799], [1802] and [1909]. These features are located across the site in Areas A, B and C. Features [103] and [1799] contained 24g and 135g respectively of burnt bone, suggesting they might have served as cremations, although no dating evidence was recovered. Feature [1548] comprised just a portion of a vessel, although this possibly dates to the Late Bronze Age, but no cremation remains were recorded. Its position high up within the site stratigraphy suggests it might have served as a vessel to hold cremation. The remaining features contained only charred remains, perhaps inferring their association with the cremation process.

#### *Possible roundhouse G123*

- 4.7.21 Along the southern limit of excavation in Area B was a series of four postholes in an arc, G123. Whether these features form a roundhouse is unclear given the site was not extended further south to investigate this. Only a single gram of pottery was recovered from these postholes, along with a small collection of fired clay. Dating for the features is absent and their inclusion within Period 3 is based only on their form and spatial association with better dated features.

#### *Uncertain features G49 & G50*

- 4.7.22 Two ditch termini were observed extending from the western baulk in Area B, parallel to and just north of the coaxial field system. Between them they yielded only a single piece each of struck flint, burnt flint and Roman CBM. Their dating is based on their similar alignment to the coaxial field system, not the Roman tile which is considered an intrusive find, although this is not certain.

#### *Residual material*

- 4.7.23 Residual Middle Bronze Age material was also recovered.

### **4.8 Period 4: Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age**

- 4.8.1 The predominant archaeological evidence encountered across the site derived from the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age. Between four to nine phases of field system reorganisation may belong to this timeframe. Currently they are ascribed to four Phases (4.1-4.4), though further analysis may change this.

#### **4.9 Period 4.1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age 1150-600BC**

(Figure 12)

- 4.9.1 The dating evidence for this period is scant, but stratigraphically features in this phase appear earlier than the Period 4.2 enclosure. A few small scraps of probably Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ceramics were cumulatively recovered from the lengths of ditches and single ditch comprising this period. Unfortunately flooding within this part of the site curtailed more detailed investigation of this area.

##### *Ovate enclosure*

- 4.9.2 Curved gullies G59-G62 created an ovate enclosure that might have had associated hedgerows or fences between the bivallate pairings of gullies. The gullies varied in dimensions. Between them they contained approximately 50g of pottery, which was broadly dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period, although it is possible they sit more comfortably within the Early Iron Age.
- 4.9.3 Larger ditch G58 was on a similar concentric alignment to the ovate enclosure and was recorded to its north-west. No dating was recovered from this ditch, but its alignment with the ovate enclosure infers a degree of contemporaneity.
- 4.9.4 The location of the ovate enclosure, on the northern side of the boundary formed by the Middle Bronze Age coaxial field system might suggest continuity in the organisation of the landscape, with the ovate enclosure being latterly appended to the existing field layout. This might have occurred around a junction in the field system, permitting use of the enclosure from numerous spaces.

##### *Pitting*

- 4.9.5 A single pit, G63 likely deriving from this period is recorded between the two concentric ditches forming the eastern side of the ovate enclosure. An assemblage of 163g of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from the pit. It is possible that this pit served purpose as a receptacle for refuse, although the lack of deposition of other domestic rubbish across the area makes inferences on refuse origin difficult to make.



#### 4.10 Period 4.2: Early Iron Age (800-600BC)

(Figures 13 & 14)

4.10.1 The Early Iron Age is represented by well-dated features and by those which are dated by stratigraphic sequence. The overall impression is of a reorganisation of the Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age field system, with large ditches being excavated to divide areas of the landscape.

##### *Enclosing the landscape*

4.10.2 Potentially the largest feature of Early Iron Age date identified was a large arcing ditch within Area A. Very little of this ditch, G57, could be discerned, being mostly obscured by a later re-cut G65. Where surviving and recorded, the ditch was generally relatively steep-sided with a near flat base and depth of nearly 1.00m, except for one section where it is thought to have reached over 1.50m in depth.

4.10.3 Considering the reduced ability to sample this landscape feature as a consequence of later archaeological disturbance, a reasonable assemblage of ceramics were recovered. One notable group was contained within fill [467] of ditch section [463], which yielded a total of 348g of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material, although much of this derived from one largely undiagnostic element of a vessel. The only other finds recorded were a small number of fire-cracked flints.

4.10.4 No finds or features dated to this period were recorded within the area defined by ditch G57, making inferences on the function of this initial enclosure difficult to make.

##### *Dividing the landscape*

4.10.5 A single feature dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was identified within Area B (Figure 14). This comprised large straight ditch G64 which cut west-northwest to east-southeast across the excavation area, terminating after 39.50m. The ditch itself was steep-sided and had a base which ranged from flat through to rounded, with a depth of up to 1.25m. Despite a depth of up to 1.25m, much of the recorded ditch appeared to contain only a few fills. The exception to this was terminus [449] in which eight were observed, suggesting a number of episodes of dumping and slumping.

4.10.6 The majority of the ditch yielded few finds, except for a concentration of almost 3kg of fire-cracked flint from section [221]. In combination with the more complex infilling of the terminus noted above, this portion of the ditch also yielded much more artefactual evidence. The terminus was well-dated by an assemblage of over 5.6kg of Early Iron Age to Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age transition dated ceramics. This assemblage was contained throughout the stratigraphy of the ditch, although concentrations were recorded within intermediate fills [501]-[503] along with an increase in the incidence of charcoal. Over 4.5kg of fire-cracked flint was recovered from the ditch terminus. Despite the quantity of material deposited within the terminus of G64, there is a distinct absence of features in its vicinity, providing the question of from where it might have derived.

*Workspace/structures G90*

- 4.10.7 Within Area A (Figure 13), to the outside of the area defined by enclosure ditch G57 was a tightly grouped array of features, G90. Twenty-two postholes, pits and stakeholes were arranged within and around a slight hollow or area of trample, all contained within an area of approximately 43m<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.10.8 Feature [2206] was the only pit within the group. It was circular in plan and relatively shallow, with only 0.10m of depth recorded. It yielded single sherd of Early or Middle Iron Age pottery and a small amount of cattle teeth.
- 4.10.9 The remainder of the features appeared to be structural, with a single possible stakehole and 20 postholes. The precise organisation of the postholes and any structure or structures they might form is currently unclear. Between them the postholes contained 186g of Early or possibly Middle Iron Age pottery and 1.5kg fire-cracked flint. A fragment of saddle quern was also recovered from [2182] posthole.
- 4.10.10 Hollow, spread or trample [2166] around which the postholes clustered was a maximum of 0.20m deep and contained a small to moderate group of Early Iron Age pottery. In addition to this, fragments of a saddle quern were recovered as was 2.5kg fire-cracked flint.
- 4.10.11 The function of this group of features is unclear. A small number of magnetic fines were recovered from environmental sample <83> deriving from [2166] and sample <85> from posthole [2208], although these provided no further information on their potential function as they could derive from almost any heating activity. Little else was recovered from the environmental samples.

**4.11 Period 4.3: Middle Iron Age 400-50BC**

(Figures 15, 16 & 17)

- 4.11.1 Numerous phases within the Middle Iron Age have been identified stratigraphically. These take the form of several phases of ditch excavation which often cut through or realign previous iterations of field systems. Two main divisions of this period were identified and these have currently been named Period 4.3 and Period 4.4 respectively to facilitate chronological comprehension of the site. A slight change in ceramic tradition has been observed between the two periods, with the later phase pottery having a slightly higher incidence of decoration. However, in further analysis, Period 4.3 might be further divided into at least four phases and Period 4.4 might be divided into two. Currently the precise stratigraphic sequence of each phase within the periods is yet to be established and both are broadly described in the most part.

*Large enclosure G65*

- 4.11.2 One of the larger stages of activity was the re-excavation and renewal of Early Iron Age ditch G57, largely removing any trace of the previous incarnation. The re-cut was recorded as being up to 1.20m deep and contained a series of silting phases. Cumulatively, the ditch yielded a small number of pottery sherds which are only broadly datable to the Iron Age, although a small handful could be refined to the Middle Iron Age. Over 5kg of fire-cracked flints were recovered

from the length of the ditch. A small number of cattle and horse bones were also recovered.

- 4.11.3 It is thought to be during this period that another enclosure or paddock is bolted on to the northern side of this large enclosure. This is formed of arcing ditch G66. This extended north from G65, turning east before returning south towards to ditch G65 to create a narrow entrance to the space within. Only one full section through the ditch was achieved, demonstrating a ditch almost 1.00m deep with a series of silting episodes. Approximately 0.9kg of pottery was recovered from the excavated portions of the ditch, most of which was dated to the Middle Iron Age with the remainder unable to be dated any more closely than to be of Iron Age date. A large quantity of fire-cracked flint was also recovered, as well as a small quantity of horse remains.

#### *Internal division of large enclosure G65*

- 4.11.3 Several phases of internal division have been identified within the large enclosure. The order in which these were established is unclear and are described below as potential units with no diachronic inferences. Together they appear to form an aggregated field system with attendant activity created within the large enclosure ditch
- 4.11.4 Ditch G68 formed a sub-square enclosure, extending south from the northern arm of enclosure G65. Only 48g of poorly datable pottery was recovered from its length along with around 2.4kg fire-cracked flint.
- 4.11.5 A second enclosure, this time sub-rectangular in plan, was formed by ditch G67. This was larger than G68 in both ditch dimensions and the area that it enclosed. Finds recovered include a small mixed assemblage of pottery provided both an Iron Age, but also residual Bronze Age date. A smaller quantity of fire-cracked flint was recovered than G68, with under 1kg from the excavated sections. A single example of cattle bone was also recovered.
- 4.11.6 A third enclosure, probably the latest of the three, is formed by a large looping ditch again extending south from large enclosure ditch G65. Ditch G71 delineated this enclosure following a slightly sinuous course. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery and fragment of large mammal bone were recovered. Ditch G70 ran parallel to the potential route of G71 where it is masked by post-medieval ditches. This feature contained a mixed assemblage of ceramics, most of which derived from the Middle Bronze Age, perhaps indicating more features of this date masked or disturbed by later features. Together they might have formed a trackway running broadly south-east to north-west.
- 4.11.7 Four other ditches and gullies, G86, G87, G88 and G93 were present in this area. They appeared to define further subdivisions within the enclosure formed by either G67 or G68. Their chronology is again unclear, as is which enclosure they might subdivide. The only notable finds assemblage came from [1342] of G88, which yielded 764g of Middle Iron Age pottery, mostly from the base of a single vessel.

#### *Activity within enclosure ditches G67 & G68*

- 4.11.8 Groups of pits and postholes G97, G98 and G99 are all contained within the spaces defined by enclosure ditches G67 and G68. The pits and postholes

contained with G99 currently form no obvious structure nor contain enough artefactual nor ecofactual evidence to indicate what activities might have been undertaken within the enclosures. Small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery, fire-cracked flint and a single fragment of large mammal bone were recovered from the group.

4.11.9 The second group of features, G97, comprised three pits. These examples demonstrated evidence of *in situ* heating or dumps of charred material within them providing some evidence of their function and the nature of activities being undertaken within the space. One of these, [1778], was rectangular in plan with sub-rounded corners, vertical sides and a flat base. The lower two-thirds of the sides of the pit showed signs of rubefaction demonstrating heating within the feature. The base, however, although heavily rooted with charcoal, did not demonstrate this evidence of heating. The lower fills of [1778] contained good quantities of charred remains including oak for fuel but also flax and barley seeds.

4.11.10 Pit [1786] was nearby to [1778] and also contained a dump of charred remains but no other finds were recovered from it. Other nearby pit [1889] although showing no signs of *in situ* heating, did contain a large number of heated and heat shattered stones along with a rubbing stone and fragments of a quern stone.

4.11.11 Also present within the enclosures were two ring ditches. The first of these, G69 might have spurred from ditch G68 but only a small portion was visible after being truncated by a post-medieval ditch. No finds were recovered from the ring ditch. Its use might have been associated with pit groups G97-G99 and functioned as a workspace or store. The second ring ditch, G89 might have spurred off ditch G65, but its relationship was obscured by ditch G57. The ring ditch contained a small quantity of Early or Middle Iron Age pottery along with just over 0.5kg fire-cracked flint and a small amount of fired clay.

#### *Enclosure G72 and G77*

4.11.12 Bolted on to the southern extent of enclosure ditch G71 were two spurs, G72 and G77. Ditch G72 headed southwards and curved round to create a ring ditch on its eastern side. This ring ditch was approximately 12m in diameter enclosing an area of c112m<sup>2</sup>. A small assemblage of poorly datable pottery were recovered along with over 2.7kg fire-cracked flint, most of which came from the southern terminus of the ring ditch. No other features were recorded within the area, although much of its interior was disturbed by post medieval ditch G143. Environmental sampling of this ring ditch yielded limited remains of wheat, *Cerealia* and emmer.

4.11.13 Ditch G77 also headed south from ditch G71, but abruptly terminated before seemingly contemporary ring ditch G78 was constructed at its terminus and then the larger enclosure ditch continued southwards. As with the ring ditch attached to G72, ring ditch G78 was contained on the interior of the enclosure creating two ring ditches facing each other. Ring ditch G78 was not circular, but rather elliptical with an internal length of 7.60m and width of 6.50m. An assemblage of broadly dated Iron Age ceramics were recovered from the length of the ring ditch as was 0.50kg of fire-cracked flint. Charred remains of Wheat and *Cerealia* were recovered from environmental samples along with *Bromus* sp., *Fabaceae* and *Vicia* to aid an understanding of the environment.

4.11.14 Placed within the centre of the enclosure was a circular ring ditch formed of ditch segments G73 to G75, perhaps with G102 forming an extension at an acute angle and posthole group G76 on the interior. The ring ditch had an interior diameter of 10.75m and internal area of 90.75m<sup>2</sup>. The ditch elements contained small quantities of pottery of mixed Bronze Age to Iron Age date and fire-cracked flint. The postholes contained much larger amounts of fire-cracked flint, perhaps used for posthole packing. Possible ditch extension or additional fence line G102 contained almost 2.5kg fire-cracked flint and 0.5kg fired clay or daub. This group of features perhaps indicate this structure was used for domestic purposes, unlike G72 and G78. Environmental sampling of the gully yielded a small quantity of *Cerealia* crop and *Bromus sp.* weed. Environmental sampling of the postholes provided limited evidence of *Cerealia* and hulled barley, but did yield a moderate assemblage of charcoal including *Prunus*, and *Quercus* species.

4.11.15 An additional small enclosure was present in the north-east corner of the space defined by G71, G72 and G77. This comprised a small triangular area formed by G71, G77 and G84. No internal features were recorded and no finds recovered from its excavated portions.

4.11.16 Also present within the larger enclosure was a group of largely undated postholes of relatively small size, G104. One set of these towards the entrance of the enclosure might indicate a structure. A second group of three much larger postholes, G103, was recorded near the small enclosure formed by G84. These might represent tethering posts. One of these examples was attended by a short stretch of gully, G180, perhaps indicating the presence of a short fence line.

#### *Additional ring ditches in Area A*

4.11.17 Three further examples of ring ditches were recorded within Area A. A complete example formed of ditches G80-G82 and posthole group G83 was observed in the south-east corner of the area. This appears to have been altered at some point during its use, possibly with G81 and G82 added to the south to form a slightly larger structure, although this phasing is not clear. Little was recovered from this group of features, but included in the finds is a small assemblage of pottery, much of which appeared to be of residual Middle Bronze Age or Middle to Late Bronze Age date. Environmental sampling yielded no additional information.

4.11.18 The second example of another ring ditch comprised incomplete example G85 that extends into the western baulk. The ring ditch was more substantial than others identified on site, with a depth of up to a little 0.40m. A shallow posthole was situated at the terminus of the ring ditch. Almost 9kg of fire-cracked flint was recovered from the excavated portions, along with a small assemblage of Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling yielded a small amount of charred remains, with only a single example of *Bromus sp.* weed identifiable.

4.11.19 A small portion of a third ring ditch was recorded on the eastern side of Area A, G79. The excavated elements got progressively shallower towards the terminus, and only a single sherd of possible Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. Environmental sampling yielded no additional information.

*Structures in and around enclosure ditch G65*

- 4.11.20 Several post-built structures were revealed within the overarching interior of enclosure ditch G65 and one outside of its bounds. The most apparent of these was four-post structure G92 which was situated directly on the outside of enclosure ditch G67. It was square in plan with a length and width of approximately 1.70m. No finds were recovered from the postholes and environmental sampling yielded only a single example of charred hulled barley.
- 4.11.21 The second structure was a two-post structure G100, located just inside the large enclosure of ditch G65. The two posts were a little over 1.00m apart. A small group of prehistoric sherds were recovered from one of the postholes.
- 4.11.22 A more dispersed set of seven postholes, G94, likely represent a roughly circular structure. All the postholes were shallow and only one yielded any finds (74g of fire-cracked flint) and so their dating has only been achieved through spatial association.
- 4.11.23 A fourth structure is defined by posthole group G95, also located on the interior of enclosure ditch G65. This group comprises six postholes, although further examples might have been present and subsequently lost beneath the area of trample directly to its north-east. Those examples recorded were generally shallow, with only the bases remaining. No finds were recovered from the postholes and environmental sampling of one of them yielded no further information.
- 4.11.24 On the exterior of enclosure ditch G65, located in the north-west corner of Area A was a group of postholes and short gullies or ditches. This collection of features, G96, formed two parallel sets of north-south aligned gullies with two postholes heading outwards from the northern end of each. The gullies were between 0.16m and 0.26m in depth, while the postholes ranged from 0.05m to 0.18m in depth. Cumulatively the features yielded 54g of pottery broadly dated from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age and over 7.3kg of fire-cracked flint.

*Pitting and additional postholes within enclosure ditch G65*

- 4.11.25 An additional widely dispersed 13 pits and postholes, G101, were recorded across the interior of the enclosure defined by G65. No distinct groupings of pits nor structures formed by postholes could be discerned. All of the features were relatively shallow and contained just 42g of mixed pottery dating from the Early Neolithic, Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Only a cumulative total of 95g of fire-cracked flint was recovered from them.

*Field system in Area B*

- 4.11.26 Within Area B (Figure 17) a series of ditches, G105, G106 and G107 created a series of fields and open spaces, probably in association with Early Iron Age ditch G64, which was likely still serviceable to some extent. The three ditches were relatively broad. Ditches G106 and G107 were considerably shallower than G105, which formed a much more substantial boundary.
- 4.11.27 Ditch G105 curved round, with a distinct corner at the point where it creates entrances with both G64 and G106. It contained a medium assemblage

of ceramics, most of which was broadly dated to the Iron Age, although some suitable for refining a Middle Iron Age date. Over 34kg of fire-cracked flint was recovered from the length of this ditch along with a small quantity of fired clay. Small amounts of cattle and horse teeth were also recovered from this ditch. One environmental sample was taken from this ditch, but it yielded no further information. Small ditch G158 appeared to stem inwards in the enclosure formed by ditch G105. This was undated, but phased based on its spatial relationship with the enclosure.

4.11.28 The southern terminus of ditch G106 formed two field entrances with each of ditches G64 and G105. Small quantities of pottery and fired clay were recovered along with a reasonable amount of fire-cracked flint, much of which derived from the southern terminus, nearer to where concentrations in G105 were observed. A fragment of quern stone was also recorded. No additional information was garnered from the environmental samples. This ditch was predominantly phased because of its alignment with G105, although some independent dating evidence was recovered.

4.11.29 North-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch G107 was broadly aligned with Early Iron Age ditch G64. The location of its western terminus was unclear, but it is thought to have terminated before reaching G106. Very little was recovered from the length of the ditch.

#### *Structures within Area B field system*

4.11.30 A probable four-poster was observed between ditches G64 and G107. This structure, G120, had only three of the four post visible, with the fourth removed by later ditch G113. Few artefacts were recovered from the postholes and so the structure is dated on its form and obfuscation by Period 4.4 ditch. Environmental sampling of one of the postholes yielded a single charred grain of emmer, along with some charred weed seeds. Some, as yet, unidentified charcoal was also present.

4.11.31 Situated at the entrance formed by G64 and G106 was a group of postholes. It is currently unclear whether these postholes form a fence line, a single structure or a number of structures. For this reason these postholes have not yet been assigned group numbers. They are currently identified by their subgroup numbers SG668 to SG678. They contained few finds between them but a small number of broadly dated Late Bronze Age to Iron Age sherds were recovered along with a small group of fired clay fragments.

#### 4.12 Period 4.4: Middle Iron Age 400-50BC

(Figures 18 & 19)

- 4.12.1 As mentioned above, much of the dating of features attributed to this period is done so on their spatial association with better dated features and the very slight higher incidence of decorated pottery. Few features have been ascribed to this period, but a general continuation of activity within Area A was continued along with a realignment of field systems in Area B.

##### *Pit and posthole group G110*

- 4.12.2 A concentration of pits and postholes, G110, was observed within the area defined by enclosure ditch G67. No clear structure could be discerned from the patterning of postholes, but it is possible some examples could not be identified because of the density of features in this area; this is exemplified by pit [1724], which was only identified upon excavation of another feature. Most of the pits and postholes produced no finds, although a small percentage did produce small assemblages of fired clay, fire-cracked flint and pottery. One exception to this was pit [1390], which yielded over 1kg of Middle Iron Age pottery. Environmental sampling of some of these features provided examples of oak and *Prunus* sp. charcoal, along with charred remains of oat, emmer, wheat and barley.

##### *Ditches in Area A*

- 4.12.3 Two linear features were observed in the northern part of Area A, G108 and G109. Ditch G108 appears to be an addition to G66, perhaps creating another enclosure further north. Ditch G109 is narrow and might be related to pit and posthole group G110.

##### *Field system and enclosures in Area B*

- 4.12.4 In Area B (Figure 19) this period is defined by the reorganisation of the previous phase of field system formation. Ditches G111, G112 and G113 form a field system and set of enclosures that broadly follow the east to west orientation of the previous period, but reimagine and re-orientate the access points between these spaces.
- 4.12.5 The ditches forming this field system were relatively large and between them yielded a substantial assemblage of artefacts. Large quantities of fire-cracked flint was recovered along with a smaller assemblage of pottery, some of which included residual Early Iron Age-Early Middle Iron Age examples. Struck flint and fired clay was also recovered along with a several examples of horse bone from along their lengths.
- 4.12.6 A second phase of ditching appears to then supersede G112. This takes the form of ditch G114 that cuts through G112 and turns a right angle northward, leaving the excavation area. This ditch was fairly large with a moderate assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint and fired clay. Environmental sampling provided a small assemblage of *Maloideae* and *Prunus* sp. charcoal.



- 4.12.7 Ditch G114 was then itself re-cut by ditch G115. This was smaller in proportions than G114 but contained reasonable quantities of Middle Iron Age ceramics.
- 4.12.8 A third ditch, G116, was directly to the east of G114 and G115. This was supplemented with several postholes along its length indicating a palisade-like element to its construction and use. Only 6g of pottery was recovered from the length of this feature but relatively large quantities of struck flint and fire-cracked flint were recorded. This group of features was phased by spatial association with the better-dated G114 and G115.
- 4.12.9 Contained within one of the enclosures were a number of postholes and two sections of ring ditch. Ring ditch G117 and associated posthole group G118 form the plan of an incomplete structure that would have, if complete, had a diameter of approximately 9.30m. Few finds were recovered from the area and extensive environmental sampling yielded no additional information so it is unclear whether this was a structure or workspace.
- 4.12.10 Directly to the south of this ring ditch was four-poster G119. The four corner posts were sited between 2.00m and 2.30m apart with a fifth potential repair posthole placed in the interior. The finds recovered comprised a small assemblage of ceramics broadly datable to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, some struck flint and fire-cracked flint. Environmental sampling of the postholes yielded considerable quantities of charred emmer, oat, hulled barley, wheat and naked wheat, oat and flax.
- 4.12.11 A third structure within this space was a second partial ring ditch G121 with associated postholes G122. Only a short 3.60m stretch of the ditch was present, although its relatively shallow nature might indicate it was originally longer. Three postholes were associated with the ditch, one of which cut through Middle Bronze Age gully G39. The gully only yielded fire-cracked flint, while relatively small amounts of pottery and fire-cracked flint were recovered from the features, although a large assemblage of struck flint was recovered from posthole [633].

#### *Broadly dated Middle Iron Age features*

- 4.12.12 Another four poster, G167, has been identified within Area B. At least three postholes were identified, with the fourth obscured by a posthole from possible palisade G116. The postholes were approximately 2.30m apart and between them they yielded only a very small number of struck flint and fire-cracked flint. It is unclear whether this four-post structure relates to Period 4.3 or Period 4.4.
- 4.12.13 A short stretch of gully in the vicinity of G89, G109, G110 contained remnants of heat-affected clay and some fire-cracked flint. It is unclear whether this gully, G169, is connected to ring ditch G89 or posthole group and gully G110 and G109.
- 4.12.14 Several other short stretches of ditch dated to either Period 4.3 or Period 4.4 were recorded in the north of Area A. It is unclear which Period they belong to as neither definitive artefactual dating nor spatial association were forthcoming. These features include ditches and gullies G171-G177.

#### **4.13 Period 5 Roman (AD50-150/200)**

(Figures 20 & 21)

- 4.13.1 Two phases of activity have been recorded within this period. While both occur in the same 100 to 150 year period, they are identifiable by their stratigraphic relationship, except for ditch terminus G124, which might have been excavated anywhere within this timeframe.

##### *Period 5.1*

- 4.13.2 The earliest phase of activity in Period 5 is comprised of a series of slightly curving ditches (Figure 21) which appear to be broadly concentric. Ditches G125 and G126 run closely parallel to each other and might form either a substantial boundary with additional bank(s) and hedgerow, or a trackway. The two ditches were broad, deep and approximately 2.50m apart. Between them they contained mixed assemblage of pottery, which included residual prehistoric sherds in addition to fragments of Rowlands Castle ware. Struck flint, fire-cracked flint, fired clay and a small amount of fuel ash slag was also recovered.
- 4.13.3 On the interior of and roughly concentric with ditches G125 and G126 was ditch G127. This ditch had a similar width to the other two ditches but was shallower. Little dating evidence was recovered from this feature and it is mostly phased on its broadly parallel nature to G125 and G126.

##### *Period 5.2*

- 4.13.4 Cutting through all three Period 5.1 ditches was ditch G128, suggesting a realignment of the field system or enclosures at this time. This ditch was comparatively steep-sided to the earlier phase of activity. Cumulatively, along the length of the ditch, a good amount of Rowlands Castle ware was recovered as was an assemblage of struck flint, and relatively large quantities of fire-cracked flint. A rubbing stone, Roman CBM and horse remains were also found during excavation.
- 4.13.5 Stemming west from ditch G128 was gully G155. No finds were recovered from this feature and its dating is based only on its spatial relationship with G128, potentially further dividing the enclosure or field to the west. Ditch G159 also stemmed west from ditch G128. No dating was recovered from this ditch and its phasing is only based on spatial relationships.

#### **4.14 Period 6: Saxo-Norman (1050-1150)**

(Figure 22)

- 4.14.1 The only evidence of Saxo-Norman date was a rectangular enclosure in the south-west corner of Area A. The enclosure was approximately 26.40m long and 18.50m wide and defined by relatively narrow and generally shallow gullies G129 and G130. The gullies were generally up to 0.10m in depth, although they did reach a depth of 0.50m at one terminus. This might have represented an entrance to the enclosure on its western edge, additional to the large on its southern side.
- 4.14.2 An assemblage of Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from around the enclosure, with a relatively large group of 219g from [17/004]. A small amount of fire-cracked flint and struck flint was also recovered.
- 4.14.3 No additional features within the enclosure could be identified and attributed to the same period.

#### **4.15 Period 7: Medieval**

(Figures 23 & 24)

- 4.15.1 None of the features within this period contained any dating material save for a small number of residual prehistoric sherds that were present. Relatively small quantities of struck lithics were recovered from the features and comparatively small quantities of fire-cracked flint also. Dating for these features was achieved both stratigraphy and on form. Dating is specifically broad as it is unclear at what point during the medieval period these features might have been constructed.
- 4.15.2 Features dated to this period consist entirely of ditches forming a field system throughout both Areas A and B. The ditches in Area A are predominantly on a north-west to south-east orientation with branches heading westward from the westernmost exposed ditch. The field system is formed of ditches G131-G136 and G144. The northern end of the fields delineated by these ditches is partitioned off by gullies G161 and G162, perhaps being utilised as a space in which to pen livestock.
- 4.15.3 Just two ditches are ascribed to Period 7 within Area B (Figure 24). These ditches, G137 and G138, are on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment.

#### **4.16 Period 8: Post-medieval**

4.16.1 Dating for this period is similarly scant, but a very small number of sherds were recovered. Their broad dating has been based on these, but also their similarity in plan to ditches revealed in some of the earliest mapping evidence for the site, or indeed their potential for being precursors to some features observed in cartographic sources. Period 8 is divided into two phases based on both the artefactual and cartographic evidence.

#### **4.17 Period 8.1: Early post-medieval (1575-1725)**

(Figures 25 & 26)

4.17.1 As with the medieval period, much of this period is comprised of field ditches, although on a larger scale than the previous phase. It is divided into two phases with only small portions of the earlier phase identified having been largely recut by the latter.

4.17.2 The earlier phase is formed of ditch sections G145, of which only a few were recognised. No finds were recovered from this ditch, but it clearly pre-dated G143.

4.17.3 Recut ditch G143 was relatively large and removed most traces of its precursor, reaching a depth of up to 1.35m. The only datable material recovered from this ditch comprised residual prehistoric ceramics. Struck flint, fire-cracked flint, a small fragment of cattle bone and a fragment of possible quern were also found within the ditch.

4.17.4 While no datable material was recorded from ditch G143 elements of it align with field boundaries marked on the Yeakell and Gardener map of 1778 (Figure 34). The elements they align with are to the north, outside of the boundary of the site and no longer present within the site, suggesting these ditches had been abandoned and infilled by 1778.

4.17.5 Elements of disturbance interpreted as trample are observed on either side of these ditches. This trample, G170, was shallow and yielded only a few finds. It is unclear whether it relates to the used of ditch G145, its recut G143 or both.

4.17.6 A second ditch element on an almost east-west alignment, G146, was present in the north of Area B (Figure 26). This reached a depth of approximately 1.00m and yielded struck flint, a fragment of quern stone, some large mammal bone and a sherd of mid-17th to mid-18th century glass in its upper fill. A ditch on the same alignment it noted on Yeakell and Gardener's 1778 map, but this likely corresponds to the parallel Period 8.2 ditch directly to the south.

4.17.7 Although no features are dated to this period in Area D, a small assemblage of residual pottery was recovered from Period 8.2 ditch G142.

#### 4.18 Period 8.2: Late post-medieval (1750-1900)

(Figures 27, 28 & 29)

##### *Field system G147-G148*

- 4.18.1 Period 8.2 contained further examples of large field boundaries cutting across the landscape. Area A contained large ditch G148 which turned a right angle within the site. A small quantity of pottery dating to between 1700 and 1800 was recovered along with a small number of iron nail fragments and a piece of post-medieval CBM. The ditch can be seen on the Yeakell and Gardener map of 1778 (Figure 34) and the manor map of Pagham of 1786, but has been infilled by the time of the Tithe map of 1847.
- 4.18.2 Within Area B a recut of earlier ditch G146 is installed. This second iteration, G147, was considerably larger, being 0.30m deeper and 1.70m wider (Figure 28). A large land drain had been placed near the base of this ditch. Also recorded within the ditch was a few small pieces of struck flint, fire-cracked flint and fired clay. This ditch is noted on the Yeakell and Gardener map, Pagham Estate map and Tithe map but had been infilled by the time of the Ordnance Survey map of 1880.

##### *Lime kiln G139*

- 4.18.3 Lime kiln G139 (Figure 29) was the most obvious feature within Area D. It was circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 3.15m and its flue extending 1.35m south-east. Only the base of the kiln survived and it this was made of brick that had become extremely vitrified as a result of subsequent use. The flue bore no sign of formal construction and was formed of a shallow scoop with no other alterations or additions other than being rubified by heat. The top of the remaining bricks were covered with a layer of vitrification and had similarly vitrified themselves. Directly above the vitrified bricks was a thin layer of heated chalk and above that layers of heated clay and brick fragments which presumably originally formed the superstructure. Circumscribing the kiln was a single run of unmortared bricks that had not been noticeably heat affected, although a 'halo' of heat-affected natural was present exterior to this. Few finds were recovered from the lime kiln itself, but machine-made brick samples taken from the structure suggest a late 19th century or later date.
- 4.18.4 Nearby ditches G141 and G142, trample G140 and G149 and trample or drove route G150 (which is noted only on the 1847 Tithe Map), all contained elements of either lime, chalk or CBM fragments suggesting they were in use to some degree at the same time as the lime kiln.

#### 4.19 Unphased and undated features

(Figures 30, 31 & 32)

- 4.19.1 Many features did not contain any dating material and have not been provisionally phased at this stage but will be during further analysis.
- 4.19.2 A series of undated ditches were present towards the south-western corner of Area A. Ditch G163, probable recut G164, and G165 are all on a broad south-south-east to north-north-west alignment and are in close proximity to similarly aligned and proportioned Middle Iron Age and medieval ditches. Little datable material was recovered from these features; with only a small number of broadly dated prehistoric sherds yielded. It is probable that these ditches are medieval in origin and related to the broadly dated Period 7 features, but this is unclear and requires further clarification.
- 4.19.3 Two broadly parallel east to west aligned gullies G166 and another element represent by single section [954]. Further sampling of the southern ditch was not possible because of flooding on site. Between them, these ditches only yielded a single struck flint and relatively small quantities of fire-cracked flint. They are assumed to be broadly contemporary, but this is not certain. It is also unclear where in the site's chronology they sit.
- 4.19.4 Two ditches, G178 and G179, were recorded along the western boundary of Area A, both on a broad north-west to south-east alignment. The origin within the site of G178 is unclear, and they may extend from either medieval or post-medieval ditch G133 and G148. There is a small chance it might stem from Middle Iron Age ditch G65. No finds were recovered from either ditch.
- 4.19.5 Ditch G181 was recorded in the north-west corner of Area A. Its north-west to south-east orientation was similar to the medieval and post-medieval field systems in this area, so might bear some association with activity from either of these periods. Only a small number of fire-cracked flints were recovered.
- 4.19.6 North-east to south-west aligned shallow ditch G168 was recorded in the centre of Area A. A small quantity of fire-cracked flint was recovered from this feature.
- 4.19.7 A series of slightly sinuous gullies were also noted in Area B. These gullies; G156, G157 and [185], were located around the entrances of period 4.2 and 4.3 fields and could be associated with them. However, there were some indications that they might have cut through elements of this Iron Age field system, perhaps indicating a Roman date of origin.
- 4.19.8 A narrow gully and posthole, G160, situated along the western boundary of Area B is undated, with only a small number of fire-cracked flints recovered. No dating could be currently achieved for this feature, and their spatial relationship is a little ambiguous, with potentially being Middle Bronze Age or Middle Iron Age in date.
- 4.19.9 At the southern end of Area D were situated ditches G151 and G152 and gully G153. No dating was recovered from these features, but their form is thought to indicate a prehistoric date. They cut pit [174] which contained the remains of an interred pig. There is potential for radiocarbon dating the pig, providing a date for both this feature and a terminus post quem for the ditches.

## 5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendices 7 and 8. Twenty-two finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 3) and are detailed in section 5.2, the ceramic in section 5.6, the stones in section 5.9 and the coin in section 5.16. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.1.2 Information on material recovered during the evaluation can be found in a prior evaluation report (ASE 2020a). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only the evaluation material that is considered relevant.

RF No	PF No	Context	Material	Object	Weight (g)
1		31/005	CERA	LOOM	22
2	2	396	FLIN	ARROW	3
3		U/S	COPP ALLOY	COIN	?
4		329	CERA	UNK	224
5		755	CERA	LOOM	442
6	6	u/s	FLIN	ARROW	2
7		344	CERA	LOOM	84
8	8	855	FLIN	ARROW	1
9	9	1955	STON	QUER Ret	1690
10		396	STON	QUER Ret	2744
11		1654	STON	QUER Ret	149
12		2167	STON	QUER Ret	411
13		492	STON	QUER	163
14		2183	STON	QUER	209
15	15	1890	STON	QUER	1271
16		1070	STON	QUER	125
17	17	2063	STON	RUBB Ret	52
18		1196	STON	QUER	448
19		2121	STON	QUER	147
20	4	575	STON	RUBB Ret	97
21	5	620	STON	RUBB Ret	147
22		1890	STON	RUBB Ret	239

Table 3: Summary of the Registered Finds

## 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

### *Introduction*

5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation resulted in the recovery of 1427 pieces of worked flint weighing 26,812g. A sizeable assemblage of unworked burnt flint fragments weighing c 255kg was also recovered. This includes 185 pieces of worked flint and just over 61kg of unworked burnt flints recovered through environmental sampling (Table 4). Most of the pieces of worked flint came from Area B, which produced a total of 1011 artefacts (Table 5, Chart 1 and Chart 2). A smaller quantity came from Area A (411 pieces). The unworked burnt flint fragments were distributed more equally between Area A (c 121kg) and Area B (c 132kg), and a much smaller quantity of burnt flint fragments was recovered from Area D. The material attests to activity from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age, and potentially later for the unworked burnt flint fragments. This report provides a basic characterisation of the flint assemblage with an assessment of its significance and potential for further analysis.

Worked flint			Unworked burnt flint		
HC Count/Weight (g)	Enviro Count/Weight (g)	Total Count/Weight (g)	HC Count/Weight (g)	Enviro Weight (g)	Total Weight (g)
1242/26150	185/662	1427/26812	5173/193699	61183	254882

Table 4: Summary of the flintwork (HC: hand-collected) – hammerstones included with the worked flints as they consist of re-used cores

Period	Worked flint - Count/Weight (g)				Unworked burnt flint - Weight (g)				
	Area A	Area B	Other	Total	Area A	Area B	Area D	Other	Total
0	42/884	122/3150	5/138	169/4172	12660	14379	71	812	27922
1	7/31			7/31	1328				1328
2	31/648	211/1343		242/1991	1054	2591			3645
3	84/3879	120/1948		204/5827	15186	3819			19005
4.1	15/260			15/260	865				865
4.2	15/260	76/1236		91/1496	4463	7642			12105
4.3	123/2608	121/2180		245/4788	57298	58717			116015
4.4	15/393	195/3206		210/3599	9831	28214			38045
5, 5.1, 5.2	1/22	129/1826		130/1848	547	11729			12276
6	2/21			2/21	95				95
7, 8.1, 8.2	75/2000	37/608		112/2608	17925	5284	372		23581
Total	411/11177	1011/15497	5/138	1427/26813	121252	132375	443	812	254882

Table 5: Summary of the flintwork by area and period (Area A includes artefacts from trenches 5, 6, 10, 12 and 17; Area B includes artefacts from trenches 31, 32, 33 and 34; 'other' includes artefacts from unstratified deposits and from trenches 4 and 53)



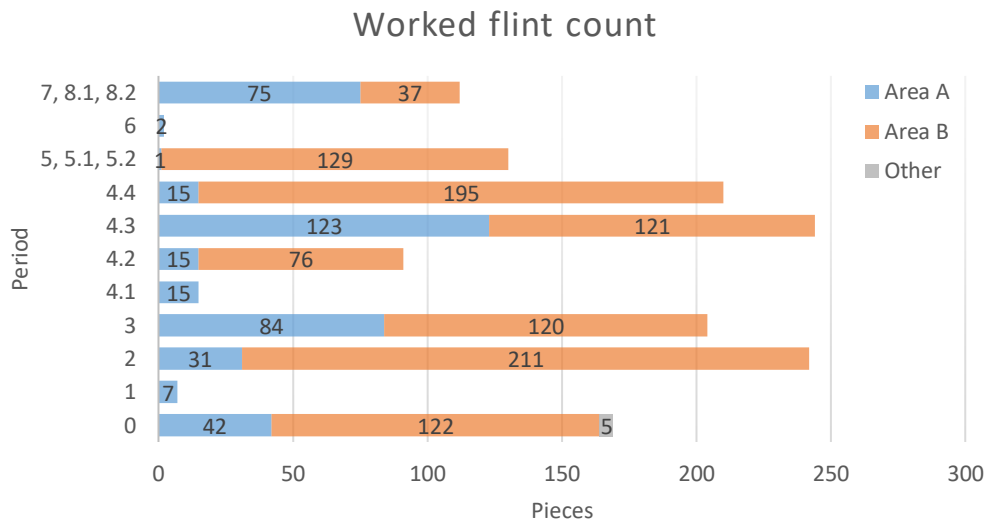


Chart 1: Worked flint count

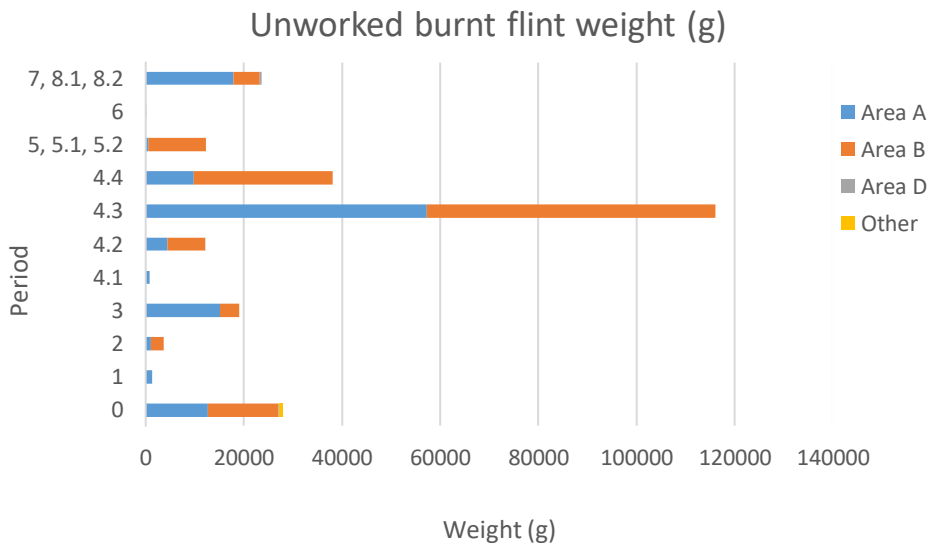


Chart 2: Unworked burnt flint weight (g)

**Methodology**

5.2.2 The flint was recorded and reported following ClfA’s *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (2020). The worked flints were quantified by count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Ballin 2021, Butler 2005 and Inizan et al 1999). Important technological information was noted, the condition of the artefacts was recorded, and dating was attempted where possible. With the help of two students from the Institute of Archaeology, the fragments of burnt unworked flint were scanned for worked pieces and quantified before being discarded (the fragments from the bulk soil samples were quantified only by weight). All data were recorded using Microsoft Excel. The flint is quantified by category type in Appendix 3 according to periods and broad feature groups.

*Raw material and condition*

- 5.2.3 Two types of raw material were present: gravel flint and nodular flint. They were light to dark grey or mid brown. Gravel flint – characterized here by a thin (3mm or less) abraded and often stained cortex – was best represented. Some pieces exhibited various degrees of iron staining, and flaws were frequently recorded. This raw material appears to be of relatively poor quality. The surface deposits of the site consist of River Terrace Deposits and Raised Beach Deposits in the north-west corner of the site (BGS 2022). Gravel flint could have therefore been sourced locally. Nodular flint was present in a smaller quantity. The outer surface was mostly thin and stained to a light cream colour. The nodules could have been collected from surface deposits of derived chalk flint.
- 5.2.4 In general, the flintwork displays minimal signs of weathering, implying that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, or that it was not exposed for long periods before burial. A total of 527 pieces are recorded as broken.

*The assemblage of worked flint*

- 5.2.5 The pieces of worked flint were recovered from Area A and Area B (Table 5 and Chart 1); however, Area B produced the largest quantity of artefacts (n=1011 or 70.8% of the total assemblage of worked flint). The pieces came from a wide range of archaeological features currently dated from the Neolithic to the late post-medieval periods (Appendix 3), with the largest groups deriving from ditches associated with field systems and non-domestic enclosures, a pit, a treethrow and a posthole.
- 5.2.6 Features and deposits currently attributed to the Early Neolithic (Period 1), Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (Period 2) and Late Bronze Age (Period 3) produced 453 pieces (n=7, n=242 and n=204 respectively), and features dated to the Late Bronze Age and Early/Middle Iron Age (Period 4) produced 560 pieces. A large quantity of those features contained only small amounts of flints which are likely to represent pieces that became incidentally deposited up in the fills of later features, and deriving either from surface scatters or from truncated features. However, in both Areas, several features currently dated to Period 2, Period 3 and Period 4 produced more substantial quantities of artefacts (of between 37 pieces and 203 pieces, notably pit G33 and ditch G66 in Area A, and tree throw G1, ditches G64 and G105 and posthole G122 in Area B). These are likely to represent deliberately deposited material probably at least broadly contemporary with the features from which they were recovered.
- 5.2.7 Features currently dated to the Roman or later periods produced a total of 245 pieces of worked flint, and these are likely to represent residual material. Finally, a total of 165 pieces came from features which are currently unphased. Three Roman ditch groups produced large flint assemblages (G125, n=50, G126, n=39 and G128, n=30).

*The assemblage*

Period 1: Early Neolithic

5.2.8 Only one of the two features dated to the Early Neolithic period produced some worked flints: pit G2. Fills [891] and [892] contained only three flakes, a piece of irregular waste and three chips, none of which are particularly distinctive, and the pieces could be intrusive. Whilst one of the two flakes from the basal fill displays a plain obtuse butt, the other flake exhibits a cortical butt. On the other hand, a small quantity of pieces characteristic of earlier Neolithic technologies was recovered as residual finds in later features (for example from Period 2 tree throw G1). A diagnostic Early Neolithic leaf arrowhead (RF<8>) was also present in the fill [855] of Middle Bronze Age ditch [854] G37.

Period 2: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

5.2.9 Two feature groups (pit G3 and tree throw G1), a buried soil or landsurface (G4) and a deposit described as a possible burnt mound (G183), currently dated to Period 2, produced varying quantities of worked flints (Appendix 3).

5.2.10 By far the largest assemblage came from tree throw G1 (n=203 pieces, Chart 3). The material exhibited great variations in surface and edge condition, and it appears to be chronologically mixed. It is dominated by flake-based pieces, some of which are competently worked and probably broadly contemporary with the tree throw. This includes three finely worked end scrapers. However, more crudely made flake-based pieces characteristic of later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age onwards) material and earlier (Mesolithic / Early Neolithic) blade-based pieces were also recorded. The blade-based pieces comprise a microdenticulate, two blades and two small blade cores.

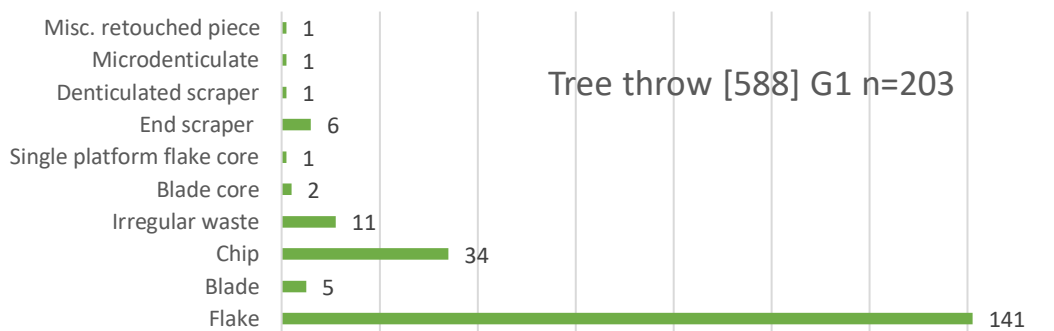


Chart 3: Summary of the worked flint from tree throw [588] G1

5.2.11 In comparison, pit G3 produced a smaller but more coherent assemblage (n=31, Chart 4). The pieces are in a relatively good condition, and they are likely to be broadly contemporary with the pit. The retouched elements comprise two finely made scrapers.

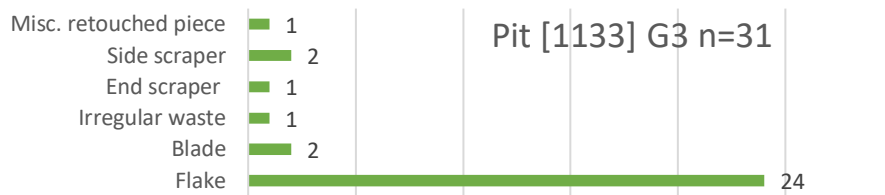


Chart 4: Summary of the worked flint from pit [1133] G3

- 5.2.12 Buried subsoil or landsurface G4 contained a diagnostic Beaker / Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (RF<6>). The moderately damage edge of the incomplete arrow indicates that it may have been exposed for a long period prior to burial. The remaining five pieces from G4 are crudely made.
- 5.2.13 G183, described as a possible burnt mound, produced a very small quantity of burnt flint fragments (99g). It also contained two pieces of worked flint including an Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper and a presumably residual Mesolithic or Neolithic blade that exhibits possible evidence of use wear.
- 5.2.14 A diagnostic Beaker / Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was recovered from early post-medieval ditch G146.
- 5.2.15 Furthermore, a large quantity of flaked-based pieces (debitage and tools) that seems to be relatively carefully worked, and therefore typical of Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age industries, were also present as residual finds in Middle Bronze Age (Period 3) and later features.

#### Period 3: Middle Bronze Age

- 5.2.16 Pit [2058] G33 produced the largest pit assemblage from Period 3 (54 pieces) - and the largest pit assemblage from the site (Chart 5). Again, the material was dominated by flake-based pieces. They are likely to be mostly contemporary with the feature. It also contained a relatively large quantity of cores (13 pieces). Two hammerstones, 17 pieces of irregular waste and six retouched pieces were also recovered, which strongly suggest that flintknapping was undertaken in the immediate vicinity.
- 5.2.17 The assemblage is fairly coherent, and most pieces are reminiscent of post-Early Bronze Age industries, but again, a few earlier artefacts were recorded. The intermediary fill [2063] contained a discoidal core, a form characteristic of late Neolithic flintworking. And whilst an end-and-side scraper and an end scraper most likely date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic, a third scraper is likely Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. At least one of the two flint hammerstone was probably used for flint knapping. It weighs 58g and displays clear facets. However, the second one – made on a re-used core – was large (weighing 499g); and, despite exhibiting small areas with facets, it was probably used for another activity than flint knapping.

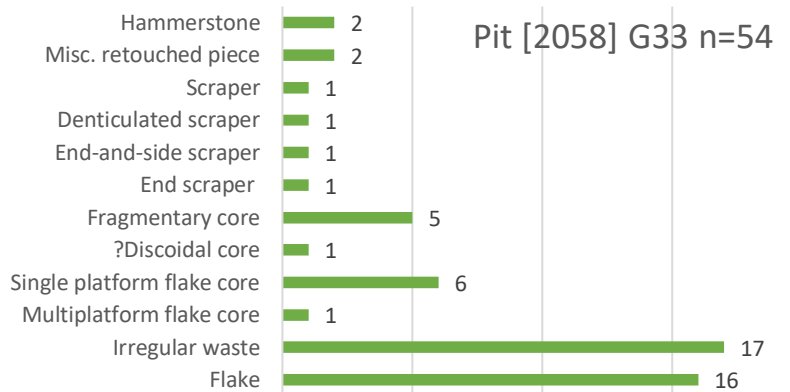


Chart 5: Summary of the worked flint from pit [2058] G33

5.2.18 The second largest pit (G51) produced 21 pieces. The small assemblage was dominated by unretouched removals with only one core and one retouched piece. The flintwork appears slightly chronologically mixed. A Mesolithic or Neolithic bladelet and Mesolithic or Neolithic/Early Bronze Age scraper were recorded.

5.2.19 Worked flints were also present in eighteen of the coaxial field system's hedgerow ditches and gullies that dominate the Middle Bronze Age period. The number of worked flint from individual groups varies from one to eighteen (Appendix 3). This relatively small assemblage is dominated by unretouched flake-based pieces. Although a large proportion of the artefacts was more typical of later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) industries, earlier artefacts were also present. Five cores and seven retouched pieces were recovered including a diagnostic Early Neolithic leaf arrowhead (RF<8>) in hedgerow ditch terminus G37.

5.2.20 Other Period 3 feature groups containing worked flints include ring gully G46, cremation burial G55 and well G91. Ring gully G46 and cremation G55 also produced small quantities of flints (17 and four pieces respectively). The assemblages were dominated by flake removals, and no retouched pieces were recovered. Well G91 produced 14 pieces (Chart 6). The assemblage clearly derives from a later prehistoric (Middle to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) flake-based technology; although, a side scraper made on a pebble could be earlier.



Chart 6: Summary of the worked flint from well [1191] G91

Period 4: Late Bronze Age/Early to Middle Iron Age

5.2.21 A total of forty-six feature groups currently dated to Period 4 produced 560 pieces of worked flint (Appendix 3). Most of these groups produced small quantities of worked flint varying from 1 piece to 16 pieces. Slightly larger assemblages were recovered from boundary ditches G65, recut of G57 (26 pieces), G106 (23 pieces) and G113 (20 pieces), and substantial assemblages were recovered from four feature groups (G64, 76 pieces; G66, 37 pieces; G105, 88 pieces and G122, 87 pieces; Charts 7-10). In general, the flintwork recovered from these groups is like the material recovered from Period 3. It is largely dominated by flake-based pieces, mostly crude hard hammer struck flakes alongside pieces of irregular waste, a few cores, and a small quantity of retouched pieces. However, although most artefacts are characteristic of later prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) flintworking, and likely to be mostly contemporary with the features they come from, a small proportion of the flintwork is clearly residual, consisting of blade-based pieces, systematically produced flakes and finely retouched pieces.

5.2.22 This is the case, for example, of the assemblage from large ditch G64 (Chart 7). The ditch produced 76 pieces (52 flakes, 19 pieces of irregular waste, three cores and just two retouched pieces). The material seems to be largely the product of later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age / Iron Age) industries, but some of the flakes, the end scraper and two multiplatform cores are thought to be residual (Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date). Small residual elements were also noted in the large assemblage (37 pieces) from enclosure ditch G66 (Chart 8): a Mesolithic or Neolithic blade and a flake with a faceted butt. Other residual pieces include a crested blade from boundary ditch G107, an Early Bronze Age thumbnail scraper from enclosure ditch G65. A presumably residual Neolithic or Early Bronze Age single platform core was present in ditch G108.

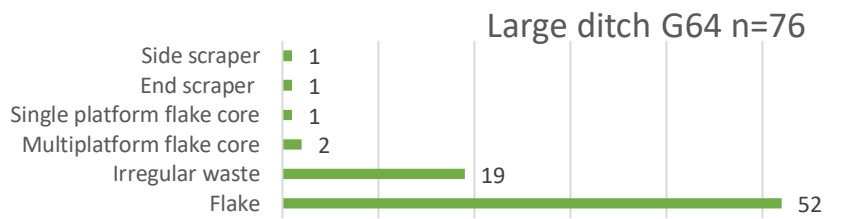


Chart 7: Summary of the worked flint from large ditch G64

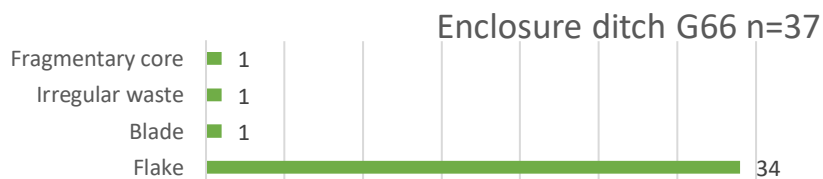


Chart 8: Summary of the worked flint from enclosure ditch G66

5.2.23 An interesting, retouched flake was recovered from the fill [1315] of posthole

[1314] G110. The blank displays a thin plain winged butt and some preparation of the platform edge. It is finely retouched, with partial direct semi-abrupt scaled retouch along left side forming a slightly convex edge; although, as it is incomplete, it is impossible to know the extent of the retouch. Of interest are two small areas on the ventral side that display some grinding (the tip/distal end and another smaller area along the right edge). The retouched piece is likely to be residual (Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date).

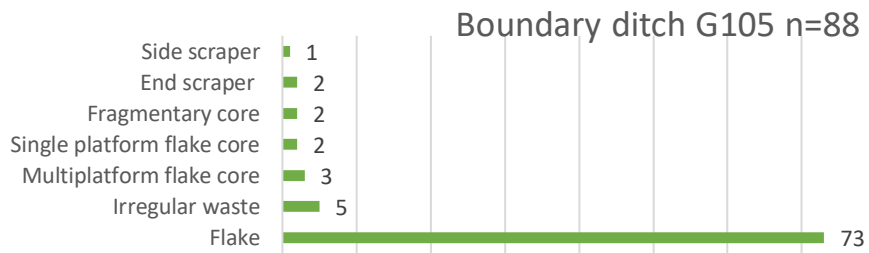


Chart 9: Summary of the worked flint from boundary ditch G105

5.2.24 The exception might be the substantial assemblage from posthole G122 (Chart 10), associated with ring gully G121. Whilst G121 produced only one chip, G122 contained 87 pieces. The coherent assemblage is likely to be contemporary with Period 4 occupation of the site. It is exclusively made of expediently produced flake-based pieces. It comprises 62 flakes, 16 pieces of irregular waste, eight cores and a single retouched piece – a piercer crudely made on a flake that displays a hinged termination. Refits may be present in the assemblage.

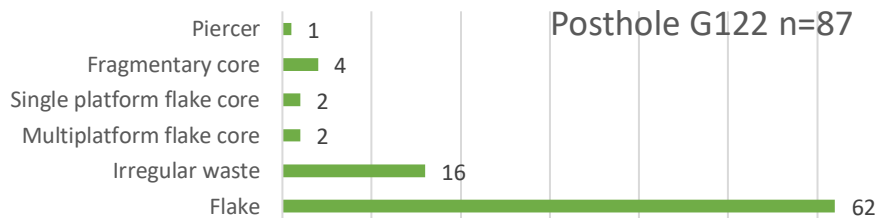


Chart 10: Summary of the worked flint from posthole G122

The remaining assemblage

5.2.25 A relatively large quantity of worked flints was recovered from other Roman and later feature groups (245 pieces) and from unphased (grouped and ungrouped) features (32 and 133 pieces respectively). Most feature groups (or features) produced small quantities of worked flint; however, three relatively large assemblages were recovered. Roman double ditches G125 and G126 produced 50 pieces and 39 pieces each respectively (Chart 11 and Chart 12), and Roman boundary ditch G128 produced 30 pieces (Chart 13). The material is comparable to the material recovered from older features. It is dominated by expediently produced flake-based pieces characteristic of later prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) assemblage with a few earlier pieces also present (for example the two end scrapers from G126, which are typical of Middle/Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age). Further interesting pieces include an Early

Bronze Age thumbnail scraper from Saxon-Norman ditch [17/004], fill [17/005], two fabricators from Late post-medieval ditches [387] and [1056] and a possible microlith that may represent an Early or Middle Mesolithic obliquely blunted point from unphased gully [6/014].

