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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: CLL10/85

(TQ 0180 0360)

Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Gleeson Strategic Land Limited

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CLL 10/85

November 2010

Summary

Site name: Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0180 0360

Site activity: Field evaluation

Date and duration of project: 23rd August – 1st October 2010

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: CLL 10/85

Area of site: *c*. 32ha

Summary of results: Of the 320 trenches excavated, 111 revealed certain or probable archaeological features, dating mainly from the Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Roman periods, but with several Saxon and Medieval features also present. The majority of the features and finds came from an area of about 6–7ha extent in the south-eastern part of the site, where there is certainly a Late Iron Age to Roman settlement, and probably a Bronze Age one, but there were also concentrations in the south-western corner (Bronze Age), along the northern edge (probably prehistoric), and scattered features elsewhere.

Monuments identified: Bronze Age pits, ditches; Iron Age pits, ditches; Roman pits, ditches; Saxon pits, gully; medieval ditches; post-medieval trackway.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Littlehampton Museum in due course.

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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 10/85

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (centred on TQ 0180 0360) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Ruth Hopkins of Gleeson Strategic Land Limited, Integration House, Rye Close, Ancells Business Park, Fleet, Hampshire, GU51 2QG.

Planning consent is to be sought from Arun District Council to develop the site for housing. The archaeological potential of the site had previously been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (CA 2008), and a pre-determination field evaluation (machine trenching) was requested by the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer, to better inform the planning process.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Mark Taylor, West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer, adviser to the District on matters relating to archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Bray, Marta Buczek, Aiji Castle, Aidan Colyer, Steve Crabb, Tim Dawson, James Earley, Steve Ford, Felicity Howell, James Norbury, Hayley Nicholls, Leonie Pett, Sean Swann, Andy Taylor and Sean Wallis, and the site code is CLL 10/85. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Littlehampton Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located approximately 1.5km north-west of the historic core of Littlehampton, and about the same distance south of Arundel on the Sussex coastal plain.. The river Arun is situated to the west, less than 200m away from the south-western corner of the site and around 500m from the north-west corner (Fig. 1). The proposal site consists of two arable fields, divided by Courtwick Lane. The smaller of the two fields, in the north-east part of the site, is quite flat, despite the fact that the northern part of the field was previously occupied by a railway cutting. This was backfilled in the early 1970's and the land brought back into agricultural use. The larger field is relatively flat, although the central area is slightly raised and generally slopes up towards the far

south-west corner, whilst the north-western corner of the field slopes down quite gently towards the river Arun. The entire site lies at between 9m (at Court Wick Park) and just below 5m (along the western edge) above Ordnance Datum, According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1996) the underlying geology consists mainly of Younger Raised Beach Deposits, with a central tongue of brickearth extending from the southern boundary of the site almost to the northern edge of the north-east field. However, the evaluation showed that the brickearth was far more extensive than suggested by the BGS, being found in the majority of trenches. The brickearth varied in colour and composition across the site, with some trenches revealing a light yellow brown sandy silt with flint inclusions, whilst in the eastern half of the site the brickearth was more reddish in colour with fewer inclusions. The sandiness of the brickearth also varied from trench to trench. The Younger Raised Beach Deposits were only recorded in the trenches in the western part of the site, and particularly in the north-western corner of the larger field. Here they appeared as various bands of sand and flinty gravels, with occasional patches of underlying chalk and the overlying brickearth capping being observed in a few trenches.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (CA 2008), and by recent fieldwork in the surrounding area. The site is located within a section of the Sussex coastal plain known to contain exceptional Palaeolithic deposits, with the internationally important Boxgrove site 8km to the north west. The present site however, appears to lie on the lower, younger, Brighton-Norton raised beach, which has produced few Palaeolithic finds to date (Pope 2003). Investigations of this geological sequence to the west at Lidsey indicated that there, the beach deposits were buried beneath brickearth and had formed in a marine environment with no possibility of *in-situ* Palaeolithic remains (Colcutt 2007). However, geology and topography can vary locally and there is a small possibility that Palaeolithic finds, either *in situ* or disturbed, could be present on the site at the same level as any post-glacial archaeological deposits.

There was considered to be much greater potential for features and deposits dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods to be present, partly due to the site's position close to the river Arun. Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork has been found within the site itself through fieldwalking, whilst Bronze Age deposits have been recorded to the south of the site, representing both occupation and funerary activity. Iron Age and Roman finds have also been recorded to the north and south of the site, with evidence of Iron Age settlement being recorded during the construction of the Littlehampton Bypass (A259), along the site's southern boundary. Further to the south-east, Roman occupation deposits were encountered during the

development of the Wickbourne Estate in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The site was also within the medieval manor of Wick, and it is possible that features associated with the early manor may be present, although it is thought that the original manor house is likely to have been in the area currently occupied by Court Wick Park itself (CA 2008); this area is not included in the proposals.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or Palaeolithic deposits within the area of proposed development.

The specific research aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if any deposits relating to human activity in the Palaeolithic period are present;

to determine if any deposits dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods are present;

to determine if any deposits relating to occupation or funerary activity during the Bronze Age are present;

to determine if any features or deposits connected with Iron Age / Roman activity are present; and

to determine if any features or deposits associated with the medieval manor of Wick are present.

It was originally proposed to dig 320 trenches, each 25m long and 1.8-2.1m wide, across the site, in a random stratified pattern, which would provide a *c*. 5% sample of the area of proposed development area. A contingency of 400m length of trench was included, should this be required to clarify findings made in the original evaluation. The trenches were to be opened with a mechanical 360º type mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds, and a metal detector was also used to check a number of the spoilheaps. The trenches were to be dug to examine the full depth of deposits above the underlying natural geology. Where archaeological features or deposits are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and sufficient of the deposits excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

Provision was made for the sieving of forty 1m x 0.5m test pits. The spoil from the topsoil (beneath turf if present) and subsoil was sieved using a 10mm mesh. The test pits locations were to be determined after an assessment of finds recovered from trench spoilheaps and were to be clustered in groups of 10.

The fieldwork was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of any archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. The work was to be carried out in accordance with the West Sussex County Council Standards for archaeological fieldwork, recording and post-excavation work (development control requirements for archaeological fieldwork) (WSCC 2007), with special emphasis placed on the requirements of the recent Planning Policy Statement (PPS5 2010).

Human remains were removed from the site under Ministry of Justice Licence 10-0159.

Results

The full 320 trenches were excavated, although a few modifications were made to positions (Fig. 2). To minimize disruption to the residents of the Court Wick Park cottages, it was decided not to excavate the six trenches which had been proposed in the area around the cottages and derelict farm buildings. To compensate for this loss of trenching, six additional trenches were excavated in the larger of the two fields. Similarly, a number of trenches had originally been planned for the northern part of the site, in the area which had previously been a railway cutting. Some of these trenches were repositioned, and a series of short test pits were dug along the line of the cutting. Further trenches in this area had to be repositioned due to the presence of overhead power cables. All of these changes to the original scheme were agreed with Mr Mark Taylor of West Sussex County Council.

The trenches varied in length between 21.50–30.0m, although the average length was approximately 25.5m. Most trenches were 2.10m wide, apart from a small number of the initial trenches which were opened with a smaller mechanical excavator and were 1.85m wide. The total area opened was thus slightly above 5% of the proposal area. The trench depth varied considerably across the site, determined largely by the amount of topsoil and subsoil present, but also due to the need, in some cases, to remove a certain amount of brickearth to fully reveal archaeological deposits. As a result, the trenches were between 0.3m and 1.2m deep, excluding the test-pits. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology recorded in the trenches varied although, in general, brickearth deposits were noted in all but the western part of the site. The brickearth consisted of a firm sandy silt deposit, which varied in colour from light yellowish brown to mid reddish brown, and contained flint inclusions in places. In the western part of the site, the underlying geology consisted of bands of flint gravel and sand, which form the Younger Raised Beach deposits, with patches of underlying chalk visible in places. Topsoil depth averaged about 0.35m, with its

composition ranging from sandy silt to clayey silt, depending on the underlying deposits. The subsoil encountered varied dramatically in depth; in some trenches it was less than 0.10m thick, whilst in others it was nearly 1.00m deep. As with the topsoil, the composition of the subsoil deposits varied across the site, dependent on the underlying geology.

Out of a total of 320 trenches, 111 contained possible archaeological deposits (Figs 3 and 4), and it is these trenches which are discussed further below. Stratigraphy of the trenches without features can be found in Appendix 1. All measurements along the trench are from the south, south-west or west end unless noted otherwise.

Trench 4 (Figs 5 and 21)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained two pits. A sub-circular pit (6) was located between 11.3m and 12.1m. This feature was about 0.9m long, 0.45m wide and up to 0.28m deep, and contained a single fill of mid brown sandy silt (62), which yielded two sherds of middle to late Bronze Age pottery. Nearly 3kg of burnt flint fragments were recovered from a soil sample from this deposit. Pit 5 was less than 1m north of pit 6, and was quite elongated in plan. The pit was about 0.9m long, 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep. A flint flake was recovered from its single fill of mid brown sandy silt (61), which also contained occasional flint and charcoal inclusions.

Trench 5 (Figs 5 and 21)

Trench 5 was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained three archaeological features at its south-eastern end (from 21m to 24m). A sub-circular pit (3) was about1.1m long, 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep. Whilst no finds were recovered from its primary fill of brownish grey silty sand (59), one large sherd of late Bronze Age pottery was found within its upper fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (58), along with a fragment of burnt flint.

A possible ditch terminus (1), which appears to have been re-cut (2), was recorded between 22.1m and 24.1m, extending out of the trench to the east. Although the original ditch (1), which was about 0.90 wide and 0.55m deep, contained three distinct fills (52, 53 and 54), these produced no archaeological finds. The re-cut (2) was about 0.85m wide and 0.45m deep, and also contained three fills (55, 56 and 57). Of these, only the upper fill of dark grey silty clay (55) yielded any finds. These consisted of two small sherds of pottery, the latest of which was early Roman in date, and three pieces of burnt flint.

Trench 7 (Figs 5 and 21)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a pit (13) and two gullies (31 and 14). Pit 13 was sub-circular in plan, and recorded between 3.4m and 4.1m. The pit measured 0.6m by 0.7m, but was only 0.12m deep, and contained no archaeological finds within its fill of yellow brown silty clay (69).

Gully 31 was 0.45m wide, and was noted between 6.4m and 9.3m, aligned almost due east-west. Although the feature was not excavated, two small sherds of late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of brown sandy silt (88), along with one residual middle to late Bronze Age sherd. Another gully (14) was parallel to feature 31, 7m to its north, between 14.8m and 17.6m. A slot through this gully produced no finds, but showed the feature was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill (70) was very similar to that of gully 31.

Trench 9 (Fig. 5)

Two possible gullies (10 and 11) were recorded within Trench 9, which was aligned approximately SE-NW. Gully 10 appeared to be L-shaped in plan, and was recorded between 8.9m and 11.2m. Whilst the feature was obvious when the trench was originally opened, intensive hand-cleaning was required before it could be sampled, due to heavy rainfall. The terminus of the gully was excavated, which indicated that the feature was 0.35m wide, but only 0.05m deep, although there had been some horizontal truncation from hand-cleaning. One small sherd of middle to late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from its fill of mid brown sandy silt (66).

Gully 11 was noted between 22.6m and 24.3m, but was not excavated. Despite hand-cleaning, it was not entirely clear if the feature extended the full width of the trench. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brown sandy silt (67).

Trench 27 (Figs 5 and 21)

Trench 27 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained two possible gullies (7 and 8), both of which terminated within the trench, and shared the same alignment about 5m apart. Only gully 7 was excavated, and this was shown to be 0.58m wide and 0.2m deep. Modern finds, such as glass fragments and pieces of metal were recovered from its fill of orange brown silty sand (63). Although it was not excavated, the fill (64) of gully 8 was very similar to that found within feature 7. It is therefore likely that this gully is also modern.

Trench 31 (Figs 5 and 21)

A possible pit (9) was recorded between 21.6m and 22.6m in this SW–NE aligned trench. The pit was not fully visible in plan, and quite irregular in shape, measuring about 1m by at least 0.7m. The single fill of the pit (65) consisted of orange brown silty sand, with moderate charcoal inclusions. Ten sherds of 11th- to 12th-century pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with one piece of burnt flint, and several small fragments of fired clay. A small sherd of clearly residual late Iron Age pottery was found in a soil sample taken from the deposit.

Trench 34 (Figs 5 and 21)

This trench was aligned approximately W-E. Post-hole 12 was located at 15m, and had been slightly damaged during machining. What remained of the feature was measured about 0.4m by 0.25m, and was 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark brown sandy silt (68), which was sampled due to its charcoal content. The feature may have been a double post-hole, although the looseness of its fill suggests that it may be modern.

Trench 35 (Figs 5 and 22)

Trench 35 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a post-hole (28) and two possible pits (29 and 30). Pit 29 was only partially visible within the trench, between 21.5m and 22.8m, and was just 0.08m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of yellow grey silty sand (86), and the irregular nature of the feature may indicate that it is geological or a treebole. The same is true of feature 30, which was noted between 23.3m and 23.8m. Although this feature was less irregular in plan, no finds were found within its fill of yellow grey silty sand (87), which was only 0.03m deep.

Post-hole 28 measured about 0.25m in diameter, and was recorded between 24.5m and 24.8m. It had a single fill of yellow brown silty sand (85), 0.18m thick, which contained two small fragments of fired clay.

Trench 36 (Figs 6 and 22)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained six archaeological features (37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42). A probable gully (42) was observed from the south-west end of the trench extending north-east for about 7.2m, but was not excavated. The feature varied considerably in width along its length, and was almost 1m wide in places, suggesting that it either was of natural origin or may have cut, or been cut, by other features which were not easily identified during the evaluation. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (99). The gully appeared to terminate within the trench, and may be associated with another gully terminus (41), which was recorded between 9.6m and 11.7m. This terminus was excavated, although no finds were found within its single fill of dark greyish brown silty sand (98). The feature was up to 0.5m wide, but only 0.07m deep.

Another possible gully terminus (39) was seen between 14.3m and 15.1m and, despite being about 0.7m wide, was only 0.07m deep. Its fill of light orange brown sandy silt (97) yielded two tiny crumbs of pottery or fired clay which could not be dated. Two post-holes (38 and 40) were recorded just to the north-east of gully 39, between 16m and 16.4m. Post-hole 38 measured 0.4m in diameter, and was 0.1m deep, but contained no finds within its fill of orange brown sandy silt (95). Feature 40 was smaller, measuring 0.25m by 0.3m, and was only 0.04m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of orange brown sandy silt (96).

A final post-hole (37) was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench, between 20.9m and 21.3m. This feature was 0.15m deep, and about 0.4m in diameter. It had a single fill of dark brown silty sand (94), which contained occasional charcoal and flint inclusions, but no archaeological finds.

Trench 37 (Figs 6 and 27)

Trench 37 was aligned approximately SW-NE. Pit 216 was partially visible between 9.7m and 10.6m, and had a single fill of greyish brown clayey sand (283) which produced no finds. The pit was at least 0.9m wide and 0.4m

deep. A gully (217) aligned east-west was recorded between 13m and 16.4m, which was up to 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (284)

Trench 38 (Figs 6 and 27)

An irregular shaped pit (215) was partially revealed in this SE-NW aligned trench, between 9.3m and 11.7m. The pit was at least 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep, but no finds were found within its single fill of light brownish orange silty sand (282).

Trench 39 (Figs 6 and 28)

Trench 39 was aligned approximately SW-NE. A small pit (232) was fully excavated, between 9.1m and 9.8m, which contained the articulated skeleton of a dog. No easily dateable finds were found within the fill of the feature (350) although, given the poor level of bone preservation seen elsewhere on the site, the pit is likely to be medieval or later. The only other find from the pit was a single fragment of burnt flint.

A gully terminus (233) was recorded between 7.4m and 8.8m, which was about 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The only find from its fill of light greyish brown silty clay (351) was a small piece of burnt flint.

Trench 40 (Figs 6 and 22)

This trench was aligned approximately W-E, and contained a gully (21) between 1.5m and 3m. This feature was about 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep, and two small sherds of 13th- to 15th-century pottery and a struck flint were recovered from its single fill of light orange silty clay (78).

Trench 43 (Figs 6, 21 and 27)

Two gullies (15 and 222) were investigated in Trench 43, which was aligned approximately SE-NW. Gully 15 was recorded between 2.3m and 2.9m, and was about 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. No archaeological finds were retrieved from its fill of orange clayey silt (71).

Gully 222 was noted between 14.3m and 14.9m, where it terminated. It was about 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep, and had a single fill of orange brown sandy silt (289) which yielded a small piece of burnt flint.

Trench 44 (Figs 6 and 21)

Trench 44 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a sub-rectangular pit (20) and a gully (19) which terminated within the trench. Pit 20 was investigated, between 2m and 3.7m, and was at least 1.5m long and 1.6m wide. The feature was nearly 0.5m deep, and four sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from its primary fill of dark grey silty sand (77). Its upper fill consisted of orange brown silty sand (76), and contained over four flint cores, 400g of burnt flint fragments, along with over thirty sherds of middle Bronze Age pottery, and one small sherd (5g) of late Iron Age pottery which is likely to be intrusive.

Gully 19 was recorded at the north-west end of the trench, between 22.2m and 24.2m, and was up to 0.4m wide and 0.06m deep. The archaeological finds recovered from its fill of yellow brown clayey silt (75) consisted of small burnt flint fragments, one struck flint flake, and two small abraded undatable pellets of pottery.

Trench 45 (Figs 7 and 21)

Two gullies (223 and 17) and a post-hole (16) were recorded in trench 45, which was aligned approximately SW-NE. Although gully 223 was not excavated, it was seen to be at least 0.7m wide, and a sherd of middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the surface of its upper fill of orange brown clayey sand (290). The feature originally appeared to run across the entire width of the trench, between 2.4m and 6.5m, although it was not very clear, even after repeated hand-cleaning of the stripped area. It is possible that this is the same north-south feature as those recorded in Trenches 66 (328) and 67 (44).

Post-hole 16 was recorded between 15m and 15.4m, and was sub-circular in plan. The feature measured just over 0.25m in diameter, and was 0.07m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of orange clayey silt (72), although occasional charcoal flecks were noted.

Gully 17 was investigated between 17m and 18.8m, and was shown to be 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a single fill of orange clayey silt (73) which produced no archaeological finds.

Trench 46 (Figs 7 and 21)

Trench 46 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a gully (18) between 8.8m and 10m. This feature was about 0.55m wide and 0.08m, and a piece of modern glass was found within its fill of greyish brown clayey silt (74), (this was not retained).

Trench 47 (Figs 7 and 22)

This trench was aligned E-W, and contained a post-hole (22) and a small pit (23). The post-hole was recorded between 4.7m and 4.9m, and was 0.3m in diameter and 0.07m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of orange silty clay (79).

Pit 23 was only partially visible against the southern section of the trench, between 7.6m and 8.2m. The feature was at least 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep, and three small sherds of late Iron Age pottery were found within its fill of brown silty clay (80).

Trench 48 (Figs 7 and 22)

Gully 24 was recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately S-N, between 23.6m and 24.9m. The gully was just over 0.5m wide, and about 0.14m deep, with a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (81). A slot through the feature produced small fragments of burnt flint and fired clay.

Trench 49 (Figs 7 and 22)

This trench was aligned W-E, and contained a gully (25) and three probable post-holes (43, 26 and 27). Gully 25 was recorded between 20.6m and 21.2m, and terminated within the trench. It was 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, but no finds were recovered from its fill of light greyish brown silty clay (82).

A likely post-hole (43) was seen between 21.5m and 22.2m, which measured 0.4m in diameter. No finds were retrieved from its single fill of yellow brown clay (150), which was 0.25m thick. Feature 26 was more convincing as a post-hole as it contained a number of probable packing stones although, once again, it produced no dateable finds. It was located between 22m and 22.6m, and was about 0.55m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It was filled with a deposit of greyish brown silty clay (83).

Post-hole 27 was recorded at the far eastern end of the trench, and was only partially exposed during machining. It appeared to be up to 0.4m in diameter and was about 0.13m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark grey sandy silt (84).

It is possible that all the features found in this trench may be associated with one another, although this is difficult to prove due to the lack of dating evidence.

Trench 50 (Fig. 7)

This trench was aligned approximately S-N, and contained a modern gully (35) between 2.4m and 3.7m, which was not excavated. The feature was about 0.5m wide, and filled with orange brown silty sand (92) which contained fragments of coal (not retained).

Trench 51 (Figs 7 and 21)

Trench 51 was aligned approximately S-N, and contained a possible pit or ditch terminus (4) at its southern end. This feature was only partially visible, but was seen to be at least 1.5m long and 0.9m wide. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (60), which was at least 0.15m thick.

Trench 52 (Figs 7, 22 and 23)

A probable tree-bole (36) and gully (47) were investigated in this trench, which was aligned approximately SW-NE. Feature 36 was quite irregular in nature, and was recorded between 10.2m and 10.9m. It measured about 0.6m in diameter and was 0.17m deep, with a single loose fill of dark brown silt (93) which contained no archaeological finds.

Gully 47 was recorded between 17.5m and 18.9m, but produced no finds. It was about 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep, and filled with a single deposit of yellow brown silty sand (155), which was sampled due to the fact that it was seen to contain charcoal fragments.

Trench 54 (Figs 7 and 27)

Trench 54 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained two intercutting features (224 and 225) between 4.5m and 7.1m. A slot was excavated across these features and it appeared that an earlier pit (225), measuring at least 0.95m in diameter, had been truncated by gully 224. The pit appeared to be sub-circular in shape, but was only 0.1m deep. No finds were recorded within its fill of yellow brown silty sand (292). Gully 224 was about 1m wide, but just 0.15m deep. As with pit 225, it contained no finds within its fill of dark yellow brown silty sand (291).

Trench 57 (Figs 7 and 23)

This trench was aligned approximately S-N, and contained a gully (45) and a possible tree-bole (46). Gully 45 was recorded between 1.7m and 2.3m, and was 0.5m wide. The gully terminated within the trench, and no finds were recovered from its fill of orange brown sandy silt (153), which was up to 0.22m thick.

Although it was not seen fully in plan, feature 46 appeared to be quite irregular in character, and its uneven base suggested that it was probably a tree-bole. It was noted at the northern end of the trench, between 23.6m and 25m, and was at least 1.3m long and 0.9m wide. Excavation revealed that the feature was 0.2m deep, but produced no archaeological finds.

Trench 58 (Figs 8 and 27)

Trench 58 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a pit (219) and a post-hole (218). Pit 219 was not fully visible within the trench, but was recorded between 8.8m and 9.2m, and measured at least 0.8m in diameter. The feature was about 0.2m deep, and had a single fill of dark brownish grey silty sand (286) which contained several fragments of fired clay, two large pieces of probably Roman brick and a large fragment of bun-shaped loomweight, typical of the middle to late Saxon period..

No finds were recovered from post-hole 218, which was recorded between 11.1m and 11.6m. The feature measured 0.45m in diameter, and was 0.12m deep. It had a single fill of brownish grey silty sand (285).

Trench 59 (Figs 8 and 22)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained two gullies (32 and 33), approximately parallel. Gully 32 was recorded between 8m and 9.4m, and terminated within the trench. It was 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep, and appeared to be slightly curved. No finds were recovered from its fill of light brown sand (89).

Gully 33 was not excavated, but was noted between 13.6m and 16.1m. The feature was just under 0.4m wide, and its upper fill consisted of greyish brown silty clay (90). No finds were retrieved from the surface of the gully.

Trench 62 (Figs 8 and 22)

A pit (34) was recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately S-N, between 10m and 10.8m. The feature was about 0.8 in diameter and 0.3m deep. One struck flint (broken blade) was found within its fill of orange brown silty clay (91), along with several fragments of burnt flint and eleven small sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 66 (Figs 8 and 30; Pl. 1)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a ditch (328) at its south-western end. This feature was only partially visible within the trench, but could be seen to be at least 1.4m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (462) which yielded fragments of burnt flint and two small sherds of pottery. One of these was a tiny abraded fragment of prehistoric pottery, whilst the other (also small and abraded) dated from the 13th – 15th century. Nine pieces of struck flint were also found within this deposit. It is possible that this may be the same linear feature as those recorded in Trenches 45 (223) and 67 (44), which also contained prehistoric finds. If this is the case, the sherd of medieval pottery may be intrusive.

Trench 67 (Figs 8 and 23; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a ditch (44) between 10.9m and 15.7m. The feature was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, with an upper fill of brown silt (151), which produced no archaeological finds. The primary fill consisted of yellow brown silty clay (154), and was up to 0.25m thick. Fragments of fired clay were recovered from this deposit, along with two small sherds of prehistoric pottery, one of which dates from the middle to late Bronze Age. It is possible that this is the same feature as those recorded in Trenches 45 (223) and 66 (328).

Trench 68 (Fig. 8)

Trench 68 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a large area of grey sandy silt (475) between 11.3m and 19.8m, the edges of which were not clearly defined. A test pit was machined through the deposit, which established that it was probably the result of the underlying natural consisting of quite soft sandy layers. The deposit contained abraded sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, along with fragments of burnt flint, including a burnt flake, which are likely to have been the result of ploughing in the vicinity.

Trench 69 (Figs 8 and 23)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a gully (48) and pit (49) at its southern end. Gully 48 was about 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep, and was recorded on an east-west alignment between 1.3m and 3.1m. It had a single fill of brown silty sand (156) which yielded over twenty small fragments of burnt flint and a flint flake.

Feature 49 was noted between 4.5m and 5.3m, and appeared to be a sub-circular patch of burnt flint, which may have been in a shallow pit. Apart from burnt flint, a small sherd of decorated early Bronze Age pottery was found within its fill (157).

Trench 71 (Fig. 8)

Two linear features (105 and 104) were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately W-E. Feature 105 was noted between 22.8m and 24.6m, but was not excavated. It was up to 0.7m wide and its upper fill consisted of yellow brown sandy silt (164). Feature 104 was only 0.06m deep, and parallel to 105. Its fill (163) was also very similar to that seen in 105. Neither feature produced any archaeological finds, and it is likely that they are both merely wheel ruts.

Trench 72 (Fig. 8; Pl. 3)

Trench 72 was aligned approximately SE-NW. The only feature recorded within the trench was a flint surface (451), between 19.3m and 24m. This feature was noted in several other trenches, and would appear to represent the trackway heading south from Court Wick Farm, which is clearly shown on a map of the site dating from 1724. The surface had been laid down on subsoil, and has subsequently become buried by topsoil since falling out of use.

Trench 73 (Figs 9 and 23)

A number of features were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately S-N. Ditch 100 was observed towards the southern end of the trench, between 5.5m and 8.7m. Although the feature was up to 2.3m wide, it was just 0.2m deep which suggests that it may have been truncated by ploughing. It had a single fill of brown clayey silt (158) which contained ten sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery.

A possible pit (106) was noted between 20.3m and 21.3m, but was not excavated. Although the feature was not fully visible in the trench, it appeared to be sub-circular in shape, and its upper fill consisted of brown silty clay (165). The pit measured at least 0.95m in diameter, and no finds were recovered from its surface.

Feature 101 was recorded between 22.4m and 23.9m, and was about 0.6m wide. The feature was not excavated, and may be a gully or just a natural band. It was filled with orange brown sandy clay (159), which produced no finds.

Two sub-circular pits (107 and 108) were recorded at the northern end of the trench, between 25.6m and 28.2m. Pit 107 measured about 1.15m in diameter, but was only 0.07m deep. Six sherds of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery were found within its fill of yellow brown clayey silt (166). Pit 108 was slightly smaller than 107, measuring approximately 0.85m in diameter, but was similar in depth. Its fill of yellow brown clayey silt (167) yielded eleven sherds of late Iron Age pottery, along with a small fragment of fired clay.

Trench 74 (Figs 9 and 30)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW. A large ditch (327) was noted at the south-eastern end of the trench, but was not excavated. The ditch was orientated N-S, and it is likely that it is the same feature as 332 (in Trench 84) and 334 (Trench 85). Ditch 327 was about 2.1m wide, and over twenty sherds of early Roman pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of dark brown silty sand (461).

A post-hole (325) was recorded between 11.1m and 11.5m, which measured about 0.4m in diameter and was 0.09m deep. A flint spall was recovered from its fill of yellow brown silty clay (454). The terminus of a gully (324) was investigated between 13m and14.5m, the end of which was sub-rectangular in plan. It was about 0.95m wide and 0.2m deep, and had a single fill of yellow brown silty clay (453) which produced finds of burnt and two struck flints, along with fragments of fired clay.

Trench 75 (Figs 9, 29 and 30)

Several archaeological features were investigated in Trench 75, which was aligned approximately W-E. A ditch (313) appeared to have been re-cut by a shallower feature (305), between 4.1m and 6.9m. The original ditch had been at least 0.9m wide and 0.55m deep, and was filled with dark yellow brown silty clay (386) which contained fragments of fired clay and burnt flint, along with nearly 40 sherds of early Roman pottery. The re-cut was wider (*c*. 1.7m) and shallower (*c*. 0.2m) than ditch 313, and had a single fill of brown silty clay (381) which produced finds of early Roman pottery, fired clay, and a broken flint blade. The deposit also contained a small fragment of stone, probably from a broken quern. Further early Roman pottery sherds were recovered from a soil sample taken from deposit 381. Another ditch (314) was recorded between 13.1m and 15.1m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 1.2m wide, and two abraded sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark brown silty sand (392), along with a small fragment of tile.

Most of pit 316 was visible within the trench, between 22.9m and 23.5m. The feature measured approximately 0.55m in diameter and was 0.16m deep. Twenty-two sherds of early Roman pottery were found within its fill of yellow brown silty sand (394). A large feature (315) was recorded close to pit 316, between 24m and 25.8m, which may be a pit or perhaps more likely, a ditch terminus. Although it was not excavated, it was seen to be at least 1.7m wide, and three small abraded chips of pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of brown silty clay (393), which may be late Iron Age or early Roman in date. A small post-hole (317) was investigated immediately east of feature 315. It measured about 0.25m in diameter and was 0.11m deep. No finds were found within its fill of yellow brown silty sand (395).

Trench 76 (Figs 9, 29 and 30)

Trench 76 was aligned approximately SE-NW. The corner of a pit (312) was visible at the southern end of the trench. This feature was about 0.55m deep and, whilst it was not fully exposed, clearly over 1m in diameter.

Although some re-deposited natural (391) was noted within the pit, all of the finds came from its main fill of greyish brown silty clay (390). Numerous fragments of burnt flint and fired clay were recovered from the feature, along with almost sixty sherds of early Roman pottery, a small unidentified lump of iron and three struck flints. Further sherds of pottery were found within a soil sample taken from deposit 390.

A large feature was investigated between 6m and 10.2m, which was initially thought to be a wide ditch. Whilst this proved to be the case upon excavation, the ditch (318) was found to truncate two earlier pits (322 and 323) which had not been visible on the stripped surface of the trench. As the pits were not identified until after the hand dug slot had been largely completed, most of the finds from them were included with those from the ditch. Pit 322 was visible in the east facing section of the slot, but could not be recorded accurately in plan as it had been badly truncated by 318. It had originally been at least 0.6m deep, and its fill of greyish brown clayey silt (459) contained a few fired clay fragments, some of which were recovered from a soil sample, which also yielded a few abraded chips of pottery. Pit 323 had been even more truncated by the ditch, and was only visible in the west facing section of the slot. It had originally been at least 2.2m wide and 1m deep, and was filled with greyish brown clayey silt. Ditch 318 was up to 2.2m wide and about 0.9m deep. The three distinct fills (396, 457 and 458) only became apparent when the sections were examined after full excavation of the slot, but all of the finds were labelled as if from the upper fill of greyish brown clayey silt (396). The finds consisted of part of a broken quern, burnt flint and fired clay fragments, along with nearly a hundred sherds of early Roman pottery, a small lump of undiagnostic iron slag and two flint flakes.

Another large ditch (319) was recorded at the northern end of the trench, between 18.1m and 22.9m, but was not excavated. The feature was just under 2m wide, and six sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (397). This ditch is likely to be the same feature as ditch 311, which was excavated in Trench 77, and ditch 320 in Trench 83.

Trench 77 (Figs 9 and 29)

Trench 77 was aligned approximately W-E, and contained a ditch (311) between 6.2m and 14.7m. This feature was about 1.6m wide and 0.7m deep, and had a V-shaped profile, with an ‘ankle-breaker’ slot towards its base. It had a single fill of dark brown silty clay (389) which contained twenty-eight sherds of early Roman pottery, along with fragments of burnt flint and three flint flakes This is probably the same ditch as that recorded in Trenches 76 (319) and 83 (320)

Trench 78 (Figs 10 and 28)

Two linear features (248 and 246) were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately E-W. Ditch 248 was noted between 4.2m and 5m, but was not excavated. It was about 0.8m wide, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill brownish grey sandy silt (371).

Ditch 246 was investigated between 8.6m and 9.5m, and was shown to be 1.2m wide and at least 0.6m deep. Although three distinct fills were identified (367, 368 and 369) within the ditch, only the uppermost deposit of brownish grey sandy silt (369) contained any archaeological finds. These comprised several fragments of burnt flint and a denticulate flint scraper.

Trench 80 (Figs 10 and 29)

Trench 80 was aligned W-E, and contained two linear features (306 and 307). Gully 306, between 18.9m and 19.4m, was very difficult to see as its fill of greyish brown sandy silt (382) closely resembled the surrounding natural brickearth. No finds were recovered from the feature, which appeared to be about 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. Ditch 307 was noted at the eastern end of the trench, but was not excavated. It was approximately 0.9m wide, and its upper fill consisted of greyish brown sandy silt (383). No finds were noted on the surface of this deposit.

Trench 83 (Figs 10 and 29)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE. Ditch 320 was recorded at the south-western end of the trench, but not excavated. The feature was about 2m wide, and a sherd of early Roman pottery was found on the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (450), along with a small fragment of burnt flint. This is likely to be the same east-west ditch as that recorded in Trenches 76 (319) and 77 (311).

Another ditch (309), which had been re-cut on its eastern side (310), was recorded between 6.9m and 11.2m. The original ditch was at least 1.1m wide and 0.9m deep, with three distinct fills (387, 388 and 398). The uppermost of these (387) consisted of dark brown clayey silt and contained a large amount of early Roman pottery, along with fragments of burnt flint and fired clay. Further sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from a soil sample taken from deposit 387. A small amount of animal bone and four iron nails were also found within this deposit. Similar material was recovered from deposit 388, but the primary fill of dark grey silty clay (398) contained no archaeological finds. The re-cut (310) was shallower (*c*. 0.35m) and narrower (*c*. 0.65m) than the original ditch. It had a single fill of dark brown clayey silt (399), which contained three small sherds of pottery, two of which could be late Roman in date.

Trench 84 (Fig. 10)

This trench was aligned approximately W-E. Ditch 332 was recorded at its western end, but was not excavated. The feature was at least 1.9m wide, and three sherds of abraded pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill

of dark brown silty clay (466), one of which was late Roman in date. This is possibly the same ditch as that found in Trenches 74 (327) and 85 (334).

Another large ditch (333) was noted at the eastern end of the trench but, again, was not excavated. This feature appeared to be at least 2.4m wide, and is thought to be the same ditch as that found in Trench 76 (318). No finds were recovered from its upper fill of dark brown silty clay (467), which had been truncated by three later post-holes (338, 339 and 340). As with the ditches in this trench, it was decided that the post-holes would be better examined under conditions pertaining to full excavation. These features were therefore planned and photographed, but not excavated. All three post holes contained flint packing stones within their respective fills (472, 473 and 474), and were sub-circular in plan. Fill 474 also contained a small quantity of iron slag.

Trench 85 (Figs 10 and 31; Pl. 4)

Trench 85 was aligned approximately SW-NE. Ditch 334 was recorded at its south-west end of the trench, between 1m and 3.1m. The feature was about 2m wide and 1.1m deep. Just one fill of dark brown silty clay (468) was noted within the ditch, and this produced finds of burnt flint, two struck flints, part of a broken quern stone, iron nails, and over 70 sherds of pottery. Although the pottery assemblage contained some late Iron Age and early Roman material, many of the sherds were late Roman in date.

A gully (344) was recorded between 14.9m and 16.4m, but was not excavated. The gully was about 0.4m wide, and no finds were visible on the surface of its upper fill of dark orange brown silty clay (480). Post-hole 345 was investigated just to the east of the gully, between 16.8m and 17.5m, and was about 0.6m long and 0.45m wide. Two abraded sherds of early Roman pottery were found within its fill of yellow brown silty sand (481), which was 0.09m thick, along with a small fragment of fired clay.

Trench 86 (Figs 10, 30 and 31)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW. A wide ditch (326) was noted at the south-east end of the trench, between 1.3m and 10.9m. Due to the angle that the ditch crossed the trench, it was not possible to dig a slot across the whole feature, although excavation did provide information on much of the profile and depth of the ditch. The ditch was seen to be just over 3m wide, with a steep north side leading to a flattish irregular base. The maximum depth appeared to be just over 0.7m, and two distinct fills (455 and 456) were identified. The primary fill (455) consisted of light brown silty clay, and this contained 32 sherds of early Roman pottery, along with pieces of fired clay, glass slag and a large fragment of quern stone. A soil sample taken from this deposit produced a further 23 early Roman sherds. The upper fill (456) was slightly darker in colour and contained burnt flint and fired clay fragments, iron nail fragments, as well as over a hundred sherds of pottery dating from the early Roman period, and another fragment of broken quern.

A sub-rectangular pit (337) was investigated between 21.3m and 22.5m, which was 1.2m long and at least 0.9m wide. The feature was just over 0.2m deep, and filled with a deposit of greyish brown sandy silt (471). This yielded several fragments of burnt flint, two flint flakes and 63 sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

Another pit (341) was partially visible at the northern end of the trench, between 23.8m and 24.5m, but was not excavated. The feature appeared to measure at least 0.7m in diameter, and several small fragments of fired clay were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark brown sandy silt (477).

Trench 87 (Figs 11, 30 and 31)

Trench 87 was aligned approximately W-E, and contained several archaeological features. Ditch 321 was recorded between 2.8m and 10m, and a slot through the feature revealed that it was about 1.7m wide and 0.45m deep. It had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (452), which contained fourteen sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, along with over twenty fragments of burnt flint, and a small piece of fired clay. The deposit also contained a spherical piece of sandstone.

A number of intercutting features were recorded between 11m and 14.8m. The largest of these was ditch 329, which was not excavated. This feature was about 2.2m wide, and a single sherd of early Roman pottery was found on the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (463). The ditch had been truncated by a sub-circular pit (331), which had also been dug through a narrow gully (330). Pit 331 was about 1.45m long and 0.7m wide. It had a single fill of brown silty clay (465), up to 0.25m thick, which contained eleven sherds of early Roman pottery, and a fragment of fired clay. Two further sherds of late Iron age to early Roman pottery were recovered from a soil sample taken from deposit 465. Gully 330 was just 0.25m wide and 0.07m deep, indicating that it had probably been truncated through ploughing. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (464) and, due to its relative shallowness, its relationship with ditch 329 could not be established.

Two possible post-holes (335 and 336) were recorded between 19.4m and 20m. Feature 335 was only partially visible, and was not excavated, although it was clear that it measured at least 0.4m in diameter. Its upper fill of dark brown clayey silt (469) produced no finds. Post-hole 336 was similar in size, and was 0.12m deep. Four small fragments of fired clay were found within its fill of dark brown clayey silt (470).

Trench 88 (Figs 11 and 33)

Trench 88 was aligned approximately S-N, and contained a ditch (417) between 6.4m and 9.7m. This feature was about 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep, and had a single fill of orange brown sandy silt (559). Several pieces of burnt flint were found in the ditch, along with one small sherd of early Roman pottery and four flint flakes.

Trench 91 (Figs 11 and 31)

Two pits (342 and 348) were recorded in this SE-NW aligned trench, between 18.3m and 20m. Pit 342 was irregular in shape, measuring about 1m by 0.9m, and was 0.27m deep. Three distinct fills (478, 498 and 499) were noted within the pit, but only deposit 478, which consisted of greyish brown silty clay, contained any finds. These comprised two small sherds of middle to late Bronze Age pottery, and burnt flint fragments.

