

Late Iron Age and Roman occupation south of Toddington Lane (Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Archaeological Excavation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: TLL13/23

(TQ 0325 0387)

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An Archaeological Excavation

Draft Publication Report

for PMC Construction Co Ltd

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TLL 13/23

Summary

Site name: Late Iron Age and Roman occupation south of Toddington Lane (Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0325 0387

Planning reference: LU/116/13

Site activity: Excavation

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: TLL 13/23

Area of site: overall site: c. 12500 sq m; Area A: 500 sq m; Area B: 68 sq m

Summary of results: The archaeological excavation to the south of Toddington Lane revealed numerous deposits dating from the late Iron Age and early Roman periods. The main excavation area contained a number of linear features, which represent the north-west corner of an enclosure that originated in the late Iron Age and was enlarged during the early Roman period. Although no structures were identified, evidence of occupation was obvious in the form of numerous pits within the enclosure. The finds from these pits suggest that activity was relatively short lived, with the vast majority of discrete features being from the few decades either side of the Roman invasion of AD43. There does appear to be some limited activity during the later 1st century, and it is possible that the focus may have shifted slightly to the south of the main excavation area. Just one pit is dated to the later Roman period.

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by Sean Wallis

with contributions by Steve Crabb, Steve Ford, Lizzi Lewins, Malcolm Lyne, Rosalind McKenna and Danielle Milbank

Report 13/23c

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, centred on NGR TQ 0325 0387 (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Tim Guest of PMC Construction Co Ltd, 106 Queens Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO2 7NE.

Planning permission (LU/116/13) had been gained from Arun District Council to redevelop the site for residential housing. The permission was subject to a standard condition (9a) relating to archaeology and the historic environment which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of any building work. This planning condition only covered the western part of the site (Phase 1). A separate condition (9b) covered the eastern part of the site (Phase 2), which was to be developed in due course. This report only covers the investigation on the Phase 1 site. This was in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the District Council's policies on archaeology.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in April 2014, and a number of features dating from the late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods were recorded (Wallis 2014). As a result, the West Sussex County Archaeological Officer (Mr Mark Taylor), as archaeological adviser to Arun District Council, requested that excavation be undertaken in two areas of the site (A and B) where archaeological features had been recorded.

The archaeological excavation took place between 23rd June and 9th July 2015, according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Mark Taylor of West Sussex County Council. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum in due course. The site code is TLL 13/23.

Topography and Geology

The site lies on the south side of Toddington Lane, on the outskirts of Littlehampton, and the Phase 1 development area is centred on TQ 0325 0387. The site is bounded to the north by Toddington Lane, to the south by a railway line, and in an area generally dominated by nurseries until very recently (Figs 1 and 2). Prior to the archaeological

evaluation being carried out in April 2014 there were numerous polytunnel structures on the site, which were subsequently demolished. The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 7m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth) (BGS 1992), and this was confirmed during the archaeological fieldwork as a mid orange brown silty sandy clay. However, chemical processes within the natural geology, due to the ground above being covered with plastic sheeting, had caused some of the Brickearth to turn a greenish grey colour. This was particularly true in respect of excavation area B.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location on the Sussex Coastal Plain, which is considered to be rich in archaeological deposits for most periods (Rudling 2003). The potential of the site itself had been considered in a desk-based assessment (Preston 2013), which was followed by an archaeological trial trench evaluation in April 2014 that recorded a number of features dating from the late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. It was suggested that the features revealed in the north-east corner of the Phase 1 site, consisting of gullies and pits, could be indicative of Roman settlement (Wallis 2014).

Relatively little is known of the archaeological resource for Littlehampton (Gilkes 1993 providing an exception), although recent work is adding to this, and less still for Toddington itself. Recent large-scale excavations on the coastal plain, to the west, have produced evidence of intensive land use during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods (Taylor *et al.* 2014; Wallis forthcoming). Slightly closer to the present site, recent archaeological projects have revealed a similar pattern of activity on the underlying brickearth at Littlehampton (Wallis 2010) and West Durrington (James and Barber 2004; Wallis 2012). Work at the latter largely took place around Northbrook College, about 7km to the east of the present site, where a Roman villa was discovered during building work in the late 1970s. Another villa site has been recorded to the west of Angmering village, closer to the current site (Gilkes 1999).

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the project were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits present in two areas (A and B) which the earlier evaluation had highlighted as having the potential to contain further archaeological features. Area A was situated in the north-east corner of the Phase 1 site (TQ 03328 03890), around evaluation Trench 5, whilst Area B was positioned to investigate the possible features which were observed in the southern end of Trench 15 in the south-western part of the site (TQ 03203 03859).

The Excavation (Fig. 3)

The two excavation areas were stripped of topsoil and subsoil by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological superviosn down to the top of the natural geology, which necessitated the removal of between 0.85m and 0.95m of made ground, buried topsoil (50) and subsoil deposits (51). The areas were stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Area A was roughly rectangular, although a ramp for the machine was retained in its south-west corner. It measured just over 500 sq m in size. Area B was rectangular and 68 sq m in size. It became apparent early on in the project that the Brickearth geology in Area B had been heavily affected by staining caused by the area being covered in plastic sheeting during the period when the site was occupied by a nursery. As this staining had completely obscured any archaeological features which may have been present, it was agreed with the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer that no further work was required in Area B. Two features, possibly gullies, had been tentatively identified in the evaluation trench here, the more convincing of which had contained a single struck flint.

In contrast, Area A had been little affected by staining, and numerous archaeological features were revealed on the stripped surface, which were subsequently sampled by hand. The archaeological features investigated in Area A consisted of ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes. The large number of pits, many of them intercutting, suggests intensive activity in this part of the site, although none of the features seem to relate to dwellings or buildings of any kind. Based on the pottery assemblage recovered from the excavation, and the site stratigraphy, occupation appears to have lasted for less than a century, probably starting in the late Iron Age (late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD) and ending before the end of the 1st century AD. The only later features were a single poorly dated pit which may date from the 4th century AD, and two modern truncations. In addition there were nearly thirty features which could not be closely dated, although most of these are also likely to date from the 1st century AD. These undated features are generally only mentioned below where their relationships with other features were established during the excavation.

Results by Phase (Fig. 4)

The site phasing is based on a combination of reasonably secure stratigraphic relationships for almost every feature, and reasonably tightly dated pottery assemblages for many, and is regarded as secure, allowing that there may be some overlap in the transitional period from the Late Iron Age to immediate post-Conquest era.

Encountered only in the evaluation, what appeared to be two parts of one ditch contained pottery that could only be ascribed a very broad Late Bronze age to Iron Age date range. No further features were encountered in the excavation that suggested use of the site so early, and one small pit that also contained similar pottery actually cut a Late Iron Age ditch, so it is possible that all of this early pottery was redeposited. Seven clearly later features contained a total of 8 sherds of probable Middle Iron Age pottery, and in stakehole 140 this was the only pottery, but this was all very abraded and does not appear to represent a distinct phase of middle Iron Age occupation on the site: this pottery could have continued in use well into the late Iron Age in any case.

Phase 1: Late Iron Age (1st century BC)

Linear features

Two linear features (1001 and 1002) could possibly date from the late Iron Age, although neither contained substantial amounts of pottery. A relationship slot (Fig. 8) between the two suggested that gully 1001 was later, although it is likely that they are broadly contemporary with each other and the section reflects only a later cleaning out of 1001. Ditch 1002 was extended 23m, approximately N-S, from the southern edge of the excavation area where it may have re-cut ditch 100, which contained a fairly large sherd of late Iron Age pottery. The various slots excavated through ditch 1002 indicated that it was up to 0.90m wide and 0.28m deep, and probably cut by two otherwise undated pits (7 and 36). Its northern end was clearly truncated by an early Roman ditch (1000), and the feature was not visible to the north of this indicating that it had terminated at roughly this point.

Gully 1001 extended eastwards from ditch 1002 at a right angle, with its eastern end being cut by undated (but probably early Roman) ditch 11. Gully 1001 was also cut by an undated pit (106), and was generally wider towards its eastern end where it was seen to be up to 1.00m wide and 0.43m deep. It is likely that these two linear features (1001 and 1002) represent boundaries of an enclosure to the south and east, and it is notable that most of discrete features dating from the late Iron Age / transitional period lie within the area enclosed by them, whereas more clearly Roman features spread beyond to the west. It is likely that the boundary survived into the 1st century AD. The features that cut these gullies also probably belong to the early Roman period.

Discrete features

Although it is of course possible that some of the undated pits and post-holes in Area A may date from the late Iron Age, only one discrete feature (107) can be reasonably securely dated to this period. This post-hole was recorded close to the eastern edge of the excavation area, and was 0.63m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It contained two sherds of late Iron Age pottery. A large undated pit (118) could potentially date from the late Iron Age (or earlier) as it was cut by features dating from the late Iron Age / transitional (117) and early Roman periods (119). It contained no finds. Pit 202 (1.15m diameter, just 0.09m deep) is in similar stratigraphic position (cut by pit 133) and had just two tiny sherds of late Iron Age pottery and no other finds.

Finally, although it contained no datable finds, small pit 19 contained a large number of very tiny flecks of burnt bone. Initially thought to be cremated bone, this was identified as non-human though the animal species could not be identified.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age / Roman Transitional (early 1st century AD)

A larger number of features contained pottery assemblages which span the very late Iron Age and early Roman periods, and are therefore taken as dating from the decades immediately before and after the Roman invasion of AD43. This period could last as long as from around 50BC to AD50 or even 60 but it is probably a shorter span within that range, perhaps entirely within the 1st century AD.

Linear features

Whilst no linear features appear to date from this period, it is possible that the boundaries formed by gully 1001 and ditch 1002 continued to be important. This suggestion is based on the fact that out of the twenty-four discrete features dating from the late Iron Age / transitional period only two (pit 18 and post hole 22) lie west of the boundary marked by ditch 1002, and indeed only two (30 and 43) are north of gully 1001. Gullies 25/131 and 120 may represent re-definitions of ditch 1002, to the north of gully 1001, although neither produced any dateable finds. However, gully 25/131 was clearly cut by an early Roman ditch (1000).

Discrete features

Twenty-three pits or post-holes contained pottery whose production ranges span the late Iron Age and early Roman periods, and these are listed in the table below. In several cases pits from this transitional period cut one another, or were cut by early Roman features. The majority of the discrete features lie within the area which appears to be enclosed by ditch 1002 and gully 1001, in the eastern and south-eastern parts of excavation Area A.

Table 1: Phase 2 pits and post holes

| Cut | Fill(s) | Туре | Dimensions (m) | Depth (m) | Finds / Comments |
|-----|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 13 | 66, 67 | Pit | 0.90 (diameter) | 0.24 | Pottery, fired clay. Cuts pits 14 and 15. |
| 14 | 68 | Pit | 1.35 (diameter) | 0.17 | Pottery. Cut by pit 13. |
| 15 | 69 | Pit | 0.75 (diameter) | 0.22 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cut by pit 13. |
| 18 | 72, 74 | Pit | 0.85 x 0.65 | 0.25 | Pottery, struck flint, fired clay. |
| 22 | 78 | Ditch / pit | 0.33 (diameter) | 0.17 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cut by ditch 21. |
| 28 | 85, 86 | Pit | 1.08 x 0.90 | 0.36 | Pottery, burnt flint, fired clay. |
| 30 | 88 | Pit | 0.75 x 0.60 | 0.52 | Pottery, burnt flint. |
| 39 | 95 | Pit | 0.80 x 0.75 | 0.20 | Pottery |
| 41 | 97 | Post-hole / pit | 0.60 x 0.50 | 0.10 | Pottery. Cut by pit 40. |
| 43 | 152 | Post-hole | 0.55 (diameter) | 0.26 | Pottery. Cut by pit 44. |
| 101 | 161 | Pit | 0.80 x 0.75 | 0.32 | Pottery. 1 abraded sherd early Roman might be intrusive |
| 108 | 168 | Post-hole | 0.40 (diameter) | 0.09 | Pottery. |
| 109 | 169 | Pit | 0.75 (diameter) | 0.20 | Pottery, struck flint. |
| 117 | 193 | Pit | 1.20 x 1.05 | 0.30 | Pottery, burnt flint, fired clay. Cuts pit 118. |
| 126 | 184, 185 | Pit | 2.00 x 1.15 | 0.67 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cut by pit 125. |
| 127 | 187, 188 | Pit | 1.15 (diameter) | 0.51 | Pottery, burnt flint. |
| 136 | 256, 257 | Pit | 1.30 x 1.17 | 0.36 | Pottery, struck flint. Cuts pit 137. |

| Cut | Fill(s) | Туре | Dimensions (m) | Depth (m) | Finds / Comments |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| 137 | 258, 259, 260 | Pit | 1.75 x 1.40 | 0.46 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cut by pit 136. |
| 139 | 254 | Post-hole | 0.40 (diameter) | 0.12 | Pottery. Cut by pit 138. |
| 200 | 264, 265 | Pit | 0.85 (diameter) | 0.25 | Pottery. Cut by pit 201. |
| 204 | 282 | Pit | 1.30 x 1.00 | 0.15 | Pottery. Cut by pit 204 (the drawn section is misleading). |
| 206 | 285 | Pit | 1.20 (diameter) | 0.18 | Pottery, burnt flint. |
| 222 | 356 | Pit | 1.60 x 1.00 | 0.26 | Pottery, burnt flint. Badly truncated by pits 219 and 212. |

Phase 3: Early Roman

Almost thirty features revealed in excavation Area A contained pottery assemblages that suggest an early Roman date which, for the purposes of this report, is taken as spanning the period from the Roman invasion of AD43 to *c*. AD70.

Linear features

It seems possible that the late Iron Age boundaries, defined by gully 1001 and ditch 1002, went out of use in the early Roman period. They may have been superseded by ditches 1000 and 1004, which would have increased the amount of land being enclosed. Ditch 1000 was up to 1.95m wide and 0.70m deep, and clearly truncated linear features 1002, 25/131 and 120. A large assemblage (272 sherds) of early Roman pottery was recovered from the three slots that were hand dug through ditch 1000, which appears to be on a similar alignment to gully 1001.

