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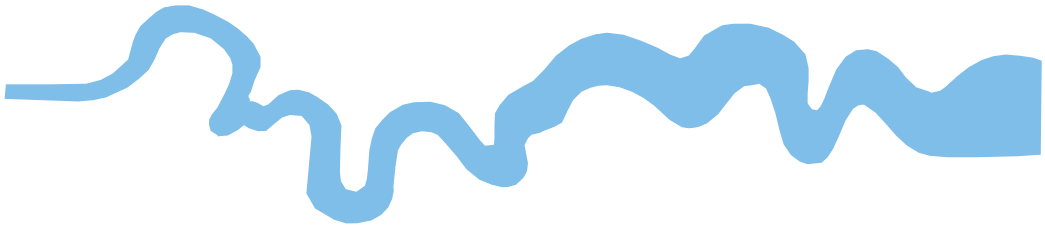

SOUTH

Late Iron Age into Early Roman occupation and Early Saxon features at Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex

Archaeological Excavation

by Sean Wallis and Steve Preston

Site Code: SVA21/61

(TQ 0343 1305)

Late Iron Age into Early Roman occupation and Early Saxon features at Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex

An Archaeological Excavation

For Antler Homes plc

by Sean Wallis and Steve Preston

TVAS South

Site Code SVA21/61

April 2022

Summary

Site name: Land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0343 1305

Planning reference: SDNP/19/04886/FUL

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 19th–28th July 2021

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: SVA21/61

Area of site: 500 sq m excavated within overall site of *c*. 0.55ha

Summary of results: Two small areas revealed a dense concentration of very shallow (badly eroded?) archaeological features, mostly of two well-defined phases: early Roman and early Saxon. A couple of pits possibly could be of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron age, and two more might be middle to late Iron Age but the majority of the features date to the mid-1st century AD and appear to have been chalk quarry pits, presumably for marl or lime. A surprising second phase is represented by the repeated marking of a boundary line by recut ditches in the early Saxon period. Finds were extremely scarce, but the chronology of the two main phases appears secure, and the modest quantity of flints found supports the possibility of an earlier (prehistoric) phase even though few features can be assigned to it.

Monuments identified: Late Iron Age/Early Roman pits and ditches, Saxon ditches, possibly Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pits.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited at Horsham Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 14.04.32

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Late Iron Age into Early Roman occupation and Early Saxon features at Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex
An Archaeological Excavation

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Report 21/61b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on a parcel of land adjacent to Strawberry Villas, Amberley, West Sussex (TQ 0343 1305) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Chris White of Antler Homes Plc, Portland House, Park Street, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5AQ.

Planning permission (SDNP/19/04886/FUL) has been granted by the South Downs National Park Authority to re-develop the site for housing. The consent is subject to conditions (14, 15 and 16) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks. An evaluation by trail trenching (Wallis 2021) having established that the site contained archaeological features, two small areas were selected for excavation in order to mitigate the development's effects on archaeology.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the National Park Authority's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the Hampshire County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr David Hopkins) who advises the Authority on archaeological matters in this area. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes, Amelia Hopkins, Elisabet Diaz, and Odile Rouard, and supervised by Sean Wallis between 19th and 28th July 2021, and the site code is SVA 21/61. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with Horsham Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Amberley sits on the east bank of the river Arun at the foot of a steep slope where the river cuts a deep valley through the South Downs to the south and west (Fig. 1). The village essentially stretches east–west along a slight ridge on the 20m contour before the Downs rise to almost 200m to the south-east and 180m to the west. The river loops around the village to the west. The site is located south of the village, to the north of Turnpike Road (B2139) and immediately east of Newland Gardens, about 600m east of the historic core of the village (TQ 0344

1306) (Figs 1 and 2). The site consisted of an irregularly shaped parcel of land which was largely overgrown, but had previously been used for grazing animals. The area is relatively flat, although there is a slight downwards slope towards the west, and the northern part of the site appears to have been built up with imported soil. The majority of the site lies at a height of approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum: south of the road the land rises steeply. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists Upper Greensand, with Lower Chalk present close to the southern boundary (BGS 1972). The natural geology observed within the excavation areas largely consisted of an off-white powdery chalk, sometimes with a greenish tinge.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a desk-based assessment (Butler 2018). In summary, the site is situated in the Low Weald, immediately north of the chalklands of the South Downs. Although prehistoric settlement evidence in the Low Weald remains rare, small occupation sites dating from the Bronze Age (Wallis 2016) and Iron Age (Taylor 2017) have been found during recent archaeological fieldwork projects. The most obvious signs of prehistoric activity in the area are the numerous Bronze Age barrows on the South Downs. Evidence for occupation of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (with scattered finds of later periods) has been found at Amberley Mount to the south-east, an area with an especially marked concentration of barrows (Curwen 1932; Ratcliffe-Densham and Ratcliffe-Densham 1964). Very little of archaeological interest has been recorded in the nearer vicinity of the site, although a recent evaluation immediately to the west of the present site revealed a number of features (DAS 2009). Although dating evidence was sparse, it is thought that the features may be medieval and there is a suggestion that the village contracted in size around this time. Some of the pottery recovered may be Iron Age or Saxon.

Amberley is recorded in Domesday Book of AD1086 in the lands of the Bishop of Chichester and held by the bishop himself. The entry is incomplete (Williams and Martin 2002, 39) but the manor was assessed at a substantial 24 hides, and on the bishop's land there were 14 plough teams, 30 acres of meadow and woodland for 7 pigs. Somewhat above half of the 24 hides were split into six sub-manors, each in separate hands, and these added another 10 plough teams. The combined population consisted of 37 villans and 38 bordars (heads of households). The Bishop's portion was valued at £14 and the others combined to £7: prior to the Conquest the whole had been worth £20. Amberley Castle (towards the west end of the modern village) originated as a bishop's palace in the early 13th century, but there were significant fortifications built in the late 14th century.

The castle was slighted by the Parliamentarians during the 17th-century Civil War following a short siege. Two possible Roman ditches were found in front of the castle during recent archaeological work.

Evaluation trenching within the site itself revealed a number of archaeological features largely in the western part of the site. The modest pottery assemblage recovered suggested occupation of the site in the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. A few sherds of pottery and worked flint also pointed to some earlier prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Based on these results two small areas were targeted for the excavations described below, to satisfy the conditions on the planning consent.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the excavation was to excavate and record any significant archaeological deposits which would be under threat from the development. The general objectives of the project are to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within two defined areas;
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site, with particular reference to radiocarbon dating for any Late Iron Age features;
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and to
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The project was to attempt to address the following research questions:

- What is the nature of any late Iron Age or Roman activity on the site? What is the absolute chronology of this activity (ie by a programme of radiocarbon dating)?
- What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?

Two areas were to be stripped of topsoil and overburden using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision, with scope for extending the areas if required. After hand cleaning, features were to be excavated to an agreed sampling fraction depending on the nature and significance of the deposits revealed. The relevant guidance from the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (ESCC 2019) and CIfA *Standard and Guidance* (CiFA 2020) was to be followed. Bulk soil samples were to be taken to be sieved for environmental evidence and to enhance finds recovery. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds, including use of a metal detector (to no avail).

Results

Two areas were subject to excavation (Fig. 3). Area A (Fig. 4; Pl. 1) covered 317 sq m centred on evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 which had revealed at least seven Late Iron Age/early Roman and perhaps earlier prehistoric features. Area B (Fig. 5) covered 186 sq m around Trench 4 where a single Late Iron Age/early Roman ditch had been located. The evaluation features are integrated in the site narrative below. Besides the expected Late Iron Age/early Roman features, the excavation also unexpectedly revealed early Saxon features. There was, again, a slight presence of earlier prehistoric material (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and perhaps Middle Iron Age) but it is less clear if any of the features really belong to this phase. All of the features were very shallow and it appears likely that a combination of natural erosion on the valley slope and probably some artificial levelling of the site had resulted in (perhaps quite substantial) loss of upper levels of deposit. Feature depths over 0.3m were rare and most were below 0.2m. Although feature fills stood out clearly against the chalky natural, almost all of these fills were very similar mid or dark grey-brown silty clay and rarely distinguishable from other fills, which meant that almost all stratigraphic relationships, which must have existed, could not be determined. In places where what appeared to be a single feature produced finds (pottery) of differing dates, it is entirely possible that additional cuts ought to have been present, but as they were not visible, the latest pottery has been taken to date each feature, except n a single instance where one sherd is deemed intrusive.

All of the dating is based on tiny assemblage of pottery: no single context yielded more than 8 sherds, and only five had as many as 4 sherds. Combining contexts across ditch groups, provides slightly greater quantities which should allow more confidence: for example 25 sherds from ditch 1000, and 30 from ditch 1002. Sadly 11 of the sherds from 1000 are Saxon and 14 are LIA/Roman, while 1002 yields 21 Saxon, 1 BA and 8 LIA/Roman.

Area B contained only one ditch and its recut, by far the majority of features were in Area A to the west.

Prehistoric

As noted above it is not clear if any of the earliest pottery from the site really dates the deposits in which it was found, rather than being redeposited in features of the main phases, but assuming the former to be the case, pits 23 and 27 can be dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, while pits 17 and 20 may be of Middle to Late Iron Age date. The latter date need not necessarily be earlier than the main Late Iron Age/early Roman date, as Middle Iron age pottery could continue in use until (and perhaps even beyond) the Roman conquest. During excavation, some feature edges, particularly of the earlier features, were indistinct and irregular, which was partly a function of their shallowness and erosion, and many were initially considered likely to be natural (tree throws), but given the regular occurrence of finds within them. It is of course possible that natural hollows acted

as ‘traps’ for cultural material without being deliberately dug pits, but the term pit has been preferred for simplicity. The pits tended to occur in intercutting clusters, and with the difficulty of distinguishing fills, stratigraphic relationships and even pit dimensions were often impossible to determine.

Pit 23 was a case in point, being at least 0.90m across and no more than 0.20m deep, but it may have been much larger, part of a large spread of pits towards the south of Area A (Pl. 2). Eleven cuts and as many fills were assigned to this spread, but almost none of the individual features could be distinctly defined. Based purely on its pottery, just a single sherd, pit 23 would have been the earliest in the sequence. Pit 27 was almost fully defined, probably 1.6m long by 0.19m wide and 0.10m deep, and probably cut by pit 28. Two sherds of pottery tentatively provide its dating.