Only a small portion of pit 348 was visible within the trench, and no attempt was made to excavate the feature, which was at least 0.8m long. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (484).

Trench 93 (Figs 11 and 27; Pl. 5)

Trench 93 was aligned approximately W-E, and had two pits (228 and 229) at its western end, both of which were packed with burnt flint. Pit 228 was about 0.95m long and 0.65m wide, but was not excavated. However, its fill of greyish brown silty sand (295) was seen to contain a high concentration of burnt flint. Pit 229 was slightly larger than 228, measuring about 1.3m by 1.1m, and was approximately 0.25m deep. Its primary fill (296) consisted of dark grey silty sand, whilst its upper fill (297) was yellow brown in colour. Both fills contained a large amount of burnt flint, with over 11kg being recovered from deposit 296, but no other finds.

Trench 94 (Fig.11)

A possible large feature (407) was noted when this SW-NE aligned trench was originally opened. However, a subsequent machine dug test pit showed that this was merely a spread of subsoil (497), up to 0.1m thick, which had obviously filled a slight hollow in the underlying brickearth natural. Nevertheless, 39 sherds of pottery were recovered from the deposit, all of which belonged to a late Iron Age jar.

Trench 95 (Figs 11 and 27)

Trench 95 was aligned SE-NW, and contained a ditch (230) between 9.5m and 12.3m. This feature was 1.3m wide and 0.28m deep. No finds were found within its fill of yellow brown sandy silt (298).

Trench 110 (Figs 12 and 27)

A gully (231) was observed aligned east-west along much of this trench. A 2m long slot was excavated through the feature, which showed it to be 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (299), which produced no archaeological finds. It is possible that this is the same gully as that recorded in Trench 112 (242).

Trench 112 (Figs 12 and 28)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE. Pit 241 was observed at the southern end of the trench, and measured about 1.25m in diameter. The feature was 0.2m deep and had a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (362) which produced eight sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery and a struck flint flake.

Gully 242 was recorded between 14.3m and 16.7m. The feature was about 0.65m wide and 0.1m, and is likely to be the same gully as that seen in Trench 110 (231). It had a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (363), which yielded one small sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 113 (Figs 12 and 28)

Two parallel ditches (249 and 244) were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately SE-NW. Ditch 249 was noted between 2m and 3.8m, but was not excavated. The feature was about 0.9m wide, and no finds were found on the surface of its upper fill of orange brown silty sand (372).

Ditch 244 was also about 0.9m wide, and a slot through the feature showed it to be just under 0.25m deep. It had a single fill of dark orange brown silty clay (365) which contained nearly 50 sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, around 180 pieces of struck flint (mainly working waste but including several finished tools) and just under 1kg of burnt flint fragments.

Trench 116 (Figs 12 and 28)

Trench 116 was aligned approximately W-E, and contained several archaeological features along its length. Three intercutting linears (300, 301 and 302) were recorded between 1.6m and 7.1m, although full investigation of the relationships between them could not be undertaken as the features were only partially visible in the trench. Feature 300 appeared to be a ditch, at least 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It had clearly been truncated by ditch 301, and had a single fill of light greyish brown clay (373) which contained one sherd of early Roman pottery. Ditch 301 was about 1.4m wide and 0.9m deep, with a V-shaped profile. The primary fill of the ditch contained no archaeological finds, and consisted of grey clay (375), whilst the upper fill of greyish brown clay (374) produced finds of burnt flint, a struck flint flake, and 48 sherds of early Roman pottery. A 0.6m wide gully (302) was seen running into ditch 301, but was not excavated. However, two sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (376).

Another gully (303) was recorded between 10.1m and 12.2m, but was not excavated. The feature was approximately 0.7m wide, and seven sherds of early Roman pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of dark grey silt (377).

Part of a track (378) was noted immediately beneath the topsoil, between 15.9m and 19.3m, and consisted of closely packed flints. This is likely to represent the trackway shown on the 1724 map of Court Wick Farm, which was also revealed in a number of other trenches.

A probable post-hole (240) was recorded between 23.1m and 23.6m. The feature was sub-circular in plan and measured approximately 0.5m in diameter. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (361), which was about 0.12m thick.

Trench 117 (Figs 13 and 29)

This trench was aligned approximately S-N, and part of the flint trackway (385) seen elsewhere was recorded at the southern end of the trench. A broken flint flake came from its surface. Ditch 308 was recorded between 15.7m and 19.4m, but was not excavated. The feature was about 2.3m wide, and thirteen sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (384), along with several fragments of burnt flint.

Another ditch (304) was investigated at the northern end of the trench, between 22m and 23.8m. This feature was 1.6m wide and 0.75m deep, with a V-shaped profile. Its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (380) contained 90 sherds of early Roman pottery and several fragments of burnt flint. Similar finds were recovered from the lower fill of the ditch (379), including over a hundred sherds of early Roman pottery, and a tiny slag sphere and flint spalls. A possible whetstone was also found in this deposit. Two residual sherds of middle to late Bronze Age pottery were found in this ditch, whilst further early Roman pottery was recovered from a soil sample taken from deposit 379.

Trench 120 (Figs 13, 32 and 33)

Four linear features (422, 423, 402 and 424) were observed in this trench, which was aligned approximately SW-NE. Gully 422, between 3.7m and 5.8m, was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. The only finds recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (564) consisted of burnt flint fragments. It is likely that gully 422 is contemporary with another 0.5m wide gully (423) which paralleled it, between 6.2m and 8.4m. This feature was not excavated, but a few small pieces of burnt flint were found on the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (565).

Ditch 402 was investigated between 11.2m and 15.1m, and was seen to be 1m wide and 0.85m deep, with a V-shaped profile. The feature had a primary fill of dark grey silty clay (491) which contained three sherds of early Roman pottery. The secondary fill (490) was interpreted as being re-deposited natural brickearth, and contained over twenty sherds of early Roman pottery, suggesting an episode of deliberate backfilling, perhaps the slighting of an accompanying upcast bank. A final fill (489) of dark grey clay probably represents gradual silting up of the ditch, and this yielded finds of burnt flint, along with 45 sherds of early Roman pottery, and a residual middle to late Bronze Age sherd. This deposit also contained a large fragment of a broken rotary quern.

Another ditch (424) was recorded close to feature 402, between 15.4m and 17.5m, but was not excavated. This ditch was about 1.3m wide, and ten sherds of early Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint were found on the surface of its upper fill (566), which consisted of greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 121 (Figs 13 and 31)

A sub-circular pit (346) was recorded in this SE-NW aligned trench, between 5.6m and 6.6m. The pit measured 1.2m by 1m, and was 0.31m deep. It had a single fill of brown silty clay (482), which contained fragments of fired clay and burnt flint, along with ten sherds of early Roman pottery.

The flint surface (494) of the trackway found elsewhere on the site was recorded between 16.8m and 21.8m, and was 3.4m wide in this trench. Once again, the trackway appeared to be buried immediately beneath the topsoil.

A V-shaped ditch (347) was investigated between 24.2m and 27.6m, which was 1.7m wide and 0.8m deep. It had a single fill of light brown silty clay (483), which contained nineteen sherds of mixed early to late Roman pottery, along with fragments of burnt flint and two flint flakes. A small fragment of broken quern stone, which had been burnt, was also found in this deposit.

Trench 122 (Figs 13 and 32)

Trench 122 was aligned approximately W-E, and contained a ditch (405) between 4m and 5.5m. The feature was about 0.95m wide and 0.18m deep, and had a single fill of light greyish brown silty clay (495). The ditch contained burnt flint fragments, along with fourteen sherds of early Roman pottery, a burnt quern fragment and two flint flakes.

Trench 123 (Figs 14 and 32)

This trench was aligned approximately W-E, and contained a ditch (403) between 4.6m and 9.5m. The surface of this feature was quite difficult to discern, despite hand-cleaning, and it appeared to vary in width from between about 1.3m to 2m. The eastern edge of the ditch was not entirely clear due to the fact that it appeared to merge slightly with deposit 493, which was the fill of a large feature (404). Ditch 403 was about 0.5m deep, and filled with greyish brown silty clay (492). The only finds from the feature comprised thirteen sherds of early Roman pottery.

The edges of feature 404 were quite hard to establish, although it was clear that the feature was quite large, being recorded between 9.1m and 18.8m. Although the feature was not excavated, it seems highly likely that it represents a natural hollow, filled with material which has worked its way down through the subsoil, through ploughing and natural processes. Similar features were noted nearby, in Trenches 143 and 152, and in the latter a machine dug test pit showed that the hollow had probably formed as a result of the underlying natural being quite soft. No finds were recovered from the surface of the feature here (493).

Trench 124 (Figs 14, 32 and 33)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE. Ditch 412 was recorded between 7.3m and 9.4m, and was about 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep. Its fill of greyish yellow silty sand (554) contained fragments of burnt flint and fired

clay, along with five sherds of early Roman pottery, a piece of folded lead sheet (possibly a weight) and five struck flints.

Two features (413 and 414) were recorded between 11.2m and 13.1m. Feature 414 appeared to be either a sub-rectangular pit or the terminus of a ditch, although it was difficult to establish its full extent, even after intensive hand-cleaning, and it was therefore not excavated. A smaller pit (413), which was cut into the upper fill of 414 (556) was sampled however, and this was shown to be at least 0.8m long and 0.5m wide. The sub-rectangular feature was nearly 0.3m deep, and its single fill of dark brown silty clay (555) contained fourteen sherds of early Roman pottery, along with three struck flints and a fragment of fired clay.

A narrow gully (415), about 0.45m wide, was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench, between 22.4m and 24m. No finds were seen on the surface of the feature's upper fill of orange brown silty sand (557).

Trench 126 (Figs 14 and 28)

This trench was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained a shallow ditch (243) between 5.8m and 10.3m. This feature was about 2m wide, but just 0.13m deep, and had a single fill of orange brown sand (364). This deposit contained one small piece of fired clay, along with fragments of burnt flint and two struck flints (flake and spall).

Trench 131 (Figs 14 and 26)

Trench 131 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained two linear features (146 and 147) and a pit (148). Ditch 146 was recorded between 3.9m and 6.6m. The feature was about 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep, and had a single fill of dark orange brown silty sand (261). Twelve sherds of Roman pottery were found within this deposit, along with several fragments of burnt flint.

A narrow gully (147), up to 0.45m wide, was noted between 8.3m and 11m, but not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark orange brown silty sand (262).

A sub-circular feature (148) was investigated between 14.8m and 15.9m, which measured about 0.9m by 0.8m, and was 0.2m deep. The irregular nature of the feature suggests that it is probably a tree-bole. No finds were found within its fill of dark yellow brown silty sand (263).

Trench 135 (Figs 14 and 26)

This trench was aligned S-N, and contained a possible pit or post-hole (141) between 17.7m and 18.2m. The feature measured 0.55m in diameter, and was 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown clayey sand (255).

Trench 137 (Figs 14 and 26)

Trench 137 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a sub-circular pit (140) at its south-western end, between 4m and 5.2m. The feature measured approximately 1.4m by 0.95m, and was 0.12m deep. Fragments of

burnt flint were found within the pit's fill of yellow brown sandy silt (254), along with four sherds of middle Saxon pottery.

Trench 139 (Figs 14 and 28)

A narrow gully (245) was recorded in this SE-NW aligned trench, between 15.4m and 17.1m. The feature was about 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep, and had a single fill of dark orange brown sandy silt (366). This deposit contained a number of burnt flint fragments but no datable finds.

Trench 142 (Figs 15 and 33)

This trench was aligned approximately S-N, and contained a gully (426) at its southern end. This feature varied in width between 0.5m and 0.7m, and was about 0.15m deep. Eight sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from its single fill of dark brown sandy silt (568).

Trench 143 (Figs 15 and 32)

Two large patches of clayey silt (410 and 409) were recorded in this SW-NE aligned trench, along with two smaller, discrete features (411 and 408). Feature 411 was investigated at the south-western end of the trench, and was interpreted as being a small patch of subsoil, as opposed to a cut feature, due to its irregular nature. However, it did contain several small sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery within its silty clay fill (553).

Feature 410 was noted between 8.4m and 17.4m, although its northern edge was not clearly defined. The feature was not excavated, but is thought to be a natural hollow filled with clayey silt (552), similar to those found in a number of other trenches, including nearby Trenches 123 and 152. Fragments of burnt flint were recovered from this deposit, along with nearly 40 sherds of early Roman pottery.

A small pit or post-hole (408) was recorded between 20.6m and 21.1m, which measured nearly 0.5m in diameter, and was 0.2m deep. The feature was sub-circular in plan, and had a single fill of brown sandy silt (550) which produced finds of early Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint.

Another probable natural hollow (409) was noted that the northern end of the trench, but was not excavated. No archaeological finds were recovered from the clayey silt surface of this feature (551).

Trench 144 (Figs 15 and 33)

Trench 144 was aligned approximately S-N, and contained seven archaeological features (432, 427, 428, 429, 430, 435 and 431). Pit 432 was partially revealed at the southern end of the trench, but was not excavated. The feature appeared to measure at least 0.95m in diameter, and fourteen sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (574).

Several pits were noted between 4.2m and 8m. Pit 427 was not excavated, but was seen to be over 1m in diameter, and had clearly been truncated by pit 428. The upper fill of 427 consisted of greyish brown silty clay

(569), and burnt flint fragments and two small sherds of late Iron Age pottery were found on the surface of this deposit. Pit 428 measured about 0.85m in diameter, and was about 0.16m deep. Its primary fill consisted of light brown sandy silt (578), which contained no finds. The upper fill (570) contained a moderate amount of charcoal, along with burnt flint and fired clay fragments, indicating the possibility of burning *in situ*. Thirty-nine sherds of pottery were also recovered from this deposit, the latest of which dated to the early Roman period. A further ten sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery were recovered from a soil sample taken from the deposit. Another pit (429), which was clipped by 428, was not excavated. The relationship between 429 and a larger pit (430) was not entirely clear although it is thought that pit 430 is probably earlier. Pit 429 measured about 0.7m by 0.6m, and twelve sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (571). Pit 430 was only partially visible in the trench, but was seen to be at least 1.2m long and 2m wide. The corner of the pit was sampled, which suggested that the feature was at least 0.18m deep. Its fill of greyish brown silty clay (572) contained fragments of burnt flint, one flint spall, along with 37 sherds of pottery, the latest of which were early Roman in date.

A pit (435) and gully (431) were recorded between 13.5m and 14.6m, although the relationship between the two features could not be determined due to the similarity of their fills. Pit 435 was not identified until excavation of the gully had commenced and, as a result, some of the finds from the pit may actually be from the gully, and *vice versa*. The pit measured about 0.75m in diameter, and was just over 0.3m deep. The finds from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (577) consisted of fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, along with two sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. Gully 431 was about 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (573), which contained over 50 sherds of mostly early Roman pottery, as well as several fragments of burnt flint and four struck flints.

Trench 145 (Figs 15 and 33)

Trench 145 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a gully (425) between 15m and 17.4m. This feature was about 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep, and had a single fill of orange brown sandy silt (567). One small piece of possible Roman tile was found within this deposit, along with two fragments of burnt flint.

Trench 147 (Figs 15 and 26)

This trench was aligned approximately S-N, and a gully (202) was recorded between 15m and 19m, which contained 37 sherds of Roman pottery, two flint flakes and two fragments of burnt flint. The gully was about 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, and had a single fill of dark brown silty clay (267). The pottery assemblage included both early and late Roman material; the slightly irregular line of the feature's edge may suggest that a late Roman gully had been cut through an earlier Roman feature.

Trench 148 (Figs 15, 31 and 32)

Trench 148 was aligned S-N, and contained several features between 8.4m and 11m. An east-west aligned ditch (349/401) was recorded, which appears to have been re-cut on its southern side (416) as well as being truncated by a later pit (400). Ditch 349/401 was at least 1.4m wide and about 0.5m deep. No finds were found within a deposit of re-deposited natural (487) on the northern side of the ditch, whilst the feature's main fill of brown silty clay (485/488) contained eight sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery. The possible re-cut (416) was narrower (*c*. 0.8m) and shallower (*c*.0.4m) than the original ditch, and had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (558). This produced finds of animal bone, burnt flint, some lumps of iron corrosion product and fifteen sherds from an 11th – 12th century pottery bowl.

Pit 400 was only partially visible within the trench, but was clearly seen to measure at least 1.2m in diameter, and was 0.27m deep. The feature had a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (486), which contained fragments of a small lump of iron slag, animal bone and oyster shell.

Trench 150 (Figs 15 and 33)

Two linear features (421 and 420) and two post-holes (418 and 419) were recorded in this trench, which was aligned approximately NW-SE. Gully 421 was very narrow (c. 0.2m), and was recorded between 14.9m and 18.8m, where it truncated feature 420. The gully was up to 0.21m deep, and had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (563) which contained early Roman pottery and one fragment of burnt flint. Gully 420 was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. The finds from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (562) consisted of burnt flint fragments and fourteen sherds of early Roman pottery, along with a piece of stone, probably from a broken quern.

Two post-holes (418 and 419) were observed between 19.8m and 21.4m, but were not excavated. Post-hole 418 measured about 0.4m in diameter, and its fill of grey silty clay (561) contained numerous chalk packing stones and a single sherd of early Roman pottery. The fill of post-hole 419 (560) was almost identical, although it produced no pottery. This feature was slightly larger, measuring about 0.5m by 0.4m.

Trench 152 (Fig. 16; Pl. 6)

This trench was aligned approximately W-E. A Roman cremation burial was recorded at about 22m, in a small pit (343) which measured about 0.35m in diameter. The feature was not initially seen when the trench was opened, as it had been backfilled with brickearth (479). As well as the cremation, which had been placed in an urn, the burial contained a smaller vessel, and numerous iron nails. Both pottery vessels appear to date from the very early Roman period. A soil sample from the deposit also contained several abraded crumbs of pottery.

A large feature (476) was investigated at the eastern end of the trench, by means of a machine dug test pit, and was interpreted as a natural hollow, filled with subsoil like material. The hollow had presumably formed due to the soft nature of the underlying sand, and similar features were recorded in nearby trenches, but not

excavated. A number of abraded sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of the hollow, along with a fragment of burnt flint, and a small piece of tile.

Trench 155 (Figs 16 and 32)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a ditch (406) between 4.3m and 7.4m. This feature was about 1.25 wide and 0.17m deep, and had a single fill of yellow brown sandy silt (496). This deposit contained one sherd of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, along with several fragments of burnt flint.

Trench 159 (Fig. 16)

This was one of the short trenches which were excavated to compensate for those trenches which had originally been positioned around the derelict farm buildings and the Courtwick Park Cottages. A pit (433) was recorded in this trench which contained the skeleton of a young calf within its fill (575). This is believed to be a recent burial, based on the state of bone preservation and the close proximity of the derelict farmyard. The burial was therefore left *in situ*.

Trench 162 (Fig. 16)

This was another of the short trenches which were excavated to compensate for those which had originally been positioned around the derelict farm buildings, but which were not dug. The trench was positioned to trace the ditch which had originally been detected in Trench 86, and this was seen (434), but not excavated. However, sixteen sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (576), along with a fragment of burnt flint.

Trench 165 (Figs 16 and 24)

A pit (119) and three linear features (122, 121 and 120) were recorded in this SE-NW aligned trench. Pit 119 was investigated at the south-eastern end of the trench, and was seen to be about 1m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It had a single fill of brown sand (181), which contained fragments of burnt flint, a flint spall and four crumbs of fired clay that disintegrated on excavation.

Gully 122 was observed between 16.1m and 19m, but was not excavated. The feature was 0.35m wide, and no finds were recovered from its surface (178). Gully 121 was recorded close by, between 17.7m and 19.6m, and terminated within the trench. The gully was up to 0.5m wide, but only 0.09m deep. No archaeological finds were found within its fill of dark brown sand (179).

Gully 120 was recorded between 22.2m and 24.4m, and contained several fragments of burnt flint within its fill of orange brown sand (180). The feature was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep.

It may be significant that the three linear features observed in this trench appear to be parallel, aligned due east-west.

Trench 166 (Figs 16 and 25)

Trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a gully (138) between 10.8m and 13m. This feature terminated within the trench, and was up to 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its primary fill of orange brown sandy clay (260), which was only 0.05m thick. The upper fill consisted of greyish brown silty clay (252), and this deposit contained four sherds of middle Saxon pottery, along with fragments of fired clay, burnt flint and three flint flakes.

Trench 173 (Figs 16 and 25)

A sub-circular pit or post-hole (133) was recorded between 15.5m and 16m in Trench 173, which was aligned approximately S-N. The feature measured about 0.55m by 0.4m, and was up to 0.25m deep. It had a single fill of greyish brown silty sand (194), which contained one small sherd of 11th- to 12th-century pottery and a flint spall.

Trenches 174, 175, 177

Although these Trenches contained no finds, single struck flints were recovered from each of their spoil heaps.

Trench 191 (Figs 16 and 24)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a gully (116) between 3.4m and 5.9m. This feature was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep, and had a single fill of greyish brown sandy silt (175), which produced no archaeological finds.

An irregular shaped deposit (176) was investigated between 15.5m and 18.6m, and was interpreted as a spread of material, as opposed to being a cut feature. The deposit contained five sherds of late Iron Age pottery, along with tiny fragments of burnt flint and fired clay and a single animal bone. A small quantity of fuel ash slag was also recovered. A small pit (117) appeared to be sealed by deposit 176. This feature measured about 0.35m in diameter, and was at least 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty sand (182).

A struck flint flake also came from the stripped surface of this trench.

Trench 193 (Figs 16 and 26)

Trench 193 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a gully (139) between 5.1m and 7.4m. This feature was about 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep, and had a single fill of orange brown silty sand (253). This deposit contained a single broken flint flake.

Trench 205 (Figs 17 and 23)

A probable tree-bole (109) was recorded at the northern end of this trench, which was aligned approximately SE-NW. Although this feature was not fully exposed in the trench, it was irregularly sub-circular in shape, and measured about 1.2m in diameter. The sides and base were also quite irregular, and it had a single fill of dark brown silty sand (168). One small fragment of burnt flint was recovered from the feature, along with two flint flakes.

Trench 212 (Figs 17 and 24)

Trench 212 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a ditch (126) between 17.4m and 18.5m. This feature had three distinct fills (185, 186 and 187). The primary fill (187) consisted of dark orange brown silty sand, and contained frequent inclusions of burnt flint and charcoal. The secondary fill (186) was similar but contained considerably fewer inclusions. The upper fill (185) was comprised almost entirely of small fragments of burnt flint, within a dark grey silty sand matrix. Amongst the burnt flint were an unburnt flint flake and two spalls.

Trench 227 (Figs 17 and 24)

This trench was aligned SSW-NNE, and contained a possible gully (115) and a line of post-holes (112, 113 and 114). Gully 115 terminated in the south-western end of the trench, and was about 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown silty sand (174), which contained a large number of burnt flint fragments.

The three post-holes were recorded between 3.5m and 6.8m, and although they were not evenly spaced, all three were just over 0.3m in diameter. Post-holes 112 and 114 were excavated, and both shown to be 0.11m deep. No finds were recovered from their respective fills (171 and 173), or from surface of unexcavated post-hole 113 (172). It is possible these posts were aligned on the gully terminal, but this impression could be given simply by the positioning of the trench.

Trench 231 (Figs 17 and 25)

This trench was aligned approximately SSW-NNE, and contained a possible pit (129) between 6.1m and 7.3m. Although the feature was not fully exposed in the trench, it was clearly at least 1m long and 0.8m wide, and had a single fill of brown sandy silt (190). This deposit was up to 0.32m thick, and contained over 60 sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, along with nineteen varied pieces of struck flint, apparently working debris, and fragments of burnt flint. A piece of sandstone, possibly part of a quernstone, was also found in this deposit. The irregular nature of the feature, particularly its uneven base, indicates that it may have been a tree-bole which was subsequently used as a pit. The pottery came from at least four vessels.

Trench 239 (Figs 17 and 24)

Trench 239 was aligned S-N, and contained a ditch (110) between 15.2m and 18.6m. This feature was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, and had a single fill of light brown sandy silt (169). The only find within this deposit was one small sherd of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. This is likely to be the same ditch as that recorded in trench 261 (137).

Trench 240 (Figs 17 and 25)

Two pits (127 and 128) were recorded at the northern end of this trench, which was aligned S-N. Pit 127 was only partially visible in the trench, but appeared to be at least 0.95m in diameter, and 0.38m deep. The feature

had a single fill of light greyish brown silty clay (188), which contained a large number of burnt flint fragments, along with two (unburnt) spalls. Pit 128 was slightly smaller, measuring 0.7m by 0.6m, and was approximately 0.15m deep. This feature also contained a great deal of burnt flint, with about 1.4kg of fragments being recovered from the pit's only fill of light greyish brown silty clay (189).

Trench 252 (Figs 17 and 25)

This trench was aligned W-E, and a pit (135) was partially revealed between 8.3m and 9.3m. The feature was difficult to determine in plan when the trench was originally opened and, as a result, was partly truncated by the machine. Nevertheless, the pit was recorded in the side of the trench, and was seen to be at least 1m in diameter and about 0.35m deep. The feature had a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey sand (198) which contained nearly 15kg of burnt flint fragments.

Trench 253 (Figs 17 and 23; Pl. 7)

Trench 253 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a pit (102) between 9.7m and 10.5m. Two distinct fills (160 and 161) were recorded within this feature, which measured 0.85m in diameter, and was 0.16m deep. The upper fill (160) was up to 0.07m thick, and consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand. The deposit was sampled, and contained nearly 4kg of burnt flint fragments. A small additional amount of burnt flint was found within the primary fill of yellow brown silty sand (161), which was up to 0.09m thick.

Trench 254 (Figs 17 and 23)

A small pit (103), packed with burnt flint, was recorded at 20m along this trench, which was aligned approximately SW-NE. The feature measured about 0.25m in diameter, and was 0.08m deep. It had a single fill of yellow brown silty sand (162), which contained nearly 1kg of burnt flint fragments.

Trench 255 (Figs 17 and 25; Pl. 8)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a gully (130) and a pit (134). Gully 130 was recorded between 3.4m and 5.7m, and was about 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. The feature had a single fill of brownish grey clayey sand (191) which contained a small number of burnt flint fragments. This is likely to be the same feature as the gully recorded in Trench 256 (136).

Pit 134 was only partially visible in the trench, between 15.8m and 18m, and was quite difficult to identify due to the similarity of its upper fill with the surrounding natural brickearth. The feature was at least 2.2m long and 1.2m wide, and appeared to be just over 1m deep. Three distinct fills (195, 196 and 197) were recorded in the pit. No finds were recovered from the primary fill (195), which was up to 0.3m thick, and consisted of brownish grey clayey sand. A few small fragments of burnt flint were found within the secondary fill (196) of greyish brown clayey sand, which was at least 0.35m thick. The upper fill of orange brown clayey sand (197) also contained burnt flint fragments, and was over 0.4m thick.

Trench 256 (Figs 17 and 25; Pl. 9)

Trench 256 was aligned approximately SE-NW. A sub-circular pit (131) was recorded between 3.3m and 5.2m, although it was not seen when the trench was originally opened due to the similarity of its upper fill with the surrounding natural brickearth. The feature, very similar to pit 134 in the adjacent trench (255), measured about 1.9m in diameter, and was 0.58m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. The primary fill (251) was about 0.2m thick, and consisted of greyish brown silty clay. Two sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, and a flint blade with some evidence of utilization, were found within this deposit. The upper fill (192) of orange brown silty clay produced two small sherds of middle to late Bronze Age pottery, along with a few fragments of burnt flint and a broken flint flake.

Gully 136 was recorded between 5.2m and 7.2m, and was about 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (199). This is likely to be the same gully as that recorded in Trench 255 (130).

Trench 257 (Figs 18 and 24)

This trench was aligned approximately W-E. A shallow pit (124) was recorded between 17.1m and 19m, which was seen to truncate a narrow gully (125) aligned almost along the trench towards the eastern end. Pit 124 was not fully visible in the trench, but was seen to be at least 1.3m long and about 1.9m wide. The feature was only 0.1m deep, and had a single fill of brown silty clay (183) which contained a large number of burnt flint fragments and an unburnt flint flake. The pit was cut through an earlier gully (125), which was about 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep. Fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (184).

Trench 261 (Figs 18 and 25)

A ditch (137) was recorded at the south-western end of this SW-NE aligned trench. The feature was just over 0.8m wide and about 0.3m deep. Two small pieces of tile were found within its fill of light brown sandy clay (250). This is probably the same ditch as that recorded in Trench 239 (110).

Trench 265 (Fig 18)

Trench 265 was aligned approximately W-E, and a flint wall (279) was recorded between 16.6m and 17m. This feature was aligned perpendicularly across the trench (almost due N–S), and was about 0.4m wide, and survived to at least 0.14m in height. The wall was constructed from flint and greyish white sandy lime mortar, and faced with regular courses of flint pebbles on both sides. The wall is difficult to date, as it does not appear to relate to any features shown on the historic maps of the site. However, a section of its construction cut (212) was excavated, and a small fragment of brick or tile recovered from its fill of orange brown clayey silt (278). The wall appeared just below the topsoil, and barbed wire was recorded close by, suggesting that the wall is likely to be relatively recent.

Trench 275 (Figs 18 and 26)

A gully (142) was recorded in this S-N aligned trench, between 13.5m and 14.8m. This feature was about 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep, with very steep sides and a V-shaped base. The gully had a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (256) which contained one abraded sherd of early Roman pottery, along with several fragments of burnt flint and fired clay and two sherds of residual pottery, dating to the middle to late Bronze Age.

Trench 276 (Figs 18 and 26)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a number of linear features (143, 144 and 204). Ditch 204 was recorded between 11.5m and 16m, but not excavated. The feature was 2.8m wide, and four sherds of later Roman pottery were retrieved from the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (269).

Two ditches (143 and 144) were observed between 22.2m and 24.4m, although the relationship between them was not clear in section. Ditch 143 was at least 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep. A small number of early Roman pottery sherds were found within its fill of dark brown clay (257). Ditch 144 was wider (*c*. 1m) and deeper (0.4m) than feature 143, and on a slightly different alignment. The ditch had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (258) which contained nineteen sherds of pottery, the latest of which were late Roman.

Trench 277 (Figs 18, 26, 27 and 28; Pl. 10)

Trench 277 was aligned W-E, and contained a large number of archaeological deposits and features. Due to the apparent complexity of the deposits revealed, it was decided, following discussions with Mark Taylor, to sample a selection of the discreet features, but to leave certain areas *in situ* as these deposits would be better investigated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

A ditch (221/207) was noted running along the length of the trench, from its western end. A slot through the feature revealed that it was 1m wide and 0.55m deep, and filled with greyish brown silty clay (288/272). This deposit contained a broken flint flake, fragments of burnt flint and 27 sherds of pottery, mostly early Roman, but the largest and freshest sherds could be middle to late Roman. The feature crossed another possible ditch (436) at right angles, although this ditch was not sampled. The fill of feature 436 (579) appeared to be very similar to deposit 288/272. Ditch 221/207 was seen to truncate an earlier post-hole (206) before merging into the possible occupation deposit (352) which was recorded along much of the trench. The relationship between the ditch and deposit 352 was not investigated.

Three probable post-holes (205, 206 and 236) were recorded to the north of ditch 221/207, between 6.7m and 8m. Post-hole 205 measured about 0.25m in diameter, and was 0.11m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark grey silty clay (270). This feature was seen to truncate an earlier post-hole (206), which was also cut by ditch 221/207. Post-hole 206 measured at least 0.3m in diameter, and was 0.1m deep. It had a single fill of dark grey silty clay (271), which produced no archaeological finds. Post-hole 236 contained a number of flint

packing stones within its fill (357), but was not excavated. The feature measured about 0.45m in diameter, and no finds were recovered from its surface.

Deposit 352 was recorded between 7.2m and the eastern end of the trench, and consisted of dark grey silty clay, becoming slightly lighter in colour towards the east, perhaps suggesting that it was thinning out and did not extend much further in this direction. The deposit is thought to represent either an occupation layer or buried soil horizon, although the former seems more likely given the number of post-holes recorded nearby. A small, hand dug, test pit through the deposit indicated that it was at least 0.2m thick, and had sealed a possible post-hole (235), which contained fragments of burnt flint within its fill (354). Another possible post-hole (237) appeared to cut through deposit 352, but was not excavated. No finds were found on the surface of its fill of light brown silty clay (358).

A number of archaeological finds were retrieved from the surface of deposit 352. These consisted of four fragments of brick/tile, five metal items including nails, and two fragments of quern stone, along with 22 sherds of Roman pottery, mainly not closely dated within the period. Two areas of yellow brown clayey silt (355 and 356) appeared to overly deposit 352, between 14.5m and 17.3m, and were interpreted as patches of re-deposited natural brickearth. These deposits were not sampled, and no finds were seen on their surfaces.

Post-hole 220 was recorded in an area which appeared to be respected by deposit 352, between 12.2m and 12.8m. The feature measured about 0.5m in diameter, and was 0.14m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (287).

Trench 281 (Figs 19 and 26)

Trench 281 was aligned approximately NW-SE, and contained a gully (200) between 19.6m and 21.9m. This feature was about 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep, and had a single fill of orange brown silty clay (265). This deposit contained almost twenty fragments of burnt flint, along with five abraded lumps of pottery, which may be middle Bronze Age in date, and a few flakes (less than 1g) of early Roman material. During the excavation of the gully it became apparent that a small pit (208) had been cut into its northern side. The pit measured about 0.3m in diameter, and was 0.14m deep. The fill of the pit (273) contained two fragments of burnt animal bone and shell, along with a large piece of burnt flint.

Trench 283 (Figs 19 and 26)

Trench 283 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained two linear features (210 and 211). Gully 210 was recorded between 2.7m and 5.4m, and was about 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep. The feature had a single fill of brownish grey sandy silt (276), which contained several fragments of burnt flint. This is probably the same gully as that recorded in Trench 284 (209).

Gully 211 was observed between 20.6m and 23.3m, but was not excavated. The feature was about 0.35m wide, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (277). It lay roughly at right angles to gully 210 and may be related.

Trench 284 (Figs 19 and 26)

This trench was aligned SW-NE, and contained a gully (209) between 21.2m and 24.1m. This feature was about 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep, and had a single fill of brownish grey sandy silt (275) which produced finds of burnt flint and two crumbs of unidentified pottery. This could be the same gully as that seen in Trench 283 (210).

Trench 291 (Figs 19 and 27)

Several features were recorded at the south-west end of this trench, which was aligned approximately SW-NE, but investigation proved difficult due to the similarity between some of their fills and the surrounding natural brickearth. A probable linear feature (239) was partially revealed, but not excavated. It appeared to be up to 1.2m wide and could possibly be curvilinear in plan. Three flint flakes and two spalls were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown sandy silt (360). The relationship between feature 239 and a short length of gully (238) was not established, but 238 was seen to be up to 0.55m wide and at least 2.1m long. The gully was not excavated, but a broken flint flake was found on the surface of its upper fill of light brownish grey sandy silt (359).

The northern end of gully 238 was truncated by two shallow pits (226 and 227). Pit 227 appeared to be the earlier of these, and was sub-circular in plan, measuring about 0.95m by 0.7m. The feature was about 0.1m deep, and five pieces of briquetage (probably late Iron Age to early Roman, though this material can be found earlier) were found within its fill of orange grey sandy silt (294), along with a burnt flint flake and several fragments of burnt flint. Three tiny sherds (just 2g) of what may be late Iron Age to early Roman pottery were recovered from a soil sample taken from the deposit. Pit 226 was smaller, measuring about 0.65m by 0.5m, and was 0.15m deep. It had a single fill of orange grey sandy silt (293), which contained three small sherds of pottery whose dating is uncertain: they may be from the late Bronze Age to Iron Age. Two flint spalls were also found within this deposit, and a few small fragments of burnt flint. Dating of these features thus remains unclear at this stage.

Pit 234 was only partially visible in the trench, between 5.9m and 7m, and was not excavated. The feature measured at least 1m in diameter, and several small fragments of middle to late Bronze Age pottery and a flint scraper were found on the surface of its upper fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (353).

Trench 295 (Figs 19 and 24)

Trench 295 was aligned approximately SW-NE. Gully 123 had been slightly truncated during machining, but was recorded between 7.8m and 10.5m. The feature was about 0.4m wide and 0.17m deep, and had a single fill

of brown sandy silt (274). Tiny fragments of animal bone (unidentified) were found within this deposit. The generally poor survival of animal bone across the site may suggest this feature was of no great antiquity.

Trench 299 (Figs 19 and 24)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a post-hole (118) and a ditch (111). Post-hole 118 was noted at 9.7m, and measured about 0.3m in diameter. The feature was 0.11m deep, but no finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown silty clay (177). Ditch 111 was recorded between 17.6m and 20.6m, and was about 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep. The feature had a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (170), which contained two small fragments of burnt flint, a flint flake, along with three small sherds of early Roman pottery, one piece of briquetage, and two large fragments of tile and part of an iron implement that might be a firedog.

Trench 301 (Figs 19 and 26)

Trench 301 was aligned approximately SW-NE, and contained a small post-hole (201) at 14.4m. The feature measured about 0.26m by 0.2m, and was 0.1m deep. The only find from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (266) was a small fragment of burnt flint.

Trench 303 (Figs 20 and 26)

A large pit (203) and two linear features (247 and 145) were recorded in this trench, which was aligned SE-NW. Pit 203 was only partially exposed at the south-eastern end of the trench, but measured at least 3m by 1.7m. The feature was not bottomed, due to health and safety considerations, but was seen to be at least 0.8m deep. Only one fill (268), of dark brownish grey silty clay, was recorded in the pit, and this contained 180 sherds of early Roman pottery, including fragments of samian ware and *amphora*. Fragments of fired clay and burnt flint and two flint flakes were also recovered from this deposit. A soil sample from the deposit contained two further sherds of pottery.

Ditch 247 was observed between 9m and12.2m, but was not excavated. The feature was 1m wide, and a single fragment of burnt flint was found on the surface of its upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (370). Another ditch (145) was recorded at the north-western end of the trench, between 20.4m and 24.3m. This feature was up to 1.4m wide and about 0.38m deep, and had a single fill of dark brown clay (259). Twenty-eight sherds of early Roman pottery were retrieved from this deposit, along with fragments of burnt flint, and three struck flints. A further small sherd of early Roman pottery was recovered from a soil sample of deposit 259.

Trench 314 (Fig. 20)

This trench was aligned approximately SE-NW, and contained a ditch (149) at its north-western end, between 20.7m and 22.3m. The feature was not fully excavated, but was seen to be about 0.9m wide. Ten sherds from an 18th-century bowl were recovered from its fill of light greyish brown clayey sand (264).

Trench 315 (Fig. 20)

Trench 315 was aligned approximately S-N, and contained a modern ditch (213) between 11.2m and 15.4m. This feature was not excavated, but was seen to be up to 1.8m wide, with an upper fill of greyish brown silty clay (280). Fragments of glass were recovered from the surface of this deposit, along with a piece of modern ceramic tile.

Trench 318 (Figs 20 and 27)

A post-hole (214) was recorded at 5.5m in this trench, which was aligned approximately W-E. This feature measured about 0.25m in diameter, and was 0.08m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown silty clay (281).

Test Pits

The forty test pits were dug in four clusters of ten each across the site. The test pits were 2m by 0.5m. Each pit was excavated by hand and 100 litres of topsoil from each sieved on a 10mm mesh. The finds recovered are presented in Appendix 3. Almost every test pit produced at least one find but none produced more than eight finds of all types. The finds comprised nine medieval pottery sherds and twelve post-medieval sherds, along with a small amount of brick/tile. Fourteen sherds of Roman pottery, all very small and abraded were recovered, but no prehistoric pottery, which need not be surprising, as it does not survive well in ploughsoil. Tiny amounts of clinker came from topsoil in five of the pits, all in the north-eastern group closest to modern development. Some 51 struck flints were found, some of dubious authenticity and half of them spalls. At 2.5 flints per cubic metre this is not likely to be a significant cluster, based on calculations from North Stoke (Ford 1991b, tables 5.56 and 5.58).