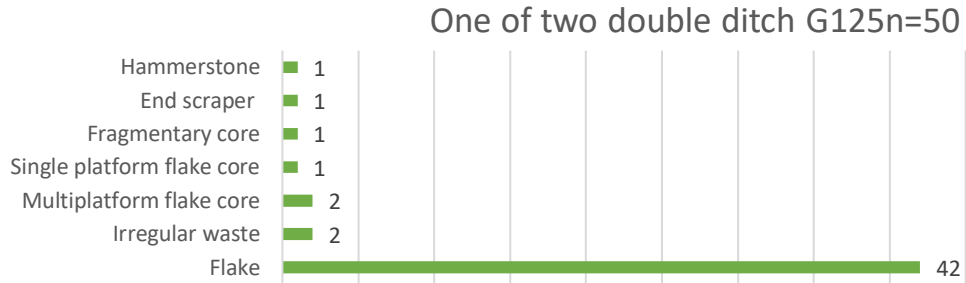


Chart 11: Summary of the worked flint from double ditch G125

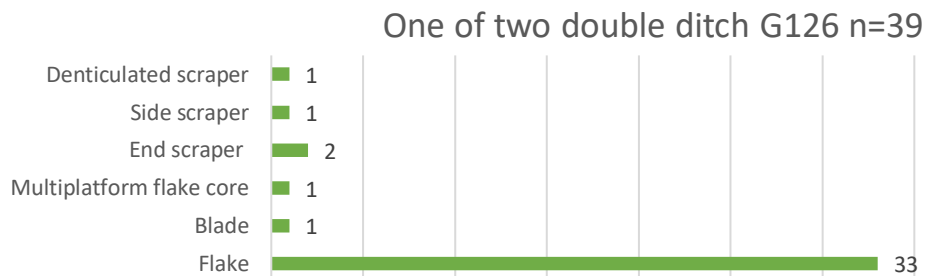


Chart 12: Summary of the worked flint from double ditch

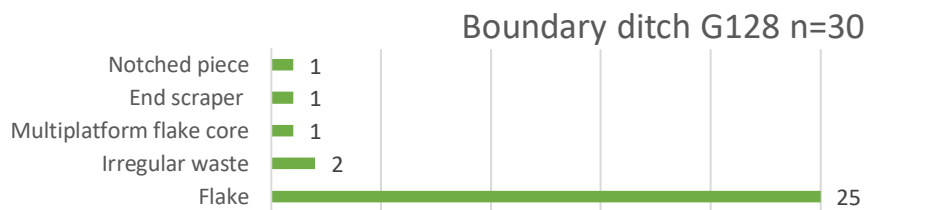


Chart 13: Summary of the worked flint from boundary ditch G128

*The assemblage of unworked burnt flint*

5.2.26 A sizeable assemblage of unworked burnt flint fragments weighing c 255kg was recovered (Chart 14). This includes just over 61kg of unworked burnt flints recovered through environmental sampling. The fragments were distributed quite equally between the two main areas (Area A = c 121kg and Area B = c 132kg).



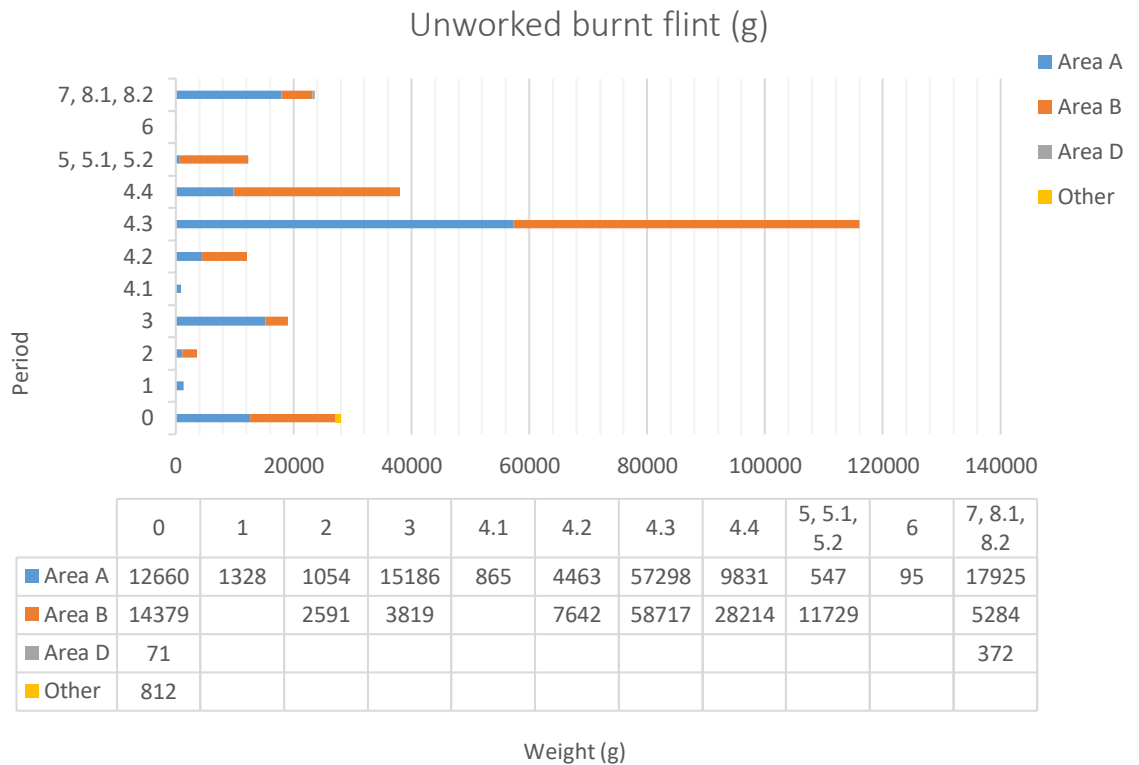


Chart 14: Quantification by weight of the unworked burnt flints by area and period ('other' includes artefacts from unstratified deposits and from trenches 4 and 53)

5.2.27 Fragments were recovered in various quantities from features dated from the Early Neolithic (Period 1) to the Late post-medieval (Phase 8.2) periods. However, the largest assemblages came from Late Bronze Age/Early to Middle Iron Age (Period 4) features (c 167kg), and more specially from Phase 4.3 (Early Iron Age/Middle Iron Age - 600-50BC) features (c 116kg). The assemblage of burnt flint from Phase 4.3, which represents 45% of the total assemblage, was equally distributed between Area A and Area B.

5.2.28 Overall, fragments came from a variety of features; however, they were mostly recovered from ditches (Appendix 3). Substantial assemblages were recovered (for example from Period 3 well G91, 8.8kg; Phase 4.3 ring ditch G85, 9.3kg, posthole in ring ditch G76, 9.3kg; boundary ditches G105, 47.1kg and G106, 10.6kg; Phase 4.4 ditch G108, 8.5kg; field boundary G113, 8.8kg). On the other hand, Period 2 G183, described as a possible burnt mound, produced a very small quantity of burnt flint fragments (99g). And pits G97, described as 'pits in enclosure with heating evidence', produced only 508g of burnt flints, most of which were only slightly burnt to a pinkish tinge.

5.2.29 The fragments displayed varying levels of heat, even within the same features. Heavily calcined fragments (heavily crazed and shattered) were relatively uncommon, with most burnt flint taking more the form of calcined (lightly crazed) with a few only slightly burnt (with a pinkish or reddish tinge and occasionally cracked) fragments. Their average size was between 30 and 50mm; however, larger fragments were also recovered.

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

#### *Introduction*

- 5.3.1 A large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was hand-collected during the current phase of excavation, totalling 3057 sherds, weighing 27.08 kg. A further 87 sherds, weighing 0.18 kg, were recorded from the residues of environmental samples. Earlier prehistoric material includes very small assemblages of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl, Late Neolithic Grooved Ware and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker although this material was sometimes found in contexts of mixed date. A truncated Middle/Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury or transitional Deverel-Rimbury/Post Deverel-Rimbury cremation vessel was recorded, and a small contemporary assemblage was also found in settlement features.
- 5.3.2 The vast majority of the assemblage spans the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age; however, a very large number of contexts from this broad period contained only small groups of undiagnostic body sherds. It can be challenging to date later prehistoric pottery of this type with much precision given the very long-life span of flint-tempered fabrics on the West Sussex coastal plain. In general, there appears to be almost no positive evidence for diagnostic forms or larger associated groups of Post Deverel-Rimbury type (dating to c 1150-600/500 BC), although it is probable that these are represented to some extent in some of the small and poorly dated assemblages from the earlier phases of Period 4. Overall, the later prehistoric assemblage is characterised by Early and Middle Iron Age pottery including elements attributable to the Park-Brow-Caesar's Camp tradition (c 500-300 BC) and the St Catherine's Hill-Worthy Down tradition (c 400-50BC).

#### *Method*

- 5.3.3 The pottery was recorded and reported on following guidance in the *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG et al 2016) and the ClfA (2020) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*. It was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and – for the Roman pottery – by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric or other tempered pottery was recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 6). In the absence of a published Roman type series for Sussex, fabrics and forms were recorded using an adapted version of the London/Southwark typology (MoLA 2019), with some additional codes for local fabrics detailed in Table 10 and incorporating form codes from other relevant form typologies for local industries, including Dicks (2009) and Lyne and Jefferies (1979). Material from environmental samples (which is quantified fully by weight in Appendix 7) often comprised prehistoric sherds that were too fragmentary to adequately characterise, from contexts which already contained dated hand-collected material. The pottery from samples was therefore scanned and only fully recorded where it included diagnostic forms, chronologically diagnostic fabrics or where it represented the only dating material from the context.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Description</b>
ARG1	Moderate, often leached pale yellow/white argillaceous inclusions of 0.5-2mm
ARGF1	Moderate, often leached pale yellow/white argillaceous inclusions of 0.5-2mm and rare flint of 0.5-2mm
FLGL1	Sparse/moderate well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm, with sparse glauconite of c. 0.3-0.4mm in a silty matrix
FLGR1	Moderate rounded grog of 1-2mm and rare/sparse flint up to 2mm
FLIN1	Sparse/moderate well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN2	Very common to abundant moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN3	Moderate/common ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a silty matrix
FLIN4	Very common to abundant, well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN5	Very common to abundant, well-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN6	Moderate to common flint of 0.5-2mm in a silty matrix
FLIN7	Moderate to common ill-sorted flint mostly of 0.5-6mm with rarer examples up to 10mm
FLIN8	Moderate ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm (or very rarely to 6mm) in silty matrix
FLIN9	Sparse/moderate extremely ill-sorted flint, mostly of 3-6mm with examples ranging from 1-8mm in a dense laminar matrix
FLIN10	Sparse/moderate extremely ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm in a dense laminar matrix
FLQG1	Rare/sparse flint of 0.5-2.5mm, moderate quartz mostly of 0.1-0.2mm and rare/sparse rounded grog of up to 1mm
FLQU1	Moderate to common, moderately to well-sorted flint of 0.2-2mm in a silty matrix with sparse/moderate quartz of 0.1-0.4mm
FLQU2	Sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU3	Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU4	Very common to abundant well-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU5	Sparse flint of 0.5-3mm with common quartz of 0.5-0.7mm (possibly represents a precursor to Roman Rowlands Castle fabrics)
GLARG1	Sparse fine glauconite of c.0.1mm, sparse quartz to 0.1mm and sparse leached argillaceous inclusions to 1mm
GLQU1	Moderate/common glauconite of 0.1-0.5mm and sparse quartz in a similar size range
GROG1	Moderate grog of c. 0.5-2.5mm in a low-fired silty matrix
GROG2	Common grog of 1-2mm in a well fired silty matrix (LIA/early Roman)
GRQU1	Moderate quartz mostly of 0.1-0.2mm and rare/sparse rounded grog of up to 1mm
QUAR1	Moderate quartz of 0.1-0.4mm (or rare larger grains to 0.6mm)
QUAR2	Moderate to common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
ROCK1	Sparse quartz-rich rock of 0.5-2mm (?sandstone comprising conglomerates of opaque quartz grains) and moderate quartz of 0.4-0.5mm

Table 6: Prehistoric pottery fabric definitions

*Period 1: Early Neolithic*

5.3.4 A very small assemblage of seven sherds, weighing 72g, from pit [890] G2, was assigned to stratigraphic Period 1. This group lacks any diagnostic features and remains very tentatively dated based on the range of fabrics and surface treatments. The group includes sherds in a very sparsely and ill-sorted flint-tempered ware (FLIN9), associated with a thin-walled profile, relative to the

coarseness of its inclusions. Another moderately coarse flint-tempered sherd (fabric FLIN3) is thick-walled but well smoothed on the interior, a trait which is fairly common in Early Neolithic Plain Bowl assemblages. Another moderately coarse to coarse flint-tempered ware (FLQU2) features a sandy matrix.

- 5.3.5 In addition to this very small group, several other sherds found in later periods are considered possibly or probably of Early Neolithic date, especially a group of flint-tempered wares associated with some grog-tempered Beaker pottery in Period 2 tree-throw [588]. These comprise 45 sherds, weighing 174g in fabrics FLIN7, FLIN9, FLIN10 and FLQU3, including a partial beaded rim, considered very likely of the Plain Bowl tradition. Well [1191] G91, assigned to Period 3, also contained a concentration of fabrics like FLIN8, FLIN9 and FLIN10 including two plain in-turning rims which might be of Plain Bowl type, although it is difficult to distinguish these definitively from Deverel-Rimbury/Post-Deverel-Rimbury fabrics and forms. Wells as feature type are clearly more typical of the later prehistoric period and this feature also contained some diagnostic later prehistoric material, such as flint-tempered flat base sherds.

*Period 2*

- 5.3.6 A small quantity of pottery (quantified in Table 7) was stratified in four Period 2 features or deposits: pits [1130] and [1133] G3 in Area A and tree throw [588] G1 and buried soil [786] G4 in Area B. Pit group G3 includes some diagnostic elements of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware (dated c 2900-2100 BC). Three-throw [588] mostly appeared to comprise Early Neolithic flint-tempered fabrics, but also produced some diagnostic Beaker sherds, while buried soil [786] contained a single tiny body sherd, whose fabric and thin wall profile is probably suggestive of Beaker.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight	ENV
FLIN7	1	19	1
FLIN9	14	50	2
FLIN10	27	104	9
FLQU3	4	6	2
FLGR1	4	10	3
FLQG1	29	66	5
GROG1	45	90	7
GRQU1	4	6	1
Total	128	351	30

Table 7: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Period 2

- 5.3.7 All the purely flint-tempered or flint and sandy tempered fabrics (FLIN7, FLIN9, FLIN10, FLQU3) are undecorated and, as noted above, include one partial rim likely of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition. These sherds, which came largely from tree-throw [588], are considered likely to represent residual Period 1 material. The remaining fabrics are all grog tempered. Of these, the most common lack other coarse inclusions (GROG1). Another fairly common fabric contains rare/sparse flint and grog in a sandy matrix (FLQG1), while a few sherds were noted in other flint-and-grog (FLGR1) and flint-and-sand (GRQU1) fabric variants. The probable Beaker fabrics were not readily distinguishable from those associated with Grooved Ware traits.

- 5.3.8 Probable Grooved Ware material from pit [1133] includes two partial rims probably from tub or bucket-shaped vessels, one with a grooved chevron motif and another with grooved diagonal lines. Grooved lines of uncertain orientation were also noted on body sherds from pit [1130]. Elements of probable Beaker in tree throw [588] include examples of comb-stabbed, coarse rusticated and finer “crow’s feet” fingernail decoration.
- 5.3.9 In addition to the material quantified above, an additional 59 sherds, weighing 215g in fabrics GROG1, FLQG1 and FLGR1 likely represent residual Grooved Ware or Beaker in later features and deposits, including examples with grooved/incised line decoration and fingernail impressions. These were especially concentrated in Period 3 hedgerow feature [1069] G40. Curiously, although the two features were located in different areas of the site, there were a number of similarities between the pottery in feature [1069] and in the Grooved Ware pit, [1133] and, although no cross-fits were identified, it is possible that some of the sherds originate from the same vessels.

*Period 3*

Context

- 5.3.10 Roughly equal quantities of Period 3 pottery came from Areas A and B. There were no large, stratified groups. Moderate sized assemblages of c. 60-80 sherds were recovered in pit [2058] G33 and well [1191] G91. The former represents a well-stratified Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) group while the latter appears possibly more mixed in date. Also of note is the truncated base of a placed vessel in pit [741]. Some diagnostic DR pottery was found in later features, including a small group of coarse flint-tempered fabrics and a decorated cordon sherd in ring gullies G80 and G81 from Phase 4.3.

Fabrics

- 5.3.11 As shown in Table 8, the assemblage is dominated by non-sandy flint-tempered wares. It is considered likely that all the grog-tempered fabrics in this period (FLGR1, FLQG1 and GROG1) are residual Grooved Ware/Beaker sherds. As noted above, it is also possible that the assemblage contains some residual Early Neolithic flint-tempered fabrics, although it is difficult to distinguish these definitively from Middle and Late Bronze Age wares.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	3	54	1
FLIN2	11	78	4
FLIN3	26	111	13
FLIN4	20	214	5
FLIN5	17	90	7
FLIN6	23	80	11
FLIN7	121	1492	12
FLIN8	82	975	20
FLIN9	2	16	1
FLIN10	30	174	19
FLGR1	2	7	2

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLQG1	4	9	3
FLQU1	1	2	1
GROG1	33	109	12
Total	375	3411	111

Table 8: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in Period 3

5.3.12 Very coarse flint-tempered wares (FLIN7 and FLIN9), with inclusions ranging up to 8-10mm in size, make up the largest fabric grouping in Period 3, accounting for about a third of the assemblage by sherd count. These fabrics, typically associated with thick-walled vessels are typical of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition. The next largest fabric group, accounting for just under 30% of the assemblage is made up by coarse flint-tempered wares (FLIN8 and FLIN10) with maximum inclusion size of c 4mm. Again, these are often but not always associated with quite thick-walled vessels and may represent the finer end of DR fabrics; however, thinner walled vessels of this type were also noted possibly representing Late Bronze Age Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) wares. Moderately coarse flint-tempered wares with maximum inclusion size of c 2-3mm (FLIN2, FLIN3 and FLIN6) and one finer ware (FLIN1) are much more likely to represent PDR fabrics and these account for c 16% of the assemblage. In many contexts, predominantly DR traits were associated with a few possible PDR ones, suggesting deposition in the transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age period.

5.3.13 The remaining fabrics include very well-sorted, commonly flint tempered wares, FLIN4 and FLIN5, and a sandy moderately coarse flint tempered ware (FLQU1). Although finer well sorted and sandier fabrics can be encountered in the later Bronze Age, they are less typical of DR and PDR assemblages, and it is suspected that some of them may be intrusive later fabrics. Having said that, two examples of fabric FLIN5 are associated with diagnostic DR fine ware traits; however, most of the other sherds in these fabrics comprised undiagnostic body sherds which came from poorly dated features with little or no other associated pottery.

#### Form and decoration

5.3.14 Very few diagnostic features are present in this period. The single well-stratified moderate sized group, from pit [2058] G33 includes a rim from a DR fine globular urn and a body sherd in a fine ware fabric (FLIN5), probably from a similar vessel, with a pierced lug handle (issued plotted find number PF<2> on site), as well as some large body sherds from a coarse vessel with a typical DR style applied finger-impressed cordon (PF<21>). Another small rim sherd, probably from a DR urn, was noted in pit [1734] G34. Rim sherds more typical of Late Bronze Age plain ware PDR assemblages include a thinner walled hook rim jar from gully [1152] G21 and a jar with a short neck and pronounced shoulder, from gully [168] G53. As noted above, it was suspected that well [1191] G91 may have contained material of mixed date, possibly including some residual Early Neolithic pottery. Two rim sherds in this feature with coarse fabrics and plain recurving/in-turning profiles are of ambiguous Plain Bowl or transitional DR/PDR type.

5.3.15 A placed vessel PF<7>, initially interpreted as a cremation urn, was noted in pit

[741] G55 although no human bone was recovered after block-lifting and micro-excavation. Only base and lower wall sherds are present but the moderately thick-walled profile and very coarse fabric (FLIN7), combined with flint-gritting on the underside of the base suggests a Middle Bronze Age (DR) or transitional (DR/PDR) vessel.

#### *Period 4*

#### Phasing

- 5.3.16 Most of the prehistoric pottery (1981 sherds, weighing 19.33kg) has been assigned to Period 4. Four stratigraphic phases have been defined for this period; however, fewer than 50 sherds were recovered from Phase 4.1 (broadly assigned as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) without a single diagnostic feature sherd. The assemblage from Phase 4.2 mostly derives from one large diagnostic context group which appears reasonably well-dated to the Early Iron Age (c 600-400/300BC), although most other contexts assigned to this phase contained little or no pottery. Pottery from Phases 4.3 and 4.4 is characterised by the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition, with that from the latter phase appearing more frequently decorated.

#### Context

- 5.3.17 The Period 4 assemblage was found across Areas A and B. One very large group of over 300 sherds was recovered from the Phase 4.2 ditch terminus [449] G64 in Area B. Most other larger stratified groups are assigned to Middle Iron Age Phases 4.3 and 4.4, including over 250 sherds from ditch [1514] G108 in Area A, large aggregate assemblages of over 100 sherds each from different interventions through ditch G66 in Area A and ditch G105 in Area B and a number of moderate sized aggregate groups of 30-99 sherds from linear features and a ring ditch (groups G57, G65, G70, G85, G106, G112, G113, G114 and G115).
- 5.3.18 Although very small and fragmentary, the Phase 4.1 assemblage includes the base and lower wall of a single vessel, possibly placed intact and heavily truncated in the single fill of curved gully [1689] G61. Another similar truncated base was noted in upper fill [467] of ditch [463] G57 from Phase 4.2. Elsewhere there were some other large parts of fragmented vessel profiles, probably indicating quite direct deposition near to settlement areas. This is especially true in Phase 4.4 ditch [1514] G108 which contained six different fragmented vessels which are between 10-50% complete. There is limited evidence that any of this material was deliberately placed however, since these vessels appeared among other more broken and fragmented sherds.

#### Fabrics

- 5.3.19 Because the range of fabrics from the four phases of Period 4 are generally similar they have been quantified together in Table 9 although some minor variations between the phases are noted below. A few clearly intrusive Roman fabrics have been excluded from the quantification. This assemblage contains a small proportion of very coarse flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN7 and FLIN9). These are largely associated with thick-walled vessels and are assumed to be residual fragments of either Early Neolithic Plain Bowl or Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) type. Two diagnostic features among this group include

a small lug probably from a Plain Bowl and a decorated applied cordon almost certainly from a DR vessel. Also represented in fairly small quantities, making up 5% of all sherds in Period 4, are coarse wares with inclusions of up to 4mm (FLIN8 and FLIN10). Again, this material probably includes some residual material; however, these fabrics may be contemporary to some extent in Period 4. They appear proportionately better represented in the earlier phases of Period 4, which is to be expected since flint-tempered fabrics tend to become finer and better sorted over the course of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age on the coastal plain.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
ARG1	9	23	3
ARGF	4	18	1
FLGL1	1	4	1
FLIN1	72	221	44
FLIN2	130	2022	29
FLIN3	479	6816	208
FLIN4	184	1205	74
FLIN5	578	5651	197
FLIN6	204	660	100
FLIN7	62	637	11
FLIN8	82	1115	39
FLIN9	6	27	5
FLIN10	15	87	9
FLQU3	34	300	26
FLGR1	5	44	3
FLQG1	5	18	3
FLQU1	17	45	6
FLQU2	19	127	14
FLQU4	21	140	8
FLQU5	2	2	1
GLARG1	4	14	1
GLQU1	25	103	3
GROG1	4	8	3
QUAR1	1	1	1
QUAR2	2	5	2
ROCK1	8	2	1
Total	1973	19295	793

Table 9: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in period 4

5.3.20 The largest group of fabrics are moderately coarse, fairly ill-sorted flint-tempered wares (FLIN2, FLIN3 and FLIN6) with maximum inclusion size of up to 2-3mm. These make up about 42% of sherds in Period 4 as a whole but vary in frequency markedly through the sub-phases of this period. In the assemblage from Phase 4.1, they account for 91% of the assemblage by sherd count. They reduce slightly in frequency in the Early Iron Age Phase 4.2 (accounting for 72%) and are noticeably less common in Middle Iron Age Phases 4.3 and 4.4 (making up c. 30%). A finer non sandy fabric also spans the whole of Period 4,



accounting for c 4% of the assemblage without much apparent chronological variation.

- 5.3.21 As the more ill-sorted flint-tempered fabrics decline in frequency, a group of very common well-sorted flint-tempered wares (FLIN4 and FLIN5) increase. They account for about 39% of the assemblage overall but only c 2% of sherds in Phase 4.1, 11% in Phase 4.2, 41% in Phase 4.3 and 58% in Phase 4.4.
- 5.3.22 Sandy flint-tempered fabrics are a minor element of the assemblage accounting for about 5% of sherds overall. They are absent from Phase 4.1, but coarse and moderately coarse sandy flint-tempered wares (FLQU1, FLQU2 FLQU3, FLQU4 and FLQU5) are similarly well represented in Phases 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.
- 5.3.23 Other fabric types comprise a very minor component of the assemblage, making up 1% or less of the entire Period 4 assemblage. These fabrics are largely confined to Phases 4.3 and 4.4. They include distinctive argillaceous rock tempered wares probably of Wealden origin (ARG1), although one example also contains glauconite from Greensand/Gault geology (GLARG1). Other sandy glauconitic wares (GLQU1) were also recorded, as well as a few non-flint-tempered sandy wares (QUAR1 and QUAR2) and a fabric possibly containing sandstone inclusions (ROCK1).

#### Forms

- 5.3.24 No diagnostic feature sherds were recovered in Phase 4.1 (aside from a partial rim probably of residual Early Neolithic Plain Bowl type). In Phase 4.2, diagnostic material largely came from fills of ditch [449] (G64). It includes several examples of jars with long necks and weakly defined shoulders, a carinated jar with a horizontal cordon at the shoulder, a shorter necked, weak shouldered jar with some light surface rustication, a jar with a flaring, flattened rim and a plain ovoid or recurving profile jar. A number of bowl forms are also represented, including an upright necked form with a carinated shoulder and a number of partial carinated shoulder sherds. A single jar/bowl form appears to have a more sinuous necked profile while a small cup-like form was also recorded with a short, necked profile.
- 5.3.25 The dating of this large group is broadly defined at present. The carinated, cordoned vessel has some similarities to examples from the Caburn (Hawkes 1939, fig A, 1 and fig B), an assemblage which is considered to fall in the late decorated phase (c. 800-600/500BC) of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Seager Thomas 2008, Table 1, and 40). The assemblage is also lacking in decoration seen, for example, in the Early Iron Age group at Seaside Field Selsey (Seager Thomas 2001, fig 5, no 33, 34, 36 and 38). Most other material however, including the flaring rim and plain recurving jars and particularly the carinated bowls can probably be better paralleled by examples in the Early Iron Age Park-Brow/Caesar's Camp tradition (dating to c 600-400/300BC). A broadly Early Iron Age is also probably supported by the common appearance of well-sorted flint-tempered fabrics and of smoothed and burnished surface treatments, observed on about 18% of estimated vessels. It is notable that such fabrics and surface treatments were absent from a small assemblage that had good associations with earliest Iron Age (c 800-600 BC) radiocarbon dates at Medmerry, on the western coast of the Manhood peninsula (Doherty 2019, 454). Nevertheless, further research on form parallels would be useful for this group although, unfortunately, no carbonised residues or other associated

organic material is available for radiocarbon dating.

- 5.3.26 Material from Phases 4.3 and Phase 4.4 can clearly be ascribed to the Middle Iron Age (c 400-50BC) and Phase 4.4 in particular is perhaps predominantly from latter part of this range based on the large quantity of decorated saucepan traits. It has similarities to other later Middle Iron Age assemblages from the region, including North Bersted and Copse Farm Oving (Morris 1978; Hamilton 1985). In contrast to Phase 4.2, jars in this phase often have well-defined necks and shoulders. A large proportion of jars feature beaded rims, while another important form group are plain profile jars, including some with clear saucepan traits. Several vessels feature three parallel tooled lines above the base and below the rim: typical motifs of the St Catherine's Hill/Worthy Down Saucepan substyle, covering western West Sussex and Hampshire. Curvilinear arcs were also noted on a few body sherds as well as intersecting diagonal line decoration. A single example of a pedestal base possibly influenced by the Late Iron Age Southern Atrebatian/Aylesford Swarling tradition was noted in fill [1031] of ring gully [1030] G85. Radiocarbon dating of the cemetery at Westhampnett (Fitzpatrick et al 2017) suggests that such traits may have first occurred as early as the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, so their occurrence is not necessarily inconsistent with Middle Iron Age dating.
- 5.3.27 Chronological differences between Phases 4.3 and 4.4 are difficult to distinguish definitively based on the ceramics since a similar range of fabrics and forms were encountered in both. The possible Southern Atrebatian/Aylesford Swarling base of probable late 1<sup>st</sup> millennium date came from a Phase 4.3 feature and decorated saucepan pottery, which can occur from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, but which tends to increase in frequency in later Middle Iron Age assemblages was noted in both phases. It is clear however that burnished/tooled decorative styles are significantly more common on Phase 4.4, appearing on about 9% of estimated vessels, vs c 2% in Phase 4.3.

### *Roman*

- 5.3.28 Just 116 sherds, weighing 797g of Roman pottery were stratified in Period 5, a total which includes a fairly high proportion of possibly residual flint-tempered wares. Fifty of the sherds came from interventions through ditch G128, the others all occurring in very small groups. A few contexts could be tentatively ascribed to the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD (Phase 5.1) based on the range of fabrics present. The group from ditch G128 (assigned to Phase 5.3) contained two sherds which post-date c AD 270, although the remainder of the group was not easily distinguishable from material in Phase 5.1 and clearly contained some earlier Roman forms.
- 5.3.29 As shown in Table 10, about 42% of fabrics, quantified by sherd count, stratified in Period 5 are flint-tempered wares. It is suspected that the vast majority of these are residual sherds particularly in the case of more ill-sorted fabrics like FLIN3, FLIN6 and FLIN8. It is, however, possible that finer better sorted flint-tempered wares like FLIN1, FLIN4 and FLIN5 may represent contemporary Late Iron Age/early Roman fabrics in early Roman groups. A single grog-tempered sherd (fabric GROG1) was suspected to represent a residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze fabric, rather than a contemporary Late Iron Age /early Roman one, based on the firing characteristics.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
AHFA	Alice Holt Farnham ware	1	50	1
AVBF	Arun Valley fine black-surfaced ware	1	2	1
AVGF	Arun Valley fine grey ware	1	4	1
AVWH	Arun Valley white ware	21	237	2
FLIN1	Flint-tempered ware	3	10	3
FLIN3	Flint-tempered ware	10	78	10
FLIN4	Flint-tempered ware	2	1	2
FLIN5	Flint-tempered ware	17	52	11
FLIN6	Flint-tempered ware	6	13	5
FLIN8	Flint-tempered ware	5	8	2
FLQU3	Flint-tempered ware with quartz	3	14	3
FLQU1	Flint-tempered ware with quartz	2	8	2
FLQU2	Flint-tempered ware with quartz	1	8	1
GROG1	Grog-tempered ware	3	7	3
OXRC?	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware?	1	27	1
RWCB	Rowlands Castle black surfaced ware	7	55	7
RWCBF	Rowlands Castle black surfaced ware with flint	1	5	1
RWCG	Rowlands Castle grey ware	17	120	12
RWCOX	Rowlands Castle oxidised ware	7	59	5
RWCOXF	Rowlands Castle oxidised ware with flint	6	34	2
SAND	Unsourced coarse sandy ware	1	5	1
Total		116	797	76

Table 10: Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics from Period 5

- 5.3.30 The remainder of the assemblage is largely made up by Rowlands Castle fabrics, including black-surfaced, grey and oxidised variants (RWCB, RWCG, RWCOX) and some early variants containing prominent flint inclusions (RWCBF and RWCOXF). A single sherd of Alice Holt grey ware (AHFA) was recorded from Phase 5.2. The Alice Holt industry expanded in the later Roman period and Alice Holt wares tend to become a recurrent fabric type from around AD 270 in Roman Chichester and other sites on the surrounding coastal plain (for example Lyne & Gerrard 2008; Doherty 2019, 457). Just one other coarse ware sherd was recorded in an unsourced coarse unoxidised ware (SAND). No Arun Valley coarse wares were identified but single fragments of grey and black-surfaced fine wares (AVBF and AVGF) from this industry were noted. The base and lower wall of an Arun Valley white ware (AVWH) vessel of a type produced at Wiggonholt and probably at Alfoldean was also recorded (Evans 1974; Doherty 2017). A single tiny fragment of probable Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (OXRC) was also recorded in Phase 5.2, representing another fabric likely post-dating c AD270.
- 5.3.31 No diagnostic rim sherds were recovered in Phase 5.1 although the lower half of an Arun Valley white ware flagon was noted in fill [551] of ditch [550] G126. Of the few diagnostic forms recovered in Phase 5.2, several are broadly dated but possibly more typical of earlier Roman assemblages than later ones. These include a short-necked jar and two short, everted rim forms, of earlier Dicks (2009) D2 type in Rowlands Castle fabrics. The single Alice Holt fabric is

associated with a later Roman wide mouth jar form like Lyne & Jefferies (1979) type 1.32.

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

##### *Introduction*

- 5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered just 12 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 124g, from eight individually numbered contexts. All the material was recovered by hand – no post-Roman pottery was present in any environmental residues. Overall, the sherds are small (<40mm across) with slight to moderate signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have seen a little reworking but not on a significant scale.
- 5.4.2 The material shows a wide chronological range covering c 1050-1800 but there is no period that dominates the assemblage. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 11 to give a rough idea of quantities by period.
- 5.4.3 For the purposes of assessment, the pottery from each context was spot dated and quantified by period, fabric and form. The resultant information was used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

Period	No./weight	Average sherd size
Early Medieval C11th-early C13th	7/38g	5.4g
High Medieval Mid C13th – mid C14th	1/8g	8g
Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18 <sup>th</sup>	4/78g	19.5g

Table 11: Characterisation of post-Roman pottery assemblage. NB. Totals for pottery include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material

##### *Early Medieval: c 11th – early 13th*

- 5.4.4 Just over half the assemblage is composed of pottery of this period. Four fabrics are present: shell tempered, shell with white/grey flint, white/grey flint and quartz with sparse/moderate white/grey flint. All these fabrics are typical of the 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century in the area. The only recognisable forms consist of cooking pots and the three small rim fragments present are either simple outturned or beaded flaring (x2) types. These would be in keeping with an 11<sup>th</sup> to mid-12<sup>th</sup>-century date. Although small, the sherds are not excessively abraded and those from contexts [990] (G130) and [996] (G129) appear to be contemporaneous with the deposits in which they were found. The remaining sherds appear to be residual in their contexts, but the group clearly shows activity on the site at this early date.

##### *High Medieval: early c 13th – mid 14th*

- 5.4.5 The single abraded sherd of this period, a medium quartz tempered one, probably from a cooking pot, was residual in Phase 8.1 ditch fill [127]. This may have derived from occasional manuring the land with domestic waste during periods of arable cultivation.

*Early Post-medieval: Mid-16<sup>th</sup> to mid-18<sup>th</sup> centuries*

5.4.6 The four early post-medieval sherds include fragments from a jar and bowl in local glazed red earthenware and a buff Wealden earthenware (probably from the Graffam industry) chamber pot fragment. The Graffam sherd and glazed red earthenware jar fragment can be placed in a late 16<sup>th</sup>- to early 18<sup>th</sup>- century date range (ditch fill [106], G142, Phase 8.1) while the other bowl fragment is probably of 18<sup>th</sup>- century date (ditch fill [1092], G148, period 8.2). The final sherd is from a teabowl in white salt-glazed stoneware that belongs to the period c 1720-1780 (ditch fill [382], G147, Phase 8.2).

The assemblages

5.4.7 All the context groups are small – the largest being a mere three sherds (context [996]) and it is clear an element of the assemblage is residual in its context.

**5.5 The Ceramic Building Material** by Rae Regensberg

5.5.1 Seventy-one pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 33,632g were collected during the excavation. The CBM included some fragments of Roman tile, however most of the material was of late post-medieval date. The brick assemblage included a large number of machine manufactured brick which date from the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There was also a significant quantity of highly vitrified brick collected from several contexts.

5.5.2 All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site-specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 12. Fabric samples, a selection of form examples, and items of interest have been retained. The rest of the assemblage has been discarded.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Description</b>
R1	Fine orange fabric with sparse fine quartz
R2	Orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz and sparse fine dark orange/red oxidised material
R3	Orange fabric with lighter and darker orange marbling, and common dark orange to red medium, coarse and very coarse silty, iron rich pellets
R4	Orangey red fabric with common medium black oxidised material, and common fine to medium quartz
T1	Orange fabric with sparse coarse and very coarse black oxidised material
T2	Fine orange fabric with cream streaks and moderate fine, medium and coarse dark orange to red oxidised material
T3	Orange fabric with common fine to medium quartz and sparse fine black oxidised material
T4	Orange fabric with abundant fine black grains, and abundant very fine quartz
T5	Micaceous orange fabric

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Description</b>
T6	Orange fabric with cream and darker orange marbling, abundant very fine quartz
B1	Powdery, soft, orange to red fabric with sparse to moderate, fine to medium black oxidised material, and occasional fine to coarse flint chips.
B2	Orange fabric with common cream and darker orange marbling, abundant very fine quartz
B3	Red fine fabric with cream marbling, possibly a harder fired version of B2
B4	Sandy reddish orange fabric, sparse coarse white to cream silty pellets, very fine black speckle
B5	Orange fabric with abundant fine black grains, and abundant very fine quartz.
B6	Red fabric with common to abundant medium, clear white quartz

Table 12: CBM fabric descriptions

- 5.5.3 The Roman CBM consisted of two pieces of tegula, a corner of Roman brick, and two undiagnostic fragments. The tegulae fragments were both recovered from the basal fill of ditch [469]. They are conjoined, 37mm thick and have had the flange removed. The brick fragment was 38mm thick, has extensive knife trim on the edges, and was collected from the upper fill of ditch [387]. The two undiagnostic pieces consisted of a probable tegula body fragment, which is 20mm thick with a reduced core, and a small, abraded fragment, possibly a piece of tegula flange. These fragments were recovered from contexts [752] and [620] respectively.
- 5.5.4 Ten fragments of flat roof tile were collected from contexts [129], [316], [392] and [1092]. These are broadly medieval to post-medieval in date as flat roof tile remains largely consistent during these periods. The degree of firing and reasonably neat forms suggests that a post-medieval date is more likely.
- 5.5.5 One medieval to early post-medieval brick was found in contexts [108]. It had rounded arrises, grass marks on the base, thickly creased stretchers, and sunken margins – all typical of early brick. It was 92mm in breadth and 45mm thick. However, most of the brick assemblage was comprised of partially machine-made brick (in fabrics B1, B3, B4 & B6), which have a late 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Most of the late brick was recovered from context [190] with the rest in contexts [108], [129], [317] and [484]. The remaining bricks all appeared of later post-medieval date and were collected from contexts [106] and [316]. Seven of the bricks were under 45mm in thickness, which may indicate that they were pavers. A notable quantity of large brick fragments was vitrified to a state of warped vesicular, glassiness. Particularly from the destruction debris [190] and [317] associated with the lime kiln.
- 5.5.6 A section of land drain tile was collected from the secondary fill of ditch [387]. The land drain was 295mm long, 165mm in diameter and 16mm thick. It was machine made, extruded pipe, which dates it to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5.6 The Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

5.6.1 A large assemblage of fired clay, weighing a total of just over 5.7kg, was recovered from 108 separate contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Over 4.7kg of this material is most probably the fragmentary remains of structural daub, which was a common building material during many periods of both prehistory and history. Table 13 shows the quantification of fired clay by form. Of note are the remains of two Iron Age loom weights and fragments from two possible loom weights dating to broadly the same period: RF<1>, RF<4>, RF<5> and RF<7>.

Form	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous	863	1322
Daub	27	164
Daub?	434	3181
Daub?/Object?	1	109
Furnace?	8	38
Loom weight	3	659
Loom weight?	4	308
Total	1340	5781

Table 13: Quantification of fired clay by form

### *Method*

5.6.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function and recorded by count and weight in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified and described using a x20 magnification binocular microscope. Nine site-specific clay fabrics were identified, see Table 14.

Fabric	Description
F1	Fine silty clay with ferrous inclusions and very rare coarse sand
F2	Fine silty clay with rare fine to medium sand and rare coarse to very coarse sand
F3	Fine silty argillaceous clay with very rare coarse sand and very rare fire cracked flint 5-8mm
F4	Fine sandy micaceous clay with ferrous inclusions
F5	Fine silty micaceous clay
F6	Fine silty micaceous clay with ferrous inclusions and occasionally argillaceous inclusions.
F7	Medium sandy clay with moderately frequent coarse to very coarse sand and chips of stone 2-7mm
F8	Fine silty clay with common fine to medium sand and glauconite
F9	Fine silty micaceous clay with rare fire-cracked flint 2-5mm and chipped stone up to 10mm.

Table 14: Site-specific fired clay fabrics

5.6.3 The fired clay fragments that have wattle impressions have been recorded as daub, those fragments with flat surfaces and no other diagnostic features have

been recorded as probable daub, and those with no diagnostic features as amorphous. However, it should be noted that the amorphous material also most likely originated from daub.

#### *Distribution*

- 5.6.4 The fired clay was recovered from features across the excavated areas, with no clustering being noted in any one location. Most of the material was from Area A (2.1kg) and Area B (3.1kg), with particularly large quantities recovered from Early to Middle Iron Age Period 4.3 and Middle Iron Age Phase 4.4 features. Appendix 4 shows the quantification of material by context, and Appendix 5 shows the quantification by group.
- 5.6.5 Only four groups have quantities of material near to or over 500g, which indicates that there were wattle and daub structures within the vicinities of these features. Ditch G62, to the southeast of Area B, contained 508g of daub and probable daub. The size of the ditch and the lack of evidence for contemporary structures in the immediate vicinity suggests that this material collected in this feature rather than being associated with it.
- 5.6.6 Gully G102, associated with ring ditch G73 in Area A, contained 433g of probable daub. This ring ditch is interpreted as being a roundhouse, and the probable daub from G102 strongly indicates that there was a wattle and daub aspect to this structure. The quantity is not sufficient to state with certainty that the building itself was made from wattle and daub, but 390g of the material appears to be more baked than fired, which would be consistent with daub exposed to sunlight. It is quite likely then that this roundhouse was daubed, and that the friable baked clay dissipated over time with some being deposited in the nearby gully but the rest not remaining directly around the building footprint.
- 5.6.7 Boundary ditch G105 and ditch G108 also contained larger quantities of fired clay (865g and 660g), but, as with ditch G62 it is most likely the material collected in these features over time rather than being directly associated with them.
- 5.6.8 Smaller quantities of fired clay from features dating to Period 5 and later may well represent residual Iron Age material. Although wattle and daub were fairly common in deposits of Roman and later periods, most features produced less than 50g. Larger quantities would be expected if the material were from those periods rather than being residual.
- 5.6.9 Three of the four loom weights were recovered from features in Area B, potentially indicating that textile making may have been undertaken in that locality. However, none was *in situ* and the fragmentary nature of the objects indicates that they may have been deposited some distance from where they were used.

#### Fabric

- 5.6.10 The fired clay fabrics are quantified below in Table 14. None of the clay fabrics identified appear to be exclusive to any one period, and the most prominent fabrics, F1, F2, F5, F6 and F9, are all notably present in Iron Age contexts as would be expected by the distribution. None of the clays used are immediately distinguishable as not being locally sourced and, aside from fabric F3, none of



the other clays appear to have been intentionally tempered. The stone and fire cracked flint inclusions in fabrics F7 and F9 appear to be incidental rather than intentional. Loom weight RF<1> and the two probable loom weights, RF<4> and RF<7>, are very well fired despite not appearing to be tempered, indicating that very silica rich clays were used as they are highly sintered and well made.

Fabric	Count	Weight (g)
F1	410	1198
F1 vitrified	3	8
F2	34	454
F3	14	692
F4	14	270
F5	227	878
F6	554	1605
F7	10	83
F8	2	4
F9	70	580
Vitrified	2	9
Total	1340	5781

Table 14: Quantification of fired clay fabrics

Form

*Daub*

- 5.6.11 All of the wattle impressions identified are small and rounded, indicating that they are imprints from the thin wattle strips woven between posts; they are all generally between 10-20mm in diameter, with some being very small at 5mm in diameter. None of the impressions indicate worked timber, and no fragments are large enough to indicate post impressions. Some fragments have been exposed to heat, for example the daub from ditch [604] (G105) or the material from posthole [805], which could suggest that they originated from wattle and daub structures used for cooking or other activities involving fire. However, due to the material not being recovered *in situ* this is impossible to identify with certainty, and the more ceramic daub from the site could be the remains of daub structures that burnt down.
- 5.6.12 The fired clay recorded as furnace material was identified as such either because the clay had become vitrified or because there are traces of slag remaining. Clay vitrifies at temperatures over approximately 900° (Gibson and Woods 1997, 273), which indicates some type of structure was utilised to raise the temperature above that of a bonfire (c 600-700°). Again, none of the material being found *in situ* means it is not possible to ascertain what types of structures these may have derived from or even whether they were indeed from furnaces.

*Registered Finds: ceramic objects*

- 5.6.13 Object RF<1> consists of two conjoining fragments that form part of the lower face of a triangular clay weight. It is probable that the original form was similar

to that of a Danebury Type 2 weight whereby the relatively small object has one perforation through the face of an apex (Poole 1984, 403 and 405 fig 7.48; 7.65). It has a flat base, and the remaining sides are at a 145° angle spreading outwards. The pierced apex is missing; however, based upon the angle of the sides, the weight was approximately 80mm in height and 90mm+ in width. The back is missing and so the thickness is unknown. It is made from fabric F6 and was well fired making the clay sintered and extremely hard.

- 5.6.14 Object RF<4> is a single fragment of a possible large pyramidal loom weight. The piece consists of part of the base and side that weighs 224g. The interface between the two parts is gently curved suggesting the weight had a rounded shape at the bottom. It is extremely well fired and made from fabric F4. The surface is oxidised to a rich brown colour with the internal part being a darker brown. The possibly rounded or sub-rounded shape of the base is like an example from Thwing, Yorkshire (DeRoche 1995 fig. 5.7 after Manby in prep), but the angle of RF<4> suggests that it would have been a significantly larger weight. The term 'pyramidal' can refer to weights that range from conical to blocks (DeRoche 1995, 92) with this example being potentially of more conical form. It cannot, however, be ruled out that this is actually the remains of a different type of object.
- 5.6.15 Object RF<5> is a large fragment of a loom weight, most likely triangular in its original form, which weighs 442g. It is oxidised throughout to a rich red-brown colour and appears to have been quite crudely made, making the identification of external surfaces uncertain. However, the remains of a perforation approximately 15mm in diameter can be identified, suggesting that the weight may have been a Danebury Type 1 triangular weight with pieced apexes (Poole 1984, 402). It is made from fabric F3, and whilst the fire-cracked flint is very rare and poorly sorted, it may well be the result of intentional tempering of the clay. It is too fragmentary to estimate the original size of the object, but the piece that survives is approximately 90x70x60mm. The size of the fragment suggests that originally the weight would have been on the larger end of the scale for these objects.
- 5.6.16 Object RF<7> consists of three conjoining fragments from a possible pyramidal loom weight. The fragments weigh a total of 84g and form part of an apex with a sharp point at approximately 70°. Though no perforation is present, the angle of the apex suggests that, as with RF<4>, it may have been of a conical shape with a sharp point at the top and the perforation would most likely have been at this end. The object, made from fabric F6, is well fired and, in terms of the fabric used and manufacture, it is very similar to RF<1>. It is believed that the cylindrical form of loom weights in the Bronze Age was replaced by the triangular form notable in the Iron Age, with pyramidal weights being a possible middle form during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age transition (DeRoche 1995, 92). It is possible then that this sharp apex represents an early form type between somewhat conical to triangular. However, as with RF<4>, it cannot be ruled out that these fragments are in fact part of another type of ceramic object.

## 5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 Just two fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) were recovered during the excavation works. They have a combined weight of 6g and were found in ditch [110] (fill [111], SGP866, G142). Fragments do not conjoin and are abraded. Both are unmarked and undecorated, and date between c 1750 and 1910.

## 5.8 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A small green wine bottle fragment weighing 6g was recovered from field boundary ditch [393] (fill [396], SG942, G146). The piece dates between c 1650 and 1750.

## 5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

### *Introduction*

- 5.9.1 The excavations at the site produced 231 pieces of stone, weighing 40,703g, from 97 individually numbered contexts. These totals consist of purely hand collected material (no stone from environmental residues being present at the time of assessment) and 13 plotted finds. 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. Each main provisional stone type was allocated a code number for archive though many of these have variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. These variations may simply reflect different beds in the same quarry or have more significance in outcrop distribution. The assemblage is characterised in Appendix 6 by type and probable source.

### *The Assemblage*

- 5.9.2 As can be seen from Appendix 6 a great range of stone types is represented in the assemblage. Although some of the identifications are provisional many of the types are clearly not of local origin and many appear to derive from some distance. This is undoubtedly the result of natural movement of materials either through longshore drift and/or glacial activity –erratics are well known of in the area, particularly around Selsey. As such most stone types, particularly the more exotic ones, are likely to have been naturally available on site or in its immediate vicinity. This suggestion is reinforced by the fact many pieces are clearly from water-worn beach cobbles and boulders. It is also notable that at a general level these types appear in deposits of different periods. Most of this material has not been modified at the hand of man with the odd exception of examples that have been accidentally burnt. Stone that has been deliberately modified forms a small portion of the assemblage and is considered below by period.

### *Period 3 Bronze Age*

- 5.9.3 The earliest utilised stone was recovered from deposits of Phase 3.1. These consist of two 3a Flint cobble hammerstones from pit [2058] G33, one with three areas of edge batter, the other with two. The same pit also produced a 1a quartzite elongated pebble with very slight traces of polish wear. Quartzite pebbles/cobbles are a common find on prehistoric sites within close range of the beach and they were clearly deliberately sought out due to their hardness

and smoothness and thus suitability for polishing and sharpening. This period also produced two small fragments of quern in 6b Lodsworth-type Hythe Beds sandstone with small parts of the grinding face remaining but with no surviving original dimensions (ditch [1069] RF<16> and well [1191] RF<18>).

#### *Period 4 Iron Age*

- 5.9.4 This period produced by far the largest assemblage of stone overall but not particularly higher proportion of utilised pieces. Two further elongated pebble rubber stones in 1a Quartzite were recovered (ditch [572] RF<20> and pit [1889] RF<22>), both again with signs of slight wear polish. More quern fragments were however recovered for this period – 14/2201g. Ten of these are in 6a Lower Greensand (not Lodsworth-type) while the rest are in 6b Lodsworth-type. All are again very fragmentary and beyond having a small area of the grinding face surviving have no morphological features. However, examples from ditch [2119] RF<19>, spread [2166] RF<12> and post-hole [2182] RF<14> appear to derive from saddle querns.

#### *Period 5 Roman*

- 5.9.5 Unusually no quern fragments were found in deposits dated to this period. The only utilised stone being another flattened 1a quartzite cobble fragment with signs of wear polish. Whether this is contemporary, or a residual prehistoric piece is uncertain (ditch [617] G128 RF<21>).

#### *Period 8 Post-medieval*

- 5.9.6 The next utilised stone was recovered from post-medieval deposits. These produced two fragments from 6b Lodsworth type rotary querns both apparently from upper stones measuring between 42 and 51mm thick (ditch [393] G146 RF<10> and construction cut [1651] G143 RF<11>). These are almost certainly residual in this period but whether they were originally of Roman (suspected) or medieval date is uncertain.

#### *Currently unphased*

- 5.9.7 The only utilised stone from deposits yet to be allocated a period consists of a 1690g fragment of 6b Lodsworth type saddle quern from pit [1954] RF<9>. The piece appears to be the tip from the 63mm thick lower stone with a convex base and worn grinding face. The stone is 180mm wide at its widest surviving point but is clearly increasing in width still so the original full width is uncertain. Almost certainly this quern is of Bronze or Iron Age date.

### **5.10 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 The excavations recovered 80 pieces of hand collected 'slag', weighing 3913g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. In addition, 599g of material initially classified as slag was recovered from the residues of 75 different environmental samples. The latter material, often consisting of the magnetic fraction, was only quantified by weight due to the tiny size of the particles involved. Each magnetic fraction was carefully searched under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags but in the event hardly any slag material was found in them. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on a metallurgical pro forma sheet, which is housed with the archive. The resultant

information has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet. The assemblage is characterised in Table 15.

Period	Unphased & unstratified	Periods 1&3 Neolithic/BA	Period 4 Iron Age	Period 5 Roman	Period 8 Post-medieval
No. contexts	17	12	46	3	3
Magnetic fines	33g	74g	93g	-	1g
Undiagnostic iron	1g	-	-	-	1/39g
Fuel ash slag	31/489g	1g	20/289g	6/26g	
Vitrified clay/brick with fuel ash slag	-	-	-	-	22/3467g

Table 15: Characterisation of slag assemblage

- 5.10.2 The vast majority of the material composing the magnetic fractions consists of magnetic fines. These are composed of granules of ferruginous stone or clay that either have their own natural magnetism or have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. Such material can be created with any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and ovens, and is therefore not an indicator of industrial activity on the site.
- 5.10.3 The earliest slag consists of a tiny piece of fuel ash slag from the environmental residue from Phase 3.1 ditch [1176] G20. However, the slag rather has the characteristics of clinker (waste from coal burning) and it is suspected the granule may be intrusive in this feature. The fuel ash slag from Period 4 is a lightweight pale green-cream type that is well aerated and notably lightweight. The type is not diagnostic of process and can be formed from any high temperature event including domestic hearths and bonfires, but it is not out of place with the period. In the absence of any definite metalworking remains in the assemblage it is probable the slag was indeed the result of domestic activity. The same can be said for the similar slag recovered from both Roman and currently unphased deposits. There is no evidence of metal working at the site in these periods.
- 5.10.4 The post-medieval assemblage is somewhat different in that the bulk is composed of chunks of vitrified brick fragments bedded in a vitrified and partially slagged (fuel ash) clay matrix (22/3467g). All this material was recovered from trample layer [108] and it is certain the pieces represent some of the lining from the nearby lime kiln [485]. The embedded brick appears to be of a fine fabric with some voids though the heat has affected the original tempering agents. However, the finish and dimensions of the embedded brick (120mm wide by 50mm thick) suggests a 16<sup>th</sup>- to 17<sup>th</sup>- century date. The single piece of iron slag is in total isolation and although probably deriving from smithing activity, in isolation, this would appear to be an imported piece.

## 5.11 The Bulk Metalwork by Rae Regensberg

5.11.1 Three incomplete, iron, general purpose nails with a combined weight of 27.5g were recovered from the site. Two pieces were collected from the upper fill [1143] of ditch [1141]. Both had rectangular shank section. The third piece was a fragment of a rectangular sectioned shank. It was found in the upper fill [1060] of ditch [1056].

## 5.12 The Cremated Bone by Lucy Sibun

### *Introduction*

5.12.1 Cremated bone was recovered from five cremation related deposits, including one urned burial. Three additional features were recorded as possible cremation related deposits on site but did not produce any bone.

5.12.2 Deposits were recovered from three Areas: A, B and C. The three in Area A ([1288] SG1092, [1800] SG1094 and [1910] SG1096) were urned and are undated. Two additional, possible cremation features from this Area, [1283] SG1089 and [1548] SG1093, did not produce any bone. One urned cremation burial was recorded in Area B, dating to Period 3 ([742] G55), but the additional feature in this Area ([908] G56) did not contain any bone. A single urned and undated deposit was recorded in Area C ([103] SG1080).

### *Methodology*

5.12.3 The urned cremation burial was removed from site for micro-excavation in spits and each spit was planned and photographed. All samples generated by the micro-excavation, as well as those from the urned deposits were then processed as environmental samples and bone fragments were collected and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.

5.12.4 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. The presence and weight 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

5.12.5 The cremated bone assemblage has been quantified by Area, context and fraction size below (Table 16). The totals include both identifiable and unidentifiable material.

Area	Context	Sample	Weight (grams)				Age	Sex	Identifiable			
			2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total			S	A	U	L
A	1288	58	0.01			<i>0.01</i>	?	?	-	-	-	-
	1800	69	46.59	62.04	27.12	<i>135.75</i>	A?		✓	✓	✓	✓
	1910	73	1.15			<i>1.15</i>	?		-	-	-	-
B	742 (PF7)	55	153.43	211.85	158.37	<i>523.65</i>	A		✓	✓	✓	✓
C	103	3	16.19	8.49		<i>24.68</i>	?	?	✓	-	✓	✓

Table 16: Summary of results from the cremated human bone assessment (urned burial deposits in italics). Note: S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb

### Demography

5.12.6 Both the assemblages for which the information was available, Area A [1800] and Area B [742], appear to contain adult individuals. Unfortunately, the remaining assemblages were too small or fragmented to make age estimation possible. Sex estimation wasn't possible for any of the assemblages.

### Pyre technology and cremation ritual

5.12.7 The largest assemblage of cremated bone was recovered from the urned cremation, with the remaining deposits only producing small assemblages. The bone in all contexts is highly fragmented, however identifiable fragments were present in three of them and all areas of the skeleton identifiable in the two largest: (Area A [1800], Area B [742]). Bone fragments were over 95% fully oxidised, indicative of an effective cremation process (>c 600° C) (Holden et al 1995a, Holden et al 1995b, McKinley 1993). No bone fragments were positively identified as animal in origin and there was no evidence of staining or pathology on the fragments.