Pit 17 at the south edge of excavation might have been the same feature as pit 13, in which case it would be later than its two sherds of pottery suggest, but the recovery of four flint flakes provides at least some support for a prehistoric phasing and suggests that there was another intercutting pit group here. Pit 17 may have been as much as 1.65m by 1.45m on the surface but only 0.10m deep (Pl. 3). A single tiny sherd of pottery of likely Iron Age date and a flint scraper were the only finds from pit 20, part of the large cluster that also included pit 23. Pit 20 was recorded as over 3m in diameter but this may have included parts of other features: it was only 0.13m deep: again the dimensions in plan can only be an estimate, as its fill (72) was indistinguishable from fill 73 of adjacent pit 21.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

The majority of the features excavated were intercutting pit clusters, and with the few exceptions noted above, all fall into the Late Iron Age to early Roman transition period (roughly 50BC to AD100). While there are ceramic grounds for distinguishing Late Iron Age (50BC–AD50) from early Roman (AD43–100) pottery, there is no difference in site terms and, again, no stratigraphic grounds for a division. As the pottery assemblages are never large enough for a firm date in any case, and Late Iron Age pottery certainly continued in use well beyond the conquest, a single Late Iron Age to early Roman phase has been adopted. The ceramic dating is present in Appendix 1 in terms of the two ‘phases’, but there is no real chronological separation. Table 1 gives the finds and dimensions for those pits where these have any meaning (in the larger clusters, ‘edges’ could only be assigned perfectly arbitrarily, these are not included). Many of these cuts had barely perceptible sides, to a flat or irregular base, and these are described a ‘scoop’ in the table (Figs 9 and 10).

Table 1: Late Iron Age/early Roman pits

Cut	*Fills*	*Diameter or length (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Profile*	*Finds (no. of sherds LIA-ER pottery)*
6	57	0.9	0.04	Scoop	(1 flint flake)

7	58	1.3	0.08	Scoop	Same as pit 21; (1 sherd LBA-EIA pottery and 2 flint cores residual)
8	59	2.4	0.20	Scoop	Same as pit 29; 2 sherds (+1 BA sherd resid)
10	61	1.5	0.13	Gentle sides, flat base	Same as pit 109; 3 sherds, 1 flint flake
12	63	0.63	0.11	Scoop	
13	64	1.9+	0.20	Gentle sides, flat base	3 sherds (plus 1 BA sherd and flint flake resid)
15	66	0.5	0.11	Scoop	8 sherds (Pl. 4)
16	67, 68	1.4	0.19	Concave bowl	4 sherds + flint flake (fill 68 likely a burrow)
18	70	1.0	0.09	Scoop	
21	73	-	0.12	Shallow bowl	3 sherds (+1 resid prehist sherd and flint flake)
22	74	-	0.20	Gentle sides, flat base	
24	76	-	0.19	Irregular sides, concave base	4 sherds
25	77	2.9	0.36	Concave side, flat base	4 sherds, 2 flint flakes
26	78	0.80	0.10	Scoop	
28	80	0.40	0.18	Concave	(1 flint flake)
30	82	0.8	0.20	Steep bowl	
31	83	1.03	0.21	Steep bowl	3 sherds
34	86	0.85	0.20	Moderately steep sides, flat base	4 sherds, flint flake
35	87	1.2	0.20	Gentle sides, slightly concave base	5 sherds
36	88	0.55	0.20	Shallow bowl	
39	91	-	0.31	Concave	2 sherds (Pl. 5)
40	92	-	0.33	Gentle sides, concave base	1 sherd (Pl. 5)
41	93	-	0.27	V-shaped	
43	95	-	0.35	Irregular sides, flattish base	5 sherds (+2 prehist and flint flake residual)
47	99	1.4	0.23	V-shaped	
48	150	1.7	0.30	Gentle sides, slightly concave base	6 sherds (+ 2 prehistoric, fired clay, flint flake)
108	162	1.0	0.1	Scoop	
109	163	2.7	0.18	Gentle sides, flat base	Same as pit 10. 2 sherds, flint flake

The purpose of these pits is obscure. They have too few finds to have been rubbish pits and are not deep enough for grain storage. Allowing that the site seems to have suffered considerable erosion, they might plausibly be explained as the remnant of quarries, although the chalk through which they were cut is very friable and certainly not suitable for architectural use: possibly it was useful for marling, or as a softer bedding layer for a road. A more plausible explanation is explored in the Conclusions section, below. But if it was being quarried, larger contiguous areas would surely be more efficient than multiple small cuts. Perhaps the appearance of multiple cuts merely reflects localized deeper bases within larger overall areas, only given the impression of separation as the higher levels have been removed.

Other than the pits, three ditches (1001, 1005, 1006) also belong to this phase.

Aligned east–west, but not quite on the line later taken by the Saxon ditches see below), ditch 1005 was around 1m wide but no more than 0.20m deep, with a very shallow V-shaped profile, and a suggestion of slightly steeper, concave central slot (only in slot 106) (Fig. 6). All three slots contained small quantities of early Roman pottery.

Parallel to ditch 1005, some 9m south of it, ditch 1001 was 1.5–1.7m wide and just 0.14–0.26m deep, with a clear terminus within the site (Pl. 6). The two excavated slots provided just a single sherd of pottery each, and one small fragment of fired clay, possibly daub. Possibly associated with ditch 1001, ditch 45 approached it from the south and terminated just short. The terminal was excavated and produced just a single flint flake. This

feature (1.1m wide, 0.19m deep) could just as easily be an elongated pit and its dating is undecided. Given how much of the prehistoric flint is clearly in later deposits this single find cannot be taken as dating ditch 45.

Aligned more WNE–ESE at the south edge of excavation, ditch 1006 was investigated in five slots (9, 11, 14 (Pl. 4), 19 and 38). it passed through the area of one of the large pit clusters but again, no stratigraphic relationships could be established between any of the pits and the ditch (Fig. 7). The ditch was uniformly about 1.0m wide but varied between 0.20–0.36m deep, making it among the deepest features on the site. Despite this, it produced few finds, just 8 sherds of pottery and a few flints.

Saxon

Unexpectedly, the main ditches across the site (ditches 1000, 1002, 1003, 1004) all produced Saxon (5th–7th or 6th–7th century) pottery, totalling some 50 sherds, while none of the pits did. Ditch 1000 in Area B would almost certainly have linked across to 1002 in Area A. Ditch 114 in Area B (Pl. 7) was presumably a recut of 1000, as 1003 was of 1002 (again, no relationship was definitely established). In both areas it is possible that the same line had been marked by a LIA/Roman ditch, as pottery of that phase shows a small but consistent presence in the ditches, but just as likely that the ditches cut through earlier pits. Ditch 1000 entered the site for the east where it was 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep (Pl. 8), aligned close to due east–west, following the natural contour. It widened as it passed westwards (1.5m wide on the evaluation trench, slot 5, 2.1m wide at slot 113), and from 7.5m from the east edge of trench, was recut along its south side (slot 114, some 1.5m wide 0.26m deep) (Fig. 8). Passing west from Area B into Area A as either ditch 1002 or 1003, it maintained a width in the region of 1.8–2.1m and a depth of mostly around 0.2m. Which of ditch 1002 and 1003 was the original and which the recut in Area A was not clear but assuming the south line was the recut as in Area B, 1003 was the primary cut (Figs 6 and 7; Pl. 9). As already noted above ditch 1000 contained a very mixed group of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon pottery, but certainly enough of the latter to accept this date. A single piece of late Medieval or even post-Medieval tile from slot 112 is certainly intrusive from a disturbance at the edge of excavation (see section). Ditches 1002 and 1003 had similarly mixed pottery assemblages (and indeed both 1000 and 1002 contained a few prehistoric stuck flints) but again the Saxon group is clearly sufficient to establish the dating. A large fragment of quern stone came from slot 112.

In Area A, this line was also marked, slightly further north, by ditch 1004, here with what appeared to be a clear terminal (44). This was 1.5m wide but just 0.09m deep (indeed it was so shallow it was not seen in the evaluation trench) but this cut deepened to the west, so it is possible that the terminal was only a result of erosion (Fig. 6). Again, no stratigraphic relationships could be established, and the only variations in fill across the three

ditches seem to have derived from an animal burrow. Ditch 1004 produced 5 sherds of Roman pottery to just 3 Saxon, and none from the terminal where they could have been clearly attributed to this ditch alone. It is possible that the 3 Saxon sherds from slot 103 perhaps belong to ditch 1003 so that 1004 could be an earlier Roman ditch on the same line, but there is no strong reason to suppose that this was not a third version of the Saxon ditch.

These successive marking of the ditch line in the Saxon period lay parallel to the modern Turnpike Road, approximately 70m north of it, which might suggest a Saxon origin for the road, but this need not necessarily be a strong argument as the layout of any block of land in this area must be dominated by the natural contours which have a strong flow along the same axis.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 183 sherds of pottery, weighing 801g, from 47 contexts (Appendix 2, Table A2.1). The assemblage has been listed by fabric and form with the resultant data being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. Overall the pottery consists of small- to medium-sized sherds usually with moderate to extensive signs of abrasion. As such much of the material appears to have been subjected to notable reworking. This, combined with the lack of feature sherds, small context group sizes and obvious residuality in many deposits has made close dating in many instances problematic. However, overall the assemblage can be split into three chronological groupings (Table 2).

Table 2: Chronological breakdown of the pottery assemblage

Period	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*Number of fabrics*	*Average wt (g)*
Bronze Age/Early/Mid Iron Age	21	79	3	3.8
Late Iron Age to Early Roman	112	466	18	4.2
Early Anglo-Saxon	50	256	5	5.1

Bronze Age – Early/Mid Iron Age

The earliest material consists of a scatter of calcined flint tempered sherds of probable Late Bronze Age to mid-Iron Age date. Three different fabrics are present (Appendix 2, Table A2.2) but in the absence of any feature sherds close dating is problematic. Virtually all are heavily worn and most are clearly residual in their context. Presumably this material represents a background scatter from a nearby settlement.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman

This period accounts for the majority of the assemblage but still consists of relatively small and worn sherds. The fabric range is quite wide but there are relatively few feature sherds (Table A2.3). Although a few types

could be of the earlier Iron Age the majority can be placed after *c.* 50BC and there is no reason why all could not relate to after this date.

The majority of the assemblage is composed of a range of sandy wares of somewhat indeterminate type that can almost certainly be grouped under the general term Arun Valley wares (Lyne 2003). This somewhat spread 'industry' was the main supplier in the area in the earlier Roman period but virtually all of the feature sherds present consist of jars with simple everted rims that are not closely datable. The exception to this is the small piece from a platter in pit 25 that suggests a 1st century date. Grog tempered wares are also quite well represented but the only feature sherd consists of a bead rim jar of Late Iron Age/early Roman date from ditch 1006, slot 19, though the sherd is notably worn. This form, together with the notable quantity of grog tempered sherds, a type that is quickly supplanted by the more Romanized sandy wares in West Sussex, would be in keeping with a *c.* 50BC to AD75/100 date range. Non local pottery is virtually absent and consists of a single Dr20 *amphora* sherd from ditch 1000 (context 56) and three tiny scraps of whiteware of Gallo-Belgic type including part of a probable beaker with rouletted decoration from pit 35. These would again be in keeping with the suggested date range, so that the majority of the features could relate to a fairly intensive period of activity at this time.

Anglo-Saxon

Although this period is not as well represented, the sherds that are present are notably fresher suggesting they have not been subjected to any significant reworking. Although five different fabrics are present (Table A2.4) the vast majority are in the abundant sand tempered black ware. This, together with the alluvial flint tempered type can be closely matched with the Early Saxon assemblages from Highdown Hill and Appledown (Barber 2021; Welch and Down 1990).