Finds

The Bronze Age to Earlier Iron Age Pottery by Frances Raymond

A small assemblage of mainly middle to late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from eighteen features in seventeen trenches (Appendix 4). Analysis has been restricted to a rapid appraisal to provide general information on the date, character and significance of this material. The fabrics have been sorted into broad groups defined by the predominant non-plastic inclusions.

Early Bronze Age

The only early Bronze Age sherd (weighing 10g), decorated with a single faint twisted cord impressed line, is from pit 49 in Trench 69 on the southern side of the site. This small and moderately abraded fragment (4cm

across) could be from the collar of a Collared Urn or from the shoulder of a Biconical Urn. Too little of the profile survives to allow for a distinction to be made, while the medium grade grog tempered fabric was used for both vessel types in Sussex (cf. Seager Thomas 2008, 25 and 27).

Middle Bronze Age

Pottery diagnostic of the middle Bronze Age (36 sherds, 308g) came from two features in Trenches 44 and 45. All of this material is in fresh condition and is mostly from pit 20 (35 sherds, 204g). This gives the impression of having been a placed ceramic deposit, as all of the sherds are part of a single heavy base (16mm thick) made from a friable and coarse flint tempered fabric. The simple rim from gully 223 in Trench 45 represents 10% of an urn with a diameter of 24cm made from a soft fabric tempered with very common coarse burnt flint. The top of the rim is embellished with a row of fingertip impressions and is derived from the upper 6cm of the vessel. It is not possible to determine whether it is part of a Bucket or Slack Biconical Urn.

Middle to Late Bronze Age

A small group of featureless wall sherds are made from soft flint tempered fabrics with a history of production encompassing both the middle and late Bronze Age (23 sherds, 56g). Without stylistic evidence it is not possible to date these fragments more precisely. There was only one association with late Bronze Age pottery in pit 131 in Trench 256, possibly indicating a similar phasing for all the sherds from this feature.

The middle to late Bronze Age pottery had a scattered distribution across six trenches in the southern part of the site (Trenches 4, 7, 9, 67, 91 and 117), two on the eastern side (Trenches 120 and 144), one on the northern margins of the evaluation area (Trench 256) and two to the north-east of Courtwick Lane (Trenches 275 and 291). All of the sherds are small (no more than 3cm across) and the majority are abraded. The only exception is a single fragment from pit 6 in Trench 4, which is in fresh condition. None of the features with middle to late Bronze Age pottery produced more than two sherds. This coupled with the condition introduces the possibility that at least some of this pottery is residual.

Late Bronze Age

The late Bronze Age assemblage is composed of 117 sherds (1106g) from four features in Trenches 5, 113, 231 and 256. Two of the deposits exhibit characteristics typical of *in situ* material. One is from ditch 244 in Trench 113, also in the south-east of the site. The other is from pit 129 in Trench 231 towards the north of the site.

The 48 sherds from ditch 244 (weighing 548g) are in fresh condition and include some of relatively large size (up to 9cm across). The material is derived from a minimum of three vessels. Stylistic evidence is limited to three small rims representing 1.5–2.5cm of the upper profiles. All are in-turned simple forms; two possibly from the same vessel are in a fabric tempered with very common medium grade burnt flint, while the third is from another vessel with coarse burnt flint tempering. Several base sherds in this same fabric have abundant fine flint

grits on the exteriors. The presence of a third vessel is indicated by featureless base and wall fragments in a fine flint tempered ware.

Pit 129 produced 66 fresh to lightly abraded sherds, weighing 420g of variable size, 1–7cm across). These are derived from at least four different vessels identified from their contrasting flint tempered fabrics. Once again the evidence of form is limited to the upper profiles. Only two of the vessels are represented by stylistically diagnostic sherds, which include three rim fragments from a jar with a slightly flaring neck; and one in-turned simple rim from a vessel with a closed mouth.

Pit 3 in Trench 5 and pit 131 in Trench 256 produced rims from single vessels. That from Trench 5 is from a jar or bowl with a short slightly flaring neck and a mouth with a diameter of 16cm. The sherd represents 16% of the rim of this vessel, is in fresh condition and of relatively large size (9cm). It is made from a hard fabric tempered with moderate quantities of medium grade burnt flint. The two refitting rim fragments from the lower fill of pit 131 are from a vessel with an in-turned closed mouth. This is made from a soft medium grade fabric tempered with sparse burnt flint and moderate amounts of grog. Fragments of middle to late Bronze pottery were recovered from the upper fill of the same feature.

It is probable that the simple in-turned rims are from convex-sided jars which are a characteristic component of plain ware assemblages dated broadly to between *c*.1150 and 950 cal. BC (Seager Thomas 2008, 38 and 40, figs 8.1, 8.7 and 8.9). The jar rims from Trenches 5 and 231 are of a type occurring both in these early post-Deverel Rimbury groups and in subsequent developed plain ware assemblages current between *c*. 950 and 800 cal. BC (Seager Thomas 2008, 40, figs 8.2 and 8.11). The dense flint grits on the base sherds from ditch 244 in Trench 113 reflect an attribute typical of the late Bronze Age in West Sussex and well beyond. The soft fabrics used for the vessels from this feature all incorporate very common quantities of burnt flint in varying grades, which are indistinguishable from middle Bronze Age wares. This contrasts with the fabrics used for the late Bronze Age pottery from the other three trenches, which have lesser densities of flint. These differences might be related to chronology, possibly indicating that the pottery from Trench 113 is an early phase plain ware assemblage similar to those from Beddingham, Climping, Durrington and Lavant (Seager Thomas 2008, 41).

As a group the flint tempered wares from Courtwick Lane compare well with those used for the plain wares and developed plain wares in Sussex (Seager Thomas 2008, 41). The flint and grog tempered fabric from the lower fill of pit 131 recalls similar wares used for some of the West Sussex post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, as, for example, at Yapton where it was attributed to the 9th century BC (Hamilton 1987, 56–8) and amongst the 10th to 8th century assemblage from Knapp Farm, Bosham (Hamilton 1997, 80 and 83).

Late Bronze Age to Iron Age

Three small (1–3cm), lightly to moderately abraded wall sherds from pit 226 in Trench 291 are of uncertain phasing. Two are made from a soft sandy fabric with sparse voids, possibly representing leached shell; and the other is in a soft ware with few visible inclusions apart from sparse burnt flint. Fabrics of this type do occur in late Bronze Age assemblages and it is possible that they are of this date, but it is equally conceivable that both wares are of Iron Age origin. In the absence of stylistic evidence it is not possible to be more precise about the chronology of these sherds.

Significance

The distribution of the pottery and the character of the ceramics suggest that there were two foci of Bronze Age activity on the site. One is just to the north of the A259 and includes one placed middle Bronze Age deposit in a pit in Trench 44 with contemporary activity to the east in Trench 45. The ceramics from Trench 113 to the north may have been deposited at an early stage in the late Bronze Age. The fresh condition of the sherds would suggest rapid burial, while the quantity and character of the pottery could indicate adjacent settlement. The light scatter of middle to late Bronze Age pottery in adjacent trenches points to peripheral activity extending to the east and north-east (Trenches 67, 91, 117, 120 and 144).

A second late Bronze Age focus, possibly of a slightly later phase, is identified by the ceramics deposited in the pit in Trench 231 in the northern part of the site. This group is similarly reminiscent of the type of material that might be found in a domestic midden. Associated, but marginal activity seems to be indicated by the few middle to late Bronze Age sherds from trenches to the north and north-east (Trenches 256, 275 and 291).

The light scatter contemporary fragments of pottery from Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 9 in the southern corner of the site may suggest another focus of Bronze Age activity. The significance of the early Bronze Age sherd from Trench 69 is uncertain, particularly as its condition introduces the possibility that it might be residual.

Late Iron Age, Roman and Later Pottery By Malcolm Lyne

The trenches and test pits yielded 2146 sherds (17,722g) of pottery from 121 contexts: a further 135 sherds (240g) were retrieved from environmental samples (Appendix 5). Most of this pottery is Roman and dates to the period AD43–270 but there are also small amounts of Late Iron Age, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval material. All of the post-medieval pottery comes from topsoil.

All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and weights per fabric. These fabrics were classified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric graticule in order to identify the natures, forms,

sizes and frequencies of added filler and naturally occurring inclusions. Fine fabrics such as samian were further examined using a x30 magnification microscope with artificial illumination source.

The Late Iron Age and Roman fabric series drawn up for the site at North Bersted (Lyne forthcoming) is used here, with additions and omissions. None of the assemblages are large enough for more detailed quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

The Assemblages

Late Iron Age to c. AD60

There are small pottery assemblages and single sherds from features in Trenches 7, 47, 68, 73, 74, 86, 87, 94, 116, 117, 122, 144, 150 and 152 concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site. Most of the assemblages belong to the 'Atrebatic Overlap' period between the Roman conquest in AD 43 and *c*. AD 60 but there are a few which may be purely Late Iron Age in date: from gully 31 in Trench 7, pit 23 in Trench 47, pit 34 in Trench 68, pit 108 in Trench 73, ditch 321 in Trench 87 and spread 407 in Trench 94. These assemblages are, however, very small.

The assemblages of AD43–60 include those from concentrations of features in Trenches 73, 116 and 144 as well as the two cremation pots from Trench 152. Ditch 301 in Trench 116 yielded 48 large fresh sherds, including those forming the greater parts of two AD43–60 dated jars in early Arun Valley industry sandy fabrics and possibly from the kilns at the Horticultural Research International site in Littlehampton only 4km to the east (Lovell 2003). The Arun Valley industry kilns at this site operated until the mid-2nd century, with most, if not all, of the products of the industry present in Courtwick Lane assemblages dating between AD43–150 coming from that source.

Pit 428 in Trench 144 yielded a further 39 sherds, including much of another Arun Valley industry jar dated AD43–60 and fragments from yet another decorated with white-painted groups of squares: more of this unusually-decorated vessel came from gully 431 in the same trench and was accompanied by large fresh pieces from two more Arun Valley industry jars. The two cremation vessels from Trench 152 comprise a wheel-turned barrel-shaped bead-rim jar in a carbon-soaked sandy 'overlap' fabric and a small beaker from the Chapel Street kilns in Chichester, dated AD45–50 (Down 1978A).

AD60–150

The pottery assemblages of this phase tend to be somewhat more substantial and come from a variety of ditches, pits and other features in Trenches 75, 76, 83, 86, 117, 120, 124, 143, 150, 162, and 171 centred in the same part of the field as those of the previous phase but covering a larger area, and with a separate cluster of features centred on Trenches 276, 277 and 303 in the north-east corner of the field.

Successive fills 379 and 380 of ditch 304 in Trench 117 yielded 107 and 90 sherds of pottery respectively. The 90 sherds from the lower fill (380) are pre-Flavian in date and heavily broken-up: they have a predominance of local Arun Valley coarsewares but also include a fragment from a rouletted Gallo-Belgic Whiteware butt-beaker. The 107 fragments from the upper fill include the greater part of a Fishbourne Type 66-9 beaker and biconical in Hardham London Ware (AD60–90 and AD43–130 respectively) as well as a reeded-rim jar in coarse grey Arun Valley ware (*c*. AD70–150). The 97 sherds from the fill of ditch 305 in the same trench include 11 fragments from a plain poppyhead beaker in very-fine-sanded whiteware fired black and of uncertain origin (*c*. AD70–130).

Another substantial pottery assemblage(211 sherds dated AD70–150) came from the fills of ditch 309 in Trench 83. This has local Arun Valley industry products making up nearly three-quarters of it but the upper fill has much of a Fishbourne Type 209 reeded-rim bowl (AD100–150) and jar of uncertain type in Rowlands Castle greyware, hinting at changes in pottery supply which took place during the next phase.

The most significant assemblages from the north-east corner of the field are one of 180 sherds dated AD120–150 from pit 203 in Trench 303 and 24 sherds from ditch 221 in Trench 277 (AD100–150). Twelve of the sherds from ditch 221 come from a single lid-seated jar with diagonal burnished line decoration in a hard grey fabric (C21) previously encountered in Chichester and dated *c*. AD100–150.

AD150–250/300

Considerably fewer assemblages can be dated to this phase and those come from Trenches 77, 85, 147, 150, 276 and 277 in the extreme east and north-east of the site. Rowlands Castle ware is now more significant, with four fresh sherds from an everted-rim jar with scored ‘batchmark’ on its shoulder coming from gully 144 in Trench 276 and 14 other jar sherds from gully 202 in Trench 147.

The latest Roman assemblage from the site are the 74 sherds from ditch 334 in Trench 85. It includes seven fresh fragments from an incipient-beaded-and-flanged bowl in Dorset BB1 fabric (AD.200–280/90), four from vessels in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware (AD200–300), a complete flagon top with flanged neck in very-fine-sanded late Arun Valley greyware (AD170–300 or later) and a poorly finished beaker base of post AD250 type in similar fabric. The indications are that this ditch was still receiving rubbish until AD270 and possibly later.

AD650–1150

Cooking-pot sherds in a patchy-fired coarse-gritted fabric (SN 2) similar to that used for Middle Saxon cooking-pots from Friars Oak, Hassocks (Lyne 2000) and elsewhere in Sussex, and dated *c*. AD750–900, came from gully 138 in Trench 261 and pit 140 in Trench 137. These trenches are in the north-west corner and centre of the

area investigated respectively, well away from the main foci of Roman occupation, and indicate Middle Saxon activity in the area.

Sherds in a patchy-fired vesicular alluvial-grit tempered fabric, with the rounded vesicles probably from leached-out chalk, came from posthole 133 in Trench 173, pit 241 in Trench 112, and ditches 401 and 416 in Trench 148. This fabric is similar to that of Group 3 at Chapel Street Chichester (Down 1978b, *c*. AD1000–1150) and is mainly made up of featureless cooking-pot sherds: ditch 416 did, however, yield 15 fresh joining sherds from a large bowl with looped handles for suspension. The greatest concentration of such wares is in Trench 148.

AD1200–1500

Sherds of this date-range were present in the topsoil and are probably from field marling: one abraded cooking-pot sherd came from the fill of ditch 328 in Trench 66 and may date the feature.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection of 311 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the fieldwork (Appendix 6), a total that excludes three rolled pieces (presumably from natural attrition in formation of the gravel), and 31 pieces of shattered flint (from a stratified context), which is thought to be a by-product of flint knapping using flawed flint.

The struck flint is all made from raw material obtained from the gravel available on parts of the site, or from beach cobbles. The beach cobble flint is distinctive, not only from its smooth but crazed, cortical appearance, where present, but also from the collision damage which penetrates several millimetres from the edge. None of the flint can be claimed to have been obtained direct from a chalk source.

As a whole, the collection is dominated by broad flakes with few narrow flakes. The latter are likely to be fortuitous knapping by-products rather than deliberate design. The flintwork is also roughly made, mostly with hard hammer and is frequently cortical. The retouched flints are of the common and most long-lived forms which offer little chronological precision. The collection as a whole therefore has a distinctly later Bronze Age aspect (Ford *et al*. 1984). Much of the material is from clearly later (Roman) contexts

Of particular note is the assemblage recovered from Late Bronze Age ditch 244 in trench 13. This produced 142 pieces of struck flint and 31 fragments of shatter. The comments made above about the distinctive ‘Bronze Age’ character of the collection overall is emphasised by this assemblage. This assemblage is in a fresh condition and contains usable flakes, unusable workshop waste and with a high proportion of retouched material.

The raw material is beach cobble with many flakes retaining cortex. It is likely that several pieces will refit (though this has not yet been attempted).

Some 51 pieces of struck flint were found in the test-pitting exercise, of which half (26) were spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) many of which may be a by product of modern plough damage. There is no clustering evident among the test pit flint finds. The four clusters of test pits each produced roughly similar amounts of flint, most pits having one or two pieces. The distribution of flints across the site more or less mirrors the distribution of features (Fig. 35).

Burnt Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A single urned cremation burial was recovered from pit 343 (479) in Trench 152. The urn was excavated in a series of 0.02m spits during post-excavation processing, with residues floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size. A total of 142g of buff-coloured burnt bone was present for analysis (Appendix 6). Initial analyses sorted the bone into differing fragment sizes (i.e. >10mm, 10-5mm, <5mm) using stacking sieves. The following weights were recorded for each fraction size: 10mm = 36g (25% of total), 10-5mm = 32g (23% of total), <5mm = 74g (52% of total). The maximum fragment size present was 37.6mm. Taking into account the fragment sizes and weights per fraction, it is apparent that the majority of fragments were very small in size.

Osteological analysis followed guidelines by Brickley and McKinley (2004). This cremation burial was found to contain a single individual. Cranial fragments were the most commonly occurring skeletal elements. The sex of the individual was not able to be determined, due to the lack of necessary sexually dimorphic aspects of the skeleton (i.e. specific traits of the pelvis and skull). This individual was determined to be a non-adult, aged younger than 14 years at the time of death. There was much evidence that the skeleton was still in the process of maturing at the time of death (i.e. many small, non-descript pieces of unfused epiphyses). Most notable were a fragment of right proximal femur with unfused epiphysis for the femoral head, as well as a manal distal phalanx (finger bone) had an unfused proximal epiphysis. It is noted that the generalized size of the proximal femur fragment suggests it came from a very small femur perhaps making the child much younger than 14 years at the time of death, although a specific age could not be quantified. Also supporting the non-adult status were the presence of small fragments of bulbous tooth crown, characteristic of deciduous molars. Unfortunately the tooth roots were not preserved/present to determine if these teeth had completed development and/or erupted.

Pathological observations were not made on the small fragments. No further information could be retrieved from this cremation burial.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from 16 contexts across the evaluated area. A total of 241 fragments of bone were present for analysis, weighing 1010g (Appendix 7, Table 1). The overall preservation of the remains was poor, with a generally high degree of fragmentation, and frequent cortical bone exfoliation.

Teeth were the most well preserved skeletal elements that allowed identification. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented in this assemblage was determined to be four: one each of horse, cattle, pig, and dog. Several fragments of a horse mandible and *in situ* teeth were recovered from ditch 416 (558). Cattle teeth were identified in spread 176, as well as ditch 326 (455). The pig was also represented by several fragments of mandible and teeth in ditch slot 401 (487), while the articulated remains of a dog were recovered from pit 262 (350). The dog skeleton elements present were ribs, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, pelvis, right femur and tibia.

Context 309 (398) contained the only evidence for butchery practices, in the form of four linear cut marks on the neck of a left rib originating from an indeterminate "large" animal.

Burnt Animal Bone

A small assemblage of non-human burnt bone was recovered from three contexts. A total of 6g of highly fragmented bone was present for analysis (Appendix 7, Table 2). Maximum fragment sizes range between 20mm and 29mm, making identification of species and element not possible for most pieces. The colour of burnt bone varied between contexts, from grey-white to mixtures of buff and white. Unlike the human cremation burial, very little information could be retrieved from this assemblage. Five small fragments of shell (weighing 1g) was also recovered from context 208 (273).

No further information could be derived from this assemblage of burnt and unburnt animal bone.

Ceramic Building Material and fired clay by Danielle Milbank

Brick and tile

A total of 2.3kg of ceramic building material (34 fragments) were recovered during the excavation, the majority of which were recovered from contexts dated to the late Iron Age and Early Roman periods (Appendix 8). The majority of the brick and tile were smaller fragments of tile.

The majority of the tile pieces were flat and typically 16–20mm thick, in a slightly soft orange red fired fabric with occasional fine sand inclusions, with a small number of fragments of a darker red, harder fabric. None of the fragments co-joined, and the form and thickness of the majority of fragments suggests that they are not *tegula* fragments.

Few pieces with notable characteristics were recovered. A thin piece of tile 15mm thick with combing (parallel incised lines *c*.1mm wide and 1mm apart), came from occupation layer 352. These may have been decorative in themselves or to provide keying for mortar.

Three fragments were identified as brick, though two of these were too fragmentary to suggest a date. One large (555g) fragment from ditch 126 (185) was a brick of dark red, evenly-fired fabric which was 56mm thick, with a rough underside which indicated a sanded mould. The brick could not be closely dated but could be part of a *bessalis* brick, which were used in stacks to form hypocausts.

Overall, the brick and tile assemblage recovered in the course of the evaluation is modest given the quantity of Roman pottery present. Although the tiles are not closely datable, the majority are derived from contexts dated to the early Roman period (1st and 2nd century). The presence of roof tiles and possibly also *bessalis* type brick, does not necessarily indicate the presence of a building on the site, as brick and tile are durable materials and are commonly re-used.

Fired clay

Fired clay weighing 3.3kg was recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 8), and was examined under x10 magnification. Typically, the fabric was slightly soft and frequently friable fine clay with occasional sandy inclusions, and very occasional large (up to 5mm) flint inclusions. The colour was generally orange red, though examples of darker red hue and reduced (black) core were observed. No daub fragments with impressions of the wattles were identified with certainty. The majority of the fired clay was found in the form of very small fragments which could not be identified, however where they occur in contexts of Iron Age and Roman date it is likely that some of the material represents very fragmented daub.

Pit 219 recorded in Trench 58, whose fill (286) contained a large fragment of bun-shaped loomweight of Saxon date. The fabric is a hard fired clay with moderate sandy and occasional quartz and flint inclusions, and is dark red to black in colour. It is comparable in size and form to examples found at, for example, Winchester, with a rounded D-shaped section, and is typical of the Middle to Late Saxon period. It would have been used to weigh down the threads of a warp-weighted loom (Rees *et al* 2008, 247).

Ditch 318 (fill 396) was dated by pottery to the early Roman period (1st to 2nd centuries), however it was noted that an earlier pit had been truncated by the ditch, and that finds from the pit were possibly incorporated into the ditch fill. It contained 34 fragments (700g) of a dark orange red, slightly soft fired clay with a black reduced core. Two of these pieces appeared to show a groove on one side, where a hole has pierced the piece before being broken. This possibly represents a loomweight, but it is impossible to be certain without a larger piece, and it cannot in any case be closely dated.

Metalwork by Danielle Milbank

A modest assemblage of 57 metal objects (weighing 1151g in total) was recovered during the evaluation. Of these, the majority were iron, with one copper alloy and one lead item recorded. The metal is summarized in Appendix 9.

The condition of both the copper alloy and lead pieces is reasonably good, with minor surface oxidation. The iron objects are typically fairly corroded, in some cases flaky and fragile. Nine pieces of very corroded iron were recovered, which are irregularly-shaped unidentifiable fragments.

Iron nails and nail fragments were the most commonly occurring find, most frequently in quantities of just one or two fragments, though several were found in contexts 456 and 468 (both ditches of Early Roman date). These are all of a similar size, with a head diameter of *c*.9mm and the more intact examples *c*.24mm long.

Context 343, fill 479 (the fill of a cremation urn) contained 20 fragments in total, all of them iron. The two largest fragments (which are mostly corrosion product) cojoin and may have formed an implement such as a sickle or bill-hook; X-ray will be needed to establish a firm identification. Sample number 35 contained 18 nail heads, one unidentified fragment and 5g of very small iron pieces (probably representing further nail fragments). These nails are not dateable and it is not possible to interpret their use or the reason for their incorporation into a cremation deposit within an urn. However, their length and shape suggests they are more likely to be nails for wood rather than hobnails from shoes, which tend to have larger, flatter heads, as seen in the hobnailed shoe found at Totterdown Lane, Horcott (Pine and Preston 2004, 88, fig. 4.7).

Further iron items of note recovered comprised a large piece from context 63 (gully 7). It is 86mm wide, 220mm long and 11mm thick, and roughly triangular in shape (probably a broken fragment from a larger piece). Although its purpose could not be established, there is the impression of wood grain in the corrosion and some small fragments of wood still adhering to the metal. This item was found in conditions which do not favour wood preservation, and therefore it is not likely to be earlier than late post-medieval.

A piece of iron was recovered from ditch 111 (fill 170) and has a forked shape, with a shaft (square in section and 7mm by 7mm) which is 57mm long. This separates into two prongs which taper to rounded points and are 55mm long. The part where the prongs meet the shaft is considerably thicker but very corroded. It was possibly used as a prop or firedog.

A lead item was recovered from ditch 412 (deposit 554, of early Roman date) which was a small lump which could not be identified. Its form suggests it was a piece of a thick sheet folded into a pellet shape, and though its function is unclear, lead pieces were commonly used as weights.

A pin, probably of copper alloy, was recovered from ditch slot 304 (deposit 387) which is 45mm long (bent at an angle). It is 3mm diameter, with a head 5mm wide and 6mm long, which is lenticular in form and slightly faceted. It is typical of the later part of the Roman period, AD200 to 400, and would have been used to fasten clothing or possibly hair.

Slag and Industrial Debris by Steven Crabb

A small quantity of slag and industrial debris (just over 250g) was recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 9). The material includes the following categories: glass slag, undiagnostic iron slag, iron smelting slag, clinker, fuel ash slag, and a slag sphere. Most of the material (other than clinker form the test pits) was concentrated in the south-eastern corner of the site in the area of Late Iron Age/Roman occupation but the small quantity recovered does not suggest intensive industrial activity and is no more than the expected 'background scatter' of waste for a settlement of this period. The largest quantity from a single context, in contrast, came from Trench 191 towards the west of the site: but even this was only 68g of fuel ash slag, again not enough to be significant of any specific process.

Oyster Shell by Sean Wallis

Just one feature, pit 400, contained oyster shell within its fill (486). Thirteen fragments, weighing 23g, were found in this pit, which was seen to truncate an 11th- to 12th-century ditch.

Glass by Sean Wallis

Other than the topsoil finds from the test pits, glass fragments were retained from just two features, 7 (63) and 213 (280) , both of which are modern in date.

Stone

Fourteen fragments of stone, weighing approximately 17.5 kg, were recovered during the evaluation, and these are shown in Appendix 10. The majority of these were fragments of quernstone, made of yellow-grey quartzitic sandstone with glauconite inclusions: detailed petrology has not been carried out but the Lodsworth greensand is the most likely source, around 25km to the north-west. This rock was quarried for quernstones throughout the Roman period (Peacock 1987). Other stones identified include a whetstone and what may be a smoother or

pestle shaped from ironstone. The largest of the querns is a 7.9kg stone some 94mm thick, representing less than one sixth of a circle, and with a radius greater than 190mm: this may be a millstone rather than a lower quernstone. The second large piece, an upper stone with a well-formed central hole, seems to have been re-used after breaking; as a second hole, much larger and set well of-centre has been crudely created in it: this may not originally have penetrated the full depth of the stone and could possibly have been a setting for a door-post to rotate in. All but one of the fragments come from Roman contexts, the exception is a micaceous reddish sandstone ?quern fragment from Late Bronze Age pit 129.

Burnt Flint

Just under 65kg of burnt flint was recovered from 114 contexts (Appendix 11). Notable concentrations (over 2kg) came from pits 6, 102, 115, 135 and 229, and ditch 126. Four of these features were located towards the north-centre of the site in Trenches 212, 227, 252 and 253, where the underlying geology was naturally flint-rich. As almost half of all features produced some burnt flint, the distribution of the burnt flint follows much the same pattern as the distribution of features (Fig. 35), so that it is difficult to draw any patterning from the distribution in time or space except to note that only in the area of the Raised Beach geology in the north of the site were there many features containing no datable finds but quantities of burnt flint.

A palaeoenvironmental assessment by Joanna Pine

Thirty-eight samples were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential. The samples were from pits, postholes, gullies, ditches and a cremation burial. The samples had been subjected to standard water flotation and the 'flots' recovered using a 0.25mm mesh. The flots were examined under a hand lens at x10 magnification. A summary of the findings is presented in Appendix 12

The potential of the material is low to moderate. Carbonized remains were identified in only seven of the samples, with the majority of the remaining samples being devoid of charred plant macrofossils, other than charcoal. Two samples contained the remains of cereal grain but at a low density. The remaining five samples contained a few weed seeds again at low density.

Charcoal fragments were present in many of the samples. However even when moderate to high in occurrence, most of the charcoal fragments were very small. The majority of the fragments were less than 2mm in size, and this suggests the potential for species identification is low.

Conclusion

This evaluation has confirmed that the site has the archaeological potential which was suggested by the earlier desk based assessment. For this site, being of relatively large extent and located within the archaeologically rich Sussex Coastal Plain, these results are of no great surprise at a general level of analysis. However, it is the intensive investigative nature of the trenching, and the detail that only invasive evaluation can produce, which have allowed this general potential to be assessed, refined and quantified.

A large number of archaeological features and deposits were found during the evaluation, dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval periods, and the distribution of the dated features is shown on Figure 35. The most dominant phase, in terms of features and finds recovered, appears to be the Roman period with a concentration of features of this date in the eastern part of the site, and particularly in the south-eastern corner of the proposed development area. Bearing that in mind, the results can be summarized as having revealed archaeological deposits typical of most dryland sites under arable cultivation on the Sussex Coastal Plain (cf. summaries in Hamilton 2003; Davenport 2003; Rudling 2003). Upstanding earthworks have long since been levelled by ploughing, and most archaeological deposits are now only present as below ground cut features. Animal bone preservation was very poor, presumably due to the acidic nature of the underlying geology and metalwork may well have suffered from the same cause. Waterlogged deposits, which can significantly raise the archaeological potential of a site with the preservation of organic artefacts, were not encountered in any of the trenches. There is nothing to indicate the presence of in situ (or even disturbed) Palaeolithic remains.

Although there is a notable concentration of features and finds towards the south-east, the north and west are not by devoid of archaeological interest. The survival of a small quantity of middle Saxon pottery may be more significant than the low number of finds suggests, as this material is rarely found at all in evaluation trenching and Saxon sites (other than cemeteries) often rely for dating on just a handful of artefacts from an entire settlement. Excavated Saxon settlement sites are in fact surprisingly rare in Sussex (Gardiner 2003; Thomas 2008). Similarly, although the features along the northern edge of the western field in trenches 252-257 (for example) contained no datable artefacts, the concentration of burnt flint there hints at prehistoric activity. Admittedly flint can become burnt as a result of a number of processes, most of which could have occurred at any time in the past (or present), such a marked concentration is arguably more likely to be prehistoric than later.

Although the overall impression is of an archeologically rich area, none of the remains of any single period appears to be particularly outstanding in itself. Even the Roman remains, which predominate in terms of numbers, are suggestive of a modest rural settlement rather than a town or villa complex (the lack of building materials is quite marked, imported pottery very rare, and evidence for industrial activity almost wholly absent). The single cremation burial, even if representative of a larger number, is as expected on a rural settlement with its own small cemetery. The Roman settlement may be a successor to the late Iron Age settlement recorded on the line of the Littlehampton Bypass.

The site as a whole can be considered to have moderate potential for the Bronze and Iron Ages, perhaps also the Saxon period, low potential for the Medieval period, and moderate to high potential for the Roman period. The evaluation recovered no evidence suggesting any potential for the earlier prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic). The low potential for medieval archaeology has an exception for the area closest to the eastern edge of the site, where it is possible the significance of the small assemblage of 11th to 12th century pottery may be enhanced by a connection to the presumed manor at Wick.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	25.00	1.85	0.30	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand with patches of brickearth.
2	26.80	1.85	0.40	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.40m of subsoil onto natural clayey sand with frequent chalk.
3	26.50	2.10	0.70	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
4	25.50	2.10	0.75	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.35m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pits 5 and 6 (Figs 5 and 21).
5	25.20	2.10	0.74	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint. Ditches 1 and 2, pit 3 (Figs 5 and 21).
6	26.00	2.10	0.76	0–0.15m topsoil onto 0.15–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
7	24.80	2.10	0.69	0–0.15m topsoil onto 0.15–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 13, gullies 14 and 31 (Figs 5 and 21).
8	25.30	2.10	0.62	0–0.15m topsoil onto 0.15–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
9	25.60	2.10	0.69	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint. Ditch 10, gully 11 (Fig. 5).
10	25.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with patches of silty sand, flint and chalk.
11	26.50	2.10	0.70	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.35m subsoil onto natural sand with flint inclusions.
12	25.00	2.10	0.64	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with patches of silty sand.
13	25.00	2.10	0.68	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.35m subsoil onto natural silty sand with patches of chalk.
14	25.30	2.10	0.79	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.35m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
15	26.30	1.85	0.40	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
16	25.60	1.85	0.36	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
17	25.70	1.85	0.50	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand with patches of flint.
18	24.20	2.10	0.65	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
19	24.70	2.10	0.77	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
20	25.00	2.10	0.76	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
21	27.00	2.10	0.73	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
22	29.10	2.10	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
23	24.60	1.85	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
24	25.00	1.85	0.32	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.25m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint and chalk.
25	26.40	1.85	0.40	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.25m subsoil onto sand with frequent flint.
26	26.10	1.85	0.43	0–0.15m topsoil onto 0.15–0.25m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
27	25.00	2.10	0.60	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.35m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 7 and 8 (Figs 5 and 21).
28	26.00	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
29	24.40	2.10	0.77	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
30	24.70	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and brickearth.
31	27.00	2.10	0.58	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with frequent flint. Pit 9 (Figs 5 and 21).
32	25.40	2.10	0.64	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
33	25.70	2.10	0.73	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with flint and occasional chalk.
34	26.50	2.10	0.67	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.30m subsoil onto natural sand with flint and chalk. Post–hole 12 (Figs 5 and 21).
35	29.90	2.10	0.62	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with flint. Post–hole 28, pits 29 and 30 (Figs 5 and 22).
36	25.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand and brickearth. Post–holes 37, 38 and 40, ditch 39, gullies 41 and 42 (Figs 6 and 22).
37	26.00	2.10	0.63	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural sand with flint. Pit 216 and gully 217 (Figs 6 and 27).
38	24.70	2.10	0.92	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flints. Pit 215 (Figs 6 and 27).
39	27.20	2.10	0.50	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 232, gully 233 (Figs 6 and 28).
40	26.00	2.10	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 21 (Figs 6 and 22).
41	25.20	2.10	0.74	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
42	25.00	2.10	0.97	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
43	22.50	2.10	0.78	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gullies 15 and 222 (Figs 6, 21 and 27).
44	26.20	2.10	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 19 and pit 20 (Figs 6 and 21).
45	27.00	2.10	0.66	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 16, gully 17 and 223 (Figs 7 and 21).
46	27.00	2.10	0.86	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 18 (Figs 7 and 21)
47	26.00	2.10	0.60	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 22 and pit 23 (Figs 7 and 22).
48	27.10	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 24 (Figs 7 and 22).

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
49	27.00	2.10	0.63	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.35m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 25, post–holes 26, 27 (Figs 7 and 22).
50	25.10	2.10	0.69	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 35 (Fig. 7).
51	28.00	2.10	0.52	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 4 (Figs 7 and 21)
52	25.30	2.10	0.52	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Tree–bole 36 and gully 47 (Figs 7, 22 and 23).
53	28.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
54	28.30	2.10	0.70	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 224 and pit 225 (Figs 7 and 27).
55	25.90	2.10	0.64	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto brickearth with chalk.
56	27.40	2.10	0.74	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
57	29.20	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 45 and treebole 46 (Figs 7 and 23).
58	25.40	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 218 and pit 219 (Figs 8 and 27).
59	26.40	2.10	0.85	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gullies 32 and 33 (Figs 8 and 22).
60	25.60	2.10	0.68	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
61	25.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
62	25.10	2.10	0.78	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 34 (Figs 8 and 22).
63	26.20	2.10	0.78	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
64	24.80	2.10	0.82	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
65	26.00	2.10	0.82	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
66	25.00	2.10	0.82	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 328 (Figs 8 and 30).
67	27.20	2.10	0.77	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 44 (Figs 8 and 23).
68	25.60	2.10	0.88	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Natural hollow 475 (Fig. 8).
69	27.10	2.10	0.78	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 48 and pit 49 (Fig. 8 and 23).
70	25.40	2.10	1.15	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
71	27.20	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Probable wheel–ruts 104 and 105 (Fig. 8).
72	25.70	2.10	0.92	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Flint surface 451 (Fig. 8).
73	30.00	2.10	0.77	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 100 and 101, pits 106, 107 and 108 (Figs 9 and 23).
74	26.60	2.10	0.79	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 324 and 327, post–hole 325 (Figs 9 and 30).
75	29.00	2.10	0.71	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 305, 313 and 314, pits 315 and 316, post–hole 317 (Figs 9, 29 and 30).
76	25.00	2.10	0.72	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pits 312, 322 and 323, ditches 318 and 319 (Figs 9, 29 and 30).
77	26.30	2.10	0.68	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 311 (Figs 9 and 29).
78	26.50	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 246 and 248 (Figs 10 and 28).
79	22.80	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
80	27.80	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 306 and 307 (Figs 10 and 29).
81	21.30	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
82	24.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
83	24.80	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 309, 310 and 320 (Figs 10 and 29).
84	27.50	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 332 and 333, post–holes 338, 339 and 340 (Fig. 10).
85	25.20	2.10	0.78	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 334, gully 344 and post–hole 345 (Figs 10 and 31).
86	26.20	2.10	0.69	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 326, pits 337 and 341 (Figs 10, 30 and 31).
87	26.50	2.10	0.81	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 321 and 329, gully 330, pit 331, post–holes 335 and 336 (Figs 11, 30 and 31).
88	24.60	2.10	0.86	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 417 (Figs 11 and 33).
89	27.30	2.10	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
90	26.20	2.10	0.96	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
91	26.00	2.10	1.04	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil into natural brickearth. Pits 342 and 348 (Figs 11 and 31).
92	25.10	2.10	0.95	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil into natural brickearth.
93	24.40	2.10	0.72	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pits 228 and 229 (Figs 11 and 27).

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
94	26.50	2.10	0.86	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Subsoil spread 407 (Fig. 11).
95	25.40	2.10	0.74	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 230 (Fig. 11 and 27).
96	25.60	2.10	0.84	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
97	24.00	2.10	0.76	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
98	25.15	2.10	0.88	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
99	26.00	2.10	0.77	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand with frequent flint.
100	24.80	2.10	0.78	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.55m subsoil onto natural sand with frequent flint.
101	24.50	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand with flint and chalk.
102	27.30	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and flint.
103	25.40	2.10	0.77	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand and flint.
104	24.70	2.10	1.10	0–0.55m topsoil onto 0.55–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
105	25.70	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
106	26.10	2.10	1.00	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
107	24.30	2.10	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
108	25.00	2.10	0.95	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
109	25.50	2.10	0.78	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
110	24.60	2.10	0.76	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 231 (Figs 12 and 27).
111	26.40	2.10	0.79	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
112	26.60	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 241 and gully 242 (Figs 12 and 28).
113	26.90	2.10	0.95	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 244 and 249 (Figs 12 and 28).
114	26.60	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
115	24.70	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
116	25.60	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 240, ditches 300 and 301, gullies 302 and 303, flint surface 378 (Figs 12 and 28).
117	26.60	2.10	0.82	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 304 and 308, flint surface 385 (Figs 13 and 29).
118	25.70	2.10	0.73	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
119	26.00	2.10	0.79	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
120	26.20	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 402 and 424, gullies 422 and 423 (Figs 13, 32 and 33).
121	28.50	2.10	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 346, ditch 347, flint surface 494 (Figs 13 and 31).
122	25.00	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 405 (Figs 13 and 32).
123	25.70	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 403, natural hollow 404 (Figs 14 and 32).
124	25.20	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 412 and 413, pit 414, gully 415 (Figs 14, 32 and 33).
125	24.70	2.10	0.89	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
126	25.80	2.10	0.77	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 243 (Figs 14 and 28).
127	25.70	2.10	0.89	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
128	26.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand and flint.
129	24.80	2.10	0.65	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand and flint.
130	24.70	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand and flint.
131	25.50	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand and flint. Ditch 146, gully 147, treebole 148 (Figs 14, and 26).
132	27.10	2.10	1.30	0–0.25m topsoil onto banded natural sand and flint, chalk and brickearth (mixed natural geology?)
133	24.60	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand with flint and chalk.
134	25.25	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand with flint and chalk
135	26.30	2.10	0.84	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 141 (Figs 14 and 26).
136	26.10	2.10	0.86	0–0.45 topsoil onto 0.45–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
137	25.40	2.10	0.72	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural clayey sand with flint. Pit 140 (Figs 14 and 26).
138	24.20	2.10	0.76	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural clayey sand.
139	25.40	2.10	0.78	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural clayey sand. Gully 245 (Figs 14 and 28).
140	25.50	2.10	0.85	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.55m subsoil onto natural clayey sand.
141	24.60	2.10	0.95	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
142	24.40	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 426 (Figs 15 and 33).
143	25.00	2.10	0.90	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 408, natural hollow 409, ditch 410 and subsoil patch/pit 411 (Figs 15 and 32).
144	25.60	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pits 427, 428, 429, 432 and 435, ditch 430, gully 431 (Figs 15 and 33).

