

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land South of Water Lane
Angmering, West Sussex**

**NGR: NGR 507544, 104454
(TQ07540454)**

**ASE Project No: 160339
Site Code: WAG16
ASE Report No: 2016286
OASIS id: archaeol6-258985**



By Garrett Sheehan

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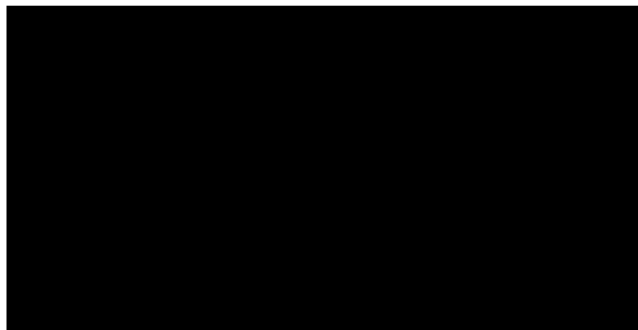
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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, between the 20th and 29th June 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation was carried out subsequent to a recent geophysical survey, which identified a number of ditches forming a complex of enclosures and trackways, centred on the southern part of the site.

The evaluation established that this complex originated in the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age and appeared to continue in use throughout the Iron Age and into the early Roman period. A number of associated features including extensive occupation spreads and possible evidence for salt production and small scale metal working were also identified within this complex.

In addition, the evaluation identified a field system of medieval date in the western part of the site and a small assemblage of residual flint from later deposits indicated probable transient early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to carry out an archaeological field evaluation of land south of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, hereafter 'the site'. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 507544 104454 and its location is shown on Figure 1.
- 1.1.2 The site lies in agricultural fields ranged around Avenals Farm on the eastern periphery of Angmering. It is bounded by Water Lane to the north, residential properties to the south, the A280 to the east and Weavers Hill to the west.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 A tributary of the Black Ditch crosses the northern part of the site. The site rises gently southwards from the river channel from approximately 14m AOD in the northwest of the site up to 18m AOD in the east. According to recent data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2016) the underlying solid geology of the site consists of the Tarrant Chalk Foundation, while the superficial geology comprises Head Deposits (Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel) in the north and River Terrace Deposits in the south.

1.3 Scope of Report

- 1.3.1 This report summarises the results of first stage of archaeological works, which comprised an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which outlined the scope of a Stage 1 archaeological evaluation was submitted to EDP and the Arun District Council Archaeological Advisor (James Kenny), for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork (ASE 2016a).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background information is largely paraphrased from the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2016) and geophysical survey report (GSB 2016). Additional information derived from investigations undertaken by Oxford Archaeology to the immediate east of the site and by ASE at Roundstone Lane between c.300-800m south of the site is included to provide additional context (ASE 2000; ASE 2001; ASE 2002; ASE 2003; ASE 2014a, ASE 2014b, ASE 2016b, ASE 2016c, Griffin 2001 & Oxford 2002).

2.2 Early Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited to a findspot of a Neolithic flint axe, c.500m northwest of the site and pottery and flintwork from post holes and ditches dating to the Neolithic from an evaluation at Pound Nursery, c.375m east of the site.

2.3 Bronze Age

- 2.3.1 Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site is plentiful. A small Bronze Age potsherd was found along with a number of fire fractured flints within the westernmost part of the site. Immediately adjacent to the south-east, works on the Angmering bypass South found a Late Bronze Age circular enclosure consisting of a boundary ditch, fire pit, postholes and pits possibly used as an animal corral. Evidence for a Bronze Age farmstead was found further north along the by-pass. An evaluation c.370m south of the site, at Pound Nursery, revealed evidence of for systematic land organisation possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age. An archaeological evaluation west of the site at 24 Water Lane revealed Late Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint, worked flint and plant macro remains. Investigations by ASE west of Roundstone Lane identified evidence for substantial Late Bronze Age activity, encompassing a small cremation cemetery with most of the vessels inverted into the upper fill of a ditch found to contain a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint tool in one of its terminals, a field system and a substantial ditch which survived to a width of up to 7m and up to 1.8m deep with evidence that an up-cast bank had been constructed on its southern side. A 4m deep well/ritual shaft of contemporary date was also identified. A group of three postholes and two shallow pits or scoops, of apparent Middle to Late Bronze Age date, situated in a shallow depression and sealed by a shallow deposit of similar date, were recorded in an archaeological evaluation at the former West End Nursery c.720m to the south of the Site.

2.4 Iron Age & Romano-British

- 2.4.1 Works on the Angmering bypass found Iron Age and Roman artefacts from the upper fills of Bronze Age ditches including a La Tene I brooch and Roman pottery. A substantial Middle to Late Iron Age grain storage and processing site was recorded c.120m south of the Site. Ditches of probable Early Roman date were found at Pound Nursery and West End Nursery and two Iron Age/Romano-British sites lie approximately 750m northwest of the site. Evidence of Roman occupation

has also been found close to the centre of Angmering, c.600m west of the site. The remains of over a hundred vessels of Roman date were found in c.1912 during quarrying at a chalk pit c.550m east of the site and isolated finds comprising Iron Age coins, brooches and Roman brooches were recorded during investigations at Highdown Hill c.600m east of site. A Romano-British agricultural settlement with associated field system was identified west of Roundstone Lane. This included linear and rectilinear arrangements of postholes, a T-shaped corn drying oven, five small ovens and a large timber building, truncated by later Roman ditches and brickearth extraction. A cremation burial comprising three vessels was identified in the terminal of one ditch. A short section of metalled trackway with flanking ditches which ran in excess of 80m in addition to a substantial sink hole up to 10m in diameter and utilised as a cess and rubbish pit and drainage sump was also identified. A shallow feature immediately adjacent to this sump was found to contain approximately 150kg of densely packed flint nodules and animal skulls (four complete cattle skulls and one complete horse skull).

2.5 Saxon & Medieval

- 2.5.1 Immediately adjacent to the south east of the site, early Saxon and medieval evidence was recorded during works on the Angmering bypass South consisting of ditches, pits and postholes. The site is assumed to have lain in agricultural land during the medieval period.

2.6 Post medieval

- 2.6.1 The agricultural nature of the site was maintained until the later 20th century when modern housing estates began to encroach on its periphery.

2.7 Recent Geophysical Survey

- 2.7.1 A magnetometer survey undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd identified a series of well-defined linear responses in the south-eastern part of the site (Figure 2). These have been interpreted as a complex of enclosures or a field system with associated track/droeways. A number of pit-like anomalies were also identified (GSB 2016).

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.8.1 The general aims of the evaluation were to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of the buried archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey
 - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site
 - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits
 - Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning

the site's archaeological potential

2.8.2 In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings of the South-East Research Framework (SERF) include the following:

- To study the evolution of settlement in later prehistory
- To study the transition to the Roman period
- To study the character of rural settlement in the Roman period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The WSI (ASE 2016a) provided for the excavation of a total of 28 trenches measuring 40m long and between 1.60m and 1.80m wide targeted on geophysical anomalies and other areas of the site.
- 3.2 The site was divided into two evaluation areas with Trenches 1 to 6 located in a field west of Avenal's Farm and bounded to the west by Weavers Hill; and Trenches 7 to 28 located east of Avenal's Farm, in fields bounded to the north, south and east by Water Lane, High Street and the A280 motorway respectively.
- 3.3 The trial trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under constant supervision by ASE. Machine excavation proceeded to a depth at which the top of archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, were exposed, whichever was the higher.
- 3.4 Trenches were completed to the satisfaction of CgMs Consulting and James Kenny, Archaeological Advisor to ADC, and were backfilled using the excavated material in the approximate stratigraphic sequence in which they were excavated. The trenches were left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.
- 3.5 Excavation and recording strategy was in accordance with the WSI (ibid) and with CifA *Standards and Guidance* (CifA 2014a).

3.6 Archive

3.6.1 Littlehampton Museum, have been notified of the project and agreed to accept the archive. The archive will be prepared according to the requirements of the recipient museum. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	199
Section sheets	6
Plans sheets	1 (and also Incorporated on section sheets)
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	161
Context register	0
Drawing register	5
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	28

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1.5 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Archaeologically Negative Trenches: Trenches 2, 7, 19, 24, 25, 27 & 28 (see Appendix 3)

- 4.1.1 Across most of the site the surface of the geological substrate was overlain by a subsoil deposit of somewhat sandy silt clay, clearly derived from the superficial geology, which measured between 0.14m and 0.52m in thickness, with an average thickness of 0.25m. Towards the western limit of the site this deposit contained significant quantities of flint gravel, again derived from the geological substrate in this area
- 4.1.2 This subsoil layer was thinnest towards the north-eastern part of the site where the site sloped down towards a tributary of the Black Ditch River, and was thickest towards the eastern side of the western field.
- 4.1.3 Modern land drains were observed in a number of trenches, and plough scars were present in all of the trenches in the site's western field (Trenches 1 to 6).
- 4.1.4 The uppermost layer in all trenches comprised a topsoil layer of loose brown sandy clay silt, which measured between 0.18m and 0.38m in thickness, with an average thickness of 0.30m.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.34
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.27
1/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
1/004	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.25	0.30
1/005	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	1.25	0.30
1/006	Cut	Ditch	trench	0.60	0.30
1/007	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	0.60	0.30

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located at the western side of the western field, was north – south aligned and measured between 0.51m and 0.80m in depth (Figure 3).
- 4.2.2 The surface of the geological substrate [1/003] was encountered at between 14.41m and 14.45m AOD. Two closely-spaced parallel east-west aligned ditches, [1/004] and [1/006], were identified extending across the middle section of the trench.
- 4.2.3 The southernmost ditch [1/006] had a 'v'-shaped profile and measured 0.60m in width by 0.30m in depth and was filled by a firm brown silt clay deposit [1/007], containing frequent amounts of flint pebbles and infrequent amounts of charcoal flecking, which produced no artefactual material.
- 4.2.4 The northernmost ditch [1/004] had a broad, somewhat stepped, profile and measured 1.25m in width and 0.30m in depth and was also filled by firm brown

silt clay [1/005], with moderate amounts of flint pebbles, from which a single sherd of 13th to 14th century AD pottery was recovered.

4.3 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.35
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.38-0.46
3/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
3/004	Cut	Ditch	trench	0.90	0.20
3/005	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	0.90	0.20
3/006	Cut	Ditch/gully	trench	0.65	0.15
3/007	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	0.65	0.15
3/008	Cut	Hollow way/ ditch	trench	3.46	0.78
3/009	Fill	Ditch/ hollow way fill	trench	3.46	0.78

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was located in the southern side of the western field, was east-west aligned and measured between 0.60m and 0.81m in depth (Figure 4).
- 4.3.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 14.57m and 14.96m AOD and was cut by three north-south aligned linear features [3/006], [3/004] and [3/009].
- 4.3.3 The westernmost feature [3/006] was a shallow ditch or gully, with a broad bowl-shaped profile. It was filled by a sandy clay silt deposit [3/007], which produced a single potsherd of late 12th, to mid-13th century AD date.
- 4.3.4 Ditch [3/004] was situated 8m to the east of [3/006], which it resembled in form, and measured. It was filled by fine sandy clay silt [3/005], which produced two potsherds; one of early Roman date and one, more abraded fragment, of probable Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date. A small quantity of residual lithic material, of mixed Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date, was also recovered from this fill.
- 4.3.5 The easternmost feature [3/008] was a broad, apparently linear shaped, feature which measured 3.46m in width by 0.78m in depth. This had a broad profile with gently sloping sides that ran into a broad, flat base and was filled with grey brown clay silt [3/009], which showed evidence of disturbance in the form of animal burrowing. A number of pottery sherds of mixed date were recovered from this fill including a large sherd of 6th to mid-7th century AD date, as well as two smaller Saxo-Norman fragments and a green-glazed jug fragment dating from the 13th -14th century AD. Two vitrified brick fragments and a tile of likely medieval date were also recovered from this deposit and it would appear likely therefore that the earlier Saxon material was intrusive and introduced through animal burrowing.

