Archaeology South-East

ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
ON LAND SOUTH OF LOXWOOD FARM PLACE
LOXWOOD
WEST SUSSEX

NGR: 503825 131335
(TQ 03825 31335)

Planning Reference: LX/20/01617/OUT

ASE Project No: 210615
Site Code: LXP 21
ASE Report No: 2022259
OASIS ID: archaeol6-514603

By Teresa Vieira

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON LAND SOUTH OF LOXWOOD FARM PLACE LOXWOOD WEST SUSSEX

NGR: 503825 131335 (TQ 03825 31335)

Planning Reference: LX/20/01617/OUT

ASE Project No: 210615
Site Code: LXP 21

ASE Report No: 2022259
OASIS ID: archaeol6-514603

Prepared by:	**Teresa Vieira**	**Senior Archaeologist**	
Reviewed and approved by:	**Dan Swift**	**Project Manager**	
Date of Issue:	**August 2023**		
Version:	**2**		

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 and 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on land south of Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex, between March and April 2021. The work was commissioned by Martin Grant Homes, in advance of the residential development of the site.

The excavations revealed an enclosed Late Iron Age / Early Roman structure. A G-shaped building with a probable thatched roof, a central post and entrance facing east-southeast was located within a small rectilinear enclosure. Adjacent enclosures, pits a post-built structure were recorded. Environmental and artefactual evidence suggest the site comprised part of a small rural domestic settlement built, re-landscaped and used between 1st C BC-1st C AD. A short summary of the results of this excavation will be produced for dissemination.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is situated on the southern periphery of Loxwood, to the west of High Street. Loxwood is a small village in the Chichester District of West Sussex, within the Low Weald. The Wey and Arun Canal passes east and south of the village, and c.190 m south of the site.

1.1.2 The site consists of a rectangular field (c.1.1 ha) and the excavation area lies close to its eastern edge, west of the High Street. The site is centred on NGR: 503825 131335 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the current data from the British Geological Survey, the natural geology comprises Weald Clay Formation Sandstone (BGS 2022). The site is generally flat and lies at an elevation of c.31m AOD.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning permission for the residential development of the site (ref: WA/44/17/OUT) with conditions has been granted by Chichester District Council. The archaeological condition is as follows:

'No development shall commence on the site until a written scheme of archaeological investigation of the site has been submitted to and been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include proposals for an initial trial investigation and mitigation of damage through development to deposits of importance thus identified, a schedule for the investigation, the recording of findings and the subsequent publication of results. Thereafter the scheme shall be undertaken fully in accordance with the approved details unless any variation is first submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological significance. It is considered necessary for this to be a pre-commencement condition as these details need to be agreed prior to the construction of the development and thus go to the heart of the planning permission.

1.3.2 An initial archaeology and heritage assessment (DBA; ACD Environmental 2019) was followed by archaeological evaluation (ASE 2021a) which demonstrated that the site contained a series of features and deposits of archaeological interest, significant enough to merit mitigation by open area excavation.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2021b), outlining the methodology and requirements of the archaeological investigation, was prepared, submitted to and approved by all parties prior to the commencement of the excavation. All work was carried out in line with this document.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ACD Environmental 2019)
- Archaeological evaluation undertaken on the 10th and 11th August 2021 (ASE 2021a)
- Archaeological excavation undertaken between 7th Mach and 1st April 2022

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

1.5.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line the CIfA Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2023); Sussex Archaeological Standards (CDC *et al* 2019) and in accordance with the methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2021b). On-site meetings were held between ASE and James Kenny (CDC), in order to monitor the progress of the work and modify the methodology as necessary.

1.5.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The Novium Museum Chichester have been notified that a site archive has been generated.

1.5.3 The work comprised the excavation of a parcel of land measuring 408 sqm. This initial area was extended to the west, c. 179 sqm, based on the archaeological results and in agreement with the CDC Archaeological Adviser. The area was set out using differential GS to target the principal concentration of archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation (Figure 2):

1.5.4 The excavation area was machine-stripped under the supervision of experienced archaeologists using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The spoil was piled where appropriate.

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

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

1.5.7 A sample excavation strategy was agreed and discussed with the CDC Archaeological Adviser at regular on-site meetings. A sufficient sample of linear features was excavated, all required relationships were defined, investigated and recorded and all terminals were excavated. Discrete features were, as a minimum, 50% excavated and, where rich finds or environmental remains were encountered, 100% excavated.

1.5.8 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets and planned using GS planning technology. Sections were hand-

drawn at a scale of 1:10 on plastic drafting film. A limited number of sections through large features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 where a smaller scale was more appropriate.

1.5.9 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.

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

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

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

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

1.5.14 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, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment 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 (Historic England 2015).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from 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, if any, is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Following on from a previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2021a; Trenches 1-9) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives recorded under a single site code: LFP21.

1.6.4 Where possible/relevant the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background has been drawn from the WSI (ASE 2021b) and from an archaeological desk-based assessment that was previously prepared for the site (ACD 2019), drawing on a search for entries on the Chichester District HER from within a 1km radius of the site. The background also considers the results of the evaluation (ASE 2021b).

2.1.2 The HER records a small number of finds and sites which suggest that the Loxwood area has seen activity from the prehistoric period on. A flint knife was found in 1956 in a garden east of Loxwood's centre, but the dating to the Palaeolithic or Early Stone Age is not definitive. An unprovenanced find of a piece of rotary quern dates to the Iron Age or Roman period. The area is thought to have been sparsely populated in prehistory and Roman period.

2.1.3 Medieval settlement at Loxwood includes Loxwood Place Farm. A high-status house surrounded by a moat is recorded, with the southern arm of the moat lying immediately north of the site. Much of the moat was destroyed, but that one source suggests it once continued eastwards to also enclose 'Willetts' to the far side of the High Street. The possible site of a medieval chapel at the centre of the village, west of the pond and north of Loxwood Place Farm is recorded.

2.1.4 Trial trenching completed Loxwood Place Farm found 13th century pottery and features dating from the 15th century. Subsequent investigation recorded medieval and later features including ditches, building foundations and post-holes; no trace of the western arm of the moat was found.

2.1.5 The earliest detailed map of the site dated to the early 19th century and shows the site as consisting of an arable field in the southern three quarters, with the northern quarter part of the curtilage of Loxwood Place Farm. No orchard or moat is shown in this northern part. The 1842 Tithe map shows an almost identical situation for the site and its environs. The apportionment notes the southern field as 'arable' and belonging to the Onslow family. The northern tip of the site is noted as 'garden'.

2.1.6 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 shows an identical situation, but with the northern garden planted as an orchard. A probable pond is shown in the verge strip between the site and the road. The second edition does not show an orchard in the north, whilst the maps of 1912 and 1937 do show orchard there and also show the main field with a rectangular sub-division in the north-west of circa a third of an acre. The moat is not shown on any of the pre-war maps.

2.2 Archaeological Evaluation on Site

2.2.1 Archaeological evaluation comprising nine trenches was undertaken in August 2021; four trenches contained archaeological features, most were undated. Trench 7 contained the densest concentration of features including ditches, gullies, pits and a posthole. Two of the pits contained sherds of late Iron Age pottery (ASE 2021b).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Original Aims

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

3.1.2 Further original aims included understanding to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation could be explained through excavation of the wider area and to refine their dating, character and function.

3.1.3 The project also aimed to make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through publication, the submission of a report to the Chichester District HER and the deposition of the project archive to the local museum.

3.2 Original Research Objectives

3.2.1 In addition, a series of site-specific research aims were identified with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF; KCC 2023). They are to explore:

- *The use of the Weald in later prehistory [SERF: Bronze Age /Iron Age]*
- *The evolution of settlement despite (or because of) the rapid accumulation of new evidence, there are major problems such as the long-term history of the land divisions laid out in the MBA/LBA; the problem of MIA settlements; the hiatus between earlier sites and those of the LIA [SERF: Bronze Age /Iron Age]*
- *The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on West Sussex? [SERF: Bronze Age /Iron Age]*
- *The transition from the preceding period to the Roman period [SERF: Roman]*

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Contexts, referred to thus [***], have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their parent context [***] or group label (G **). In this way, linear features which have numerous context numbers, are discussed as single entities and other cut features like pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are shown thus <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). The full context register is in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 The archaeology is discussed based on interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and is dated predominantly by pottery. A provisional structure of dated periods and Periods has been devised, as follows:

Periods 1.1 and 1.2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (c.50BC – c.50AD)

4.2 Archive

4.2.1 The site archive generated by the investigation is quantified below. The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	182
Section sheets	6
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	100
Context register	6
Drawing register	6
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)	15 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	38
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	22
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	22

Table 2: Quantification of artefacts and environmental samples

4.3 Natural deposits and overburden

4.3.1 The natural geology encountered consisted of Weald Clay with sandstone. It comprised a mottled mid-yellow-brown silty clay with sandstone inclusions. Overburden in the northern part of the excavation area comprised a modern made ground, overlying the natural substrate and overlain by a topsoil. To the west and south, a dark-brown clay silt ploughsoil was overlying the natural geology The overburden removed varied between c.0.45m and c 0.70m in thickness. All archaeological features were visibly cut into the natural clay and sealed beneath a ploughsoil or made ground.

4.4 Residual earlier prehistoric material

4.4.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of residual and unstratified struck flint is suggestive of possible Mesolithic – Early Neolithic activity (see 5.2). Although no features were dated to this period, the flintwork condition indicates minimal post-depositional disturbance suggesting that it has not travelled far.

4.5 Late Iron Age – Early Roman (c.50BC – c.50AD) (Figure 3)

4.5.1 Evidence of Late Iron Age- Early Roman settlement was recorded in the form of a ring-gully/ roundhouse, located within a small sub-squared enclosure. Several postholes and a possible post-built structure were also recorded. Within the same period, in Period 1.2 the small gully-formed enclosures were replaced by a larger ditch and three adjoined pits were dug. The largest portion of the artefactual assemblage gathered from this period comprised pottery and a large quantity of fired clay. A possible structured deposit was recorded.

Period 1.1

Building – Roundhouse

4.5.2 G1 comprised a circular gully with a spiral-alike shaped plan. G1 had an internal diameter of c. 10m. A total of sixteen slots across it were excavated. (Figure 4) Environmental samples were taken from six contexts (see 6.0) All contexts' widths, depths, and heights AOD are tabulated below (Table 3).

4.5.3 The gully varied in width, between 0.35m and 0.80m. Depths were recorded between 0.14m and 0.29m. The widest area of the gully was on the northern side, [160] and [162] and the narrower, on the west, where it appeared to converge with a contemporary gully G2 in [175].

4.5.4 In plan, it comprised a 'G-shaped', semi-open circle with a sharp curved segment turning inwards from east to west. An east-southeast facing entrance was situated between *terminae* [111] (section 5) and [134] (section 9).

4.5.5 The profile varied across the feature. It was generally concave and with soft sides. [130] was distinct, with steeper sides towards a flat, narrow base and similar with contemporary [126] G2.

4.5.6 The gully was filled with one single deposit for the most part, except for [130] (section 8), [152] (section 13) and [155] (section 14), located in the south, and

[84] (section 2) in the east. Two deposits were recorded in [84] and [152] while [130] and [155] contained three different infills.

4.5.7 Pottery was recovered from six contexts, fills [75], [102], [125], [145], [153] and [163] and fired clay was recovered from [102], [145] and [153]. [102] yielded the largest amount of pottery recovered from G1.

4.5.8 Environmental sampling produced a moderate amount of data, including evidence of plant macrofossils, charcoal and uncharred animal bone.

Structured deposit

4.5.9 A large quantity of fired clay and pottery was recorded in [144] (section 11). Fill [145] contained one fragmented vessel, a jar, among large pieces of triangular clay weights (see 5.), interpreted as possible thatch weights. This has been interpreted as a placed deposition, possibly associated with a symbolic act of decommissioning the building. The deposition of the weights within the gully indicates the structure was totally or partially dismounted before abandonment.