Featured sherds are again rare but include small sherds from jars with simple everted or out-turned rims, one of which has a light burnish (ditch 1003, slot 104) though the stamped sherd in ditch 1000 (slot 112) is more distinctive. The stamp has four sub-triangular impressions forming a sub-square circle arranged in horizontal rows either side of a horizontal incised line (Fig. 11). This general type is quite common (Hamerow 1993, 48: Type A4) but has no exact parallel at Highdown, Appledown, Bishopstone or Eastbourne (Barber 2021; Welch and Down 1990; Bell 1977 and Barber 2016). Although the sandy fabrics are typical of the 5th to 6th century in Sussex, stamping is more typical of the 6th to early 7th centuries. This would be in keeping with the presence of the alluvial flint gritted wares that probably first appear in this pure form from the mid/late 6th century on and begin to replace the sandy wares thereafter. This would suggest that the Anglo-Saxon activity can be placed

within a *c.* 550-650 date range. The whole Saxon assemblage was recovered from ditches 1000, 1002, 1003 and 1004. Although earlier pottery was always also present in these ditch groups it is much more worn and clearly residual – hardly surprising considering the density of earlier features in the excavated area. Whatever the case the pottery clearly indicates an Early Anglo-Saxon settlement in close proximity to the excavated area.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber and Danielle Milbank

A very small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered (Appendix 3). Most of the material consists of amorphous fragments of burnt clay. Whether these represent scraps of daub is uncertain but none are intrinsically datable. The only diagnostic piece is the peg tile fragment from subsoil (51), likely from manuring cultivated land with domestic waste, during the High Medieval period. A single small piece of brick or tile (4g) from ditch slot 112 (166) is in a hard clay fabric with sparse fine groggy inclusions and a light red colour with pale yellow white lensing. It is likely to be of broadly late medieval or post-medieval date and must be intrusive in this ditch.

Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

Two heavily corroded ferrous items recovered from pit 25 appear to be part of the same object, possibly a heavily corroded nail shaft, a piece of wire or even simply natural concretions.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 70struck flints was recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases of the project (detailed in Appendix 4 and summarized in Table 3).

Table 3 Summary of the flint

Type	*Number*
Flakes	57
Narrow flake	3
Spalls	4
Cores	2
Tested nodule	1
Scrapers	2
Leaf-shaped arrowhead	1

The collection contained a mixture of bluish white patinated and unpatinated pieces almost all with considerable edge damage suggesting they are originally derived from ploughsoil contexts. Bearing in mind that some pieces might be ploughstruck, most of the remainder are hard hammerstone produced and broad flake. Few spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) were recovered suggesting little evidence of concerted flint knapping. This may be taken to suggest that the flint production was *ad hoc* as and when needed. Two scrapers were also

recovered. One flake might have been derived from core tool manufacture. The majority of the collection is likely to be of later Bronze Age date (Ford 1984).

A small component of the collection is of earlier date comprising two narrow flakes (Mesolithic?) and a broken leaf-shaped arrowhead of early Neolithic date. The arrowhead is broken at both ends but its lozenge shape is clear. The break at one end is slight and 'burin-like' perhaps indicating impact damage. It is unpatinated and not obviously subject to plough damage. It is well made, 4mm thick with invasive retouch covering both surfaces entirely. It is up to 16mm wide with a surviving length of 29mm.

No features produced more than 5 flints.

Stone by Kevin Hayward

Besides 12 pieces of unworked stone from the evaluation, just one fragment of worked stone (1527g) came from the excavation (Appendix 5).

The quern stone has an identical petrological match in hand specimen with Mixon stone, an unusual hard gritty, microfossil rich limestone, sourced to offshore reefs, 1.5km off the coast around Selsey Bill. Now largely submerged due to rising sea levels, the reefs during the 1st millennium AD formed part of "Selsey Island" (Cordiner and Brook 2017, 70). The defining feature of this material is the presence of numerous very large 10-15mm rod to spindle shaped hollowed and complete microfossils called *Alveolina,* a microfossil limited to early Tertiary outcrops of the south-coast (Bone and Bone 2014; Cordiner and Brook 2017, 70) (Pl. 10). The presence of quartz and hard calcite cement has made it a valuable local source of hard building stone for Roman villas and medieval churches in West Sussex.

Its use as a Roman quern material is well attested to locally at Fishbourne (Bone 2003; 2006) and Chichester (Hayward in prep.), but its identification here in a ditch fill at Amberley, 20-25km inland represents the furthest from source as far as is known.

For a stone not especially adapted to quern use because of its high calcareous content, the example here is very well made with a defined grindstone surface, gently sloping from a 70mm edge down to 50mm. Having an estimated size of 450mm with a depth of 70mm it is tempting to classify its form as a millstone rather than a smaller rotary hand quern. However, its thickness is more likely to be an indication of an inferior material type being used for a longer time frame When compared to the form of querns made out of much more durable stone such as Millstone Grit (a pure quartz gritstone) or German Lavastone (a hard dark grey vesicular lavastone) it is very thick indeed.

This provides a very rare example of the use of Mixon stone as a quern. The use of this inferior local stone as quern is linked with Roman occupation at Fishbourne Palace (Bone 2003; 2006) and Chichester (Hayward in prep.) so its identification here, even though from a Saxon ditch, certainly indicates Roman occupation (or possibly Late Iron Age) at Amberley. At 20-25km from source, the example from Amberley represents the greatest distance that this stone has travelled in the province so far.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from 15 contexts within the excavation area and five more in the evaluation. Weighing 3238g, a total of 247 pieces of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 6). The remains were generally poorly preserved, with frequent erosion and/or damage to the cortical bone surfaces. The fragments were fragile to the touch, which likely contributed to a high degree of element fragmentation. No complete skeletal elements were present at the time of analysis. With the exception of four tiny fragments from Roman ditches 1005 and 1006, and one minute mandible fragment (unidentified species) from prehistoric pit 23, all the animal bone came from the Saxon ditches.

Initial analyses roughly sorted elements based on size into one of three general categories: large (horse and cow), medium (sheep/goat, deer and pigs), and small (dog, cat, etc). Wherever possible, specific identification of skeletal element/side and species of origin was undertaken using reference to Hillson (1992).

Due to the high degree of fragmentation, it was not possible to identify 40% of the pieces of bone to specific skeletal element, animal size category or species of origin (101 fragments). However, the small assemblage contained a minimum of seven animal individuals: one horse, two cows, three “medium” (likely sheep/goats), and one “small” animal (indeterminate species). Half of the fragments were allocated to the “large” sized animal category (123 fragments). Although many of those were non-descript, evidence of a minimum of one horse was observed in ditch 111 (165), based on a portion of left tibia (majority of the shaft and distal end).

Bovine skeletal elements were recovered from six ditch fills (84, 152, 156, 157, 165 and 167). Loose teeth were identified in ditches 165 and 167, although elements of the legs were the most abundant. The duplication of the proximal ends of two right metacarpals in ditch deposits 84 and 157 indicated a minimum of two cow individuals were present.

Medium-sized animals made up 6% of the assemblage (16 fragments). Based on the presence of sheep/goat sized teeth in deposits 155 and164, a minimum of one sheep/goat individual was represented. However, three identical portions of right scapular spines were within the assemblage (deposits 153, 156 and 166), indicating a

minimum of three “medium” animal individuals. Although lacking the intact glenoid cavities, based on the overall size and morphology, it is likely these were also sheep/goat in origin.

Finally, seven fragments originating from a minimum of one “small” animal individual were recovered from ditch deposits 157 and 165. These included a mandibular condyle, distal femur and proximal tibia from 157 and a mandibular fragment from (165). It was not possible to suggest the species of origin.

No evidence of butchery or pathology could be observed.

Environmental Investigation by Elspeth St John-Brooks

In total 11 bulk samples were taken across the site, which were floated and sieved using standard flotation practices with a 0.25mm mesh and the resultant flots air dried. The dry flots were then passed through a stack of 0.5cm, 0.25cm and 0.10cm sieves.

No seeds were present in any of the resultant flots.

Charcoal fragments fractured using a blade for species identification. These were then examined with a hand lens at x8 magnification and under a low-powered microscope at magnifications between x50 and x1000. Identification was carried out using Schweingruber (1978) along with http://www.woodanatomy.ch/. Almost all of the charcoal was too small and/or fragile for successful identification.

Saxon ditch 1002, slot 100 produced 13 fragments <1cm in size, all identified as ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). No other charcoal could be identified. This small assemblage does not give a clear understanding of the burning practises on this site, nor of the availability of wood resources in the environment around it.

Conclusion

These two small area excavations have revealed a surprising density of archaeological deposits, and also surprisingly of several periods. The general area had seen little archaeological investigation, so these results take on added local significance.

The earliest finds from the site, even though all appear likely to be redeposited in later features, indicate at least some sporadic use of the environs in the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age.

Most of the features, and most of the finds, date from the 1st century BC to 1st century AD and probably to a short span within that range, likely in the middle to later 1st century AD. Unfortunately the nature of the finds (very small sherds of badly abraded pottery, and one large quern fragment redeposited in a later feature) does not shed much light beyond the clear indication of an early Roman settlement somewhere nearby, perhaps with late

Iron Age origins. The nature of the features themselves also reveals little about the use of the site, though the best guess may be that chalk was being quarried, either for marl, or for use in mortar or cement, as it certainly was in later periods (Aldsworth 1979). Several Victorian limekilns (and associated works) in the area are Scheduled, and Amberley Museum is dedicated to this industry. In the very early Roman period, cement from this site could have been sent for the building of the palace at Fishbourne (if not further afield). The architectural stone for the palace came from all over the empire (Cunliffe 1971, vol. 2) but the mortars and cements used do not seem to have analysed and their source could easily have been more local.

No material suitable for radiocarbon dating was obtained from any of these features. Even if any had been available, given the difficulty of determining stratigraphic relationships, any such dates could not have been considered secure in any case.

