

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT
LAND AT TODDINGTON LANE (FAIRHAVEN NURSEY AND ALLOTMENTS),
LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX**

**A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**NGR: 503115 103830
(TQ 03311 03830)**



**ASE Project No: 180057
Site Code: LNR16
ASE Report No: 2019346
OASIS ID: archaeol6-376243**

Planning Reference: LU/47/11

By Tom Munnery

**With contributions by
Stacey Adams, Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty,
Karine Le Hégarat, Emily Johnson & Lucy Sibun**

Illustrations by Fiona Griffin

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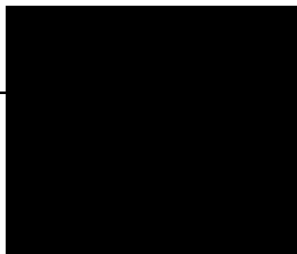
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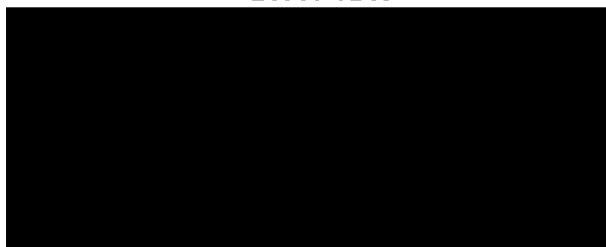
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton between April and May 2018 and October and December 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Armour Heritage on behalf of the developer in advance of a housing development, associated remediation and services.

There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation, albeit transient, occurred during this time. Roman and medieval use of the landscape was also noted with the recovery of a small number of pottery sherds, suggesting that these areas were agricultural with some manuring practices taking place.

The first cut features are of Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age date. These features include two cremations and a large north-south aligned ditch with a D-shaped enclosure bolted onto its east side. This enclosure contained a circular post-built structure, pitting and two waterholes.

The pits yielded relatively large assemblage of Middle Bronze Age ceramics, with some containing bases of vessels that were most likely interred complete and latterly truncated by ploughing. Evidence of stock management was present in the form of a parallel set of ditches, perhaps forming a race, and another group maybe representing a pen.

Overall, the Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age evidence demonstrates domestic, pastoral, ceremonial and funerary activity. Some evidence of zoning is apparent, but none as yet identified within the enclosure or post-built structure.

The second phase of activity was the Early to early Middle Iron Age. This comprised the southern portion of an enclosure with north-south aligned routeways on both its western and eastern sides. Within the enclosure were a number of pits, some containing salt-affected pottery, large quantities of burnt unworked flint and fragments of briquetage. A number of two-, four- and six-post structures were also recorded. A quarry pit was excavated yielding a very large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery again with properties indicating use in salt processing.

Evidence of Early Iron Age settlement is rare on the Coastal Plain and the quantity of ceramic finds of this date are unprecedented making the site regionally significant, especially when discussed in conjunction with previously excavated elements of nearby AP1. The finds and features paint a largely agricultural scene during the Early Iron Age being supplemented by secondary salt processing tasks. Copper alloy working for domestic consumption was also noted.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Armour Heritage to conduct archaeological investigations at Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (NGR: 503115 103830; Figure 1) in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site has been divided into several areas of archaeological interest, of which this is Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments. The fieldwork for this phase took place between April and May 2018 at Fairhaven Nursery and October and December 2018 at the Allotments.

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is situated on the northern edge of Littlehampton, on the flat and low-lying coastal plain. It consists of a large parcel of land previously occupied by nurseries and greenhouses, bounded to the south by the West Coastway Line and to the north by the Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun.

1.1.2 Archaeological mitigation has been carried out systematically across the wider site. The current archaeological works (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments) focussed on an area on the south of the site covering a total area of 3.20ha (Figure 2). This phase was divided into two areas cumulatively covering 0.75ha. For the purpose of this report Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments will be considered and referred to as 'the site'. The wider development site measures approximately 85ha in total.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is situated on predominantly flat ground with a slight downward slope from north to south. Ground levels of between c. 6.35m and 7.30m AOD were recorded in the southern and northern limits of the site respectively.

1.2.2 According to the current data from the British Geological Survey, the natural geology in the north of the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years in the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by superficial Raised Beach Deposits of sand and gravel which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The geology in the south of the site comprises Pit Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 89 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay (BGS 2019).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Outline planning consent (LU/47/11) has been granted by Arun District Council for mixed use development of the site with vehicular access from a new access from the A259 and with additional access from Mill Lane and Toddington Lane. The outline consent was granted on condition (conditions 40 & 41) that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken. The conditions state:

“(40) Archaeological investigations of the site shall be carried out for each phase or sub phase of the development at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The archaeological investigations shall be carried out following the demolition of existing buildings and before the commencement of new building works in each phase or sub phase of the development. This shall include (as necessary): - Geophysical surveys, test pits and trenches in the areas currently occupied by existing structures, and, - Borehole surveys conducted within the grazing marshes to the south of the Black Ditch and to the north of the development area. Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before development”.

“(41) The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing immediately of any items of archaeological interest unearthed during the building operation and given a reasonable opportunity for an examination of the artefact and the site where it was found. Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded in accordance with the policy AREA 17 of the Arun District Local Plan”.

1.3.2 A staged approach to assessing the potential, and the appropriate mitigation of the archaeological remains within the development area was adopted. Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment mitigation works follows the completion of a cultural heritage chapter in the Environmental Statement (WYG 2011), and seven phases of trial trenching (AP1-AP6, Allotments and Fairhaven Nursery; TVAS 2015b, 2016a, 2016b, ASE 2016a, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c). Subsequent archaeological mitigation was then undertaken in AP1-AP4, AP6 and Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments (TVAS forthcoming; ASE 2017, 2019a, 2019b).

1.3.3 Based on the results of the Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments trial trenching, two zones of archaeological potential were established. Following dialogue between Armour Heritage and James Kenny, the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council, it was agreed that these two areas should be mitigated (Figures 2 and 3).

1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Armour Heritage (AH) (2018) outlining the methodology and requirements of the project. This report presents the findings of the excavation.

1.4 Archaeological methodology

1.4.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line with ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b; ClfA 2014c); West Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC 2017) and in accordance with the methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (AH 2018). On-site meetings were held between ASE, Armour Heritage and James Kenny in order to monitor the progress of the work and modify the methodology as necessary.

- 1.4.2 All the excavation areas were excavated in their intended locations and to the intended extent, except for a small area around an extant tree in the Fairhaven Nursery portion of the site.
- 1.4.3 The excavation areas were machine-stripped under the supervision of experienced archaeologists using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 1.4.4 Overburden deposits (topsoil and subsoil) were removed in spits no greater than 0.2m in thickness and machine excavation was carried out to the surface of natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology.
- 1.4.5 Pre-excavation plans were made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale for on-site use. The plan was updated regularly by Archaeology South-East's on-site surveyor who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor.
- 1.4.6 Ditches and gullies had all required relationships defined, investigated and recorded. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the features over their entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered. Discrete features were generally 50% excavated and, where rich finds or environmental remains were encountered or where part of an identified structure, 100% excavated.
- 1.4.7 Two sections were dug using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket because of their large scale.
- 1.4.8 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets and planned using GPS planning technology or hand planned using a geo-referenced grid. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 on plastic drafting film. A limited number of sections through large features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 where a smaller scale was more appropriate.
- 1.4.9 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.4.10 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.4.11 The excavation area and spoil heaps were metal detected for artefact recovery.
- 1.4.12 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including well-sealed slowly silted features.

- 1.4.13 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals

1.5 Organisation of the Report

- 1.5.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.5.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria.
- 1.5.3 Following on from a previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2018c) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: LNR16.
- 1.5.4 Where appropriate the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Palaeolithic c.500,000 BC - c.10,000 BC

2.1.1 Most archaeological deposits of this age are usually associated with disturbed geological contexts, most especially along the coastal plain, and from buried river terrace gravels. Sussex has a number of sites where relatively large areas of undisturbed Palaeolithic land-surfaces have been preserved. The oldest and most important of these is the Goodwood-Slindon Raised Beach. This geological sequence of glacial and interglacial deposits has been partially exposed, excavated and recorded at Boxgrove near Chichester. Boxgrove is a site which provides clear evidence of Hominid activity, with undisturbed Palaeolithic floor surfaces, and a large number of in situ Palaeolithic finds, up to 500,000 years old (Roberts & Parfitt 1999).

2.1.2 The West Sussex HER holds no records relating to Palaeolithic activity on or near the site.

2.2 Mesolithic c.10, 000 BC - c.4, 300 BC

2.2.1 Many Mesolithic sites in Sussex are identified through concentrations of flintwork and isolated pits, rather than by a series of diagnostic archaeological features relating to an inferred settlement site. These flint scatters are found in all parts of the county, forming clusters, which may represent activity zones. The clusters predominate in the river valleys, with other sizeable concentrations on the High Weald and along the Coastal Plain where they are considered to represent exploitation of coastal lowlands following the inundation of the English Channel in c.6000BC (ASE 2002).

2.2.2 Early Mesolithic sites are, however, rare and where they exist, are situated predominantly on the Lower Greensand belts. Late Mesolithic sites are more frequent in Sussex, and along with open-air sites, a number of rock shelters have been discovered in the High Weald such as at Hermitage Rocks, High Hurstwood. Many of these sites have been interpreted as temporary hunting camps indicative of a broad spectrum subsistence strategy (Holgate 2003).

2.2.3 Locally, Segment 33 of the Bognor Regis and Littlehampton Transfer Pipeline work, located 3.2km south-west of the site, revealed 93 flakes with a high proportion showing evidence of retouch and use. The majority were hard hammer struck and many were primary flakes. Several soft hammer flakes of probable Mesolithic date and a small Mesolithic pick were also recorded (MWS6779, West Sussex HER, Heritage Gateway).

2.2.4 Residual Mesolithic flint was also recovered during excavations of a multi-period site on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries (Dinwiddy 2012), situated to the south of the site. A possible Mesolithic bladelet was identified 1.8km east of the site on the Rustington Bypass works (Rudling & Gilkes 2000) along with a Mesolithic adze from an adjacent site at Roundstone Lane (ASE 2016b).

2.3 Neolithic c.4, 300 BC – c.2, 300 BC

- 2.3.1 The advent of the Neolithic in Sussex is marked by upland monuments including flint mines, oval and long barrows and causewayed and other enclosures, largely confined to the South Downs. Neolithic activity on the Coastal Plain has tended to be less visible due to the impact of arable farming on vulnerable archaeological deposits (ASE 2002).
- 2.3.2 No clear evidence of Early Neolithic settlement has been recorded either on the Sussex Downs or the Coastal Plain. However, evidence of a Neolithic presence is provided by flint scatters, marking a broad Late Mesolithic - Early Neolithic horizon and pottery and flints found within isolated pits. Notable Early Neolithic pottery assemblages were identified at Drayton Quarry along with Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware, also identified at Chantry Farm, Westbourne (Seager-Thomas 2010a). Discoveries at Drayton Quarry included two c.0.5km long parallel ditches identified as a Neolithic cursus (ibid). Pits dated to both the Early and Late Neolithic have been identified at Westhamptnett (Allen & Fitzpatrick 2008, 91; Chadwick 2006), and further evidence of Early Neolithic pits was identified at St Richards Hospital, Chichester (King & King 2010).
- 2.3.3 Recent excavations have demonstrated that there was a Neolithic presence in the vicinity, with Neolithic axes recovered at the multi-period site at Toddington Nurseries (Dinwiddy 2012), and on excavations on the A259 Rustington bypass (Rudling & Gilkes 2000).

2.4 Bronze Age c.2, 300 BC - c.600 BC

- 2.4.1 The Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age period forms a distinct chronological boundary, with technological progress marked by the appearance of metalwork and textile production. Increasing contact between Britain and the continent is also evident in this era as is the rise of funerary monuments. Bronze Age burials are usually found in barrow monuments concentrated locally on the South Downs (Grinsell 1934; Garwood 2003; Hart 2015), although evidence of their existence further afield is coming to light (Munnery 2017). Evidence of barrows on the coastal plain is limited to the 'Hove' barrow excavated in the 19th century, recently complemented by the discovery of possible barrow-related ring ditch evidence at Westhamptnett (Chadwick 2006). Settlement evidence for the period remains rare, with notable local exceptions including the Downs chalkland site of Belle Tout in East Sussex (Bradley 1982), with further evidence from pottery assemblages within downland dry valley colluvial sequences (Hart 2015).
- 2.4.2 Other evidence for the period is confined to artefact scatters characterised by flintwork, pottery and metalwork finds. Beaker pottery has been found on the Coastal Plain at North Bersted. It is suggested that Early Bronze Age pits and the structured deposits they contain may reflect formative processes of land-tenure materialisation (Dunkin & Yates 2008, 25; Hart 2015, 84).
- 2.4.3 Locally, Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation was recorded on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries, comprising a hollow way, waterholes/wells and a possible roundhouse with associated spreads of

domestic rubbish. Two Neolithic axes deposited in the terminal of a Bronze Age ditch may have been curated (Dinwiddy 2012).

- 2.4.4 Excavations by both Thames Valley Archaeological Services (Weaver 1995) and Wessex Archaeology (Lovell 2002) at the former Horticultural Research International establishment, south-east of the site discovered evidence for activity during the Middle to Late Bronze Age including pottery and a cremation burial. Finds suggested the presence of a settlement in the vicinity. Furthermore, an urned cremation recovered during works on the Rustington Bypass was thought to be of Bronze Age date (Rudling & Gilkes 2000). An additional Middle Bronze Age cremation was exposed during excavations at Toddington Lane (ASE 2017; 2019a).
- 2.4.5 Excavations south of the A259 New Road identified a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, field boundary ditch and a burnt mound with associated hearth, trough and waterhole (ASE 2016c). Slightly further afield, a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery was also identified west of Angmering, with an associated well, postholes and a curvilinear feature (ASE 2003). Adjacent to this site, on Roundstone Lane, a portion of a rectangular enclosure of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date was revealed (ASE 2016b).

2.5 Iron Age 600 BC to c.43 AD

- 2.5.1 Social and economic growth was very rapid during this period leading to an expanding population and increasing exploitation of what had previously been more marginal environments. Therefore, this period is characterised by changes in the entire archaeological record from pottery types to settlement and funerary practices. The most typical type of monument for this period is the hillfort, a number of which are located in prominent locations across the South Downs. By the Middle Iron Age strong regionalisation can be demonstrated and by the Late Iron Age the production of coins had developed along with the rapidly growing influence of the 'Roman World' (Stephenson & Krawiec 2019).
- 2.5.2 Settlements became larger and more varied throughout the period. A number of sites are recorded on the Coastal Plain, most of which have been discovered since Bedwin's survey which highlighted the lack of evidence from the area (Bedwin 1978). Chronologically, the settlement evidence from the area fluctuates, with fairly extensive settlement in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transitional period decreasing until c.400BC, after which there is evidence of increasing settlement (Stephenson & Krawiec 2019).
- 2.5.3 A portion of an enclosure occupied continuously or repeatedly throughout the Iron Age period was revealed during an earlier phase of works at Toddington Lane which demonstrated a high degree of grain storage (ASE 2017), whilst another of early Iron Age date was uncovered in another phase of works (ASE 2019a).
- 2.5.4 A small amount of residual Middle Iron Age pottery was found during the Watermead development, roughly 500m south-south-east of the site (Gilkes & Hammond 1991). Some Late Iron Age pottery was also found during the Rustington Bypass works, approximately 2.5km east of the site (Rudling &

Gilkes 2000). The site at Roundstone Lane, Angmering revealed a concentration of activity dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age period with evidence of grain and possible alcohol production and elements of a pastoral society (ASE 2016b).

2.6 Roman / Romano British (43 AD to c.450 AD)

- 2.6.1 A range of archaeological sites from this period are recorded locally including two Roman villas, corn-drying kilns recorded at Belloc Road to the south-west of the site (Gilkes 1993), and a pottery production site recorded to the south of the area on the former Horticulture Research International (HRI) site (Lovell 2002).
- 2.6.2 Angmering Roman villa was one of the first elaborate early Roman villas of Sussex to be excavated. The 1st- and 2nd-century winged main house with its architecturally elaborate bath-house is situated 2km west of Angmering, and approximately 2km east of the site, built alongside the Black Ditch (Gilkes 1993). A cemetery was also associated with the villa.
- 2.6.3 The Gosden Road, Littlehampton villa was bulldozed before archaeologists could begin work, removing all but intrusive features and wall foundations. However, it was possible to determine that a small masonry building was constructed, consisting of a range of four rooms running north to south with a corridor running across the north and west side of the building, and potentially the south. A wing room was located at the north-east corner of the building, and potentially a second wing was situated at the south-east corner but this had been removed by later rebuilding. A mid to late 2nd century date for the villa has been suggested. Two Roman cremations was associated with the villa site (Gilkes 1993).
- 2.6.4 The multi-period site on land formerly occupied by Toddington Nurseries demonstrated intensive cereal production during the Romano-British period indicated by environmental remains recovered from a double-ditched field system and pits. It is suggested that the field system was part of a wider agricultural complex associated with the estate of the nearby Angmering Roman villa (Dinwiddy 2012).
- 2.6.5 Large amounts of pottery and metalwork of 1st and 2nd century AD date, recovered on the Rustington bypass excavations probably indicate settlement activity, whilst the many fragments of quern stones and millstones imply that milling was one function of the site, perhaps water milling, given the site's proximity to the 'Black Ditch' watercourse. The fieldwork also included excavation and recording of various features, including three ditches, a possible granary, and a timber building with a chalk-and-clay floor (Rudling & Gilkes 2000).
- 2.6.6 Several sites containing evidence of occupation have also been encountered across the area, with examples coming from the Horticulture Research International (HRI) site and its environs (Lovell 2002; ASE 2007)
- 2.6.7 Recent excavations as a part of this development have yielded evidence from the Roman period within AP1-AP6, some of which comprised the re-

excavation of an earlier Iron Age enclosure and its subsequent delineation with postholes and possible use as a stockade for livestock (ASE 2017), while an urned cremation was revealed during one of the evaluations (TVAS 2015b).