Context	**Type**	**Interpretation**	**Width m**	**Thickness m**	**Height mAOD**	**Section n.** (Figure 3)
74	Cut	gully, ring	0.39	0.16	31.04	1
75	Fill	fill, single		0.16		1
84	Cut	gully, ring	0.46	0.30	31.07	2
85	Fill	fill, basal		0.10		2
86	Fill	fill, upper		0.20		2
101	Cut	gully, ring	0.53	0.24	31.02	3, 4
102	Fill	fill, single		0.24		3, 4
111	Cut	gully, ring	0.55	0.28	31.04	5
112	Fill	fill		0.28		5
124	Cut	gully, ring	0.80	0.26	31.07	6
125	Fill	fill, single		0.26		6
128	Cut	gully, ring	0.66	0.24	31.07	7
129	Fill	fill, single		0.24		7
130	Cut	gully, ring	0.49	0.29	31.02	8
131	Fill	fill, basal		0.14		8
132	Fill	fill, secondary		0.09		8
133	Fill	fill, upper		0.06		8
134	Cut	gully, ring	0.62	0.25	31.12	9
135	Fill	fill, single		0.25		9
142	Cut	gully, ring	0.68	0.23	31.05	10
143	Fill	fill, single		0.23		10
144	Cut	gully, ring	0.61	0.21	30.99	11
145	Fill	fill, single		0.21		11
146	Cut	gully, ring	0.70	0.19	31.09	12
147	Fill	fill, single		0.19		12
152	Cut	gully, ring	0.50	0.25	30.98	13

Context	Type	Interpretation	Width m	Thickness m	Height mAOD	Section n. (Figure 3)
153	Fill	fill, basal		0.15		13
154	Fill	fill, upper		0.10		13
155	Cut	gully, ring	0.55	0.25	30.95	14
156	Fill	fill, basal		0.10		14
157	Fill	fill, intermediate		0.08		14
160	Cut	gully, ring	0.67	0.29	30.97	15
161	Fill	fill, single		0.29		15
162	Cut	gully, ring	0.80	0.29	30.97	16
163	Fill	fill, single		0.29		16
172	Fill	fill,upper		0.07		14
175	Cut	gully, ring	0.35	0.14	30.90	17
176	Fill	fill, single		0.14		17

Table 3: G1 context list

Postholes and pits – internal to G1

4.5.10 Adjacent to terminus [111] was pit [113] (section 5) and [115] (section 19), a possible central post. [113] comprised a circular concave pit witch c. 0.65m in diameter and 0.20m in depth. It contained one single fill [114]. Immediately adjacent was pit [115], measuring c.1.05m in diameter and c.0.23m in depth and filled with [116] and [117]. Environmental sampling for [114] and [117] yielded small amounts of burnt bone.

4.5.11 Pit [115] was truncated by [118], a circular, concave feature, possibly a posthole, in the centre of [115]. [118] measured c.0.35m in diameter and c.0.25m in depth.

4.5.12 Two postholes, G9 were located north of [115] in the internal area of G1 and approximately in the centre, distancing c.2.20m the central pit [115], and the gully G1 in the north. G9 may have sustained a structure related with the management of the large, opened entrance, perhaps adding a spatial division to this area and/or further structural support for the roof.

4.5.13 Two further postholes were recorded inside G1. [177] distanced c.1.00m south of pit [113] and [89] was immediately adjacent to gully [84].

4.5.14 Three possible pits [93], [95] and [97] were recorded. They comprised sub-circular, concave and shallow features and were located adjacent to [74] and [101]. Fill [94] of [93] produced a single pottery sherd.

Enclosure(s)

4.5.15 The structure G1 appeared to sit within an enclosure formed from ditches G2, G3 and G4. G2 gully, to the northwest of G1 was apparently a contemporary feature. Its corner was aligned with the terminus of ditch G4. G2 measured between c. 0.40m and 0.60m in width on average but increasing towards the north (in [80] and [2/003]).

4.5.16 G3 was formed by two further, apparently contemporary ditches, immediately south of G1, with the ditch in the south distancing c. 4.50m from G1. This ditch measured c. 0.90m in width and between 0.30 and 0.40m in depth and was perpendicular to gully G4.

4.5.17 G4 comprised a shallow gully, running north northeast to south southwest, c.4m east from the entrance of G1. In the southeast *terminae* [53] and [55] (section 30) distanced c. 0.70m from each other, likely forming the entrance to a further paddock to the south of structure G1.

Postholes and post-built structure – external to G1

4.5.18 A group of postholes G8, located outside the building G1 is interpreted as a structure, comprising six postholes aligned in two parallel rows, distancing c.1.50m from each other and northeast-southwest oriented. Two further postholes [31] and [33] may have also been part of the structure but is unclear.

4.5.19 G8 postholes measured c.0.25m – 0.35m in diameter and had depths between c0.20m – 0.30m.

4.5.20 Postholes [37], [39] and [41] (section 29) were c.1.50m from the entrance to enclosure ditch G4. [37] measured c.0180m in diameter and c.0.12m in depth and pot was retrieved from single fill [38]. [41] measured c.0.48m in diameter and c. 0.20m in depth and contained a single sterile fill [42]. [39] measured c.0.30 in diameter and c. 0.16m in depth and its single fill [40] contained RF<1>, a ceramic triangular weight with perforation, interpreted as a thatch weight. It is suggestive of a possible placed deposit. [41], likely contemporary with the deposit observed in [144] of G1.

Postholes and pits – east of G4

4.5.21 Eleven discrete features were recorded to the east, and external of enclosure G4. They were generally circular and shallow and were interpreted as pits and postholes. Features [5], [9], [11], [15], [7/004], [7/006] contained very sterile fills and did not yield any artefacts.

4.5.22 Posthole [43] was sub-circular in plan and had a diameter of c. 0.22m and a depth of c.0.18m. It was filled with a single deposit [44], a mottled mid-brown sandy clay which produced a small quantity of pottery.

4.5.23 Pit [49] comprised a circular pit, measuring c. 0.80m in diameter. It comprised a concave base and was filled with single deposit [50], a mottled mid-brown sandy clay which yielded a small amount of pottery.
Immediately east of [49] was pit [9]. It measured c. 0.63m in diameter and had depth of c. 0.10m. Its single fill [10] was identical to [50] but it did not produce any artefacts.

4.5.24 [7/012] comprised a circular small pit, measuring c. 0.31m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. It was filled with [7/013], a dark grey sandy clay, which contained fragments of burnt animal bone, pottery and a small amount of charcoal flecks.

4.5.25 Pit [7/014] was circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.90m and a depth of 0.18m. Its bottom fill [7/015] produced burnt mammal bone and pottery alike the one retrieved from [7/013].

Period 1.2

4.5.26 A second phase of activity was determined from the stratigraphical relationships although the dating evidence was still between c.50 BC – c. 50AD.

Enclosure

4.5.27 Large north-north-east aligned ditch G5 was cut through enclosure ditch G4.

4.5.28 Perhaps, along with ditch G2, with which it was parallel and which was presumably still open, G5 formed a larger, northeast to southwest oriented rectilinear enclosure. Only parts of this feature were within the excavation area, and its configuration was extrapolated based on the orientation of [13] (northeast-southwest) and [57] (northwest-southeast). The enclosure had a minimum length of approximately 35m.

4.5.29 G5 ditch measured between1.30m and 1.54n in width and c. 0.45m in depth. A large group of vessel sherds was produced from the fills of [57] and it is indicative of nearby domestic activity.

Pits

4.5.30 G6 comprised three adjacent sub-circular pits located immediately to the northeast of structure G1. One of these pits truncated ditch G4.

4.5.31 The pits were apparently broadly contemporary and to each other and arranged along a northwest-southeast orientation. Pit [103] measured c. 3.26m in width and 0.70m in depth. Pottery was recovered from the bottom fill [104] and from upper fill of disuse [106]. Pit [107] measured 2.05m in width and c.0.38m in depth and it contained single fill [108] and pit SG58 measured c. 1.37 in diameter and c.0.40m in depth and contained a single fill and both produced small amounts of pot sherds. The function of these features is unclear.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered 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 Table 4 and material recovered from the residues of environmental samples in Appendix 2. Eleven objects, all ceramic weights, are assigned unique registered finds numbers, Table 5, and are detailed in sections 5.4. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2022).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2	2	83	2	16							1	62				
14			4	25	4	1498										
16					1	7										
24	5	<1	2	9												
32			12	54												
36	1	17														
38			2	4												
40													20	3220		
44	1	4	1	15												
46			3	12												
50			1	9												
60			182	2371	19	1642							8	111		
62			48	666									8	201		
65			1	17												
67			5	82												
69			1	5												
75					5	9503							4	79		
79			2	9												
81			1	6												
94			1	7												
100			2	13												
102	1	12	155	2341	26	2145							18	1050		
104			4	3												
106			19	314	5	1679										
108			7	60			1	21								
123			1	3												
125			11	113												
143			3	22												
145			68	2345									167	10533		
150															1	32
153																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
157	1	2	12	50												
161					1	223										
163			1	7									13	324		
165					1	3										
178	4	<1														
180			2	3												
7/013			6	56					9	2						
7/015			2	23												
7/016			2	3												
Total	**115**	**118**	**563**	**8660**	**62**	**16700**	**1**	**21**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**62**	**238**	**15518**	**1**	**32**

Table 4: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

R	Conte	Material	Object	Date Min	Date Max	N	Weight (g)
1	40	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	196
2	40	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	3022
3	75	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	79
3	75	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	2
4	102	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	379
5	102	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	524
6	145	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	381
7	145	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	4276
8	145	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	320
9	145	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	777
10	145	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	4796
11	163	Ceramic	Weight	MIA	Early Roman	31	324

Table 5: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.2 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 A small assemblage totalling 15 pieces of worked flint, weighing 118g, and an unworked burnt flint fragment (62g) were recovered through hand collection and environmental sampling during the strip, map and sample (SMS). The flint was recorded and reported following CIfA guidelines (2023). The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. Table 6 summarises the assemblage.

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Chip	Multiplatform core	Retouched blade-like flake	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
2	2	subsoil					2		2	62
24	23	posthole				5			5	
36	35	ditch			1				1	
44	43	posthole		1					1	
102	101	gully						1	1	
157	155	gully	1						1	
178	177	posthole				4			4	
Total			**1**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**15**	**62**

Table 6: The flintwork

5.2.2 Two cores were recovered from the subsoil (context [002]). The remaining pieces of worked flint were thinly distributed, coming from six Late Iron Age / early Roman features (postholes [23], [43], and [177]; ditch [35] and gullies [101] and [155]).

5.2.3 Despite having been recovered from the subsoil and residually from later contexts, the flints are in a relatively good condition, with only a few pieces displaying light edge damage. This suggests that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbances or that it was not exposed for long prior to burial. The raw material is typical of chalk derived flint. It is mid to dark grey (almost black); and, where present, the cortex is stained and measures between 3 and 4.5mm. This material almost certainly derived from chalk outcrops. Given the location of the site, the material is likely to have been imported.

5.2.4 The small assemblage is typical of Mesolithic to Neolithic industries. Both multiplatform cores, recovered from the subsoil, were exhausted, weighing 43g and 40g. They were both made from a fine grained dark grey (almost black) flint. Whilst the first core was used to make bladelets (last removals measured just 35.5mm in length), the second core was use to make small thin flakes. They are likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The remaining pieces could be slightly later in date (Middle / Late Neolithic). The retouched blade-like flake from gully [101] is only minimally modified.

5.2.5 The SMS has provided limited evidence for early prehistoric activity. The artefacts are not far from their original location of deposition, and based on technological grounds, a broad Mesolithic / Neolithic date can be attributed to the assemblage.

5.3 **The Pottery** by Kayt Hawkins

5.3.1 An assemblage of 553 sherds (8578g, 4.3 EVEs) was recovered, in addition to the 10 sherds (82g) recorded from the previous evaluation at the site (ASE 2021). The pottery spans the late 1st century BC into the 1st century AD.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). A site specific fabric series was used for the prehistoric tempered wares, in accordance with recognised national guidelines (PCRG 2010; PCRG et al 2016; CIFA 2020). In the absence of an established Roman type-series for Sussex, pottery of this date was recorded using the Museum of London methodology (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994; MOLA 2019) with reference, where appropriate, to other Late Iron Age/early Romano-British type-series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Thompson 1982)

5.3.3 A range of tempered fabrics were recorded and presented in Table 7

Code	**Description**	**Count**	**Weight**	**EVE**
Late Iron Age fabrics				
CALC1	Partially leached soft sedimentary rock inclusions, frequently iron-stained and set within a silty matrix	53	432	0.15
FL1	Sparse, coarse flint-tempered fabrics	36	883	0.74
FL2	Dense, fine flint-tempered	23	794	0.56
GR1	Grog-tempered fabrics	302	3318	1.44
GRQU1	Coarse tempered fabrics with poorly sorted quartz	76	2444	0.9
Q1	Quartz-tempered fabrics	4	69	0.21
QM1	Micaceous quartz-tempered fabrics	5	65	
Sub-total		*499*	*8005*	*4*
Romano-British fabrics				
AVGX	Arun Valley coarse grey ware	22	231	
OXID	Unsourced oxidised sandy fabrics	5	45	
SAND	Unsourced reduced sandy fabrics	27	297	0.3
Sub-total		*54*	*573*	*0.3*
Total		553	5878	4.3

Table 7: Quantification of Fabrics by sherd count, weight (g) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)

5.3.4 Grog-tempering was the most frequent group of fabrics (GROG) while coarse grog with variable proportions of sand and ferruginous inclusions (GRQU1) was also present. A distinctive group of sherds with visible leaching on the surface from

decalcified inclusions (CALC1) is comparable to a similar fabric present at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath which was shown by petrographic analysis to include a form of argillaceous coal bearing shale (Doherty 2018). Flint-tempering occurred both as sparse, coarse inclusions (FL1) and as fine, dense moderately well sorted material (FL2). Less common were quartz-tempered fabrics (QU1) and a distinctive sandy fabric with sparse, often rounded quartz grains, in a slightly micaceous matrix (QUMI) may be early products of the Arun Valley industry (Laidlaw & Lyne 2002). Roman period fabrics were relatively scarce, comprising a small amount of local, early Roman Arun Valley sandy ware, in addition to minor quantities of unsourced oxidised and reduced sandy wares (OXID; SAND).