Also significant is the clear evidence for concerted marking and remarking of a boundary, parallel to the modern road, in the 6th or 7th century AD. Finds from this period are far from common in the area. Amberley was already a well-established settlement with a large population before the Norman Conquest, as attested in Domesday Book, but the evidence here is at least several centuries earlier. Although it is tempting to think that the alignment of the ditches, parallel to modern roads to both north and south, indicates a Saxon (or even earlier) origin for these routes, it is just as likely that all were heavily influenced by the topography and simply followed the contours.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

Cut	*Fill (s)*	*Group*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence (pottery unless stated)*
	50		Topsoil		
	51		Subsoil		
1	52	1002	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (pottery early Roman resid)
2	53	1003	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (pottery early Roman resid)
3	54		Ditch		
4	55		Ditch	1st-mid 2nd century	
5	56	1000	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (pottery early Roman resid)
6	57		Pit		(1 flint flake)
7	58		Pit	50BC–AD50	=21 (LBA-EIA pottery residual)
8	59		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	=29 (+BA pottery resid)
9	60	1006	Ditch	LIA	Stratigraphy (no pottery)
10	61		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	=109 (+IA pottery resid)
11	62	1006	Ditch	50BC–AD50	
12	63		Pit		
13	64		Pit	50BC–AD50	
14	65	1006	Ditch	50BC–AD50	
15	66		Pit	50BC–AD50	
17	69		Pite	M–LIA	
18	70		Pit		
19	71	1006	Ditch	50BC–AD50	
20	72		Pit	M–LIA	
21	73		Pit	50BC–AD50	(+resid prehist)
22	74		Pit		
23	75		Pit	LBA-EIA	
24	76		Pit	50BC–AD50	
25	77		Pit	50BC–AD50	
26	78		Pit		
27	79		Pit	LBA-EIA	
28	80		Pit		(1 flint flake)
29	81		Ditch		
30	82		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	
31	83		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	(+ prehist pottery resid)
32	84	1002	Ditch	5th-mid 7th century	
33	85	1001	Ditch	1st-mid 2nd century	
34	86		Pit	50BC–AD50	
35	87		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	
36	88		Pit		
38	89, 90	1006	Ditch	50BC–AD50	(1 flint flake)
39	91		Pit	50BC–AD50	
40	92		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	
41	93		Pit		
43	95		Pit	Early Roman	Pottery (2 sherds prehist and flint residual)
44	96	1004	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (no pottery)
45	97		Ditch		(1 flint flake)
46	98		Gully	Roman?	Association (1 flint flake)
47	99		Pit		
16	67, 68		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	
48	150		Pit	1st-mid 2nd century	(+prehist pottery resid)
49	151	1003	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (no pottery)
100	152	1002	Ditch	6th-mid 7th century	
101	153	1003	Ditch	5th-mid 7th century	(+ resid early Roman)
102	154	1004	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (pottery early Roman resid)
103	155	1004	Ditch	5th-mid 7th century	(+ resid Roman)
104	156	1003	Ditch	5th-mid 7th century	
105	157	1002	Ditch	Saxon	Stratigraphy (pottery LIA resid)
	158		Spread		
	159		Spread		
106	160	1005	Ditch	Early Roman	Stratigraphy (LIA pottery)
107	161	1005	Ditch	1st-mid 2nd century	
108	162		Pit		
109	163		Pit	50BC–AD50	
110	164	1005	Ditch	Early Roman	Stratigraphy (LIA pottery)
111	165	1000	Ditch	5th-mid 7th century	
112	166	1000	Ditch	6th-mid 7th century	
113	167	1000	Ditch	5th-mid 7th century	
114	168		Ditch	6th-mid 7th century	
115	169	1001	Ditch	Early Roman	Stratigraphy (LIA pottery)

APPENDIX 2: Pottery

Table A2.1: Catalogue of pottery

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*FType*	*Fabric*	*Period*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
	51			Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	2	Bitone, very worn. Probably LBA/EIA
	51			Ill-sorted calcined flint & pisolithic grains	BA/IA	1	4	bitone, worn. Probably Iron Age
1	52	1002		Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	5	Jar reduced, simple tapring everted rim
1	52	1002		Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	1	2	reduced
1	52	1002		Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	5	oxidised, worn
2	53	1003	Ditch	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	1	3	reduced
4	55		Ditch	Medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	4	reduced, worn
5	56	1000	Ditch	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	3	17	reduced
5	56	1000	Ditch	Medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	9	reduced
5	56	1000	Ditch	Coarse sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	7	oxidised
5	56	1000	Ditch	Dressel 20 amphora	LIA/RB	1	36	oxidised
7	58		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	2	reduced
8	59		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	4	bitone, possibly LBA
8	59		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	20	reduced
8	59		Pit	Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	3	oxidised
10	61		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	5	reduced
10	61		Pit	Quartz and fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced, possibly M/LIA
10	61		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	11	reduced
11	62	1006	Ditch	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	2	6	oxidised & reduced
11	62	1006	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	2	reduced, worn
11	62	1006	Ditch	Oxidised silty, moderate larger quartz	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised, worn
13	64		Pit	Medium quartz & calcined flint	BA/IA	1	2	reduced
13	64		Pit	Silty, sparse ill-sorted calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	2	bitone, worn
13	64		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	10	oxidised
14	65	1006	Ditch	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	4	bitone
14	65	1006	Ditch	Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	2	oxidised
15	66		Pit	Quartz & shell	LIA/RB	2	6	reduced
15	66		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced
15	66		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	5	24	reduced
16	67		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	3	12	oxidised
16	67		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced
17	69		Pit	Medium quartz & calcined flint	BA/IA	2	10	bitone
19	71	1006	Ditch	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	1	8	Jar oxidised, beaded rim, worn
20	72		Pit	Glauconitic sand tempered	LIA/RB	1	2	oxidised
21	73		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	2	reduced
21	73		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	3	2	bitone
23	75		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	4	oxidised
24	76		Pit	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	2	8	reduced
24	76		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	2	4	oxidised & reduced
25	77		Pit	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	1	8	oxidised
25	77		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	8	Jar oxidised, simple everted rim
25	77		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	14	Platter reduced, simple splayed rim;
27	79		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	2	16	oxidised & reduced
30	82		Pit	Oxidised silty, moderate larger quartz	LIA/RB	2	1	oxidised, worn
30	82		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced, worn
31	83		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	8	bitone
31	83		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	10	reduced
32	84	1002	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	6	42	Jar reduced, simple everted rim, fresh
33	85	1001	Ditch	Silty buff ware with iron oxides	LIA/RB	1	2	oxidised, worn
34	86		Pit	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	3	22	Jar reduced, out-turned simple rim with 2 incised horizontal lines on shoulder
34	86		Pit	Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	12	Jar oxidised
35	87		Pit	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced
35	87		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	6	oxidised, worn
35	87		Pit	Oxidised sandy with sparse chalk/iron oxides	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised
35	87		Pit	Fine sandy whiteware (Gallo-Belgic)	LIA/RB	1	1	?Beaker rouletted oblique lines
38	90	1006	Ditch	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	2	reduced

Cut	Deposit	Group	FType	Fabric	Period	No	Wt (g)	Comments
39	91		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	6	reduced
39	91		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	2	oxidised
40	92		Pit	Fine sandy whiteware (Gallo-Belgic)	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised
43	95		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	2	1	reduced
43	95		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	3	16	oxidised/reduced
43	95		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	1	oxidised, worn
48	150		Pit	Silty, sparse ill-sorted calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised, worn
48	150		Pit	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	2	2	oxidised
48	150		Pit	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced
48	150		Pit	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	6	oxidised
48	150		Pit	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	6	reduced, worn
48	150		Pit	Silty buff ware with iron oxides	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised, worn
100	152	1002	Ditch	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	4	oxidised/reduced
100	152	1002	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	14	48	Jar reduced, fresh
100	152	1002	Ditch	AS sparse flint & chalk	AS	1	2	reduced, with alluvial flint
101	153	1003	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	4	16	reduced, fresh
101	153	1003	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	10	reduced
102	154	1004	Ditch	Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	14	oxidised
103	155	1004	Ditch	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	4	oxidised/reduced
103	155	1004	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	3	12	reduced, fresh
103	155	1004	Ditch	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	3	18	Jars x2 simple everted rims
104	156	1003	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	3	34	Jar reduced, simple everted rim, light external burnish, fresh
105	157	1002	Ditch	Glauconitic sand & ill-sorted flint	LIA/RB	1	2	bitone
105	157	1002	Ditch	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	1	2	reduced
105	157	1002	Ditch	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	1	1	Jar reduced, simple everted rim
105	157	1002	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	4	reduced
106	160	1005	Ditch	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	1	4	reduced
106	160	1005	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	2	reduced
106	160	1005	Ditch	Fine sandy whiteware (Gallo-Belgic)	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised, worn
107	161	1005	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	3	8	reduced
107	161	1005	Ditch	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	6	bitone
109	163		Pit	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	1	1	reduced
109	163		Pit	Medium sandy blackware	LIA/RB	1	4	Jar reduced, slightly thickened everted rim - probably not Saxon
110	164	1005	Ditch	Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	LIA/RB	2	1	reduced
110	164	1005	Ditch	Grog tempered	LIA/RB	1	2	oxidised
110	164	1005	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	2	6	reduced
110	164	1005	Ditch	Silty buff ware with iron oxides	LIA/RB	1	1	oxidised, worn
111	165	1000	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	1	2	reduced
111	165	1000	Ditch	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	2	20	oxidised
111	165	1000	Ditch	Fine/medium sandy greyware	LIA/RB	1	2	reduced
112	166	1000	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	8	26	reduced, fresh. Incised horizontal line with stamped decoration either side in the form of groups of dots arranged as a square
112	166	1000	Ditch	Ill-sorted calcined flint	BA/IA	2	10	oxidised, worn
112	166	1000	Ditch	AS Alluvial flint (silty matrix, some shell)	AS	2	26	Reduced, fresh
113	167	1000	Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	1	12	reduced, fresh
114	168		Ditch	AS coarse quartz & flint	AS	1	2	bitone
114	168		Ditch	Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	LIA/RB	1	6	oxidised, worn
114	168		Ditch	AS medium sandy blackware	AS	4	12	Jar reduced, simple out-turned rim
114	168		Ditch	AS oxidised fine/medium sandy ware	AS	2	22	bitone, fresh
115	169	1001	Ditch	Glauconitic sand & ill-sorted flint	LIA/RB	1	2	bitone

Table A2.2: Bronze Age to Mid Iron Age pottery summary by fabric

Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Comments
Ill-sorted calcined flint	17	63	No feature sherds
Ill-sorted calcined flint & glauconitic grains	1	4	No feature sherds
Medium quartz & calcined flint	3	12	No feature sherds

Table A2.3: Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery

Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Feature sherds

Silty, sparse ill-sorted calcined flint	2	3	
Quartz and fine calcined flint	1	1	
Quartz, rare/sparse fine calcined flint	16	42	
Glauconitic sand & ill-sorted flint	2	4	
Glauconitic sand tempered	1	2	
Quartz & shell	2	6	
Grog tempered	13	58	beaded rim jar; jar with simple out-turned rim and 2 incised horizontal lines on shoulder
Coarse sandy ware	2	7	
Fine/medium oxidised sandy ware	21	95	3 jars with simple everted rims
Fine/medium sandy greyware	25	126	platter; jar with simple tapering everted rim
Medium sandy blackware	7	27	jar with simple everted rim; jar with slightly thickened everted rim
Medium sandy greyware	4	13	
Medium/coarse oxidised sandy ware	5	36	jar (no rim)
Oxidised sandy with sparse chalk/iron oxides	1	1	
Oxidised silty, moderate larger quartz	3	2	
Silty buff ware with iron oxides	3	4	
Dressel 20 amphora	1	36	
Fine sandy whiteware (Gallo-Belgic)	3	3	Possible beaker with oblique rouletted lines

Table A2.4: Early Anglo-Saxon pottery

Fabric	*No.*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
Abundant medium sandy blackware	44	204	1 jar with simple out turned rim; 3 jars with simple everted rims (1 with light external burnish); 1 stamp decorated vessel. All sherds fresh
Oxidised fine/medium sandy ware	2	22	Fresh
Alluvial flint (silty matrix)	2	26	Fresh
Sparse alluvial flint & chalk	1	2	
Coarse quartz & alluvial flint	1	2	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of ceramic building material and burnt clay