4.4 Trench 4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.22
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.18-0.24
4/003	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.12	0.23
4/004	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	1.12	0.23
4/005	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 4 was located in the centre of the western field, was excavated along a north-south alignment and measured between 0.39m and 0.51m in depth (Figure 5).
- 4.4.2 The surface of the superficial geological substrate was encountered at 15m AOD and was cut, towards the southern end of the trench, by an east-west aligned shallow ditch [4/003], filled with loose dark brown silt [4/004], from which a single rim sherd of 13th 14th century AD date was recovered.

4.5 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.35
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.26-0.5
5/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
5/004	Cut	Pit/ scoop	3.20	>0.66	0.16
5/005	Fill	Pit/ scoop fill	3.20	>0.66	0.16
5/006	Cut	Poss. Ditch	trench	0.85	unknown
5/007	Fill	Poss. Ditch fill	trench	0.85	unknown

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 was located at the south-eastern end of the western field. This trench was aligned from north-south and measured between 0.39m and 0.51m in depth (Figure 6).
- 4.5.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at 15.30m AOD and was cut at the southeast end of the trench by a probably sub circular pit or scoop [5/004], which extended beyond the eastern limit of the trench. This cut was filled by soft clay silt [5/005], with infrequent amounts of charcoal flecking, from which two undiagnostic flint flakes and an abraded fragment of fired clay were recovered.
- 4.5.3 A possible east-west aligned linear feature [5/006] was also identified, but not excavated, at the northern end of the trench.

4.6 Trench 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.30-0.38
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.52
6/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
6/004	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.80	0.90
6/005	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	1.80	0.90
6/006	Deposit	Made ground/ disturbed ground?	2.50	>1.15	unknown

Table 7: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 6 was located at the northeast corner of the western field, was east-west aligned and measured between 0.50m and 1.58m in depth (Figure 7).
- 4.6.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 13.92m and 14.65m AOD and was cut by a substantial north-south aligned ditch [6/004]. This ditch had sharply sloping sides and a narrow base with a distinct 'v'-shaped profile and was filled with a stony silt clay deposit [6/005] from which an iron object, possibly a small curving blade or ox shoe fragment, was recovered, along with a single later medieval or post-medieval tile fragment and a small quantity of cattle bone.
- 4.6.3 A number of plough scars extended across the western end of the trench, running along a northeast-southwest alignment, which were truncated by an irregular shaped area of disturbance [6/006], represented by a mix of redeposited natural gravels and silt containing crushed CBM fragments.

4.7 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.30-0.35
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.14
8/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
8/004	Cut	Denuded posthole	0.31	0.28	0.05
8/005	Fill	Denuded posthole fill	0.31	0.28	0.05
8/006	Cut	Pit- animal burial	0.70	0.64	0.2
8/007	Skeleton	Animal burial	-	-	-
8/008	Fill	Animal burial backfill	0.70	0.64	0.2

Table 8: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 8 was located in the eastern part of the site, to the north of the complex of enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. This trench was north-south aligned and measured between 0.36m and 0.68m in depth (Figure 8).

- 4.7.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.60m and 17m AOD and was cut by two discrete features [8/004] and [8/006]. The first of these was an apparently isolated posthole, which contained three sherds of a single vessel of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition as well as two undiagnostic flint flakes.
- 4.7.3 The second feature [8/006], which was located towards the northern end of the trench, was a sub square pit containing a neo-natal cattle burial, overlain with loose, poorly humified silt soil [8/008], which was of likely recent deposition.

4.8 Trench 9

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.27-0.30
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.10-0.16
9/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
9/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.60	1.90	0.30
9/005	Fill	Upper fill of ditch	>2.60	1.90	0.20
9/006	Fill	Basal fill of ditch	>2.60	1.90	0.16
9/007	Cut	Ditch	trench	2.50	0.64
9/008	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	2.50	0.64
9/009	Cut	Ditch	trench	3.0	-
9/010	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	3.0	-

Table 9: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 9 was positioned over the north-western end of the enclosure/ field system identified by the geophysical survey. This trench was northwest to southeast aligned and measured between 0.37m and 1.14m in depth (Figure 9).
- 4.8.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.25m and 16.68m AOD. Three apparently linear shaped features, whose presence was indicated by the geophysical survey, were identified cutting this surface.
- 4.8.3 The southernmost ditch [9/007] was filled with a homogenous silt clay deposit [9/008], from which two potsherds, one of later prehistoric date and the other dating to the early Roman period, were recovered.
- 4.8.4 Ditch [9/004] was located 14m north of [9/007] and the geophysical survey indicated that it might have represented a return of the same ditch. However, the finds recovered from its fill [9/005] included a considerable amount of pottery of Early Iron Age date, some of which was salt-affected, alongside a large amount of fire-cracked flint and a single piece of probable briquetage. The disparity in dates between the finds recovered from both of these ditches suggest that either they were in fact two separate features of differing date, or that the Roman pot from [9/007] was intrusive.
- 4.8.5 The third feature [9/009], which was likely a broadly east-west aligned ditch, was not excavated as part of this evaluation exercise, but may be the same as

ditch [17/005] excavated in Trench 17, to the east.

4.9 Trench 10

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26-0.34
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.09-0.20
10/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
10/004	Cut	Hearth	1.15	0.69	0.12
10/005	Fill	Hearth fill	1.15	0.69	0.12
10/006	Cut	Pit	0.85	>0.33	0.19
10/007	Fill	Pit fill	0.85	>0.33	0.19
10/008	Deposit	Extensive occupation deposit	14.30	trench	0.30
10/009	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.20	0.60
10/010	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	1.20	0.60
10/011	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.60	0.60
10/012	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	1.60	0.60
10/013	Cut	Ditch	>2.30	1.20	0.52
10/014	Fill	Ditch fill	>2.30	1.20	0.52
10/015	Deposit	occupation deposit	5.50	1.90	-
10/016	Cut	Ditch terminus	>2.10	0.50	-
10/017	Fill	Ditch Terminus- fill unexcavated	>2.10	0.50	-
10/018	Layer	<i>In situ</i> burnt natural at base of hearth [10/004]	0.90	0.60	0.10

Table 10: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 10 was located south of Trench 9, along the same alignment, was positioned over the densest concentration of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and measured between 0.39 m and 1.40m in depth (Figure 10).

4.9.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 15.80m and 16.30m AOD and was cut by a number of archaeological features. The north-western end of the trench was dominated by an extensive deposit of charcoal-stained silt [10/008] from which a small group of early Roman bodysherds and a single residual Bronze Age flint flake was recovered. A sondage excavated through the northwestern end of this spread revealed an east-west aligned ditch [10/013], with a 'v'-shaped profile, the fill of which [10/014] was indistinguishable from the surrounding deposit. This fill produced two early Roman sherds as well as two, presumably residual, sherds of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date.

4.9.3 Two parallel northeast-southwest aligned ditches, [10/011] and [10/009], were

identified midway along the trench, to the south of the large deposit described above. These two ditches were spaced 1.70m apart and both were filled with similar dark grey brown sandy silt clay deposits. The ditches had gently sloping sides on the sides facing each other, while their outer edges were near vertical and they may have formed either edge of a trackway. A single 1st – 2nd century AD tegula fragment was recovered from the fill of the northern ditch [10/011].

- 4.9.4 The terminus of a possible broadly east-west aligned gully [10/016] was identified to the south of the possible ditched trackway, but was not excavated as part of the current evaluation.
- 4.9.5 A small steep-sided pit [10/006] was identified extending beyond the western trench limit to the southwest of [10/016] while a probable hearth or oven [10/004], which contained two tegulae fragments, was situated 2.70m south of the possible gully terminus, extending beyond the eastern limit of the trench.
- 4.9.6 A second spread of charcoal-stained silt [10/015], containing fire-cracked flint, was identified extending beyond the trench limits at the south-eastern end of the trench. This deposit was not excavated as part of the current evaluation, but a small group of likely 1st – 2nd century AD body sherds was recovered from its surface.

4.10 Trench 11

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.32
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.24
11/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
11/004	Cut	Pit	1.85	1.54	0.30
11/005	Fill	Pit fill	1.85	1.54	0.30
11/006	Cut	Pit	0.70	0.45	0.14
11/007	Fill	Pit fill	0.70	0.45	0.14
11/008	Cut	Ditch(es)	>2.00	3.20	0.50
11/009	Fill	Ditch fill	>2.00	3.20	0.50
11/010	Cut	Ditch	>3.00	0.98	0.48
11/011	Fill	Primary ditch fill	>3.00	0.94	0.39
11/012	Fill	Secondary ditch fill	>3.00	0.64	0.21
11/013	Cut	Hearth (?)	0.75	0.68	0.08
11/014	Fill	Hearth (?) fill	0.75	0.68	0.08
11/015	Cut	Hearth (?)	0.98	0.93	0.06
11/016	Fill	Hearth (?) fill	0.98	0.93	0.06

Table 11: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 11 was located south of Trench 10, measured between 0.31m and 1m in depth and was excavated along an east-west alignment (Figure 11).
- 4.10.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.30m and 16.52m AOD and was cut, by a number of archaeological features. Ditch [11/010] was northeast-southwest aligned with near vertical sides and a broad, somewhat concave base and a moderate quantity of finds, including pottery,

brick and fired clay fragments, of 1st to 2nd century AD date was recovered from its primary fill [11/011].

- 4.10.3 A second ditch [11/008], indicated by the geophysical survey to abut [11/010], appeared to comprise three adjoining ditches. These were all filled with undifferentiated sandy silt deposit [11/009]. Both early Roman and Middle/Late Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered.
- 4.10.4 Four discrete features were also recorded within the trench; these included two adjoining possible hearths [11/015] and [11/013], both containing charcoal-stained silt from which quantities of fire-cracked flint, probable Iron Age pottery, possible daub fragments and undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes were recovered.
- 4.10.5 A possibly sub rectangular shaped pit [11/004] was situated to the east of the possible hearths, 1m west of ditch [11/010]. It was filled by fine silt [11/005], from which two pottery sherds of 1st century AD date and a single residual Iron Age sherd were recovered. Two late Iron Age/ early Roman sherds were recovered from the fill of a small circular pit [11/006], located on the opposite side of ditch [11/010].