Forms

5.3.5 Jars are the predominant vessel form, principally simple necked jars, including those comparable to Hawkes and Hull (1947) Cam. 256. Bead-rim jars occurred in flint-tempered fabrics, although a coarse grog-tempered bead rim jar was present within the evaluation material (7/13), while other vessels showed a number of different affiliations to regional traditions. One jar (Fig.0.1) with conjoining sherds in ditch [57] (fills [60]; [62]) displayed burnished arc or 'eyebrow' decoration on the shoulder, typical of East Sussex Ware (Green 1980), comparable to vessels dated from the late 1st century BC into the 1st century AD . Aylesford-Swarling influences were apparent in grog-tempered jars with single neck cordons and particularly those with rippled or corrugated necks or shoulders, both types comparable to Thompson's (1982) B1 and B2 jars respectively. One of these latter vessels, one from the upper fill of ditch [57] displayed a post-firing perforation through the neck (Figure 8; P4), possibly for fixing some form of cover rather than for repair purposes. As single grog-tempered platter-type rim may be a copy of a Cam. 4 (Thompson type G1-4), although this would be uncommon in this area.

Discussion

5.3.6 Pottery was recovered from a range of pit, gully and ditch fills, mostly occurring in small groups of less than 5 sherds. A notable exception to this are the fills of ditch [57] which accounted for almost half of the assemblage (230 sherds, 3037g). With the exception of sherds form a single Arun Valley grey ware jar in the upper fill, which may well be intrusive, the material is solidly Middle-Late Iron Age. Vessels from the lower fills include CALC1 fragments with burnished arc decoration, a grog-tempered Cam. 256 and a flint-tempered bead-rim jar (Figure 8; P1-3). The average sherd size for this feature is relatively high at 13g and a number of sherds displayed burnt residues on surfaces; taken together this material is likely to have derived from nearby domestic activity. A sizeable assemblage was also recovered from the single fill of gully [101], (155 sherds, 2341g) with most of the (fragmentary) profile of a flint-tempered Cam. 256 (Figure 8; P5), a grog-tempered Cam. 256 and a small grog-tempered platter rim alongside a mix of flint–tempered and grog–tempered body sherds. A single jar, in the grog and tempered GRQU1 fabric (Figure 8; P6) was recovered from gully [144] which may have feasibly been a placed deposit.

5.3.7 This assemblage forms a small but interesting group of material spanning the mid/late 1st century BC into the mid/late 1st century AD. The range of tempered fabrics, forms and decoration, is indicative of a late 1st century BC date, with some hints of a continuation of Middle Iron Age ceramic traditions into the Late Iron Age; at Broadbridge Heath these fabrics were consistently present, albeit at a low level,

into the later Iron Age and early Roman periods (Doherty 2018). The small quantity of wheel-thrown sherds suggests activity into the third quarter of the 1st century AD, but the lack of any early imported material or early samian would suggest this was relatively low key and short-lived.

Catalogue of illustrations (Figure 8)

1. Fabric CALC1 with arc decoration, context 60, ditch 57
2. Fabric FL2, bead-rim jar, context 60, ditch 57
3. Fabric GR1, Cam. 256, context 60, ditch 57
4. Fabric GRQU1, post-firing hole through neck of jar/bowl, context 62, ditch 57
5. Fabric FL2, Cam. 256, context 102, gully 101
6. Fabric GRQU1, Cam. 256, context 145, gully 144

5.4 **The Fired Clay** by Stephen Patton

5.4.1 The fired clay assemblage, which weighs a total of just over 16kg, almost entirely comprises the fragmentary remains of large triangular ceramic weights that were most likely thatch weights. Two of the weights are almost complete, with an additional minimum of nine being identifiable with certainty from the pieces recovered. These eleven objects–make up over 15kg of the assemblage. An additional four probable weights are present, so it is most likely that there are a minimum of fifteen separate triangular ceramic weights. Table 8 shows the quantification of all the material by form.

Form	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous	85	302
Ceramic weight	242	15074
Ceramic weight?	9	160
CW? (parts of other objects)	95	381
Ceramic weight? or Daub?	8	201
Total	439	16118

Table 8: Quantification of fired clay by form

Method

5.4.2 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. Table 9 shows the site-specific fabrics.

5.4.3 When single objects could be identified they were given individual Registered Find numbers but, in some instances, it was not entirely clear if there was one or more object present from a single context and so they were recorded as being ‘at least one’ triangular weight. The four possible weights were also given numbers in this report in order to ascertain a minimum number of ceramic artefacts. When it was not possible to identify which object fragments came from (for example pieces from bulk samples that belonged to one or more of the hand collected objects) they

were recorded as 'parts of other objects' so as to not incorrectly increase the minimum number of weights.

Fabric	Description
F1	Fine sandy clay with rare coarse sand, ferrous inclusions and clay pellets
F2	Fine silty clay with ferrous inclusions, sub-rounded clay pellets 2-4mm and sometimes sub-angular ironstone 4-20mm
F3	F2 minus ironstone
F4	Fine silty micaceous clay with ferrous pellets and ferrous inclusions

Table 9: Site-specific clay fabrics

Distribution

5.4.4 The assemblage was predominantly recovered from the structural ring gully [G1] (>12kg), the pits within the ring gully (0.2kg), and some of the postholes outside (3.2kg). Table 10 shows the distribution of material by context. The predominance of material in and around structural ring gully [G1] indicates that, whilst many of the fragments are quite abraded and have been rolled prior to deposition, they were almost certainly associated with the structure. However, almost complete weight RF <2> being in posthole [39] along with fragments from another weight, RF <1>, may indicate some type of structured deposit also occurring.

Context	Parent	Form	Count	Weight (g)
[24]	Posthole [23]	Amorphous	3	3
[32]	Posthole [31]	Amorphous	20	35
[40]	Posthole [39]	Ceramic Weight RF <1>	31	196
		Ceramic Weight RF <2>	2	3022
[60]	Ditch [57]	Amorphous	2	47
		Ceramic Weight? 1	5	50
		Ceramic Weight? 2	1	16
[62]	Ditch [57]	Ceramic Weight? or Daub?	8	201
[75]	Ring gully [74]	CW? (not included in count)	3	2
		Ceramic Weight RF <3>	4	79
[98]	Posthole [97]	Amorphous	1	3
[102]	Ring gully [101]	CW? (parts of other objects)	49	255
		Ceramic Weight? 3	1	51
		Ceramic Weight? 4	2	43
		Ceramic Weight RF <4>	8	379
		Ceramic Weight RF <5>	7	524
[117]	Pit [115]	Amorphous	44	181
[119]	Pit [118]	Amorphous	9	21
[125]	Ring gully [124]	Amorphous	4	7
[143]	Ring gully [142]	Amorphous	2	5
[145]	Ring gully [144]	CW? (parts of other objects)	43	124
		Ceramic Weight RF <6>	11	381

Context	Parent	Form	Count	Weight (g)
		Ceramic Weight RF <7>	140	4276
		Ceramic Weight RF <8>	1	320
		Ceramic Weight RF <9>	23	777
		Ceramic Weight RF <10>	2	4796
[163]	Ring gully [162]	Ceramic Weight RF <11>	13	324
Total			439	16118

Table 10: Distribution of fired clay

Fabric

5.4.5 The four fabrics from which the objects and other fired clay is made are relatively homogenous and most likely sourced from local Low Weald clays. The fabrics do not appear to have been tempered, and the high silica content of the clay, combined with the ferrous and clay pellet inclusions, appears to have been enough to form and fire the objects successfully. Table 11 shows the quantification of the clay fabrics.

Fabric	Count	Weight (g)
F1	355	14170
F2	19	739
F3	9	430
F4	56	779
Total	439	16118

Table 11: Quantification of site-specific clay fabrics.

Form

5.4.6 The amorphous material is made from the same clay fabrics as the identifiable objects and so, whilst it cannot be ruled out that they are undiagnostic fragments of daub, it is more likely that they are undiagnostic parts of objects. All of the fragments have been exposed to heat sufficiently to go through the ceramic change, which also indicates they were originally from objects that were intentionally fired. However, given the evidence for metal working on site, they could also potentially be fragments of clay that were exposed to high temperatures during this process.

5.4.7 A small amount of material did not have sufficient diagnostic features to make certain identification possible, but they did have single flat and/or two adjoining sides indicating that they also most likely originated from ceramic weights. The context containing pieces identified as possibly being either a ceramic weight or daub only had one fragment with a flat surface, which when compared with the rest of the assemblage also suggests it was from a weight rather than being from structural daub. A total of 381g is recorded as being probably from already counted objects but not certainly attributed to a specific registered find.

Ceramic Registered Finds

(Figure 9)

5.4.8 RF <1> Fragmentary remains of at least one triangular ceramic weight that weighs a total of 196g. Part of the apex's adjoining flat surfaces and perforation is present, with the perforation being approximately 15mm in diameter. The fragments with no diagnostic features are considered most likely to be fragments of the same object as they are made from the same clay fabric, F1. The perforation and apex fragments do not conjoin, meaning it is not possible to rule out that they are from two very similar objects. It is too fragmentary to ascertain the object's original dimensions.

5.4.9 RF <2> A very large triangular ceramic weight made from clay fabric F1 which is approximately 6/8 complete. All three apexes perforated in Danebury Type 1 style (Poole 1984), with the perforations all being approximately 25mm in diameter. The weight is 180mm tall, measures 190mm from apex to apex, is 85mm thick and weighs 3022g. There are indents on the three apexes that indicate where rope may have been tied around the object, but whether these concave parts were made prior to firing the object or whether they are the result of wear is not immediately clear. However, the surface within the indents are oxidised suggesting that they were intentionally made.

5.4.10 RF <3> Four fragments, weighing a total of 79g, from what is most likely the remains of a triangular ceramic weight. One fragment is shaped similarly to the other apexes in the assemblage, with it having adjoining flat surfaces at 100°. The fragments are all made from clay fabric F2, and there are no other diagnostic features to enable more certain identification.

5.4.11 RF <4> Fragmentary remains of a triangular ceramic weight, which in total weighs 379g. Eight fragments remain, two of which conjoin at an apex. One fragment has a large flat surface, whilst another has adjoining flat surfaces at 90° and the remains of a perforation measuring approximately 10mm in diameter. It is made from clay fabric F3. Not enough remains of the object to ascertain its original dimensions, but it is probable that it was a similar size to the two complete ones that were recovered.

5.4.12 RF <5> Seven large fragments from a triangular ceramic weight, with one fragment consisting of part of the front or back, and part of the perforation which measures approximately 10-15mm in diameter. A second piece conjoins to this diagnostic one, and all the fragments are made from clay fabric F4. They weigh a total of 524g and the original size was most likely similar to the complete examples.

5.4.13 RF <6> One large fragment (296g) and ten smaller pieces (85g) from a triangular ceramic weight. They are all made from clay fabric F1, and the large piece consists of part of the face, side and apex, with part of the perforation measuring approximately 20-25mm in diameter also being present. As with RF <2>, the apex is slightly concave indicating rope wear or preformed groove for rope.

5.4.14 RF <7> Very fragmentary remains of at least one, but most likely two or three, triangular ceramic weights. Weighing a total of 4276g, there are 140 fragments of varying sizes. The pieces are all abraded making precise measurements difficult to ascertain, but eight of the fragments show perforations that measure

approximately 10mm (x3), 15mm (x2) and 20mm (x3). They are all made from clay fabric F1 and one fragment has the characteristic concave apex indent.

