Land to the north of Glebelands, Pulborough, West Sussex

AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SURREY COUNTY
SCAU
ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

LAND TO THE NORTH OF GLEBELANDS ESTATE, PULBOROUGH, WEST SUSSEX: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit on land to the north of the Glebelands estate in Pulborough, West Sussex, during the construction of 13 houses and related groundworks. The works revealed evidence of prehistoric woodland clearance, along with late Neolithic or early Bronze Age flintwork and a middle Bronze Age bucket urn. This was followed by an initial division of land shown by a buried late Iron Age to early Roman field system, with some associated pits and postholes, perhaps indicating nearby domestic activity. The field system had related trackways or droveways, suggesting a pastoral use of the land. A later trackway or pair of drainage gullies was also revealed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Planning permission was granted by Horsham District Council for the residential development of the land to the rear of the Glebelands Estate, Pulborough, West Sussex (fig 1: DC/10/0375). Following consultation from the West Sussex Senior Archaeological Officer, an archaeological written scheme of investigation (WSI) was recommended in order to act as supporting information for subsequent planning decisions.

Surrey County Archaeological Unit were commissioned by Croudace Homes to prepare the WSI in order to assess the site's archaeological potential and the likely impact of the proposed developments. Details of the development plans appear as Munnery 2011, figs 2 to 4.

The WSI (Shaikhley 2010, 5) recommended that an archaeological trial trench evaluation should take place in order to establish whether any archaeological remains survived and whether they were under threat from the proposed development.

Surrey County Archaeological Unit was subsequently commissioned by Croudace Homes to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the development site. This took the form of a trial trench evaluation comprising 14 trenches across all but the eastern end of the development area (fig 2). The work revealed the remains of a rectilinear field system, along with some postholes possibly of similar date, and other, potentially later, ditches (Munnery 2011). The findings led to a recommendation for further investigation in the form of an archaeological watching brief (*ibid*, 13-14).

A methodology for this was agreed between the West Sussex Senior Archaeological Officer, Croudace Homes and Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Munnery 2011, Appendix 1).

2. GEOLOGY

The Geological Survey of Great Britain sheet No 317, covering this area at scale 1:50,000, was consulted for the geological background to the site. The map indicated that the site geology comprises Clay Head over Hythe Beds.

Geotechnical investigation revealed *c*300mm of topsoil across the site, overlying silty sandy clay down to *c*900mm.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a slow-draining orange-brown sandy clay across the site.

The site lies just over 2km to the north east of the confluence of the Rivers Rother and Arun, and only 800m to the north of the latter.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The WSI (Shaikhley 2011, 2-4) gives a full account of the archaeological background. The following four paragraphs are a summary of that and of the archaeological evaluation preceding the archaeological watching brief.

There is only limited evidence of precisely located prehistoric material recorded from within a 1km radius of the site, comprising mostly Bronze Age flintwork or pottery. This should not, however, be taken to imply that this area was not utilised in the pre-Roman periods, as substantial sites have been

identified in the vicinity, and it is possible that the low level of systematic fieldwork has led to this lack of evidence.

The Roman evidence is shown to lie to the east of the present centre of Pulborough, suggesting a concentration of settlement and activity at some distance from the line of the Roman road (fig 1). The closest record to the development area is the discovery of part of a Roman building, thought to be a Roman temple, during the development of the Glebelands residential area. Further evidence of domestic buildings, another temple and a mausoleum were also apparent within the search area.

Medieval and later settlement at Pulborough concentrated on three areas: at the crossroads of the London Road with Church Lane/Rectory Lane, at the bridgehead of Swan Corner, and in Lower Street, immediately west of its junction with Rectory Lane (Harris 2004). The present site lies just beyond the 20th century expansion of the town, and at some distance from the core of the early village, or the moated site.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a buried field system with some associated pits and postholes, perhaps indicating nearby domestic activity, but the date of these features was uncertain. Also found was a seemingly unassociated ditch, again of unknown date, and some unstratified worked flint.

4. THE DEVELOPMENT

The development covers an area of *c*1.3Ha and comprised 13 dwellings, a mix of detached and terraced houses and bungalows (fig 2 shows the outline of the development area and the access road). Strip foundations were used in the construction of the new buildings, with their platforms areas being reduced prior to their excavation. The development incorporated a new access road running through the plot from the south-east corner, leading off Glebelands.

5. METHODOLOGY

The Written Scheme of Investigation (Munnery 2011, Appendix 1) gives full details of the excavation and recording methods. It may be briefly noted here that the work was undertaken using a 13t, 360º excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. The machining was carefully observed for the occurrence of features or artefacts of archaeological interest. The undisturbed greensand surface below the overburden was carefully examined for evidence of features cutting it.

The methodology for the observation of the road comprised machine stripping the area with a 1.80m wide bucket and carefully examining the exposed surface for archaeological finds or features. If none were observed, the level was further reduced to the level required by Croudace Homes. Where archaeology was observed, the soil removal halted or moved elsewhere to allow archaeological investigation.

The observation of the building platforms followed the same methodology.

The excavation of the building foundations followed a similar methodology, but they were excavated with either a 0.40 or 0.60m wide toothless grading bucket, dependent upon the required width of the trench.

6. RESULTS (figs 2 and 3)

This report details the results of the watching brief, incorporating information from the evaluation as required. Several linear features appeared in more than one area of the watching brief, and were consequently provided with separate context numbers, however, to reduce confusion, overarching numbers for each distinct length of ditch have been utilised. The features have, as far as possible, been assigned to phases, although many lack clear artefactual evidence for their date and have been assigned dates through their association, or stratigraphic relationship, with other, better dated, features.

Stratigraphy (table 1)

6.1 Across the site the thickness of the topsoil and subsoil varied, with the highest, eastern, end of the site having the shallowest level at which natural was observed, becoming gradually deeper towards the west.

Topsoil 200: Dark brown black humic soil between 100 and 200mm in depth. No finds were recovered.

Subsoil 201: Mid grey-brown sandy silt between 140 and 400mm in thickness. Numerous black plastic bags were noted, presumably a result of the nursery practices to the north. Several flint artefacts were recovered from this layer, most notably a flint fabricator in mint condition. In addition to this a Bronze Age bucket urn, 211, was located within the subsoil.

Phase 1 – Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

Tree-throw holes 124, 204, 205, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 281, 292, 295, 299, 317, 318

6.2 A number of features interpreted as tree-throw holes were investigated across the site. Features 317 and 318 were not excavated because of their similarity to the others in this category, and the lack of evidence that was being recovered from their excavation. Characteristics shared by the tree-throw holes include their irregularly shaped, frequently pockmarked, bases and often crescent-like plan. The fills generally comprised light grey-brown sandy clay, yet some had indications of the orange natural they were found on. Only four finds were recovered from these features, two sherds of pottery from 208, one dated to between the Late Iron Age and Late Roman periods, and the other to the Roman era. Both 292 and 295 produced a single piece of struck flint, 292 to a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age scraper and 295 an undateable flake.

It is suspected, though hard to prove, that nearly all the tree-throws belong to phase 1, but some may be later.

Pit 207

6.3 An elongated, sub-rectangular pit found in the eastern half of the road strip with a rounded base and gently sloping side, 207 was 1.75m in length, 0.70m in width and reached a depth of 0.15m, although it was over machined at this point in the strip to create clarity because of the heavy rooting that had occurred as a result of the old field boundary. The pit contained an orange-brown sandy clay that held four pieces of struck flint dated to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and a single sherd of pottery dated only to the prehistoric period.

Phase 2 – Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age

6.4 North to south running ditch 313 can be shown, through stratigraphical association (fig 4 section 1), to predate feature 233 (below, 6.5) and hence the phase 3 features. It is important to note, though, that 313 follows the same alignment as 233, suggesting that the latter is a recutting or extension of the former, and that they are part of the same phase of development of the landscape. The ditch was also cut by feature 312 and was just over 1.10m in width and 0.30m in depth. It was bowl-shaped in profile, containing two stages of filling, the primary comprising yellow-brown sticky clay capped with sandstone fragments, and the second a similarly coloured sandy clay. A single sherd of pottery, which was dateable only to the prehistoric period, was recovered from the ditch.