4.11 Trench 12

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26-0.27
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.28-0.33
12/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
12/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.20	3.40	1.15
12/005	Fill	Primary ditch fill	>2.20	3.00	0.74
12/006	Fill	Secondary ditch fill	>2.20	3.40	0.4
12/007	Cut	Ditch	>2.35	2.10	0.76
12/008	Fill	Ditch fill	>2.35	2.10	0.76

Table 12: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 12 was located parallel to, and south of, Trench 11, towards the southern boundary of the site, and measured between 0.55m and 1.80m in depth (Figure 12).
- 4.11.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.08m and 16.32m AOD and was cut by two, broadly northeast-southwest aligned ditches [12/004] and [12/007], which the results of the geophysical survey suggested likely formed either side of a ditched trackway.
- 4.11.3 The first of these ditches [12/004] was located at the eastern end of the trench and was filled by two clay silt deposits [12/005] and [12/006], from which pottery sherds of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date were recovered, along with a quantity of residual earlier prehistoric lithic material.
- 4.11.4 The second ditch [12/007] was located 4m east of [12/004] and its sole fill

[12/008] produced a group of Middle/Late Iron Age pottery sherds. The disparity in dates between the pottery assemblages recovered from these parallel ditches may indicate that the western ditch [12/007] was recut, at least along part of its length, in the Middle/Late Iron Age, or, less likely, that the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ceramic material from ditch [12/004] was residual.

4.12 Trench 13

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.26
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.28
13/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
13/004	Fill	Upper fill of furnace?	0.75	0.70	0.08
13/005	Fill	Basal fill of furnace?	0.70	0.70	0.06
13/006	Cut	furnace?	0.75	0.70	0.15
13/007	Fill	Upper fill of furnace rake-out pit?	>2.10	0.80	0.47
13/008	Fill	Basal fill of furnace rake-out pit?	>2.10	0.80	0.15
13/009	Cut	Furnace rake-out pit?	>2.10	0.80	0.57
13/010	Cut	Ditch	>2.80	3.00	0.75
13/011	Fill	Basal slump fill of ditch, on north side	>2.80	1.40	0.24
13/012	Fill	Basal fill of ditch	>2.80	0.70	0.16
13/013	Fill	Layer of charcoal and FCF in ditch	>2.80	0.80	0.12
13/014	Fill	Tertiary fill of ditch	>2.80	1.28	0.18
13/015	Fill	Upper fill of ditch	>2.80	2.74	0.4
13/016	Cut	Pit; unexcavated	trench	2.25	-
13/017	Fill	Pit fill; unexcavated	trench	2.25	-

Table 13: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 13 was positioned east of Trench 11, along a north/northeast-south/southwest alignment and measured between 0.42m and 1.34m in depth (Figure 13).

4.12.2 The surface of the geological substrate was achieved at between 16.79m and 16.85m AOD and was cut by a ditch [13/010], a large pit [13/016] and a furnace

or oven [13/006]/ [13/009]. The large pit [13/016] was not excavated as part of the current evaluation.

- 4.12.3 Ditch [13/010] had an unusual profile encompassing sides which sloped gently downwards to a depth of approximately 0.40m before becoming more steep for the remaining depth; however, this may indicate, along with its comparatively large amount of discrete fill deposits, that the ditch may have been recut on one or more occasions. Quantities of fired clay fragments, fire-cracked flint and Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the ditch's lower fills. The results of the geophysical survey indicated that this ditch adjoined the northeast end of the ditch identified in Trench 12 as [12/007], which as suggested above, may have been an originally Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age feature, subsequently recut in the Later Iron Age.
- 4.12.4 The oven or furnace comprised the probable furnace or oven proper [13/006] and a probable rake-out pit [13/009], and was located towards the southern end of the trench. The primary fill of [13/006] comprised charcoal-rich silt [13/005], from which a small pot group of probable Early/Middle Iron Age date was recovered, some of which could have been salt affected. A single undiagnostic flint blade was also present alongside fragments of fired clay and fire-cracked flint. The upper fill [13/004] also produced a single sherd of what resembled Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury Ware, but which, given the associated ceramic material from this feature, is more likely an unusually thick-walled Iron Age vessel. This secondary fill also contained fragments of abraded daub and a small quantity of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.12.5 The possible rake-out pit [13/009] had near vertical sides and a flat base, which was immediately overlain by a charcoal-rich silt deposit [13/008], from which a single probable pot sherd and a possible loom-weight fragment, both of probable Iron Age date, were recovered, alongside what have cautiously been identified as Roman brick spalls, but which in light of the associated pottery evidence may be more likely to be of Iron Age date and to have been fragments of the furnace's superstructure. In addition, a small quantity of slag and hammerscale was also recovered from a bulk sample taken of this deposit. The secondary fill of this pit was comprised of sandy silt [13/007], which also produced a small group of later prehistoric, possibly salt-affected, undiagnostic pot sherds as well as fragments of fired clay and a small quantity of residual Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age flint.

4.13 Trench 14

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.23-0.27
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.23-0.30
14/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
14/004	Cut	Large pit	5.20	>1.80	0.55
14/005	Fill	Fill of large pit	5.20	>1.80	0.55
14/006	Cut	Ditch; unexcavated	>2.00	3.00	-
14/007	Fill	Fill of Unexcavated ditch	>2.00	3.00	-

Table 14: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 14 was located at the south-eastern corner of the site, parallel to the A280, and measured between 0.48m and 1.15m in depth (Figure 14).

4.13.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.46m and 16.71m AOD and was cut by two features; a ditch [14/006], which was the continuation of [12/004] recorded in Trench 12, and was not excavated within this trench, and a large, apparently sub-circular, pit [14/004].

4.13.3 A quadrant of the pit [14/004] was excavated revealing stepped sides and a flat base. A single undiagnostic later prehistoric pot sherd and a small quantity of equally undiagnostic prehistoric flint was recovered from the silt fill [14/005] of this feature.

4.14 Trench 15

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.32
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30
15/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
15/004	Cut	Ditch	trench	2.13	0.80
15/005	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	2.13	0.80

Table 15: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 15 was located north of Trench 14, along the same alignment and measured between 0.46m and 1.15m in depth (Figure 15).

4.14.2 The surface of the geological substrate was achieved at between 16.98m and 17.40m AOD and was cut, towards the trench's southern end by an east-west aligned ditch [15/004], which extended across the width of the trench. This ditch was 'v'-shaped in profile, with sharply sloping sides which ran into a pointed base. A small mixed pot group was recovered from its fill [15/005], comprised of two medieval (late 12th – mid 13th century AD) sherds and six sherds of probable Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery. In addition, a fairly large

group of largely undiagnostic flint and a large quantity of fire-cracked flint were present which are presumably of likely prehistoric origin. While it is possible that the medieval pot fragments are intrusive, it should be noted that this ditch was not aligned with any of those associated with the prehistoric/ early Roman field system/ enclosure to the west, and the likelihood that the, admittedly larger, assemblage of prehistoric material is residual must be considered.

4.15 Trench 16

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24-0.30
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.27-0.40
16/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
16/004	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.30	0.77
16/005	Fill	Primary ditch fill	trench	1.30	0.53
16/006	Fill	Secondary ditch fill	trench	1.00	0.26
16/007	Cut	Posthole/ pit	0.60	>0.31	0.16
16/008	Fill	Pit/ posthole fill	0.60	>0.31	0.16
16/009	Deposit	Extensive Occupation layer- probably sealing cut features	>22.30	trench	0.80
16/010	Cut	Possible ditch unexcavated	trench	6.00	-
16/011	Fill	Possible ditch fill; unexcavated	trench	6.00	-
16/012	Cut	Possible ditch; unexcavated	>2.00	1.47	-
16/013	Fill	Possible ditch fill	>2.00	1.47	-

Table 16: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 16 was positioned across the northern part of the field system/ enclosure identified by the geophysical survey, was east-west aligned and measured between 0.54m and 1.24m in depth (Figure 16).

4.15.2 The surface of the geological substrate was achieved at between 16.17m and 16.69m AOD and was cut by a number of ditches and discrete features. The western end of the trench was dominated by an extensive deposit of charcoal-stained black silt [16/009], which geophysical survey results indicated probably overlay at least one linear cut feature. A sondage excavated through this deposit revealed that it measured up to 0.80m in thickness, and occupied a large hollow, although whether man-made or natural was not established during the evaluation. Pottery of 1st-2nd century AD date was recovered from this deposit, which was almost certainly a continuation of the large spread [10/008], recorded in Trench 10 to the south.

4.15.3 A northwest-southeast aligned ditch [16/010] was located to the east of this

large deposit, but was not excavated as part of the current evaluation; however; this was likely a continuation of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch [13/010] recorded in Trench 13 to the southeast. A small undated pit or posthole [16/007] was located immediately east of this ditch.

4.15.4 A northeast-southwest aligned ditch [16/004], with a 'v'-shaped profile, extended across the eastern end of the trench. The charcoal-rich basal fill [16/005] of this ditch produced a large group of 1st-2nd century AD pottery as well as a single Roman tile fragment, whilst the upper fill [16/006] was devoid of artefactual material.

4.15.5 A northeast-southwest aligned, possible linear feature or elongated pit [16/012] was identified between pit [16/007] and ditch [16/004], but was not excavated as part of the current evaluation.

4.16 Trench 17

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24-0.29
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.34
17/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
17/004	Fill	Ditch fill	>4.00	0.80	0.24
17/005	Cut	Ditch	>4.00	0.80	0.24
17/006	Cut	Pit	1.50	1.18	0.43
17/007	Fill	Primary fill of pit	1.40	1.00	0.12
17/008	Fill	Secondary fill of pit	1.03	1.00	0.08
17/009	Fill	Upper fill of pit	1.50	1.18	0.29
17/010	Cut	Ditch	trench	1.75	-
17/011	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	1.75	-

Table 17: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 17 was located to the northeast of Trench 16, was excavated along a northwest-southeast alignment and measured between 0.43m and 0.67m in depth (Figure 17).

4.16.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.70m and 17m AOD and was cut by three archaeological features [17/005], [17/010] and [17/006]. The first of these was an east-west aligned ditch with a broad, shallow profile, filled with a firm clay silt deposit [17/004], from which a small quantity of pottery, including sherds of 1st century AD date and residual late prehistoric sherds, was recovered. This ditch may have been a continuation of [9/009], identified, but not excavated, in Trench 9 to the west.

4.16.3 Ditch [17/010] was located approximately 6m southeast of [17/005] and was not excavated as part of the current evaluation, but was clearly a continuation of ditch [16/004] in Trench 16, to the southwest. The recent geophysical survey results indicate that this ditch continues along the same alignment towards the eastern boundary of the site.

4.16.4 Pit [17/006] was located at the south-eastern end of the trench and was filled by a series of deposits, [17/007], [17/008] and [17/009], the earliest of which comprised a charcoal-stained layer from which a group of pottery sherds of later Middle Iron Age date was recovered.

4.17 Trench 18

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.26
18/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.38
18/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
18/004	Cut	Ditch	trench	0.87	0.16
18/005	Fill	Ditch fill	trench	0.87	0.16

Table 18: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 18 was located to the northeast of the main enclosure area identified by the geophysical survey, was broadly east-west aligned and measured between 0.46m and 0.70m in depth (Figure 18).

4.17.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 17.28m and 17.46m AOD and was cut by a single linear feature [18/004]. This feature was clearly a continuation of ditch [16/004] and [17/010] to the southwest, but had a much broader, more shallow profile than that recorded in Trench 16.

4.18 Trench 20

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.27
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.26-0.30
20/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
20/004	Cut	Gully	trench	0.40	0.11
20/005	Fill	Gully fill	trench	0.40	0.11
20/006	Cut	Pit; unexcavated	-	-	-
20/007	Fill	Fill of unexcavated pit	-	-	-

Table 19: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 20 was located at the eastern end of the site, perpendicular to the A280, was east-west aligned and measured between 0.46m and 0.61m in depth (Figure 19).

4.18.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 17.21m and 17.79m AOD and was cut, towards the trench's eastern end by a pit [20/006] and gully [20/004]. Pit [20/006] was not excavated as part of the current evaluation.

