Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT ROUNDSTONE LANE, ANGMERING, WEST SUSSEX

NGR: 507580 104010 (TQ 07580 04010)

A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

Planning Reference: A/82/12

ASE Project No: 7082
Site Code: ARL14

ASE Report No: 2016302
OASIS ID: archaeol6-258331

By Tom Munnery
With contributions by
Gemma Ayton, Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Susan Chandler, Anna Doherty, Karine Le Hégarat and Mariangela Vitolo
Illustrations by Nathalie Gonzalez

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex between October and December 2014 and January and February 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt David Wilson in advance of a housing development.

The excavation uncovered possible evidence of early land division dating to the Middle Bronze Age, along with a possible burnt mound and a subsequent enigmatic rectangular enclosure of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The main phase of activity dates to the Middle to Late Iron Age where ditches, trackways, grain stores and grain processing pits were all recorded. The presence of charred grain and soaked grain within some of the pits suggests bread and alcohol production might have been occurring. Later placement of loomweights and other fired clay objects within these pits may indicate 'ritual' or structured deposition and a formal closing ceremony. The linear features, particularly the group to the north of the site, provide evidence for livestock management and a pastoral tradition. The pottery from the site has been characteristically difficult to date, but suggests a fairly short-lived period of activity during the Middle to Late Iron Age with a focus on grain production and grain derived products.

A single Saxon pit was recorded, as was a post-medieval ditch. A few residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork were recovered, as were a handful of sherds of intrusive Roman pottery.

The excavation has confirmed the presence of interesting 4th to 1st century BC activity. The ditches and pits may indicate settlement activity, but structures relating to this are lacking, and are most likely outside of the excavated area. The environmental samples have suggested a degree of post-depositional disturbance, but have nevertheless contained some important assemblages.

The location of the site close to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure of Highdown Hill is of considerable interest, as the site may form a satellite settlement or activity area to it. The later Iron Age evidence may relate to seasonal activity comprising the production and storage of grain and cereal related products such as bread or alcohol. Understanding how the site articulates with wider contemporary settlement on the Coastal Plain and beyond could greatly improve our knowledge of this part of the South-East during the period.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of an article within the local archaeological journal, Sussex Archaeological Collections.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of a parcel of land to the east of Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex (NGR: 507580 104010; Figure 1). It is bounded to the east by the A280, to the south by Worthing Rugby Club and to the north lies Manor Nurseries.

1.1.2 The site lies to the south-east of the commercial centre of Angmering, and was formerly open grassland, but is in an area that was once occupied by numerous plant nurseries.

1.1.3 Angmering lies on the Coastal Plain to the south of the South Downs at an average height of around 10m OD and borders both sides of a small unnamed stream. To the east lies Highdown Hill.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site itself is situated on a mostly flat landscape at the base of the western escarpment of Highdown Hill, and around 600m to the south-east of the unnamed stream around which Angmering developed.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016), the underlying bedrock is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of river terrace sand, silt and clay.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission for a residential development at the site was granted by Arun District Council, (planning ref. A/82/12). Prior to planning permission being granted, a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken which used available records to assess the likelihood of the survival of archaeological remains at the site (L-P Archaeology 2012).

1.3.2 Following consultation between Arun District Council, John Mills and Mark Taylor, Senior and Principal Archaeologists at West Sussex County Council (Arun District Council's advisers on archaeological issues), and based on the findings of the DBA, a condition was attached to the permission requiring a programme of archaeological works at the site prior to the commencement of development as the development detailed extensive impacts on any potential archaeological resource.

1.3.3 After consultation with all parties, a methodology and programme of work for an archaeological evaluation was laid out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014b) and undertaken later that year. The evaluation revealed an assemblage of finds dating from between the Middle Bronze Age and first century AD within ditches, gullies, pits and postholes from across the site, with a slight concentration of activity in the north-east of the investigated area (ASE 2014a).

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1.3.4 As a consequence of this, a mitigation excavation area was established incorporating the north-east of the site and a separate Written Scheme of Investigation drawn up (ASE 2014c).

1.3.5 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE in two phases between October and December 2014 and January and February 2016. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Darryl Palmer and directed by Tom Munnery with auxiliary supervision from Catherine Douglas and Ian Hogg.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 DBA commissioned by Barratt David Wilson July 2012 (L-P Archaeology 2012).

Eval commissioned by CgMs August 2014 (ASE 2014a)

Exc commissioned by CgMs October to December 2014 and January to February 2016 (this document)

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 The excavation was divided into two areas. This was prescribed by the necessity for the installation of a haul road within the development site, which became Phases 1 and 2 of the excavation undertaken in 2014. Phase 3 was left *in situ* until early 2016 when it was required for the housing portion of the works.

1.5.2 The Phase 1 area had already had a haul road constructed by the time an archaeologist arrived on site. In order to determine the extent to which any archaeological remains might have been affected, the haul road was removed along with any remaining overburden using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. This was undertaken under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Spoil was removed from site using a dumper.

1.5.3 Phases 2 and 3 were both stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Topsoil and subsoil was removed in stages and 'double-handed' off site from Phase 2 and removed from Phase 3 using a bulldozer. Machine excavation was carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the WSCC County Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.

1.5.4 Removal of the overburden was hampered in both phases 1 and 3. Phase 1 had difficulties pertaining to the installation of a haul road prior to stripping (see 1.5.2). A large bund containing overburden removed during the construction of houses elsewhere on site was sited in Phase 3. The presence of this for around two years impeded moisture moving into the soil beneath creating an extremely dry matrix, and bleaching any colour

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distinctions between the subsoil and natural. The construction of the bund also affected natural geology via rutting. As a consequence of these factors the site had to be, in places, over-machined to compensate.

1.5.5 The pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and printed for on-site use. The plan was updated with the constant presence of an Archaeology South-East surveyor, who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors. Where necessary, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.6 All excavation and post-excavation work was carried out in line with the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2014c).

1.5.7 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered.
- pits were 50% excavated, unless deemed necessary for full excavation.
- post and stake holes were fully excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated.
- for other types of feature all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function.
- for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims.

1.5.8 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.9 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

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

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

Environmental Sampling Strategy

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1.5.12 The site provided limited opportunity to examine and process environmental material from the Coastal Plain. Many of the features were of limited depth with little evidence of environmental material. On-site sampling methodology was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by the CIfA (2014).

1.5.13 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including datable or well-sealed isolated features, and features containing evident carbonised remains.

1.5.14 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes) from across the site. There was however a paucity of such features, causing some difficulties in creating a comprehensive environmental record.

1.5.15 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as charred.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2014a) work at the site ran as a two phase excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: ARL14

1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the excavations.

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2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Prehistoric

2.1.1 A number of prehistoric sites and find spots are known in close proximity to the site. To the north-east of this site a multi-period site, which included a Bronze Age enclosure and later Iron Age pottery along with activity from the Roman period onwards. Immediately to the west of the site Bronze Age activity is recorded, including a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery, a well, postholes and a curvilinear feature (ASE 2003). Additionally, a very recent evaluation directly to the north uncovered evidence for a complex of Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity (ASE 2016)

2.1.2 Two enclosed areas of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity were recorded to the north of the site during excavations at the Angmering by-pass (OA 2002). These contained predominantly undated pits or postholes with occasional features yielding dateable material. A large boundary ditch is also apparent at the southern end of the Angmering By-pass site.

2.1.3 Sporadic Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity was recorded to the east of the excavation comprising a handful of gullies a large ditch and some pits.

2.1.4 Iron Age activity recorded in the vicinity of the site almost exclusively comprises a ditch located in the excavations to the west and a La Tène I brooch to the northeast.

2.2 Romano-British

2.2.1 Recorded Roman activity is mostly concentrated in the excavations to the east of the site (ASE 2003). Here, several field divisions, trackways, a corn dryer and cremation were encountered. Additionally a post pit structure was revealed extending south into the edge of the excavation area, suggesting settlement lay outside the investigated area.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

2.3.1 The first reference to Angmering dates to c. 880AD and the settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book. Saxon ditches were evident in both nearby excavations and it has been intimated that settlement may occur outside of the investigations undertaken at the Angmering by-pass (OA 2002). Evidence for medieval activity around the site is limited.

2.4 Post-medieval

2.4.1 Archaeological evidence for the post-medieval period is scant and a cartographic regression suggests the site and its environs were little more than fields throughout the 19th century. Listed buildings are present within the Angmering Conservation Area and one situated in the direct vicinity of the site; Pound House, with Pound Cottage being noted on several earlier maps.

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3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Taking into consideration the archaeological background and the South East Research Framework, a series of site specific research objectives (RO) were developed prior to the excavation.

Bronze Age and Iron Age

3.1.1 RO1.1: To further define and characterise the land use identified during the evaluation; can such evidence inform on the long-term history of Bronze Age land division in Sussex?

3.1.2 RO1.2: The site has archaeological remains of multiple periods; can this inform on the nature of the Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age transition?

Roman

3.1.3 RO1.3: Can the Roman remains on the site further inform on the character of Roman rural settlement and the Roman agricultural economy in the area?

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4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction (Figures 2 and 3)

4.1.1 As part of the initial post-excavation stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP**). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may comprise numerous individual interventions and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and spot-dating of finds assemblages, a provisional structure of dated periods and undated stratigraphic phases has been devised, as follows:

Earlier Prehistoric
Period 1: Bronze Age
Phase 1.1
Phase 1.2
Period 2: Iron Age
Phase 2.1
Phase 2.2
Anglo-Saxon
Period 3: Post-medieval

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. However, the pottery for this site has frequently been characteristically difficult to accurately assign a date thus often providing only broad date ranges for the features.

4.2.2 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Mesolithic, and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation of the Coastal Plain in this area occurred at a low level frequency through these periods.

4.2.3 The later Bronze Age sees the first impact upon the landscape with the inception of land divisions and the formation of a possible burnt mound with associated features.

4.2.4 During the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age an enigmatic rectangular enclosure is created. No associated features were revealed during the excavation and little was recovered from the fills of the ditch to suggest a function.

4.2.5 The Mid/Late Iron Age sees a marked increase in activity. There is considerable evidence for the occupation of the site, including grain stores, grain processing, and stock farming. Some evidence of 'ritual' or structured deposition was evident

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after the disuse of some grain processing pits. Direct evidence for habitation is scant.

4.2.6 Sporadic Roman finds from the site suggest its minimal use during this period, with low level manuring occurring.

4.2.7 A single Saxon pit was revealed on site from which a small number of sherds were recovered.

4.2.8 The latest evidence came from a post-medieval ditch running east to west across the site. This ditch may relate to activity to Ecclesden Manor.

4.2.9 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	800
Section sheets	19
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	792
Context register	22
Drawing register	19
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	41
Registered finds (number of)	18
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	41
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	41

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.2 Natural Deposits

4.2.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.40m - 0.50m of top and subsoil overlying river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay with occasional outcrops of gravel, typical of the Coastal Plain. This is a variable deposit ranging from a brown-orange to brown-yellow colour, which contains infrequent inclusions of ferruginous sandstone and gravel.

4.2.2 No archaeological features were visible in the top or subsoils during the closely monitored machining.

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

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Mesolithic

4.3.1 A residual Mesolithic pick was recovered from the overburden of the site. In addition to this, one or two other pieces of flint debitage may be attributable to this period.

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

4.3.2 A small assemblage of flint artefacts dating technologically to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age periods was recovered. This included two examples of scrapers typical of this era.

4.3.3 A single sherd of Beaker pottery was also recovered as a residual find within Iron Age posthole [183]

4.4 Period 1: Bronze Age (Figure 4)

Phase 1.1 Middle to Late Bronze Age

4.4.1 Four small pits, GP3, containing assemblages of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery were excavated. Neither form or fill of the pits were similar and no obvious function can be inferred. Some elements of the assemblage of [448] are reminiscent of Iron Age ceramic forms, but are overall considered to be earlier.

4.4.2 Although undated by artefact, there is a possible disturbed burnt mound which could originate from this period. The area comprised a concentration of calcined flint and occasional charcoal at the interface of the subsoil and natural, and a little above. Several pits were observed in the vicinity of this feature, some of which might be related to its formation. In particular, pits [160] and [245] were filled almost exclusively with calcined flint and charred material. Both pits also contained a post or stake hole towards its centre. Given the paucity of dating material for all these features, they could derive from a later phase of activity relating to grain processing. Radiocarbon dating of charred remains from these features may resolve this.

Phase 1.2 Late Bronze Age

4.4.3 Ditch and tree bole GP4 comprise what is considered to be a possible element of a Late Bronze Age field system. The ditch reached a maximum depth of 0.37m with a rounded profile and was filled with a matrix that was very similar to the natural geology in this area. The ditch contained c. 100 sherds from a single Middle Bronze Age/ Late Bronze Age vessel, but also some sherds of Iron Age and even Roman date, suggesting the possibility of a later origin for the feature. Nearby was the tree bole which contained a mixed assemblage of probable Late Bronze Age pottery and later prehistoric flintwork, along with a single fragment of intrusive undated CBM.

4.5 Period 2: Iron Age

Phase 2.1 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (Figure 5)

4.5.1 The eastern portion of a small rectangular enclosure, ditch GP6 and GP7, comprises the main portion of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity

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recorded on site. The enclosure was approximately 20m wide, with a minimum length of 15m recorded before heading into the western baulk. Two phases of ditch excavation were noted, with GP6 the earlier and smaller of the two. No internal features associated with the enclosure were observed.

4.5.2 To the northeast of this rectangular enclosure is isolated pit [307]. This was relatively large, ovoid in plan with steep sides and a flat base. The basal fill was made of a mid-brown silt clay, while its later fills comprised mostly calcined flint interspersed with charred remains. A good quantity of Early or Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature.

4.5.3 North of the enclosure the terminus of a ditch [128] and adjacent posthole [126] have been loosely assigned to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, however, their position within a group of Middle to Late Iron Age features might suggest their necessary inclusion within a later phase of activity on site.

Phase 2.2 Middle to Late Iron Age (Figures 6 and 7)

4.5.4 Most of the features encountered in this excavation date to, or most likely date to, the Middle to Late Iron Age. These comprise mainly ditches which form boundaries or track/droveways. There are two apparent sub-phases within this timeframe where a minor shift in boundaries appears to have occurred.

Enclosures, droveways and trackways

4.5.5 A large broadly north-south ditch, GP9, runs along the western edge of the site. At its largest, the ditch was 2.20m wide and 0.96m deep. Its lower fill contained a small quantity of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery which might have derived from nearby activity of that date, rather than date the ditch itself. The majority of associated artefacts suggest its use during the Middle to Late Iron Age. It is unclear exactly how this ditch relates to other ditches to its northeast and to those flanking it.

4.5.6 There are three elements to those ditches flanking ditch GP9. Ditch GP10, GP11 and GP12 would appear together to form part of a track or droveway. These were shallow ditches, with all but one attaining a maximum depth of just 0.20m. The termini of GP11 each contained a small posthole. The 20 postholes in GP14 might form an element of corralling into ditches GP10, GP11 and GP12, although no clear pattern could be established to support this and no precise dating was available for them.

4.5.7 Running east to west across the north of the site are several elements of a trackway or droveway, comprised of GP16, GP18, GP19, GP20, GP21 and GP22. Ditches GP18 and GP20 are the earliest of these features and might have formed the first possibly terminates around 11m to the east. These two ditches were the larger of those identified in this area, with an average width of around 1.40m and depth of up to 0.84m. The ditches contained a good quantity of calcined flint and pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age, however, their general earlier date (see section 5.3.14) might suggest an alternative function, maybe associated with the rectangular enclosure, GP6 and GP7.

4.5.8 Cutting GP18 and GP20 were GP22 and GP21 respectively. These both continued to the east beyond the previous terminations and beyond the limit of

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the excavation. Their profiles are similar with slightly rounded bases and gently sloping sides. Their depths decrease from 0.72m in the west to 0.24m in the east, although this is likely to partly be a result of necessary over-machining at this point.

4.5.9 Parallel and to the south of these trackway or droveway elements is another east-west aligned ditch, GP16. The ditch is of similar proportions and filled with a similar matrix to those to the north ranging from a yellow-brown to an orange-brown but did contain fairly frequent charcoal fragments along its length with concentrations in segments [660] and [525].

4.5.10 South of GP16 were two short stretches of ditch, creating GP15. Running east to west with a short turn to the north at its eastern end, this group forms a small enclosed area, most likely with GP16, as both are dated more specifically to the Late Iron Age, rather than Middle to Late Iron Age.

Grain stores

4.5.11 Within the boundary created by north-south ditch GP9 and the group of east-west aligned ditches are at least ten 4-, 5- and 6-post structures interpreted as grain stores; GP23, GP24, GP25, GP26, GP27, GP28, GP29, GP30, GP31 and GP32. These structures were all square, with the exception of GP32 which had a rectangular plan, although this might derive from it being two separate 4-post structures. Where present, the fifth post was contained equidistant between two of the corner posts of one side, and the sixth post on the opposite side to this. The postholes range in size from 0.67m diameter and 0.40m depth to 0.28m diameter and 0.24m depth and each structure was made of similar sized postholes. Occasional examples of post packing were encountered, as with postholes [419] and [580], and several contained large quantities of calcined flint and some charred remains; [676], [753] and [755]. The pottery recovered from all the structures only allows for a broad Iron Age date to be inferred, however, given the date of the surrounding features a Middle to Late Iron Age origin for them is not inconceivable.

4.5.12 Most likely associated with the grain stores are two 2-post structures, GP33 and GP34. The two postholes making GP34 were readily identified as being of the same structure as their dimensions were similar to each other, but greater than others in the vicinity. They were vertically sided with flat bases and contained Iron Age pottery along with some flintwork and calcined flint.

Postholes and pits – possible working areas

4.5.13 Interspersed around the grain stores are a number of postholes, from which no clear structures can be determined. They varied in dimension and marginally in fill type too. It is possible that some of these postholes form 2-post structures, are isolated, or create a fence. Few artefacts were recovered from these features and their inclusion within the Mid to Late Iron Age phase is by association with other features.

4.5.14 To the southeast of the grain stores was a group of pits, GP39, the function of which are unclear. Their forms, dimensions and fills vary slightly and they are considered to be largely contemporary with each other and with the other activity on site, despite again being dated broadly to the Iron Age.

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Grain processing pits

4.5.15 To the north of the grain stores and bounded by the ditches beyond were two groups of this pit type, GP17 and GP38. GP17 varied slightly in size, but were ovoid in plan with steep sides and flat bases, except for pit [387], which had a deeper portion in its centre. They all contained some degree of charcoal or charred remains, often towards the base, and were generally fairly well dated by pottery. Pit [790] contained a large group of wheat and barley and [387] also produced good quantities of charred grain and a single charred broad bean. The charred contents of pit [484] comprised solely broad beans. Pit [629] contained a group of daub, some of which retained wattle impressions, along with other charred remains. Perhaps most significant of these pits is pit [100], which contained an assemblage of at least six partial loomweights along with a large collection of wattle impressed daub and other charred remains. These pits would appear to form a group associated with grain processing, perhaps involved in the drying for storage or soaking of grains for malting. Their subsequent contents suggest that a form of structured deposition is being enacted, where dis-used pits associated with grain production are 'ritually' filled (Cunliffe 1992; Hill 1995; Wells 2016).

4.5.16 Also in the northern portion of the enclosure, in proximity to pit group GP17 was another group of pits, GP38. These features were smaller than those forming GP17. They also contained little in the way of charred remains and less ceramic material too, suggesting they had a different to function to those in GP17. This paucity of dateable material also means that these features have been placed in the Mid to Late Iron Age phase by association only.

Pit GP37

4.5.17 In the southeast corner of the site are a group of pits, GP37. Between them they contained few finds and as such are largely undated, however, their proximity to other activity on site lends them to being Middle to Late Iron Age in date. A loose interpretation for their function is refuse pits.

4.6 Anglo-Saxon (Figure 8)

Low, residual or transient activity

4.6.1 A single feature of probable Anglo-Saxon origin was noted, pit [135] which contained nine sherds of Saxon pottery. Its chronological isolation makes it difficult to interpret.

4.7 Period 3: Post-Medieval (Figure 8)

4.7.1 A single feature can be attributed to the post medieval period, ditch GP40. At its greatest, this ditch was 2.50m wide and 0.95m deep although this was somewhat reduced in the eastern portion of the site due to necessary over-machining. The ditch contained fragments of post-medieval tile, and further fragments were observed on its surface. It was also one of the few features on site to yield unburnt animal bone, which given the acidity of the soil suggests a relatively late date for the feature.

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4.8 Unphased and undated features (Figure 9)

4.8.1 Many features did not contain any dating material and have not been provisionally phased at this stage but will be during further analysis. These include a small semi-circular ditch, GP39 which might have formed a small fenced off area for a localised and short-lived activity. Another is a short linear feature, GP41. This contained a reasonable quantity of charred remains and a slight variation in the natural or previous fills suggesting the charred remains were deposited hot or were heated within the linear. This feature might relate to the Middle to Late Iron Age pits containing charred grain and form part of the process of grain drying required prior to its storage.

4.8.2 A further undated feature is pit [742]. Its form was different to other pits on site, with a bathtub like appearance. It contained a small assemblage of late prehistoric worked flints, and was in close proximity to Middle to Late Bronze Age pits [802] and [794], and possibly date from this period.

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5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A large assemblage of predominantly prehistoric finds was recovered during the current excavation at Roundstone Lane, Angmering. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 2). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation at Roundstone Lane resulted in the recovery of 405 pieces of struck flint weighing 18969g and two flint hammerstones weighing 808g. A sizeable assemblage of unworked burnt flint weighing just over 232kg was also recovered. These figures are likely to increase because only a small selection of the samples has so far been fully processed. A large quantity of lithics derive from Middle and Late Iron Age features (Phase 2.2), but a fair amount are also from features that are currently undated (Table 3). Unmodified débitage products dominate the collection, and the only chronologically diagnostic piece present amongst the modified artefacts consists of a Mesolithic pick / adze. With so few diagnostic pieces dating is unsecure, but based on technological and morphological traits a late prehistoric date (Middle to Late Bronze Age / Iron Age) can be given to the bulk of the assemblage. Although recent studies have showed that flint working carried on during the Iron Age (Humphrey 2003; 2007; Saville 1981; Young and Humphrey 1999), it is difficult to distinguish Iron Age material from other late prehistoric material. A small earlier (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) element was also identified.

	Flake	Blades, Blade-like flakes	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments, Tested nodules	Retouched forms	Hammerstones	Total	%
Phase 1.1	13	2	-	-	-	4	-	19	4.67%
Phase 1.2	24	1	-	4	15	1	-	45	11.06%
Phase 2.1	10	2	1	1	2	1	-	17	4.18%
Phase 2.2	113	11	4	12	31	10	1	182	44.72%
Undated	86	11	6	6	7	12	-	128	31.45%
Remaining assemblage *	6	2	-	1	3	3	1	16	3.93%
Total	252	29	11	24	58	31	2	407	100.00 %
%	61.92 %	7.13 %	2.70 %	5.90 %	14.25 %	7.62 %	0.49 %	100.00 %	

Table 3: Summary of the struck flint by period (*: Period 3 and unstratified)

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Methodology

Worked flint

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The burnt unworked flint was quantified but not examined in details.

Burnt unworked flint

5.2.3 The hand-collected fragments of unworked burnt flint were rinsed, scanned for worked pieces and quantified by piece and weight. The bunt unworked flint from the environmental samples were scanned for worked material and quantified by weight. Information regarding the degree of calcination and the degree of fragmentation were noted.

The Lithic Assemblage

Worked flint

Raw material

5.2.4 Two types of raw material were present. The majority of the pieces were manufactured from a light to dark grey or light brown flint with an abraded thin (<1mm-2mm) outer surface. Frost/thermal fractures as well as inclusions were common. This material represents chalk-derived flint, and it would have been available from surface deposits in the surrounding area of the site. No mined-flint was recorded. The second raw material differs from the first one only by the cortex. It is more greyish and slightly pitted. This material is characteristic of gravel-derived flint. It would have been available from local riverine sources, or from the beach 5km to the south, but it was most probably collected in the vicinity of the site. Both types of raw material appear to offer only moderate to poor flaking qualities.

Condition

5.2.5 A very small amount of pieces exhibit some heavy edge damage implying some degree of post depositional disturbance. Nonetheless, in general the flintwork exhibits moderate to slight edge damage with minimal signs of weathering, implying that the material has experienced negligible post-depositional movement. A total of 151 pieces were recorded as broken. The large majority of the flints are free from surface cortication, but 36 pieces exhibit incipient traces of white bluish surface discolouration.

Provenance

5.2.6 Sixteen pieces (3.93% of the total assemblage) came from medieval / post-medieval contexts or unstratified deposits (Table 3). A large proportion of the flintwork (44.72% of the total assemblage, n=182) derive from Middle / Late Iron Age features (Phase 2.2). These features consist mainly of pits and ditches associated with non-domestic enclosures and trackways. In comparison only

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17 pieces were recovered from Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (Phase 2.1) features, the majority producing only one flint. Middle Bronze Age (Phase 1.1) and Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.2) features and deposits produced 19 and 45 pieces respectively. At present the flintwork appears to derive principally from late prehistoric (Phase 2.2) contexts. But this distribution is only provisional because 31.45% of the assemblage (n=128) were collected from contexts that are currently undated.