5.4.15 RF <8> A single fragment weighing 320g. Part of face, side and perforation of a triangular ceramic weight made from clay fabric F2. Part of a perforation is identifiable, and it measures approximately 10mm in diameter.

5.4.16 RF <9> Multiple fragments from at least one triangular ceramic weight (23 fragments, 777g). Parts of faces and apexes present, and three perforations measuring approximately 15mm, 15mm and 20mm in diameter. The fragments are all made from clay fabric F1.

5.4.17 RF <10> Two conjoining fragments of an extremely large weight that weighs 4796g. It is almost complete, with its height being 190mm, it measures 210mm from apex to apex, and its thickness is 105mm. The perforations are all approximately 25-30mm in diameter and it is made from clay fabric F1. This weight also has the concave indents on all three apexes.

5.4.18 RF <11> One large fragment with perforation and other smaller remnants from a triangular ceramic weight (13 pieces, 324g). There are notably more ferrous inclusions inside than the other fragments from the other weights, though it is still included within clay fabric F2. The perforation is approximately 15mm in diameter.

Discussion

5.4.19 The function of larger triangular ceramic weights has been a matter of debate for many years, with the suggestion that they may have been thatch weights being mentioned in reports, but with this possible interpretation not being substantiated. In general, the interpretation of triangular ceramic weights as loom weights has been accepted, and the typology defined by Poole (1984) has been utilised to describe these objects by other specialists. However, Poole began to doubt this interpretation (Poole 1991, Poole 1995) and suggested there was increasing evidence that they were in fact oven furniture. Poole became more certain of this interpretation in her subsequent work (for example Poole 2002), but it was not accepted by other specialists and the theory became a debate referred to in assemblage discussions. Recently Beamer (2021) has disputed this interpretation and has made a convincing argument in favour of these objects being loom weights.

5.4.20 Nevertheless, the function of much larger weights is still not resolved as they are potentially too heavy and cumbersome to be easily used on a warp-weighted loom. When re-examining British stone loomweights, Shaffrey (2017) states that the 'vast majority of known (stone) loomweights weigh under 1.5kg' with most being 'significantly lighter'. She posits the ideas that larger weights may have been suspended via a rod when used on a loom (referencing Hoffman 1974, 144), or that they may have been used to make specific fabrics such as rugs. However, Shaffrey also notes that the heavier ones may have been thatch weights (*ibid.)*

5.4.21 Beamer (2021, 40) highlighted that 'while examining the loomweights in the archive at Chilcomb House, UK, many of the larger chalk weights had 'thatch weight' pencilled in on the finds bag, indicating that researchers were conflicted when visually identifying a loomweight.' Additionally, in re-examining the Danebury weights, she showed, in terms of complete weights, that they almost entirely

ranged in weight between 0.7kg and 2.3kg, with only four single outliers weighing considerably more at 2.6kg, 3kg, 3.2kg and 3.4kg (*ibid.*, 134, fig. 6.10).

5.4.22 The two almost complete weights from Loxwood, RF <2> and RF <10>, weigh 3kg and just under 4.8kg respectively and so are extremely large in terms of the average size of these objects. This would suggest that they were probably thatch weights rather than very large loom weights, and the deposition of most of the weights in the gully and around the structure supports this interpretation. Given the presence of at least eleven of these weights, with the likelihood of there being a minimum of fifteen but probably more, and the absence of any daub, it appears that the structure was probably made from wattle and that it had a thatched roof.

5.4.23 Thatch weights are still used by modern thatchers, and they are necessary in certain instances to add weight to thatch either by being tied on with rope or being attached to a net. The concave parts of the apexes of RF <2>, RF <6>, RF <7> and RF <10> would be consistent with rope having been tied around these objects. Therefore, the presence of these objects around a structure at Loxwood is strong evidence that larger triangular weights were sometimes used as thatch weights.

5.4.24 It is increasingly seeming plausible that triangular weights were made in varying sizes and had a multitude of uses, both in terms of their primary use and potentially secondary reuse. Poole's observation that these objects can be found in ovens suggests that broken ones may have been reused as oven furniture, or that they were mass produced by communities and utilised in many differing ways rather than being exclusively loom weights. The Loxwood assemblage provides significant evidence for the interpretation of these objects that should be incorporated into future research.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising two fragments with a combined weight of 32g was recovered from two different contexts. Late Iron Age/early Roman pit [115] (fill [117], sample <13>) contained a tiny, undiagnostic, green tinged fragment. It is too small to establish its form or date. A hand-collected, green glass wine bottle body shard from ditch [148] (fill [150]) is of 19th-century date.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The archaeological work recovered 62 pieces of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 12 as part of the visible archive.

5.6.2 All of the stone is of local origin to the site with virtually all deriving from the Lower Greensand Beds. The iron concretions, despite their superficial similarity to iron slag, actually consist of fused masses of iron-rich pellets in a slightly sandy ferruginous matrix. Two variants are present but they could easily have formed in close proximity. None of the stone shows signs of deliberate modification and even the pieces of Hythe Beds sandstone are of a friable type not suitable for quern stones.

5.6.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded with the exceptions of some samples of the iron concretions.

Context	PF No	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
14		1a Ferruginous sast (carstone)	1	5	
14		2a Chert	2	1426	Pink-purple. Irregular
14		3a Gastrolith	1	67	White quartz pebble:.61x44x15mm
16		1a Ferruginous sast (carstone)	1	7	Irregular. Worn
60		1a Ferruginous sast (carstone)	2	17	
60		1b Fine ferruginous sast	1	345	12mm thick irregular bed
60		2a Chert	4	166	Pale grey
60		4a Iron concretion	12	1114	Irregular. Black iron pellets in red-brown slightly sandy ferruginous matrix
75		2a Chert	1	29	Light grey
75		4a Iron concretion	2	27	Irregular
75	PF5	4b Iron concretion	1	3347	Dark grey/black, slightly sandy. Irregular
75		4b Iron concretion	1	6100	Irregular massive lump
102		1a Ferruginous sast (carstone)	1	27	
102		1b Fine ferruginous sast	12	469	?Burnt. Friable
102		4a Iron concretion	4	726	
102		4b Iron concretion	4	526	
102		5a Hythe Beds sast	5	397	Weathered, friable
106		2a Chert	2	710	Grey & pink-purple. Worn
106		4a Iron concretion	2	8	
106		5a Hythe Beds sast	1	961	Weathered, friable
161		4a Iron concretion	1	223	Irregular
165		1a Ferruginous sast (carstone)	1	3	Worn

Table 12: Stone assemblage

5.7 **The Magnetic Material** by Luke Barber

5.7.1 A small quantity of material initially identified as potential slag was recovered from the site. The majority of this proved to be lumps of natural iron concretion (see geological material report) but the site did produce a single piece of undiagnostic iron slag from context [108]. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered as the magnetic fraction from 22 environmental sample residues. Each of these was carefully examined under x10 magnification to establish the presence/absence of micro slags. Due to the small size of the particles involved the material was quantified by weight only. It should be noted that although a number of the magnetic fractions contained under 1g of material 1g was the minimum weight recorded during listing. The material is fully listed in Table 13 as part of the visible archive.

5.7.2 The single piece of undiagnostic iron slag demonstrates probable smithing in the vicinity of the excavated area but this was probably at some distance. This suggestion is reinforced by the magnetic residues. In all but one case, no micro slags were noted – the magnetic fraction being mainly composed of 'magnetic

fines'. These mainly consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone, sandstone or clay that either have their own inherent magnetism or, more often, have had that magnetism enhanced through burning. They are not diagnostic of any industrial activity as such heating can occur in a domestic hearth or bonfire. The site also produced some iron concretions but these are natural to the geology of the site. The only piece of actual slag consists of a tiny scrap of fuel ash slag from context [145]. This type can be formed in any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and is not an uncommon find on sites. The assemblage suggests that there was no metalworking occurring on the site. The material has been discarded.

Context/ Sample	Fraction	Type	Weight (g)	Comments
23 <1>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	Granules ferruginous stone & clay
24 <1>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	4	
32 <2>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	
60 <3>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	7	
75 <4>	2-4mm	1b Iron concretions	19	x20+. Black, irregular
75 <4>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	4	
86 <5>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	2	
90 <6>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	
92 <7>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	2	
94 <8>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	
98 <9>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	3	
102 <10>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	41	
106 <11>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	
108		3a Undiagnostic iron		
114 <12>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	3	
117 <13>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	4	
117 <20>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	7	
119 <19>	2-8mm	1b Iron concretions	398	Brown & black. Irregular concreted sandy clay
119 <19>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	11	
121 <14>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	3	
123 <15>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	
125 <16>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	2	
143 <17>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	9	
145 <18>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	2	
145 <18>	Magnetic	2a Fuel ash slag	1	x1 irregular/aerated, shiny
176 <21>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	
178 <22>	Magnetic	1a Magnetic fines	1	

Table 13: The 'slag' assemblage

5.8 **The Burnt Bone** by Lucy Sibun

5.8.1 Very small quantities of burnt bone were recovered from eleven features including pits, postholes, ring gullies and a ditch. Most features have been dated to the Iron Age (IA) or Late Iron Age/Roman (LIA/RB) periods but two remain undated (UD). The bone has been quantified in Table 14.

5.8.2 As the table shows, the quantities of burnt bone recovered are very small and the assemblage was highly fragmented and unidentifiable. All the bone was fully oxidised and white in colour. As the assemblage is so small, it's difficult to draw conclusions from it but it may represent accidental burning of large or medium-sized mammal bones in a domestic context.

Date	Sub-Group	Context	Sample	Total Weight (g)
Iron Age	1	75	4	2.47
Late Iron Age		60	3	0.14
	4	125	16	1.99
	6	143	17	0.30
Late Iron Age/Roman		23	1	10.76
		98	9	0.06
		102	10	4.23
		114	12	0.19
		117	13	0.16
Undated		119	19	0.11
		178	22	0.06
			Total	20.47

Table 14: Quantification of burnt bone assemblage

5.9 **The Animal Bone** by Gwendoline Maurer

5.9.1 Nine unidentifiable animal bone fragments derive from a single context [7/013], the fill of posthole [7/012], which has been dated to the Late Iron Age / early Roman period. All animal bone fragments are highly calcined.

5.10 **The Environmental Samples** by Elsa Neveu and Mariangela Vitolo

5.9.1 Twenty-two bulk samples, measuring between 10 and 80 litres, were taken during the excavation at the site, they were collected from pits, gullies and posthole. Sampling aimed to retrieve environmental remains, such as charcoal, plant macrofossils, fauna and mollusca. This report focuses on the evidence for crops, fuel selection and use and the local vegetation environment while the other remains are incorporated into the relevant finds report.

5.9.2 Samples <3> and <11> were sub-sampled, 2 litres were processed by wet sieving using a stack of sieves measuring: 4, 2, 0.5 and 0.25mm. The rest of the bulk 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 residues were air dried and passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves to be sorted for artefacts and ecofacts (quantification in Appendix 2). A stereo-zoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications was used to scan the flots and the wet residues; contents were summarised in

Appendices 2 and 3. The identification of the plant macrofossils was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. Remains were compared to a botanical modern reference collection and published atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006) were also consulted. The nomenclature for the wild taxa follows Stace (2010) and Zohary and Hopf (2000) for the domesticated plants. Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals.

5.9.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 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 present. Specimens were identified through comparison with reference texts (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al*. 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Charcoal identifications are provided in Appendix 3. Habitat information and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

5.9.4 An array of archaeological environmental remains was noted and included charcoal, plant macrofossils, burnt or uncharred bones, marine molluscs, pottery, glass, fired clay, slag, flint, and magnetic material which may be of natural or industrial origin.

Period 1

5.9.5 Samples <1> [24], <4> [75], <5> [86], <6> [90], <7> [92], <8> [94], <9> [98], <12> [114], <13> [117], <14> [121], <15> [123], <17> [143], <18> [145] and <19> [119] did not produce charred plant remain, while samples <2> [32], <3> [60], <10> [102], <20> [117], <21> [176] and <22> [178] yielded assemblages with a very low density in plant macrofossils. These remains were moderately well-preserved and recorded as emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), unidentified cereal (*Cerealia*), hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*), brome (*Bromus* sp.) water-pepper/tasteless water-pepper (*Polygonum minor*/*mite*) and goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae).

Wet sieved samples

5.9.6 Density of waterlogged plant remains was very low in both samples <3> (60) and <11> (106), wet residues revealed a few macrofossils, which were moderately preserved and recorded as black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), orache (*Atriplex patula*/*prostrata*) and goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae). These samples mostly yielded charcoals fragments, some should be identified if the date for these features will be confirmed.