4.18.3 The gully [20/004] was north-south aligned and was likely a drainage feature.

Neither the gully nor the pit produced any dating evidence; however, two potsherds of Early Iron Age date were retrieved from the geological substrate surface in this part of the trench.

4.19 Trench 21

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.30-0.33
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30
21/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
21/004	Cut	Ditch	>5.00	0.70	1.00
21/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	>5.00	0.70	1.00
21/006	Cut	Animal burial unexcavated	-	-	-
21/007	Fill	Fill of unexcavated pit with animal burial	-	-	-

Table 20: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 20 was located west of, and perpendicular to, Trench 20 and measured between 0.50m and 1.50m in depth (Figure 20).

4.19.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 17.02m and 17.34m AOD and was cut by a pit [21/007], of likely recent date, containing an animal burial, which was not excavated, and a ditch [21/004], which was not identified during the geophysical survey.

4.19.3 The ditch was northwest-southeast aligned with near vertical sides and a concave base and was filled by a homogenous silt clay deposit [21/005], which was devoid of artefactual material.

4.20 Trench 22

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.25
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25
22/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
22/004	Cut	Ditch/ Hollow way(?)	trench	4.10	0.55
22/005	Fill	Upper/ main fill of ditch/ Hollow way(?)	trench	3.70	0.55
22/006	Fill	Primary slump fill in ditch/ Hollow way(?)	trench	0.98	0.20

Table 21: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 22 was located towards the north-western limit of the eastern area, was

north-south aligned and measured between 0.32m and 1m in depth (Figure 21).

4.20.2 The surface of the geological substrate was encountered at between 16.03m and 16.55m AOD and was cut, towards the southern end of the trench by a broad, east-west aligned probable ditch or hollow way [22/004].

4.20.3 The primary fill of this ditch or hollow way was comprised of redeposited clay with frequent unworked flint inclusions [22/006], along the cut's northern edge, which was deposited due to erosion/slumping of the ditch edge or perhaps represented the remains of a collapsed bank. The secondary fill [22/005] produced a single potsherd of 1st-2nd century AD date.

4.21 Trench 23

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.16-0.20
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.14-0.21
23/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
23/004	Cut	Pit	0.57	0.57	0.19
23/005	Fill	Fill of pit	0.57	0.57	0.19

Table 22: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 23 was situated northwest of, and perpendicular to, Trench 22 and measured between 0.20m and 0.40m in depth (Figure 22).

4.21.2 The surface of the geological substrate was achieved at between 14m and 15.70m AOD and was cut, towards the trench's west end, by a single circular pit [23/004], from which a small amount of pottery of Late Iron Age/early Roman date was recovered, along with a residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade.

4.22 Trench 26

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.20
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.20
26/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-
26/004	Cut	Pit	1.34	1.12	0.15
26/005	Fill	Pit fill	1.34	1.12	0.15

Table 23: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 26 was located at the north-western corner of the eastern area, was east-west aligned and measured between 0.32m and 0.55m in depth (Figure 23).

4.22.2 The surface of the superficial geological substrate was achieved at between 14.27m and 16.19m AOD and was cut, at the trench's southern end by a sub-circular pit [26/004], which produced two Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint flakes.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 24). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014b). No further conservation is required.

Context	Lithics	Wt (g)	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fired Clay	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
1/005			1	10												
3/001													2	40		
3/005	4	32	2	6												
3/007			1	3												
3/009	1	12	4	33	12	740	5	9					1	7		
4/002			1	22	3	131	1	26					3	196		
4/004			2	16												
5/002													1	19		
5/005	20	454									1	8				
6/002					2	212							1	47		
6/005	1	25			1	99	11	51	7	209			1	104		
8/005	2	16	3	9												
8/007							59	446								
9/005	8	82	59	241					174	4599					2	42
9/008			2	35							2	18			1	106
10/002			4	40							1	14				
10/005					2	63										
10/008	1	6	7	53							1	5				
10/010			2	2												
10/012					1	32										
10/014			4	14					1	2	1	1				
10/015			8	39												
11/005			4	4												
11/007			2	20												
11/009	4	40	5	16					24	799	13	99				
11/011			24	275	1	88					16	193				
11/014			5	63							4	24				
11/016											4	45				
12/005	3	19	1	2												
12/006	9	94	6	15					9	108						
12/008	3	51	12	82												

Context	Lithics	Wt (g)	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fired Clay	Wt (g)	Iron	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
13/004			1	6 8					4	129	70	180				
13/005	1	9	8	109					2	140	5	248			6	463
13/007	4	4 4	8	3 6					22	815	4	8 6				
13/012			4	2 3							6	298				
13/013	4	106							14	406	2	5 8				
13/014			4	1 1					4	2 9	6	5 0				
14/005	3	3 3	1	4					2	4 9						
15/005			8	2 1			13	8	26	634						
16/002			12	101	1	110										
16/005			133	1319	1	290	4	1	1	1	1	185				
16/008											2	1 1				
16/009			4	105												
17/004	3	1 4	8	1 6					1	1 0						
17/007			11	256							1	1 6				
20/us			2	9												
22/005			1	2												
23/001	2	206														
23/005	1	4	3	4												
26/005	3	5 3														
Total	77	1300	367	3084	24	1765	93	541	291	7930	140	1539	9	413	9	611

Table 24: Overview of the finds assemblage

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 The evaluation produced a total of 62 pieces of struck flint weighing 812g (Table 25). Just over 10kg of burnt unworked flint were also recovered from 16 numbered contexts. The material was retrieved through hand collection and from two environmental samples. The flint assemblage consists mainly of unmodified pieces or retouched tools that are not closely datable. Nonetheless based on technological traits a broad Neolithic – Bronze Age date can be proposed for the assemblage. A small earlier component was also present.

Methodology

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 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet

and is summarized in Table 25.

Category	Flakes	Bladelet, blades, blade-like flake	Irregular waste	Chips	Core	Retouched pieces	Total
No.	35	7	8	6	2	4	62

Table 25: The flintwork

Raw material and condition

5.2.3 The raw material selected for the manufacture of the flints is principally mid to dark grey or mid brown. The outer surface is stained and abraded to a thin surface (<2mm). This material is likely to derive from surface deposits. A few pieces (c. 5) displayed a slightly pitted grey cortex. This material is likely to derive from a gravel source.

5.2.4 The condition of the flints varies. The material displays moderate slight to moderate edge damage. This suggests that the pieces endured minimal post depositional disturbance. This may appear surprising given the likely residuality of the material. In total, 30 pieces were broken. In total eight pieces were recorticated. The majority displayed only incipient traces of white surface discolouration, but three pieces were entirely recorticated light blue.

The Flint Assemblage

5.2.5 Two pieces came from an occupation deposit and a subsoil deposit. The remaining 60 pieces came from archaeological features, including five pits, a posthole, a kiln and several ditches. The flintwork came from 21 numbered contexts in 14 trenches. Trench 12 produced the largest quantity of flints with 14 pieces. Overall no concentrations were noted. The only features producing more than seven pieces are ditch [15/004] from which 11 pieces were recovered and ditch [12/004] from which eight pieces were recovered.

5.2.6 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of débitage products (56 pieces or 90.32% of the entire assemblage). Flakes are the dominant type (Table 25). These are mixed hammer removals, but the large majority consist of plain unprepared striking platforms. Nonetheless, platforms with minimal edge abrasions and winged platforms were occasionally recorded. The large proportion of flakes suggests a late prehistoric date ranging from the Neolithic onto the Bronze Age (Ford 1987). A plunging blade from [12/004], a blade from [23/004] and a bladelet from [26/004] are products of a blade-based industry. They indicate a Mesolithic / Early Neolithic date. This is confirmed by the recovery of a bipolar blade core also from [26/004]. The small (45g) core is exhausted and typical of the late Mesolithic period. The site produced a second core; a fragmentary core from context [15/004]. Two modified pieces were recovered: a retouched flake from hollow way / ditch [3/009] and a miscellaneous retouched piece from ditch [15/004]. None can be closely dated.

- 5.2.7 The unworked burnt flint consists of fragments that have been heavily burnt to a mid-grey colour. They were mostly thinly scattered across the site. The largest concentration was found in the upper fill [9/005] of ditch [9/004] (4599g). Burnt unworked flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, but for this site they may be later. Possible hearth [11/014] produced a small amount of burnt flint, and overall the burnt material from the site is likely to represent background waste deriving from hearths.

Discussion

- 5.2.8 The evaluation on Land South of Water Lane produced a small assemblage of struck flints and burnt unworked flints. The assemblage of struck flints provides background evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. No large concentration was found, and the material is likely to be for the most part residual in later contexts. The burnt unworked could be slight later in date.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 In relation to the scale of the evaluation, a fairly substantial assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered (336 sherds, weighing 3.06kg), predominantly from features in the south-eastern part of the site (Trenches 8-17). Some of the prehistoric material is uncertainly dated but the assemblage includes diagnostic elements belonging to both the earlier and later Iron Age. The Roman pottery appears to be largely of 1st to earlier 2nd century and includes one large stratified group containing fragmented but partially-complete vessels.
- 5.3.2 At present the pottery has been examined for spot-dating purposes but not fully recorded according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for possible full recording in the event that further archaeological work takes place. If this is the case the evaluation assemblage should be fully integrated into any future assessment/analysis programme.
- 5.3.3 The prehistoric pottery amounts to 149 sherds, weighing 0.99 kg and is unfortunately mostly fairly undiagnostic in character. On the coastal plain, pottery was predominantly flint-tempered in most prehistoric periods and it can therefore be very difficult to determine date with any degree of certainty when only a few undiagnostic bodysherds are present in an individual context. Having said this, attributes like wall-thickness, surface treatment, size, sorting and frequency of inclusions can provide some indications of date even in the absence of diagnostic feature sherds.
- 5.3.4 In the current assemblage there is no clear ceramic evidence for activity prior to the Late Bronze Age. A single bodysherd from context [13/004] was initially considered possibly from a Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urn on the basis of its very thick-walled profile; however, on the other hand, its abundant, fairly well-sorted flint temper and well-smoothed surfaces could suggest an unusually thick-walled Iron Age vessel. Given that another fill of the same feature, hearth/furnace [13/006], also produced probable Iron Age pottery, the latter seems more likely.