The assemblage

5.2.7 The flints are separated into five groups, based on the presumed date of the deposits / features they were collected from. The majority of the pieces could be contemporary with the features, but several carefully worked pieces indicate an earlier element. It is clear that some features contain some redeposited material.

5.2.8 A total of 19 flints were recovered from features / deposits currently dated to Phase 1.1 (Middle Bronze Age). Six pieces including three flakes, a blade, an end-and-side scraper and a retouched flake came from a layer associated with a possible burnt mound (GP1). These pieces are unburnt with the exception of the scraper that is partially burnt on the dorsal face. The pieces are of mixed date. The blade is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date and therefore residual. The other five pieces are not necessarily associated with the possible burnt mound. Some pieces may have been present as surface finds prior to the deposition of the burnt unworked flint. Pit [448] GP2 produced a notched piece made on a blade-like flake, and it could predate the Middle Bronze Age. The remaining 12 pieces (ten flakes, a blade and a core tool) came from ditch GP4. The blade (context [266]) is Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The core tool (321g) from ditch terminus [143] is slightly reminiscent of an unfinished pick / adze in its morphology, but it is rather crudely made (with hinged terminated flake scars). It is more likely to represent a tool primarily reduced for use as a heavy-duty tool possibly with a digging function. It is likely to be of a Bronze Age date.

5.2.9 Features with a presumed Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.2) date produced 45 pieces (Table 4). These came from three features associated with Field System (GP5) including ditch ([355] SG9, 5 pieces) and two tree holes ([309] SG11, 10 pieces and [345] SG12, 30 pieces). The flintwork form a technologically coherent group. It is dominated by irregular flakes lacking in platform preparation. Several pieces are even likely to represent fortuitous knapping by-products rather than deliberate flakes. Cores are common. They are mostly used to remove small flakes, but again display no evidence of platform abrasion. Instead cones of percussion were common. The retouched component is limited to an end scraper. Made on a flake, it exhibits minimal retouch. The material from both tree holes exhibits only minimal signs of weathering and based on technological and morphological grounds it is likely to be contemporary with the features.

	Ditch [355]	Tree hole [309]	Tree hole [345]
Category	SG9	SG11	SG12
Flake	4	6	14
Blade-like flake	-	1	-
Irregular waste	-	-	4
Chip	-	-	-

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Single platform flake core	-	-	1
Multiplatform flake core	-	1	5
Core on a flake	-	1	-
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	1	-	6
End scraper	-	1	-
Total	5	10	30

Table 4: Flint assemblage from Late Bronze Age (Phase 1.2) features

5.2.10 Seventeen pieces came from Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (Phase 2.1) features; four post holes and six pits. These features contained very small quantities of flint (three pieces or less). Overall the assemblage comprises ten flakes, two blade-like flakes, a chip, a piece of irregular waste, a multiplatform flake core, a multiplatform blade core and a flake with very crude bifacial retouch. The majority of pieces are typical of flintworking towards the end of the prehistoric period. But several pieces are likely to be redeposited: the blade core (pit [172]) is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date and both blade-like flakes (posthole [223], pit [216]) are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age.

5.2.11 A large proportion of the assemblage comes from Middle / Late Iron Age features (Phase 2.2). In total, 182 pieces came from 54 contexts (Table 5). Overall the features produced small quantities of flints (often less than 10), but flints were abundant in ditch GP9 (43 pieces). Again the assemblage from Phase 2.2 deposits is very characteristic of late prehistoric flake-based industry. The cores and tested nodules are well represented (29 examples). They have all been randomly reduced and used to remove flakes. The modified component was limited to 12 pieces. They were minimally retouched including two end scrapers, an end-and-side scraper, a core tool, seven retouched flakes and a miscellaneous retouched piece. A large proportion of the material could be contemporary with the features, but some pieces could also be slightly earlier (Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age). Many pieces appear to be fortuitous knapping by-products rather than the result of deliberate designs. They could be associated with the manufacture of packing material, or they could have been struck when the ditches were dug up. Nonetheless, the assemblage contains also pieces that are without doubt earlier. Several flakes (less than 20) exhibit evidence for a more careful reduction strategy. A blade from ditch [185] GP9 displays characteristic of blade-based industry, and it is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Bronze Age in date. The end scraper from ditch [171] GP7 and the retouched flake from ditch [522] are likely to pre date the Middle Bronze Age. The scraper displays thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face, and the retouch flake exhibits fine retouch. It may represent a broken scraper or a broken knife.

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Category	GP7 enclosure other than domestic	GP9 boundary ditch / land division	GP11 and GP12 droveways / stock movement	GP15 and GP16 droveways / enclosure other than domestic	Others	Total
	Pits [202], [307]; ditches [269], [146], [171], [151] and [253]	Ditch slots [118], [251], [185], [207] and [599]	Ditches [139], [147], [290] and [257]	Ditches [446], [352], [514] and [525]	11 pits, a posthole and 12 ditch slots	
Flake	16	20	7	10	60	113
Blade	-	3	-	1	1	5
Bladelet	-	-	-	-	5	5
Blade-like flake	-	1	-	-	-	1
Irregular waste	-	3	1	3	5	12
Chip	-	-	-	-	4	4
Tested nodule/bashed lump	-	-	-	-	2	2
Single platform flake core	1	2	1	3	1	8
Multiplatform flake core	3	5	1	-	4	13
Unclassifiable/ fragmentary core	-	4	-	-	2	6
End scraper	1	-	-	-	1	2
End-and-side scraper	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other core tool	-	1	-	-	-	1
Retouched flake	-	4	-	-	3	7
Unclassifiable retouch/misc. Retouch	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hammerstone	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	21	43	10	17	91	182

Table 5: Flint assemblage from Middle/Late Iron Age (Phase 2.2) features

5.2.12 A large quantity of worked flint (128 pieces or 31.45% of the total assemblage) derive from features and deposits that are currently undated (Table 6). They come from postholes, pits, ditch slots and subsoil deposits. The majority of these deposits produced small amounts of material, the largest being pit [742] with seven pieces. The material is similar to the material recovered from the prehistoric features (Periods 1 and 2). It is characteristic of a late prehistoric flake-based industry (presence of irregular flakes with plain platforms, cores minimally worked, low quantity and low range of tools). Again a few earlier pieces were noted including a blade from the subsoil and several flakes. They were mainly found on their own or mixed with later material, but never forming a coherent group. An example is pit [742]. The feature produced seven flints including four flakes, a blade-like flake, an end-and-side scraper and a multiplatform blade core. The flakes display plain platforms and are typical of

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flint working towards the later prehistoric period. Based on technological and morphological grounds, the blade-like flake and the core (144g) are likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. Finally the fine retouch on the scraper indicate a pre Middle Bronze date. Four pieces came from three Medieval / Post Medieval features, two flakes, a blade-like flake and a piece of irregular waste.

	Remaining material		Total
Category	Undated features	Period 3 and unstratified	
Flake	86	6	92
Blade	5	1	6
Blade-like flake	6	1	7
Irregular waste	6	1	7
Chip	6	-	6
Tested nodule/bashed lump	1	-	1
Single platform flake core	-	1	1
Multiplatform flake core	3	1	4
Multiplatform blade core	1	1	2
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	2	-	2
End scraper	3	-	3
Side scraper	-	2	2
End-and-side scraper	2	-	2
Pick / adze	-	1	1
Other core tool	1	-	1
Retouched flake	4	-	4
Retouched blade-like flake	1	-	1
Unclassifiable retouch/misc. Retouch	1	-	1
Hammerstone	-	1	1
Total	128	16	144

Table 6: Flint assemblage from undated features and deposits, from Period 3 features and from unstratified deposits

Burnt unworked flint

5.2.13 A large quantity of burnt unworked flint (just over 280kg) was recovered through hand collection and from sample residues (Table 7). The amounts in Table 7 represent only a small proportion of the large quantity of unburnt worked flint present on site. Only small samples were hand-collected from features, and only a selection of the environmental samples has been fully processed (Table 8). Great care should therefore be given when interpreting the burnt flint assemblage.

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	Burnt unworked flint - weight (g) - samples				
	Hand collected		From sample residues		
Phase	Evaluation	Excavation	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
1.1	-	2370	-	225	2595
1.2	-	313	-	20	333
2.1	-	13192	-	51436	64628
2.2	160	71945	72	4995	77172
undated	15529	75909	31901	6141	129480
other	140	6284	-	-	6424
Total	15829	170013	31973	62817	280632

Table 7: Assemblage of burnt unworked flint

5.2.14 At present, almost half the assemblage (just under 130kg) came from features that are undated (Table 7). A large amount of burnt unworked flint (140kg) was also recovered from Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age (Phase 2.1) and Middle – Late Iron Age (Phase 2.2) features. But very small amounts were recovered from phases 1.1 and 1.2 features. The possible burnt mound (phase 1.1) produced very few burnt flints, but this is likely to be due to recovery bias (Table 8). The hand collected material from the possible burnt mound has been heavily calcined to a mid to light grey colour. The fragments are relatively small, measuring up to 35mm. A series of pits apparently associated with the possible burnt mound but currently dated to phase 2.1 produced varying quantities of fragments (Table 8). In fact burnt flint fragments were collected from a variety of features (ditches, pits postholes) across the site.

5.2.15 The Coastal Plain during the late prehistoric period saw the development of agriculture with clearances / land divisions, and the assemblage may partly relate to hedge / field clearance. However, the large majority of the material was heavily calcined and included both flints from surface deposits as well as flint pebbles. It seems that the material was intentionally heated. The fragments could therefore be associated with a disturbed burnt mound complex (or series of burnt mounds). The later involve the production of large quantities of hot water or steam. What remains more enigmatic is the use of this water/steam. Preferred theories include cooking (O'Kelly 1954) and bathing/steaming activities (Barfield and Hodder 1987; O'Drisceoil 1988). Other possible uses include salt working, brewing, leather working, dying. Finally burnt unworked flint fragments could have been used to dry corn (Cunliffe 1978, 178; Smith 1977, 52-4). Instead of drying grains in built ovens, grains could have been placed on skins spread over heated flints. This is conceivable given the importance of cereal cultivation on the Coastal Plain during the Iron Age (especially during periods of climatic deteriorations).

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Phase	Context	Origin	Parent context	Sub Group	Feature_type	Burnt unworked flint - Weight (g)	Burnt unworked flint - Description
1.1: MBA	285	No FCF hand collected	284	2	fill of occupation layer 284 - possible burnt mound	0	
1.1: MBA	282	No FCF hand collected	261	31	fill of occupation layer 261 - possible burnt mound	0	
1.1: MBA	178	Hand collected	179	1	fill of occupation layer 179 - possible burnt mound	204	Calcined mid to light grey; fragments up to 45mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	264	No FCF hand collected - sample <118>	263	32	pit associated with burnt mound?	9884	Calcined mid to light grey; fragments up to 55mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	283	No FCF hand collected	263	32	pit associated with burnt mound?	0	
2.1: LBA/EIA	239	Hand collected	241	29	pit associated with burnt mound?	580	Calcined mid / light grey to white; fragments up to 45mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	240	Hand collected	241	29	pit associated with burnt mound?	1624	Calcined mid to light grey; fragments up to 60mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	165	No FCF hand collected	165?	26	posthole associated with burnt mound?	0	
2.1: LBA/EIA	242	No FCF hand collected	245	30	fill of pit 245 -pit associated with burnt mound?	0	
2.1: LBA/EIA	243	No FCF hand collected - sample <116>	245	30	fill of pit 245 -pit associated with burnt mound?	17013	Calcined mid to light grey; fragments up to 50mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	244	No FCF hand collected	245	30	fill of pit 245 -pit associated with burnt mound?	0	
2.1: LBA/EIA	180	No FCF hand collected	182	28	fill of pit 182 - pit associated with burnt mound?	0	
2.1: LBA/EIA	181	Hand collected and sample <114>	182	28	fill of pit 182 - pit associated with burnt mound?	10091	Calcined light to mid grey; fragments up to 70mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	161	No FCF hand collected - sample <110>	160	27	fill of pit 160 - pit associated with burnt mound?	14030	Calcined mid to light grey; fragments up to 50mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	162	No FCF hand collected	160	26	fill of pit 160 - pit associated with burnt mound?	0	
2.1: LBA/EIA	163	No FCF hand collected - sample <111>	160	26	fill of pit 160 - pit associated with burnt mound?	3268	Calcined mid grey; fragments up to 45mm
2.1: LBA/EIA	164	No FCF hand collected - sample <112>	160	26	fill of pit 160 - pit associated with burnt mound?	420	Calcined mid light grey; fragments up to 35mm

Table 8: Summary of burnt unworked flint associated with possible burnt mount

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5.3 **Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A relatively large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation (quantified by broad date range in Table 9). The assemblage includes a small quantity of Middle/Late Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) or early Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery; however, the majority of the pottery belongs to the 1st millennium BC, including some diagnostic elements or moderate sized groups attributable to the later developed/decorated phases of the PDR tradition, the Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age and perhaps the transitional Middle/Late Iron Age period.

5.3.2 Despite the fairly large total size of the assemblage, the material is unfortunately mostly fairly undiagnostic. As a result it was often impossible to spot-date individual contexts with much certainty and it is therefore difficult to quantify precisely how much pottery belongs to each of these individual periods. However, overall, the Middle/Late Iron Age appears to be the best represented in terms of ceramics; Roughly half of the assemblage comes from deposits assigned to Middle/Late Iron Age stratigraphic phase 2.2. On the other hand, whilst very little of the assemblage has been assigned to stratigraphic phase 2.1 (12%), fabric types broadly typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age are much better represented overall, possibly because a large proportion of the assemblage belongs to deposits which are currently unphased.

Period	Pottery tradition(s)	Sherds	Weight (g)	EN
2500-1700BC	Beaker	1	1	1
1500-950BC	DR/plain ware PDR	191	1260	7
950-1BC	Developed/Decorated PDR, EIA, MIA, M/LIA	1890	14977	76
AD50-200	Roman	33	323	10
Total		2115	16561	78

Table 9: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery by broad date range (regardless of stratigraphic period)

5.3.3 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to site-specific fabric codes, formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a regional pottery types-series for Sussex, Roman fabrics were recorded using an adapted version of the Southwark/London typology (Marsh and Tyers 1978, Davies et al 1994) (with some additional codes for local types) which will be published in a forthcoming summary of Roman pottery from the West Sussex Coastal Plain (Doherty in prep a). Data were recorded on pro-forma sheets and entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

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Site specific fabric type-series

CALC1	Moderate, moderately sorted rounded voids from leached inclusions, sometimes including remnants of yellowish calcareous sedimentary inclusions
FLIN1	Very ill-sorted flint ranging from 0.2-8mm in a dense slightly silty matrix
FLIN2	Sparse/moderate moderately-sorted flint of 2.5-4.5mm in a dense slightly silty matrix
FLIN3	Moderate to common ill-sorted, mostly of 0.5-3mm, with some examples up to 4-5mm, in a dense slightly silty matrix
FLIN4	Moderate to common ill-sorted, mostly of 0.5-3mm, with some examples up to 4-5mm in a very silty, slightly micaceous matrix
FLIN5	Sparse to moderate flint of 0.5-5mm in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN6	Moderate ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a dense slightly silty matrix
FLIN7	Moderate moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm in a dense slightly silty matrix
FLIN8	Very common ill-sorted flint, mostly of 0.5-3mm and some examples up to 4mm, in a dense slightly silty matrix
FLIN9	Very common to abundant well-sorted flint of 0.2-1.5mm (or very rarely up to 2mm), in a silty matrix
FLIN10	Moderate well-sorted flint of 0.2-1.5mm (or very rarely up to 2mm), in a silty matrix
FLIN11	Very common to abundant moderately-sorted flint of 0.2-2.5mm (or very rarely up to 2mm), in a silty matrix
FLGL1	Sparse flint of 0.5-2mm in a silty matrix with moderate fine glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm
FLGL2	Sparse flint of 0.5-2mm in a silty matrix with moderate coarser glauconite of 0.4-0.5mm
FLQU1	Rare/sparse very fine flint of 0.2-0.5mm, in a very silty, slightly micaceous matrix
FLQU2	Common ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm, with moderate to common well-sorted quartz 0.2-0.3mm (some very rare dark glassy grains could represent glauconite but difficult to determine conclusively)
FLQU3	Rare/sparse flint of 0.5-3mm in a in a very silty, slightly micaceous matrix
GLAU1	Common glauconite 0.4-0.5mm in a silty matrix
GROG1	Moderate rounded grog of 1-2mm in a dense inclusionless matrix
LIME1	Very common ill-sorted fine gained limestone/chalk of 0.5-4mm, in dense slightly silty matrix
QUAR1	Moderate rounded quartz ranging from 0.1-5mm

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Residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

5.3.4 A single sherd of possible Beaker pottery was recovered as a residual piece in Iron Age post-hole [183]. Although it is an undecorated bodysherd, the fabric type (GROG1) is consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze date and the fairly thin-walled profile is probably more suggestive of Beaker than Grooved Ware or any of the Early Bronze Age urn traditions.

Period 1

5.3.5 Middle or Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery was well-stratified in just a few individual features, assigned to stratigraphic Period 1. The Phase 1.2 material includes a handle and a number of bodysherds from a fineware vessel (fabric FLIN9), found in ditch terminus [143]. This vessel has some similarities to globular urns which clearly make up an element of the Sussex Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition; however their distribution appears to be almost entirely on Downland sites, predominantly from east of the Adur (Ellison 1972, 34). Despite the huge quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery recorded, more recent synthetic work has failed to identify new examples from the Coastal Plain (e.g. Seager Thomas 2008; in prep). It is possible that this vessel, whose handles are of rounded rather than pierced lug type could be a transitional Middle/Late Bronze Age vessel. Given the fineness of the fabric, the presence of a reasonably substantial part of the profile (perhaps c.10-20% of the whole vessel), its central placement near the base of a ditch terminus and the fact that other pottery is entirely absent from ditch GP4, it seems possible that this represents a structured deposit. On the other hand an Iron Age type loomweight was found in another intervention through the same ditch (fill [226], cut [225]) so it is possible that the pottery in terminus [143] was redeposited.

5.3.6 Also assigned to Period 1 and located near to ditch [143], pit [235] contained a fairly large part of the base/lower wall of a thick-walled vessel in a very coarse flint-tempered fabric type (FLIN1) which can also be assigned with some confidence to the Middle Bronze Age. This feature also contained two bodysherds in a more moderately-coarse ware (FLIN3) which are probably contemporary. The pit also contained five very small, probably intrusive, sherds in fabrics (FLQU1; CALC1) which almost certainly belong to the 1st millennium BC, amounting to just 4g in total.

5.3.7 Another pit, [448], located some distance to the east has also been provisionally phased with Period 1 features though the 22 bodysherds which it contained are more ambiguous in date. The group produced some conjoining thick-walled sherds in the very coarse fabric FLIN8 which almost certainly belongs to the Middle Bronze Age as well as others in coarse to moderately-coarse wares (FLIN5 and FLIN6) which could be of Middle or Late Bronze Age date. However, nine sherds of reasonably substantial size, from an estimated five vessels, are in a fine, very well-sorted flint-tempered ware (FLIN10) which is more characteristic of the Iron Age fabrics from the site. In many ways, this group typifies the dating problems dating thrown up by the current assemblage: although the size, frequency and

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sorting of inclusions in different bodysherds from the same group seem to hint at problems of residuality/intrusiveness, the fact that flint-tempered wares predominate over such long timescales coupled with the lack of diagnostic feature sherds makes it difficult to date any of the sherds with complete certainty.

5.3.8 Pottery assigned to Phase 1.2 was similarly ambiguous in date and no feature sherds are present. It is not certain that this material is necessarily later than that from Phase 1.2 though some of it could be of Middle or Middle/Late Bronze Age date. The most notable element of this assemblage is a group of c.100 highly fragmented bodysherds from a single vessel found in ditch [355]. This is in a very coarse flint-tempered fabric (FLIN1) which could normally be assigned wholly to the Middle Bronze Age (1500-1150BC); however the fact that the vessel is quite thin-walled in relation to the coarseness of its fabric perhaps allows for the possibility of a date as late as the early undeveloped phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition. Again, this was directly associated with some small sherds in a more typically Iron Age flint-tempered fabric (FLIN10) and another intervention through the same ditch (GP5) produced a single Roman bodysherd.

5.3.9 There are also possible hints of structured deposition in the final stratified group assigned to Period 2. Here two adjacent but non-intercutting pits/post-holes [794] and [802] both contained substantial numbers of bodysherds apparent from the same vessel which appeared slightly burnt. There were 37 sherds, weighing 1.4kg from the former (which also produced two small sherds in a slightly varying moderately coarse fabric, FLIN6) whilst the latter contained 12 sherds, weighing 0.4 kg without any other accompanying pottery. No form elements were present but the coarseness of the fabric (FLIN3) and moderately thick-walled profile of the vessel suggest a DR or early undeveloped plain ware PDR vessel.

Period 2

5.3.10 Only a small quantity of pottery was found in features currently assigned to stratigraphic Phase 2.1 (245 sherds, weighing 2.98kg) and this includes some intrusive material of clearly Middle/Late Iron Age type. Discounting 33 sherds of intrusive calcareous rock-tempered pottery (CALC1), this assemblage is almost entirely flint-tempered and the most common fabric types are moderately coarse to coarse fabrics FLIN2 and FLIN3. Many of the other moderate coarsely flint-tempered fabrics are also broadly typical of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (FLIN4, FLIN5, FLIN6, FLIN7, and FLIN8). Also noted were a few rare examples of flint-with-glauconite fabrics (FLGL1, FLGL2) which occasionally occur in PDR assemblages from Sussex, though more often from east of Worthing (Seager Thomas 2008, 41) and four sherds of a single vessel in limestone rich fabric. A similar fabric was noted in probable developed plain ware group at Medmerry on the Manhood peninsula (Doherty in prep b).

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5.3.11 About 16% of sherds from deposits assigned to Phase 2.1 are flint-tempered wares with common and fairly well sorted inclusions (FLIN9, FLIN10, FLIN11). Fabrics of this type are more typical of mid/later 1st millennium BC assemblages. Given the fact that other clearly intrusive fabric types are also present in Phase 2.1, it is assumed that many of these sherds may also belong to the Middle/Late Iron Age; however, since Period 2 can only be dated fairly broadly, it is also possible elements of Phase 2.1 belong to the Early Iron Age and that fabrics of this type had started to emerge by that stage.

5.3.12 It should also be noted that, although only 12% of the assemblage is currently phased to Period 2.1, 44% of the assemblage as a whole is associated with fabrics which appear more typical of the PDR tradition than of the Iron Age (FLIN2-FLIN8). Again, although it is difficult to discount the possibility that occasional examples of coarser flint-tempered wares occurred in the later 1st millennium, the overall fabric composition suggests that quite a lot of residual PDR material occurs in later Iron Age features and that a significant proportion the assemblage which is currently unphased also belongs to the earlier 1st millennium.

5.3.13 The only large individual stratified group assigned to Phase 2.1 is from pit [100], which contained 126 sherds, weighing 2.35kg, from an estimated 22 vessels. Notably, this feature entirely lacks the better sorted flint-tempered wares discussed above. It also contains three examples of shouldered jars which have flattened rim tops with some evidence of light ill-defined finger-tip/fingernail impressions or scoring along the rim top. This, along with the presence of the limestone rich fabric noted above clearly places this group at least into the developed phase of the PDR tradition (c.950-800) and perhaps later. It is worth noting that this feature also produced a number of triangular loom weights, a typically Iron Age form. It has to be said that the pottery fabrics and form characteristics in this group, especially the continued dominance of relatively coarse and non-sandy flint-tempered fabrics, (FLIN2, FLIN3 and FLIN4), makes the group appear more typical of the period before c.600BC. However, given the lack of good associations between pottery and scientific dates from this period, it is difficult to rule out the possibility that this group belongs to the Early – as opposed to *earliest* – Iron Age.

5.3.14 Other feature sherds which seem likely to belong broadly to the early/mid 1st millennium include a jar with a short but flaring neck profile from post-hole [189], part of a group of stock-management related structural features (GP14). Interestingly this vessel was associated with one of the better sorted flint-tempered fabric types (FLIN10) and although this individual feature contained very little other pottery, the post-hole group as a whole contained a mixture of typically PDR fabrics (e.g. FLIN6, FLIN7) and better sorted ones (FLIN10, FLIN11). This, together with the single rimsherd probably suggests that this feature is significantly later than pit [100], probably belonging to the Early Iron Age proper (600-400BC).

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5.3.15 The remainder of the phased material (1054 sherds, weighing 7.07kg) has been assigned to stratigraphic Phase 2.2. This can probably be broadly assigned to the second half of the 1st millennium. For certain individual features, there is good evidence for differentiation in date within this broad timescale. However, as with the earlier material, precise dating was often hampered by the lack of large sealed groups or diagnostic elements: just seven individual features from this phase contained moderate or large assemblages and just 16 contained a feature sherd of some kind (several of which are inconclusively datable).

5.3.16 Possibly the earliest groups currently assigned to Phase 2.2, from pits [271] (59 sherds, weighing 0.39kg) and [454] (137 sherds, weighing 1090g) are almost entirely made up by more typically PDR style fabrics (FLIN2, FLIN3, FLIN6 and FLIN7) with a few sherds in better sorted flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN9, FLIN10 and FLIN11). This probably implies an Early Iron Age or earlier date although no feature sherds are present. A number of undiagnostic bodysherds from a single vessel in fabric FLIN6 from pit [454] featured a substantial internal carbonised residue. It is proposed that a sample will be submitted for radiocarbon dating which will hopefully help to narrow down the date range for Period 2 activity and the associated pottery assemblage.