2.7 The Early Medieval Period (c.450 AD to 1066 AD)

- 2.7.1 Other than the built heritage associated with churches in both Lyminster and Poling, evidence for early medieval activity is scarce. A limited amount of re-deposited Saxon pottery was noted at the multi-period site at Toddington Nursery, and some was recovered from the Courtwick Lane site to the west (TVAS 2015a).

2.8 Medieval Period (1066 AD to c.1540 AD)

- 2.8.1 Evidence for medieval activity in and around the study area can be seen from a general scatter of 14th century and later medieval pottery found during a watching brief on a warehouse construction site on the Watersmead Industrial Estate in 1990 (Gilkes & Hammond 1991) and from the observation of a number of chalk quarrying pits found during a phase of excavation for the current development, most likely for use in liming fields (ASE 2017). At Poling there is evidence for a deserted medieval village and possible moated site.

2.9 Post Medieval (c.1540 AD to 1900 AD)

- 2.9.1 Other than scattered ceramic evidence throughout the development area there is negligible evidence of post-medieval activity. The site is thought to have been in agricultural use in this period.

2.10 Previous archaeological work at the site

- 2.10.1 The following is drawn from the WSI for this phase of excavation with due acknowledgement (AH 2018), with additional results from evaluations undertaken after the above document.
- 2.10.2 Phased evaluations and mitigation within the AP1 area (TVAS 2015b, ASE 2019a), and areas to the south and west of the site, APs2 - 6 and Fairhaven Nursey and Allotments (TVAS 2016a, 2016b; ASE 2016a, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c, 2019b), have confirmed extensive prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the area.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 1)

- 2.10.3 An archaeological evaluation was completed by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) in the AP1 area in December 2015 (TVAS 2015b), and comprised the excavation of 50 trenches, the majority measuring 25m x 1.8m. The AP1 area is positioned in the southwest corner of the site, between AP2 to the north and west, and AP3 to the east.
- 2.10.4 Disturbance caused by former buildings on the site was minimal, and the evaluation results confirmed the demolished nursery buildings had been constructed on made ground deposits overlying the earlier topsoil, which had

provided a buffer serving to inadvertently protect the extensive archaeological features recorded.

- 2.10.5 Broadly the results indicated a shift in settlement and related activity across the area, with features recorded in the north dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and features recorded elsewhere in AP1 broadly dating from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods. Features of Romano-British date were concentrated in the south west corner, and indicated continuous occupation from the Late Iron Age until the 2nd century AD.
- 2.10.6 The Romano-British activity indicated pits, postholes and ditches containing pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and residual worked flint in Trenches 1-8 in the southwest corner, and represented an area of intensive occupation close to the present Toddington Lane. Elsewhere ditches were recorded further to the south in Trenches 17-20 and the truncated remains of a single, probable urned cremation burial was recorded in Trench 33 in the east of the area. Iron Age features were more widely distributed across the area, with linear ditches and/or gullies recorded in Trenches 8, 9, 16, 23, 29, 39, 41 and 50. An assemblage of sixty struck flints were also recovered from the site, the majority representing broad flakes, although a retouched thumbnail scraper, a hollow scraper and possible broken hammerstone were also recorded. Although not chronologically distinctive, they were thought to date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.
- 2.10.7 It was agreed further mitigation would comprise the excavation of 1.06ha across the area of Romano-British activity, along with investigations to the east. The mitigation work by TVAS is complete, but the results have not yet been disseminated. Further mitigation by Archaeology South-East uncovered a Late Neolithic pit and a stock management area of Middle to Late Bronze Age date along with cremations and other pits. Also found were an enclosure of Early Iron Age date with an associated trackway. This trackway was repurposed until the middle Roman period (ASE 2019a).

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 2)

- 2.10.8 The AP2 area was located immediately to the south and east of AP1 and proposed the excavation of 36 trenches of the same dimensions as the AP1 area (TVAS 2016a). The results similarly confirmed that the former nursery buildings had not impacted heavily on the buried archaeology, which had been in part protected by made ground deposits overlying the original soil horizons. Overall the results indicated a reduction in the activity across the area, with only 12 of the 36 trenches containing archaeological features. Nevertheless, evidence of Bronze Age occupation was more widespread, and confirmed in the north-east, central and south-east parts of the AP2 area.
- 2.10.9 Abraded sherds of Bronze Age pottery and worked flint in a number of the ditches, gullies and pits excavated, followed a pattern of loosely clustered or isolated areas of Bronze Age activity seen more widely across the extensive South Coast Plain landscape. The results also confirmed a notable reduction in the later prehistoric and Romano-British activity. Indeed, only two ditches

were confirmed to date to this period and were broadly located in the east of the AP2 area.

- 2.10.10 Mitigation in this area proposed the excavation of four separate areas covering a total of c. 5,580 sq.m. The works are complete but the results have not yet been issued.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 3)

- 2.10.11 Seventeen trenches were investigated in the AP3 area, of which ten positioned along the northern and eastern half of the area contained archaeological features (TVAS 2016b).
- 2.10.12 The results confirmed the area had been subject to significant ground levelling to provide a level surface for the greenhouses formerly occupying the site. This resulted in deep made ground deposits in the north and eastern parts of the area preserving the archaeology. By contrast, in the southeast corner of the AP3 area, significant truncation was noted, effectively removing any archaeology during the landscaping operation.
- 2.10.13 Despite the presence of services preventing full excavation of features in Trench 89, extensive archaeology was recorded. Postholes, one containing worked flint and Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recorded, along with a number of further ditches containing quantities of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. Similarly dated features comprising gullies, pits and ditches were investigated in Trenches 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97 and 102. A further feature containing Roman pottery was also recorded in Trench 90.
- 2.10.14 Mitigation in this area proposed the excavation of an area. The mitigation is complete, but results are yet to be disseminated.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 4)

- 2.10.15 Sixty-six trenches were excavated across the AP4 area, and the results confirmed 11 (Trenches 134, 135, 137, 147, 154, 162, 163, 164, 165, 172 and 174) contained archaeological features of prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval date (ASE 2016).
- 2.10.16 Prehistoric pottery was recorded from a ditch and gully in Trench 164. Late Bronze Age sherds were retrieved from the basal ditch fill, but Iron Age pottery was collected from its upper fill, and may indicate the finds are residual, or that the upper fill represented an Iron Age recut of an earlier Bronze Age ditch. In total, 13 features were Iron Age in date, and comprised eight ditches, a ditch terminus, gully, two pits and a pit/posthole, and were principally located in the southeast corner of the AP4 area. The curvilinear form of the ditches recorded in three of the trenches (Trenches 154, 165 and 174) suggested they are likely to have formed part of an enclosure relating to settlement activity, and likely represent a continuation of the activity recorded during excavation in the northeast corner of the AP3 area. Only one ditch was securely dated to the Romano-British period (recorded in Trench 164), although its alignment suggested it represented a continuation of an Iron Age

ditch recorded in Trench 154. Medieval quarry pits were recorded in the east of the site in Trenches 162, 163 and 172.

Archaeological excavation (Phase 4)

- 2.10.17 Full archaeological excavation was completed in 2016 and 2017 in Areas AP4A to AP4E (ASE 2017). The post-excavation assessment report for these areas has been completed and issued (ASE 2017). The results of this assessment results indicate multiple phases of activity beginning with an intensive phase in the Early Iron Age.
- 2.10.18 Within Area AP4A an Early to Mid/Late Iron Age enclosed settlement was recorded and contained a concentration of large vertical sided probable storage pits in the northwest corner of the enclosure. The activity, albeit reduced, continued into the Middle to Late Iron Age with evidence of a further enclosure on a similar alignment with a west facing entrance. Early Roman activity was represented by two phases of a large sub-rectangular enclosure, with the latest phase characterised by small enclosures of flint packed postholes, flanked by a series of external parallel ditches.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 5)

- 2.10.19 Seven trenches were excavated within AP5 (ASE 2018b). No archaeological features were encountered within any of the trenches and it is believed that the buildings that previously occupied the area and the activities undertaken there are likely to have caused a degree of truncation across the investigated portion.

Archaeological evaluation (Phase 6)

- 2.10.20 The evaluation of AP6 comprised the excavation of 210 trenches across the site (ASE 2018a). The results demonstrated the presence of Bronze Age archaeological remains across parts of the site, along with a likely cremation vessel and large pit containing faunal remains. Evidence of Late Iron Age and Early Roman activity was also encountered.

Archaeological excavation (Phase 6)

- 2.10.21 Mitigation in the form of archaeological excavation of seven areas; AP6A to AP6G was proposed. This was undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2019b) and contained a number of Early Neolithic pits, a probable Middle Bronze Age inhumation and associated structured deposits including loom weights, horse remains and pottery. A cremation of similar date was also recorded. A late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age structure was excavated along with a number of pits. Iron Age and Roman field systems were recorded, as were some evidence of Roman quarry pits.

Archaeological evaluation (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments)

- 2.10.22 An evaluation comprising the excavation of 37 trenches was undertaken to investigate the archaeological potential for the site (ASE 2018c). The

trenching yielded evidence of Late Bronze Age activity across two portions of the site in the form of possible pits and ditches.

Archaeological excavation (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments)

- 2.10.23 The excavation of two separate areas was proposed to mitigate the loss of archaeological evidence within the Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment site. This was undertaken by Archaeology South-East and this report presents the results of the mitigation.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The original research aims (ORAs) for this work were outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Armour Heritage 2018) and were as follows:

ORA 1: Is it possible to discern and clarify the relationship of the middle Bronze Age to the late Bronze Age activity within the Site? (Hamilton 2008, 12);

ORA 2: What was the nature of the Bronze Age activity on the Site and what is its extent? What is the relationship between settlement and funerary activity across the wider area (Hamilton 2008, 13).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial post-excavation stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***), have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (G **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). A complete context register for the project can be found in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships and spot-dating of finds assemblages, a provisional structure of dated periods and tentatively dated phases has been devised, as follows. The phasing starts from Period 11 to avoid confusion with previous elements of fieldwork undertaken in AP1 (ASE 2019a), AP4 (ASE 2017) and AP6 (ASE 2019b) and numbering of groups of features has also continued from this.

Period 11: Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age (1500-1000BC)

Period 12: Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age (600-300BC)

Period 13: Unphased

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological remains are discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. It is the eventual aim that these phases will be rationalised and conjoined with those from the previous and subsequent phases of excavation at Toddington Lane with the aim of forming dateable phases of activity within the greater period headings such as Iron Age, Saxon etc.

4.2.2 There is a 'background' of earlier prehistoric residual finds of Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date which suggests that occupation of the site, albeit transient, occurred across this time.

4.2.3 The first cut features are of Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age date. These features include two cremations and a large north-south aligned ditch with a D-shaped enclosure bolted onto its eastern side. This enclosure contained a circular post-built structure, pitting and two waterholes.

4.2.4 The pits yielded a relatively large assemblage of Middle Bronze Age ceramics, with some containing bases of vessels that were most likely interred complete and latterly truncated by ploughing. One example contained an assemblage

of burnt unworked flint. This is perhaps indicative of structured deposition. It is currently unclear what function the post-built structure might have served. Evidence of stock management was present in the form of a parallel set of ditches, perhaps forming a race, and another group maybe representing a pen.

- 4.2.5 The second phase of activity noted was the Early to early Middle Iron Age. This comprised the southern portion of an enclosure with north-south aligned routeways on both its western and eastern sides. Within the enclosure were a number of pits, some containing salt-affected pottery and large quantities of burnt unworked flint. A number of two-, four- and six-post structures were also recorded. A quarry pit was excavated yielding a very large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery again with properties indicating use in salt processing.
- 4.2.6 The finds and features paint a largely agricultural scene during the Early Iron Age supplementing or being supplemented by secondary salt processing tasks. Copper alloy working for domestic consumption was also noted.
- 4.2.7 Low-level background noise of Roman and medieval use of the landscape was also present, suggesting that these areas were agricultural in nature with some manuring practices taking place.
- 4.2.8 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	644
Section sheets	14
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	1758
Context register	21
Drawing register	14
Watching brief forms	6
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	12
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	1
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	4

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.3 Natural Deposits

- 4.3.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical stratigraphic sequence of 0.40-0.45m of top and subsoil overlying the predominantly brickearth natural geology. Patches of undulating chalk were revealed in the surface of the natural in the southeast corner of the site. The brickearth itself is a variable deposit of orangey-brown colour consisting of areas of almost pure clay, to areas of silty-clay.
- 4.3.2 The site was generally very flat with a slight natural slope down from north to south. At the northern portion of the site natural is recorded at a height of up to 7.30m OD while the southern part of the site at 6.35m OD.
- 4.3.3 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil, but some features containing intact vessels were noted in the lower parts of the subsoil during the closely monitored machining.

4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

Palaeolithic

- 4.4.1 A residual probable Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade was recovered from the fill of a Middle Bronze Age ditch.

Late Prehistoric

- 4.4.2 A number of lithics were recovered dating to the late prehistoric period (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age). Much of this might relate to Period 11, but the technological characteristics of some pieces suggest some elements might have an earlier origin.

4.5 Period 11: Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age (Figures 4-7)

Fairhaven Nursery (Figure 4-5)

- 4.5.1 Two cremations (G183) were recorded during these excavations, both within the Fairhaven Nursery site. The remains from both examples were identifiable to neither sex nor age. Only one cremation contained ceramic for dating, while the second has been dated by association. No satellite features containing pyre-like material were noted, unlike other examples recorded on site.
- 4.5.2 Two parallel or concentric ditches, G185 and G186, were present. Both were narrow and shallow and ran c.1.55m apart. Between them they yielded just a few pieces of struck and burnt flint but no closely dateable material. Their form is similar to examples of Bronze Age stock management discovered both elsewhere on the Toddington Lane site and Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis (Margetts 2019).
- 4.5.3 A second, poorly dated element of ditch was revealed in the Fairhaven Nursery site, G187. This comprised a c.56m long gully with a spur at each end. The space being enclosed and how the rest of this was defined is unclear, but it might be indicative of a field boundary or hedgerow.

Allotments (Figure 6-7)

- 4.5.4 Nearly all the features encountered in the Allotments portion of the site were dated to this period. They were bounded on the west by large north-south aligned ditch G176 and G177, which may be the earliest of the cut features in this area.
- 4.5.5 On the eastern side of this ditch a series of curved ditches stem (G178 – G182), enclosing an area of perhaps just under 1ha if G181 is projected further west and back towards G176. G181 was the largest of these ditches and contained a reasonably sized assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery and a large dump of charcoal and burnt flint. The remainder of these ditches were smaller and contained significantly fewer finds.
- 4.5.6 Contained within this defined area were a series of postholes and pits. One group of postholes, G170, formed a circular structure with perhaps two phases of construction along with some internal posts or divisions. The postholes varied slightly in size, but none contained any significant archaeological material.
- 4.5.7 Predominantly within but also external to the structure was pit group G172. These were of varying size and contained mixed assemblages. Most contained a few sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery or quantities of burnt flint. Three examples [7008], [7125] and [7140] contained groups of broken sherds each deriving from a single vessel. Pits [7037], [7045], [7070], [7173] and [7252] each contained a vessel which would most likely have been interred complete. Most had been subsequently heavily truncated, but the example from [7070] was mostly complete. None of the vessels which had intact walls contained any cremation deposits, or any other finds except for [7070] which held a large dump of burnt flint.
- 4.5.8 A line of postholes, fence G171, appeared to separate the structure and most of the pits from the eastern extent of the enclosed space. Within this subdivided space were three larger postholes, G173 which formed no obvious structure but which may have stood as markers, totems or tethering posts. Also within this area was shallow disturbed ground G184 interpreted as trample/poaching.
- 4.5.9 To the north of posthole group G170 was a group of ditches and gullies forming open rectangular feature G175. The east-west ditch was larger than the two north-south aligned arms which petered out as they went north. It is possible the area was closed by a second east-west ditch. G175 is interpreted as a stock enclosure or pen.
- 4.5.10 Two wells, G174, were also revealed within the Allotment site. Of these, one was excavated to 1.30m by hand and was found to contain small quantities of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Augering revealed the well had a depth of c2.20m but no waterlogged deposits were identified. The second was machine excavated to 0.80m and augering continued to a depth of c5.80m, where the base was not reached. No waterlogged deposits were recorded within this

well either. Neither well demonstrated any evidence of livestock being able to gain access to the water within.