6.5 Ditch 233 cut ditch 313 and was cut by feature 312 (fig 4 section 2). By far the largest feature on site, 233 was a maximum of 4.00m in width, with a depth of up to 1.20m. The northern segment, 214, was only partially excavated because it was not under substantial threat from the road construction. The road strip contained the largest dimensions for the ditch, but the area exposed *c*4m further south was only 2.50m wide and 0.95m deep. The feature was flat based with a square terminal (fig 5 – photo). The primary fill was a grey sticky clay (F). Above this lay a deposit of yellow-grey layers of sandy clay (D and E), which was in turn overlain by a series of lenses of alternating grey sand and brown-orange clay (C). The final fills (A and B) consisted of a brown-orange and grey-brown sandy clay respectively. Finds were only recovered from the final fills of the ditch, represented by four sherds of Roman pottery, four pieces of flint debitage, a flint knife, and two pieces of calcined flint.

Fig 5 View, looking east, of the terminal of ditch 233 (excavated section 308)

Phase 3 –Late Iron Age to Early Roman

North-south and east-west aligned gullies and ditches

6.6 A series of east-west (126, 127, 128, 226, 235, 238, 241, 257, 301, 303, 312, 316) and north-south (111, 113, 115, 120, 137, 215, 217, 224, 261, 266, 305) gullies and ditches were encountered. Their similarity in form, fill and size, and their often apparent relation to one another, indicates that they are of a similar function and period. The gullies were generally narrow and shallow, ranging in width from 0.16m to 0.60m and in depth from 0.01m to 0.38m (table 2). The fills were routinely homogeneous, grey-brown sandy clays, with slight variations only in colour.

The dating evidence from these features consisted of sherds of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, and three small fragments of Roman tile. However, the condition of the pottery suggests that much of it has been subject to spatial transference, leaving only a single context (305), containing unabraded pottery of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, that is convincingly dated, and which is regarded as likely to relate to the phasing of the whole field system. A total of nine pieces of struck flint were also recovered from the ditches, some of which are considered to be Mesolithic or Neolithic.

Postholes and stakeholes

6.7 A number of postholes (125, 141, 229, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 256) and stakeholes (243, 247, 263, 264). were associated with some of the gullies. Posthole 229 was placed between the eastern terminal of

gully 226 and gully 115, while the others were concentrated around gullies 241 and 316. Their dimensions ranged from 0.13m to 0.34m in diameter and 0.03m to 0.20m in depth (table 3). Most of the postholes only had their rounded bases surviving, not being deep enough to have any sides preserved, the exception to this being 229. All postholes contained mid-brown sandy clay fills, which were often difficult to distinguish from the fills of the gullies with which they were associated. Where a relationship was established (postholes 244, 245 and 251) it was observed that the gully post-dated the postholes. No finds were recovered from any of the postholes.

Posthole 125 was situated between gully terminals 126 and 127. It was roughly circular in plan with a diameter of *c*0.47m, had steep sides with a rounded base reaching a depth of 0.20m. A single irregular piece of struck flint was recovered from the light brown fill.

6.8 The stakeholes were, with the exception of 263, located within postholes; 243 in 244, 247 in 248, and 264 in 251. Stakehole 263 was sited in the base of gully 241. Their dimensions ranged from 0.08m to 0.10m in diameter and 0.09m to 0.12m in depth, though the possibility remains that some may not have been excavated to full depth because of their narrow diameters. They were filled with a matrix indistinguishable from the associated features and their stratigraphic relationship is uncertain, though it is likely that the two elements are coeval. None of the stakeholes yielded any finds.

?Ring ditch fragments 276, 279 and 283

6.9 Features 276, 279 and 283 were sited towards the west end of the road strip. Their shapes were sinuous, with steep sides and near V-shaped bases, markedly different to the gullies described above. Filling them was a mid-brown sandy clay, but no finds were recovered. However, next to 276 was a single sherd of Iron Age or Roman pottery, which may have been moved during machining.

Phase 4 – Post Early Roman

6.10 This phase consists of two groups of north to south running, parallel, gullies (143, 145, 271 and 274). These gullies had similar characteristics, being narrower (with an average width of *c*0.25m) and deeper (*c*0.12m) than those relating to phase 3, with round bases. Their fills were of mid-grey sandy clay, and their bases contained fragments of ferruginous sandstone, along with a fragment of Roman tile and two pieces of calcined flint. The gullies also contained the largest quantity of struck flint outside of the subsoil. This collection included three cores, nine tools and a hammerstone fragment. This assemblage probably dates to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Much, however, was rolled and not fresh, suggesting a long period passing before its incorporation into the gullies.

Undated features

Ditches 112, 122, 230, 269 and 300

6.11 Ditches 230, 269 and 300 were on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment and similar in form and fill. 300 was 0.42m wide and 0.09m

deep, 230 was 0.65m wide and 0.09m deep, whilst 269 was larger at 1.20m in width and 0.35m in depth. 230 and 269 had their north-east terminals excavated and were observed to have rounded ends, relatively gently sloping sides and a flat base. Each was filled with a mid-brown silty sand, but contained no finds.

North to south aligned 122 was 1.17m wide, 0.27m deep and had a rounded base. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 112 was at approximate right angles to the previous four. A stretch of just over 2.00m was excavated revealing a width of *c*0.70m and depth of 0.42m. The ditch contained a fill of grey brown silt sand along with two pieces of struck flint, one piece of calcined flint and a single fragment of baked clay.

Ditch 286

6.12 Despite being on the same east to west alignment as some of the gullies in phase 3, ditch 286 is much broader and deeper, reaching 1.20m in width and 0.43m in depth. It had a fairly rounded profile, and was filled with a mid grey-brown silty clay, with occasional greensand fragments contained within. The only finds recovered were three pieces of calcined flint weighing just 5g.

Pits 132, 135, 136, 240 and 268 and posthole 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 133 and 141

6.13 Located *c*2.50m and 9.50m respectively to the north of the terminals of gullies 235 and 238, pits 240 and 268 were similar in form, with rounded sides and bases. Pit 240 was 0.95m long by 0.55m wide, reaching a depth of 0.12m. The only full dimension available for 268 was its depth; 0.18m. Despite the similarity in shape, the matrix filling each was different, with 240 containing a mid grey sandy silty clay, and 268 containing two interleaving types of fill; the first a light-brown sandy clay, and the second an orange-brown sandy clay. 268 cut through the subsoil, suggesting a relatively modern date. Neither pit contained any finds.

Pits 135 and 136 were revealed during the evaluation. Both were ovoid in plan, but their depths differed. Pit 135 reached a depth of only 0.09m, while 136 achieved a depth of 0.29m. Both had rounded bases and 136 had steep sides, whereas no true sides were visible in 135 because of its lack of depth. Neither pit contained any finds. Another pit exposed during the evaluation, 132, was ovoid in plan with dimensions of 0.95m x 0.25m x 0.11m and possibly cut by posthole 133. 133 was circular with a diameter of 300mm and depth of 70mm and had a bowl shaped profile. Neither feature yielded any finds.

Postholes 104, 105, 106, 107, 109 and 141 were found during the evaluation. All were circular, or near circular, in plan with a diameters ranging from 0.33m to 0.57m and depths between 0.08m and 0.16m. All had rounded bases, and only 109 produced any finds; three fragments of baked clay weighing 4g.

Pits 119 and 130 (fig 6)

6.14 Both these pits, found during the evaluation, were cut by phase 3 gullies, indicating a near contemporary or earlier date. Both were ovoid in plan, yet

different in section. 119 had a shallow, flat base, whereas 130 was rounded and deeper. Neither produced any finds.

Fig 6: View of gully 128 (excavated segment 129) cutting pit 130

Pit 203

6.15 203 was the southern- and easternmost feature of anthropogenic origin encountered. Having been under tree cover, the surrounding area was extremely dry, and this extended into the fill. The pit was sub-rectangular, with a flat base, and dimensions of *c*1.50m x 0.55m x 0.17m. The fill comprised a mid-brown silty clay and contained the articulated skeleton of a sheep, but no evidence to assist its dating. Given the condition of the skeleton, it is considered that the feature is of relatively modern date.

Pit 232

6.16 Pit 232 was later than ditch 233 of phase 2 as it was higher in the section of the road cut, above ditch 233. The pit's full dimensions could not be established, except for its depth of 0.05m. The feature was filled with a dark brown sandy clay and no finds were recovered.

Pit 280

6.17 At the western end of the road strip was a small pit *c*0.60m in diameter and 0.11m in depth, with a flat base and steep sides. It was observed to cut posthole 282, to its south. Pit 280 contained a dark brown sandy clay, with a few flecks of charcoal dispersed throughout its fill, but no artefacts.

Posthole 282

6.18 Cut on its northern edge by pit 280, posthole 282 was only 0.20m in diameter, but a greater depth than others on the site, reaching 0.10m. The posthole had steep sides and a rounded base, and was filled with a light brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Pottery *by Phil Jones* (tables 4 and 5)

6.19 The notional totals recovered from the evaluation and site-watching brief were 42 sherds and 1.99kg, although one of the sherds comprised many joining fragments (1.83kg) from a Bronze Age Urn and another was of seven fragments (0.035kg) almost certainly from a single vessel of probably Iron Age date.