5.3.17 One of the largest composite groups of pottery (119 sherds, weighing 1.20kg) comes from the recut of the enclosure (GP7). Several elements suggest an Early or transitional Early/Middle Iron Age assemblage. Aside from a small intrusive Roman sherd from [151] (an intervention with several intercutting relationships with other features) this group is entirely flint-tempered and contains a fairly even balance of finer PDR style fabrics (e.g. FLIN6, FLIN7) and Iron Age style well-sorted, commonly-tempered wares (FLIN9, FLIN10, FLIN11), together with a few sherds in sandier or glauconitic flint-tempered wares. Unfortunately, only a single small rimsherd is present: a squat short necked/squared bead rim form with vertical scored line decoration, again probably in keeping with a mid-1st millennium BC date.

5.3.18 Perhaps slightly later again is a group of 102 sherds, weighing 1.37kg from pit [307]. Here the PDR style fabrics are outnumbered by 2:1 by the well-sorted and commonly flint-tempered Iron Age style wares. A single form, a partially-complete vessel with necked upper profile and well-defined pedestal base from fill [304] is clearly analogous to a vessel assigned to the Early/Middle Iron Age during previous excavations at Roundstone Lane (Seager Thomas in prep; Angmering vessel 42). The five other forms appearing in this feature all have fairly well-defined necked profiles, suggesting an assemblage becoming more recognisably Middle Iron Age.

5.3.19 At some point during the Middle Iron Age, and probably in its latter half, a distinctive calcareous rock tempered ware (CALC1) appears to have emerged as an important fabric type. This ware type possibly comes from a Wealden source. On sites in the western Weald, such as Broadbridge Heath (Doherty in prep c) it can make up about 90% of Middle Iron Age

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assemblages. Close to its probable source, this fabric seemed to emerge earlier, perhaps in the Early Iron Age, and was certainly dominant by the early part of the Middle Iron Age. Fabrics of this type have also been noted in the hillforts of south Surrey and on the Sussex Coastal Plain, including in previous excavations at Roundstone Lane (Seager Thomas 2010, 21; in prep). In these areas, further from the likely production sites calcareous rock tempered fabrics appear to be associated with later Middle Iron Age assemblages, including that from Titnore Lane, Goring (Doherty 2010), where the fabric also appeared to carry on into the Late Iron Age (though it was unclear whether its appearance in early Roman groups was the result of residuality). The absence of this fabric from some of the medium and large groups mentioned above is probably chronologically significant and its presence can probably be seen as a marker of later Middle Iron Age dating, especially in groups where it makes up quite a large proportion of the assemblage.

5.3.20 In pit group GP17 for example, 109 very fragmentary sherds, weighing 0.52kg mostly comprise flint-tempered wares with 20% of sherds made up by fabric CALC1. By contrast in moderate sized groups from trackway ditches [543] and [446] this fabric type makes up 36% and 53% respectively. This increasing proportion may well be chronologically determined. Certainly the form types associated with the latter two groups are sinuous necked or bead rim jars which appear to be more well-developed Middle Iron Age vessel. Also of note are three features containing fragmentary but partially-complete vessel profiles in calcareous rock-tempered fabric CALC1. Two of these, pit [172] and trackway ditch [549] (G16), contained pedestal bases, similar to vessels found in Middle/Late Iron Age features in previous excavations at Roundstone Lane (Seager Thomas in prep), whilst trackway ditch [541] (also part of G16) contained much of the upper part of a bead rim jar. These vessels were all found without other accompanying pottery. This suggests that they do not come from a mixed midden source and may indicate that they represent a direct form of deposition or perhaps even deliberately placed deposits.

Roman pottery

5.3.21 A total of 33 Roman sherds, weighing 323g, were recovered during the excavation, mostly in Arun Valley sandy ware fabrics, including grey, orange oxidised and white variants as well as a single example of an Arun Valley fine grey ware. Also present was a sherd in Rowland's Castle grey ware and another in an unsourced grey ware. Most of the Roman pottery comprises small bodysherds occurring singly in features which are currently unphased or as intrusive material in features assigned to the prehistoric period. It is worth noting however, that trackway ditch [354], currently assigned to Middle/Late Iron Age phase 2.2, produced a partially-complete Arun Valley cordoned jar (dating to *c*.AD50-120).

5.4 **Post Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

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5.4.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered just 17 sherds of somewhat abraded pottery, weighing 236g, from seven individually numbered contexts. The earliest material appears to be of Early/Mid Saxon date though no particularly diagnostic feature sherds are present. Pit [135], fill [136] (SG 320) has nine bodysherds (44g) tempered with common flint grits that may be of 7th to 8th century date. A single fine sand tempered body sherd (6g) from post-hole [685] may be of 6th- to 7th- century date and a further fine sandy body sherd, but with some organic tempering, is probably of mid 6th- to mid 7th- century date (6g: pit [387]).

5.4.2 The medieval period is represented by a large (100g) fragment from a jug's strap handle in buff fine sandy ware from ditch [187] that is of c. 1225-1350 date. Sherds of fine Painted Ware-type from ditch [255] and subsoil [317] (the latter consisting of a flaring rim) are likely to be of later 13th- to 14th- century date.

5.4.3 The only post-medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation and consists of two bodysherds from 18th- to 19th- century glazed red earthenware vessels (context [61/002], 20g).

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 158g were recovered from two contexts: [188] and [524]. The piece of peg tile from [188] was over-fired, this preventing any assessment of fabric. It is most likely of post-medieval date. The CBM from [524] was a brick spall fragment, just large enough to show a compressed fabric of mid-late 19th century date or later. The brick fragment was small enough to be intrusive.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

5.6.1 A total of 805 fragments of fired clay weighing 18,703g were hand-collected from 76 contexts (62 features). This figure includes eighteen ceramic registered finds, encompassing sixteen fragments of triangular loom weight, one spindle whorl, and one fired clay ball that may have functioned as a slingshot. A further 296 pieces of fired clay weighing 989g were also retrieved from twelve selected environmental samples: <121>, <125>, <128>, <131>, <137>, <138>, <139>, <141>, <142>, <143>, <144> and <146>. The average weight per fragment of the clay resulting from the environmental material was 3.3g, and all of it was heavily abraded. This report will therefore focus on the better preserved clay collected during the excavation.

Methodology

5.6.2 All the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was primarily conducted macroscopically although a x20 binocular microscope was utilised when necessary. Fabric descriptions were defined using the

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following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure.

Summary of fabrics and forms

5.6.3 Seven fabrics were distinguished across the fired clay assemblage, and are detailed in Table 10. These can be further subdivided into four groups, the first including F1 and F1A, which were both notable by their brickearth quality and fairly soft fired state. F2 was very distinct fabric being the only fabric with such an apparent quantity of chalk pieces, and therefore forms its own group. F3, F4, and F5 all share enough similarities to suggest they share a common source, although F4 does appear to have been mixed with softer and cleaner fabric F1. Like F2, F6 was very distinct, containing fire-cracked flint fragments as a temper, which is a practice associated with Middle Bronze Age (MBA) clay objects (Anna Doherty, pers. comm.).

Group	Fabric	Description
Group 1	F1	Clean-looking and often soft reddish-orange or brown fabric, sparse mica.
	F1A	F1 but with sparse coarse quartz and sparse pebbles up to 5mm; sparse-moderate calcareous inclusions/chalk up top 1mm.
Group 2	F2	Beige-buff coloured clay with common chalk up to 10mm.
Group 3	F3	Medium orange-red fabric, with common cream marbling and pale silty deposits. Dark red iron-rich deposits.
	F4	Mix of F1 and F3; harder than F1; less marbling/deposits than F3.
	F5	Pale buff/pink fabric with common red clay scatter and pellets up to 7mm.
Group 4	F6	Similar to F1 but with common fragments of FCF up to 5mm. Middle Bronze Age fabric?

Table 10: Fired clay fabric types

5.6.4 Across the assemblage F1 was the most common fabric type, with 568 clay pieces of this fabric; only six pieces were in F1 variation F1A. All the other clay types were significantly less frequent; there were only 45 examples of F2, 65 of F3, 66 of F4, and eleven of F5. Only one piece of clay was found in F6, but this was a fairly substantial fragment that was likely once part of a larger object, since abraded to the point of being undiagnostic. There were also 43 clay pieces that were either too fragmented, reduced or burnt to distinguish original fabric type, and a further quantity that were under- or even unfired, for example a piece of clay from context [697] that appears to have been subject to shaping following excavation, suggesting that it was still pliable when retrieved. Cynthia Poole also notes that some of the triangular loom weights from Danebury appeared underfired (Poole 1984, 406), which she suggests may be related to weaving being an indoor activity, and therefore not necessitating the weights to be fired to the same extent as objects that would have been used outside, such as possible the possible sling shot recovered from [334], RF <15>.

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5.6.5 Significant across the fired clay assemblage was the number of fragments that could be identified as large triangular loom weights, of the type generally associated with the Iron Age and Roman periods (Tyrell 2015). In those instances that this identification was without question, those fragments were registered (see Table 11), but there were a further 28 fragments collected form [274], [276] and [277] that also displayed characteristics typical of triangular loom weights, for example two adjacent flat surfaces connected by a curving edge and/or well-defined linear impressions of 10-11mm Ø. In total there were 103 hand-collected fragments identified as loom weight pieces, which amounts to approximately 13% of all fired clay excavated (not including the clay extracted from the environmental samples). A single hard-fired and well preserved ceramic spindle whorl was also recovered from context [276].

5.6.6 The small, spherical ball of hard-fired clay from [334] does not have any defining characteristics that enable it to be easily associated with a particular function, but similarly shaped clay balls from Danebury have been identified as slingshots (Poole 1984, 399, Fig 7.44: 7.9). It would thus not be unreasonable to posit that this clay object too was used as a slingshot. A number of other clay fragments from contexts [106], [405], and [602] are believed to be broken pieces of other, non-identifiable clay objects. This includes the large piece of clay in Bronze Age fabric F6 from [106].

5.6.7 330 pieces of the clay hand-collected from Roundstone Lane were undiagnostic, mainly due to the poor condition and fragmented state. Approximately half of the 'undiagnostic' material had been subject to heat, and was either clearly burnt or reduced to black.

Context	Registered finds	Description
105	<1>, <2>, <3>, <4>,	Fragments of triangular loom weight
106	<5>, 11>, <12>, <17>	Fragments of triangular loom weight
210	<7>	Fragments of triangular loom weight
266	<10>	Fragments of triangular loom weight
274	<8>, <13>	Fragments of triangular loom weight
276	<6>	Fragments of triangular loom weight; complete ceramic spindle whorl.
295	<9>	Fragments of triangular loom weight
306	<16>	Fragments of triangular loom weight
334	<15>	Spherical clay object; weight?
1183	<14>	Fragments of triangular loom weight

Table 11: Ceramic registered finds by context

Fired clay by phase and context

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5.6.8 The greatest quantities of fired clay were recovered from Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA) pit [100] (contexts [105] and [106]); Middle-Late Bronze Age (MBA-LBA) pit [271] (contexts [274], [276] and [271]); and Middle-Late Iron Age (MIA-LIA) pit [629] (contexts [631] and [632]). As a whole, the majority of the clay came from features dating to the MIA-LIA phase, although a significant quantity also came from the transitional LBA-EIA period. A summary of the rest of the fired clay, divided by phase, is shown in Table 12.

Phase	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
1.1: MBA	10	1.2	352	1.9
1.2: MBA/LBA	1	0.1	2	0.0
2.1: LBA/EIA	221	27.5	9264	49.5
2.2: MIA/LIA	370	46.0	6632	35.5
3: Med/PM	9	1.1	7	0.0
Unphased	194	24.1	2446	13.1
Total:	*805*	*100%*	*18,703g*	*100%*

Table 12: Comparative quantities of fired clay per phase

5.6.9 Pit [100] produced 206 pieces of fired clay, including registered loom weights <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <11>, <12>, and <17>, 153 pieces of possible daub - including a good number with wattle impressions – and the undiagnostic mass of clay in MBA fabric F6. Of interest was one partial triangular loom weight (RF <11>) that appeared to have been sliced laterally through the core. Both the 'core' and exterior were worn very flat and smooth, suggesting the re-use of this object, although as what is unclear.

5.6.10 Pit [271] produced less clay at 58 pieces, but with the exception of sixteen fragments that were deemed undiagnostic, the pit was full of fragments that appeared to be broken loom weight pieces, in addition to more definitely diagnostic loom weights <6>, <8>, <13> and <18>. The single spindle whorl was also recovered from this pit, strongly suggesting refuse from cloth manufacturing activities. The spindle whorl was far better made and preserved than the loom weight fragments.

5.6.11 All the clay recovered from pit [629] is likely to be daub. Although some did not have diagnostic features, the homogenous nature of the assemblage in terms of fabric combined with almost 15% of the clay having wattle impressions suggests that the deposit as a whole is likely to be discarded daub. The rest of the fired clay was distributed more sporadically across other features on site, many of which only contained a few undiagnostic scraps. The pieces of potential hearth or fire pit lining containing charcoal fragments came from un-phased pit [438], and nine highly fragmented clay pieces (average weight 1.2g) were collected from deposits dated to the medieval or post medieval period, but are likely to be residual scraps from earlier phases.

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5.6.12 A number of features on site have been associated with the storage and processing of grain, for instance pits containing burnt grain, and posted structures believed to have been used as storage. With this in mind it is possible that some of fired clay deposits within the pits are structured deposits, a practice noted elsewhere in Britain during the Iron Age (and elsewhere in Europe during the Bronze Age) where dis-used grain storage pits appear to have been later filled with particular objects in a deliberate, potentially 'ritual' manner (Cunliffe 1992; Hill 1995; Stevenson 2013; Wells 2016). The validity of this interpretation and any apparent 'structure' of the deposits would require further work, and recommendations for this are detailed following the summaries of significance and potential.

5.7 **Bulk Metalwork** by Susan Chandler

5.7.1 Ten iron objects weighing a total of 315g were recovered from two contexts during the excavation. All are in a corroded, incomplete, poor condition making identification troublesome. A rectangular sectioned bar fragment was recovered from context [106], a pit fill. The remaining nine objects are undiagnostic fragments of plate or strip, recovered from context [132], a ditch fill. It is not clear if these fragments are part of the same object.

5.8 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The excavations recovered just 362g of slag from 22 individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 312g (32 individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from one of 12 environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive.

5.8.2 The current assessment represents an overview of the slag by type and provisional period based on ceramic date and suggested association. It is possible that further analysis work on the stratigraphy and spot dating will shift some contexts between periods, particularly considering residuality. Despite this the current overview is considered to be a reliable guide to the main trends and allows an informed assessment of potential. To that end the assemblage is summarised in Table 13.

Type/Period	Unphased	MBA	MBA/LBA	LBA/EIA	MIA/LIA	Med/PM
Number of contexts	8	1	2	2	8	1
Magnetic Fines	9g	4g	1g	-	23g	-
Fuel ash slag	27g	1g	-	226g	28g	6g
Hammerscale	2g	1g	1g		3g	-
Smithing	-	-	-	-	30g	
Totals	38g	6g	2g	226g	84g	6g

Table 13: Summary of slag assemblage by period

5.8.3 Virtually all the residues contain 'magnetic fines'. These consist of well-rounded burnt pieces of clay and ferruginous siltstone and sandstone that

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have had their magnetic properties enhanced through heating. They could be the result of any activity that created notable heat, including domestic hearths and stubble burning and as such are not necessarily the result of any industrial activity.

5.8.4 Fuel ash slag accounts for 288g of the assemblage (including 24 hand-collected pieces). All of this material consists of the fairly typical lightweight, well aerated and often vitrified type. This type of slag is not diagnostic of process and can be derived from any number of high temperature activities, including domestic hearths. Unsurprisingly it is represented in small quantities in most periods though the LBA/EIA has a notable peak, all but 1g of this material deriving from pit [100] (SG 143).

5.8.5 Metalworking slag is extremely rare at the site. Just eight pieces (30g) were recovered - all from Mid/Late Iron Age ditch [118]. There is also a very sparse scatter of hammerscale in the residues from smithing activity. Middle Bronze Age pit [448] (SG 3) produced a notable 10-25 flakes and four spheroid hammerscale fragments though, if the ceramic dating is secure, this material is likely to represent intrusive Iron Age material. The single hammerscale sphere from MBA/LBA pit [794] (SG 8) is likely to be intrusive. The majority of the meagre hammerscale assemblage was recovered from MIA/LIA deposits, most notably pit [347] (SG 97) but even here only 10-25 flakes are involved. Whatever the case, it would appear there was very limited iron smithing occurring somewhere in the vicinity.

5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations at the site produced 59 pieces of stone, weighing 3121g, from 28 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. The assemblage is characterised in Table 1 by type, period and probable source.

Type/Period	Unphased	LBA/EIA	MIA/LIA	PM
Number of contexts	*13*	*1*	*11*	*3*
Coastal Plain area				
Bognor Rock	4/118g	-	-	-
Medium ferruginous sandstone	3/288g	-	3/122g	-
Coarse Tertiary sandstone	5/184g	-	-	-
Sarsen	2/50g	-	-	-
Low Weald				
Hythe Beds Sandstone (Lower Greensand)	2/58g	1/148g	6/526g	1/116g
Beach				
Quartzite	1/844g	-	5/120g	-
Quartz	1/14g	-	-	-
Flint pebble	-	-	1/146g	2/70g
Granite	-	-	1/26g	-
Fine-grained igneous cobble	5/178g	-	-	-
Non-local English				
Coal	2/1g	-	-	-
Imported				
German lava	13/74g	-	-	1/38g

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Totals	***38/1809g***	***1/148g***	***16/940g***	***4/224g***

Table 14: Characterisation of the geological material by type/period.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

5.9.2 The only stone from this period consists of a piece of Hythe Beds Lower Greensand quern from post-hole [176] (SG 39). The full thickness of the stone has not survived though part of the (burnt) grinding face has.

Mid/Late Iron Age

5.9.3 Six pieces of Hythe Beds sandstone were recovered from contexts allocated to this period. Virtually all are from definite querns – the one rounded cobble-like piece from ditch [269] may be part of a grinding stone. The more distinctive quern fragments have surviving parts of their grinding faces (again usually burnt) but none have full thicknesses remaining (though some were in excess of 50mm). These fragments were recovered from ditch [269], pit [271], pit [343], ditch [557], ditch [569] and pit [629]. The three quartzite pieces were undoubtedly collected from the local beach, even if they originally derived from the SW. The hardness of the stone often means that light use for polishing or sharpening does not leave any notable use-wear. However, one of the current pieces, an off-white flattened oval pebble (34g) from pit [271] (SG 34) has a notable polish wear on opposed surfaces. The remaining stone from this period consists of a mix of unworked locally available pieces from either Tertiary deposits or the beach.

Post-medieval

5.9.4 The only stone of note from this period consists of a further piece of Hythe Beds sandstone quern from medieval ditch [134] (SG 337) and an amorphous lump of German lava that certainly derives from a quern (medieval ditch [187], SG 338). Although both could represent residual Roman material both stone types were still utilised as querns in the medieval period.

Unphased

5.9.5 A relatively large quantity of the stone was recovered from contexts that are currently unphased (Table 14). These include a range of types from local Tertiary sources, the beach and from further afield. All the pieces of the Hythe Beds sandstone and German lava are undoubtedly from querns but no pieces have anything more diagnostic than was seen in the Mid/Late Iron Age assemblage.

5.10 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.10.1 A small animal bone assemblage containing 38 hand-collected fragments has been recovered from 8 contexts. A further 13g of bone was retrieved from whole-earth samples. The bone derives from pit fills, most of which have been spot-dated to Early/Middle Iron Age.

Method

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5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. The assemblage does not contain any recordable mandibles (those with two or more teeth in-situ) or measurable bones.

The Assemblage

5.10.3 The assemblage is in a poor condition containing small, eroded fragments of bone. Of the 38 fragments collected by hand, 18 have been identified to taxa (Table 15).

	Prehistoric [331]	Iron-Age [105], [106], [132], [304]	Mixed [306]	Undated [133]
Cattle	1	3		1
Horse			1	
Large Mammal		1	5	
Medium Mammal		6		
Total	1	10	6	1

Table 15: NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts by period

5.10.4 Cremated and calcined fragments of medium and large-mammal long-bones were recovered from contexts [105], [106] and [631]. Context [132] contains small, eroded fragments from a cattle metacarpal and a first phalanx.

5.10.5 A total of 13g of animal bones were retrieved from whole earth samples. These fragments are small (generally less than 4mm), poorly preserved and unidentifiable. The majority of these fragments, 12g in total, are cremated.

5.10.6 There is no evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology on the bones.

5.11 The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

Introduction

5.11.1 During excavation work at the site bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of pits, postholes and a ditch to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. Twenty four samples were judged to be of high priority and were selected for post excavation assessment. Selected sampled deposits ranged in date from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. The following report assesses the contents of these samples and the significance and potential of the environmental remains to contribute to discussions of environment and fuel use at the site.

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Methodology

5.11.2 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety; the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots (or 100ml subsamples for the larger ones) were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). The larger flots were not assessed in their entirety, but subsamples of 100ml were taken and their volume and weight recorded alongside those of the whole flots.

5.11.3 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990; Leney and Casteel 1975). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 1, Phase 1 and 2 (Middle Bronze Age)

Samples <115> [447] and <147> [795]

5.11.4 These two samples, from Bronze Age pit fills, produced flots whose matrix was dominated by uncharred rootlets and twigs. This material indicates low level disturbance and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. Charred plant remains were only recovered from pit [448]. These consisted in roughly thirty caryopses of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), as well as a small amount of indeterminate grasses (Poaceae). Charcoal was recovered in small amounts and it did not warrant identification work.

Period 2:1 (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)

Samples <100> [106], <102> [105], <110> [161], <111> [163], <112> [164], <113> [173], <114> [181], <116> [243] and <118> [264]

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5.11.5 Samples from *Period 2.1* originated entirely from pit features. Charred plant remains were limited to two contexts. Pit [100] yielded about fifteen caryopses of wheat, as well as glume bases of emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). The preservation went from low to moderate, suggesting that analysis could help refine the chaff fragments identification. Seeds of wild plants consisted in grasses, docks (*Rumex* sp.) and goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). A small amount of wheat and grass caryopses and of seeds of pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and goosefoots were recorded from feature [172].

5.11.6 A number of samples from this period yielded a large enough amount of charcoal to warrant identification work. Interestingly, oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the dominant taxon only in pit [108]. The other pit fills presented a more mixed array of woody taxa, such as hazel (*Corylus avellana*), alder/hazel (*Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and the Maloideae subfamily The latter includes several taxa, such as apple, pear and hawthorn among others, which are indistinguishable on grounds of wood anatomy. Some oak was however present alongside other taxa in most of these samples.

Period 2.2 (Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age)

Samples <101> [117], <115> [209], <117> [247], <121> [304], <126> [483], <131> [631], <142> [339], <143> [385], <144> [415] and <146> [791].

5.11.7 The vast majority of the samples from *Period 2.2* were extracted from pits, except sample <115>, which was taken from ditch [207]. Nearly all the flots were dominated by uncharred contaminants, such as rootlets, twigs and occasional goosefoot seeds. Charred plant remains were generally present in low numbers. Pit [790] however contained over 50 crop seeds, including hulled barley and wheat caryopses; some of the latter presented sprouts or scars left by sprouting. Sprouting occurs when the cereal grains are soaked in water, a processed used in malting. Other features rich in plant remains were pits [387] and [246]. The samples from these contexts yielded caryopses of cereals and grasses, as well as seeds of knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.). Pit [484] contained a large amount of Celtic/broad beans (*Vicia faba*). Most of them were picked from the residue of the sample. No other charred plant remains were recorded from this context. The only other evidence of non-cereal crops at the site came from pit [387], where one bean was also recorded.

5.11.8 Charcoal fragments were retrieved in small numbers and only pit fill [117] yielded enough to warrant identification work. The only identified taxon was oak

Period 2 (Iron Age)

Samples <135> [724], <138> [683] and <141> [756].

5.11.9 These samples originated from three Iron Age posthole fills. The flot matrixes were dominated by uncharred rootlets and seeds of goosefoots and elders (*Sambucus* sp.). Posthole [755] yielded a caryopsis of possible barley (cf *Hordeum* sp.), a seed of knotgrasses and a pod of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). On the other hand, posthole [683] yielded between twenty and thirty caryopses of wheat and wheat/barley.

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5.12 Radiocarbon Dating

5.12.1 Six samples have been sent for radiocarbon dating to try and establish a finer range of dates for some of the activity recorded on site. However, at the time of writing the results have not returned. The whole earth samples taken which have yet to be processed might release further potential for radiocarbon dating.

5.12.2 The results of the current phase of radiocarbon dating will assist in forming any necessary future programme of dating.

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6.0 POTENTIAL and SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 *RO1.1: To further define and characterise the land use identified during the evaluation; can such evidence inform on the long-term history of Bronze Age land division in Sussex?*

6.1.2 Little additional Bronze Age activity was encountered during the excavation. Evidence was restricted to four pits, a single short length of ditch with a tree bole at its eastern end and the interpretation of a possible burnt mound. Some residual Bronze Age flintwork and pottery was recovered from later contexts.