The northern part of ditch 1004 was not particularly clear on the stripped surface of excavation Area A, but it is likely that it is the same feature as the ditch recorded during the evaluation (8), perhaps petering out or terminating not far from the evaluation trench. A slot through the feature, towards its southern end where it was clearly visible, suggests that ditch 1004 may have been a re-cut of an earlier ditch or gully (20), although early Roman pottery was recovered from both features. Ditch 1004 therefore appears to have been approximately 1m wide and up to 0.32m deep. It followed a similar alignment to late Iron Age ditch 1002. Together with ditch 1000, these features would appear to represent an enlargement of the Late Iron Age enclosure, with the possibility of an entrance in its northwest corner. Although the excavation area did not extend far north or west from this line, no contemporary features were located 'outside' this enclosure, though several were in the newly enlarged zone between it and the Late Iron Age enclosure.

A short length of ditch (1003) was recorded in the eastern part of the excavation area. It appears to have cut an early Roman post-hole (123), before being truncated itself by pit 124, which also dates from the early Roman period. As a result, this linear may have been a short-lived feature, subdividing the newly enlarged enclosure. In this role it may have been associated with essentially undated ditches 11 to its east and 37 to its south-west.

Ditch 11 was partially visible along the eastern edge of excavation Area A. Its terminus was excavated, but yielded just one tiny scrap of probably prehistoric pottery and one (1g) sherd of East Sussex ware (fabric C12A). However, the fact that it terminates close to ditch 1000 and appeared to cut gully 1001 suggests that it may also date

from the early Roman period. A similar date is possible for ditch 37 although this feature produced just a single small, abraded sherd of ?Roman coarseware pottery and cut pit 38 which likewise had a single sherd of ?Roman pottery. While the evidence is very slender, these three ditches make most sense as a series of short-lived subdivisions of the early Roman enclosure defined by ditches 1000 and 1004.

Discrete features

A large number of discrete features dating from the early Roman period were recorded in excavation Area A, and these are listed in the table below. The suggestion that the boundary previously formed by features 1001 and 1002 was superseded by ditches 1000 and 1004 may be supported by the fact that the early Roman pits all lie within the area enclosed by these later lines. The early Roman features include several large inter-cutting pits, particularly in the south-east corner of the excavation area. The individual pits were not always clearly visible on the stripped surface and, as a result, some of the larger pits were sampled more than once, and were allocated more than one context number. In addition, several large pits in the south-east corner of the excavation area were not fully exposed, and obviously continued beyond the limits of excavation. The dimensions given below for some of these features are therefore approximate.

It seems likely that activity in this part of the site continued throughout the early Roman period as there are several instances of intercutting features containing similarly dated pottery assemblages. This is perhaps unsurprising given that this phase covers a period of nearly thirty years, although it is also possible that some of the pottery in the stratigraphically later features is residual, being derived from the earlier features into which they were dug. Nevertheless, despite the problems of dating features based on pottery types covering a relatively short period of time, the early Roman deposits clearly indicate continued activity on the site before and after the Roman invasion. Obviously it is impossible to determine whether this was uninterrupted, but the relatively smooth transition to Roman rule in this part of southern England means that there is no reason to believe that occupation was not continuous. Certainly the types of features and the nature of the finds reflect no marked change in the activities being undertaken on the site other than changing pottery supply.

| Cut | Fill(s) | Туре | Dimensions (m) | Depth (m) | Finds / Comments |
|-----|----------|------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| 9 | 61 | Pit | 0.64 x 0.48 | 0.13 | Pottery. Same as pit 31. |
| 10 | 62, 63 | Pit | 0.85 (diameter) | 0.34 | Pottery. |
| 26 | 83 | Pit | 1.20 x 1.04 | 0.48 | Pottery, burnt flint. |
| 33 | 91 | Pit | 1.03 x 0.82 | 0.26 | Pottery. |
| 40 | 96 | Pit | 1.80 x 1.00 | 0.30 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts post-hole 41. |
| 42 | 150, 151 | Pit | 2.10+ x 1.18 | 0.39 | Pottery, burnt flint, struck flint. Dimensions approximate. |
| 44 | 153, 154 | Pit | 1.55 (diameter) | 0.63 | Pottery, burnt flint, struck flint. Cut by pipe trench. Cuts post-hole 43. |
| 103 | 163 | Pit | 0.75 x 0.65 | 0.32 | Pottery. |
| 111 | 171 | Pit | 0.45 (diameter) | 0.19 | Pottery. |
| 112 | 172 | Pit | 0.60 x 0.50 | 0.20 | Pottery, struck flint. |
| 114 | 174 | Pit | 1.15 x 0.90 | 0.19 | Pottery. |

| Table | 2: | Phase | 3 | pits | and | post | hole | S |
|-------|----|-------|---|------|-----|------|------|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

| Cut | Fill(s) | Туре | Dimensions (m) | Depth (m) | Finds / Comments |
|-----|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 116 | 177 | Pit | 0.90 x 0.60 | 0.35 | Pottery, burnt flint. |
| 119 | 195 | Pit | 3.00 x 2.50 | 0.57 | Pottery, burnt flint. Same as 145 and 216. Dimensions approximate. |
| 121 | 179 | Pit | 0.70 (diameter) | 0.16 | Pottery. Cut by pit 122. |
| 122 | 180 | Pit | 1.50 x 1.25 | 0.43 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts pit 121. |
| 123 | 181 | Post-hole | 0.40 (diameter) | 0.15 | Pottery, struck flint, burnt flint. Cut by ditch 124 (1003). |
| 125 | 183 | Pit | 1.54 x 1.25 | 0.55 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts ditch 124 and pit 126. |
| 132 | 196, 197 | Pit | 1.30 (diameter) | 0.36 | Pottery, struck flint, burnt flint. Relationship with pit 133 unclear. |
| 133 | 198 | Pit | 2.40 x 1.90 | 0.54 | Pottery, burnt flint. Relationship with pit 132 unclear. |
| 144 | 269, 270, 271 | Pit | 1.45 x 1.10 | 0.46 | Pottery. Dimensions approximate. Cuts pit 145. |
| 145 | 272, 273, 274 | Pit | 3.00 x 2.50 | 0.28 | Pottery. Same as 119 and 216. Dimensions approximate. Cut by pits 144 and 146. |
| 146 | 275, 276 | Pit | 1.90 x 1.15 | 0.32 | Pottery. Cuts pit 145. Same as 203. Dimensions approximate. |
| 148 | 277, 278, 279 | Pit | 1.15 (diameter) | 0.53 | Pottery, struck flint, burnt flint. Cut by pit 149. |
| 201 | 266, 267 | Pit | 1.50 (diameter) | 0.48 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts pit 200. Same as 205. |
| 203 | 281 | Pit | 1.90 x 1.15 | 0.30 | Pottery. Same as 146. Cuts pit 204. Dimensions approximate. |
| 205 | 283, 284 | Pit | 1.50 (diameter) | 0.35 | Pottery. Same as 201. |
| 208 | 288 | Pit | 1.90 (diameter) | 0.30 | Pottery. Cut by 207 and 209. Dimensions approximate. |
| 209 | 289, 290 | Pit | 1.75 (diameter) | 0.49 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts 208. Cut by 210. Same as 220. |
| | | | | | Dimensions approximate. |
| 210 | 291 | Pit | 1.20 (diameter) | 0.50 | Pottery, struck flint, burnt flint. Cuts 209. Cut by 211. |
| 212 | 293 | Pit | 1.30 (diameter) | 0.30 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts pit 222. Relationship with 213 unclear. |
| 213 | 294 | Pit | 0.95 (diameter) | 0.19 | Pottery, burnt flint. Disturbed by roots. R'ship with 212 unclear. Dimensions approximate. |
| 215 | 295 | Pit | 1.20 (diameter) | 0.19 | Pottery. Cut by 216. Dimensions approximate. |
| 216 | 296, 297 | Pit | 3.00 x 2.50 | 0.60 | Pottery. Cuts 215 and 217. Same as 119 and 145. |
| | , í | | | | Dimensions approximate. |
| 217 | 298, 299 | Pit | 0.95 (diameter) | 0.40 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cut by 216. Dimensions approximate. |
| 219 | 351, 352 | Pit | 2.60 x 2.00 | 0.34 | Pottery, burnt flint. Cuts 222. Dimensions approximate. |
| 220 | 353, 354 | Pit | 1.75 (diameter) | 0.47 | Pottery, struck flint, burnt flint. Same as 209. Cut by pit 221. |
| | | | | | Dimensions approximate. |

Phase 4: Late First Century

It seems likely that occupation of the site continued beyond the early Roman period, perhaps until the end of the 1st century. However, if this is the case, the archaeological remains suggest that the activity may not have been as intense, as there were far fewer late 1st century features recorded, than for the earlier part of the century, and no feature that demands a date into the 2nd century (though some would allow it). Of course it may be that occupation merely shifted further south and / or east during the late 1st century, and it may be significant that the features from this period were all identified in the far south-eastern corner of the excavation area.

Pit 149 was recorded close to the southern edge of the excavation area, and was cut through pit 148, which dates from the early Roman period. The feature measured about 1.15m in diameter, and was 0.40m deep although it had been disturbed by rooting. Over thirty sherds of pottery were recovered from its fill (280), along with fragments of burnt flint.

It is probable that features 138 and 207 represent the same large pit, which was identified amongst a dense area of intercutting features in the south-east corner of the excavation area. This pit clearly truncated features dating from the late Iron Age / transitional and early Roman periods, and contained numerous burnt flint and pottery fragments. Although it was not apparent on the stripped surface of the excavation area, it is likely that this feature continued

beyond the eastern limit of excavation, meaning that it measured at least 2.60m by 1.60m, and was at least 0.45m deep.

Phase 5: Fourth Century

The archaeological deposits investigated in excavation Area A suggest that occupation ceased towards the end of the 1st century AD. However, one small pit (221) may date from the 4th century, although this is based on just two sherds of pottery. The pit measured 0.90m by 0.50m, and was 0.20m deep. It appeared to truncate at least two pits dating from the early Roman period. Again, like the Phase 4 features, this lay in the south-east corner of the excavation area so it remains possible that later Roman occupation had shifted south or east.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The excavation yielded 1402 sherds (16,848g) of pottery from 100 contexts, ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period (Appendix 2). A further 23 sherds were retrieved from environmental samples

All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified and classified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to identify the natures, sizes, forms and frequencies of added filler inclusions and those naturally present in the clay used for potting. Six numbered fabric series were drawn up with the prefixes P, EIA, MIA, LIA, C and F for Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Coarse Roman and Fine Roman respectively (Appendix 2B). All of these series but the first are based on the codings created for the pottery from North Bersted (Lyne 2014, 95–7) with omissions and additions. None of the pottery assemblages are large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

The Assemblages

Phase 1. Late Iron Age. c. 100-25BC

Most of the very few sherds of pottery that can be attributed to this phase come from enclosure ditches 1001 and 1002. The 11 fragments (60g) of pottery from gully 1001 comprise three handmade sherds in sandy black fabric LIA6A, four in black handmade fabric LIA9 with <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler and four indeterminate chips.

The 12 sherds (43g) of pottery from ditch 1002 comprise one each in rough calcined-flint tempered fabric MIA2B and the finer MIA3B, one in the grog-tempered fabric LIA2D with additional sparse flint and quartz-sand, six in vesicular grog-tempered East Sussex Ware fabric C12B and three in a rusticated East Sussex Ware variant.

The absence of Southern Atrebatic sand-tempered wares, coupled with the predominance of grog-tempered East Sussex Ware variants and presence of calcined-flint tempered Middle Iron Age fabrics suggests that ditch 1002 was in use during the earlier part of the Late Iron Age between c.100 BC and 25 BC. The 11 fragments from gully 1001 indicate a similar date-range.

Phase 2. Late Iron Age. c. 25BC-AD43

There are more sherds from the features of this phase but none of the assemblages are larger than the 27 fragments from Pit 137: very few sherds are suitable for drawing. All of the 171 sherds from the 22 pits and postholes were quantified together in order to get an idea of pottery supply to the site during the later part of the Late Iron Age:

Table 3: Pottery from Phase 2 pits and post holes

| Fabric | No. sherds | % No. | Wt (g) | % wt |
|--------|------------|-------|--------|------|
| MIA3B | 1 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.4 |
| LIA3C | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.2 |
| LIA4C | 2 | 1.2 | 12 | 0.6 |
| LIA6A | 13 | 7.6 | 103 | 4.9 |
| LIA6B | 1 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.1 |
| LIA6C | 31 | 18.1 | 415 | 19.7 |
| LIA6D | 2 | 1.2 | 20 | 0.9 |
| LIA7A | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| LIA7B | 10 | 5.8 | 46 | 2.2 |
| LIA7C | 4 | 2.3 | 27 | 1.3 |
| LIA16 | 1 | 0.6 | 6 | 0.3 |
| CIAH | 46 | 26.9 | 789 | 37.6 |
| CIAT | 3 | 1.7 | 43 | 2.0 |
| C1BH | 35 | 20.6 | 443 | 21.0 |
| C1CH | 3 | 1.7 | 19 | 0.9 |
| C2AH | 5 | 2.9 | 20 | 0.9 |
| C12AH | 4 | 2.3 | 88 | 4.2 |
| C12BH | 2 | 1.2 | 3 | 0.1 |
| F30 | 6 | 3.5 | 54 | 2.6 |
| | 171 | | 2106 | |

This breakdown indicates that calcined-flint tempered fabrics now make up only 1% of the pottery, with sherds in handmade and tournette finished Southern Atrebatic sand-tempered LIA4, LIA6, LIA7, C1 and C2 fabrics making up most of the rest (91%). Most of these Southern Atrebatic wares are thought to have been made on production sites in the lower valley of the River Arun and are simple necked jars. Fragments from Gallo-Belgic CAM 1 and CAM 12 platter copies in fabric LIA6A were, however, also present in the small pottery assemblage from Pit 39 (*c*. 20BC–AD43 and AD10–70 respectively).

Grog-tempered East Sussex Ware sherds in fabrics C12A and C12B account for a further 3% of the assemblage and a crushed tufa tempered fragment of uncertain origin for another 1% by sherd count. The only evidence for importation of Continental finewares from the Roman Empire consists of six fragments of a Central Gaulish flagon from Pit 126 in micaceous white-slipped fabric F30 (Tyers 1996, 142–3, Fabric B, *c*.25BC-AD43). There are no *amphora* fragments.