### 5.13 The Burnt Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.13.1 Very small quantities of burnt bone were recovered from eight contexts: pits and post-holes from Areas A and B. One of these ([1274] G63) dates to Phase 4.1, two ([350] G120 and [1780] G97) to Phase 4.3 and two ([1280] G110 and [1311]) to Phase 4.4; the remaining contexts are undated. These assemblages have been quantified in the Table 17.

5.13.2 As the table shows, the quantities of burnt bone recovered are very small and the material was unidentifiable.

Area	Context	Sample	Total Weight (g)
A	1274	61	0.32
	1280	63	0.22
	1311	59	0.02
	1780	71	0.16
B	350	8	0.15
	520	10	0.32
	795	37	0.95
	807	36	0.07

Table 17: Quantification of burnt bone assemblage

## 5.14 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

### *Introduction*

5.14.1 An assemblage of animal bones weighing approximately 1962g in total was recovered from the excavation. Material was retrieved through hand collection and bulk sampling. The whole assemblage has been subject to assessment. Animal bone specimens derived from a number of context types, including ditches, pits, and wells. The Iron Age (Period 4) yielded the largest animal bone assemblage, although in all periods, preservation was incredibly poor, fragmentation high, and identification potential low (Table 18). There was also some indication of intermixing through refitting specimens in different fills of the same feature, discussed in the text below.

Period		N	HC	BS	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
1	Early Neolithic	30	30		3	100		
3	Middle Bronze Age	91	38	53	19	92.3	7.7	
4.2	Earliest Iron Age	73	73		21	97.3	2.7	
4.3	EIA-MIA	148	125	23	108	98.7		1.4
4.4	Middle Iron Age	211	210	1	31	100		
5.2	Roman (probably AD50-150/200)	111	111		1	100		
8.1	Early post med ?1575-1725	59	59		59	100		
0	Undated	343	340	3	170	27.1	72.9	
Total		1066	986	80	412	75.5	24.3	0.2

Table 18: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period showing total fragment count (N), and the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (BS) specimens

5.14.2 This report summarises the animal bone assemblage by period and comments on its archaeological significance and potential, which was severely limited by poor preservation. Recommendations for further work are given, which focus on better preserved specimens from the currently undated assemblage.

### *Methodology*

5.14.3 The assemblage has been recorded following Historic England guidelines



(Baker and Worley 2019) onto an Excel spreadsheet. Specimens were identified to species and element using the ASE faunal reference collection and identification manuals (Hillson 1992; Schmid 1972; Cohen and Serjeantson 1998). Refitting bones were counted as one specimen. No attempt was made to differentiate alike species such as ovicaprids and equids. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

5.14.4 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible based on epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and dental eruption and attrition (Grant 1982; Halstead 1985; Jones and Sadler 2009; Hambleton 1998). The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals. Specimens have been studied for signs non-metric traits and pathology. Modifications to bone surfaces were recorded where observed, including butchery, heat exposure, and gnawing, but this was rare due to the preservation of cortical surfaces. Evidence of taphonomic agents such as weathering, erosion, abrasion and metal staining were also noted.

*Quantification*

5.14.5 A total of 217 specimens were identifiable to taxa (Table 19). Partially identifiable mammalian cranial, rib, vertebral and diaphyseal fragments totalled 195, and additionally 654 specimens were indeterminate.

Taxa	NISP	Period							
		1	3	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.2	8.1	0
Cattle	86	1	19	20	9	23		8	6
Ovicaprid	1			1					
Pig	115								115
Equid	15				9	3	1	2	
Large mammal	195	2			90	5		49	49
Indeterminate	654	27	72	52	40	180	110		173
Total	1066	30	91	73	148	211	111	59	343

Table 19: Basic quantification of animal taxa abundance by period. Full itemisation of taxa per context can be found in Table 20

*Characterisation, Contextualisation and Interpretation*

5.14.6 The assemblage is described by period below, with notable specimens or deposits highlighted.

*Period 1: Early Neolithic*

5.14.7 A small assemblage of animal bone (n=30) derived from the basal fill [891] of Early Neolithic pit [890]. Specimens included a highly fragmented cattle mandible that had possible evidence for roasting.

*Period 3: Middle Bronze Age*

5.14.8 The Middle Bronze Age assemblage (n=91) derived from two gullies (G22 and

G53), a pit (G33) and a well (G91). Cattle was the only identifiable taxa, represented almost entirely by fragmented teeth. Two mandibles could be aged, however, giving ages at death of 5-10 and 8-16 years.

*Period 4: Iron Age*

5.14.9 Specimens from the Earliest Iron Age (Phase 4.2, n=73) derived from the fills of ditch terminus (G64) and the fill of a pit/posthole (G90). Cattle were the most abundant taxa, with ovicaprids also identified in this phase. Fragments of dentitia made up most identifiable elements.

5.14.10 The assemblage from the Early to Middle Iron Age (Phase 4.3) comprised 148 specimens from a range of ditch, pit, gully and posthole contexts. Cattle (n=9) and equids (n=9) were the only identifiable species, with much of the identifiable material again comprising tooth fragments.

5.14.11 The Middle Iron Age assemblage (Phase 4.4) yielded some identifiable postcranial material in addition to teeth from the fills of ditches G112 and G113. Identifiable specimens included cattle and equid fragments, including a whole equid radius and ulna that were found split across the basal [754] and upper [755] fills of ditch [753].

*Period 5: Roman*

5.14.12 Faunal material from Phase 5.2 derived from the fills of ditch G128. An equid pelvis was the only identifiable specimen out of approximately 100 fragments.

*Period 8: Post-medieval*

5.14.13 Specimens from trample G140 and ditches G143 and G146 comprised 59 elements in total, and possibly even less given refitting potential of 49 specimens in context [396]. Identifiable taxa included cattle and equids, including an ageable cattle mandible 18-30 months old at death.

*Undated*

5.14.14 Amongst the undated contexts there is one faunal assemblage of particular note. The fill [175] of pit [174] contained what appeared to be a partial pig skeleton belonging to one male individual. This Associated Bone Group (ABG, Morris 2008, 2011) comprised the part of the skull, right dentitia, cervical and thoracic spine, some ribs, and both forelimbs from scapula to radius. Only the scapulae and distal humeri were fused and an age-at-death of 14-21 months was calculated from the mandible. The presence of unfused epiphyses suggests that the skeleton had not been redeposited. The missing hindquarters were likely present in the feature but not detected during excavation, given the 50% sample of this context (Munnery, pers comm). Alternatively, these specimens might not have ever been deposited, or removed by later disturbance. There was some evidence for disturbance in archaeological taphonomic fragmentation of the long bones, which were otherwise moderately well preserved. No evidence of butchery was identified on the carcass.

Context	Sample	Parent	Phase	N	NISP	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Pig	Equid	Large mammal	Indeterminate	Comment
108		108	8.1	1	1	1						
121		120	0	22	5	5					17	
129		129	8.1	2	2				2			
169		168	3	1	1	1						
175		174	0	249	115			115			134	Pig ABG
396		393	8.1	49	49					49		
470		469	5.2	100							100	Approx. count
498		449	4.2	10	1		1				9	
499		449	4.2	51	18	18					33	
501		449	4.2	4							4	
502		449	4.2	6							6	
535		534	4.3	6	6					6		
562		561	4.3	3							3	
574		572	4.3	1	1	1						
575		572	4.3	51	51	5			6	40		
578		572	4.3	32	32	1			1	30		
618		617	5.2	11	1				1		10	
754		753	4.4	2	2	1			1			
755		753	4.4	2	1				1		1	
795	37	791	0	1							1	
877		876	4.4	184	6				1	5	178	
891		890	1	30	3	1				2	27	
964		962	0	9	3					3	6	
1149		1148	3	23	14	14					9	
1195		1191	3	13	2	2					11	
1280	63	1279	4.4	1							1	
1299		1298	4.3	10	10					10		
1339		1338	4.4	9	9	9						
1344	65	1342	0	2							2	
1515		1514	4.4	13	13	13						
1555		1552	0	47	47	1				46		
1565		1564	0	13							13	
1633		1631	4.3	1	1				1			
1647		1645	4.3	2							2	
1648		1645	4.3	1	1	1						
1649		1645	4.3	1	1				1			
1654		1651	8.1	7	7	7						
1709		1708	4.3	14	2					2	12	
1758		1756	4.3	1	1	1						
1780	71	1778	4.3	14							14	
1902		1901	4.3	2	2					2		
1957	81	1956	4.3	2							2	
1967	80	1966	4.3	6							6	
2067		2058	3	1	1	1						
2067	76	2058	3	53	1	1					52	
2071	78	2070	4.3	1							1	
2207		2206	4.2	2	2	2						

Table 20: Animal taxa abundance per context by Number of Identifiable Specimens

### **5.15 The Marine Shell** by Rae Regensberg

5.15.1 Four pieces of marine shell weighing 30g were recovered from context [108] and the upper fill of ditch [1056]. The shell from [108] is the right valve of an oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) with minor parasitic activity present. The shell from ditch [1056] consists of undiagnostic, flaked fragments.

### **5.16 The Coin** by Trista Clifford

5.16.1 A copper alloy halfpenny of George III minted in 1806 was recovered unstratified (RF<3>). The coin has been defaced by bending and has split across the centre to 3 o'clock on the obverse. The damage appears to have been the result of deliberate vandalism, possibly with political motivations, as with a group of contemporary defaced coins from Wiltshire (Robinson 1987).

### **5.17 Waterlogged Wood** by Hannah Street

5.17.1 A total of 3 timbers, [1806], [1807] and [1808] were found during the excavation, all from Area A. The timbers were in the basal fill of a three metre deep prehistoric well [1191], group [91]. Timbers rarely survive from prehistory and these are in moderate condition. These timbers are able to give some idea of woodworking at this time. Due to their eroded condition, there are no obvious signs of tool marks, however timber [1807] in particular shows signs on the exterior of being regularly cleft and therefore worked.

#### **Methodology**

5.17.2 The timbers were lifted and brought back to the office where they were cleaned carefully with water and a sponge, and photographed. They were examined and their dimensions and features such as evidence of tool marks, state of preservation and the presence of sapwood and bark were recorded on pro forma sheets. These were then looked at by woodwork specialist D. Goodburn, who advised on the timbers.

#### **Taxonomic Identities** Mariangela Vitolo and Hannah Street

5.17.3 All three timbers were manually sectioned along the transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal planes, using a flexible razor. They were examined under a transmitted light microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications. Anatomical characteristics were recorded with reference to the IAWA hardwood identification lists (Wheeler *et al.* 1989) and compared with modern reference specimens documented in atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Identifications are recorded in Table 21.

#### **Results**

Period 3: Middle Bronze Age (1500-1150 BC)

5.17.4 Timber [1806] was a moderately preserved plank of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) that was slightly curved due to distortion. The timber had no obvious tool marking due to erosion. During cleaning, a hazelnut shell was found in the surrounding sediment.

5.17.5 Timber [1807] was most likely worked cleft 8<sup>th</sup> section of oak (*Quercus* sp.) that had been shaved down regularly to form a relatively smooth exterior. It was possibly a stave or part of a tool (Goodburn pers. comm.).

5.17.6 Timber [1808] was a roughly halved post or stave on alder (*Alnus* sp.), however the method of conversion may have originally been whole, but abraded over time to result in this form. Evidence for working is dubious as the exterior is less uniformly shaved down, with both bark and sapwood present.

Timber Number	Site Context	Context description	Description	Dimensions LXBXD (m)	Straight grained?	Method of Conversion	Bark	Sapwood	Taxonomic Identifications
1806	Area A, Group 91	Prehistoric well	Plank	0.22x0.09x0.04		radially cleft			<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
1807	Area A, Group 91	Prehistoric well	Stave	0.15x0.07x0.035	Y	radially cleft	Y		<i>Quercus</i> sp.
1808	Area A, Group 91	Prehistoric well	Post/ Stave	0.18x0.11x0.09	Y	Halved	Y	Y	<i>Alnus</i> sp.

Table 21: Phase 1 Lifted timbers

## 5.18 Environmental Samples by Elsa Neveu and Lucy Allott

### Introduction

5.18.1 Eighty-two samples, measuring 5 to 40 litres, were taken during the excavation at the site. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains, such as charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, fauna and mollusca. This report assesses the significance and potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on crops, agrarian practices and local vegetation environment while the faunal remains are incorporated into the relevant finds report.

### Methodology

5.18.2 Samples were processed by flotation using a 500 µm mesh for the heavy residues and a 250 µm mesh for retention of the flot, then the residues and the flots were air dried and passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves. Residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts, which were quantified in Appendix 7. A stereo-zoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used to scan flots and identify remains, their contents were recorded in Appendix 8. The identification of plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure and the remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlases were also consulted (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006). The nomenclature follows Stace (2010) for the wild taxa, and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants and the quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

5.18.3 Charcoal fragments were extracted from sample residues and, where numerous, they were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa. Fragments of waterlogged wood from sample <68> were manually sectioned along the three planes using a flexible razor and viewed under a transmitted light microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications. Taxonomic identifications for both charcoal and waterlogged wood were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.*, 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal and waterlogged wood are recorded in Appendix 7 and Appendix 8 respectively and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

### Results

5.18.4 An array of archaeological environmental remains was noted and included charcoal, charred plant macrofossils, uncharred and burnt faunal remains as well as microfauna. The residues also produced pottery, glass, flint, fired cracked flint, fired clay, slag and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin. The finds and faunal remains have been incorporated into the relevant finds reports. The Appendix 7 and Appendix 8 provide an overview of the samples detailing materials retrieved through the flotation and the sorting and the following text summaries the results by phases. All flots revealed variable percentages of uncharred seed and root remains.  
Charred plant macrofossils

#### *Period 1: Early Neolithic*

No charred plant remain was retrieved from sample <46> [892] (table 2).

#### *Period 2: Late Neolithic-EBA*

Samples <12> [589] and <45> [589] did not produce charred plant macrofossil (table 2).

#### *Period 3: Middle Bronze Age*

No charred plant remains was retrieved from most of the samples, except <43> [827] and <76> [2067] which revealed a few plant remains recorded as unidentified cereals (*Cerealía*), knotgrass family (*Polygonaceae*) and unidentified plant macrofossils (table 2).

#### *Period 4.1: LBA/EIA*

Sample <61> [1274] yielded a few plant macrofossils, less than ten remains, which were listed as glume base of unidentified cereal (*Cerealía*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*; table 2).

#### *Period 4.2: Earliest Iron Age*

Assemblages <83> [2167] and <85> [2208] were poor in charred plant remains, they produced each less than ten plant macrofossils, which were identified as hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), unidentified cereal (*Cerealía*) and brome (*Bromus* sp.; table 2).

#### Period 4.3: EIA-MIA

Samples <51> [1171], <53> [1175], <72> [1848], <74> [1989], <79> [2091], <82> [2145] and <84> [2133] did not yield charred plant remains, whereas samples <5> [184], <8> [350], <9> [492], <48> [1006], <52> [1173], <55> [1251], <56> [1253], <71> [1780], <80> [1967], <81> [1957], <75> [2040], <77> [2089] and 78> [2071] produced a variable quantity of plant macrofossils. However, the density remained low in these assemblages. The spectrum of cultivated taxa comprised mostly unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), and even some flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). Several weed plants were recorded in small amounts and included orache (*Atriplex patula/prostrata*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), pale persicaria (*Polygonum lapathifolia*), small water-pepper/tasteless water-pepper (*Polygonum minor/mitis*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), dock/sorrel (*Rumex* sp.), vetch (*Vicia* sp.) and legume family (*Fabaceae*). In addition, some unidentified charred plant remains were retrieved (table 2).

#### Period 4.4: Middle Iron Age

Samples <14> [644], <18> [1131], <19> [676] and <24> [670] did not produce charred plant remain. Samples <15> [646] and <17> [650] yielded assemblages with a moderate density whereas the others positive flots from <13> [642], <16> [648], <25> [714], <26> [728], <35> [634], <28> [725], <29> [732], <59> [1311], <60> [1325], <62> [1278], <63> [1280] and <64> [1276] revealed lower densities. Macrofossils were poorly to moderately well preserved. Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*) seemed the most common crop taxa. Remains of naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/duruml/turgidum*), emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), oat (*Avena* sp.), and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) were recorded in lower quantities. Moreover, several weed taxa were recorded in smaller amounts such as fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), hairy vetch/smooth tare (*Vicia hirsuta/tetrasperma*), dock/sorrel (*Rumex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium* sp.), persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), vetch/tare (*Vicia* sp.), carrot family (*Apiaceae*) and legume family (*Fabaceae*; table 2).

#### Period 8.2 Late Post-Medieval

No charred plant remain was retrieved from sample <49> [1089] (table 2).

#### Undated features

A few contexts revealed some plant macrofossils, which were poorly to moderately well preserved. These assemblages were poor and comprised remains of unidentified cereals (*Cerealia*), cf. Celtic bean (cf. *Vicia faba*), hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), small water-pepper/tasteless water-pepper (*Polygonum minor/mitis*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), dock/sorrel (*Rumex* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and mustard family (*Brassicaceae*).

#### Waterlogged assemblages

#### Period 3: Middle Bronze Age

Wet residues from samples <54> and <67> did not yield waterlogged plant remains, whereas sample <68> revealed a large assemblage of waterlogged plant macrofossils, which were moderately well preserved. The most abundant

taxa were prickly sow thistle (*Sonchus asper*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), dock/sorrel (*Rumex* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*). In addition, several edible wild taxa were registered as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and dogrose (*Rubus canina*) and the list of the more discreet taxa was summarized in table 3.

Moreover, waterlogged wood fragments were numerous and four were identified as alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), while a fifth corresponded to poplar/willow (*Populus/Salix* sp.)

#### *Undated features*

No waterlogged plant remain or wood fragment was retrieved from samples <3> and <4>.

#### Charcoals

##### *Period 1: Early Neolithic*

Charcoal fragments from [892] <46> the fill of pit [890] were infrequent with a high degree of sediment encrusting and percolation. No identifications were obtained.

##### *Period 2: Late Neolithic-EBA*

Samples, <12> and <45> [589] from pit [588] produced small amounts of charcoal with thick sediment encrustations and percolation. No identifications were obtained due to their poor preservation.

##### *Period 3: Middle Bronze Age*

The majority of samples from Middle Bronze Age features produced very small quantities of wood charcoal. A slightly larger assemblage was recorded in ring gully [860] although the fragments were heavily encrusted in sediment and therefore no identifications were obtained. None of the spits excavated from cremation urn PF7 [743] within [741] produced charcoal, however a few fragments from the deposit surrounding the pot [742] were identified as possible hazel/alder (cf. *Corylus/Alnus* sp.).

##### *Period 4.1: LBA/EIA*

Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and possible hazel (cf. *Corylus avellana*) were identified in charcoal from sample <61> [1274] posthole [1273] G63. A fragment of oak roundwood was noted however the majority of fragments were poorly preserved with a high degree of sediment encrusting and percolation as well as some distortion and vitrification.

##### *Period 4.2: Earliest Iron Age*

Charcoal fragments were infrequent and very small in samples <83> [2167] and <85> [2209] from spread [2166] and posthole [2208] and therefore no identifications were obtained.

##### *Period 4.3: EIA-MIA*

Charcoal fragments were present in low quantities in many of the samples taken from Early to Middle Iron Age features. Where more abundant they were highly fragmented and sediment encrusting and percolation was common. Sample <80> [1967] from posthole [1966] within a ring ditch G76 produced a larger assemblage, including moderate quantities of fragments >4mm.



Preliminary identification work revealed cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), oak and unidentifiable fragments of bark. They displayed moderate to good preservation with very little sediment encrusting unlike many of the other assemblages, including those from posthole [1956] in the same ring ditch. Oak was the only taxon recorded in the small assemblage of well-preserved charcoal from the basal fill [1780] <71> of possible cooking pit [1778].

#### *Period 4.4: Middle Iron Age*

Charcoal fragments were scarce in the majority of Middle Iron Age features with moderate levels of sediment encrusting and percolation noted. Concentrations of charcoal in ditch [808] and posthole [1310] provide exceptions and preservation was considered moderate to good where fragments were more abundant. Cherry/blackthorn and Maloideae group taxa (which includes apple, hawthorn and whitebeam) were identified in sample <39> [810] the fill of field boundary ditch [808] G114. Sample <59> [1311] from posthole [1310] G110 contains cherry/blackthorn with large fragments slow grown oak.

#### *Period 8.2 Late Post-Medieval*

Charcoal fragments were small and infrequent in sample <49> [1089] from the fill of ditch [1087]. No identifications were obtained for this limited assemblage.

#### *Undated*

Twenty samples derive from features that remain undated and although charcoal fragments were infrequent and small in many of these, where larger concentrations were noted preliminary identification work was undertaken to help establish potential for dating. Sample <11> [566] from the fill of posthole [565] contained oak and gorse/broom (Leguminosae) including some roundwood fragments. Cherry/blackthorn, oak (including some slow grown), hazel/alder and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were identified in sample <37> [795] the upper fill of pit [791]. Sample <65> [1344] from the secondary fill of enclosure ditch [1342] G88 also produced a diverse array of taxa; field maple (*Acer campestre*), cherry/blackthorn, hazel/alder, oak and included several fragments of roundwood. Sediment encrusting and percolation was common in each of these assemblages and many of the fragments appear somewhat rounded. These factors suggest a moderate degree of post-depositional movement may have occurred.

## 6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

### 6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 The following section seeks to identify how well the project was able to elucidate to the original research aims as defined in the WSI (ASE 2020b).
- 6.1.2 OR1: The evolution of settlement [SERF, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age] Trenches 5 and 6 produced prehistoric pottery that spanned at least 1700 years, from the EBA, MBA, LBA/EIA, MIA and the LIA; long span of human activity in a single location. There was no evidence however that the occupation was continuous. The prehistoric focus seems to have been the result of a number of factors comprising topography, hydrology, drainage, soil type, a possible flint source as well as the wide range of resources to be found in a riparian environment. Can this be further elucidated by the excavation works? As archaeological activity that spans the period between the LBA/EIA and the MIA/LIA has been tentatively identified in a relatively small area of the site, can any evidence be found for the climatic instability registered across Europe that reached its peak at c.700BC? (Brown 2008, 8)
- 6.1.3 The excavation produced evidence of activity spanning from the Early Neolithic through to the Middle Iron Age, with an apparent hiatus in the Middle Neolithic. The earliest activity from the Early and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age did not produce any evidence of settlement, with only a small number of discrete pits observed. Indication of more formalised and permanent settlement started in the Middle Bronze Age, with the setting out of coaxial field systems. A palimpsest of field systems and occupation evidence then proceeded into the Middle Iron Age indicating occupation between the Middle Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age. It is currently unclear whether occupation evidence is continuous throughout this span of around 1500 years, although it seems likely that degrees of settlement were present throughout this period. This most likely occurred with slight shifts in the spatial focus and organisation between the periods in response to changing environmental conditions.
- 6.1.4 OR2: The precise chronology of the construction, use and abandonment of field systems in the middle and late Bronze Age needs further research. [SERF, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age]. More detail in relation to the suggested co-axial field system present obtained through excavation has the potential to further elucidate this research topic.
- 6.1.5 A large portion of coaxial field system with roots in the Middle Bronze Age was recorded across much of the excavation area. This field system appears to have been largely defunct and potentially overwritten during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.
- 6.1.6 OR3: Landscape, environment and settlement evidence [SERF, Roman]. Are there additional elements of the Roman ditch complex in excavation Area B. Do these represent elements of a field system?
- 6.1.7 Only a comparatively small portion of Roman activity was recorded across the site, predominantly located within the south-west corner of Area B. They appear to form either part of a larger field system, or potentially a portion of a double ditched enclosure. Either possibility would have had its continuation progressing to the south-west, outside of the mitigation area.

- 6.1.8 OR4: Bricks and Tiles [SERF; Post-Medieval]. The morphology of production sites, from kiln technology to ancillary buildings has been identified as needing further study. The excavation of the area around the 19th century kiln in Trench 85 (excavation area D) has the potential to contribute to this.
- 6.1.9 The kiln encountered during the evaluation was identified as a lime kiln, rather than brick or tile, during the excavation stage. It was therefore not possible to further contribute to research on brick and tile kilns and the processes and associated ancillary structures.

## **6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets**

### **6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence**

#### *Early Prehistoric*

A small number of struck flints were recovered as residual artefacts within later features across the site. This assemblage can be considered as infrequent low-key forays into the site during the Mesolithic and into the Early Neolithic period. The assemblage is considered of low, local significance and has little potential for further work. This grey literature report is considered suitable as a point of final dissemination for the early prehistoric material encountered on the site.

#### *Period 1: Early Neolithic 3700-3300BC*

Only a single feature of this date was recorded containing fragments of Early Neolithic pottery throughout, along with cattle mandible sat just above the base. A small number of undiagnostic struck flints and unworked burnt flints were also recovered. Whilst limited, this feature might represent an element of structured deposition from this period, but also highlights the increasing recognition that Early Neolithic activity was more prevalent at the western limit of the Sussex coastal plain than previously considered. As such this feature is of some low, local significance and there is little potential for further work. This grey literature report is considered suitable as a point of final dissemination for the Early Neolithic evidence encountered on the site.

#### *Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age 2900-1800BC*

Only two cut features were attributed to this period: two adjacent, similarly proportioned pits containing varying quantities of Late Neolithic or Beaker pottery. These features can be ascribed a similar significance and potential as the Early Neolithic pit. Pits of this nature are becoming more frequently recorded across the coastal plain, representing an element of occupation and potentially structured deposition around and within the site.

Further utilisation of the landscape was represented by a treethrow into which an assemblage of pottery was deposited and two depressions from which small amounts of material was recovered. These might represent a small portion of remnant subsoil and a possible dispersed burnt mound, or at least spread of heat affected flint. These features similarly indicate a low-level and low-impact use of the site and its environs and can be considered of local significance, adding to the growing suite of data from this period.

This grey literature report is considered suitable as a point of final dissemination for the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age evidence encountered on the site.

### *Period 3: Middle Bronze Age 1500-1150BC*

The Middle Bronze Age remains are typified by coaxial field systems that extend across much of the site that were apparently laid out upon different axes. This might suggest that some lost feature, such as a small watercourse, defined the layout of fields on either side of it, or that the fields radiated from some focal point of activity to the south-east of the site. Similar, although poorly-dated, coaxial field systems have been recorded on the opposite side of Pagham harbour near Selsey (ASE 2015). Incorporated into this field system were a ring ditch and large well, while pitting and a possible round house were situated within the fields defined by the ditches. Overall this presents a landscape occupied by agricultural activity with indications of settlement that might have been located just outside the excavation areas. A number of cremations and possible cremation related features were also recorded, perhaps defining an area or boundary on the eastern side of the site.

The need to accurately date the inception and abandonment of these Middle Bronze Age coaxial field systems is highlighted as a research aim in the SERF document. There is potential within the data set to provide more accurate dating of elements of this field system and therefore the potential for this site to increase our understanding of their development and evolution within the South East making it of local significance.

The occurrence of a possible Middle Bronze Age post-built round house is of local significance. However, when combined with a growing dataset, including a possible example on the opposite side of Hook Lane, it suggests a larger and more settled landscape in the direct locale of the site as well as of the wider Sussex coastal plains.

The cremations and cremation-related deposits add to a growing suite of evidence relating to funerary practices for the period, providing a group of local significance.

It is considered that extensive further analysis work has limited potential to enhance the detail already presented in this grey literature report. Nevertheless, some further work is recommended on the Middle Bronze Age evidence to achieve the proposed journal article described in section 7.2 below.

### *Period 4: Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age*

Chronologically, the archaeological record for the Sussex coastal plain has few sites post-dating the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition and there is a subsequent dearth of settlement activity until the later Iron Age when a return of settlement occurs. 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 & Krawiec 2019). Along with excavation work at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton (ASE 2017, 2019a & 2019b), this site is one of few demonstrating

potentially continued settlement throughout the Early and Middle Iron Age with no apparent hiatus. As such, the activity at Hook Lane would be considered regionally significant.

*Period 4.1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age 1150-600BC*

The only features ascribed to this period are a series of concentric gullies or ditches forming an ovate enclosure, along with a single example of a pit situated among the gullies. The function of this ovate enclosure is unclear, no central features were recorded, although obfuscation by later features might have precluded their identification. Possible parallels to this enclosure have not yet been researched. Currently the feature is of local significance, but this might alter once parallel examples can be examined.

It is considered that extensive further analysis work has limited potential to enhance the detail already presented in this grey literature report. Nevertheless, some further work is recommended on the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age evidence to achieve the proposed journal article described in section 7.2 below.

*Period 4.2: Early Iron Age 800-600BC*

The defining feature of this period was a large arcing ditch enclosing a large area. Outside of this enclosure was a concentration of postholes forming workspace or structure, the function of which has not yet been identified.

*Period 4.3 & 4.4: Middle Iron Age 400-50BC*

An intensification in Middle Iron Age activity was recorded. The enclosure from the previous phase was re-excavated and augmented with further internal divisions. These marked out fields suitable for arable and pastoral activities. Several species of cereal were recovered from environmental samples across the site, while only a handful of faunal remains were recovered, perhaps indicating a dominance of arable farming practices, although taphonomic processes might skew the data.

Attached to the field systems and enclosures were a number of ring ditches, presumably used for either storage of goods or items, or perhaps for livestock penning. Several 4-post structures were also recorded, indicating the need to store grain. Settlement activity was indicated by the presence of a round house around which the pens or storage areas were situated.

It is considered that extensive further analysis work has limited potential to enhance the detail already presented in this grey literature report. Nevertheless, some further work is recommended on the Middle Iron Age evidence to achieve the proposed journal article described in section 7.2 below.

*Period 5: Roman AD50-150/200*

Roman activity on site is confined to a small number of ditches in the south-west of Area B that indicate a degree of occupation further south-west, just outside of the excavation area. This might comprise a double-ditched enclosure within which settlement may have occurred, however, it is not possible to ascertain what activities were taking place within it. Roman occupation is

relatively common across the Sussex coastal plain (Dunkin *et al* in prep) and without further information on activities being undertaken within it the potential of this data is limited to be of local significance.

This grey literature report is considered suitable as a point of final dissemination for the Roman evidence encountered on the site.

#### *Period 6: Saxo-Norman 1050-1150*

The site lies outside of the historic core of nearby settlements such as Rose Green and Nyetimber and Aldwick, most of which appear to have medieval origins. The Saxo-Norman evidence uncovered during the excavation is limited to a single rectangular enclosure or field located within Area A. This is an isolated feature perhaps indicating occupation of the landscape outside of the known foci of settlements. This grey literature report is considered suitable as a point of final dissemination for the Saxo-Norman evidence encountered on the site.

#### *Period 7: Medieval*

The features ascribed to this period comprise elements of a field system that are poorly dated. The field system appears to broadly align with both the location of Sefter Farm to the north-west and the settlement of Rose Green to the east (Figure 33), although the precise chronological origins of both of these locations is unknown, and it is unclear to what extent there is any association. To that extent, the medieval remains can be considered of low local significance. This grey literature report is considered suitable as a point of final dissemination for the medieval evidence encountered on the site.

#### *Period 8: Post-medieval*

The post-medieval archaeological remains encountered tend to reinforce the medieval ditching, indicating a broad continuation of the arrangement of the earlier field system (Figure 34). This continuation of field system might strengthen the argument for a medieval origin to Sefter Farm, which has a building of 18th century date within its configuration.

Also present was a lime kiln of late 19th century date. Much research into Sussex lime production has been made into the more notable and larger industrial scale efforts, such as those at Ebernoe, Duncton and Cocking (Martin 1997; 2003; 2004). With regards to cottage industry, less research has been realised and it has been recommended in the South East Research Framework that greater comprehension of lime kiln typologies is needed and this example will go some way to redressing this lack of understanding, providing a degree of local significance to the remains. Nevertheless, it is considered that extensive further analysis work has little potential to enhance the detail already presented in this grey literature report.

### 6.2.2 The Flintwork: Significance and Potential

The flintwork is of low, local significance, providing evidence for prehistoric presence at and around the site. The bulk of the assemblage of worked flints is typical of later prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) expediently produced flake-

based industries. However, a fair quantity of earlier (Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) more carefully worked pieces were also recorded. And a very small quantity of Mesolithic / Early Neolithic artefacts was also present.

#### *Mesolithic and Early Neolithic*

Pieces characteristic of blade-based material associated with the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic were uncommon (c 7). The blades and two blade cores were recovered as residual artefacts in later contexts. A possible microlith that may represent an Early or Middle Mesolithic obliquely blunted point was recovered from unphased gully [6/014].

Early Neolithic pit G2 produced seven pieces of debitage that are not particularly distinctive. The only piece that can be securely dated to the Early Neolithic period is a leaf arrowhead (RF<8>) recovered from Middle Bronze Age hedgerow ditch terminus G37. A microdenticulate made on a secondary blade was also recovered residually from Period 2 Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period.

The small assemblage suggests infrequent and low-key visits during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic period. Evidence for this period, in the area surrounding the site, is limited and mostly represented by isolated surface finds – for example, a Neolithic axe was recovered c 100m to the east of the north-eastern corner of the site.

#### *Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age*

Flints typical of flake-based pieces associated with the Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age period were better represented. Unfortunately, the artefacts were often mixed with later (post-Early Bronze Age) pieces. Whilst tree throw G1 produced a substantial assemblage (203 pieces), the artefacts appear to be chronologically mixed. In comparison, Pit G3 produced a smaller (31 pieces) but more coherent assemblage.

Diagnostic Beaker / Early Bronze Age artefacts include two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads (recovered from Period 2 buried subsoil or landsurface G4 and from early post-medieval ditch G146). Three Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers were also found (from putative Period 2 burnt mound G183, Period 4 enclosure ditch G65 and Saxo-Norman ditch [17/004]). The thumbnail scraper from the putative burnt mound was unburnt. A large quantity of other types of scrapers are likely to belong to this period.

The assemblage provides evidence for an increase of activity in the landscape, although it might be difficult to appreciate the level of these activities because of the mixed nature of the assemblages. Nonetheless, the artefacts provide evidence for flint-knapping and the use of simple tools (mostly scrapers), with the presence of barbed-and-tanged arrowhead also suggesting some hunting activities. It is possible that most of the artefacts became incidentally deposited in the fills of later features, possibly deriving from surface scatters, or from unnoticed features truncated during later prehistoric activities.

Parallels may be found in Yorkshire, where evidence of early settlements of transhumant seasonal pastoral people, dating to the onset of the construction of Late Bronze Age coaxial field systems, have been found (Laurie 2003). The

evidence includes flint scatters and numerous burnt mounds.

#### *Middle to Late Bronze Age / Iron Age*

By far, worked flints characteristic of later prehistoric flake-based industry were best represented. The flakes exhibit attributes such as cortical or plain butt, clear points of percussions, and they lack platform edge preparation. Quite a few pieces of irregular waste, crudely worked cores and the presence of flint hammer stones provide evidence for flint knapping. It is possible that some pieces represent fortuitous knapping by-products rather than deliberately struck pieces. Several pieces could have been produced when the ditches were dug up, and some may be associated with the manufacture of packing material (for example for posthole G22). Another characteristic of the assemblage is the low range of tools. Although well represented, the tools consist principally of scrapers with a few minimally modified pieces, together with three fabricators and a piercer. Overall, the later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) assemblage provides evidence for large scale flint working and for the use of a limited range of tools. This could represent domestic or settlement type activity; however, the overwhelming high number of scrapers may indicate that a specific activity was undertaken at the site. The large quantity of flints could also indicate a low level of curation of artefacts, another characteristic of this period.

For a long period, it was believed that the use of flint ceased with the arrival of the Iron Age (Saville 1981). However, recent studies have demonstrated that their use carried on despite the arrival of metal tools (Young and Humphrey 1999, Humphrey 2003 and 2007). Pieces could therefore be contemporary with the Iron Age features they came from. However, it remains difficult to distinguish Iron Age material from Middle/Late Bronze Age flintwork, because lithics from both periods share many technical and morphological characteristics.

Large assemblage of between 37 and 88 pieces were recovered from Middle Bronze Age pit [2058] G33, Late Bronze Age / Early to Middle Iron Age large ditch G64, enclosure ditch G66, boundary ditch G105 and posthole G122. It is likely that at least the substantial assemblages are broadly contemporary with the features / feature groups they come from, with the flints having possibly been deliberately deposited into the features.

Worked flints from contemporary features have been recovered from many sites located on the Coastal Plain (Dunkin et al, in prep, Le Hégarat 2019); however, large coherent groups are uncommon. If confirmed to be well stratified, some of the large groups of flints from the later prehistoric features from the site could have the potential to demonstrate the variability in assemblage composition between Middle/Late Bronze Age and Iron Age material.



### *The burnt unworked flint*

The very large quantity of burnt unworked flint (c 255kg) clearly attest to some significant burning. Fragments were recovered from features dated to successive occupations of the site. The issue with the assemblage is therefore to determine their dating as well as their use, keeping in mind the possibility of recovery bias.

The largest assemblages came from Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts, with the Phase 4.3 assemblage representing 45% of the total assemblage. Given that the fragments seems to derive largely from features related to the agricultural development of the site, it is possible that they represent flint caught up in fires incidentally ignited by humans during large-scale landscape clearances.

However, the large quantity of flint most likely relates to the deliberate heating of flint. The fragments could be associated with the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age putative burnt mound G183 identified in Area B. It produce only a small quantity of burnt flints; however, this may be due to the fact that it was disturbed by later activities. In fact, a series of burnt mounds may have originally been present. Burnt mounds involve the production of large quantities of water or steam, and the presence of an apparently active spring in the north-western corner of the site would have been perfect. The exact use of hot water / steam remains debated. Potential use could be in cooking (O'Kelly 1954), bathing/steaming activities (Barfield and Hodder 1987; O'Drisceoil 1988), salt working, brewing, leather working or dying. It is interesting to note that salt working activities were possibly carried out at the closed-by Sefter Road site.

An alternative use of burnt flints could have been to parch corn (Cunliffe 2002). This would aid its preservation, and it is conceivable (especially during periods of climatic instabilities) given the importance of cereal cultivation on the Coastal Plain during the Iron Age. The recovery of quern stones and crop remains clearly indicate that arable activities were likely undertaken at the site.

Overall, the flintwork has the potential to increase our understanding of the chronology and nature of the prehistoric occupation of the site. It can help us to understand the type and scale of activities undertaken. Furthermore, the material provides the opportunity to shed light on the depositional practices.

#### 6.2.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery: Significance and Potential

The stratified Early Neolithic assemblage is tiny and lacking in diagnostic material, although a number of probable, or possible Early Neolithic sherds have also been identified in contexts of later date. This adds to the growing impression that Early Neolithic activity is more common than had previously been recognised at the western edge of the coastal plain. The assemblage has some very limited local value and should be briefly described in the prehistoric pottery publication; however, no further analysis is possible. Similarly, Grooved Ware and Beaker assemblages are becoming better represented on the coastal plain. The current assemblage is too small to warrant additional analysis.

The later prehistoric assemblage is of much larger size with some substantial stratified groups containing Early and Middle Iron Age pottery. These periods are currently underrepresented in the published record from the coastal plain

so the assemblage has some regional significance. Unfortunately, the largest ceramic group, from Phase 4.2 ditch, G64, has no potential for absolute dating but further comparative research may slightly refine its chronology. There is a sooted residue on a diagnostic form from the large pottery group from Phase 4.4, ditch [1514] G108. Obtaining direct absolute dates from this feature could increase our understanding regarding groups of decorated saucepan pottery in the region. The need for better absolute dating of later prehistoric pottery assemblages has been noted in the South-East Research Framework (Champion 2011, 44). Other sherds with similar residues were noted in fill [34/005] of ditch [34/004] and fill [586] of ditch [585] (both part of ditch G113) and in fill [2071] of ring ditch [2070] G78. These are less diagnostic as ceramic groups but could be considered for dating if refining the chronology of these features is considered a priority for the stratigraphic narrative.

The small size and fragmentary nature of the Roman assemblage suggests material deposited some distance from concentrated areas of settlement. This material has little significance and no potential for further analysis. Information from the above report can be summarised as required in the stratigraphic text but it is recommended that it should be excluded from further analysis or specialist publication.

#### 6.2.4 The Post Roman Pottery: Significance and Potential

The post-Roman pottery assemblage is small, is composed of types already well known of in the area and clearly has a degree of residuality within it. Beyond helping date some of the deposits the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and publication. As such no further work is proposed.

#### 6.2.5 The Ceramic Building Material: Significance and Potential

The Roman CBM was too small a sample to have notable archaeological significance beyond pointing to the presence of Roman activity in the area. The medieval to early post-medieval brick is a good example of early brick but as there was no other material from the same period associated with it, it has little further potential. Due to predominantly early modern date range of the brick assemblage, it has no notable archaeological significance or further potential, excepting the vitrified examples which support the presence of the kiln.

#### 6.2.6 The Fired Clay: Significance and Potential

The assemblage is of local significance as it mainly pertains to the presence of wattle and daub structures during the period of Iron Age activity on the site. These types of structure were common in late prehistory and there is no potential further work concerning the daub fragments. The loom weights and possible loom weights are also of local significance as they relate to textile manufacture being undertaken in the area, but they could additionally be of regional interest due to the possible pyramidal forms being relatively rare in the southeast. The pyramidal form has been noted as being common in the west of Britain (Barford, pers comm 1990 in DeRoche 1995, 92) and these objects may represent some western influence on the forms of loom weight being used during the Early Iron Age in West Sussex. The daub assemblage is recommended for discard, whereas the four ceramic objects should be retained. All four ceramic Registered Finds should be illustrated.

#### 6.2.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe: Significance and Potential

The assemblage is very small, lacking features of inherent interest. Their date range is wide, and as such they are not considered to be of any significance. There is no potential for further analysis.

#### 6.2.8 The Glass: Significance and Potential

The fragment is very small, represents an isolated find, and is of no intrinsic value. However, it does contribute to the dating evidence. It is therefore of local significance but is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

#### 6.2.9 The Geological Material: Significance and Potential

The stone assemblage is relatively large but most of it relates to material that is unmodified at the hand of man and that can be considered 'natural' to the site and its close environs. This material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The utilised stone is of a little more interest as it demonstrates what the inhabitants found useful in the locally available geological material, what they used it for and what they had to import for specific functions. The latter relates to the querns for which there does not appear to have been a suitable local material. Two sources of Hyther Beds sandstone appear to have been used for querns though the origin of one is uncertain – it is likely there were several small quarries extracting the stone for querns as well as the well-known Lodsworth one.

#### 6.2.10 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material: Significance and Potential

The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further analysis. The fuel ash slag is not diagnostic of process, and the quantities involved are low. The post-medieval waste from the lime kiln helps interpret the kiln and associated trample but further analysis will not add any new information to that already gained from this assessment.

#### 6.2.11 The Bulk Metalwork: Significance and Potential

The nail fragments have little archaeological significance due to a lack of diagnostic features, and there is no further archaeological potential in the assemblage.

#### 6.2.12 The Cremated Bone: Significance and Potential

The cremated bone itself does not have any potential for further analysis, and it is not likely that the age estimations will be refined through further study. The assessment results from the largest assemblage ([742]) is worthy of further analysis and the degree of fragmentation can be calculated as well as the percentages by weight of fragments from each skeletal area. The records generated by the micro-excavation can be studied to look for possible patterns of bone distribution within the vessel. These results will be combined with the assessment data from the other contexts and compared with those from contemporary cemeteries.

Several of the cremation deposits are currently undated and bone from Area A [1800] is considered suitable for radiocarbon dating. A date from this context

might also be a guide to the date of the remaining cremation deposits in this area, which seem to be associated with it.

#### 6.2.13 The Burnt Bone: Significance and Potential

The burnt bone assemblages have no potential for further work.

#### 6.2.14 The Animal Bone: Significance and Potential

The assemblage holds very limited archaeological significance due to the poor preservation of the specimens. The assemblage as it stands gives little beyond an idea of some of the species exploited by humans in the various phases of the site's history.

Some of the greatest archaeological potential lies in the undated material. The relatively well-preserved pig ABG in pit fill [175] may help increase our understanding of this.

A better understanding of the date of the pig deposition may increase our understanding of prehistoric (Munnery, pers comm) activity on site. The interpretation of the assemblage should be reassessed following any refinement of dating or land use to fully realise its archaeological potential. This would include comparison with similar contemporary animal depositions (for example Morris 2008; 2011).

#### 6.2.15 The Shell: Significance and Potential

The assemblage is very small and has no potential for further analysis.

#### 6.2.16 The Coin: Significance and Potential

The coin has no potential for further analysis.

#### 6.2.17 Waterlogged Wood: Significance and Potential

The timbers found in the well are not typical of those associated with prehistoric structural well timbers, as there is an absence of supporting wattle and daub structures. They could however have been part of revetted steps at the base of the well, or otherwise parts of worked items that were used before being discarded in the well. They are significant in giving an indication of woodworking taking place on site. The presence of sapwood and intact tree-rings has the potential to provide a successful dendrochronological date if sufficient rings are present on the oak wood. It should be noted, however that as a single specimen of oak the potential for obtaining a date may be reduced.

#### 6.2.18 Environmental Samples: Significance and Potential

##### **Significance**

##### Plant macrofossils

These bulk samples revealed several modest assemblages of charred plant remains for the periods 4.3 and 4.4 and one assemblage of waterlogged plant macrofossils from a Middle Bronze Age feature. These samples are likely to

yield information on crops, perhaps cultivation technique, food, and local vegetation. These assemblages have a local and limited archaeological significance; however, they may provide new insights that would tie in with what is already known in Sussex through several Bronze Age and/or Iron Age sites such as Angmering (Vitolo 2016), Tye Lane, Walberton (Vitolo 2021), various phases of excavation at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton (Vitolo 2017 and 2019a and b), Downsview Avenue, Storrington (Vitolo 2022) and Ford Airfield, Yapton (Hinton 2004).

#### Charcoal

In many instances wood charcoal assemblages were small with the majority of the fragments displaying some degree of sediment encrustation and percolation that has led to poor preservation and/or limited the potential to obtain identifications. This type of preservation is typical on low-lying sites on the West Sussex Coastal Plain (Allott forthcoming) where fluctuations in the water table resulting in periods of wetting and drying occur.

Charcoal assemblages of any size or with good stratigraphic integrity are relatively rare or tend to be poorly preserved on the Coastal Plain. These assemblages are of some local and regional significance for adding to the limited data set particularly for the Early to Middle Iron Age which is seldom represented. Evidence for fuel use and woodland composition during the Bronze Age is better documented for this region by sites such as Medmerry (Allott and Mooney 2018) and Oldlands Farm (Demicoli & Allott 2019) and therefore the current assemblages are of limited significance in adding to this.

#### Potential

##### Plant Macrofossils

Further analysis will allow to refine determinations in order to characterize the composition of assemblages for each phase, the aim is to identify crops and explore husbandry practices and maybe regional patterns. Moreover, the modest to large assemblage of waterlogged plant macrofossils have some potential to further characterize the local vegetation and may provide insights about food too.

#### Charcoal

Two charcoal assemblages from Period 4.3 (EIA-MIA) and Period 4.4 (MIA) samples have potential for further analysis. The data obtained will provide information regarding the range of taxa represented and evidence for fuel selection in relation to ring ditch G76 and pit and posthole G110. They are likely to provide only limited evidence for local woody vegetation. Assemblages from three undated features (<11>, <37> and <65>) could be used to obtain material suitable for C14 dating. Once dated, these assemblages may hold further potential for analysis. The presence of gorse/broom (Leguminosae) in <11> is of interest as this taxon was commonly noted in Bronze Age assemblages at Medmerry (Allott & Mooney 2018).

## 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: What can the archaeological evidence tell us of Middle Bronze Age agricultural techniques and environment?**

7.1.5 RRO 1.1: The dating of the establishment and abandonment of Middle and Late Bronze Age coaxial field systems across the Sussex coastal plain is an area which requires further research (SERF Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age). Can more scientifically based dating of the evidence on this site go some way to informing this research area?

7.1.6 RRO 1.2: Can inferences be made on what activities were being undertaken on site taking into account feature form and environmental samples?

#### **RRA 2: In what ways can the site inform us of Middle Bronze Age funerary practice and structured deposition on the Coastal Plains?**

7.1.7 RRO 2.1: Can further study of the pottery assemblage help us understand the nature of Middle Bronze Age structured deposition and its links with funerary practice?

7.1.8 RRO 2.2: Isolated Middle Bronze cremations are not uncommon on the Coastal Plain, how can the cremations and associated features uncovered on site inform us of alternative funerary practices and can parallels be drawn from other nearby sites.

7.1.9 RRO 2.3: What explanation can be found for the cremations and structured deposits being located within and near to the coaxial field system and does their siting form a boundary between one area and another, for example sacred or secular.

7.1.10 RRO 2.4: What taxa derived from the local vegetation were exploited for fuel in the cremation features and what might have driven these choices? How does the charcoal assemblage compare with other contemporary assemblages from similar features on an inter- and intra-site basis?

#### **RRA 3: Understanding of trade, infrastructure and connectivity during the Iron Age**

7.1.11 RRO 3.1: Can the archaeological evidence from the site inform our understanding of trade, infrastructure and connectivity during the Iron Age?

7.1.12 RRO 3.2: How was transport organised in the area? Can evidence be found to suggest the Pagham Rife and Pagham Harbour was utilised?

**RRA 4: What can the site tell us of the environment and agricultural practices during the Early and Middle Iron Age?**

- 7.1.13 RRO 4.1: What range of crops were cultivated and/or used at the site in the Early to Middle Iron Age period? Can the plant remains inform us on crop husbandry practices during these phases of site occupation? And what information can the plant remains give regarding the local vegetation environment?
- 7.1.14 RRO 4.2: What information can the plant remains give regarding the local vegetation environment, and can any evidence of woodland management techniques be discerned. How does the charcoal assemblage compare with other contemporary assemblages from similar features in the area and what can be said of the drives behind fuel choices?
- 7.1.15 RRO 4.3: Can the extent of Iron Age pastoral activities be discerned? Most evidence recovered related to agriculture, similar to other Early and Middle Iron Age sites such as Toddington Lane, Littlehampton. Given the general paucity of Early and Middle Iron Age sites, can it be established to what extent this is a result of actual practice or taphonomic processes.

## **7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis**

- 7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation be published as an article in the local annual journal, the Sussex Archaeological Collections. This will comprise of an integrated text combining the results of all elements of fieldwork, including the evaluation. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures and photographs as necessary and attempt to place the site in its local context, particularly with regards to the imminent publication of nearby sites in forthcoming Coastal Plains monograph by ASE, but also within its regional context.
- 7.2.2 This report should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following suggested structure:

**Working title:** Archaeology at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

### **Introduction**

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

### **Excavation results**

- Creation of a Middle Bronze coaxial field system and the possibility of Middle Bronze Age structures and settlement foci.
- Cremation and cremation related activities, forming possible boundary
- Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age division of land, pitting, grain storage, pens or storage areas and round house.

### **Specialist reports**

- Prehistoric pottery
- Fired clay
- Geological material
- Cremated bone
- Animal bone
- Environmental samples
- Radiocarbon dating

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

### **Discussion:**

#### *Middle Bronze Age*

- Creation of Middle Bronze coaxial field systems and the possibility of Middle Bronze Age structures and settlement foci
- Considerations behind the dating for inception and abandonment of the Middle Bronze Age coaxial field systems on site and how it might relate to those similar field systems across the Sussex coastal plain
- Cremation and cremation related activities, forming a possible boundary. Reasoning behind the location of the cremations and their attendant features



- Early settlement within the landscape and the initial creation of more permanent settlements
- Discussion of this site with the results from the Coastal Plains monograph and evaluation on opposite side of the road

*Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age*

- Potential for parallels to the period 4.1 ovate enclosure and its subsequent level of significance
- Discussion of the large enclosure and inception of Iron Age settlement, function, farming practice etc
- Discussion of continued occupation from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Middle Iron Age and its frequency on the Sussex coastal plain
- Consideration of abandonment of Middle Iron Age settlement and reason for subsequent Late Iron Age hiatus

**Conclusions and future research**

**Acknowledgements**

**Bibliography**

### 7.3 Publication project

#### Stratigraphic Method Statement

- 7.3.1 Features have already been assigned to provisional groups and landuses at the assessment stage. Features in Periods 3 and 4 need to be finalised to provide a land-use led chronological framework of the archaeological remains.
- 7.3.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared for Periods 3 and 4. This will draw on specialist information in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

#### The Flintwork: Further Work

- 7.3.3 Carry-out a full technological attribute recording of the flints from major well stratified assemblages from Periods 3 and 4 features (in light of the review of the phasing of the occupation of the site). This might help to demonstrate the variability in assemblage composition between periods, mainly between the Middle/Late Bronze Age and the Iron Age. 3 days

Carrying a refitting exercise on the flints from posthole G122 1 day

Researching parallel for the ground retouched flake 0.25 days

Interrogating the distribution of the burnt unworked flint fragments by phase to try to understand their relation with the putative burnt mound, and trying to clarify their date, their use and any patterns of deposition (maybe in association with other finds plus documentary research) 1 day

Examining how the assemblage compare to other similar sites from the Coastal Plain and from further afield 1 day

Preparing a publication report – it would describe the flint assemblage in chronological order and discuss its place in its regional context 3 days

It is recommended that c 12 pieces should be illustrated

Preparing an illustration catalogue, checking the illustrations 0.75 days

**Total 10 days**

#### The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery: Further Work

- 7.3.4 It is recommended that the prehistoric assemblage should be published with around 25 illustrations to be selected at the analysis stage. The following tasks have been identified

Further work on form typology and quantification 1 day

Researching regional parallels 2 days

Production of publication report 2.5 days

Extract material for illustration, produce catalogue, and check illustrations  
1.5 days

**Total 7 days**

### **The Post-Roman Pottery: Further Work**

7.3.5 No further work is proposed.

### **The Ceramic Building Material: Further Work**

7.3.6 No further work is recommended. The content of this report can be used for any future publication as required by the site author.

### **The Fired Clay: Further Work**

7.3.7 It is recommended that registered fired clay finds are published with relevant illustrations.

Further research into Iron Age pyramidal loomweights both local and regional  
0.5 days

Four clay weights (RFs <1>, <4>, <5> and <7>) should be illustrated

Updating report, including illustrated finds catalogue 0.5 days

### **The Clay Tobacco Pipe: Further Work**

7.3.8 The assemblage has been recorded in full. No further work is required.

### **The Glass: Further Work**

7.3.9 The fragment has been fully recorded. No further work is recommended

### **The Geological Material: Further Work**

7.3.10 It is recommended that some further limited analysis be undertaken on the stone assemblage regarding the worked pieces. This will involve checking some identifications and comparing the assemblage with other published ones from the area. In addition, a brief overview of the spatial distribution of the quern fragments is proposed to establish their relationship within the activity areas within any given period. A concise report will then be produced for publication outlining the main findings of the analysis. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

Resources for analysis:

Checking some stone types and comparison to other sites 1.5 days

Spatial distribution of key types 0.75 days

Inputting final site groups and phases 0.5 days

Report writing	1 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.75 days</b>

#### **The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material: Further Work**

7.3.11 No further work is proposed, and no report is needed for publication.

#### **The Bulk Metalwork: Further Work**

7.3.12 No further work is recommended.

#### **The Human Bone: Further Work**

7.3.13 Further statistical analysis can be undertaken on the results from burial [742] and the micro-excavation plans, and photographs can be studied. These results can be compared to contemporary cremation burials and used as a basis for discussion.

Study of micro-excavation records	0.25 days
Statistical analysis	0.50 days
Radiocarbon dating cremation [1800]	0.25 days
Report production	0.75 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.75 days</b>

#### **The Burnt Bone: Further Work**

7.3.14 No further work is proposed.

#### **The Animal Bone: Further Work**

7.3.15 It is recommended that further details of the animal bone are published.

Radiocarbon dating of the pig in [175]	0.25 day
Reinterpretation based on updated phasing or land use	0.5 day
Inter-site comparison	0.5 day
Summary report	0.5 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.75 days</b>

#### **The Shell: Further Work**

7.3.16 The assemblage has been recorded in full. No further work is required.

### **The Coin: Further Work**

7.3.17 No further work is proposed

### **Waterlogged Wood: Further Work**

7.3.18 Drawing to scale	0.75 days
Prep for Dendrochronological dating	0.25 days
Further research and site comparison	1 day
Production of written report and illustration catalogue	2 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 Days</b>

### **Environmental Samples: Further Work**

7.3.19 Charred plant macrofossils

Five flots have been selected for full analysis. The recommended samples are:  
Period 4.4: <13>, <15>, <16>, <17> and <57>

In addition, it is recommended to refine taxa determination for samples:

Period 4.3: <8>, <71> and <80>

Period 4.4: <60>

Undated: <65> (if this sample will be dated)

Waterlogged plant macrofossils

One wet sample have been selected for further analysis, which is:

Period 3: <68>

It is recommended that flots and wet residues from these above samples are sieved and sorted so the charred or waterlogged plants remains are identified and quantified. A reference collection should be consulted to refine taxa determination and a report suitable for publication should be produced.

Charcoals

Two samples <80> and <59> are recommended for full analysis of up to 100 fragments to provide information regarding fuel selection during the EIA-MIA and MIA occupations. It is recommended that a report suitable for publication, including a summary of the post-excavation assessment and analysis data, is produced.