6.1.3 Despite a single ditch most likely of Late Bronze Age date being excavated, this on its own cannot inform to any great degree on the practice of land division during this period and how it might have altered over time. The additional sporadic features also provide little further information on how the land was divided, but may add some detail to how the Coastal Plain was utilised.

6.1.4 Additionally, the eastern portion of a rectangular enclosure was revealed which appears to date to the latter part of the Bronze Age or, more likely, the Early Iron Age. The function of this enclosure is unclear, although comparison with any potentially similar features might provide some means of interpretation. It is unlikely that this feature constitutes a part of formal largescale land division within this period, but if parallels can be found within their landscape settings then inferences of Bronze Age land division within the Angmering locale might be possible.

6.1.5 *RO1.2: The site has archaeological remains of multiple periods; can this inform on the nature of the Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age transition?*

6.1.6 The evidence points to activity commencing in the Middle to Late Bronze Age, with only a few features recorded. In comparison to the Bronze Age evidence, Middle to Late Iron Age activity was less limited. The evaluation hinted at a degree of activity dating to this period, but its character and focus was unclear and the understanding of the character of this period of the site has been significantly enhanced by the excavations.

6.1.7 There are several facets to the evidence uncovered for the Middle to Late Iron Age. There is a large land division running along the western portion of the site with a separate phase of a trackway or droveway which runs parallel to and to the north at right angles to this. The stratigraphic sequence of these divisions of land and delineation of movement is uncertain and in parts could be contemporary, although there is a clear chronological separation at the western side where the boundary ditch is straddled by the routeway.

6.1.8 Bounded by these ditches are a series of pits and square post-built structures. The dating for the post-built structures is scant but many of the pits can be assigned a Middle to Late Iron Age origin and by association the post-built structures also. The post-built structures are most likely grain

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stores, while the pits relate to processing the grain. Which processes might be represented is unclear, but there is evidence to suggest both grain drying prior to storage but also perhaps malting of wheat for alcohol production. Bread making is a further activity that might have occurred on site, though direct supportive data for this is absent.

6.1.9 Overall, evidence points to a combination of both pastoral and arable activity on site during the Middle to Late Iron Age. Livestock management and movement is inferred by the presence of track/droveways with the indications of bread production and brewing providing a base for crop production.

6.1.10 How the agrarian elements of the site relate to the transition from the Middle to Late Iron Age is unclear as the dating for many of the features has been by association with others that only have broad Mid to Late Iron Age phasing. More accurate dating of the artefactual remains is difficult (as discussed in section 5.3.2). Radiocarbon dating might provide some closer definition to the phasing of the site and there is potential for this with charred remains from some of the bulk samples taken.

6.1.11 Although much of the site is of Middle to Late Iron Age date and the transition from one to the other is difficult to interpret on an intra-site basis, a shift in occupation might be apparent on an inter-site basis, relating to the nearby Angmering By-pass and Roundstone Lane sites as well as the recent evaluations in the area revealing prehistoric activity (ASE 2016).

6.1.12 There is a distinct lack of settlement evidence at the site, which is particularly pertinent when compared to the recorded agricultural activity. The quantity of artefactual evidence and frequency of features indicates that the excavated portion of the site lay on the near periphery of a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement.

6.1.13 *RO1.3: What can the Roman remains on the site further inform on the character of Roman rural settlement and the Roman agricultural economy in the area?*

6.1.14 Few Roman remains were recovered during the excavation phase of work to add to the small quantity from the evaluation. Most of the finds are intrusive and are likely to be a result of manuring in the area, except for one slightly larger group of pottery from a single vessel recovered from part of ditch GP21. The presence of this group is harder to explain as intrusive, but with the otherwise predominantly Middle to Late Iron Age pottery recovered from this ditch, it is possible that the feature enjoyed some longevity into the Roman period or remained as a noticeable depression in the landscape.

6.1.15 The dearth of Roman evidence provides little elucidation on the Roman settlement or agricultural economy of the area, but does infer its low level use during this period which have been on the periphery of nearby Roman activity uncovered at the previous Roundstone Lane site.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

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The Stratigraphic Sequence

Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

6.2.1 A small collection of lithics attributable to this period were recovered. In isolation these are of low significance, but they do continue the trend of evidence suggesting use of the Coastal Plain during this time.

Phase 1: Bronze Age

6.2.2 The earliest cut features encountered at the site date from this period and comprise four small pits containing groups of Middle Bronze Age pottery. The function of these pits and how they relate to other aspects of archaeology from this period revealed on nearby sites is unclear. Additionally, there is a possible burnt mound, the precise date of which is uncertain.

6.2.3 Archaeology dating to this period has been recovered from nearby excavations associated with the Angmering By-pass (OA 2002) and it is possible that the features present on this site may comprise a peripheral extension of that activity. As with all burnt mounds, their precise function remains ambiguous and the addition of a further example might shed limited light upon processes in which they were used. As such, any evidence from this period could be deemed to be of local significance when regarded with other datasets.

6.2.4 Land division is noted from the Late Bronze Age across the Coastal Plain (Yates 2007) and the ditch encountered here may suggest its continuation (perhaps again, from the By-pass site to the northeast). The small quantity of Late Bronze Age activity from the site is of low significance, however, it should be considered alongside other sites from the Angmering area which show evidence of contemporary land-division (e.g. OA 2002; ASE 2003). In this regard the evidence can be regarded of local significance.

Phase 2: Iron Age

6.2.5 The earliest indication of Iron Age activity at the site is related to a portion of a rectangular enclosure. Its precise dating and function remain unclear and no features are obviously related to it. Until parallels are studied the significance and potential of this enclosure are ill-defined, however, it is estimated to be of local-regional level importance.

6.2.6 By the Middle to Late Iron Age activity had increased and forms the larger portion of evidence recovered from the site. Overall the nature of the results appears to be agricultural with grain production, storage and processing for bread and/or alcohol. Probable 'structured deposits' relating to these processes suggest some 'ritual' activity was taking place. With this in mind, and in consideration of the Coastal Plain's importance within the wider Iron Age settlement context this site is certainly of regional significance.

Anglo-Saxon

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6.2.7 Saxon sherds were retrieved in small quantities from two features, with nine sherds present in pit [135] and an isolated fragment from posthole [685]. The sherds from [135] were the only finds recovered from this feature suggesting it is of this period, whilst the other is likely intrusive. An isolated feature of this date, although interesting, is of limited significance, although it adds to the Saxon material derived from the immediate area of Angmering.

Phase 3: Post-medieval

6.2.8 A single east to west aligned ditch of post-medieval date was discovered. It does not appear on any historic maps and might have served as a minor land division for Ecclesden Manor. On its own this feature provides little of significance to the archaeological record

Worked Flint

6.2.9 The assemblage from Roundstone Lane provides evidence for presence at and around the site that predates the Middle Bronze Age (Phase 1.1) and evidence for activity during the late prehistoric period (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age).

Mesolithic

6.2.10 Flints characteristic of a narrow blade-based industry were uncommon (c. 3). Nonetheless, the only piece from the entire assemblage that can be securely dated can be attributed to the Mesolithic period. It consists of a pick. The tool was found unstratified, but it is in a fair condition. A multiplatform blade core from Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age Phase 2.1 pit [172] SG46 is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

6.2.11 The main significance of the Mesolithic material is that it contributes to the broader picture of early prehistoric presence in the area. But although it demonstrates an early use of this area, the very small quantity of flints suggests infrequent and low-key visits. In the vicinity of the site and on the Coastal Plain overall, evidence for Mesolithic presence remains scarce. And with the exception of a few stratified sites, the evidence is often limited to surface finds or residual finds.

Neolithic Early Bronze Age

6.2.12 The assemblage contains also very few Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pieces. No diagnostic pieces such as polished axes, arrowheads, serrated pieces were found, and the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age assemblage is solely represented by pieces dated on technological and morphological grounds. No coherent groups were found, and these pieces were found either mixed with later material or on their own. Examples includes the end-and-side scraper from undated pit [742] and the end scraper from ditch [171] G7, but also several carefully worked flakes. As for the Mesolithic, and despite the proximity of significant flint mines, evidence for this period is limited in the area surrounding the site. Finds consist mainly of isolated surface finds. Nonetheless recent excavation at Broadwater Walk in Worthing has identified a pit with at least nine Early Neolithic vessels (TVAS

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2014), and to the west, work at Oldland Farm in Bognor Regis has revealed Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features (Margetts in prep).

6.2.13 The main significance of the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age assemblage is that it provides evidence for activity in the landscape. However given the mixing nature of the assemblage, and in the absence of any stratified or any large assemblage the level and type of activity is difficult to appreciate. In fact the assemblage suggests only a very small increase in activity compared with the previous Mesolithic period.

Late prehistoric (Middle – Late Bronze Age / Iron Age)

6.2.14 Flints characteristic of late prehistoric flake-based industry were best represented. Overall the assemblage is dominated by débitage products of which flakes are the dominant type. They are mainly poorly worked with plain or cortical platforms. The assemblage is also represented by a fair amount of cores. They are mostly crudely worked, used to remove small flakes. Other characteristics include the low number and low range of tools in the assemblage. These are dominated by minimally retouched tools. The assemblage is also characterised by the presence of various pieces that appear to be more fortuitous knapping by-products rather than the result of deliberate designs. Several could have been struck when the ditches were dug up. Others could be associated with the manufacture of packing material. Large unworked nodules were found for example in undated postholes [579] SG200 and [583] SG202. Whilst flint working during the Iron Age period is more and more accepted, separating Iron Age material from earlier late prehistoric material remain difficult. It is therefore difficult to know the level to which the material is contemporary with the features or redeposited. However, considering the condition of the flints, the fair condition of the material indicates only minimal post depositional disturbance. It is therefore likely that the majority of the flints are contemporary with the features they came from.

6.2.15 Flints were mostly found in small concentrations, with the only large assemblage coming from boundary ditch / land division G9 (43 pieces). The assemblage consists mainly of knapping débitage, and it provides evidence for flint knapping in proximity of the ditch. Chips are absent from the feature, but this may change with the processing of more samples.

6.2.16 The assemblage indicates that expedient flint knapping was carried out. Tool using activities were also taking place, but given the limited range of tools present, this activity was possibly only marginal.

6.2.17 The flint assemblage has the potential to increase our understanding of the chronology at and around the site during the prehistoric period. It can complement the wider appreciation of human activity and occupation in the area during the prehistoric period. However it will contributes little to our understanding of the exact function of the site during the early prehistoric period or its role within the broader context of occupation. At present it has limited potential to inform on the range of activities carried out during the later prehistoric period. This is mainly due to the relatively un-diagnostic nature of the assemblage and its mixed nature. However, it may have the

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potential to characterise depositional practices during that period. No further analytical work is proposed.

Burnt unworked flint

6.2.18 The assemblage of burnt unworked flint has the potential to provide evidence for the location and the extent of burnt flint related activities performed at the site. However the precise function of this type of material is unclear. It could have involved land clearances, food preparation processes, agricultural, craft or industrial activities, or even more general cultural / religious practices involving washing or bathing. Whatever its function, it appears to relate to a significant activity (or activities). If the presence of a burnt mound is confirmed, it would be recommended to date the feature.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Significance

6.2.19 The Deverel-Rimbury and Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages are of fairly small size compared with the numerous assemblages from the region already published or in preparation, including one from the immediate vicinity of the site itself (Seager Thomas in prep). The possible evidence for structured deposition including pottery is however, of local or some limited regional significance.

6.2.20 Large Iron Age pottery groups from the central part of the Coastal Plain are much rarer and this aspect of the assemblage therefore has some regional significance although the lack of large diagnostic groups and the difficulty of dating or phasing many of the individual contexts with precision may limit its usefulness as a comparative assemblage. Having said this, further phasing work and radiocarbon evidence may contribute to the dating evidence currently available.

6.2.21 The Roman assemblage is of limited significance, given the much larger assemblage from the previous excavation at Roundstone Lane (Lyne in prep). However the partially complete vessel from [354] would be worth briefly describing and illustrating.

Potential

6.2.22 There is little potential for specific ceramic analysis on the Deverel-Rimbury and Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages although some brief comparative research on structured deposition would be useful. Further refinement of the stratigraphic phasing may take place at the analysis stage which will allow for preparation of phased quantification tables and would necessitate some restructuring of the above report; however, it is envisaged that the final report on this material will be largely based on the above text.

6.2.23 Similar work should take place on the Iron Age assemblage, with additional research on parallels with other regional assemblages such as those from Titnore Lane, Goring and Copse Farm, Oving (Doherty 2010; Hamilton 1985). It may also be useful to examine distribution in more detail to

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determine whether there are any patterns in the deposition of the Iron Age assemblage. It may be worth investigating whether there are any concentrations or differences in fragmentation, particularly in relation to structural features.

6.2.24 There is no potential for further analysis on the Roman assemblage but some brief information from the above report should be included in the specialist publication.

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

6.2.25 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is small, abraded and composed virtually entirely of featureless sherds. Added to this all context groups are very small and isolated, with no other associated dating. The material appears to represent very low level activity and manuring scatter.

6.2.26 The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.2.27 The paucity of the CBM at Roundstone Lane renders it of nolocal, national or international significance.

6.2.28 This assemblage has no potential for future research.

The Fired Clay

6.2.29 The fired clay is significant for two main reasons. The first is the size and preservation of the assemblage, which – not including the fired clay recovered from the as yet unprocessed environmental samples – amounts to 1101 pieces weighing 19,692g. That so much of the fired clay is diagnostic is and can be recognised as being daub or loom weights is rare and makes this assemblage particularly noteworthy. The possibility that at least a proportion of the fired clay may represent structured deposits within possible disused grain storage pits also makes the fired clay from Roundstone Lane significant on a local level, but also more broadly on a national and even – albeit only to a minor extent – an international level as the practice of intentional deposits has been noted across Europe and as far back as the Bronze Age (Wells 2016).

6.2.30 There is potential to assess in the first instance if the deposits of fired clay can be understood as structured deposits (which is likely based on a brief overview of the existing literature), and if so then seek to understand the sequence of deposition. There is also scope for comparative study with other sites where similar depositional practices are apparent, both within Sussex but also further afield.

Bulk Metalwork

6.2.31 The significance of the assemblage is low; there is not much material and it is in poor condition. It is noteworthy within the context of the site but is of negligible importance in the wider area.

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6.2.32 There is some potential for further work, this is outlined below.

The Metallurgical Remains

6.2.33 The slag assemblage from the site is very small and demonstrates negligible levels of iron smithing, probably during the Mid/Late Iron Age and is therefore of very limited significance.

6.2.34 There is no potential for further analysis on this assemblage

The Geological Material

6.2.35 The stone assemblage is small, particularly when considered by site phase, and does not contain a large or diverse group of worked pieces. All of the quern fragments are small and lacking in diagnostic pieces – no full thicknesses are present and no diameters can be estimated. The stone types are well known of in Sussex and their presence here is not unexpected.

6.2.36 Taken as a whole the current assemblage does not hold any potential for further detailed analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment.

Animal Bone

6.2.37 The assemblage is of local significance only.

6.2.38 Due to the size and condition of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further work.

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7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research objectives (RO's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.1.2 RRA 1: (RO1.2) Can further review of the dating evidence at Group/Landuse level refine the phasing of the site? Will a programme of radiocarbon dating assist this?

7.1.3 RRA 2: (RO1.1) Can the function of the possible burnt mound be determined? How does it relate both spatially and chronologically to similar features and to nearby discoveries at Angmering By-pass?

7.1.4 RRA 3: How have similar rectangular enclosures to GP6 and GP7 been interpreted, and can these provide further insight into what activities it might bounded?

7.1.5 RRA 4: Can research on the ceramics provide parallels and further evidence for the use of pottery in structured deposition during the Middle/Late Bronze Age, particularly in relation to ditch termini or placing of parts of vessels in nearby pits?

7.1.6 RRA 5: Can further research on the dating of Iron Age assemblages on the Coastal Plain, together with an integrated approach to phasing and radiocarbon dating help to refine the chronological sequence?

7.1.7 RRA 6: (RO1.2) Is it possible to determine what resources might have been exploited in the movement of livestock through the routeway/droveway? Would climate change/fluctuation at this time have influenced farming methods? What information can be drawn from parallels, for example those at Brisley Farm (Stevenson 2013) and Peacehaven (Hart 2015).

7.1.8 RRA 7: What activities were being undertaken on site? Evidence for grain drying and storage are apparent, as well as supporting indications of bread and alcohol production. To what extent did these take place?

7.1.9 RRA 8: (RO1.2) How closely tied, if at all, is the site with activity recorded at the Hilltop Enclosure on Highdown Hill? Is the site's situation on the border of the Coastal Plain significant?

7.1.10 RRA 9: (RO1.2) What can spatial analysis of the finds assemblage contribute to our understanding of the site? Can areas of domestic vs agricultural activity be defined? Should we explain larger pottery groups and partially-complete vessels in terms of fairly direct discard of settlement rubbish or could ritual patterns of or structured deposition have played a part?

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7.1.11 RRA 10: Assess the evidence for and nature of structured deposits in this region of South-East England. Evaluate the relationship between once functional features, e.g. grain storage pits, and the subsequent intentional deposition of particular find types

7.1.12 RRA 11: Bronze Age material is noted to the west and Roman to the east. Can a broad pattern in the shift of settlement from west to east be determined in the Angmering area? What forces might have driven this change?

Environmental RRAs

Plant macrofossils

7.1.13 Analysis of the plant remains recovered from these samples will need to be carried out with the following research aims in mind:

- What crop taxa were present in the deposits?
- How did they contribute to the human diet?
- What crop processing stages are represented in each sample?
- What crop husbandry practices were in use?
- Is there evidence for malting?
- Can the archaeobotanical data help to explain the use of certain features?

Charcoal

7.1.14 Further work on the deposits that have yielded a good amount of charcoal should be carried out trying to answer the following research questions:

- What woody taxa were present in the samples?
- What vegetation environment was present in the vicinity of the site and what type of fuel selection was in operation?
- Is there evidence for fuel-wood procurement from outside the immediate vicinity of the site?
- Is there evidence for the use of woodland management techniques (such as coppicing or pollarding)?

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7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as an article (of c. 7000 words) in the local annual archaeological journal, the Sussex Archaeological Collections. This will comprise of an integrated text combining the results of all elements of fieldwork, including the evaluation. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures and photographs as necessary and attempt to place the site in its local context, particularly with regards to nearby projects on the opposite side of Roundstone Lane (ASE 2003) and the Angmering By-pass (OA 2002), but also within its regional context.

7.2.2 This report should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following suggested structure:

Working title: *Iron Age activity at Angmering, West Sussex*

Introduction

- Circumstances of fieldwork
- Site location, geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background

Excavation results

- The earliest recorded activity on site, as indicated by residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork.
- The initial interventions and land division of the Middle Bronze Age suggesting a more permanent human presence in the area, and the formation of a possible burnt mound.
- The rectangular enclosure dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.
- The Middle Iron Age division of land and the creation of areas for stock management.
- Contiguous to the trackways, the Middle Iron Age grain stores, and processing pits with evidence of both the drying of and soaking of grain.
- The evidence for ritual or structured deposition into some of the disused grain processing pits on site.
- The post Iron Age activity recorded on site.

Specialist reports

- Flintwork
- Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- The fired clay

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- The environmental samples
- Radiocarbon dating

Other finds categories, which have no potential for further analyses will be discussed within the site narrative.

Discussion

Should include:

Early Prehistory

- The early prehistoric exploitation of the landscape

Middle Bronze Age

- Early modifications of the landscape and the initial creation of more permanent settlements.
- Incorporation of the minimal results for this site with those from the Angmering By-pass site and discussion of how the landscape was utilised.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

- An exploration of the function of the rectangular enclosure based on comparisons to similar features encountered elsewhere.
- The proximity of the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Hilltop Enclosure of Highdown should be taken into account. Exploration of possible relationships between the two sites should be explored with the potential for Roundstone Lane to be related to a seasonal centre of production highlighted.

Middle to Late Iron Age

- An investigation of livestock management during this period taking into consideration its construction and additional use of fences and the movement of stock and exploitation of nearby resources.
- If more detailed phasing permits, trying to gain an understanding of the relationship between the trackways and large boundary ditch GP9 to determine if activities changed from one phase to another.
- Grain store construction and the difference between 4-, 5- and 6-post structures.
- Processing of grain, including consideration of drying and bread and alcohol production.
- Observations on ritual or structured deposition within disused grain storage or processing pits and how these compare to similar discoveries.

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- The separation of activities on site with notable spatial differences between the storage and processing of grain.

- A consideration of settlement location, perhaps using spatial patterning of finds. Is the settlement located here or elsewhere, as the evaluation revealed little evidence of a concentration of activity outside of the site.

- The site's location on the edge of the Coastal Plain may provide it with suitable links for trade or distribution of produce and this might be thematically explored.

Thematic discussion

- When regarding the archaeology of the Angmering area, there is an apparent shift in occupation from west to east from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Roman period. If there is credence to this observation, how has this occupation shift occurred and what are the possible triggers behind it?

Conclusions and future research

Acknowledgements

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7.3 Publication project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1 Features have already been assigned to provisional groups at the assessment stage. Once grouping is finalised groups will be formed into a basic land-use elements such as open areas, processing areas and enclosures. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

7.3.2 After completion of the specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

Worked Flint

7.3.3 Further work should include:

- Preparation of a summary report based on the above data as well as additional information obtained from new contextual information. It will discuss how the assemblage compares with other assemblages recovered in the area, especially assemblages from the Coastal Plain **3 days**

- Extraction/reintegration of lithics for illustration; preparation of illustration catalogue; check illustrations **0.75 days**

Total **3.75 days**

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

7.3.4 It is recommended that a standalone prehistoric and Roman pottery report should be included in the publication. The following tasks have been identified:

- Integrate phasing information and produce phased quantification tables **1 day**

- Restructure elements of the above report in the light of any updated phasing or new C14 evidence **1 day**

- Investigate parallels for structured deposition involving Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery on the Coastal Plain **0.5 days**

- Further research and comparison of the Iron Age assemblage with other sites from the Coastal Plain and further afield **1 day**

- Examine distribution and depositional patterns in the Iron Age assemblage **0.5 days**

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- Extract/reintegrate illustrated sherds, check illustrations, prepare catalogue **1 day**

Total **5 days**

It is envisaged that a few representative key groups of pottery will be selected for illustration, totalling c. 20 sherds.

Post-Roman Pottery

7.3.5 No further work is required. The dating evidence provided by the small number of Saxon sherds should be mentioned in the site narrative there is no need for further specialist reporting on this material.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

7.3.6 There are no recommendations for future work involving the CBM from Roundstone Lane.

The Fired Clay

7.3.7 The following tasks would be necessary to publish the fired clay from Roundstone Lane:

- The cataloguing of any additional processed environmental samples and integration of this data **2 days**
- Selection of targeted contexts and analysis of structured deposition, considering both fired clay and other potentially significant artefact groups (in conjunction with other specialists) **2 days**
- Literature search for parallels for cross-site comparison **1 day**
- Writing report in required format **2 days**

Total **7 days**

The Bulk Metalwork

7.3.8 The ironwork requires x-radiography particularly the unidentified fragments from context [132]. It may aid further identification, potentially allowing features currently hidden by corrosion to be seen. An amended report should be included for the archive. The following tasks will be necessary:

- X radiography of 10 objects **0.25 days**
- Amended text for archive/ publication **0.25 days**

Total **0.5 days**

The Metallurgical Remains

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7.3.9 No further work is required. Elements of the above assessment may be summarised in the site narrative but no standalone specialist report is necessary

The Geological Material

7.3.10 No further work is proposed and no separate report is needed for publication.

Animal Bone

7.3.11 No further work is required.

The Environmental Samples

7.3.12 The following tasks would be necessary to publish the environmental from Roundstone Lane:

- The following six samples are recommended for charred plant macrofossil analysis: <100> [106], <117> [247], <125> [447], <126> [483], <138> [683], <143> [385] and <146> [791].
- The following five samples are recommended for charcoal analysis: <110> [161], <111> [163], <114> [181], <116> [243] and <118> [264].

7.3.13 These tasks would require the following time:

• Sorting and identification of six charred plant macrofossils flots	**2 days**
• Visit to a reference collection to refine IDs	**1 day**
• Quantification	**0.5 day**
• Literature review and report writing	**1 day**
• Identifications and data entry of charred wood fragments	**4 days**
• Literature consultation and report production	**1 day**
Total	**9.5 days**

Radiocarbon Dating

7.3.14 Six radiocarbon dating samples have currently been sent for analysis. The results from these will inform of the potential of further work. It is envisaged that a further 6-8 samples will be required for radiocarbon dating.

• Radiocarbon sample preparation	**1 day**
Total	**1 day**

Illustration

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7.3.15 Around 6 plans will be required to accompany the stratigraphic narrative (including a site location figure). Finds illustration total c. 20 sherds of pottery, 4 lithics and c. 2 fragments pieces of fired clay.