Cut	*Deposit*	*Form*	*Date*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Dimensions*	*Comments*
	51	Peg tile	C13th-14th	1	20	12mm thick	Quartz with moderate flint & chalk to 1mm
4	55	Burnt clay	?	1	1	n/a	Amorphous granule of silt clay
48	150	Burnt clay	?	3	14	n/a	Not well fired
112	166	Tile	?Medieval	1	4		
115	169	Burnt clay	?	1	1	n/a	Buff fine sandy with rare chalk

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

Phase	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Other*
		51			3			
Saxon	1	52	1		1			
Saxon	2	53			1			
Saxon	5	56	1p			1		
	6	57			1			
LIA	7	58						2 cores
ERom	10	61			1p			
LIA	11	62	1p	1	1			
LIA	13	64	1					
LIA	14	65	1p		4p			
ERom	16	67	1					
M-LIA	17	69	3(1 p)		1			
LIA	19	71			1			
M-LIA	20	72	1(scr?)					
LIA	21	73			1			
LIA	25	77	1		1			
	28	80			1p			
LIA	34	86			1			
LIA	38	89	1p					
LIA	38	90	2(1p)		1			
LBA	43	95	1					
	45	97			1			
	46	98	1					
ERom	48	150	1					
Saxon	100	152	1		2(1 burnt)			
Saxon	101	153	1		1			
Saxon	103	155	2		1			Leaf-shaped arrowhead; Scraper; Tested nodule
Saxon	104	156	1(ret)					
Saxon	105	157	3		2 (1 ret)		1	Scraper
		158			1(axe flake?)			
ERom	107	161			1			
LIA	109	163			1			
ERom	110	164			1			
Saxon	111	165			1		2	
Saxon	112	166	1			1p	1	

p patinated; ret- retouched; scr? - possible scraper

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of stone

Cut	*Deposit*	*Stone type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
	51	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	1	11	Irregular & burnt
2	53	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	1	140	Irregular & burnt
5	56	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	3	4	Irregular & burnt
5	56	Iron pyrites	1	17	Irregular
6	57	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	2	4	x1 burnt
7	58	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	3	14	Worn
9	59	Malmstone (Upper Greensand)	1	3	Irregular & burnt
112	166	Mixon stone (hard shelly limestone)	1	1527	Quern

APPENDIX 6: Inventory of animal bone

Cut	*deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Horse*	*Cow*	*Large*	*Medium*	*Small*	*Unident.*	*Elements*
1	52	2	44	-	-	-	1	-	1	medium right calcaneus (unfused posterior epiphysis), lbsf
2	53	10	105	-	-	3	2	-	5	large rib shaft, lbsf; sheep-goat sized tooth; medium innominate fragment with cut mark; unidentified lbsf
3	54	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	6	lbsf
5	56	29	688	-	-	29	-	-	-	large distal femoral condyles, tibia (unfused proximal epiphysis), right calcaneus, lbsf
9	60	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	patella (indeterminate species size)
19	71	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	fragments
23	75	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Non-descript fragment of mandible
32	84	7	84	-	1	4	-	-	2	Cow: metacarpal (R)
100	152	20	270	-	2	6	2	-	10	Cow: proximal metacarpal (L) and calcaneus (L)
101	153	7	48	-	-	2	1	-	4	Medium scapula fragment (R)
102	154	6	38	-	-	3	-	-	3	Unidentified fragments
103	155	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	Medium tooth (sheep/goat sized)
104	156	10	286	-	4	-	2	-	4	Cow: distal humerus (L), metapodial fragments (metatarsal shaft, distal condyles of a metacarpal); Medium scapula (R)
105	157	20	167	-	2	7	1	5	5	Cow: metacarpal (R), talus (R); Small distal femur, proximal tibia, and mandibular condyle
106	160	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	Unidentified - eroded lbsf
110	164	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	Medium tooth (sheep/goat sized)
111	165	52	725	2	4	38	-	2	6	Horse: tibial shaft and distal end (L); Cow: cranial/tooth fragments; Small mandibular fragments
112	166	6	147	-	-	4	2	-	-	Large left proximal femur, rib shafts; Medium fragments of scapula (R) and innominate/acetabulum
113	167	7	74	-	1	2	1	-	3	Cow: tooth, large rib and spinous process; Small-medium mandibular fragment
114	168	58	484	-	-	9	2	-	47	Large scapular spine, ilium, lbsf; Medium mandibular condyle

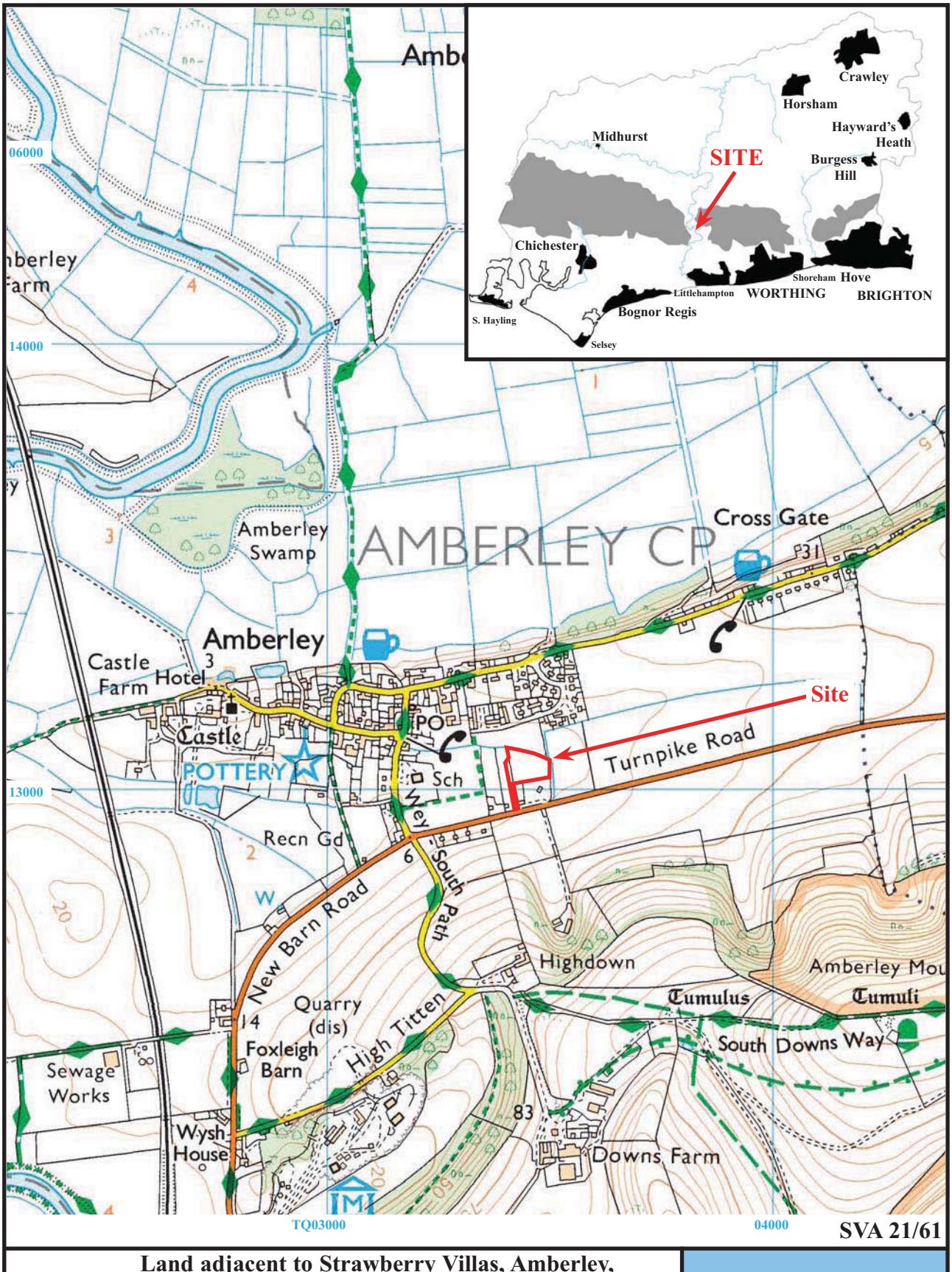

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Figure 1. Location of site within Amberley and West Sussex.

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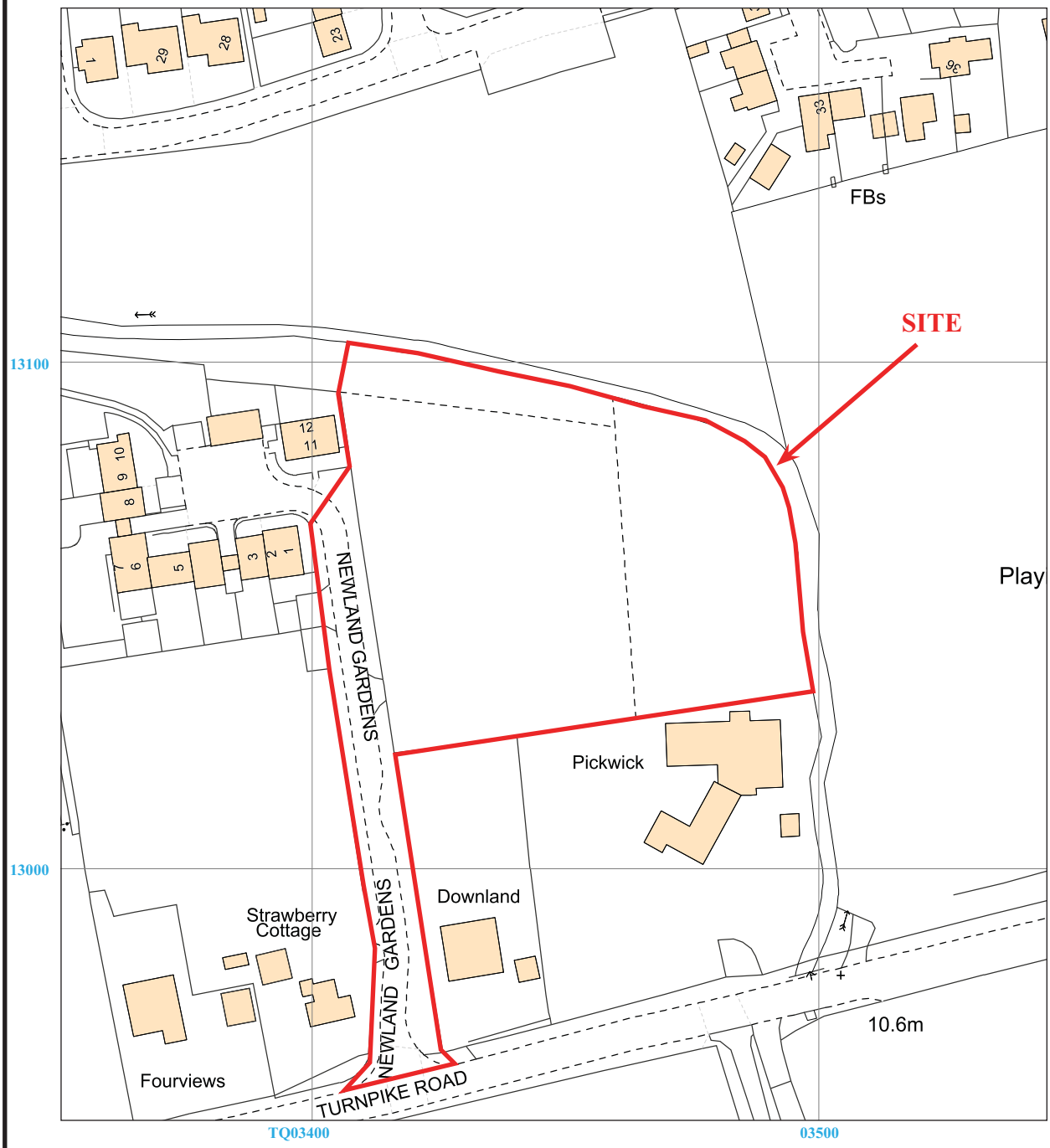