Phase 3. c. AD43-70

Most of the pottery from the site comes from features belonging to this phase.

<u>Assemblage 1.</u> From ditch 1000 (contexts 65, 70, 71, 80 and 81). The 274 sherds (3077g) of pottery from these various cuts form too small an assemblage for quantification by EVEs but were analysed by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric:

Table 4: Pottery Assemblage 1

| Fabric | No. sherds | % No. | Wt (g) | % wt |
|--------|------------|-------|--------|------|
| EIA2 | 3 | 1.1 | 46 | 1.5 |
| MIA14 | 1 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.1 |
| LIA6AT | 22 | 8.0 | 146 | 4.7 |
| LIA6B | 86 | 31.4 | 1043 | 33.8 |
| LIA6CW | 4 | 1.5 | 17 | 0.6 |
| LIA7A | 22 | 8.0 | 195 | 6.3 |
| C1AH | 4 | 1.4 | 65 | 2.1 |
| C1AW | 10 | 3.6 | 195 | 6.3 |
| C1BH | 78 | 28.6 | 899 | 29.2 |
| C1CH | 17 | 6.2 | 312 | 10.1 |
| C1CW | 3 | 1.1 | 46 | 1.5 |
| C2A | 5 | 1.8 | 24 | 0.8 |
| C12A | 7 | 2.6 | 58 | 1.9 |
| C12B | 2 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.2 |
| F5 | 8 | 2.9 | 19 | 0.6 |
| F10B | 2 | 0.7 | 6 | 0.2 |
| | 274 | | 3077g | |

The fabric breakdown of this assemblage has much in common with that for Phase 2, with Southern Atrebatic sand-tempered wares making up 92% of the material. Where it differs, however, is in the appearance of wheel-turned vessels in these Southern Atrebatic fabrics, with most of these wares probably now emanating from the kilns at Littlehampton less than two kilometres to the east (Lovell 2003).

As before, East Sussex wares make up 3% of the assemblage by sherd count but are now joined by fragments from a wheel-turned CAM 114 beaker copy in orange fabric F5 with white slip from the Chapel Street kilns in Chichester (Down 1978, fig.10.3,2.1, *c*. AD44–50) and those from a ?butt-beaker in silty grey fabric F10B with polished black surfaces.

It seems likely that this assemblage does not include anything later than *c*. AD50/60 as no Arun Valley industry finewares are present.

<u>Fig. 9</u>

Handmade necked jar in rough grey fabric C1B fired patchy grey/black. Ext. rim diameter 140mm. c. AD.30-60.
 Ditch 24 (81)

2. Handmade necked bowl in grey fabric C1C fired polished black externally. c. AD1-60. Ditch 16 (71)

3. Wheelturned CAM 12 platter copy in polished black fabric LIA6B. Ext. rim diameter 240mm. *c*. AD10–70. Ditch 16 (71).

Assemblage 2. From Pit 26 (83).

This assemblage seems to be similar in date to Assemblage 1. The 62 sherds (1035g) of pottery from this feature form too small an assemblage for any kind of meaningful quantification but include a fragment from a sea-salt container in patchy cream/pink chaff-tempered fabric from the Folkestone area, another from a butt-beaker in Gallo-Belgic Whiteware from the Amiens region (c. AD30–70), two tiny chips of another indeterminate beaker from the Chapel Street kilns (c. AD44–50), and the following:

<u>Fig. 9</u>

4. Butt-beaker in tournetted grey fabric C1C fired patchy black/brown.

Assemblage 3. From Pit 125 (183)

The 29 sherds (342 g.) of pottery include the only South Gaulish samian sherd from the site, a fragment from a CAM 12 platter copy in oxidized Arun Valley fabric C1B (*c*. AD30–80) and nine fresh pieces from the following:

<u>Fig. 9</u>

5. Bead-rim strainer in polished black fabric LIA6A. Ext. rim diameter 120 mm. c. AD1-60.

Phase 4. c. AD70-100

Only two features, Pits 138 and 149, produced Flavian pottery assemblages.

Assemblage 4. From Pit 138 (251, 252 and 253).

The 91 sherds (988g) of pottery from this feature differ little from the Phase 3 assemblages, in being totally dominated by Southern Atrebatic/Arun Valley coarseware products (86%), with just nominal amounts of East Sussex Ware: two fragments from an early Rowlands Castle industry jar in fabric C3B with sparse additional calcined flint filler are also present. A jar with well-developed everted rim in fabric LIA6D and a dish in similar fabric are almost certainly post AD70 in date in an assemblage which would otherwise be regarded as pre-Flavian. This and the content of the smaller 36 sherd assemblage from Pit 149 suggest that the main occupation on the site did not continue much after AD80.

Phase 5. Late Roman

There is very little ceramic evidence for occupation on the site after c. AD 100. Two fresh fragments from an open form and a beaker in black-slipped Alice Holt/Farnham greyware (c. AD270–400+) retrieved from Pit 221 are the only evidence for Late Roman occupation.

Discussion

A feature of the Phases 3 and 4 pottery assemblages is the paucity of finewares: some of them have none at all. There is only one fragment of samian (South Gaulish) from the entire site and local fine Hardham 'London ware' vessels and Wiggonholt cream ware flagons account for a mere 19 sherds between them: thirteen Wiggonholt creamware fragments come from a single vessel. This, combined with the absence of *amphorae*, suggests that we are dealing with an occupation site of low social status.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone, weighing 68g, mostly burnt was recovered from nine contexts (Appendix 3). The bone was in poor condition and was highly fragmented (average fragment under 1g in weight). None could be identified to species level but none was human.

Ditch 11 (64) contained five fragments of bone from a large mammal (cow or horse), which could not be identified further. Ditch 16 (71) contained twenty fragments of a large mammal tooth. The remaining fragments were classified as unidentified but some were noted to have been burnt. Pit 201 (266) contained five fragments of a tooth but not enough diagnostic pieces remained to make a positive identification. All of the remaining bone was unclassifiable burnt bone. Given the fragmentary nature of the assemblage no other taphonomic processes could be identified.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

A small amount of bone was recovered from three contexts within the investigated area. A total of 77 pieces of highly fragmented bone, weighing just 7g, was present for analysis. Of this 7g, 6.5g of the bone was burnt (contexts 75 and 297) and 0.5g was unburnt (context 152). Appendix 4 summarizes the number of fragments present, the weight of bone, the maximum fragment size and colour of bone in each context. The overall condition of the bone was fair, with most pieces having a dense texture, although all pieces were highly fragmented. The maximum fragment sizes range between 9.3mm and 13.1mm, but these were of the exception. The majority of fragments were less than 5mm in size, giving them an overall non -descript appearance and hindering the identification of species and element.

The colour of burnt bone differed between the two contexts, which reflects both differences in the efficiency of the burning process (i.e. the time, temperature and amount of oxygen supplied to the bone), and the degree of oxidation of the organic compounds within bone. Deposit 75 contained a mixture of colours, including charred black, blue-grey and white, while the single fragment recovered from (297) was white-grey. White indicates the bone was subjected to an adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply to fully oxidize the organic components of the bone.

Although no fragments were identified to species, none of the bone was identifiable as human (i.e. did not have the texture or expected cortical bone thickness of human bone), given the non-uniform colours of bone and the nonhuman bone recovered from (75), these remains are most likely the remnants of the cooking process. No further information could be retrieved from the small deposits of bone.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 33 struck flints was recovered during the fieldwork, including a few pieces from sieving (Appendix 5). The collection comprised 23 flakes, one narrow flake and nine spalls (pieces less than 20mm across). There were no retouched items. The flint appears to have been mostly made on flint available direct from a chalkland source but with one or two pieces of gravel flint present.

None of the pieces were closely datable and the one narrow flake present is fortuitous rather than a deliberate attempt at blade production. Only a broad Neolithic/Bronze Age date can be suggested for the collection.

Only one context produced more than two pieces and it seems likely that the material represents casual loss or discard in the general environment in prehistoric times, with subsequent incorporation as residual finds into the Iron Age or Roman features from where they were recovered.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Over 500 fragments of fire cracked flint, weighing in excess of 23kg, was recovered during the excavation, from 67 contexts (Appendix 6). The large assemblage probably derives from domestic activities such as heating water. None of the fragments had been worked. By far the largest collection from a single context came from late Iron Age gully 1001 (slot 214, fill 286), which produced 63 fragments, weighing 3270g. Around one third of the total (by weight) came from the two late Iron Age boundary features (1001 and 1002) otherwise the material was found in all types of feature and in all phases. The greatest concentration by period was in the early Roman phase (9.8kg), but, when the number of features in each phase is taken into account, there was no marked difference between phases, nor obvious spatial patterning.

Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

A small quantity of brick and tile fragments were recovered during the excavation, both hand collected and retrieved from sieved soil samples. Typically, the fragment size is small and a large proportion of the pieces are also abraded. The most commonly occurring fabric is a soft to medium slightly sandy fine clay with a light red orange colour (pits 42 (150), 132 (196) and 136 (257), 206 (285)). Pit 204 (282) contained a small piece of a pale grey fine fabric which is possibly Roman. The assemblage did not contain any pieces which could be closely dated, and no specific forms (for example Roman brick or *tegula*) were identified, which is unusual in terms of the extensive Roman features on the site. As three of the pits fall in the 1st-centuryAD 'transitional' phases, it is possible that the material is 'Belgic' brick rather than Roman, but it is equally likely that these features fall just after rather than just before the conquest.

Fired clay by Danielle Milbank

A total of 74 contexts produced fired clay (a total of 969 fragments, weighing 38.2kg) which was distributed throughout a range of contexts, typically in small quantities, and fairly highly fragmented (Appendix 7). The fabric is typically medium to soft, and comprises fine clay with sparse fine sand inclusions, and very occasional small angular burnt flint inclusions. The colour is uniformly a medium red, poorly-fired at low temperature, with occasional examples of blackening which is indicative of reduced oxygen conditions during heating. The material was examined under x10 magnification.

Early Roman pit 40 (96) contained a significant quantity of material, of a homogenous soft fine slightly sandy clay fabric with a red colour, occasionally blackened. Notable, the material is not abraded, indicating it is of primary deposition (in situ) rather typically more abraded redeposited pieces. The pieces are typically large (100mm x 80mm x 40mm) and the majority have clear impressions of the wooden wattles (c. 10mm diameter) showing that they have been

used to form a structure. Several of the fragments have a smooth surface on one side, with the dimensions of the pieces suggestive of a structure of fairly uniform thickness. The curvature of these pieces are suggestive of a smaller structure (rather than a roundhouse or other building), more likely a kiln or oven. This would have been constructed as a dome shape of wooden wattles, with clay pressed onto the framework.

Two further pieces from this context may represent pieces of weight (commonly categorized as 'loomweights' though this function is not certain). The first piece is 80mm x 80mm at the base and the from of the exterior surface suggests it represents one corner of a large triangular weight. These are typically perforated with holes (c.8mm diameter though sometimes larger) across one or both corners at the base, with a horizontal hole across the upper corner. Weights of this type have been recovered from Dragonby, and it is comparable in size to the largest encountered (which intact would have measured 150mm wide across the base). These are broadly dated to the early Iron Age though some examples from sites including Dragonby are though to be slightly earlier (Elsdon and Barford 1996, 330). If so, these pieces are clearly residaul in this context.

Further contexts which included small fragments identified as daub include Ditch 12 (65); Pits 26 (83), 42 (151); 122 (180), 201 (267), and from ditch 16 (70) a larger fragment with similar characteristics to the oven or kiln material pit 40 (96) was recovered.

Although the majority of the pieces have no marks made by the wooden wattles, it is likely that a proportion of the material represents very fragmented daub.

Slag and industrial debris by Steve Crabb

Just under 5kg of slag was recovered from across this site, the largest concentration coming from pit 138 (Appendix 8). The assemblage is typical for what would be expected from an iron smithing assemblage, with several complete smithing hearth bottoms (SHB) recovered. These are formed by the collection of hammerscale, slag drawn out from the iron being worked and elements of the fuel ash and hearth lining. They form the shape of the hollow created by the air blast within the blacksmiths hearth. All of the SHBs recovered are between 65-75mm in diameter suggesting similarity of methods and hearths being used.

Hammerscale is formed by the shattering of a layer of iron oxide which forms on the outside of a piece of heated iron. None of this material was recovered independent of larger masses of slag which it has become incorporated into through mineralisation.

Also present in the assemblage are a number of fragments of fired and vitrified clay hearth lining. These pieces have been heated to the extent that they have begun to liquefy before cooling and forming a glassy layer. Some of the fragments of clay have rounded openings indicative of where the air blast from a set of bellows would have entered the

hearth. This and the form of the fragments of hearth lining indicate it was lined from base to rim with clay. Several small fragments of smithing slag were observed these are formed in the same way as the smithing hearth bottom but have not been incorporated into the hearth bottom. Fragments of fuel ash slag are also present in this assemblage, they are created by the ash produced from the fuel being heated to a temperature at which it is able to become liquid. Small very liquid 'splatters' of slag were recovered from some of the contexts, these are caused by fluid slag being vigorously dislodged from the hearth. These form thin dense 'splat' shaped pieces. The assemblage from this site contains all of the macro elements you would expect to find from iron smithing activity. A small scale but significant volume of iron smithing took place at this site during the early Roman phase of occupation of this site.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

A small assemblage of 28 iron artefacts was recovered from this site. Most of this material was unidentifiable due to corrosion and mineralization of the objects. (Appendix 9). The ring from a ring-headed pin was recovered from pit 32 during environmental sampling. Of the other objects recovered it is possible some may have been nails but it is difficult to confirm given the amount of surface mineralization.

Stone and querns by Steve Ford

Some 30 fragments of non-local stone were recovered during the fieldwork (Appendix 10). These included a broken quartzite cobble and another fragment of quartzite along with a fragment of ironstone. None of these were obviously worked. The bulk; of the stone collection was made of green sand perhaps with some other sandstone present. Seven items were clearly rotary quern fragments with a smoothed striated surface present. Two of these were sizeable pieces showing te curvature of the stone. One of them (204, 282) had a partial central perforation 42mm deep and 35mm wide at the top tapering to a round bottomed base 15mm across.

Charred Plant Remains by Rosalind McKenna

Seventy bulk soil samples were collected during the excavation. These were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh and air dried. The flot was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Identification was carried out using published keys (Jacomet 2006, Biejerinck 1976, Jones, unpublished and Zohary and Hopf 2000), online resources (<u>http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php</u>) and the author's own reference collection. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997). The full species list appears in Appendix 11.