4.6 Period 12: Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age (Figures 8-11)

Fairhaven Nursery (Figure 8-10)

- 4.6.1 The Fairhaven Nursey site is dominated by the southern element of an enclosure encountered in AP1 by both ASE and TVAS. At least three phases of this enclosure ditch can be determined. All phases appear to sit within the 300 year span of this period but more precise dating cannot be achieved and so stratigraphic relationships are the only indicator of relative date. For this reason, all are discussed within the same period.
- 4.6.2 The earliest set of ditches comprise groups G188-G194. These suggest the presence of a north-south aligned trackway on both the western and eastern sides of the main enclosure. The western trackway being c4.0m wide and the eastern c8.5m in width. The main enclosure is segmented, at least in the southeast corner, providing access to the land beyond. Most elements of the ditch contained few finds except for one intervention from which a moderate assemblage of pottery was recovered. Stratigraphically, the second phase of ditching comprises G195 and G197. This phase sees the first seemingly continuous enclosure ditch and the re-excavation of the ditch forming the eastern trackway, the western trackway appears to fall out of use. Few finds were recovered from along the length of the ditch. The third phase of ditching comprised a re-excavation of the previous phase, formed of G196 and G198. This was a slightly larger ditch than the previous incarnations and contained a larger assemblage of Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age ceramics and burnt flint throughout, perhaps indicating this being the phase during which the interior space is more intensively utilised.
- 4.6.3 Contained within the enclosure are a number of pits, G203. The larger examples were concentrated in the southwest corner of the enclosure and contained large quantities of Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age pottery, a percentage of which had been salt-affected and burnt flint. Fragments of briquetage were also recovered from some pits of these larger pits.
- 4.6.4 Two pits, [5119] and [5166] were broad and shallow and contained relatively frequent charred remains. In addition to this [5166] also contained a quantity of crucible with fragments of slag adhering to it. The slag is likely to have derived from copper alloy working.
- 4.6.5 Pit [5397] was a possible storage pit with undercutting sides at the base. The largest assemblage of charred seeds from the Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment site was recovered from this pit. The remains included wheat and fragments of straw, along with other weed seeds, indicating the processing or storage of cereals on site.
- 4.6.6 Also within the enclosure, and nearby to storage pit were several square or rectangular structures; G204, G205, G206 and G207. Two further groups of postholes, G210 and G211 appeared to form two post structures, although these might have been part of square structure. All these features are likely

to form grain stores. In addition to these, two examples of two-post structures were encountered; G208 and G209.

- 4.6.7 Two alignments of postholes were uncovered towards the southeast of the enclosure. G218 and G219 form two broadly parallel lines that orientate themselves on the opening in the ditch that would have been present to the south of G194. These might have aided stock management during this period.
- 4.6.8 Fence G212 was identified between the two arms of the eastern trackway. This comprised two postholes equidistant between the ditches and might have been used to assist stock management.
- 4.6.9 A number of other postholes were recorded across the enclosure but no structures could be identified.
- 4.6.10 To the west of the enclosure two large pits, G202, were revealed. Their size suggests an original function as a quarry pit, presumably for the brickearth through which they are cut. One contained a finds-rich dump within its second fill. This yielded large quantities of Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and some struck flint. The pottery showed evidence of having been used in salt processing, and was made up of demonstrably smaller sherds indicating it might have been in a midden prior to deposition in the pit.

Allotments (Figure 11)

- 4.6.11 Three features have been assigned to the Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age in the Allotment portion of the site. These comprised north-south aligned ditches G199, G200 and G201 which continued on the same course as the eastern trackway recorded in the Fairhaven Nursery site. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditches, but their similarity in dimensions and alignment to those further north provide the basis for phasing.

4.7 Unphased

- 4.7.1 A number of features were undated by material culture. Most have been assigned to Period 11 or 12 by association or similarity with other, better dated, features. A small number remain undated and unphased. These include two ditches and a small number of pits on the northern edge of the Fairhaven Nursery site and an east-west aligned ditch in the Allotments site.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation at Fairhaven Nursery Allotment. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Tables 13-16. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

- 5.2.1 The latest phase of excavations produced a small quantity of worked flint totalling 311 pieces weighing 6049g as well as a flint hammerstone weighing 179g. A substantial assemblage of burnt unworked flint fragments weighing just over 376kg was also recovered. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage by area is provided in Table 3. Overall, the flintwork is in keeping with the assemblages recovered from the previous mitigations. No chronologically distinctive types were recovered amongst the few retouched pieces, but the flake-based character of the flints indicates a broad Late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date, with most pieces belonging to the later period (Middle-Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age). The large quantity of burnt flint follows the pattern already observed on the other sites. This report describes the provenance of the flintwork; it characterises its nature and assesses its potential for further analyses.

	Nursery Fairhaven Area	Allotments Area	Total
Worked flint - Weight (g)	51	261	312
%	16.4%	83.6%	100%

Burnt unworked flint - Weight (g)	320,794	55,871	376,665
%	85.2%	14.8%	100%

Table 3: Quantification of flintwork

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). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

- 5.2.3 The hand-collected fragments of burnt unworked flint were rinsed, scanned for worked pieces and quantified by piece and by weight. The burnt unworked flint from the sample residues were scanned for worked material and quantified by weight.

Condition and raw material

- 5.2.4 Overall the condition of the pieces of struck flint varies. Most of them display minimum signs of weathering suggesting that the flints endured limited post-depositional movement. Other pieces exhibit moderate edge damage suggesting that the material was exposed for longer periods prior to burial or that it endured successive redepositions. A total of 122 pieces were recorded as broken. Most pieces were free from surface recortication, with only seven pieces that exhibited incipient traces of creamy or light blue surface discolouration.

- 5.2.5 The flint selected to produce the lithics varies from light to dark grey. Inclusions were common, and frost / thermal fractures were occasionally noted. Two types of outer surface were recorded. It generally consists of a stained chalky cortex of varying thickness (up to 4mm), although it was mostly thin (1mm or less). This raw material is typical of chalk derived flint; it would have been available from a secondary source, possibly from superficial deposits in the vicinity of the site. The second type of outer surface consisted of a mid to dark grey smooth (although sometimes slightly pitted) thin cortex. This raw material characteristic of pebbles originating from a beach or from a riverine source could have been sourced locally, for instance from the Raised Beach deposits in the northern part of the site. The first raw material dominated.

Provenance

- 5.2.6 The pieces of worked flint were spread across both mitigation areas, but a larger concentration came from the Allotments area (260 pieces or 83.6% of the total assemblage). On the contrary, the unworked burnt flint fragments were far more numerous on the Fairhaven Nursery site, with 85.2% of the total assemblage of burnt flints coming from this area (Table 3).

- 5.2.7 *Worked flint* - Within the Nursery Fairhaven area, the pieces of worked flint came from ditches, gullies, postholes and pits. Except for pit [5336] and pit [5307] that produced nine pieces and 16 pieces respectively, the features produced small quantities of flints (four pieces or less).

- 5.2.8 Within the Allotments area, the pieces of worked flint derived from ditches, pits, postholes, a well and the subsoil. A total of 33 pieces were recovered from the subsoil. Overall the features produced low quantities of worked flint, except for seven features that contained between 11 and 38 pieces including ditch [7003] 11 pieces, ditch [7164] 13 pieces, pit [7075] 14 pieces, well [7185] 15 pieces, and the largest quantities coming from three ditch termini ([7087] 17 pieces, [7115] 38 pieces and [7243] 38 pieces). Amongst those, only ditch [7164] produced a fair quantity of sherds of pottery; these are in a fragmented state but can be dated to the Middle / Late Bronze Age.

- 5.2.9 The four pits ([7252], [7070], 7173] and [7045]) with complete upright Middle / Late Bronze Age vessels (see section 5.3.3) and the four features (pits

([7140], [7008] and [7125] and ditch [7164]) that produced fragmented Middle / Late Bronze Age vessels, were almost devoid of flint, containing just two flakes and a chip.

5.2.10 *Unworked burnt flint* - Fragments were far more numerous in the Fairhaven Nursery area than in the Allotments area (Table 3). It should be kept in mind that the data may be slightly biased because bulk soil samples are extracted from selected features only, and in the field burnt flint can be either overlooked or partially collected. Nonetheless, within the Fairhaven Nursery area, a total of 36 features including pits, ditches/gullies and postholes (Table 4) produced over 1kg of burnt unworked flint, with three pits producing very large quantities (pit [5346], over 101kg, pit [5290] over 59kg and pit [5119] over 37kg).

5.2.11 Within the Allotment areas 13 features and a deposit produced over 1kg of burnt flint (Table 4), with the largest quantity coming from pit [7075] (just under 7kg). The eight features that contained complete upright or fragmented Middle / Late Bronze Age vessels produced no or very few burnt flint except for pit [7070]. The later feature produced just over 2.5kg of burnt flint.

Fairhaven Nursery area					
Pit		Ditch/Gully		Posthole	
Cut	Weight (g)	Cut	Weight (g)	Cut	Weight (g)
5346	101376	5389	12607	5069	7631
5290	59765	5264	8818	5075	6785
5119	37337	5127	7193	5015	5016
5342	10112	5349	4060	5057	1315
5393	5904	5366	3244	5117	1227
5380	5381	5375	2882		
5345	4598	5405	2825		
5299	4546	5042	2192		
5411	2583	5387	1984		
5294	2515	5365	1577		
5307	1781	5403	1560		
5397	1776	5409	1230		
5407	1326	5419	1213		
5256	1061	5356	1091		
5218	1036	5401	1060		
		5362	1040		
Allotments area					
Pit		Ditch/Gully		Trample	
Cut	Weight (g)	Cut	Weight (g)	Layer	Weight (g)
7075	6933	7115	4574	7149	1098
7156	2965	7003	1927		
7070	2579	7087	1219		
7100	2095				
7083	1844				

Fairhaven Nursery area					
Pit		Ditch/Gully		Posthole	
Cut	Weight (g)	Cut	Weight (g)	Cut	Weight (g)
7012	1788	Well			
7110	1558	Cut	Weight (g)		
7104	1053	7118	1824		
7120	1009				

Table 4: The burnt unworked flint-rich features from the Fairhaven Nursery area and the Allotments area

Technology and dating

- 5.2.12 The assemblage of worked flint is presented by category and by area in Table 5. It is largely composed of unmodified flakes (230 pieces).

Category	Fairhaven Nursery Area	Allotments Area	Total
Flake	39	191	230
Blade		7	7
Bladelet		1	1
Blade-like flake		6	6
Irregular waste	3	26	29
Chip	2	3	5
Tested nodule/bashed lump	1		1
Multiplatform flake core	1	10	11
Single platform flake core	1	2	3
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core	2	5	7
Denticulated Scraper	1		1
End scraper		2	2
Unclassifiable scraper		1	1
Piercer		2	2
Awl		1	1
Notched piece		1	1
Retouched flake	1	2	3
Hammerstone		1	1
Grand total	51	261	312
%	16.4%	83.6%	100%

Table 5: The flint from Fairhaven Nursery and the Allotments by category

- 5.2.13 Blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes were represented by only 14 pieces. They were all recovered from the Allotments area. Very few true blades resulting from a blade-orientated industry were present, and most of the blades resulted from knapping accidents. Furthermore no blade cores were present, and this suggest very low-level presence during the Early prehistoric

period. Nonetheless, of interest amongst the blade component is the presence in the intermediary fill [7166] of ditch [7164] of two mesial parts conjoint of a blade. The broken blade measures 114mm+ in length and displays evidence of usewear on both lateral edges. Even with the absence of the proximal and distal ends, the fragmented blade displays traits suggestive of a Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade (*lame mâchurée*). Bruised blades are uncommon in the area, and although it is likely to be redeposited in a later context, it is interesting.

- 5.2.14 Overall, the flake-orientated character of the assemblage suggests a Late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date. A mixed hammer mode was noted, and despite a few flakes displaying evidence of a careful reduction strategy, most of them exhibited characteristics such as unprepared platform and multiple points of percussion. They were mainly crudely manufactured. This suggests that most of the flakes belong to the Middle Bronze Age or later.
- 5.2.15 A total of 21 cores and a tested nodule were recovered (Table 5). The majority (17 cores) came from the Allotments area. They were all crudely worked and used to produce flakes. Modified pieces were relatively uncommon totalling only 10 pieces. They include a denticulated scrapers, two end scrapers, a scraper, two piercers, an awl, a notched piece and two retouched flakes. Except for the denticulated scraper, they all came from the Allotments area. None of these tools are particularly chronologically diagnostic. Nonetheless, the scrapers from contexts [7075], [7087] and [7146] and the piercer from [7003] could predate the Middle Bronze Age.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Introduction

- 5.3.1 A large assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered from the two current mitigation areas and directly associated evaluation trenches, totalling 5013 sherds, weighing 46.61kg. Broadly speaking, two main ceramic periods are represented. A slightly smaller group of just over a thousand sherds, from the Allotments area, belongs predominantly to the Middle Bronze Age and the earlier part of the Late Bronze Age. This assemblage is similar in character to that from areas AP1 and AP6 (ASE 2019a and b), comprising a number of vessels that appear to have been deposited in a complete or partially-complete state but which are not clearly associated with human remains. Meanwhile a more substantial group of just under 4000 sherds, from the Fairhaven Nursery area dates largely to the Early Iron Age, or perhaps into the very early part of the Middle Iron Age. This latter material is quite similar to that previously excavated in area AP1 (ASE 2019a) in that it features some characteristics suggesting a link with salt-working activity. A very small number of Roman sherds were generally poorly stratified or found as single sherds within their context.

Methodology

- 5.3.2 The pottery was recorded and analysed in line with the national Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (PCRG 2016 et al). It was examined using a

x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and, for the Roman pottery, by estimated vessel equivalent on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric tempered wares were recorded according to site-specific fabric codes, formulated in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Appendix 3). In order to facilitate future integration and analysis of data from the Toddington Lane site as a whole, the current analysis used common fabric codes with those employed for material previously recorded in areas AP1, AP4 and AP6 (ASE 2017; ASE 2019a and b), with the addition of new fabric definitions where appropriate. At present, prehistoric forms have been sketched and described in broad descriptive terms; further organisation of typology will be required at the analysis stage. Roman fabrics were recorded using an adapted version of the Southwark/London typology (with some additional codes for local types) which will be published in a forthcoming summary of Roman pottery from the West Sussex coastal plain (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994; Doherty in prep a).

Allotments area: prehistoric pottery

Overview of assemblage, date, context and deposition

5.3.3 In the Allotments area, a relatively large number of features contained individual partially-complete Middle or Middle/Late Bronze Age vessels without much other accompanying pottery. In [7108] of pit [7252], fill [7074] of pit [7070], fill [7175] of pit [7173], fill [7055] of pit [7045], these appeared to represent vessels placed upright and intact but horizontally truncated. None were associated with human remains but one, vessel fill [7071], was found to contain a concentrated deposit of burnt flint. In addition, several other features were found to contain more fragmented parts of vessels, which seem more likely to have been deposited in a broken state, including fill [7141] of pit [7140], fills [7165] and [7165] of ditch [7164], fill [7009] of pit [7008] and fill [7126] of pit [7125]. Aside from these features, most pottery groups were relatively small and undiagnostic with just two moderate-sized assemblages from the fills of pit/post-hole [7075] and ditch [7087].

5.3.4 For the most-part diagnostic elements from the Allotments belong to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition (1500-1150BC) but, as in other areas of the Toddington Lane excavations, these sometimes occurred with finer or thinner-walled sherds which may suggest a degree of continuity into the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition. A few individual sherds from this area are perhaps more typical of the Iron Age, although all were undiagnostic and found in isolation, making them difficult to date with confidence.

Fabrics

5.3.5 As shown in Table 6, the assemblage is dominated by flint-tempered fabrics, including a large component of very coarse wares with some flint inclusions ranging up to 8-10mm and coarse fabrics with flint up to 5mm. Such fabrics are very typically associated with the DR tradition. Another common element, although interestingly not represented at all among the more complete

vessels described above, are moderately coarse fabrics, with inclusions ranging up to 3.5mm. Many of these are associated with relatively thick-walled vessel profiles and could represent the finer elements of a DR assemblages. A reasonable proportion however, are of fairly thin-walled profile which could be suggestive of Late Bronze Age (PDR) dating. Where these occurred however, they were almost always with more typical DR material or in small isolated contexts groups. Grog-tempering, which is not a very typical element of DR or PDR assemblages on the coastal plain is very sparsely represented, in two cases in association with diagnostic forms of the Middle/Late Bronze Age.

- 5.3.6 Two bodysherds in a flint-tempered fine ware are almost certainly date to the Late Bronze Age or beyond. A few additional sherds are associated with fabric types that are perhaps more typical of Iron Age assemblages, including fine or moderately coarse flint-tempered wares with quartz sand and well-sorted, abundantly flint-tempered wares. In some cases these were found within larger groups that otherwise seemed well-dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age, suggesting that they could either be contemporary but slightly atypical fabrics or intrusive later ones. Other examples were found unstratified or in contexts containing no other pottery.

Fabric group	Fabrics	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Fine flint	FLIN2	2	4	2
Moderately coarse flint	FLIN1; FLIN6; FLIN8; FLIN9	222	891	119
Coarse flint	FLIN3; FLIN10	150	1576	51
Very coarse flint	FLIN7; FLIN15; FLIN18	797	8981	32
Grog	GRFL1; GROG3	15	60	7
Flint and quartz	FLQU1; FLQU4; QUFL1	7	24	4
Well-sorted abundant flint	FLIN5	14	115	11
Total		1207	11651	226

Table 6: Summary quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in the Allotments area; fabric descriptions are provided in Appendix 3

Forms and decoration

- 5.3.7 Although a number of partially-complete vessels were identified, most of these were truncated lower body elements. Three from ditches [7164] and had some rimsherds present, including a typical DR Barrel Urn from pit [7140], a similarly thick walled DR form of slightly uncertain rim orientation, in ditch [7243], and a very coarse but surprisingly thin-walled form which could probably be described as a transitional DR/PDR Barrel Urn/hook-rim jar. A number of smaller rimsherds from the wider assemblage also appear to fall into this latter category; one, from ditch [7164], being decorated with light finger-tipping or simple tool impressions along the rim top and representing the only example of decoration from the Allotments area. A single tiny rimsherd, weighing 3g, from post-hole [7110], appears to be from a thin-walled necked vessel of small, cup-like proportions, likely to date into the Late Bronze Age PDR tradition.