- Stratigraphic plans
- Around 20 pottery sherds
- 4 lithics are proposed for illustration:
  1. Blade. Middle Bronze Age (Phase 1.1) ditch [265], fill [266] SG6, G4, residual Mesolithic or Early Neolithic
  2. Pick / adze (305g). Unstratified. Mesolithic
  3. End-and-side scraper. Undated pit [742], fill [741], pre Middle Bronze Age
  4. Multiplatform blade core (144g). Undated pit [742], fill [741], Mesolithic – Neolithic
- Around 2 fired clay pieces

Total **7.5 days**

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Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise groups and complete group register and descriptions. A total of 42 group numbers have already been assigned and it is envisaged that the remaining sub-grouped features will amount to c. 5 groups.	1 day
Define landuse and complete landuse register and descriptions. The c. 40 groups are likely to form c. 12 landuses (structures, open areas, enclosures, boundaries etc.). They will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the group matrix and dating evidence.	1 days
Define periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. These phases will form a chronological framework of the site. There are likely to be 4 periods consisting of 7 phases of activity. The groups and phases forming each period will be mapped. It is estimated that 1.5 periods can be defined per day.	1 days
Describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture. It is estimated that 1 period can be summarised per day.	2 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	5 days
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 days
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative and will work towards compilation of a synopsis for the thematic article.	7 days
Total	15 days
Specialist Analysis	
Flintwork	3.75 days
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	5 days
The fired clay	7 days
Bulk metalwork	0.5 days
Environmental Material	9.5 days
Radiocarbon dating	1 day + fees
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	5.5 days
There will be c.8 stratigraphic figures, and c.10 site photographs	2 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1 days
Project Management	1 days

Table 16: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum. No accession number has been provided in advance of deposition.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
100	Cut	Pit	100	143	17	3
101	Cut	Ditch	101	342		
102	Fill	Fill	101	342		
103	Cut	Ditch	103	343		
104	Fill	Fill	103	343		
105	Fill	Fill	100	143	17	3
106	Fill	Fill	100	143	17	3
107	Fill	Fill	100	143	17	3
108	Cut	Pit	108	314		5
109	Cut	Ditch	109	72	9	4
110	Cut	Ditch terminus	110	315	9	4
111	Fill	Fill	110	316	9	4
112	Fill	Fill	110	315	9	4
113	Fill	Fill	110	315	9	4
114	Fill	Fill	110	315	9	4
115	Fill	Fill	109	72	9	4
116	Fill	Fill	108	314		5
117	Fill	Fill	108	314		5
118	Cut	Ditch	118	71	9	4
119	Fill	Fill	118	71	9	4
120	Cut	Pit	120	317		5
121	Fill	Fill	120	317		5
122	Cut	Ditch	122	78	10	3
123	Fill	Fill	122	78	10	3
124	Cut	Posthole	124	318	14	3
125	Fill	Fill	124	318	14	3
126	Cut	Posthole	126	55	14	3
127	Fill	Fill	126	55	14	3
128	Cut	Ditch terminus	128	56	13	3
129	Fill	Fill	128	56	13	3
130	Cut	Stakehole	130	57		3
131	Fill	Fill	130	57		3
132	Fill	Fill	134	337	40	6
133	Fill	Fill	134	337	40	6
134	Cut	Ditch	134	337	40	6
135	Cut	Pit	135	320		
136	Fill	Fill	135	320		
137	Fill	Fill	138	319		3
138	Cut	Pit	138	319		3
139	Cut	Ditch	139	58	11	4

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
140	Fill	Fill	139	58	11	4
141	Void			0		
142	Void			0		
143	Cut	Ditch	143	5	4	1
144	Fill	Fill	143	5	4	1
145	Cut	Ditch	145	14	7	4
146	Fill	Fill	145	14	7	4
147	Cut	Ditch	147	61	11	4
148	Fill	Fill	147	61	11	4
149	Cut	Ditch	149	20	6	3
150	Fill	Fill	149	20	6	3
151	Cut	Ditch	151	24	7	4
152	Fill	Fill	151	24	7	4
153	Cut	Ditch terminus	153	59	11	4
154	Fill	Fill	153	59	11	4
155	Cut	Posthole	155	60	11	4
156	Fill	Fill	155	60	11	4
157	Cut	Posthole	157	63	11	4
158	Fill	Fill	157	63	11	4
159	Fill	Fill	151	24	7	4
160	Cut	Pit	160	26	8	3
161	Fill	Fill	160	27	8	3
162	Fill	Fill	160	26	8	3
163	Fill	Fill	160	26	8	3
164	Fill	Fill	160	26	8	3
165	Cut	Posthole	165	26	8	3
166	Fill	Fill	167	18	6	3
167	Cut	Ditch terminus	167	18	6	3
168	Fill	Fill	171	22	7	4
169	Fill	Fill	171	21	7	4
170	Fill	Fill	171	21	7	4
171	Cut	Ditch terminus	171	21	7	4
172	Cut	Pit	172	46		3
173	Fill	Fill	172	46		3
174	Cut	Posthole	174	51	14	3
175	Fill	Fill	174	51	14	3
176	Cut	Posthole	176	39	14	3
177	Fill	Fill	176	39	14	3
178	Fill	Fill	179	1	1	1
179	Layer	Occupation layer	179	1	1	1
180	Fill	Fill	182	28		3
181	Fill	Fill	182	28		3

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
182	Cut	Pit	182	28		3
183	Cut	Posthole	183	50	14	3
184	Fill	Fill	183	50	14	3
185	Cut	Ditch	185	75	9	4
186	Fill	Fill	185	75	9	4
187	Cut	Ditch	187	338	40	6
188	Fill	Fill	187	338	40	6
189	Cut	Posthole	189	38	14	3
190	Fill	Fill	189	38	14	3
191	Cut	Posthole	191	47	14	3
192	Fill	Fill	191	47	14	3
193	Void			0		
194	Void			0		
195	Cut	Pit	195	44		3
196	Fill	Fill	195	44		3
197	Cut	Posthole	197	49	14	3
198	Fill	Fill	197	49	14	3
199	Cut	Ditch terminus	199	321		5
200	Fill	Fill	199	321		5
201	Fill	Fill	202	16	7	4
202	Cut	Pit	202	16	7	4
203	Fill	Fill	204	15	7	4
204	Cut	Ditch terminus	204	15	7	4
205	Cut	Pit	205	54		4
206	Fill	Fill	205	54		4
207	Cut	Ditch	207	76	9	4
208	Fill	Fill	207	76	9	4
209	Fill	Fill	207	76	9	4
210	Fill	Fill	207	76	9	4
211	Fill	Fill	212	17	7	4
212	Cut	Pit	212	17	7	4
213	Cut	Ditch terminus	213	95	15	5
214	Fill	Fill	213	95	15	5
215	Fill	Fill	216	37		3
216	Cut	Pit	216	37		3
217	Cut	Pit	217	52	14	3
218	Fill	Fill	217	52	14	3
219	Cut	Pit	219	53	14	3
220	Fill	Fill	219	53	14	3
221	Cut	Posthole	221	48	14	3
222	Fill	Fill	221	48	14	3
223	Cut	Posthole	223	45	14	3

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
224	Fill	Fill	223	45	14	3
225	Cut	Posthole	225	40	14	3
226	Fill	Fill	225	40	14	3
227	Void	Void	227			
228	Void	Void	227			
229	Cut	Pit	229	322		3
230	Fill	Fill	229	322		3
231	Cut	Posthole	231	43	14	3
232	Fill	Fill	231	43	14	3
233	Cut	Posthole	233	41	14	3
234	Fill	Fill	233	41	14	3
235	Cut	Pit	235	4	2	1
236	Fill	Fill	235	4	2	1
237	Cut	Posthole	237	42	14	3
238	Fill	Fill	237	42	14	3
239	Fill	Fill	241	29		3
240	Fill	Fill	241	29		3
241	Cut	Pit	241	29		3
242	Fill	Fill	245	30	8	3
243	Fill	Fill	245	30	8	3
244	Fill	Fill	245	30	8	3
245	Cut	Pit	245	30	8	3
246	Cut	Pit	246	36		4
247	Fill	Fill	246	36		4
248	Fill	Fill	246	36		4
249	Fill	Fill	246	36		4
250	Fill	Fill	246	36		4
251	Cut	Ditch	251	73	9	4
252	Fill	Fill	251	73	9	4
253	Cut	Ditch	253	25	7	4
254	Fill	Fill	253	25	7	4
255	Cut	Ditch	255	66	10	4
256	Fill	Fill	255	66	10	4
257	Cut	Ditch	257	70	12	4
258	Fill	Fill	257	70	12	4
259	Cut	Ditch	259	65	10	4
260	Fill	Fill	259	65	10	4
261	Cut	Occupation layer	261	31	1	1
262	Fill	Fill	261	31	1	1
263	Cut	Pit	263	32		3
264	Fill	Fill	263	32		3
265	Cut	Ditch	265	6	4	1

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
266	Fill	Fill	265	6	4	1
267	Cut	Ditch	267	58	11	4
268	Fill	Fill	267	58	11	4
269	Cut	Ditch	269	13	7	4
270	Fill	Fill	269	13	7	4
271	Cut	Pit	271	33		4
272	Fill	Fill	271	33		4
273	Fill	Fill	271	33		4
274	Fill	Fill	271	34		4
275	Fill	Fill	271	34		4
276	Fill	Fill	271	34		4
277	Fill	Fill	271	35		4
278	Cut	Posthole	278	312		3
279	Fill	Fill	278	312		3
280	Cut	Posthole	280	313		3
281	Fill	Fill	280	313		3
282	Fill	Fill	280	313		3
283	Fill	Fill	263	32		3
284	Cut	Occupation layer	284	2	1	1
285	Fill	Fill	284	2	1	1
286	Cut	Ditch	286	19	6	3
287	Fill	Fill	286	19	6	3
288	Cut	Ditch	288	23	7	4
289	Fill	Fill	288	23	7	4
290	Cut	Ditch terminus	290	69	12	4
291	Fill	Fill	290	69	12	4
292	Fill	Fill	290	69	12	4
293	Cut	Ditch	293	67	10	4
294	Fill	Fill	293	67	10	4
295	Fill	Fill		323		
296	Fill	Fill		324		
297	Cut	Pit	297	302		
298	Fill	Fill	297	302		
299	Cut	Pit	299	301		
300	Fill	Fill	299	301		
301	Fill	Fill	307	83	7	4
302	Fill	Fill	307	83	7	4
303	Fill	Fill	307	83	7	4
304	Fill	Fill	307	83	7	4
305	Fill	Fill	307	83	7	4
306	Fill	Fill	307	83	7	4
307	Cut	Pit	307	83	7	4

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
308	Fill	Fill	309	11	5	2
309	Cut	Tree throw	309	11	5	2
310	Fill	Fill	311	303		
311	Cut	Pit	311	303		
312	Cut	Pit	312	304		
313	Fill	Fill	312	304		
314	Cut	Gully, ring	314	306	39	
315	Fill	Fill	314	306	39	
316	Layer	Topsoil		0		
317	Layer	Subsoil		0		
318	Layer	Natural		0		
319	Cut	Pit	319	137		5
320	Fill	Fill	319	137		5
321	Cut	Gully, ring	321	307	39	
322	Fill	Fill	321	307	39	
323	Cut	Gully, ring	323	310	39	
324	Fill	Fill	323	310	39	
325	Void			0		
326	Void			0		
327	Void			0		
328	Void			0		
329	Void			0		
330	Cut	Pit	330	144		5
331	Fill	Fill	330	144		5
332	Fill	Fill	330	144		5
333	Cut	Pit	333	145		5
334	Fill	Fill	333	145		5
335	Cut	Gully, ring	335	308	39	
336	Fill	Fill	335	308	39	
337	Cut	Gully	337	309	39	
338	Fill	Fill	337	309	39	
339	Fill	Fill	341	97	17	5
340	Fill	Fill	341	97	17	5
341	Cut	Pit	341	97	17	5
342	Fill	Fill	343	96	17	5
343	Cut	Pit	343	96	17	5
344	Fill	Fill	345	12	5	2
345	Cut	Tree throw	345	12	5	2
346	Cut	Gully, ring	346	311	39	
347	Fill	Fill	346	311	39	
348	Cut	Pit	348	305		
349	Fill	Fill	348	305		

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
350	Fill	Fill	352	92	15	5
351	Fill	Fill	352	92	15	5
352	Cut	Ditch	352	92	15	5
353	Fill	Fill	354	119	21	5
354	Cut	Ditch	354	119	21	5
355	Cut	Ditch	355	9	5	2
356	Fill	Fill	355	9	5	2
357	Fill	Fill	355	9	5	2
358	Fill	Fill	359	127	22	5
359	Cut	Ditch	359	127	22	5
360	Fill	Fill	361	175		
361	Cut	Unknown	361	175		
362	Cut	Ditch	362	88	16	5
363	Fill	Fill	362	88	16	5
364	Fill	Fill	362	88	16	5
365	Cut	Ditch	365	329		6
366	Fill	Fill	365	329		6
367	Fill	Fill	368	129	22	5
368	Cut	Ditch	368	129	22	5
369	Cut	Ditch	369	330		6
370	Fill	Fill	369	330		6
371	Cut	Pit	371	146		5
372	Fill	Fill	371	146		5
373	Cut	Pit	373	181	38	7
374	Fill	Fill	373	181	38	7
375	Cut	Pit	375	180	38	7
376	Fill	Fill	375	180	38	7
377	Cut	Pit	377	164	38	7
378	Fill	Fill	377	164	38	7
379	Cut	Pit	379	178	38	7
380	Fill	Fill	379	178	38	7
381	Fill	Fill	382	128	22	5
382	Cut	Ditch	382	128	22	5
383	Fill	Fill	387	155	17	5
384	Fill	Fill	387	154	17	5
385	Fill	Fill	387	153	17	5
386	Fill	Fill	387	153	17	5
387	Cut	Pit	387	153	17	5
388	Cut	Posthole	388	191	24	7
389	Fill	Fill	388	191	24	7
390	Cut	Posthole	390	192	24	7
391	Fill	Fill	390	192	24	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
392	Cut	Posthole	392	193	24	7
393	Fill	Fill	392	193	24	7
394	Fill	Fill	396	126	22	5
395	Fill	Fill	396	126	22	5
396	Cut	Ditch	396	126	22	5
397	Cut	Ditch	397	89	16	5
398	Fill	Fill	397	89	16	5
399	Cut	Pit	399	147		5
400	Fill	Fill	399	147		5
401	Cut	Ditch	401	10	5	2
402	Fill	Fill	401	10	5	2
403	Cut	Pit	403	163	38	7
404	Fill	Fill	403	163	38	7
405	Fill	Fill	406	162	38	7
406	Cut	Pit	406	162	38	7
407	Cut	Posthole	407	194	24	7
408	Fill	Fill	407	194	24	7
409	Cut	Ditch	409	331		6
410	Fill	Fill	409	331		6
411	Fill	Fill	409	331		6
412	Fill	Fill	416	158	17	5
413	Fill	Fill	416	157	17	5
414	Fill	Fill	416	156	17	5
415	Fill	Fill	416	156	17	5
416	Cut	Pit	416	156	17	5
417	Cut	Pit or tree throw	417	165	38	7
418	Fill	Fill	417	165	38	7
419	Cut	Posthole	419	182	26	7
420	Fill	Fill	419	182	26	7
421	Cut	Pit	421	160	38	7
422	Fill	Fill	421	160	38	7
423	Cut	Posthole	423	195	24	7
424	Fill	Fill	423	195	24	7
425	Cut	Ditch	425	332		6
426	Fill	Fill	425	332		6
427	Cut	Pit	427	161	38	7
428	Fill	Fill	427	161	38	7
429	Cut	Posthole	429	186	25	7
430	Fill	Fill	429	186	25	7
431	Cut	Posthole	431	292	36	7
432	Fill	Fill	431	292	36	7
433	Fill	Fill	434	169		

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
434	Cut	Pit	434	169		
435	Fill	Fill	438	167	41	
436	Fill	Fill	438	167	41	
437	Fill	Fill	438	167	41	
438	Cut	Pit	438	167	41	
439	Cut	Posthole	439	293	36	7
440	Fill	Fill	439	293	36	7
441	Cut	Pit	441	148		5
442	Fill	Fill	441	148		5
443	Cut	Pit	443	149		5
444	Fill	Fill	443	149		5
445	Fill	Fill	446	91	15	5
446	Cut	Ditch terminus	446	91	15	5
447	Fill	Fill	448	3	2	1
448	Cut	Pit	448	3	2	1
449	Cut	Posthole	449	300		
450	Fill	Fill	449	300		
451	Cut	Posthole	451	179	38	7
452	Fill	Fill	451	179	38	7
453	Fill	Fill	454	80	17	5
454	Cut	Pit	454	80	17	5
455	Cut	Posthole	455	294	36	7
456	Fill	Fill	455	294	36	7
457	Cut	Posthole	457	196	23	7
458	Fill	Fill	457	196	23	7
459	Cut	Posthole	459	197	23	7
460	Fill	Fill	459	197	23	7
461	Cut	Posthole	461	198	23	7
462	Fill	Fill	461	198	23	7
463	Cut	Posthole	463	199	23	7
464	Fill	Fill	463	199	23	7
465	Fill	Fill	466	81	17	5
466	Cut	Pit	466	81	17	5
467	Cut	Posthole	467	289	36	7
468	Fill	Fill	467	289	36	7
469	Void	Void	469			
470	Void	Void	469			
471	Cut	Posthole	471	288	36	7
472	Fill	Fill	471	288	36	7
473	Cut	Posthole	473	285	36	7
474	Fill	Fill	473	285	36	7
475	Cut	Posthole	475	233	32	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
476	Fill	Fill	475	233	32	7
477	Cut	Posthole	477	187	25	7
478	Fill	Fill	477	187	25	7
479	Cut	Posthole	479	188	25	7
480	Fill	Fill	479	188	25	7
481	Cut	Posthole	481	189	25	7
482	Fill	Fill	481	189	25	7
483	Fill	Fill	484	98	17	5
484	Cut	Pit	484	98	17	5
485	Cut	Pit	485	152		5
486	Fill	Fill	485	152		5
487	Cut	Pit	487	151		5
488	Fill	Fill	487	151		5
489	Cut	Pit	489	150		5
490	Fill	Fill	489	150		5
491	Void			0		
492	Void			0		
493	Void			0		
494	Cut	Posthole	494	183	26	7
495	Fill	Fill	494	183	26	7
496	Fill	Fill	497	94	15	5
497	Cut	Ditch terminus	497	94	15	5
498	Void	Voiid	498	0		
499	Void	Void	498	0		
500	Fill	Fill	502	339	40	6
501	Fill	Fill	502	339	40	6
502	Cut	Ditch	502	339	40	6
503	Fill	Fill	504	333		6
504	Cut	Ditch	504	333		6
505	Cut	Posthole	505	134		5
506	Fill	Fill	505	134		5
507	Cut	Posthole	507	136		5
508	Fill	Fill	507	136		5
509	Cut	Posthole	509	135		5
510	Fill	Fill	509	135		5
511	Cut	Posthole	511	133		5
512	Fill	Fill	511	133		5
513	Fill	Fill	514	93	15	5
514	Cut	Ditch	514	93	15	5
515	Fill	Fill	516	277	36	7
516	Cut	Posthole	516	277	36	7
517	Fill	Fill	518	115	21	5

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
518	Cut	Ditch	518	115	21	5
519	Fill	Fill	520	107	20	5
520	Cut	Ditch	520	107	20	5
521	Fill	Fill	522	116	21	5
522	Cut	Ditch	522	116	21	5
523	Cut	Pit	523	132		5
524	Fill	Fill	523	132		5
525	Cut	Ditch	525	84	16	5
526	Fill	Fill	525	84	16	5
527	Fill	Fill	525	84	16	5
528	Fill	Fill	525	85	16	5
529	Fill	Fill	530	297	33	7
530	Cut	Posthole	530	297	33	7
531	Fill	Fill	532	298	33	7
532	Cut	Posthole	532	298	33	7
533	Fill	Fill	534	99		5
534	Cut	Ditch terminus	534	99		5
535	Fill	Fill	536	118	20	5
536	Cut	Ditch	536	118	20	5
537	Fill	Fill	538	117	21	5
538	Cut	Ditch	538	117	21	5
539	Cut	Posthole	539	190	25	7
540	Fill	Fill	539	190	25	7
541	Cut	Ditch	541	87	16	5
542	Fill	Fill	541	87	16	5
543	Cut	Ditch	543	105	20	5
544	Fill	Fill	543	105	20	5
545	Cut	Ditch	545	121	21	5
546	Fill	Fill	545	121	21	5
547	Cut	Ditch	547	120	21	5
548	Fill	Fill	547	120	21	5
549	Cut	Ditch	549	90	16	5
550	Fill	Fill	549	90	16	5
551	Cut	Ditch	551	104	20	5
552	Fill	Fill	551	104	20	5
553	Fill	Fill	551	104	20	5
554	Fill	Fill	551	104	20	5
555	Cut	Ditch	555	325		
556	Fill	Fill	555	325		
557	Cut	Ditch	557	112	21	5
558	Fill	Fill	557	112	21	5
559	Fill	Fill	557	114	21	5

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
560	Fill	Fill	557	113	21	5
561	Fill	Fill	557	114	21	5
562	Fill	Fill	557	114	21	5
563	Cut	Posthole	563	291	36	7
564	Fill	Fill	563	291	36	7
565	Cut	Tree throw	565	0		
566	Fill	Fill	565	0		
567	Cut	Ditch	567	109	18	4
568	Fill	Fill	567	109	18	4
569	Cut	Ditch	569	108		5
570	Fill	Fill	569	108		5
571	Cut	Ditch	571	124	22	5
572	Fill	Fill	571	124	22	5
573	Cut	Ditch	573	125	22	5
574	Fill	Fill	573	125	22	5
575	Cut	Trackway	575	111		5
576	Fill	Fill	575	111		5
577	Cut	Posthole	577	290	36	7
578	Fill	Fill	577	290	36	7
579	Cut	Posthole	579	200	30	7
580	Fill	Fill	579	200	30	7
581	Cut	Posthole	581	201	30	7
582	Fill	Fill	581	201	30	7
583	Cut	Posthole	583	202	30	7
584	Fill	Fill	583	202	30	7
585	Cut	Posthole	585	203	30	7
586	Fill	Fill	585	203	30	7
587	Cut	Posthole	587	282	36	7
588	Fill	Fill	587	282	36	7
589	Cut	Posthole	589	283	36	7
590	Fill	Fill	589	283	36	7
591	Cut	Posthole	591	281	36	7
592	Fill	Fill	591	281	36	7
593	Cut	Posthole	593	141		5
594	Fill	Fill	593	141		5
595	Cut	Posthole	595	142		5
596	Fill	Fill	595	142		5
597	Cut	Posthole	597	284	36	7
598	Fill	Fill	597	284	36	7
599	Cut	Ditch	599	77	9	4
600	Fill	Fill	599	77	9	4
601	Cut	Ditch	601	326	19	4