### **Time Requirements**

*Charred and waterlogged plant macrofossils*

Sorting and identification for samples <13>, <15>, <16>, <17> and <57>  
2.5 days

Refine identifications for samples <8>, <60>, <65> <71> and <80> 0.5 days

Sorting and identification (1 wet sample)	1 days
Refining IDs, quantification and data entry	1 days
Literature consultation and report production	2 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 days</b>

*Charcoal*

Identify up to 100 fragments per sample (up to 5 samples - <80>, <59> and 3 further undated samples – depending on dating)	2.5 days
Selection of material suitable for C14 and submission	1 day
Literature consultation and report production	2 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5 days</b>

**Dendrochronology**

1 oak sample	fee
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**Radiocarbon dating**

2x Radiocarbon dates cremation context [1800]	fee
2x Radiocarbon dating of the pig context [175]	fee

**7.3.20 Illustration**

C. 8 stratigraphic illustrations	2 days
C. 12 worked flints to be illustrated	1.5 day
C. 25 prehistoric vessels/sherds to be illustrated	2.5 days
4 clay loomweights (RFs <1>, <4>, <5> and <7>) to be illustrated	1.5 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5 days</b>

<b>Stratigraphic Tasks</b>	
Finalise grouping and landuse draw as many as yet unphased or undated features as possible into the phases	5 days
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element including a definition of the buildings, open areas and boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis.	5 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.	5 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This will form the results section of the article	5 days
Write discussion section	5 days
Post referee edits	2 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 days</b>
<b>Specialist Analysis</b>	
Flintwork	10 days
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	7 days
Fired clay	1 day
Geological material	3.75 days
Human bone	1.75 days
Animal bone	1.75 days
Waterlogged wood	4 days
Environmental Material	12.5 days
Dendrochronology of 1 sample oak	Fee
Radiocarbon dating of 4 samples	Fee
<b>Illustration</b>	
Pottery and finds illustration	5.5 days
There will be 30 stratigraphic figures, and 30 site photographs	2 days
<b>Production</b>	
Editing	2 days
Project Management	2 days

Table 22: Resource table for publication

## 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 Chichester District Museum. Chichester District Museum has not assigned an archive accession number.

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## Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
us						
100	Layer	Topsoil				
101	Layer	Natural				
102	Void					
103	Fill	Fill	104	1088		
104	Cut	Pit, cremation	104	1088		
105	Cut	Ditch terminus	105	864	142	8.2
106	Fill	Fill	105	865	142	8.2
107	Void					
108	Layer	Trample	108	861	140	8.1
109	Layer	Subsoil				
110	Cut	Ditch	110	867	142	8.2
111	Fill	Fill	110	866	142	8.2
112	Cut	Ditch	112	982	152	
113	Fill	Fill	112	983	152	
114	Cut	Ditch terminus	114	984	152	
115	Fill	Fill	114	985	152	
116	Cut	Ditch terminus	116	980	151	
117	Fill	Fill	116	981	151	
118	Cut	Ditch	118	986	153	
119	Fill	Fill	118	987	153	
120	Cut	Ditch	120	975	151	
121	Fill	Fill	120	976	151	
122	Cut	Gully	122	988	153	
123	Fill	Fill	122	989	153	
124	Cut	Gully	124	990	153	
125	Fill	Fill	124	991	153	
126	Cut	Ditch	126	863	141	8.2
127	Fill	Fill	126	863	141	8.2
128	Void					
129	Layer	Trample	129	862	140	8.1
130	Void					
131	Layer	Trackway	131	970	150	8.2
132	Layer	Trackway	132	971	150	8.2
133	Layer	Ploughsoil				
134	Layer	Subsoil		0		
135	Layer	Natural		0		
136	Cut	Posthole	136	1097		
137	Fill	Fill	136	1097		
138	Cut	Posthole	138	1098		
139	Fill	Fill	138	1098		
140	Cut	Posthole	140	1099		
141	Fill	Fill	140	1099		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
142	Cut	Posthole	142	1100		
143	Fill	Fill	142	1100		
144	Cut	Ditch	144	854	138	7
145	Fill	Fill, basal	144	854	138	7
146	Fill	Fill, upper	144	855	138	7
147	Cut	Posthole	147	1101		
148	Fill	Fill	147	1101		
149	Cut	Posthole	149	1102		
150	Fill	Fill	149	1102		
151	Cut	Posthole	151	1103		
152	Fill	Fill	151	1103		
153	Cut	Posthole	153	1104		
154	Fill	Fill	153	1104		
155	Cut	Pit	155	1105		
156	Fill	Fill	155	1105		
157	Cut	Ditch terminus	157	141	53	3
158	Fill	Fill	157	141	53	3
159	Cut	Gully	159	143	54	3
160	Fill	Fill	159	143	54	3
161	Fill	Fill, upper	167	979	151	
162	Fill	Fill, upper	167	979	151	
163	Fill	Fill, tertiary	167	978	151	
164	Fill	Fill, secondary	167	978	151	
165	Fill	Fill, basal	167	978	151	
166	Fill	Fill, primary	167	977	151	
167	Cut	Ditch	167	977	151	
168	Cut	Gully	168	142	53	3
169	Fill	Fill	168	142	53	3
170	Cut	Ditch	170	856	138	7
171	Fill	Fill	170	857	138	7
172	Cut	Gully	172	145	54	3
173	Fill	Fill	172	145	54	3
174	Cut	Pit	174	1106		
175	Fill	Fill	174	1106		
176	Cut	Ditch	176	972	151	
177	Fill	Fill, basal	176	972	151	
178	Fill	Fill, intermediate	176	973	151	
179	Fill	Fill, upper	176	974	151	
180	Cut	Ditch	180	521	105	4.3
181	Fill	Fill, basal	180	521	105	4.3
182	Fill	Fill, secondary	180	522	105	4.3
183	Fill	Fill, intermediate	180	522	105	4.3
184	Fill	Fill, upper	180	523	105	4.3
185	Cut	Gully	185	1107		
186	Fill	Fill	185	1107		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
187	Cut	Ditch	187			
188	Fill	Fill, basal	187			
189	Fill	Fill, upper	187			
190	Layer	Destruction debris	190	968	149	7
191	Void					
192	Layer	Trackway	192	969	150	8.2
193	Fill	Fill	194	584	111	4.4
194	Cut	Ditch	194	585	111	4.4
195	Fill	Fill	196	993	154	3
196	Cut	Ditch terminus	196	992	154	3
197	Cut	Ditch	197	519	105	4.3
198	Fill	Fill	197	520	105	4.3
199	Cut	Ditch	199	850	138	7
200	Fill	Fill	199	851	138	7
201	Cut	Gully	201	146	54	3
202	Fill	Fill	201	146	54	3
203	Cut	Ditch	203	852	138	7
204	Fill	Fill	203	853	138	7
205	Cut	Ditch	205	704	125	5.1
206	Fill	Fill, upper	205	705	125	5.1
207	Fill	Fill, basal	205	704	125	5.1
208	Fill	Fill	209	995	154	3
209	Cut	Ditch terminus	209	994	154	3
210	Fill	Fill	211	122	46	3
211	Cut	Gully, ring	211	122	46	3
212	Fill	Fill	213	106	42	3
213	Cut	Gully	213	106	42	3
214	Fill	Fill, basal	216	685	123	
215	Fill	Post-pipe	216	685	123	
216	Cut	Post-pipe	216	685	123	
217	Fill	Fill	218	686	123	
218	Cut	Posthole	218	686	123	
219	Fill	Fill	220	687	123	
220	Cut	Posthole	220	687	123	
221	Cut	Ditch	221	1000	64	4.2
222	Fill	Fill, primary	221	1000	64	4.2
223	Fill	Fill, basal	221	1000	64	4.2
224	Fill	Fill, basal	221	1000	64	4.2
225	Fill	Fill, intermediate	221	1001	64	4.2
226	Fill	Fill, upper	221	1002	64	4.2
227	Fill	Fill	228	688	123	
228	Cut	Posthole	228	688	123	
229	Cut	Posthole	229	1108		
230	Fill	Fill	229	1108		
231	Cut	Posthole	231	1109		



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
232	Fill	Fill	231	1109		
233	Cut	Posthole	233	1110		
234	Fill	Fill	233	1110		
235	Cut	Posthole	235	668		4.3
236	Fill	Fill	235	668		4.3
237	Cut	Posthole	237	669		4.3
238	Fill	Fill	237	669		4.3
239	Cut	Posthole	239	670		4.3
240	Fill	Fill	239	670		4.3
241	Cut	Posthole	241	671		4.3
242	Fill	Fill	241	671		4.3
243	Cut	Posthole	243	672		4.3
244	Fill	Fill	243	672		4.3
245	Cut	Posthole	245	673		4.3
246	Fill	Fill	245	673		4.3
247	Cut	Posthole	247	674		4.3
248	Fill	Fill	247	674		4.3
249	Cut	Posthole	249	675		4.3
250	Fill	Fill	249	675		4.3
251	Cut	Posthole	251	676		4.3
252	Fill	Fill, basal	251	676		4.3
253	Fill	Fill, upper	251	676		4.3
254	Cut	Posthole	254	677		4.3
255	Fill	Fill	254	677		4.3
256	Cut	Posthole	256	678		4.3
257	Fill	Fill	256	678		4.3
258	Cut	Ditch	258	848	138	7
259	Fill	Fill	258	849	138	7
260	Cut	Ditch	260	540	107	4.3
261	Fill	Fill	260	540	107	4.3
262	Cut	Posthole	262	1111		
263	Fill	Fill	262	1111		
264	Cut	Posthole	264	1112		
265	Fill	Fill	264	1112		
266	Cut	Posthole	266	1113		
267	Fill	Fill	266	1113		
268	Cut	Posthole	268	1114		
269	Fill	Fill	268	1114		
270	Cut	Ditch	270	516	105	4.3
271	Fill	Fill	270	516	105	4.3
272	Cut	Posthole	272	1115		
273	Fill	Fill	272	1115		
274	Cut	Posthole	274	1116		
275	Fill	Fill	274	1116		
276	Cut	Pit	276	1117		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
277	Fill	Fill	276	1117		
278	Cut	Ditch	278	539	107	4.3
279	Fill	Fill	278	539	107	4.3
280	Cut	Pit	280	1118		
281	Fill	Fill	280	1118		
282	Cut	Ditch	282	743	128	5.2
283	Fill	Fill, basal	282	743	128	5.2
284	Fill	Fill, intermediate	282	744	128	5.2
285	Fill	Fill, upper	282	745	128	5.2
286	Cut	Ditch	286	1003	155	5.2
287	Fill	Fill	286	1004	155	5.2
288	Cut	Ditch	288	998	64	4.2
289	Fill	Fill	288	999	64	4.2
290	Cut	Gully	290	144	54	3
291	Fill	Fill	290	144	54	3
292	Cut	Posthole	292	1119		
293	Fill	Fill	292	1119		
294	Cut	Ditch	294	178	64	4.2
295	Fill	Fill, intermediate	294	179	64	4.2
296	Fill	Fill, intermediate	294	179	64	4.2
297	Fill	Fill, upper	294	180	64	4.2
298	Cut	Ditch	298	181	64	4.2
299	Fill	Fill, basal	298	181	64	4.2
300	Fill	Fill, secondary	298	181	64	4.2
301	Fill	Fill, intermediate	298	182	64	4.2
302	Fill	Fill, upper	298	183	64	4.2
303	Fill	Fill	304	1120		
304	Cut	Pit	304	1120		
305	Fill	Fill	306	1121		
306	Cut	Pit	306	1121		
307	Fill	Fill	308	725	127	5.1
308	Cut	Ditch	308	726	127	5.1
309	Cut	Ditch	309	846	138	7
310	Fill	Fill	309	847	138	7
311	Fill	Fill, upper	314	534	106	4.3
312	Fill	Fill, intermediate	314	533	106	4.3
313	Fill	Fill, basal	314	533	106	4.3
314	Cut	Ditch	314	533	106	4.3
315	Layer	Destruction debris	485	860	139	8.2
316	Layer	Destruction debris	485	860	139	8.2
317	Layer	Destruction debris	485	860	139	8.2
318	Layer	Destruction debris	485	860	139	8.2
319	Cut	Gully	319	1007	156	
320	Fill	Fill	319	1008	156	
321	Fill	Fill	322	137	52	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
322	Cut	Gully	322	137	52	3
323	Void			0		
324	Void					
325	Void			0		
326	Void					
327	Void					
328	Void					
329	Fill	Fill, upper	331	530	106	4.3
330	Fill	Fill, basal	331	529	106	4.3
331	Cut	Ditch	331	529	106	4.3
332	Fill	Fill, upper	335	610	113	4.4
333	Fill	Fill, intermediate	335	609	113	4.4
334	Fill	Fill, basal	335	608	113	4.4
335	Cut	Ditch	335	608	113	4.4
336	Cut	Ditch	336	832	137	4.4
337	Fill	Fill	336	833	137	4.4
338	Cut	Gully	338	1009	156	
339	Fill	Fill	338	1010	156	
340	Cut	Posthole	340	1122		
341	Fill	Fill	340	1122		
342	Cut	Ditch	342	613	113	4.4
343	Fill	Fill	342	614	113	4.4
344	Layer	Buried soil horizon	344	1123		
345	Cut	Posthole	345	665	120	4.3
346	Fill	Fill	345	665	120	4.3
347	Cut	Posthole	347	666	120	4.3
348	Fill	Fill	347	666	120	4.3
349	Cut	Posthole	349	667	120	4.3
350	Fill	Fill	349	667	120	4.3
351	Fill	Fill	352	1124		
352	Cut	Posthole	352	1124		
353	Cut	Ditch	353	501	105	4.3
354	Cut	Ditch	354	1023	159	5.2
355	Cut	Ditch	355	828	137	4.4
356	Cut	Gully	356	1021	158	
357	Fill	Fill	356	1022	158	
358	Fill	Fill, basal	353	501	105	4.3
359	Fill	Fill, intermediate	353	502	105	4.3
360	Fill	Fill, intermediate	353	502	105	4.3
361	Fill	Fill, upper	353	503	105	4.3
362	Fill	Fill, basal	354	1023	159	5.2
363	Fill	Fill, upper	354	1024	159	5.2
364	Fill	Fill, basal	355	828	137	4.4
365	Fill	Fill, upper	355	829	137	4.4
366	Fill	Fill	367	1125		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
367	Cut	Posthole	367	1125		
368	Fill	Fill	369	1126		
369	Cut	Posthole	369	1126		
370	Cut	Posthole	370	150	55	3
371	Fill	Fill	370	150	55	3
372	Cut	Pit	372	1127		
373	Fill	Fill	372	1127		
374	Cut	Ditch	374	94	40	3
375	Fill	Fill	374	94	40	3
376	Deposit	Buried soil horizon	376	1128	183	2
377	Deposit	Buried soil horizon	377	1128	183	2
378	Cut	Ditch	378	943	146	8.1
379	Fill	Fill, basal	378	943	146	8.1
380	Fill	Fill, upper	378	944	146	8.1
381	Cut	Ditch	381	945	147	8.2
382	Fill	Fill, basal	381	945	147	8.2
383	Fill	Fill, secondary	381	946	147	8.2
384	Fill	Fill, intermediate	381	946	147	8.2
385	Fill	Fill, intermediate	381	947	147	8.2
386	Fill	Fill, upper	381	947	147	8.2
387	Cut	Ditch	387	948	147	8.2
388	Fill	Fill, basal	387	948	147	8.2
389	Fill	Fill, secondary	387	949	147	8.2
390	Fill	Fill, intermediate	387	949	147	8.2
391	Fill	Fill, intermediate	387	950	147	8.2
392	Fill	Fill, upper	387	950	147	8.2
393	Cut	Ditch	393	941	146	8.1
394	Fill	Fill, basal	393	941	146	8.1
395	Fill	Fill, basal	393	941	146	8.1
396	Fill	Fill, upper	393	942	146	8.1
397	Cut	Posthole	397	1129	167	
398	Fill	Fill	397	1129	167	
399	Cut	Gully	399	1025	160	
400	Fill	Fill	399	1026	160	
401	Cut	Posthole	401	1029	160	
402	Fill	Fill	401	1029	160	
403	Cut	Posthole	403	1130	167	
404	Fill	Fill	403	1130	167	
405	Cut	Posthole	405	1131		
406	Fill	Fill	405	1131		
407	Fill	Post-pipe	405	1131		
408	Cut	Ditch	408	1056	163	
409	Fill	Fill	408	1057	163	
410	Fill	Fill	408	1057	163	
411	Cut	Ditch	411	1062	164	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
412	Fill	Fill, upper	411	1064	164	
413	Fill	Fill, secondary	411	1063	164	
414	Fill	Fill, primary	411	1062	164	
415	Cut	Ditch	415	716	126	5.1
416	Fill	Fill, upper	415	718	126	5.1
417	Fill	Fill, intermediate	415	717	126	5.1
418	Fill	Fill, basal	415	716	126	5.1
419	Cut	Ditch	419	714	126	5.1
420	Fill	Fill	419	715	126	5.1
421	Fill	Fill, upper	419	715	126	5.1
422	Cut	Gully	422	138	52	3
423	Fill	Fill	422	138	52	3
424	Cut	Gully	424	139	52	3
425	Fill	Fill	424	139	52	3
426	Cut	Ditch	426	1030	105	4.3
427	Fill	Fill, upper	426	1031	105	4.3
428	Cut	Ditch	428	721	127	5.1
429	Fill	Fill	428	722	127	5.1
430	Cut	Ditch	430	702	125	5.1
431	Fill	Fill, basal	430	702	125	5.1
432	Fill	Fill, upper	430	703	125	5.1
433	Cut	Ditch	433	582	111	4.4
434	Fill	Fill	433	583	111	4.4
435	Cut	Gully	435	136	52	3
436	Fill	Fill	435	136	52	3
437	Cut	Ditch	437	723	127	5.1
438	Fill	Fill	437	724	127	5.1
439	Cut	Ditch	439	727	127	5.1
440	Fill	Fill	439	728	127	5.1
441	Cut	Ditch	441	834	137	4.4
442	Fill	Fill	441	835	137	4.4
443	Cut	Gully	443	140	52	3
444	Fill	Fill	443	140	52	3
445	Cut	Gully	445	147	54	3
446	Fill	Fill	445	147	54	3
447	Cut	Pit	447	1123		
448	Fill	Fill	447	1123		
449	Cut	Ditch terminus	449	184	64	4.2
450	Cut	Gully	450	1005	155	5.2
451	Fill	Fill	450	1006	155	5.2
452	Cut	Ditch	452	739	128	5.2
453	Fill	Fill	452	740	128	5.2
454	Cut	Ditch	454	830	137	4.4
455	Fill	Fill	454	831	137	4.4
456	Cut	Ditch	456	741	128	5.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
457	Fill	Fill	456	742	128	5.2
458	Cut	Ditch	458	507	105	4.3
459	Fill	Fill	458	508	105	4.3
460	Cut	Ditch	460	700	125	5.1
461	Fill	Fill	460	701	125	5.1
462	Cut	Ditch	462	195	65	4.3
463	Cut	Ditch	463	152	57	4.2
464	Fill	Fill, upper	462	196	65	4.3
465	Fill	Fill, intermediate	462	195	65	4.3
466	Fill	Fill, basal	462	195	65	4.3
467	Fill	Fill, upper	463	153	57	4.2
468	Fill	Fill, basal	463	152	57	4.2
469	Cut	Ditch	469	737	128	5.2
470	Fill	Fill, upper	469	738	128	5.2
471	Fill	Fill, basal	469	737	128	5.2
472	Cut	Ditch	472	719	127	5.1
473	Fill	Fill	472	720	127	5.1
474	Cut	Ditch	474	509	105	4.3
475	Fill	Fill	474	510	105	4.3
476	Cut	Ditch	476	580	111	4.4
477	Fill	Fill	476	581	111	4.4
478	Cut	Ditch	478	100	40	3
479	Fill	Fill	478	100	40	3
480	Cut	Ditch	480	708	126	5.1
481	Fill	Fill	480	709	126	5.1
482	Masonry or other construction	Kiln, lime	485	859	139	8.2
483	Masonry or other construction	Kiln, lime	485	859	139	8.2
484	Masonry or other construction	Kiln, lime	485	859	139	8.2
485	Cut	Kiln, lime	485	859	139	8.2
486	Cut	Ditch	486	712	126	5.1
487	Fill	Fill	486	713	126	5.1
488	Cut	Ditch	488	844	138	7
489	Fill	Fill	488	845	138	7
490	Cut	Ditch terminus	490	524	106	4.3
491	Fill	Fill, basal	506	1132		
492	Fill	Fill, basal	490	524	106	4.3
493	Fill	Fill, upper	490	525	106	4.3
494	Void			0		
495	Void					
496	Void			0		
497	Void			0		
498	Fill	Fill, basal	449	184	64	4.2
499	Fill	Fill, secondary	449	185	64	4.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
500	Fill	Fill, tertiary	449	185	64	4.2
501	Fill	Fill, intermediate	449	186	64	4.2
502	Fill	Fill, intermediate	449	186	64	4.2
503	Fill	Fill, intermediate	449	186	64	4.2
504	Fill	Fill, intermediate	449	187	64	4.2
505	Fill	Fill, upper	449	187	64	4.2
506	Cut	Ditch terminus	506	1132		
507	Cut	Ditch	507	527	106	4.3
508	Fill	Fill, intermediate	507	528	106	4.3
509	Fill	Fill, upper	507	528	106	4.3
510	Cut	Gully	510	1011	156	
511	Fill	Fill	510	1012	156	
512	Cut	Ditch	512	578	111	4.4
513	Fill	Fill	512	578	111	4.4
514	Cut	Stakehole	514	1133		
515	Fill	Fill	514	1133		
516	Cut	Gully	516	1015	157	
517	Fill	Fill, basal	516	1015	157	
518	Fill	Fill, upper	516	1016	157	
519	Cut	Posthole	519	1134		
520	Fill	Fill	519	1134		
521	Cut	Ditch	521	735	128	5.2
522	Fill	Fill	521	736	128	5.2
523	Cut	Ditch	523	838	138	7
524	Fill	Fill	523	839	138	7
525	Cut	Ditch	525	996	64	4.2
526	Fill	Fill, upper	525	997	64	4.2
527	Cut	Gully	527	1017	157	
528	Fill	Fill, basal	527	1017	157	
529	Fill	Fill, upper	527	1018	157	
530	Cut	Ditch	530	698	125	5.1
531	Fill	Fill	530	699	125	5.1
532	Cut	Ditch	532	840	138	7
533	Fill	Fill	532	841	138	7
534	Cut	Ditch	534	511	105	4.3
535	Fill	Fill, basal	534	511	105	4.3
536	Fill	Fill, upper	534	512	105	4.3
537	Cut	Ditch	537	842	138	7
538	Fill	Fill	537	843	138	7
539	Cut	Ditch	539	695	125	5.1
540	Fill	Fill, basal	539	695	125	5.1
541	Fill	Fill, intermediate	539	696	125	5.1
542	Fill	Fill, upper	539	697	125	5.1
543	Cut	Posthole	543	1135		
544	Fill	Fill	543	1135		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
545	Cut	Ditch	545	732	128	5.2
546	Fill	Fill, primary	545	732	128	5.2
547	Fill	Fill, secondary	545	733	128	5.2
548	Fill	Fill, tertiary	545	733	128	5.2
549	Fill	Fill, upper	545	734	128	5.2
550	Cut	Ditch	550	706	126	5.1
551	Fill	Fill, basal	550	706	126	5.1
552	Fill	Fill, upper	550	707	126	5.1
553	Cut	Ditch	553	99	40	3
554	Fill	Fill	553	99	40	3
555	Cut	Ditch	555	577	111	4.4
556	Fill	Fill	555	577	111	4.4
557	Cut	Gully	557	1019	157	
558	Fill	Fill	557	1020	157	
559	Cut	Gully	559	1013	156	
560	Fill	Fill	559	1014	156	
561	Cut	Ditch	561	517	105	4.3
562	Fill	Fill	561	518	105	4.3
563	Cut	Ditch	563	80	35	3
564	Fill	Fill	563	80	35	3
565	Cut	Posthole	565	1136		
566	Fill	Fill	565	1136		
567	Fill	Post-pipe	565	1136		
568	Cut	Ditch	568	836	138	7
569	Fill	Fill	568	837	138	7
570	Cut	Ditch	570	123	47	3
571	Fill	Fill	570	123	47	3
572	Cut	Ditch	572	513	105	4.3
573	Fill	Fill, upper	572	515	105	4.3
574	Fill	Fill, tertiary	572	514	105	4.3
575	Fill	Fill, secondary	572	514	105	4.3
576	Cut	Ditch	576	531	106	4.3
577	Fill	Fill	576	531	106	4.3
578	Fill	Fill, basal	572	513	105	4.3
579	Cut	Gully	579	1027	160	
580	Fill	Fill	579	1028	160	
581	Cut	Ditch	581	693	125	5.1
582	Fill	Fill	581	694	125	5.1
583	Void			0		
584	Void			0		
585	Cut	Ditch	585	611	113	4.4
586	Fill	Fill, upper	585	612	113	4.4
587	Fill	Fill, basal	585	611	113	4.4
588	Cut	Tree throw	588	1	1	2
589	Fill	Fill	588	1	1	2



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
590	Cut	Ditch	590	579	111	4.4
591	Fill	Fill	590	579	111	4.4
592	Cut	Ditch	592	710	126	5.1
593	Fill	Fill	592	711	126	5.1
594	Cut	Ditch terminus	594	606	113	4.4
595	Fill	Fill	594	607	113	4.4
596	Cut	Ditch terminus	596	604	113	4.4
597	Fill	Fill	596	605	113	4.4
598	Cut	Ditch	598	602	113	4.4
599	Fill	Fill	598	603	113	4.4
600	Cut	Gully	600	85	36	3
601	Fill	Fill	600	85	36	3
602	Cut	Gully	602	105	42	3
603	Fill	Fill	602	105	42	3
604	Cut	Ditch	604	504	105	4.3
605	Fill	Fill, basal	604	504	105	4.3
606	Fill	Fill, intermediate	604	505	105	4.3
607	Fill	Fill, upper	604	506	105	4.3
608	Cut	Gully	608	104	42	3
609	Fill	Fill	608	104	42	3
610	Cut	Ditch	610	600	113	4.4
611	Fill	Fill	610	601	113	4.4
612	Cut	Ditch	612	1137		
613	Fill	Fill	612	1137		
614	Cut	Pit	614	1138		
615	Fill	Fill, basal	614	1138		
616	Fill	Fill, upper	614	1139		
617	Cut	Ditch	617	729	128	5.2
618	Fill	Fill, basal	617	729	128	5.2
619	Fill	Fill, intermediate	617	730	128	5.2
620	Fill	Fill, upper	617	731	128	5.2
621	Cut	Ditch terminus	621	598	113	4.4
622	Fill	Fill	621	599	113	4.4
623	Cut	Gully	623	84	36	3
624	Fill	Fill	623	84	36	3
625	Cut	Gully	625	124	48	3
626	Fill	Fill	625	124	48	3
627	Cut	Gully	627	110	43	3
628	Fill	Fill	627	110	43	3
629	Cut	Gully	629	112	44	3
630	Fill	Fill	629	112	44	3
631	Cut	Gully	631	111	43	3
632	Fill	Fill	631	111	43	3
633	Cut	Posthole	633	684	122	4.4
634	Fill	Fill, upper	633	684	122	4.4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
635	Cut	Gully	635	93	39	3
636	Fill	Fill	635	93	39	3
637	Cut	Posthole	637	658	118	4.4
638	Fill	Fill	637	658	118	4.4
639	Cut	Posthole	639	659	118	4.4
640	Fill	Fill	639	659	118	4.4
641	Cut	Posthole	641	660	119	4.4
642	Fill	Fill	641	660	119	4.4
643	Cut	Posthole	643	661	119	4.4
644	Fill	Fill	643	661	119	4.4
645	Cut	Posthole	645	662	119	4.4
646	Fill	Fill	645	662	119	4.4
647	Cut	Posthole	647	663	119	4.4
648	Fill	Fill	647	663	119	4.4
649	Cut	Posthole	649	664	119	4.4
650	Fill	Fill	649	664	119	4.4
651	Cut	Posthole	651	683	122	4.4
652	Fill	Post-pipe	651	683	122	4.4
653	Fill	Fill	651	683	122	4.4
654	Cut	Posthole	654	1140		
655	Fill	Post-pipe	654	1140		
656	Cut	Posthole	656	1141		
657	Fill	Fill	656	1141		
658	Fill	Fill	654	1140		
659	Cut	Posthole	659	1142		
660	Fill	Fill	659	1142		
661	Cut	Posthole	661	1143		
662	Fill	Fill	661	1143		
663	Fill	Fill, basal	633	684	122	4.4
664	Fill	Fill, intermediate	633	684	122	4.4
665	Cut	Ditch	665	541	107	4.3
666	Fill	Fill	665	541	107	4.3
667	Cut	Pit	667	1144		
668	Fill	Fill	667	1144		
669	Cut	Gully, ring	669	649	117	4.4
670	Fill	Fill	669	650	117	4.4
671	Cut	Gully, ring	671	651	117	4.4
672	Fill	Fill	671	652	117	4.4
673	Cut	Gully, ring	673	653	117	4.4
674	Fill	Fill	673	654	117	4.4
675	Cut	Gully, ring	675	655	117	4.4
676	Fill	Fill	675	656	117	4.4
677	Cut	Posthole	677	657	118	4.4
678	Fill	Fill	677	657	118	4.4
679	Cut	Ditch	679	1071	126	5.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
680	Fill	Fill	679	1072	126	5.1
681	Cut	Posthole	681	1145		
682	Fill	Fill	681	1145		
683	Cut	Posthole	683	1146		
684	Fill	Fill	683	1146		
685	Cut	Posthole	685	1147		
686	Fill	Fill	685	1147		
687	Masonry or other construction	Kiln, lime	485	859	139	8.2
688	Cut	Pit	688	1148		
689	Fill	Fill	688	1148		
690	Cut	Tree throw	690	1149		
691	Fill	Fill, basal	690	1149		
692	Fill	Fill, upper	690	1150		
693	Cut	Pit	693	129	51	3
694	Cut	Pit	694	131	51	3
695	Cut	Pit	695	132	51	3
696	Cut	Pit	696	133	51	3
697	Cut	Pit	697	134	51	3
698	Fill	Fill, basal	693	129	51	3
699	Fill	Fill, upper	693	130	51	3
700	Fill	Fill	694	131	51	3
701	Fill	Fill	695	132	51	3
702	Fill	Fill	696	133	51	3
703	Fill	Fill, basal	697	134	51	3
704	Fill	Fill, upper	697	135	51	3
705	Cut	Posthole	705	1151		
706	Fill	Fill	705	1151		
707	Cut	Posthole	707	1152		
708	Fill	Fill	707	1152		
709	Cut	Posthole	709	1153		
710	Fill	Fill	709	1153		
711	Cut	Posthole	711	1154		
712	Fill	Fill	711	1154		
713	Cut	Gully	713	679	121	4.4
714	Fill	Fill	713	679	121	4.4
715	Cut	Gully	715	680	121	4.4
716	Fill	Fill	715	680	121	4.4
717	Cut	Gully	717	681	121	4.4
718	Fill	Fill	717	681	121	4.4
719	Cut	Posthole	719	682	122	4.4
720	Fill	Fill	719	682	122	4.4
721	Cut	Ditch terminus	721	633	116	4.4
722	Fill	Fill, basal	721	633	116	4.4
723	Fill	Fill, upper	721	634	116	4.4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
724	Cut	Posthole	724	635	116	4.4
725	Fill	Fill	724	635	116	4.4
726	Cut	Posthole	726	636	116	4.4
727	Fill	Fill	726	636	116	4.4
728	Cut	Ditch	728	637	116	4.4
729	Fill	Fill	728	638	116	4.4
730	Cut	Posthole	730	639	116	4.4
731	Fill	Fill, basal	730	639	116	4.4
732	Fill	Fill, upper	730	640	116	4.4
733	Cut	Ditch terminus	733	536	106	4.3
734	Fill	Fill	733	536	106	4.3
735	Cut	Ditch terminus	735	125	49	3
736	Fill	Fill, basal	735	125	49	3
737	Fill	Fill, upper	735	126	49	3
738	Cut	Ditch terminus	738	641	116	4.4
739	Fill	Fill, basal	738	641	116	4.4
740	Fill	Fill, upper	738	642	116	4.4
741	Cut	Pit, cremation	741	148	55	3
742	Fill	Fill, primary	741	148	55	3
743	Fill	Fill	741	149	55	3
744	Cut	Ditch	744	127	49	3
745	Fill	Fill	744	127	49	3
746	Cut	Ditch	746	643	116	4.4
747	Fill	Fill, basal	746	643	116	4.4
748	Fill	Fill, upper	746	644	116	4.4
749	Cut	Posthole	749	645	116	4.4
750	Fill	Fill	749	645	116	4.4
751	Cut	Ditch terminus	751	128	50	3
752	Fill	Fill	751	128	50	3
753	Cut	Ditch	753	597	112	4.4
754	Fill	Fill, basal	753	597	112	4.4
755	Fill	Fill, upper	753	598	113	4.4
756	Cut	Pit	756	1155		
757	Fill	Fill	756	1155		
758	Cut	Pit	758	1156		
759	Fill	Fill	758	1156		
760	Cut	Posthole	760	1157		
761	Fill	Fill	760	1157		
762	Cut	Gully	762	630	115	4.4
763	Fill	Fill	762	631	115	4.4
764	Cut	Posthole	764	1158		
765	Fill	Fill	764	1158		
766	Cut	Posthole	766	1159		
767	Fill	Fill	766	1159		
768	Cut	Posthole	768	1160		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
769	Fill	Fill	768	1160		
770	Cut	Ditch terminus	770	92	39	3
771	Fill	Fill	770	92	39	3
772	Cut	Posthole	772	1161		
773	Fill	Fill	772	1161		
774	Cut	Posthole	774	1162		
775	Fill	Fill	774	1162		
776	Cut	Gully	776	90	38	3
777	Fill	Fill	776	90	38	3
778	Cut	Gully	778	91	38	3
779	Fill	Fill	778	91	38	3
780	Cut	Posthole	780	646	116	4.4
781	Fill	Fill	780	646	116	4.4
782	Cut	Ditch	782	647	116	4.4
783	Fill	Fill	782	648	116	4.4
784	Cut	Posthole	784	1163	167	
785	Fill	Fill	784	1163	167	
786	Deposit	Buried soil horizon	786	8	4	2
787	Cut	Gully	787	86	36	3
788	Fill	Fill	787	86	36	3
789	Cut	Ditch	789	535	106	4.3
790	Fill	Fill	789	535	106	4.3
791	Cut	Pit	791	1164		
792	Fill	Fill, basal	791	1164		
793	Fill	Fill, secondary	791	1164		
794	Fill	Fill, tertiary	791	1165		
795	Fill	Fill, upper	791	1166		
796	Cut	Pit	796	1167		
797	Fill	Fill, basal	796	1167		
798	Cut	Ditch	798	98	40	3
799	Fill	Fill	798	98	40	3
800	Cut	Ditch	800	586	112	4.4
801	Fill	Fill, basal	800	586	112	4.4
802	Fill	Fill, upper	800	587	112	4.4
803	Cut	Ditch terminus	803	576	111	4.4
804	Fill	Fill	803	576	111	4.4
805	Cut	Posthole	805	1169		
806	Fill	Fill	805	1169		
807	Fill	Fill, upper	796	1168		
808	Cut	Ditch	808	618	114	4.4
809	Fill	Fill, basal	808	618	114	4.4
810	Fill	Fill, upper	808	619	114	4.4
811	Cut	Gully, ring	811	115	46	3
812	Fill	Fill	811	115	46	3
813	Cut	Ditch	813	626	115	4.4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
814	Fill	Fill	813	627	115	4.4
815	Cut	Ditch	815	620	114	4.4
816	Fill	Fill	815	621	114	4.4
817	Cut	Pit	817	1170		
818	Fill	Fill	817	1170		
819	Cut	Ditch	819	588	112	4.4
820	Fill	Fill, basal	819	588	112	4.4
821	Fill	Fill, upper	819	589	112	4.4
822	Cut	Posthole	822	1171		
823	Fill	Fill	822	1171		
824	Cut	Posthole	824	1172		
825	Fill	Fill	824	1172		
826	Cut	Gully, ring	826	119	46	3
827	Fill	Fill	826	119	46	3
828	Cut	Tree throw	828	1173		
829	Fill	Fill	828	1173		
830	Cut	Ditch	830	542	107	4.3
831	Fill	Fill	830	542	107	4.3
832	Cut	Gully, ring	832	120	46	3
833	Fill	Fill	832	120	46	3
834	Cut	Gully	834	107	42	3
835	Fill	Fill	834	107	42	3
836	Cut	Gully, ring	836	121	46	3
837	Fill	Fill	836	121	46	3
838	Cut	Gully, ring	838	116	46	3
839	Fill	Fill	838	116	46	3
840	Cut	Posthole	840	1174		
841	Fill	Fill	840	1174		
842	Cut	Posthole	842	1175		
843	Fill	Fill	842	1175		
844	Cut	Posthole	844	1176		
845	Fill	Fill	844	1176		
846	Cut	Posthole	846	1177		
847	Fill	Fill	846	1177		
848	Cut	Posthole	848	1178		
849	Fill	Fill	848	1178		
850	Cut	Posthole	850	1179		
851	Fill	Fill	850	1179		
852	Cut	Posthole	852	1180		
853	Fill	Fill	852	1180		
854	Cut	Ditch terminus	854	88	37	3
855	Fill	Fill	854	88	37	3
856	Cut	Ditch	856	595	112	4.4
857	Fill	Fill	856	595	112	4.4
858	Cut	Ditch	858	624	114	4.4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
859	Fill	Fill	858	625	114	4.4
860	Cut	Gully, ring	860	117	46	3
861	Fill	Fill	860	117	46	3
862	Cut	Gully	862	89	37	3
863	Fill	Fill	862	89	37	3
864	Cut	Gully	864	108	42	3
865	Fill	Fill	864	108	42	3
866	Cut	Gully	866	113	45	3
867	Fill	Fill	866	113	45	3
868	Cut	Ditch	868	616	114	4.4
869	Fill	Fill	868	617	114	4.4
870	Cut	Posthole	870	1181		
871	Fill	Fill	870	1181		
872	Cut	Posthole	872	1182		
873	Fill	Fill	872	1182		
874	Cut	Posthole	874	1183		
875	Fill	Fill	874	1183		
876	Cut	Ditch	876	593	112	4.4
877	Fill	Fill, basal	876	593	112	4.4
878	Fill	Fill, upper	876	594	112	4.4
879	Cut	Ditch	879	628	115	4.4
880	Fill	Fill	879	629	115	4.4
881	Fill	Fill	856	596	112	4.4
882	Cut	Ditch	882	81	35	3
883	Fill	Fill	882	81	35	3
884	Cut	Posthole	884	474	101	4.3
885	Fill	Fill	884	474	101	4.3
886	Cut	Posthole	886	475	101	4.3
887	Fill	Fill	886	475	101	4.3
888	Cut	Ditch terminus	888	82	35	3
889	Fill	Fill	888	82	35	3
890	Cut	Pit	890	2	2	1
891	Fill	Fill, basal	890	2	2	1
892	Fill	Fill, upper	890	3	2	1
893	Cut	Posthole	893	1184		
894	Fill	Post-pipe	893	1185		
895	Fill	Fill	893	1184		
896	Cut	Posthole	896	1186		
897	Fill	Fill	896	1186		
898	Cut	Posthole	898	1187		
899	Fill	Post-pipe	898	1188		
900	Fill	Fill	898	1187		
901	Cut	Gully	901	87	36	3
902	Fill	Fill	901	87	36	3
903	Cut	Gully	903	109	43	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
904	Fill	Fill	903	109	43	3
905	Cut	Ditch	905	114	45	3
906	Fill	Fill	905	114	45	3
907	Cut	Pit, cremation	907	151	56	3
908	Fill	Fill	907	151	56	3
909	Cut	Gully	909	83	36	3
910	Fill	Fill	909	83	36	3
911	Cut	Ditch	911	591	112	4.4
912	Fill	Fill	911	592	112	4.4
913	Cut	Pit	913	1189		
914	Fill	Fill	913	1189		
915	Cut	Ditch	915	622	114	4.4
916	Fill	Fill	915	623	114	4.4
917	Cut	Ditch	917	1073	112	4.4
918	Fill	Fill	917	1074	112	4.4
919	Cut	Gully	919	1050	162	7
920	Fill	Fill	919	1051	162	7
921	Cut	Ditch	921	781	133	7
922	Fill	Fill	921	782	133	7
923	Cut	Tree throw	923	1190		
924	Fill	Fill	923	1190		
925	Cut	Posthole	925	1191		
926	Fill	Fill	925	1191		
927	Cut	Posthole	927	1192		
928	Fill	Fill	927	1192		
929	Cut	Ditch	929	752	129	6
930	Fill	Fill	929	753	129	6
931	Cut	Ditch	931	770	130	6
932	Fill	Fill	931	771	130	6
933	Cut	Ditch	933	772	131	7
934	Fill	Fill	933	773	131	7
935	Cut	Ditch terminus	935	689	124	5
936	Fill	Fill	935	690	124	5
937	Cut	Gully	937	1075	166	
938	Fill	Fill	937	1076	166	
939	Cut	Gully	939	63	25	3
940	Fill	Fill	939	63	25	3
941	Cut	Ditch	941	779	133	7
942	Fill	Fill, basal	941	779	133	7
943	Fill	Fill, upper	941	780	133	7
944	Cut	Ditch	944	1077	166	
945	Fill	Fill	944	1078	166	
946	Cut	Gully	946	1193		
947	Fill	Fill	946	1193		
948	Cut	Gully	948	1194		



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
949	Fill	Fill	948	1194		
950	Cut	Gully	950	766	130	6
951	Fill	Fill	950	767	130	6
952	Cut	Ditch	952	691	124	5
953	Fill	Fill	952	692	124	5
954	Cut	Ditch terminus	954	1195		
955	Fill	Fill	954	1195		
956	Cut	Pit	956	1196		
957	Fill	Fill	956	1196		
958	Cut	Ditch	958	1032	161	7
959	Fill	Fill	958	1033	161	7
960	Cut	Ditch	960	777	133	7
961	Fill	Fill	960	778	133	7
962	Cut	Ditch terminus	962	1034	161	7
963	Fill	Fill, basal	962	1034	161	7
964	Fill	Fill, upper	962	1035	161	
965	Cut	Ditch	965	1036	161	7
966	Fill	Fill	965	1037	161	7
967	Cut	Gully	967	62	25	3
968	Fill	Fill	967	62	25	3
969	Cut	Ditch	969	774	131	7
970	Fill	Fill, basal	969	774	131	7
971	Fill	Fill, upper	969	775	131	7
972	Cut	Pit	972	1197		
973	Fill	Fill, basal	972	1197		
974	Fill	Fill, secondary	972	1197		
975	Cut	Ditch	975			
976	Fill	Fill	975	783	133	7
977	Cut	Ditch	977	783	133	7
978	Fill	Fill, basal	977	783	133	7
979	Fill	Fill, upper	977	784	133	7
980	Cut	Ditch	980	1040	161	7
981	Fill	Fill, basal	980	1040	161	7
982	Fill	Fill, secondary	980	1041	161	7
983	Cut	Ditch	983	1042	161	7
984	Fill	Fill, basal	983	1042	161	7
985	Fill	Fill, upper	983	1043	161	7
986	Fill	Fill, upper	983	1043	161	7
987	Cut	Gully	987	764	130	6
988	Fill	Fill	987	765	130	6
989	Cut	Gully	989	768	130	6
990	Fill	Fill	989	769	130	6
991	Cut	Gully, ring	991	358	85	4.3
992	Fill	Fill	991	358	85	4.3
993	Cut	Posthole	993	359	85	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
994	Fill	Fill	993	359	85	4.3
995	Cut	Gully	995	748	129	6
996	Fill	Fill	995	749	129	6
997	Cut	Gully	997	1044	161	7
998	Fill	Fill	997	1045	161	7
999	Cut	Gully	999	746	129	6
1000	Fill	Fill	999	747	129	6
1001	Cut	Gully	1001	1038	161	7
1002	Fill	Fill	1001	1039	161	7
1003	Cut	Gully	1003	754	129	6
1004	Fill	Fill	1003	755	129	6
1005	Cut	Gully, ring	1005	357	85	4.3
1006	Fill	Fill	1005	357	85	4.3
1007	Cut	Gully	1007	61	25	3
1008	Fill	Fill	1007	61	25	3
1009	Cut	Gully	1009	756	129	6
1010	Fill	Fill	1009	757	129	6
1011	Cut	Gully	1011	758	129	6
1012	Fill	Fill	1011	759	129	6
1013	Cut	Gully	1013	760	129	6
1014	Fill	Fill	1013	761	129	6
1015	Cut	Gully	1015	762	129	6
1016	Fill	Fill	1015	763	129	6
1017	Cut	Gully	1017	1052	162	7
1018	Fill	Fill	1017	1053	162	7
1019	Cut	Posthole	1019	1198		
1020	Fill	Fill	1019	1198		
1021	Cut	Ditch	1021	1080	166	
1022	Fill	Fill	1021	1081	166	
1023	Cut	Posthole	1023	1199		
1024	Fill	Fill	1023	1199		
1025	Cut	Ditch	1025	785	133	7
1026	Fill	Fill	1025	786	133	7
1027	Cut	Ditch	1027	1082	166	
1028	Fill	Fill, basal	1027	1082	166	
1029	Fill	Fill, upper	1027	1083	166	
1030	Cut	Gully, ring	1030	356	85	4.3
1031	Fill	Fill	1030	356	85	4.3
1032	Cut	Ditch	1032	868	144	8.1
1033	Fill	Fill, basal	1032	868	144	8.1
1034	Fill	Fill, secondary	1032	869	144	8.1
1035	Fill	Fill, basal	2236	1200	143	8.1
1036	Fill	Fill, secondary	2236	1200	143	8.1
1037	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2236	1201	143	8.1
1038	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2236	1201	143	8.1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1039	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2236	1202	143	8.1
1040	Fill	Fill, upper	2236	1202	143	8.1
1041	Cut	Pit	1041	472	101	4.3
1042	Fill	Fill	1041	472	101	4.3
1043	Cut	Ditch	1043	812	133	7
1044	Fill	Fill	1043	813	133	7
1045	Cut	Ditch	1045	1084	166	
1046	Fill	Fill	1045	1085	166	
1047	Cut	Ditch terminus	1047	1086	166	
1048	Fill	Fill	1047	1087	166	
1049	Cut	Ditch	1049	1079	166	
1050	Fill	Fill, basal	1049	1079	166	
1051	Fill	Fill, upper	1049	1080	166	
1052	Cut	Ditch	1052	1065	165	
1053	Fill	Fill	1052	1066	165	
1054	Cut	Ditch	1054	795	133	7
1055	Fill	Fill	1054	796	133	7
1056	Cut	Ditch	1056	951	148	8.2
1057	Fill	Fill, primary	1056	951	148	8.2
1058	Fill	Fill, secondary	1056	951	148	8.2
1059	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1056	952	148	8.2
1060	Fill	Fill, upper	1056	953	148	8.2
1061	Cut	Ditch terminus	1061	101	41	3
1062	Fill	Fill	1061	101	41	3
1063	Cut	Ditch	1063	102	41	3
1064	Fill	Fill	1063	102	41	3
1065	Cut	Ditch terminus	1065	103	41	3
1066	Fill	Fill	1065	103	41	3
1067	Cut	Ditch terminus	1067	96	40	3
1068	Fill	Fill	1067	96	40	3
1069	Cut	Ditch	1069	97	40	3
1070	Fill	Fill	1069	97	40	3
1071	Cut	Ditch	1071	95	40	3
1072	Fill	Fill	1071	95	40	3
1073	Cut	Posthole	1073	1203		
1074	Fill	Fill	1073	1203		
1075	Cut	Ditch	1075	811	134	7
1076	Fill	Fill	1075	810	134	7
1077	Cut	Posthole	1077	476	101	4.3
1078	Fill	Fill	1077	476	101	4.3
1079	Cut	Ditch	1079	1067	165	
1080	Fill	Fill	1079	1068	165	
1081	Cut	Tree throw	1081	1204		
1082	Fill	Fill	1081	1204		
1083	Cut	Ditch	1083	791	133	7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1084	Fill	Fill, basal	1083	791	133	7
1085	Fill	Fill, secondary	1083	792	133	7
1086	Fill	Fill, upper	1083	793	133	7
1087	Cut	Ditch	1087	955	148	8.2
1088	Fill	Fill, basal	1087	955	148	8.2
1089	Fill	Fill, secondary	1087	955	148	8.2
1090	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1087	956	148	8.2
1091	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1087	956	148	8.2
1092	Fill	Fill, upper	1087	957	148	8.2
1093	Cut	Ditch	1093			
1094	Fill	Fill	1093			
1095	Cut	Ditch	1095			
1096	Fill	Fill	1095			
1097	Cut	Ditch	1097			
1098	Fill	Fill	1097			
1099	Deposit	Trample	1099	1205		
1100	Deposit	Trample	1100	1205		
1101	Deposit	Trample	1101	1205		
1102	Cut	Ditch	1102			
1103	Fill	Fill	1102			
1104	Cut	Posthole	1104	473	101	4.3
1105	Fill	Fill	1104	473	101	4.3
1106	Cut	Posthole	1106	470	100	4.3
1107	Fill	Fill	1106	470	100	4.3
1108	Cut	Posthole	1108	471	100	4.3
1109	Fill	Fill	1108	471	100	4.3
1110	Cut	Ditch	1110	878	143	8.1
1111	Fill	Fill	1110	879	143	8.1
1112	Cut	Ditch	1112	276	70	4.3
1113	Fill	Fill	1112	276	70	4.3
1114	Cut	Ditch	1114	1060	163	
1115	Fill	Fill, basal	1114	1060	163	
1116	Fill	Fill, upper	1114	1061	163	
1117	Cut	Ditch terminus	1117	816	136	7
1118	Fill	Fill	1117	817	136	7
1119	Cut	Ditch terminus	1119	1206	168	
1120	Fill	Fill	1119	1206	168	
1121	Cut	Ditch terminus	1121	278	70	4.3
1122	Fill	Fill	1121	278	70	4.3
1123	Cut	Ditch terminus	1123	1207	70	
1124	Fill	Fill, basal	1123	1207	70	
1125	Fill	Fill, upper	1123	1208	70	
1126	Cut	Posthole	1126	480	101	4.3
1127	Fill	Fill	1126	480	101	4.3
1128	Cut	Posthole	1128	481	101	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1129	Fill	Fill	1128	481	101	4.3
1130	Cut	Pit	1130	4	3	2
1131	Fill	Fill, basal	1130	4	3	2
1132	Fill	Fill, upper	1130	5	3	2
1133	Cut	Pit	1133	6	3	2
1134	Fill	Fill, basal	1133	6	3	2
1135	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1133	7	3	2
1136	Fill	Fill, upper	1133	7	3	2
1137	Cut	Ditch	1137	1054	163	
1138	Fill	Fill	1137	1055	163	
1139	Cut	Ditch	1139	197	65	4.3
1140	Fill	Fill, upper	1139	198	65	4.3
1141	Cut	Ditch	1141	960	148	8.2
1142	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1141	961	148	8.2
1143	Fill	Fill, upper	1141	961	148	8.2
1144	Cut	Gully	1144	54	22	3
1145	Fill	Fill	1144	54	22	3
1146	Cut	Gully	1146	55	22	3
1147	Fill	Fill	1146	55	22	3
1148	Cut	Gully	1148	56	22	3
1149	Fill	Fill	1148	56	22	3
1150	Cut	Posthole	1150	477	101	4.3
1151	Fill	Fill	1150	477	101	4.3
1152	Cut	Gully	1152	53	21	3
1153	Fill	Fill	1152	53	21	3
1154	Cut	Gully	1154	51	21	3
1155	Fill	Fill, basal	1154	51	21	3
1156	Fill	Fill, upper	1154	52	21	3
1157	Cut	Ditch	1157	1209		
1158	Fill	Fill	1157	1209		
1159	Cut	Ditch	1159	787	133	7
1160	Fill	Fill	1159	788	133	7
1161	Cut	Ditch	1161	962	148	8.2
1162	Fill	Fill	1161	963	148	8.2
1163	Cut	Ditch	1163	190	65	4.3
1164	Fill	Fill, basal	1163	190	65	4.3
1165	Fill	Fill, secondary	1163	191	65	4.3
1166	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1163	191	65	4.3
1167	Fill	Fill, upper	1163	192	65	4.3
1168	Cut	Posthole	1168	418	92	4.3
1169	Fill	Fill	1168	418	92	4.3
1170	Cut	Posthole	1170	419	92	4.3
1171	Fill	Fill	1170	419	92	4.3
1172	Cut	Posthole	1172	420	92	4.3
1173	Fill	Fill	1172	420	92	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1174	Cut	Posthole	1174	421	92	4.3
1175	Fill	Fill	1174	421	92	4.3
1176	Cut	Ditch	1176	46	20	3
1177	Fill	Fill	1176	46	20	3
1178	Cut	Ditch	1178	48	21	3
1179	Fill	Fill, basal	1178	48	21	3
1180	Fill	Fill, secondary	1178	49	21	3
1181	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1178	49	21	3
1182	Fill	Fill, upper	1178	50	21	3
1183	Cut	Posthole	1183	478	101	4.3
1184	Fill	Fill	1183	478	101	4.3
1185	Cut	Posthole	1185	479	101	4.3
1186	Fill	Fill	1185	479	101	4.3
1187	Cut	Ditch	1187	45	20	3
1188	Fill	Fill	1187	45	20	3
1189	Cut	Ditch	1189	47	21	3
1190	Fill	Fill	1189	47	21	3
1191	Cut	Well	1191	414	91	3
1192	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1191	417	91	3
1193	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1191	417	91	3
1194	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1191	417	91	3
1195	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1191	416	91	3
1196	Fill	Fill, upper	1191	416	91	3
1197	Cut	Gully	1197	801	134	7
1198	Fill	Fill	1197	802	134	7
1199	Cut	Posthole	1199	1210	104	
1200	Fill	Fill	1199	1210	104	
1201	Cut	Posthole	1201	496	104	4.3
1202	Fill	Fill	1201	496	104	4.3
1203	Cut	Posthole	1203	497	104	4.3
1204	Fill	Fill	1203	497	104	4.3
1205	Cut	Posthole	1205	498	104	4.3
1206	Fill	Fill	1205	498	104	4.3
1207	Cut	Posthole	1207	499	104	4.3
1208	Fill	Fill	1207	499	104	4.3
1209	Cut	Posthole	1209	500	104	4.3
1210	Fill	Fill	1209	500	104	4.3
1211	Cut	Posthole	1211	1211		
1212	Fill	Fill	1211	1211		
1213	Cut	Gully	1213	59	24	3
1214	Fill	Fill	1213	59	24	3
1215	Cut	Ditch	1215	805	134	7
1216	Fill	Fill	1215	806	134	7
1217	Cut	Ditch	1217	41	16	3
1218	Fill	Fill	1217	41	16	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1219	Cut	Ditch	1219	799	134	7
1220	Fill	Fill	1219	800	134	7
1221	Cut	Gully	1221	60	24	3
1222	Fill	Fill	1221	60	24	3
1223	Cut	Posthole	1223	1212		
1224	Fill	Fill	1223	1212		
1225	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1191	415	91	3
1226	Cut	Gully	1226	57	23	3
1227	Fill	Fill	1226	57	23	3
1228	Cut	Gully	1228	58	23	3
1229	Fill	Fill	1228	58	23	3
1230	Cut	Ditch	1230	803	134	7
1231	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1230	804	134	7
1232	Fill	Fill, upper	1230	804	134	7
1233	Cut	Ditch	1233	958	148	8.2
1234	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1233	959	148	8.2
1235	Fill	Fill, upper	1233	959	148	8.2
1236	Cut	Ditch	1236			
1237	Fill	Fill, upper	1236	797	134	7
1238	Cut	Ditch	1238	797	134	7
1239	Fill	Fill, upper	1238	798	134	7
1240	Cut	Gully	1240			
1241	Fill	Fill	1233	958	148	8.2
1242	Cut	Ditch	1242	277	70	4.3
1243	Fill	Fill	1242	277	70	4.3
1244	Cut	Posthole	1244	482	101	4.3
1245	Fill	Fill	1244	482	101	4.3
1246	Cut	Posthole	1246	483	101	4.3
1247	Fill	Fill	1246	483	101	4.3
1248	Cut	Pit	1248	484	101	4.3
1249	Fill	Fill	1248	484	101	4.3
1250	Cut	Gully, ring	1250	291	72	4.3
1251	Fill	Fill	1250	291	72	4.3
1252	Cut	Gully, ring	1252	286	72	4.3
1253	Fill	Fill	1252	286	72	4.3
1254	Cut	Gully, ring	1254	290	72	4.3
1255	Fill	Fill	1254	290	72	4.3
1256	Cut	Gully, ring	1256	288	72	4.3
1257	Fill	Fill, basal	1256	288	72	4.3
1258	Fill	Fill, upper	1256	289	72	4.3
1259	Cut	Gully, ring	1259	287	72	4.3
1260	Fill	Fill	1259	287	72	4.3
1261	Cut	Ditch	1261	884	143	8.1
1262	Fill	Fill, upper	1261	885	143	8.1
1263	Cut	Pit	1263	466	99	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1264	Fill	Fill	1263	466	99	4.3
1265	Cut	Pit	1265	465	99	4.3
1266	Fill	Fill	1265	465	99	4.3
1267	Cut	Pit	1267	1213		
1268	Fill	Fill, basal	1267	1213		
1269	Fill	Fill, upper	1267	1214		
1270	Cut	Pit	1270	1215		
1271	Fill	Fill, basal	1270	1215		
1272	Fill	Fill, upper	1270	1216		
1273	Cut	Pit/posthole	1273	177	63	4.1
1274	Fill	Fill	1273	177	63	4.1
1275	Cut	Posthole	1275	552	110	4.4
1276	Fill	Fill	1275	552	110	4.4
1277	Cut	Posthole	1277	553	110	4.4
1278	Fill	Fill	1277	553	110	4.4
1279	Cut	Posthole	1279	554	110	4.4
1280	Fill	Fill	1279	554	110	4.4
1281	Cut	Posthole	1281	555	110	4.4
1282	Fill	Fill	1281	555	110	4.4
1283	Cut	Pit, cremation	1283	1089		
1284	Cut	Pit, cremation	1284	1091		
1285	Fill	Fill, basal	1283	1089		
1286	Fill	Fill, upper	1283	1090		
1287	Fill	Fill, basal	1284	1091		
1288	Fill	Fill, upper	1284	1092		
1289	Cut	Pit	1289	1217		
1290	Fill	Fill, basal	1289	1217		
1291	Fill	Fill, upper	1289	1218		
1292	Cut	Posthole	1292	1219		
1293	Fill	Fill, basal	1292	1219		
1294	Fill	Fill, upper	1292	1220		
1295	Cut	Ditch	1295	254	68	4.3
1296	Fill	Fill, basal	1295	254	68	4.3
1297	Fill	Fill, upper	1295	255	68	4.3
1298	Cut	Pit	1298	467	99	4.3
1299	Fill	Fill	1298	467	99	4.3
1300	Cut	Posthole	1300	468	99	4.3
1301	Fill	Fill	1300	468	99	4.3
1302	Cut	Pit	1302	469	99	4.3
1303	Fill	Fill	1302	469	99	4.3
1304	Cut	Gully	1304	550	109	4.4
1305	Fill	Fill, basal	1304	550	109	4.4
1306	Fill	Fill, upper	1304	551	109	4.4
1307	Cut	Gully	1307	175	62	4.1
1308	Fill	Fill, basal	1307	175	62	4.1