- 5.3.5 Several contexts, including fill [8/005] of post-hole [8/004] and fills [12/005] and [12/006] of ditch [12/004], contain a few bodysherds in flint-tempered fabrics which appear broadly characteristic of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (c.1150-600BC). These tend to have moderate to common, relatively coarse and ill-sorted flint, usually including some examples of up to 3mm in size. In [8/005], two of these sherds were associated with a flint-gritted base: a very typical PDR trait. Similar fabrics types were also noted with Roman or medieval material in contexts [3/005], [10/014], [15/005] and [16/002]. In fill [13/012] of ditch [13/010] broadly similar flint-tempered fabrics were observed to contain some grog inclusions under x20 magnification. Flint-and-grog-tempered wares make up an element of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblages in some parts of Southeast England but have not previously been reported on the coastal plain so the dating of the context is uncertain, although some diagnostic material of earliest/Early Iron Age date was found in a stratigraphically later fill of the same feature (see below).
- 5.3.6 Recent analysis of prehistoric pottery from another Angmering site, at Roundstone Lane (ASE in prep) shows that, from the beginning of Iron Age, there was a gradual increase in flint-tempered fabrics which are better-sorted and often more highly smoothed/burnished, although there is significant chronological overlap between the PDR fabrics described above and the more typically Iron Age wares. The majority of the prehistoric pottery from the current assemblage appears to fall into the latter category. There are also some diagnostic feature sherds/groups broadly attributable to the earliest/Early Iron Age (800-400BC). A moderate-sized but fairly fragmented pottery group from upper fill [9/005] of ditch [9/004] (58 sherds, weighing 201g) is predominantly made up by well-sorted flint-tempered fabrics and one partial rim appears to be from a typical Early Iron Age flaring rim jar. Two examples of finger-tipping on shoulder sherds were noted in fill [13/014] of ditch [13/010] and on unstratified sherds from Trench 20. This trait originates in the decorated phase of the PDR tradition (c.800-600BC) and continues into the Early Iron Age proper (c.600-400BC).
- 5.3.7 The small pottery group from hearth/furnace [13/006] appears similar to that from [9/005] in terms of fabric type but also includes a large rimsherd from a plain neutral-profiled vessel with a slightly beaded rim. This appears to suggest a date of deposition in the Middle Iron Age but it is possible that the vessel, which is very crudely formed, could be associated with the storage and transport of salt and, as such, it may not be entirely typical of contemporary non-salt-related pottery forms. Several Iron Age contexts, including hearth/furnace-like features [13/006] and [13/009] and ditch [9/004] contain an unusually high proportion of fully oxidised sherds: a characteristic which is very often observed in assemblages from salt-working sites. However, other attributes associated with briquetage, such as whiteish discolouration/residue or vesicular fabrics were not observed so it remains slightly ambiguous whether these sherds are salt-affected.
- 5.3.8 There is also some good evidence for later Iron Age activity. A wholly flint-tempered group from primary fill [17/007] of pit [17/006] contains a number of large unabraded sherds from three diagnostic vessels. The first is a round shouldered jar with two wide burnished wavy lines infilled with closely spaced burnished dots and, above, two burnished horizontal lines with parallel row of

burnished dots; the second is slightly shouldered Saucepan with three horizontal tooled lines below the rim; and the third, in a much coarser but still well-burnished flint-tempered fabric, is a beaded rim jar. The group is very typical of the later part of the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition where decoration appears to become more common and vessel profiles include well-defined shoulders.

- 5.3.9 In previous excavations at Angmering (ASE in prep and Seager Thomas in prep) it has been noted that a distinctive calcareous rock-tempered fabric appears to emerge in the second half of the Middle Iron Age and is often associated with pedestalled jars of possible transitional Middle/Late Iron Age type. A small group from fill [12/008] of ditch [12/007] contains a mix of well-sorted flint-tempered wares and calcareous rock-tempered fabrics, including one sherd from a pedestal base.
- 5.3.10 Two pit fills, [11/007] and [23/005], contained some very small bodysherds in possible Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered fabrics, suggesting some possibility of continuing activity on site between the main phases of prehistoric and Roman activity. Fill [11/009] of ditch [11/008] contained one sherd in a post-Conquest Roman grey ware fabric and several other sherds in calcareous rock tempered and flint-tempered wares which may have remained current in the Late Iron Age. The group from [11/009] could therefore feasibly represent a broadly contemporary group sealed in the very early Roman period or a Roman feature containing residual material which is several hundred years earlier in date.
- 5.3.11 Overall the Roman pottery totals 187 sherds, weighing 2.07kg, and was recovered from 15 different contexts ([3/005], [9/008], [10/002], [10/008], [10/012], [10/014], [10/015], [11/005], [11/009], [11/011], [16/002], [16/005], [16/009], [17/004] and [22/005]). Aside from [11/009], most of the stratified Roman groups tend to be entirely made up by post-Conquest sandy fabrics with no tempered wares, suggesting that they were deposited after the immediate Conquest period. Most of these contexts contain only bodysherds and, as a result, they are not very closely datable. However, it is clear that the assemblage is almost entirely made up by Arun Valley fabrics, including grey, black-surfaced and orange oxidised versions, the latter are very similar to fabric samples from kilns at Littlehampton (Laidlaw 2002). The Arun Valley industry suffered a rapid decline by the early 3rd century AD so the dominance of these fabrics strongly suggests that the Roman activity on site belongs to 1st and 2nd centuries (Lyne 2003, 145). The largest and most closely datable group, belonging to the period c.AD70-120 (133 sherds, weighing 1.32 kg) comes from primary fill [16/005], of ditch [16/004]. Many of the sherds come from two fragmented but partially-complete vessels: a ring necked flagon in an Arun Valley buff fabric and a necked globular beaker in an Arun Valley fine black-surfaced ware. Most other rim sherds in the assemblage come from less closely dated forms such as necked jars or lids, although the total absence of black-burnished style forms or decorative styles, which were commonly produced in the Arun Valley after c. AD120, may suggest that many of the other features are directly contemporary with the Flavian/Trajanic group from [16/005].
- 5.3.12 The Roman pottery is in notably better condition than the prehistoric with a fairly large average sherd weight and some relatively substantial

concentrations of pottery in the area around Trenches 10, 11 and 16. This is probably indicative of settlement activity in the vicinity. The pottery is however, quite typical of low-status rural assemblages from the coastal plain and lacks imported fabrics or substantial quantities of fine or table ware forms.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 The evaluation recovered just 10 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 102g, from six individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has a wide chronological range, spanning the 6th to 19th centuries. The sherds also show a notable range of condition – most are small and abraded, but larger fresher sherds are also present.
- 5.4.2 Context [1/005] produced the base of a well fired oxidised cooking pot in a medium sandy ware of 13th- to mid/late 14th- century date (10g).
- 5.4.3 Trench 3 produced the earliest pottery. Context [3/007] contained a 2g scrap from a vessel tempered with moderate fine/medium quartz and fine alluvial flint grits. Although a date range of c. 1175 to 1250 is suspected the piece could easily be residual/intrusive. Context [3/009] produced a fresh large sherd (32g) of 6th to mid-7th century reduced sandy ware with fine flint grits that, despite its freshness, must be residual considering what else was found in association. These sherds include a worn 6g fragment of Saxo-Norman type, tempered with abundant alluvial grits, a worn 2g scrap, also of Saxo-Norman date, tempered with fine quartz and common calcareous inclusions (voids) to 2mm and a fresher 14g fragment from a green glazed oxidised jug in fine/medium sandy ware (dated c. 1225-1375).
- 5.4.4 The two sherds from Trench 4 are also chronologically diverse. The earliest consists of the simple squared everted rim from an oxidised well-fired cooking pot tempered with medium sand. A mid-13th to later 14th-century date is probable (context [4/004]). The other sherd (from context [4/002]) is from a 19th-century Sunderland-type slipware foot-ring bowl.
- 5.4.5 Trench 15 also produced two tiny scrappy sherds (both from [15/005] and each weighing just 2g). The first is of the same type as noted in context [3/007] with fine alluvial flint grits, dated c. 1175-1250. The other is in a fine/medium reduced quartz fabric but the sherd is too small to date confidently.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 A fairly small assemblage of 26 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1824g were collected from sixteen evaluation contexts, including a single abraded fragment recovered from environmental sample <2>. Included in the assemblage were a range of CBM forms, including Roman, medieval and post-medieval material. Two Roman fabrics and five post-Roman fabrics were identified and are detailed in Table 26.
- 5.5.2 None of the Roman material displayed any particularly distinctive features with the exception of the fabrics being visually different and surviving dimensions being typical of Roman rather than post-Roman material. There was a clear fabric-to-function correlation with the tegulae being made from R1 and the Roman bricks from R2. Tegulae were found in contexts [10/005], [10/012] and

[16/005] and Roman brick in [11/011] and [16/002]. A further much abraded piece of R2 was recovered from [13/008], but was too broken to assess original form.

Fabric	Description
R1	Dense, pink-orange fabric with common coarse, sub-rounded quartz; sparse oxides up to 5mm (although mostly <1mm); sparse pale silty deposits up to 11mm.
R2	Medium orange fabric, fairly dense, with moderate quantity of medium-coarse unsorted quartz.
T1	Dense and slightly micaceous orange fabric; sparse medium-coarse quartz.
T2	Similar to T1 but denser and harder fired; sparse moderate sub-angular quartz.
T2A	More quartz-rich version of T2, with pale, silty streaking, common medium quartz; and sparse red ferrous deposits up to >1mm.
T3	Similar to T2 but with abundant cream silty layers/streaking. Laminated quality.
T4	Dense pinkish fabric, not hard fired, with common medium quartz, moderate red ferrous deposits up to 3mm and sparse pale silty deposits up to 3mm.

Table 26: CBM fabric descriptions

5.5.3 With the exception of two pieces of very broken and vitrified brick collected from [3/009], and a further piece of spall from [9/008] (weighing 2g), the remainder of the CBM was composed of flat tile fragments, collected from contexts [3/009], [3/010], [3/011], [3/012], [3/014], [4/002], [6/002] and [6/005]. In terms of fabrics and forms, however, the later material was far more heterogeneous than the Roman CBM. Five fabrics were in evidence across sixteen fragments, and the tile pieces varied in thickness from 9-15mm. None of the tile displayed any particular characteristics e.g. peg holes, but it is likely that much of the tile collected were originally peg tiles.

5.5.4 Regrettably, peg tiles do not change much in form between the 14th and 18th centuries, and thus do not provide any precise dating evidence. However, the differences in form and fabric apparent across the tile assemblage would suggest that the tile formed from T4 and perhaps T1 dates earlier than that formed from T2 or T2A, the latter being very neatly finished and hard fired, in comparison with the less well-fired and more rudimentary forms of the T1 and T4 tile, for which a medieval date is suggested.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 A total of 231 pieces of fired clay weighing 3484g were recovered from twenty-one evaluation contexts. Of this, 94 pieces weighing 916g were retrieved from environmental sample <2>, and represented approximately 75% of the clay in that sample. Three fabrics were distinguished, each being quite distinct (see Table 27). F1 was the most common with 94% of all the clay being in this fabric type. Only six pieces of clay were found in fabric F6, all of which were very hard fired, and only one fragment of clay in the flint-tempered F3.

5.6.2 The bulk of the clay (~218 pieces) was deemed as undiagnostic. This is in part due to the fairly soft texture of the F1 clay which did not preserve any diagnostic characteristics with exception of a few original flat surfaces on clay fragments from contexts [11/011], [13/004] and sample <2> from context [13/008]. A single possible wattle impression was also noted on clay from [13/004], although the clay was too abraded to be certain. A larger number of F1 clay pieces had contrasting oxidised orange surfaces and reduced blackened cores, but were otherwise undiagnostic. Fragments of this type were collected from [10/008], [13/013], [13/012], and [17/007].

5.6.3 Fired clay – including a large quantity of loom weights – was found at a neighbouring site, Roundstone Lane (ARL14), in a very similar fabric to F2. None of the F2 fragments from Water Lane were intact enough to recognise as loom weights, although one fragment from [13/008], environmental sample <2>, did have a linear impression of a type very similar to those found on Iron Age triangular loom weights. The single fragment of F3 was collected from [9/005], and has been tentatively identified as briquetage due to the distinctive flint tempered nature of the clay which is more similar to that used for crafting pottery and briquetage than other typical fired clay forms, e.g. loom weights and daub.

Fabric	Description
F1	Orange-brown clay, slightly micaceous, with sparse very coarse flint pieces up to 20mm.
F2	Medium orange-red or pink fabric, with common cream marbling and pale silty deposits. Dark red iron-rich deposits.
F3	Reddish orange clay with moderate quantity of flint chips, 0.5-5mm.