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
602	Fill	Fill	601	326	19	4
603	Cut	Ditch terminus	603	110	18	4
604	Fill	Fill	603	110	18	4
605	Fill	Fill	606	106	20	5
606	Cut	Ditch	606	106	20	5
607	Cut	Posthole	607	234	32	7
608	Fill	Fill	607	234	32	7
609	Cut	Posthole	609	280	36	7
610	Fill	Fill	609	280	36	7
611	Cut	Pit	611	140		5
612	Fill	Fill	611	140		5
613	Deposit	Unknown	613	139		5
614	Cut	Posthole	614	266	35	7
615	Fill	Fill	614	266	35	7
616	Cut	Pit	616	269	37	7
617	Fill	Fill	616	269	37	7
618	Fill	Fill	616	269	37	7
619	Cut	Posthole	619	204	29	7
620	Fill	Fill	619	204	29	7
621	Cut	Posthole	621	205	29	7
622	Fill	Fill	621	205	29	7
623	Fill	Fill	628	123		
624	Fill	Fill	625	327	22	5
625	Cut	Ditch	625	327	22	5
626	Fill	Fill	628	123		
627	Fill	Fill	628	123		
628	Cut	Ditch	628	123		
629	Cut	Pit	629	100	17	5
630	Fill	Fill	629	100	17	5
631	Fill	Fill	629	100	17	5
632	Fill	Fill	629	101	17	5
633	Cut	Pit	633	130	37	5
634	Fill	Fill	633	130	37	5
635	Cut	Posthole	635	214	27	7
636	Fill	Fill	635	214	27	7
637	Cut	Posthole	637	279	36	7
638	Fill	Fill	637	279	36	7
639	Cut	Posthole	639	232	32	7
640	Fill	Fill	639	232	32	7
641	Cut	Posthole	641	278	36	7
642	Fill	Fill	641	278	36	7
643	Cut	Posthole	643	215	27	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
644	Fill	Fill	643	215	27	7
645	Cut	Pit	645	265	37	7
646	Fill	Fill	645	265	37	7
647	Cut	Posthole	647	216	27	7
648	Fill	Fill	647	216	27	7
649	Cut	Posthole	649	217	27	7
650	Fill	Fill	649	217	27	7
651	Cut	Posthole	651	264	35	7
652	Fill	Fill	651	264	35	7
653	Fill	Fill	655	260	37	7
654	Fill	Fill	655	260	37	7
655	Cut	Pit	655	260	37	7
656	Fill	Fill	657	261	35	7
657	Cut	Posthole	657	261	35	7
658	Fill	Fill	659	79	37	4
659	Cut	Pit	659	79	37	4
660	Cut	Ditch	660	86	16	5
661	Fill	Fill	660	86	16	5
662	Fill	Fill	660	86	16	5
663	Fill	Fill	660	86	16	5
664	Cut	Posthole	664	206	29	7
665	Fill	Fill	664	206	29	7
666	Cut	Posthole	666	207	29	7
667	Fill	Fill	666	207	29	7
668	Cut	Posthole	668	208	28	7
669	Fill	Fill	668	208	28	7
670	Cut	Posthole	670	209	28	7
671	Fill	Fill	670	209	28	7
672	Cut	Posthole	672	210	28	7
673	Fill	Fill	672	210	28	7
674	Cut	Posthole	674	211	28	7
675	Fill	Fill	674	211	28	7
676	Cut	Posthole	676	212	28	7
677	Fill	Fill	676	212	28	7
678	Cut	Posthole	678	213	28	7
679	Fill	Fill	678	213	28	7
680	Cut	Pit	680	138	38	5
681	Fill	Fill	680	138	38	5
682	Fill	Fill	659	79	37	4
683	Cut	Posthole	683	218	27	7
684	Fill	Fill	683	218	27	7
685	Cut	Posthole	685	235	34	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
686	Fill	Fill	685	235	34	7
687	Cut	Posthole	687	236	34	7
688	Fill	Fill	687	236	34	7
689	Cut	Pit	689	256	37	7
690	Fill	Fill	689	256	37	7
691	Cut	Pit	691	174	38	7
692	Fill	Fill	691	174	38	7
693	Cut	Posthole	693	226	32	7
694	Fill	Fill	693	226	32	7
695	Cut	Posthole	695	295	32	7
696	Fill	Fill	695	295	32	7
697	Fill	Fill	698	262	37	7
698	Cut	Pit	698	262	37	7
699	Cut	Pit	699	219	27	7
700	Fill	Fill	699	219	27	7
701	Fill	Fill	699	219	27	7
702	Cut	Posthole	702	220	27	7
703	Fill	Fill	702	220	27	7
704	Cut	Posthole	704	221	27	7
705	Fill	Fill	704	221	27	7
706	Cut	Posthole	706	131	37	5
707	Fill	Fill	706	131	37	5
708	Cut	Posthole	708	255	35	7
709	Fill	Fill	708	255	35	7
710	Fill	Fill	711	257	37	7
711	Cut	Pit	711	257	37	7
712	Fill	Fill	713	258	37	7
713	Cut	Pit	713	258	37	7
714	Cut	Pit	714	173	38	7
715	Fill	Fill	714	173	38	7
716	Fill	Fill	714	173	38	7
717	Cut	Posthole	717	225	31	7
718	Fill	Fill	717	225	31	7
719	Cut	Posthole	719	222	31	7
720	Fill	Fill	719	222	31	7
721	Cut	Posthole	721	223	31	7
722	Fill	Fill	721	223	31	7
723	Cut	Posthole	723	224	31	7
724	Fill	Fill	723	224	31	7
725	Cut	Posthole	725	171	38	7
726	Fill	Fill	725	171	38	7
727	Fill	Fill	725	171	38	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
728	Cut	Posthole	728	172	38	7
729	Fill	Fill	728	172	38	7
730	Fill	Fill	674	211	28	7
731	Cut	Posthole	731	176	38	7
732	Fill	Fill	731	176	38	7
733	Cut	Posthole	733	247	35	7
734	Fill	Fill	733	247	35	7
735	Cut	Posthole	735	248	35	7
736	Fill	Fill	735	248	35	7
737	Cut	Posthole	737	245	35	7
738	Fill	Fill	737	245	35	7
739	Cut	Posthole	739	246	35	7
740	Fill	Fill	739	246	35	7
741	Fill	Fill	742	299		
742	Cut	Pit	742	299		
743	Cut	Posthole	743	177	38	7
744	Fill	Fill	743	177	38	7
745	Cut	Ditch	745	122		5
746	Fill	Fill	745	122		5
747	Cut	Ditch	747	103	20	5
748	Fill	Fill	747	103	20	5
749	Cut	Ditch	749	102	20	5
750	Fill	Fill	749	102	20	5
751	Cut	Posthole	751	271	35	7
752	Fill	Fill	751	271	35	7
753	Cut	Posthole	753	227	32	7
754	Fill	Fill	753	227	32	7
755	Cut	Posthole	755	228	32	7
756	Fill	Fill	755	228	32	7
757	Cut	Posthole	757	272	35	7
758	Fill	Fill	757	272	35	7
759	Cut	Posthole	759	273	35	7
760	Fill	Fill	759	273	35	7
761	Cut	Posthole	761	296	36	7
762	Fill	Fill	761	296	36	7
763	Cut	Posthole	763	244	35	7
764	Fill	Fill	763	244	35	7
765	Fill	Fill	763	244	35	7
766	Cut	Posthole	766	242	35	7
767	Fill	Fill	766	242	35	7
768	Cut	Posthole	768	243	35	7
769	Fill	Fill	768	243	35	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
770	Cut	Pit	770	259	37	7
771	Fill	Fill	770	259	37	7
772	Cut	Pit	772	254	37	7
773	Fill	Fill	772	254	37	7
774	Cut	Posthole	774	239	35	7
775	Fill	Fill	774	239	35	7
776	Cut	Posthole	776	328	35	7
777	Fill	Fill	776	328	35	7
778	Cut	Posthole	778	240		
779	Fill	Fill	778	240		
780	Cut	Posthole	780	238	35	7
781	Fill	Fill	780	238	35	7
782	Cut	Pit	782	253	35	7
783	Fill	Fill	782	253	35	7
784	Cut	Posthole	784	237		
785	Fill	Fill	784	237		
786	Cut	Ditch	786	334		6
787	Fill	Fill	786	334		6
788	Cut	Posthole	788	230	32	7
789	Fill	Fill	788	230	32	7
790	Cut	Pit	790	159	17	5
791	Fill	Fill	790	159	17	5
792	Cut	Posthole	792	184	26	7
793	Fill	Fill	792	184	26	7
794	Cut	Posthole	794	8	3	2
795	Fill	Fill	794	8	3	2
796	Cut	Posthole	796	275	35	
797	Fill	Fill	796	275	35	
798	Cut	Posthole	798	276	35	
799	Fill	Fill	798	276	35	
800	Cut	Posthole	800	231	32	7
801	Fill	Fill	800	231	32	7
802	Cut	Posthole	802	7	3	2
803	Fill	Fill	802	7	3	2
804	Void	Void	804	0		
805	Void	Void	804	0		
806	Cut	Posthole	806	267	35	7
807	Fill	Fill	806	267	35	7
808	Cut	Posthole	808	268		
809	Fill	Fill	808	268		
810	Cut	Pit	810	274	37	7
811	Fill	Fill	810	274	37	7

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
812	Cut	Ditch	812	335		6
813	Fill	Fill	812	0		
814	Cut	Posthole	814	287	36	7
815	Fill	Fill	814	287	36	7
816	Cut	Posthole	816	229	32	7
817	Fill	Fill	816	229	32	7
818	Cut	Posthole	818	286	36	7
819	Fill	Fill	818	286	36	7
820	Cut	Posthole	820	241	35	7
821	Fill	Fill	820	241	35	7
822	Cut	Pit	822	263	37	7
823	Fill	Fill	822	263	37	7
824	Cut	Posthole	824	270	35	7
825	Fill	Fill	824	270	35	7
826	Cut	Pit	826	82	37	4
827	Fill	Fill	826	82	37	4
828	Cut	Posthole	828	186	26	7
N619						
N645						
void						
1/001	Layer	Topsoil				
1/002	Layer	Subsoil				
1/003	Layer	Natural		344		
1/004	Cut	Gully		344		
1/005	Fill	Fill		344		
2/001	Layer	Topsoil				
2/002	Layer	Subsoil				
2/003	Layer	Natural				
3/001	Layer	Topsoil				
3/002	Layer	Subsoil				
3/003	Layer	Natural				
4/001	Layer	Topsoil				
4/002	Layer	Subsoil				
4/003	Layer	Natural				
4/004	Cut	Gully		345		
4/005	Fill	Fill		345		
5/001	Layer	Topsoil				
5/002	Layer	Subsoil				
5/003	Layer	Natural				
6/001	Layer	Topsoil				
6/002	Layer	Subsoil				

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
6/003	Layer	Natural				
6/004	Cut	Gully		346		
6/005	Fill	Fill		346		
6/006	Cut	Gully		347		
6/007	Fill	Fill		347		
7/001	Layer	Topsoil				
7/002	Layer	Subsoil				
7/003	Layer	Natural				
7/004	Layer	Natural				
8/001	Layer	Topsoil				
8/002	Layer	Subsoil				
8/003	Layer	Natural				
8/004	Cut	Gully		348		
8/005	Fill	Fill		348		
9/001	Layer	Topsoil				
9/002	Layer	Subsoil				
9/003	Layer	Natural				
9/004	Cut	Ditch		349		
9/005	Fill	Fill		349		
10/001	Layer	Topsoil				
10/002	Layer	Subsoil				
10/003	Layer	Natural				
10/004	Cut	Gully		350		
10/005	Fill	Fill		350		
11/001	Layer	Topsoil				
11/002	Layer	Subsoil				
11/003	Layer	Natural				
12/001	Layer	Topsoil				
12/002	Layer	Subsoil				
12/003	Layer	Natural				
13/001	Layer	Topsoil				
13/002	Layer	Subsoil				
13/003	Layer	Natural				
13/004	Cut	Ditch		351		
13/005	Fill	Fill		351		
14/001	Layer	Topsoil				
14/002	Layer	Subsoil				
14/003	Layer	Natural				
15/001	Layer	Topsoil				
15/002	Layer	Subsoil				
15/003	Layer	Natural				
16/001	Layer	Topsoil				

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
16/002	Layer	Subsoil				
16/003	Layer	Natural				
16/004	Cut	Pit		352		
16/005	Fill	Fill		352		
16/006	Fill	Fill		353		
16/007	Fill	Fill		354		
16/008	Cut	Posthole		355		
16/009	Fill	Fill		355		
17/001	Layer	Topsoil				
17/002	Layer	Subsoil				
17/003	Layer	Natural				
17/004	Cut	Gully		356	19	4
17/005	Fill	Fill		356	19	4
18/001	Layer	Topsoil				
18/002	Layer	Subsoil				
18/003	Layer	Natural				
18/004	Cut	Gully		357	16	
18/005	Fill	Fill		357	16	
18/006	Cut	Gully		358	21	
18/007	Fill	Fill		358	21	
19/001	Layer	Topsoil				
19/002	Layer	Subsoil				
19/003	Layer	Natural				
20/001	Layer	Topsoil				
20/002	Layer	Subsoil				
20/003	Layer	Natural				
21/001	Layer	Topsoil				
21/002	Layer	Subsoil				
21/003	Layer	Natural				
21/004	Cut	Gully		359		
21/005	Fill	Fill		359		
21/006	Fill	Fill		359		
22/001	Layer	Topsoil				
22/002	Layer	Subsoil				
22/003	Layer	Natural				
22/004	Cut	Pit		360		
22/005	Fill	Fill		360		
24/001	Layer	Topsoil				
24/002	Layer	Subsoil				
24/003	Layer	Natural				
24/004	Cut	Posthole		361	14	3
24/005	Fill	Fill		361	14	3

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
24/006	Cut	Gully	24/006	68	10	4
24/007	Fill	Fill	24/006	68	10	4
24/008	Cut	Pit		362		
24/009	Fill	Fill		362		
24/010	Cut	Ditch	24/010	74	9	4
24/011	Fill	Fill	24/010	74	9	4
24/012	Cut	Ditch		363		
24/013	Fill	Fill		363		
24/014	Cut	Pit		364		
24/015	Fill	Fill		364		
24/016	Cut	Gully	24/016	62	11	4
24/017	Fill	Fill	24/016	62	11	4
24/018	Cut	Posthole		365	14	3
24/019	Fill	Fill		365	14	3
24/020	Cut	Posthole		366	14	
24/021	Fill	Fill		366	14	
24/022	Cut	Gully		367		
24/023	Fill	Fill		367		
25/001	Layer	Topsoil				
25/002	Layer	Subsoil				
25/003	Layer	Natural				
25/004	Cut	Gully		340	40	6
25/005	Fill	Fill		340	40	6
26/001	Layer	Topsoil				
26/002	Layer	Subsoil				
26/003	Layer	Natural				
26/004	Cut	Gully		336		
26/005	Fill	Fill		336		
26/006	Cut	Pit		368	17	5
26/007	Fill	Fill		368	17	5
27/001	Layer	Topsoil				
27/002	Layer	Subsoil				
27/003	Layer	Natural				
27/004	Cut	Ditch		341	40	6
27/005	Fill	Fill		341	40	6
27/006	Fill	Fill		341	40	6
27/007	Fill	Fill		341	40	6
27/008	Cut	Ditch		168	41	
27/009	Fill	Fill		168	41	
27/010	Cut	Posthole		170		
27/011	Fill	Fill		170		
27/012	Cut	Ditch		166	41	

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
27/013	Fill	Fill		166	41	
27/014	Fill	Fill				
28/001	Layer	Topsoil				
28/002	Layer	Subsoil				
28/003	Layer	Natural				
28/004	Cut	Gully		369		
28/005	Fill	Fill		369		
29/001	Layer	Topsoil				
29/002	Layer	Subsoil				
29/003	Layer	Natural				
30/001	Layer	Topsoil				
30/002	Layer	Subsoil				
30/003	Layer	Natural				
30/004	Cut	Ditch		370		
30/005	Fill	Fill		370		
30/006	Cut	Gully		371		
30/007	Fill	Fill		371		
31/001	Layer	Topsoil				
31/002	Layer	Subsoil				
31/003	Layer	Natural				
31/004	Cut	Ditch		372		
31/005	Fill	Fill		372		
32/001	Layer	Topsoil				
32/002	Layer	Subsoil				
32/003	Layer	Natural				
32/004	Cut	Ditch		373		
32/005	Fill	Fill		373		
32/006	Cut	Ditch		64	7	4
32/007	Fill	Fill		64	7	4
33/001	Layer	Topsoil				
33/002	Layer	Subsoil				
33/003	Layer	Natural				
33/004	Cut	Posthole		249	35	7
33/005	Fill	Fill		249	35	7
33/006	Cut	Posthole		250	35	7
33/007	Fill	Fill		250	35	7
33/008	Cut	Posthole		251	35	7
33/009	Fill	Fill		251	35	7
33/010	Cut	Posthole		252	35	7
33/011	Fill	Fill		252	35	7
34/001	Layer	Topsoil				
34/002	Layer	Subsoil				

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
34/003	Layer	Natural				
35/001	Layer	Topsoil				
35/002	Layer	Subsoil				
35/003	Layer	Natural				
36/001	Layer	Topsoil				
36/002	Layer	Subsoil				
36/003	Layer	Natural				
36/004	Cut	Gully		374		
36/005	Fill	Fill		374		
37/001	Layer	Topsoil				
37/002	Layer	Subsoil				
37/003	Layer	Natural				
38/001	Layer	Topsoil				
38/002	Layer	Subsoil				
38/003	Layer	Natural				
38/004	Cut	Gully		375		
38/005	Fill	Fill		375		
39/001	Layer	Topsoil				
39/002	Layer	Subsoil				
39/003	Layer	Natural				
40/001	Layer	Topsoil				
40/002	Layer	Subsoil				
40/003	Layer	Natural				
41/001	Layer	Topsoil				
41/002	Layer	Subsoil				
41/003	Layer	Natural				
41/004	Cut	Ditch		376		
41/005	Fill	Fill		376		
42/001	Layer	Topsoil				
42/002	Layer	Subsoil				
42/003	Layer	Natural				
42/004	Cut	Ditch		377		
42/005	Fill	Fill		377		
43/001	Layer	Topsoil				
43/002	Layer	Subsoil				
43/003	Layer	Natural				
43/004	Cut	Gully		378		
43/005	Fill	Fill		378		
43/006	Cut	Gully		379		
43/007	Fill	Fill		379		
44/001	Layer	Topsoil				
44/002	Layer	Subsoil				

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
44/003	Layer	Natural				
45/001	Layer	Topsoil				
45/002	Layer	Subsoil				
45/003	Layer	Natural				
45/004	Cut	Ditch		380		
45/005	Fill	Fill		380		
45/006	Cut	Gully		381		
45/007	Fill	Fill		381		
46/001	Layer	Topsoil				
46/002	Layer	Subsoil				
46/003	Layer	Natural				
46/004	Cut	Ditch		382		
46/005	Fill	Fill		382		
47/001	Layer	Topsoil				
47/002	Layer	Subsoil				
47/003	Layer	Natural				
48/001	Layer	Topsoil				
48/002	Layer	Subsoil				
48/003	Layer	Natural				
48/004	Cut	Gully		383		
48/005	Fill	Fill		383		
48/006	Cut	Gully		384		
48/007	Fill	Fill		384		
48/008		SURVEY ERROR?				
50/001	Layer	Topsoil				
50/002	Layer	Subsoil				
50/003	Layer	Natural				
51/001	Layer	Topsoil				
51/002	Layer	Subsoil				
51/003	Layer	Natural				
52/001	Layer	Topsoil				
52/002	Layer	Subsoil				
52/003	Layer	Natural				
52/004	Cut	Gully		385		
52/005	Fill	Fill		385		
52/006	Cut	Gully		386		
52/007	Fill	Fill		386		
53/001	Layer	Topsoil				
53/002	Layer	Subsoil				
53/003	Layer	Natural				
56/001	Layer	Topsoil				
56/002	Layer	Subsoil				

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
56/003	Layer	Natural				
56/004	Cut	Gully		387		
56/005	Fill	Fill		387		
57/001	Layer	Topsoil				
57/002	Layer	Subsoil				
57/003	Layer	Natural				
57/004	Cut	Gully		388		
57/005	Fill	Fill		388		
58/001	Layer	Topsoil				
58/002	Layer	Subsoil				
58/003	Layer	Natural				
59/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
59/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
59/003	Layer	Natural		0		
59/004	Cut	Pit	59/004	389		
59/005	Fill	Fill	59/004	389		
60/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
60/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
60/003	Layer	Natural		0		
61/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
61/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
61/003	Layer	Natural		0		
61/004	Cut	Ditch	61/004	390		
61/005	Fill		61/005	390		
62/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
62/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
62/003	Layer			0		
63/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
63/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
63/003	Layer			0		
63/004	Cut	Ditch	63/004	391		
63/005	Fill	Fill	63/004	391		
63/006	Cut	Ditch	63/006	392		
63/007	Fill	Fill	63/006	392		
63/008	Cut	Ditch	63/008	393		
63/009	Fill	Fill, primary	63/008	393		
63/010	Fill		63/008	393		
64/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
64/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
64/003	Layer	Natural		0		
65/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
65/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
65/003	Layer	Natural		0		
65/004	Cut	Posthole	65/004	0		
65/005	Fill	Fill	65/004	0		
65/006	Layer	Subsoil		0		
65/007	Cut	Ditch	65/007	0		
66/0-1				0		
66/000				0		
66/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
66/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
66/003	Layer	Natural		0		
66/004	Cut	Ditch	66/004	0		
67/001	Layer			0		
67/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
67/003				0		
67/004	Cut	Ditch	67/004	0		
67/005	Fill		67/004	0		
68/001	Layer			0		
68/002	Layer			0		
68/003				0		
68/004	Fill	Fill		0		
68/005	Cut	Ditch	68/005	0		
68/006	Cut		68/006	0		
69/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
69/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
69/003	Layer	Natural		0		
69/004	Cut	Ditch	69/004	0		
69/005	Fill	Fill	69/005	0		
70/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
70/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
70/003	Layer	Natural		0		
70/004	Cut		70/004	0		
70/005	Fill			0		
70/006	Cut	Pit	70/006	0		
70/007	Cut	Posthole	70/007	0		
70/008	Fill	Fill, secondary		0		
70/009	Fill			0		
70/010	Cut	Ditch	70/010	0		
70/011	Fill	Fill	70/010	0		
70/012	Cut	Ditch	70/012	0		
70/013	Fill	Fill		0		
70/014	Cut	Ditch	70/014	0		
70/015	Fill	Fill		0		

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
71/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
71/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
71/003	Layer			0		
72/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
72/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
72/003	Layer	Natural		0		
72/004	Cut	Ditch	72/004	0		
72/005	Fill	Fill		0		
72/006	Cut	Posthole	72/006	0		
72/007	Fill	Fill		0		
73/001				0		
73/002				0		
73/003				0		
73/004				0		
73/005				0		
74/001	Layer	Topsoil		0		
74/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
74/003	Layer	Natural		0		
74/004	Fill	Fill	74/004	0		
74/005	Cut	Ditch	74/005	0		
74/006	Cut	Pit	74/006	0		
74/007	Fill	Fill	74/006	0		
74/008	Cut	Ditch	74/008	0		
74/009	Fill	Fill	74/008	0		
75/001	Layer	Natural		0		
75/002	Layer	Subsoil		0		
75/003	Layer			0		
76/001	Cut	Gully	76/001	0		
76/002	Fill	Fill, single	76/001	0		
76/003	Cut	Gully	76/003	0		
76/004	Fill	Fill	76/003	0		
76/005	Cut	Ditch	76/005	0		
76/006	Fill	Fill	76/005	0		
76/007	Cut	Posthole	76/007	0		
76/008	Fill	Fill	76/007	0		
76/009	Cut	Ditch terminus	76/009	0		
76/010	Fill	Fill	76/010	0		
76/011	Cut	Ditch	76/011	0		
76/012	Fill	Fill	76/012	0		
76/013	Cut	Posthole	76/013	0		
76/014	Fill	Fill	76/014	0		
76/015	Cut	Pit	76/015	0		

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Subgroup	Group	Period
76/016	Fill	Fill	76/015	0		
76/017	Cut	Gully	76/017	0		
76/018	Fill	Fill	76/017	0		
76/019	Cut	Gully	76/019	0		
76/020	Fill	Fill		0		
76/021	Layer	Topsoil	76/021	0		
76/022	Layer	Subsoil	76/022	0		
76/023	Layer	Natural	76/023	0		
77/001	Cut	Posthole	77/001	0		
77/002	Fill		77/001	0		
77/003	Layer	Topsoil	77/003	0		
77/004	Layer	Subsoil	77/004	0		
77/005	Layer	Natural alluvial deposit	77/005	0		
78/001	Layer	Topsoil	78/001	0		
78/002	Layer	Subsoil	78/002	0		
78/003	Layer	Natural	78/003	0		
78/004	Cut	Ditch	78/004	0		
78/005	Fill	Fill	78/004	0		
78/006	Cut	Ditch	78/006	0		
78/007	Fill	Fill	78/006	0		
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	79/001	0		
79/002	Layer	Subsoil	79/002	0		
79/003	Layer	Natural	79/003	0		
79/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	79/004	0		
79/005	Fill	Fill	79/004	0		
79/006	Cut	Posthole	79/006	0		
79/007	Fill	Fill		0		

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Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
105	14	128			3	4			19	372					145	5148	2	<2
106	125	2296					2	100	137	2954			2	34	13	222	21	266
111/115	14	52					15	484	72	4638								
116					3	12			1	34								
119	11	34					4	56	22	902								
125	2	8																
127	4	16							19	780								
129	2	30																
132	4	22			10	36	1	1	3	36	1	116	11	280				
133	6	14																
136	14	52							2	64	1	842						
137	4	8																
140	12	48					5	28	7	470					1	4		
144	42	220					19	1000	15	450								
146	36	148					14	282	502	15078								
148	4	22					3	50										
150	8	42																
152	3	24					1	1										
156									3	6								
159	21	196					4	242	39	1532								
161											82	1266						
168	16	76					18	490	52	2362								
170							3	454	28	1228								
173	18	74					2	94	21	384					5	14		

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
175	4	<2							12	260							1	<2
177	1	4							5	214	1	150						
178							2	12	12	204								
181									182	3500								
184	4	8																
186	5	24					4	24	21	980					1	8		
188	1	100			1	134									1	38		
190	12	90							8	660								
192							2	8	6	42								
196	8	18					5	140	51	844								
199									2	6								
201	26	560					3	40	17	1036								
203	10	104							4	2192	1	12						
206	1	4							2	18								
208							4	514										
209	7	78					10	582	31	2282					2	14		
210	6	30					14	634	22	1014								
211	2	10					3	112	7	294								
215	7	46					7	572	5	376					1	82		
220	2	8																
224	1	1					2	20	8	140								
228	1	4							1	8								
230	2	10							6	226								
232							3	102										
234							2	22	6	52								

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
235	40	177	4	5					104	1208								
236	4	4																
238									2	80								
239							2	22	12	580								
240	31	206					7	410	41	1624					7	40		
242	3	8					1	26										
247	2	8					3	112	20	1068								
248							4	70	21	1856								
249	6	56					3	514	14	666					5	150		
250	5	26					9	158	25	1224					10	52		
252	10	120					34	2418	33	2734					3	28		
254	10	70					9	734	11	698								
256	18	182															1	12
258	12	132					1	100										
260	14	38																
262							3	50										
264							2	22										
266							9	143	16	411								
270	2	26					18	486	18	914	1	70						
274	15	34					3	140	18	1068					20	472		
275	3	16							5	90								
276	17	116					11	570	19	1436								
277	13	110					7	416	21	814	1	156			14	230		
279									20	104								
282	5	78					3	86										