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
145	25.00	2.10	0.77	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 425 (Figs 15 and 33).
146	26.20	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
147	25.40	2.10	0.78	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 202 (Figs 15 and 26).
148	25.60	2.10	0.72	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 349, 401 and 416, pit 400 (Figs 15, 31 and 32).
149	24.50	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
150	24.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint. Post–holes 418 and 419, gullies 420 and 421 (Figs 15 and 33).
151	26.20	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
152	28.70	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Cremation 343, natural hollow 476 (Fig. 16).
153	25.70	2.10	0.55	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
154	5.80	2.10	0.94	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with rare flint.
155	25.00	2.10	0.76	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 406 (Figs 16 and 32).
156	24.60	2.10	0.78	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural clayey sand.
157	25.30	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
158	6.10	2.10	0.95	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with rare flint.
159	5.97	2.10	0.73	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 433 (Fig. 16).
160	5.13	2.10	0.98	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with rare flint.
161	6.24	2.10	0.87	0–0.50m topsoil onto 0.50–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
162	5.91	2.10	0.65	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 434 (Fig. 16).
163	26.00	2.10	0.78	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
164	26.70	2.10	0.78	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
165	25.60	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 119, gullies 120, 121 and 122 (Figs 16 and 24).
166	24.70	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.50m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 138 (Figs 16 and 25).
167	23.40	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
168	25.50	2.10	0.75	0–0.40 topsoil onto 0.40–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
169	25.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
170	26.20	2.10	0.65	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.45m subsoil onto natural sand with frequent flint.
171	23.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of flint.
172	25.20	2.10	0.90	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of flint.
173	27.40	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand and flint. Post–hole 133 (Figs 16 and 25).
174	24.50	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand and flint with chalk.
175	25.30	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with frequent flint.
176	26.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of flint and chalk. Linear/natural 132 (Fig. 25).
177	26.80	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
178	25.50	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
179	26.20	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
180	24.50	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
181	24.50	2.10	0.65	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.50m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
182	26.20	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
183	25.30	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
184	24.50	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
185	25.10	2.10	0.60	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
186	25.70	2.10	0.60	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
187	25.80	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85 subsoil onto natural brickearth.
188	25.50	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
189	25.10	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
190	26.90	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint
191	24.20	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with bands of flint and sand. Pit 117, spread 176 and gully 116 (Figs 16 and 24).
192	25.20	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint overlying sand.
193	25.60	2.10	0.80	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint. Gully 139 (Figs 16 and 26).
194	25.30	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
195	24.80	2.10	0.70	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
196	25.10	2.10	0.70	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint and patches of chalk.
197	24.40	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
198	24.20	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto mixed natural, brickearth with flint, silty sand and patches of chalk.
199	26.00	2.10	0.70	0–0.30 m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand with flint.
200	25.60	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural sand with flints.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
201	25.50	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
202	25.30	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
203	25.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flints.
204	25.10	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
205	26.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint. Treebole 109 (Figs 17 and 23).
206	25.10	2.10	0.95	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
207	25.20	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
208	25.00	2.10	0.90	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with clay patches.
209	26.00	2.10	0.90	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
210	25.30	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
211	26.00	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
212	26.00	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 126 (Figs 17 and 24).
213	24.40	2.10	0.65	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.55m subsoil onto natural sandy brickearth.
214	24.20	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of flint.
215	27.40	2.10	0.65	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint and sand patches.
216	25.80	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of flint and sand.
217	25.30	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flints.
218	25.70	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
219	25.10	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint and patches of chalk.
220	25.30	2.10	0.95	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85m subsoil onto mixed natural with bands of sand and gravel, brickearth with flint and patches of chalk.
221	25.70	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural sand with flint and patches of chalk.
222	27.10	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural flint and sand.
223	25.20	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto mixed natural– brickearth, flint and sand and chalk patches.
224	25.80	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
225	25.70	2.10	0.90	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
226	25.40	2.10	0.80	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
227	24.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint. Post–holes 112, 113 and 114 and linear/pit 115 (Figs 17 and 24).
228	25.10	2.10	0.90	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
229	25.50	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
230	24.30	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
231	24.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint. Pit 129 (Figs 17 and 25).
232	25.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with frequent flint.
233	25.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
234	25.40	2.10	0.75	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
235	25.30	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
236	25.10	2.10	0.80	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
237	26.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto mixed natural, mostly flint and sand with some overlying brickearth and underlying chalk.
238	27.40	2.10	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
239	25.20	2.10	0.65	0–0.15m topsoil onto 0.15–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of chalk. Linear 110 (Figs 17 and 24).
240	26.20	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pits 127 and 128 (Figs 17 and 25).
241	25.30	2.10	0.90	0–0.50m topsoil onto 0.50–0.90m subsoil onto natural sandy brickearth with flint and patches of chalk.
242	25.70	2.10	0.70	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
243	25.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
244	25.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
245	25.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
246	25.50	2.10	0.70	0–040m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
247	25.30	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
248	25.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
249	25.20	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
250	25.00	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint.
251	26.00	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
252	25.00	2.10	0.95	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.95m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint. Pit 135 (Figs 17 and 25).
253	25.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint. Pit 102 (Figs 17 and 23).
254	24.00	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint. Pit 103 (Figs 17 and 23).
255	21.50	2.10	0.80	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 130 and pit 134

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
				(Figs 17 and 25).
256	25.60	2.10	0.95	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 136 and pit 131 (Figs 17 and 25).
257	25.00	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with flint. Pit 124 and gully 125 (Figs 18 and 24).
258	25.00	2.10	0.75	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
259	25.60	2.10	0.75	0–0.25m topsoil onto 0.25–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
260	25.70	2.10	0.75	0–0.20m topsoil onto 0.20–0.55m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
261	26.30	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Linear 137 (Figs 18 and 25).
262	3.20	2.10	0.75	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m re–deposited brickearth onto made ground.
263	25.00	2.10	1.00	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–1.00m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
264	3.90	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m re–deposited brickearth onto made ground.
265	25.40	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Wall 212 (Fig. 18).
266	3.10	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto made ground.
267	4.30	2.10	0.50	0–0.35m topsoil onto made ground.
268	4.00	2.10	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil onto made ground.
269	3.80	2.10	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil onto made ground.
270	3.30	2.10	0.40	0–0.30m topsoil onto made ground.
271	3.40	2.10	0.45	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.40m re–deposited brickearth onto made ground
272	3.50	2.10	0.35	0–0.30m topsoil onto made ground.
273	3.50	2.10	0.35	0–0.30m topsoil onto made ground.
274	3.40	2.10	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m re–deposited natural onto made ground.
275	26.20	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 142 (Figs 18 and 26).
276	25.00	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditches 143, 204 and gully 144 (Figs 18 and 26).
277	27.20	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60 subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–holes 205, 206, 220, 235, 236 and 237. Ditches 207/221 and 436. Occupation layer 352. Re–deposited natural 355 and 356. (Figs 18, 26, 27 and 28).
278	24.30	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
279	24.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
280	25.30	2.10	1.06	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
281	26.80	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 200 and cremation 208 (Figs 19 and 26).
282	25.20	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
283	23.60	2.10	1.00	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gullies 210 and 211 (Figs 19 and 26).
284	25.10	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 209 (Figs 19 and 26).
285	25.50	2.10	1.00	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–1.00m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
286	25.30	2.10	1.00	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–1.00m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
287	25.50	2.10	0.95	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.95m subsoil onto natural brickearth
288	25.10	2.10	1.00	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–1.00m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
289	26.00	2.10	1.10	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–1.10m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
290	25.20	2.10	1.00	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–1.00m subsoil onto natural brickearth with patches of gravel.
291	25.00	2.10	1.15	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–1.15m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pits 226, 227, 234 and gullies 238 and 239 (Figs 19 and 27).
292	25.20	2.10	0.95	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.95m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
293	25.00	2.10	1.13	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–1.13m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
294	25.20	2.10	0.85	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
295	25.50	2.10	1.15	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–1.15m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Gully 123 (Figs 19 and 24).
296	25.00	2.10	1.15	0–0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–1.15m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
297	25.30	2.10	0.90	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
298	25.70	2.10	1.10	0–0.50m topsoil onto 0.50–1.10m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
299	26.60	2.10	1.20	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.85m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 118 and ditch 111 (Figs 19 and 24).
300	26.40	2.10	0.95	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
301	25.00	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Post–hole 201 (Figs 19 and 26).
302	25.00	2.10	0.90	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.90m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
303	25.70	2.10	0.70	0–.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Pit 203 and ditches 145 and 247 (Figs 19, 25 and 26).
304	25.10	2.10	0.75	0.45m topsoil onto 0.45–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
305	26.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
306	25.60	2.10	0.85	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
307	25.10	2.10	1.00	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
308	26.00	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
309	25.00	2.10	0.75	0–0.40m topsoil onto 0.40–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
310	25.50	2.10	0.70	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
311	24.70	2.10	0.80	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth.

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
312	25.60	2.10	0.75	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.75m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
313	25.30	2.10	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
314	25.30	2.10	1.00	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.70m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 149 (Fig. 19).
315	25.40	2.10	0.90	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.60m subsoil onto natural brickearth. Ditch 213 (Fig. 20).
316	24.60	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth.
317	25.00	2.10	0.65	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
318	26.30	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint. Post–hole 214 (Figs 20 and 27).
319	25.60	2.10	0.65	0–0.30m topsoil onto 0.30–0.65m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.
320	25.00	2.10	0.80	0–0.35m topsoil onto 0.35–0.80m subsoil onto natural brickearth with occasional flint.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
All		50	Topsoil		
All		51	Subsoil		
5	1	52, 53, 54	Ditch		
5	2	55, 56, 57	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
5	3	58, 59	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
51	4	60	Ditch		
4	5	61	Pit	?Bronze Age	Flint
4	6	62	Pit	Middle-late Bronze Age	Pottery
27	7	63	Ditch	Modern	Glass and metal
27	8	64	Ditch	Modern ?	Similar to [7]
31	9	65	Pit	11th – 12th Century	Pottery
9	10	66	Ditch	Middle-late Bronze Age	Pottery
9	11	67	Gully		
34	12	68	Post-hole		
7	13	69	Pit		
7	14	70	Gully		
43	15	71	Gully		
45	16	72	Post-hole		
45	17	73	Gully		
46	18	74	Gully	?Modern	Glass
44	19	75	Gully	?Bronze Age	Flint
44	20	76, 77	Gully	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
40	21	78	Gully	13th – 15th Century	Pottery
47	22	79	Post-hole		
47	23	80	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
48	24	81	Gully		
49	25	82	Gully		
49	26	83	Post-hole		
49	27	84	Post-hole		
35	28	85	Post-hole		
35	29	86	Pit		
35	30	87	Pit		
7	31	88	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery
59	32	89	Gully		
59	33	90	Gully		
62	34	91	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
50	35	92	Gully	Modern	Coal
52	36	93	Tree-bole		
36	37	94	Post-hole		
36	38	95	Post-hole		
36	39	97	Ditch		
36	40	96	Post-hole		
36	41	98	Gully		
36	42	99	Gully		
49	43	150	Post-hole		
67	44	151, 154	Ditch	Middle-late Bronze Age	Pottery
57	45	153	Gully		
57	46	152	Treebole		
52	47	155	Gully		
69	48	156	Gully	?Roman	Tile
69	49	157	Pit	Early Bronze Age	Pottery
73	100	158	Ditch	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
73	101	159	Ditch		
253	102	160, 161	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
254	103	162	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
71	104	163	Probable wheel rut	Modern	
71	105	164	Probable wheel rut		
73	106	165	Pit		
73	107	166	Pit	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
73	108	167	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
205	109	168	Treebole	?Bronze Age	Flint
239	110	169	Ditch	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
299	111	170	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
227	112	171	Post-hole		
227	113	172	Post-hole		
227	114	173	Post-hole		
227	115	174	Linear/pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
191	116	175	Gully		

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
191	117	182	Pit		
299	118	177	Post-hole		
165	119	181	Pit	?Bronze Age	Flint
165	120	180	Gully		
165	121	179	Gully		
165	122	178	Gully		
295	123	274	Gully	?Bronze Age	Flint
257	124	183	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
257	125	184	Gully	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
212	126	185, 186, 187	Ditch	?Roman	Brick
240	127	188	Pit	Prehistoric	Burnt flint, flint
240	128	189	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
231	129	190	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
255	130	191	Gully		
256	131	192, 251	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
176	132	193	Linear/natural		
173	133	194	Post-hole	11th – 12th Century	Pottery
255	134	195, 196, 197	Pit		
252	135	198	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
256	136	199	Gully		
261	137	250	Ditch		
166	138	252, 260	Gully	Middle Saxon	Pottery
193	139	253	Gully	?Bronze Age	Flint
137	140	254	Pit	Middle Saxon	Pottery
135	141	255	Pit		
275	142	256	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
276	143	257	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
258	144	258	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
303	145	259	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
131	146	261	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
131	147	262	Gully		
131	148	263	Treebole		
314	149	264	Ditch	18th Century	Pottery
281	200	265	Gully	Early Roman ?	Pottery
301	201	266	Post-hole		
147	202	267	Gully	Late Roman	Pottery
303	203	268	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
276	204	269	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
277	205	270	Post-hole		
277	206	271	Post-hole		
277	207	272	Ditch	Late Roman ?	Pottery
281	208	273	Cremation	Roman ?	Stratigraphy
284	209	275	Gully		
283	210	276	Gully		
283	211	277	Gully		
265	212	278, 279	Wall	Post-medieval	Brick or tile
315	213	280	Ditch	Modern	Glass, tile
318	214	281	Post-hole		
38	215	282	Pit		
37	216	283	Pit		
37	217	284	Gully		
58	218	285	Post-hole		
58	219	286	Pit	Saxon	loomweight
277	220	287	Post-hole		
277	221	288	Ditch	Late Roman ?	Pottery
43	222	289	Gully		
45	223	290	Gully	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
54	224	291	Gully		
54	225	292	Pit		
291	226	293	Pit	?Bronze Age	Flint
291	227	294	Pit	?Bronze Age	Flint
93	228	295	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
93	229	296, 297	Pit	Prehistoric – Roman ?	Burnt flint
95	230	298	Ditch		
110	231	299	Gully		
39	232	350	Pit		
39	233	351	Gully		
291	234	353	Pit	Middle-late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
277	235	354	Post-hole		
277	236	357	Post-hole		
277	237	358	Post-hole		

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
291	238	359	Gully	?Bronze Age	flint
291	239	360	Gully	?Bronze Age	flint
116	240	361	Post-hole		
112	241	362	Pit	11th – 12th Century	Pottery
112	242	363	Gully	Roman	Pottery
126	243	364	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Flint
113	244	365	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
139	245	366	Gully		
78	246	367, 368, 369	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Flint
303	247	370	Ditch		
78	248	371	Ditch		
113	249	372	Ditch		
116	300	373	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
116	301	374, 375	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
116	302	376	Gully	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
116	303	377	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
117	304	379, 380	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
75	305	381	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
80	306	382	Ditch		
80	307	383	Ditch		
117	308	384	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
83	309	387, 388, 398	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
83	310	399	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
77	311	389	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
76	312	390, 391	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
75	313	386	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
75	314	392	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
75	315	393	Pit	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
75	316	394	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
75	317	395	Post-hole		
76	318	396, 457, 458	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
76	319	397	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
83	320	450	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
87	321	452	Ditch	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
76	322	459	Pit	Early Roman ?	Truncated by 318
76	323	460	Pit	Early Roman ?	Truncated by 318
74	324	453	Ditch	?Bronze Age	Flint
74	325	454	Post-hole	?Bronze Age	Flint
86	326	455, 456	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
74	327	461	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
66	328	462	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Pottery
87	329	463	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
87	330	464	Gully		
87	331	465	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
84	332	466	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
84	333	467	Ditch		
85	334	468	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
87	335	469	Post-hole		
87	336	470	Post-hole		
86	337	471	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
84	338	472	Post-hole		
84	339	473	Post-hole		
84	340	474	Post-hole		
86	341	477	Pit		
91	342	478, 498, 499	Pit	Middle – late Bronze Age	Pottery
152	343	479	Cremation	Early Roman	Pottery
85	344	480	Gully		
85	345	481	Post-hole	Early Roman	Pottery
121	346	482	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
121	347	483	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
91	348	484	Pit		
148	349	485	Ditch	11th – 12th Century	Pottery
148	400	486	Pit		
148	401	487, 488	Ditch	11th – 12th Century	Pottery
120	402	489, 490, 491	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
123	403	492	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
123	404	493	Natural hollow		
122	405	495	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
155	406	496	Ditch	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
94	407	497	Subsoil spread		
143	408	550	Post-hole	Early Roman	Pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
143	409	551	Natural hollow		
143	410	552	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
143	411	553	Subsoil patch / pit	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
124	412	554	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
124	413	555	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
124	414	556	Pit		
124	415	557	Gully		
148	416	558	Ditch	11th – 12th Century	Pottery
88	417	559	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
150	418	560	Post-hole	Early Roman	Pottery
150	419	561	Post-hole	Early Roman	Similar to [418]
150	420	562	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
150	421	563	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
120	422	564	Gully		
120	423	565	Gully		
120	424	566	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
145	425	567	Gully	Roman ?	Tile
142	426	568	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
144	427	569	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
144	428	570, 578	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
144	429	571	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
144	430	572	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
144	431	573	Gully	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
144	432	574	Pit	Early Roman	Pottery
159	433	575	Pit	Modern	Recent calf burial
162	434	576	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
144	435	577	Pit	Late Iron Age – early Roman	Pottery
277	436	579	Possible ditch		
191		176	Spread	Late Iron Age	Pottery
277		352	Occupational layer	Late Roman	Pottery
277		355	Re-deposited natural		
277		356	Re-deposited natural		
116		378	Flint surface	Post-medieval	Map evidence
117		385	Flint surface	Post-medieval	Map evidence
68		475	Natural hollow		
152		476	Natural hollow		
72		451	Flint surface	Post-medieval	Map evidence
121		494	Flint surface	Post-medieval	Map evidence

APPENDIX 3: Test Pit Finds

	Flint				*Pottery*				
Test Pit	*Intact Flake*	*Broken flake*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Roman*	*Medieval*	*Post-medieval*	*19th/20th century*	*Other*
TP1									Tile, Glass
TP2					1		1	1	
TP3	1							1	
TP4								1	Tie, Glass
TP5		1			1			1	
TP6		1	1						Clinker
TP7									Tile, Glass, clay pipe, clinker
TP8	1		1		1			1	Clinker
TP9					1				Clinekr
TP10			1						Glass
TP11			1				1	1	
TP12	1		1			3	1		Tile
TP13	1		2			1			
TP14			1	1			2		Glass
TP15			5		1				Tile, clinker
TP16	1		1						Tile
TP17	1		1						
TP19		1	2						Glass
TP21			2		1				
TP23	1		1						
TP24		1							Slate
TP26			1						
TP27	2	1					1	1	
TP29	1	1	1		1				
TP30	1								
TP31						1			
TP32	1		1			1			Tile
TP33	2		1						Glass
TP34		1					1		
TP35	2		1	frag					
TP36			1		1				Tile
TP40									

APPENDIX 4: Prehistoric pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Date*	*Sherd Type and Fabric*
4	6	62	2	8	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; common fine burnt flint (one sandy)
5	3	58	1	76	Late Bronze Age	Jar rim; moderate medium burnt flint
7	31	88	1	3	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; common medium burnt flint
9	10	66	1	2	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; common medium burnt flint
44	20	76	31	178	Middle Bronze Age	Base from single vessel; friable with common coarse burnt flint
44	20	77	4	26	Middle Bronze Age	Base from same vessel as in 76; friable with common coarse burnt flint
45	223	290	1	104	Middle Bronze Age	Urn rim decorated with fingertip row; very common coarse burnt flint
67	44	154	1	2	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; common medium burnt flint
69	49	157	1	10	Early Bronze Age	Decorated sherd from biconical or collared urn; common medium grog
91	342	478	2	3	Middle to late Bronze Age	Split wall; indeterminate flint tempered ware
113	244	365	48	583	Late Bronze Age	Three rims, base sherds with abundant flint grits on exterior, rest wall; at least 3 vessels all with very common burnt flint: one coarse, one medium and two fine
117	304	379	1	5	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; sandy with common medium burnt flint
117	304	380	1	4	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; sandy with common medium burnt flint
120	402	489	1	6	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; sandy with moderate medium burnt flint
144	430	572	1	2	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; sandy with common fine burnt flint
231	129	190	66	420	Late Bronze Age	At least 4 vessels: one jar in sandy ware with moderate medium burnt flint (34 sherds, 167g.); wall sherds in sandy fabric with moderate coarse burnt flint (30 sherds, 230g.); 1 rim from ovoid vessel in ware with common medium burnt flint; one wall in fabric with common coarse burnt flint
256	131	192	2	4	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; common medium burnt flint
256	131	251	2	27	Late Bronze Age	Rim; sparse medium burnt flint and moderate medium grog
275	142	256	2	15	Middle to late Bronze Age	Wall; common medium burnt flint
291	226	293	3	8	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	Wall in sandy ware with sparse voids (?shell); split wall with sparse burnt flint
291	234	353	8	2	?Middle to late Bronze Age	Split wall; indeterminate flint
TOTALS	**180**	**1488**				

APPENDIX 5: Roman and later pottery

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
TP4		50	PM1		c.19th-20th c	1	2g	Abraded
TP5		50	PM1	Plate	c.19th-20th c	1	7g	
TP15		50	C1B G		c.43-200	1	3	Abraded
TP21		50	F9	Closed	c.50-150	1	2g	Abraded
TP27		50	M2	Cooking-pot	c.1250-1500	1	5	V abraded
			MISC			1	5	
TP34		50	M2	Cooking-pot	c.1250-1500	2	5g	
TP2		50	FX		c.50-200	5	3	
			PM1	Plate	c.19th-20th c.	2	4	
			PM2		c.18th-19th c.	2	11	
TP3		50	PM1	Cup	c.19th c	1	1g	
TP8		50	C1D	Dish	c.43-250	4	38	Abraded
			PM1		c.19th-20th c.	1	3	abraded
TP9		50	A4A	DR20 amphora	c.43-250	1	5g	Abraded
TP11		50	PM2	Bowl	c.18th-19th c	1	10g	Abraded
TP12		50	M2	Cooking-pots	c.1250-1500	3	9	Abraded
			PM2	Bowl	17th-18th c.	1	7	Abraded
TP13		50	M2		c.1250-1500	1	2g	Abraded
TP14		50	PM2		c.1600-1800	1	2	Abraded
			PM3	Jug	c.1550-1700	1	3	Abraded
TP29		50	C1C O		c.43-250	1	4g	Abraded
TP31		50	M2	Skillet	c.1250-1500	1	5g	Abraded
TP32		50	M2	Jug	c.1250-1350	1	2	Abraded
TP36		50	C17		Roman	1	2g	Abraded
5	2	55	LIA7A	Necked jar	c.30-70	1	2	Abraded
			C1C G		c.43-150/200	1	2	Abraded
31	9	65	SN 1	Cooking-pot	c.1000-1150	10	57g	Fresh.
44	19	75	Misc		Residual	2	1g	Abraded pellets
44	20	76	LIA6C	Closed	c.50BC-AD.60	1	5g	
40	21	78	M3	Jug	c.1250-1500	2	2g	
47	23	80	LIA4D	Bead-rim jar	c.50BC-0	3	7g	Fresh.
7	31	88	LIA4E	Dish basal	c.20BC-AD.50	1	5	
			Prehist			1	2	V.abraded
62	34	91	C12		c.50BC-AD.50	11	9g	
36	39	97	Misc		Residual	2	1g	Minute pellet.
67	44	154	Prehist	?URN		1	3	Abraded lump
73	100	158	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	2	24	Handmade
			LIA9	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	4	36	Fresh
			C1A G	Jar	c.43-100	1	13	Abraded
			CIC B	Jar	c.43-150	1	11	Abraded w/t
			C12		c.50BC-AD.50	2	3	Abraded
73	107	166	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	2	9	Abraded
			LIA9		c.50BC-AD.50	1	2	Fresh
			CIC B	Jar	c.43-150	1	2	Abraded
			C2A		c.50-100	1	9	Abraded
			C12	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	1	4	
73	108	167	LIA4E	Jar	Late Iron Age	6	61	Abraded HM
			LIA6A	Closed	c.50BC-AD.50	4	8	Fresh
			C12	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	1	6	Fresh
239	110	169	LIA6A		c.50BC-AD.50	1	1g	Abraded
299	111	170	C15	Briquetage		1	4	Abraded
			F21	Beaker	c.50-150	3	4	Abraded
191		176	MISC	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	4	7	Fresh
			LIA6A		c.50BC-AD.50	1	3	Fresh
173	133	194	SN 1	Cooking-pot	c.1000-1150	1	7g	
166	138	252	SN2	Cooking-pot	Middle Saxon	4	45	Fresh
137	140	254	SN2	Cooking-pot	Middle Saxon	4	6g	Fresh. See North Bersted and Friar's Oak.
275	142	256	C1B G		c.43-200	1	1	Abraded
276	143	257	C1C G	Jar	c.70-200	1	10	Abraded
			C1C O			1	4	
			C10A	Cl 1 jar base	c.50-140	1	5	
276	144	258	C1B G	Lid-seated jar	c.150-200	1	14	Fresh
			C1C G	Jar	c.70-200+	9	216	Fresh lower part of jar
			C1C O	Jars		2	9	Abraded
			C3D	Batchmarked jar	c.150-300	4	138	Fresh
			C9	Open form	c.130-180/200	1	3	Abraded
			C20	Mortarium	c.50-150	1	10	
			F20	Indented beaker	c.150-250	1	1	Fresh
303	145	259	C1A G		c.43-100	10	22	Chips

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
			C1A B	Jar	c.43-100	10	21	Chips
			C2A	Closed form	c.43-70	1	3	
			C18	Closed	c.43-100	2	1	Flakes
			F1A		c.43-110	1	1	Abraded
			MISC			4	2	Chips
131	146	261	C1C B	Jar	c.70-200+	12	70g	
314	149	264	PM4	Bowl	18th c.	10	29g	One pot.
281	200	265	Prehist		?MBA	5	10	Abraded lumps
			C1C O		c.43-200	4	1	Flakes
147	202	267	C1B O			7	16	Abraded
			C1C B		c.70-200+	2	6	Abraded
			C1D	Jar		2	11	Abraded
			C2A	Closed form	c.43-70	1	2	Abraded
			C3D	Ev rim jar	c.180-300	14	86	Fresh
			C8	Cooking-pot	c.120-300+	1	1	Fresh
			C24	Closed		3	7	Abraded
			F1C	Riveted Dr 31	c.150-200	2	8	Fresh
			F8	Beaker	c.43-150	3	3	Fresh
			MISC			2	1	
303	203	268	LIA4E	Open form	c.20BC-AD.60	1	6	
			LIA9	Jar base	c.50BC-AD.50	1	7	
			C1A G	Ev rim jar	c.100-150			Fresh
				Necked jar	c.70-100	36	394	Fresh
			C1B G	Ev rim jar	c.100-200	10	80	Fresh
			C1B B	Jars		17	75	
			C1B O	Girth car bowl	c.70-150			
				Reeded rim jar	c.100-150	8	90	
			C1D	Jar		1	10	
			C12	Jar		2	9	
			F1A	Dr 37	c.70-110	2	78	
			F1C		c.120-200	1	1	Abraded
			F8	beaker	c.50-150	3	25	
			F9	flagon	c.50-120	1	2	
			F12	closed	c.43-250	1	3	Abraded
			F21	beaker base	c.50-150	3	21	Fresh
			A4A	DR20		90	1309	
			MISC			3	9	
276	204	269	C3D	Jar	c.150-300	1	6	
			MISC			3	2	
277	207	272	C1C G	Closed	c.70-200+	2	3	Fresh
			C3D	Ev rim jar	c.150-300	1	59	Fresh
277	221	288	C1A O	Jar	c.43-150	1	15	Abraded
			C1B O	Closed form	c.43-150	1	1	Abraded
			C1B G	Lower part of jar	c.43-150	9	130	Fresh
			C3D	Jar	c.150-300	1	3	Fresh
			C21	F209 bowl	c.100-150+	12	150	Fresh
291	227	294	C12	Briquetage	Early Roman	5	6g	
277		352	C1B B	Jars	c.43-150	1	3	Abraded
			C1C G	Ev rim jar	c.70-200	1	3	Abraded
			C1C O			1	3	Abraded
			C3D	Jars	c.100-300	9	74	Fresh
			C8?	Open form	c.120-300+	2	8	Fresh
			C10A	Jar	c.43-250	6	17	
			F23	Beaker		1	1	Abraded
			MISC			1	1	
112	241	362	SN1	Cooking-pot	c.1000-1150	8	36g	
112	242	363	C1B G		Residual	1	4g	Abraded.
116	300	373	C1A G	Jar	c.43-100	1	9g	Ditch fill. Tr.116
116	301	374	LIA6A	Necked-jar	c.50BC-AD.50	2	31	Fresh handmade
			C1A G	Neck-cordoned jar	c.43-75	19	222	Fresh 1 pot wt
			C1B B	Necked jar	c.43-60	12	232	Fresh 1 pot tournetted
				Jar	c.43-60	8	64	Patchy fired
			C2A	Jar	c.43-70	1	4	Abraded
			C8	Pedestal	c.43-75	1	8	Fresh
			F10	Closed		5	24	
116	302	376	C1A G	Bead-rim jar	c.30-60	2	65g	Handmade
116	303	377	LIA6C	Wobbly jar	c.43-60	6	110	Fresh handmade 1 jar
			C1C G		c.43-200	1	1	Fresh
117	304	379	Prehist			2	4	Abraded
			LIA6A		c.50BC-AD.50	3	10	
			C1A G	Reeded-rim jar	c.70-150	16	87	Fresh
			C1B B	Necked jar	c.43-100	20	70	
			C2A	Jar	c.43-70	3	5	
			F4	Butt-beaker	c.43-70	1	2	Abraded
			F8	Biconical	c.43-130			Fresh

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
				Fishbourne 66.9 beaker	c.60-85+	50	326	Fresh
			F26	Ev rim beaker	c.50-100	1	4	Abraded
			MISC			9	19	
117	304	380	Prehist			1	4	
			LIA6A	Necked jar	c.0-50	12	42	
			C1B G	Jars	c.43-150	25	149	fresh
			C1B B	Jars	c.43-150	18	105	fresh
			C1B O	Jar		18	65	fresh
			C2A	Jar	c.43-70	5	16	
			C3D			1	4	
			F4	Butt-beaker	c.43-70	1	2	
			F8	Beaker	c.43-150	2	4	
			F10	Beaker	c.50-100	7	34	fresh
117	305	381	LIA 6A	GB platter copy	c.0-70			Fresh
				Jar with w.paint squares	Late Iron Age	11	52	Fresh
			C1A G	Jars	c.43-150	3	17	Fresh
			C1A O	Jar	c.43-100	1	4	
			C1B G	Necked jarsx3	c.43-100	21	67	
			C1B O	Jar		3	24	
			C1C G	Jars		4	131	Handmade
			C1C B	Necked jar	c.43-100	29	324	Fresh
			C2A	Jars	c.43-70	8	25	Fresh
			F22	Poppyhead beaker	c.70-130	16	80	Fresh
			F23	Indented beaker		1	1	
117	308	384	C1B G		c.43-200	10	8	Comminuted
			C1B O			3	2	Abraded
75	313	386	C1A O	Jars	c.43-100	10	46	
			C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	2	21	
			C1C G	Bead-rim jar	c.43-70/100	9	114	Fresh
			C1C B	Closed	c.43-150	5	32	Fresh
			C2A	Jars	c.43-70	9	29	
			C3D	Jar		1	14	Fresh
			F21	Closed	c.70-150	1	2	
			F22	Closed	c.70-200	1	1	abraded
83	309	387	LIA6A	Lid	c.0-60			Fresh
				Jar	c.50BC-AD.60	7	44	Fresh
			C1A G	Jar	c.43-100	3	43	
			CIB G	Store-jar	c.43-150			
				Jars	c.43-150	27	312	
			C1B BG	Reeded-rim jar	c.100-200			Fresh
				Misc jars		55	627	Fresh
			C1B O	Lid-seated jar	c.150-200+			
				Pie-dish	c.130-200			
				Bead-rim beaker				
				Ev rim jar	c.170-250	30	306	
			C1C G	Girth carinated jar	c.70-150	1	50	Fresh
			C1C B	Jars	c.70-200	1	8	
			C1C O	Closed		2	17	
			C2A	Bead-rim jar	c.50BC-AD.70			Fresh
				Ev rim jar	c.43-150			Fresh
				Necked jar	c.120-160	7	146	Fresh
			C3D	Fishbourne 209 bowl	c.100-150			Fresh
				Jar		17	393	Fresh
			C8	Patera handle	c.43-100	2	22	Fresh
			C22A	Beaker	c.70-200	2	26	Fresh
			F5	Jar neck		1	12	Abraded
			F1C	Dr 27	c.120-150			
				Dr 33	c.120-200			
				Dr 37	c.120-200	9	57	
			F4	Beaker	c.43-70	1	3	
			F9	Beaker	c.50-150	2	4	
			F10	Dot-barbotine beaker	c.70-120	1	2	
			F21	Ev rim beaker	c.100-140	2	30	Fresh
			F22	Rouletted beaker	c.60-100	11	106	Fresh 1 pot
			F24	Lagena		1	59	
			FX			3	6	
83	309	388	LIA6A	Jar basal	c.50BC-AD.60	1	8	Fresh
			C1A G	Jar	c.43-100	2	16	Fresh
			C1B G	Jars	c.43-150	6	42	Fresh
			C1B B	Jars	c.43-150	2	9	
			C1C G	Girth carinated bowlsx2	c.70-150	2	17	Fresh
			CIC O	Neck-cordoned jar	c.50-100	2	26	
			C1D	Jar base		1	54	Fresh
			C2A	Reeded-rim bowl	c.70-100			Fresh
				Bead-rim jar	c.43-70	4	60	Fresh
			C15	Briquetage		1	2	Fresh

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
			F1A	Dr 33	c.43-110	1	4	Fresh
			F21	Beaker		2	24	Fresh
			F22	Jar		1	6	
			MISC			1	16	
77	311	389	C1A G	Narrow-necked store-jar	c.70-200	18	266	Fresh 1 jar
			C1A B	Jar	c.43-150	4	34	
			C1B B	Jar neck		1	7	
			C17	Closed form		1	36	
			F1C	Deep Dr 31	c.170-200	4	139	Fresh
76	312	390	LIA6A	Combed jar	c.50-100	7	21	Chips
			C1A O	Ev rim jar	c.100-200+	7	28	
			C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	5	21	
			C1B O	Ev rim jar	c.70-150	22	188	
			C2A	GB platter copy	c.43-70	1	7	Fresh
			C17			1	10	
			F1A		c.43-110	1	2	Fresh
			FX	Beaker		3	4	
			MISC			12	16	
75	314	392	C1B O		c.43-150	2	2	Abraded lumps
75	315	393	C2A		c.0-70	1	1	Abraded chip
			MISC			2	1	Abraded
75	316	394	LIA6A	Lid	c.75-150	1	12	Fresh
			C1B B	Jar	c.43-150	8	114	Fresh 1 jar
			C1B O	Jar	c.43-150	13	82	Fresh
76	318	396	C1B G	Necked jarsx3	c.43-100	42	373	
			C1B B	GB platter copy	c.43-150	7	130	
			C1B O	Misc jarsx3	c.43-100			
				Flanged dish	c.70-100	40	308	
			C1C G	Jar	c.70-200	1	10	
			C1C B	Necked jar	c.43-100	2	8	
			C12		L.I.A.-70	2	20	V abraded
			C23A	Jar		2	8	
			F1A	Dr 33	c.43-110	1	3	Abraded
			F8		c.50-150	1	13	Abraded
			MISC			1	4	
76	319	397	F13	Beaker	c.130-250	6	3g	
83	310	399	LIA6A	Jar	LIA-AD.50/60	1	14	Fresh
			C3D	Jars	c.70-300+	2	7	Fresh
83	320	450	C1B G		c.43-150	1	1g	Fresh.
87	321	452	LIA3B	Storage jar	c.0-60	6	106	Fresh.
			LIA6A	Jars	LIA-50/60	7	82	Fresh
			C12	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	1	4	
86	326	455	LIA6A	Jar	50BC-AD.70	1	8	Fresh
			LIA7A	Necked jar	0-70			Fresh
				Bead-rim jar	0-70	11	91	Fresh
			LIA9	Bead-rim jar	c.50BC-AD.50	3	40	Fresh
			C1B G	Fishbourne 324 jar	c.150-250			Fresh
				Fishbourne 161 jar	c.43-150	16	99	Fresh
			F1A		c.43-110	1	1	
86	326	456	LIA6A	Jar	50BC-AD.70	3	7	Fresh
			LIA7A	Jars	c.43-100	7	37	Fresh
			C1A G	Necked jars	c.70-100	6	40	
			C1A B	Bead-rim jar	c.43-60	44	564	Fresh
			C1B G	necked jar	c.43-70	2	20	Fresh
			C1B B	necked jar	c.43-70	8	79	Fresh
			C1C G	closed	c.70-150	6	94	Fresh
			C3D	Ev rim jar	c.70-150	2	30	Fresh
			C17			2	7	Abraded
			C22B	Jar base		1	20	Abraded
			C24	Butt-beaker	c.43-70	12	81	Fresh 1 beaker
			F1A	Dr 33	c.43-110	4	27	
			F1C		c.120-200	1	5	
			F22	Latticed jar	c.120-160	2	8	
			F25	Butt-beaker	c.43-100	5	19	
			MISC			9	19	
74	327	461	LIA6A	Jar	50BC-AD.70	14	37	Fresh
			C1C B	Neck-cordoned jar	c.43-150	5	11	
			C1D			2	3	Fresh
66	328	462	Prehistoric			1	1	Abraded
			M3	Cooking-pot	c.1200-1500	1	7	Abraded
87	329	463	C1A G	Jar	c. 43-100	1	11g	Fresh.
87	331	465	LIA6C	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50/60	4	85	Fresh. Handmade
			C1A B	Fishbourne 14.4 dish	c.43-85	6	92	Fresh. w/t
			C1D	Flagon neck	c.43-100	1	4	Fresh
84	332	466	C1A O			2	1	Abraded