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Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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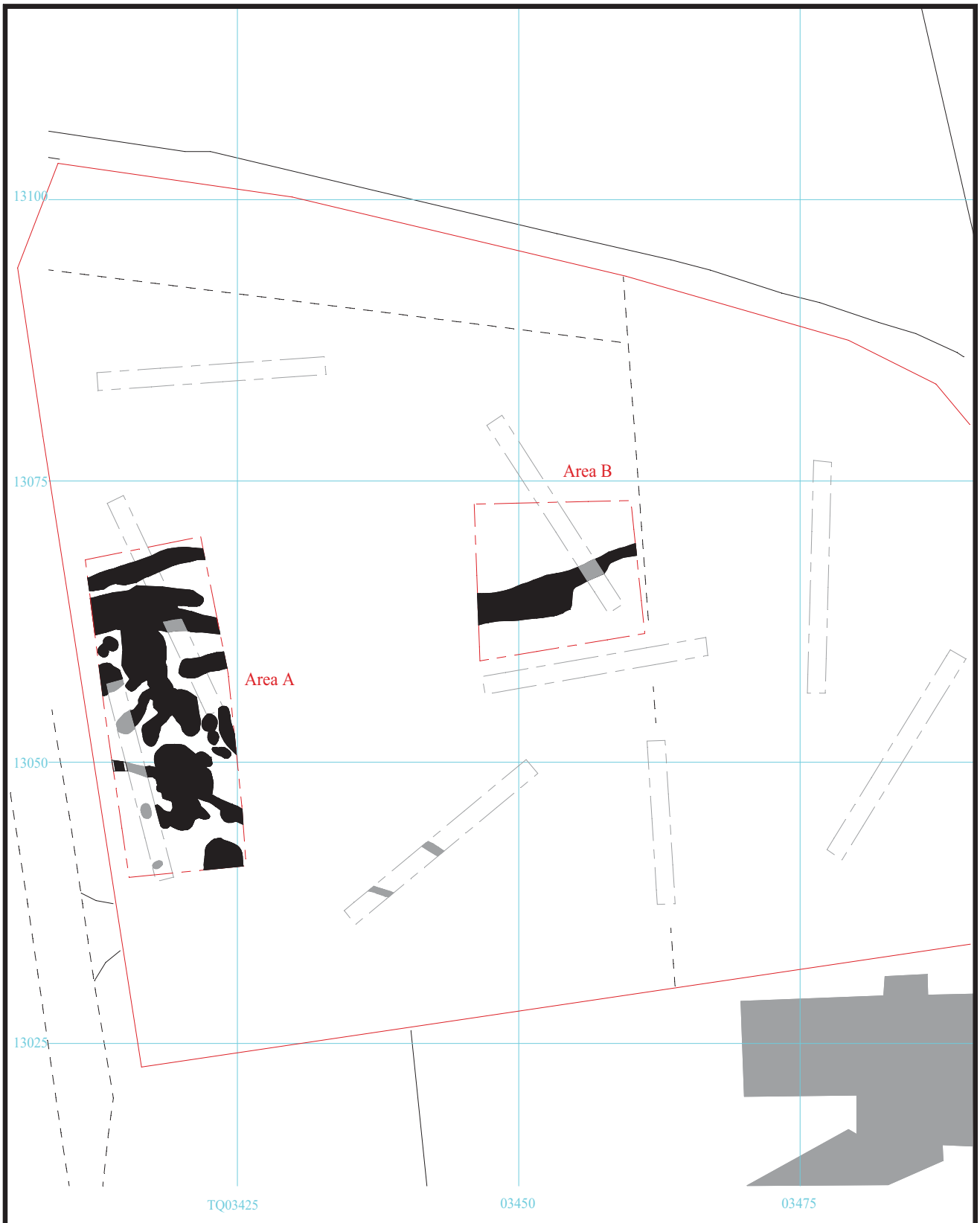

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Figure 3. Plan showing excavated areas and archaeological features.

0 25m

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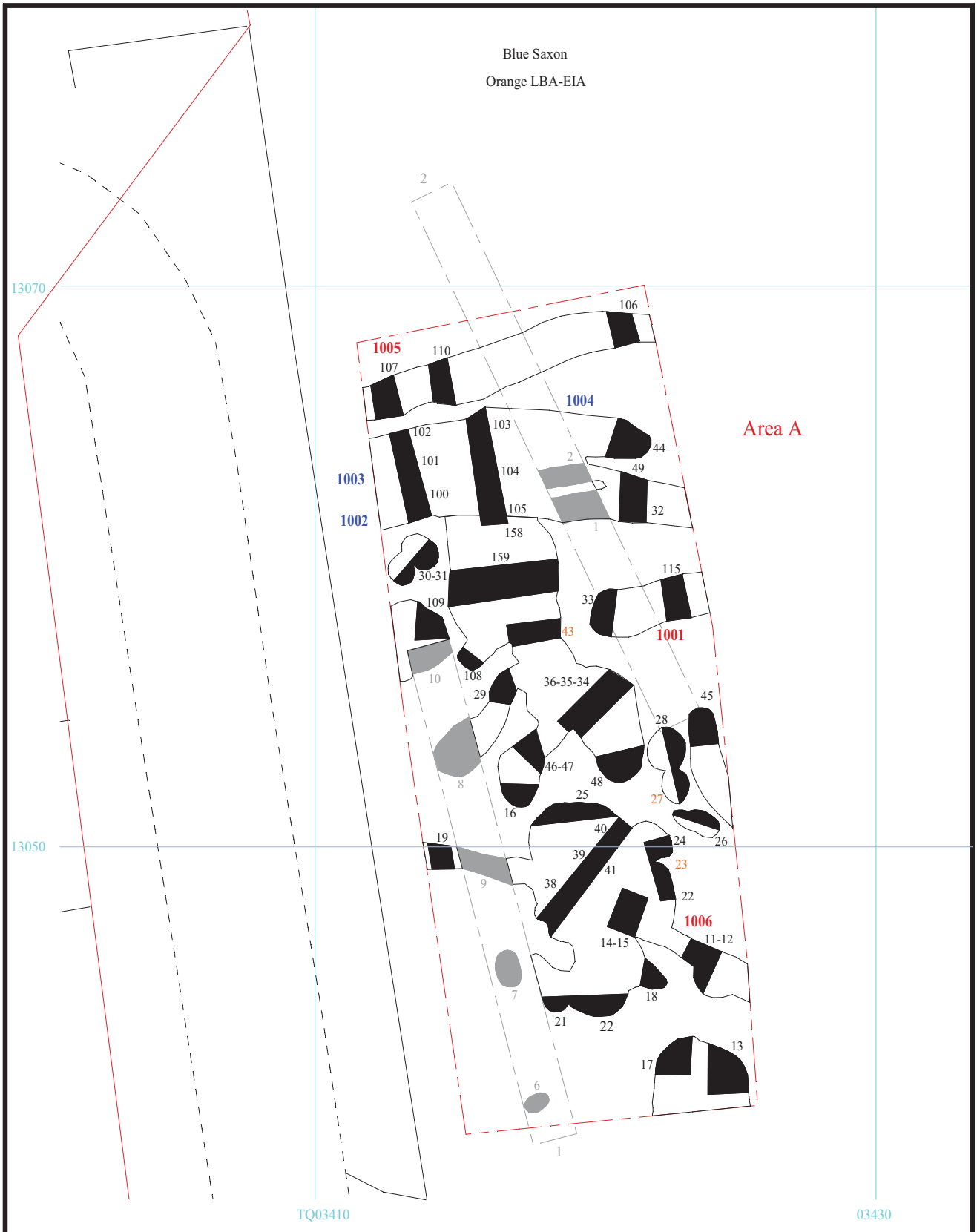

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Figure 4. Plan showing Area A and excavated features.

0 10m

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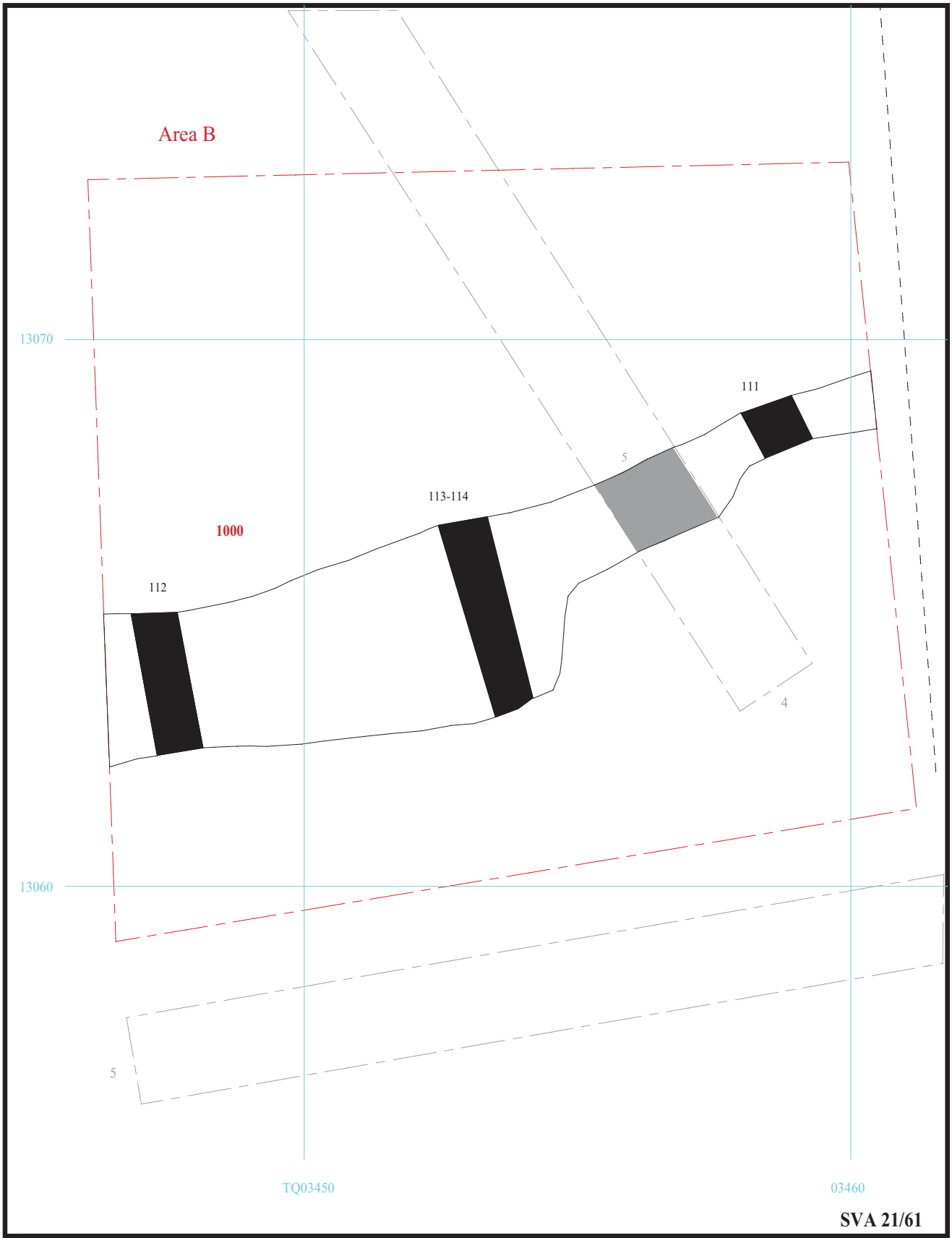