Fairhaven Nurseries site: prehistoric pottery

Overview of assemblage date, context and deposition

- 5.3.8 A single feature, pit/post-hole [5288], contained thick-walled sherds in a very coarse flint tempered ware (FLIN7), consistent with the Middle Bronze Age assemblage from the Allotments area. Aside from these, all of the diagnostic prehistoric pottery from the Fairhaven Nurseries area appears to be of Early Iron Age or very early Middle Iron Age date (c.600-300BC). While many pottery producing features contained small and relatively poorly-dated assemblages, these tend to comprise fabrics which are consistent with those in the better dated features. Having said this, some moderate-sized but fairly undiagnostic pottery groups appear to contain a slightly less diverse range of fabrics with more concentration on purely flint-tempered wares, which could suggest a slightly earlier date range.
- 5.3.9 One exceptionally large group of pottery from waterhole/quarry pit [5336] (primarily from fill [5338]) comprised over 2095 sherds, weighing 19.91kg. This material was very heavily fragmented and appeared to have undergone repeated redeposition or even trampling prior to deposition. Other large pottery groups of over 100 sherds were noted in the fills of pits [5290], [5407] and [5121] and pit/waterhole [5413]. In most cases these were mixed broken groups although that from [5121] was mostly made up by thoroughly fragmented sherds of a single vessel, which could imply selective/structured deposition.
- 5.3.10 About a third of the assemblage overall showed some signs of a possible association with salt-working activity, this evidence being particularly concentrated in some of the larger pottery groups. Mostly these were oxidised to bright orange or pinkish hues while smaller proportion showed evidence of surface bleaching probably due to reactions at high temperatures between iron in the clay matrix and chlorine in the salt (Morris 2006, 66, citing Matson 1971, 66). This suggests that pottery vessels may have been used on the site in secondary crystallisation processes and/or as vessels for storage and onward transport.

Fabrics

- 5.3.11 A diverse array of fabrics was noted which are largely in keeping with Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age assemblages recorded from other areas of Toddington Lane. With the exception of probable Middle Bronze Age sherds from pit/post-hole [5288], the very coarse fabrics common in the Allotments area were absent at Fairhaven Nursery. Coarse flint-tempered wares with inclusions up to 5mm, represent a very small component of the assemblage. It is possible that some of these are residual Middle/Late Bronze Age sherds although surprisingly coarse fabrics were also found to be an element of Early/Middle Iron Age groups from area AP1 (ASE 2019a). By far the largest component of the assemblage is made up by non-sandy moderately coarse flint-tempered wares, which have a long currency on the coastal plain from the Middle/Late Bronze Age to the earlier Iron Age and beyond.
- 5.3.12 Elements that are particularly diagnostic of Early Iron Age or slightly later

dating include significant quantities of well-sorted abundantly flint-tempered fabrics, flint-tempered wares with quartz sand, and flint-tempered wares with glauconite (Table 7). Conversely, the rarity or absence of these fabrics from some context assemblages, especially fairly large ones like fill [5412] of pit [5411], and fill [5417] of pit [5407] could be indicative of a slightly earlier date than the bulk of the assemblage.

Fabric group	Fabrics	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Fine flint	FLIN2	219	1237	190
Moderately coarse flint	FLIN1, FLIN6, FLIN8, FLIN9, FLIN13, FLIN16, FLIN17	1738	17171	1233
Coarse flint	FLIN3, FLIN10	82	1799	53
Very coarse flint	FLIN7	20	61	1
Well-sorted abundant flint temper	FLIN4, FLIN5	496	3432	415
Flint and quartz	FLIN1, FLQU2, FLQU3, FLQU4, FLQU5, FLQU8, FLQU9	415	3294	291
Flint and glauconite	FLGL1, FLGL2, FLGL3, FLGL4, FLGL5, FLGL6, FLQG1	681	6732	375
Flint and shell	FLSH1, FLSH2	13	276	10
Glauconite	GLAU1	15	117	13
Rock-temper	ROCK1	1	1	1
Grog-with-flint	GRFL1, GRFL2	23	81	5
Quartz sand	QUAR1, QUAR2, QUAR3, QUFL1	41	217	34
Shell	SHEL1, SHEL2, SHGL1, SHQU1	44	482	34
Total		3788	34900	2655

Table 7: Summary quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics in the Fairhaven Nursery area; fabric descriptions are provided in Appendix 3

- 5.3.13 Other more minor fabric types which are also fairly characteristic of Iron Age dating include: fabrics with shell, including a few which occur with quartz or glauconite; flint-tempered wares with shell; purely glauconitic wares; and fabrics with quartz sand in which flint is rare or absent. A single 1g sherd in a distinctive argillaceous rock-tempered ware was recorded in a feature, [5266], which contained no other pottery. Elsewhere, in Toddington Lane, this fabric has generally been more typical of later Middle Iron Age assemblages. Grog-with-flint wares also occur in a few cases in groups which seem otherwise fairly well dated to the Early or Early/Middle Iron Age although this fabric is again, less typical for this period on the coastal plain

Forms and decoration

- 5.3.14 Among the identifiable forms from this area, about 45% of estimated vessels are bowls, predominantly with long flaring rim profiles. Where larger parts of vessel profiles are present, they include forms with both rounded shoulders and strongly carinated tripartite profiles.
- 5.3.15 Just over half of vessels are jars, of which the vast majority feature shouldered, necked profiles. These include examples with long upright or flaring necks and often with flattened rims; others have more weakly-defined shoulders and short upright necks. Five examples of short, necked forms appear to be of very small diameter, perhaps classifiable as jar/cup-like forms. A very small number of shouldered necked forms with more well defined and sinuous profiles were also noted. About 7% of estimated vessels comprise jars with plain profiles, lacking a neck or shoulder, including open conical forms and slightly closed recurving profiles.
- 5.3.16 Decoration is fairly uncommon occurring on about 1% of estimated vessels when including non-diagnostic pieces, although making up 9% of diagnostic rims. Almost all of the decoration comprises rows of finger-tipping, seen more commonly on shoulders than on rims. In two cases, multiple rows of finger-tipping was recorded on the vessel shoulder. Two vessels feature fairly crudely incised line decoration.
- 5.3.17 About 25% of estimated vessels feature burnished surfaces. All other surface treatments are rare. They include occasional examples scoring/combing and three instances of "haematite-coated" fine red-finishes. One notable vessel features surface rustication using a clay slurry in a different grog-tempered fabric to the paste of the main vessel which is a flint-tempered glauconitic ware. Rustication and red surface finishes are more typically associated with Kentish assemblages (e.g. Couldrey 2007) where links have been drawn with ceramic traditions on the near-continent. Other elements of the Kentish, Early/Middle Iron Age, Highstead/Dollands Moor stylistic tradition have previously been noted in Sussex however, including an Early/Middle Iron Age pedestal jar tradition, identified in the Eastbourne area and on several sites on the coastal plain (Seager Thomas in prep; Doherty in prep b).

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery

- 5.3.18 Just 18 sherds of probable Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, weighing 48g, were recovered, mostly from the Fairhaven Nurseries area. They were mostly found in mixed groups with other prehistoric or post-Roman material, the largest possibly *in situ* group comprising five sherds, weighing 8g, from routeway [5216]. The assemblage includes sherds in a low-fired coarse sandy ware, QUAR4, which appears to represent a Late Iron Age/early Roman pre-cursor to Arun Valley black-surfaced fabrics, as well as similarly dated grog-tempered wares. The remainder (nine sherds) are better fired Roman Arun Valley grey or oxidised wares, similar to those produced nearby at the Horticultural Research International site (Lovell 2002). One form element was present in ditch [5030], a 2nd-3rd century black-burnished style rounded rim bowl in Arun Valley grey ware.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 This phase of work at the site recovered just eight sherds of post-Roman pottery from three individually numbered contexts. The earliest material was recovered from context [5026] where a 4g sherd from an oxidised cooking pot in a chalky-sandy ware was recovered. Although this sherd is likely to be of 12th- century date the other post-Roman sherd from this deposit (a worn fine sandy sherd weighing 4g) is later, probably belonging to the later 13th to 14th centuries. However, this would be in keeping with the mixed nature of this context. Indeed this is also the case with the other two deposits that produced post-Roman pottery. Context [5002] produced a worn 13th- to 14th- century jug sherd (4g) in a fine oxidised sandy ware as well as three larger sherds (50g) from two bowls and another vessel of uncertain form in glazed redwares of the 17th- to mid 18th centuries. The final deposit (context [5001]) produced a worn sherd of fine sandy West Sussex Ware jug with green glaze and wavy incised line decoration (2g) and a 12g worn sherd from a cooking pot in fine buff sandy ware. Both vessels are best placed in a 14th- to mid 15th- century bracket.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 A single fragment of roof tile weighing 13g was recovered from pit fill [5257]. It was very hard fired and made from a medium orange fabric with moderate rose and other quartz and ferrous inclusions. It is most probably of late post-medieval date.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of 257 fragments weighing a total of 1614g was recovered from 63 separate contexts. The assemblage was rapidly assessed for diagnostic material. The range of fabrics present is comparable to that of AP6 (ASE 2019b).
- 5.6.2 The majority of the assemblage consists of featureless pieces which are not diagnostic of function. Probable briquetage was recovered from ten contexts. This consists of vessel wall fragments, with a small amount of possible support or structural material. The largest groups come from Early to early Mid-Iron Age pit fills [5296] and [5293].

5.7 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 The excavations at the site produced 90 pieces of stone, weighing 5462g, from 24 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. As all stone-producing contexts that were dated are of Early/Mid Iron Age date it can be assumed that all/the vast majority of the stone relates to this period. The assemblage is quantified by type in Table 8.

Stone type	No/weight	Comments
Chalk	9/284g	Worn/irregular
Flint nodule	1/52g	With cortex

Stone type	No/weight	Comments
Flint (scorched)	3/30g	Irregular
Sarsen	4/110g	Weathered
Hythe Beds sandstone (Lower Greensand)	11/1060g	At least x2 from querns
Lodsworth-type stone (Lower Greensand)	1/634g	From quern
Carstone (Lower Greensand)	15/440g	Worn/irregular
Carstone coarse (Lower Greensand)	1/186g	Worn/irregular
Ferruginous fine sandstone (Lower Greensand)	1/858g	
Chert (Lower Greensand)	17/400g	Worn/irregular
Flint cobble	2/228g	Worn
Flint pebble	4/100g	Worn
?Gabbro	1/12g	Erratic fragment
Quartzite	1/130g	Cobble frag
Coarse quartzite	1/66g	Cobble frag
Coarse Tertiary sandstone	2/240g	Cobble frag
Medium Tertiary sandstone	3/130g	Worn
Fine Tertiary sandstone	12/342g	Irregular, burnt
Grey fine specked sandstone	1/160g	Cobble frag

Table 8: Summary of stone assemblage

5.7.2 Virtually the entire assemblage is composed of irregular worn pieces that, occasionally with the exception of some burning, have not been modified in any way by human. All of this material could be expected to occur naturally at the site or very close to it following marine or fluvial transportation. The exceptions to this are the few pieces of Hythe Beds/Lodsworth type sandstones which are fresher and include at least three pieces from querns whose partial grinding face is still extant. None of these pieces is larger enough to discern the form of the quern but, considering the date of the site, it is suspected they derive from grain rubbers/saddle querns. The other unworked pieces of this stone type may also derive from querns.

5.8 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The excavations recovered 17 pieces of material grouped under slag/metallurgical remains. Context [5016] produced a 2g piece of aerated black clinker, certainly the result of later post-medieval coal burning. Context [5043], probably of Early/Mid Iron Age date, produced three (12g) pieces of aerated and vitrified fuel ash slag. This type can be produced by domestic hearths and is also not an indicator of metalworking. Context [5167], also tentatively assigned to the Early/Middle Iron Age, produced 13 fresh fragments (184g) from a bag-shaped crucible in a reduced fine sandy fabric with c. 15mm thick walls and extensive vitrification and adhering fuel ash slag on its exterior. In places on the exterior are some hints of dull red suggesting the crucible may have been used for copper alloy working.

5.9 The Cremated Bone by Lucy Sibun

Introduction

5.9.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from two contexts; undated cremation burial [5027] and Middle Bronze Age cremation [5288] (fill [5289]).

Methodology

- 5.9.2 Both contexts were processed as environmental samples and bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.
- 5.9.3 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

Results

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

- 5.9.4 The cremated bone assemblages recovered from [5027] and [5289] have been quantified by fraction size below (Table 9). The totals include both identifiable and unidentifiable material. The 2-4mm fraction for [5289] was collected from a 25% sample of the residue but the unsorted residue has been scanned for anything of significance.

Context	Sample	WEIGHT (grams)				AGE	SEX	IDENTIFIABLE			
		2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total			S	A	U	L
5027	89	38.13	99.47	77.09	214.69	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
5289	96	8.20	18.33	1.79	28.32	?	?	✓			

Table 9: Summary of results on cremated human bone analysis. Note: (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb)

- 5.9.5 Both assemblages were highly fragmented and although fragments identified as skull, axial, upper limb and lower limbs were present in [5027] only skull fragments were identifiable in [5289].

Demography

- 5.9.6 Single individuals are represented in both assemblages but unfortunately, it was not possible to age them more closely than juvenile/adult. No elements diagnostic of sex were present and no pathology was noted.

Pyre technology and cremation ritual

- 5.9.7 The fact that the only identified fragments from [5289] are from skull likely reflects the fact that they are the most easily identifiable fragments. The majority of the [5028] assemblage consists of lower limb bones (56%) followed by upper limb and skull (comprising 22% and 20% respectively) and finally the least robust axial area of the skeleton (2%).

- 5.9.8 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 99-100% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white (>c. 600° C) which suggests a highly efficient cremation process (Holden et al 1995, McKinley 1993). No animal bone was present in the cremated bone assemblages and no areas of staining were recorded on bone fragments.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.10.1 An assemblage of 90 animal bones weighing approximately 50g in total was analysed from the excavation. Material derived from both hand-collected and bulk-sampled contexts. The preservation of the assemblage was moderate, with some fairly poorly preserved contexts (Table 10).

Context	Sample	Interpretation	N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
							Poor	Moderate	Good
5221	0	Pit, basal fill	5	5	0	5	0	100	0
5222	94	Pit, secondary fill	31	0	31	2	0	96.8	3.2
5223	95	Pit, tertiary fill	27	1	26	1	0	100	0
5337	0	Pit, basal fill	26	26	0	26	100	0	0
5404	0	Enclosure ditch, fill	1	1	0	0	0	100	0
Total			90	33	57	34	28.9	70	1.1

Table 10: Zooarchaeological assemblage by context showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels

Method

- 5.10.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

Results

- 5.10.3 A total of 26 bones were identifiable to taxa, and a further 8 to taxa size (Table 11).

Taxa	NISP	[5221]	[5222] <94>	[5223] <95>	[5337]	[5404]
Cattle	26	0	0	0	26	0
Medium mammal	7	5	2	0	0	0
Anuran	1	0	0	1	0	0
Indeterminate	56	0	29	26	0	1

Table 11: Taxa abundance in the overall assemblage by NISP

- 5.10.4 Contexts [5221], [5222] and [5223] were all fills of pit [5213]. They contained no fully identifiable specimens, only medium mammal rib and long bone fragments, and an anuran long bone fragment. Pit basal fill [5337] contained 26 fragments of very poorly-preserved cattle teeth, probably only representing two or three whole teeth, likely from the mandible. Enclosure ditch fill [5404] contained one indeterminate fragment that had been burnt at high temperatures (calcined).

5.11 The Burnt Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.11.1 A small quantity of burnt bone was recovered from the environmental samples from six pits and a single ditch. The bone has been quantified in the Table 12.

Sample Number	Context Number	Feature number	Total weight (g)
90	5120	5119	0.43
92	5150	5127	0.73
93	5167	5166	13.97
94	5222	5213	17.32
95	5223		1.36
97	5293	5290	0.96
98	5292		4.87
99	5291		1.24
101	5399	5397	1.66
103	5417	5407	1.40

Table 12: The burnt animal bone

- 5.11.2 With the exception of fragments of pig teeth identified in [5167] and [5222] and medium mammal fragments in [5167] and [5292] the material was unidentifiable.

5.12 Charred Plant Macrofossils by Stacey Adams

Introduction and Methodology

- 5.12.1 Twenty-six bulk environmental samples were taken during excavations at Fairhaven Nursery for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca as well as to assist finds retrieval. The samples derive from Bronze Age and Iron Age features including pits, postholes, ditches, cremations and pot fills as well as a well. The charred plant macrofossils and charcoal from the environmental samples have been considered in terms of their ability to inform on the arable economy of the site, the local environment and fuel selection.
- 5.12.2 The samples, ranging from <1 to 100L, were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank with a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains, their contents are recorded in Tables 13 and 14. Due to the paucity of charred macrofossils across the site identification and quantification (Tables 15 and 16) was carried out during assessment using a stereozoom microscope with magnifications of 7-45x. Identification of the charred plant macrofossils was

based on gross morphology and surface cell structure and where necessary relevant identification manuals (Jacomet 2007; Cappers *et al* 2006) were consulted. Quantification was based on the minimum number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

- 5.12.3 The charcoal from the basal fill (5291) of pit [5290] was submitted for analysis as the fragments were abundant within the feature. Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Quantification and taxonomic identifications of the analysed charcoal is recorded in Table 14 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 11: Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age

- 5.12.4 Charred plant macrofossils were sporadic in the Bronze Age samples with preservation ranging from poor to moderate. Cereals were of hulled wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Pot fill (7009) contained several charred grains of the aforementioned varieties, although it is likely that these do not represent the contents of the pot itself but rather the associated pit. Pit [7120] contained two large legumes (Fabaceae), likely of a cultivated variety. Individual weed seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and clover-type (*Trifolium*-type) were identified within the Bronze Age features as well as wild grasses (Poaceae) and a small wild legume.