The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection of ideally 100

fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded. Identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material. The full charcoal species list appears in Appendix 12.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in 36 of the samples. The results of the plant macrofossil analysis can be seen in Appendix 11. The preservation of the charred remains was generally poor.

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in the 36 samples. These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits and ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Further evidence of cereal at the site was present in the form of cereal chaff (spikelet forks and glume bases) in small amounts. Weed seeds typically associated with cultivation such as cleavers, docks, bindweed and members of the cabbage and pea family were present in thirteen of the samples. Grass seeds were also present within twenty of the samples. The fact that the samples have produced broadly similar results suggests that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of charring cereal grain and crop weeds over the period of occupation and using the waste for fuel.

Charcoal fragments were present in most of the samples, scoring between a '1' and '4' on the semi quantitative scale. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in ten of the samples. The results of this analysis can be seen in Appendix 12.

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow/poplar (*Salix / Populus*). As seen in Appendix 12, oak is the most frequently identifiable recorded remain within the samples. It is possible that this was the preferred fuel wood obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

The samples produced varying amounts of charcoal. The compositions of the samples are all similar, it is probable therefore that these small assemblages of charcoal remains reflect the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste. However, as the samples are so small in size nothing of great interpretative value can be gained. Generally, there are various, largely unquantifiable, factors that effect the representation of species in charcoal samples including bias in contemporary collection, inclusive of social and economic factors, and various factors of taphonomy and conservation (Thiery-Parisot 2002). On account of these considerations, the identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire making fuel from these resources.

Summary

The samples produced environmental material of interpretable value, with the plant macrofossils from 36 samples, and the identifiable charcoal remains from ten of the samples. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste associated with fires.

The remains of plant macrofossils recovered from the samples showed the utilisation of cereal grains. The fact that the samples have produced broadly similar results suggests that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of charring cereal grain, chaff and crop weeds over the period of occupation

In terms of taphonomy, it is likely that the samples from pits, ditches and post holes, all represent secondary deposition of charred plant remains. This probably occurred through intentional dumping. The use of cereal processing waste as fuel is well attested (Hillman 1981) and disposal of spent fuel either into features such as pits or ditches/gullies or directly dumped onto the site seems a likely explanation for the arrival of this material on site. As the majority of the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that waste or spilt grain were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap. Intentional dumping of charred debris (such as spent fuel, charred debris from parched crops etc.) seems the most likely explanation for the formation of the majority of the deposits encountered here.

The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of a several species native to Britain. On the marginal areas of oak woodlands or in clearings hazel thrives. The evidence of carr fen woodland indicates a damp environment close to the site. This type of woodland would have consisted of willow and poplar which are trees that thrive in waterlogged and damp soils, particularly in areas close to streams or with a high water table.

Conclusion

The archaeological excavation to the south of Toddington Lane revealed numerous deposits dating from the late Iron Age and Roman periods. Phasing of the site might be partially artificial, due to the relatively short time frame for the majority of features, and the fact that many of the pits were intercutting. A distinction has been drawn between features

containing some pottery in Romanizing fabrics and those without, but the late Iron Age pottery continues in use alongside these Romanizing wares, so features that lack the latter are not necessarily earlier. However, it is gratifying to note that stratigraphy also supports this distinction in every case where relationships could be established, so that a pre-Conquest phase does appear reasonably secure.

The main excavation area contained a number of linear features, which appear to represent the north-west corner of an enclosure that may have originated in the late Iron Age. This enclosure seems to have been enlarged during the early Roman period. Although no structures were identified, evidence of occupation was obvious in the form of numerous pits within the enclosure. The finds from these pits suggest that activity was relatively short lived. Whilst the original enclosure may date from the late Iron Age, the vast majority of discrete features are from the few decades either side of the Roman invasion of AD43. There does appear to be some limited activity during the later 1st century AD, but nothing later, although it is possible that the focus may have shifted slightly to the south of the main excavation area. The absence of features from the evaluation trenching there, however, suggests that abandonment rather than shift may be the explanation. The lone apparently later Roman pit, it should be reiterated, is dated on two tiny sherds of pottery only. An intensification of use of the coastal plain in this early Roman period is widely attested and this small site adds to the picture of a densely settled and managed landscape both before and after the Roman conquest.

It is interesting to note that the enclosure is situated immediately south of Toddington Lane and with its northern edge apparently reasonably close to the same alignment. The sunken nature of this road in relation to the surrounding land suggests that it may be a very old route. Whilst it would not be unusual for such a feature to have medieval, or even Saxon, origins, could the position of the recently discovered enclosure indicate that this road is even older ?

If the impression given by this small area excavation is correct, that the early Roman occupation did not continue long after the end of the 1st century but was abandoned (rather than simply shifting south or east), it adds to the growing evidence (cf Taylor *et al.* 2014) for a marked disruption in the settlement pattern in the later Roman period, well before the traditional end of the Roman period, and in this particular instance, even before the well-documented problems of the later 3rd century.

As to the site's status and economic base, some comment can be made. Finds other than pottery were scarce and ecofacts (animal bone) even rarer. The pottery disposed of in the pits was overwhelmingly of local production, with just a single imported sherd, no *amphorae* or *mortaria* (whose presence would have suggested the adoption of a Roman lifestyle and not just pottery). This suggests a very low-status site (even the lowliest early Roman rural settlement could be expected to have around 2% of its pottery imported) but might reflect other factors than wealth - the simple quantity of pottery deposited in a short space of time, in what is presumably only a small part of the occupied area, suggests the occupants had ready access to local markets and some disposable income. Some of the fired clay may have come from

a small domed structure such as a kiln, so that the inhabitants may have been self-sufficient so far as pottery goes, however this may be stretching the evidence as the material could just as easily be from a domestic oven.

The presence iron slag was indicative of smithing on the site, but the small volume recovered would suggest a limited output and was presumably to supply the settlement's own domestic needs rather than production for a wider area.

Sieving for charred plant remains was successful with more than half the samples taken producing remains other than charcoal. All of these samples contained cereal grains and chaff, albeit unidentified, but indicate that crop processing was an activity taking place at the site. To this can be added the presence of several quern stones for turning the crops into flour. Overall, the site seems to represent a short-lived, self-sufficient farm.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

| Cut | Fill | Group | Type | Phase | Comment |
|---------|----------|-------|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 53 | | Gully | Undated | |
| 2 | 54 | | Natural feature | Undated | |
| 3 | 55 | | Gully | Undated | |
| 4 | 56 | | Ditch | Iron Age | |
| 5 | 57 | | Ditch | Late Bronze Age – Iron Age | |
| 6 | 58 | 1002 | Ditch | Late Iron Age | Cut by pit 7 |
| 7 | 50 | 1002 | Pit | Undated | Cuts ditch 1002 |
| 8 | 60 | 1004 | Ditch | Early Poman | Cuts uten 1002. |
| 0 | 61 | 1004 | Dit | Early Roman | Same as nit 31 |
| 9 10 | 62 62 | | Dit | Early Roman | Same as pit 51. |
| 10 | 64 | | r II Ditch | Lang Koman | Likely early Doman? |
| 11 | 65 | 1000 | Ditch | Early Roman | |
| 12 | 03 | 1000 | | Early Roman | Crete wite 14 and 15 |
| 13 | 00, 07 | | PIL Di4 | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cuts pits 14 and 15. |
| 14 | 08 | | PIL Di4 | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 13. |
| 15 | 69 | 1000 | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 13. |
| 16 | /0, /1 | 1000 | Ditch | Early Roman | |
| 17 | 73 | | Pit | Undated | |
| 18 | /2, /4 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | |
| 19 | 75 | | Pit | Undated | |
| 20 | 76 | | Ditch / gully | Early Roman | Relationship with linear 21 unclear. |
| 21 | 77 | 1004 | Ditch | Early Roman | Possible re-cut of ditch 22. Probably same as 8. |
| 22 | 78 | | Ditch / pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cut by ditch 21. Could be a pit. |
| 23 | 79 | | Post-hole / pit | Undated | Cut by ditch 21. |
| 24 | 80, 81 | 1000 | Ditch | Early Roman | Cuts gully 25. |
| 25 | 82 | | Gully | Undated | Cut by Ditch 24. Possibly same as gully 131. |
| 26 | 83 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 27 | 84 | | Pit | Undated | |
| 28 | 85, 86 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | |
| 29 | 87 | | Pit | Undated | |
| 30 | 88 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | |
| 31 | 89 | | Pit | Early Roman | Same as pit 9. |
| 32 | 90 | | Post-hole / pit | Undated | |
| 33 | 91 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 34 | 92 | | Post-hole / pit | Undated | |
| 35 | 93 | 1002 | Ditch | Late Iron Age ? | Possibly cut by pit 36. |
| 36 | 94 | | Pit | Undated | One small abraded sherd. |
| 37 | 98 | | Ditch | Undated | Cuts pit 38. One small abraded sherd. |
| 38 | 99 | | Pit | Undated | Cut by ditch 37. One small abraded sherd |
| 39 | 95 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | |
| 40 | 96 | | Pit | Farly Roman | Probably cuts post-hole 41 |
| 41 | 97 | | Post-hole / nit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Probably cut by pit 40 |
| 42 | 150 151 | | Pit | Farly Roman | |
| 43 | 150, 151 | | Post-hole | Larry Roman | Cut by pit 44 |
| 14 | 152 | | Dit | Early Doman | Cuts post hole 43 |
| 45 | 155, 154 | | Dit | Larry Roman | |
| 43 | 155 | | Fit Dest hele | Undated | |
| 47 | 157 | | Post hele | Undated | |
| 4/ | 159 | | Post-noie | | |
| 48 | 158 | 1002 | Pit | | |
| 49 | 159 | 1002 | Ditch | Late Iron Age ? | Two small abraded sherds. |
| 100 | 160 | | Gully | Late Iron Age | |
| 101 | 161 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Iransitional | |
| 102 | 162 | | Post-hole | Undated | |
| 103 | 163 | 1002 | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 104 | 164 | 1002 | Ditch | Late Iron Age ? | Cut by gully 105 (1000). |
| 105 | 165 | 1001 | Gully | Late Iron Age | Cuts ditch 104 (1002). Cut by Pit 106. |
| 106 | 166 | | Pit | Undated | Cuts gully 105 (1001). |
| 107 | 167 | | Post-hole | Late Iron Age | |
| 108 | 168 | | Post-hole | Late Iron Age / Transitional | |
| 109 | 169 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | |
| 110 | 170 | | Pit | Undated | |
| 111 | 171 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 112 | 172 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 113 | 173 | | Pit | Undated | |

| Cut | Fill | Group | Туре | Phase | Comment |
|-----|---------------|-------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 114 | 174 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 115 | 175, 176 | 1003 | Ditch | Early Roman | |
| 116 | 177 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 117 | 193 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cuts pit 118. |
| 118 | 194 | | Pit | Undated (LIA or earlier) | Cut by pits 117 and 119. |
| 119 | 195 | | Pit | Early Roman | Probably same pit as 145 and 216 |
| 120 | 178 | | Gully | Undated | |
| 120 | 170 | | Dit | Early Roman | Cut by pit 122 |
| 121 | 180 | | Dit | Early Roman | Cuts pit 122. |
| 122 | 181 | | Post hole | Early Roman | Cut by Ditch $124 (1003)$ |
| 123 | 181 | 1002 | Ditah | Early Roman | Cut by Ditch 124 (1005). |
| 124 | 102 | 1003 | | Early Roman | Cuts post-noie 125. Cut by pit 125. |
| 125 | 103 | | PIL Di4 | | Cuts pit 126. Cuts alteri 124 (1005). |
| 120 | 184, 185, 180 | | Pit | Late from Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 125. |
| 127 | 187, 188 | 1000 | Pit | Late Iron Age / Iransitional | |
| 128 | 189 | 1002 | Ditch | Late Iron Age ? | |
| 129 | 190 | | Post-hole | Undated | |
| 130 | 191 | | Post-hole | Undated | |
| 131 | 192 | | Gully | Undated | Probably same as gully 25. |
| 132 | 196, 197 | | Pit | Early Roman | Relationship with pit 133 unclear. |
| 133 | 198 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cuts pit 202. R'ships with 132 and 201 unclear. |
| 134 | 199 | | Post-hole | Undated | |
| 135 | 250 | | Post-hole | Undated | |
| 136 | 256, 257 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cuts pit 137. |
| 137 | 258, 259, 260 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 136. |
| 138 | 251, 252, 253 | | Pit | Late first century | Cuts post-hole 139. Possibly same pit as 207. |
| 139 | 254 | | Post-hole | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 138. Relationship with 140 unclear. |
| 140 | 255 | | Stake-hole | Undated | Relationship with post-hole 139 unclear. |
| 141 | 261 | | Pit | Undated | Cut by pit 142. |
| 142 | 262 | | Pit | Undated (Early Roman or later) | Cuts pits 141 and 143. |
| 143 | 263 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cut by pit 142 |
| 144 | 269 270 271 | | Pit | Farly Roman | Cuts pit 145 |
| 145 | 272 273 274 | | Pit | Farly Roman | Cut by pits 144 and 146. Same as 119 and 216? |
| 146 | 275, 276 | | Pit | Farly Roman | Cuts pit 145 Same as pit 203 |
| 140 | 358 | | Pit | Lindated | No clear relationships |
| 147 | 277 278 270 | | Dit | Early Poman | Cut by pit 140 |
| 140 | 277, 278, 279 | | Dit | Late 1st century | Cuts pit 148 |
| 200 | 260 264 265 | | Dit | Late Iron A ga / Transitional | Cuts pit 146 |
| 200 | 204, 203 | | Г IL D:+ | Early Domon | Cut by pit 201. Relationship with 200 unclear. |
| 201 | 200, 207 | | PIL Di4 | | Cuts pit 200. K sinp with 155 unclear. /same as pit 205 |
| 202 | 208 | | | Late from Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 155. Relationship with 201 unclear. |
| 203 | 281 | | Pit | Early Roman | Relationship with pit 204 unclear. Same as 146. |
| 204 | 282 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Iransitional | |
| 205 | 283, 284 | | Pit | Early Roman | Relationship with pit 206 unclear. ?same as pit 201. |
| 206 | 285 | | Pit | Late Iron Age / Transitional | Relationships with pits 200 and 205 unclear. |
| 207 | 287 | | Pit | Late first century ? | Cuts pit 208. Possibly same pit as 138. |
| 208 | 288 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cut by pits 207 and 209. |
| 209 | 289, 290 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cuts pit 208. Cut by pit 210. Possibly same as pit 220. |
| 210 | 291 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cuts pit 209. Cut by post-hole 211. |
| 211 | 292 | | Post-hole | Undated | Cuts pit 210. |
| 212 | 293 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 213 | 294 | | Pit | Early Roman | |
| 214 | 286 | 1001 | Gully | Late Iron Age | |
| 215 | 295 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cut by pit 216. |
| 216 | 296, 297 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cuts pit 215 and 217. ?same as pits 119 and 145. |
| 217 | 298, 299 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cut by pit 216. |
| 218 | 350 | | Pit | Undated | |
| 219 | 351, 352 | | Pit | Early Roman | Cuts pit 222. Probably cuts pit 220 |
| 220 | 353 354 | | Pit | Farly Roman | Prohably cut by nits 219 and 221 2 same nit as 200 |
| 221 | 355 | | Pit | Fourth century ? | Probably cuts nit 220. Only two small shords |
| 221 | 356 | | Pit | I ate Iron Age / Transitional | Cut by pit 219 |
| 222 | 357 | | Post hele | Modern | Contains abraded pottery |
| 443 | 221 | 1 | 1 081-11010 | INIOUCIII | Contains abraucu pottery. |