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Figure 5. Plan showing Area B and excavated features.

0 5m

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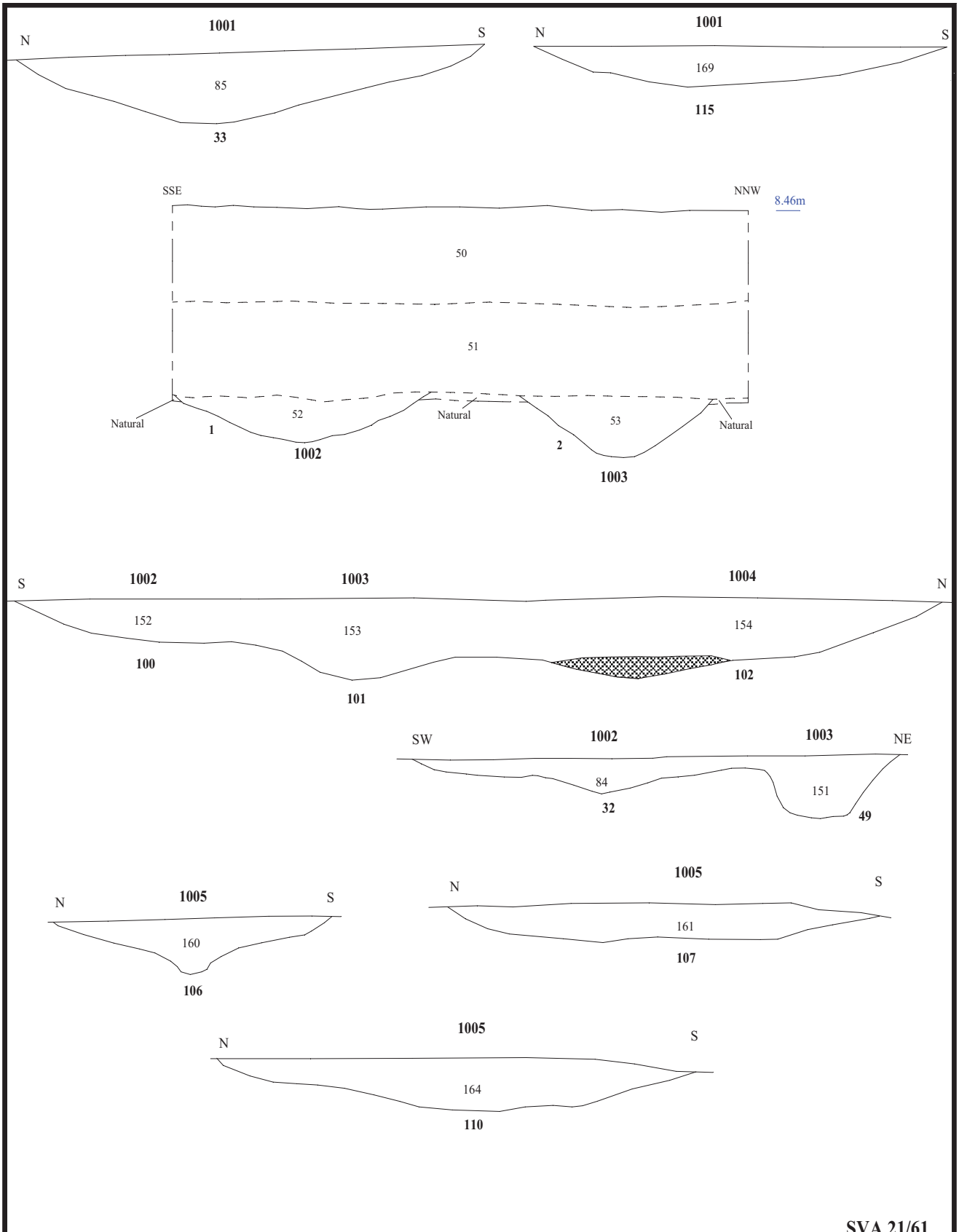

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Figure 6. Ditch Sections.

0 1m

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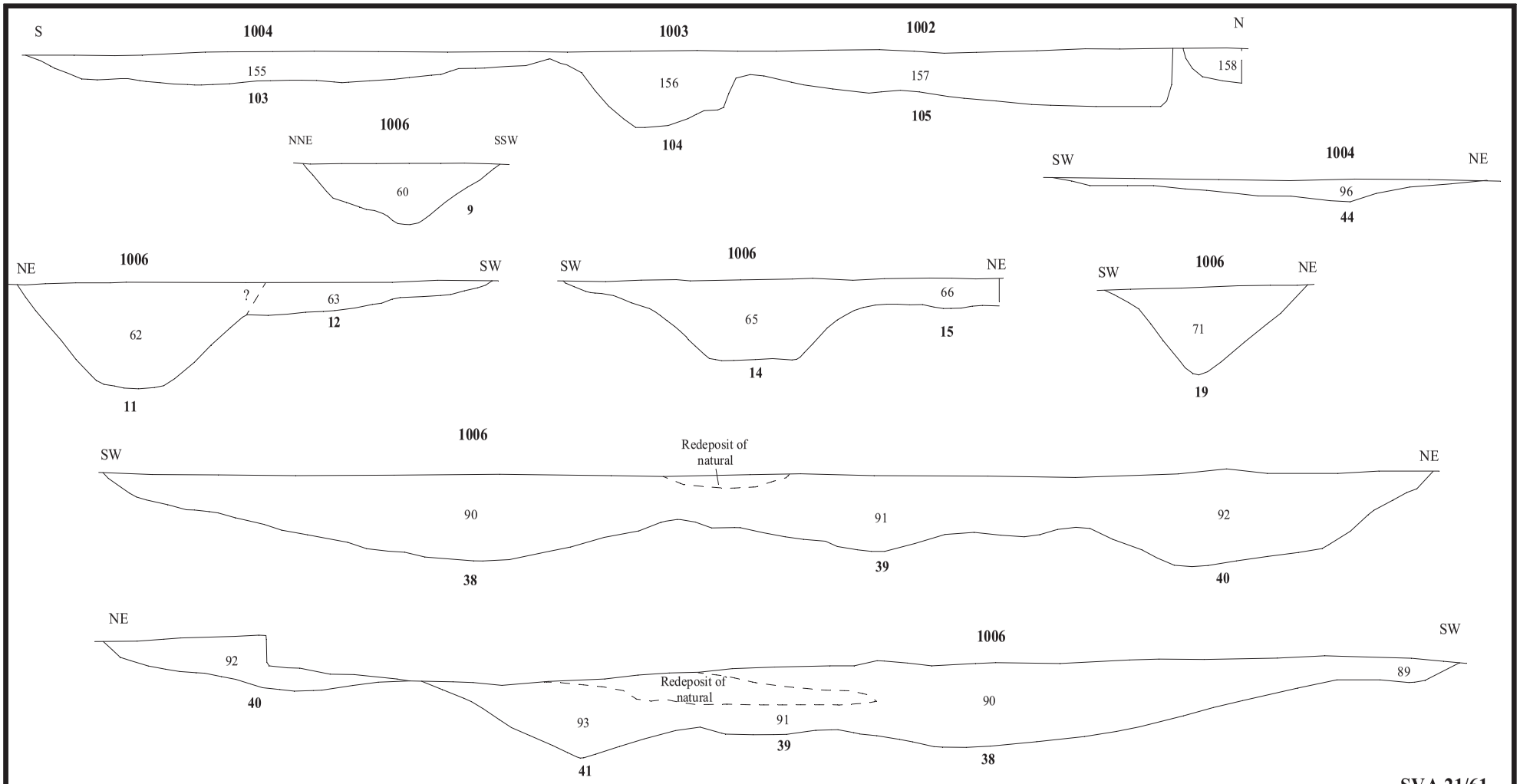

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Figure 7. Ditch Sections.