Period 12: Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age

- 5.12.5 Charred plant macrofossils were rare (1-10 individuals) in the majority of the Iron Age samples. Posthole/ pit [5147] and the tertiary fill (5223) of pit [5213] contained no plant macrofossils whilst pits [5119] and [5397] contained abundant (>150 individuals) charred plant macrofossils. Preservation again ranged from poor to moderate with many of the cereal caryopses indeterminate due to acute thermal degradation.
- 5.12.6 The cereal caryopses in pits [5119] and [5397] were largely identified as wheat with the majority belonging to the hulled variety. A small number of the grains were positively identified as spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) as they displayed flat ventral surfaces, parallel sides, a lack of a dorsal ridge and blunt apices. The spelt wheat glume bases in pit [5119] support these identifications. The associated weeds indicate the cultivation of sandy soils with common knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) and sea mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*) whilst red campion (*Silene dioica*) and ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) are associated with shaded woodland areas. Common chickweed also thrives in sandy maritime environs

and additionally may indicate the organic enrichment of the soils through manuring (Stevens 2015: 197).

- 5.12.7 Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were identified in the secondary fill (5292) of pit [5290] and ditch [5407] whilst possible cultivated legumes were present in pit [5119] and gully [5395].
- 5.12.8 The charcoal from the basal fill (5291) of pit [5290] was well preserved with the majority of the fragments identifiable. Light-loving ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) was the most common taxon that is often associated with calcareous soils (Rodwell 1991). Plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal was also recorded. The taxon includes fruit trees such as plum, cherry, blackthorn and laurel. Further fruit trees are represented by charcoal of the apple sub-family (Maloideae) which includes, apple, pear, hawthorn and whitebeam. No round wood was recorded indicating that the charcoal derived from large branch or trunk wood.

Discussion and Interpretation

- 5.12.9 The small quantity of charred plant macrofossils from Bronze Age features do not necessarily indicate the existence of a cereal economy at Fairhaven Nursery at this time. It is possible that the remains are intrusive from later Iron Age activity considering the similarity of the two assemblages. If contemporary, then a mixed wheat and barley cereal economy was supplemented by legumes with agriculture taking place on possible waterlogged fields indicated by the presence of sedge.
- 5.12.10 Spelt wheat is a common cultivar in southern England in the Iron Age (Giorgi & de Moulins 2006: 5) and its cultivation at Fairhaven Nursery was likely local due to the maritime sandy nature of the associated weed seeds. The arable field may have been somewhat wooded indicated by the recovery of woodland taxa. An Iron Age spelt wheat assemblage was recovered at Yapton (Hinton 2004) where its preference over emmer wheat has been associated with strengthening ties between southern England and the continent. The spelt wheat assemblage at Fairhaven Nursery forms part of the adoption of continental traditions in southern England if not direct contact with the continent itself.
- 5.12.11 The charcoal deposit in the basal fill (5291) of pit [5290] likely represents the deposition of spent fuel. Ash, associated with calcareous soils, would have been available on the chalk soils of the South Downs whilst plum-type and wood of the apple sub-family would have been exploited from local wooded or shrubby areas.

Table 23: Residue quantification from Phase 11 samples at Fairhaven Nursery. Quantification: * = 1-10, ++ = 11-50, +++ = 51-250, ++++ = >250 and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
89	5028	Basal Fill of Cremation [5027]	100	100	**	3	****	8			***	81	****	101	****	40	Pot (**/42g) F.Clay (***937g) FCF (**/172g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/4g)
96	5289	Posthole/ Pit [5288]	40	40	***	6	****	20			*	2	***	19	****	32	Pot (**/62g) F.Clay (**/181g) FCF (***126g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***1g)
157	7038	Pot [7037]	<1	<1			*	<1									Pot (*/18g) FCF (***36g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***<1g)
158	7098	Secondary Fill of Ditch [7003]	40	40	*	<1	**	1									Flint (*/<1g) FCF (**/56g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**<1g)
159	7121	Pit [7120]	40	40	**	8	****	8									Pot (*/6g) FCF (****/674g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***3g)
160	7128	Well [7118]	40	40													Pot (*/6g) FCF (**/96g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**<1g)
161	7126	Pit [7125]	20	20	*	<1	**	<1									Pot (**/30g) F.Clay (*/3g) FCF (**/118g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***3g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
162	7141	Pit [7140]	10	10	**	<1	**	<1									Pot (**/29g) FCF (***/74g) Mag.Mat >2mm (***/<1g) Mag.Mat (**/<1g)
163	7166	Ditch [7164]	40	40	**	7	****	10	*	<1							Pot (*/23g) Flint (*/44g) F.Clay (**/34g) FCF (****/11548g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/6g)
164	7175	Pot Fill in Pit [7173]	10	10			**	1									Pot (**/83g) FCF (**/54g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/2g)
165	7009	Pot Fill in Pit [7008]	10	10	**	3	***	3	*	<1							Pot (*/8g) FCF (**/36g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
168	7071	Pot Fill in Pit [7070]	20	20	**	<1	**	1									Pot (****/1109g) FCF (****/2579g) F.Clay (*/12g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/1g)
169	7108	Pit [7252]	10	10			**	<1	*	<1							Pot (*/5g) FCF (**/34g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)

Table 14: Residue quantification from Phase 12 samples at Fairhaven Nursery. Quantification: * = 1-10, ++ = 11-50, +++ = 51-250, ++++ = >250 and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
90	5120	Pit [5119]	40	40	*	1	**	<1g		**	<1							*	<1			Pot (*7g) FCF (****/1200g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/10g)
91	5148	Posthole/ Pit [5147]	30	30	****	99	****	24	Fraxinus excelsior (56) Prunus sp. (20) Maloideae (16) Indet. (8)													Pot (*15g) FCF (**/27g)
92	5150	Ditch [5127]	40	40	**	1	**	1										*	<1			Pot (*34g) FCF (****/6291g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/2g)
93	5167	Pit [5166]	40	40	**	2	****	6						*	1	***	6	****	7			Pot (8/54g) F.Clay (**/81g) Slag (**/24g) FCF (**/57g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/5g)
94	5222	Secondary Fill of Pit [5213]	40	40	**	4	****	12		*	<1	**	4	*	2	***	9	***	6			Pot (**/27g) F.Clay (*8g) Slag (*15g) Lithic (*<1g) FCF (****/181g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. (****/2g)
95	5223	Tertiary Fill of Pit [5213]	30	30	*	1	**	<1				**	2			*	<1	*	<1	*	<1	Pot (*26g) FCF (*73g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/4g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
96	5289	Posthole/ Pit [5288]	40	40	***	6	****	20						*	2	***	19	****	32			Pot (**/62g) F.Clay (**/181g) FCF (***126g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***1g)
97	5293	Upper Fill of Pit [5290]	40	40	*	1	**	1		*	<1							**	1			Pot (*/205g) F.Clay (*/7g) Stone (*/44g) FCF >8mm (****/6808g) FCF 4-8mm (**/48g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/5g)
98	5292	Secondary Fill of Pit [5290]	40	40	**	1	***	2		*	<1					**	3	**	2			Pot (**/128g) FCF (****/1192g) Coal (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***4g)
99	5291	Basal Fill of Pit [5290]	40	40	**	12	***	2								*	<1					Pot (*/2g) F.Clay (*/2g) FCF (**/137g) Coal (*/<1g) Flint (*/2g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***<1g)
100	5338	Secondary Fill of Pit [5336]	40	40	**	<1	***	2		*	<1											Pot (**/133g) F.Clay (**/62g) FCF (****/946g) Lithic (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/4g)
101	5399	Pit [5397]	40	40	*	<1	***	3										**	2			Pot (**/96g) Flint (*/<1g) FCF (****/427g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/9g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and Microfauna	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
102	5419	Ditch [5419]	40	40	**	2	****	6													Pot (* /29g) FCF (***/1213g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**** /3g)	
103	5417	Upper Fill of Pit [5407]	40	40	**	2	***	1		*	<1					*	<1	*	<1		Pot (**/111g) F.Clay (**/48g) FCF (****/368g) Coal (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*** /4g)	

Table 15: Charred plant macrofossils from Phase 11 features at Fairhaven Nursery.
Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250.

Sample Number		89	96	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	168	169
Context Number		5028	5289	7038	7098	7121	7128	7126	7141	6166	7175	7009	7071	7108
Parent Context		5027	5288	7037	7003	7120	7118	7125	7140	7164	7173	7008	7070	7252
Feature Type		Basal Fill of Cremation	Posthole/ Pit	Pot	Secondary Fill of Ditch	Pit	Well	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pot Fill in Pit	Pot Fill in Pit	Pot Fill in Pit	Pit
Sample Volume (L)		100	40	<1	40	40	40	20	10	40	10	10	20	10
Flot Volume (ml)		10	60	<5	<5	5	>5	5	5	10	<5	5	115	<5
Flot Weight (g)		6	24	<1	2	6	2	5	3	4	1	3	14	2
Preservation						(++)	(+)	(+/++)	(++)	(+/++)	(+)	(++)	(+/++)	(+)
Taxonomic Identification	English Name													
Cereals														
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Wheat caryopsis	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	4	1
	Wheat caryopsis (hulled)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Wheat glume base	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Wheat awn fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	Wheat/ barley caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	1
cf. <i>Secale cereale</i> L.	cf. Rye caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Indeterminate cereal caryopsis	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	3	2	3
<i>Cerealia</i> indet.	Cereal straw fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legumes														
Fabaceae	Large cultivated legume	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weed Seeds														
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae (small)	Small wild legume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Trifolium</i> -type	Clover-type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp. L.	Sedge (2-sided)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	Wild grass caryopsis (large)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Wild grass caryopsis (small)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Sample Number	89	96	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	168	169
Total	-	-	-	-	8	1	5	1	7	2	23	8	5
Uncharred (%)	30	30	99	99	25	40	75	70	60	90	50	90	90
Charcoal >4mm		**			**	*			*				
Charcoal 2-4mm	**	****			***	*	**	**	**	*	***		*
Charcoal <2mm	***	****	*	**	***	**	***	***	***	**	****	**	**
Burnt Bone	*	*											
CBM	*												

Table 16: Charred plant macrofossils from Phase 12 features at Fairhaven Nursery.
Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good. Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250.

	Sample Number	90	91	92	93	94	95	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	
	Context Number	5120	5148	5150	5167	5222	5223	5393	5292	5291	5338	5399	5419	5417	
	Parent Context	5119	5147	5127	5166	5213			5290			5336	5397	5395	5407
	Feature Type	Pit	Posthole/ Pit	Ditch	Pit	Secondary Fill of Pit	Tertiary Fill of Pit	Upper Fill of Pit	Secondary Fill of Pit	Basal Fill of Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Ditch	
	Sample Volume (L)	40	30	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
	Flot Volume (ml)	10	65	<5	15	245	35	20	<5	40	5	5	110	<5	
	Flot Weight (g)	6	28	1	4	134	14	8	3	23	6	5	41	3	
	Preservation	++		+/++	+/++	++		+	++	+/++	++	++	++	+/++	
	Taxonomic Identification		English Name												
Cereals															
<i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	Wheat caryopsis	23	-	2	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	38	-	-	
	Wheat caryopsis (hulled)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	
	Wheat caryopsis (rounded)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
	Wheat glume base	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	-	-	
	Wheat awn fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	
cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. L.	cf. Wheat caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.	Spelt wheat caryopsis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	Spelt wheat glume base	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	Barley caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. L.	cf. Barley caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	Wheat/ barley caryopsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp.	Wheat/ rye caryopsis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
<i>Avena</i> sp. L.	Oat caryopsis	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
cf. <i>Avena</i> sp. L.	cf. Oat caryopsis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cereal ia indet.	Indeterminate cereal caryopsis	17	-	4	2	-	-	3	2	1	2	33	-	2	
	Cereal straw fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Other Cultivars & Wild Plants						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Sample Number	90	91	92	93	94	95	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazelnut shell fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Vicia</i> sp. L.	Vetch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Weed Seeds														
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. L.	Oraches	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-
<i>Stellaria media</i> L.	Common chickweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Silene dioica</i> (L.) Clairv.	Red campion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Polygonaceae	Knotgrass family	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. L.	Knotgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Common knotgrass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	Sheep's sorrel	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1
<i>Rumex acetosa</i> L.	Common sorrel	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	Ribwort plantain	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.	Ivy-leaved speedwell	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Tripleurospermum maritimum</i> (L.) W.D.J. Koch	Sea mayweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp. L.	Sedge (2-sided)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Poaceae	Wild grass caryopsis (large)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	66	-	-
	Wild grass caryopsis (small)	36	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	42	-	1
<i>Festuca</i> sp. L.	Fescues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
<i>Bromus</i> sp. Scop.	Brome	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Festuca/ Bromus</i>	Brome/ Fescue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	Total	130	-	14	7	2	-	13	10	6	4	254	2	9
	Uncharred (%)	35	5	75	45	5	20	50	20	10	30	10	5	20
	Charcoal >4mm					***		*		*	*		***	*
	Charcoal 2-4mm	*			**	****	**	***	**	****	***	**	****	***
	Charcoal <2mm	***		**	***	****	****	****	***	****	****	****	****	***
	Modern insects		*											
	Burnt Bone					*								

Sample Number	90	91	92	93	94	95	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Slag							*	*					

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

ORA 1: Is it possible to discern and clarify the relationship of the middle Bronze Age to the late Bronze Age activity within the Site? (Hamilton 2008, 12);

- 6.1.1 The Bronze Age archaeology revealed during this phase of activity occupies the period from the Middle Bronze to the early Late Bronze Age, straddling the time period in question. This provides some indication of activities occurring during the Middle Bronze Age, but the Late Bronze Age is not necessarily fully represented here. The nature of the transition from one to the other is therefore unclear at least within this part of the site. Areas of previous excavation, such as AP6G which contained a greater degree of Late Bronze Age activity, might provide some elucidation on this matter.

- 6.1.2 That said, the absence of a notable widespread and complex Late Bronze Age landscape provides an interesting enigma of where the Late Bronze Age settlement occurs, and why the shift occurred in the manner it appears to have done.

ORA 2: What was the nature of the Bronze Age activity on the Site and what is its extent? What is the relationship between settlement and funerary activity across the wider area? (Hamilton 2008, 13).

- 6.1.3 The Bronze Age activity discovered within the Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment sites comprised a mixture of elements. The enclosure and structure indicate a domestic element to the archaeology, with a post-built roundhouse associated with wells and possible storage pits within and around it. The content of some of these pits however is more indicative of structured deposition and a more ceremonial space, albeit with no indication of a funerary element.
- 6.1.4 Perhaps then the question is better phrased in terms of determining the relationship between settlement and structured depositions or ceremonial spaces. If this is the case, then perhaps a more complex and nuanced relationship should be considered than has been done so with the dislocated function of satellite cemeteries proposed by Hamilton (2003, 71). The inclusion of complete interred vessels in and around the post-built structure, one of which contained an assemblage of burnt flint, is perhaps indicative of structured deposition (Seager Thomas 2010, 363), but it is currently unclear the extent to which the post-built structure itself is secular and/or sacred and how blurred the lines between the two might be.
- 6.1.5 That said, two or perhaps three satellite areas of cremation activity have been encountered in the wider site, with two found in the Fairhaven Nursery site and two separate areas in AP1. These generally concur with previous evidence of Middle Bronze Age funerary occurring in spatially distinct areas to the domestic activity, a process that appears to change by the commencement of the Late Bronze Age (Hamilton 2003, 76). The dates at which this phase of activity occurs on site, the Middle to early Late Bronze age, might fill a diachronic gap in the data between these two seemingly distinct periods of funerary activity.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Residual Prehistoric

- 6.2.1 A number of residual lithics were recovered adding to the growing assemblage now retrieved from the site. Most supplement the general view forming from the previous phases of excavation and the coastal plain indicating a sporadic use of the area during the Mesolithic and into the Neolithic period.
- 6.2.2 The recovery of a Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade is uncommon and perhaps of slightly greater significance than the remaining late prehistoric assemblage.

Period 11: Middle Bronze Age to early Late Bronze Age

- 6.2.3 The earliest cut features dated from this period and comprised two cremations, two curved parallel ditches, perhaps forming a stock management area, and an enclosed space containing a circular post-built structure with a number of pits both in and around it. Some pits contained the remains of interred complete vessels. Two wells were recorded, neither of which demonstrated evidence of livestock being able to gain access, perhaps suggesting a more domestic function.
- 6.2.4 The two cremations from the Fairhaven Nursery site are different to the other examples recovered from the previous excavations at Toddington Lane. Previous examples have been singular with groups of burnt deposits within small pits or postholes surrounding them. Each of the two examples revealed in the Fairhaven Allotments site were isolated with no obvious associated pyre-related deposits, perhaps suggesting a slightly different approach in treating the dead. It is as yet unclear whether this potential difference is temporal, but the cumulative recovery of cremations from the Land at Toddington Lane sites may lead to a locally or regionally significant narrative for Bronze Age rites for the dead.
- 6.2.5 With cremations in mind, the demographic data recovered from the Fairhaven Nursery site are of little significance. Neither age nor sex could be determined of either of the individuals.
- 6.2.6 Two equidistant curving ditches were also revealed within the Fairhaven Nursery site. Although undated, they are morphologically similar to examples of Middle to Late Bronze droveways or stock management features such as races encountered across the coastal plain and weald (Titnore Lane: Clarke 2012; Oldlands Farm: Margetts 2019). These demonstrate the ephemeral nature of these shallow features, possibly originally enhanced with a slight bank, and fence or hedgerow. Their absence elsewhere is unlikely to relate to non-existence, but rather the ease with which taphonomic processes such as ploughing might denude areas of them. Cumulatively their presence indicates the possible pastoral dominance of subsistence during this period and is of local significance.