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
286							3	110										
289	2	6																
292	2	8					6	224	5	274								
295	30	208					8	674							4	40		
296	152	1588													1	26		
302	11	141					1	2	1	57					2	8		
303	53	682							2	6					1	53		
304	22	286					1	1	2	17								
305	5	51		19	60				3	46					3	6		
306	8	174	6	745	16	92	1	8										
308	6	15	1	17			12	267										
313	6	7							3	29								
315	1	20					1	18										
317	19	60					5	96										
323							2	45	1	4								
329									2	70								
331					2	1	1	11	10	130	4	79						
332							3	3	5	295								
334									1	33								
339	12	75					1	16	2	121					31	472		
340	4	23																
342	15	49					1	1	4	116	2	54			1	20		
344							33	1605	1	9								
349									1	1								
351	1	2					2	89	16	701	2	69						

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
353	25	270					3	1255	6	167								
356	2	2					4	76	1	8								
357	100	404					4	81	13	274					1	9		
358	2	15					3	84	3	249								
363	1	13																
370	3	15					7	279	14	245					1	<1		
374	1	6																
377	3	37																
378									3	12	11	187			16	139		
380	3	18	1	1			1	5	6	157					11	132		
381							3	420							2	<1		
383							1	64	7	220								
384	5	19					8	113	21	571					9	93		
385	2	21					1	41	2	41								
389	3	14							3	65							2	11
391							2	11	6	86								
393	5	10					7	130	21	598								
394							4	154	2	124								
399	3	20							2	241								
402	1	1							2	11								
404	3	28							9	63								
405	1	11							3	175					20	405		
408	2	18					2	39	4	88					1	1		
411	1	1					1	9	12	211					8	6		
412							1	18	2	202								

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
413	7	33							3	162								
414	37	122	1	1			2	2313	8	315					2	7	3	16
415	43	244													9	142		
420	3	14					4	41	46	1221								
422							1	<1	1	7					1	<1		
428	2	6							2	4								
430	4	15							4	376								
436									1	53					8	325		
440									1	120								
445	60	248					6	435	60	2267					6	21		
447	23	492							3	97					1	13		
450									6	104								
452							1	15	8	85								
453	145	1101					1	22	115	615								
456							1	10	1	25								
458	2	8							6	18								
462	1	7					1	5	1	1								
466							1	27	2	80								
471									44	1905								
474	1	8							3	2								
476	2	7					1	1	3	21					2	34		
478	1	4							4	131								
480	1	3					1	6	1	64								
482	1	2					1	70	5	143								
490	1	10					1	11	2	63								

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
495	5	9							24	176								
496							2	47	8	289	2	238						
498	3	21													3	4		
506									5	187								
508	1	1							3	144								
510	2	14					1	10	1	84								
512	1	3																
513							6	304										
515	1	3							6	48								
517									2	115								
519									1	58								
521							1	29	1	16								
524	1	13	1	24			2	10	34	498								
526	13	97					6	191	8	381								
527	5	40					6	270	33	932								
528	5	42					9	379	37	1506					1	16		
529	8	48					1	148	5	221								
531							1	135	3	318								
540							2	8	4	95								
542	155	277					4	27	2	123								
544	23	98					1	1							2	32		
546	3	19							4	194								
548	3	4													5	15		
550	16	19							9	505								
552	1	3																
554									5	343								

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
556	3	40					5	171	15	643					12	43		
558									3	278								
561	1	4							2	137	1	21			1	6		
562							1	28	13	652					1	1		
566	4	12					2	15							11	24		
570	7	9					11	200	9	315	1	193			11	109		
572	1	3					13	474										
574							8	67										
580	3	6					7	972	7	80								
582	7	10					15	2015	6	50								
584	2	2					3	1044	3	35								
586							1	1	6	59								
590	1	1					1	1	3	63					1	2		
598							1	125										
600	2	13					8	784	45	2236								
602	1	2					21	1349	94	3002	3	2						
604									2	90								
605	3	18					2	33	18	1272								
608	2	5					1	2	4	60					13	14		
615	5	31							2	3								
618	3	3					5	116	83	1272								
620	3	13							5	220								
622	3	8					1	1	15	272								
623							4	476	1	213					1	20		
630	14	116							6	574								
631	9	93			2	2	4	47	38	2017	1	46			69	2086		
632							1	139	7	863					5	176		

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
634	10	37					1	16	18	570								
636	3	3					2	39	23	695								
640	1	7							3	19					4	15		
644	14	19							58	806								
646	1	28					1	20	25	776	1	14						
648	4	19					5	70	58	551	2	51						
650									4	132								
652									2	32								
653									11	473								
658	3	26					1	6	8	577								
662	1	12																
663									13	347								
665	2	1							14	327								
667	1	9							27	423								
677	10	74					2	8	800	24854					12	20		
679	7	13							241	7193	1	122						
681	3	6							14	218					32	119		
683									2	61					6	28		
684							2	10	21	542								
685	2	8							3	39								
686	13	35					2	3	88	1600								
688	12	36					3	6	108	1999								
690	5	20							43	1228								
692							2	18	1	164								
694							4	18	100	588								
697	2	34							10	469					8	388		

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
700	2	7					5	68	80	1195								
703	3	6							93	430								
705	8	12					1	1	48	199								
707	8	15							17	545								
709	4	24							20	484					2	5		
712	2	8							10	294								
718	8	11					6	5	80	1030	1	34						
720	5	25							12	260								
722	3	20							30	560	2	172						
724	2	16					1	14	11	186								
730									13	313								
734	1	4					2	14	18	308								
736	6	16							80	1844					1	5		
738									1	3								
740									4	16								
741	15	88					7	206	28	732								
750	2	2					1	12	2	82								
752	1	1							17	421								
754	11	47							100	2142								
756	9	68																
758	2	1					2	142	23	1503								
760	4	9					10	315	45	1074								
762	1	3							3	14								
765							1	4	21	2776	1	221						
767	3	27					2	31	20	349					1	6		

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Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt(g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
769	1	6							7	74					1	2		
771	5	6							9	159								
773	7	20							13	277								
775	2	4					2	34	18	405								
777	25	38					7	153	123	1478	1	24						
779									18	515					4	10		
781	2	8							38	1218					14	68		
783	4	11							28	610					14	45		
786									241	5742								
787	1	4					1	7	5	50								
789	45	329					4	360	8	332					1	8		
791							2	46							3	35		
793	1	10					6	134	4	98								
795	39	1438													1	3		
803	13	379							1	11								
805	1	1																
807	1	10							1	13								
809									2	51								
813	2	4							4	91								
817	2	5							10	179								
821									6	46								
823									5	137								
825	1	5							7	84								
827	7	22							14	553								
Total	2192	16855	14	812	97	281	678	32825	5896	170013	124	4139	13	324	609	11759	30	305

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Appendix 3: Quantification of environmental sample residue

Sample Number	Context	Period descr	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg Ind, pot, ceram)
100	106	2.1	Pit	60	*	<2	**	<2		**	<2	*	<2	*	<2							Slag **/6g - Burnt clay **/54g - Mag. Mat. ***/2g - Flint */<2g - Pot */14g - FCF **/60g
101	117	2.2	Pit	40	****	98	****	220	*Quercus* sp. 10													Flint */16g - Mag.Mat. **/<2g - Burnt clay */<2g - FCF */6g
102	105	2.1	Pit	40	**	<2	**	<2		*	<2					**	6	*	<2			Mag Mat. ****/4g - Pot */20g- Flint */<2g- Slag ***/24g - Burnt clay ****/1698g - FCF **/150g
110	161	2.1	Pit	40	****	16	***	8	*Quercus* sp. 1, Maloidae 8, *Corylus avellana* 1													FCF ****/14.030g
111	163	2.1	Pit	35	***	18	***	16	Maloidae 8, *Corylus avellana* 1, *Corylus/Alnus* 1													Glass */<2g - Pot */<2g - Flint */24g - Mag.Mat. ***/<2g - FCF ****/3268g

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Sample Number	Context	Period descr	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, clbm)
112	164	2.1	Pit	40	**	2	**	<2														Mag.Mat.**/<2g - FCF**/420g
113	173	2.1	Pit	10	*	<2	**	<2		**	<2											FCF*/20g - Pot*/<2g - Unchared*/<2g - Burnt clay*/2g - Mag.Mat.***/<2g
114	181	2.1	Pit	40	***	30	***	40	*Quercus* sp. 5, *Fraxinus excelsior* 2, *Ulmus* sp. 1, Maloidae 1, *Corylus avellana*1														FCF****/6581g - Ind.debris*/<2g - Flint*/14g
115	209	2.2	Ditch	40			*	<2														Mag.Mat.***/<2g - Flint*/4g - Ind.Debris*/<2g, Pot**/18g - Burnt sandstone*/12g - FCF***/932g
116	243	2.1	Pit	40	***	10	***	20	*Quercus* sp.3, *cf Quercus* sp. 1 (distorted), *Alnus glutinosa/ Corylus avellana* 2, *cf* Maloideae 3, *Corylus avellana* 1														FCF ****/17.013g
117	247	2.2	Pit	40			**	<2		**	<2	**	6									Burnt clay */2g - Coal */<2g - Mag.Mat. ***/<2g - Flint */<2g - Intrusive glass */<2g -

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																							Pot */36g - FCF ***/622g
Sample Number	Context	Period descr	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg lind, pot, cbm)
118	264	2.1	Pit	40	****	40	***	83	*Quercus* sp. 6, Maloideae 3, *Corylus avellana* 1													FCF ****/9884 g
121	304	2.2	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1		**	<1	*	2	*	2	*	1	*	<1			FCF **/ 1081g - pottery */ 73g - burnt clay **/ 49g - slag - */ <1g - mag. Mat. ***/ 14g
125	447	1:1	Pit	40	**	<1	**	1		**	<1											FCF **/ 225g - pottery **/ 105g - concrete */ 6g - burnt clay **/ 162g - flint */ 4g - mag. Mat. **/ 3g - industrial debris **/ <1g
126	483	2.2	Pit	40	**	4	****	12	*Quercus* sp. 10	***	22											Pottery */ 2g - FCF */ 6g - mag. Mat. */ <1g - coal */ <1g
131	631	2.2	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1					**	3	**	2			FCF **/ 85g - flint */ 1g - burnt clay **/ 348g - slag */ 1g - Pottery */ 3g - mag. Mat. **/ 2g

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Sample Number	Context	Period descr	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind., pot, ceram)
135	724	2	Posthole	40	*	<1	*	<1														FCF **/ 30g - mag. Mat. ***/ 3g - flint */ 1g - pottery */ 10g
138	683	2	Posthole	40	*	<1	**	<1		**	1											FCF **/ 66g - pottery */ 3g - burnt clay **/ 31g - mag. Mat. **/ 3g - flint */ 2g
141	756	2	Posthole	40	*	<1	**	1		*	<1											mag. Mat. ****/ 2g - burnt clay */ 67g - pottery */ 36g - FCF ****/ 5305g
142	339	2.2	Pit	40	*	1	**	<1	*Corylus avellana* (c14?)													flint */ 6g - mag. Mat. ****/ 8g - FCF ****/ 1628g - burnt clay */ 33g - pottery **/ 60g - slag */ 1g
143	385	2.2	Pit	40	**	2	****	20		**	8					*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	FCF **/ 118g - pottery */ 1g - burnt clay **/ 36g - flint */ 17g - mag. Mat. **/ 1g
144	415	2.2	Pit	40	*	<1	**	<1		*	<1											FCF **/ 96g - burnt clay */ 220g - flint */ <1g - slag */ <1g - mag. Mat. ****/ 1g

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Sample Number	Context	Period descr	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
146	791	2.2	Posthole	40	*	<1	*	<1		****	20											FCF **/ 38g - mag. Mat. */ <1g - pottery */ 2g - coal */ <1g - burnt clay */ 5g - flint */ <1g
147	795	1.2	Pit	10	***	2	*	<1														flint */ 1g - FCF */ 22g - mag. Mat. */ <1g

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Appendix 4: Quantification of environmental sample flots

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale
100	106	8.1	75	75	40	20	* *Sambucus nigra*			****	**	*Triticum* sp.,	+	**	Poaceae, *Rumex* sp., *Chenopodium* sp.	+/++	**	*Triticum dicoccum/s pelta*	+/++	
101		117	350	100	10	10	* *Sambucus nigra*	**	***	****										
102	105	8.1	75	75	50	30				**				*	Poaceae	+	*	*Triticum dicoccum/s pelta* (1)	+	**
110	161	5.8	150	100	70	10		*		***										
111	163	18	150	100	40	10	* *Ranunculus* sp., *Sambucus nigra*	**	***	****										

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Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale
112	164	20	200	100	50	10		**	***	****										
113	173	1	15	15	50	10			*	**	*	*Triticum* sp.	++	*	*Persicaria lapathifolia*, *Chenopodium* sp., Poaceae	++					
114	181	16	150	100	60	10		*	**	****										
115	209	1	20	20	70	10				**				*	Poaceae	+/++					
116	243	11.5	85	85	60	20		**	***	****										
117	247	1.6	25	25	60	10				*	**	*Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	+/++	**	Poaceae	+/++	*	Poaceae stem fragment	++	
118	264	16	250	100	50	10		**	***	****										

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Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale
121	79/005	1.8	50	50	70	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.		*	**	*	*Triticum/ Hordeum* sp.	+	*	*Bromus* sp. (1)	++				*
125	447	24	120	100	60	10		*	**	***	**	*Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp.	++/+	*	Poaceae large	+	*	*Corylus avellana*	+	
126	483	6	50	50	40	10		**	***	****	***	*Vicia faba* (1)	+++							
131	631	0.7	10	10	80	10				**	*	*Triticum* sp. (2)	++	*	Poaceae large	+				
135	724	3.5	75	75	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp., *Sambucus* sp.			**										
138	683	31	150	100	50	30				**	**	*Triticum* sp., *Triticum/Hordeum* sp.	+/++	*	Poaceae	++				
141	756	6	150	100	70	10				**	*	cf *Hordeum* sp. (1)	+	*	Polygonum sp. (1)	++	**	*Raphanus raphanistrum*	++	
142	339	1.5	75	75	80	10				*				*	Poaceae (1)	++				
143	385	5.6	50	50	50	10			**	****	***	Triticum sp., Hordeum sp., *Vicia faba* (1)	++/+	*	Polygonum sp. (1)	++				

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Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris hammerscale
144	415	<0.5	10	10	80	10														
146	791	156	400	100	20	10				**	****	*Triticum* sp.(some sprouted), *Hordeum* sp.(hulled)	+++/++/+	*	Poaceae	++				
147	795	1.2	20	20	40	10			**	***										

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Appendix 5: HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	ARL14					
Project code	7082					
Planning reference	A/82/12					
Site address	Land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex					
District/Borough	Arun District					
NGR (12 figures)	507580 104010					
Geology	Chalk overlain by sand, silts and clays					
Fieldwork type		Excav				
Date of fieldwork	October to December 2014 and January to February 2016					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery					
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon		Post-Medieval		
Project summary **(100 word max)**	An archaeological excavation was conducted at Land at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex NGR 507580 104010 in October to December 2014 and January and February 2016. Residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork and pottery was recovered. A Middle to Late Bronze Age land division and possible burnt mound was uncovered. The Iron Age was well represented with grain stores, field boundaries, and grain processing pits all being revealed, along with evidence of structured deposition. A Saxon pit and post-medieval ditch were excavated.					
Museum/Accession No.						

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery		Bronze Age	
Pottery		Iron Age	
Pottery		Anglo-Saxon	

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Appendix 6: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-258331

Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex between October and December 2014 and January and February 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Barratt David Wilson in advance of a housing development. The excavation uncovered evidence of early land division dating to the Middle Bronze Age, along with a possible burnt mound and a subsequent enigmatic rectangular enclosure of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The main phase of activity dates to the Middle to Late Iron Age where ditches, trackways, grain stores and grain processing pits were all recorded. A single Saxon pit was recorded, as was a post-medieval ditch. A few residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork were recovered, as were a handful of sherds of intrusive Roman pottery. The excavation has confirmed the presence of interesting 4th to 1st century BC activity. The ditches and pits may indicate settlement activity, but structures relating to this are lacking, and are most likely outside of the excavated area
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2014 End: 01-04-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ARL14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7082 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

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Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN ANGMERING Roundstone Lane, Angmering, West Sussex
Postcode	BN16 4AL
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 507580 104010 50.872839883713 0.142937631369 50 52 22 N 000 08 34 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"

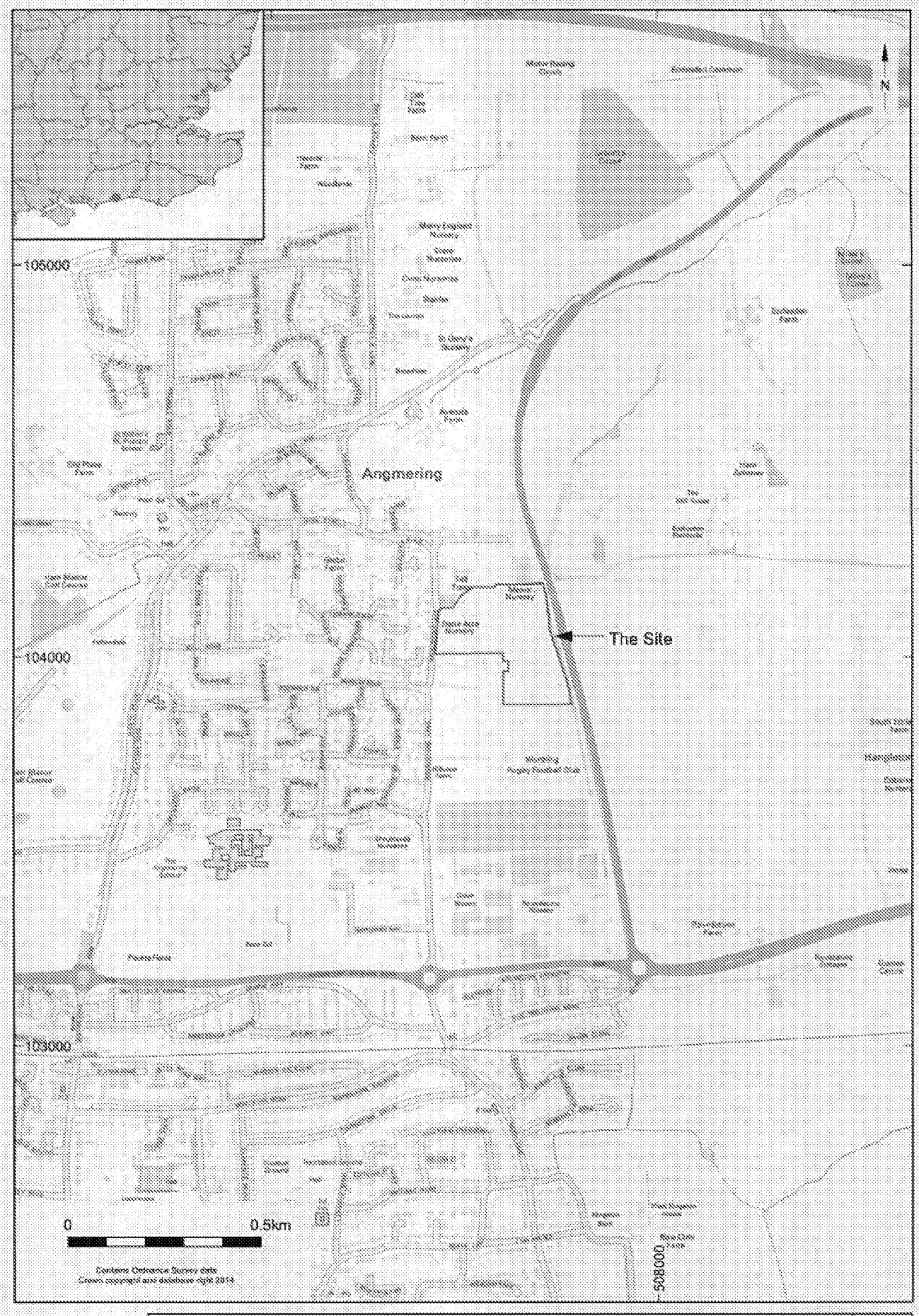
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Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report"
Entered by	Tom Munnary (t.munnary@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 July 2016

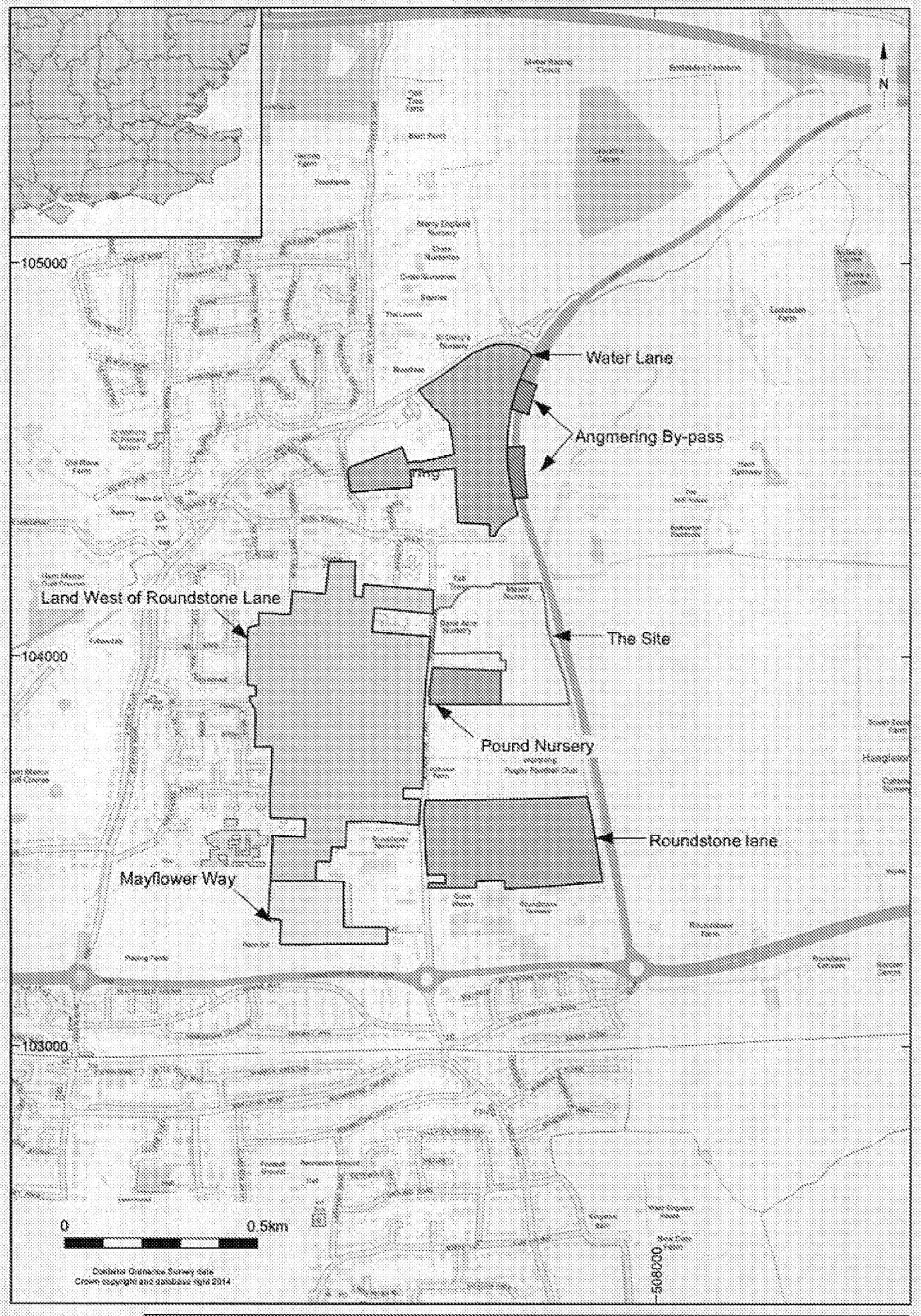
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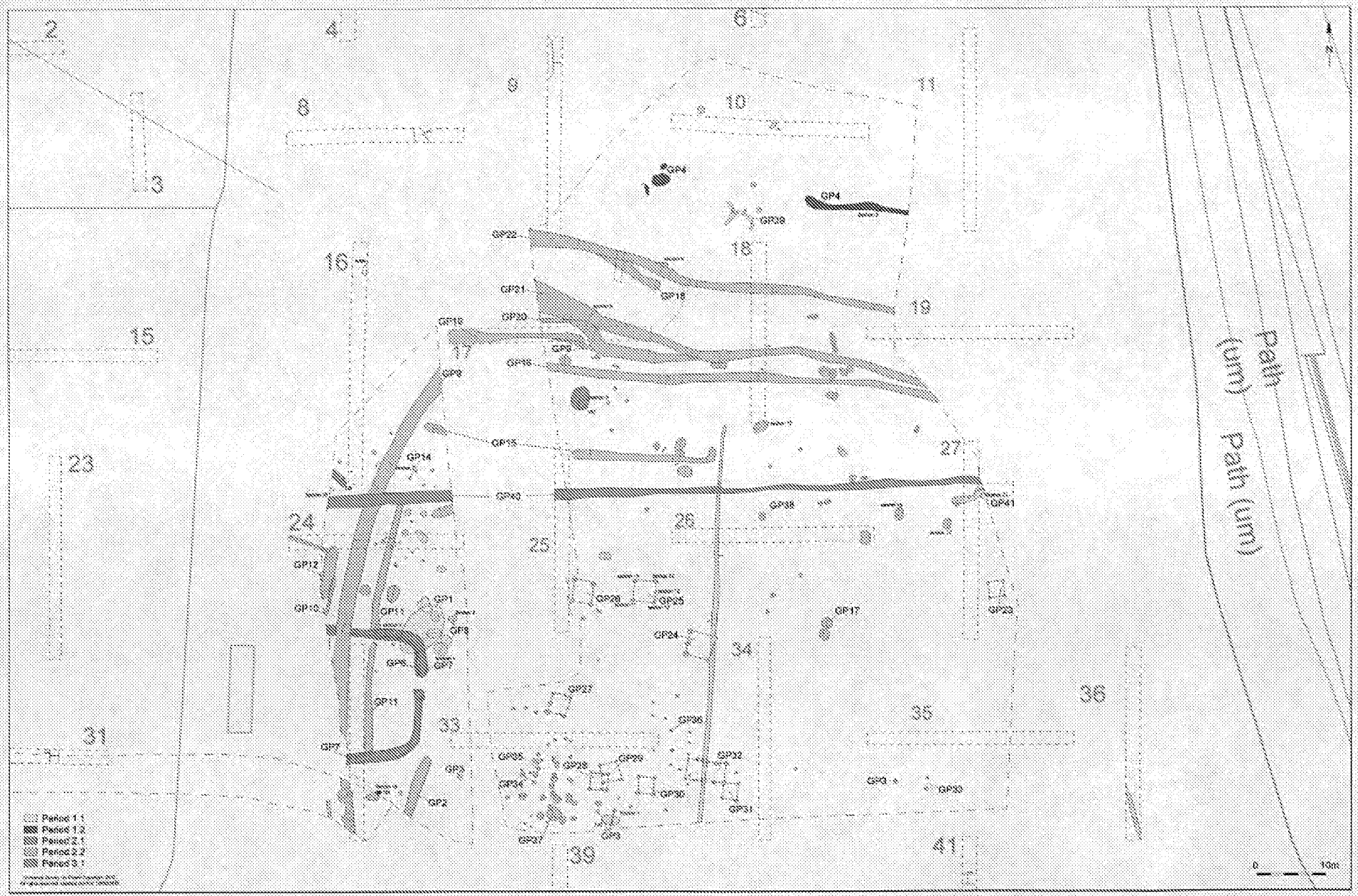
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7082	July 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016302	Drawn by: NG		