APPENDIX 2A: Catalogue of Pottery (dates are AD unless stated)

From the Evaluation

| Cut | Deposit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No. sherds | Wt (g) | Comments |
|-------|----------|--------|-------------|------------|------------|--------|------------|
| Tr 4 | Tr 4 51 | P3 | | 1000-500BC | 3 | 5 | Fresh |
| Tr 7 | Tr 7 51 | LIA6C | | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 34 | S1 abraded |
| Tr 13 | Tr 13 51 | LIA6C | Necked jar | 1-50 | 2 | 10 | Fresh |
| 4 | 56 | P4 | | 600–200BC | 3 | 5 | Abraded |
| 5 | 57 | P1. | Urn | 1500-500BC | 5 | 16 | Fresh |
| 6 | 58 | P2 | Urn | 1500-500BC | 3 | 14 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6C | Jar base | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 10 | Abraded |
| | | C1B | Jar | 43-70 | 1 | 9 | Abraded |
| 7 | 59 | P3 | | 1000-50BC | 1 | 2 | Fresh |
| | | MISC | | | 1 | 1 | |
| 8 | 60 | C1A | Closed | 43-60 | 9 | 135 | |
| 9 | 61 | C1B | Closed | 43-100 | 2 | 6 | Fresh |
| 10 | 62 | C1B | | 43-70 | 1 | 47 | Fresh |
| | | F4 | Butt beaker | 30-70 | 5 | 6 | Fresh |
| 10 | 63 | LIA6C | | 50BC-AD60 | 2 | 16 | Fresh |
| | | C1B | Jar | 43-70 | 3 | 13 | Fresh |

From the excavation

| Cut | Denosit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No shards | $Wt(\alpha)$ | Comments |
|------|---------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| | 56 | C12B | 10/11 | Residual | 1 | 1 (g) | Comments |
| 11 | 64 | Drahist | | Residual | 1 | 1 | Vabraded |
| 11 | 04 | C12A | | | 1 | 1 | Vabradad |
| 10 | (5 | CIZA ELAD | | D: 11 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12 | 05 | EIAZ | ?um | Residual | 3 | 40 | Abraded |
| | | MIA14 | 0:41 1 1 | Residual | 1 | 1 | Abraded |
| | | LIA/A | Girth car bowi | 1-55 | 3 | 24 | Fresh |
| | | CIAW | Neck cordoned jar | 43-100 | 10 | 195 | Fresh |
| - 10 | | C2A | | residual | 3 | 4 | Abraded |
| 13 | 66 | LIA'/B | | 50BC-AD50 | | 10 | Abraded |
| | | CIAH | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 336 | Patchy-fired |
| 14 | 68 | C2A H | Closed | Late Iron Age–50 | 2 | 14 | Fresh and abr |
| | | C12A H | Jar | Late Iron Age–50 | 3 | 86 | Fresh |
| 15 | 69 | C1A H B | Necked bowl | 1-60 | 16 | 153 | Fresh |
| | | C1B H B | Jar | 1-60 | 2 | 62 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7B | | 50BC-AD60 | 6 | 29 | Fresh |
| 16 | 70 | LIA6A | Jar | 50BC-AD60 | 4 | 26 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6A T | CAM16 platter | 43-70 | | | |
| | | | Necked jar | 1-70 | 18 | 120 | |
| | | LIA6B | Necked-jarsx4 | 50BC-AD100 | 55 | 427 | |
| | | LIA6C W | Jar | 43-60 | 2 | 12 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7A | Necked-jarsx4 | 1-70 | | | |
| | | | CAM16 platter | 43-70 | 19 | 171 | |
| | | C1B O | Jars | | 11 | 38 | |
| | | C1C HOB | Closed | 0-60 | 1 | 28 | |
| | | C12A | Necked-iar | 50BC-AD100 | 7 | 58 | |
| | | F5 | Beaker | 44-50 | 3 | 11 | |
| | | F10 B | Beaker | 43-100 | 2 | 6 | |
| 16 | 71 | LIA6B T | Necked jar | 30-60 | | | |
| | , - | LIA6B W | CAM 12 platter | 10-70 | 31 | 616 | |
| | | CIA O H | Iars | 10 /0 | 4 | 65 | |
| | | CICBH | Necked bowl | 1-AD50 | 16 | 284 | |
| | | C1C B W | Closed | 30-70 | 2 | 15 | |
| | | C12B | ciosed | 50BC-AD60 | 2 | 5 | |
| | | F5 | Beaker | 44-50 | 5 | 8 | |
| 18 | 72 | LIA6B | Beaker | 50BC_4D50 | 1 | 3 | Fresh |
| 10 | 12 | LIA6C H | Iar | 50BC-AD50 | 15 | 220 | Fresh |
| 18 | 74 | | Nackad iar | 50BC AD60 | 13 | 220 | Fresh |
| 10 | /4 | CIRO | Necked jar | 50BC-AD60 | 1 | 12 | Fresh |
| 20 | 76 | Drahist | Necked jai | JUDC-AD00 | 1 | 12 | Abraded |
| 20 | /0 | | Necked bowl | 1 60 | 14 | 06 | Fresh |
| | | CIAG | Incented bowl | 1-00 | 5 | 78 | Fresh |
| | | CI2A | Glosed | 43-70 | 2 | 10 | riesh |
| | | FO | Closed | 50, 150 | 1 | 19 | Abradad |
| | | T9 Mise | Closed | 50-150 | 1 | 2 | Abladed |
| 21 | 77 | | Naakad bawl | 50PC AD60 | 1 0 | 102 | Fresh 1 not |
| 21 | // | | Neeked ion | SODC-ADOU | 10 | 410 | Fresh 1 pot |
| | | | Necked jar | 30BC-AD00 | 19 | 410 | Fresh I pot |
| | | LIA/A W | Necked jar | 50-70 | 4 | 10 | Fresh |
| | | | INCOKED Jars | $\frac{1-1}{20}$ | 20 | 109 | Fresh |
| 1 | 1 | UIAH | Jais | 30-00 | 11 | 110 | FICSI |

| Cut | Deposit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No. sherds | Wt(g) | Comments |
|-----|---------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | C3B H | Bead-rim store-jar | 1-100 | 1 | 173 | Fresh |
| | | C12A | Jar | | 6 | 23 | Fresh |
| | | C12C | Necked jar | | 1 | 17 | Fresh |
| | | F9 | Closed | 50-150 | 13 | 16 | Tresh |
| 22 | 70 | 17 | Len | 50-150 | 1. | 10 | Engl |
| 22 | /8 | LIA/A CID II | Jar | 5000 4050 | 1 | 8 | Fresh |
| | | CIBH | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 66 | Fresh |
| | | C3B H | Jar | 1-100 | 1 | 60 | Fresh |
| 24 | 80 | LIA6C | | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 5 | Fresh |
| | | C1B B H | Jar | 30-60 | 30 | 287 | Fresh |
| | | C1C G W | Platter | 43-70 | 1 | 31 | Fresh |
| | | C2A | Iar | | 2 | 20 | Fresh |
| 24 | 01 | C1D D II | Nashad ion | 20.60 | 27 | 574 | |
| 24 | 01 | СІББП | | 30-60 | 5/ | 3/4 | As in 80. 1 pot |
| 26 | 83 | LIA6A | Closed | | 4 | 111 | Fresh |
| | | CIAG W | CAM 1 platter | 20BC-AD43 | 11 | 64 | Fresh |
| | | C1A O | Jar | | 2 | 19 | Fresh |
| | | C1B B | Jar | | 1 | 31 | Fresh |
| | | C1C B T | Butt beaker | 30-60 | 37 | 763 | Fresh 1 vessel |
| | | C104 | Jar | 43-150 | 1 | 32 | Fresh |
| | | CIGA | Deiguataga | 1 100 | 1 | 32 | 110311 |
| | | | Briquetage | 1-100 | 1 | 2 | F 1 |
| | | F4 | Butt beaker | 30-70 | | 6 | Fresh |
| | | F5 | Beaker | 44–50 | 2 | 1 | Fresh |
| | | MISC | | | 2 | 6 | |
| 28 | 85 | MIA3B H | Jar | 300-0BC | 1 | 9 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6D | Iar base | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 19 | Fresh |
| | | C12B | Jui Buse | 50BC 71D50 | 2 | 3 | Fresh and abraded |
| 20 | 0.0 | D 1 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| 30 | 88 | Prehist | | | 3 | 5 | Abraded |
| | | C1BGH | Jar | 1-50 | 1 | 21 | Fresh patchy fired |
| 31 | 89 | C12A | Jar | 50BC+ | 3 | 55 | Fresh 1 pot |
| 33 | 91 | LIA6D | | 43-70 | 2. | 10 | Fresh |
| 00 | | CIBB | | 1-150 | 3 | 5 | Fresh |
| 20 | 0.4 | CIDD | T | D = =: 1 == 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| 30 | 94 | C2A | Jar | Residual | 1 | 0 | Abraded |
| 37 | 98 | C17 | Closed | | 1 | 9 | Abraded |
| 38 | 99 | C1C B | | Residual | 1 | 7 | Abraded |
| 39 | 95 | LIA 6A | CAM 1 dish copy | 20BC-AD43 | | | Fresh |
| | | - | CAM 12 dish conv | 10-70 | 3 | 49 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7B | critit 12 dish copy | Late Iron Age | 3 | 7 | Fresh |
| 40 | 0.6 | LIA/D | NT 1 1' | | 3 | 2(0 | TTCSII |
| 40 | 96 | LIA 6A H | Necked jar | 50BC-AD60 | 27 | 369 | |
| | | LIA 7A | Necked jar | 50BC-AD60 | 7 | 51 | |
| | | C1ABH | Jar | 30-70 | 6 | 171 | |
| | | C1B H | Jar | 30-60 | 5 | 15 | |
| | | C1B O | | | 4 | 59 | |
| | | CIC B | Closed | 50-150 | 1 | 2 | |
| | | CIEC | Closed | 50 200 | 2 | 0 | |
| 41 | 07 | LILG | Closed | 30-200 | 2 | 0 | P 1 |
| 41 | 9/ | LIA6C | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 4 | Fresh |
| | | C12A | Jar | | 1 | 2 | Fresh |
| 42 | 150 | MIA2B | Jar | 300–0BC | 2 | 7 | Fresh |
| | | LIA 6A | Jar | 50BC-AD60 | 3 | 13 | Fresh |
| | | C2A W | Iar | 50BC-AD60 | 12 | 86 | Fresh |
| 42 | 151 | | Jan | 50BC AD50 | 12 | 12 | Engels |
| 74 | 1.71 | LIAUD | Jai | SODC-ADSU | | 12 | Encoh |
| | | LIA/A I | Jar | SOBC-AD60 | 1 | 52 | Fresh |
| | | CIBH | Large jar | 43-60 | 7 | 433 | Fresh I pot |
| 43 | 152 | LIA6D | | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 1 | Fresh |
| | | C1B G | Jar | 30-200 | 1 | 6 | Fresh |
| 44 | 153 | Prehist | | | 2 | 6 | Abraded |
| · | | LIA6D | Closed | 30-70 | 2 | 9 | Fresh |
| | | CIBBW | 010000 | 43_150 | 22 | 87 | Fresh |
| | | | Flagon | 50 200 | 23 | 24 | Fresh |
| | | CICGW | Flagon | 30-200 | 3 | 24 | Fresh |
| | | C2A | | 30-70 | 1 | 4 | Abraded |
| 44 | 154 | LIA6D | | 50BC-AD60 | 2 | 5 | |
| | | C1B B H | Jar | 30-60 | 1 | 11 | S1 abraded |
| | | C1B O H | Jar | 30-60 | 1 | 74 | Abraded |
| | | C2A | Bead-rim iar | 43-100 | 1 | 19 | Fresh |
| 40 | 150 | MIAOD | Beau Inii jui | 15 100 | 1 | 2 | Alwodad |
| 49 | 159 | MIA2B | - | | 1 | 2 | Abraded |
| | | C12B | Jar | | 1 | 8 | rresn |
| 100 | 160 | LIA16 H | Jar | Late Iron Age | 1 | 24 | Fresh |
| 101 | 161 | LIA4C | Bead-rim beaker | 50BC-AD200 | 1 | 4 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7A | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 5 | Abraded |
| | | CIBG | Iar | 43_200 | 1 | o o | Slabraded |
| | | | Ior | 1 70 | 2 | 0 | Abradad |
| 102 | 1.02 | | Jai | 1-70 | <u> </u> | 0 | |
| 103 | 163 | CIBB | Jar | 30-150 | 3 | 28 | Fresh I pot |
| 107 | 167 | MIA3D | | 300–1BC | 1 | 8 | |
| | | C12C | Ev rim jar | 50BC- | 1 | 23 | Fresh |
| 108 | 168 | LIA6C | Jar basal | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 20 | Fresh |
| 100 | 160 | LIAC | Nacked ion | 50BC AD50 | 2 | 11 | Fresh 1 not |
| 109 | 109 | LIAUU | incokeu jaf | JUBC-ADJU | 3 | 11 | riesh i pot |