The collection is largely of comminuted and worn fragments of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery, with none that need necessarily be earlier or later, although size and condition precludes certainty about this. Excluding the two vessels mentioned above, the average weight of recovered pieces is 2.6g.

All sherds were examined at x20 magnification and separated into five fabric groups according to their dominant inclusion types of calcined flint, glauconitic ooids, grog, quartz sand and chalk (or tufa), and then subdivided on the basis of accessory inclusions and/or mean grain size. Eleven sherds predominantly tempered with crushed calcined flint are most likely to be of Bronze Age date, four with frequent glauconite and nine with grog inclusions are probably from Iron Age vessels and most of the sixteen sand-tempered sherds are Roman with an uncertain number that may be earlier. The seven pieces with a calcareous temper of chalk or tufa are also most likely to be of Iron Age or Early Roman date.

Four fabrics were identified amongst the predominantly calcined flint-gritted pottery, with five that contained only such temper including the notional 'sherd' of the Urn and four small body sherds (from contexts 201, 207, 260 and 298). All of the other six pieces are featureless body sherds, including three with sparse amounts of quartz sand (all from 260), a fairly thick body sherd with sparse amounts of iron mineral inclusions (201) and another with moderate amounts of iron inclusions and sparse strands of burnt organic matter (201).

The Urn was represented in context 211 by many comminuted sherds, but not of the complete vessel, since six rim sherds only amount to *c*22% of its original diameter and six base angle fragments represent even less of its opposite end. The form is a Deverel-Rimbury-type Bucket Urn that had a vertical rim finger-impressed along its top (also displaying finger nail impressions), relatively thick body walls of between 12mm and 16mm, a right-angled base angle with a profusion of flint grits on its exterior, and at least two, roughly rounded, vestigial bosses that project only *c*1cm from the wall. From similar forms found elsewhere there may originally have been four of such

bosses, but none of the body sherds suggest that the vessel had once included a cordon. Although only part of the vessel survives, it seems most likely that it had been buried complete, which suggests, along with its isolated location (notwithstanding the other few sherds in the vicinity), that it probably fulfilled a funerary purpose.

There are four sherds with frequent amounts of glauconitic ooids, presumably derived from the local Greensand, but two have almost as much calcined flint (from gully 235 and 238 contexts 237 and 260), and another also has sparse amounts of other, more amorphous, iron inclusions (gully 126). This last is a fragmentary rimsherd of uncertain orientation. A fourth sherd from the topsoil 201 has sparse amounts of calcined flint and organic inclusions in addition to frequent glauconite. Pottery with deliberately added glauconitic sand is a typical trait of many Middle Iron Age assemblages through a broad swathe of southern England wherever Greensand or Eocene deposits are to be found, although the tradition persisted into the later Iron Age in some regions.

Calcined flint is also present in three of the nine sherds predominantly tempered with grog, including one with almost as much flint and angular, fired clay inclusions, that themselves contain visible pieces of grog and flint, presumably from crushed vessels of the same fabric type (from gully 115 context 116). Sparse flint accompanies frequent grog in two sherds, of which one has a burnished surface (gully 115 context 116 and ditch 313 context 314), and another sherd has sparse amounts of glauconite as well as much grog (gully 137 context 138). Five more body sherds only contain inclusions of grog, including two that may be from wheel-thrown vessels and have distinctive pellet-like inclusions like that of Savernake Ware (from gully 294 context 289). The three others contain more amorphous fragments of pre-fired clay (tree-throw 208, ditch 238 context 260 and ditch 312 context 315). Grog was used as a temper in several parts of southern England during the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, but there was a revival of the ceramic tradition in the Late Iron Age that continued into the Early Roman period. The Glebelands sherds are small and featureless, but it is suggested that they may have been contemporary with, or slightly pre-dated, the ‘romanised’ sandy fabrics of the site.

Quartz sand-tempered fabrics are represented by eighteen sherds (44g), of which most of the four with relatively coarse grains and nine with a mean size of between 0.5mm and 0.8mm are likely to be from ‘romanised’, wheel-thrown coarsewares, even though they are usually too small to positively determine their method of forming. A possible exception is one of the coarse sherds that is so roughly burnished on its exterior that it could be of Iron Age date, but even this is uncertain (from gully 294 context 298). Four more body sherds with additional inclusions of sparse iron (ditch 233 context 234), sparse organic strands (gully 316 context 254 and from west of gully 276 context 278) and almost as much grog as sand (pit 134), could pre-date the Roman period although there can be no certainty in this. One last sandy sherd is a rim fragment of uncertain orientation that has almost as much calcined flints as well as some sparse iron mineral inclusions and could be from an Iron Age vessel (from gully 127).

Seven body sherds from a single vessel (35g) recovered from ditch 305, are the only representatives of a calcareous fabric type with chalk or tufa inclusions. Most have dissolved out, however, leaving a vesicular body with

sub-rounded voids. The fabric and the even-ness of the body wall suggest that the sherds belong to a Late Iron Age or Early Roman jar, but this identification is by no means certain. The inclusions may have been added, but could have been inherent in a fluvial clay.

No single feature sample of pottery from the site was of more than seven sherds, and even that was from a single jar from ditch 305. The largest assemblage is of six sherds from ditch 238 (sample context 260), but they only amount to 9g and the latest is probably of later Iron Age or Early Roman date. Both of those ditches form part of the co-axial north-south and east-west system of linear features that, apart from those of 305, includes 19 sherds from fourteen context samples. They include four, three, five and seven sherds respectively of fabrics predominantly tempered with calcined flint, glauconite, grog and quartz sand, and whereas most are almost certainly residual, a few are of Roman character and were probably deposited during, or after, the late 1st or early 2nd century AD.

It seems most likely, given the condition, size and mix of fabrics within the pottery assemblage that only the Bucket Urn and the 'chalk'-tempered sherds can certainly be said to have been in their primary place of deposition. The rest comprise, at best, secondarily-deposited material, and many, if not most sherds, may have been subject to repeated spatial transference. It would, therefore, be unwise to draw any conclusions about the dating of the majority of features that included pottery sherds in their fills, other than that they were obviously later.

Flint *by Nick Marples*

Introduction

6.20 87 worked flints (including one chip, here defined as any flake or fragment with a maximum diameter less than 10mm), weighing 1317g, were recovered from 29 individual contexts, spanning both the evaluation and watching brief phases of archaeological work. These figures include four unstratified and five subsoil contexts designated by area, a single topsoil context relating to the compound, and 19 sampled feature contexts.

This report now supersedes an earlier preliminary account of the worked flint collected in the course of an earlier evaluation (Munnery 2011), which produced 25 flints weighing 156g (three flints having been rejected from the initial listing, as being unlikely to relate to ancient human activity). Fifty-nine flints weighing 1124g were recovered from the subsequent watching brief.

The flintwork from the site, excluding one chip, has been grouped by context type below in table 6. Detailed listings by individual context are appended in table 7. Only one context (201), representing subsoil finds recovered from the access road, produced more than 10 lithic items.

Context type	Cores	Irregular waste	Flakes and fragments	Blades & blade fragments	Tools & modified pieces	Total	*Overall site percentage*	Weight (g)	Burnt
Gullies	4	1	18	1	12	**36**	*41.9*	399	-
Subsoil	4	1	3	-	11	**19**	*22.1*	300	-
Ditches	1	1	6	-	3	**11**	*12.8*	426	3
Pits/post-holes	-	-	5	-	2	**7**	*8.1*	18	-
Unstratified	1	-	6	-	2	**9**	*10.5*	119	-
Tree-throw	-	-	1	-	1	**2**	*2.3*	33	-
Topsoil	-	-	-	-	*2*	**2**	*2.3*	22	-
TOTAL	**10**	**3**	**39**	**1**	**33**	**86**	***100***	**1317**	**3**
Percentage	*11.6*	*3.5*	*45.3*	*1.2*	*38.4*	*100*	-	-	*3.5*

Table 6: Total number of worked flints recovered (excluding one chip), by context type

Condition

6.21 Half of the worked flints from the site have been classified as in good condition, with generally fresh surfaces and little observable edge damage, although very few are in mint condition. Thirty-three percent of the recovered lithics are in a fair state of preservation, with some surface, or irregular edge, modification, and 17% of the site assemblage is in poor condition, with rolled surfaces, recent edge damage, and reddish 'iron-mould' spots characteristic of flintwork recovered from topsoil or ploughsoil deposits. The relative condition of the flints from each context type is illustrated below in figure 8. From this it can be seen that almost all of the material collected from the tree-throw holes, pits/post-holes, and ditches is in good condition. Most finds from the gullys, however (25 of 36, or 69% of the total), are in fair to poor condition, a proportion comparable to those recorded for unstratified and subsoil contexts, indicating a higher degree of residuality for the finds from these features, which may be of much later origin.