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
			C8	Str-sided dish	c.200-350	1	5	Abraded
85	334	468	LIA 6C			2	19	Abraded
			LIA 10			1	3	Abraded
			C1A O	Necked jar				
				Pie dish	c.130-250	17	86	
			C1B G	Jars	c.43-150	12	45	
			C1B B	Jars	c.43-150	1	2	
			C1B O	Jars		5	17	Fresh
			C1C G	Fl neck flagon	c.170-300	1	33	
			C1C B	Beaker base	c.200-250	11	82	Fresh
			C3D	Jar		10	43	
			C8	Incip b+fl bowl	c.200-280/90	7	26	Fresh 1 pot
			C10B	Jars	c.200-300	4	18	
			C12			1	3	
			MISC			2	2	
86	337	471	LIA6A	Bead-rim jar	c.50BC-AD.50	52	622	Fresh 1 jar
			C12	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	11	65	
68		475	LIA6A		c.50BC-AD.50/60	1	5	Abraded
			C1B O		c.43-150	4	3	Abraded
			C1C G	Jar	c.43-200	1	1	Abraded
152		476	C1A O		c.43-100	2	2	v.abraded
			C1C G	Jar	c.70-200	1	3	fresh
			C1C B	Closed	c.70-200	4	6	abraded
			MISC			2	4	abraded
152	343	479	LIA7A	Bead-rim jar	c.30-60	1	682	Crem pot
			F5	Ev rim beaker	c.45-50	1	75	Crem pot
83	345	481	FX		c.50-150	2	1	Abraded
121	346	482	LIA6A		c.50BC-AD.50/60	3	5	Abraded
			C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	3	19	Abraded
			C1B B	Jar	c.43-150	1	1	Chip
			C1D	Jar		2	10	Abraded
			FX			1	2	Abraded
121	347	483	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50/70	2	5	Fresh chips
			CIA G		c.43-150	7	17	Chips
			C1C G	Jar	c.70-200+	4	16	
			C1C B	Jar	c.70-200+	4	15	
			C2A	Jar	c.43-70	1	8	
			C3D	Jar	c.70-300	1	3	Abraded
148	401	487	SN1	Cooking-pot	c.1000-1150	8	52g	
120	402	489	LIA6B	Jar	c.50BC-AD.70	11	90	Fresh
			C1B G	Jars	c.43-150	8	64	
			C1B B	Pie-dish	c.130-200	12	186	Fresh
			C1B O	Jars		8	118	Fresh
			C3D	Indented beaker	c.150-200	3	57	Fresh joining
			F1A	Dr 27	c.43-110	2	14	
			F21	Beaker	c.50-150	1	8	
120	402	490	LIA6B	Necked jar	c.43-70	10	40	Fresh
			C1B O	Necked jar	c.43-150	8	150	Fresh
			C10A		c.43-150	1	3	Fresh
			C22A	Necked jar	c.70-200	1	4	
			F9	Beaker	c.50-150	2	3	Fresh
			MISC			2	7	
120	402	491	C23A	Jar	c.43-70	3	22g	Fresh.
123	403	492	C1A G	Store jar	c.43-100	2	53	Fresh
			C1B G		c.43-150	2	3	Abraded
			C1B O		c.43-150	8	12	Abraded
			F25			1	2	Abraded
122	405	495	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.70	7	39	Fresh
			C1B G		c.43-150	4	14	Abraded
			C23A	Stamped platter base	c.43-50	1	9	Fresh
			MISC			2	4	
155	406	496	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.70	1	3g	Abraded.
94	407	497	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	39	53g	Fresh 1 pot.
143	408	550	C1B B		c.43-150	2	4	Abraded
			C1B O		c.43-150	1	3	Abraded
143	410	552	LIA4B		c.50BC-AD50	1	8	
			LIA6A	GB platter copy	c.43-120	3	21	Fresh 1 dish
			LIA7B		c.50BC-AD.70	1	6	Abraded
			C1A OGB	Lid-seated jar	c.100-200	2	24	
			C1B G	Girth-cordoned jar	c.100-200	15	69	Fresh
			CIB B	Jar	c.43-150	7	56	
			C1B O	Jar	c.43-150	4	14	Abraded
			C1C O	Closed	c.70-200	1	10	Abraded
			C3D	Ev rim jar	c.100-150	4	67	Fresh

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
143	411	553	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.70	6	13	?One pot
			MISC			2	1	Pellets
124	412	554	LIA6A	Dish	c.0-70	1	4	Abraded
			C1B O	Jar	c.43-150	2	4	Abraded
			C1C G		c.70-200	2	4	Abraded
124	413	555	C1B G	Ev rim store jar	c.70-200	4	33	Fresh joining
			C1B O	Horiz combed jar	c.70-100	5	9	Fresh
			C1C G	Jar	c.70-200	3	11	Fresh
			C1C B	Jars	c.70-200	2	7	Fresh
148	416	558	SN1	Large bowl	c.1000-1150	15	128g	Fresh 1 pot.
88	417	559	C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	1	10g	Abraded.
150	418	560	F4	Flagon	c.43-70	1	8g	Fresh.
150	420	562	C1C G	?Flanged dish	c.70-200	8	12	Chips
			F1A	Dr 27	c.43-110	1	1	Abraded
			F8	Beaker	c.43-150	1	1	Fresh
			F12	Beaker base	c.43-100	1	14	Abraded
			MISC			3	2	
150	421	563	C1B G		c.43-150	1	2	Abraded
			C1B O		c.43-150	1	1	Abraded
			F1C	Rivetted Dr 18/31 or 31	c.120-200	1	1	
120	424	566	LIA7A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.70	3	6	Abraded
			C1A O		c.43-100	1	9	Abraded
			C1B G		c.43-150	1	4	Fresh
			C1B B		c.43-150	3	4	Abraded
			C12		c.50BC-AD.50	2	4	Abraded
142	426	568	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.70	5	15	
			C10A	Jar	c..50-120	3	6	Fresh
144	427	569	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	2	7g	Handmade.
144	428	570	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	13	120	Fresh. 1 pot. Wp décor
			LIA7A		c.50BC-AD.70	3	3	Fresh
			C1B G		c.43-150	3	19	Abraded
			C1B O	Necked jar	c.43-60	20	274	Fresh. Most of one pot
144	429	571	LIA7A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	2	16	
			C1B O	Jar	c.43-150	10	77	Fresh
144	430	572	LIA7B	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	14	55	Fresh 1 pot
			C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	10	16	Fresh 1 pot
			C1B B		c.43-150	5	3	Abraded
			C1B O	Jars	c.43-150	4	16	
			C2A	Jar	c.43-70	3	9	
144	431	573	LIA6A	Necked jars	c.50BC-AD.50	9	81	Fresh inc wp décor
			C1A G	Necked jar	c.0-AD.50	9	137	Fresh 1 jar Handmade
			C1A O	Jar		4	19	
			C1B G	Necked jars	c.0-60	7	71	Fresh
			C1B B	Necked jar	c.0-60	4	14	Fresh
			C1B O	Necked jar	c.43-70	1	6	Fresh
			C1C G	Necked jar	c.43-70	3	11	
			C2A	Jar	c.43-70	5	46	
			F1A	Dr 27	c.43-110	5	7	
			F8	Biconical	c.43-130	9	113	Fresh
144	432	574	LIA6C	Jar	c.50BC-AD50	9	46	Fresh 1 jar
			LIA6C O	Jar	c.50BC-AD50	2	6	Fresh
			?TR2	Beaker	c.0-60	1	1	Abraded
			C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	2	7	
162	434	576	LIA6A	Jars	c.50BC-AD.50	2	8	
			CIA G		c.43-100	1	4	
			C1B G	Girth-cordoned jar	c.70-150	11	100	Fresh 1 pot
			C1B O			2	5	Fresh
144	435	577	LIA6C	Closed	c.50BC-AD.50	2	12g	Pit fill. Tr 144

From sieved environmental samples

Trench	*Cut*	*Context*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No sherds*	*Wt g*	*Comments*
31	9	65 <2>	LIA7A		c.50BC-AD.70	1	2g	
231	129	190 <17>	LIA2A	Polished jar	L.I.A.	31	29g	Fresh 1 jar.
303	145	259 <19>	C1C G		c.70-200	1	1g	Abraded.
303	203	268 <16>	C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	1	2	Abraded
			C12	Combed jar	L.I.A.50	1	1	abraded
291	227	294 <22>	C12		c.50BC-AD.50	3	2g	
117	304	379 <26>	C1C B	Necked jar	c.70-150	8	12	Fresh 1 jar
			C17			3	2	Abraded
75	305	381 <25>	C1B G	Jar	c.43-150	1	10	Abraded
			C1B B		c.43-150	6	10	Abraded

Trench	*Cut*	*Context*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No sherds*	*Wt g*	*Comments*
			C1B O		c.43-150	1	1	Abraded
83	309	387 <29>	C17			8	15g	
76	312	390 <28>	C17	GB Platter imitation Misc	c.43-120	1 14	5 23	Fresh abraded
86	326	455 <33>	C1B B C2A C17	Necked jar Jars	c.43-60 c.43-70	1 21 1	13 77 4	Fresh Handmade Fresh and abraded
76	322	459 <31>	Misc			6	5g	Abraded chips.
87	331	465 <34>	LIA6A	Jar	c.50BC-AD.50	2	6g	Abraded.
152	343	479 <35>	Misc			15	3g	Abraded pellets.
144	428	570 <38>	*LIAX* *LIA6A* *LIA7A* *MISC*	Closed Jar Jar	c.50BC-AD.60 c.50BC-AD.60 c.50BC-AD.70	2 2 3 3	4 3 8 2	Fresh Fresh Fresh

The Fabrics

Late Iron Age-'Overlap'

LIA3B. Handmade rough black/brown fabric with profuse <0.30mm. quartz and 0.10<3.00 mm. calcined-flint filler. ?Silchester ware

LIA4B. Handmade black to grey-brown fabric with profuse <0.30mm. white and colourless quartz sand filler and occasional <2.00mm. calcined flint

LIA4D. Handmade carbon-soaked black fabric with profuse <1.00mm. multi-coloured quartz and sparse <1.00mm. calcined-flint filler

LIA4E. Handmade carbon-soaked black with profuse silt and sparse <0.30mm. multi-coloured quartz and mica

LIA6A. Carbon-soaked handmade fabric with profuse <0.50mm. quartz sand filler

LIA6C. Carbon-soaked handmade fabric with profuse <1.00mm. quartz sand filler and occasional calcareous inclusions

LIA7A. Handmade red fabric with profuse <0.50mm multi-coloured quartz filler and occasional calcareous inclusions, fired black

LIA7B. Coarser version with profuse <1.00mm. quartz filler.

LIA9. Hard fabric with profuse <1.00mm. crushed calcined-flint and rough-smoothed surfaces.

LIA10. Carbon-soaked black fabric with profuse <0.50mm. felspar

Roman coarsewares

C.1A. Coarse handmade Arun Valley ware with profuse <1.00mm. multi-coloured quartz filler and black ferrous inclusions.

C1B. Similar but with profuse <0.50mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. Handmade or tournetted.

C1C. Similar but with profuse <0.30mm. multi-coloured quartz filler. Tournetted or wheel-turned.

The above three fabrics can bear the suffixes G for grey, B for black surfaced, O for oxidised.

C1D. Similar to C1B but fired rough buff-brown.

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

C3D. Wheel-turned Rowlands Castle greyware.

C6. Rough cream fabric with profuse <0.50mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler

C8. BB1

C9. North Kent BB2

C10A. Alice Holt/Surrey greyware

C10B. Alice Holt/Farnham greyware

C12. East Sussex Ware

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

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

C17. Miscellaneous greywares

C18. Miscellaneous very-fine-sanded oxidised wares

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

C20. Verulamium Region Whiteware

C21. Hard grey with profuse <0.30mm.multi-coloured quartz and glauconitic sand as well as occasional 0.50 mm. quartz. Fired polished black externally and blue-grey internally.

C22A. White fabric fired smooth blue-black with <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler and black ferrous inclusions.

C22B. Similar but with moderate <1.00mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler and sparse angular black ironstone.

C23A. Smooth orange fabric with sparse <0.30 mm. iron-stained quartz and ?glauconite.

C23B. Variant with polished black surfaces

C24. Silty smooth greyware with sparse <0.50 mm. soft ferrous inclusions

Roman finewares
F1A. South Gaulish Samian
F1B. Martres de Veyre Samian
F1C. Central Gaulish Samian
F4. Gallo-Belgic Whiteware
F5. Silty orange fabric with sparse to moderate <1.00mm. quartz and sometimes external white slip. ?Chapel Street kilns
F8. Hardham 'London ware'
F9. Silty cream Wiggonholt fabric with <1.00mm. soft red and black ferrous inclusions.
F10. Wheel-turned silty grey fabric with <2.00 mm. soft black ferrous inclusions
F12. North Kent Fineware
F13. Sinzig roughcast beaker fabric.
F18. Sand free pink-orange orange with chocolate-brown colour-coat
F20. Wheel-turned sand free pink-orange fabric fired smoky buff.
F21. Wheel-turned sand free polished black fabric with white margins
F22. Silty white fabric fired polished black with mica and occasional <0.20mm. black inclusions.
F23. Sand free yellow fabric with chocolate-brown colour-coat and sparse soft brown ferrous inclusions
F24. Sand free pale grey fired polished cream with occasional <1.50mm. black ironstone and soft ferrous inclusions.
F25. Soft sand free orange fabric fired yellow-brown with sparse <1.00mm. soft ferrous inclusions.
F26. Sandfree blue-grey wheel-turned fabric

Amphorae
A4A. Early Baetican Dr 20 fabric

Saxo Norman
SN1. Handmade patchy-fired fabric with sparse <3.00mm. crushed flint and quartz sand, occasional chaff impressions and <2.00mm. surface vesicles.
SN2. Handmade red/black fabric with profuse <2.00mm. crushed flint and quartz-sand filler

Medieval
M1. Patchy brown/black with profuse <0.50mm. multi-coloured quartz filler
M2. Grey fired rough pink-brown with profuse <0.30mm. multi-coloured quartz filler
M3. Grey fabric with profuse <0.20 mm. quartz sand and glauconite fired rough pink-cream.

Post-Medieval
PM1.Willow-pattern china
PM2.Red earthenware with internal brown glaze
PM3. Medium grey stoneware with smooth flecky-brown external saltglaze
PM4. Tin glaze

APPENDIX 6: Struck flint

Table 1: Summary of stratified flint material

Type	*No.*
Flakes	153
Narrow flakes (blades)	10
Spalls	55
Hammerstone	1
Cores	14
Core fragments	3
Bashed lumps(tested nodules)	3
Scrapers	13
Denticulate scraper	1
Awl	1
Retouched flake	3

Table 2: Summary of test pit flint material

Type	*No.*
Flakes	23
Spalls	26
Core	1
Core fragment	1

Table 3: Catalogue of stratified struck flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Possible Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Other*
4	5	61	1							
44	19	75	1							
44	20	76							4	
40	21	78					1			bashed lump
62	34	91				1				
69	48	156	1							
205	109	168	1		1			1		
299	111	170			1					
165	119	181						1		
257	124	183	1							
212	126	185	1					2		
240	127	188						2		
231	129	190	8 (2 rolled, 1burnt)	2	2	1		4	1	bashed lump
256	131	192			1					
173	133	194						1		
256	131	251		1 (util)						
166	138	252	2		1					
193	139	253			1					
303	145	259	2					1		
147	202	267	2							
303	203	268	2							
277	221	288			1					
291	226	293						2		
291	227	294			1 (burnt)					
291	234	353								Scraper
291	238	359			1					
291	239	360	2		1			2		
112	241	362	1							
126	243	364	1					1		
113	244	365	43		38	1		33	8	31 shatter; 13 scrapers; awl; 3 retouched flakes; hammerstone; bashed lump

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Possible Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Other*
78	246	369								Denticulate scraper
116	301	374			1					
117	304	379						3		
117	304	380						1		
75	305	381			1					core fragment
117		385			1					
77	311	389	1		2					
76	312	390	1		2					
76	318	396	1		1					
74	324	453			1	1				
74	325	454						1		
66	328	462	2		5			2		
85	334	468			1				1	
86	337	471	2					1		
68		475			1(burnt)					
121	347	483	2							
122	405	495			2			3(1rolled)		
124	412	554			2			1		
124	413	555						2		
88	417	559	2	1	1					
144	430	572						1		
144	431	573	1		2	1				core fragment
173										Scraper
174			1							
175					1					
177								1		
191			1							
291										scraper

Table 4: Catalogue of struck flint from test pits

Trench	*Intact Flake*	*Broken flake*	*Spall*	*Core*
TP3	1			
TP5		1		
TP6		1	1	
TP8	1		1	
TP10			1	
TP11			1	
TP12	1		1	
TP13	1		2	
TP14			1	1
TP15			5	
TP16	1		1	
TP17	1		1	
TP19		1	2	
TP21			2	
TP23	1		1	
TP24		1		
TP26			1	
TP27	2	1		
TP29	1	1	1	
TP30	1			
TP32	1		1	
TP33	2		1	
TP34		1		
TP35	2		1	frag
TP36			1	

APPENDIX 7: Animal bone

Table 1 - Unburnt animal bone

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Horse*	*Cattle*	*LAR*	*Pig*	*Dog*	*Unidentified*
191	-	176	1	9		1	-	-	-	-
166	138	252	7	3			-	-	-	-
276	144	258	5	6			5	-	-	-
295	123	274	21	47			-	-	-	21
39	232	350	82	221			-	-	82	-
117	304	379	1	5			-	-	-	1
83	309	387	16	14			16	-	-	-
76	312	390	3	2			-	-	-	0
83	309	398	2	66			2	-	-	-
83	320	450	5	9			-	-	-	5
86	326	455	8	27		1		-	-	7
148	400	486	9	92			9	-	-	-
148	401	487	25	85			-	25	-	-
148	416	558	48	383	34			-	-	14
145	425	567	7	38			1	-	-	6
144	428	570	1	3			-	-	-	-
		Total (MNI)	**241**	**1010**	1	1	-	1	1	

Table 2 – Burnt animal bone

Cut	*Deposit*	*No. frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Max Frag Size (mm)*	*Colour*	*Comments*
208	273	29	2		buff/white	non-human, shell
138	252	8	3	29	buff	non-human
428	570	1	1	20	grey-white	non-human
	Total	38	6			

APPENDIX 8: Ceramic building material and fired clay

Brick and tile

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
69	48	156	Gully	Tile	1	26
239	110	169	Ditch	Tile	4	81
299	111	170	Ditch	Tile	2	371
212	126	185	Ditch	Bessalis	1	555
261	137	250	Ditch		2	1
276	204	269	Ditch		2	26
315	213	280	Ditch	Tile	1	79
58	219	286	Pit	Brick	2	289
277		352	Occupation layer	Tile	4	791
76	312	390	Pit	Tile	5	64
75	314	392	Ditch		1	12
74	327	461	Ditch		2	3
85	334	468	Ditch		4	24
152		476	Natural hollow		1	9
120	402	489	Ditch		1	18
144	427	569	Pit		1	1

Fired clay

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
31	9	65	Pit	15	40
48	24	81	Gully	1	8
35	28	85	Post-hole	2	2
67	44	154	Ditch	2	3
73	100	158	Ditch	2	6
73	108	167	Pit	2	9
191		176	Spread	3	104
166	138	252	Gully	9	20
275	142	256	Gully	4	5
303	203	268	Pit	22	103
265	212	278	Wall	1	8
58	219	286	Pit	8	369
277	221	288	Ditch	1	8
126	243	364	Ditch	1	1
117	304	379	Ditch	4	12
117	304	380	Ditch	4	8
75	305	381	Ditch	8	22
75	313	386	Ditch	1	3
83	309	387	Ditch	20	139
83	309	388	Ditch	5	491
77	311	389	Ditch	2	2
76	312	390	Pit	26	98
75	316	394	Pit	10	11
76	318	396	Ditch	40	733
87	321	452	Ditch	1	40
74	324	453	Ditch	3	7
74	325	454	Post-hole	6	18
86	326	455	Ditch	14	79
86	326	456	Ditch	6	92
76	322	459	Pit	10	55
87	331	465	Pit	1	29
87	336	470	Post-hole	4	10
86	341	477	Pit	7	3
85	345	481	Post-hole	2	6
121	346	482	Pit	27	193
121	347	483	Ditch	1	3
148	401	488	Ditch	10	4
121		494	Flint surface	8	350
124	412	554	Ditch	1	6
124	413	555	Ditch	1	6
148	416	558	Ditch	10	50
144	428	570	Pit	35	138
144	430	572	Ditch	2	5
144	435	577	Pit	4	17

APPENDIX 9: Metalwork and slag

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Material*	*object*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
27	7	63	Ditch	Fe	modern?	8	613
299	111	170	Ditch	Fe	prop/firedog?	1	111
165	120	180	Gully	Fe	lump	1	2
277		352	Occupation layer	Fe	nail and other	5	24
83	309	387	Ditch	Fe/Cu	nails, hair pin	4	21
76	312	390	Pit	Fe?	lump	1	4
86	326	456	Ditch	Fe	nails	5	22
85	334	468	Ditch	Fe	nails	6	11
152	343	479	Cremation	Fe	nails, lump	3	201
152	343	479	Cremation	Fe	nails and fragments, ?sickle	19	59
124	412	554	Ditch	Pb	folded sheet	1	39
148	416	558	Ditch	Fe		3	44
86	326	455	Ditch	Glass	Glass Slag	2	3
76	318	396	Ditch	Fe	Undiagnostic Slag	1	48
148	400	486	Pit	Fe	Undiagnostic Slag	1	11
84	340	474	Post hole	Fe	Smelting Slag	10	62
TP 6		Topsoil		Clinker	Clinker	1	3
TP 7		Topsoil		Clinker	Clinker	1	15
TP 8		Topsoil		Clinker	Clinker	2	10
TP 9		Topsoil		Clinker	Clinker	1	3
TP 15		Topsoil		Clinker	Clinker	1	5
191		176	Spread	-	Fuel Ash Slag	13	68
117	304	379	Ditch		Slag Sphere	1	1

APPENDIX 10: Worked Stone.

Quartizitic sandstone with sparse glauconite (probably Lodsworth greensand) unless noted.

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Date*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
231	129	190	Late Bronze Age?	318	Quern fragment. Micaceous sandstone.
117	304	379	Early Roman	259	Whetstone. Reddish-yellow Sandstone.
75	305	381	Early Roman	449	Quern fragment.
76	318	396	Early Roman	781	Quern fragment.
87	321	452	Early Roman	347	Off-spherical ironstone. One hemisphere very smooth, the other lumpy. Possible pestle or smoother.
86	326	455	Early Roman	505	Quern fragment.
86	326	455	Early Roman	7,900	Quern fragment. Very thick (94mm) lower stone, radius greater than 190mm; possibly a millstone rather than a quern?
86	326	456	Early Roman	649	Quern fragment.
85	334	468	Late Roman	965	Quern fragment.
121	347	483	Roman	495	Quern fragment. Burnt.
120	402	489	Early Roman	3,100	About a quarter of an upper rotary quern fragment with central hole. Radius 185mm. Seems to have broken and been reused, with a second larger hole which may originally not have penetrated the full depth: door hinge?
150	420	562	Early Roman	877	Quern fragment.
277		352	Late Roman	704	Quern fragment.
277		352	Late Roman	197	Quern fragment. Burnt.

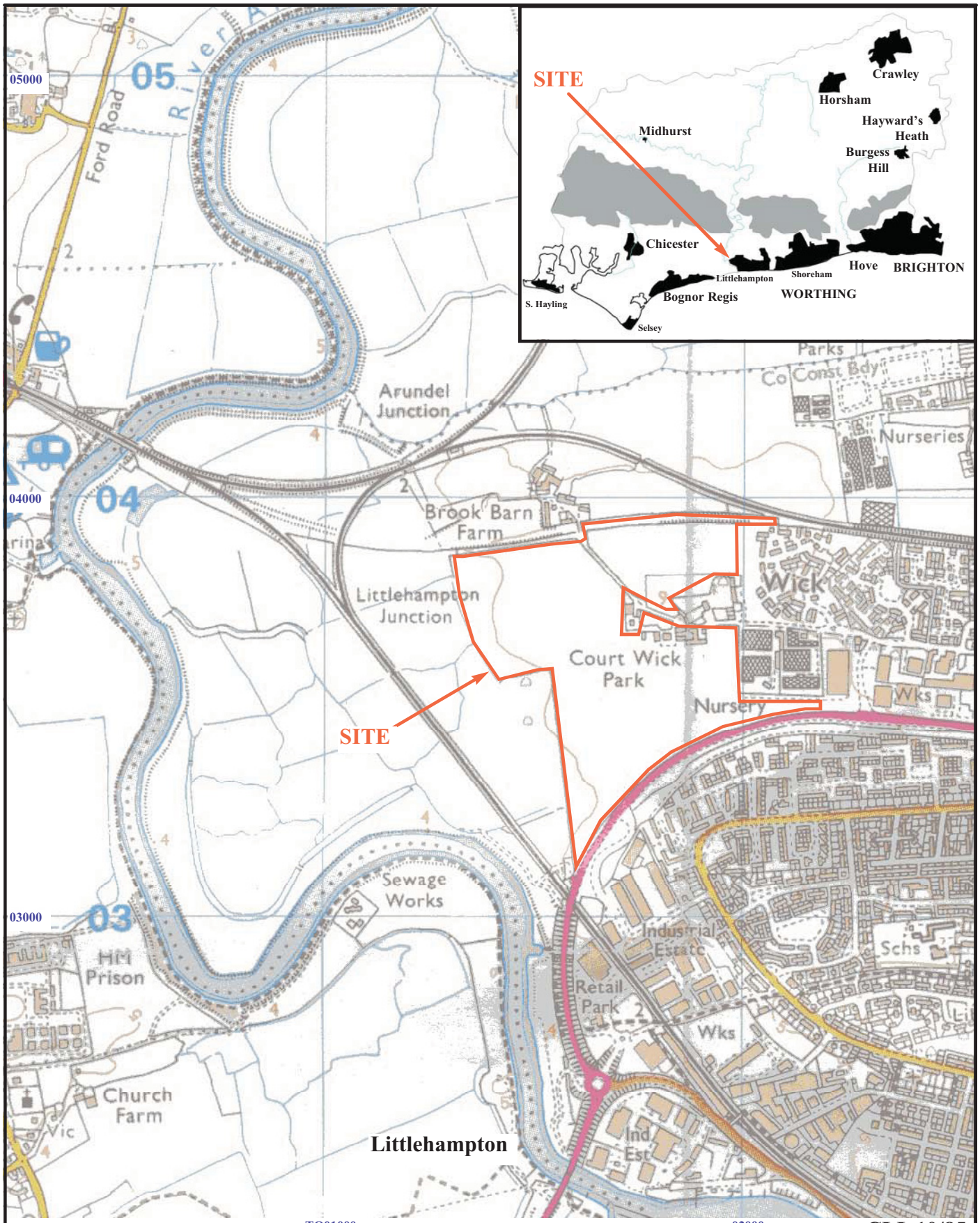
APPENDIX 11: Burnt flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Wt (g)*
4	6	62	Pit	2770
5	2	55	Ditch	196
5	3	58	Pit	40
31	9	65	Pit	142
39	232	350	Pit	16
39	233	351	Gully	4
43	222	289	Gully	12
44	19	75	Gully	11
44	20	76	Pit	426
48	24	81	Gully	29
62	34	91	Pit	7
66	328	462	Ditch	714
68		475	Natural hollow	95
69	48	156	Gully	62
74	324	453	Ditch	170
75	305	381	Ditch	139
75	313	386	Ditch	16
75	313	386	Ditch	59
75	316	394	Pit	8
76	312	390	Pit	312
76	318	396	Ditch	705
76	322	459	Pit	12
77	311	389	Ditch	198
78	246	369	Ditch	160
83	309	387	Ditch	354
83	309	388	Ditch	106
83	320	450	Ditch	4
85	334	468	Ditch	143
86	326	455	Ditch	18
86	326	456	Ditch	130
86	337	471	Pit	255
87	321	452	Ditch	518
87	329	463	Ditch	86
88	417	559	Ditch	179
91	342	478	Pit	99
93	229	296	Pit	11600
93	229	297	Pit	365
113	244	365	Ditch	883
116	301	374	Ditch	25
117	304	379	Ditch	509
117	304	380	Ditch	4
117	304	379	Ditch	200
117	308	384	Ditch	26
120	402	489	Ditch	12
120	422	564	Gully	100
120	423	565	Gully	7
120	424	566	Ditch	116
121	346	482	Pit	4
121	347	483	Ditch	176
122	405	495	Ditch	258
124	412	554	Ditch	119
126	243	364	Ditch	39
131	146	261	Ditch	62
137	140	254	Pit	78
139	245	366	Gully	156
143	408	550	Post-hole	1
143	410	552	Ditch	248
144	427	569	Pit	30
144	428	570	Pit	7
144	430	572	Ditch	48
144	431	573	Gully	206
144	435	577	Pit	59
145	425	567	Gully	93
147	202	267	Gully	65
148	416	558	Ditch	107
150	420	562	Gully	34
150	421	563	Gully	10

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*Wt (g)*
152		476	Natural hollow	37
155	406	496	Ditch	90
162	434	576	Ditch	64
165	120	180	Gully	16
165	119	181	Pit	138
166	138	252	Gully	139
173	133	194	Post-hole	2
191		176	Spread	10
205	109	168	Pit	48
212	126	185	Ditch	13842
227	115	174	Linear/Pit	3664
231	129	190	Pit	36
240	127	188	Pit	301
240	128	189	Pit	1000
252	135	198	Pit	14830
253	102	160	Pit	3890
253	102	161	Pit	120
254	103	162	Pit	934
255	130	191	Gully	32
255	134	196	Pit	15
255	134	197	Pit	26
256	131	192	Pit	32
257	124	183	Pit	339
257	125	184	Gully	283
275	142	256	Gully	29
277	221	288	Ditch	172
277	235	354	Post-hole	117
281	200	265	Gully	175
281	208	273	Cremation	130
283	210	276	Gully	43
284	209	275	Gully	24
291	226	293	Pit	10
291	227	294	Pit	60
299	111	170	Ditch	28
301	201	266	Post-hole	2
303	145	259	Ditch	99
303	203	268	Pit	209
303	247	370	Ditch	18

APPENDIX 12: Charred plant remains

Cut	Deposit	Type	Trench	Sample No.	Volume sieved	Remains present	Potential
6	62	Pit	4	1	25	**Grain seed (1**) charcoal <2mm occasional moderate occurrence	Low
9	65	Pit	31	2	20	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	Moderate
12	68	Posthole	34	3	5	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	Moderate
28	85	Posthole	35	4	5	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
47	155	Gully	52	5	20	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
102	160	Pit	253	6	10	Charcoal <2mm moderate occurrence	Low
102	161	Pit	253	7	10	Charcoal <2mm moderate occurrence	Low
103	162	Pit	254	8	2	**Grain seed (1)** charcoal <2mm moderate occurrence	Moderate
115	174	Linear/Pit	227	9	10	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	Moderate
126	185	Ditch	212	10	30	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	Moderate
	176	Spread	191	11	10	Charcoal moderate occurrence ;a number at >2mm	Moderate
133	194	Post-hole	173	12	30	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
138	252	Gully	166	13	30	Charcoal high occurrence; a number at >2mm. **Weed seeds (3)**	Moderate
135	198	Pit	252	14	25	Charcoal moderate occurrence a number at >2mm	Moderate
140	254	Pit	137	15	30	Charcoal high occurrence a number at >2mm. **Weed seeds (3)**	Moderate
203	268	Pit	303	16	30	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	Moderate
129	190	Pit	231	17	20	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	Moderate
208	273	Cremation	281	18	35	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
145	259	Ditch	303	19	30	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm. **Weed seeds (3)**	Moderate
229	296	Pit	93	20	20	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
226	293	Pit	291	21	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
227	294	Pit	291	22	15	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	moderate
232	350	Pit	39	23	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
244	365	Ditch	113	24	10	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	moderate
305	381	Ditch	75	25	10	None	Low
304	380	Ditch	117	26	10	Non1 tiny fragment of charcoal	Low
313	386	Ditch	75	27	10	None	Low
312	390	Pit	76	28	6	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	moderate
309	387	Ditch	83	29	10	Charcoal high occurrence; a number at >2mm	moderate
316	394	Pit	75	30	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
322	459	Pit	76	31	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
324	453	Ditch	74	32	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence **Weed seeds (1)**	Low/moderate
326	455	Ditch	86	33	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
331	465	Pit	87	34	10	Charcoal moderate occurrence; a number at >2mm	moderate
343	479	Cremation	152	35		Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low
401	488	Ditch	148	36	2	Charcoal <2mm high occurrence	Low
413	555	Ditch	124	37		Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence **Weed seeds (2)**	Low/moderate
428	570	Pit	144	38	10	Charcoal <2mm occasional occurrence	Low



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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
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Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Littlehampton and within West Sussex.

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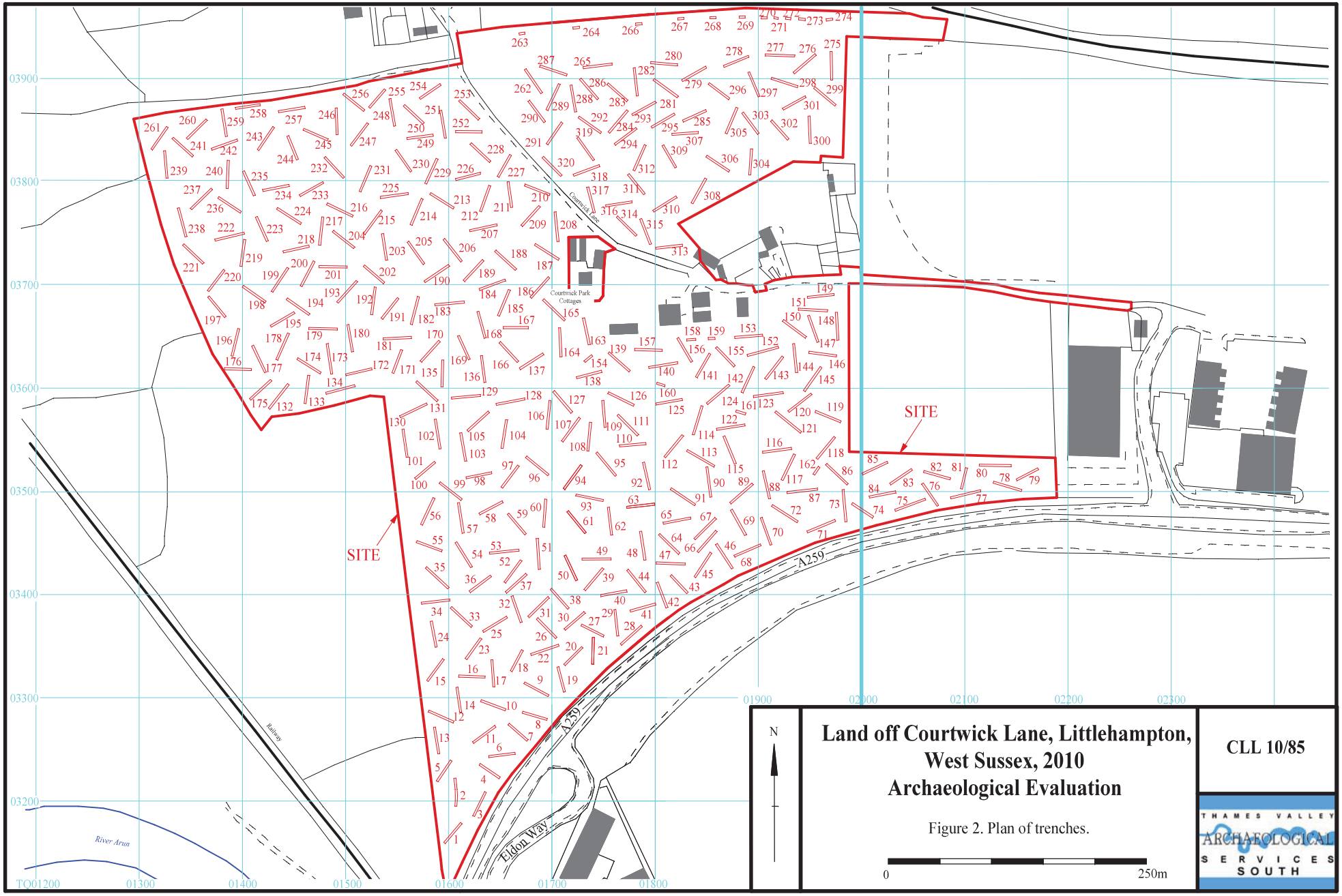

Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Plan of trenches.