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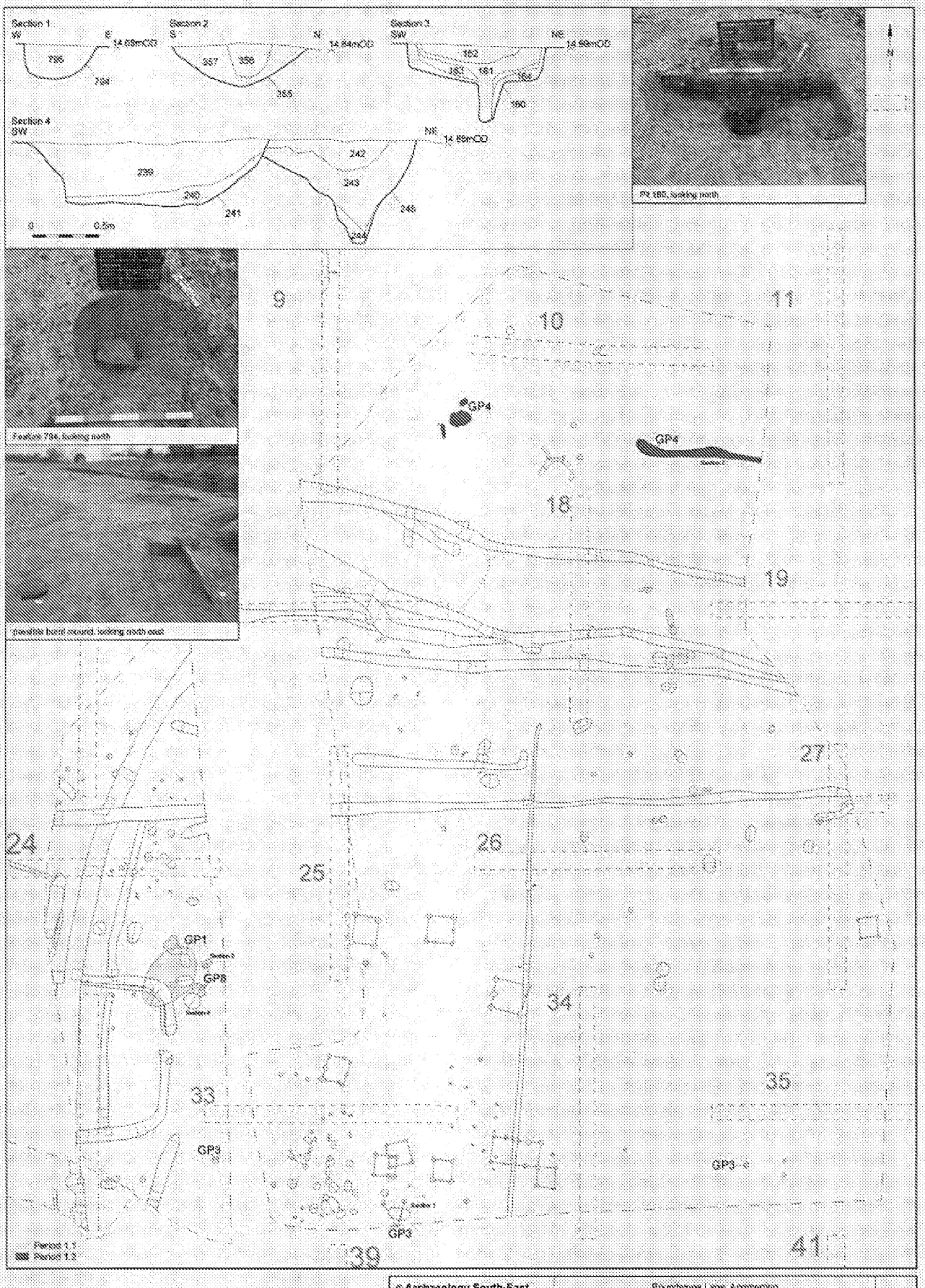
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7082	July 2016	Area of excavation, evaluation and previous proximate excavations	
Report Ref: 2016302	Drawn by: NG		

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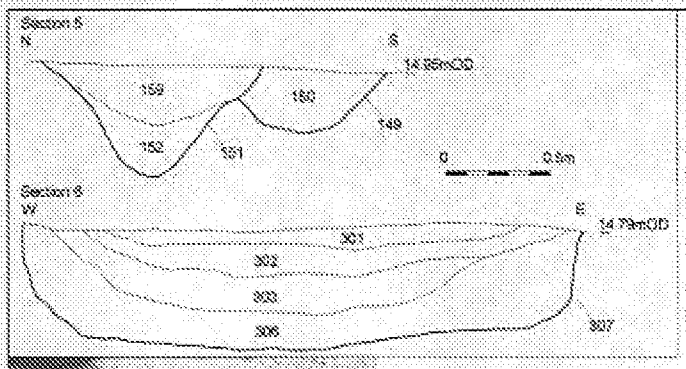
© Archaeology South-East | Roundstone Lane, Angmering | Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7082 | July 2016
Report Ref: 2016/102 | Drawn by: NS
Site excavation plan

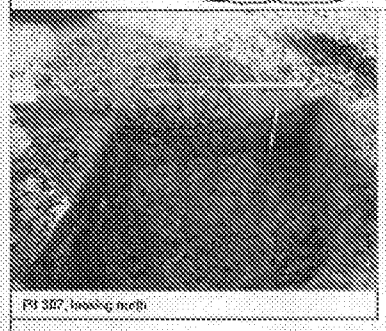
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© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7082	July 2018	Periods 1.1 (Middle to Late Bronze Age) and 1.2 (Late Bronze Age) plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018082	Drawn by: MS		

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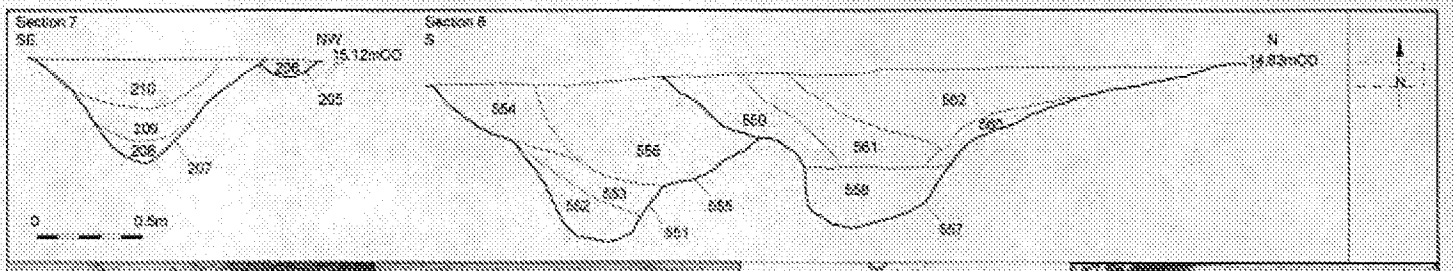


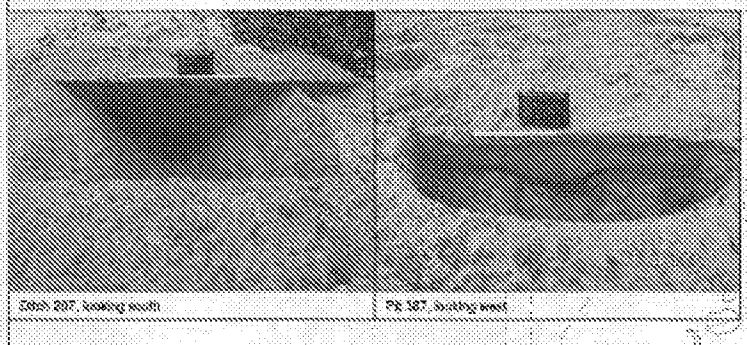


PS 307, looking north

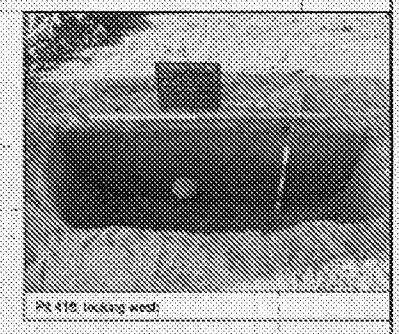
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7562	July 2016	Period 2.1: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age - plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2010332	Drawn by: MO		

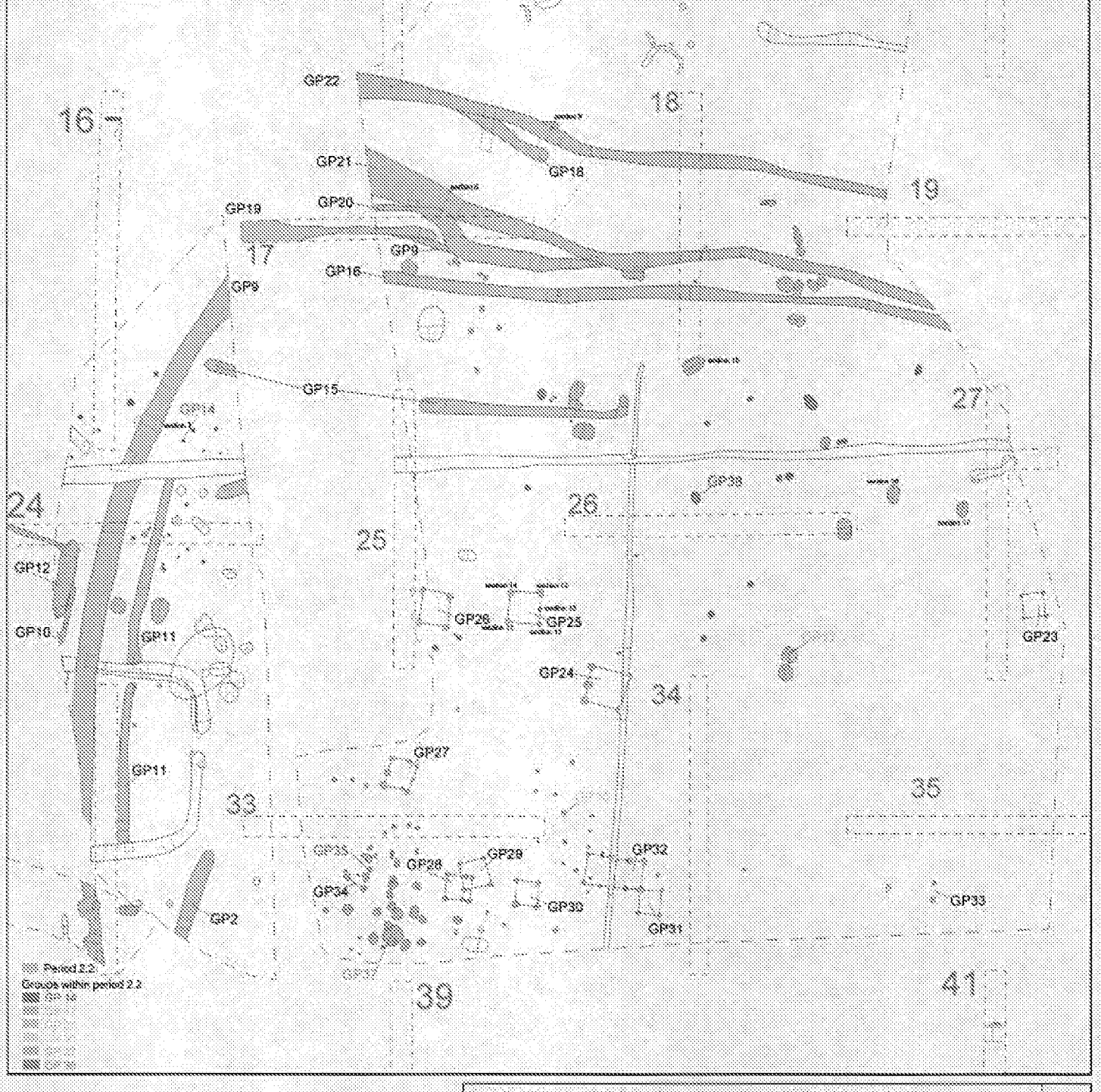
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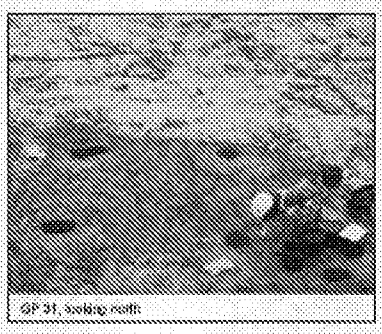

Ditch 207, looking south

Pit 557, looking west

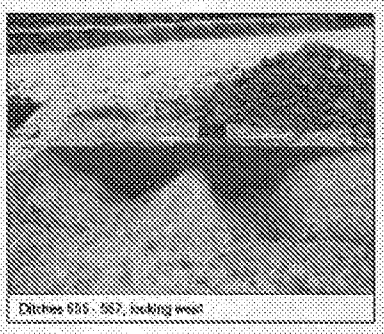

Pit 618, looking west



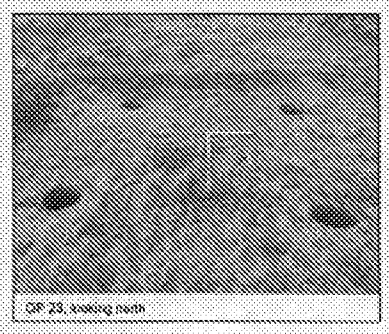
© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 6
Project No: 7082	July 2019	Period 2.2: Middle Iron Age/Late Iron Age - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019392	Drawn by: MS		



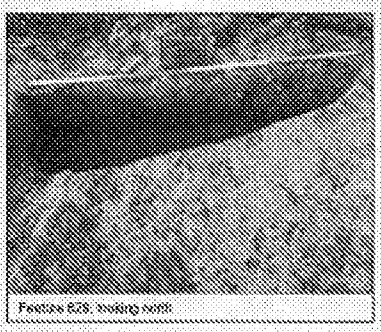
GP 31, looking north



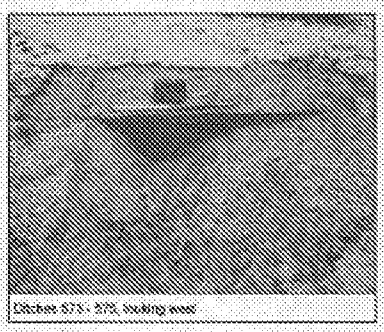
Ditches 626 - 627, looking west



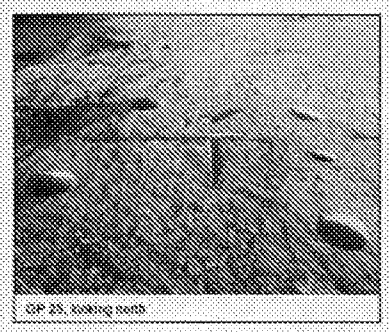
GP 28, looking north



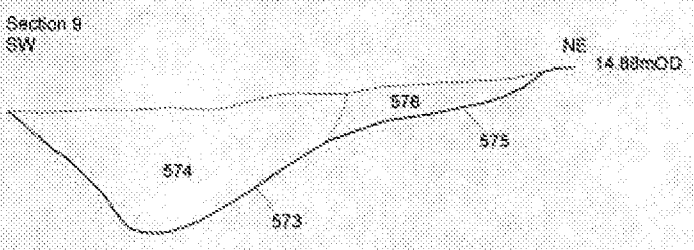
Feature 628, looking north

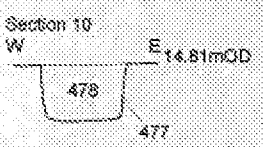


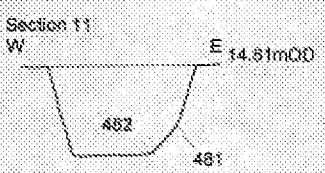
Ditches 575 - 575, looking west

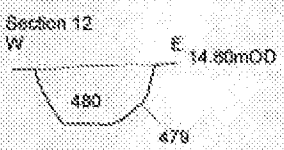


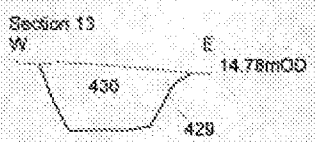
GP 25, looking north

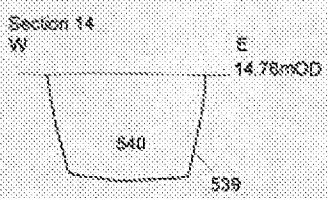


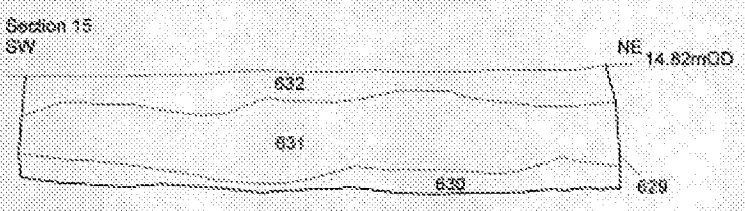


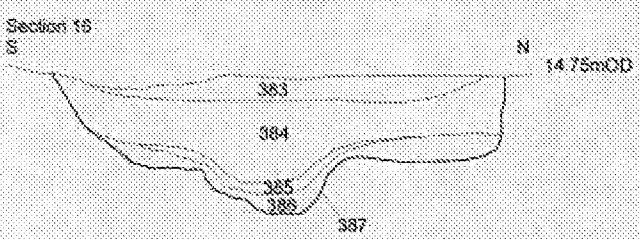


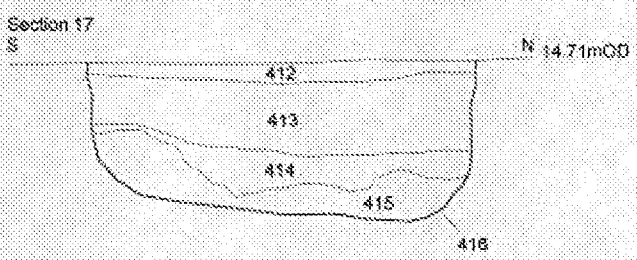


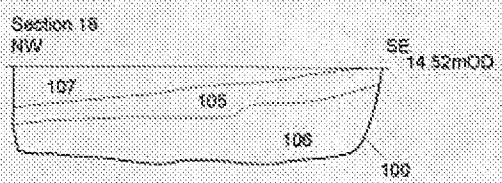








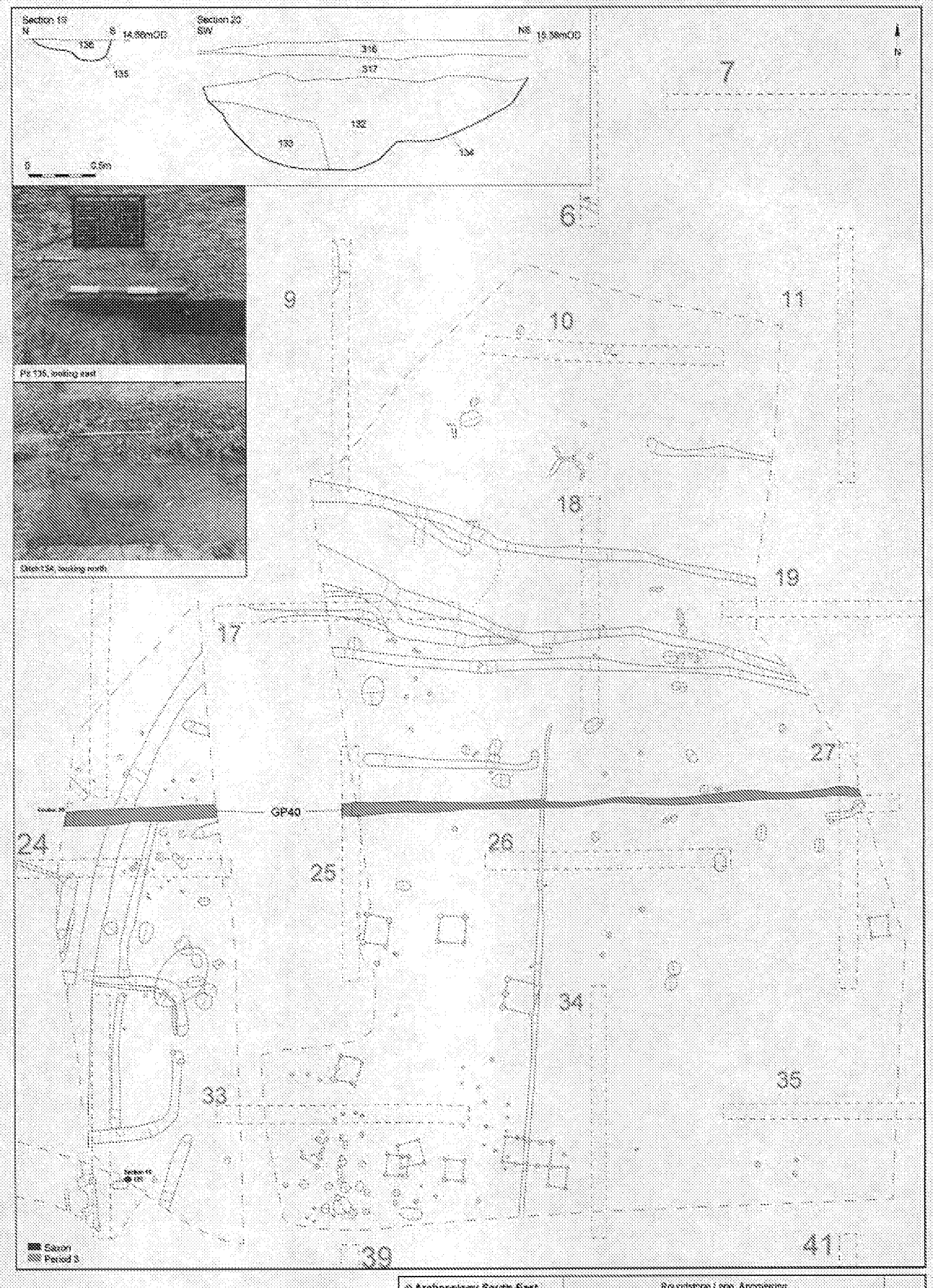




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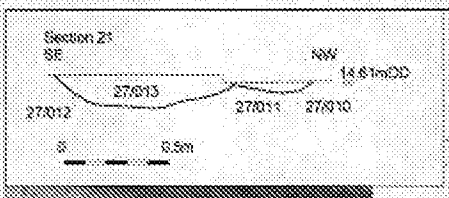
© Archaeology South-East	Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7082 July 2016 Report Ref: 2016302 Drawn by: NS	Period 2.2: Selected sections and photographs	

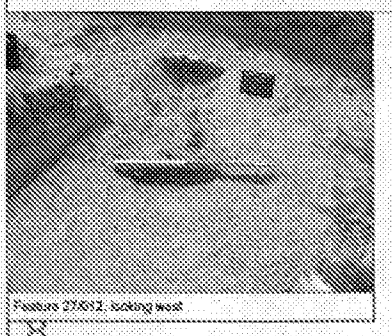
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© Archaeology South-East		Roundstone Lane, Angmering	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7082	July 2016	Saxon and Period 3 (post medieval) : plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016/102	Drawn by: MB		

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Feature 27/012, looking west

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Project Ref: 7063	July 2016	Unphased	
Report Ref: 2016/092	Drawn by: NB		

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