Very small ferruginous concretions probably deriving from intermittent waterlogging of the site are visible on a few pieces.

Two-thirds of all unmodified flakes and blades are broken. Only three struck flints, one from each sampled ditch segment, representing 3.5% of the collection, were also burnt.

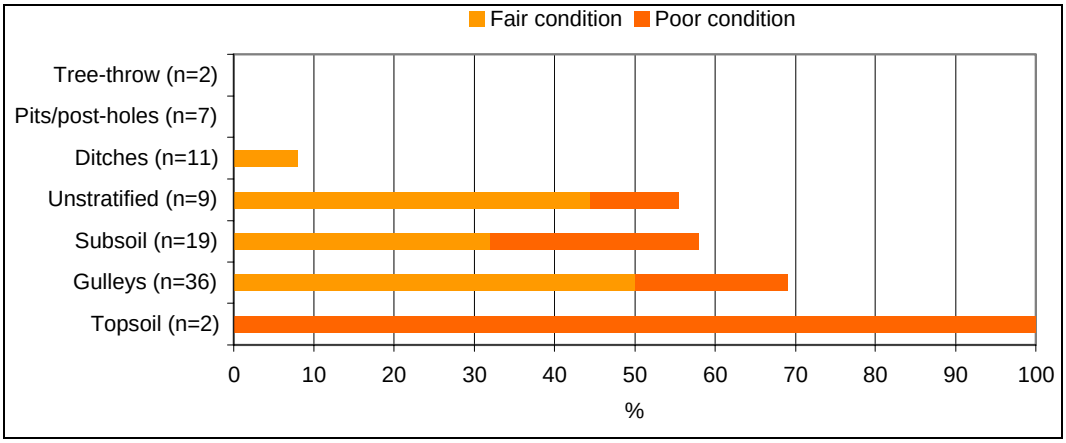

Fig. 8: Proportions of worked flints in fair to poor condition, by context type

Raw Material

6.22 Three main raw material types are represented. At least nine pieces with off-white to buff cortex and generally pale to mid grey mottled interiors are clearly derived from chalk flint or clay-with-flints deposits, and 22 more lacking remnant cortex with similar interiors are likely to derive from similar sources. Eight pieces have been produced on gravel flint with pitted and waterworn cortex, and eight more are of good quality black flint with brown cortex from an unknown source.

Technology: cores and debitage

6.23 Only one unmodified blade form has been identified, a proximal fragment deriving from a core with a carefully trimmed platform edge, which is likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

Five of the six classifiable cores from the site have been worked to produce flakes prior to their abandonment, whilst one other manufactured on a flake has a mixture of flake and bladelet removals. Three cores are of multi-platform type, one has a single platform, and one is a very small, centripetally flaked keeled core. None of these pieces weighs more than 45g, although a very much larger undateable tested core from feature 312 weighs 369g. Incipient cones of percussion indicative of hard hammer miss-hits are visible on two cores, and there is no evidence of soft hammer removals on any of the flakes.

Taken together, these aspects of the assemblage suggest that most of the flintwork is likely to be of broadly later prehistoric, probably Neolithic and Bronze Age date, although the absence of markedly squat and thick flakes, and the use of generally good quality raw material sources, are not features characteristic of later Bronze Age flintworking.

Technology: tools (table 8)

6.24 Thirty-three flints have been identified as tools, although this total includes three edge modified pieces which may have been produced accidentally. Most of these pieces are likely to date to the Neolithic period, although one crude scraper produced on an irregular blank, and two cores that may have been utilized, are more typical products of the later Bronze Age. Characteristic of the Mesolithic period are two straight truncations, and one of

these has clearly been manufactured on a blade. The scrapers include one side scraper and two denticulate types. One denticulate scraper recovered from trench 3 of the evaluation, derives from a core tablet, and this piece must pre-date the later Bronze Age.

Also referable to the Neolithic period is the fabricator/knife recovered as a subsoil find. This artefact, which is in mint condition, suggesting deliberate caching or formal placement rather than accidental loss, has been worked bifacially along both edges, and would appear to have been manufactured from a large flake. Both ends are blunt, the proximal end retaining part of the platform remnant of the original flake, whilst the distal end exhibits slight wear. An area of remnant cortex extends part way along one convex face of the artefact, whilst the other, flatter, surface, retains part of the flake's ventral surface. In size, outline, profile and section, the artefact resembles a flaked axe produced from a ground implement recovered at Spong Hill (Healey 1988, L133, fig 50), and another small flaked axe from Balksbury Camp in Hampshire (Wainwright and Davies 1995, fig 43, no 2). It is, however, not dissimilar in overall form and size to a number of fabricators illustrated in the British Museum collection database, and shares the outline form, if not the profile, of a fabricator from Reading Business Park (Green Park), illustrated in Bradley 2004 (fig 4.2, no 13). Although somewhat thicker, it is also of similar shape and proportions to a bifacially worked knife fragment recovered from a Neolithic ring ditch at Staines Road Farm in Shepperton, Surrey (Cotton 2008, fig 32, no 28).

Tool type	Total	*Percentage of tools*
Combination tools	2	*7*
?Utilized cores	2	*7*
Denticulates	1	*3*
Fabricator/knife	1	*3*
Hammerstone flake	1	*3*
Knife	1	*3*
Miscellaneous retouched	7	*23*
Notches	1	*3*
Piercers	3	*10*
Scrapers	9	*31*
Truncations	2	*7*
Total	**30**	***100***

Table 8: Classified tools (excluding edge modified pieces)

Discussion

6.25 The small collection of flints recovered from the Glebelands site is likely to represent a residue of multi-period activity on, or in the near vicinity, of the investigated area.

The small size of the cores from the site would seem to imply the careful husbanding of imported flint resources, whilst the high proportion of tool forms present amongst the assemblage may likewise reflect a need for their importation, rather than any large scale on site knapping activity. Although the fabricator/knife may represent a cached or deliberately placed item, all of the other lithic artefacts probably relate to small-scale off-site activity.

Calcined Flint, Baked Clay and Tile (tables 9-11)

6.26 Sixteen pieces of calcined flint weighing 89g, five pieces of baked clay weighing 7g, and five pieces of tile weighing 117g. The low quantities of both calcined flint and baked clay would indicate that occupation was not encountered on the investigated area, but that it may exist within the near vicinity. The quantity of tile indicates a similar detachment of the site from an occupation area. Its context, however, found in the base of a gully with greensand fragments, suggests it may have been purposefully introduced to aid drainage, rather than being incidentally incorporated into features.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 It is clear that the thinly spread distribution and broad date-range of pottery from this site creates difficulties in the dating and phasing of features, however, a broad interpretation of artefacts and features allows enough of a picture to be establish a general phasing.

Phase 1 – Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

7.2 Fourteen tree-throw holes were distributed across the site, but predominately came from the eastern half. Their formation probably results from deliberate clearance of land prior to its subsequent division. The dating is suggested by the inclusion of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork within some of their fills but the two, small, sherds of Roman pottery from one of them, if not intrusive, may indicate later clearance predating or associated with the phase 2 land clearance. The recovery of a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn (211) and a flint fabricator from the subsoil, both suggested as deliberate deposits, also point to significant activity in this phase.

Phase 2 – Middle Bronze Age to Late Iron Age

7.3 The first division of the landscape appears with ditch 313, and its continuation, ditch 233, which was a subsequent enlargement and alteration of it. The size of ditch 233, at 4.5m in width and over 1m in depth, indicates it would have been a significant feature. Such large labours are often undertaken to create boundaries for domestic settings, however, the lack of artefacts indicative of occupation suggests that it may rather be a landscape division, but the limited evidence prevents more meaningful discussion. The feature is clearly stratigraphically earlier than the phase 2 field system (but note that it shares an orientation with the phase 2 north-south gullies, suggesting it (or an associated bank or hedge) influenced the phase 2 layout) and it has been assumed that it postdates the phase 1 clearance, but this is by no means certain given that the only artefacts that were recovered are thought to have arrived in its upper fill by subsidence, long after its creation.