| Cut | Deposit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No. sherds | Wt (g) | Comments |
|------|---------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------------------|
| 111 | 171 | C1C B | | 43-150? | 1 | 2 | Fresh |
| 112 | 172 | C1B G | Jar | 43-200 | 1 | 4 | Fresh |
| 114 | 174 | LIA6A | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 19 | Abraded |
| | | C1B B T | Butt beaker | 30-60 | 2 | 66 | Fresh joining |
| 115 | 175 | CIABH | Iar | 1-60 | 3 | 17 | Fresh |
| 115 | 175 | CIAOH | Ior | 1 00 | 1 | 10 | Abraded |
| 115 | 170 | CIRCI | Glosed | 42 200 | 1 | 10 | Freeh |
| 110 | 1// | | Liosed | 45-200 | 1 | <u> </u> | |
| 11/ | 193 | LIA6D W | Jar | 1-150 | 2 | 41 | Fresh 1 jar |
| 119 | 195 | CIBG | Jar | 43-200 | 3 | 25 | Fresh |
| | | CIBO | Jar | | 6 | 91 | Fresh |
| | | C19 | Jar | 43–150 | 1 | 6 | Fresh |
| 121 | 179 | C3 | Jar | Roman | 2 | 11 | |
| 122 | 180 | MIA3D | | 300–1BC | 1 | 2 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6D | | 50BC-AD60 | 4 | 11 | Fresh |
| 123 | 181 | C1B O W | Hook-rim jar | 60–100 | 3 | 40 | Fresh 1 jar |
| 125 | 183 | LIA6A H | Bead-rim strainer | 1-60 | 9 | 151 | Fresh 1 pot |
| 120 | 100 | LIA7A | Necked jarsx2 | 50BC-AD70 | 7 | 53 | |
| | | CIRG | Fy rim jar | 60-100 | 9 | 121 | Fresh 1 not |
| | | CIBO | CAM12 dish copy | 30-80 | 1 | 11 | Fresh |
| | | C1D C | Jar | 50 00 | 2 | 5 | Fresh |
| | | E1A | Jai | 43 110 | 1 | 1 | Fresh |
| 100 | 104 | FIA LIACOH | т | 43-110 | 1 | 1 | |
| 126 | 184 | LIA6C H | Jar | SUBC-ADSU | 2 | 94 | Fresh |
| | | CIBBH | Jar | 30-50 | 2 | /1 | Fresh |
| | | F30 | Flagon | 20BC-AD43 | 6 | 54 | Fresh |
| 127 | 187 | LIA6C | Jars | 50BC-AD50 | 4 | 23 | Fresh and abraded |
| | | C1C B H | Jar | 1-60 | 2 | 9 | |
| 128 | 189 | LIA2D | | 50-1 BC | 1 | 1 | Abraded |
| | | C12B | | | 1 | 1 | Fresh |
| 132 | 196 | LIA6A H | Necked jar | 50BC-AD50 | 14 | 108 | |
| | | LIA7A H | Jar base | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 33 | |
| | | LIA7B H | Necked jar | 50BC-AD50 | 3 | 38 | |
| | | C1A G H | Necked jar | 30-60 | 8 | 47 | |
| | | CIAO | Closed | 50 00 | 3 | 10 | |
| | | | Lorg | 1 60 | 2 | 26 | |
| | | | Jars | 1-00 | 2 | 20 | |
| | | CIBG | Classel | 43-200 | 8 | 20 | |
| 100 | 107 | | Closed | 12 (0 | 1 | 4 | |
| 132 | 197 | CIAGH | Necked jar | 43-60 | 2 | 20 | Fresh |
| 133 | 198 | LIA3C H | Jar | 300–1BC | 1 | 10 | |
| | | LIA6A H | Necked jar etc | 50BC-AD50 | 8 | 134 | |
| | | LIA6D | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 4 | 24 | |
| | | C1B O | Jar | | 2 | 4 | |
| | | C1C G W | Jar | 43-150 | 6 | 44 | |
| | | C3A | | | 1 | 8 | |
| | | C12A | Jar | | 4 | 40 | |
| | | C12C | Ev rim jar | 50BC-AD70 | 1 | 12 | |
| | | F9 | Flagon base | 50-150 | 4 | 17 | |
| | | MISC | | | 1 | 6 | |
| 136 | 257 | LIA6A | Closed | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 2 | Fresh |
| | | C1A H | Jar | 1-50 | 5 | 57 | Fresh |
| 137 | 258 | LIA6A T | Iar base | 1-60 | 1 | 36 | Fresh |
| 107 | 200 | LIA6C H | Iar | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 33 | Fresh |
| | | CIRH | Iar | 1_50 | 1 | 56 | Fresh natchy |
| 127 | 250 | CID II | Jan | 20,200 | • | 45 | Fresh |
| 1.57 | 237 | | Necked inr | 50BC AD70 | 0 | -+5 | Fresh |
| 127 | 260 | | INCORCU Jai | JUDU-AD/U | 1 | 17 | Encol |
| 13/ | 200 | | Jar | 50DC 4D(0 | | 1/ | FICSII Engels |
| | | CIAGH | Jar | 50BC-AD60 | 1 | 50 | rresn |
| | | CIAG | Jar | 30-60 | 4 | 54 | Fresh |
| 138 | 251 | LIA6D | Jar | 1-50 | 3 | 46 | Fresh |
| | | C18 | Jar | | 1 | 16 | Sl abraded |
| 138 | 252 | LIA6A H | | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 15 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6C | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 6 | 79 | Fresh |
| | | C1AG | | 1-60 | 2 | 6 | Fresh |
| | | C12C | Necked jar | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 12 | Fresh |
| 138 | 253 | LIA6D W | Ev rim jar | 70–200 | | | Fresh |
| | | | Dish | 70–200 | 24 | 270 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7B | Necked jar | 1-70 | 4 | 35 | Fresh |
| | | C1A G | Necked jarsx? | 43-100 | 8 | 106 | Fresh |
| | | CIAO | Necked jarsx? | 43-100 | 19 | 233 | Fresh |
| | | CIC B W | Beakers | | 10 | 83 | Fresh |
| | | C3B | Jar | | 2 | 12 | Fresh |
| | | C12A | Iar with evebrows | 50BC = 4D100 | | 20 | Fresh |
| | | | Jar with Cycolows | JUDC-AD100 | З А | 17 | Fresh |
| | | MISC | Jai | | 4 | 4/ | 110511 |
| 120 | 254 | IVIISC | т | 50DC + D50 | 1 | 8 | |
| 139 | 204 | LIA/A | Jar | SUBC-AD/0 | 1 | 2 | |

| Cut | Deposit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No. sherds | Wt (g) | Comments |
|-----|---------|---------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|---------------------|
| | | C1A G | Closed | 30-100 | 2 | 1 | |
| 140 | 255 | MIA3C | | Residual | 1 | 3 | Abraded |
| 143 | 263 | C1A G | Jars | | 2 | 21 | S1 abraded |
| | | CIA B | Jars | | 3 | 10 | Fresh and abraded |
| 144 | 269 | LIA4C H | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 3 | 44 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6A H | Jar | 50BC-AD60 | 3 | 23 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6C | Jar | 50BC-AD60 | 8 | 252 | Fresh 1 jar |
| | | C1B O H | Slack profile jar | 50BC-AD50 | 7 | 44 | Fresh |
| | | C1C G W | | 43-150 | 2 | 36 | Fresh |
| | | MISC | | | 3 | 6 | Abraded |
| 144 | 270 | LIA4C W | Bead-rim jar | 50-1BC | 6 | 55 | Fresh |
| | | LIA4F H | Necked jar | 50-1BC | 1 | 21 | Fresh |
| | | LIA5C H | - | 50-1BC | 1 | 1 | |
| | | LIA6C H | Jar | 50-1BC | 5 | 139 | Fresh 1 jar |
| 146 | 275 | LIA4BOH | Jar | 50BC-0 | 1 | 16 | Fresh |
| | | LIA4B G | Jar | 50BC-0 | 1 | 10 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6A | Necked jar | 50BC-0 | 4 | 52 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6C H | Jar | 50BC-0 | 9 | 85 | Fresh |
| | | C1D | | | 2 | 8 | Fresh |
| | | C12 | | | 3 | 67 | Fresh |
| 148 | 278 | LIA6C | Jars | 50BC-AD70 | 9 | 44 | Fresh |
| | | LIA17 | Necked jar | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 9 | Fresh |
| | | C1B G | Jar | 30-150 | 3 | 25 | Fresh |
| | | C1C G | Collared jar | 50-100 | 2 | 16 | Fresh |
| | | C3B | Jar | 43-70 | 2 | 29 | Fresh |
| | | C10A | Closed | 43-200 | 1 | 2 | Fresh |
| | | MISC | | | 2 | 30 | Fresh |
| 149 | 280 | LIA6A | Narrow neck ev rim jar | 70–250 | | | Fresh |
| | | | Necked-jarsx3 | | | | Fresh |
| | | | Cam 12 dish | 43–100 | 21 | 204 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6A | Necked jar | 43-80 | 11 | 112 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7A | Jar | 50BC-AD100 | 3 | 39 | Fresh |
| | | C19 | | | 1 | 13 | Abraded |
| 200 | 264 | LIA6C | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 9 | Fresh. Patchy fired |
| 200 | 265 | LIA4C | | | 1 | 1 | Abraded |
| | | LIA6A | | | 1 | 2 | Abraded |
| | | C1B G | | 50-200 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | C1C G W | Jar | 50-200 | 1 | 10 | Fresh |
| 201 | 266 | LIA6C | Jar | 50BC-AD70 | 6 | 23 | Fresh |
| | | C1AG | Jar | 43–100 | 10 | 132 | Fresh |
| | | C1B B | Necked jar | 30-70 | 10 | 79 | Fresh |
| | | C1B O | Jar | | 2 | 10 | Fresh |
| | | C2A | Necked jar | 43–150 | 9 | 68 | Fresh |
| | | C3 | Jar | | 1 | 6 | Fresh |
| | | C10A | Flagon neck | 43–100 | 4 | 22 | Fresh |
| | | C12A | | | 1 | 4 | Fresh |
| | | F8 | Necked jar | 43–100 | 1 | 6 | Fresh |
| 201 | 267 | LIA6A H | Jar base | 50BC-AD60 | 5 | 124 | Fresh |
| | | LIA7A | Necked jar | 50BC-AD70 | 2 | 18 | Fresh |
| | | C1B H | Jar | 30-60 | 3 | 30 | Fresh |
| | | C1C H | Jar | 30-60 | 2 | 84 | Abraded |
| | | C3C | Jar | 1-60 | 1 | 92 | Fresh |
| | | C12 | Jar | 50BC-AD70 | 1 | 11 | Fresh |
| | 2(0 | MISC | | | 3 | 22 | |
| 202 | 268 | LIA6A | | SADG 1D(C | 2 | 3 | |
| 203 | 281 | LIA6C H | Jar | 50BC-AD60 | 6 | 25 | Fresh |
| | 202 | CI2C | Jar | 20.70 | 1 | 3 | Fresh |
| 204 | 282 | LIA6A | Jar | 30-/0 50DC AD50 | | 2 | Abraded. ?intrusive |
| | | LIA16 | Closed | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 6 | Fresh |
| 205 | 201 | CIBB | Closed | | 4 | 46 | Fresh |
| 205 | 284 | CIBG | Jar | | 2 | 3 | Fresh |
| 206 | 285 | LIA7C H | Bead-rim jar | 50BC-AD50 | 4 | 27 | Fresh |
| | 207 | CIBGW | Jar | 30-150 | 5 | 59 | Fresh |
| 207 | 287 | CIAH | Jar | 1-50 | 2 | 41 | Fresh |
| 208 | 288 | LIA6A H | Fishbourne 26 dish | 43-60 | 6 | 55 | Fresh |
| | | CIAGW | Jar | 43-100 | 1 | 20 | Fresh |
| | | CIAO | Jar | 60.150 | 2 | 18 | Fresh |
| | | CICBW | Jar | 60-150 | 2 | 7 | |
| 209 | 289 | LIA6C H | ?butt beaker | 1-50 | 4 | 21 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6C H | Jars | 50BC-AD50 | | 10 | Fresh |
| 016 | 201 | LIA/AH | Jar | 50BC-AD50 | 1 | 26 | Fresh |
| 210 | 291 | LIA6A H | Necked jar | 50BC-AD60 | 6 | 121 | Fresh |
| | | LIA6D | Jars | 1-70 | 2 | 7 | Fresh |
| | | CI2A | Pedestal base | 50BC-AD70 | _ | | |
| 1 | | L CI2C | Necked jar | | 5 | 33 | |