Charcoal

5.9.7 Charcoal preserved abundantly on site, although preservation was generally poor, due to percolation. This is due to fluctuating ground water levels which cause sediment-laden water to infiltrate the deposits. Many of the diagnostic characteristics of the charcoal fragments were covered by encrusted sediments and the fragments themselves were brittle and hard to section.

5.9.8 A limited range of woody taxa was identified. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was dominant in all the analysed deposits, alongside other taxa typical of mixed deciduous

woodland, woodland margins, hedgerow and scrub. These included hazel (*Corylus avellana*), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and Maloideae. The latter is a sub-family including taxa that are not distinguishable on grounds of wood anatomy, such as apple (*Malus* sp.), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and rowan/service/whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.). Most fragments derived from mature wood, although occasional round wood fragments of oak and hazel were also recorded. These fragments derived from twigs and were likely used for kindling.

Results

Plant macrofossils

5.9.9 These samples produced assemblages with a very low density of plant macrofossils, they may correspond to domestic wastes. Open features such as pits and gullies can remain open for extended periods allowing waste to accumulate gradually. Samples indicated the exploitation and consumption of a modest crop spectrum at the site including emmer and unidentified cereals for the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period. In addition, the mention of hazel nutshell suggests the collection and consumption of wild edible species. The rarity of charred grains or seeds of cultivated taxa could be explained by the infrequence of activities including crops near these features. Moreover, the small assemblage of waterlogged plant remains from samples <3> and <11> only yielded wild taxa and provided a glimpse of the past local vegetation: the discovery of orache and goosefoot family could indicate open areas like pastures, waste lands or fields in the surrounding. These modest results were consistent with what was already know in Sussex through several Iron Age and Roman sites such as Angmering (Vitolo 2016), Tye Lane, Walberton (Vitolo 2021) and Ford Airfield, Yapton (Hinton 2004).

Charcoal

5.9.10 The woody taxa present indicate a strict fuel selection strategy. Oak wood is commonly used for fuel because of its excellent burning properties, although it is also popular for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981). Its dominance throughout the Late Iron Age/Roman features indicates that a reliable source of oak woodland was available to the site's inhabitants. The other trees present would have grown alongside oak in a mixed deciduous woodland or on its margins. Additionally, given the number of fragments that were not identifiable further than Corylus/Alnus sp., due to preservation, the presence of alder cannot be ruled out. This tree would have been sourced from nearby riverbanks and it is often used in charcoal production.

5.9.11 It is likely that the local woodland was managed with techniques (such as coppicing or pollarding) in order to guarantee wood supply for both timber and fuel. Coppicing was known in Britain since the Neolithic period (Rackham 1990). Evidence for woodland management techniques is hard to identify from most charred wood assemblages; however, the taxa recovered in the assemblage from Loxwood are typical of woods managed through coppices and oak standards.

5.9.12 Many of the contemporary sites in the region have produced small assemblages of charcoal (e.g.Vitolo 2016 and 2021). However, when charcoal preservation was better, such as at Chichester Growth Scheme (Vitolo 2020), the same array of habitats was tapped into for fuel. At this site for example, in Late Iron Age/Early

Roman contexts, oak was dominant, alongside ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) Maloideae and field maple.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

6.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological fieldwork as defined in the WSI (ASE 2021) was to:

- *Identify, excavate, record and characterise any archaeological remains present in the excavated area.*

  The extent of all surviving archaeological deposits within the areas of archaeological mitigation were defined, investigated and recorded.

6.1.2 The original research aims suggested the site had the potential to address the following research aims from the South-East Research Framework (SERF 2008a; 2008b):

- *The use of the Weald in later prehistory (SERF: Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age)*

  The evidence recovered from site suggests that during the Late Iron Age a small domestic settlement of likely agricultural / pastural nature was present in this part of the Weald. The environmental data is indicative of open land and pastural fields in the vicinity with a less likelihood for nearby crop fields. This data showed evidence of exploitation and consumption of a modest crop spectrum, including emmer, and collection and consumption of wild edible species, such as hazelnut. Charcoal remains indicate that a reliable source of oak woodland was available and the preferred fuel source. The presence of a building suggests a permanent or semi-permanent use of the land as such construction would involve time and resources to be built and maintained. The pottery assemblage dates span from the mid/late 1st century into the mid/late 1st century AD with a small quantity of wheel-thrown vessels and an absence of early imported material.

- *The evolution of settlement despite (or because of) the rapid accumulation of new evidence, there are major problems such as the long-term history of the land divisions laid out in the MBA/LBA; the problem of MIA settlements; the hiatus between earlier sites and those of the LIA [SERF: Bronze Age /Iron Age]*

  The site shows no evidence of an Early and Middle Iron Age occupation. The settlement appears to have been built, used and abandoned during the Late Iron Age, likely during the period between the mid-1st C BC and the late 1st C AD, thus it was not possible to address this question.

- *The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on West Sussex? [SERF: Bronze Age /Iron Age]*

  There was no evidence of Middle Iron Age occupation and the activity recorded appeared short lived and terminating before the end of the 1st C AD. However, the site produced artefactual evidence to support the idea of the existence of a well stablished regional trade and contacts, which may or may not be the result of a well organised and developed southern kingdom.

- *The transition from the preceding period to the Roman period [SERF: Roman]*

The evidence recorded on site did not demonstrate change or transition from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period. There was an absence of imported goods in contrast with a material culture of regional affiliations. The building architecture is of clear late prehistoric, Iron Age tradition.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 The round building (G1) is a rare example of Late Iron Age architecture on the West Sussex Weald. The shape of the building is unusual, and its closest parallel may be found in the Middle Iron Age Building 5 of Wickhusrt Green (Margetts 2018, 38-44). However, the Loxwood structure lacks the accentuated spiral gully and has a larger open entrance. The ceramic weights recovered at the site, suggest that the building likely had a thatched roof supported by a central post. Artefactual and environmental evidence indicates a short-lived domestic activity, with affinities in regional parallels and an absence of imported goods. The environmental sampling analysis indicates consumption of a modest size crop spectrum alongside the consumption of wild edible species within a local environment of open areas like pasture, waste lands or fields.

6.2.2 The small enclosed area to the south of the building likely sheltered the structure and also functioned as drainage of that space. Its is speculated that the gully in the east (G4) may have contained a vertical wall, possibly of woven rods, sheltering the front and entrance of the building. This gully continued southeast perhaps to form a second enclosure with an entrance in the east. The gully clearly fell out of use as three large pits (G6) truncated it and the enclosed space was reformed with the inception of ditch G5. The function of these pits is unclear, but they may have been designed for water collection/storage.

6.2.3 The structured deposit of a vessel and the roof weights within the G-shaped gully may be evidence of the 'decommission' of the structure. The roof itself would have been the most notable part of the building, both from the time and resources that needed to be invested in its construction and maintenance. The fired clay objects (possible thatch weights) that were broken and deposited in the foundation suggest that abandonment didn't take place until the building was at least partially dismantled.

6.2.4 Deliberate abandonment of the land in the late 1st C is probably indicative of larger regional changes that were set in place due to the growing influence of Roman rule. There is evidence from the upper Coastal Plain of West Sussex that suggests a significant change in forms of landuse or ownership Tye Lane, Walberton, ASE 2020) during this period.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 The excavations at Loxwood revealed an enclosed Late Iron Age / Early Roman structure. A G-shaped building with a probable thatched roof, a central post and entrance facing east-southeast was located within a small rectilinear enclosure. Adjacent enclosures, pits a post-built structure were recorded. Environmental and artefactual evidence suggest the site comprised part of a small rural domestic settlement built, re-landscaped and used between 1st C BC-1st C AD. A short summary of the results of this excavation will be produced for dissemination.

Bibliography

ACD Environmental, 2019 *Loxwood Farm Place, Loxwood, West Sussex: Archaeology and Heritage Assessment*

ASE, 2020 *Post'excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design: Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex*, Unpub ASE Rep 2020232

ASE, 2021a *Archaeological evaluation report at Land South of Loxwood Farm Place, Loxwood, West Sussex*, Unpub ASE Rep 2021170

ASE, 2021b *Land South of Loxwood Farm Place, Loxwood, West Sussex, Written Scheme of Investigation for SMS*, Unpub ASE Rep

Beamer, J, 2021 *Re-evaluating textile production and tool deposition at Danebury and the environs sites during the British Iron Age*, unpub PhD, Univ Leicester

BGS, 2020 British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.192114602.1827912277.1602858857-1550820736.1602858857 (accessed 16 October 2022)

Cappers, R., Bekker, R.M. and Janes, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands.* Gronlingen Archaeological Studies **4**. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

CDC, ESCC and WSCC, 2019 Sussex Archaeological Standards, Chichester District Council, West Sussex County Council and West Sussex County Council https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/12608/ar-sussex-archaeological-standards-2019.pdf

CIfA, 2023 *Regulations, Standards and Guidance*

Davies, B J, Richardson, B, and Tomber, R S, 1994 *A dated corpus of early Roman pottery from the City of London*, CBA Res Rep 98

Doherty, A, 2018 Prehistoric and Roman pottery, in Margetts, *WealdbÆre: Excavations at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath and the Landscape of the West Central Weald*. SpoilHeap Monogr 18, 245–58

Green, C, 1980 Handmade pottery and society in Late Iron Age and Roman East Sussex, *Sussex Archaeol Coll* **118**, 68–86

Hawkes, C F C, and Hull, M R, 1947 *Camulodunum: first report on the excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939*, Soc Antiquities Res Rep 14

Historic England, 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*

Hoffman, M, 1974 *The warp-weighted loom*

KCC, 2023 South-East Research Framework

Laidlaw, M, and Lyne, M A B, 2002 The pottery in J Lovell, An early Roman pottery production site at Horticultural Research International, Littlehampton, *Sussex Archaeol*

Coll 140, 28–36

Margetts, A, 2018 *Wealdbaera: Excavations at Wickhurst Green, Broadbridge Heath and the landscape of the West Central Weald*. SpoilHeap Monogr 18, 38-44

Marsh, G, and Tyers, P, 1978 The Roman pottery from Southwark, in J Bird, AH Graham, H L Sheldon, and P Townend, *Southwark excavations 1972–74*, LAMAS/Surrey Archaeol Soc Pub 1, 533–82

MoLA, 2019 *London Roman pottery codes*, available https://www.mola.org.uk/roman-pottery-codes (Accessed 23/02/23)

PCRG, 2010 *The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication.* Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occ Pap 1 and 2, 3rd edition, available http://www.pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Gudielines%203rd%20Edition%20%282010%29.pdf (Accessed 23/02/23)

PCRG, SGRP and MPRG, 2016 *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Ceramic Research Group. Available https://romanpotterystudy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Standard_for_Pottery_Studies_in_Archaeology.pdf (Accessed 18/07/22)

Poole, C, 1984 The objects of baked clay in B Cunliffe, *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Vol 2 the excavations 1969-1978: the finds,* CBA Res Rep 52, 398-407

Poole, C, 1991 The objects of baked clay in B Cunliffe and C Poole, *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Vol 5 the excavations 1979-1988: the finds,* CBA Res Rep 73, 370-382

Poole, C, 1995 Study 14: loomweights versus oven bricks in B Cunliffe, *Danebury, an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire, Vol 6: a hillfort community in perspective,* CBA Res Rep 102, 285-286

Poole, C, 2002 Ovens and hearths in the Iron Age in southern England, *Civilisations* 49 (1/2), 363-373

Shaffrey, R, 2017 A re-investigation of British stone loomweights, in R Shaffrey (ed) *Written in stone: papers on the function, form, and provenancing of prehistoric stone objects in memory of Fiona Roe*, 229-248

Thompson, I, 1982 *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery of south-eastern England,* BAR Brit Ser 108

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Martin Homes for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. ASE would also like to thank James Kenny, Archaeology Officer, Chichester District Council for his guidance, monitoring and advice. Paul Mason managed the fieldwork for ASE, Dan Swift the post-excavation process. Lauren Gibson produced the figures for this report.

Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
1	layer	Topsoil/ Plough soil				
2	layer	Subsoil				
3	layer	Natural clay				
4	layer	Made ground				
5	cut	pit	5	99		1
6	fill	fill, single	5	99		1
7	cut	posthole	7	100		1
8	fill	fill, single	7	100		1
9	cut	posthole	9	101		1
10	fill	fill, single	9	101		1
11	cut	posthole	11	102		1
12	fill	fill, single	11	102		1
13	cut	ditch	13	45	5	1
14	fill	fill, single	13	45	5	1
15	cut	posthole	15	103		1
16	fill	fill, single	15	103		1
17	cut	gully	17	29	4	1
18	fill	fill, single	17	29	4	1
19	cut	posthole	19	63	8	1
20	fill	fill, single	19	63	8	1
21	cut	posthole	21	64	8	1
22	fill	fill, single	21	64	8	1
23	cut	posthole	23	65	8	1
24	fill	fill, single	23	65	8	1
25	cut	posthole	25	66	8	1
26	fill	fill, single	25	66	8	1
27	cut	posthole	27	67	8	1
28	fill	fill, single	27	67	8	1
29	cut	posthole	29	68	8	1
30	fill	fill, single	29	68	8	1
31	cut	posthole	31	69		1
32	fill	fill, single	31	69		1
33	cut	posthole	33	70		1
34	fill	fill, single	33	70		1
35	cut	ditch	35	21	3	1
36	fill	fill, single	35	21	3	1
37	cut	posthole	37	80		1
38	fill	fill, single	37	80		1
39	cut	posthole	39	81		1
40	fill	fill, single	39	81		1
41	cut	posthole	41	82		1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
42	fill	fill, single	41	82		1
43	cut	posthole	43	83		1
44	fill	fill, single	43	83		1
45	cut	ditch	45	22	3	1
46	fill	fill, single	45	22	3	1
47	cut	gully	47	30	4	1
48	fill	fill, single	47	30	4	1
49	cut	pit	49	84		1
50	fill	fill, single	49	84		1
51	cut	gully	51	31	4	1
52	fill	fill, single	51	30	4	1
53	cut	gully	53	32	4	1
54	fill	fill, single	53	32	4	1
55	cut	gully	55	33	4	1
56	fill	fill, single	55	33	4	1
57	cut	ditch	57	46	5	1
58	fill	fill, basal	57	46	5	1
59	fill	fill, secondary	57	47	5	1
60	fill	fill, tertiary	57	48	5	1
61	fill	fill, basal	57	46	5	1
62	fill	fill, upper	57	49	5	1
63	cut	pit	63	58		1
64	fill	fill, basal	63	58		1
65	fill	fill, upper	63	59		1
66	cut	ditch	66	50	5	1
67	fill	fill	66	50	5	1
68	cut	gully	68	34	4	1
69	fill	fill, single	68	34	4	1
70	cut	gully	70	62	4	1
71	fill	fill, single	70	62	4	1
72	cut	pit	72	60		1
73	fill	fill, single	72	61		1
74	cut	gully, ring	74	1	1	1
75	fill	fill, single	74	1	1	1
76	cut	ditch	76	37	2	1
77	fill	fill, single	76	37	2	1
78	cut	gully	78	38	2	1
79	fill	fill, single	78	38	2	1
80	cut	gully	80	39	2	1
81	fill	fill, single	80	39	2	1
82	cut	posthole	82	89		1
83	fill	fill, single	82	89		1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
84	cut	gully, ring	84	2	1	1
85	fill	fill, basal	84	2	1	1
86	fill	fill, upper	84	12		1
87	cut	posthole	87	71		1
88	fill	fill, single	87	71		1
89	cut	posthole	89	76		1
90	fill	fill, single	89	76		1
91	cut	posthole	90	72		1
92	fill	fill, single	91	72		1
93	cut	posthole	93	73		1
94	fill	fill, single	93	73		1
95	cut	posthole	95	74		1
96	fill	fill, single	95	74		1
97	cut	posthole	97	75		1
98	fill	fill, single	97	75		1
99	cut	gully	99	40	2	1
100	fill	fill, single	99	40	2	1
101	cut	gully, ring	101	3	1	1
102	fill	fill, single	101	3	1	1
103	cut	pit	103	51	6	1
104	fill	fill, basal	103	52	6	1
105	fill	fill, intermediate	103	53	6	1
106	fill	fill, upper	103	54	6	1
107	cut	pit	107	55	6	1
108	fill	fill	107	55	6	1
109	cut	pit	109	56	6	1
110	fill	fill	109	57	6	1
111	cut	gully, ring	111	63	8	1
112	fill	fill	111	63	8	1
113	cut	pit	113	90		1
114	fill	fill	113	90		1
115	cut	pit	115	91		1
116	fill	fill	115	91		1
117	fill	fill	115	92		1
118	cut	pit	118	93		1
119	fill	fill	118	93		1
120	cut	pit	120	94		1
121	fill	fill, single	120	94		1
122	cut	ditch	122	23	3	1
123	fill	fill	122	23	3	1
124	cut	gully, ring	124	4	1	1
125	fill	fill, single	124	4	1	1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
126	cut	ditch	126	24	3	1
127	fill	fill	126	24	3	1
128	cut	gully, ring	128	5	1	1
129	fill	fill	128	5	1	1
130	cut	?gully, ring	130	13	1	1
131	fill	fill, basal	130	13	1	1
132	fill	fill, intermediate	130	14		1
133	fill	fill, upper	130	14		1
134	cut	gully	134	28	1	1
135	fill	fill, single	134	28	1	1
136	cut	ditch	136	25	3	1
137	fill	fill, single	136	25	3	1
138	cut	ditch	138	26	3	1
139	fill	fill, single	138	26	3	1
140	cut	gully	140	27	3	1
141	fill	fill, single	140	27	3	1
142	cut	gully, ring	142	6	1	1
143	fill	fill, single	142	6	1	1
144	cut	gully, ring	144	11	1	1
145	fill	fill, single	144	11	1	1
146	cut	gully, ring	146	7	1	1
147	fill	fill, single	146	7	1	1
148	cut	ditch	148	106		1
149	fill	fill, basal	148	106		1
150	fill	fill, upper	148	107		1
151	fill	fill, secondary	136	108	3	1
152	cut	gully, ring	152	17	1	1
153	fill	fill, basal	152	17	1	1
154	fill	fill, upper	152	18		1
155	cut	gully, ring	155	15	1	1
156	fill	fill, basal	155	15	1	1
157	fill	fill, intermediate	155	16		1
158	cut	gully	158	41	2	1
159	fill	fill, single	158	41	2	1
160	cut	gully, ring	160	8	1	1
161	fill	fill, single	160	8	1	1
162	cut	gully, ring	162	9	1	1
163	fill	fill, single	162	9	1	1
164	cut	posthole	164	95		1
165	fill	fill, single	164	95		1
166	cut	posthole	166	96		1
167	fill	fill, single	166	96		1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	Period
168	cut	posthole	168	97		1
169	fill	fill, single	168	97		1
170	cut	pit	170	98		1
171	fill	fill, single	170	98		1
172	fill	fill, upper	155	19		1
173	cut	gully	173	42	2	1
174	fill	fill, single	173	42	2	1
175	cut	gully, ring	175	10	1	1
176	fill	fill, single	175	10	1	1
177	cut	posthole	177	77		1
178	fill	fill, single	177	77		1
179	cut	posthole	179	78	9	1
180	fill	fill, single	179	78	9	1
181	cut	posthole	181	79	9	1
182	fill	fill, single	181	79	9	1

Appendix 2: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Unburnt Animal Bone & Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	24	23	Posthole	20	***	9	***	7			**	7	*	1	**	5	***	6			MagMat (****/5g), Flint (**/3g), FCF (*/14g), Pot (*/21g)
2	32	31	Posthole	40	**	5	***	3													FC (**/36g), MagMat (***/2g), Pot (**/40g)
3	60	57	Ditch	40	****	71	***	5							*	1					MagMat (****/8g), Pot (*/55g)
4	75	74	Gully	40	****	80	****	12					*	1	*	1	*	<1			FC (*/2g), Flint (*/1g), MagMat (***/5g), Pot (*/3g), Slag (**/19g)
5	86	84	Gully fill	40	***	16	***	6											*	<1	Flint (*/<1g), MagMat (***/4g)
6	90	89	Posthole	10			**	1													MagMat (*/1g)
7	92	91	Posthole	10	**	3	***	3													MagMat (**/1g)
8	94	93	Posthole	10	*	1	**	2													MagMat (***/1g), Pot (*/4g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Unburnt Animal Bone & Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
9	98	97	Posthole	20	***	12	****	13									*	<1			FC (*/11g), MagMat (***/3g), Pot (*/5g)
10	102	101	Gully	40	****	99	****	59	*	1					*	1	**	2			MagMat (****/43g), FC (**/266g), Flint (*/1g), Pot (***/433g),
11	106	103	Pit	40	**	3	***	3													MagMat (**/2g)
12	114	113	Pit	40	***	15	***	6							*	<1	*	<1			FC (*/32g), MagMat (***/3g), Pot (*/11g)
13	117	115	Pit	80	****	35	***	20	*	1					*	<1	*	<1			FC (**/182g), Flint (*/<1g), Glass (*/<1g), MagMat (****/4g), Pot (*/12g)
14	121	120	Pit	20	*	<1	**	2													Flint (*/<1g), MagMat (***/4g)
15	123	122	Gully	20	***	11	***	4													FC (*/1g), MagMat (***/1g)
16	125	124	Ring Gully	40	***	18	***	4					*	2	*	1	**	1			FC (*/7g), MagMat (***/2g), Pot (*/1g)

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Unburnt Animal Bone & Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone Animal/Human 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
17	143	142	Ring Gully	40	***	197	****	35									*	<1			FC (*/6g), MagMat (****/8g)
18	145	144	Ring Gully	10	***	56	****	12													FC (**/125g), MagMat (***/1g), Pot (**/119g)
19	119	118	Posthole	40	****	45	****	11									*	1			FC (**/21g), Flint (**/1g), Geology (***/404g), MagMat (****/12g), Pot (*/4g), Slag (**/1g)
20	117	115	Pit	60	****	52	***	6													Flint (*/1g), MagMat (***/7g), Pot (*/2g)
21	176	175	Ring Gully	40	***	14															MagMat (**/1g), Pot (***/1330g)
22	178	177	Posthole	10	**	5	***	5							*	<1					Flint (*/1g), MagMat (***/3g)

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

Date	Sample Number	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	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Potential	notes
LIA-ER	1	24	Posthole	1.9	13	100	100	40	*Asteraceae* (*)			***										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	2	32	Posthole	<1	10	100	0	50			*	**							*	*Corylus avellana* (1)	+	CPR: very low density;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	3	60	Ditch																*	*Corylus avellana* (4)	+	CPR: very low density;	No flot produced,
LIA-ER	4	75	Gully	<1	<5	100	100	40	*Rubus* fruticosus			**										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	5	86	Gully fill	4.5	15	100	0	60				**										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets

Date	**Sample Number**	**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**	**Identifications**	**Preservation**	**Other Botanical Charred**	**Identifications**	**Preservation**	**Potential**	**notes**
LIA-ER	6	90	Posthole	<1	<5	100	0	80				*										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	7	92	Posthole	<1	<4	100	0	80				**										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	8	94	Posthole	9.4	12	100	100	50	*Polygonaceae* (*)			***										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	9	98	Posthole	9	15	100	0	60			*	**										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	10	102	Gully	<1	<5	100	100	80	*Asteraceae* (*)			**	*	Emmer (1)	+				*	*Corylus avellana* (1)	+	CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	12	114	Pit	3.2	12	100	95	60	*Chenopodiaceae* (*),			**				*	*Chenopodiaceae* (1)	+				CPR: very low density;	common rootlets

Date	Sample Number	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	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Potential	notes
LIA-ER	13	117	Pit	29	60	100	100	50	*Asteraceae* (*),		**	***							*	*Corylus avellana* (3)	+	CPR: very low density;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	14	121	Pit	###	22	100	0	50				**										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	15	123	Gully	2.6	10	100	0	50			*	**										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	16	125	Ring Gully	1.7	10	100	0	40		*	*	**	*	*Cerealia* (1)	+							CPR: very low density;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	17	143	Ring Gully	145	300	100	0	30		***	***	***										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	18	145	Ring Gully	6	12	100	100	60	*Polygonaceae* (*)			***										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets

Date	Sample Number	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	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Potential	notes
LIA-ER	19	119	Posthole/Re-cut Pit	1.8	20	100	0	60			*	***										CPR: no remains;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	20	117	Pit	6.2	30	100	95	50	*Chenopodiaceae* (*)		**	***				*	*Bromus* sp. (1)	+				CPR: very low density;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	21	176	Ring Gully	71	120	100	95	30	*Chenopodiaceae* (*)	**	***	***				*	*Polygonum minor/mite*	+				CPR: very low density;	common rootlets
LIA-ER	22	178	Posthole	4.3	10	100	100	60	Chenopodiaceae (*)		*	***							*	*Corylus avellana* (1)	+	CPR: no remains;	common rootlets