Phase 3 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman

7.4 This phase is characterised by the rectilinear set of gullies that form a field system aligned on the axes of the cardinal points. The gullies tended to be narrow and shallow, with a few exceptions such as 238 and possibly 286. In

places, the small dimensions led to petering out of the gullies to create the appearance of gaps in the field boundaries, for example between gullies 238 and 235 and maybe between 224 and 115. There are, however, other occasions, where the discontinuity is deliberate, creating access between separate parts of the land division. This can be suggested for the gaps between gullies 241 and 226 and between 125 and 126.

Another characteristic of this field system is the presence of trackways as for example between the north-south aligned gullies 113/115, 215/217 (the pairs being, perhaps, either side of a bank or hedge), and the east-west aligned 238/235, and 241/226.

Because of the association with trackways and postholes (discussed below), it is probable that the field system that these gullies created was used for pasture, rather than arable. The possibility, however, of both types of agriculture being present cannot be discounted, but the idea of a pastoral use may be supported by the character of the dating evidence.

The quantity of artefactual material associated with the gullies is low, and the pottery is generally 'secondarily-deposited material, and many, if not most sherds, may have been subject to repeated spatial transference' (above 6.18). This would not be unexpected if the fields were at some distance from occupation areas, whereas arable fields that were manured could be expected to receive more and fresher material in their ditches. This suggestion, together with the absence of material of later than Early Roman date and the presence in gully 305 of a group of pottery that seems to be of genuine Late Iron Age/Early Roman deposition, provides a reasonably firm base for the suggested phasing of these features.

Postholes and stakeholes were associated with some of the gullies, particularly 128, 226 and 241. These may have provided a small fence to aid the process of herding, but it is considered more likely that, considering the angle at which the stakeholes were placed, they belong to the construction of hedges and their subsequent management through laying.

It is unclear if some of the pits and postholes, such as 125, 135, 136, and 240 and posthole 141, were associated or contemporary with the field system. In general, given the absence of material of other dates, both within the features and across the site, it is likely that they are. Posthole 125, for example, is situated between two gully terminals, and may have held a post, which formed part of a fence or gate, perhaps to aid herding.

Included in phase 3 are the possible ring gully remnants 276, 279 and 283. They are more sinuous and curved than the gullies of the field system, but, given the lack of cultural material in the gullies, and of other features that would be expected with occupation activity, it seems more probable that they relate to the field system.

Phase 4 – Post Early Roman

7.5 Gullies 143 (along with 145 and 271) and 274 were of a different form to those that made the field system of phase 3. They were narrower, mostly deeper and had an uneven, undulating base. They also contained a layer of greensand fragments at their bases. The close-set nature of the two gullies may offer the same explanation as those above, being either side of a hedged field division. The greensand and Roman tile fragments found in the base may have served as an additional function of drainage. It is noteworthy that these

gullies are on a similar alignment to those of phase 3, which may imply that they a modification of what may have been a still functioning field system, but a lack of good dating evidence means that it is unclear how much later this may have been.

The association of ditches 112, 230 and 269 with other features is unclear. They are broader and deeper than those of the phase 3 field system in addition to being on a different alignment suggesting that they represent a significantly later phase in the division of the land. The date of this, however, is unclear.

8. CONCLUSION

The investigations at the land to the rear of the Glebelands estate have revealed a small yet important glimpse into the prehistory of the Weald of northwest Sussex, as few archaeological explorations have revealed evidence of later prehistoric activity (Hamilton 2003, 73), This is despite the area to the west of the Arun being believed to be the more heavily occupied area of Sussex during later prehistory. (*ibid*, 73, 77).

The evidence suggests that small-scale clearance of woodland was probably initiated during the Neolithic. Similar activity has been noted at Dean Way, Storrington (Howard-Davis and Matthews 2002, 18) and in Bishopstone (Bell 1977, 7) and dated to the Neolithic period, which fits well with the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork recovered from Glebelands. In general, though, evidence for this period remains poor in the north-west of Sussex (Allen 1995, 34).

The land divisions of phase 3 (and, perhaps, though less clearly, that of phase 2) suggest the utilisation of a cleared landscape for pastoral purposes. The closest comparison, both geographically and in nature, is Dean Way, Storrington (*c*5km to the south-west: Howard-Davis and Matthews 2002). Both sites contained scantily dated linear field systems, ascribed only to a broadly dated phase of activity. The layout of the sites' rectilinear field systems is similar to those encountered on the coastal plains of West Sussex (Hamilton 2003, 77), although the dimensions of the ditches on the Greensand are smaller, probably as a result of the greater necessity for drainage on the plains.

The lack of Roman finds from the site, given the quantity of important Roman remains that are in close proximity, including the mausoleum to the north-east, a temple to the south and domestic activity to the east within Pulborough, may support the suggestion of a largely pastoral use, but it may also indicate that the site had been physically separated from Roman activity areas by woodland.

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Fig 1 Location of the site

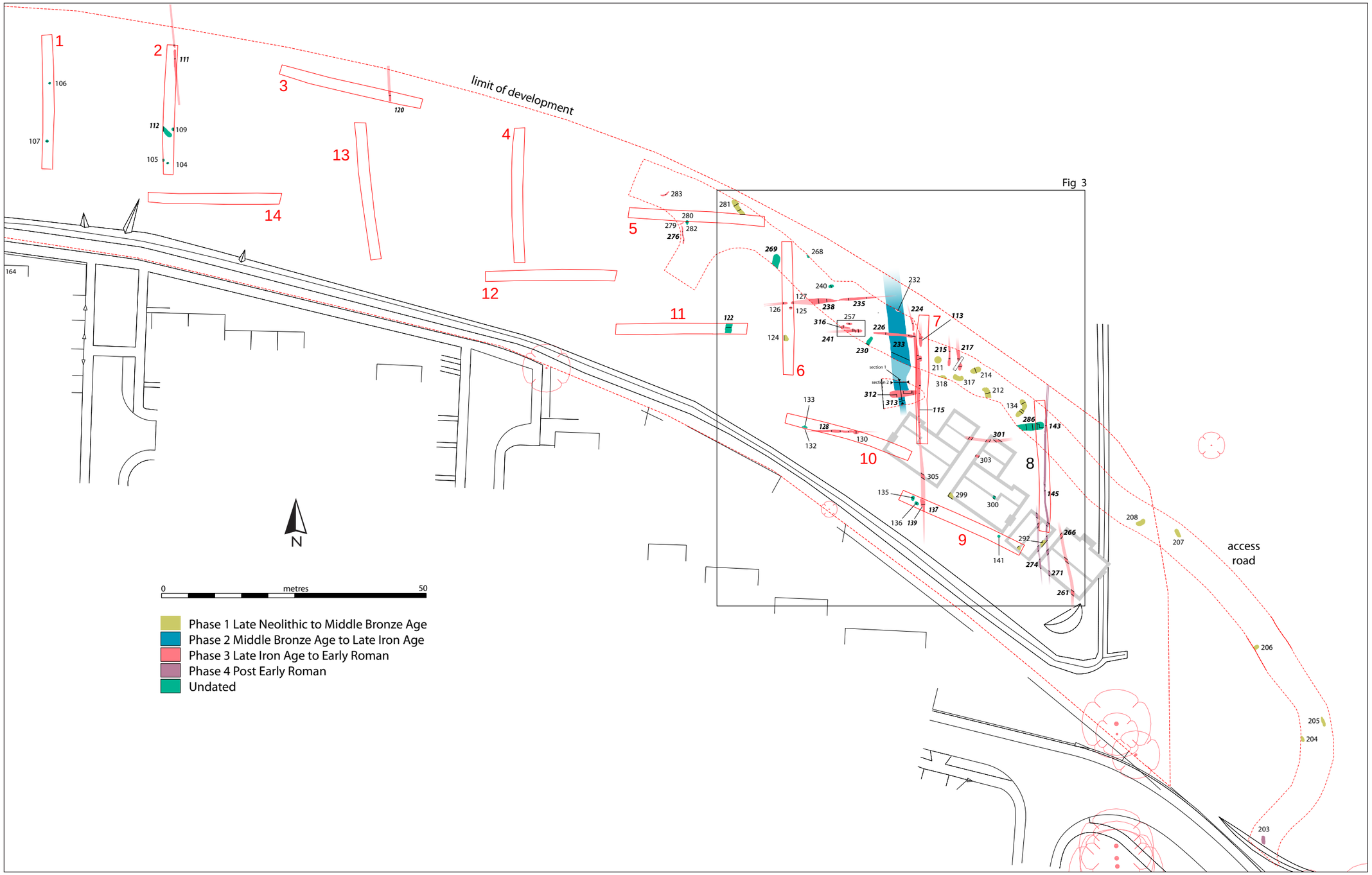

Fig 2 Phased plan of the features found during the evaluation and the watching brief. The location of some house plots is given to clarify the excavation locations in the most concentrated area of work