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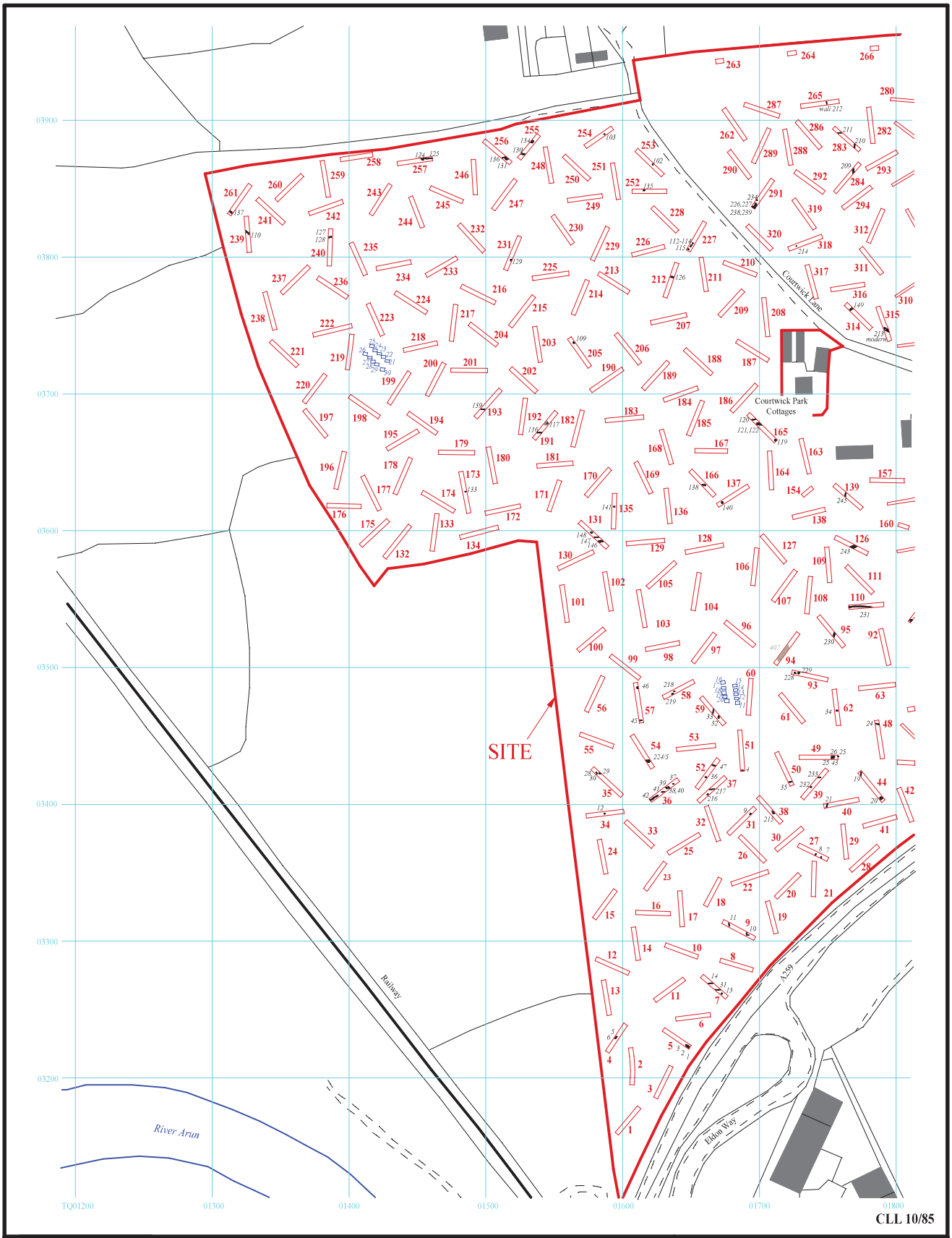

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Land at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 3. Plan of trenches (West)

0 100m

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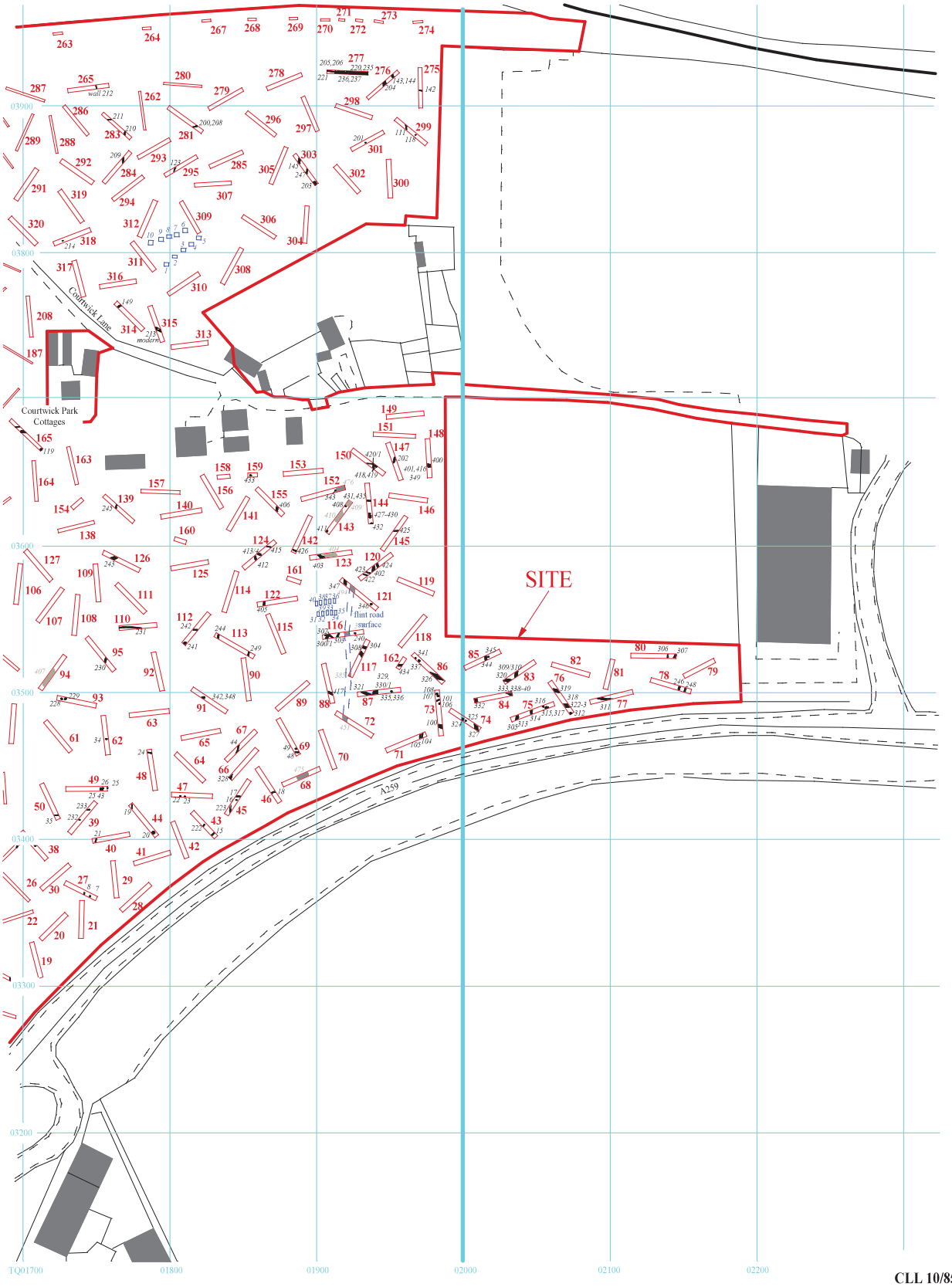

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N

Land at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 4. Plan of trenches (East)

0 100m

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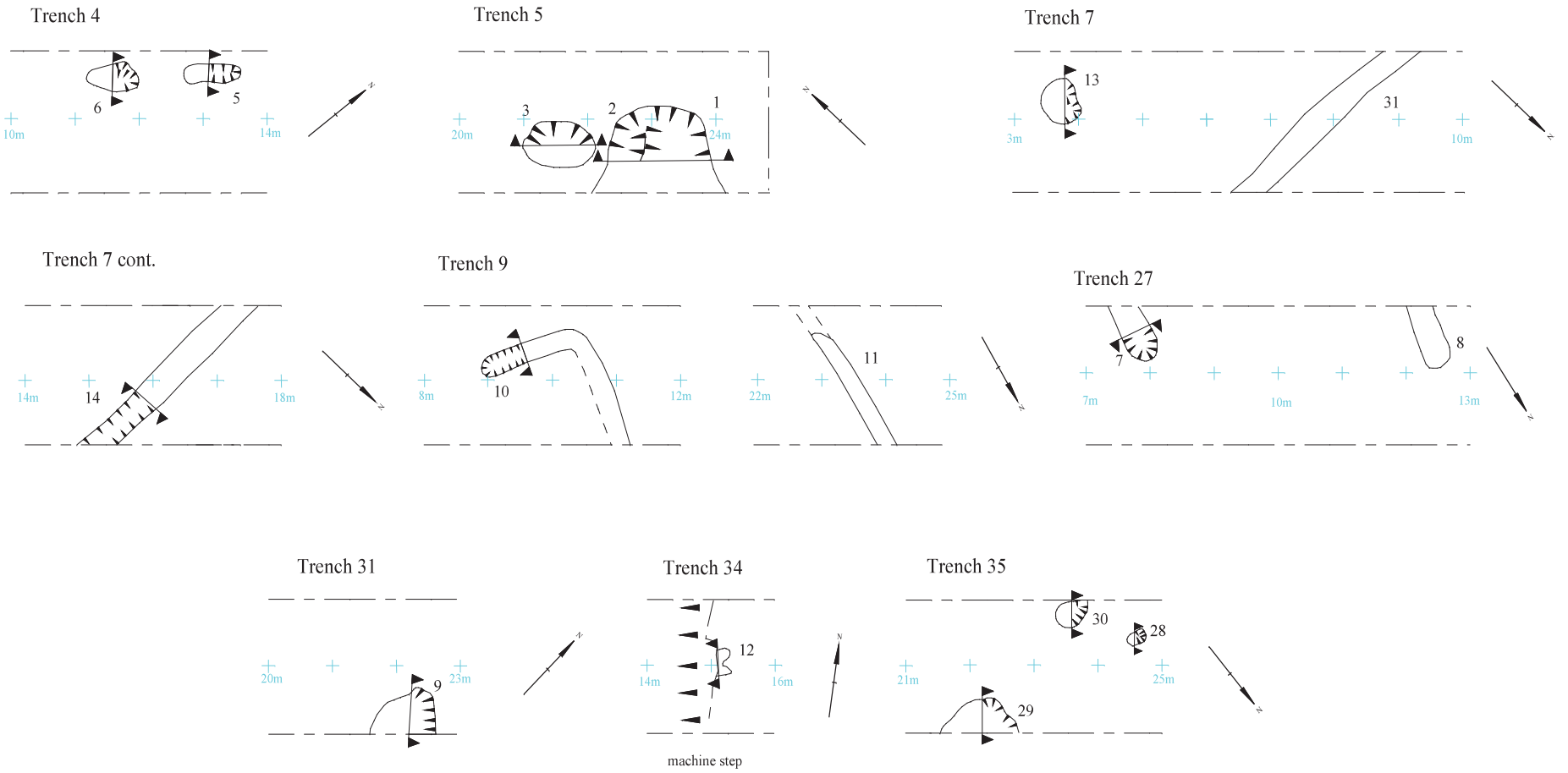

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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 5. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

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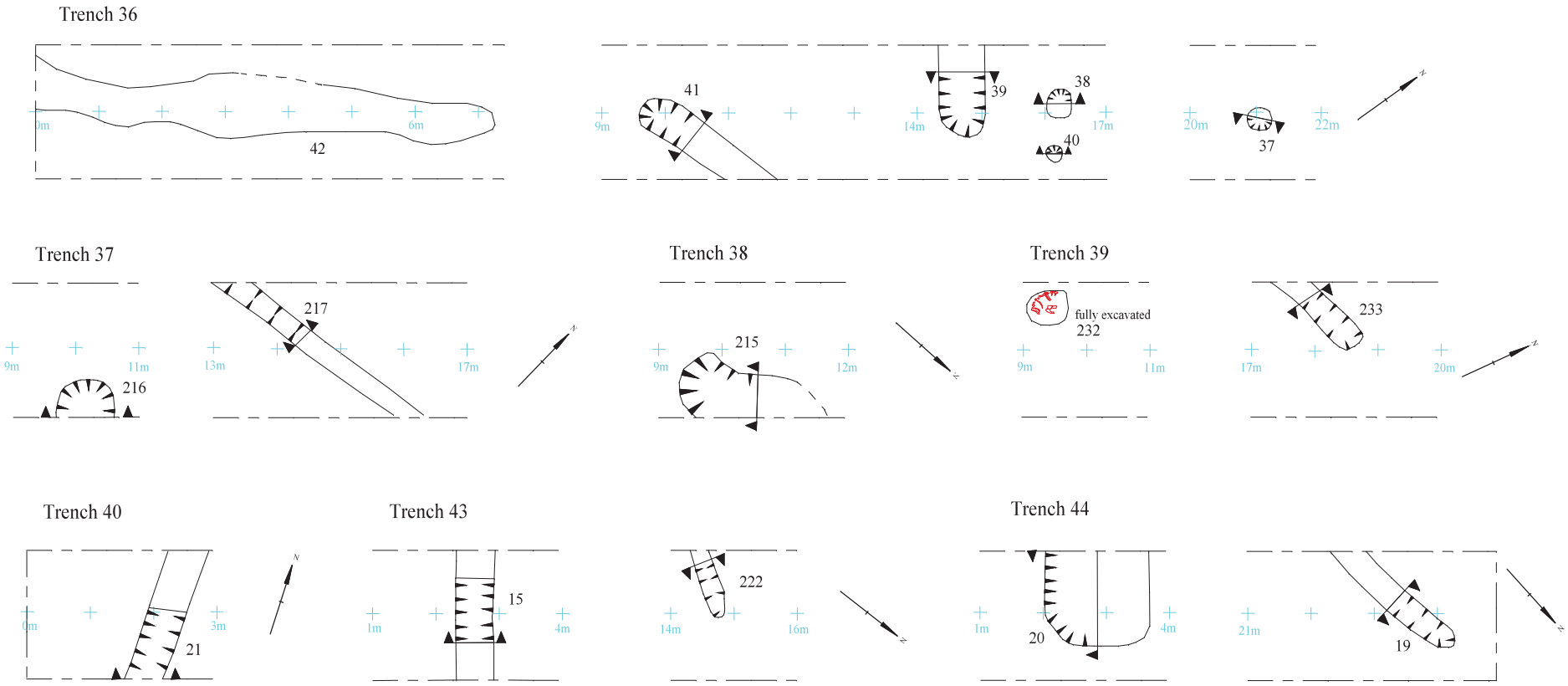

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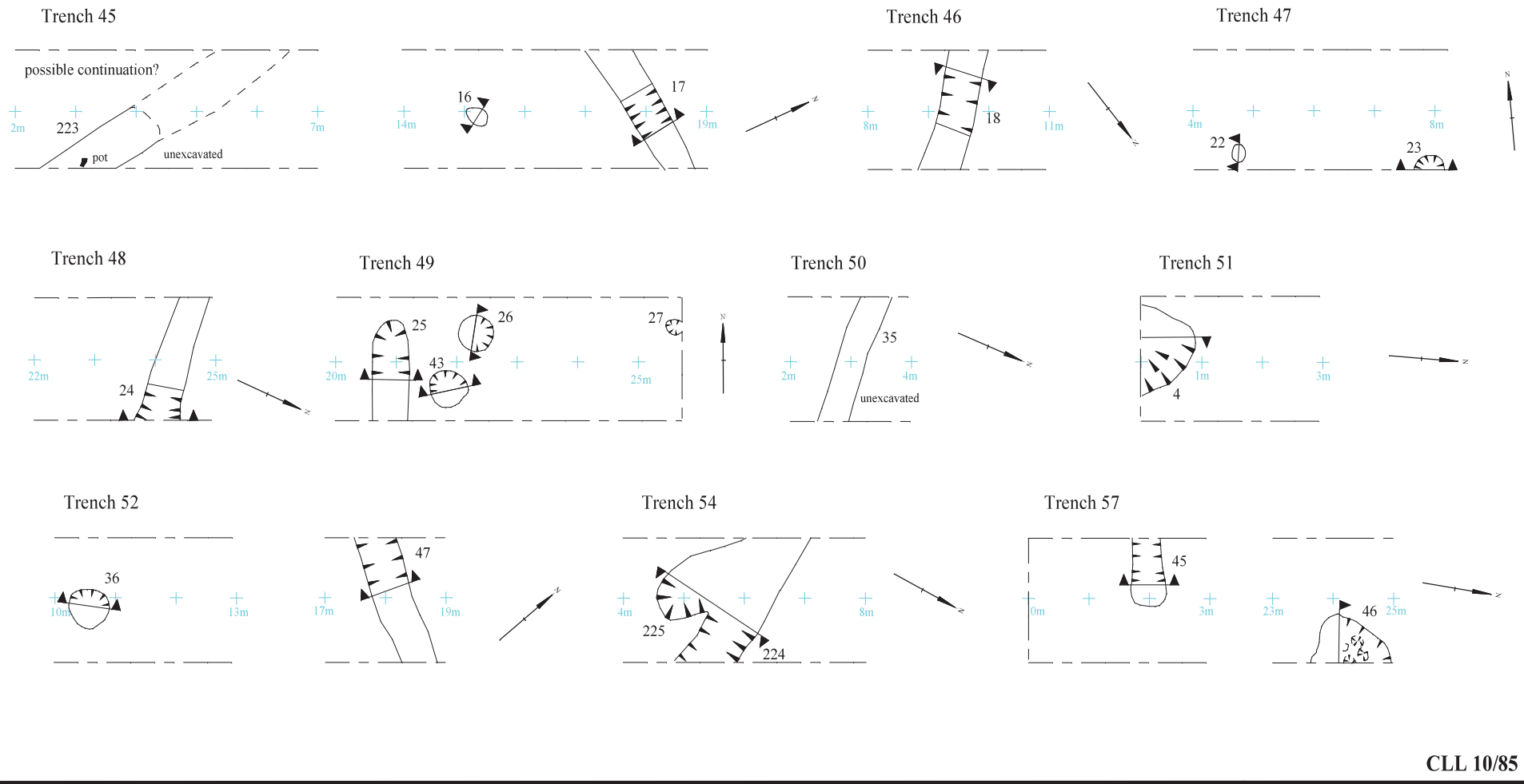
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 6. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 7. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

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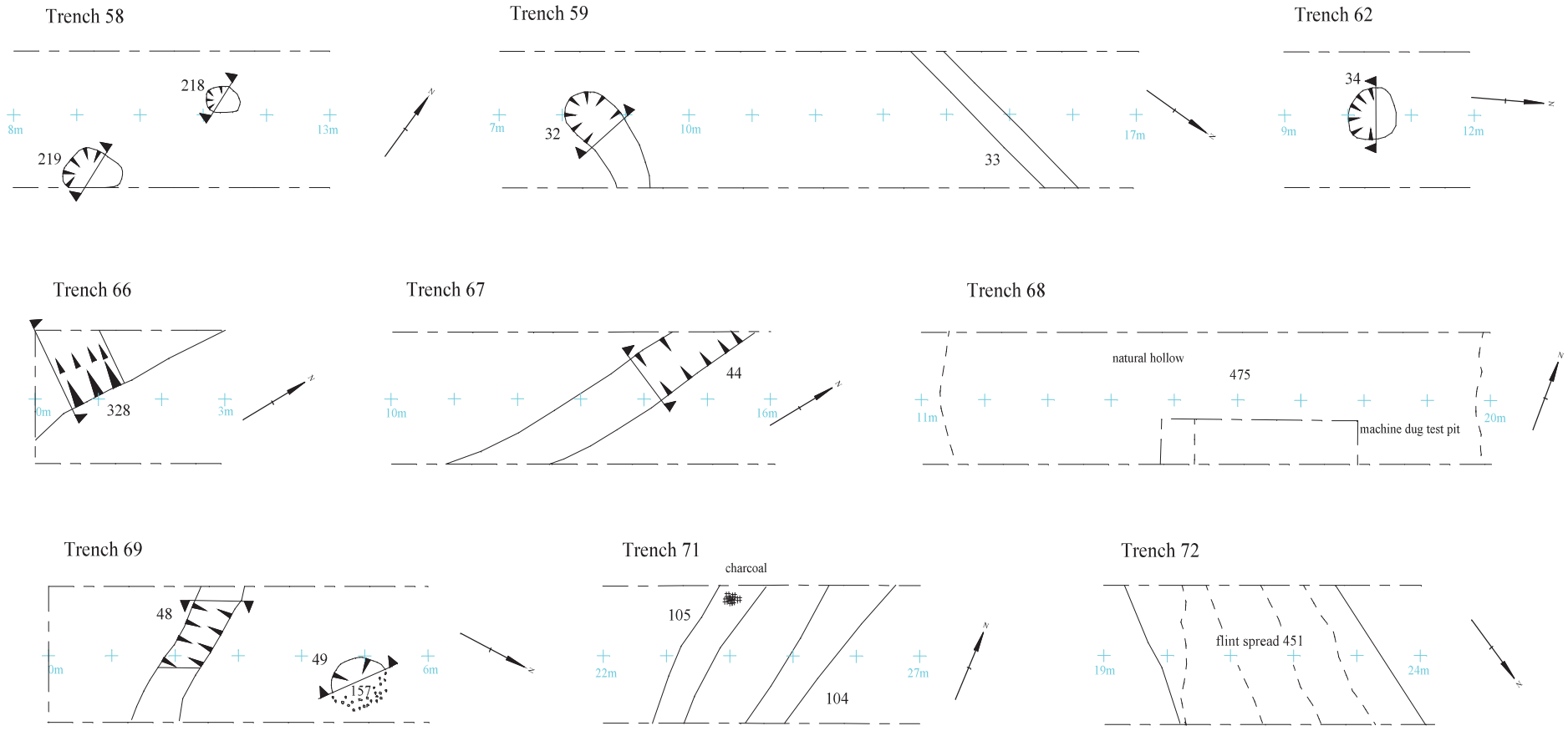

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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 8. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

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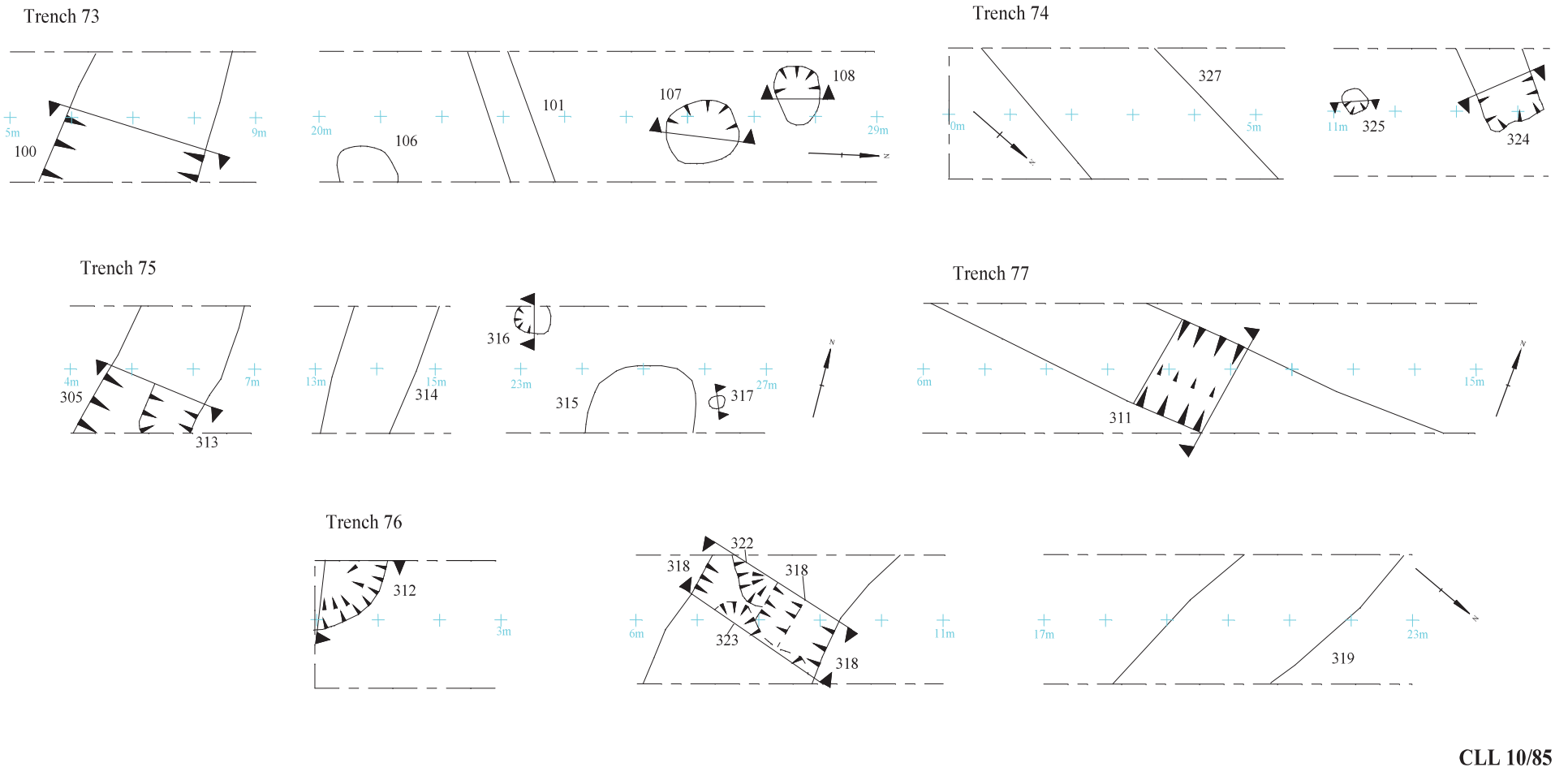

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Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 9. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

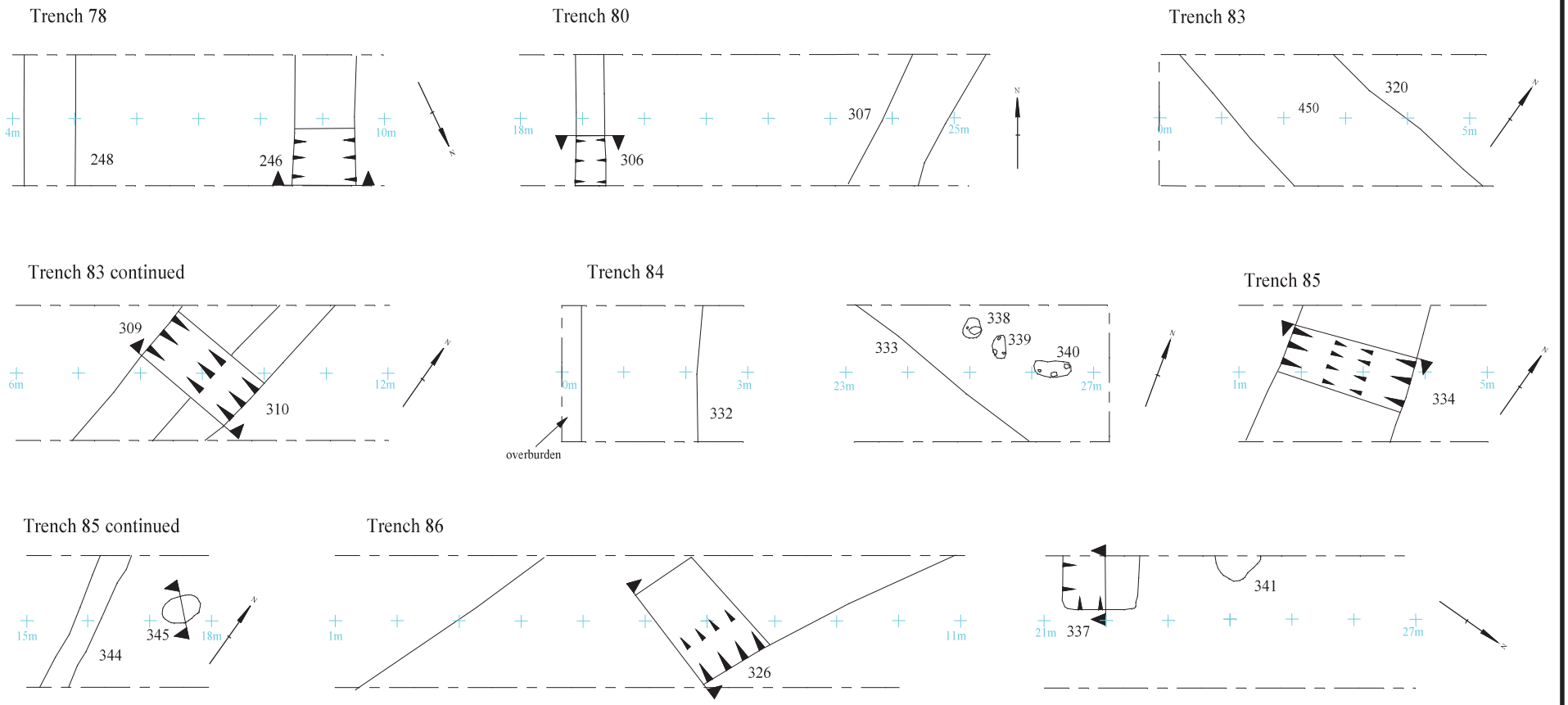

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Figure 10. Plan of trenches.

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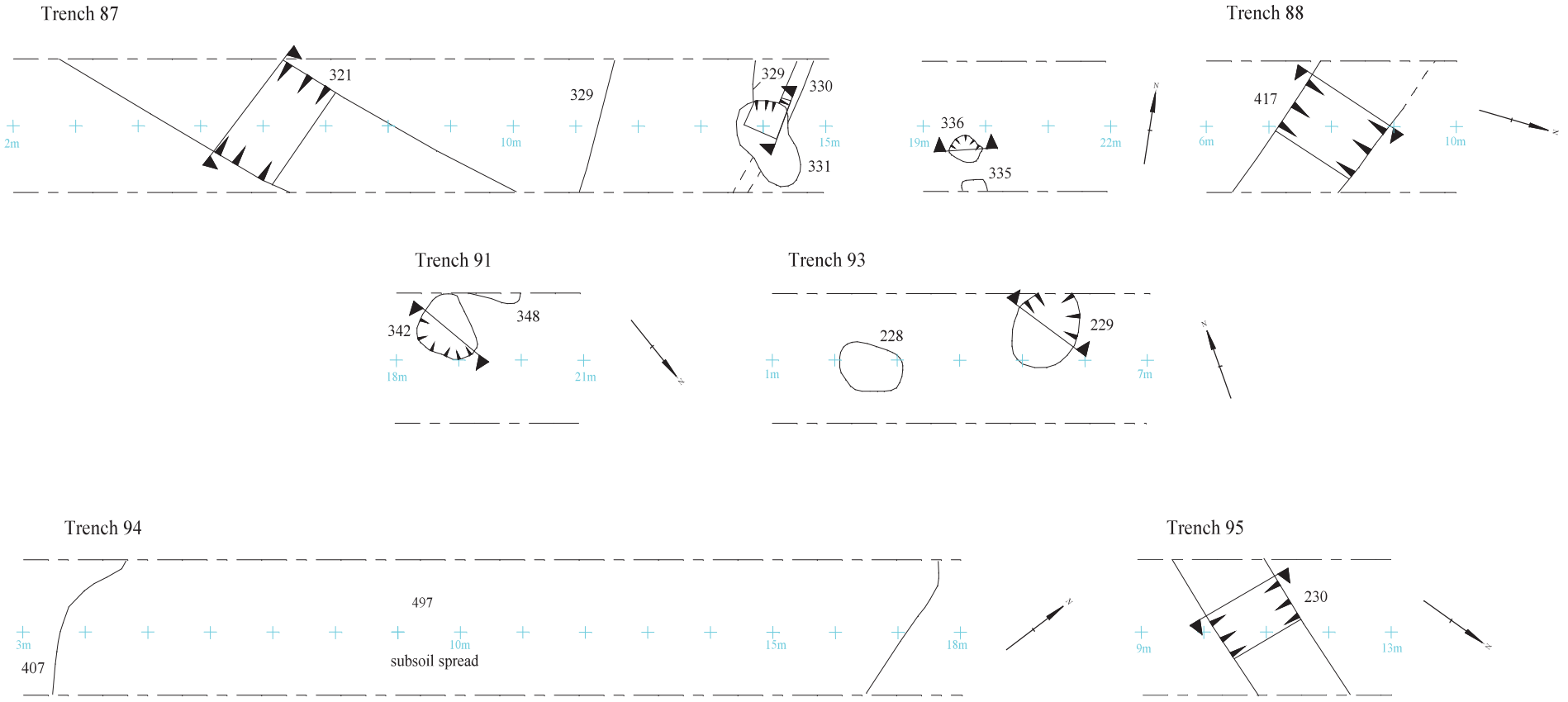

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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
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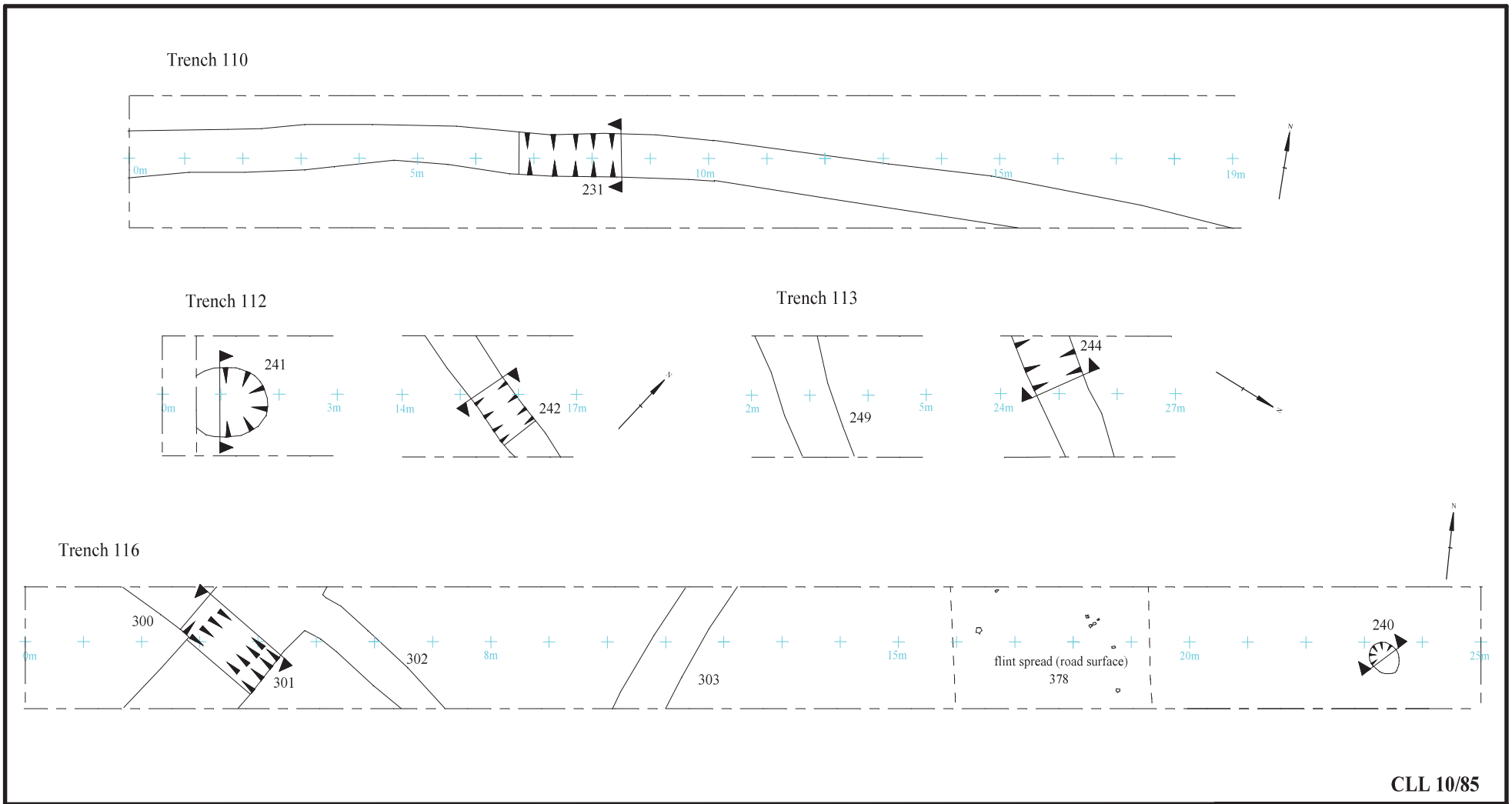
Figure 11. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
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Figure 12. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

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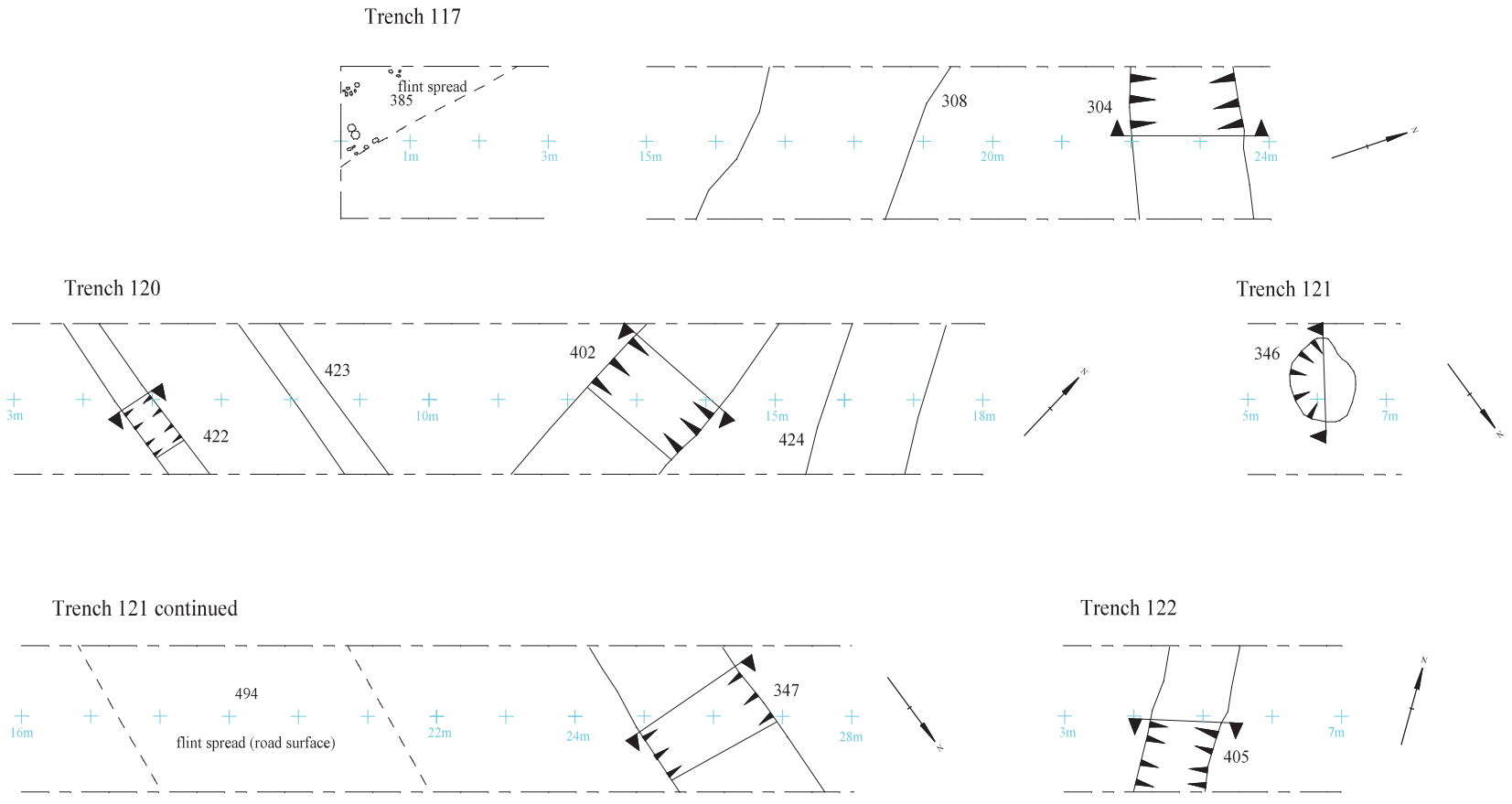

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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
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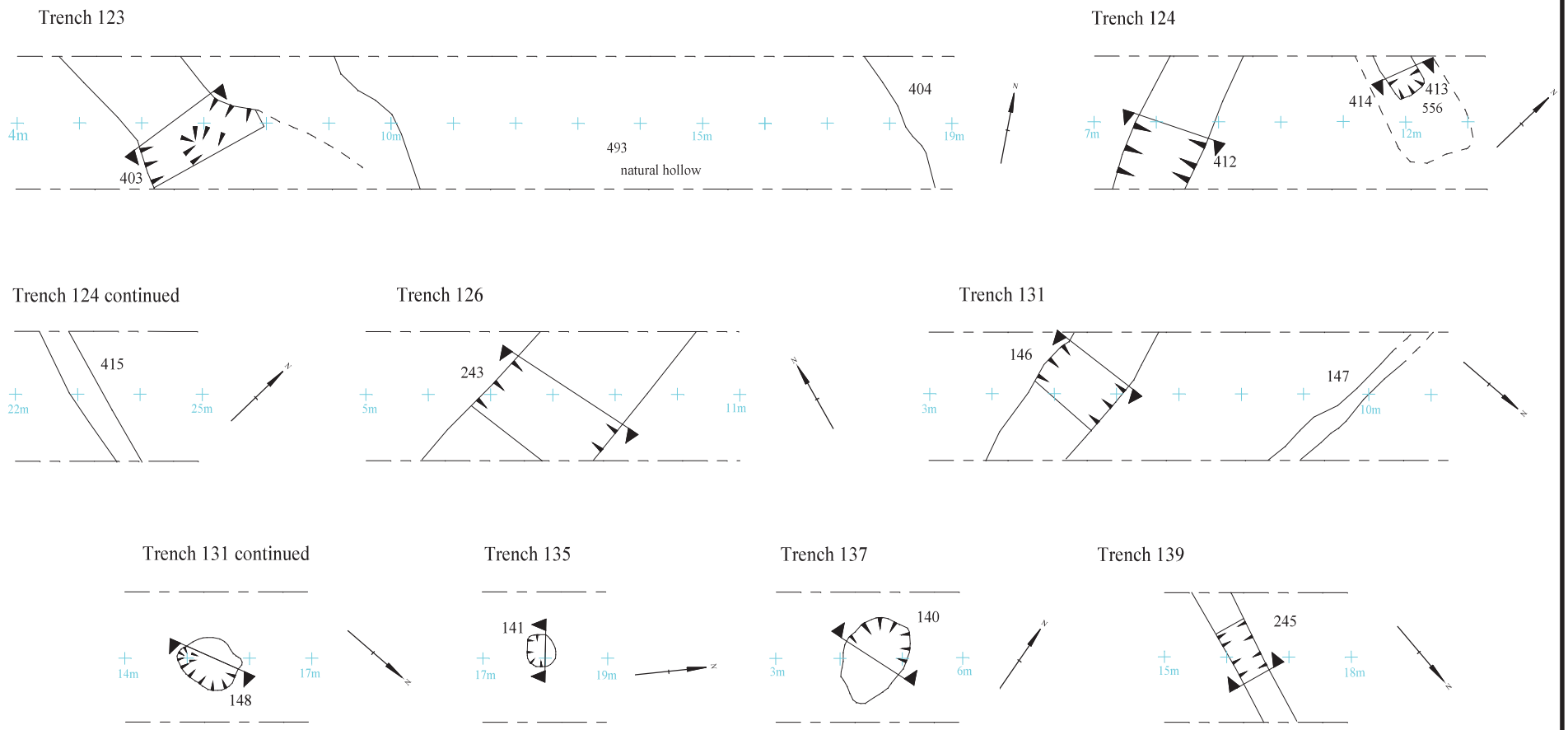
Figure 13. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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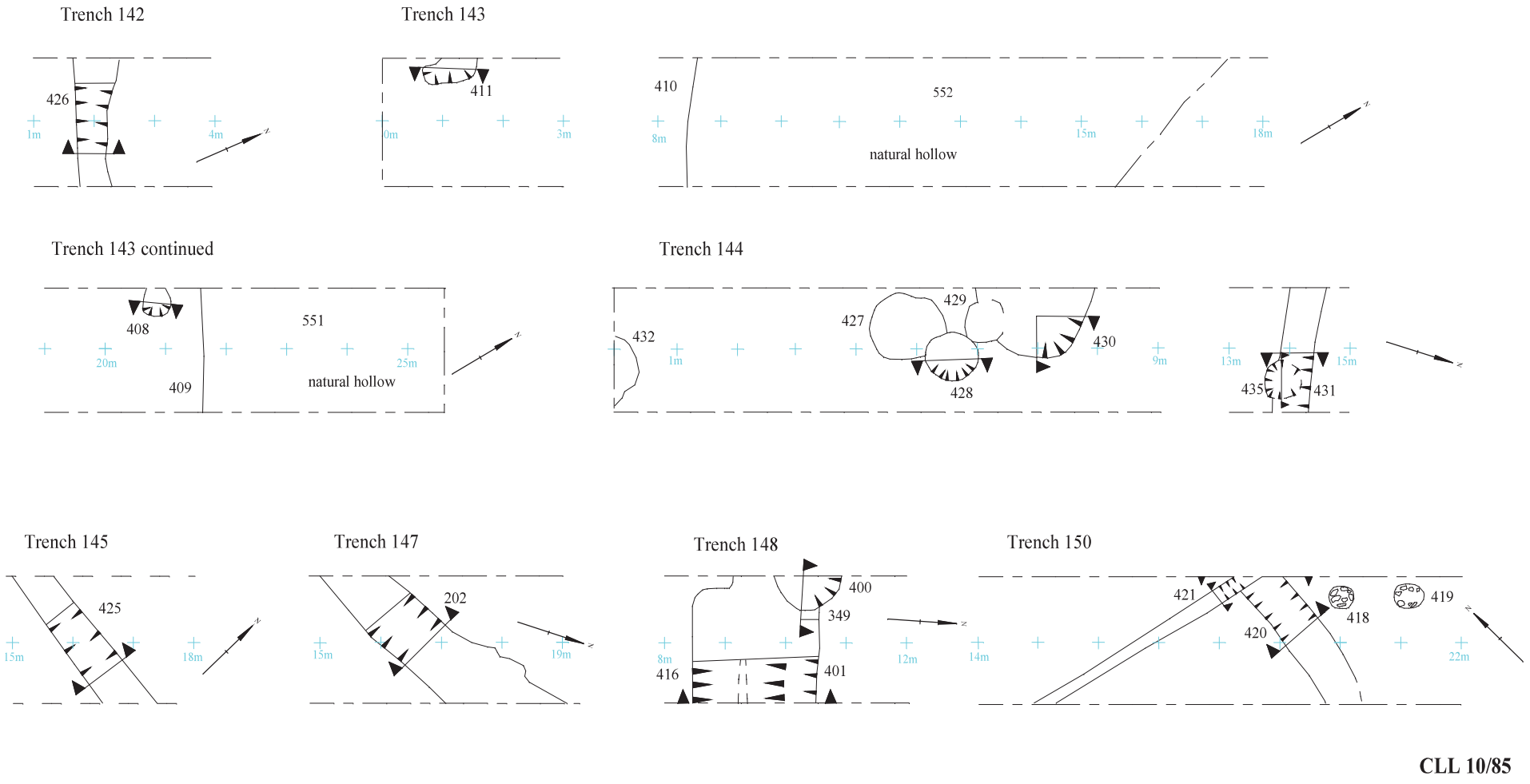
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 14. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 15. Plan of trenches.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