Appendix 4: Waterlogged sample quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Period	Sample Volume	Sub-sample processed	Sieves used	Sub-sample scanned	Waterlogged Macrobotanical Remains 0.5-2mm	Idenitifcation and preservation notes	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm fractions	Other finds	Notes on finds	Potential
3	60	LIA-ER	40	2	4mm, 2-4mm, 0.5-2mm, 0.25-0.5mm	40% of 4mm, 70% of 2-4mm, 30% of 0.5-2mm, 2% of 0.25-0.5mm	*	Fallopia convolvulus (*)	***	***	***	*	Pottery (*)	Moderate to high density of charcoal and very low density of plant remains in wet residues
11	106	LIA-ER	40	2	4mm, 2-4mm, 0.5-2mm, 0.25-0.5mm	80% of 4mm, 90% of 2-4mm, 60% of 0.5-2mm, n% of 0.25-0.5mm	*	Atriplex patula/prostrata (*), Chenopodiaceae (*)	**	**	***			Very low density of charcoal and plant remains in wet residues

Appendix 5: Charcoal Identifications. Key: rw – round wood

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context Type	Charcoal Identifications and Notes
3	60	57	Ditch	*Quercus* sp. 50 (rw 6), percolation
4	75	74	Gully	*Quercus* sp. 21 (rw 2), *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 3, Indeterminate distorted 5. Percolation
10	102	101	Gully	*Quercus* sp. 36, Maloideae 4, *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 3, Indeterminate distorted 1. Heavy percolation
13	117	115	Pit	*Quercus* sp. 77 (rw 4), *Corylus avellana* 2, *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 6, Maloideae 4, *Acer campestre* 2, *Prunus* sp. 1, Indeterminate/knotwood 1. Heavy percolation
17	143	142	Ring Gully	*Quercus* sp. 99, *Corylus avellana* 1 (rw)
18	145	144	Ring Gully	*Quercus* sp. 49, *Corylus avellana* 1 rw
20	117	115	Pit	*Quercus* sp. 35, *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 4, *Prunus* sp. 1, Indeterminate/distorted 1. sediment encrustations, very poor preservation
21	176	175	Ring Gully	*Quercus* sp. 70

Appendix 6: HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	LFP21					
Project code	210615					
Planning reference	LX/20/0617/OUT					
Site address	Land South of Loxwood Place, Loxwood, RH14 0RF, West Sussex					
District/Borough	Chichester District Borough					
NGR (12 figures)	503825 131335					
Geology	Weald Clay Formation Sandstone					
Fieldwork type		Excav				
Date of fieldwork	7th March to 1st April 2022					
Sponsor/client	Martin Grant Homes					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira					
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic		Iron Age	
	Roman					
Project summary	Archaeology South-East (ASE) carried out archaeological excavations on land south of Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex, between March and April 2021. The work was commissioned by Martin Grant Homes, in advance of the residential development of the site. The excavations revealed an enclosed Late Iron Age / Early Roman structure. A G-shaped building with a probable thatched roof, a central post and entrance facing east-southeast was located within a small rectilinear enclosure. Adjacent enclosures, pits a post-built structure were recorded. Environmental and artefactual evidence suggest the site comprised part of a small rural domestic settlement built, re-landscaped and used between 1st C BC-1st C AD.					

Appendix 7: Oasis Summary

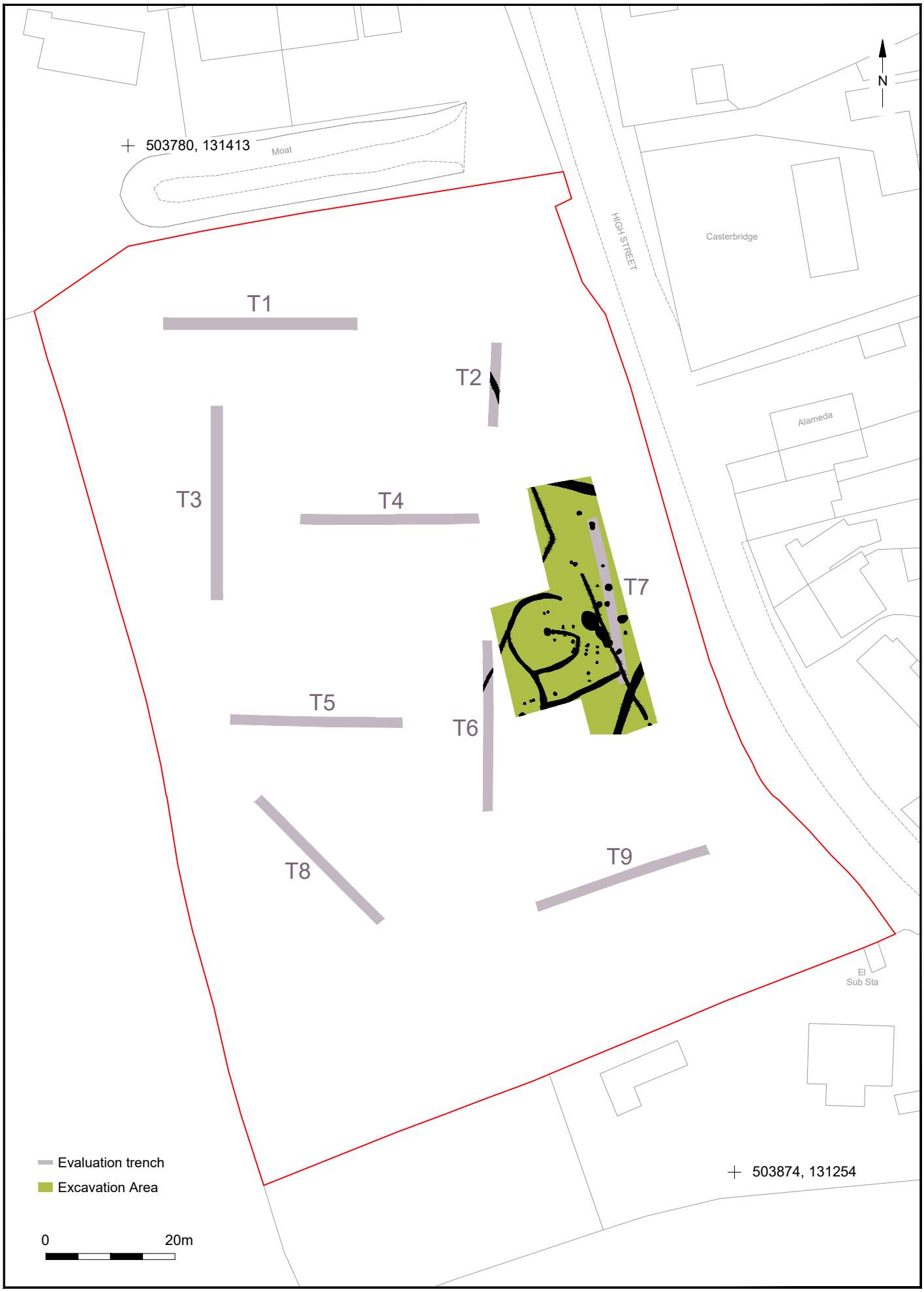
OASIS ID (UID): archaeol6-514603
Project Name: Excavation at Land South of Loxwood Place
Activity type: Excavation
Project Identifier(s): 210615
Planning Id: LX/20/0617/OUT
Reason for Investigation: Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work: Archaeology South-East
Project Dates: 07-Mar-2021 - 01-Apr-2021
HER: West Sussex HER
HER Identifiers: [no data]

Project Methodology: The work comprised the excavation of a parcel measuring 408 sqm. This was further extended to the west, c. 179 sqm based on the archaeological results and in agreement with the CDC Archaeological Adviser. The area was set out using differential GS and were to target the principal concentration of archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation. The excavation areas were machine-stripped under the supervision of experienced archaeologists using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching Overburden deposits (topsoil and subsoil) were first removed in spits no greater than 0.2m in thickness. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. A sample excavation strategy was agreed and discussed with the CDC Archaeological Adviser at regular on-site meetings. A sufficient sample of linear features was excavated, all required relationships were defined, investigated and recorded and all terminals were excavated. Discrete features were, as a minimum, 50% excavated and, where rich finds or environmental remains were encountered, 100% excavated.

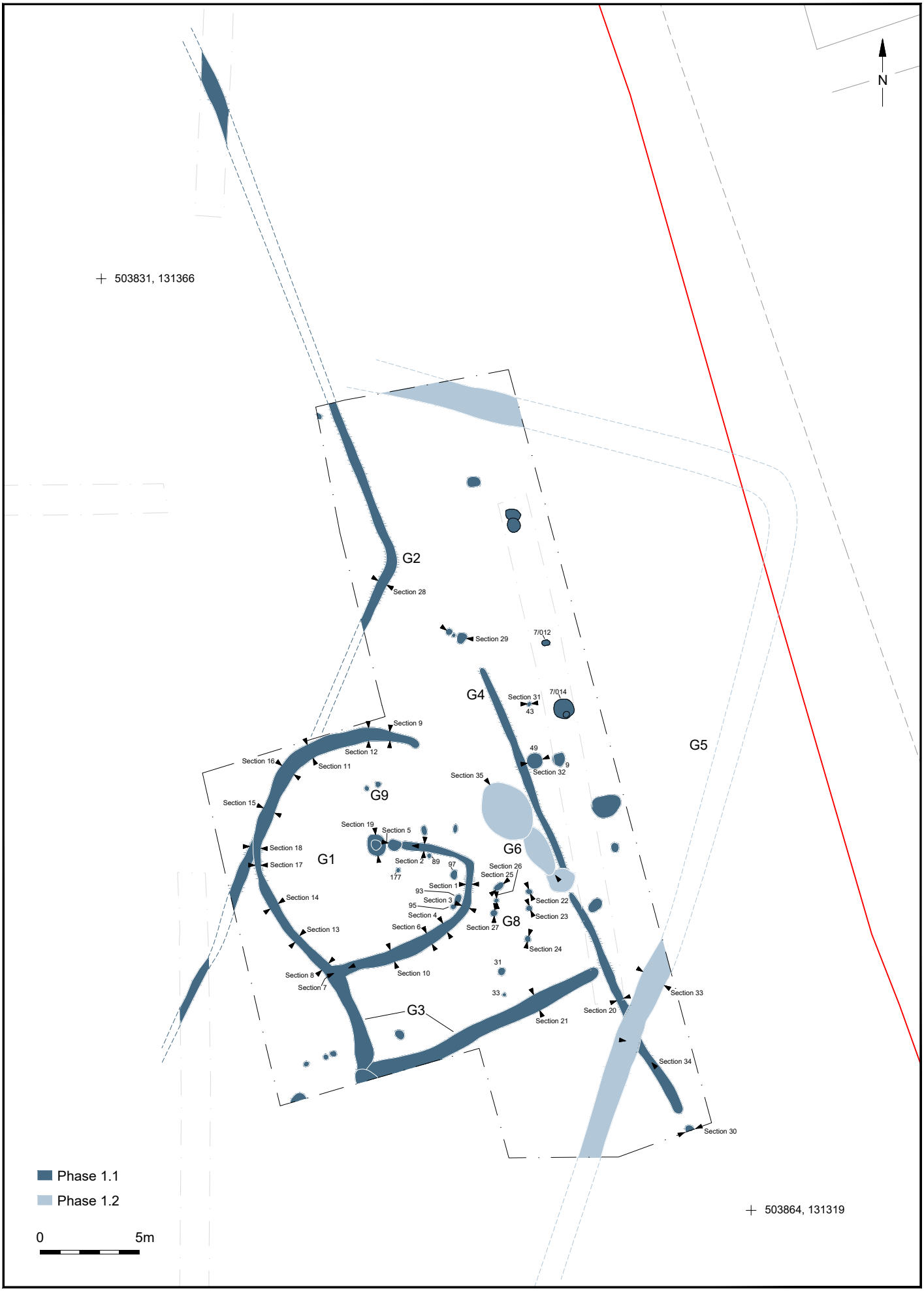
Project Results: The excavations revealed an enclosed Late Iron Age / Early Roman structure. A G-shaped building with a probable thatched roof, a central post and entrance facing east-southeast was located within a small rectilinear enclosure. Adjacent enclosures, pits a post-built structure were recorded. Environmental and artefactual evidence suggest the site comprised part of a small rural domestic settlement built, re-landscaped and used between 1st C BC-1st C AD.

Reports in OASIS: Vieira, T., (2023). *Excavation at Land South of Loxwood Place*. Portslade: Archaeology South-East. 202259.