- 6.2.7 A large north-south aligned ditch was revealed in the Allotment site, perhaps originally forming a boundary ditch separating land between it and the River Arun to the west and settlement to the east. Parallels to this ditch in terms of its scale have been hard to come across on the Coastal Plains and the cross dykes of the Souths Downs are so poorly dated that it is unclear whether they are contemporary. This ditch might be of more than local significance if more can be made of its function. Bolted on to the eastern side of this large ditch was a D-shaped enclosure with shallower ditches enclosing a post-built structure and a series of pits. Evidence of Middle to early Late Bronze Age settlement in the form of structures is still relatively uncommon on the coastal plain. This example when taken into account with the structured deposits found within some of the associated pits will be of local significance. However, when it is in turn taken into account with other elements of similarly dated activity recovered from the Toddington Lane site they will provide a regionally significant assemblage.
- 6.2.8 The structured deposits mentioned above are locally significant in their own right. Non-funerary structured deposits of Middle Bronze Age date are becoming more frequently discovered in the coastal plain and this collection, along with others found on the Toddington Lane site have the potential to further inform us of Middle Bronze Age rites, their function and their meaning.
- 6.2.9 Refining the date of some of this activity with radiocarbon samples will further add to both the significance and potential of the data set for the domestic, agricultural and structured deposits of Middle Bronze Age date.

Period 12: Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age

- 6.2.10 The second period of occupation derives from the Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age. Its most obvious element comes in the form of the southern portion of a large enclosure ditch with associated trackways or routeways on both the eastern and western sides. All elements continue from previous excavations of AP1 by both ASE and TVAS, and at least three phases of excavation and re-excavation have been identified within the 300 year stretch defined by this period.
- 6.2.11 Within the enclosure, pit groups containing relatively large assemblages of pottery, some of which was salt affected, were recovered along with fragments of briquetage and large quantities of burnt flint. One pit also contained evidence of copper alloy working with slag and crucible fragments recovered. A number of two-, four- and six-post structures were also recorded. Cumulatively this indicates a mixed economy for the period with pastoral, agrarian activities taking place supplemented by the processing of salt and localised copper alloy working. These industries form a locally significant element to the archaeological dataset.
- 6.2.12 There is still a dearth of evidence for Early Iron Age occupation across the coastal plain, but especially in this central portion of it. Small elements have been encountered at North Bersted (Taylor *et al* 2014, 24) and Selsey Bill (Seager Thomas 2001) for example. A more substantial, but currently more tentatively dated assemblage comes from the nearby Courtwick Lane site around 1.20km to the west (TVAS 2015a) which contains 'earlier' Iron Age ceramics within a large possible defensive ditch. The Fairhaven Nursery site

has a large number of Early Iron Age features along with an impressive assemblage of ceramics, which when taken into account with AP1 to the north supply the largest group of this period from the West Sussex coastal plain. This represents a regionally significant group of features and finds, and provides the potential for a new insight into the utilisation of the coastal plain at this time.

- 6.2.13 Despite the group of features well dated by ceramics, radiocarbon dating of associated charred remains from quarry pit [5335] or pit [5290] will hopefully provide a more focussed date range for the ceramic tradition.

The Flintwork

- 6.2.14 The assemblage is of local significance. Except for a redeposited blade fragment that may represent an Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade, the assemblage provides evidence for prehistoric presence at the site during the Late prehistoric period. The flintwork from both areas (the Allotments area and the Fairhaven Nursery) is represented by a flake-orientated industry. A few carefully worked flakes are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age, but the majority are more crudely made, and they suggest a later prehistoric date.
- 6.2.15 The concentration of burnt unworked flints, tools and cores differ between both areas suggesting that the Allotments area and the Fairhaven Nursery area could have been used for different types of activities. The tools and the cores were mostly found in the Allotments area and the burnt flints were best represented in the Fairhaven Nursery area. Saying that, no diagnostic modified pieces were recovered, and the small range of tools present suggests low level tool using activities. On the contrary large concentrations of burnt flints were found. Some could relate to domestic activities, but they are more likely to be associated with specific industrial or ritual activities. Large quantities of burnt flint fragments were also recovered from pits during the excavation at Pockocks Field, Eastbourne, where salt making activities were also undertaken (Le Hégarat in prep). At Toddington, a large proportion of the burnt flints display mixed levels of firing within the same contexts.
- 6.2.16 The presence of the bruised blade should be confirmed, but despite being interesting, the artefact is likely to have been collected elsewhere and brought to the site. Otherwise, beyond the analysis carried out during this assessment, the assemblage of worked flints has no potential to further increase our understanding of the occupation of the site.
- 6.2.17 Saying that, this assemblage should still form part of the publication regrouping all the Toddington sites because it will allow to consider the distribution of the worked flints on a large area.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

- 6.2.18 The Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage is of modest overall size but it contributes to an impression, also noted in area AP1 and AP6, that later Bronze Age pottery seems to have been frequently deposited in a complete or partially complete state, in features without obvious funerary associations. The vessel fill, [7071], containing a concentrated deposit of burnt flint fits into a wider pattern of structured deposits on the western Coastal Plain and Hampshire.

Experimental work trying to replicate these deposits, suggested that they were unlikely to represent utilitarian use of “pot-boilers” and concluded that they appeared linked to ritual practice (Seager Thomas 2010b). More generally, it has also been inferred that complete vessels placed without human remains might represent token burials or cenotaphs used in cases where formal burial was not possible (e.g. McKinley 2006, 34-35) and this may be the case with many of the more complete vessels here. It has been suggested that burnt flint might have been used as a visual substitute for cremated remains in such cases (Brück 2006, 304). Overall therefore this assemblage contributes to regionally significant evidence which enhances the later Bronze Age ceramic evidence from the Toddington Lane scheme as a whole.

6.2.19 The Early Iron Age to early Middle Iron Age assemblage is similar to that from area AP1. Taken together, pottery from Toddington Lane represents the largest assemblage of this period from the West Sussex coastal plain and perhaps the only fully quantified one of very large size which appears reasonably short-lived/unmixed. Having said this, the dating of later prehistoric ceramic traditions in the region area are still in need of more independent dating evidence, since there are almost no good associations between radiocarbon dates and diagnostic Iron Age pottery groups from the coastal plain. Although most traits in the current assemblage are probably more in keeping with Early than Middle Iron Age ceramic traditions, the assemblage has a number of similarities with a recently analysed assemblage from Pocock’s Field in Eastbourne (Doherty in prep b), which has produced compelling radiocarbon dating evidence for a peak in activity in the 4th century cal BC. Unfortunately, no carbonised residues suitable for dating were identified in the current assemblage but it would clearly provide regionally significant dating evidence, if some of the largest ceramic groups like that from waterhole/quarry pits [5336] and [5413] and pits [5290], [5407] and [5121] could be securely associated with radiocarbon dates on other organic material. As in the previously excavated assemblages from Toddington Lane, there are hints of stylistic links to coastal sites in Kent and East Sussex, perhaps suggesting lines of interregional coastal communication which may also be linked to the spread of salt production technology. Overall, this material is of very clear regional significance and if fully published would be a ceramic type-site for the period which is currently lacking from the coastal plain.

6.2.20 The Late Iron Age/Roman material is of low significance with no potential for further analysis.

The Post-Roman Pottery

6.2.21 Overall the post-Roman pottery assemblage appears to relate to very occasional periods of manuring the land with domestic waste between the 12th and mid 18th centuries. The sherds are worn and have clearly been subjected to repeated reworking. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

The Ceramic Building Material

6.2.22 Given the late date of the CBM, it has no archaeological significance.

The Fired Clay

- 6.2.23 The presence of probable briquetage vessel fragments suggests that salt was being transported inland within ceramic vessels, where the last stages of evaporation undertaken. There is potential for further analysis on this material in order to place it within the regional context of salt working during the Iron Age in Sussex. There appears to be a range of vessel thicknesses and fabrics present which could be compared to other excavated material from the Sussex region in order to elucidate the nature of this activity. The remaining assemblage is not considered to be of significance due to its abraded nature and is therefore recommended for disposal.

The Geological Material

- 6.2.24 The stone assemblage is small, composed of typical types for the Coastal Plain and is notably devoid of worked pieces. Those that are present are very fragmentary and appear to derive only from querns and even these are in a stone type well known for the period. As such the stone is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no separate report is required for publication.

The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material

- 6.2.25 The slag assemblage has mixed potential for further analysis. The clinker and fuel ash slag has no potential for further analysis and does not warrant publication. However, evidence of potential copper alloy working in Iron Age Sussex is much rarer and the crucible is certainly worth some additional analysis and publication even if it is an apparently isolated find.

The Cremated Bone

- 6.2.26 The cremated bone itself does not have any potential for further analysis as it is not thought that further examination will result in more accurate age or sex estimates. The small size of the assemblages also prohibits further statistical analysis. Middle Bronze Age cremations are not uncommon in the south east of England and the results of this analysis will be directly comparable.

The Animal Bone

- 6.2.27 This small assemblage has no archaeological potential in itself. It has some potential if combined with the animal bone assemblages from other phases of archaeological investigation.

The Burnt Animal Bone

- 6.2.28 The assemblage holds no potential for further analysis.

Environmental Remains

- 6.2.29 No further work is recommended on the environmental material from Fairhaven Nursery, however, some elements might be suitable for radiocarbon dating, especially in conjunction with the Early Iron Age ceramic assemblage. Future

analysis or publication work can draw from this assessment report to form the final report.

Radiocarbon Dating

- 6.2.30 Charred remains of barley and indeterminate cereal from fill [5338] of quarry pit [5336] recovered from sample <100>; of wheat and hazelnut shell from sample <98> of fill [5292] in pit [5290]; and indeterminate cereal and hazelnut shell from sample <103> from fill [5417] of pit [5407] are all candidates for radiocarbon dating of the associated ceramic assemblages.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

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

RRA 1: Can the archaeological evidence inform our understanding of Middle Bronze Age structured deposits on the Coastal Plain?

- 7.1.2 RRO 1: Can comparison with similar deposits on other sites be made, for example those at Rustington (Dawkes in prep), Oving Quarry (Kenny 1992) and the outskirts of Littlehampton (Seager Thomas 2010, 360). What can be said of the purpose of these deposits?
- 7.1.3 RRO 2: Is there a real distinction between the two noted types of structured deposition on site; those with and those without funerary remains? Similarly, is there is temporal or practical difference between those cremations with and without associated pyre-like deposits?
- 7.1.4 RRO 3: To what extent is the post-built structure a part of the structured deposit, and to what extent is it domestic in nature? To what extent can distinctions be made between these two spheres of Middle Bronze Age life?

RRA 2: What can the archaeological evidence tell us of the way in which people of the Middle Bronze Age were utilising and wresting a holding from the landscape?

- 7.1.5 RRO 4: To what extent was the economy pastoral and/or agrarian within the Toddington Lane site? How representative of the Coastal Plains might this be, taking into consideration the location of the Toddington Lane site? Can further examples of stock management features and livestock pens be identified?
- 7.1.6 RRO 5: Can inferences be made on what functions the structure might have performed and what activities were being undertaken in its vicinity?
- 7.1.7 RRO 6: Can further examples of this type of structure and the enclosure in which it is situated be identified?
- 7.1.8 RRO 7: Can other examples of large Middle Bronze Age ditches be identified on the Coastal Plain? Do they play a similar role cross dykes found on the South Downs, assuming a contemporary date can be mooted.

RRA 3: How can the archaeological data inform our understanding of the Early Iron Age landscape on the Coastal Plain, especially given the previous paucity of information?

7.1.9 RRO 8: What range of crops were cultivated and/or used at the site during the Early Iron Age? Can the plant remains inform us on crop husbandry practices during this phase of site occupation, and what information can the plant remains give regarding the local vegetation environment?

7.1.10 RRO 9: What information can the plant remains give regarding the local vegetation environment, and can any evidence of woodland management techniques be discerned. How does the charcoal assemblage compare with other contemporary assemblages from similar features in the area and what can be said of the drivers behind fuel choices?

RRA 4: Can the archaeological evidence from the site inform our understanding of trade, infrastructure and connectivity during the Iron Age?

7.1.11 RRO 10: What activities and practices were being undertaken during this period? To what extent were the population agriculturalists, and to what extent was this supplemented by other industries such as salt production?

7.1.12 RRO 11: Can radiocarbon dating of material associated with the Early Iron Age pottery assemblage enhance our understanding of regional ceramic chronology?

7.1.13 RRO 12: Can further analysis of the finds assemblages clarify the nature of any possible salt-working activity on or near to the site?

7.1.14 RRO 13: How was transport organised in the area? Can evidence be found to suggest the Black Ditch was utilised, or does the evidence indicate the trackway uncovered served more frequently as a route. Why did ceramic traditions or trade change from being more similar to those from the east to those from the north?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

- 7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation are published alongside the results of the other elements of fieldwork carried out on the site. Where practicable, results from excavations on the site by TVAS should be referenced.
- 7.2.2 Upon completion of all phases of archaeological fieldwork, it is proposed to review and prepare an Updated Project Design and Synopsis for Publication. This revised document will review tasks across all phases of work and outline tasks required for the publication.

7.3 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

- 7.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum. Littlehampton Museum does not assign archive accession numbers in advance of deposition.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5000	Layer	Topsoil				
5001	Layer	Subsoil				
5002	Layer	Natural				
5003	Cut	Posthole	5003	1362	213	Anomalous postholes
5004	Fill	Fill	5003	1362	213	Anomalous postholes
5005	Cut	Posthole	5005	1331	204	Structure - Four poster
5006	Fill	Fill	5005	1331	204	Structure - Four poster
5007	Cut	Posthole	5007	1332	204	Structure - Four poster
5008	Fill	Fill	5007	1332	204	Structure - Four poster
5009	Cut	Posthole	5009	1333	204	Structure - Four poster
5010	Fill	Fill	5009	1333	204	Structure - Four poster
5011	Cut	Posthole	5011	1358	213	Anomalous postholes
5012		Fill	5011	1358	213	Anomalous postholes
5013	Cut	Posthole	5013	1359	213	Anomalous postholes
5014	Fill	Fill	5013	1359	213	Anomalous postholes
5015	Cut	Posthole	5015	1360	213	Anomalous postholes
5016	Fill	Fill	5015	1360	213	Anomalous postholes
5017	Cut	Posthole	5017	1361	213	Anomalous postholes
5018	Fill	Fill	5017	1361	213	Anomalous postholes
5019	Cut	Posthole	5019	1311	203	Pits within boundary
5020	Fill	Fill	5019	1311	203	Pits within boundary
5021	Cut	Posthole	5021	1312	203	Pits within boundary
5022	Fill	Fill	5021	1312	203	Pits within boundary
5023	Cut	Gully	5023	1394	214	Ditch
5024	Fill	Fill	5023	1394	214	Ditch
5025	Cut	Gully	5025	1396	214	Ditch
5026	Fill	Fill	5025	1396	214	Ditch
5027	Cut	Pit, cremation	5027	1189	183	Cremations
5028	Fill	Fill, basal	5027	1189	183	Cremations
5029	Fill	Fill, upper	5027	1190	183	Cremations
5030	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5030	1219	190	Boundary/Field ditch
5031	Fill	Fill	5030	1219	190	Boundary/Field ditch
5032	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5032	1217	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5033	Fill	Fill	5032	1217	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5034	Cut	Gully	5034	1395	214	Ditch
5035	Fill	Fill	5034	1395	214	Ditch
5036	Cut	Pit	5036	1400	216	Pit group
5037	Fill	Fill, basal	5036	1400	216	Pit group
5038	Fill	Fill	5036	1401	216	Pit group
5039	Fill	Fill, upper	5036	1401	216	Pit group
5040	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5040	1242	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5041	Fill	Fill	5040	1242	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5042	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5042	1243	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5043	Fill	Fill, upper	5042	1243	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5044	Fill	Fill, basal	5042	1243	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5045	Cut	Posthole	5045	1365	213	Anomalous postholes
5046	Fill	Fill	5045	1365	213	Anomalous postholes
5047	Cut	Posthole	5047	1366	213	Anomalous postholes
5048	Fill	Fill	5047	1366	213	Anomalous postholes
5049	Cut	Posthole	5049	1367	213	Anomalous postholes
5050	Fill	Fill	5049	1367	213	Anomalous postholes
5051	Cut	Posthole	5051	1368	213	Anomalous postholes
5052	Fill	Fill	5051	1368	213	Anomalous postholes