Table 27: Fired clay fabric types for Water Lane, Angmering (WAG)

5.7 The Iron by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 Five nails weighing a total of 250g were recovered from three separate contexts. The assemblage includes two complete general purpose nails with squares section and sub-square pyramidal heads (Contexts [3/009], [4/002]). A heavy duty nail of similar type, possibly a masonry nail, was recovered from context [6/002]. Context [4/002] contained a heavy duty nail with circular section and figure of eight shaped head.

5.8 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.8.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation at Water Lane. The assemblage contains 93 hand-collected fragments weighing 541g which were retrieved from 5 contexts including [3/009], [4/002], [6/005], [8/007] and [16/005]. A further 3 fragments of unidentifiable, calcined bone were recovered from samples <1> and <2>.

5.8.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet according to the part and proportion of the bone present. The assemblage is in a mixed condition with some near-complete bones recovered along-side a number of

highly fragmented specimens. Context [4/002] contains a near-complete, sheep/goat metacarpal and small fragments of tooth enamel from sheep/goat teeth were recovered from context [16/005]. Cattle teeth and mandible fragments were retrieved from context [6/005] though the bulk of the animal bone was recovered from context [8/007], which contained the majority of a neo-natal, cattle skeleton including fore and hind limbs, cranial fragments and teeth.

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

5.9 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 Four objects were assigned registered find numbers. Context [3/001] contained a large hexagonal iron nut (RF<2>) of probable modern date, and a cast lead pendant weight, RF<1>. The weight is a long ovoid cylinder with a lentoid section. It has a large circular suspension loop cast integrally and weighs 76g. It is similar to a late medieval example from London (Egan 1998, Fig 231) which is suggested as a fishing or industrial weight.

5.9.2 The ward and stem of an iron key came from [5/002] (RF<4>), this is most likely of 19-20th century date.

5.9.3 Lastly, RF<3>, a small curving blade or possible ox shoe fragment was recovered from context [6/005]. It requires x radiography in order to identify it.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken from the fills of a hearth and a pit to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. Both contexts were spot-dated to the late prehistoric period, probably Iron Age. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 28). 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 were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 29). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [11/014] and <2> [13/008].

- 6.3.1 Both samples contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, such as twigs, rootlets and seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*). This material indicates low level disturbance and is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. Charred plant remains were recorded from both deposits. Hearth fill [11/004] only yielded one poorly preserved cereal caryopsis, that could not be identified (*Cerealia*). On the other hand, pit fill [13/008] yielded over 50 caryopses of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Preservation of the cereal grains in this feature was variable, ranging from poor to moderate. No chaff was noted. Seeds of wild plants were recorded in low numbers and included indeterminate large grasses (*Poaceae*) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). Both features contained a low amount of charcoal, which was not deemed to be able to provide meaningful information on fuel selection and use, as well as on the locale vegetation environment. Therefore, no identification work was carried out on the charcoal fragments. The heavy residues contained a small amount of bone, some of which was burnt. Finds included pottery, slag, magnetic material, hammer scale, fire cracked flint and flint.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from Water Lane have shown the presence of both hulled barley and wheat at the site during the Iron Age. The absence of chaff meant that it was not possible to tell what species of wheat were represented,

although glume wheats are generally recorded at British sites of the same period. The preservation of the grains in the pit varied, with some grains being badly abraded, which could have originated from the conditions of burning. The weed seed assemblage is too small to provide information on the local vegetation environment. The small amount of weed seeds, alongside the lack of chaff, could be due to the fact that perhaps the assemblage originated from a product that had undergone the early stages of crop processing, which clear the grain assemblages of most of the impurities. These samples show that there is potential for nearby deposits to also preserve plant macrofossils and charcoal and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits. Further, if publication work on the site is carried out, it is recommended that sample <2> is analysed.

Table 28: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	11/014	Hearth	20	20	**	<1	***	2	*	<1	*	<1			f. clay */ 10g - mag. Mat. **/ 2g - pot */ 3g - flint */ 2g - >8mm FCF ***/ 1601g - 4-8mm FCF ****/ 215g - 2-4mm FCF ****/ 175g
2	13/008	Pit	40	40	*	<1	**	1	**	2			*	<1	f. clay ***/ 935g - slag */ <1g - FCF **/ 198g - flint */ 36g - pot */ 15g - hammerscale **/ 4g

Table 29: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

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
1	11/014	6	60	60	60	10		**	**	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+			
2	13/008	5	50	50	50	10	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>			****	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ / ++	*	Poaceae large, <i>Rumex</i> sp.	++

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

Natural Geology

- 7.1.1 Only the superficial underlying geology was exposed in the evaluation trenches; this conformed to the British Geological Survey data for the site, comprised for the most part of river terrace deposits of pale orange/ brown, sandy silt clay, and head deposits of sand and flint gravel in the northern and westernmost parts of the site. these geological deposits were exposed at a depth of between 13.92m and 17.79m AOD, being deepest to the northwest, where the ground slopes down to the river valley, and shallowest to the east.

Archaeological features

- 7.1.2 A large number of archaeological features were identified, confirming the results of the geophysical survey. The earliest evidence for human activity encountered comprised finds of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint, however, none of this lithic material was found *in situ*, but as residual material in later features across the site.
- 7.1.3 The earliest cut features identified comprised ditches of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, located in the south-eastern part of the site. These represented the earliest identified phase of a series of modifications to a system of trackways and boundary divisions, associated with discrete features and deposits indicative of industrial and possibly domestic activity, which appears to have extended throughout the Iron Age and into the early Roman period.
- 7.1.4 While a single sherd of early Saxon pottery was found within a disturbed deposit in a possible hollow way, the next phase of significant activity on-site encompassed what appears to be a field system, including the above mentioned hollow way, of high medieval date, centred on the western part of the site.
- 7.1.5 With the probable exception of two probably modern animal burials in Trenches 21 and 23, all of the recorded archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil layer.

Subsoil

- 7.1.6 Across the majority of the site the surface geological substrate, and the archaeological features, was overlain by a deposit of firm pale orange brown to mid-orange brown sandy clay silt, clearly derived from ploughing of superficial geological deposits. Towards the north and north-western limits of the site this deposit also contained a large amount of flint gravel. This layer measured 0.20m in average thickness, being thickest to the northwest, and thinnest to the north-eastern part of the site. Anthropogenic material of prehistoric to modern date was retrieved from this layer.

Topsoil

- 7.1.7 A layer of very loose, poorly humified, sandy clay silt overlay the subsoil layer across the site. This deposit measured between 0.18m- 0.38m in thickness, occurring at a height of between 14.31m – 18.03m AOD.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 With the exception of an apparently localised area of disturbance at the western end of Trench 6, in the northern part of the site, there appears to have been relatively little recent impact upon the archaeological deposits identified on-site; plough scars were present in all of the trenches in the western area, but despite this ploughing activity there is still significant archaeological deposit survival.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Early Prehistoric

- 7.3.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of struck flints, which provide background evidence for broad Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of the site. No large concentration was found, and the material all appeared to be residual in later contexts. Similar assemblages of residual early prehistoric lithic material have been recovered from excavations to the south of the site, at Roundstone Lane and to the immediate west from excavations along the A280 Angmering Bypass (ASE 2016c & Oxford 2002). These residual assemblages appear to indicate transient exploitation of the local environment, as opposed to long term settlement, during these periods.

Middle Bronze Age

- 7.3.2 Aside from the low-level activity indicated by the presence of the residual lithic material there was no clear evidence for substantial activity prior to the Late Bronze Age; however, excavations carried out by Oxford Archaeology on the A280 Angmering Bypass identified a Middle to Late Bronze Age enclosed settlement immediately east of the site (Oxford *ibid.*), which suggests that features of this period may exist towards the eastern boundary of the site. In addition, further evidence for contemporary activity in the vicinity of the site, in the form of pits and postholes and a possible burnt mound, has been identified during excavation and evaluation investigations off Roundstone Lane, to the south of the site (ASE 2016b & ASE 2016c.).

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

- 7.3.3 The earliest cut features identified on-site comprised the northeast-southwest oriented probable ditched trackway identified in Trench 12, the northwest-southeast aligned ditch, which extended perpendicular from the northern end of this trackway, identified in Trench 13, the broadly east-west aligned ditch identified in Trench 9, the furnace-type feature in Trench 13 and the small pit or isolated posthole recorded in Trench 8. These features were all dated on the basis of diagnostic pottery groups of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (c.1150-600BC) and sherds/groups broadly attributable to the Early Iron Age (800-400BC).

- 7.3.4 These features appear to represent the earliest phase of a series of broadly rectangular enclosures, perhaps demarcating zones of differing industrial and/or agricultural activity, aligned with at least two northeast to southwest oriented trackways. It is likely that salt production accounted for at least some of the industrial activity during this earliest phase of the enclosure system; possible salt-affected sherds were recovered from the east-west ditch in Trench 9 and from the furnace-type feature in Trench 13. It may well be that the hearth and larger pit which comprised this 'furnace' were, in fact, elements of a saltern, with the large vertical-sided pit serving as an evaporation tank as opposed to a rake-out pit; however, a small quantity of slag and hammerscale was also recovered from the large pit, indicating that metal-working was carried-out on site and the possibility that this feature was related to metal-working should not be dismissed.
- 7.3.5 Excavations at Roundstone Lane identified the eastern part of a rectangular enclosure, approximately 200m to the south of the site, which appears to have been broadly contemporary with the earliest phase of the enclosure investigated on-site (ASE *ibid.*).

Middle/Late Iron Age

- 7.3.6 Later Iron Age activity is evidenced by groups of later Middle Iron Age pottery from a pit in Trench 17 and from the north-western side of the ditched trackway in Trench 12. The fills of two small pits from Trenches 11 and 23, contained some very small bodysherds in possible Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered fabrics, suggesting some possibility of continuing activity on site between the main phases of prehistoric and Roman activity. While the Middle/Late Iron Age activity identified appears to be limited, evidence for significant agrarian and pastoral activity from this period, in the form of a field system and associated possible grain storage features, has been identified to the south of the site at Roundstone Lane (ASE *ibid.*), and the activity identified at Water Lane may be associated.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

- 7.3.7 Pottery of 1st-2nd century AD date was recovered from a number of features across the eastern part of the site; including enclosure ditches in Trenches 9, 10, 11, 16 and 17 as well as a number of discrete pit features and the extensive deposits of occupation or industrial waste investigated in Trenches 10 and 16. This is part of a wider landscape of contemporary activity including Roman field systems and associated agricultural features, including fence lines and a somewhat later Corn-dryer and probable ovens, identified at the site on the western side of Roundstone Lane (ASE 2003).

Saxon/Early Medieval

- 7.3.8 The only evidence of Saxon activity identified by the evaluation consisted of a single 6th-7th century residual potsherd discovered within a disturbed deposit within a later medieval ditch or hollow way in Trench 1; however, this sherd was large and relatively unabraded, suggesting that its original context was in close proximity.

High Medieval

- 7.3.9 While the recent geophysical survey did not identify any significant anomalies in the western part of the site, the evaluation did identify a number of ditches in Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6, which produced ceramic material of generally 13th-14th century date. These ditches were likely part of a medieval field system, associated with a possible east-west aligned hollow way.