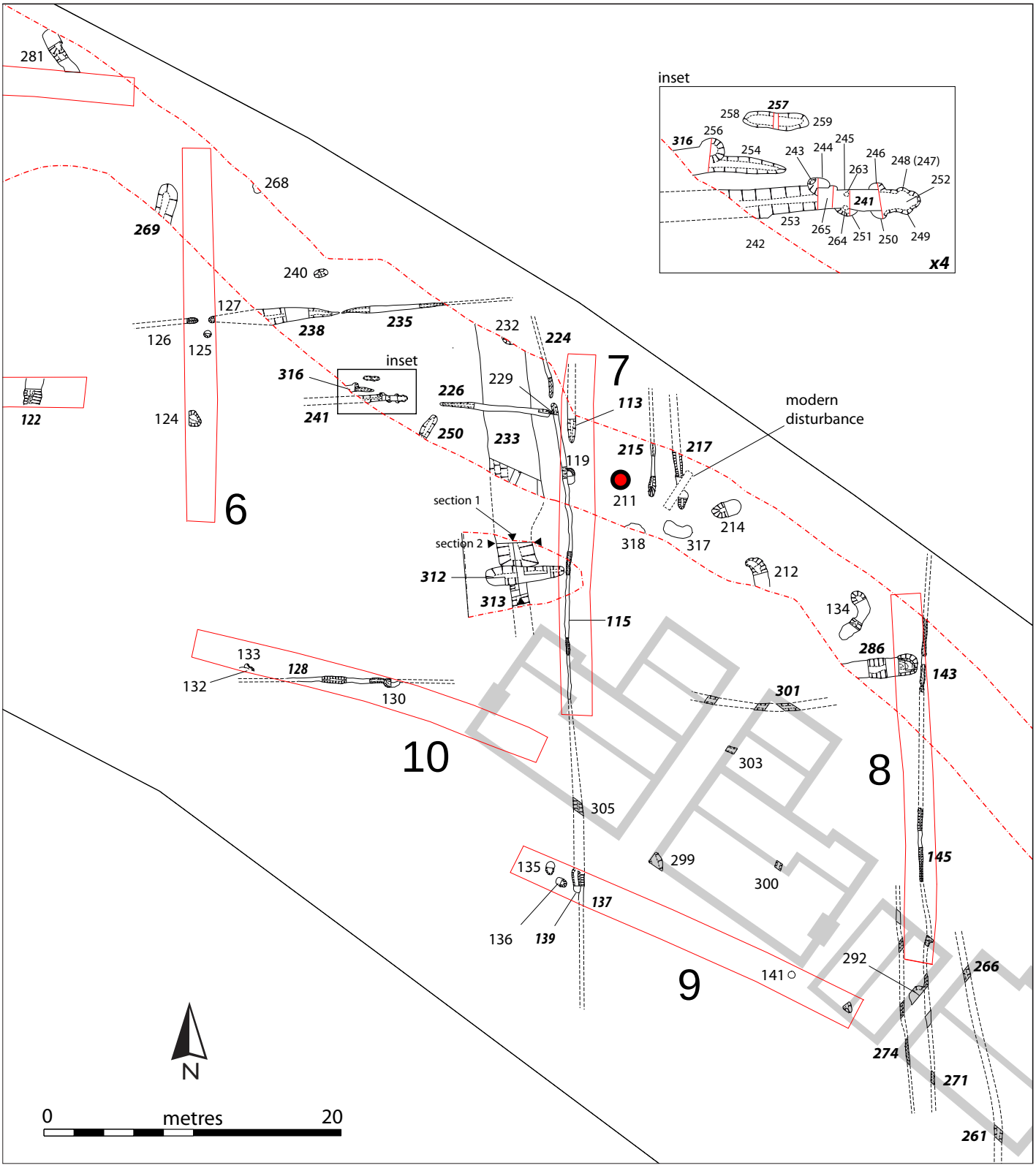

Fig 3 Detailed plan of the features found in part of the evaluation and the watching brief area

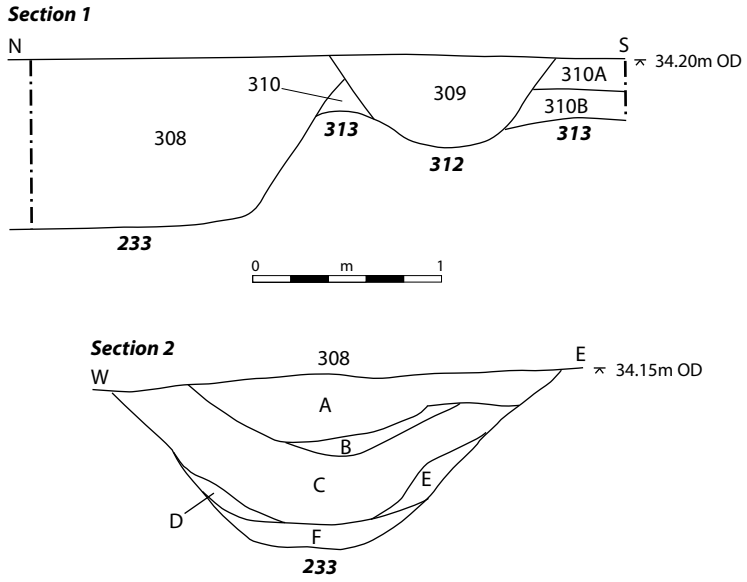

Fig 4 Selected sections of features

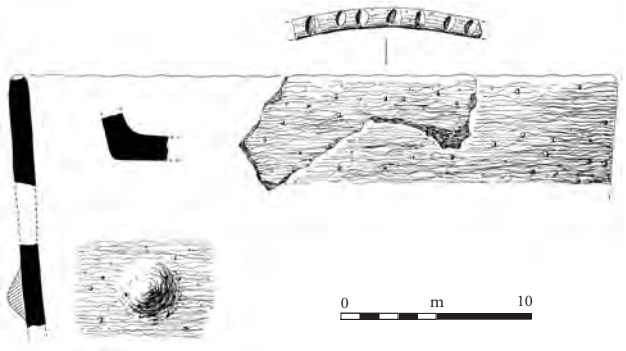

Fig 7 Deverel-Rimbury-type Bucket Urn with finger-impressed vertical rim (Phil Jones)

Table 1: Context listing and phasing from evaluation and watching brief

Context	Trench/Area	Description	Part of/segs	Same As	Phase
100	All	Unstratified Finds	-		-
101	All	Topsoil	-		-
102	All	Subsoil	-		-
103	14	Natural feature	-		-
104	2	Posthole	-		Undated
105	2	Posthole	-		Undated
106	1	Posthole	-		Undated
107	1	Pit/Posthole	-		Undated
108	2	Segment of ditch 112	112		Undated
109	2	Pit/Posthole	-		Undated
110	2	Segment of gulley 111	111		Phase 3
111	2	N-S Gulley	110		Phase 3
112	2	NW-SE Ditch	108		Undated
113	7	N-S Gulley	114		Phase 3
114	7	Terminal segment of gulley 113	113		Phase 3
115	7	N-S Gulley	116,117,118	222	Phase 3
116	7	Segment of gulley 115	115		Phase 3
117	7	Segment of gulley 115	115		Phase 3
118	7	Segment of gulley 115	115		Phase 3
119	7	Pit	-		Phase 3
120	3	N-S Gulley	121		Phase 3
121	3	Segment of gulley 120	120		Phase 3
122	11	N-S Ditch	123		Undated
123	11	Segment of ditch 122	122		Undated
124	6	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
125	6	Pit/Posthole	-		Phase 3
126	6	E-W Gulley	-		Phase 3
127	6	E-W Gulley	-		Phase 3
128	10	E-W Gulley	129,130,131		Phase 3
129	10	Segment of gulley 128	128		Phase 3
130	10	Pit	-		Phase 3
131	10	Segment of gulley 128	128		Phase 3
132	10	Pit	-		Undated
133	10	Pit/Posthole	-		Undated
134	8	Pit	-		Undated
135	9	Pit	-		Undated
136	9	Pit	-		Undated
137	9	N-S Gulley	138		Phase 3
138	9	Segment of gulley 137	137		Phase 3
139	9	Linear feature	140		Phase 3
140	9	Segment of feature 139	139		Phase 3
141	9	Posthole	-		Undated
142	8	Segment of ditch 286	286		Undated
143	8	N-S Gulley	144,209		Phase 4
144	8	Segment of gulley 143	143		Phase 4
145	8	N-S Gulley	146,147		Phase 4
146	8	Segment of gulley 145	145		Phase 4
147	8	Segment of gulley 145	145		Phase 4
148	All	Hillwash	-		-
200	All	Topsoil	-		-
201	All	Subsoil	-		-
202	All	Greensand Natural	-		-
203	Road	Pit			Undated
204	Road	Pit/Ditch	205		Phase 1
205	Road	Segment of pit/ditch 204	204		Phase 1
206	Road	Pit/Ditch	-		Phase 1
207	Road	Pit	-		Phase 1
208	Road	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
209	Road	Segment of gulley 143	143		Phase 4
210	Road	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
211	Road	Bronze Age Pot	-		Phase 1
212	Road	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
213	Road	Segment of ditch 286	286		Undated
214	Road	Treethrow	220		Phase 1
215	Road	N-S Gulley	216,221		Phase 3
216	Road	Segment of gulley 215	215		Phase 3
217	Road	N-S Gulley	218,219		Phase 3
218	Road	Segment of gulley 217	217		Phase 3
219	Road	Segment of gulley 217	217		Phase 3
220	Road	Segment of treethrow 214	214		Phase 1
221	Road	Segment of gulley 215	215		Phase 3
222	Road	N-S Gulley	223	115	Phase 3
223	Road	Terminal segment of gulley 222	222		Phase 3
224	Road	N-S Gulley	225		Phase 3
225	Road	Terminal segment of gulley 224	224		Phase 3
226	Road	E-W Gulley	227,236		Phase 3
227	Road	Terminal segment of gulley 226	226		Phase 3
228	Road	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
229	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
230	Road	NE-SW Ditch	231		Undated
231	Road	Terminal segment of ditch 230	230		Undated
232	Road	Pit	-		Phase 4
233	Road	Large ditch	234,308		Phase 2
234	Road	Segment of ditch 233	233		Phase 2
235	Road	E-W Gulley	237,255		Phase 3