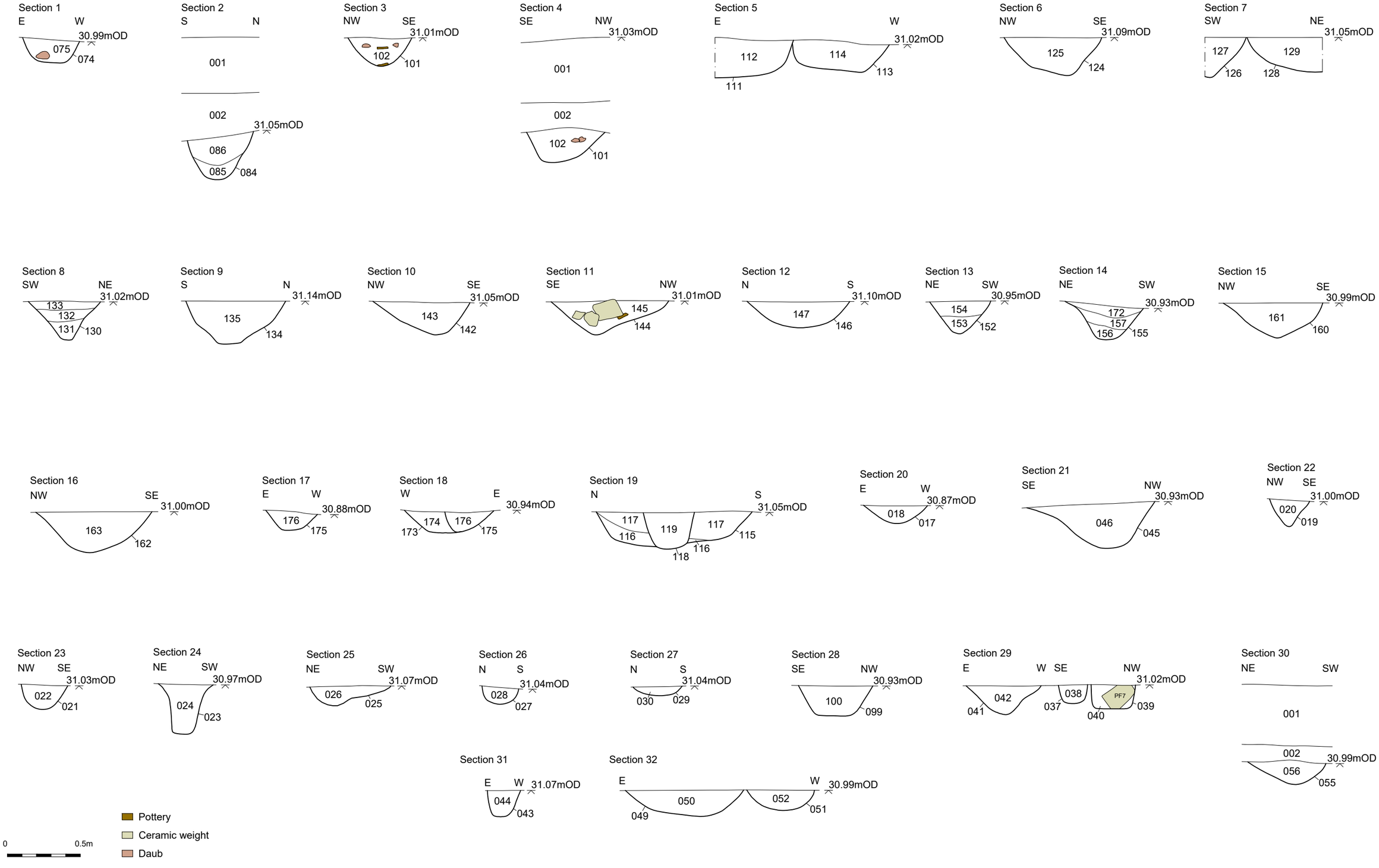
© Archaeology South-East		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig.2
Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Site Plan Showing Phases of Work	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig.3
Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Plan of Period 1 Features - Late Iron Age	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG		



Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig.4
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG	Period 1.1 Selected Sections	

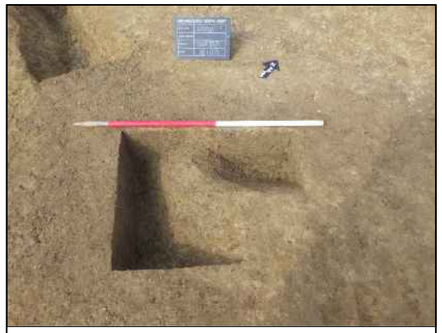
074 (G1) looking South

084 (G1) looking West

101 (G1) looking North-East

111 and 113 (G1) looking South-East

124 (G1) looking North-East



126 (G3) and 128 (G1) looking North-West

130 (G1) looking North-West

134 (G1) looking West

142 (G1) looking East

144 (G1) looking West

146 (G1) looking East

152 (G1) looking South-East

155 (G1) looking South

160 (G1) looking North-East

162 (G1) looking North-East

43 looking South-West

49 looking South

© **Archaeology South-East**		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig.5
Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Period 1.1 Selected Photographs (1)	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG		

173 (G1) and 175 (G2) looking North

115 and 118 looking East

111, 113 and 115 fully excavated looking East

017 (G4) looking South

045 (G3) looking West

019 (G8) looking East

021 (G8) looking East

023 (G8) looking East

025 (G8) looking South-East

027 (G8) looking East

029 (G8) looking East

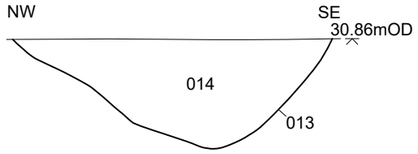
099 (G2) looking South

037, 039 and 041 looking South-West

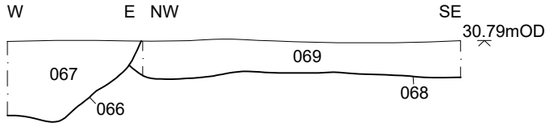
055 (G4) looking South

© **Archaeology South-East**		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig.6
Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Period 1.1 Selected Photographs (2)	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG		

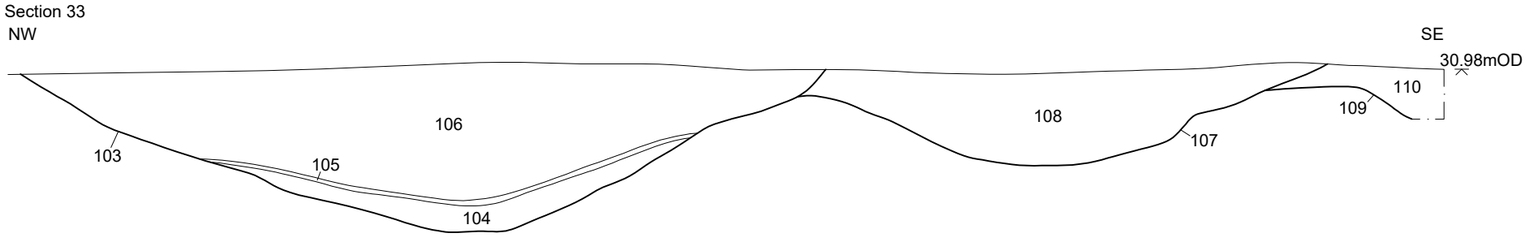
Section 31



Section 32



Section 33

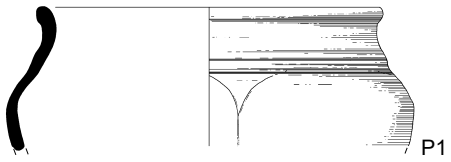


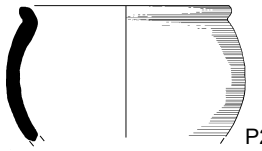
013 (G5) looking North-East

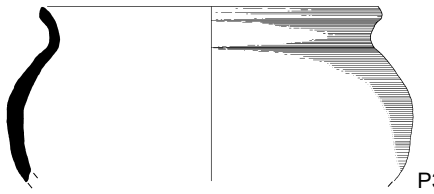
066 (G5) and 068 (G4) looking North

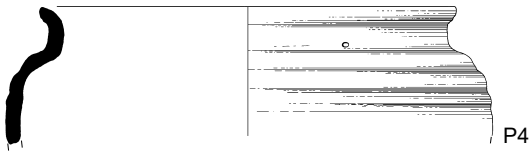
103, 107 and 109 (G6) looking

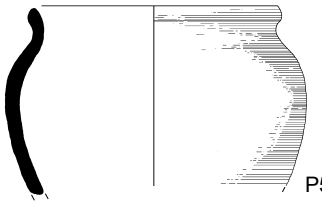
© Archaeology South-East		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig.7
Project Ref: 210615	February 2023	Period 1.2 Selected Sections and Photographs	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: LG		

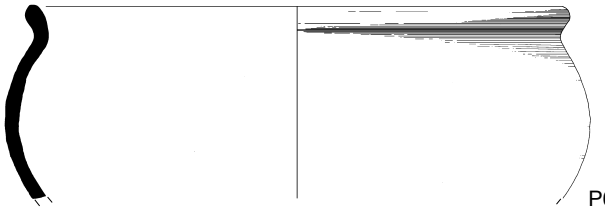






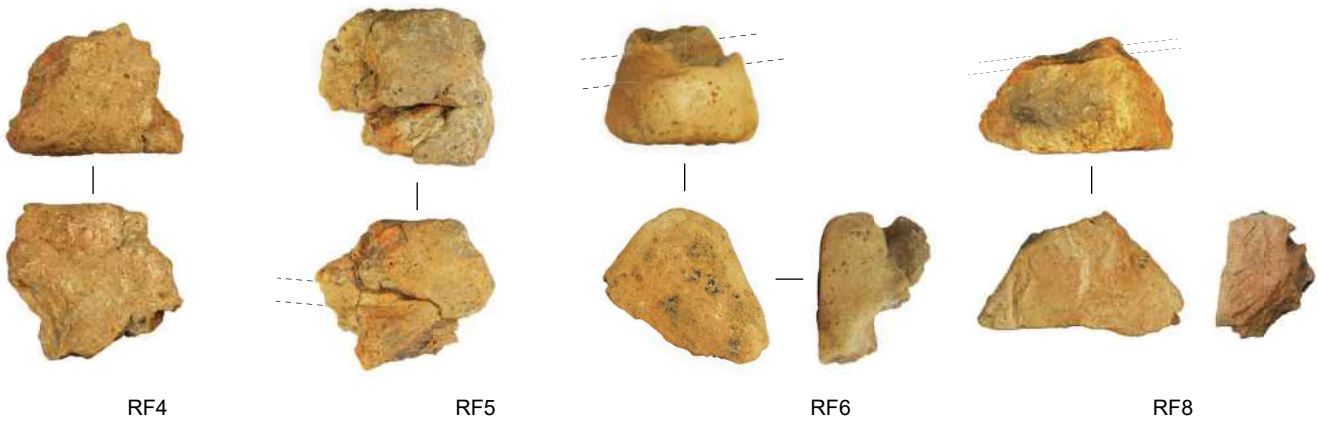






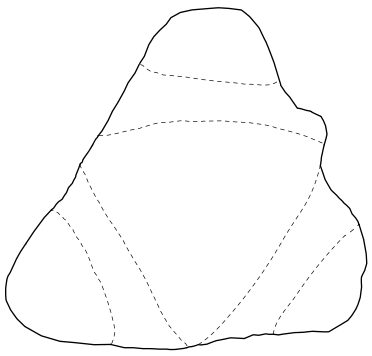
0 5cm

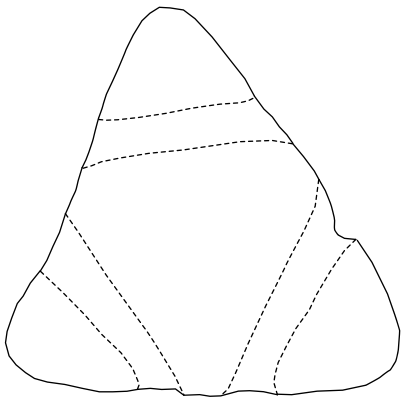
© **Archaeology South-East**		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 210615	June 2023	Iron Age and Roman Pottery	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: IO		



RF4 RF5 RF6 RF8

0 5cm





RF2

RF10

0 5cm

© **Archaeology South-East**		Loxwood Farm Place, West Sussex	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 210615	May 2023	Selected fired clay	
Report Ref: 2022259	Drawn by: FG/AT		

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

Essex Office
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: ase@ucl.ac.uk