Post Medieval

- 7.3.10 The only features of likely post-medieval date identified by the evaluation were a calf burial from Trench 8 and a second, unexcavated, animal burial in Trench 21. These likely represent relatively recent disposal of dead livestock and are not considered to be structured depositions; however, no artefactual material was found in association with the burials and a recent date is surmised based solely upon the loose compaction and poorly humified nature of the burial in-fill deposits.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 The evaluation has largely succeeded in addressing the general aims of the evaluation as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2016a):

- The presence of archaeological deposits has been confirmed within the site and it has been demonstrated that additional archaeological deposits survive which had not been identified by the geophysical survey
- The identified archaeological deposits appear to span the period from the Late Bronze Age Iron Age to the early Roman period in the eastern part of the site, and to generally date to the high medieval period in the western part of the site. The late prehistoric and Early Roman activity appears to encompass industrial and/or settlement activity while the medieval activity appears to be agrarian in nature
- The evaluation has succeeded in establishing that there has been minimal impact to sub-surface horizons, with significant survival of archaeological deposits across the site
- The evaluation has established the presence, extent and date of archaeological deposits on site which will enable an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.

- 7.4.2 In addition, the evaluation has confirmed that the site has the potential to address the specific research aims derived from the South-East Research Framework (SERF):

- *To study the evolution of settlement in later prehistory:*
- The evaluation has identified what appears to have been a sequence of continuous late prehistoric activity at the site, further investigation of which can be considered alongside numerous other known sites from these

periods in the surrounding landscape, to aid in the study of the evolution of later prehistoric settlement in the region

- *To study the transition to the Roman period:*
- The evaluation has produced possible evidence that long-term Iron Age activity on site transitioned organically into the early Roman period; further investigation of the site and comparison to other known Iron Age and Romano-British sites in the surrounding area could aid in understanding the transition to the Roman period in the region
- *To study the character of rural settlement in the Roman period:*
- Large occupation or industrial deposits have been identified, in association with the early Roman phase of the enclosure, by the evaluation; further investigation of these deposits could clarify the nature of the settlement/industrial activity on-site and how it relates to evidence for settlement during this period in the wider locality

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 The evaluation has succeeded in confirming the interpretation of the results of the recent geophysical survey in establishing the presence of archaeological deposits of later prehistoric date, particularly Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, which appears to have transitioned organically into the early Roman period. These main focus of this activity is centred on a system of rectangular enclosures with associated trackways in the southern and central parts of the site.
- 7.5.2 The evaluation has also established that a later phase of high medieval agricultural activity, which was not identified by the geophysical survey, appears to have been focused on the western part of the site.
- 7.5.3 The evaluation has established that recent agricultural activity has had a limited impact on sub-surface horizons and it is considered that the potential for deposit survival is strong across the site.

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Appendix 1: HER Summary

Site code	WAG16				
Project code	160339				
Planning reference					
Site address	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex.				
District/Borough	Arun				
NGR (12 figures)	NGR: 507544, 104454				
Geology	Lambeth Group, Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation. Superficial geology comprises Arun Terrace Deposits- sand and gravel, Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel.				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	20/06/2016 – 29/ 06/2016				
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting				
Project manager	Paul Mason, Jon Sygrave				
Project supervisor	Gary Webster				
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	
Project summary	An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, between the 20th and 29th June 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation was carried out subsequent to a recent geophysical survey, which identified a number of ditches forming a complex of enclosures and trackways, centred on the southern part of the site. The evaluation established that this complex originated in the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age and appeared to continue in use throughout the Iron Age and into the early Roman period. A number of associated features including extensive occupation spreads and possible evidence for salt production and small scale metal working were also identified within this complex. In addition, the evaluation identified a field system of medieval date in the western part of the site and a small assemblage of residual flint from later deposits indicated probable transient early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site				

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-258985

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation on Land South of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land south of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex, between the 20th and 29th June 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation was carried out subsequent to a recent geophysical survey, which identified a number of ditches forming a complex of enclosures and trackways, centred on the southern part of the site.

Short description of the project The evaluation established that this complex originated in the Late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age and appeared to continue in use throughout the Iron Age and into the early Roman period. A number of associated features including extensive occupation spreads and possible evidence for salt production and small scale metal working were also identified within this complex.

In addition, the evaluation identified a field system of medieval date in the western part of the site and a small assemblage of residual flint from later deposits indicated probable transient early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site

Project dates Start: 20-06-2016 End: 29-06-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes WAG16 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type ENCLOSURE Late Prehistoric

Monument type ENCLOSURE Roman

Monument type FIELD SYSTEM Medieval

Significant Finds FLINT Early Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location WEST SUSSEX ARUN ANGMERING land south of Water Lane

Study area 11 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 507544 104454 50.873239854815 0.142904803624 50 52 23 N 000 08 34
E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 14m Max: 18m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator ASE/CgMs

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project
 director/manager Jon Sygrave

Project
 supervisor Gary Webster

Type of
 sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Project
 archives
 Physical
 Archive
 recipient Littlehampton Museum

Physical
 Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital
 Archive
 recipient Littlehampton Museum

Digital
 Contents "Animal
 Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked
 stone/lithics"

Digital Media
 available "Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital
 photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper
 Archive
 recipient Littlehampton Museum

Paper
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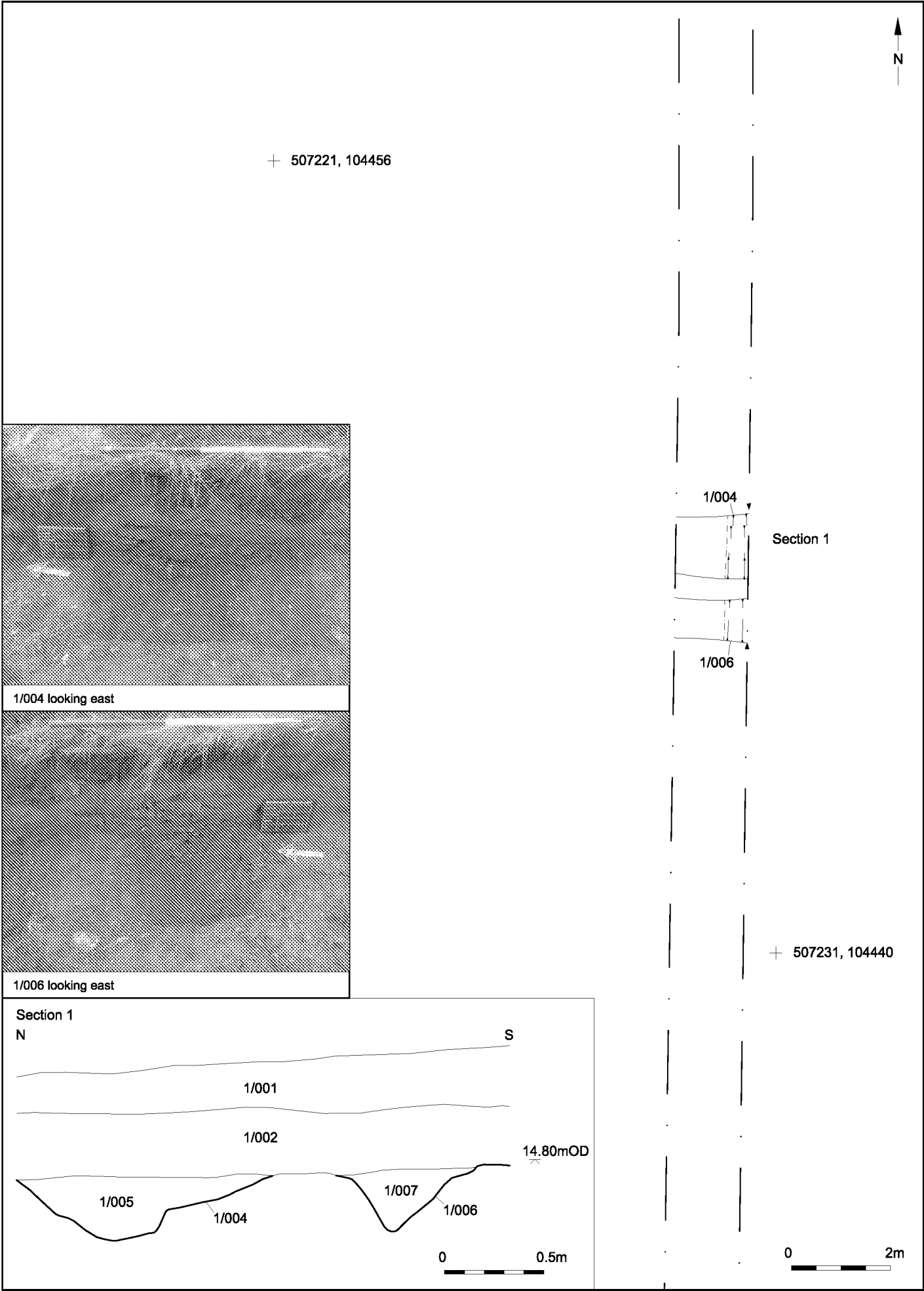
Entered by Garrett Sheehan (g.sheehan@ucl.ac.uk)
 Entered on 29 July 2016

Appendix 3: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness m	Height m AOD
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.25	14.62-15.03
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 - 0.24	14.44-14.81
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	-	14.01-14.57
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18 - 0.23	16.73-17.29
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29 - 0.36	16.50-17.11
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	-	16.17-16.81
19	19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23 – 0.25	17.52-17.93
19	19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23 – 0.25	17.28-17.70
19	19/003	Layer	Natural	-	17.03-17.39
24	24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20 – 0.30	16.83-17.50
24	24/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15 – 0.20	16.63-17.20
24	24/003	Layer	Natural	-	16.50-17.00
25	25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25 – 0.30	17.76-18.03
25	25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23 – 0.26	17.46-17.78
25	25/003	Layer	Natural	-	17.20-17.51
27	27/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20	15.96-17.17
27	27/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09 – 0.20	15.76-16.93
27	27/003	Layer	Natural	-	15.64-16.71
28	28/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14 – 0.18	15.61-17.47
28	28/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14 – 0.16	15.57-17.33
28	28/003	Layer	Natural	-	15.48-17.13



© Archaeology South-East		Land South of Water Lane, Angmering	Fig.2
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Report Ref: 2016286	Drawn by: LG		

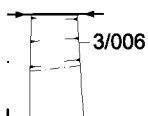


© Archaeology South-East		Land South of Water Lane, Angmering	Fig.3
Project Ref: 160339	Jul 2016	Trench 1 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016286	Drawn by: LG		