0 1m

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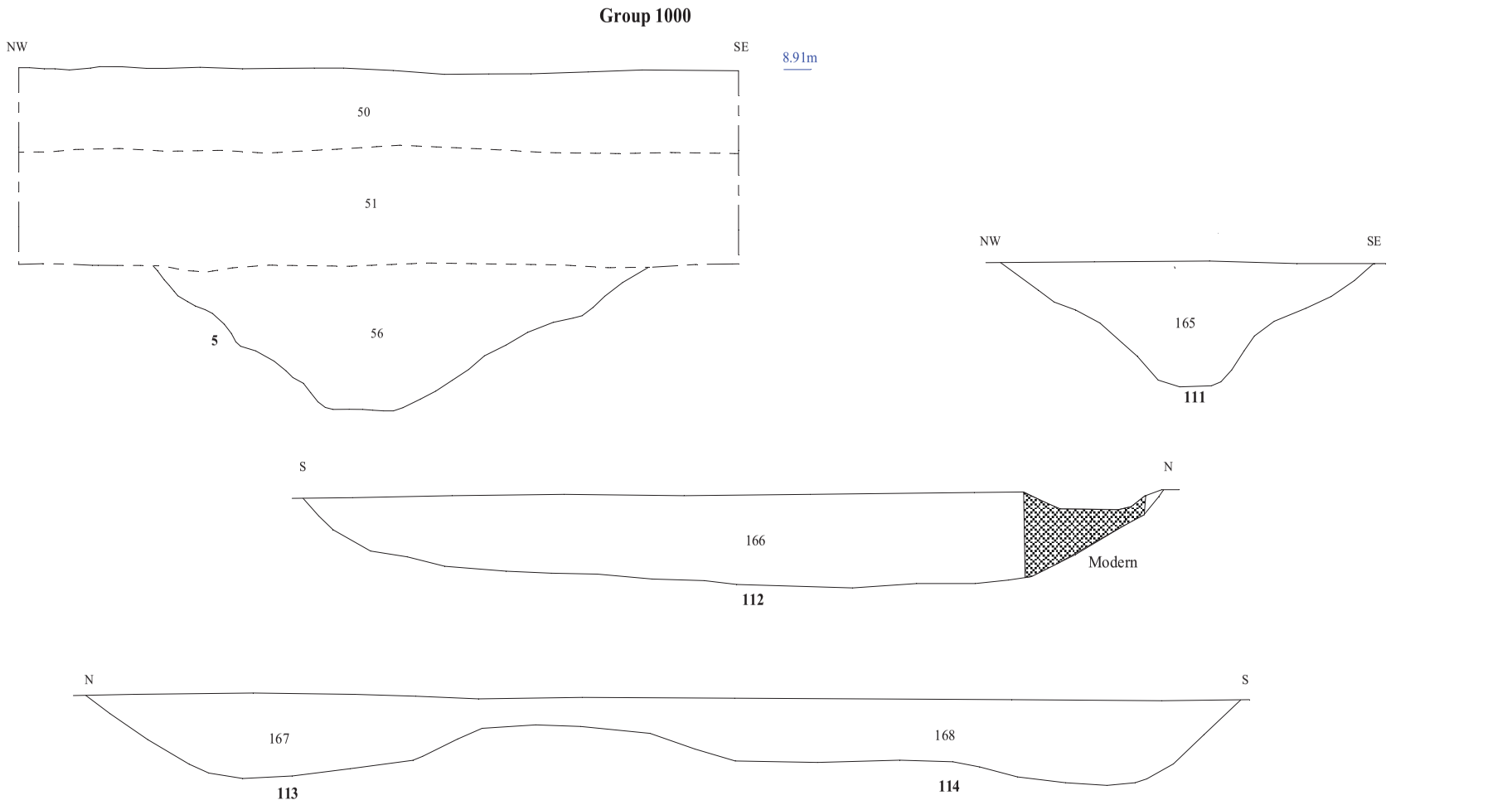

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Figure 8. Sections, Area B.

0 1m

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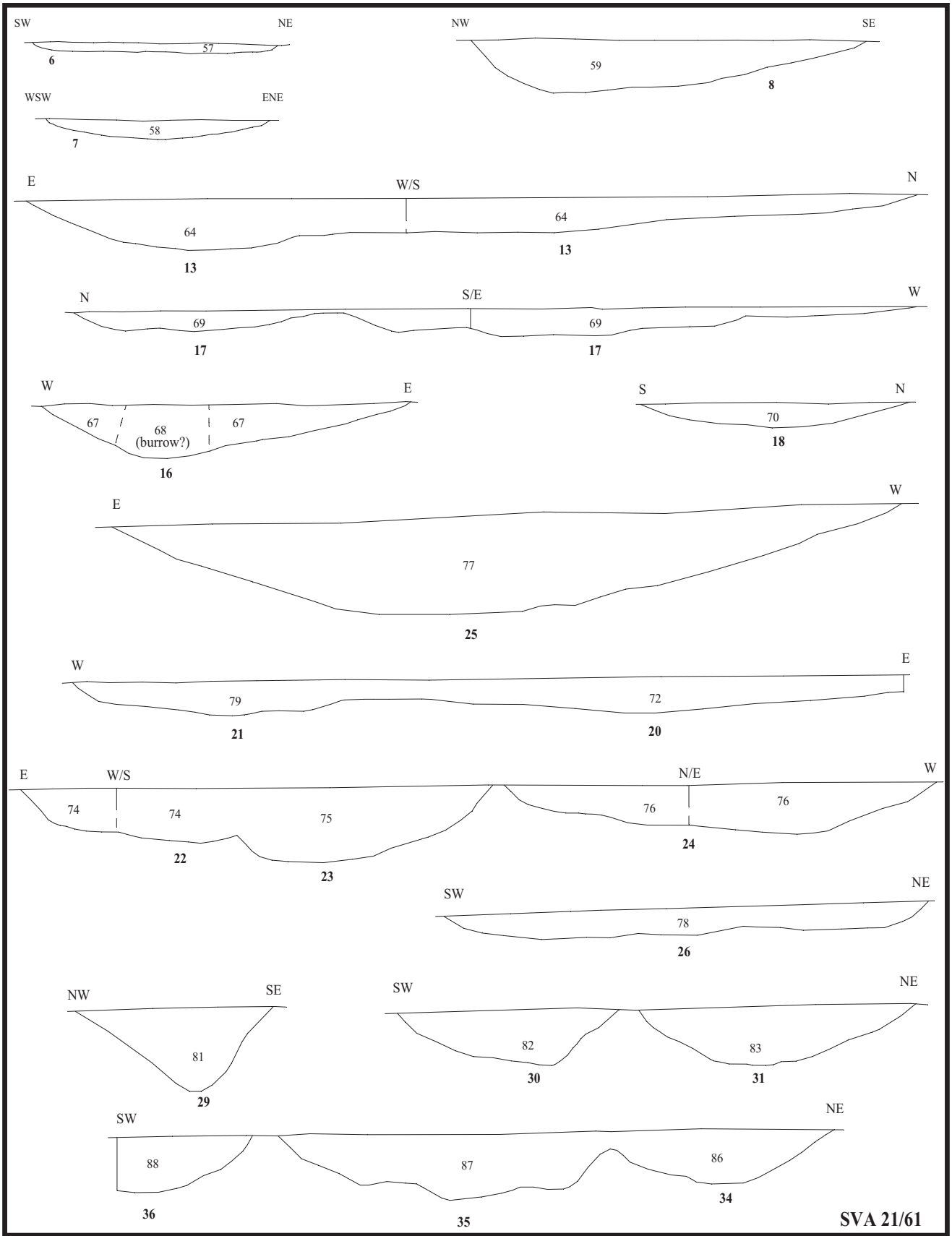

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Figure 9. Pit Sections.

0 1m

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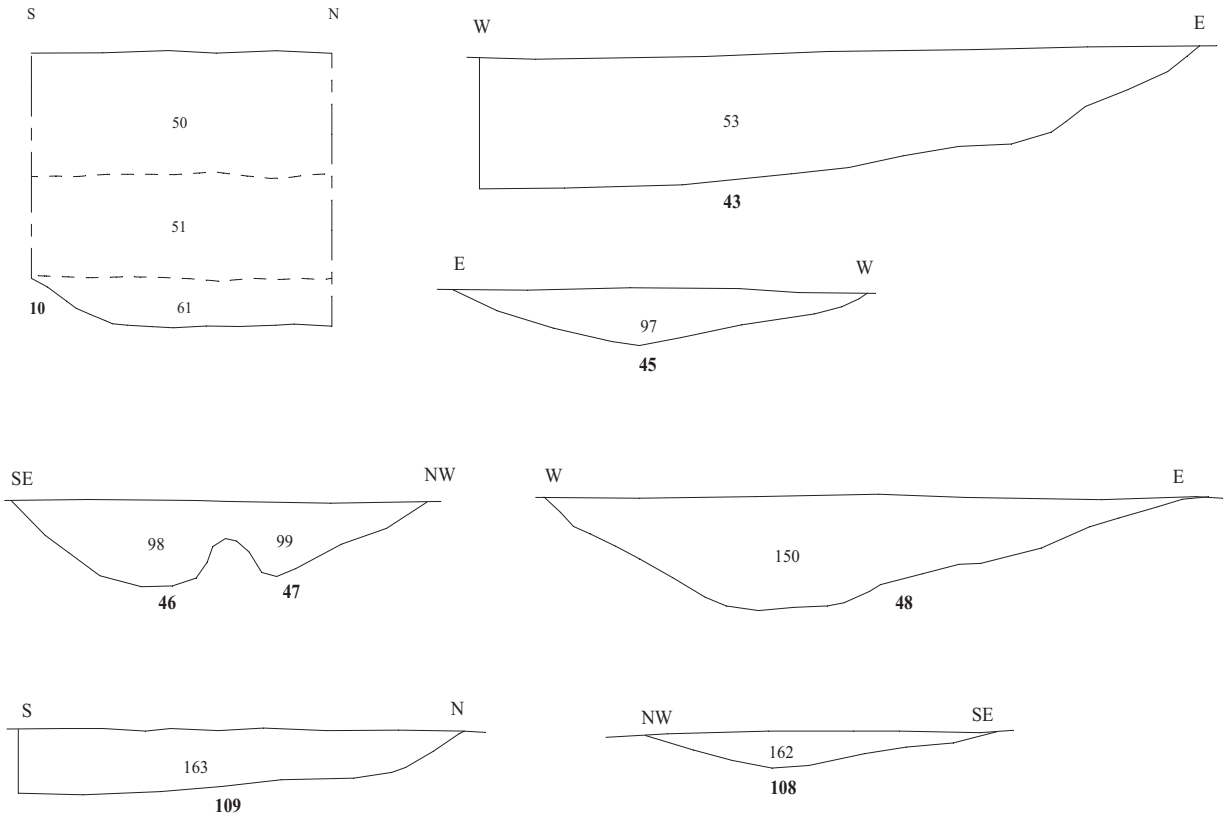

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Figure 10. Pit Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. General view of Area A after stripping

Plate 2. Pits 22, 23 (centre) and 24, looking west.
Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.3m amd 0.1m.

Plate 3. Pit 17, looking south-east.
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m.

Plate 4. Pit 15 and ditch 1006 (14) looking north-west.
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 5. Pits 39 and 40, looking north-west.
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 6. Ditch 1001 (terminus 33) looking east.
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.1m.

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Plates 1 - 6.

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Plate 7. Area B, ditch 114 recutting ditch 1000, looking west. Scales Horizontal 2m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 8. Ditch 1000, slot 111, looking west. Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.

Plate 9. Ditches 1002, 1003, looking west. Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m and 0.1m.

Plate 10. Detail of quern showing rod-shaped *Alveolina* microfossils typical of Mixon stone.

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Plates 7 - 9.

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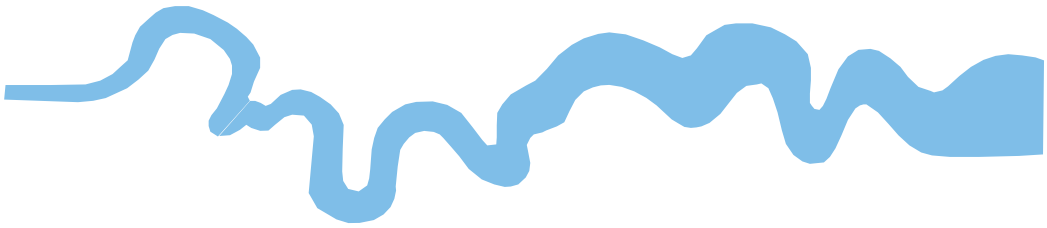
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
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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