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5053	Cut	Posthole	5053	1334	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5054	Fill	Fill	5053	1334	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5055	Cut	Posthole	5055	1374	213	Anomalous postholes
5056	Fill	Fill	5055	1374	213	Anomalous postholes
5057	Cut	Posthole	5057	1337	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5058	Fill	Fill	5057	1337	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5059	Cut	Posthole	5059	1338	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5060	Fill	Fill	5059	1338	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5061	Cut	Posthole	5061	1386	213	Anomalous postholes
5062	Cut	Ditch, boundary	5062	1220	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5063	Fill	Fill	5062	1220	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5064	Void					
5065	Void					
5066	Fill	Fill	5061	1386	213	Anomalous postholes
5067	Cut	Posthole	5067	1341	206	Structure - Four poster
5068	Fill	Fill	5067	1341	206	Structure - Four poster
5069	Cut	Posthole	5069	1344	207	Structure - Four poster
5070	Fill	Fill	5069	1344	207	Structure - Four poster
5071	Cut	Ditch, boundary	5071	1226	193	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5072	Fill	Fill	5071	1226	193	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5073	Cut	Posthole	5073	1352	210	Structure - ?Four poster?
5074	Fill	Fill	5073	1352	210	Structure - ?Four poster?
5075	Cut	Posthole	5075	1345	207	Structure - Four poster
5076	Fill	Fill	5075	1345	207	Structure - Four poster
5077	Cut	Posthole	5077	1346	207	Structure - Four poster
5078	Fill	Fill	5077	1346	207	Structure - Four poster
5079	Cut	Posthole	5079	1340	206	Structure - Four poster
5080	Fill	Fill	5079	1340	206	Structure - Four poster
5081	Cut	Ditch, boundary	5081	1222	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5082	Fill	Fill, upper	5081	1265	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5083	Cut	Posthole	5083	1353	210	Structure - ?Four poster?
5084	Fill	Fill	5083	1353	210	Structure - ?Four poster?
5085	Cut	Posthole	5085	1347	207	Structure - Four poster
5086	Fill	Fill	5085	1347	207	Structure - Four poster
5087	Cut	Posthole	5087	1354	211	Structure - ?Four poster?
5088	Fill	Fill	5087	1354	211	Structure - ?Four poster?
5089	Cut	Posthole	5089	1342	206	Structure - Four poster
5090	Fill	Fill	5089	1342	206	Structure - Four poster
5091	Cut	Posthole	5091	1389	213	Anomalous postholes
5092	Fill	Fill	5091	1389	213	Anomalous postholes
5093	Cut	Posthole	5093	1388	213	Anomalous postholes
5094	Fill	Fill	5093	1388	213	Anomalous postholes
5095	Fill	Fill, basal	5081	1222	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5096	Cut	Posthole	5096	1393	213	Anomalous postholes
5097	Fill	Fill	5096	1393	213	Anomalous postholes
5098	Cut	Posthole	5098	1387	213	Anomalous postholes
5099	Fill	Fill	5098	1387	213	Anomalous postholes
5100	Cut	Posthole	5100	1390	213	Anomalous postholes

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5101	Fill	Fill	5100	1390	213	Anomalous postholes
5102	Cut	Posthole	5102	1343	206	Structure - Four poster
5103	Fill	Fill	5102	1343	206	Structure - Four poster
5104	Cut	Ditch, boundary	5104	1260	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5105	Fill	Fill	5104	1260	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5106	Cut	Ditch, boundary	5106	1224	192	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5107	Fill	Fill, basal	5106	1224	192	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5108	Fill	Fill, upper	5106	1225	192	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5109	Cut	Ditch terminus	5109	1223	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5110	Fill	Fill	5109	1223	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5111	Cut	Ditch terminus	5111	1266	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5112	Fill	Fill	5111	1266	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5113	Cut	Posthole	5113	1372	213	Anomalous postholes
5114	Fill	Fill	5113	1372	213	Anomalous postholes
5115	Cut	Posthole	5115	1356	212	Fence
5116	Fill	Fill	5115	1356	212	Fence
5117	Cut	Posthole	5117	1357	212	Fence
5118	Fill	Fill	5117	1357	212	Fence
5119	Cut	Pit	5119	1313	203	Pits within boundary
5120	Fill	Fill	5119	1313	203	Pits within boundary
5121	Cut	Pit	5121	1323	203	Pits within boundary
5122	Fill	Fill	5121	1323	203	Pits within boundary
5123	Cut	Posthole	5123	1391	213	Anomalous postholes
5124	Fill	Fill	5123	1391	213	Anomalous postholes
5125	Cut	Posthole	5125	1392	213	Anomalous postholes
5126	Fill	Fill	5125	1392	213	Anomalous postholes
5127	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5127	1236	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5128	Fill	Fill	5127	1236	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5129	Cut	Posthole	5129	1402	216	Pit group
5130	Fill	Fill	5129	1402	216	Pit group
5131	Cut	Posthole	5131	1403	216	Pit group
5132	Fill	Fill	5131	1403	216	Pit group
5133	Void			0		
5134	Void			0		
5135	Cut	Posthole	5135	1355	211	Structure - ?Four poster?
5136	Fill	Fill	5135	1355	211	Structure - ?Four poster?
5137	Cut	Gully	5137	1210	187	Stock management/field boundary
5138	Fill	Fill	5137	1210	187	Stock management/field boundary
5139	Cut	Posthole	5139	1336	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5140	Fill	Fill	5139	1336	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5141	Cut	Posthole	5141	1339	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5142	Fill	Fill	5141	1339	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5143	Cut	Posthole	5143	1373	213	Anomalous postholes
5144	Fill	Fill	5143	1373	213	Anomalous postholes
5145	Cut	Posthole	5145	1371	213	Anomalous postholes
5146	Fill	Fill	5145	1371	213	Anomalous postholes

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5147	Cut	Posthole/pit	5147	1370	213	Anomalous postholes
5148	Fill	Fill	5147	1370	213	Anomalous postholes
5149	Fill	Fill, intermediate	5127	1237	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5150	Fill	Fill, intermediate	5127	1237	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5151	Fill	Fill, upper	5127	1238	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5152	Cut	Posthole	5152	1382	213	Anomalous postholes
5153	Fill	Fill	5152	1382	213	Anomalous postholes
5154	Cut	Posthole	5154	1384	218	Fence
5155	Fill	Fill	5154	1384	218	Fence
5156	Cut	Posthole	5156	1383	219	Fence
5157	Fill	Fill	5156	1383	219	Fence
5158	Cut	Posthole	5158	1381	218	Fence
5159	Fill	Fill	5158	1381	218	Fence
5160	Cut	Posthole	5160	1380	213	Anomalous postholes
5161	Fill	Fill	5160	1380	213	Anomalous postholes
5162	Cut	Posthole	5162	1378	218	Fence
5163	Fill	Fill	5162	1378	218	Fence
5164	Cut	Posthole	5164	1379	219	Fence
5165	Fill	Fill	5164	1379	219	Fence
5166	Cut	Pit	5166	1314	203	Pits within boundary
5167	Fill	Fill	5166	1314	203	Pits within boundary
5168	Cut	Posthole	5168	1363	213	Anomalous postholes
5169	Fill	Fill	5168	1363	213	Anomalous postholes
5170	Cut	Posthole	5170	1377	219	Fence
5171	Fill	Fill	5170	1377	219	Fence
5172	Cut	Posthole	5172	1376	218	Fence
5173	Fill	Fill	5172	1376	218	Fence
5174	Cut	Posthole/pit	5174	1350	209	Structure - Two poster
5175	Fill	Fill	5174	1350	209	Structure - Two poster
5176	Cut	Posthole	5176	1351	209	Structure - Two poster
5177	Fill	Fill	5176	1351	209	Structure - Two poster
5178	Cut	Posthole	5178	1348	208	Structure - Two poster
5179	Fill	Fill	5178	1348	208	Structure - Two poster
5180	Cut	Posthole	5180	1349	208	Structure - Two poster
5181	Fill	Fill	5180	1349	208	Structure - Two poster
5182	Cut	Gully	5182	1209	187	Stock management/field boundary
5183	Fill	Fill	5182	1209	187	Stock management/field boundary
5184	Cut	Posthole	5184	1407	213	Anomalous postholes
5185	Fill	Fill	5184	1407	213	Anomalous postholes
5186	Cut	Gully	5186	1208	187	Stock management/field boundary
5187	Fill	Fill	5186	1208	187	Stock management/field boundary
5188	Cut	Posthole	5188	1364	213	Anomalous postholes
5189	Fill	Fill	5188	1364	213	Anomalous postholes
5190	Cut	Pit	5190	1324	203	Pits within boundary
5191	Fill	Fill	5190	1324	203	Pits within boundary
5192	Cut	Pit	5192	1319	203	Pits within boundary
5193	Fill	Fill	5192	1319	203	Pits within boundary
5194	Cut	Pit	5194	1317	203	Pits within boundary
5195	Fill	Fill	5194	1317	203	Pits within boundary
5196	Cut	Pit	5196	1318	203	Pits within boundary
5197	Fill	Fill	5196	1318	203	Pits within boundary
5198	Cut	Pit	5198	1315	203	Pits within boundary
5199	Fill	Fill	5198	1315	203	Pits within boundary
5200	Cut	Posthole/pit	5200	1369	213	Anomalous postholes

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5201	Fill	Fill	5200	1369	213	Anomalous postholes
5202	Cut	Pit	5202	1325	203	Pits within boundary
5203	Cut	Posthole	5203	1385	213	Anomalous postholes
5204	Fill	Fill	5203	1385	213	Anomalous postholes
5205	Cut	Pit	5205	1322	203	Pits within boundary
5206	Fill	Fill	5205	1322	203	Pits within boundary
5207	Cut	Posthole	5207	1375	213	Anomalous postholes
5208	Fill	Fill	5207	1375	213	Anomalous postholes
5209	Cut	Posthole/pit	5209	1316	203	Pits within boundary
5210	Fill	Fill	5209	1316	203	Pits within boundary
5211	Cut	Pit	5211	1289	203	Pits within boundary
5212	Fill	Fill	5211	1289	203	Pits within boundary
5213	Cut	Pit	5213	1281	203	Pits within boundary
5214	Cut	Routeway	5214	1264	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5215	Fill	Fill	5214	1264	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5216	Cut	Routeway	5216	1262	197	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5217	Fill	Fill	5216	1262	197	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5218	Cut	Pit	5218	1335	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5219	Fill	Fill, basal	5218	1335	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5220	Fill	Fill, upper	5218	1335	205	Structure - Four poster with platform
5221	Fill	Fill, basal	5213	1281	203	Pits within boundary
5222	Fill	Fill, secondary	5213	1282	203	Pits within boundary
5223	Fill	Fill, tertiary	5213	1282	203	Pits within boundary
5224	Fill	Fill, upper	5213	1282	203	Pits within boundary
5225	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5225	1251	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5226	Fill	Fill	5225	1251	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5227	Void			0		
5228	Void			0		
5229	Cut	Routeway	5229	1263	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5230	Fill	Fill	5229	1263	198	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5231	Cut	Routeway	5231	1261	197	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5232	Fill	Fill	5231	1261	197	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5233	Cut	Ditch terminus	5233	1399	215	Ditch
5234	Fill	Fill	5233	1399	215	Ditch
5235	Cut	Pit	5235	1306	203	Pits within boundary
5236	Fill	Fill	5235	1306	203	Pits within boundary
5237	Cut	Pit	5237	1307	203	Pits within boundary
5238	Fill	Fill	5237	1307	203	Pits within boundary
5239	Cut	Pit	5239	1287	203	Pits within boundary
5240	Fill	Fill	5239	1287	203	Pits within boundary
5241	Fill	Fill	5239	1288	203	Pits within boundary
5242	Cut	Ditch	5242	1212	188	Boundary/Field ditch
5243	Fill	Fill	5242	1212	188	Boundary/Field ditch
5244	Cut	Gully	5244	1398	215	Ditch
5245	Fill	Fill	5244	1398	215	Ditch
5246	Cut	Pit	5246	1308	203	Pits within boundary
5247	Fill	Fill	5246	1308	203	Pits within boundary
5248	Cut	Pit	5248	1309	203	Pits within boundary
5249	Fill	Fill	5248	1309	203	Pits within boundary

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5250	Cut	Pit	5250	1310	203	Pits within boundary
5251	Fill	Fill	5250	1310	203	Pits within boundary
5252	Cut	Tree throw	5252	1406		
5253	Fill	Fill	5252	1406		
5254	Cut	Gully	5254	1397	215	Ditch
5255	Fill	Fill	5254	1397	215	Ditch
5256	Cut	Pit	5256	1283	203	Pits within boundary
5257	Fill	Fill	5256	1283	203	Pits within boundary
5258	Cut	Pit	5258	1284	203	Pits within boundary
5259	Fill	Fill	5258	1284	203	Pits within boundary
5260	Cut	Pit	5260	1285	203	Pits within boundary
5261	Fill	Fill	5260	1285	203	Pits within boundary
5262	Cut	Pit	5262	1286	203	Pits within boundary
5263	Fill	Fill	5262	1286	203	Pits within boundary
5264	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5264	1250	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5265	Fill	Fill	5264	1250	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5266	Cut	Ditch terminus	5266	1211	188	Boundary/Field ditch
5267	Fill	Fill	5266	1211	188	Boundary/Field ditch
5268	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5268	1249	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5269	Fill	Fill	5268	1249	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5270	Cut	Gully	5270	1204	187	Stock management/field boundary
5271	Fill	Fill	5270	1204	187	Stock management/field boundary
5272	Cut	Gully	5272	1192	185	Stock management
5273	Fill	Fill	5272	1192	185	Stock management
5274	Cut	Gully	5274	1198	186	Stock management
5275	Fill	Fill	5274	1198	186	Stock management
5276	Cut	Gully	5276	1197	186	Stock management
5277	Fill	Fill	5276	1197	186	Stock management
5278	Cut	Gully	5278	1199	186	Stock management
5279	Fill	Fill	5278	1199	186	Stock management
5280	Cut	Routeway	5280	1221	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5281	Fill	Fill	5281	1221	191	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5282	Cut	Gully	5282	1200	186	Stock management
5283	Fill	Fill	5282	1200	186	Stock management
5284	Cut	Gully	5284	1201	186	Stock management
5285	Fill	Fill	5284	1201	186	Stock management
5286	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5286	1246	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5287	Fill	Fill	5286	1246	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5288	Cut	Pit/posthole	5288	1188	183	Cremations
5289	Fill	Fill	5288	1188	183	Cremations
5290	Cut	Pit	5290	1293	203	Pits within boundary
5291	Fill	Fill, basal	5290	1293	203	Pits within boundary
5292	Fill	Fill, secondary	5290	1294	203	Pits within boundary
5293	Fill	Fill, upper	5290	1295	203	Pits within boundary
5294	Cut	Pit	5294	1296	203	Pits within boundary
5295	Fill	Fill	5294	1296	203	Pits within boundary
5296	Fill	Fill	5294	1297	203	Pits within boundary
5297	Cut	Pit	5297	1298	203	Pits within boundary
5298	Fill	Fill	5297	1298	203	Pits within boundary
5299	Cut	Pit	5299	1299	203	Pits within boundary
5300	Fill	Fill	5299	1299	203	Pits within boundary
5301	Cut	Posthole	5301	1408	213	Anomalous postholes
5302	Fill	Fill	5301	1408	213	Anomalous postholes
5303	Cut	Pit	5303	1300	203	Pits within boundary

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5304	Fill	Fill	5303	1300	203	Pits within boundary
5305	Cut	Pit	5305	1290	203	Pits within boundary
5306	Fill	Fill	5305	1290	203	Pits within boundary
5307	Cut	Pit	5307	1291	203	Pits within boundary
5308	Fill	Fill	5307	1291	203	Pits within boundary
5309	Cut	Pit	5309	1292	203	Pits within boundary
5310	Fill	Fill	5309	1292	203	Pits within boundary
5311	Cut	Gully	5311	1193	185	Stock management
5312	Fill	Fill	5311	1193	185	Stock management
5313	Cut	Gully	5313	1194	185	Stock management
5314	Fill	Fill	5313	1194	185	Stock management
5315	Cut	Gully	5315	1195	185	Stock management
5316	Fill	Fill	5315	1195	185	Stock management
5317	Cut	Gully	5317	1196	185	Stock management
5318	Fill	Fill	5317	1196	185	Stock management
5319	Cut	Pit	5319	1301	203	Pits within boundary
5320	Fill	Fill	5319	1301	203	Pits within boundary
5321	Cut	Gully	5321	1206	187	Stock management/field boundary
5322	Fill	Fill	5321	1206	187	Stock management/field boundary
5323	Cut	Gully	5323	1205	187	Stock management/field boundary
5324	Fill	Fill	5323	1205	187	Stock management/field boundary
5325	Cut	Gully	5325	1203	187	Stock management/field boundary
5326	Fill	Fill	5325	1203	187	Stock management/field boundary
5327	Cut	Gully	5327	1202	187	Stock management/field boundary
5328	Fill	Fill	5327	1202	187	Stock management/field boundary
5329	Void					
5330	Void			0		
5331	Fill	Fill, secondary	5290	1294	203	Pits within boundary
5332	Cut	Pit/posthole	5332	1404	217	Pit group
5333	Fill	Fill	5332	1404	217	Pit group
5334	Cut	Pit/posthole	5334	1405	217	Pit group
5335	Fill	Fill	5334	1405	217	Pit group
5336	Cut	Pit	5336	1278	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5337	Fill	Fill, basal	5336	1278	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5338	Fill	Fill, secondary	5336	1279	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5339	Fill	Fill, tertiary	5336	1280	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5340	Cut	Pit	5340	1329	203	Pits within boundary
5341	Fill	Fill	5340	1329	203	Pits within boundary
5342	Cut	Pit	5342	1303	203	Pits within boundary
5343	Fill	Fill, basal	5342	1303	203	Pits within boundary
5344	Fill	Fill, upper	5342	1304	203	Pits within boundary
5345	Cut	Pit	5345	1305	203	Pits within boundary
5346	Fill	Fill	5345	1305	203	Pits within boundary
5347	Cut	Pit	5347	1302	203	Pits within boundary
5348	Fill	Fill	5347	1302	203	Pits within boundary
5349	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5349	1247	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5350	Fill	Fill, basal	5349	1247	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5351	Fill	Fill, upper	5349	1248	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5352	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5352	1239	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5353	Fill	Fill	5352	1239	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5354	Cut	Ditch terminus	5354	1218	190	Boundary/Field ditch