| Cut | Deposit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No. sherds | Wt (g) | Comments |
|-------|---------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|--------|--------------------|
| | | F4 | Lagena | 1-60 | 1 | 52 | Fresh |
| | | F27 | Closed | | 1 | 13 | |
| | | MISC | | | 1 | 7 | |
| 211 | 292 | LIA6X H | Jar | 50-1BC | 2 | 6 | |
| 212 | 293 | LIA6A H | Necked jar | 50BC-AD50 | 5 | 25 | Fresh |
| | | C1AGH | Necked jar | 1-60 | 15 | 246 | Fresh |
| | | C1ABH | Jar | | 4 | 44 | |
| | | C1B O H | Jar | | 2 | 48 | Fresh |
| | | C1B B H | Jar | 1-60 | 3 | 68 | Fresh |
| 213 | 294 | LIA6A | Jar | | 5 | 29 | |
| 214 | 286 | LIA6A H | Necked jar | 50-1BC | 3 | 26 | Fresh and abraded |
| | | LIA9 H | Weak bead rim | 100–1BC | 4 | 11 | Fresh |
| | | MISC | | | 2 | 11 | |
| 215 | 295 | LIA6A | Necked jar | 43-60 | 5 | 69 | Fresh |
| | | C1A G | Necked jar | 30-100 | 12 | 96 | Fresh |
| | | CIAB | Necked jar | 43-100 | 2 | 22 | Fresh |
| | | CIAO | Jar | 10 100 | 6 | 98 | Fresh |
| | | CICO | Cam 5 copy | 43-50 | 1 | 36 | Fresh |
| 216 | 296 | LIA6C H | Iar | 50BC-AD60 | 2 | 67 | |
| 210 | 290 | LIATA T | Necked jarsy? | 43-60 | 8 | 176 | |
| | | LIAX | GB platter conv | 43-60 | 2 | 6 | |
| | | CIAGH | Iar | 30-60 | 1 | 15 | |
| | | CIA | Necked jar | 1-60 | 1 | 117 | |
| | | CIRGH | Necked jar | 43-70 | 1 | 42 | |
| | | CIDOII | I vecked jui | 45 / 0 | 1 | 5 | |
| 216 | 207 | | Jan | 1.60 | 22 | 363 | Fresh patchy fired |
| 210 | 291 | | Jais Necked jar | 1-60 | 1 | 57 | Fresh |
| | | CIRGH | Incekcu jai | 30,60 | 4 | 35 | Fresh |
| | | CIB OII | briquetage | 50-00 | 1 | 55 | Fresh |
| 217 | 208 | | Jar | 50PC AD60 | 2 | 22 | Tresh |
| 21/ | 298 | | Jai Naakad jar | 30BC-AD00 | 10 | 176 | A a in 206 |
| | | | Incoked Jai | 43-00 | 10 | 170 | As III 290 |
| | | | Jai | | 3 | 30 | Δs in 206 |
| 217 | 200 | | On an form | 1.60 | 3 | 20 | As III 290 |
| 21/ | 299 | | Upen form | 1-00 | 4 | 29 | |
| | | CIAP II | Jai | 30-00 | 3 | 90 | |
| | | | Jai Com 1 conv | 43-70 20PC AD55 | 3 | 47 | |
| | | | Calli I Copy | 20BC-AD33 | 1 | 47 | |
| 210 | 251 | IVIISC | Ion | 50DC AD60 | 1 | 152 | Encols |
| 219 | 331 | | Closed | 50BC AD60 | 5 | 132 | Fresh |
| | | CIB | Necked iar | 30_60 | Л | 20 | Fresh |
| | | | Inconcu jai | 43-150 | 2 | 42 | Fresh |
| | | EQ CIZA | Jai Dooltor | 45-150 | 1 | 42 | ricsii |
| | | TO MISC | Beaker | | 1 | 2 | |
| 220 | 252 | | Naakad jar | 50PC AD50 | 2 | 12 | Freeh |
| 220 | 333 | CID D II | INCORCU Jai | 20 CO | 2 | 24 | Fresh |
| 221 | 255 | | Jai On on forme | 30-00 | Z | 24 | Fresh |
| 221 | 333 | CIUD | Dealver | 2/0-400+? | 2 | 7 | Fresh |
| 222 | 250 | LIA2C | Deaker | 50 1DC | <u> </u> | / | riesii |
| 222 | 330 | LIASC | | SOPC AD(0 | | 4 | Engl |
| | | LIA6A | I | 50BC-AD60 | 4 | 9 | Fresh |
| | | CIAGH | Jar Domotion | 1-00 | 3 | 95 | Fresh |
| | | CIRC | Darrei jar | 1-43 | 3 | 43 | Abrodod |
| | | CIBU | | | | 8 | Aoraded |
| - 222 | 257 | UZA | NT 1 1' | 5000 4050 | 3 | 0 | Fresh |
| 223 | 357 | LIA6C H | Necked jar | 50BC-AD50 | 2 | 26 | Fresh |
| | | C3B | Bead-rim store jar | 1-100 | 4 | 150 | Fresh |

From environmental samples

| Sample | Cut | Deposit | Fabric | Form | Date range | No. sherds | Wt (g) | Comments | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------|--------|------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| 10 | 16 | 71 | LIA6D | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 11 | 18 | 72 | C1 | | | 15 | 10 | | | | | |
| 25 | 33 | 91 | Misc | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| 77 | 216 | 296 | LIA6A | | | 3 | 8 | Abraded | | | | |
| | | | C2A | | | 1 | 1 | V abraded | | | | |

APPENDIX 2B: The Fabrics

Early Iron Age

EIA2. Handmade lumpy fabric with sparse to profuse protruding <3.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

Middle Iron Age

MIA2B. Rough-surfaced black fabric with protruding 1.00<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

MIA3B. Handmade rough silty fabric with sparse-to-moderate <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. MIA3C. Similar fabric but polished.

MIA3D. Handmade polished silty black fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. MIA14. Polished vesicular fabric.

Late Iron Age

LIA2D. Grog-tempered fabric with additional sparse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint and <0.10 mm. white quartz. LIA3C. Handmade silty fabric with sparse 0.50<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

LIA4B. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.20 mm. white and colourless quartz sand and sparse <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

LIA4C. Handmade polished black fabric with profuse 0.20<0.50 mm. white and colourless quartz-sand filler.

LIA4F. Handmade black fabric fired rough lumpy red with profuse <1.00 mm. white and colourless quartz-sand filler.

LIA5C. Handmade polished black fabric with profuse < 0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand and sparse < 0.50 mm. calcined-flint filler.

LIA6A. Handmade rough black fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA6B. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA6C. Polished black fabric with profuse ill-sorted 0.20<1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA6D. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA7A. Handmade red fabric fired black with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA7B. Coarser version with profuse <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

LIA9. Hard fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. crushed calcined-flint filler.

LIA16. Carbon-soaked black fabric with ill-sorted 1.00<3.00 mm. crushed tufa inclusions.

LIA17. Handmade black fabric with profuse ill-sorted <2.00 mm. crushed chalk filler.

Roman.

Coarsewares

C1A. Handmade Arun Valley greyware with profuse <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

C1B. Similar but with finer <0.50 mm. filler.

C1C. Similar but with finer <0.30 mm. filler.

C1D. Similar to C1B but fired buff-brown.

C1E. Similar to C1A/C1C but with profuse <0.10 mm. filler.

C2A. Wheel-turned red fabric fired black with profuse <0.20 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

C3A. Handmade Rowlands Castle fabric with profuse additional <3.00 mm. calcined-flint

C3B. Similar but with sparse calcined-flint.

C3C. Similar but without additional flint filler

C10A. Alice Holt/Surrey greyware

C10B. Alice Holt/Farnham greyware

C12A. Soapy East Sussex Ware

C12B. Vesicular East Sussex Ware

C12C. East Sussex Ware with coarse white siltstone grog filler.

C15. Handmade briquetage fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. quartz-sand, alluvial flint and ironstone filler.

C16. Handmade chaff-tempered patchy-fired East Kent briquetage fabric.

C17. Miscellaneous greywares

C18. Miscellaneous sandy oxidized wares

C19. Black wheel-turned fabric fired brown with silt-sized-to-0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler.

Finewares

F1A. South Gaulish samian.

F4. Gallo-Belgic Whiteware.

F5. Silty orange-to-red fabric with occasional <1.00 mm. pink quartz. ?Chapel Street, Chichester kilns

F8. Hardham 'London ware'.

F9. Silty cream Wiggonholt fabric with soft ferrous inclusions.

F10B. Silty carbon-soakedblack fabric.

F27. Silty orange fabric with occasional <1.00 mm. black ironstone inclusions. F30. Central Gaulish B fabric fired red with micaceous white slip.

| Cut | Deposit | No. Frags | Wt (g) | Large Mammal | Unid | Notes |
|-------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------------|------|------------------------------|
| 11 | 64 | 5 | 40 | 5 | | |
| 16 | 71 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 5 | Burnt |
| 19 | 75 | 75 | 5 | | 75 | Burnt |
| 20 | 76 | 32 | 6 | | 32 | Burnt |
| 43 | 152 | 1 | 0.5 | | | unidentified trabecular bone |
| 109 | 169 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | Burnt |
| 132 | 196 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Burnt |
| 201 | 266 | 5 | 3 | | 5 | Unid tooth frag, Burnt bone |
| 216 | 297 | 1 | 0.5 | | 1 | Burnt |
| Total | | 146 | 68 | | | |

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of animal bone

APPENDIX 4: Inventory of burnt bone

| Cut | deposit | Sample | No Frags | Wt (g) | Max frag. sizxe (mm) | Colout | Comments |
|-----|---------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 19 | 75 | 12-15 | 75 | 5 | 11.3 | charred, blue-grey, white | unidentified, non-human |
| 216 | 297 | 78 | 1 | 0.5 | 13.1 | white | unidentified, non-human |

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of flint

| Cut | Fill | Intact Flake | Intact blade or narrow flake | Broken flake | Spall |
|-----|------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| 11 | 64 | 1 | | | |
| 12 | 65 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 18 | 72 | | | | 1 |
| 20 | 76 | | 1 | | |
| 21 | 77 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | 90 | 1 | | | |
| 29 | 87 | | | 1 | |
| 30 | 22 | | | | 1 |
| 37 | 98 | | | | 1 |
| 42 | 150 | | | 1 | |
| 44 | 153 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 109 | 169 | | | 1 | |
| 101 | 161 | | | | 1 |
| 112 | 172 | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| 119 | 195 | | | 1(burnt) | |
| 122 | 180 | | | 1 | |
| 132 | 196 | 1(rolled) | | | |
| 136 | 257 | 1 | | | 1 |
| 138 | 253 | | | 1 | |
| 143 | 263 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 148 | 278 | 1 | | | |
| 210 | 291 | 1 | | | |
| 220 | 353 | | | 1 | |
| 221 | 355 | 1 | | | |

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of burnt flint

| Group | Cut | Fill | Feature type | Phase | No. frags | Wt(g) | Comments |
|-------|-----|------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1 | 11 | 64 | Ditch | Undated | 21 | 1011 | |
| 1000 | 12 | 65 | Ditch | Early Roman | 13 | 488 | |
| | 13 | 66 | Pit | LIA/ER | 1 | 50 | |
| | 15 | 69 | Pit | LIA/ER | 2 | 34 | |
| 1000 | 16 | 70 | Ditch | Early Roman | 27 | 1385 | |
| 1000 | 16 | 71 | Ditch | Early Roman | 7 | 218 | |
| 1000 | 18 | 72 | Dit | | , 1 | 15 | |
| | 20 | 76 | Fit | LIA/LK Early Daman | 30 | 1228 | |
| | 20 | 70 | Ditch / guily | Early Roman | 24 | 1070 | |
| | 21 | 70 | Ditch | Early Roman | 1 | 1070 | |
| 1000 | 22 | 20 | Ditch / pit | LIA/EK | 1 | 600 | |
| 1000 | 24 | 00 | Ditch | Early Roman | 13 | 152 | |
| 1000 | 24 | 81 | Ditch | Early Roman | 2 | 153 | |
| | 25 | 82 | Gully | Undated | 4 | 149 | |
| | 26 | 83 | Pit | Early Roman | 5 | 142 | |
| | 27 | 84 | Pit | Undated | 2 | 20 | |
| | 28 | 85 | Pit | LIA/ER | 5 | 214 | |
| | 29 | 87 | Pit | Undated | 1 | 109 | |
| | 30 | 88 | Pit | LIA/ER | 11 | 352 | |
| 1002 | 35 | 93 | Ditch | Late Iron Age | 28 | 1895 | |
| | 36 | 94 | Pit | Undated | 2 | 13 | |
| | 37 | 98 | Ditch | Undated | 4 | 305 | |
| | 40 | 96 | Pit | LIA/ER | 5 | 938 | |
| | 42 | 150 | Pit | Early Roman | 5 | 103 | |
| | 42 | 151 | Dit | Early Roman | 7 | 180 | |
| | 44 | 153 | Dit | Early Roman | 10 | 614 | |
| | 44 | 153 | PIL D:4 | Early Roman | 5 | 87 | |
| | 44 | 159 | Pit | Early Roman | 3 | 260 | |
| 1002 | 40 | 150 | Pit | Undated | / | 200 | |
| 1002 | 49 | 159 | Ditch | Late Iron Age | 3 | 292 | |
| 1002 | 104 | 164 | Ditch | Late Iron Age | 10 | 663 | |
| 1001 | 105 | 165 | Gully | Late Iron Age | 1 | 355 | |
| | 106 | 166 | Pit | Undated | 1 | 7 | |
| | 107 | 167 | Post-hole | Late Iron Age | 2 | 128 | |
| 1003 | 115 | 176 | Ditch | Early Roman | 2 | 185 | |
| | 116 | 177 | Pit | Early Roman | 1 | 32 | |
| | 117 | 193 | Pit | LIA/ER | 2 | 82 | |
| | 120 | 178 | Gully | Undated | 6 | 143 | |
| | 122 | 180 | Pit | Early Roman | 11 | 119 | |
| | 123 | 181 | Post-hole | Early Roman | 2 | 81 | |
| | 125 | 183 | Pit | Early Roman | 5 | 493 | |
| | 126 | 184 | Pit | LIA/ER | 2 | 38 | |
| | 127 | 187 | Pit | LIA/ER | 1 | 96 | |
| 1002 | 128 | 189 | Ditch | Late Iron Age | 33 | 1164 | |
| 1002 | 131 | 192 | Gully | Undated | 13 | 744 | |
| | 132 | 196 | Dit | Farly Doman | 0 | 306 | |
| | 132 | 108 | Dit | Early Roman | 6 | 305 | |
| | 133 | 190 | rit Deet h. 1 | Earry Koman | 4 | 295 | |
| | 134 | 250 | Post-noie | | 1 | 17 | |
| | 133 | 250 | Post-hole | Undated | 1 | 1/ | |
| | 13/ | 238 | Pit | LIA/ER | 4 | 139 | |
| | 137 | 260 | Pit | LIA/ER | 4 | 205 | |
| | 138 | 253 | Pit | Late 1st century | 3 | 152 | |
| | 141 | 261 | Pit | Undated | 2 | 24 | |
| | 143 | 263 | Pit | Early Roman | 5 | 66 | |
| | 148 | 278 | Pit | Early Roman | 6 | 70 | |
| | 149 | 280 | Pit | Late 1st century | 6 | 189 | |
| | 201 | 266 | Pit | Early Roman | 6 | 439 | |
| | 201 | 267 | Pit | Early Roman | 1 | 127 | |
| | 206 | 285 | Pit | LIA/ER | 1 | 37 | |
| | 209 | 289 | Pit | Early Roman | 1 | 20 | |
| | 210 | 291 | Pit | Early Roman | 2 | 84 | |
| | 212 | 293 | Pit | Farly Roman | 3 | 78 | |
| | 212 | 293 | Dit | Early Roman | 1 | 5 | |
| 1001 | 213 | 224 | Culler | | 62 | 3270 | |
| 1001 | 214 | 200 | Dit | Late from Age | 203 | 112 | |
| | 41/ | 277 | - P1I | \square Early Koman | Z | 11.3 | |

| Group | Cut | Fill | Feature type | Phase | No. frags | Wt(g) | Comments |
|-------|-----|------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------|----------|
| | 219 | 351 | Pit | Early Roman | 8 | 444 | |
| | 220 | 353 | Pit | Early Roman | 9 | 400 | |
| | 221 | 355 | Pit | Fourth century ? | 1 | 26 | |
| | 222 | 356 | Pit | LIA/ER | 6 | 140 | |

| Cut | Fill | No. frags | Wt (g) | Comments |
|-----|------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| 16 | 70 | 3 | 12 | |
| 18 | 72 | 1 | 1 | |
| 30 | 88 | 1 | 2 | |
| 32 | 90 | 3 | 2 | |
| 40 | 96 | 2 | 12 | |
| 132 | 196 | 1 | 4 | |
| 141 | 261 | 1 | 4 | Furnace lining |
| 128 | 189 | 1 | 1 | Abraded |
| 200 | 265 | 3 | 2 | |
| 214 | 286 | 1 | 1 | |