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1309	Fill	Fill, upper	1307	176	62	4.1
1310	Cut	Posthole	1310	567	110	4.4
1311	Fill	Fill	1310	567	110	4.4
1312	Cut	Posthole	1312	568	110	4.4
1313	Fill	Fill	1312	568	110	4.4
1314	Cut	Posthole	1314	569	110	4.4
1315	Fill	Fill	1314	569	110	4.4
1316	Cut	Posthole	1316	570	110	4.4
1317	Fill	Fill	1316	570	110	4.4
1318	Cut	Posthole	1318	571	110	4.4
1319	Fill	Fill	1318	571	110	4.4
1320	Cut	Posthole	1320	572	110	4.4
1321	Fill	Fill	1320	572	110	4.4
1322	Cut	Posthole	1322	573	110	4.4
1323	Fill	Fill	1322	573	110	4.4
1324	Cut	Posthole	1324	574	110	4.4
1325	Fill	Fill	1324	574	110	4.4
1326	Cut	Gully	1326	549	109	4.4
1327	Fill	Fill	1326	549	109	4.4
1328	Cut	Pit	1328	575	110	4.4
1329	Fill	Fill	1328	575	110	4.4
1330	Cut	Ditch	1330	11	182	3
1331	Fill	Fill	1330	11	182	3
1332	Cut	Ditch	1332	237	87	4.3
1333	Fill	Fill	1332	237	87	4.3
1334	Cut	Ditch	1334	898	143	8.1
1335	Fill	Fill, upper	1334	899	143	8.1
1336	Cut	Gully	1336	1221	169	4.4
1337	Fill	Fill	1336	1221	169	4.4
1338	Cut	Gully	1338	548	109	4.4
1339	Fill	Fill	1338	548	109	4.4
1340	Cut	Pit	1340	70	31	3
1341	Fill	Fill	1340	70	31	3
1342	Cut	Ditch	1342	1223	88	
1343	Fill	Fill, basal	1342	1223	88	
1344	Fill	Fill, secondary	1342	1224	88	
1345	Cut	Ditch	1345	379	88	4.3
1346	Fill	Fill	1345	379	88	4.3
1347	Cut	Ditch	1347	383	89	4.3
1348	Fill	Fill, primary	1347	383	89	4.3
1349	Cut	Pit	1349	561	110	4.4
1350	Fill	Fill	1349	561	110	4.4
1351	Cut	Pit	1351	562	110	4.4
1352	Fill	Fill	1351	562	110	4.4
1353	Cut	Pit	1353	563	110	4.4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1354	Fill	Fill	1353	563	110	4.4
1355	Cut	Gully, ring	1355	388	89	4.3
1356	Fill	Fill, basal	1355	388	89	4.3
1357	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1355	389	89	4.3
1358	Fill	Fill, upper	1355	390	89	4.3
1359	Fill	Fill, secondary	1347	384	89	4.3
1360	Cut	Ditch	1360	270	70	4.3
1361	Fill	Fill	1360	271	70	4.3
1362	Cut	Ditch	1362	264	68	4.3
1363	Fill	Fill	1362	265	68	4.3
1364	Cut	Ditch	1364	892	143	8.1
1365	Fill	Fill, basal	1364	892	143	8.1
1366	Fill	Fill, upper	1364	893	143	8.1
1367	Cut	Pit	1367	77	34	3
1368	Fill	Fill	1367	77	34	3
1369	Cut	Gully	1369	205	65	4.3
1370	Fill	Fill	1369	206	65	4.3
1371	Cut	Ditch	1371	173	62	4.1
1372	Fill	Fill, upper	1371	173	62	4.1
1373	Cut	Ditch	1373	216	66	4.3
1374	Fill	Fill	1373	217	66	4.3
1375	Cut	Gully	1375	166	59	4.1
1376	Fill	Fill	1375	166	59	4.1
1377	Cut	Gully, ring	1377	387	89	4.3
1378	Fill	Fill	1377	387	89	4.3
1379	Cut	Posthole	1379	565	110	4.4
1380	Fill	Fill	1379	565	110	4.4
1381	Cut	Gully, ring	1381	386	89	4.3
1382	Fill	Fill	1381	386	89	4.3
1383	Cut	Posthole	1383	566	110	4.4
1384	Fill	Fill	1383	566	110	4.4
1385	Cut	Pit	1385	564	110	4.4
1386	Fill	Fill	1385	564	110	4.4
1387	Cut	Gully	1387	362	86	4.3
1388	Fill	Fill, basal	1387	362	86	4.3
1389	Fill	Fill, upper	1387	363	86	4.3
1390	Cut	Pit	1390	558	110	4.4
1391	Fill	Fill, basal	1390	558	110	4.4
1392	Fill	Fill, upper	1390	559	110	4.4
1393	Cut	Ditch	1393	1225	170	
1394	Fill	Fill	1393	1225	170	
1395	Cut	Ditch	1395	272	70	4.3
1396	Fill	Fill	1395	273	70	4.3
1397	Cut	Gully	1397	1222	169	4.3
1398	Fill	Fill	1397	1222	169	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1399	Cut	Posthole	1399	560	110	4.4
1400	Fill	Fill	1399	560	110	4.4
1401	Cut	Pit	1401	1227		
1402	Fill	Fill	1401	1227		
1403	Cut	Posthole	1403	1228		
1404	Fill	Fill	1403	1228		
1405	Cut	Ditch	1405	163	58	4.1
1406	Fill	Fill, basal	1405	163	58	4.1
1407	Fill	Fill, upper	1405	164	58	4.1
1408	Cut	Ditch	1408	212	66	4.3
1409	Fill	Fill, basal	1408	212	66	4.3
1410	Fill	Fill, upper	1408	213	66	4.3
1411	Cut	Ditch	1411	360	86	4.3
1412	Fill	Fill	1411	360	86	4.3
1413	Cut	Ditch	1413	159	57	4.2
1414	Fill	Fill	1413	160	57	4.2
1415	Cut	Ditch	1415	376	88	4.3
1416	Fill	Fill	1415	376	88	4.3
1417	Cut	Ditch	1417	13	7	3
1418	Fill	Fill	1417	13	7	3
1419	Cut	Gully, ring	1419	382	89	4.3
1420	Fill	Fill	1419	382	89	4.3
1421	Cut	Ditch	1421	378	88	4.3
1422	Fill	Fill	1421	378	88	4.3
1423	Cut	Gully	1423	279	71	4.3
1424	Fill	Fill	1423	279	71	4.3
1425	Cut	Ditch	1425	894	143	8.1
1426	Fill	Fill	1425	895	143	8.1
1427	Cut	Ditch	1427	1226	170	
1428	Fill	Fill, upper	1427	1226	170	
1429	Cut	Ditch	1429	890	143	8.1
1430	Fill	Fill, upper	1429	891	143	8.1
1431	Cut	Ditch terminus	1431	232	66	4.3
1432	Fill	Fill, basal	1431	232	66	4.3
1433	Fill	Fill, upper	1431	233	66	4.3
1434	Cut	Ditch	1434	909	143	8.1
1435	Fill	Fill	1434	910	143	8.1
1436	Cut	Gully	1436	14	7	3
1437	Fill	Fill	1436	14	7	3
1438	Cut	Pit	1438			
1439	Fill	Fill	1436	14	7	3
1440	Cut	Ditch	1440	377	88	4.3
1441	Fill	Fill	1440	377	88	4.3
1442	Cut	Ditch	1442	220	66	4.3
1443	Fill	Fill	1442	221	66	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1444	Cut	Ditch	1444	546	108	4.4
1445	Fill	Fill	1444	547	108	4.4
1446	Cut	Ditch	1446	230	66	4.3
1447	Fill	Fill	1446	231	66	4.3
1448	Cut	Gully	1448	1229	171	
1449	Fill	Fill	1448	1229	171	
1450	Cut	Ditch	1450	907	143	8.1
1451	Fill	Fill	1450	908	143	8.1
1452	Cut	Ditch	1452			
1453	Fill	Fill	1452			
1454	Cut	Ditch	1454	896	143	8.1
1455	Fill	Fill, upper	1454	897	143	8.1
1456	Cut	Ditch	1456	218	66	4.3
1457	Fill	Fill, upper	1456	219	66	4.3
1458	Cut	Gully	1458	169	60	4.1
1459	Fill	Fill	1458	169	60	4.1
1460	Cut	Gully	1460	16	7	3
1461	Fill	Fill	1460	16	7	3
1462	Cut	Posthole	1462	556	110	4.4
1463	Fill	Fill	1462	556	110	4.4
1464	Cut	Gully	1464	17	8	3
1465	Fill	Fill	1464	17	8	3
1466	Cut	Gully	1466	15	7	3
1467	Fill	Fill	1466	15	7	3
1468	Cut	Gully	1468	364	86	4.3
1469	Fill	Fill	1468	364	86	4.3
1470	Cut	Pit	1470	1231		
1471	Fill	Fill	1470	1231		
1472	Cut	Ditch	1472	222	66	4.3
1473	Fill	Fill	1472	223	66	4.3
1474	Cut	Gully, ring	1474	381	89	4.3
1475	Fill	Fill	1474	381	89	4.3
1476	Cut	Ditch	1476	155	57	4.2
1477	Fill	Fill, upper	1476	156	57	4.2
1478	Cut	Posthole	1478	557	110	4.4
1479	Fill	Fill	1478	557	110	4.4
1480	Fill	Fill	1478	557	110	4.4
1481	Cut	Posthole	1481	1232		
1482	Fill	Fill	1481	1232		
1483	Cut	Gully	1483	1233	172	
1484	Fill	Fill	1483	1233	172	
1485	Cut	Ditch	1485	224	66	4.3
1486	Fill	Fill, upper	1485	225	66	4.3
1487	Cut	Posthole	1487	1235		
1488	Fill	Fill	1487	1235		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1489	Cut	Ditch terminus	1489	1236	173	
1490	Fill	Fill	1489	1236	173	
1491	Cut	Ditch	1491	157	57	4.2
1492	Fill	Fill, basal	1491	157	57	4.2
1493	Fill	Fill, upper	1491	158	57	4.2
1494	Cut	Ditch	1494	1238		
1495	Fill	Fill	1494	1238		
1496	Cut	Ditch	1496	226	66	4.3
1497	Fill	Fill	1496	227	66	4.3
1498	Cut	Gully	1498	1239	174	
1499	Fill	Fill	1498	1239	174	
1500	Cut	Pit	1500	1256		
1501	Fill	Fill	1500	1256		
1502	Cut	Ditch	1502	374	88	4.3
1503	Fill	Fill	1502	374	88	4.3
1504	Cut	Ditch terminus	1504	372	87	4.3
1505	Fill	Fill	1504	373	87	4.3
1506	Void			0		
1507	Void					
1508	Cut	Pit	1508	1257		
1509	Fill	Fill	1508	1257		
1510	Cut	Gully	1510	1230	171	
1511	Fill	Fill	1510	1230	171	
1512	Cut	Ditch	1512	228	66	4.3
1513	Fill	Fill, upper	1512	229	66	4.3
1514	Cut	Ditch	1514	543	108	4.4
1515	Fill	Fill, upper	1514	545	108	4.4
1516	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1514	544	108	4.4
1517	Fill	Fill, secondary	1514	544	108	4.4
1518	Cut	Ditch	1518	380	88	4.3
1519	Fill	Fill	1518	380	88	4.3
1520	Cut	Gully, ring	1520	385	89	4.3
1521	Fill	Fill	1520	385	89	4.3
1522	Cut	Ditch	1522	361	86	4.3
1523	Fill	Fill	1522	361	86	4.3
1524	Cut	Posthole	1524	1243		
1525	Fill	Fill	1524	1243		
1526	Cut	Gully	1526	1234	172	
1527	Fill	Fill	1526	1234	172	
1528	Cut	Pit	1528	1244		
1529	Fill	Fill	1528	1244		
1530	Cut	Pit	1530	1240	174	
1531	Fill	Fill	1530	1240	174	
1532	Fill	Fill, basal	1514	543	108	4.4
1533	Cut	Ditch	1533	1245	175	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1534	Fill	Fill, basal	1539	1241	174	
1535	Fill	Fill, secondary	1533	1245	175	
1536	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1533	1245	175	
1537	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1533	1246	175	
1538	Fill	Fill, upper	1533	1247	175	
1539	Cut	Gully	1539	1241	174	
1540	Fill	Fill	1533	1247	175	
1541	Cut	Posthole	1541	1242		
1542	Fill	Fill	1541	1242		
1543	Cut	Ditch	1543	207	66	4.3
1544	Fill	Fill, basal	1543	207	66	4.3
1545	Fill	Fill, upper	1543	208	66	4.3
1546	Cut	Ditch	1546	870	143	8.1
1547	Fill	Fill	1546	871	143	8.1
1548	Cut	Pit, cremation	1548	1093		
1549	Fill	Fill	1548	1093		
1550	Cut	Pit	1550			
1551	Fill	Fill	1552	1248	176	
1552	Cut	Ditch	1552	1248	176	
1553	Fill	Fill, basal	1552	1248	176	
1554	Fill	Fill, secondary	1552	1249	176	
1555	Fill	Fill, upper	1552	1250	176	
1556	Cut	Pit	1556	1253		
1557	Fill	Fill	1556	1253		
1558	Cut	Ditch	1558	365	86	4.3
1559	Fill	Fill, basal	1558	365	86	4.3
1560	Fill	Fill, upper	1558	366	86	4.3
1561	Void					
1562	Cut	Ditch	1562	1254	87	
1563	Fill	Fill	1562	1255	87	
1564	Cut	Ditch	1564	1258	86	
1565	Fill	Fill, basal	1564	1258	86	
1566	Fill	Fill, upper	1564	1259	86	
1567	Cut	Ditch	1567	368	87	4.3
1568	Fill	Fill, basal	1567	368	87	4.3
1569	Fill	Fill, upper	1567	369	87	4.3
1570	Fill	Fill, upper	1567	369	87	4.3
1571	Cut	Pit	1571	1260		
1572	Fill	Fill	1571	1260		
1573	Cut	Pit	1573	1261		
1574	Fill	Fill	1573	1261		
1575	Cut	Pit	1575	1262		
1576	Fill	Fill	1575	1262		
1577	Cut	Pit	1577	1263		
1578	Fill	Fill, basal	1577	1263		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1579	Fill	Fill, upper	1577	1264		
1580	Cut	Posthole	1580	1265		
1581	Fill	Fill	1580	1265		
1582	Cut	Ditch terminus	1582	1266	177	4.3
1583	Fill	Fill	1582	1267	177	4.3
1584	Cut	Gully	1584	375	88	4.3
1585	Fill	Fill	1584	375	88	4.3
1586	Cut	Ditch	1586	1251	176	
1587	Fill	Fill	1586	1252	176	
1588	Cut	Ditch terminus	1588	10	5	3
1589	Fill	Fill	1588	10	5	3
1590	Cut	Gully	1590	367	86	4.3
1591	Fill	Fill	1590	367	86	4.3
1592	Cut	Gully	1592	371	87	4.3
1593	Fill	Fill	1592	371	87	4.3
1594	Cut	Ditch	1594	937	145	8.1
1595	Fill	Fill, upper	1594	938	145	8.1
1596	Cut	Ditch	1596	1269	175	
1597	Fill	Fill	1596	1270	175	
1598	Cut	Gully	1598	20	9	3
1599	Fill	Fill	1598	20	9	3
1600	Cut	Posthole	1600	1271		
1601	Fill	Fill	1600	1271		
1602	Cut	Posthole	1602	1272		
1603	Fill	Fill	1602	1272		
1604	Cut	Posthole	1604	72	33	3
1605	Fill	Fill	1604	72	33	3
1606	Cut	Posthole	1606	1273		
1607	Fill	Fill	1606	1273		
1608	Cut	Posthole	1608	1274		
1609	Fill	Fill	1608	1274		
1610	Cut	Posthole	1610	1275		
1611	Fill	Fill	1610	1275		
1612	Cut	Ditch	1612	280	71	4.3
1613	Fill	Fill	1612	280	71	4.3
1614	Cut	Ditch	1614	76	33	3
1615	Fill	Fill	1614	76	33	3
1616	Cut	Ditch	1616	241	67	4.3
1617	Fill	Fill, basal	1616	241	67	4.3
1618	Fill	Fill, upper	1616	242	67	4.3
1619	Cut	Ditch	1619	911	143	8.1
1620	Fill	Fill, upper	1619	912	143	8.1
1621	Cut	Gully	1621	19	9	3
1622	Fill	Fill	1621	19	9	3
1623	Cut	Gully	1623	18	8	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1624	Fill	Fill	1623	18	8	3
1625	Cut	Gully	1625	370	87	4.3
1626	Fill	Fill	1625	370	87	4.3
1627	Cut	Ditch	1627	237	87	4.3
1628	Fill	Fill	1627	238	87	4.3
1629	Cut	Posthole	1629	1276		
1630	Fill	Fill	1629	1276		
1631	Cut	Ditch	1631	209	66	4.3
1632	Fill	Fill, basal	1631	209	66	4.3
1633	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1631	210	66	4.3
1634	Fill	Fill, upper	1631	211	66	4.3
1635	Cut	Ditch	1635	913	143	8.1
1636	Fill	Fill	1635	914	143	8.1
1637	Cut	Tree throw	1637	1277		
1638	Fill	Fill	1637	1277		
1639	Cut	Pit	1639	1278		
1640	Fill	Fill	1639	1278		
1641	Cut	Ditch	1641	153	57	4.2
1642	Fill	Fill, basal	1641	153	57	4.2
1643	Fill	Fill, secondary	1641	154	57	4.2
1644	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1641	154	57	4.2
1645	Cut	Ditch	1645	202	65	4.3
1646	Fill	Fill, basal	1645	202	65	4.3
1647	Fill	Fill, secondary	1645	203	65	4.3
1648	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1645	203	65	4.3
1649	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1645	204	65	4.3
1650	Fill	Fill, upper	1645	204	65	4.3
1651	Cut	Ditch	1651	904	143	8.1
1652	Fill	Fill, basal	1651	904	143	8.1
1653	Fill	Fill, secondary	1651	905	143	8.1
1654	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1651	906	143	8.1
1655	Fill	Fill	1651	906	143	8.1
1656	Cut	Gully	1656	174	62	4.1
1657	Fill	Fill	1656	174	62	4.1
1658	Cut	Posthole	1658			
1659	Fill	Fill	1658			
1660	Cut	Gully	1660	40	15	3
1661	Fill	Fill	1660	40	15	3
1662	Cut	Ditch	1662	9	5	3
1663	Fill	Fill	1662	9	5	3
1664	Cut	Ditch	1664	1268	177	4.3
1665	Fill	Fill	1664	1267	177	4.3
1666	Cut	Posthole	1666	1279		
1667	Fill	Fill	1666	1279		
1668	Cut	Gully	1668	37	14	3



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1669	Fill	Fill, basal	1668	37	14	3
1670	Fill	Fill, upper	1668	38	14	3
1671	Cut	Gully	1671	39	15	3
1672	Fill	Fill	1671	39	15	3
1673	Cut	Gully	1673	36	14	3
1674	Fill	Fill	1673	36	14	3
1675	Cut	Ditch	1675	917	143	8.1
1676	Fill	Fill	1675	918	143	8.1
1677	Cut	Ditch	1677	32	13	3
1678	Fill	Fill, basal	1677	32	13	3
1679	Fill	Fill, upper	1677	33	13	3
1680	Cut	Ditch	1680	919	143	8.1
1681	Fill	Fill	1680	920	143	8.1
1682	Cut	Ditch	1682	1280	65	4.3
1683	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1682	1281	65	4.3
1684	Fill	Fill, upper	1682	1281	65	4.3
1685	Cut	Ditch	1685	901	143	8.1
1686	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1685	902	143	8.1
1687	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1685	903	143	8.1
1688	Fill	Fill, upper	1685	903	143	8.1
1689	Cut	Gully	1689	171	61	4.1
1690	Fill	Fill	1689	171	61	4.1
1691	Cut	Gully	1691	423	93	4.3
1692	Fill	Fill	1691	423	93	4.3
1693	Cut	Gully	1693	170	61	4.1
1694	Fill	Fill	1693	170	61	4.1
1695	Cut	Posthole	1695	1282		
1696	Fill	Fill	1695	1282		
1697	Cut	Gully	1697	422	93	4.3
1698	Fill	Fill	1697	422	93	4.3
1699	Cut	Posthole	1699	1283		
1700	Fill	Fill	1699	1283		
1701	Cut	Posthole	1701	1284		
1702	Fill	Fill	1701	1284		
1703	Cut	Ditch	1703	274	170	
1704	Fill	Fill, upper	1703	275	170	
1705	Deposit	Trample	1705	1285	170	
1706	Cut	Ditch	1706	1286	70	4.3
1707	Fill	Fill, basal	1706	1286	70	4.3
1708	Cut	Ditch	1708	1287	70	4.3
1709	Fill	Fill, basal	1708	1287	70	4.3
1710	Fill	Fill, upper	1708	1288	70	4.3
1711	Cut	Ditch	1711	262	68	4.3
1712	Fill	Fill, basal	1711	262	68	4.3
1713	Fill	Fill, upper	1711	263	68	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1714	Cut	Gully	1714	172	61	4.1
1715	Fill	Fill	1714	172	61	4.1
1716	Cut	Gully	1716	21	10	3
1717	Fill	Fill	1716	21	10	3
1718	Cut	Ditch	1718	921	143	8.1
1719	Fill	Fill, upper	1718	922	143	8.1
1720	Cut	Posthole	1720			
1721	Fill	Fill	1720			
1722	Cut	Gully	1722	424	93	4.3
1723	Fill	Fill	1722	424	93	4.3
1724	Cut	Pit	1724	1289	110	4.4
1725	Fill	Fill, basal	1724	1289	110	4.4
1726	Fill	Fill, upper	1724	1290	110	4.4
1727	Cut	Gully	1727	353	84	4.3
1728	Fill	Fill, basal	1727	353	84	4.3
1729	Fill	Fill, upper	1727	354	84	4.3
1730	Cut	Gully	1730	352	84	4.3
1731	Fill	Fill	1730	352	84	4.3
1732	Cut	Ditch	1732	923	143	8.1
1733	Fill	Fill	1732	924	143	8.1
1734	Cut	Pit	1734	78	34	3
1735	Fill	Fill, basal	1734	78	34	3
1736	Fill	Fill, upper	1734	79	34	3
1737	Cut	Ditch	1737	214	66	4.3
1738	Fill	Fill, upper	1737	215	66	4.3
1739	Cut	Gully	1739	167	59	4.1
1740	Fill	Fill	1739	167	59	4.1
1741	Cut	Ditch	1741	931	144	7
1742	Fill	Fill	1741	932	144	7
1743	Cut	Posthole	1743	1291		
1744	Fill	Fill	1743	1291		
1745	Cut	Gully	1745	34	14	3
1746	Fill	Fill, basal	1745	34	14	3
1747	Fill	Fill, upper	1745	35	14	3
1748	Cut	Gully	1748	28	12	3
1749	Fill	Fill	1748	28	12	3
1750	Cut	Gully	1750	168	59	4.1
1751	Fill	Fill	1750	168	59	4.1
1752	Cut	Gully	1752	25	11	3
1753	Fill	Fill	1752	25	11	3
1754	Cut	Posthole	1754	1292		
1755	Fill	Fill	1754	1292		
1756	Cut	Ditch	1756	245	67	4.3
1757	Fill	Fill, basal	1756	245	67	4.3
1758	Fill	Fill, secondary	1756	246	67	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1759	Fill	Fill, upper	1756	247	67	4.3
1760	Cut	Ditch	1760	260	68	4.3
1761	Fill	Fill, basal	1760	260	68	4.3
1762	Fill	Fill, upper	1760	261	68	4.3
1763	Cut	Posthole	1763	1293		
1764	Fill	Fill	1763	1293		
1765	Cut	Ditch	1765	925	143	8.1
1766	Fill	Fill, upper	1765	926	143	8.1
1767	Cut	Ditch	1767	256	68	4.3
1768	Fill	Fill	1767	257	68	4.3
1769	Fill	Fill, basal	1765	926	143	8.1
1770	Cut	Posthole	1770	454	99	4.3
1771	Fill	Fill	1770	454	99	4.3
1772	Cut	Posthole	1772	455	99	4.3
1773	Fill	Fill	1772	455	99	4.3
1774	Cut	Posthole	1774	489	103	4.3
1775	Fill	Fill	1774	489	103	4.3
1776	Cut	Posthole	1776	490	103	4.3
1777	Fill	Fill	1776	490	103	4.3
1778	Cut	Pit, cooking	1778	446	97	4.3
1779	Fill	Fill, upper	1778	448	97	4.3
1780	Fill	Fill, basal	1778	446	97	4.3
1781	Fill	Fill	1778	447	97	4.3
1782	Fill	Fill	1778	447	97	4.3
1783	Fill	Fill	1778	446	97	4.3
1784	Cut	Posthole	1784			
1785	Fill	Fill	1784			
1786	Cut	Pit	1786	450	97	4.3
1787	Fill	Fill, basal	1786	450	97	4.3
1788	Fill	Fill, secondary	1786	450	97	4.3
1789	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1786	451	97	4.3
1790	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1786	451	97	4.3
1791	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1786	452	97	4.3
1792	Fill	Fill, upper	1786	452	97	4.3
1793	Cut	Ditch	1793	22	10	3
1794	Fill	Fill	1793	22	10	3
1795	Cut	Ditch terminus	1795	1294	98	4.3
1796	Fill	Fill	1795	1294	98	4.3
1797	Cut	Pit	1797			
1798	Fill	Fill	1795	1295	98	4.3
1799	Cut	Pit, cremation	1799	1094		
1800	Fill	Fill, basal	1799	1094		
1801	Fill	Fill, upper	1799	1094		
1802	Cut	Pit, cremation	1802	1095		
1803	Fill	Fill	1802	1095		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1804	Fill	Fill, secondary	1191	415	91	3
1805	Fill	Fill, basal	1191	414	91	3
1806			1191	414	91	3
1807			1191	414	91	3
1808			1191	414	91	3
1809	Cut	Ditch	1809	814	135	7
1810	Fill	Fill, basal	1809	814	135	7
1811	Fill	Fill, upper	1809	815	135	7
1812	Cut	Posthole	1812	1296		
1813	Fill	Fill	1812	1296		
1814	Cut	Ditch	1814	1297	178	7
1815	Fill	Fill, basal	1814	1297	178	7
1816	Fill	Fill, upper	1814	1298	178	7
1817	Cut	Ditch	1817	1299	179	7
1818	Fill	Fill, basal	1817	1299	179	7
1819	Fill	Fill, secondary	1817	1300	179	7
1820	Fill	Fill, upper	1817	1301	179	7
1821	Cut	Gully	1821	165	59	4.1
1822	Fill	Fill	1821	165	59	4.1
1823	Cut	Ditch	1823	929	144	7
1824	Fill	Fill	1823	930	144	7
1825	Cut	Gully	1825	27	12	3
1826	Fill	Fill	1825	27	12	3
1827	Cut	Ditch	1827	927	144	7
1828	Fill	Fill	1827	928	144	7
1829	Cut	Gully	1829	26	11	3
1830	Fill	Fill	1829	26	11	3
1831	Cut	Ditch	1831	285	72	4.3
1832	Fill	Fill	1831	285	72	4.3
1833	Cut	Posthole	1833	432	95	4.3
1834	Fill	Fill	1833	432	95	4.3
1835	Cut	Posthole	1835	433	95	4.3
1836	Fill	Fill	1835	433	95	4.3
1837	Cut	Posthole	1837	434	95	4.3
1838	Fill	Fill	1837	434	95	4.3
1839	Cut	Posthole	1839	435	95	4.3
1840	Fill	Fill	1839	435	95	4.3
1841	Cut	Posthole	1841	436	95	4.3
1842	Fill	Fill	1841	436	95	4.3
1843	Cut	Ditch	1843	199	65	4.3
1844	Fill	Fill, basal	1843	199	65	4.3
1845	Fill	Fill, secondary	1843	200	65	4.3
1846	Fill	Fill, upper	1843	201	65	4.3
1847	Cut	Posthole	1847	437	95	4.3
1848	Fill	Fill	1847	437	95	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1849	Cut	Pit	1849	71	32	3
1850	Fill	Fill	1849	71	32	3
1851	Cut	Posthole	1851	425	94	4.3
1852	Fill	Fill	1851	425	94	4.3
1853	Cut	Posthole	1853	426	94	4.3
1854	Fill	Fill	1853	426	94	4.3
1855	Void					
1856	Cut	Ditch	1856	964	148	8.2
1857	Cut	Ditch	1857	188	65	4.3
1858	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1857	189	65	4.3
1859	Fill	Fill, upper	1857	189	65	4.3
1860	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1856	965	148	8.2
1861	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1856	965	148	8.2
1862	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1856	966	148	8.2
1863	Fill	Fill, upper	1856	967	148	8.2
1864	Cut	Ditch	1864	808	134	7
1865	Fill	Fill	1864	809	134	7
1866	Fill	Fill	1864	809	134	7
1867	Cut	Ditch	1867	193	65	4.3
1868	Fill	Fill, upper	1867	194	65	4.3
1869	Cut	Ditch	1867	1058	163	
1870	Fill	Fill, upper	1869	1059	163	
1871	Cut	Ditch	1871	881	143	8.1
1872	Fill	Fill, basal	1871	881	143	8.1
1873	Fill	Fill, secondary	1871	882	143	8.1
1874	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1871	883	143	8.1
1875	Cut	Posthole	1875	427	94	4.3
1876	Fill	Fill	1875	427	94	4.3
1877	Cut	Posthole	1877	428	94	4.3
1878	Fill	Fill	1877	428	94	4.3
1879	Cut	Posthole	1879	429	94	4.3
1880	Fill	Fill	1879	429	94	4.3
1881	Cut	Posthole	1881	430	94	4.3
1882	Fill	Fill	1881	430	94	4.3
1883	Cut	Posthole	1883	431	94	4.3
1884	Fill	Fill	1883	431	94	4.3
1885	Cut	Posthole	1885	462	99	4.3
1886	Fill	Fill	1885	462	99	4.3
1887	Cut	Posthole	1887	463	99	4.3
1888	Fill	Fill	1887	463	99	4.3
1889	Cut	Pit	1889	449	97	4.3
1890	Fill	Fill	1889	449	97	4.3
1891	Cut	Gully	1891	453	98	4.3
1892	Fill	Fill	1891	453	98	4.3
1893	Cut	Posthole	1893	464	99	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1894	Fill	Fill	1893	464	99	4.3
1895	Cut	Gully	1895	31	13	3
1896	Fill	Fill	1895	31	13	3
1897	Cut	Ditch	1897	258	68	4.3
1898	Fill	Fill	1897	259	68	4.3
1899	Cut	Gully	1899	820	136	7
1900	Fill	Fill	1899	821	136	7
1901	Cut	Ditch	1901	282	71	4.3
1902	Fill	Fill	1901	282	71	4.3
1903	Cut	Gully	1903	44	19	3
1904	Fill	Fill	1903	44	19	3
1905	Cut	Ditch	1905	250	67	4.3
1906	Fill	Fill	1905	251	67	4.3
1907	Cut	Gully	1907			
1908	Fill	Fill	1907			
1909	Cut	Pit, cremation	1909	1096		
1910	Fill	Fill	1909	1096		
1911	Cut	Ditch	1911	1069	165	
1912	Fill	Fill, basal	1911	1069	165	
1913	Fill	Fill, upper	1911	1070	165	
1914	Cut	Ditch	1914	1207	70	
1915	Fill	Fill	1914	1207	70	
1916	Cut	Ditch	1916	789	133	7
1917	Fill	Fill, basal	1916	789	133	7
1918	Fill	Fill, upper	1916	790	133	7
1919	Cut	Ditch	1919	776	132	7
1920	Fill	Fill	1919	776	132	7
1921	Cut	Ditch	1921	818	136	7
1922	Fill	Fill	1921	819	136	7
1923	Cut	Ditch	1923	248	67	4.3
1924	Fill	Fill, basal	1923	248	67	4.3
1925	Fill	Fill, upper	1923	249	67	4.3
1926	Cut	Ditch	1926	935	145	8.1
1927	Fill	Fill, basal	1926	935	145	8.1
1928	Fill	Fill, upper	1926	936	145	8.1
1929	Cut	Ditch	1929	915	143	8.1
1930	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1929	916	143	8.1
1931	Fill	Fill, upper	1929	916	143	8.1
1932	Cut	Ditch	1932	161	58	4.1
1933	Fill	Fill, basal	1932	161	58	4.1
1934	Fill	Fill, upper	1932	162	58	4.1
1935	Deposit	Trample	1935	1302	170	
1936	Cut	Ditch	1936	239	67	4.3
1937	Fill	Fill, basal	1936	239	67	4.3
1938	Fill	Fill, upper	1936	240	67	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1939	Cut	Ditch	1939	281	71	4.3
1940	Fill	Fill	1939	281	71	4.3
1941	Cut	Ditch	1941	1303		
1942	Fill	Fill, basal	1941	1303		
1943	Fill	Fill, upper	1941	1304		
1944	Cut	Ditch	1944	872	143	8.1
1945	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1944	873	143	8.1
1946	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1944	874	143	8.1
1947	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1944	875	143	8.1
1948	Fill	Fill, upper	1944	875	143	8.1
1949	Cut	Posthole	1949	1305		
1950	Fill	Fill	1949	1305		
1951	Cut	Gully, ring	1951	266	69	4.3
1952	Fill	Fill, basal	1951	266	69	4.3
1953	Fill	Fill, upper	1951	267	69	4.3
1954	Cut	Pit	1954	1306	33	3
1955	Fill	Fill	1954	1306	33	3
1956	Cut	Pit	1956	310	76	4.3
1957	Fill	Fill	1956	310	76	4.3
1958	Cut	Posthole	1958	307	76	4.3
1959	Fill	Fill	1958	307	76	4.3
1960	Cut	Posthole	1960	308	76	4.3
1961	Fill	Fill	1960	308	76	4.3
1962	Cut	Posthole	1962	306	76	4.3
1963	Fill	Fill	1962	306	76	4.3
1964	Cut	Posthole	1964	309	76	4.3
1965	Fill	Fill	1964	309	76	4.3
1966	Cut	Posthole	1966	311	76	4.3
1967	Fill	Fill, basal	1966	311	76	4.3
1968	Fill	Fill, upper	1966	312	76	4.3
1969	Cut	Ditch	1969	939	145	8.1
1970	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1969	940	145	8.1
1971	Fill	Fill, upper	1969	940	145	8.1
1972	Cut	Gully, ring	1972	268	69	4.3
1973	Fill	Fill	1972	269	69	4.3
1974	Cut	Posthole	1974	492	104	4.3
1975	Fill	Fill	1974	492	104	4.3
1976	Cut	Posthole	1976	493	104	4.3
1977	Fill	Fill	1976	493	104	4.3
1978	Cut	Posthole	1978	494	104	4.3
1979	Fill	Fill	1978	494	104	4.3
1980	Cut	Posthole	1980	491	103	4.3
1981	Fill	Fill	1980	491	103	4.3
1982	Cut	Gully	1982	1307	180	4.3
1983	Fill	Fill	1982	1307	180	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1984	Cut	Ditch	1984	824	136	7
1985	Fill	Fill	1984	825	136	7
1986	Cut	Tree throw	1986	1308		
1987	Fill	Fill	1986	1308		
1988	Cut	Gully, ring	1988	292	73	4.3
1989	Fill	Fill	1988	292	73	4.3
1990	Cut	Gully, ring	1990	293	73	4.3
1991	Fill	Fill	1990	293	73	4.3
1992	Cut	Gully, ring	1992	294	73	4.3
1993	Fill	Fill	1992	294	73	4.3
1994	Cut	Gully, ring	1994	295	73	4.3
1995	Fill	Fill	1994	295	73	4.3
1996	Cut	Gully, ring	1996	296	73	4.3
1997	Fill	Fill	1996	296	73	4.3
1998	Cut	Ditch	1998	822	136	7
1999	Fill	Fill	1998	823	136	7
2000	Cut	Ditch	2000	243	67	4.3
2001	Fill	Fill	2000	244	67	4.3
2002	Cut	Ditch	2002	933	145	8.1
2003	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2002	934	145	8.1
2004	Fill	Fill, upper	2002	934	145	8.1
2005	Fill	Fill	2237	876	143	8.1
2006	Cut	Ditch	2006	1309	70	4.3
2007	Fill	Fill	2006	1309	70	4.3
2008	Cut	Ditch	2008	30	13	3
2009	Fill	Fill	2008	30	13	3
2010	Cut	Ditch	2010	23	10	3
2011	Fill	Fill, basal	2010	23	10	3
2012	Fill	Fill, upper	2010	24	10	3
2013	Cut	Ditch	2013	252	67	4.3
2014	Fill	Fill, basal	2013	252	67	4.3
2015	Fill	Fill, upper	2013	253	67	4.3
2016	Cut	Ditch	2016	283	71	4.3
2017	Fill	Fill, basal	2016	283	71	4.3
2018	Fill	Fill, upper	2016	284	71	4.3
2019	Cut	Ditch	2019	886	143	8.1
2020	Fill	Fill, basal	2019	886	143	8.1
2021	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2019	887	143	8.1
2022	Fill	Fill, upper	2019	888	143	8.1
2023	Cut	Gully, ring	2023	297	73	4.3
2024	Fill	Fill	2023	297	73	4.3
2025	Cut	Gully, ring	2025	298	73	4.3
2026	Fill	Fill	2025	298	73	4.3
2027	Cut	Gully, ring	2027	299	73	4.3
2028	Fill	Fill	2027	299	73	4.3



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2029	Cut	Gully, ring	2029	300	73	4.3
2030	Fill	Fill	2029	300	73	4.3
2031	Cut	Gully, ring	2031	301	74	4.3
2032	Fill	Fill	2031	301	74	4.3
2033	Cut	Gully, ring	2033	302	74	4.3
2034	Fill	Fill	2033	302	74	4.3
2035	Cut	Gully, ring	2035	303	75	4.3
2036	Fill	Fill	2035	303	75	4.3
2037	Cut	Gully, ring	2037	304	75	4.3
2038	Fill	Fill	2037	304	75	4.3
2039	Cut	Gully, ring	2039	305	75	4.3
2040	Fill	Fill	2039	305	75	4.3
2041	Cut	Stakehole	2041	313	76	4.3
2042	Fill	Fill	2041	313	76	4.3
2043	Cut	Stakehole	2043	314	76	4.3
2044	Fill	Fill	2043	314	76	4.3
2045	Void					
2046	Cut	Gully	2046	1237	173	
2047	Fill	Fill	2046	1237	173	
2048	Cut	Gully	2048	441	96	4.3
2049	Fill	Fill	2048	441	96	4.3
2050	Cut	Pit/posthole	2050	442	96	4.3
2051	Fill	Fill	2050	442	96	4.3
2052	Cut	Pit/posthole	2052	443	96	4.3
2053	Fill	Fill	2052	443	96	4.3
2054	Cut	Posthole	2054	444	96	4.3
2055	Fill	Fill	2054	444	96	4.3
2056	Cut	Posthole	2056	445	96	4.3
2057	Fill	Fill	2056	445	96	4.3
2058	Cut	Pit	2058	73	33	3
2059	Fill	Fill, basal	2058	73	33	3
2060	Fill	Fill, secondary	2058	74	33	3
2061	Fill	Fill, basal	2058	74	33	3
2062	Fill	Fill, tertiary	2058	74	33	3
2063	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2058	75	33	3
2064	Cut	Posthole	2064	1310		
2065	Fill	Fill	2064	1310		
2066	Void			0		
2067	Fill	Fill, upper	2058	75	33	3
2068	Cut	Posthole	2068	1311		
2069	Fill	Fill	2068	1311		
2070	Cut	Gully, ring	2070	317	78	4.3
2071	Fill	Fill	2070	317	78	4.3
2072	Cut	Gully, ring	2072	318	78	4.3
2073	Fill	Fill, upper	2072	319	78	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2074	Fill	Fill, basal	2072	318	78	4.3
2075	Cut	Pit	2075	320	78	4.3
2076	Fill	Fill	2075	320	78	4.3
2077	Cut	Gully, ring	2077	321	78	4.3
2078	Fill	Fill	2077	321	78	4.3
2079	Cut	Ditch	2079	316	77	4.3
2080	Fill	Fill	2079	316	77	4.3
2081	Cut	Gully, ring	2081	322	78	4.3
2082	Fill	Fill	2081	322	78	4.3
2083	Cut	Gully, ring	2083	323	78	4.3
2084	Fill	Fill	2083	323	78	4.3
2085	Cut	Ditch	2085	324	78	4.3
2086	Fill	Fill, basal	2085	324	78	4.3
2087	Fill	Fill, upper	2085	325	78	4.3
2088	Cut	Gully, ring	2088	326	78	4.3
2089	Fill	Fill	2088	326	78	4.3
2090	Cut	Gully, ring	2090	327	79	4.3
2091	Fill	Fill	2090	327	79	4.3
2092	Cut	Gully, ring	2092	328	79	4.3
2093	Fill	Fill	2092	328	79	4.3
2094	Cut	Gully, ring	2094	329	79	4.3
2095	Fill	Fill	2094	329	79	4.3
2096	Cut	Posthole	2096	456	99	4.3
2097	Fill	Fill	2096	456	99	4.3
2098	Cut	Posthole	2098	457	99	4.3
2099	Fill	Fill	2098	457	99	4.3
2100	Cut	Posthole	2100	458	99	4.3
2101	Fill	Fill	2100	458	99	4.3
2102	Cut	Posthole	2102	459	99	4.3
2103	Fill	Fill	2102	459	99	4.3
2104	Cut	Posthole	2104	460	99	4.3
2105	Fill	Fill	2104	460	99	4.3
2106	Cut	Posthole	2106	1312		
2107	Fill	Fill	2106	1312		
2108	Cut	Pit	2108	1313		
2109	Fill	Fill	2108	1313		
2110	Cut	Pit	2110	461	99	4.3
2111	Fill	Fill	2110	461	99	4.3
2112	Cut	Posthole	2112	495	104	4.3
2113	Fill	Fill	2112	495	104	4.3
2114	Cut	Ditch terminus	2114	485	102	4.3
2115	Fill	Fill, basal	2114	485	102	4.3
2116	Fill	Fill, upper	2114	486	102	4.3
2117	Cut	Ditch	2117	826	136	7
2118	Fill	Fill	2117	827	136	7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2119	Cut	Ditch	2119	487	102	4.3
2120	Fill	Fill, basal	2119	487	102	4.3
2121	Fill	Fill, upper	2119	488	102	4.3
2122	Cut	Gully	2122	66	28	3
2123	Fill	Fill	2122	66	28	3
2124	Cut	Gully	2124	67	29	3
2125	Fill	Fill	2124	67	29	3
2126	Cut	Gully	2126	355	84	4.3
2127	Fill	Fill	2126	355	84	4.3
2128	Cut	Ditch	2128	315	77	4.3
2129	Fill	Fill	2128	315	77	4.3
2130	Cut	Ditch terminus	2130	1314		
2131	Fill	Fill	2130	1314		
2132	Cut	Gully, ring	2132	333	80	4.3
2133	Fill	Fill	2132	333	80	4.3
2134	Cut	Pit/posthole	2134	345	83	4.3
2135	Fill	Fill	2134	345	83	4.3
2136	Cut	Pit	2136	1315	80	4.3
2137	Fill	Fill	2136	1315	80	4.3
2138	Cut	Gully, ring	2138	335	80	4.3
2139	Fill	Fill	2138	335	80	4.3
2140	Cut	Gully, ring	2140	344	82	4.3
2141	Fill	Fill	2140	344	82	4.3
2142	Cut	Gully, ring	2142	343	82	4.3
2143	Fill	Fill	2142	343	82	4.3
2144	Cut	Gully, ring	2144	342	81	4.3
2145	Fill	Fill	2144	342	81	4.3
2146	Cut	Gully	2146	69	30	3
2147	Fill	Fill	2146	69	30	3
2148	Cut	Gully, ring	2148	338	80	4.3
2149	Fill	Fill	2148	338	80	4.3
2150	Cut	Gully, ring	2150	337	80	4.3
2151	Fill	Fill	2150	337	80	4.3
2152	Void					
2153	Void					
2154	Cut	Ditch	2154	1316		
2155	Fill	Fill	2154	1316		
2156	Cut	Pit/posthole	2156	346	83	4.3
2157	Fill	Fill	2156	346	83	4.3
2158	Cut	Posthole	2158	348	83	4.3
2159	Fill	Fill	2158	348	83	4.3
2160	Cut	Posthole	2160	349	83	4.3
2161	Fill	Fill	2160	349	83	4.3
2162	Cut	Gully, ring	2162	339	80	4.3
2163	Fill	Fill	2162	339	80	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2164	Cut	Gully, ring	2164	341	81	4.3
2165	Fill	Fill	2164	341	81	4.3
2166	Cut	Spread	2166	391	90	4.2
2167	Fill	Fill	2166	391	90	4.2
2168	Cut	Posthole	2168	392	90	4.2
2169	Fill	Fill	2168	392	90	4.2
2170	Cut	Posthole	2170	393	90	4.2
2171	Fill	Fill	2170	393	90	4.2
2172	Cut	Posthole	2172	394	90	4.2
2173	Fill	Fill	2172	394	90	4.2
2174	Cut	Posthole	2174	395	90	4.2
2175	Fill	Fill	2174	395	90	4.2
2176	Cut	Posthole	2176	396	90	4.2
2177	Fill	Fill	2176	396	90	4.2
2178	Cut	Posthole	2178	397	90	4.2
2179	Fill	Fill	2178	397	90	4.2
2180	Cut	Posthole	2180	398	90	4.2
2181	Fill	Fill	2180	398	90	4.2
2182	Cut	Posthole	2182	399	90	4.2
2183	Fill	Fill	2182	399	90	4.2
2184	Cut	Posthole	2184	400	90	4.2
2185	Fill	Fill	2184	400	90	4.2
2186	Cut	Posthole	2186	401	90	4.2
2187	Fill	Fill	2186	401	90	4.2
2188	Cut	Posthole	2188	402	90	4.2
2189	Fill	Fill	2188	402	90	4.2
2190	Cut	Posthole	2190	403	90	4.2
2191	Fill	Fill	2190	403	90	4.2
2192	Cut	Posthole	2192	404	90	4.2
2193	Fill	Fill	2192	404	90	4.2
2194	Cut	Posthole	2194	405	90	4.2
2195	Fill	Fill	2194	405	90	4.2
2196	Cut	Posthole	2196	406	90	4.2
2197	Fill	Fill	2196	406	90	4.2
2198	Cut	Gully, ring	2198	334	80	4.3
2199	Fill	Fill	2198	334	80	4.3
2200	Cut	Ditch	2200	68	29	3
2201	Fill	Fill	2200	68	29	3
2202	Cut	Gully, ring	2202	340	80	4.3
2203	Fill	Fill	2202	340	80	4.3
2204	Cut	Pit	2204	350	83	4.3
2205	Fill	Fill	2204	350	83	4.3
2206	Cut	Pit	2206	407	90	4.2
2207	Fill	Fill	2206	407	90	4.2
2208	Cut	Posthole	2208	408	90	4.2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
2209	Fill	Fill	2208	408	90	4.2
2210	Cut	Posthole	2210	409	90	4.2
2211	Fill	Fill	2210	409	90	4.2
2212	Cut	Stakehole	2212	410	90	4.2
2213	Fill	Fill	2212	410	90	4.2
2214	Cut	Posthole	2214	411	90	4.2
2215	Fill	Fill	2214	411	90	4.2
2216	Cut	Posthole	2216	412	90	4.2
2217	Fill	Fill	2216	412	90	4.2
2218	Cut	Pit	2218	438	96	4.3
2219	Fill	Fill	2218	438	96	4.3
2220	Cut	Posthole	2220	439	96	4.3
2221	Fill	Fill	2220	439	96	4.3
2222	Cut	Posthole	2222	440	96	4.3
2223	Fill	Fill	2222	440	96	4.3
2224	Cut	Gully, ring	2224	336	80	4.3
2225	Fill	Fill	2224	336	80	4.3
2226	Cut	Posthole	2226	347	83	4.3
2227	Fill	Fill	2226	347	83	4.3
2228	Cut	Pit	2228	1317		
2229	Fill	Fill	2228	1317		
2230	Cut	Ditch	2230	1318	181	
2231	Fill	Fill	2230	1318	181	
2232	Cut	Ditch	2232	1319	181	
2233	Fill	Fill	2232	1319	181	
2234	Cut	Posthole	2234	413	90	4.2
2235	Fill	Fill	2234	413	90	4.2
2236	Cut	Ditch	2236	1200	143	8.1
2237	Cut	Ditch	2237	877	143	8.1
2379						
2744						
7616						
void						
1/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
1/002				0		
1/003				0		
2/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
2/002				0		
2/003				0		
2/004	Cut	Ditch	2/004			
2/005	Fill	Fill, single	2/004			
3/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
3/002				0		
3/003				0		
4/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
4/002				0		
4/003				0		
4/004	Cut	Posthole	4/004			
4/005	Fill	Fill, single	4/004			
4/006	Cut	Pit	4/006			
4/007	Fill	Fill, single	4/006			
4/008	Cut	Ditch	4/008			
4/009	Fill	Fill, single	4/008			
4/010	Cut	Pit	4/010			
4/011	Fill	Fill, single	4/010			
4/012	Cut	Ditch	4/012	1321	182	3
4/013	Fill	Fill, single	4/012	1321	182	3
5/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
5/002						
5/003				0		
5/004	Cut	Ditch	5/004	11	182	3
5/005	Fill	Fill, single	5/004	11	182	3
5/006	Cut	Pit	5/006			
5/007	Fill	Fill, single	5/006			
5/008	Cut	Ditch	5/008			
5/009	Fill	Fill, single	5/008			
6/001	Layer	Topsoil				
6/002				0		
6/003						
6/004	Cut	Ditch	6/004	234	66	4.3
6/005	Fill	Fill, single	6/004	235	66	4.3
6/006	Cut	Ditch	6/006	900	143	8.1
6/007	Fill	Fill, single	6/006	900	143	8.1
6/008	Cut	Pit	6/008			
6/009	Fill	Fill, single	6/008			
6/010	Cut	Gully	6/010	12	7	3
6/011	Fill	Fill, single	6/010	12	7	3
6/012	Cut	Gully	6/012			
6/013	Fill	Fill, single	6/012			
6/014	Cut	Gully	6/014			
6/015	Fill	Fill, single	6/014			
6/016	Cut	Gully	6/016			
6/017	Fill	Fill, single	6/016			
6/018	Cut	Posthole	6/018			
6/019	Fill	Fill, single	6/018			
6/020	Cut	Posthole	6/020			
6/021	Fill	Fill, single	6/020			
6/022	Cut	Pit?	6/022			
6/023	Fill	Fill, single	6/022			
6/024	Cut	Posthole	6/024			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
6/025	Fill	Fill, single	6/024			
6/026	Cut	Pit?	6/026			
6/027	Fill	Fill, single	6/026			
6/028	Cut	Posthole	6/028			
6/029	Fill	Fill, single	6/028			
6/030	Cut	Pit?	6/030			
6/031	Fill	Fill, single	6/030			
7/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
7/002				0		
7/003				0		
7/004	Cut	Ditch	7/004	29	13	3
7/005	Fill	Fill, single	7/004	29	13	3
7/006	Cut	Pit	7/006	351	84	4.3
7/007	Fill	Fill, single	7/006	351	84	4.3
8/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
8/002				0		
8/003				0		
9/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
9/002						
9/003				0		
9/004	Cut	Ditch	9/004	236	16	3
9/005	Fill	Fill, single	9/004	236	16	3
9/006	Cut	Pit	9/006			
9/007	Fill	Fill, single	9/006			
u/00s						
10/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
10/002				0		
10/003				0		
10/004	Cut	Ditch	10/004	794	133	7
10/005	Fill	Fill, single	10/004	794	133	7
10/006	Cut	Ditch	10/006	954	148	8.2
10/007	Fill	Fill, single	10/006	954	148	8.2
10/008	Cut	Ditch	10/008	1320	181	
10/009	Fill	Fill, single	10/008	1320	181	
11/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
11/002						
11/003				0		
11/004	Cut	Ditch	11/004			
11/005	Fill	Fill, single	11/004			
11/006	Cut	Ditch	11/006			
11/007	Fill	Fill, single	11/006			
11/008	Cut	Ditch	11/008	43	18	3
11/009	Fill	Fill, single	11/008	43	18	3
11/010	Cut	Gully	11/010	42	17	3
11/011	Fill	Fill, single	11/010	42	17	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
12/001	Layer	Topsoil				
12/002				0		
12/003				0		
12/004	Cut	Posthole	12/004			
12/005	Fill	Fill, single	12/004			
12/006	Cut	Posthole	12/006			
12/007	Fill	Fill, single	12/006			
12/008	Cut	Posthole	12/008			
12/009	Fill	Fill, single	12/008			
12/010	Cut	Gully	12/010	807	134	7
12/011	Fill	Fill, single	12/010	807	134	7
12/012	Cut	Pit?	12/012			
12/013	Fill	Fill, single	12/012			
13/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
13/002				0		
13/003				0		
13/004	Cut	Ditch	13/004			
13/005	Fill	Fill, single	13/004			
13/006	Cut	Ditch	13/006	880	143	8.1
13/007	Fill	Fill, single	13/006	880	143	8.1
13/008	Cut	Posthole?	13/008			
13/009	Fill	Fill, single	13/008			
13/010	Cut	Posthole	13/010			
13/011	Fill	Fill, single	13/010			
14/001	Layer	Topsoil				
14/002				0		
14/003				0		
14/004	Cut	Ditch	14/004	332	75	4.3
14/005	Fill	Fill, single	14/004	332	75	4.3
14/006	Cut	Ditch	14/006	330	78	4.3
14/007	Fill	Fill, single	14/006	330	78	4.3
14/008	Cut	Pit?	14/008	331	73	4.3
14/009	Fill	Fill, single	14/008	331	73	4.3
15/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
15/002				0		
15/003				0		
15/004	Cut	Gully	15/004			
15/005	Fill	Fill, single	15/004			
15/006	Cut	Pit?	15/006	64	26	3
15/007	Fill	Fill, single	15/006	64	26	3
15/008	Cut	Gully	15/008	65	27	3
15/009	Fill	Fill, single	15/008	65	27	3
15/010	Cut	Ditch	15/010	889	143	8.1
15/011	Fill	Fill, single	15/010	889	143	8.1
16/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		



Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
16/002				0		
16/003						
17/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
17/002				0		
17/003				0		
17/004	Cut	Ditch	17/004	750	129	6
17/005	Fill	Fill, single	17/004	751	129	6
17/006	Cut	Ditch	17/006	1048	161	7
17/007	Fill	Fill, upper	17/006	1049	161	7
17/008	Cut	Gully	17/008	1046	161	7
17/009	Fill	Fill, single	17/008	1047	161	7
17/010	Cut	Ditch	17/010			
17/011	Fill	Fill, single	17/010			
17/012	Cut	Pit?	17/012			
17/013	Fill	Fill, single	17/012			
17/014	Fill	Fill, primary	17/006	1048	161	7
18/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
18/002						
18/003				0		
19/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
19/002				0		
19/003				0		
19/004	Cut	Ditch	19/004			
19/005	Fill	Fill, single	19/004			
19/006	Cut	Ditch	19/006			
19/007	Fill	Fill, single	19/006			
20/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
20/002				0		
20/003				0		
21/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
21/002				0		
21/003				0		
22/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
22/002				0		
22/003				0		
23/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
23/002				0		
23/003				0		
23/004	Cut	Ditch	23/004			
23/005	Fill	Fill, single	23/004			
23/006	Cut	Ditch?	23/006			
23/007	Fill	Fill, single	23/006			
24/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
24/002						
24/003				0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
25/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
25/002				0		
25/003				0		
25/004	Cut	Ditch	25/004			
25/005	Fill	Fill, single	25/004			
26/001	Layer	Topsoil				
26/002				0		
26/003				0		
27/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
27/002				0		
27/003				0		
28/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
28/002				0		
28/003				0		
30/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
30/002				0		
30/003				0		
30/004	Cut	Ditch	30/004			
30/005	Fill	Fill, single	30/004			
31/001	Layer	Topsoil				
31/002						
31/003				0		
31/004	Cut	Ditch	31/004	590	112	4.4
31/005	Fill	Fill, single	31/004	590	112	4.4
31/006	Cut	Ditch	31/006	632	115	4.4
31/007	Fill	Fill, single	31/006	632	115	4.4
32/001	Layer	Topsoil				
32/002						
32/003						
32/004	Cut	Ditch	32/004	532	106	4.3
32/005	Fill	Fill, single	32/004	532	106	4.3
32/006	Cut	Gully	32/006	118	46	3
32/007	Fill	Fill, single	32/006	118	46	3
32/008	Cut	Pit	32/008			
32/009	Fill	Fill, single	32/008			
32/010	Cut	Posthole	32/010			
32/011	Fill	Fill, single	32/010			
32/012	Cut	Pit	32/012			
32/013	Fill	Fill, single	32/012			
33/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
33/002				0		
33/003				0		
33/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	33/004	537	105	4.3
33/005	Fill	Fill, upper	33/004	538	105	4.3
33/006	Fill	Fill, basal	33/004	537	105	4.3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
34/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
34/002				0		
34/003				0		
34/004	Cut	Ditch	34/004	615	113	4.4
34/005	Fill	Fill, single	34/004	615	113	4.4
34/006	Cut	Ditch	34/006			
34/007	Fill	Fill, single	34/006			
34/008	Cut	Ditch	34/008	858	138	7
34/009	Fill	Fill, single	34/008	858	138	7
35/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
35/002				0		
35/003				0		
35/004	Cut	Ditch	35/004			
35/005	Fill	Fill, single	35/004			
35/006	Cut	Ditch?	35/006			
35/007	Fill	Fill, single	35/006			
36/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
36/002						
36/003				0		
36/004	Cut	Ditch	36/004			
36/005	Fill	Fill, single	36/004			
36/006	Cut	Ditch	36/006			
36/007	Fill	Fill, single	36/006			
37/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
37/002				0		
37/003				0		
37/004	Cut	Pit	37/004			
37/005	Fill	Fill, single	37/004			
37/006	Cut	Gully	37/006			
37/007	Fill	Fill, single	37/006			
38/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
38/002				0		
38/003				0		
39/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
39/002				0		
39/003				0		
39/004	Cut	Ditch	39/004			
39/005	Fill	Fill, single	39/004			
40/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
40/002						
40/003				0		
40/004	Cut	Ditch	40/004			
40/005	Fill	Fill, single	40/004			
40/006	Cut	Ditch?	40/006			
40/007	Fill	Fill, single	40/006			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
40/008	Cut	Ditch	40/008			
40/009	Fill	Fill, single	40/008			
41/001	Layer	Topsoil				
41/002				0		
41/003				0		
41/004	Cut	Ditch	41/004			
41/005	Fill	Fill, single	41/004			
41/006	Cut	Ditch	41/006			
41/007	Fill	Fill, single	41/006			
41/008	Cut	Pit?	41/008			
41/009	Fill	Fill, single	41/008			
42/001	Layer	Topsoil				
42/002				0		
42/003				0		
43/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
43/002				0		
43/003				0		
43/004	Cut	Ditch	43/004			
43/005	Fill	Fill, single	43/004			
44/001	Layer	Topsoil				
44/002				0		
44/003				0		
44/004	Cut	Cremation	44/004			
44/005	Fill	Fill, single	44/004			
44/006	Cut	Ditch	44/006			
44/007	Fill	Fill, single	44/006			
45/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
45/002				0		
45/003						
46/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
46/002				0		
46/003				0		
46/004	Cut	Ditch	46/004			
46/005	Fill	Fill, single	46/004			
47/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
47/002				0		
47/003						
48/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
48/002				0		
48/003				0		
49/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
49/002				0		
49/003				0		
50/001	Layer	Topsoil				
50/002				0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
50/003				0		
50/004	Cut	Ditch	50/004			
50/005	Fill	Fill, single	50/004			
52/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
52/002				0		
52/003				0		
53/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
53/002						
53/003				0		
54/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
54/002				0		
54/003				0		
54/004	Cut	Ditch	54/004			
54/005	Fill	Fill, single	54/004			
55/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
55/002				0		
55/003				0		
55/004	Cut	Ditch	55/004			
55/005	Fill	Fill, single	55/004			
56/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
56/002						
56/003						
56/004	Cut	Ditch	56/004			
56/005	Fill	Fill, single	56/004			
59/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
59/002				0		
59/003				0		
60/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
60/002				0		
60/003						
60/20	Void	Void				
61/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
61/002						
61/003				0		
61/004	Cut	Ditch	61/004			
61/005	Fill	Fill, single	61/004			
61/006	Cut	Ditch	61/006			
61/007	Fill	Fill, single	61/006			
63/001	Layer	Topsoil				
63/002				0		
63/003				0		
63/004	Cut	Ditch	63/004			
63/005	Fill	Fill, single	63/004			
65/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
65/002				0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
65/003				0		
66/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
66/002				0		
66/003				0		
67/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
67/002				0		
67/003				0		
68/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
68/002				0		
68/003				0		
69/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
69/002				0		
69/003				0		
70/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
70/002				0		
70/003				0		
70/004	Cut	Ditch	70/004			
70/005	Fill	Fill, single	70/004			
71/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
71/002				0		
71/003				0		
72/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
72/002				0		
72/003						
73/001	Layer	Topsoil				
73/002						
73/003				0		
74/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
74/002				0		
74/003				0		
75/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
75/002				0		
75/003				0		
76/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
76/002				0		
76/003				0		
78/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
78/002				0		
78/003				0		
79/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
79/002				0		
79/003				0		
80/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
80/002				0		
80/003				0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
81/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
81/002				0		
81/003				0		
82/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
82/002				0		
82/003				0		
82/004	Cut	Ditch	82/004			
82/005	Fill	Fill, single	82/004			
82/006	Cut	Ditch	82/006			
82/007	Fill	Fill, single	82/006			
83/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
83/002				0		
83/003						
84/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
84/002				0		
84/003				0		
84/004	Cut	Ditch	84/004			
84/005	Fill	Fill, single	84/004			
85/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
85/002				0		
85/003				0		
85/004	Skeleton (human)	Kiln				
85/005	Deposit	Spread				
85/006	Fill	Fill, single	85/007			
85/007	Cut	Gully	85/007			
85/008	Cut	Pit, quarry?	85/008			
85/009	Fill	Fill, single	85/008			
86/001	Layer	Topsoil				
86/002						
86/003				0		
86/004	Cut	Ditch	86/004			
86/005	Fill	Fill, single	86/004			
87/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
87/002				0		
87/003				0		
87/004	Cut	Ditch	87/004			
87/005	Fill	Fill, single	87/004			
88/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
88/002				0		
88/003				0		
89/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
89/002				0		
89/003				0		
90/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
90/002				0		

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
90/003				0		
91/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
91/002				0		
91/003				0		
92/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
92/002						
92/003				0		
92/004	Cut	Ditch	92/004			
92/005	Fill	Fill, single	92/004			
93/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
93/002				0		
93/003				0		
94/001	Layer	Topsoil				
94/002				0		
94/003				0		
94/004	Cut	Ditch	94/004	1322	153	
94/005	Fill	Fill, single	94/004	1322	153	
95/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
95/002				0		
95/003						
95/004	Cut	Pit, quarry?	95/004			
95/005	Fill	Fill, single?	95/004			
95/006	Cut	Ditch terminus	95/006			
95/007	Fill	Fill, single	95/006			
95/008	Cut	Ditch terminus	95/008			
95/009	Fill	Fill, single	95/008			
96/001	Layer	Topsoil				
96/002				0		
96/003				0		
97/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
97/002				0		
97/003				0		
98/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
98/002				0		
98/003				0		



**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)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2/005			8	17																				
4/005			1	6															2	43				
4/009			4	19																				
5/005			1	29																				
5/009			2	44															25	607				
6/002			3	40																				
6/005	1	37	24	188								6	2						5	294				
6/007	1	2	3	41																				
6/011			23	81															4	71				
6/015	5	34	1	36															7	74				
6/019			4	10															5	89				
6/025																			2	9				
6/027			3	21																				
6/029																			7	97				
6/031			1	4															5	39				
10/007	1	83	1	4															1	8				
12/002	2	24	2	9															1	26				
12/005			1	2																				
12/013	1	18																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
17/005	1	3	32	219																				
17/009			8	23																				
30/005			3	20																				
31/005			6	100			1	90	3	31							2	3						
31/007			21	207																				
32/005	1	11	4	12															7	236				
32/009			6	48															5	267				
33/005	1	11	6	197			3	166									10	64	2	128				
34/005	1	10	6	54																				
37/005			5	15																				
53/002	1	35	1	12																				
61/001			1	10	2	44																		
61/002					1	698																		
85/005					10	3288																		
85/006					5	169																		
87/002					1	157																		
95/002			3	14	1	33																		
50				28																				
106			2	26	1	482																		
108					5	2825			22	3467			1	78					3	288			1	26

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
111									1	39					2	6								
117																			2	45				
121													22	35										
125				2																				
127			1	8																				
129					6	2412							2	281										
133	1	29	1	13																				
137																			1	10				
139	1	3																						
141																			1	4				
146																			13	290				
148	1	11	2	2													2	46	6	18				
154	2	9																	6	63				
156	8	51	2	8			1	259									1	1	26	331				
158																			1	12				
160	4	15																	1	1				
161																			1	26				
169	1	30	3	8									1	11					3	69				
171																			4	71				
175							1	6					249	411			1	15						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
181																			20	1435				
183	1	9	8	14																				
184			59	460																				
188			1	9															9	434				
189																			1	35				
190					31	4859											5	212						
195			1	5																				
198			7	34															9	482				
200							1	89											1	161				
204			1	6															2	12				
206	15	219	5	8															28	752				
207																			8	307				
210	1	14	4	38															10	69				
212			1	8															19	137				
216																								
222			2	9															3	140				
223																			7	298				
225			1	10															15	506				
226	3	42	7	31			2	149									1	8	79	2058				
227			1	1																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
230	3	22																	4	25				
232																			2	57				
234	1	2	1	3															16	201				
236			3	10															1	3				
238																			1	20				
240			2	4																				
246	1	66															1	109						
248	1	12	1	5															3	13				
250	1	8	1	5															2	209				
253	1	1	1	5																				
263																								
265																			1	56				
266																								
269	7	75																	9	88				
271			3	18															1	156				
272																			2	120				
273																			1	9				
275																			1	7				
277	1	2																	1	11				
279			1	3															5	65				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
281	1	9																	1	6				
284	5	46	3	18															17	135				
295																			4	139				
298																								
301																	1	15						
311	5	84		2															22	646				
313	1	19																	2	29				
316					5	2477																		
317					9	11913																		
324			2	3															6	199				
326			11	78															3	209				
328							1	77																
329			1	4													13	46						
332																	2	11						
333			8	54			1	35											5	290				
337	5	63	16	103			4	115									8	20	15	731				
339	1	6	1	20																				
342	3	65	12	120			1	84											4	557				
344			7	10													10	19	6	337				
346																			6	112				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
348			1	11																				
358	6	145	10	20			3	235	6	84							8	74	43	562				
365	4	69	17	171			1	55											78	4522				
366	2	3																						
368			2	4																				
371	2	8	1	5															1	2				
373			7	73															26	728				
375	1	8	1	2															4	48				
376	1	14																	3	99				
377	1	6																						
379	1	67																						
382			1	1																				
385																	1	95	1	49				
386																								
389					1	4185																		
390	3	46																						
392					4	940																		
396	13	294					1	35				49	17				1	11			1	6		
398																			1	2				
402																			3	56				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
404	1	7																	2	9				
406	8	71	4	8			5	41											38	1656				
409	9	184	4	30			6	307											30	1329				
412	1	10																	27	861				
414	2	44	3	5																				
416																			21	687				
418	1	9	5	11													1	6						
420	5	99					1	11											29	600				
425																			1	6				
427	1	3	1	5															7	114				
429	4	57																	8	302				
431	16	119	3	13			2	61	2	5							1	2	78	1118				
432	2	16																	15	348				
434	6	51																	4	84				
438	2	4	2	4													2	1	20	299				
439			2	3					3	2														
440																			3	71				
442	1	34	1	9															2	71				
444	3	18																						
446																			4	29				



Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
449	3	43																						
453	3	9	12	63															2	44				
455	2	12	9	14															19	458				
457	2	121																	6	255				
459	4	24	3	14			1	12											2	34				
461	9	121	3	9													2	7	52	684				
464	19	540	7	24			4	520											55	2062				
465			8	31																				
467	2	43	44	345															6	8				
468																			3	46				
470	4	33	10	47								100	72						1	4				
471	1	<1	3	11	2	537													1	2				
473	4	45					1	7											2	89				
475			4	4															8	230				
477	3	25																						
481	12	136	3	18															6	62				
484					1	2611																		
487	2	56																	5	93				
489	3	112					5	99											5	92				
491			3	23															1	85				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
492	1	3					2	214											71	4672				
493	4	45															6	1	24	765				
495																			2	80				
498	13	190	40	772								10	3				3	28	27	1217				
499	22	318	107	946			2	703				51	12				13	180	36	1137				
500	5	146	6	35			1	475											11	513				
501			74	1554								4	1				1	84	6	483				
502	19	404	22	939			1	70				6	6				1	67						
503	7	3	68	1161													2	49	9	433				
504	2	68	27	357															6	566				
505	2	22	2	0													1	77	6	152				
509	1	16	6	7																				
511			15	7																				
513	5	74	7	26															3	366				
518	4	226	6	3			1	51									41	21	49	1692				
520	1	26							31	92							2	17	1	6				
522	8	100	2	31															12	557				
524	2	19																	9	266				
528																			3	273				
529	1	1886																	7	214				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
531	2	17	5	12												1	33	1	10					
533			5	40																				
535	3	84	9	20			1	30				6	1			1	2	25	697					
541			2	7														6	103					
542	6	228	1	2			1	26								1	12	42	1156					
546	2	67	3	12			1	28								1	18	12	241					
548			3	16												1	6	1	17					
549	2	19	2	57												1	4	5	130					
551	7	101	20	257														32	676					
552	7	133																8	328					
554	8	236	6	70												2	13	16	286					
556	2	31																1	7					
560							1	5										1	13					
562			2	4			3	15				3	1					10	302					
564	5	33																						
566			1	2			6	525											40	547				
567																		9	429					
568																		68	1494					
569	14	67	16	47	1	110										3	12	111	2849					
571	1	6	7	47																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
573	46	845	63	257			1	60									74	286	51	3827					
574	14	166	3	68			11	600											444	20176					
575													51	64											
577			17	40																12	302				
578													32	19						43	3778				
580																				1	5				
586	4	69	51	223																34	5344				
587																				30	1204				
588																				22	536				
589	158	1152	63	210			3	20												100	1028				
593	2	12					1	11												5	91				
595	8	167	2	11			1	87												29	891				
599	3	89	8	12			2	4												11	530				
601	2	25	2	10																					
603																				1	13				
607	9	381	4	43			1	73												21	97	45	2505		
609	1	35																		1	21				
611	1	19																		1	9				
613																				15	396				
616																				6	332				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
618	1	5	1	29									11	3					18	1177				
619	1	18	3	23			1	419											17	1011				
620	1	9	8	52	1	10	2	27											10	351				
622																			1	31				
624	1	<1																	2	10				
626	4	136																	1	3				
628			1	10			1	55											7	70				
632																			8	43				
634	77	1390	8	74													32	138	2	33				
636																			2	18				
642			1	6															1	4				
648	1	3	5	25															2	6				
650	3	13	4	22															4	34				
655																			3	32				
657																			3	85				
663	3	34																	3	87				
666	4	103																	6	314				
674	2	69	4	8															6	88				
676			5	6															1	10				
680	3	27	1	3															4	29				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
682			1	1															24	357				
686																			2	7				
689	1	1																	7	424				
700	9	66																						
701	7	17																						
702	4	109	9	169															3	89				
703	1	22																	5	316				
710	1	1	2	29																				
714																			7	527				
716																			4	362				
718																			1	25				
720			15	51															10	218				
723	3	78																	9	147				
732	1	31																	7	197				
740	5	23																	20	226				
742			75	843																				
748	4	70	2	6															7	75				
750	2	14																	7	53				
752	1	48			1	57	1	54											1	28				
754			4	94			5	201					2	147										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
755	2	24	10	94									2	60			1	2						
757																			4	47				
763			11	118													6	34						
764																			1	30				
771	13	216	6	23															11	164				
780	1	21																	3	48				
783																			4	151				
786	5	132	1	3			1	419											23	765				
790	7	122																	6	108				
791																								
795	3	179																	2	118				
799																			8	455				
801			1	5																				
802	2	114							1	11							1	2	5	285				
806	1	5	1	2													1	19	1	8				
809			23	198			3	16									6	107						
810			10	113					11	168							1	10						
812			1	2															13	89				
816			7	22																				
818	2	13																	5	162				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
820	9	239	9	65					2	26							1	4	43	1673				
827	1	5	2	8															43	0				
833																			2	17				
835	9	427	1	2															40	396				
837	3	86	1	22															3	21				
839	1	1																	1	48				
843							1	3											2	4				
845																			4	746				
850																			21	191				
851			1	3																				
853																			25	291				
855	5	30																						
861	3	15	1	1															4	33				
863			3	19															2	16				
865	1	1		2													1	2	9	128				
866	1	10																						
869	2	57	22	112			1	14									3	39	16	399				
874																			2	35				
877	4	139	18	72			1	144				184	179				4	4	38	1459				
879																			5	165				



Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
880	1	9																						
881	2	12				3	480												1	184				
885	1	3	3	18															2	61				
889	2	82																						
891	3	30	6	46								30	50						6	1114				
892			1	26															7	106				
899			4	2																				
911																			2	105				
914	8	207															1	8	4	242				
916																			3	76				
918	1	12																	2	9				
920			1	4																				
922	10	236	2	23			1	34											5	307				
934	3	31	4	11														9	14	15	1553			
936	1	22	14	92			2	97												41	547			
943			8	64																3	86			
956			1	7																1	27			
960	1	7																						
962	3	107																						
963			8	159													53	76	4	454				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
964													9	17											
970	1	51					1	318											17	2386					
971	1	27					1	258											11	925					
976	8	184					1	5											25	1646					
979			10	18															23	1282					
981			3	22																					
988																	1	7	8	66					
990	1	18	1	2													1	3							
996			3	20																					
998			1	10																					
1006	1	22															2	2	51	1539					
1010																			2	29					
1014	1	5																	3	40					
1021																									
1022																				7	10				
1026	3	150	17	49			1	38											24	1280					
1028	1	4																	20	628					
1031			25	258													15	66	143	7336					
1044																			6	45					
1051																			1	6					

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1053			1	5															2	182				
1060	8	191	4	13							1	9					3	21					3	4
1062	1	2																	8	19				
1064	1	32	1	5															8	47				
1066																			2	31				
1070	6	141	26	82			2	928									1	9	6	390				
1072	3	50																						
1074	1	14																	1	19				
1076			2	1															9	50				
1080	2	14	2	9															11	570				
1082	1	14																	1	82				
1086	2	41	4	37																				
1092	1	16	1	50	3	214																		
1094							1	110																
1107			2	27																				
1109																			1	4				
1111							2	107											6	75				
1113	1	2																	14	425				
1115			3	9															9	49				
1116	2	8					1	13											16	309				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1120																			4	15				
1127			4	24															3	34				
1132			7	20																				
1134	31	648	33	59															32	1054				
1135			24	59																				
1138	1	23	1	1			4	12									2	7	8	143				
1140	2	108	2	5															11	300				
1143	5	176									2	19							12	648				
1147			1	2																				
1149			1	10									23	85										
1153			1	3																				
1156			1	3																				
1158			1	11															2	49				
1160			17	86															8	158				
1162	3	58					1	11											1	34				
1165																			9	573				
1166	1	20	8	15															11	581				
1167	1	21	4	15			1	147											22	1502				
1169	1	16																						
1177	1	1																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1192			6	19															17	1058				
1194	1	185	10	74			2	854									1	7	12	598				
1195	1	7	18	106									13	114					62	5518				
1196	12	240	27	174			2	466											48	1664				
1200																			4	112				
1206			5	27															2	78				
1208																			3	61				
1210			3	66																				
1212			1	84																				
1229				24																				
1237	3	199																	1	41				
1239	1	5																						
1241	3	27																	5	392				
1243	1	187	10	4															13	375				
1251	1	4	2	43															30	1942				
1257							1	90											7	677				
1260																			2	97				
1264	1	5	26	54																				
1266			40	52																				
1269																			6	453				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1274	1	13	22	162																				
1280																	2	4						
1290							1	196																
1296			1	6			4	2757												30	2205			
1297			4	35																14	339			
1299	1	13	2	23								10	4							4	194			
1301	2	26	1	5			1	11									1	2	1	21				
1305			14	135																				
1309			1	5																				
1311	1	<1																						
1313																				3	26			
1315	1	7																		1	63			
1321																				3	28			
1328																				7	184			
1329	4	249	2	20																8	220			
1331			1	1			1	6												5	64			
1333			3	2																3	150			
1335	2	16																		4	158			
1337																				14	279			
1339												9	8											

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1341			10	267																				
1344			57	756													2	12	1	34				
1347																			26	576				
1348	2	35	3	17													1	32	8	28				
1350			5	45													1	19						
1356	1	6																	4	341				
1357			2	10															2	137				
1361			1	2															1	93				
1363	1	9																						
1365			4	48															2	22				
1366	2	32																	13	1072				
1368	1	12	10	92													2	1	33	424				
1372			1	4																				
1388																								
1389			2	7															3	14				
1392			43	1064															1	133				
1396	3	41	36	152																				
1402			1	4															1	10				
1406			3	37																				
1410			7	14																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1420			2	4															1	34				
1422																			1	269				
1426			4	49															8	1137				
1430			6	41															2	101				
1432			4	47															7	460				
1433	4	38	6	49			5	287									1	61	45	2080				
1435			9	48			1	85											36	1278				
1441			2	5															1	165				
1443	4	121	60	498			1	28									18	90	14	1003				
1445																								
1447																			3	235				
1451			1	6															10	604				
1457				7																				
1461				9																				
1463			8	25																				
1467			3	6																				
1469																			3	50				
1471																			2	22				
1473																			3	96				
1486			1	9															3	25				



Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1495			2	14															1	10				
1497			1	4															2	29				
1501			1	2																				
1505			18	67																				
1509			5	25															2	33				
1515	7	131	254	2902			6	569				13	17				54	399	127	6425				
1517			16	819			6	295									26	261	49	2140				
1519			6	22																				
1523																	1	34	13	978				
1525			1	2															13	88				
1527			4	3															5	91				
1532																			2	17				
1545	8	138	7	21																				
1551																								
1553			2	26															3	33				
1555												47	103											
1559			1	3													2	9						
1563																			11	480				
1565												13	2											
1568																			6	87				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1569			4	26															8	304				
1570																			7	146				
1574	1	12	4	6															20	348				
1579			10	26																				
1581																			1	30				
1583			1	4															2	49				
1585																			3	104				
1587							1	3									8	36	1	7				
1589	8	97	2	2															10	104				
1599			3	7																				
1605			2	40																				
1607			1	1																				
1615			7	40																				
1617							3	136																
1618			10	15			1	102												16	608			
1620	1	31																		7	106			
1622			4	42																				
1628																				5	56			
1630																				2	22			
1632			23	267			1	42																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
1633	1	6											1	21											
1634	18	161	8	51													3	12							
1640	1	7	1	16			1	12											27	795					
1642			1	56																					
1643			6	8															1	40					
1644																			6	502					
1646			8	50															3	166					
1647													2	5					4	30					
1648	1	99					2	498					1	10											
1649	2	52	2	23									1	19					1	26					
1652	1	184	3	19			1	108											7	507					
1653			3	33															5	174					
1654	1	1	1	0									7	2					2	95					
1657	3	13	2	3																					
1663	4	20	2	38															4	64					
1665																			6	229					
1672																			5	112					
1674	1	93																							
1676	1	6																							
1678	1	3																	16	365					

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1679							1	86											7	198				
1681	1	8	5	2															2	60				
1686			1	13															1	11				
1690			16	311																				
1692			2	14															6	505				
1696			1	5															3	101				
1702	2	5																						
1704	1	22	2	3															7	203				
1707	1	27																						
1709												14	9											
1710			3	28															13	846				
1713			1	7																				
1719	2	36	1	3															2	14				
1725			31	159																				
1733							1	222																
1736			3	32																				
1738	1	13																	9	40				
1740	3	16																	3	26				
1751	2	4	2	5																				
1758	3	54	1	6			1	530				1	22						6	368				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1762																			3	113				
1764			11	26																				
1766	3	72																						
1771	1	8																						
1773																			1	12				
1777	1	5	1	13																				
1778	1	24																						
1779	2	6																	7	62				
1780																			9	135				
1781																								
1788	1	1																						
1798			3	5																				
1810			3	12																				
1822	1	145																	1	6				
1845			6	10																				
1846			1	6																				
1850			17	113																				
1858			9	21																				
1870				2																				
1874			1	3																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1884																			7	74				
1888																								
1890			1	2			32	7438											2	234				
1894			1	3																				
1898	3	337	2	21																				
1902			1	5									2	2										
1915			2	31																				
1918	1	14	3	16																				
1920																			54	1082				
1924			2	8																				
1948			1	8																				
1955																			4	91				
1957																			7	505				
1961																			2	14				
1967			7	58															30	2007				
1968																			4	369				
1979			3	11																				
1981	1	18	14	94																				
1991																			1	40				
1993																			1	17				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2021			1	2																				
2022	1	9																	1	15				
2026	1	6	1	3															3	92				
2028																			2	7				
2034			6	20															5	146				
2040			2	5																				
2049			7	16			1	26											250	3517				
2051																			34	265				
2053			9	19															109	1132				
2055																			1	4				
2057																			6	81				
2059			14	204			3	6342																
2060	1	61	2	22															1	25				
2062			1	11			2	1555																
2063	52	3159	51	587			1	352									1	8	28	3775				
2065			1	5																				
2067			1	32								1	49						13	596				
2071			9	380													1	20						
2074			3	24																				
2080																			4	58				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2082			2	6															2	47				
2086	1	11	3	12															9	369				
2089																			1	100				
2091			1	7																				
2103	3	31																	1	2				
2109																			1	52				
2113	1	16	1	6															5	202				
2115			3	24													5	43						
2116																			23	2112				
2121			3	11													14	390	18	2365				
2123			1	5															2	10				
2125																			6	97				
2129			2	95			1	300																
2135																			6	266				
2139																			11	134				
2145	2	124	21	286													22	46	15	821				
2149			4	9																				
2151																			2	119				
2161				3													1	3						
2164				79																				



Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2165			3	70																				
2167	4	180	24	254			1	160									1	9	66	2495				
2169	3	82	12	117			1	4											22	628				
2171	1	11	1	5															5	165				
2177	1	19	2	11															5	39				
2179	3	134	2	13															1	10				
2181																			4	106				
2183			1	14			1	157											5	334				
2185			1	11															3	78				
2191			1	2																				
2195																			1	43				
2201																			2	34				
2203			2	6																				
2207			1	15									2	8										
2209			1	3																				
2210																								
2217			1	4																				
2218	3	19																	4	100				
2220	1	15																						
2222																			9	145				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Animal Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2225	1	14	5	41																				
2229	1	374	2	5															49	1371				
2231																			8	189				
2233	3	78																	16	334				
us	4	103	4	48															4	361				
Total	1239	26144	3045	27351	91	38021	212	33077	82	3925	3	28	991	1950	2	6	565	3858	5766	213044	1	6	4	30

**Appendix 3: Summary of the flint assemblage by period and feature group**  
(Period 1: Early Neolithic (?or Beaker); Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age;  
Period 3: Middle Bronze Age; Period 4: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to Middle  
Iron Age and Period 5: Roman)

Period	Group	Flake	Blade, Bladelets, Blade-like flakes	Chip	Irregular waste	Core	Retouched piece	Other	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
	Unphased grouped features / deposits	23	1	2	4	2			32	8359
	Unphased ungrouped features / deposits	66	5	46	7	3	6		133	19563
	U/S	2				1	1		4	
1	Pit G2	3		3	1				7	1328
2	Treethrow G1	141	5	34	11	3	9		203	1727
2	Pit G3	24	2		1		4		31	1054
2	Buried soil G4	2			2		2		6	765
2	Poss burnt mound G183		1				1		2	99
3	Hedgerow/Trackway? G5	10	2						12	168
3	Hedgerow ditch G13	1							1	71
3	Hedgerow ditch G14					1			1	563
3	Hedgerow ditch G15								0	112
3	Hedgerow ditch G20	1							1	
3	Field boundary G28								0	10
3	Hedgerow gully G29								0	131
3	Hedgerow ditch G35	4	4			1			9	
3	Hedgerow gully G36	1			1		1		3	10
3	Hedgerow gully G37	4			2		1		7	53
3	Hedgerow ditch G39	9			3		1		13	182
3	Hedgerow ditch G40	10			4	1	3		18	1179
3	Hedgerow ditch G41	2							2	97
3	Hedgerow gully G42	8			1	2			11	695
3	Hedgerow gully G43								0	113
3	Hedgerow gully G45		1						1	
3	Hedgerow gully G52	3							3	6
3	Hedgerow gully G53	1							1	173
3	Hedgerow gully G54	3					1		4	30
3	Hedgerow ditch G182								0	64
3	Ring gully G46	13		2	1	1			17	540
3	Hedgerow ditch G47 recut G35		1						1	
3	Hedgerow gully G48 recut G36	3			1				4	3
3	Ditch G50	1							1	28
3	Pit G33	16			17	13	6	2	54	4773

Period	Group	Flake	Blade, Bladelets, Blade-like flakes	Chip	Irregular waste	Core	Retouched piece	Other	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
3	Pit G34	1							1	424
3	Pit G51	14	1		4	1	1		21	405
3	Cremation G55	2		2					4	290
3	Cremation G56								0	15
3	Well G91	9	1			1	3		14	8870
4.1	Large boundary ditch G57	2							2	596
4.1	Curved gully G59	5				1			6	32
4.1	Curved gully G62	3							3	237
4.1	Pit G63	3					1		4	
4.2	Large ditch G64	52			19	3	2		76	7642
4.2	Work space or structure G90	7		3	3		2		15	4463
4.3	Unspecified	3					1		4	245
4.3	Boundary ditch G65 (re-cut of G57)	10			10	3	3		26	5240
4.3	Enclosure ditch G66	34	1		1	1			37	4262
4.3	Enclosure ditch G67	2					1		3	976
4.3	Enclosure ditch G68	2			1	1			4	2657
4.3	Ditch G70	4	1			1			6	1739
4.3	Enclosure extension and ring gully G72	2			1	1			4	3882
4.3	Ring ditch G73	1							1	161
4.3	Ring ditch G74								0	146
4.3	Ring ditch G75	3		4					7	975
4.3	Postholes in ring ditch G76	2							2	9357
4.3	Enclosure extension G77								0	58
4.3	Ring ditch/enclosure G78		1						1	1303
4.3	Ring ditch/enclosure G79	3							3	27
4.3	Ring gully/enclosure G80				1				1	284
4.3	Ring gully G81 (G80 alteration)	2				1			3	975
4.3	Posthole in ring ditch G80-82G83								0	266
4.3	Ring ditch G85	1							1	9349
4.3	Enclosure ditch G86								0	1028
4.3	Re-alignments to entrance? G87								0	743
4.3	Small enclosure ditch G88								0	538
4.3	Ring ditch G89	2	1						3	1116
4.3	4-poster G92	1							1	434
4.3	?Enclosure ditch G93								0	505
4.3	Posthole G94								0	74
4.3	Posthole G95								0	27
4.3	Possible building/work area G96	4							4	5244

Period	Group	Flake	Blade, Bladelets, Blade-like flakes	Chip	Irregular waste	Core	Retouched piece	Other	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
4.3	Pits in enclosure with heating evidence G97	3			1				4	508
4.3	Postholes and a couple of pits in enclosure G99	8							8	229
4.3	2-poster G100								0	4
4.3	Pits and postholes in large enclosure (broad dating) G101	1							1	95
4.3	Gully G102								0	4477
4.3	Group of large postholes G103	2							2	
4.3	Postholes in enclosure (mostly undated) G104	1							1	341
4.3	Boundary ditch G105	73			5	7	3		88	4712 6
4.3	Boundary ditch G106	14		3	6				23	1068 7
4.3	Boundary ditch G107	2	1				1		4	379
4.3	Probable 4 poster (broad date) G120			2					2	280
4.3	Ditch G177								0	278
4.4	Ditch G108	6				1			7	8582
4.4	Pit and posthole group G110	3			2	1	1	1	8	970
4.4	Field ditch G111	11	2		2		1		16	457
4.4	Field ditch G112	10			4	1	1		16	3894
4.4	Field boundary G113	18			1	1			20	8856
4.4	Field boundary G114	3		4					7	5970
4.4	Field boundary G115	1							1	165
4.4	?Palisade type trench w/ postholes G116	7	1		7		1		16	1168
4.4	Ring ditch G117	3		1		1			5	247
4.4	4 poster (iffy dating. may be EIA/MIA) G119	7		7					14	141
4.4	Ring gully G121			1					1	937
4.4	Postholes G122 (associated with G121)	62			16	8	1		87	597
4.4	Field boundary ditch G137	11			1				12	5782
4.4	Gully with heating G169								0	279
5 and later	Roman and later grouped features	190	6	1	16	1	15	2	245	3595 2
Total		961	38	115	15 7	7 7	15 74	5	142 7	2548 82

#### Appendix 4: Quantification of fired clay by context

Area	Phase	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Form	Count	Weight (g)	
A	0	[1138]	[1137]	Ditch	Daub?	2	7	
		[1344]	[1342]	Ditch	Amorphous	22	49	
		[1509]	[1508]	Pit	Amorphous	3	2	
		[1587]	[1586]	Ditch	Amorphous	8	36	
		[1910]	[1909]	Pit, cremation	Amorphous	19	5	
	3	[1194]	[1191]	Well	Daub?	1	7	
		[1368]	[1367]	Pit	Amorphous	2	1	
		[2063]	[2058]	Pit	Amorphous	1	8	
	4.1	[1274]	[1273]	Pit/posthole	Amorphous	35	32	
	4.2	[2167]	[2166]	Spread	Amorphous	1	9	
		[2209]	[2208]	Posthole	Amorphous	79	130	
	4.3	[1006]	[1005]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	2	2	
		[1031]	[1030]	Gully, ring	Daub?	15	66	
		[1253]	[1252]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	2	1	
		[1301]	[1300]	Posthole	Amorphous	1	2	
		[1348]	[1347]	Ditch	Daub?	1	32	
		[1389]	[1387]	Gully	Amorphous	3	14	
		[1433]	[1431]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	1	61	
		[1443]	[1442]	Ditch	Amorphous	17	61	
						Daub?	1	29
		[1523]	[1522]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	34	
		[1559]	[1558]	Ditch	Furnace?	2	9	
		[1634]	[1631]	Ditch	Amorphous	3	12	
		[1780]	[1778]	Pit, cooking	Amorphous	25	29	
	[1848]	[1847]	Posthole	Amorphous	5	3		
	[1957]	[1956]	Pit	Amorphous	31	36		
	[1967]	[1966]	Posthole	Amorphous	87	25		
	[1989]	[1988]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	5	13		
	[2040]	[2039]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	2	1		
[2071]	[2070]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	1	20			
[2089]	[2088]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	1	1			
[2115]	[2114]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	5	43			
[2121]	[2119]	Ditch	Daub?	14	390			
[2145]	[2144]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	22	46			
[2161]	[2160]	Posthole	Amorphous	1	3			
4.4	[1276]	[1275]	Posthole	Amorphous	155	33		
	[1280]	[1279]	Posthole	Amorphous	51	43		
					Daub?	2	4	
	[1311]	[1310]	Posthole	Amorphous	3	2		
	[1350]	[1349]	Pit	Daub?	1	19		
[1515]	[1514]	Ditch	Daub?	54	399			

Area	Phase	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Form	Count	Weight (g)
		[1517]	[1514]	Ditch	Daub?	26	261
	6	[988]	[987]	Gully	Daub?	1	7
		[990]	[989]	Gully	Amorphous	1	3
	7	[934]	[933]	Ditch	Amorphous	9	14
		[963]	[962]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	53	76
	8.2	[1060]	[1056]	Ditch	Daub?	1	8
					Furnace?	2	13
B	0	[148]	[147]	Posthole	Daub?	2	46
		[156]	[155]	Pit	Amorphous	1	1
		[344]	[344]	Buried soil	Amorphous	10	19
					Loom weight? RF <7>	3	84
		[518]	[516]	Gully	Amorphous	41	21
		[520]	[519]	Posthole	Amorphous	6	9
					Daub?	1	16
					Furnace?	1	1
		[606]	[604]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	8
		[607]	[604]	Ditch	Daub	21	97
		[706]	[705]	Posthole	Daub?	1	1
		[795]	[791]	Pit	Daub?	43	109
		[806]	[805]	Posthole	Daub?	1	19
		[807]	[796]	Pit	Amorphous	12	11
		[914]	[913]	Pit	Amorphous	1	8
	3	[554]	[553]	Ditch	Amorphous	2	13
		[861]	[860]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	4	3
		[865]	[864]	Gully	Amorphous	1	2
		[1070]	[1069]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	9
	4.2	[226]	[221]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	8
		[301]	[298]	Ditch	Daub?	1	15
		[498]	[449]	Ditch terminus	Daub	3	28
		[499]	[449]	Ditch terminus	Amorphous	1	1
					Daub?	12	179
		[501]	[449]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	1	84
		[502]	[449]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	1	67
		[503]	[449]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	2	49
		[505]	[449]	Ditch terminus	Daub?	1	77
	4.3	[184]	[180]	Ditch	Daub?	72	334
		[246]	[245]	Posthole	Daub?/Object?	1	109
		[329]	[331]	Ditch	Amorphous	13	46
					Loom weight? RF <4>	1	224
		[358]	[353]	Ditch	Amorphous	7	66
					Furnace?	1	8
		[493]	[490]	Ditch terminus	Amorphous	6	1
		[535]	[534]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	2

Area	Phase	Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Form	Count	Weight (g)
		[573]	[572]	Ditch	Daub?	74	286
	4.4	[332]	[335]	Ditch	Amorphous	2	11
		[337]	[336]	Ditch	Amorphous	8	20
		[634]	[633]	Posthole	Daub?	32	138
		[642]	[641]	Posthole	Amorphous	2	1
		[650]	[649]	Posthole	Amorphous	2	2
		[670]	[669]	Gully, ring	Amorphous	1	1
		[732]	[730]	Posthole	Amorphous	6	24
		[755]	[753]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	2
					Loom weight RF <5>	1	442
		[763]	[762]	Gully	Amorphous	6	34
		[802]	[800]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	2
		[809]	[808]	Ditch	Daub?	6	107
		[810]	[808]	Ditch	Amorphous	92	67
		[820]	[819]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	4
		[869]	[868]	Ditch	Daub	3	39
		[877]	[876]	Ditch	Amorphous	4	4
	5.1	[418]	[415]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	6
		[431]	[430]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	2
		[438]	[437]	Ditch	Amorphous	2	1
		[461]	[460]	Ditch	Furnace?	2	7
		[531]	[530]	Ditch	Daub?	1	33
		[542]	[539]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	12
	5.2	[546]	[545]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	18
		[548]	[545]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	6
		[549]	[545]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	4
	7	[569]	[568]	Ditch	Amorphous	3	12
	8.1	[396]	[393]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	11
	8.2	[385]	[381]	Ditch	Amorphous	1	95
C	0	[103]	[104]	Pit, cremation	Amorphous	4	3
D	0	[175]	[174]	Pit	Amorphous	1	15
	7	[190]	[190]	Destruction debris	Daub?	5	212
T31	4.4	[31/005]	[31/004]	Ditch	Amorphous	2	3
					Loom weight RF <1>	2	217
T33	4.3	[33/005]	[33/004]	Ditch terminus	Amorphous	10	64
<b>Total</b>						<b>1340</b>	<b>5781</b>



### Appendix 5: Quantification of fired clay by group

Area	Period	Group	Group Description	Form	Count	Weight (g)
A	0	-	-	Amorphous	22	7
		88	Small enclosure ditch	Amorphous	22	49
		163	Undated ditch	Daub?	2	7
		176	Ditch, undated	Amorphous	8	36
	3	33	Pits in open area	Amorphous	1	8
		34	Pits in open area	Amorphous	2	1
		91	Well	Daub?	1	7
	4.1	63	Pit	Amorphous	35	32
	4.2	90	Work space or structure	Amorphous	80	139
	4.3	66	Enclosure ditch	Amorphous	20	73
				Daub?	2	90
		72	Enclosure extension and ring gully	Amorphous	2	1
		73	Ring ditch	Amorphous	5	13
		75	Ring ditch	Amorphous	2	1
		76	Postholes in ring ditch	Amorphous	118	61
		78	Ring ditch/enclosure	Amorphous	2	21
		81	Ring gully G80 alteration	Amorphous	22	46
		83	Postholes in ring ditch G80-82	Amorphous	1	3
		85	Ring ditch	Amorphous	2	2
				Daub?	15	66
		86	Enclosure ditch	Amorphous	4	48
				Furnace?	2	9
		89	Ring ditch	Daub?	1	32
		95	Posthole group	Amorphous	5	3
		97	Pits in enclosure with heating evidence	Amorphous	25	29
		99	Postholes and a couple of pits in enclosure	Amorphous	1	2
		102	Gully, poss part of building	Daub?	19	433
	4.4	108	Ditch	Daub?	80	660
		110	Pit and posthole group	Amorphous	209	78
				Daub?	3	23
	6	130	Enclosure ditch	Amorphous	1	3
				Daub?	1	7
	7	131	Field boundary ditch	Amorphous	9	14
		161	Field ditch, creating enclosure	Daub?	53	76
	8.2	148	Field boundary ditch	Daub?	1	8
				Furnace?	2	13
B	0	-	-	Amorphous	30	48
				Daub?	48	191
				Furnace?	1	1

Area	Period	Group	Group Description	Form	Count	Weight (g)
				Loom weight?	3	84
		157	Undated gully. Poss EIA/MIA	Amorphous	41	21
	3	40	Hedgerow ditch	Amorphous	3	22
		42	Hedgerow gully	Amorphous	1	2
		46	Ring gully	Amorphous	4	3
	4.2	64	Large ditch	Amorphous	2	9
				Daub	3	28
				Daub?	18	471
	4.3	-	-	Daub?/Object?	1	109
		105	Boundary ditch	Amorphous	9	76
				Daub	21	97
				Daub?	146	620
				Furnace?	1	8
		106	Boundary ditch	Amorphous	19	47
				Loom weight?	1	224
	4.4	112	Field ditch	Amorphous	6	10
		113	Field boundary	Amorphous	3	13
				Loom weight	1	442
		114	Field boundary	Amorphous	92	67
				Daub	3	39
				Daub?	6	107
		115	Field boundary	Amorphous	6	34
		116	?Palisade type trench w/ postholes	Amorphous	6	24
		117	Ring ditch	Amorphous	1	1
		119	4 poster	Amorphous	4	3
		122	Postholes associated with G121	Daub?	32	138
		137	Field boundary ditch	Amorphous	8	20
	5.1	125	One of two double ditches	Amorphous	2	14
				Daub?	1	33
				Furnace?	2	7
		126	One of two double ditches	Amorphous	1	6
		127	Curved ditch	Amorphous	2	1
	5.2	128	Boundary ditch	Amorphous	3	28
	7	138	Field boundary ditch	Amorphous	3	12
	8.1	146	Field boundary ditch	Amorphous	1	11
	8.2	147	Field boundary ditch	Amorphous	1	95
C	0	-	-	Amorphous	4	3
D	0	-	-	Amorphous	1	15
	7	149	Deposit beside lime kiln	Daub?	5	212
T31	4.4	112	Field ditch	Amorphous	2	3
				Loom weight	2	217
T33	4.3	105	Boundary ditch	Amorphous	10	64

Area	Period	Group	Group Description	Form	Count	Weight (g)
<b>Total</b>					<b>1340</b>	<b>5781</b>

**Appendix 6: Characterisation of the geological material by provisional type**

<b>Period/Type</b>	<b>Neolithic</b> Periods 1 & 2	<b>Bronze Age</b> Period 3	<b>Iron Age</b> Period 4	<b>Roman</b> Period 5	<b>Medieval</b> Period 7	<b>Post-medieval</b> Period 8	<b>Unphased</b>
No of contexts	2	10	44	9	9	8	15
1a Quartzite	1/419g	4/1404g	27/3371g	5/262g	1/55g	1/84g	5/438g
1b Coarse quartzite	-	1/54g	2/331g	-	-	-	-
2a Tertiary sast	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6g
3a Flint pebble/cobbles	-	3/702g	2/533g	-	3/103g	1/23g	3/103g
3b Flint beach nodules	-	-	2/2314g	-	1/318g	-	-
3d Flint downland nodules	-	-	1/236g	-	-	-	-
4a Non-calcareous ill-sorted sast	-	-	5/191g	-	-	-	-
4b Fine sandstone	-	1/339g	14/1051g	1/11g	-	-	5/41g
4c Coarse sast	-	-	-	-	4/115g	1/108g	-
4d Hard fine sast	-	-	2/231g	-	-	-	-
5a Ferruginous sast (fine)	-	-	6/277g	-	-	-	-
5b Dense fine ?igneous	-	-	10/888g	-	-	-	-
6a Lower Greensand	-	-	20/2428g	2/27g	2/48g	-	-
6b Lodsworth-type Hythe Beds Sast	-	2/573g	6/705g	-	-	2/2893g	1/1690g
6c Lower Greensand chert	-	-	3/198g	1/33g	1/37g	1/85g	-

<b>Period/Type</b>	<b>Neolithic</b> Periods 1 & 2	<b>Bronze Age</b> Period 3	<b>Iron Age</b> Period 4	<b>Roman</b> Period 5	<b>Medieval</b> Period 7	<b>Post-medieval</b> Period 8	<b>Unphased</b>
6d Friable Lower Greensand	-	1/127g	4/122g	-	-	-	-
7a Very coarse sst	-	1/77g	2/174g	-	-	1/35g	-
7b Fine pebble conglomerate	-	-	2/188g	-	-	-	6/307g
8a Off-white quartzose sst	-	-	6/834g	1/409g	1/258g	-	-
9a Granite	-	1/777g	11/5288g	-	-	-	-
9b Quartz breccia	-	-	2/113g	1/7g	1/34g	1/11g	5/511g
9c Coarse igneous	3/20g	-	9/951g	2/75g	1/38g	-	-
9d Gabbro-type	-	3/6342g	-	-	-	-	-
10a Schist	-	-	1/30g	-	-	-	1/3g
11a Mudstone	-	-	1/77g	-	-	-	-
12a ?Welsh slate	-	-	-	-	1/5g	-	-
13a Mixon Rock	-	-	-	-	-	1/917g	-
14a Chalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/12g
14b Iron pyrites	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/3g
15a Bognor Rock	-	-	-	-	-	1/11g	-
16a Carstone (coarse)	-	-	-	-	-	1/222g	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4/439g</b>	<b>17/10,395g</b>	<b>138/20,531g</b>	<b>13/824g</b>	<b>16/1011g</b>	<b>11/4389g</b>	<b>32/3114g</b>

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

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
1	46	892	890	pit	40	**	1	***	5	small quant. SE&P common NFW	*	<1									FCF (***108g); Flint (**/5g); Mag. Mat. >1mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (*1g)	
2	12	589	588	tree throw	40	**	4	***	7	small quant. SE&P common, no idents done											FCF (***64g); Flint (**/ 9g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)	
2	45	589	588	tree throw	30	**	3	***	7	Sed enc very thick	*	<1									FCF (***99g); Flint (***53g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/<1g); Pottery (*10g)	
3	50	169	168	PH	20	*	<1	*	1												FCF (**/92g); Flint (*16g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)	
3	38	742	741	cremation				*	<1						***	29					FCF (**/286g); Flint (*1g); mag Mat Mat <2mm (*/<1g)	All fractions 100% (cremation)
3	PF7	742	741	Deposit around Urn Spit 1		*	1	**	1	cf Corylus/Alnus sp. (3 Very friable), Indet (1V). No further frags to id				*	4	**	14	***	19		FCF (*1g); Mag. Mnat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*31g)	<2mm ret.
3	PF7	743	741	Cremation urn										**	41	***	40	***	21			<2mm ret.

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
3	PF7	743	741	Spit 2 Cremation urn											**	37	***	44	***	31	Flint (*1g)	<2mm ret.
3	PF7	743	741	Spit 3 Cremation urn											**	50	***	67	***	43		<2mm ret.
3	PF7	743	741	Spit 4 Cremation urn											**	21	***	28	***	17	Pottery (*1g)	<2mm ret.
3	34	742	741	cremation	10	*	<1	**	1		*	<1		*	5	***	27	****	42	FCF (*1g); Slag (***/26g); Pottery (*<1g); Mag Mat <2mm (*<1g); Mag Mat >2mm (**<1g)	All fractions 100% (cremation)	
3	42	812	811	terminus	20	*	1	*	1												FCF (**/64g); Flint (*3g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/4g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/3g)	
3	43	827	826	terminus	4	**	1	**	2	small quant. SE&P common NFW											FCF (**/109g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)	
3	44	855	854	terminus	40			**	1		*	<1									FCF (**/37g); Flint (*2g); Glass (*<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (*1g)	
3	41	861	860	ring gully	40	**	7	***	4	Sed enc very thick on almost all frags. No idents done	*	<1									FCF (***/90g); Fired Clay (*3g) Flint (**/13g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/9g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/17g); Pottery (*3g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
3	47	908	907	cremation	5	*	<1	**	<1												FCF (*15g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/<1g); Mag Mat >2mm (*/<1g); Flint (*/<1g)	
3	54	1188	1187	ditch term	40	*	1	**	1												FCF (**/506g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/<1g); Mag Mat >2mm (*/<1g); Flint (*20g)	
3	67	1192	1191	waterhole	40																FCF (*32g); Flint (*2g); Mag Mat <2mm (*/<1g)	
3	68	1805	1191	waterhole	80 wet sieved only																	
3	76	2067	2058	pit	40	*	<1	**	<1				**	6							FCF (**/69g); Flint (**/2g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (*1g)	
4.1	61	1274	1273	PH	40	**	3	***	5	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (7; 1rw VD, SE&P), cf <i>Corylus avellana</i> (1), Indet SE&P (2). SE&P common in remainder and pres. poor-mod.	**	1					*	1			FCF (**/237g); Fired Clay (**/33g); Flint (**/14g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (**/95g)	
4.2	83	2167	2166	spread	40	*	<1	**	2		*	<1									FCF (**/446g); Flint (*2g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm	



Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised) Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
														(**/2g) Pottery (**/42g)	
4.2	85	2209	2208	PH	40	*	<1		*	<1				FCF (**/119g); Fired Clay (* /131g); Mag Mat <2mm (***/12g); Mag Mat >2mm (**/8g)	
4.3	5	184	180	ditch	40	*	1	**	2	<1				FCF (***/12654g) Fired Clay (**/335g); Flint (* /7g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/7g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/6g); Mag Mat >2mm (**/7g); Pottery (**/148g)	
4.3	8	350	349	PH	10	**	3	****	7				*	pot (* /5g); mag mat <2mm (***/1g); mag mat >2mm (**/2g); Flint (**/2g); FCF (***/168g)	
4.3	9	492	490	ditch	40	*	1							FCF (***/3929g); Flint (* /2g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (* /1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm(* /<1g); Pottery (* /24g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised) Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
4.3	48	1006	1005	ring gully	40	* 1	** 2							FCF (***/474g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*/4g)	
4.3	51	1171	1170	PH	20	** 1	** 1		* <1					FCF (***/55g); Flint (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. < 2mm (*/<1g)	
4.3	52	1173	1172	PH	30	** 2	*** 4	small quant. SE&P common NFW	*** <1					FCF (***/341g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/2g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/1g)	
4.3	53	1175	1174	PH	10	* 1	* <1							FCF (**/3g); Flint (*/4g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Slag (*/<1g)	
4.3	55	1251	1250	term.	40	* <1	** <1		* <1					pot (*/4g); mag mat >2mm (**/1g); mag mat <2mm (**/<1); FCF (***/1155g)	
4.3	56	1253	1252	term.	40	* 1	** 1		*** 1					FCF (**/11g); Fired Clay (*/2g); Flint (*/1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/1g); Pottery (*/1g);	
4.3	71	1780	1778	pit-square (cooking)	40	** 2	*** 4	Quercus sp. (17) all frags >4mm identified. mod- good pres	** 1	** 1		*	<1	FCF (***/77g); Fired Clay (**/31g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
4.3	72	1848	1847	pit	10	*	<1	*	<1				**	1							FCF (**/27g); Fired Clay (*14g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g);	
4.3	81	1957	1956	PH	40	**	2	***	3	small quant. SE&P common NFW	**	<1	*	<1							FCF (***/1412g); Fired Clay (**/38); Flint (*25g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*18g)	
4.3	80	1967	1966	PH	20	***	12	****	9	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (8), Indet. Bark (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (1). Lots more for poss analysis >8mm & 4-8mm, mod-good preservation.	***	2	*	<1							FCF (***/5050g); fired clay (**/27g); FCF (***/44g); mag mat >2mm (**/2g); mag mat <2mm (***/<1); pot (*2)	
4.3	74	1989	1988	R.gully term	10			**	1		*	<1									FCF (*5); Fired Clay (*14g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)	
4.3	75	2040	2039	R.gully term	40	**	2	***	1	small quant, incl 1 twig, no idents done											fired clay (*3g); pot (*1g); mag mat >2mm (**/1g); mag mat <2mm (***/<1g); flint (**/3g); FCF (***/975g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
4.3	78	2071	2070	ring pitch term	40	*	1	***	1		**	1	*	<1							pot (**/13g); flint (**/12g); pot (**/4g); mag mat <2mm (****/2g); FCF (***/426g)	
4.3	77	2089	2088	Poss R. gully term	40	*	<1	**	3		**	2									FCF (**/361) Fired Clay (* /1g); Flint (**/17g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (* /1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* /1g); Pottery (* /1g)	
4.3	79	2091	2090	fill of gully terminus	10	*	<1	**	2												FCF (**/27g); Flint (* /12g); Mag Mat <2mm (* /<1g)	
4.3	84	2133	2132	ring gully term	20	*	<1	**	1												FCF (**/31g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/ <1g)	
4.3	82	2145	2144	ring gully	40	**	2	**	2	small quant, no idents done											FCF (**/154g); Flint (* /1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* /<1g); Pottery (* /15g)	
4.4	35	634	633	Pit	5																FCF (* /86g); Flint (* /18g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (* /<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (* /13g)	
4.4	13	642	641	PH (4 poster)	20	**	4	**	2	Sed enc very thick on almost all frags.	**	1									FCF (**/14g) Fired Clay (* /1g); Flint (* /<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (* /<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
4.4	14	644	643	PH (4 poster)	4	*	<1	*	<1		*	<1									FCF (**/3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1)	
4.4	15	646	645	PH (4 poster)	20	*	<1	*	<1		*	<1									FCF (***/15g); Flint (**/3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g)	
4.4	16	648	647	PH (4 poster)	10	*	<1	**	1		***	2									FCF (**/21g); Flint (**/1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (**/11g)	
4.4	17	650	649	PH (4 poster)	20	**	3	***	3	small quant & very rounded, some SE&P, NFW	***	2									Fired clay (*2g); pot (**/30g); flint (**/4g); FCF (***/44g); mag mat <2mm (***/1g) mag mat >2mm (**/<1g)	
4.4	24	670	669	ring gully-fill	40			*	1		*	1									FCF (***/43g); Fired Clay (*/<1g); Flint (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g); Pottery (*1g)	
4.4	18	674	673	Gully	40	*	<1	**	1												FCF (**/80g); Flint (*3g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)	
4.4	19	676	675	gully	20	*	1	**	<1												FCF (**/26g); Flint (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*2g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
4.4	25	714	713	gully term	10	*	<1	**	<1												FCF (***/35g); Flint (*1g); Mag.Mat. <2mm (*1g)	
4.4	26	718	717	gully term	10			**	1												FCF (**/8g); Flint (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g); Pottery (*1g);	
4.4	27	720	719	PH	10	*	1	**	1												FCF (**/27g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g);	
4.4	28	725	724	PH		*	<1	**	1												FCF (**/5g); Flint (*1); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); Mg. Mat. (*1g)	
4.4	29	732	730	pit	10			**	1												FCF (**/266g); Fired Clay (*25g); Flint (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/2g); Pottery (*10g)	
4.4	39	810	808	ditch fill	40	**	5	**	2	Maloideae (4), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (6). Mod-good preservation. Very few more ~10-20 frags in 4-8mm fractions. NFW	**	1									FCF (**/5495g); Fired Clay (**/58g); Pottery (**/31g); Flint (**/72g); Mag Mat <2mm (***/1g); Mag Mat >2mm (**/1g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised) Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
4.4	64	1276	1275	PH	20	* 1	*** 2		** <1					flint (***/41g); pot (* /12g); fired clay (***/32g); mat mag <2mm ( ***/2g); mat mag >2mm (**/1g); FCF (***/50g)	
4.4	62	1278	1277	PH	10	* 1	** 1							FCF (***/75g); Flint (* /2); Pottery (* /2g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (* /1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* /<1g)	
4.4	63	1280	1279	PH	10	* 1	** 1		* <1	* <1		* 1		FCF (**/84g); Flint (* /2g); Fired Clay (**/43g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* /<1g); Pottery (* /13g)	
4.4	59	1311	1310	PH	10	*** 10	*** 10	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8 close GR & some frags lg >20mm), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (2). Lots more ch in 4-8mm fraction and 2-4mm. Looks like oak dom. Mod-good pre with some SE&P	** 1				*	Fired Clay (* /2g); Flint (* /<1g)Mag. Mat. >2mm (* /1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* /2g); Pottery (* /40g)	
4.4	60	1325	1324	PH	10	* <1	** 2		** 1					FCF (**/107g); Flint (**/8g); Pottery (* /<1g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/ <1g);	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
																					Mag Mat >2mm (*/<1g)	
8.2	20	482	485	Kiln Brick floor																	Fired Clay (*/6775)	
8.2	21	483	485	kiln brick floor																	FCF (*/84g); Fired Clay (**/2793g)	
8.2	23	484	485	brick from kiln																		
8.2	49	1089	1087	ditch	40			**	<1		*	1									FCF (**/128g); Flint (*/20g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Unch Bot (*/<1g)	
	3	103	104	cremation	8	**	<1	**	2	small quant. SE&P common NFW							*	8	**	14	Fired Clay (*/3g)	All fractions 100% (cremation)
	4	103	104	cremation	8	*	<1	**	<1								*	1	**	1	Fired Clay (*/<1g)	All fractions 100% (cremation)
	7	214	216	PH (round structure, no dating)	<10	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1									FCF (**/119g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*/1g)	



Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.
	6	227	228	PH (round structure, no dating)	<10	*	1	**	1		*	<1									FCF (*6g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*<1g)	
	10	520	519	PH	10	*	1	**	1						*	<1					FCF (***/79g); Fired Clay (*10g); Flint (*14g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*<1g); Slag (**/398g)	
	11	566	565	PH	30	**	4	***	6	Leguminosae (5, 2 rw), Quercus sp. (5) Mod pres & small quant more ~60 frags for poss id, some SE&P & rounded pres. potential for C14	*	<1									FCF (***/1876g); Flint (**/19g); Slag (*3g); Mag Mat <2mm (***/1g); Mag Mat >2mm (**/1g)	25% of 4-8mm FCF extracted
	31	682	681	PH	10	**	2	***	2	small quant. SE&P common, no idents done	*	<1									FCF (***/247g); Flint (*1g); Mag. Mt. >2mm (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/2g)	
	32	686	685	PH	10			*	<1												FCF (**/4g); Mag Mat <2mm (*<1g); Mag Mat >2mm (*<1g)	
	30	706	705	PH	10	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1									FCF (**/81g); Fired Clay (*2g); Pottery (*1g); Flint (*2g); Mag Mat <2mm (**<1g); Mag Mat >2mm (*<1g)	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.	
	33	712	711	PH	10	*	1	**	<1		*	<1									FCF (*16g); Flint (*5g); Pottery (*6g);		
	37	795	791	Pit/charcoaly	40	**	8	***	11	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (2), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (6 some close GR), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (1), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1). Some more to id in 4-8mm. SE&P common & pres variable. Some V & RC. potential for C14	*	1	*	1			*	1				FCF (***/315g); Fired Clay (**/18g); Flint (**/12g); Mag Mat <2mm (***/5g)	
	36	807	796	Pit/charcoaly	10	**	2	***	7	small quant. SE&P common, no idents done	*	<1							*	<1	FCF (***/141g); Fired Clay (*12g); Flint (**/269g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/3g); Slag (**/2g)		
	40	851	850	PH	30	**	1	**	1		*	<1									FCF (**/95g); Flint (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g)		
	57	1286	1283	cremation	20	*	<1	**	1		**	1									FCF (***/539g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*<1g); Pottery (**/22g)		
	58	1288	1284	cremation	10	*	<1	**	<1		**	1							*	<1	FCF (***/264g) Flint (*<1g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/1g)		

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications & Notes	Botanicals (charred unless specified - (M) = mineralised)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)	Residue fractions retained & notes.		
	65	1344	1342	ditch	40	***	6	***	4	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (2), <i>Prunus</i> sp. rw (4), cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> rw (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. rw (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (2). Pres moderate (occ poor). ~60-80 more for poss id but quite rounded, soft & SE&P common. potential for C14	**	1	*	<1									Fired Clay (*/37g); Pottery (*/23g); Flint (*/28g); Slag (*/2g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/<1g); Mag Mat (**/<1g) FCF (***/314g)	
	66	1509	1508	pit	40	*	<1	**	1												FCF (***/1331g); Fired Clay (*/2g); Flint (*/10g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/<1g); Pottery (*/6g)	50% of 4-8mm FCF extracted		
	69	1800	1799	cremation	20	*	<1	**	4						*	29	***	62	****	46	FCF (*/8g)Mag mat <2mm (*/<1g); Mag Mat >2mm (*/<1g)	All fractions 100% (cremation)		
	70	1803	1802	cremation	20	*	1	**	<1		* (M)	<1									FCF (*/9g)Mag Mat <2mm (*/<1g); Mag Mat (*/<1g)			
	73	1910	1909	cremation	10	*	<1	**	1		*	<1			*	<1				**	1	FCF (*/12g); Slag (*/7g); Fired Clay (*/7g); Mag Mat <2mm (**/1g)		

**Appendix 8: Flots quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) with charcoal identifications and weights in grams.**

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
1	46	892	890	pit	2.6	10	100	100	50	Millet (*), Sedges (*), Polygonaceae (**), Chenopodiaceae (**), Asteraceae (*)	*	**									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
2	12	589	588	F/O Pit	4.7	<10	100	100	60	Chenopodiaceae (*)		**									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
2	45	589	588	pit	11.2	14	100	100	80	Veronica sp. (*), Asteraceae (*)	*	**									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
3	50	169	168	P/H	13.2	20	100	100	100	Chenopodiaceae (**), Polygonaceae (*)		**									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
3	38	742	741	cremation	<1	<1	100	0	5			*									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
3	PF7	742	741	Outside of pot	3.2	10	100	100	15	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	*	**	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work
3	PF7	743	741	Cremation urn spit 1																	no flot	no further work
3	PF7	743	741	Cremation urn spit 2																	no flot	no further work
3	PF7	743	741	Cremation urn spit 3																	no flot	no further work
3	PF7	743	741	Cremation urn spit 4																	no flot	no further work
3	34	742	741	cremation	7.5	14	100	100	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)	*	**	***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low to moderate density	no further work
3	42	812	811	terminus	22.6	23	100	0	100		*	*	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
3	43	827	826	terminus	14.3	17	100	90	20	Chenopodiaceae (**)	*	**	***	*	Cerealia (2)	+	*	Polygonaceae (1)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
3	44	855	854	terminus	1.4	<5	100	100	40	Chenopodiaceae (**), Fumaria officinalis (*), Asteraceae (*)	*	*	***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work
3	41	861	860	ring gully	8.6	15	100	100	60	Polygonaceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (**)		*	*						**		CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work
3	47	908	907	cremation	6	15	100	100	20	Chenopodiaceae (**), Asteraceae (*)	*	**	***								CPR: very low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
3	54	1188	1187	ditch term	2	5	100	100	10	Chenopodiaceae (*)			***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
3	67	1192	1191	waterhole	2.5	5	100	25	5				***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
3	68	1805	1191	waterhole																	There was not flot only waterlogged residues	
3	76	2067	2058	pit	2.8	8	100	95	75	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)		*	**				*	Unidentified charred plant remain (4)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.1	61	1274	1273	PH	16.8	30	100	80	5	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	*	**	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> , glume base (2), <i>Cerealia</i> (1), wheat (1)	+	*	<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.2	83	2167	2166	spread	4	9	100	90	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)			***	*	Hulled barley (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+					CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.2	85	2209	2208	fill P.H	7	2	100			<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), Millet (*)			***				*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (2)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
4.3	5	184	180	F/O ditch	<1	<5	100	100	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. (*)			**				*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	8	350	349	F/O P/H	16.6	25	100	60	20	<i>Clematis</i> sp. (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)	*	**	***	*	Emmer (1)	+	*	<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1), <i>Polygonum lapathifolia</i> (1), <i>Fabaceae</i> (2), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.3	9	492	490	F/O ditch	4.7	7	100	100	80	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			**				*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (2)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.3	48	1006	1005	ring gully	11	35	100	90	80	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)	**	**	***				*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.3	51	1171	1170	P/H	2.2	<5	100	100	80	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			*								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work



Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
4.3	52	1173	1172	P/H	<1	<5	100	95	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)		*	**	*	hulled barley (1)	+					CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	53	1175	1174	P/H	1.2	<7	100	100	50	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)			*								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	55	1251	1250	term.	5.6	15	100	95	15	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (**)	*	**	**	*	Wheat (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+	*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	56	1253	1252	term.	10	20	100			<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (***)		*	***	*	spikelet base of emmer (1)	+	*	<i>Polygonum minor/mitis</i> (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	71	1780	1778	pit-square	16.2	40	100	60	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)		**	**	*	Flax (2), hulled barley (1)	+	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> (1), <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1), <i>Malva</i> sp. (3), <i>Fabaceae</i> (1), Unidentified	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	Identifications should be refined

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
																		charred plant remain (14)				
4.3	72	1848	1847	pit	1.4	<5	100	100	50	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	81	1957	1956	PH	3.1	10	100	95	20	<i>Polygonaceae</i> (**), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)		*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	80	1967	1966	PH	4.7	15	100	40	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	**	**	***	*	Hulled barley (1)	+	*	<i>Polygonum lapathifolia</i> (1), <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1), <i>Atriplex patula/prostrata</i> (2), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low to moderate density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
4.3	74	1989	1988	R.gully term	1.4	<5	100	100	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	75	2040	2039	R.gully term	2.3	10	100	95	30	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	*	*	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.3	78	2071	2070	ring pitch term	9.5	30	100	80	20	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	*	*	**	*	Wheat (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (4)	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (2), <i>Fabaceae</i> (2), <i>Vicia</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.3	77	2089	2088	Poss R. gully term	<1	<2	100	95	30	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)			**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+					CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	79	2091	2090	fill of gully terminus	65.7	27	100	100	75	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
4.3	84	2133	2132	ring gully term	<1	<2	100	100	20	<i>Polygonaceae</i> (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.3	82	2145	2144	ring gully	1	<5	100	100	40	<i>Cerealia</i> (*), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.4	35	634	633	Pit	1.4	<5	100	0	10			*	**	*	hulled barley (1)	+					CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.4	13	642	643	F/O P/H	5.5	13	100	0	50			*	***	**	Emmer (**), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (*), oat (*), hulled barley (*), naked wheat (*)	+	*	<i>Apiaceae</i> (1)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: very low density	must be sorted
4.4	14	644	643	F/O P/H	12.4	15	100	100	90		*		***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work	
4.4	15	646	645	F/O P/H	7.7	15	100	5	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	*	**	**	***	Emmer (**), hulled barley (*), wheat (*), flax (*), oat (*), Cerealia (***)	+	*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (1), <i>Vicia</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: moderate density; Charcoal: very low density	must be sorted	
4.4	16	648	647	F/O P/H	7	12	100	60	20	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)		*	**	**	Emmer (3), spelt/emmer (1), hulled barley (2), wheat (**), Cerealia (**)	+	*	<i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: low to moderate density; Charcoal: very low density	must be sorted	
4.4	17	650	649	F/O P/H	22	40	100	5	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)	*	**	***	***	Emmer (**), hulled barley (**), naked wheat (*), wheat (**), oat (*), Cerealia (**), Glume base of Cerealia (*)	+	*	<i>Chenopodium album</i> (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), <i>Persicaria</i> sp. (*), <i>Vicia</i> sp. (*), <i>Galium</i> sp. (*)	+		CPR: moderate density; Charcoal: very low density	must be sorted	
4.4	24	670	669	ring gully-fill	21.3	23	100	0	90				**									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
4.4	18	674	673	Gully	11.6	18	100	100	60	Asteraceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (**)		*	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.4	19	676	675	gully	<1	<5	100	100	60	Asteraceae (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)	*	*	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.4	25	714	713	gully term	1.3	<5	100	90	60	Chenopodiaceae (**)			**				*	Bromus sp. (1), Rumex sp. (1)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.4	26	718	717	gully term	3.5	5	100	95	20	Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	**	*	Cerealia (2)	+					CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
4.4	27	720	719	PH	1.8	5	100	100	60	Chenopodiaceae (**)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.4	28	725	724	PH	7.1	10	100	90	75	Chenopodiaceae (*), Polygonaceae (*)		*	**				*	Fabaceae (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
4.4	29	732	730	pit	16.2	20	100	0	100		*	**					*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.4	39	810	808	pitch fill	1.2	5	100	0	5		*	***									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work recommended
4.4	64	1276	1275	PH	12	19	100	100	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)		*	**				*	<i>Vicia hirsuta/tetrasperma</i> (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.4	62	1278	1277	PH	1.4	<5	100	95	70	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)		*	**				*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
4.4	63	1280	1279	PH	7.4	13	100	95	60	<i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	*	*	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work	
4.4	59	1311	1310	PH	171.5	310	25	50	5	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	***	**	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1), oat (1), Emmer, glume base (1)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (3), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (1), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (2), <i>Polygonum</i> sp. (1), <i>Fabaceae</i> (1), Unidentified seed (1)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: high density	should be sorted, flot in 2 bags	
4.4	60	1325	1324	PH	15	24	100	20	80	<i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	*	*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (5), wheat (4), hulled barley (1), emmer/spelt (1), emmer (1)	+	*	<i>Fabaceae</i> (1), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: low density	Some identifications could be refined	
8.2	20	482	485	Kiln Brick floor																	No Sample	no further work	
8.2	21	483	485	kiln brick floor																		No Sample	no further work



Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
8.2	23	484	485	brick from kiln																	No Sample	no further work
8.2	49	1089	1087	ditch	3.6	8	100	100	100	<i>Hypericum</i> sp. (*)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
	3	103	104	cremation																	There was not flot	no further work
	4	103	104	cremation	<1	<3	100	100	5	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)											CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
	7	214	216	F.O.P.H	10	10	100	100	90	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
	6	227	228	F.O.P.H	<1	<2	100	100	5	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)		**	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
	10	520	519	F/O P/H	14.6	30	100	100	25	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)	**	**	*** *								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low to moderate density	no further work
	11	566	565	F/O P/H	18.8	32	100	95	25	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (**)	**	**	*** *		<i>Cerealia</i> (1), Glume base of <i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: low density	no further work
	31	682	681	P.H.	4.2	7	100	0	80				**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
	32	686	685	P.H.	<4	<1	100	100	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)		*	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
	30	706	705	P.H.	5.2	7	100	100	60	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)		**	**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work
	33	712	711	P.H.	<1	<2	100	100	20	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)			**								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work
	37	795	791	Pit/charcoaly	32	70	100	95	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*), <i>Asteraceae</i> (*)	**	**	***			*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: moderate density	no further work	
	36	807	796	Pit/charcoaly	7	15	100	100	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)	**	**	***							CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work	
	40	851	850	PH	10.5	17	100	100	20	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (**), <i>Fumaria</i> sp. (*), <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (*)	*	**	***							CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work	
	57	1286	1283	cremation	1	<5	100	100	5	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)			***							CPR: no remain; Charcoal: low density	no further work	
	58	1288	1284	cremation	<1	<7	100	90	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**), <i>Polygonaceae</i> (*)	*	**				*	<i>Polygonum minor/mitis</i> (1), <i>Corylus avellana</i> (2)	+		CPR: poor density; Charcoal: very low density	no further work	

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work	
	65	1344	1342	ditch	15.2	35	100		75	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)	*	*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1), cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> (1), glume base of wheat (1)	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. (3), <i>Chenopodium album</i> (2), <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. (1), <i>Brassicaceae</i> (1), unidentified charred plant remain (1)	+		CPR: low density; Charcoal: low density	if this sample is dated, identifications should be refined	
	66	1509	1508	pit	5.4	18	100	95	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)	*	**	***	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (2)	+		CPR: very low density; Charcoal: low density	no further work	
	69	1800	1799	cremation	<2	<5	100	100	10	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)		*	***								CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work	
	70	1803	1802	cremation	15.2	23	100	100	20	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)	*	**	***									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred & Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Potential	Further work	
	73	1910	1909	pit	1.2	<5	100	100	50	<i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (**)		*	***									CPR: no remain; Charcoal: very low density	no further work

## Appendix 9: HER Summary

<b>HER enquiry no.</b>	Unknown				
<b>Site code</b>	HKL19				
<b>Project code</b>	190815				
<b>Planning reference</b>	P/30/19/OUT				
<b>Site address</b>	Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex				
<b>District/Borough</b>	Arun/Pagham				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	489573 099219				
<b>Geology</b>	London Clay Formation (clay silt and sand) with overlying River Terrace Deposits				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>		Excav			
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	February to November 2020				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Orion Heritage				
<b>Project manager</b>	Paul Mason				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Tom Munnery and Thomas Simms				
<b>Period summary</b>		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex NGR 489573 099219, between the February and November 2020. Early and Late Neolithic pitting were recorded. A Middle Bronze Age coaxial field system, attendant remains, cremations and a possible round house were recorded. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age bivallate ovate enclosure. An Early Iron Age enclosure and workspace were recorded. This was reorganised in Middle Iron Age to include roundhouse, pens and stores for farming. Saxo-Norman rectangular enclosure. An undated, presumed medieval field system continued into post-medieval period with alterations and a lime kiln.				
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	Chichester District Museum				

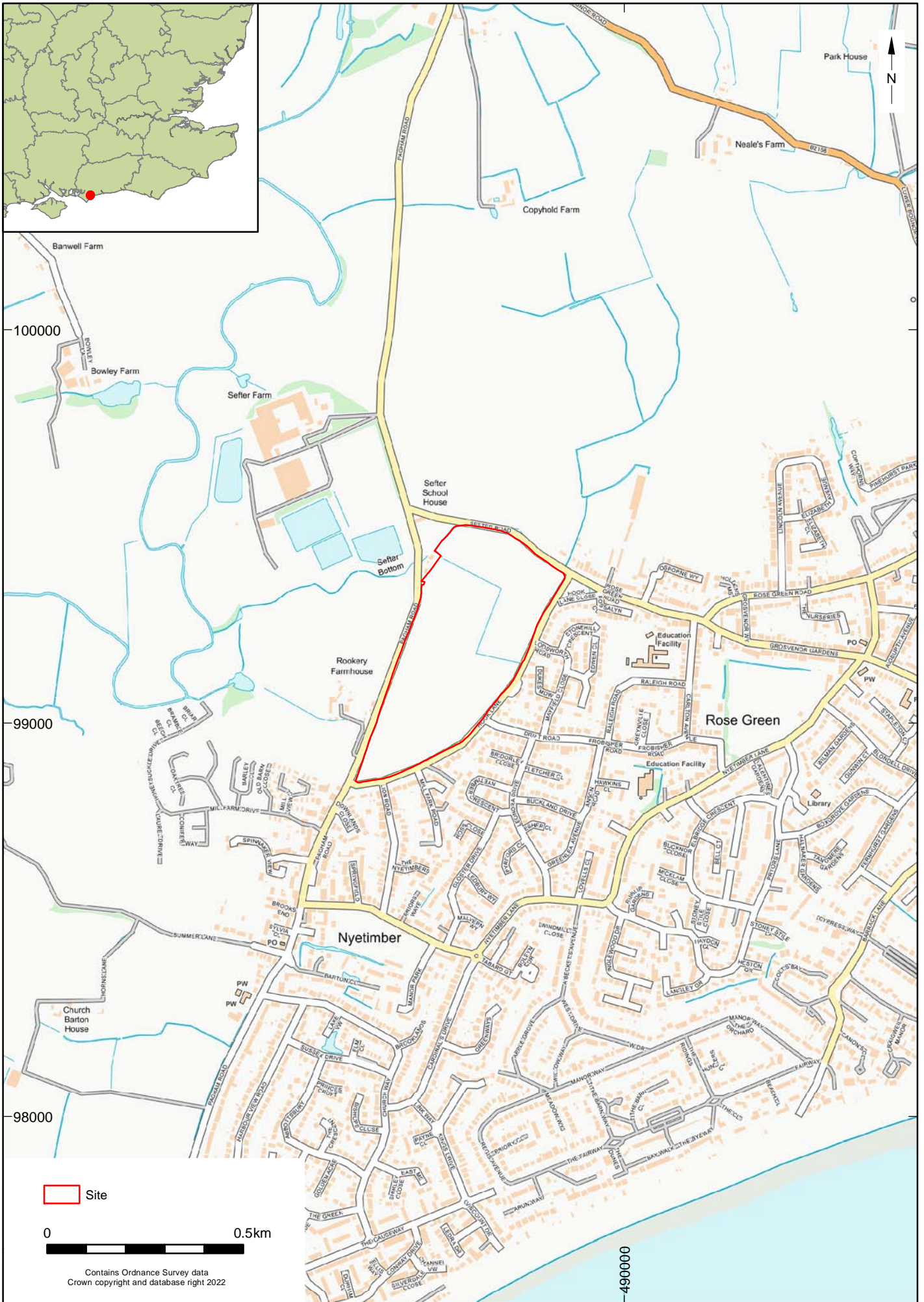
### Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Struck flint	Lithic	Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	451 pieces
Pottery	Ceramic	Early Neolithic	72g

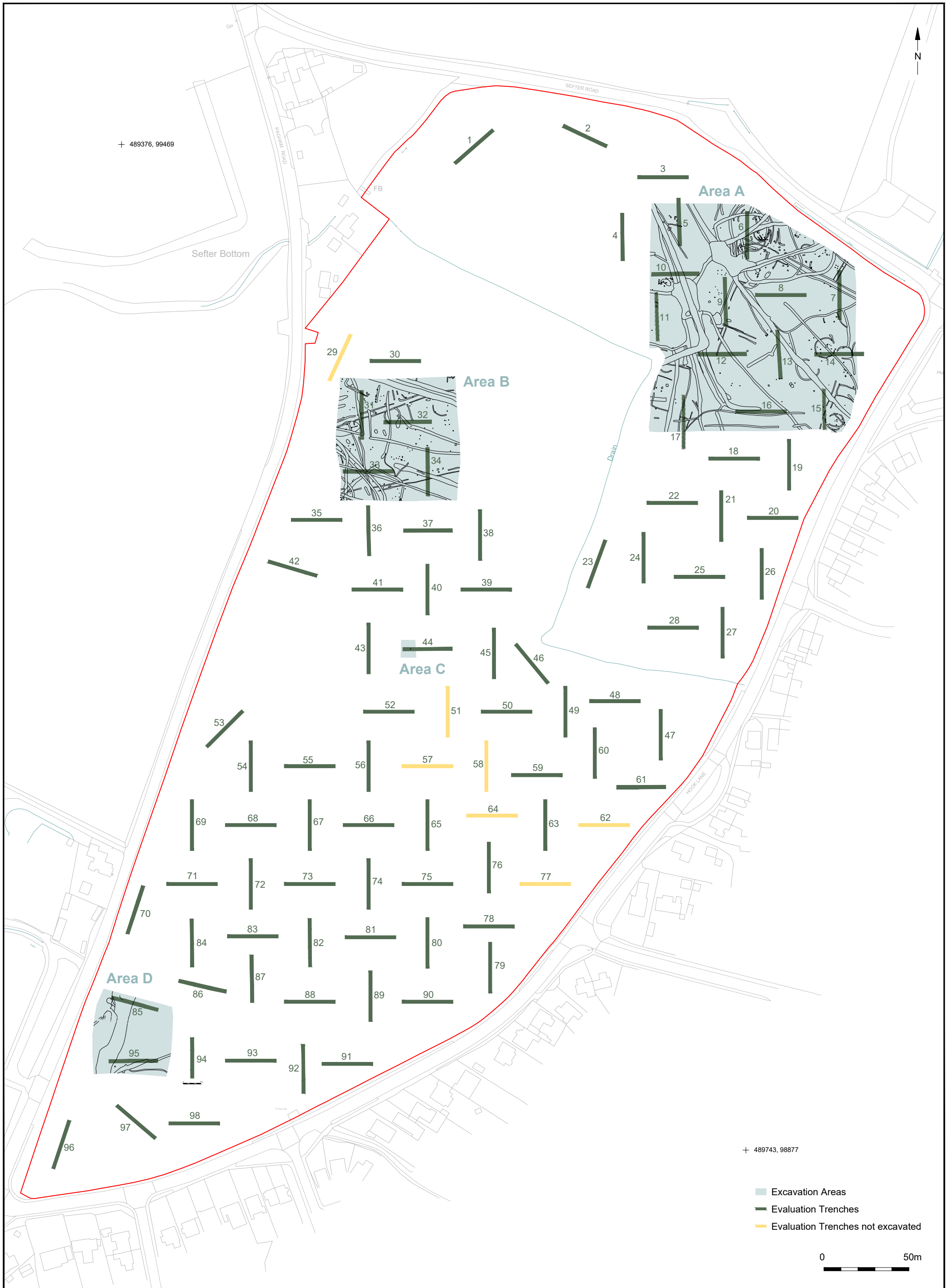
Pottery	Ceramic	Late Neolithic/EBA	351g
Pottery	Ceramic	Iron Age	22.7kg
Pottery	Ceramic	Roman	797g
Pottery	Ceramic	Saxo-Norman	38g
CBM	Ceramic	Roman	1164g
CBM	Ceramic	Post-medieval	24.6kg
Fired clay	Ceramic	Prehistoric	5781g
Clay tobacco pipe	Ceramic	Post-medieval	6g
Bottle	Glass	Post-medieval	6g
Quern	Stone	Prehistoric	14/2201g
Cremated bone	Bone	Middle Bronze Age	685g
Animal bone	Bone	Early Neolithic	30 pieces
Animal bone	Bone	Middle Bronze Age	91 pieces
Animal bone	Bone	Early -Middle Iron Age	332 pieces
Animal bone	Bone	Roman	111 pieces
Animal bone	Bone	Post-medieval	59 pieces
Coin	Cu Alloy	1806	1
Waterlogged wood	Wood	Middle Bronze Age	2

## **Appendix 10: OASIS Summary**

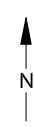




© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.2
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Areas of Excavation and Evaluation	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



+ 489789, 99428

+ 489698, 99278



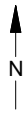
- Period 1: Early Neolithic Features (3700-3300BC)
- Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Features (2900-1800BC)
- Period 3: Middle Bronze Age Features (1500-1150BC)
- Period 4.1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Features (1150-600BC)
- Period 4.2: Early Iron Age Features (800-600BC)
- Period 4.3: Middle Iron Age Features (400-50BC)
- Period 4.4: Middle Iron Age Features (400-50BC)
- Period 5 Roman Features (AD50-150/200)
- Period 6: Saxo-Norman Features (1050-1150)
- Period 7: Medieval Features
- Period 8.1: Early post-medieval Features (1575-1725)
- Period 8.2: Late post-medieval Features (1750-1900)
- Unphased/Undated Features







© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.5
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Overview of All Recorded Features by Period - Area D	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

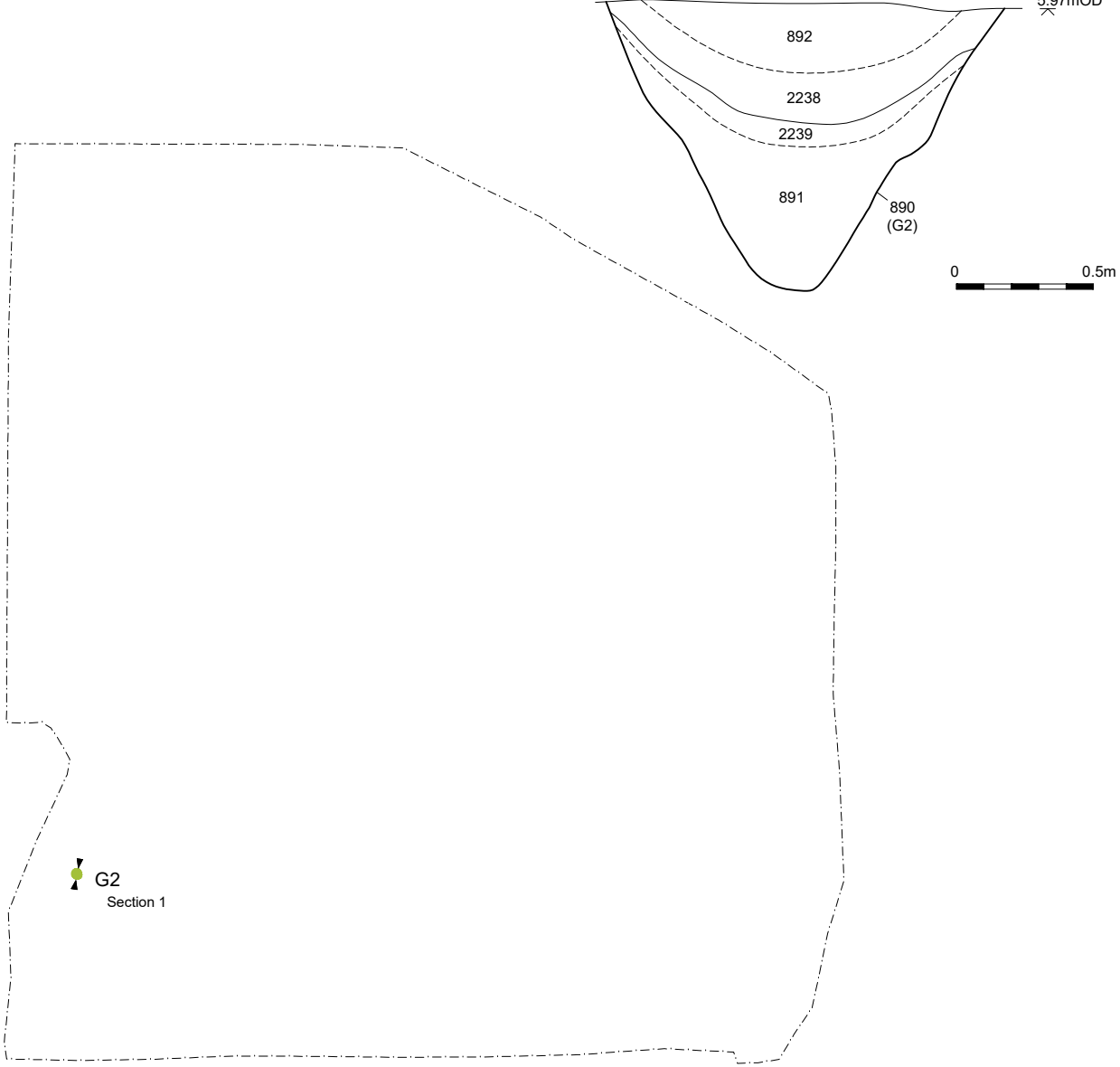


Section 1

N

S

5.97mOD



0 0.5m

■ Period 1: Early Neolithic Feature (3700-3300BC)

0 20m

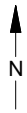


Early Neolithic Pit 890 (G2) looking East

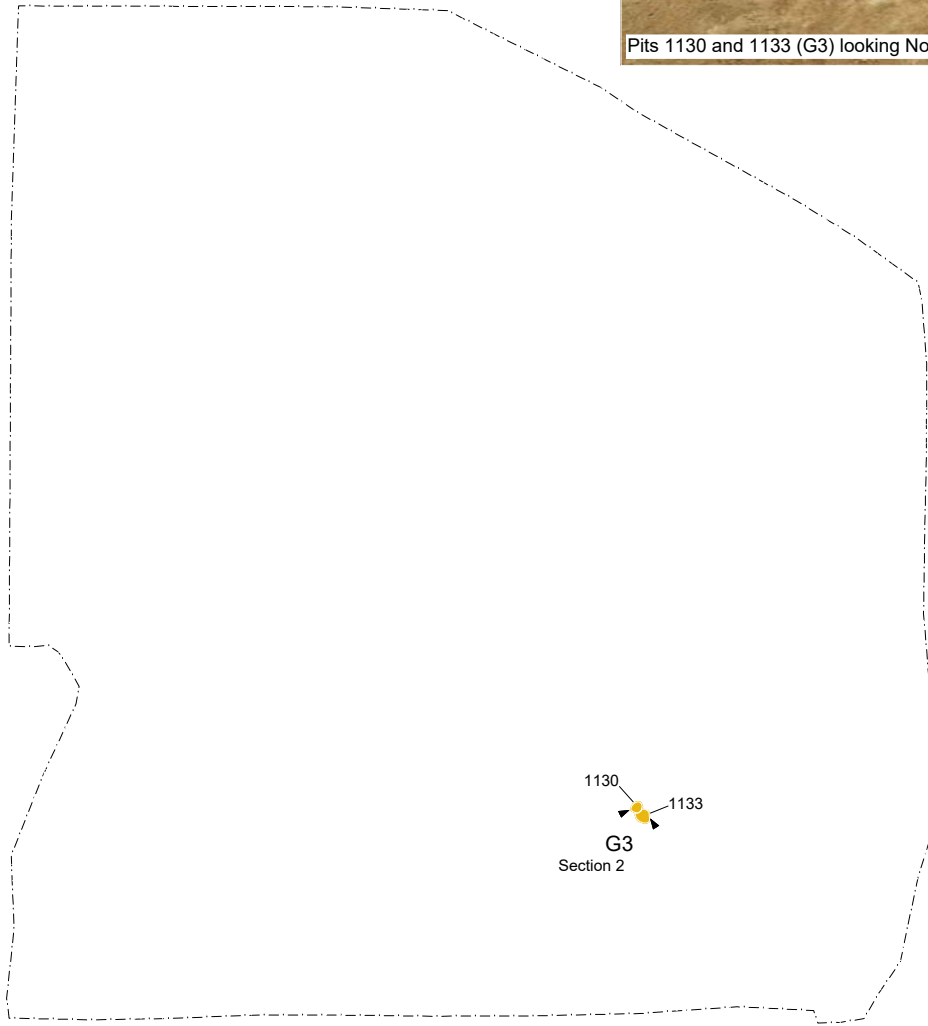


Cattle mandible found at base of pit 890

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.6
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 1 Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



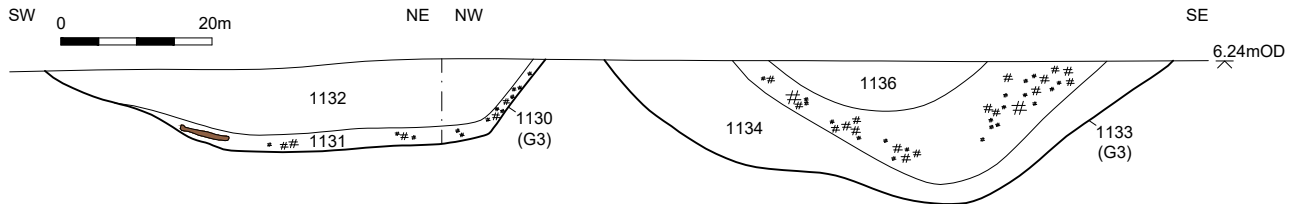
Pits 1130 and 1133 (G3) looking North-East



■ Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Features (2900-1800BC)



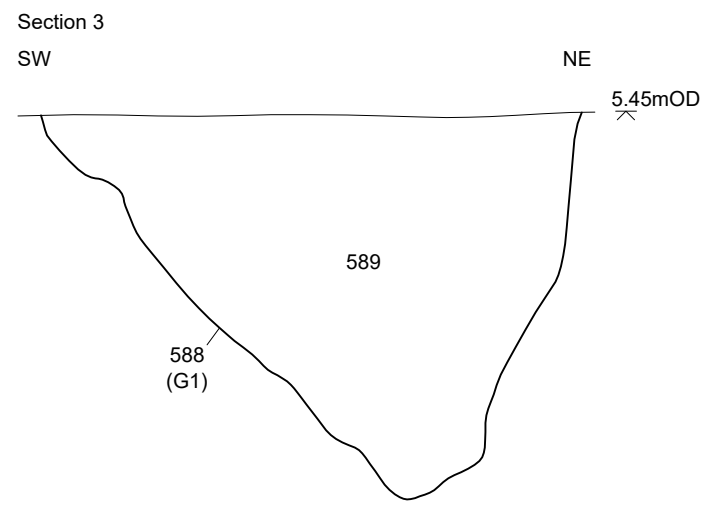
Section 2



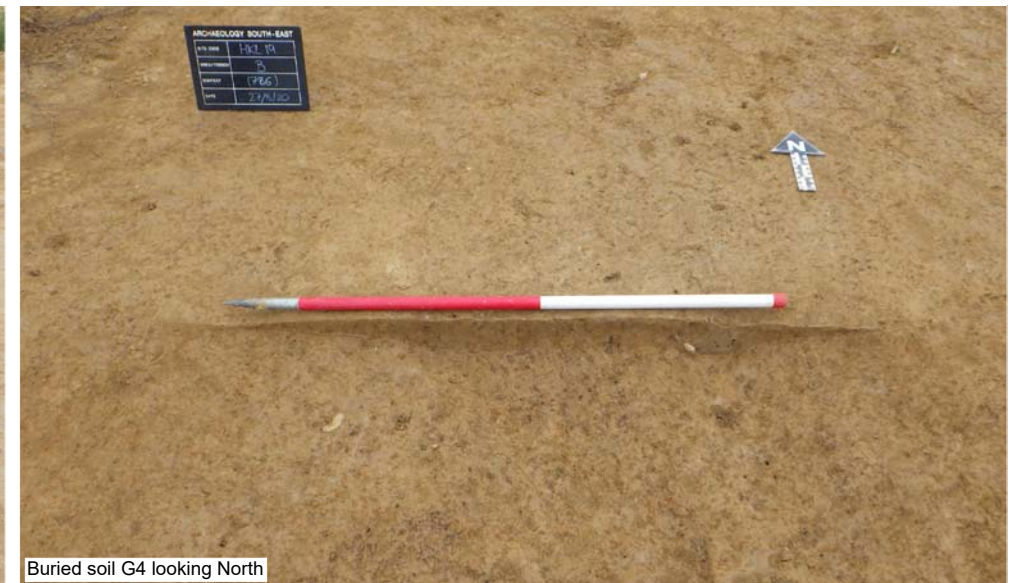
■ Pottery  
## Charcoal



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.7
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 2 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



Sondage through spread of material G183 looking West

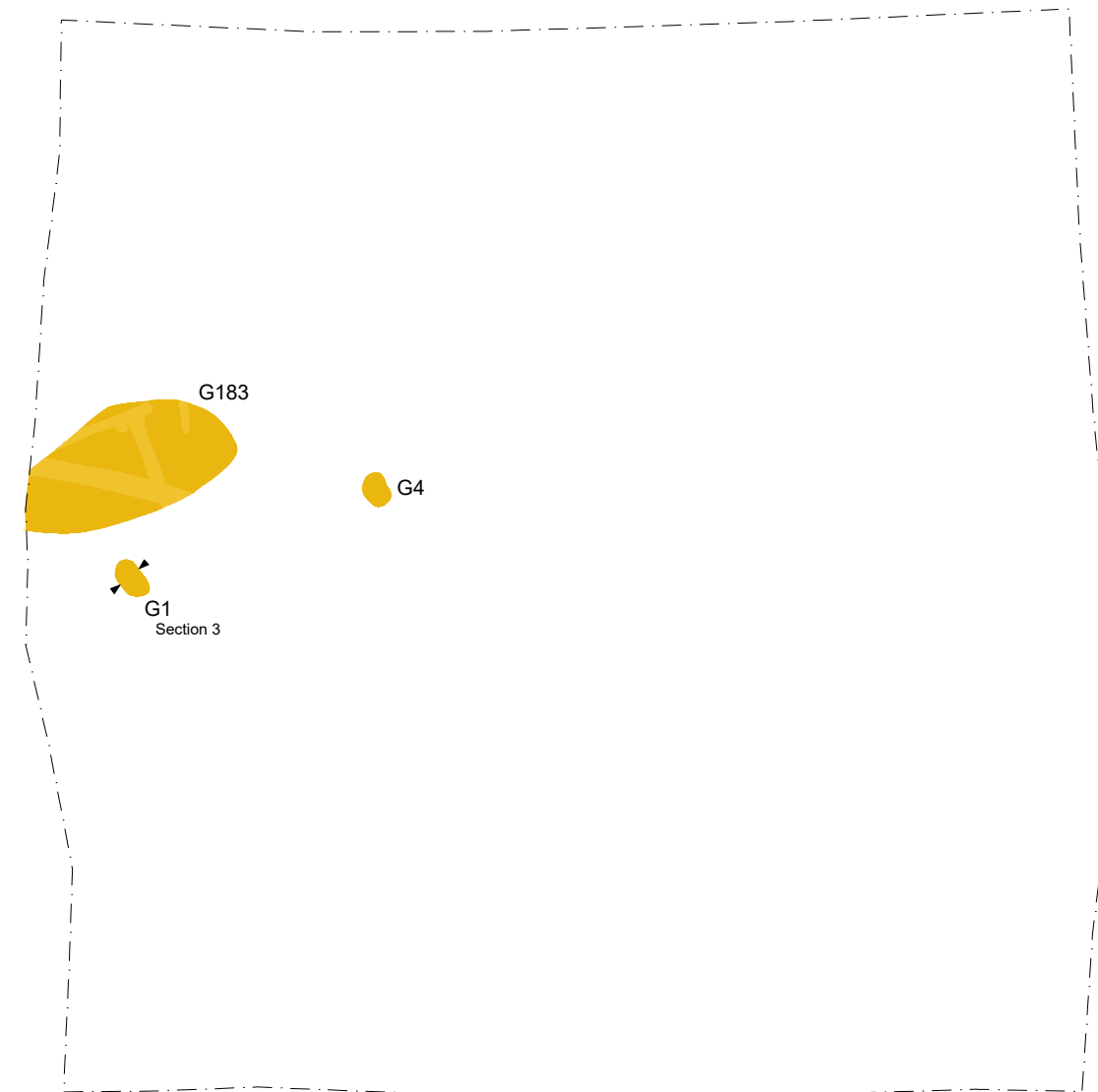


Buried soil G4 looking North

0 0.5m



Treethrow 588 (G1) looking North-West

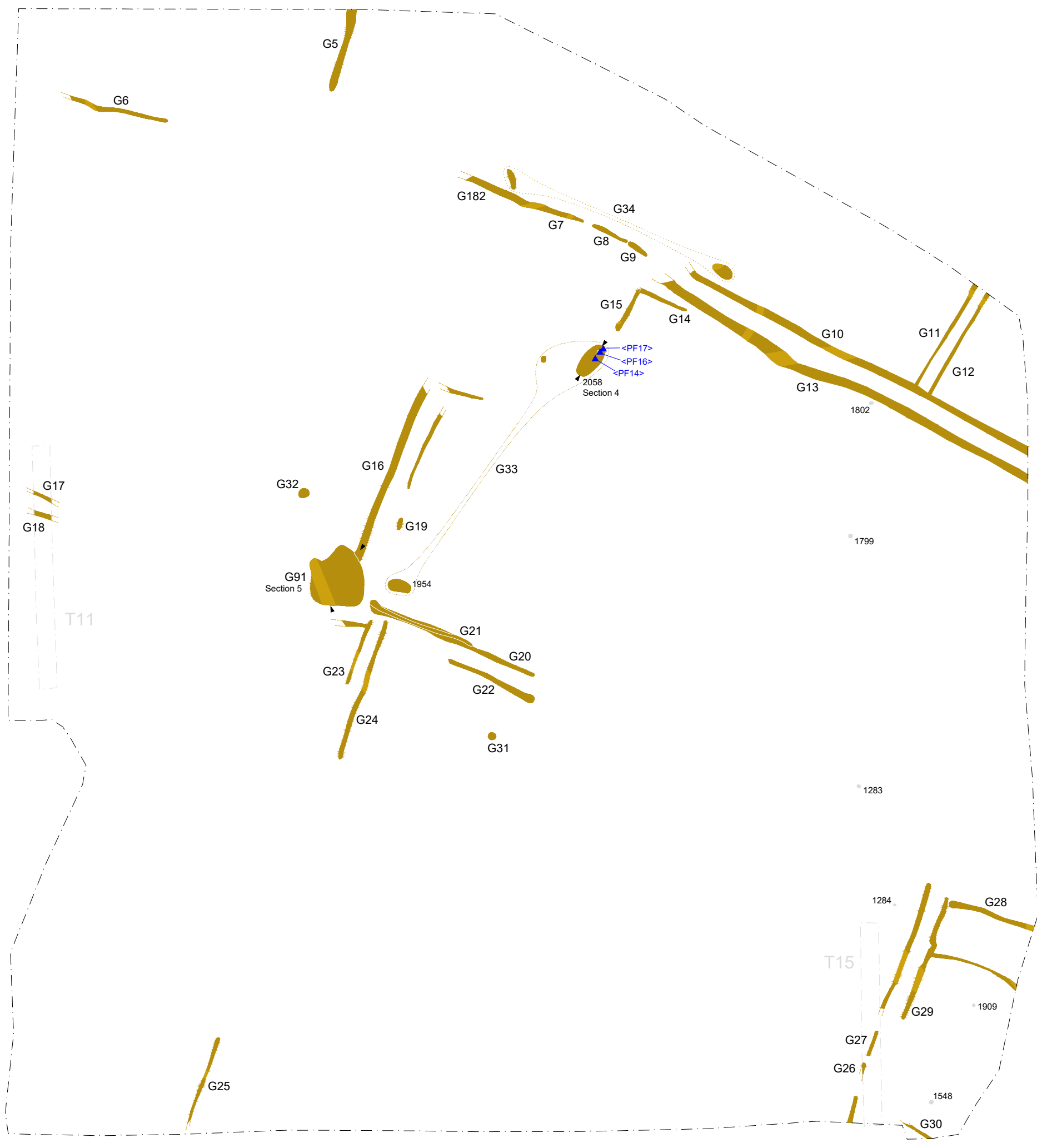
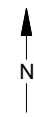


■ Period 2: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Features (2900-1800BC)

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.8
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Period 2 Plan, Section and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

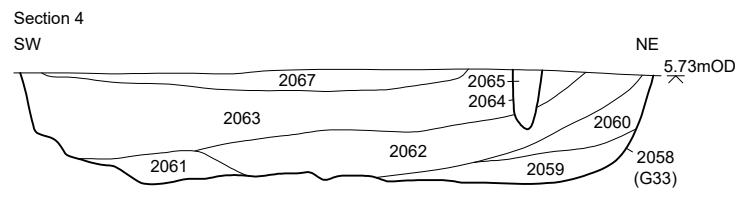




- Period 3: Middle Bronze Age Features (1500-1150BC)
- Unphased Features Relevant to Period 3
- Plotted Find



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex		Fig.9
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 3 Plan		
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG			



0 1m



Pit 2058 (G33) looking North-West



Well 1191 (G91) looking South-East



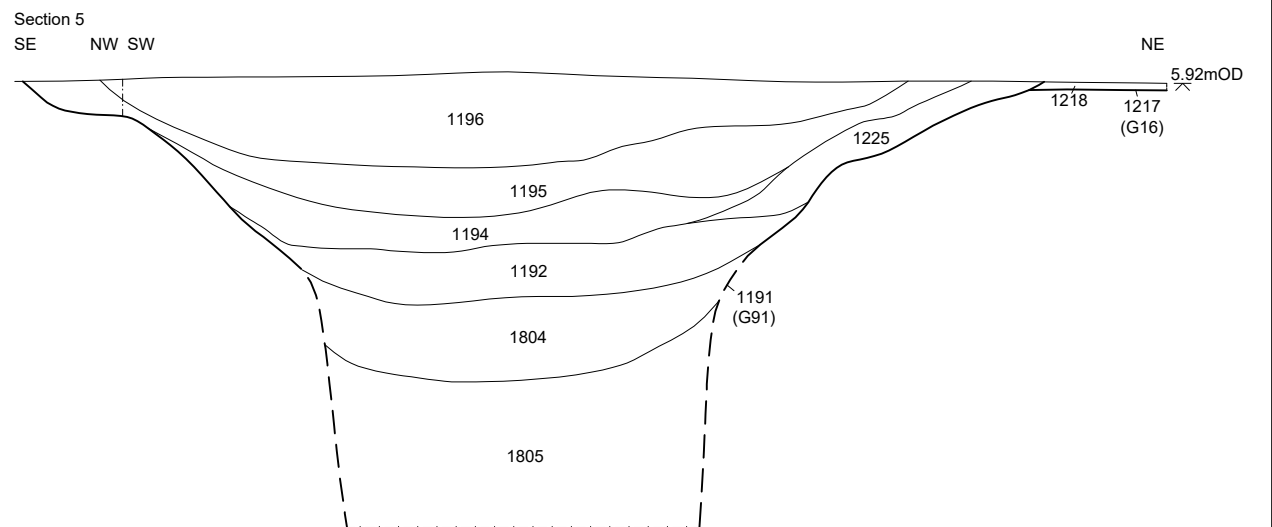
Working shot within quadrant of well 1191 (G91)



Overall photograph of well 1191 (G91)



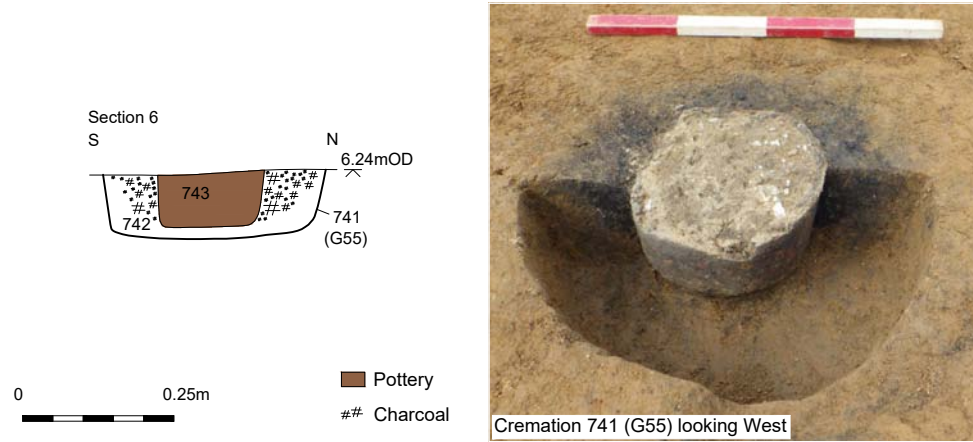
Machined slot in southern quadrant of well 1191 (G91) looking South-East



0 1m



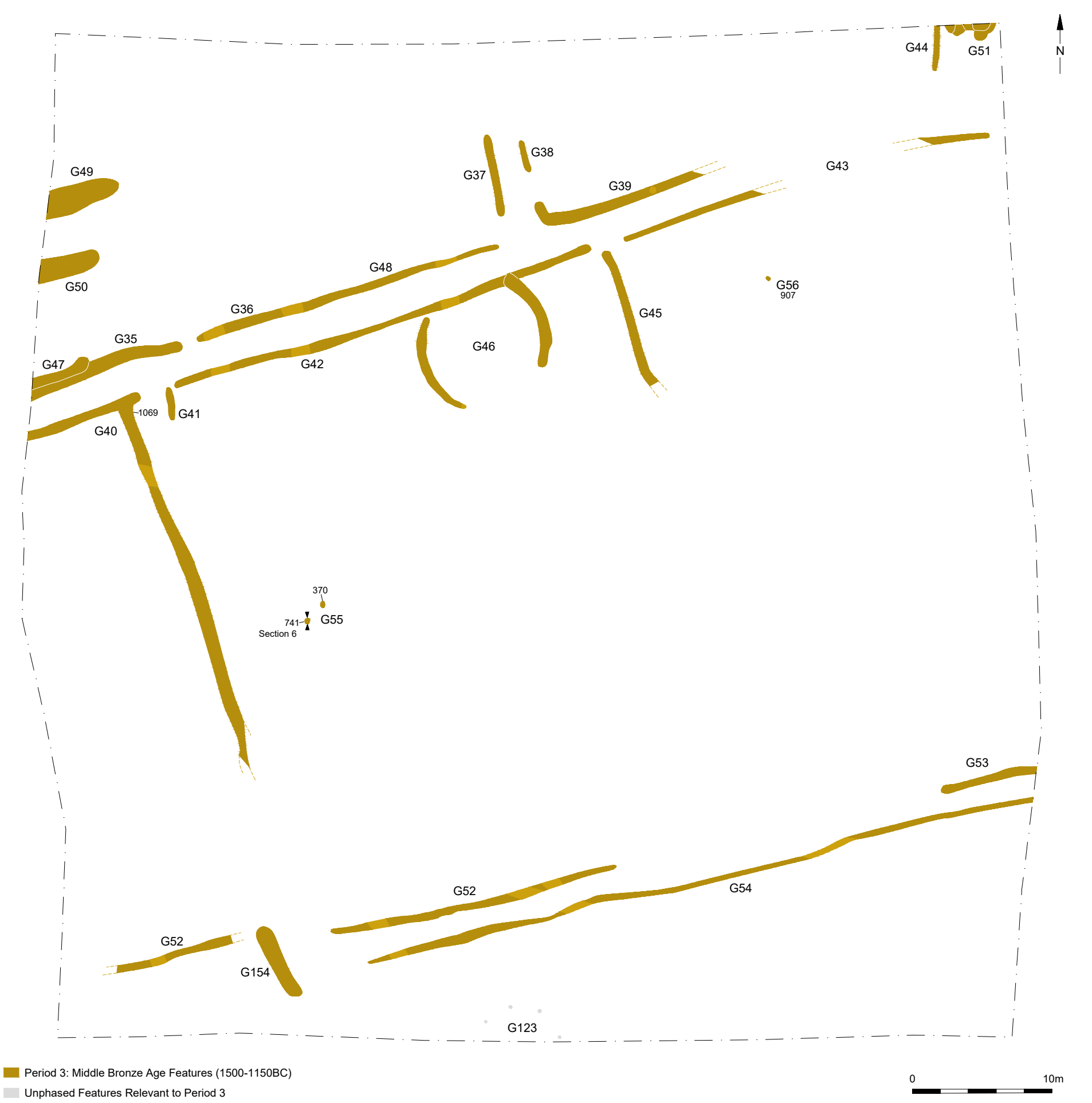
Overall photograph of ring ditch G46

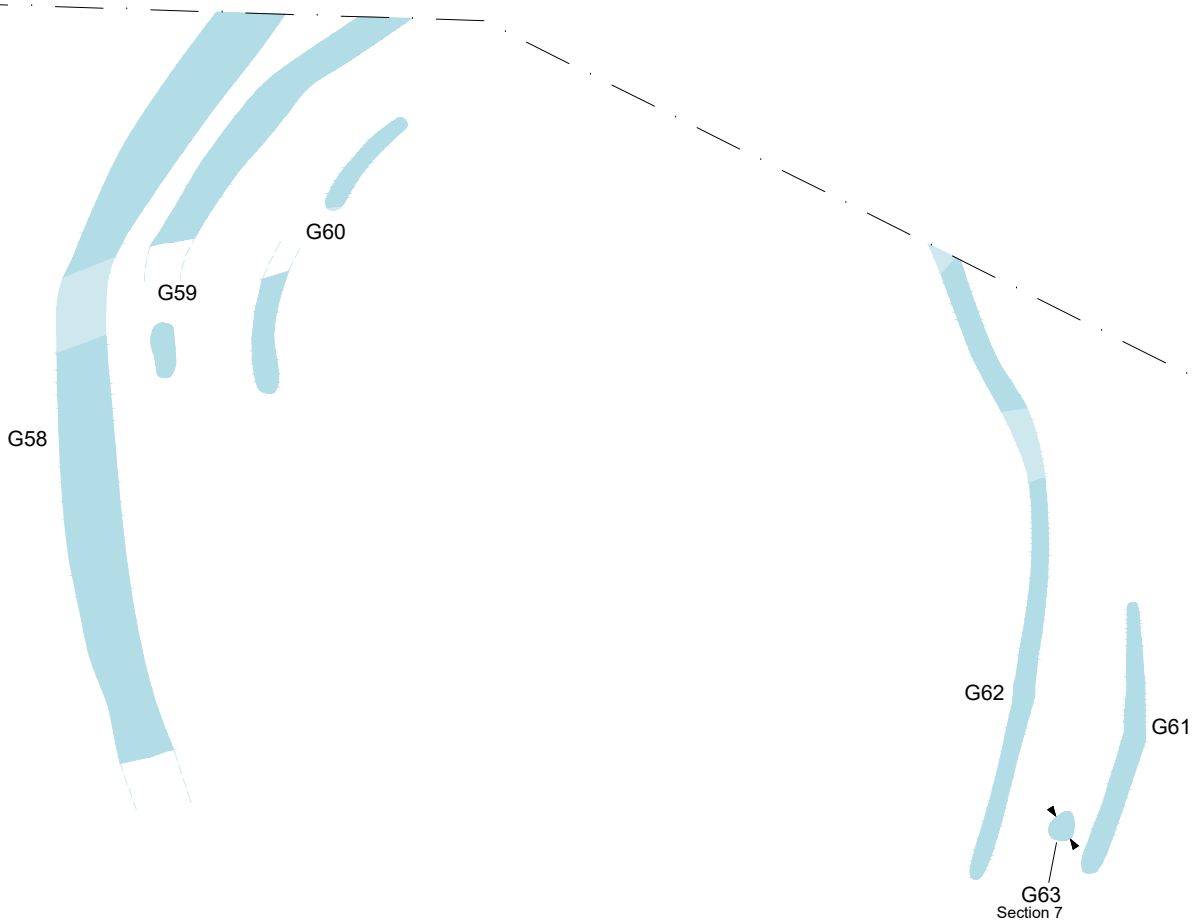


Cremation 741 (G55) looking West

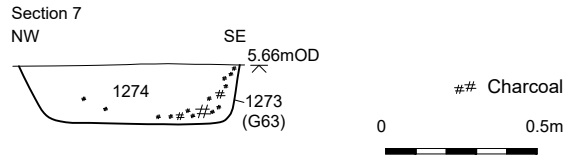


Overall photograph of possible roundhouse G123



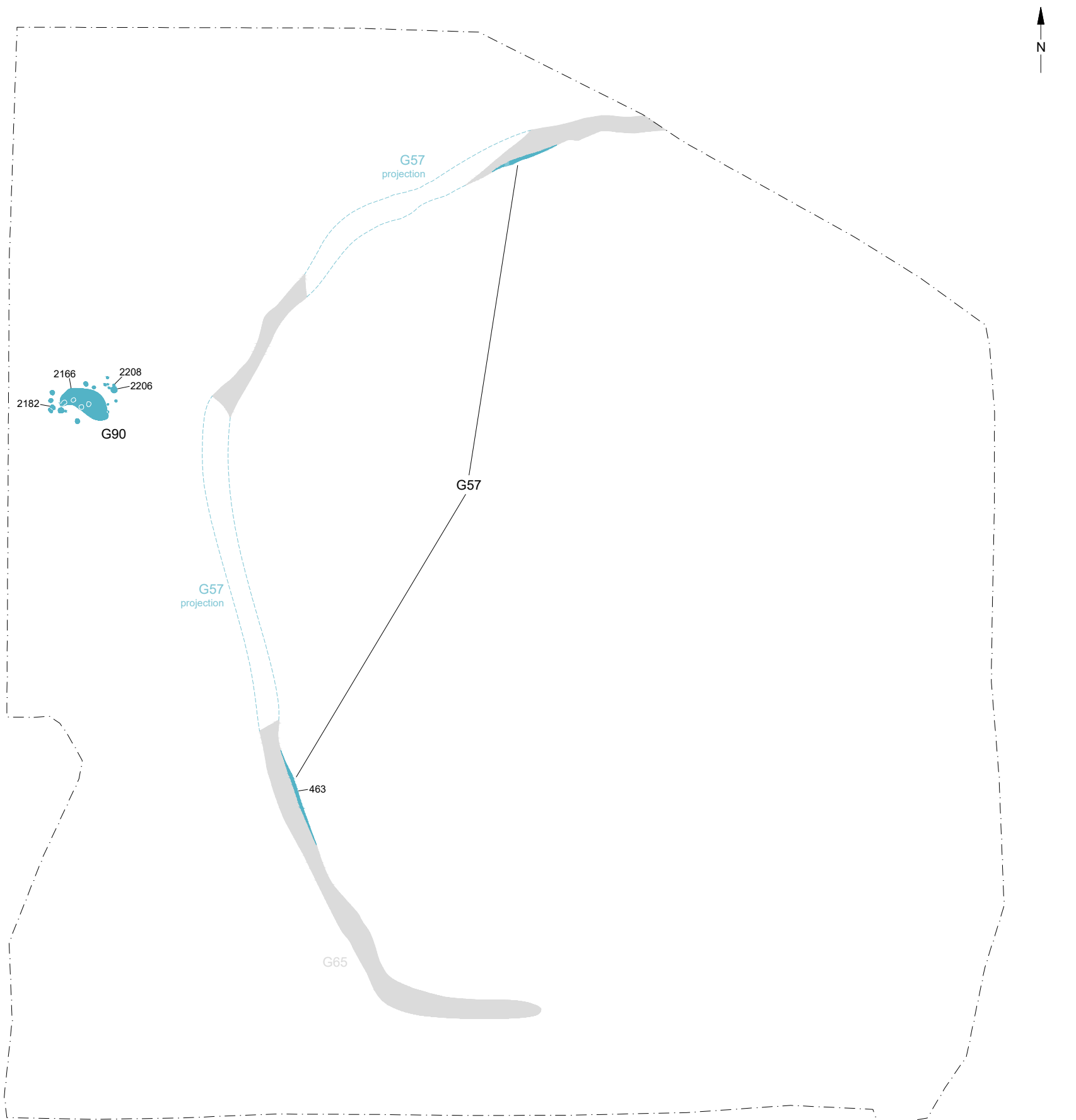


■ Period 4.1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Features (1150-600BC)