Table 1: Context listing and phasing from evaluation and watching brief

Context	Trench/Area	Description	Part of/segs	Same As	Phase
236	Road	Segment of gulley 226	226		Phase 3
237	Road	Segment of gulley 235	235		Phase 3
238	Road	E-W Gulley	239,260		Phase 3
239	Road	Segment of gulley 238	238		Phase 3
240	Road	Pit	-		Undated
241	Road	E-W Gulley	252,253,265		Phase 3
242	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
243	Road	Stakehole	-		Phase 3
244	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
245	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
246	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
247	Road	Stakehole	-		Phase 3
248	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
249	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
250	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
251	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
252	Road	Terminal segment of gulley 241	241		Phase 3
253	Road	Segment of gulley 241	241		Phase 3
254	Road	Segment of gulley 316	316		Phase 3
255	Road	Segment of gulley 235	235		Phase 3
256	Road	Posthole	-		Phase 3
257	Road	Short E-W gulley	258,259		Phase 3
258	Road	Segment of gulley 257	257		Phase 3
259	Road	Segment of gulley 257	257		Phase 3
260	Road	Segment of ditch 238	238		Phase 3
261	Plot 2	N-S Gulley	262	266	Phase 3
262	Plot 2	Segment of gulley 261	261		Phase 3
263	Road	Stakehole	-		Phase 3
264	Road	Stakehole	-		Phase 3
265	Road	Segment of gulley 241	241		Phase 3
266	Plot 2	N-S Gulley	267	261	Phase 3
267	Plot 2	Segment of gulley 266	266		Phase 3
268	Road	Pit/Ditch	-		Undated
269	Road	N-S Ditch	270		Undated
270	Road	Segment of ditch 269	269		Undated
271	Plot 2	N-S Gulley	272,273	294	Phase 4
272	Plot 2	Segment of gulley 271	271		Phase 4
273	Plot 2	Segment of gulley 271	271		Phase 4
274	Plot 2	N-S Gulley	275	290	Phase 4
275	Plot 2	Segment of gulley 274	274		Phase 4
276	Road	N-S Gulley	277,278		Phase 3
277	Road	Segment of gulley 276	276		Phase 3
278	Road	Segment of gulley 276	276		Phase 3
279	Road	(?Ring) Gulley	-		Phase 3
280	Road	Pit	-		Undated
281	Road	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
282	Road	Posthole	-		Undated
283	Road	(?Ring) Gulley	284,285		Phase 3
284	Road	Segment of (?ring) gulley 283	283		Phase 3
285	Road	Segment of (?ring) gulley 283	283		Phase 3
286	Road	E-W Ditch	142,213		Undated
287	Plot 2 Studio	N-S Gulley	288	271	Phase 4
288	Plot 2 Studio	Segment of gulley 287	287		Phase 4
289	Plot 2 Studio	Segment of gulley 294	294		Phase 4
290	Plot 2 Studio	N-S Gulley	291,296,297	274	Phase 4
291	Plot 2 Studio	Segment of gulley 290	290		Phase 4
292	Plot 2 Studio	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
293	Plot 2 Studio	Pit/Gulley	-		Phase 4
294	Plot 2 Studio	N-S Gulley	289	271	Phase 4
295	Plot 2 Studio	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
296	Plot 2 Studio	Segment of gulley 290	290		Phase 4
297	Plot 2 Studio	Segment of gulley 290	290		Phase 4
298	Compound	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
299	Plot 3	Treethrow	-		Phase 1
300	Plot 3	N-S ?Gulley	-		Undated
301	Plot 3	E-W Gulley	302,304	306	Phase 3
302	Plot 3	Segment of gulley 301	301		Phase 3
303	Plot 3	E-W Gulley	-		Phase 3
304	Plot 3	Segment of gulley 301	301		Phase 3
305	Plot 4	N-S Ditch	-		Phase 3
306	Plot 4	E-W Gulley	-	301	Phase 3
307	Ditch	Segment of 312	312		Phase 3
308	Ditch	Terminal segment of ditch 233	233		Phase 2
309	Ditch	Segment of 312	312		Phase 3
310	Ditch	Segment of ditch 313	313		Phase 2
311	-	Not Used	-		-
312	Ditch	E-W Ditch	307,309,315		Phase 3
313	Ditch	N-S Ditch	310,314		Phase 2
314	Ditch	Segment of ditch 313	313		Phase 2
315	Ditch	Terminal segment of 312	312		Phase 3
316	Road	E-W Gulley	254		Phase 3

Gully	Segment	Width	Depth
111	110	250	70
113	114	500	100
115	116	330	140
115	117	220	100
115	118	160	50
120	121	350	80
126	126	340	200
127	127	380	120
128	129	290	70
128	131	350	110
137	138	350	200
215	216	280	90
215	221	220	80
217	218	500	70
217	219	590	70
224	225	260	120
226	227	400	100
226	236	350	80
235	237	280	30
235	255	430	80
238	239	370	120
238	260	500	380
241	252	350	30
241	253	400	90
241	265	350	60
257	258	300	15
257	259	300	35
261	262	600	200
266	267	500	150
301	302	550	120
301	304	350	120
303	303	430	60
305	305	600	430
312	309	1260	460
312	315	750	140
316	254	320	60

Table 2: Dimensions of gullies from coaxial fieldsystem (mm)

Posthole	Stakehole	Diameter	Depth
125	-	460	200
229	-	170	200
242	-	170	130
-	243	100	120
244	-	350	130
245	-	230	70
246	-	210	50
-	247	80	100
248	-	150	40
249	-	130	30
250	-	270	50
251	-	280	70
256	-	280	150
-	263	80	90
-	264	80	90

Table 3: Dimensions of postholes and stakeholes associated with coaxial fieldsystem (mm)

			predom CALC				*predom GLAUC*			*predom GROG*				*predom SAND*							
Feature	**Segment**	**Type**	**CALC**	**CALC/q**	**CALC/iron**	**CALC/IRON/org**	**GLAUC/CALC**	**GLAUC/CALC/iron**	**GLAUC/calc/org**	**GROG**	**GROG/glauc**	**GROG/CALC**	**GROG/calc**	**Qcoarse**	**Q/CALC/iron**	**Q/GROG**	**Q**	**Q/org**	**Q/iron**	**CHALK**	***TOTALS***
113	114	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
115	116	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
115	117		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
126	126	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
127	126	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
128	131	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	**2**
134	134	PIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
137	138	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**
201	201	topsoil	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
207	207	PIT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
208	208	TREE THROW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
211	211	PIT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
226	236	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
233	234	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**
233	308		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	**2**
235	237	GULLY	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
238	260	DITCH	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
286	213	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**
294	289	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
298	298	TREE THROW	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
305	305	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	**7**
312	315	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
313	314	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
316	254	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
201	201	plot 2 subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
201	201	W 0f 278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
		Totals	**5**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**49**