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of fired clay

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of slag

| Cut | Deposit | Group | No | Wt (g) | |
|-----|---------|-------|----|--------|--|
| 16 | 70 | 1000 | 4 | 482 | Smithing Hearth Bottom |
| 16 | 70 | 1000 | 3 | | Undiagnostic Slag |
| 18 | 72 | | 4 | 31 | Smithing Slag |
| 32 | 90 | | 16 | 125 | Lining |
| 32 | 90 | | 6 | 6 | Splatter |
| 32 | 90 | | 8 | 8 | Splatter |
| 32 | 90 | | 4 | 44 | Smithing Slag |
| 101 | 161 | | 2 | | Undiagnostic Slag |
| 112 | 172 | | 2 | 1 | Splatter |
| 131 | 192 | | 2 | 381 | |
| 119 | 195 | | 1 | 9 | Lining |
| 119 | 195 | | 2 | 2 | Splatter |
| 119 | 195 | | 2 | 1 | Coal |
| 132 | 196 | | 17 | 201 | |
| 132 | 196 | | 42 | | Lining and attached Smithing Hearth Bottom, Splatter fragments, Glassy slag, Smithing slag, Lining |
| 132 | 196 | | 9 | | Lining, Glassy |
| 132 | 196 | | 8 | | Vitrified Lining |
| 132 | 196 | | 9 | | Smithing Hearth Bottom, Smithing |
| 132 | 196 | | 2 | 20 | Smithing |
| 133 | 198 | | 32 | 434 | |
| 133 | 198 | | 9 | | Lining (inc blowhole) |
| 133 | 198 | | 15 | | Lining, Glassy slag, Fuel Ash Slag |
| 133 | 198 | | 6 | | Smithing Hearth Bottom fragment, Splatter, Lining, Glassy slag |
| 133 | 198 | | 1 | | Smithing Hearth Bottom fragment |
| 133 | 198 | | 7 | 23 | Undiagnostic slag |
| 138 | 252 | | 8 | 860 | Smithing Hearth Bottoms |
| 138 | 252 | | 4 | 39 | Smithing |
| 138 | 253 | | 19 | 1126 | |
| 138 | 253 | | 13 | | Vitrified and Slagged Lining, Smithing Hearth Bottom fragment |
| 138 | 253 | | 6 | | Smithing Hearth Bottoms |
| 137 | 258 | | 1 | 9 | Fuel Ash Slag |
| 143 | 263 | | 1 | 1 | Fuel Ash Slag |
| 201 | 266 | | 5 | 278 | |
| 201 | 266 | | 3 | | Lining, Undiagnostic |
| 201 | 266 | | 2 | | Glassy slag |
| 201 | 267 | | 3 | 51 | Smithing slag |
| 144 | 271 | | 1 | 3 | Undiagnostic slag |
| 145 | 272 | | 9 | | Undiagnostic slag |
| 145 | 274 | | 1 | 2 | Glassy slag |
| 149 | 280 | | 1 | 27 | Undiagostic slag |
| 204 | 282 | | 6 | 281 | Smithing Hearth Bottom |
| 210 | 291 | | 2 | 26 | Undiagnostic slag |
| 212 | 293 | | 4 | 26 | Glassy slag |
| 216 | 297 | | 3 | 181 | Smithing Hearth Bottom |
| 216 | 297 | | 1 | | Smithing slag |
| 219 | 351 | | 5 | 250 | Smithing Hearth Bottom, Glassy slag, Smithing slag, Fuel Ash Slag |

APPENDIX 9: Metalwork catalogue

| Cut | Deposit | Group | Material | object | no | Wt (g) |
|-----|---------|-------|----------|----------|----|--------|
| 32 | 90 | | Fe | fragment | 1 | 4 |
| 32 | 90 | | fe | fragment | 1 | 8 |
| 32 | 90 | | fe | fitting | 1 | 19 |
| 119 | 195 | | Fe | fragment | 1 | 9 |
| 119 | 195 | | Fe | fragment | 1 | 7 |
| 132 | 196 | | Fe | | 9 | 298 |
| 132 | 196 | | Fe | flake | 1 | 1 |
| 133 | 198 | | Fe | nail | 1 | 18 |
| 145 | 272 | | | | 9 | 75 |
| 211 | 292 | | Fe | frsgment | 1 | 33 |
| 211 | 292 | | Fe | nail | 1 | 5 |
| 222 | 356 | | fe | fragment | 1 | 9 |

APPENDIX 10: Stone catalogue

| Cut | Deposit | No | Wt(g) | |
|-----|---------|----|-------|------------------|
| 16 | 70 | 2 | 65 | sandstone |
| 18 | 72 | 1 | 239 | Sandstone? quern |
| 21 | 77 | 1 | 376 | greensand quern |
| 21 | 77 | 1 | 668 | greensand? quern |
| 40 | 96 | 1 | 346 | greensand quern |
| 40 | 96 | 3 | 687 | ironstone |
| 44 | 154 | 1 | 2473 | greensand quern |
| 45 | 155 | 1 | 298 | greensand? quern |
| 125 | 183 | 1 | 27 | greensand |
| 119 | 195 | 3 | 3 | slate? |
| | | 1 | 208 | quarzite cobble |
| 201 | 266 | 1 | 102 | quartzite |
| | | 5 | 251 | greensand |
| 201 | 267 | 4 | 223 | greensand |
| 204 | 282 | 1 | 1742 | greensand quern |
| 216 | 296 | 2 | 25 | greensand |
| 217 | 298 | 1 | 46 | greensand |

APPENDIX 11: Charred plant remains

Table A11.1: Plant Macrofossils, Late Iron Age

| Sample | 9 | 10 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 37 | 50 | 58 | 59 | 61 | 71 | 73 | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----------------------|
| Feature | 14 | 16 | 18 | 30 | 10 | 107 | 128 | 13 | 13 | 20 | 20 | 214 | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | 7 | 7 | 0 | 4 | | |
| Context | 68 | 71 | 72 | 88 | 16 | 167 | 189 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 286 | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | 8 | 0 | 4 | 2 | | |
| Feature Type | Pit | Ditch | Pit | Pit | Pit | Posthole | Ditch | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Gully | |
| LATIN BINOMIAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | COMMON NAME |
| Chenopodium / Atriplex spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | Goosefoot / Orache |
| POLYGONACEAE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | Knotweed family |
| Rumex spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | Dock |
| BRASSICACEAE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | - | Cabbage family |
| Melilotus / Medicago / | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | Melilots / Medicks / |
| Trifolium spp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Clovers |
| Galium aparine L. | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cleavers |
| POACEAE | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 9 | - | 1 | Grass family |
| Indeterminate Cereal | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | - | 1 | 7 | 7 | 43 | 2 | 2 | |
| Indeterminate spikelet fork | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 38 | 2 | - | |

Table A11.2: Plant Macrofossils, Early Roman

| Sample | 16 | 18 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 40 | 42 | 47 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Feature | 21 | 26 | 31 | 40 | 42 | 112 | 114 | 125 | |
| Context | 77 | 83 | 89 | 96 | 150 | 172 | 174 | 183 | |
| Feature Type | Ditch | Pit | |
| LATIN BINOMIAL | | | | | | | | | COMMON NAME |
| Chenepodium / Atriplex spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Goosefoot / Orache |
| POLYGONACEAE | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Knotweed family |
| Rumex spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Dock |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Stitchworts |
| Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Black bindweed |
| BRASSICACEAE | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | Cabbage family |
| Raphanus raphanistrum L. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wild radish |
| FABACEAE | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | Pea family |
| Melilotus / Medicago / Trifolium spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Melilots / Medicks / Clovers |
| Eleocharis spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | Spike-rushes |
| Galium aparine L. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Cleavers |
| Avena spp. Awn | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Oat awn |
| POACEAE | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | Grass family |
| Indeterminate Cereal | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | |
| Indeterminate Cereal glume base | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Indeterminate spikelet fork | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Unidentified | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | |
| Indeterminate | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | |

| Sample | 52 | 53 | 54 | 57 | 62 | 64 | 65 | 66 | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Feature | 119 | 132 | 133 | 138 | 201 | 144 | 145 | 146 | |
| Context | 195 | 196 | 198 | 252 | 266 | 271 | 274 | 276 | |
| Feature Type | Pit | |
| LATIN BINOMIAL | | | | | | | | | COMMON NAME |
| Chenepodium / Atriplex spp. | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | Goosefoot / Orache |
| POLYGONACEAE | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Knotweed family |
| Rumex spp. | - | 61 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | - | Dock |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Stitchworts |
| Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Black bindweed |
| BRASSICACEAE | - | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | Cabbage family |
| Raphanus raphanistrum L. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wild radish |
| FABACEAE | - | 37 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | Pea family |
| Melilotus / Medicago / Trifolium spp. | - | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Melilots / Medicks / Clovers |
| Eleocharis spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Spike-rushes |
| Galium aparine L. | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | Cleavers |
| Avena spp. Awn | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Oat awn |
| POACEAE | - | 19 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | Grass family |
| Indeterminate Cereal | 26 | 46 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Indeterminate Cereal glume base | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| Indeterminate spikelet fork | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | |
| Unidentified | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Indeterminate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| Table A11.2: | Plant Macro | fossils, Early | Roman | (cont'd) |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------|----------|
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------|----------|

| Sample | 69 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 10 | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------------------------------|
| Feature | 148 | 149 | 215 | 216 | 216 | 217 | 16 | |
| Context | 278 | 280 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 71 | |
| Feature Type | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Ditch | |
| LATIN BINOMIAL | | | | | | | | COMMON NAME |
| Chenepodium / Atriplex spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Goosefoot / Orache |
| POLYGONACEAE | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | Knotweed family |
| Rumex spp. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | Dock |
| Stellaria media (L.) Vill. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Stitchworts |
| Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Black bindweed |
| BRASSICACEAE | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | Cabbage family |
| Raphanus raphanistrum L. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wild radish |
| FABACEAE | - | - | | | - | - | - | Pea family |
| Melilotus / Medicago / Trifolium spp. | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | Melilots / Medicks / Clovers |
| Eleocharis spp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Spike-rushes |
| Galium aparine L. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | Cleavers |
| Avena spp. Awn | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Oat awn |
| POACEAE | - | 1 | 8 | 12 | 4 | - | - | Grass family |
| Indeterminate Cereal | 1 | 9 | 25 | 46 | 5 | 1 | 2 | |
| Indeterminate Cereal glume base | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Indeterminate spikelet fork | - | 1 | 2 | 11 | - | - | - | |
| Unidentified | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Indeterminate | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

Table A11.3: Plant Macrofossils, Undated

| Sample | 38 | 41 | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| Feature | 110 | 113 | |
| Context | 170 | 173 | |
| Feature Type | Pit | Pit | |
| LATIN BINOMIAL | | | |
| Rumex spp. | - | 1 | Dock |
| POACEAE | 1 | 1 | Grass family |
| Indeterminate Cereal | - | 2 | |

Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

APPENDIX 12: Charcoal

| | Sample | 11,12,13,14,15 | 24 | 30 | 42 | 52 | 54 | 59 | 77 | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| | Feature | 19 | 32 | 43 | 114 | 119 | 133 | 137 | 216 | 132 | 21 |
| | Context | 75 | 90 | 152 | 174 | 195 | 198 | 260 | 296 | 196 | 77 |
| | Feature Type | Pit | Pit | P-h | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Pit | Ditch |
| | Phase | Undated | Undated | LIA | ER | ER | ER | LIA | ER | ER | ER |
| | No. frags | 600+ | 200+ | 19 | 4 | 14 | 100+ | 2 | 300+ | 16 | 1 |
| | Max. size (mm) | 14 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 30 | 35 | 20 |
| Latin | Vernacular | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corylus avellana | Hazel | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Salix / Populus | Willow / Poplar | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Quercus | Oak | - | 48 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 1 | 53 | 16 | 1 |
| Indeterminate | Indeterminate | - | 52 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 78 | 1 | 47 | | - |

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978). Numbers are identified charcoal fragment for each sample or % where over 100.



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Plate 1. Area A, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Area B, looking north west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Archaeological Excavation Plates 1 - 2.



Plate 3. Area A, Pits 136-7 looking south west, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Area A, pits 141-3 looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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Plate 5. Area A, Pits 144-7 looking north west, Scales: 1m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Area A, pits 209-11 looking south, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.3m.



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Late Iron Age and Roman occupation south of Toddington Lane, (Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex Archaeological Excavation

Plates 5 - 6.

TIME CHART

Calendar Years

| Modern | AD 1901 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Victorian | AD 1837 |
| Post Medieval | AD 1500 |
| Medieval | AD 1066 |
| Saxon | AD 410 |
| Roman Iron Age | AD 43 BC/AD 750 BC |
| | 1200 DC |
| Bronze Age: Late | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early | 2100 BC |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC ↓ |





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