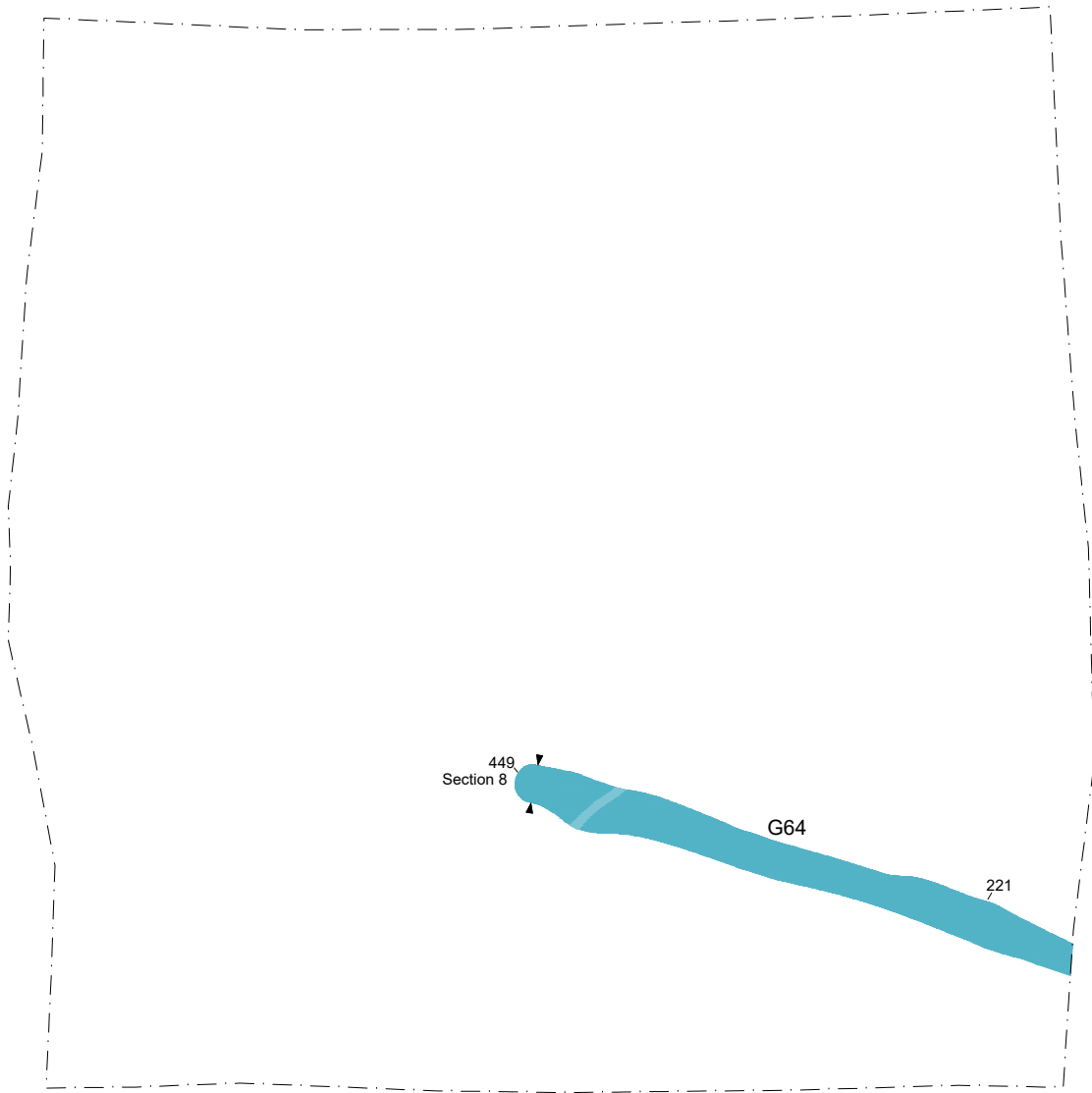
Pit 1273 (G63) looking North-East

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.12
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 4.1 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Period 4.2: Early Iron Age Features (800-600BC)  
 ■ Period 4.3 re-cut (G65)

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.13
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 4.2 Plan and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Period 4.2: Early Iron Age Features (800-600BC)

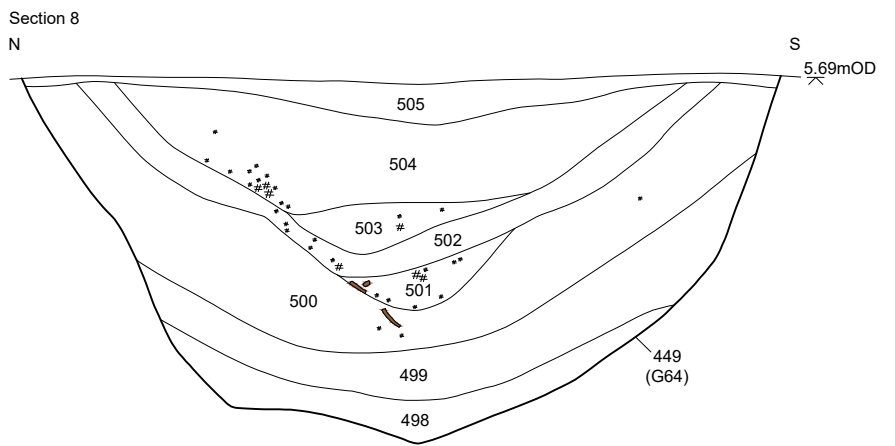
0 10m



G64 during excavation

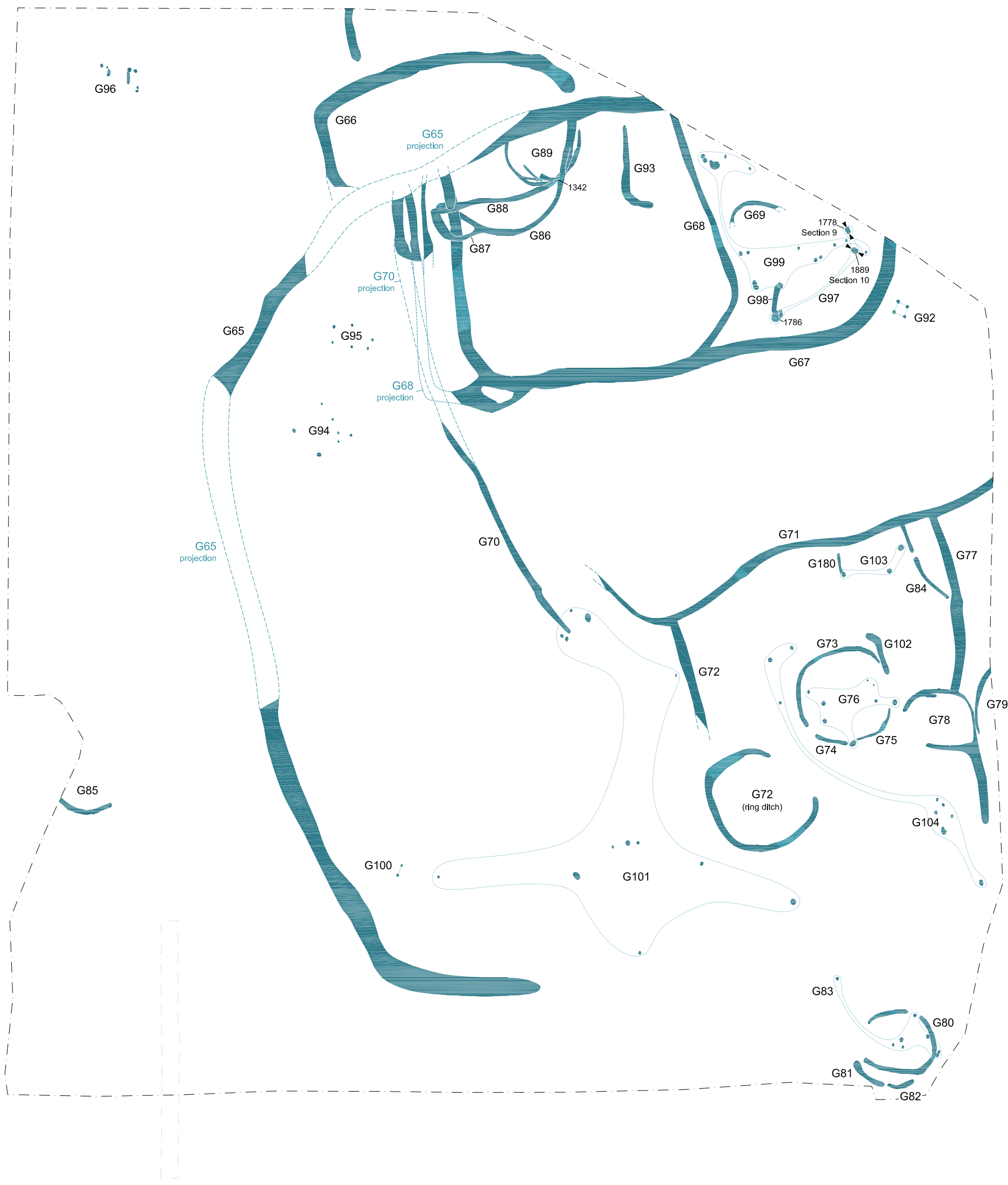


Terminus of ditch G64 looking East



■ Pottery  
## Charcoal

0 0.5m



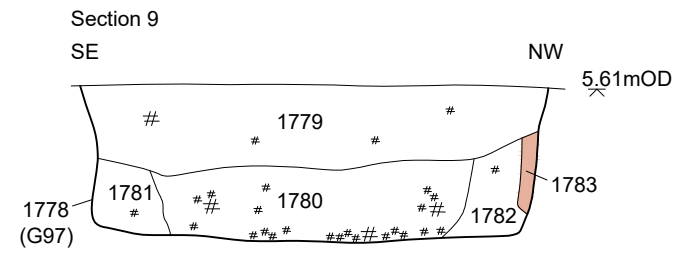
■ Period 4.3: Middle Iron Age Features (400-500BC)

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex		Fig.15
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 4.3 Plan		
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG			



Rectangular pit 1778 (G97) looking South-West



0 0.25m

■ Burnt Clay  
## Charcoal



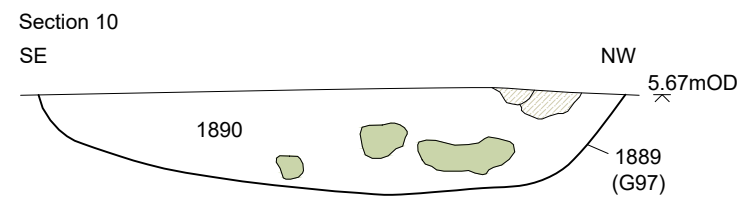
Ring Ditch G72



Ring Ditches G78 and G79



Pit 1889 (G97) looking South-West



0 0.25m

■ Limestone  
▨ Sandstone



Ring Ditch, G73, G74, G75 and posthole group G76



Ring Ditch G85

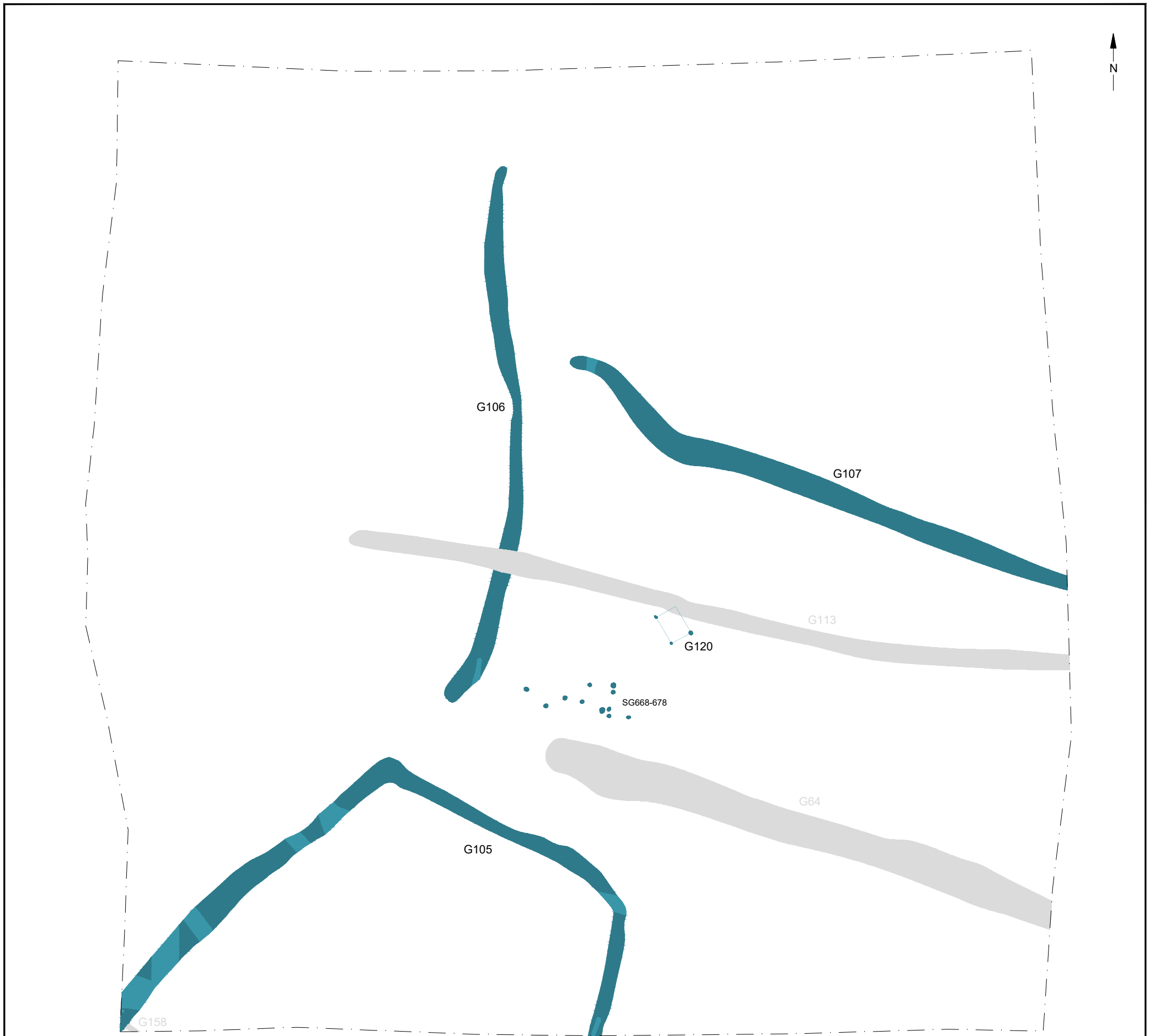


Four-post structure G92



Overall photograph of structure G96





■ Period 4.3: Middle Iron Age Features (400-50BC)  
■ Unphased Features / Features from other Periods Relevant to Period 4.3



Four-post structure (G120)



Photograph of postholes SG668-678 looking North

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.17
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Period 4.3 Plan and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

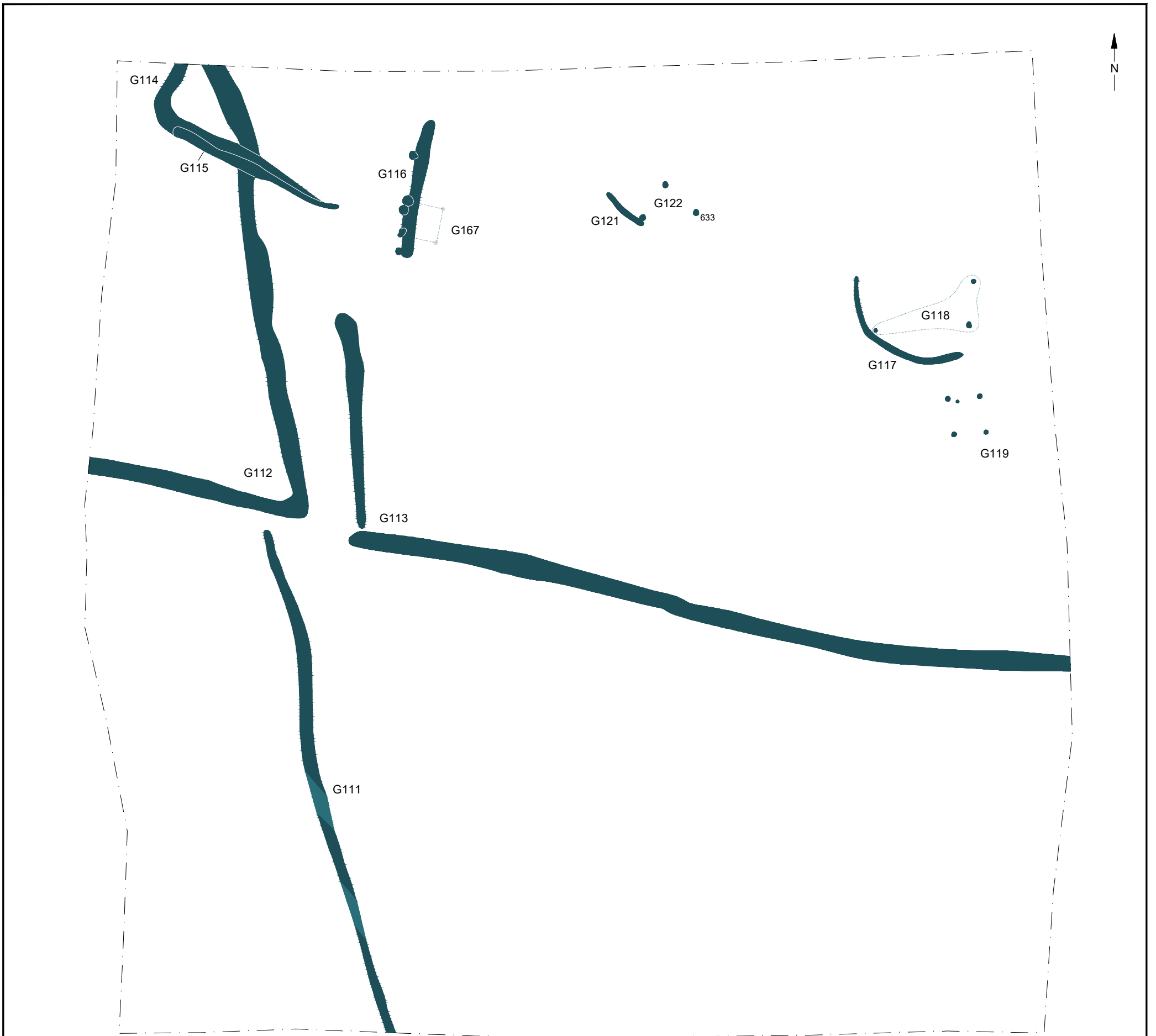


Photograph of pit and posthole group G110 looking South

■ Period 4.4: Middle Iron Age Features (400-50BC)  
■ Unphased Features / Features from other Periods Relevant to Period 4.4

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.18
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 4.4 Plan and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Period 4.4: Middle Iron Age Features (400-50BC)  
 ■ Unphased Features Relevant to Period 4.4

0 10m

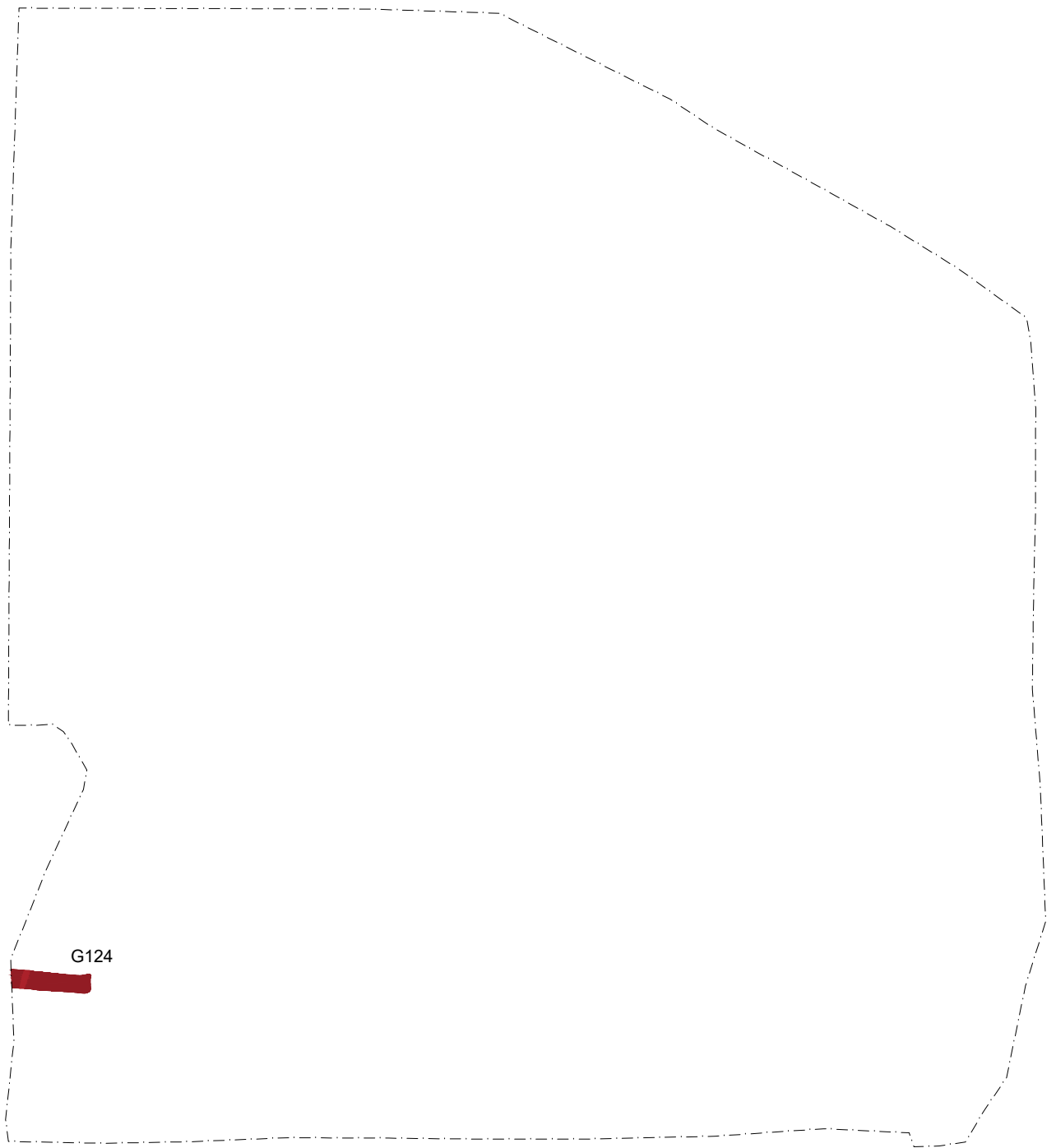
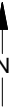


Ring ditch G117 and associated posthole group G118



Four-post structure (G119) looking North

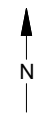
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Period 4.4 Plan and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



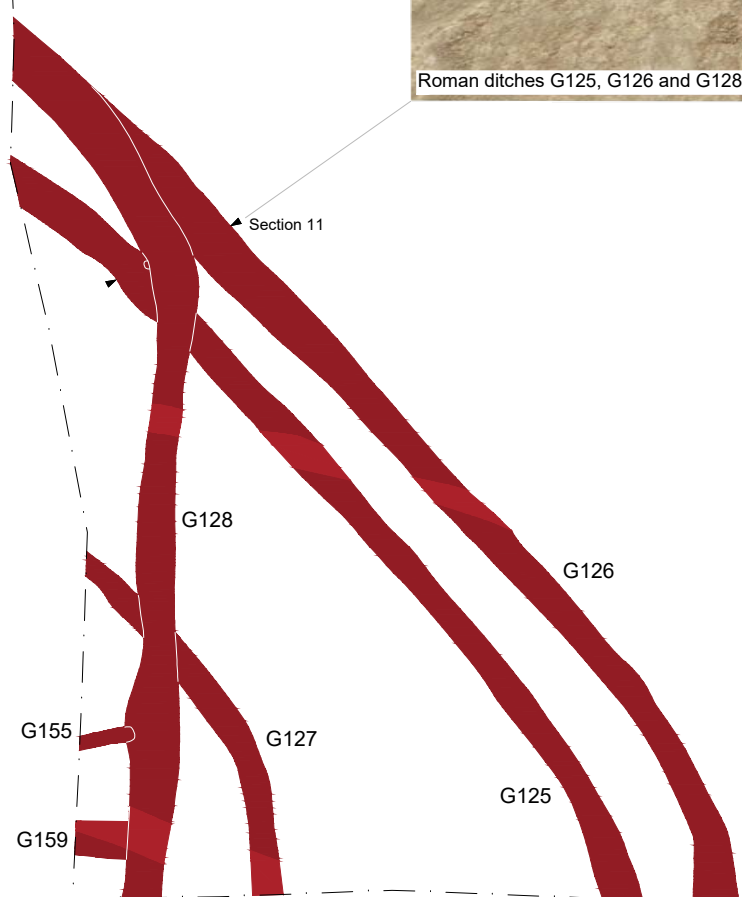
■ Period 5 Roman Features (AD50-150/200)



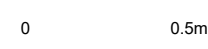
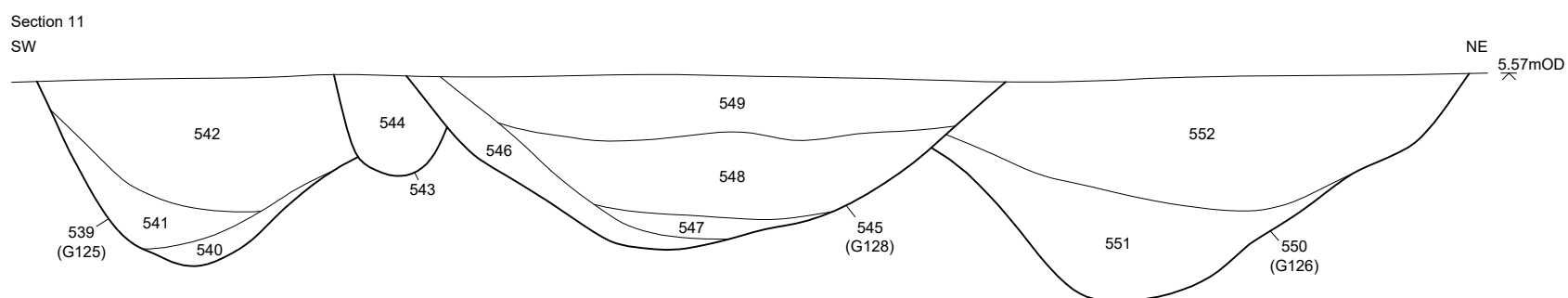
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.20
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 5 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



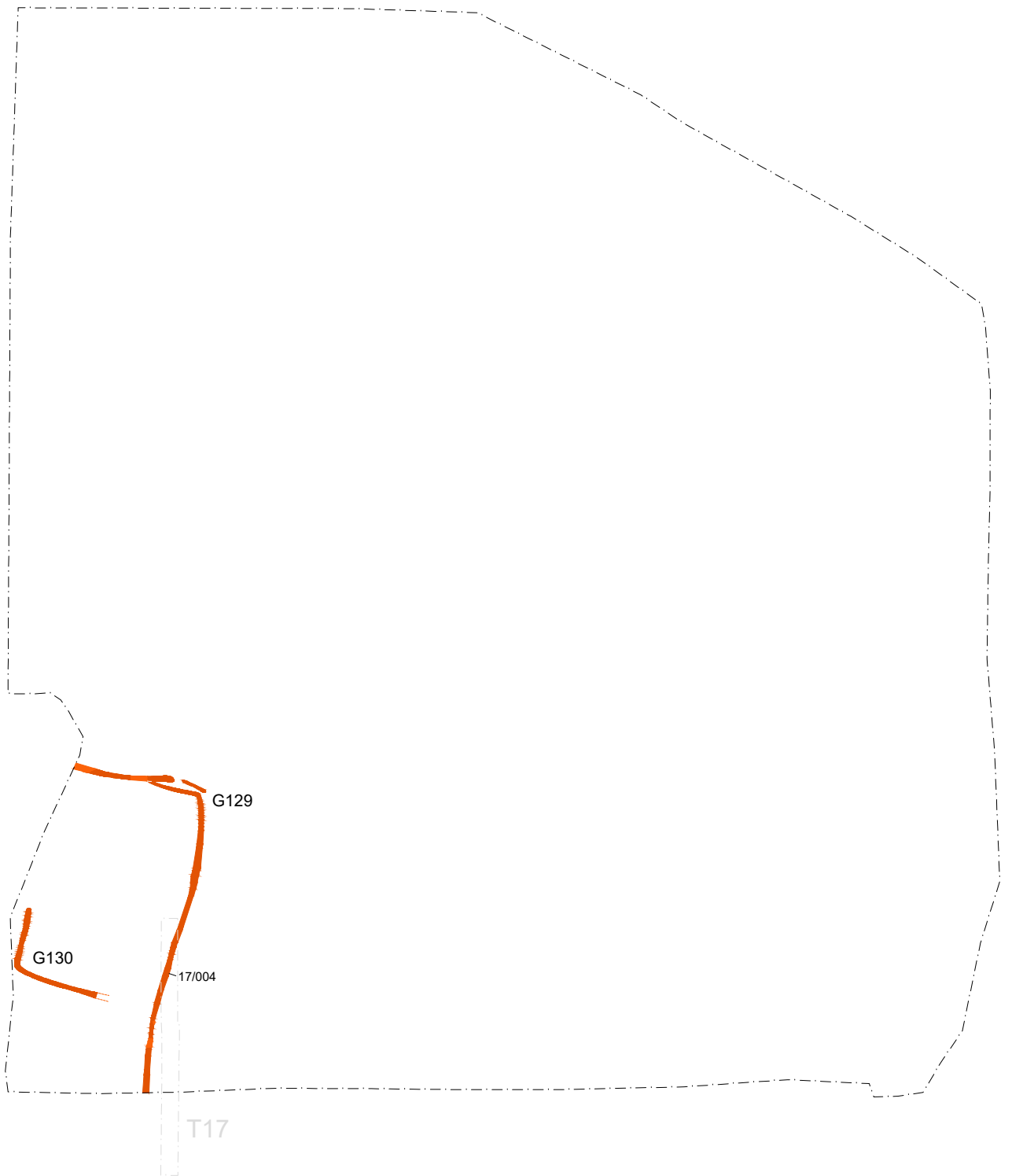
Roman ditches G125, G126 and G128 looking West



■ Period 5 Roman Features (AD50-150/200)



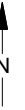
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.21
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Period 5 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Period 6: Saxo-Norman Features (1050-1150)



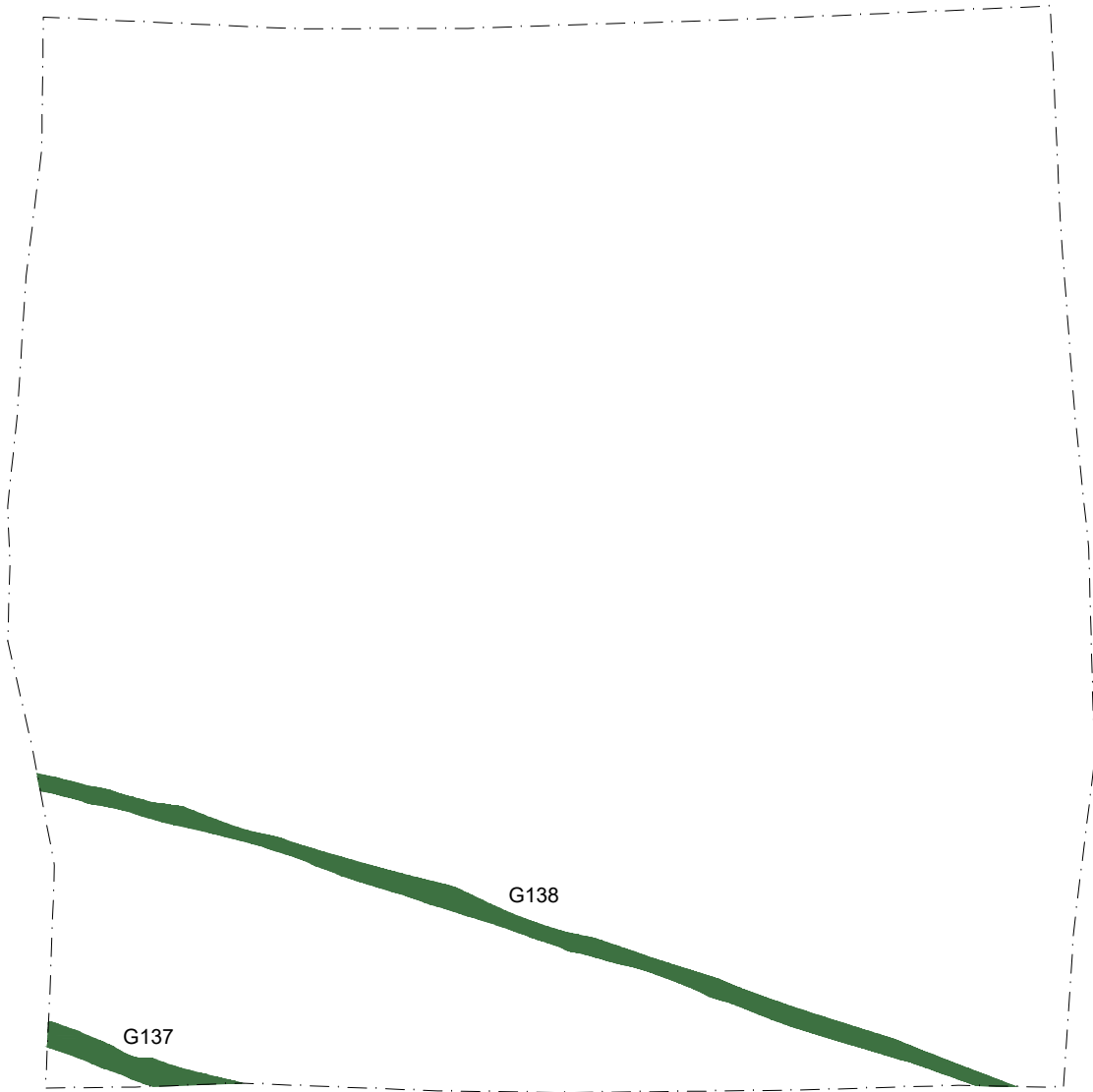
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.22
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 6 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Period 7: Medieval Features

0 20m

© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.23
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 7 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

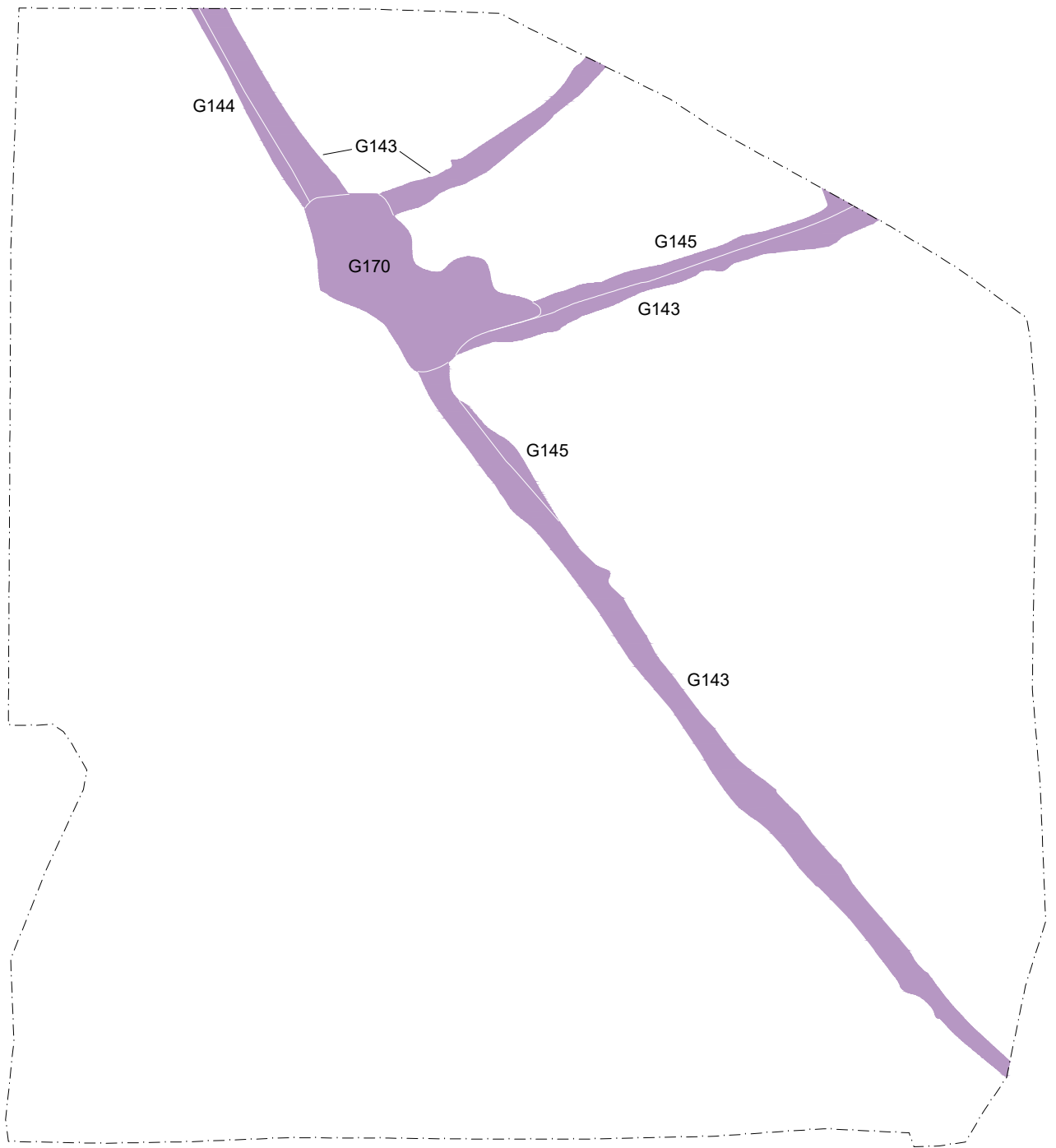
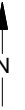


■ Period 7: Medieval Features



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.24
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Period 7 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

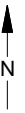




■ Period 8.1: Early post-medieval Features (1575-1725)



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.25
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 8.1 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

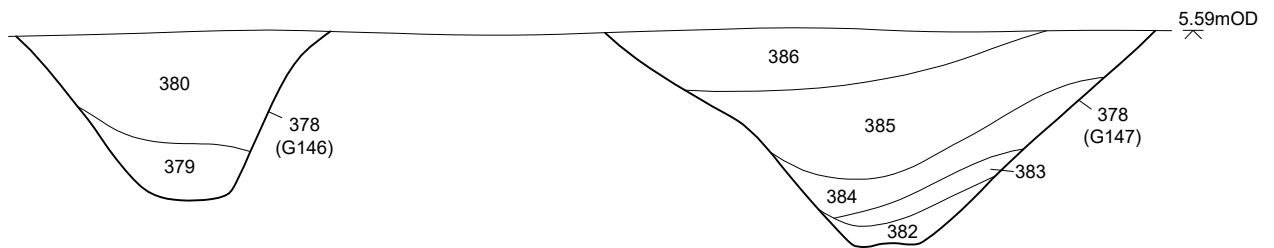


■ Period 8.1: Early post-medieval Features (1575-1725)

■ Period 8.2 Features Relevant to Period 8.1



Section 12  
NE



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Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Project Ref: 190815

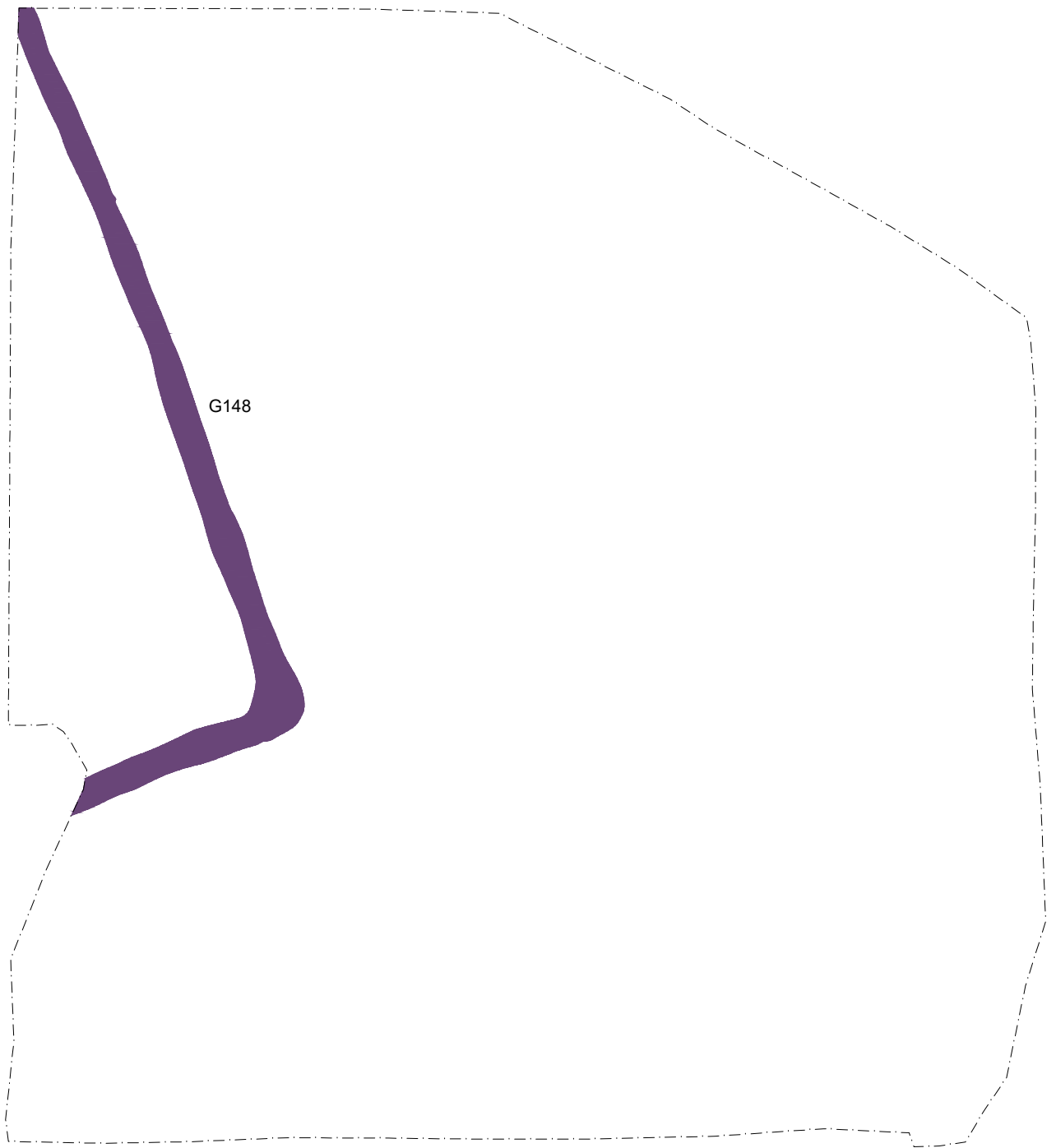
August 2022

Report Ref: 2022138

Drawn by: LG

Area B Period 8.1 Plan

Fig.26

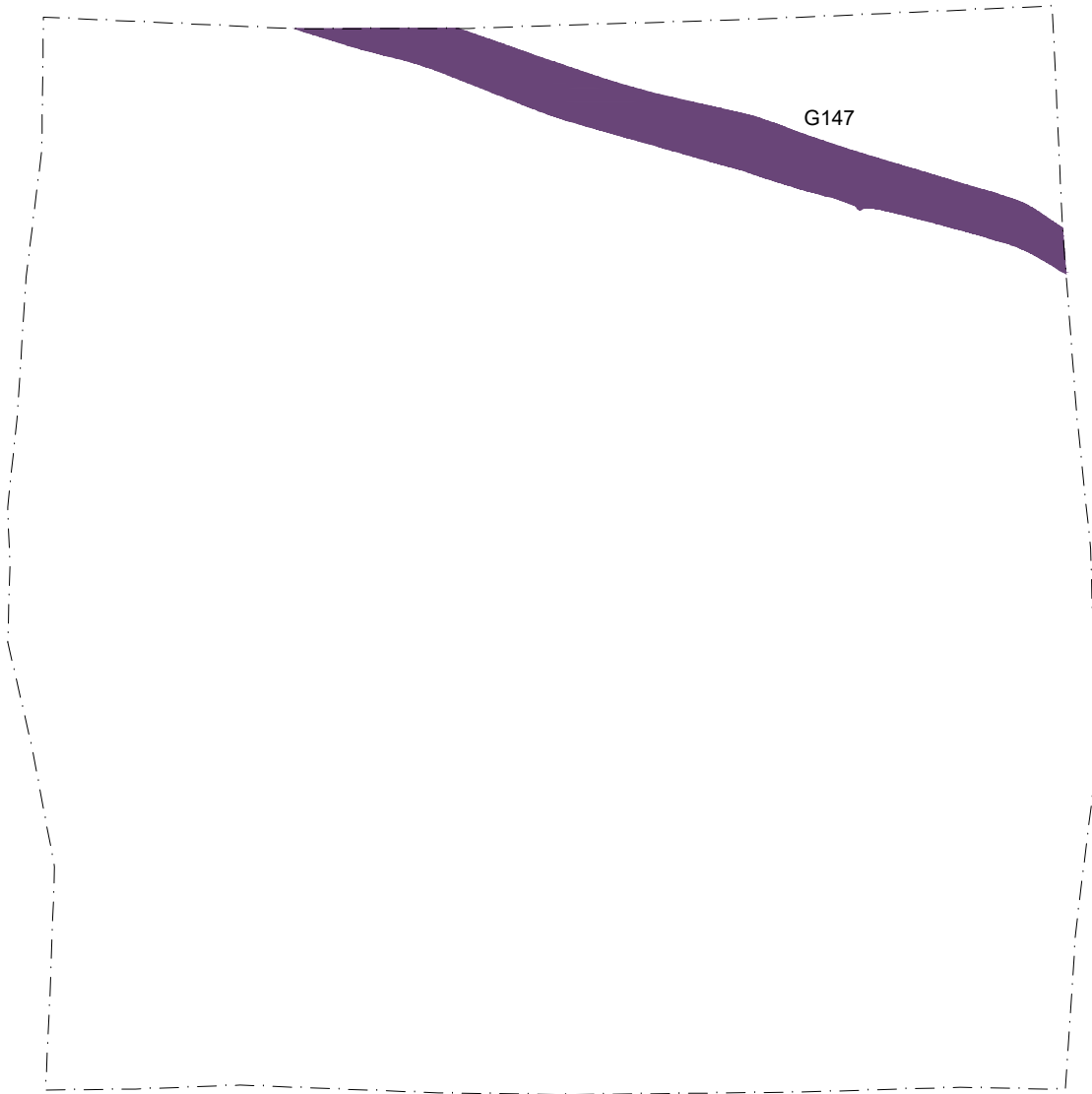
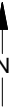


G148

■ Period 8.2: Late post-medieval Features (1750-1900)



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.27
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Period 8.2 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Period 8.2: Late post-medieval Features (1750-1900)



© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.28
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Period 8.2 Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



Lime Kiln G139 pre-excitation looking North-West



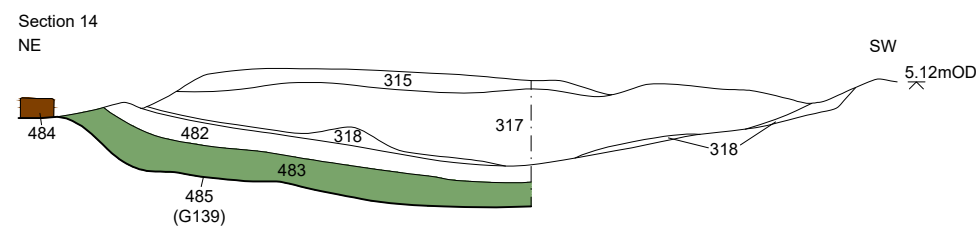
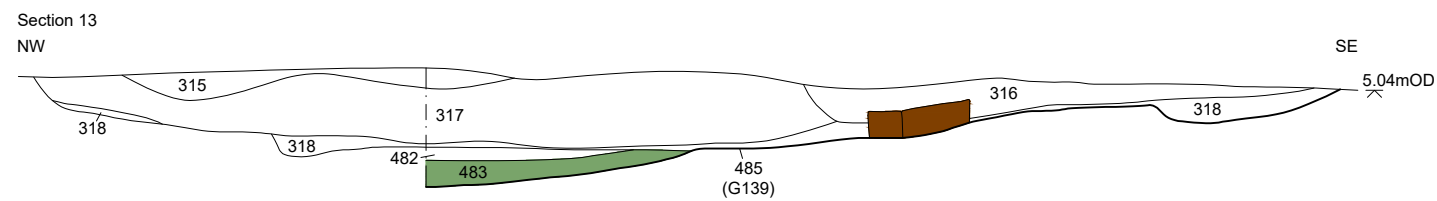
Lime Kiln G139 with excavated quadrants looking East



Lime Kiln G139 fully excavated looking South-West



■ Period 8.2: Late post-medieval Features (1750-1900)



■ Brick  
■ Extremely vitrified layer of brick (483)



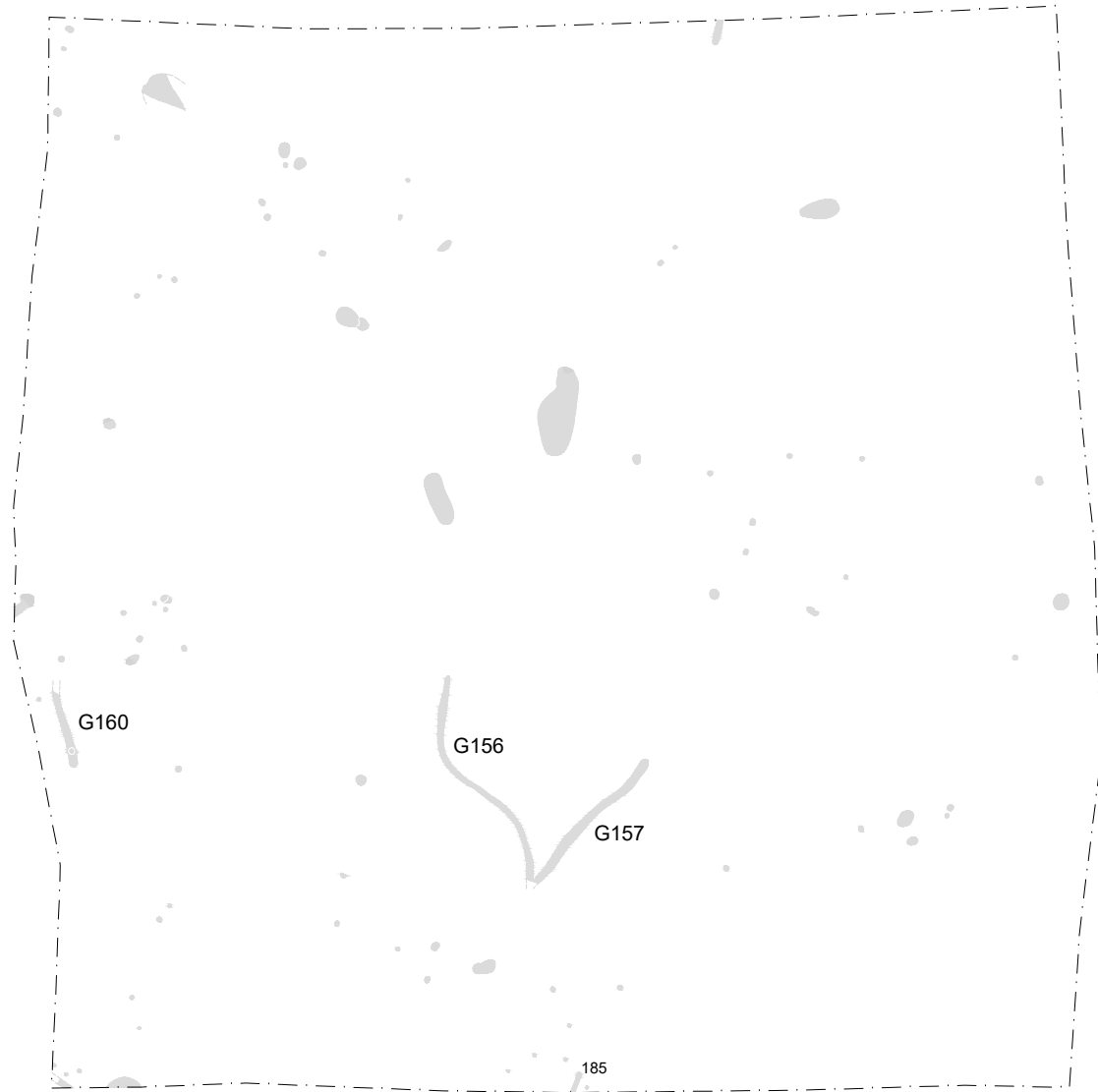
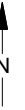
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex		Fig.29
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area D Period 8.2 Plan, Sections and Photographs		
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG			



■ Unphased/Undated Features



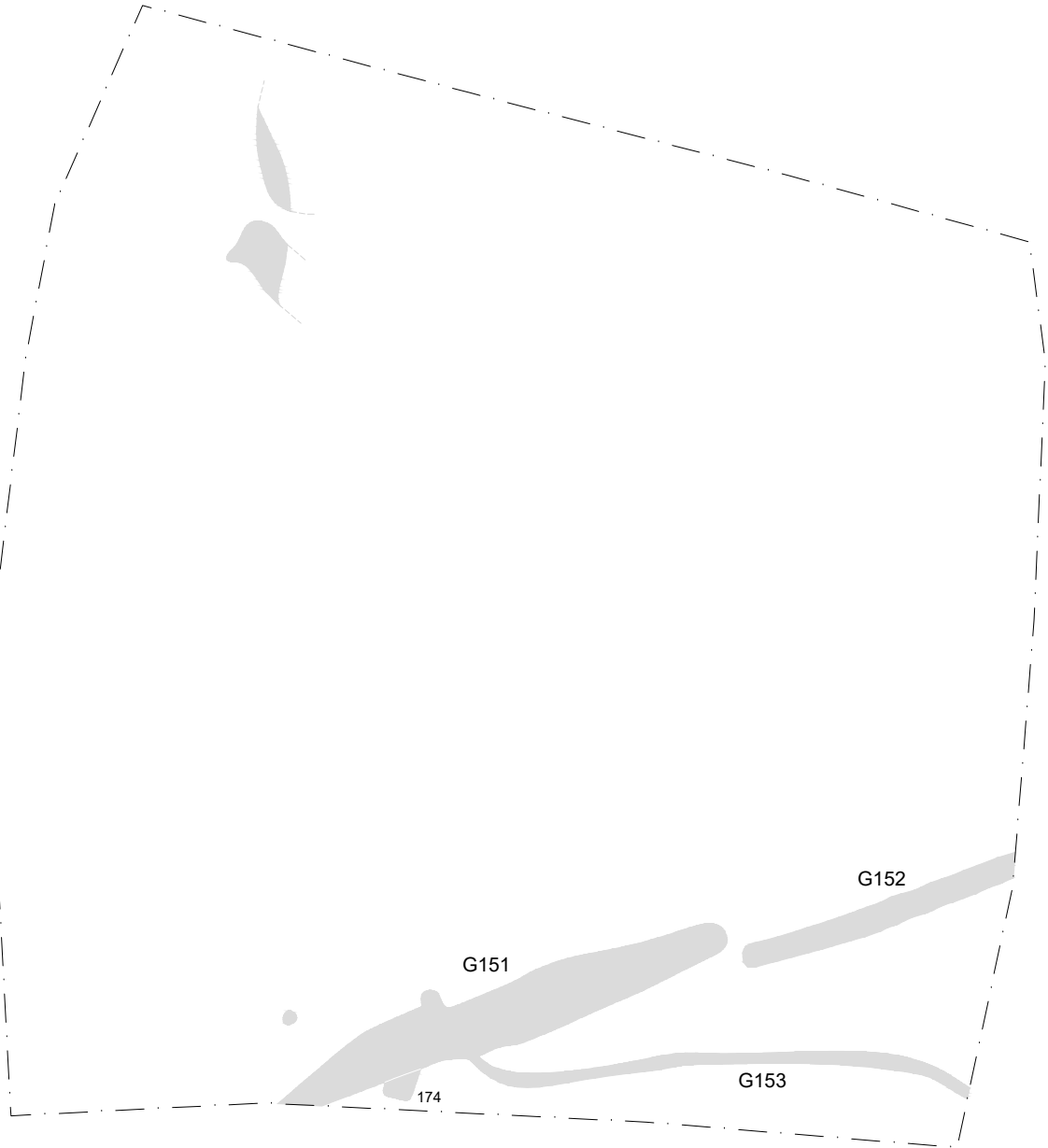
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.30
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area A Unphased Archaeology Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Unphased/Undated Features



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Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Area B Unphased Archaeology Plan	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



■ Unphased/Undated Features

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© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig.33
Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Period 7 features overlain on Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 190815	August 2022	Period 8 features overlain on Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778	
Report Ref: 2022138	Drawn by: LG		

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