Table 4: Pottery classification by count

			predom CALC				*predom GLAUC*			*predom GROG*				*predom SAND*							
Feature	**Segment**	**Type**	**CALC**	**CALC/q**	**CALC/iron**	**CALC/IRON/org**	**GLAUC/CALC**	**GLAUC/CALC/iron**	**GLAUC/calc/org**	**GROG**	**GROG/glauc**	**GROG/CALC**	**GROG/calc**	**Qcoarse**	**Q/CALC/iron**	**Q/GROG**	**Q**	**Q/org**	**Q/iron**	**CHALK**	***TOTALS***
113	114	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
115	116	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**
115	117		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
126	126	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
127	126	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
128	131	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	**4**
134	134	PIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
137	138	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	**2**
201	201	topsoil	2	-	21	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**28**
207	207	PIT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
208	208	TREE THROW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
211	211	PIT	1830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1830**
226	236	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**
233	234	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	16	-	**18**
233	308		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	**4**
235	237	GULLY	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**
238	260	DITCH	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9**
286	213	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	**4**
294	289	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
298	298	TREE THROW	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
305	305	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	**35**
312	315	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
313	314	DITCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2**
316	254	GULLY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**
201	201	plot 2 subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	**24**
201	201	W 0f 278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	**2**
		Totals	**1837**	**2**	**21**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**39**	**3**	**16**	**35**	**1999**

Table 5: Pottery classification by weight (g)

Table 7 All flintwork: classified

Context				Cores and Debitage						Tools and Tool Waste														Flint type				Condition		
Context	Type	Flint dates	Loc	Blade Fragment	Chip	Core	Flake	Flake Fragment	Irregular Waste	Combination Tool	Core Tool	Denticulate	Edge Modified	Fabricator/knife	Hammerstone flake	Knife	Misc Retouched	Notch	Piercer	Scraper	Truncation	**Totals**	of which Burnt	Weight (g)	Black flint	Chalk flint/clay-with-flints	Mottled grey	Pebble flint	Good	Fair	Poor
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Trench 1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	49	-	2	1	-	2	1	1
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Trench 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	20	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Trench 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Road	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	37	-	1	1	-	1	2	-
108	Ditch		Trench 2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
125	Pit/post-hole	Late Prehistoric	Trench 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
134	Pit		Trench 8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
138	Gully		Trench 9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
143 Surf	Gully		Trench 8	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
144	Gully		Trench 8	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	19	2	-	1	-	1	1	2
147	Gully		Trench 8	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	-	22	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
200	Topsoil		Compound	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
201	Subsoil		Road	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	13	-	128	2	2	4	3	6	5	2
201	Subsoil		Platform 1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
201	Subsoil	1 poss Meso	Road, close to TT7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	50	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
201	Subsoil	Neo/EBA	Road, near 208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	70	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
201	Subsoil	1 Neo/EBA	Plot 2 Studio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	16	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
207	Pit	Neo/EBA	Road	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
234A	Ditch	Neo/EBA	Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
235 Surf	Gully	Meso/Neo	Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	43	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
255	Gully		Road	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
272	Gully	Neo/LBA	Plot 2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	7	-	132	1	-	1	-	-	4	3
275	Gully	Neo/LBA	Plot 2	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	125	2	-	-	2	1	7	-
289	Gully	Meso/Neo	Plot 2 Studio	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	29	-	-	3	1	2	3	-
292	Tree-throw	Neo/EBA	Plot 2 Studio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	32	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
299	Tree-throw		Plot 3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
307	Ditch	Meso/Neo		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
308A	Ditch			-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	29	1	-	-	-	3	1	-
309	Ditch			-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	380	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
			Total	**1**	**1**	**10**	**14**	**25**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**3**	**9**	**2**	**87**	**3**	**1317**	**10**	**9**	**22**	**8**	**43**	**29**	**15**
			%	1.1	1.1	11.5	16.1	28.7	3.4	2.3	2.3	1.1	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	8	1.1	3.4	10.3	2.3	100	3.4		20.4	18.4	44.9	16.3	49.4	33.3	17.2

Table 7 All flintwork: description

Context				Notes
Context	Type	Flint dates	Loc	
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Trench 1	1 thick flake with multi-directional flake scars & siret frag prob from same core (mint condition, chalk or clay-with-flints. Patinated flake from opposed platform flake & blt core
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Trench 3	Denticulate scraper on core tablet fragment, most retouch inverse
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Trench 8	End scraper on flake,2 very small localized areas of retouch (1 inverse)
100	Unstratified	Meso/Neo	Road	
108	Ditch		Trench 2	
125	Pit/post-hole	Late Prehistoric	Trench 6	Retouched irregular fragment. Hard hammer miss-hits on two thermally flawed surfaces, some at least of which may relate to unsuccessful attempts at retouch
134	Pit		Trench 8	Shallow inverse notch on right lateral edge may be incidental
138	Gully		Trench 9	Crystalline inclusion in fragment
143 Surf	Gully		Trench 8	Core frag with incipient cones of percussion on striking platform
144	Gully		Trench 8	One rolled flake with much modern damage
147	Gully		Trench 8	Some dubious pieces with glossy rolled original ventral surfaces cut by fresh irregular ?'pseudo retouch' scars
200	Topsoil		Compound	
201	Subsoil		Road	Core frag; 1 single platform flake core (20g); mod fl with impact scar on butt; straight truncation with 3 bulbs; poss piercer with 3 bulbs, squat with impact scar on butt;
201	Subsoil		Platform 1	Core frag
201	Subsoil	1 poss Meso	Road, close to TT7	Core on a flake with 2 platforms at right angles, flake & blt removals (38g)
201	Subsoil	Neo/EBA	Road, near 208	?Fabricator, bifacially worked on a flake with turned edges, some invasive retouch, slight wear on distal end,
201	Subsoil	1 Neo/EBA	Plot 2 Studio	Double side & end (?) scraper, one edge inversely retouched
207	Pit	Neo/EBA	Road	
234A	Ditch	Neo/EBA	Road	?Knife frag on ?blade-like flake, one edge with steep retouch, 2 pronounced bulbs, impact scar on butt
235 Surf	Gully	Meso/Neo	Road	Combi notch/scraper/knife on poss blade frag (distal end missing). Faint trace of bifacial gloss on 1 lateral, alternating with light retouch, & 2 small areas of retouch, 1 poss remnant cresting along median ridge of dorsal
255	Gully		Road	
272	Gully	Neo/LBA	Plot 2	Possible awl, core tool with incips
275	Gully	Neo/LBA	Plot 2	1 siret frag, both cores crude multi platform flake types (42g & 45g), 1 with numberous incips; combination scraper/piercer
289	Gully	Meso/Neo	Plot 2 Studio	Tiny keeled ?discoidal core with incips on both surfaces (16g); blade frag with remnant platform edge abrasion from parent bladelet core
292	Tree-throw	Neo/EBA	Plot 2 Studio	Denticulate scraper with small area of scalar damage on ventral surface and small cluster of incips
299	Tree-throw		Plot 3	
307	Ditch	Meso/Neo		Edge mod on lg blade frag, possibly a broken end scraper with inverse retouch on distal end
308A	Ditch			
309	Ditch			Core 'tested' multi platform flake type on small cobble (369g) with thin pitted waterworn mutli-hued cortex; dent broken with three notches on hinged termination of small squat flake
			Total	
			%	

Area	Context	Part of	Number	Weight (g)
Trench 2	108	112	1	21
Trench 7	116	**115**	1	8
Trench 8	134		1	1
Trench 9	138	**137**	2	15
Road	213	286	3	5
Road	260	**238**	2	13
Plot 2	275	274	2	12
Ditch	307	**312**	1	5
Ditch	308 A	233	2	7
Ditch	309	**312**	1	2
Total			**16**	**89**

Table 9: Classification of calcined flint

Area	Context	Part of	Number	Weight (g)
Trench 2	108	112	1	2
Trench 2	109		3	4
Trench 10	131	**128**	1	1
Total			**5**	**7**

Table 10: Classification of baked clay

Area	Context	Part of	ROMAN Misc	Med/PM Misc	**Total**	Weight (g)
Road	201		-	1	**1**	7
Road	227	**226**	1	-	**1**	42
Road	241	**241**	2	-	**2**	9
Plot 2	272	271	1	-	**1**	59
Total			**4**	**1**	**5**	**117**
Percentage			80.00%	20.00%	100.00%	

Table 11: Classification of tile

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