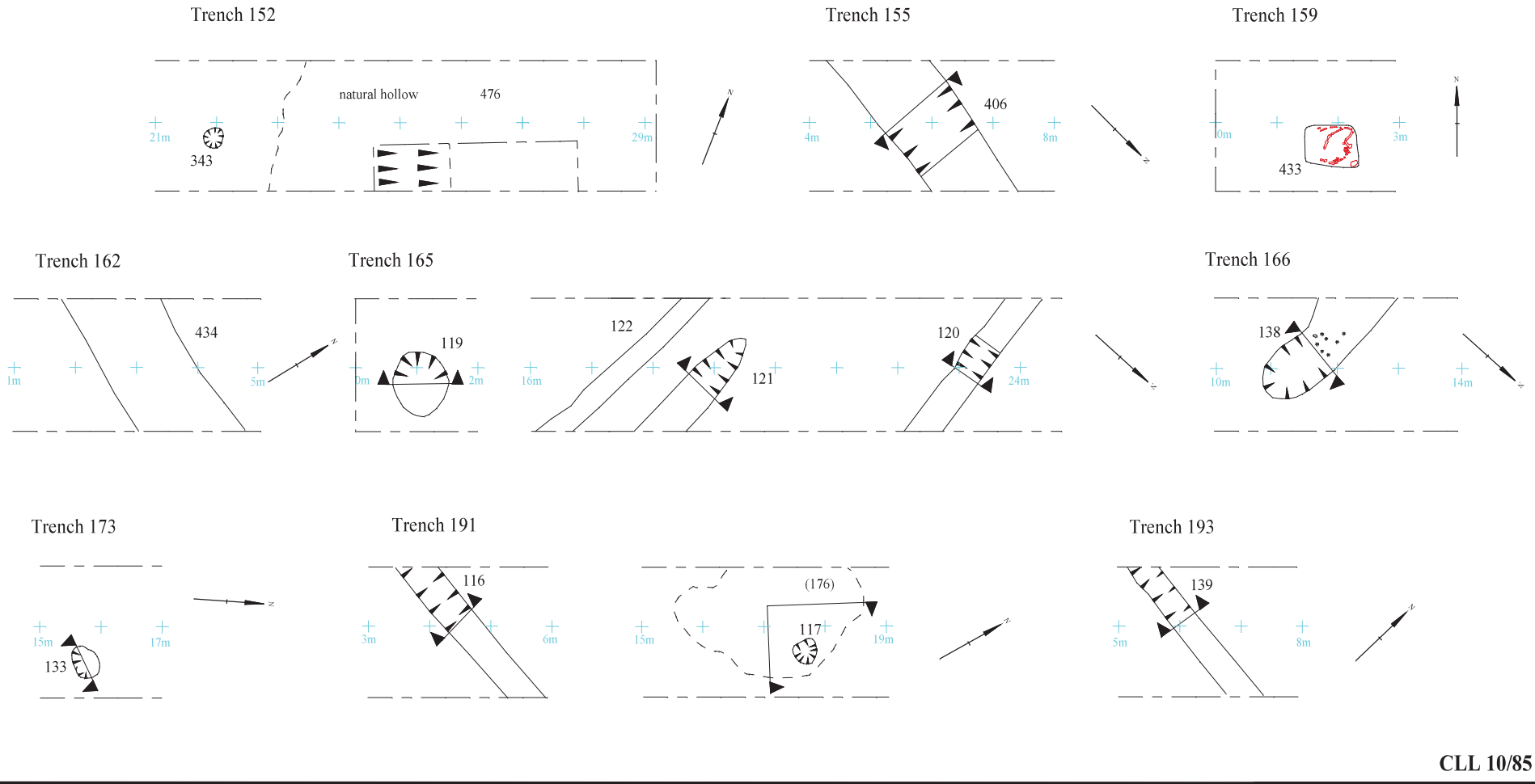

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Figure 16. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

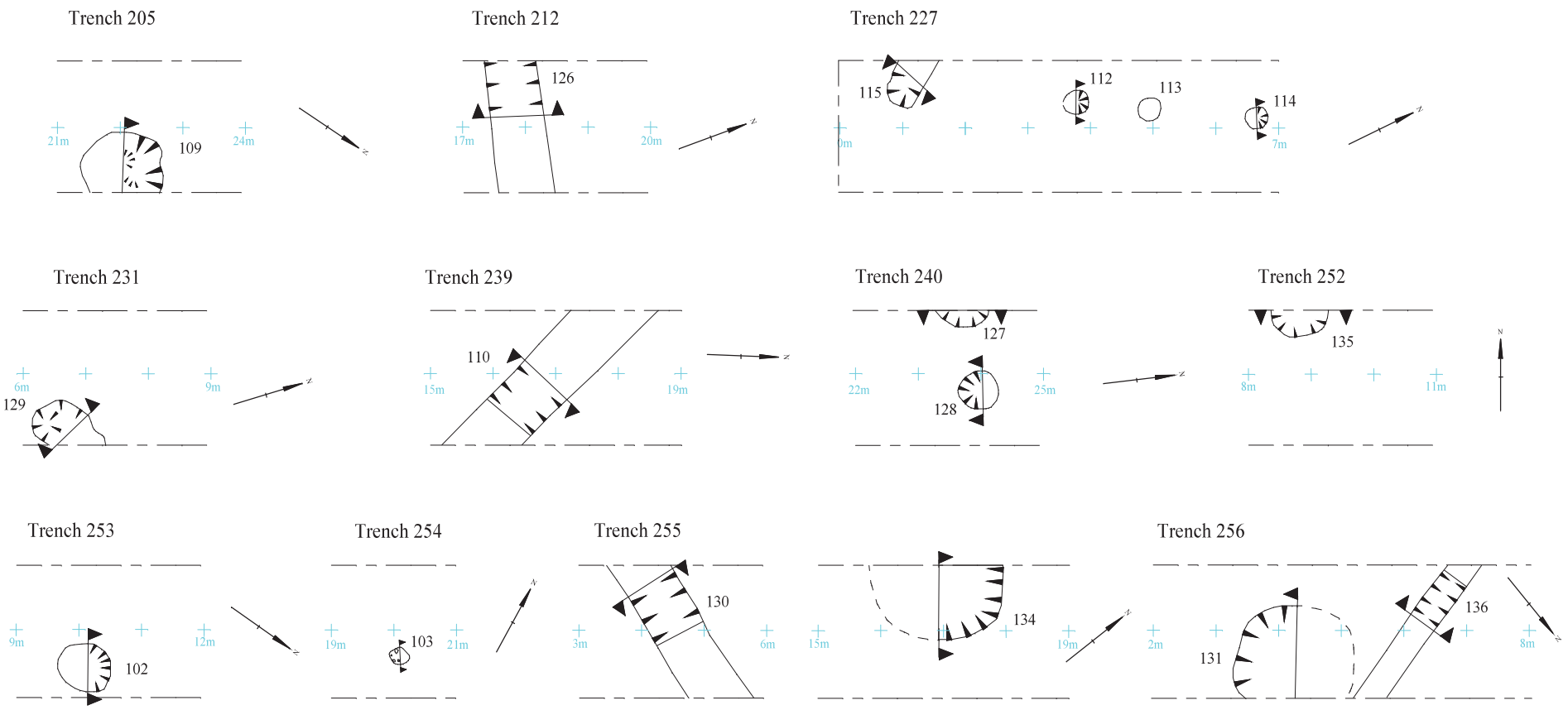

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Figure 17. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

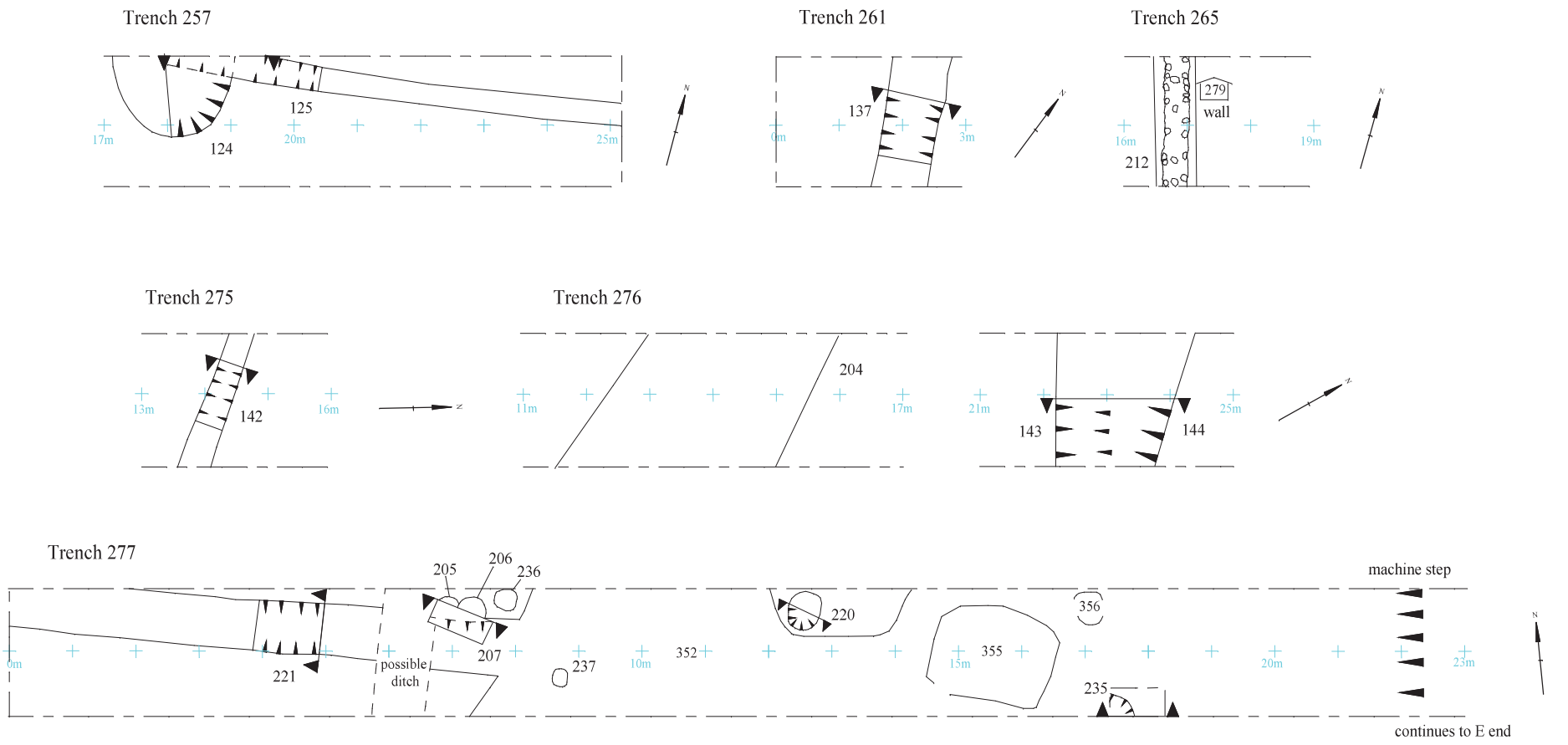

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Figure 18. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

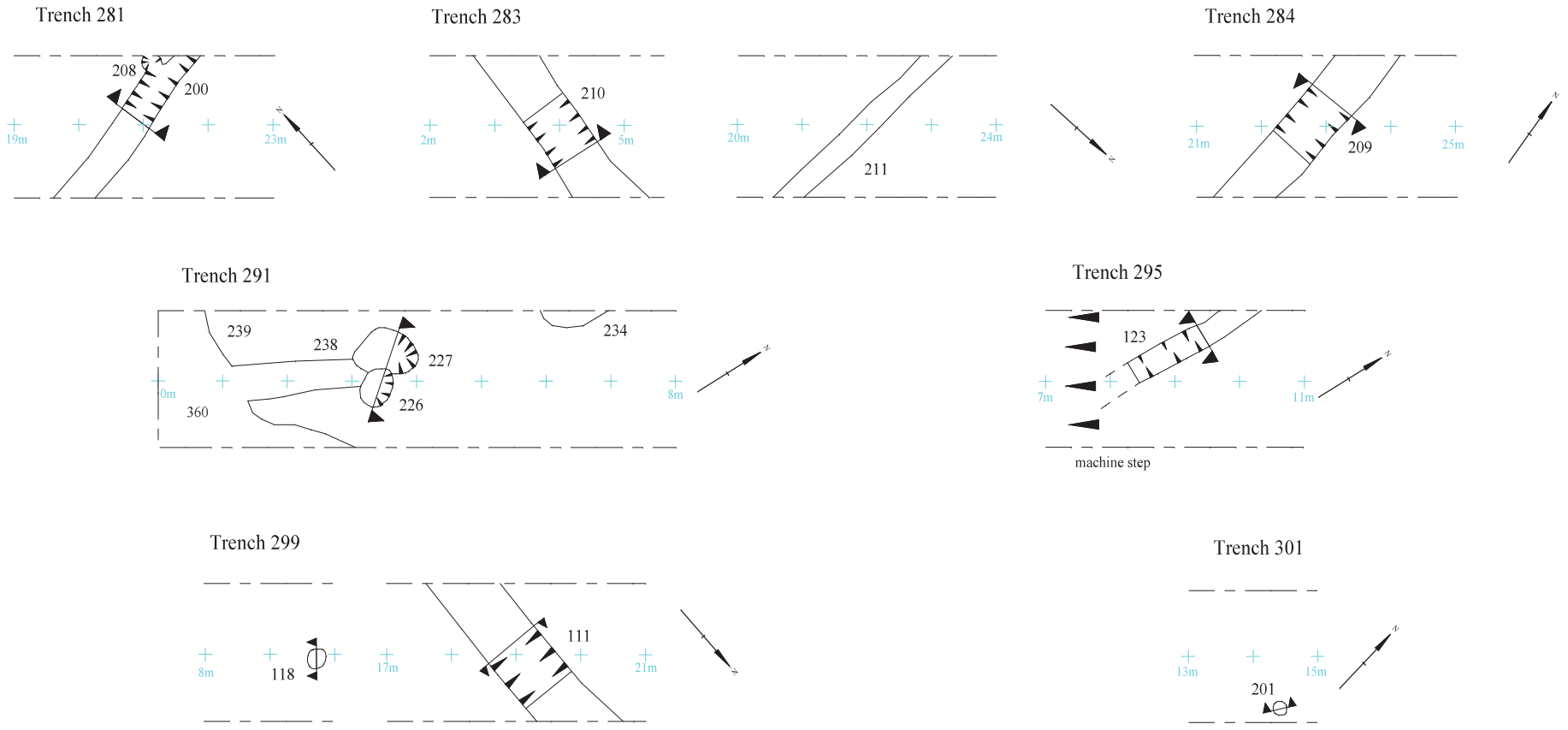

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Figure 19. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

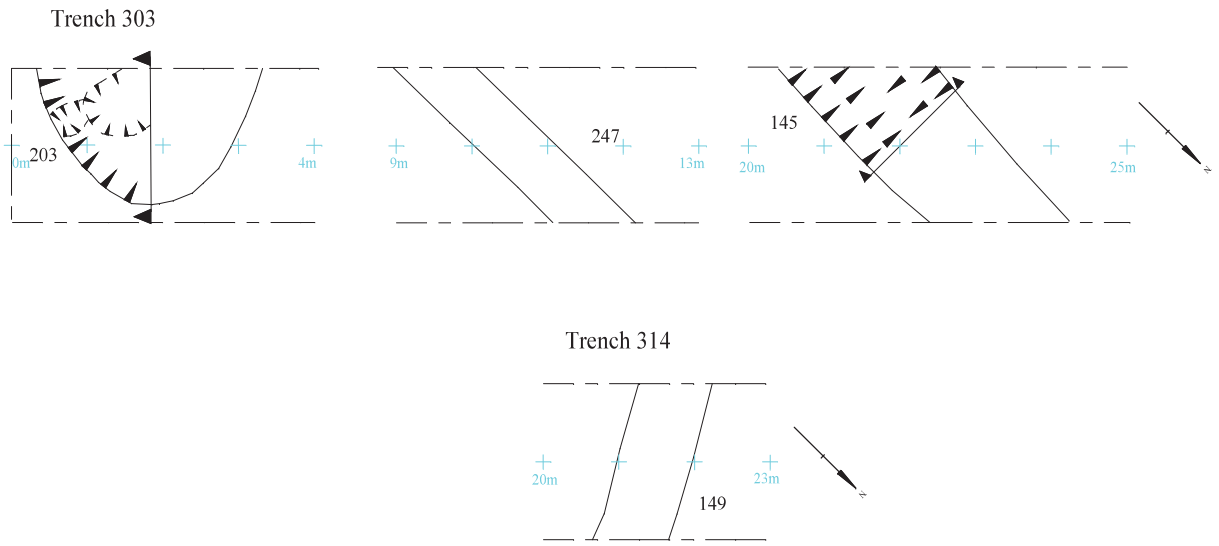

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Figure 20. Plan of trenches.

0 5m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

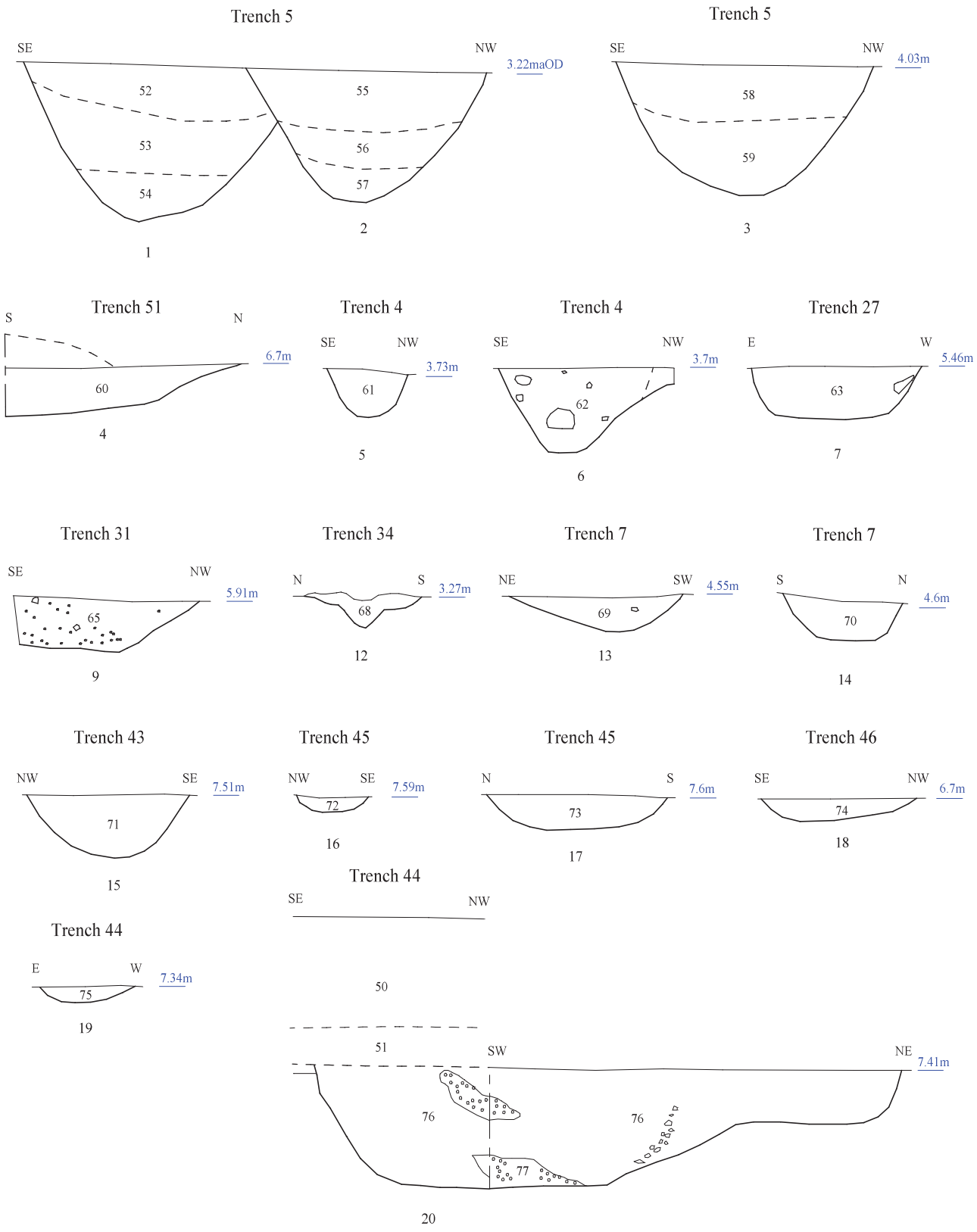

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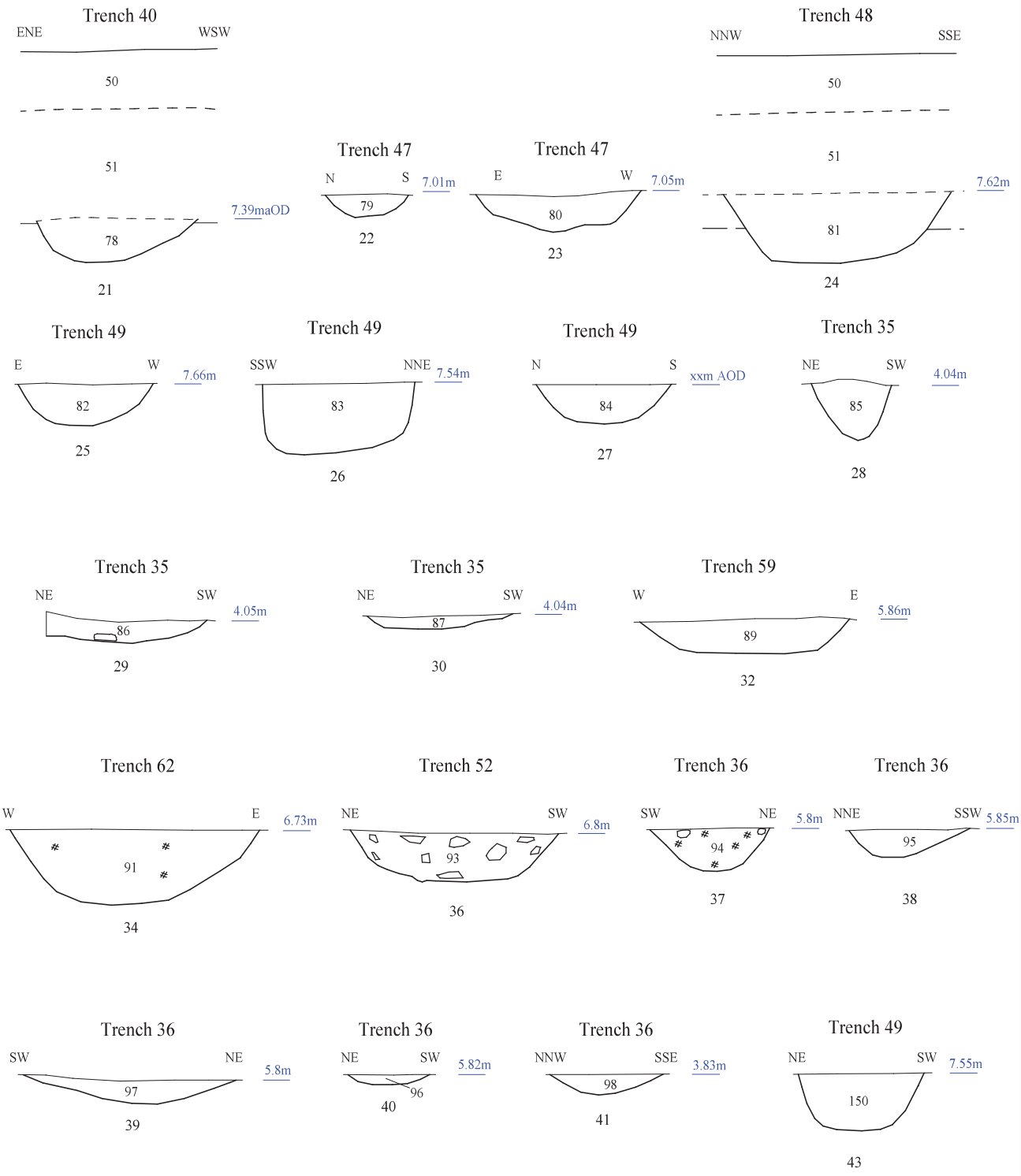
Figure 21. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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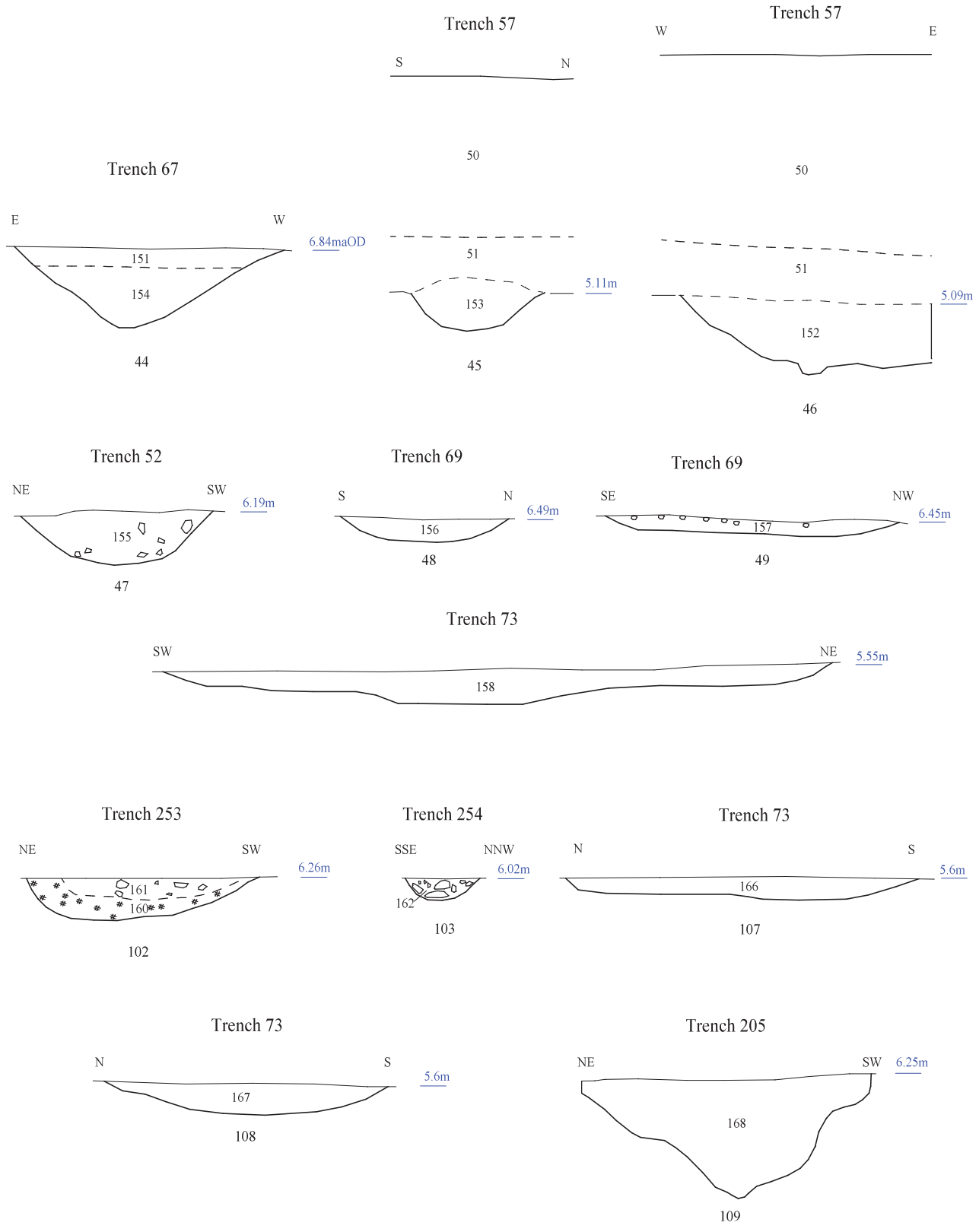
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 22. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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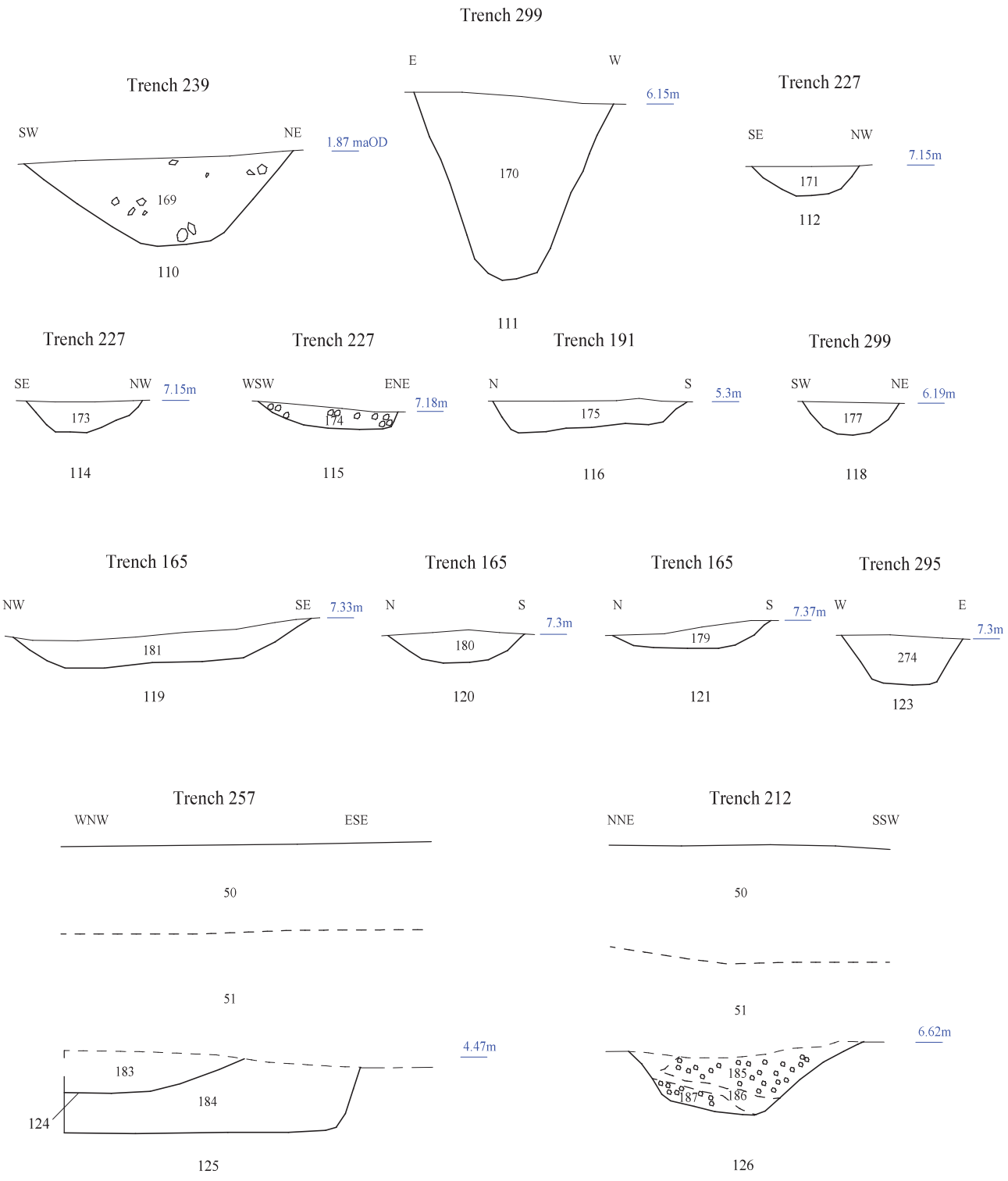
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 23. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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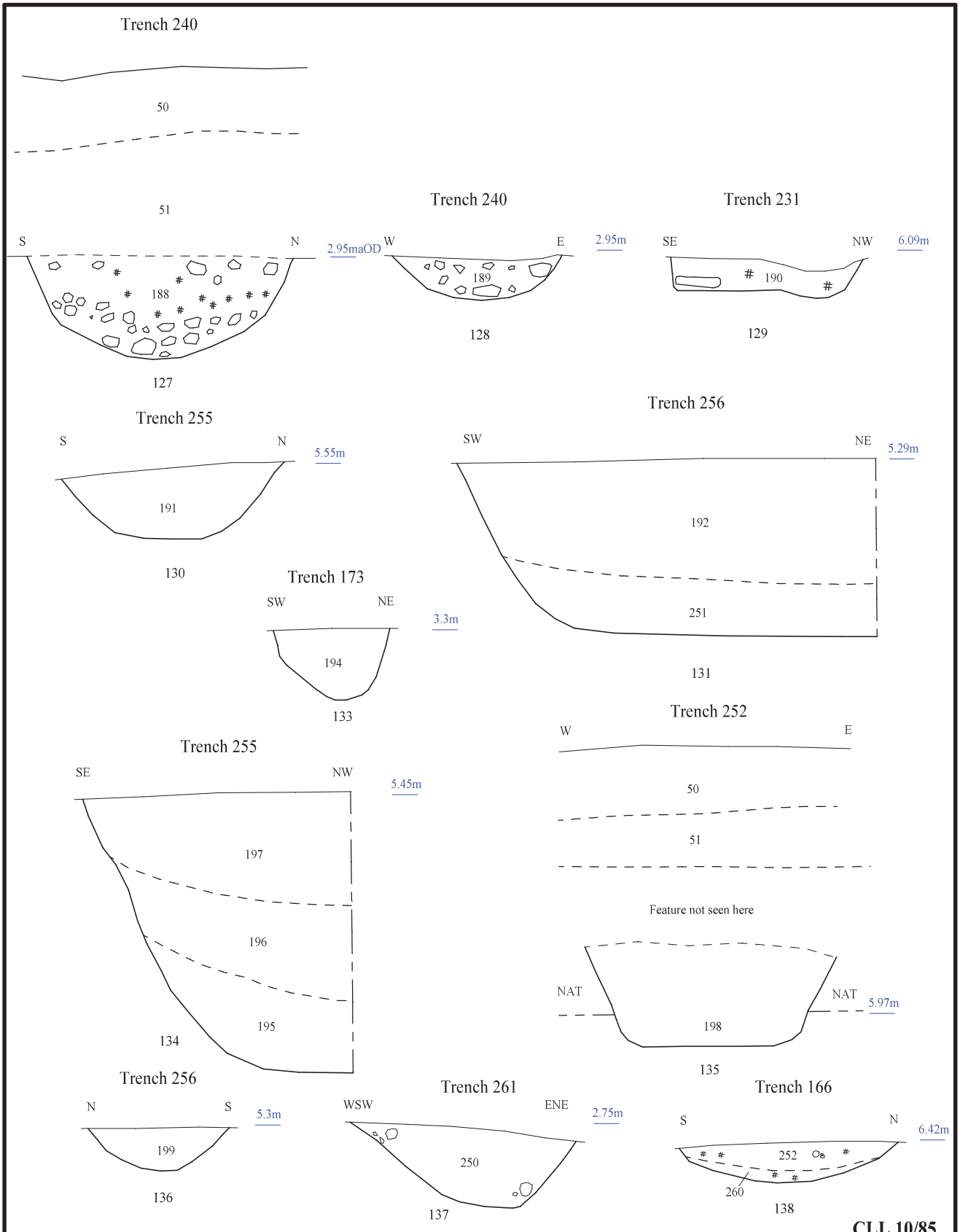
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 24. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