+ 507273, 104441



Section 3

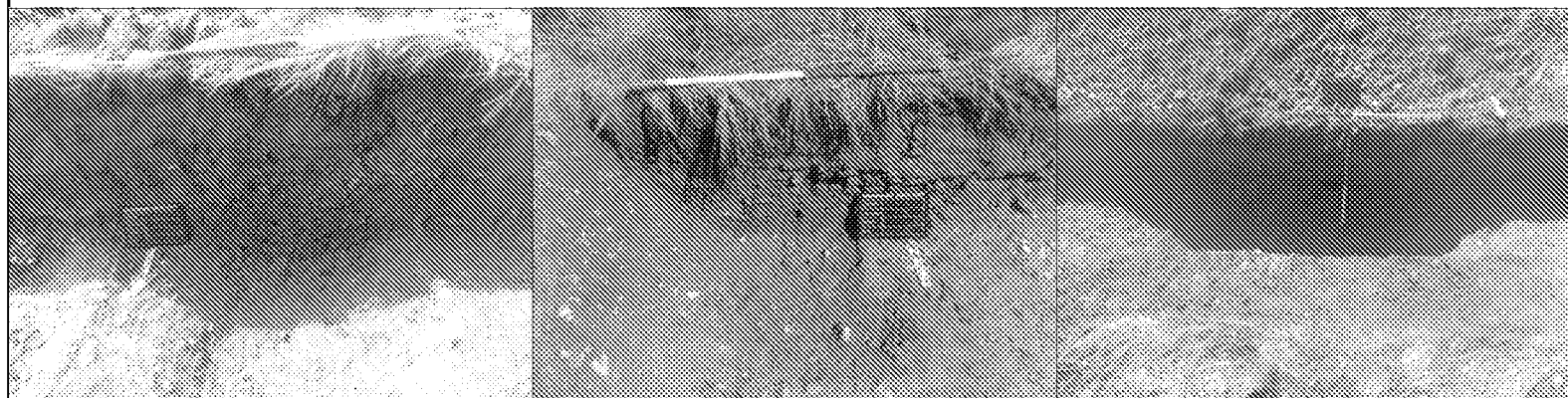


3/004

Section 2

Section 4

3/009



3/004 looking south

3/006 looking north

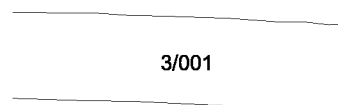
3/009 looking south

+ 507290, 104435

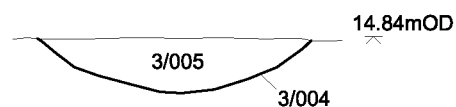
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Section 2

E W



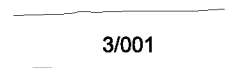
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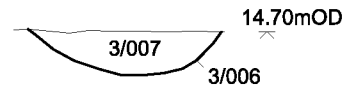
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Section 3

W E



3/002



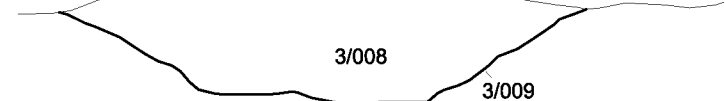
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Section 4

E W



14.69mOD



0 0.5m

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Project Ref: 160339

Jul 2016

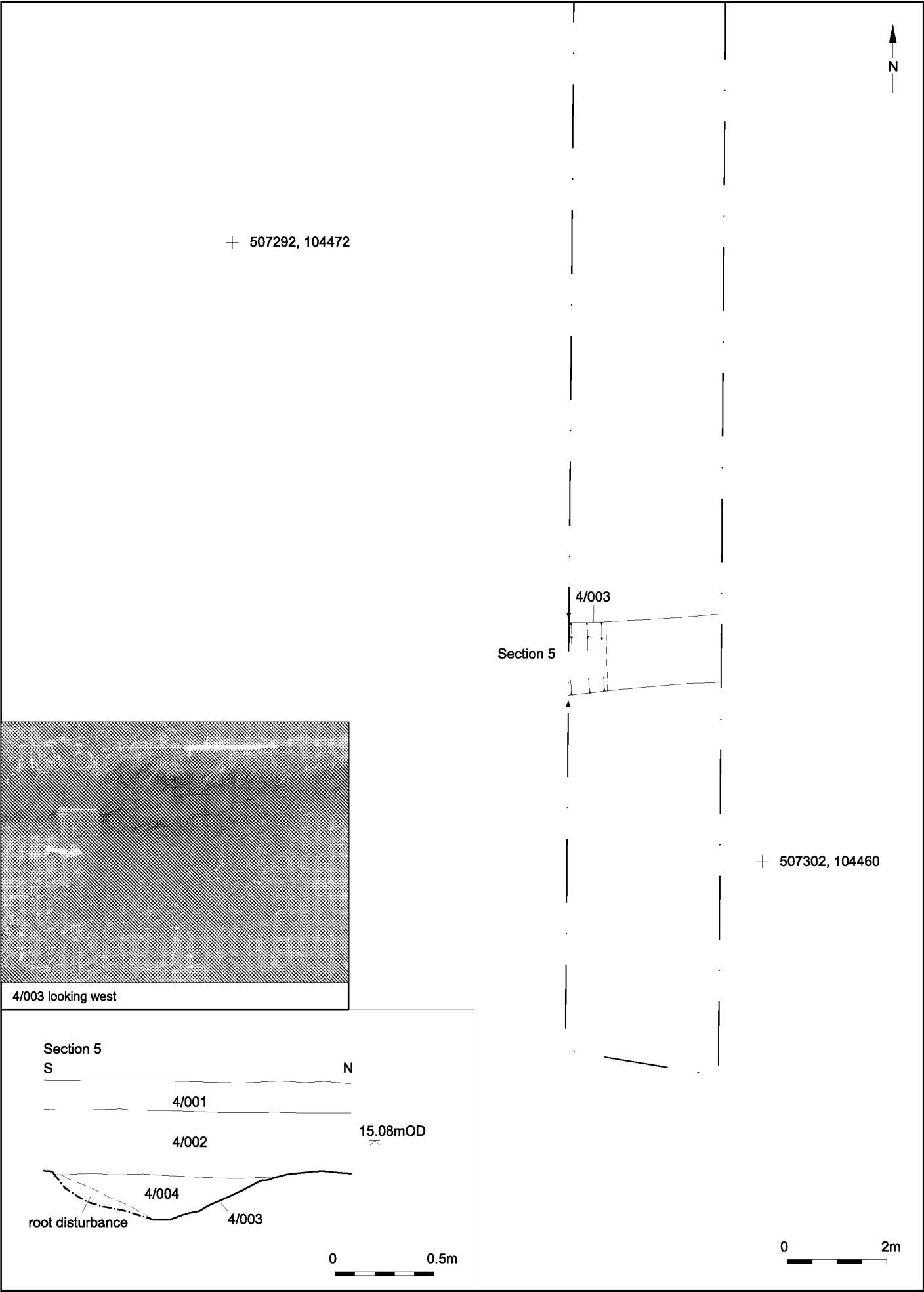
Report Ref: 2016286

Drawn by: LG

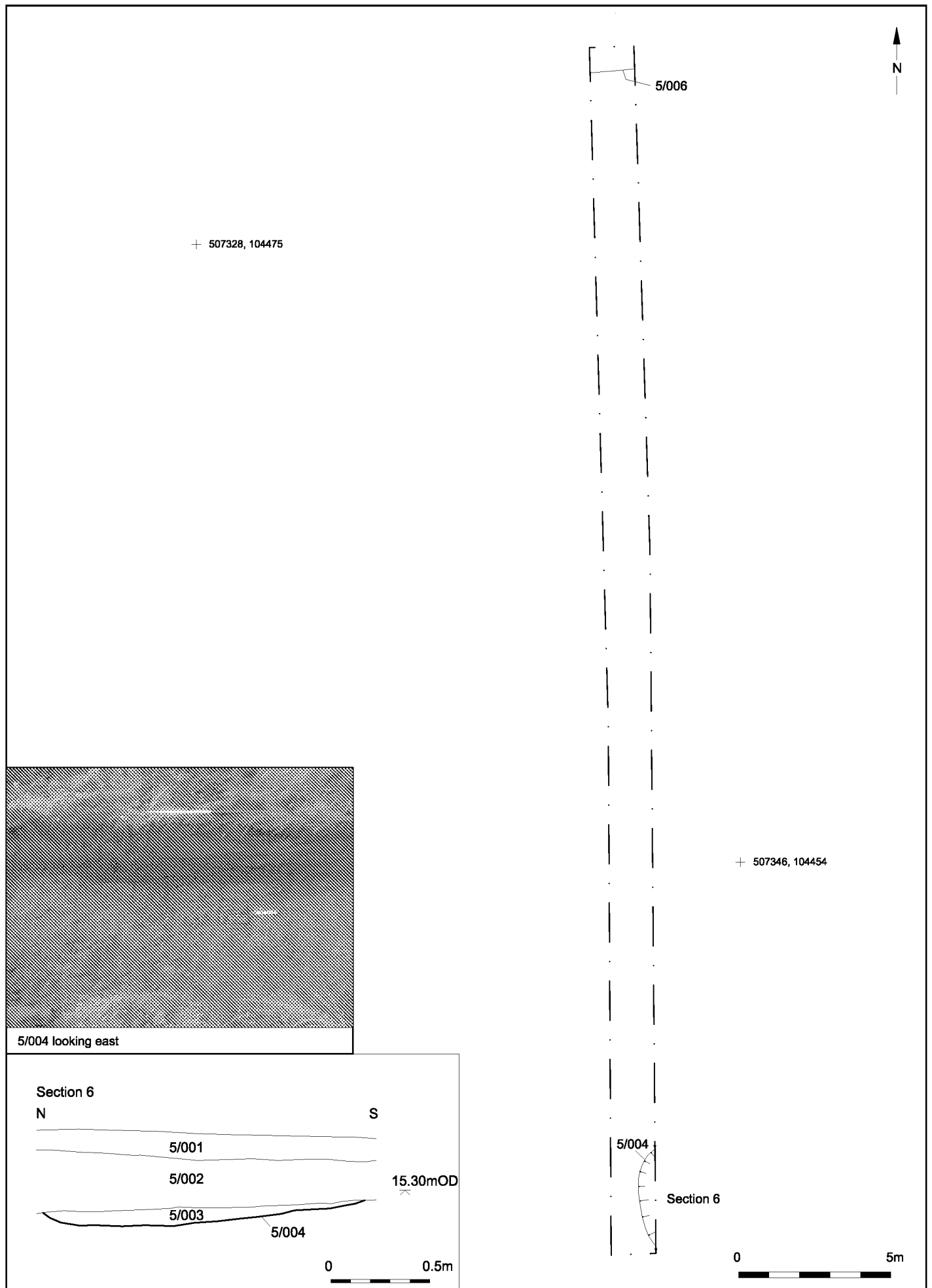
Land South of Water Lane, Angmering

Trench 3 Plan, Sections and Photographs

Fig.4



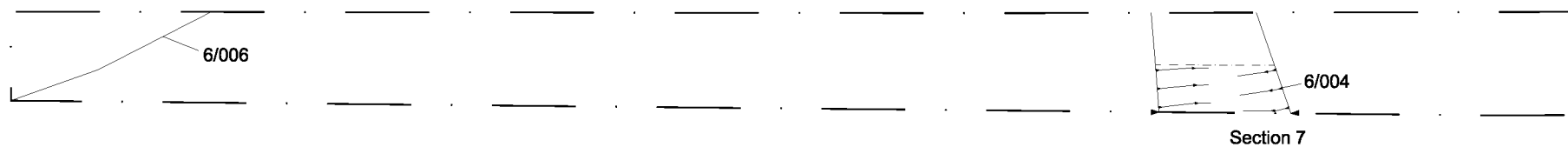
© Archaeology South-East		Land South of Water Lane, Angmering	Fig.5
Project Ref: 160339	Jul 2016	Trench 4 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 216286	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land South of Water Lane, Angmering	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160339	Jul 2016	Trench 5 Plan, Section and Photograph	
Report Ref: 2016286	Drawn by: LG		



+ 507308, 104511



+ 507326, 104504

Section 7
E

W

6/001

6/002

14.05mOD

6/005

6/004

0 0.5m



6/004 looking south

0 2m

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Land South of Water Lane, Angmering

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Jul 2016

Report Ref: 2016286

Drawn by: LG

Trench 6 Plan, Section and Photograph

Fig. 7