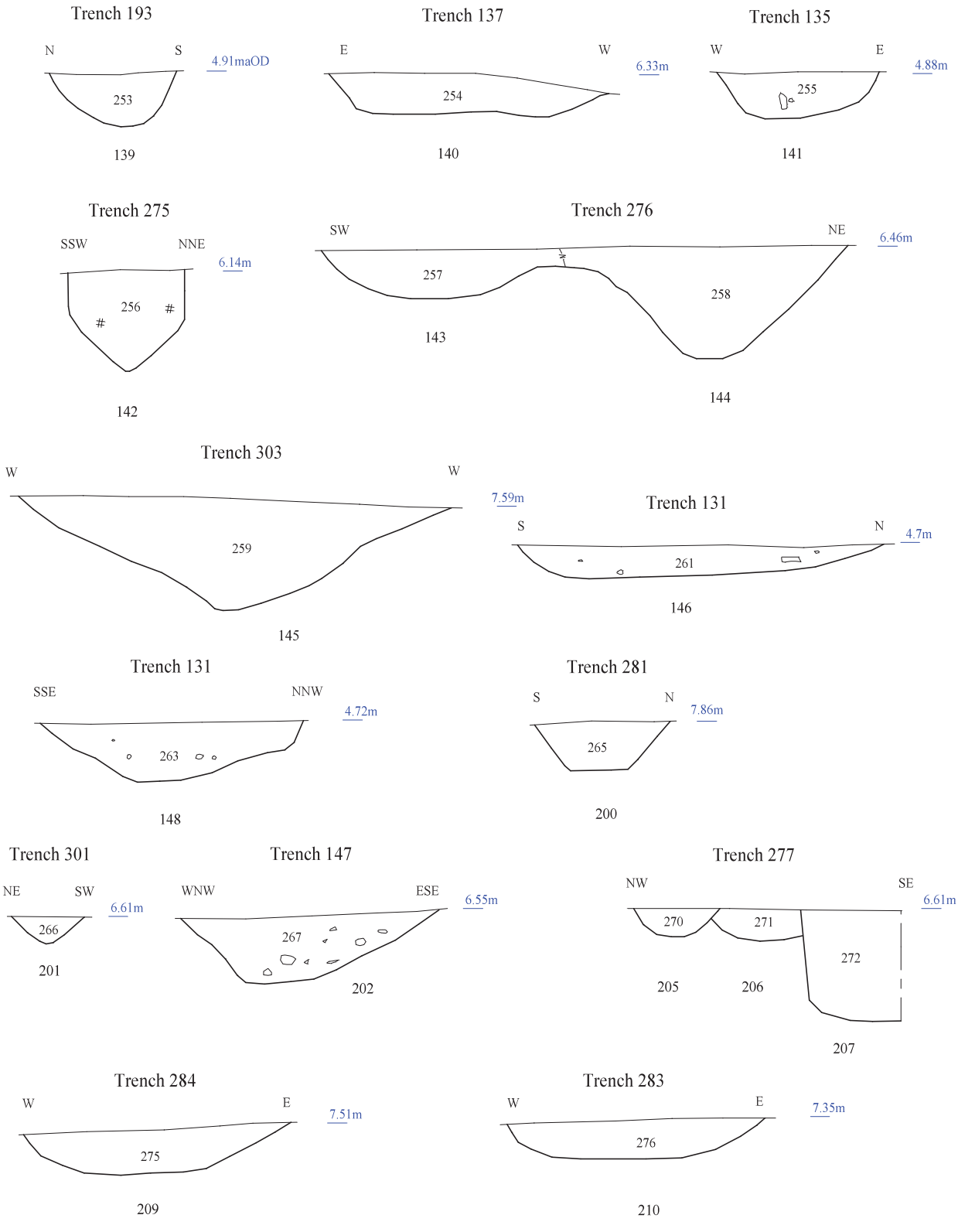
CLL 10/85

Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 25. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



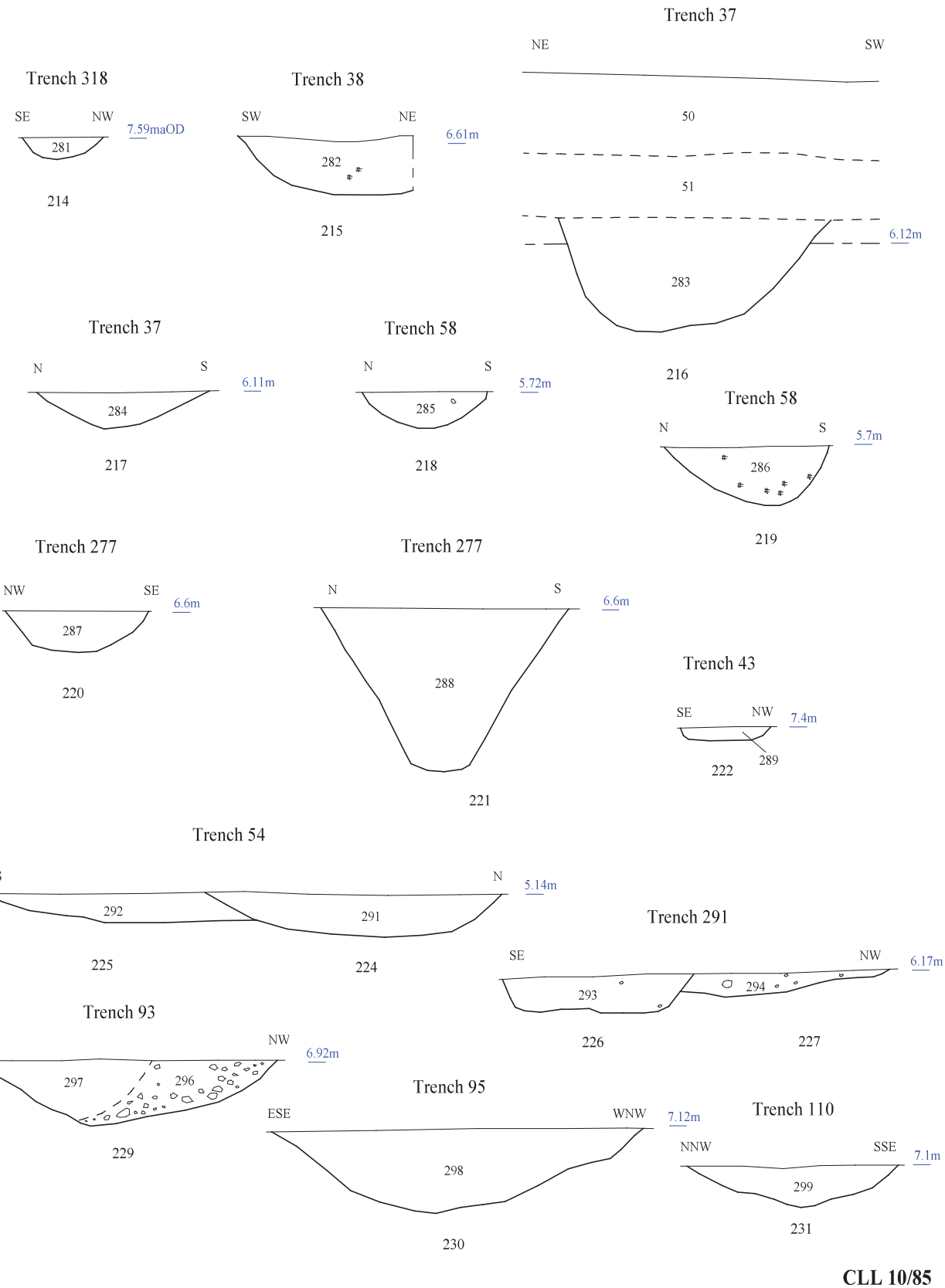
CLL 10/85

Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 26. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 27. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

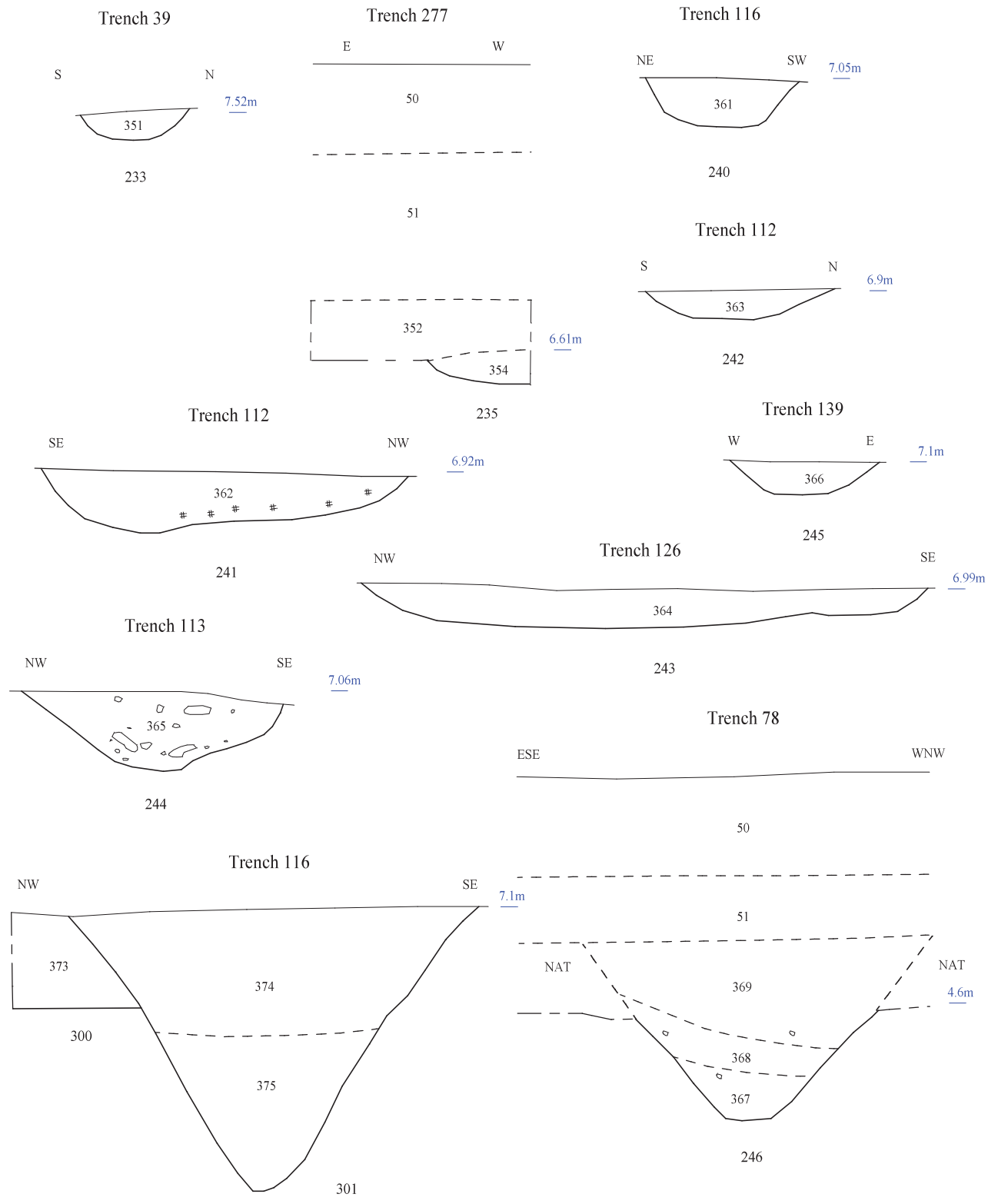

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Figure 28. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

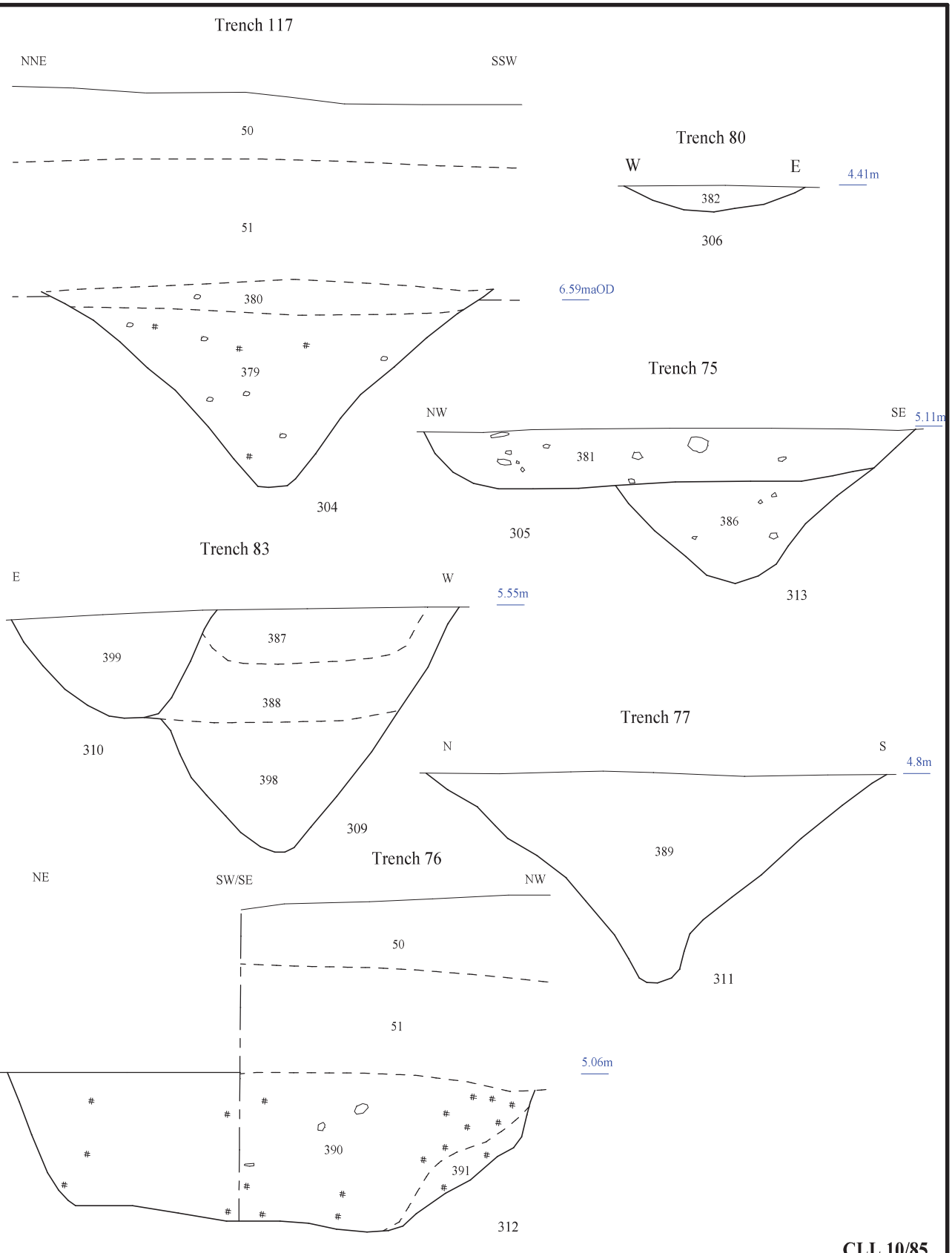

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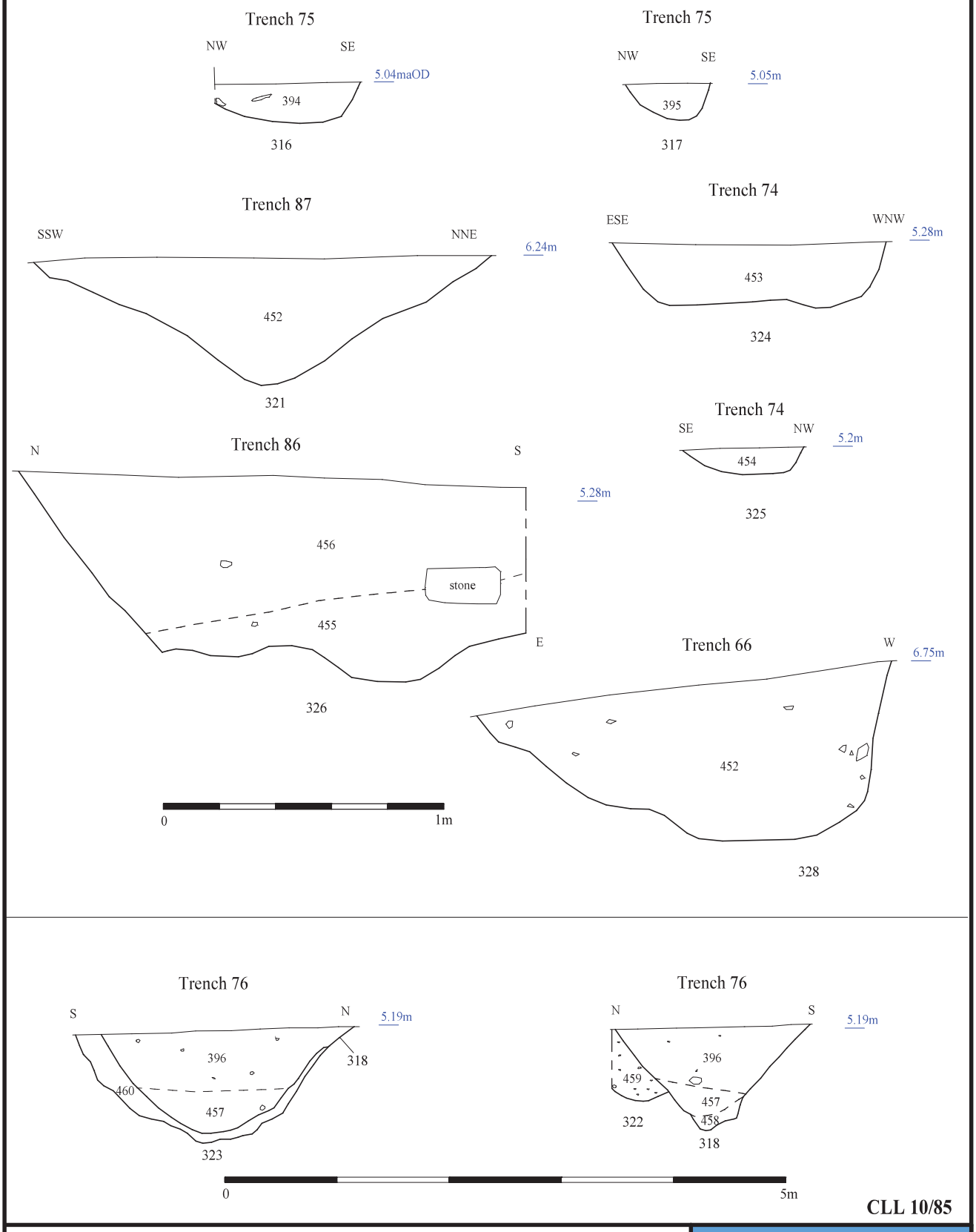
Figure 29. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

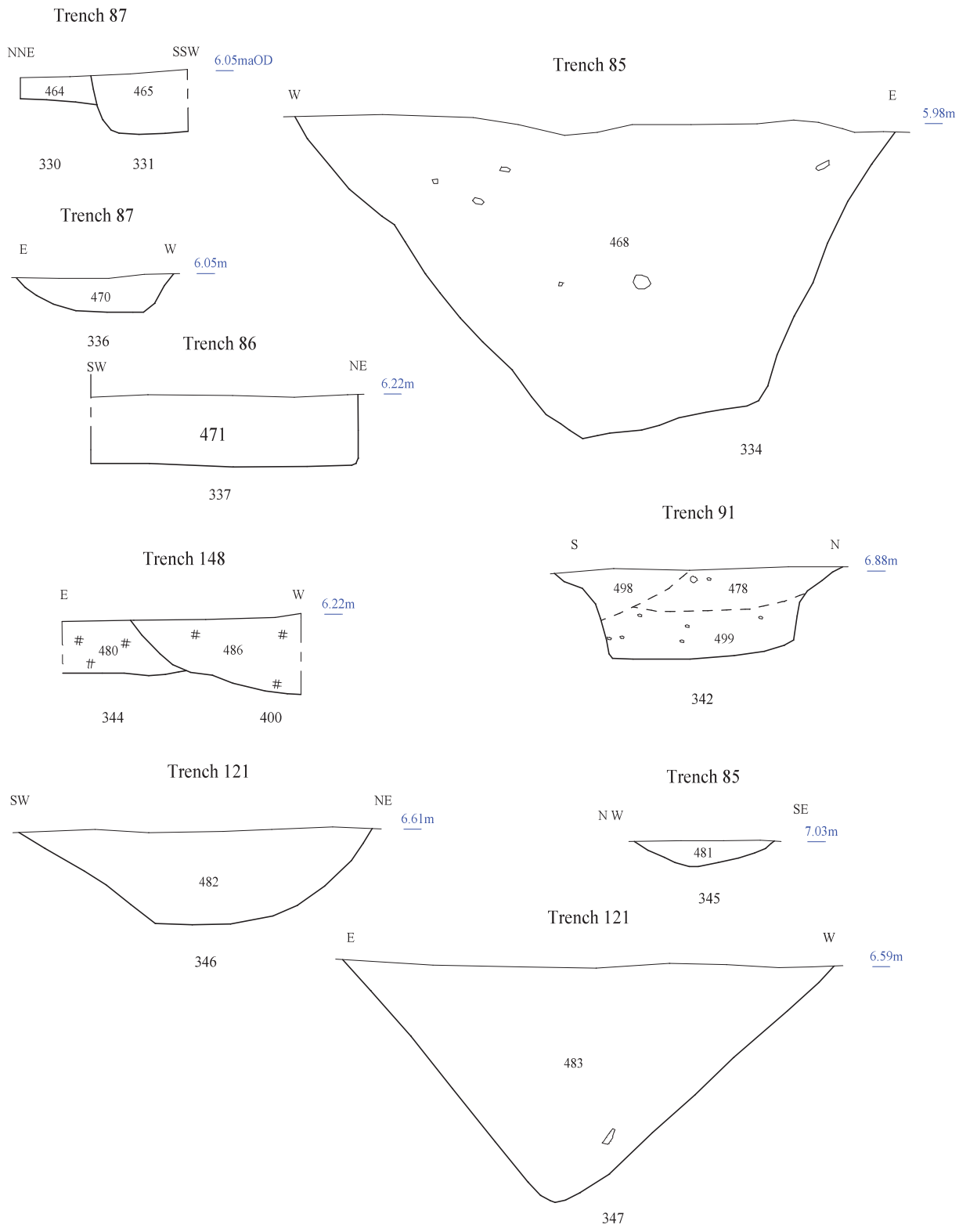


CLL 10/85

Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 30. Sections.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



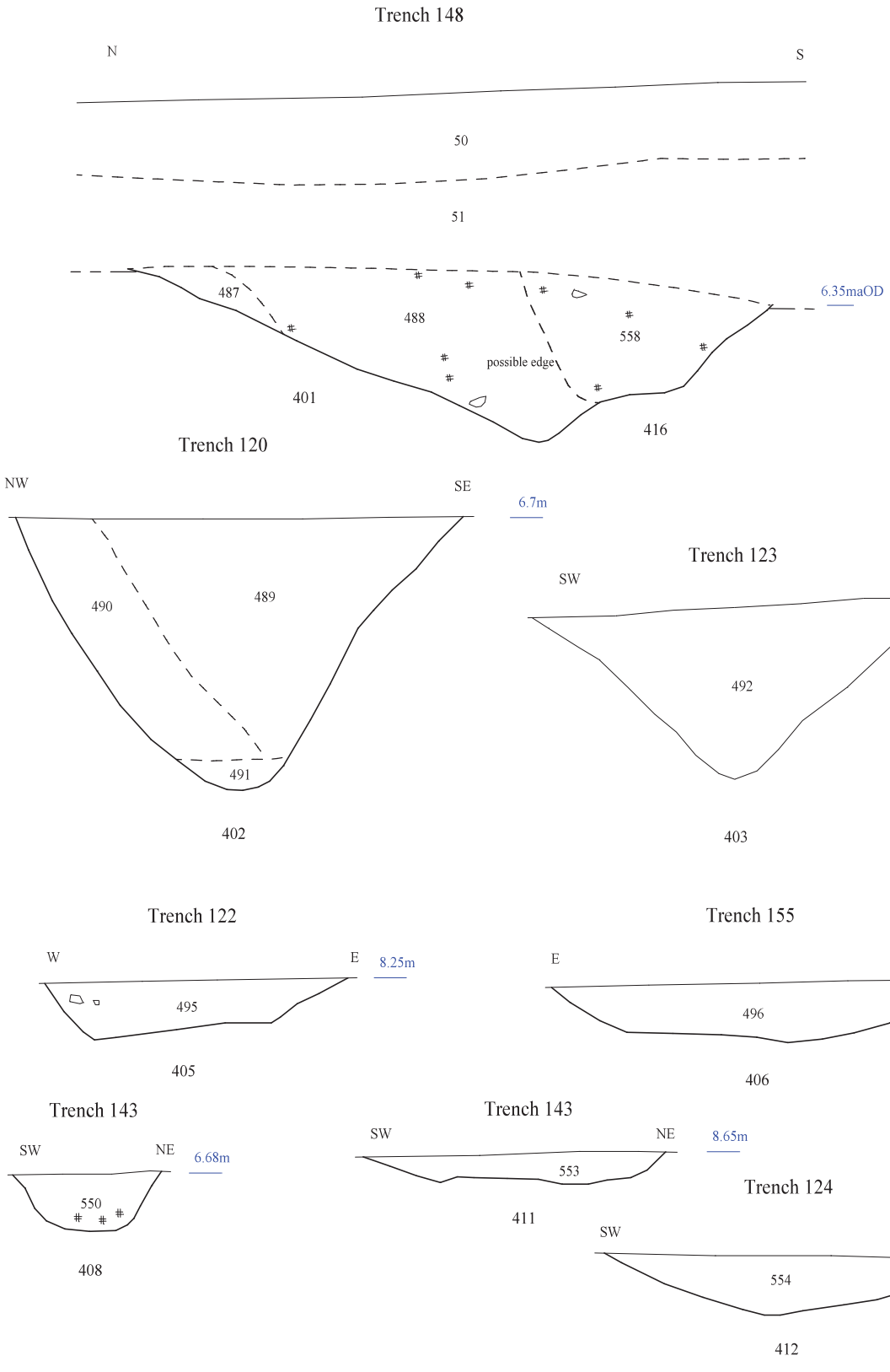
CLL 10/85

Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 31. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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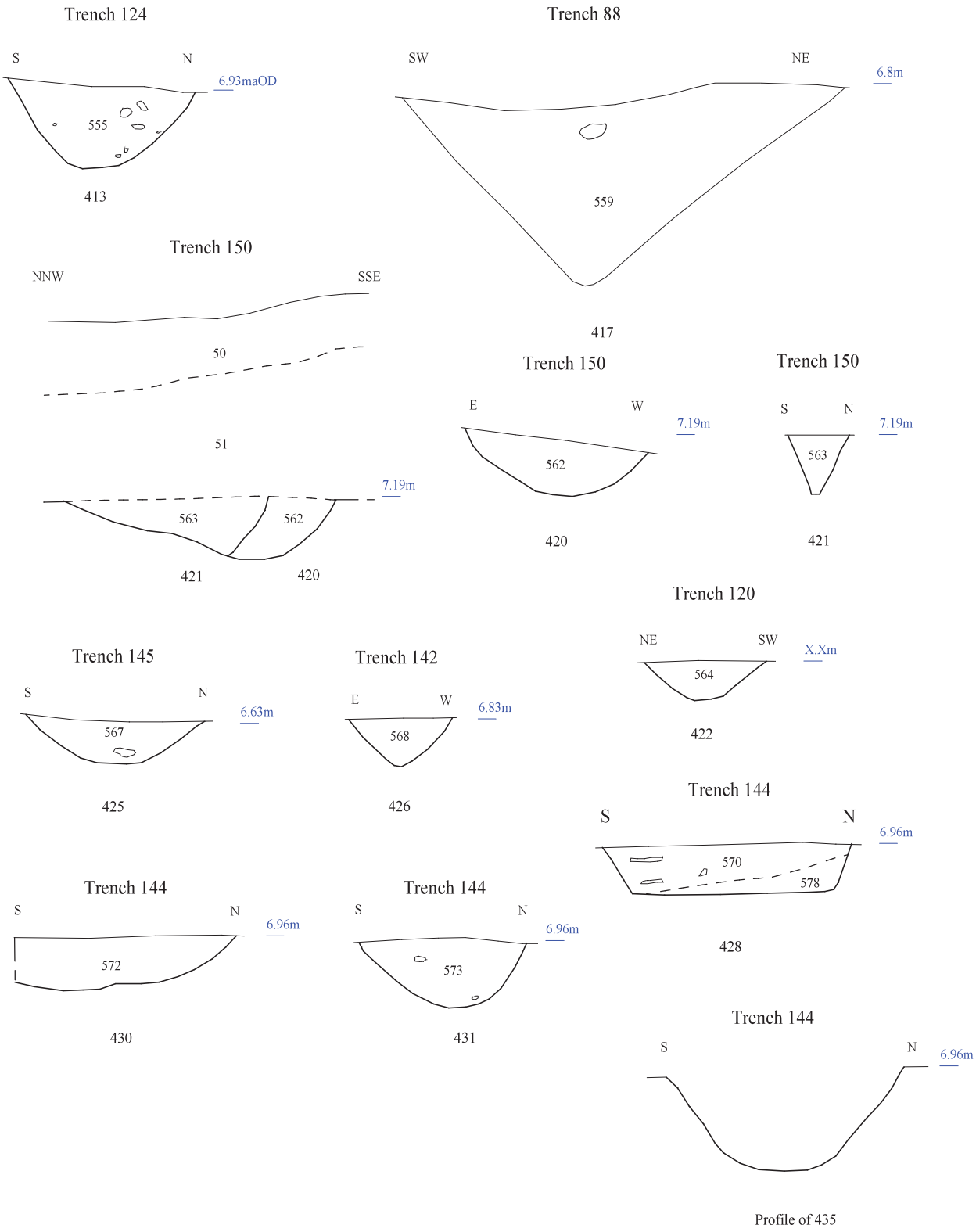
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 32. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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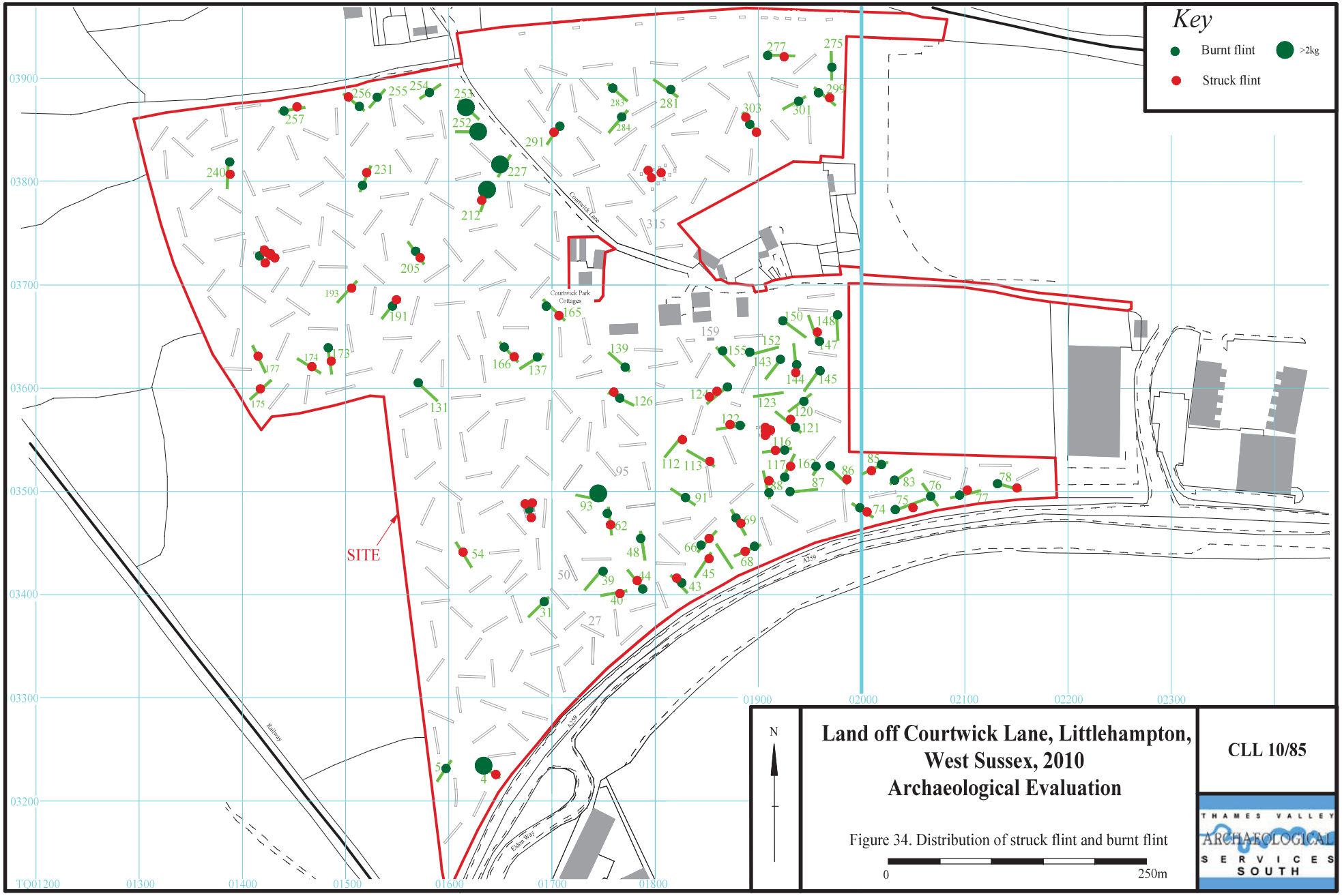
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 33. Sections.

0 1m

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH


Key
Burnt flint
>2kg
Struck flint
SITE
Courtwick Lane
Courtwick Park Cottages
Railway
A259
Eldon Way
N
0
250m
Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010
Archaeological Evaluation
Figure 34. Distribution of struck flint and burnt flint
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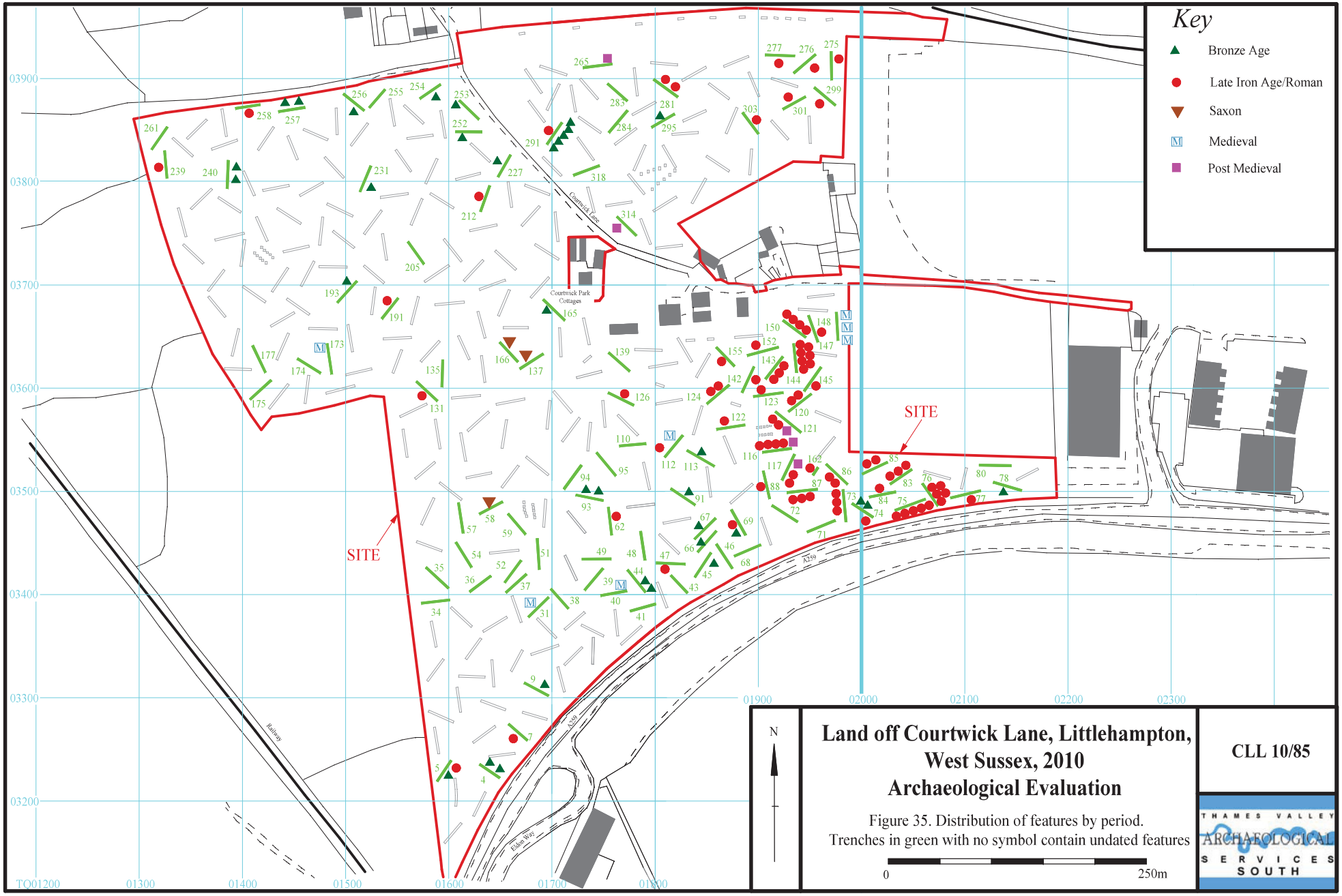
THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



Land off Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2010 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 35. Distribution of features by period.
Trenches in green with no symbol contain undated features

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THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH

Plate 1. Trench 66, ditch 328, looking south, scale 1m.

Plate 2. Trench 67, ditch 44, looking south-west, scale 0.5m

Plate 3. Trench 72, metalled surface 451, looking east, scale 1m.

Plate 4. Trench 85, ditch 334, looking north, vertical scale 1m, horizontal 2m

Plate 5. Trench 93, pit 228, looking south-east, scale 0.3m

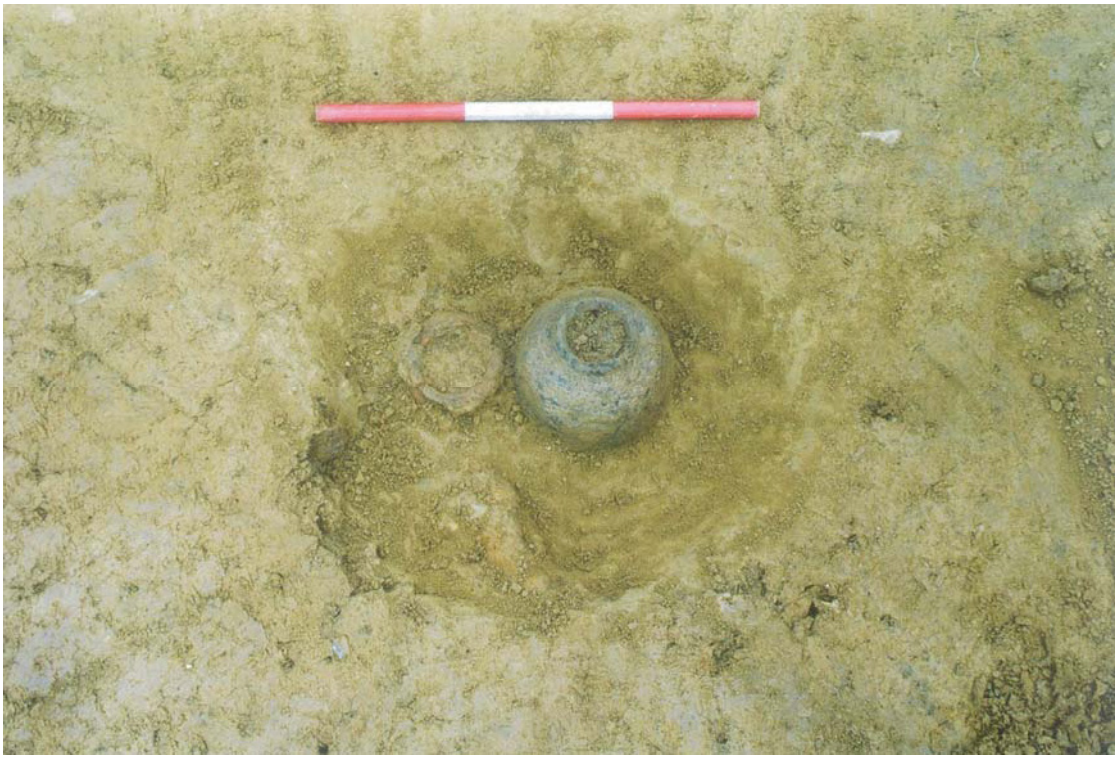

Plate 6. Trench 152, cremation pit 343, scale 0.3m.

Plate 7. Trench 253, pit 102, looking south-east, horizontal scale 0.5m, vertical 0.1m

Plate 8. Trench 255, pit 134, scales 1m.

Plate 9. Trench 265, wall 212, looking north, scales 0.5m

Plate 10. Trench 277, looking east, horizontal scales 1m, 2m, vertical, 0.5m

TIME CHART

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