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5355	Fill	Fill	5354	1218	190	Boundary/Field ditch
5356	Cut	Ditch	5356	1215	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5357	Fill	Fill	5356	1215	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5358	Cut	Ditch terminus	5358	1214	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5359	Fill	Fill	5358	1214	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5360	Cut	Ditch	5360	1213	188	Boundary/Field ditch
5361	Fill	Fill	5360	1213	188	Boundary/Field ditch
5362	Cut	Ditch	5362	1240	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5363	Fill	Fill	5362	1240	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5364	Cut	Ditch terminus	5364	1230	194	Boundary/Field ditch
5365	Fill	Fill	5364	1230	194	Boundary/Field ditch
5366	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5366	1257	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5367	Fill	Fill, basal	5366	1257	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5368	Fill	Fill, upper	5366	1258	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5369	Cut	Ditch	5369	1234	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5370	Fill	Fill	5369	1234	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5371	Cut	Ditch	5371	1229	194	Boundary/Field ditch
5372	Fill	Fill	5371	1229	194	Boundary/Field ditch
5373	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5373	1241	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5374	Fill	Fill	5373	1241	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5375	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5375	1244	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5376	Fill	Fill, basal	5375	1244	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5377	Fill	Fill, upper	5375	1245	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5378	Cut	Ditch	5378	1216	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5379	Fill	Fill	5378	1216	189	Boundary/Field ditch
5380	Cut	Pit	5380	1326	203	Pits within boundary
5381	Fill	Fill	5380	1326	203	Pits within boundary
5382	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5382	1231	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5383	Fill	Fill	5382	1231	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5384	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5384	1252	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5385	Fill	Fill, basal	5384	1252	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5386	Fill	Fill, upper	5384	1253	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5387	Cut	Gully	5387	1235	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5388	Fill	Fill	5387	1235	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5389	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5389	1259	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5390	Fill	Fill	5389	1259	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5391	Void			0		
5392	Void			0		
5393	Cut	Pit	5393	1330	203	Pits within boundary
5394	Fill	Fill	5393	1330	203	Pits within boundary
5395	Cut	Gully	5395	1227	193	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5396	Fill	Fill	5395	1227	193	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5397	Cut	Pit	5397	1320	203	Pits within boundary
5398	Fill	Fill, upper	5397	1321	203	Pits within boundary
5399	Fill	Fill, intermediate	5397	1320	203	Pits within boundary
5400	Fill	Fill, basal	5397	1320	203	Pits within boundary
5401	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5401	1232	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5402	Fill	Fill	5401	1232	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5403	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5403	1254	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5404	Fill	Fill	5403	1254	196	Boundary/Field ditch

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
5405	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5405	1255	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5406	Fill	Fill, basal	5405	1255	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5407	Cut	Pit	5407	1327	203	Pits within boundary
5408	Fill	Fill, basal	5407	1327	203	Pits within boundary
5409	Cut	Ditch, enclosure	5409	1233	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5410	Fill	Fill	5409	1233	195	Boundary/Field ditch
5411	Cut	Pit	5411	1274	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5412	Fill	Fill	5411	1274	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5413	Cut	Pit	5413	1275	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5414	Fill	Fill, basal	5413	1275	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5415	Fill	Fill, intermediate	5413	1276	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5416	Fill	Fill, upper	5413	1277	202	Quarry/Waterholes
5417	Fill	Fill, upper	5407	1328	203	Pits within boundary
5418	Fill	Fill, upper	5405	1256	196	Boundary/Field ditch
5419	Deposit	Fill	5395	1227	193	Boundary/Field ditch/Trackway
5420	Cut	Gully	5420	1207	187	Stock management/field boundary
5421	Fill	Fill	5420	1207	187	Stock management/field boundary
5422	Cut	Ditch terminus	5422	1228	194	Boundary/Field ditch
5423	Fill	Fill, upper	5422	1228	194	Boundary/Field ditch
5424	Fill	Fill, basal	5422	1228	194	Boundary/Field ditch
7000	Layer	Topsoil				
7001	Layer	Subsoil				
7002	Layer	Natural				
7003	Cut	Ditch	7003	1157	176	Large boundary ditch
7004	Fill	Fill, upper	7003	1159	176	Large boundary ditch
7005	Fill	Fill, tertiary	7003	1158	176	Large boundary ditch
7006	Cut	Pit	7006	1117	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7007	Fill	Fill, upper	7006	1117	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7008	Cut	Pit	7008	1116	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7009	Fill	Fill	7008	1116	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7010	Cut	Posthole	7010	1084	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7011	Fill	Fill	7010	1084	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7012	Cut	Pit	7012	1126	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7013	Fill	Fill	7012	1126	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7014	Cut	Pit	7014	1080	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7015	Fill	Fill	7014	1080	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7016	Cut	Posthole	7016	1086	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7017	Fill	Fill	7016	1086	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7018	Cut	Posthole	7018	1087	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7019	Fill	Fill	7018	1087	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7020	Cut	Posthole	7020	1088	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7021	Fill	Fill	7020	1088	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7022	Cut	Posthole	7022	1089	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7023	Fill	Fill	7022	1089	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7024	Cut	Posthole	7024	1090	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7025	Fill	Fill	7024	1090	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7026	Cut	Posthole	7026	1091	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7027	Fill	Fill	7026	1091	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
7028	Cut	Pit	7028	1114	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7029	Fill	Fill, primary	7028	1114	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7030	Cut	Pit	7030	1122	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7031	Fill	Fill, primary	7030	1122	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7032	Fill	Fill, secondary	7030	1122	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7033	Fill	Fill, secondary	7028	1114	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7034	Cut	Posthole	7034	1127	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7035	Fill	Fill	7034	1127	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7036	Fill	Fill, basal	7006	1117	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7037	Cut	Pit	7037	1133	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7038	Fill	Fill	7037	1133	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7039	Cut	Pit	7039	1113	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7040	Fill	Fill	7039	1113	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7041	Cut	Pit/posthole	7041	1094	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7042	Fill	Fill	7041	1094	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7043	Cut	Pit	7043	1123	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7044	Fill	Fill	7043	1123	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7045	Cut	Pit	7045	1124	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7046	Fill	Fill	7045	1124	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7047	Cut	Posthole	7047	1103	171	Fence lines for stock management
7048	Fill	Fill	7047	1103	171	Fence lines for stock management
7049	Cut	Pit	7049	1134	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7050	Fill	Fill	7049	1134	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7051	Cut	Posthole	7051	1102	171	Fence lines for stock management
7052	Fill	Fill	7051	1102	171	Fence lines for stock management
7053	Cut	Posthole	7053	1101	171	Fence lines for stock management
7054	Fill	Fill	7053	1101	171	Fence lines for stock management
7055	Fill	Fill	7045	1125	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7056	Cut	Posthole	7056	1081	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7057	Fill	Fill	7056	1081	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7058	Cut	Posthole	7058	1082	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7059	Fill	Fill	7058	1082	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7060	Cut	Posthole	7060	1078	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7061	Fill	Fill	7060	1078	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7062	Cut	Stakehole	7062			

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
7063	Fill	Fill	7062			
7064	Cut	Stakehole	7064	0		
7065	Fill	Fill	7064	0		
7066	Cut	Stakehole	7066			
7067	Fill	Fill	7066	0		
7068	Cut	Pit	7068	1131	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7069	Fill	Fill	7068	1131	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7070	Cut	Pit	7070	1185	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7071	Fill	Fill	7070	1186	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7072	Cut	Pit	7072	1135	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7073	Fill	Fill	7072	1135	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7074	Fill	Fill, primary	7070	1185	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7075	Cut	Pit/posthole	7075	1145	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7076	Fill	Fill, primary	7075	1145	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7077	Fill	Fill, secondary	7075	1145	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7078	Fill	Fill, tertiary	7075	1146	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7079	Cut	Pit	7079	1120	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7080	Fill	Fill	7079	1120	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7081	Cut	Posthole	7081	1121	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7082	Fill	Fill	7081	1121	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7083	Cut	Pit	7083	1108	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7084	Fill	Fill	7083	1108	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7085	Cut	Pit	7085	1140	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7086	Fill	Fill	7085	1140	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7087	Cut	Ditch terminus	7087	1163	177	Large boundary ditch
7088	Fill	Fill, primary	7087	1163	177	Large boundary ditch
7089	Fill	Fill, secondary	7087	1164	177	Large boundary ditch
7090	Fill	Fill, tertiary	7087	1164	177	Large boundary ditch
7091	Fill	Fill, upper	7087	1165	177	Large boundary ditch
7092	Cut	Posthole	7092	1143	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7093	Fill	Fill	7092	1144	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7094	Fill	Fill	7092	1144	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7095	Fill	Fill	7092	1143	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7096	Cut	Posthole	7096	1105	171	Fence lines for stock management
7097	Fill	Fill	7096	1105	171	Fence lines for stock management
7098	Fill	Fill, secondary	7003	1158	176	Large boundary ditch

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
7099	Fill	Fill, primary	7003	1157	176	Large boundary ditch
7100	Cut	Pit	7100	1110	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7101	Fill	Fill	7100	1110	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7102	Cut	Pit	7102	1111	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7103	Fill	Fill	7102	1111	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7104	Cut	Pit	7104	1118	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7105	Fill	Fill	7104	1118	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7106	Cut	Posthole	7106	1098	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7107	Fill	Fill	7106	1098	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7108	Fill	Fill	7252	1119	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7109	Fill	Fill	7251	1100	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7110	Cut	Posthole	7110	1142	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7111	Fill	Fill	7110	1142	173	Large postholes - unclear function
7112	Cut	Ditch terminus	7112	1166	178	Boundary ditch
7113	Fill	Fill, basal	7112	1166	178	Boundary ditch
7114	Fill	Fill, upper	7112	1167	178	Boundary ditch
7115	Cut	Ditch terminus	7115	1161	176	Large boundary ditch
7116	Fill	Fill, basal	7115	1161	176	Large boundary ditch
7117	Fill	Fill, upper	7115	1162	176	Large boundary ditch
7118	Cut	Well	7118	1149	174	MBA Wells
7119	Fill	Fill	7118	1150	174	MBA Wells
7120	Cut	Pit	7120	1107	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7121	Fill	Fill, upper	7120	1107	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7122	Fill	Fill, basal	7120	1107	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7123	Cut	Pit/posthole	7123	1077	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7124	Fill	Fill	7123	1077	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7125	Cut	Pit	7125	1187	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7126	Fill	Fill	7125	1187	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7127	Fill	Fill	7118	1150	174	MBA Wells
7128	Fill	Fill	7118	1150	174	MBA Wells
7129	Fill	Fill	7118	1151	174	MBA Wells
7130	Fill	Fill	7118	1151	174	MBA Wells
7131	Cut	Pit	7131	1141	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7132	Fill	Fill	7131	1141	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7133	Cut	Ditch	7133	1168	178	Boundary ditch
7134	Fill	Fill	7133	1168	178	Boundary ditch
7135	Fill	Fill	7133	1169	178	Boundary ditch
7136	Cut	Ditch	7136			
7137	Fill	Fill	7136			
7138	Cut	Posthole	7138	1129	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7139	Fill	Fill	7138	1129	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7140	Cut	Pit	7140	1136	172	Pits in and around structure G170

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
7141	Fill	Fill	7140	1136	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7142	Cut	Pit	7142	1132	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7143	Fill	Fill	7142	1132	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7144	Cut	Ditch	7144	1269	199	Trackway/Routeway
7145	Fill	Fill	7144	1269	199	Trackway/Routeway
7146	Cut	Ditch terminus	7146	1178	181	Boundary ditch
7147	Fill	Fill	7146	1178	181	Boundary ditch
7148	Fill	Fill	7146	1179	181	Boundary ditch
7149	Deposit	Trample	7149			
7150	Void			0		
7151	Cut	Ditch	7151	1267	199	Trackway/Routeway
7152	Fill	Fill, basal	7151	1267	199	Trackway/Routeway
7153	Fill	Fill, upper	7151	1268	199	Trackway/Routeway
7154	Cut	Ditch	7154	1272	200	Trackway/Routeway
7155	Fill	Fill	7154	1272	200	Trackway/Routeway
7156	Cut	Pit	7156	1137	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7157	Fill	Fill	7156	1137	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7158	Cut	Ditch	7158	1273	201	Trackway/Routeway
7159	Fill	Fill	7158	1273	201	Trackway/Routeway
7160	Cut	Ditch	7160	0		
7161	Fill	Fill	7160	0		
7162	Cut	Ditch	7162	0		
7163	Fill	Fill	7162	0		
7164	Cut	Ditch	7164	1180	181	Boundary ditch
7165	Fill	Fill, basal	7164	1180	181	Boundary ditch
7166	Fill	Fill, intermediate	7164	1181	181	Boundary ditch
7167	Fill	Fill, upper	7164	1182	181	Boundary ditch
7168	Cut	Ditch	7168	1152	175	Stock pen
7169	Fill	Fill	7168	1152	175	Stock pen
7170	Cut	Ditch	7170	1153	175	Stock pen
7171	Fill	Fill	7170	1153	175	Stock pen
7172	Fill	Fill	7170	1153	175	Stock pen
7173	Cut	Pit	7173	1138	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7174	Fill	Fill	7173	1138	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7175	Fill	Fill	7173	1138	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7176	Cut	Posthole	7176	1099	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7177	Fill	Fill	7176	1099	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7178	Cut	Posthole	7178	1112	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7179	Fill	Fill	7178	1112	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7180	Cut	Posthole	7180	1095	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7181	Fill	Fill, basal	7180	1095	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7182	Fill	Fill, upper	7180	1095	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7183	Cut	Posthole	7183	1104	171	Fence lines for stock management
7184	Fill	Fill	7183	1104	171	Fence lines for stock management
7185	Cut	Well	7185	1147	174	MBA Wells
7186	Fill	Fill	7185	1148	174	MBA Wells
7187	Fill	Fill	7185	1148	174	MBA Wells

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
7188	Cut	Posthole	7188	1115	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7189	Fill	Fill	7188	1115	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7190	Cut	Posthole	7190	1083	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7191	Fill	Fill	7190	1083	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7192	Cut	Posthole	7192	1096	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7193	Fill	Fill	7192	1096	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7194	Cut	Posthole	7194	1097	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7195	Fill	Fill, basal	7194	1097	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7196	Fill	Fill, upper	7194	1097	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7197	Cut	Ditch	7197	1160	176	Large boundary ditch
7198	Fill	Fill	7197	1160	176	Large boundary ditch
7199	Cut	Posthole	7199	1085	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7200	Fill	Fill	7199	1085	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7201	Cut	Posthole	7201	1128	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7202	Fill	Fill	7201	1128	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7203	Cut	Posthole	7203	1092	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7204	Fill	Fill	7203	1092	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7205	Cut	Posthole	7205	1093	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7206	Fill	Fill	7205	1093	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7207	Deposit	Trample	7207	0		
7208	Cut	Ditch terminus	7208	1173	179	Boundary ditch
7209	Fill	Fill	7208	1173	179	Boundary ditch
7210	Cut	Ditch	7210	1177	180	Boundary ditch
7211	Fill	Fill	7210	1177	180	Boundary ditch
7212	Cut	Pit	7212	1130	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7213	Fill	Fill	7212	1130	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7214	Cut	Ditch	7214	1183	182	Boundary ditch
7215	Fill	Fill	7214	1183	182	Boundary ditch
7216	Cut	Ditch	7216	1155	175	Stock pen
7217	Fill	Fill	7216	1155	175	Stock pen
7218	Cut	Ditch	7218	1154	175	Stock pen
7219	Fill	Fill	7218	1154	175	Stock pen
7220	Cut	Ditch terminus	7220	1156	175	Stock pen
7221	Fill	Fill	7220	1156	175	Stock pen
7222	Cut	Ditch	7222	1172	179	Boundary ditch
7223	Fill	Fill	7222	1172	179	Boundary ditch
7224	Cut	Ditch	7224	1176	180	Boundary ditch
7225	Fill	Fill	7224	1176	180	Boundary ditch
7226	Cut	Ditch terminus	7226	0		
7227	Fill	Fill	7226	0		
7228	Cut	Posthole	7228	1109	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7229	Fill	Fill	7228	1109	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7230	Cut	Posthole	7230	1079	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7231	Fill	Fill	7230	1079	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7232	Cut	Ditch	7232	1170	178	Boundary ditch
7233	Fill	Fill	7232	1170	178	Boundary ditch
7234	Cut	Ditch	7234	1171	179	Boundary ditch
7235	Fill	Fill	7234	1171	179	Boundary ditch
7236	Cut	Ditch	7236	1271	199	Trackway/Routeway
7237	Fill	Fill	7236	1271	199	Trackway/Routeway
7238	Cut	Posthole	7238	1106	171	Fence lines for stock management

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	SubGroup	Group	G Desc
7239	Fill	Fill	7238	1106	171	Fence lines for stock management
7240	Cut	Ditch terminus	7240	1174	180	Boundary ditch
7241	Fill	Fill, basal	7240	1174	180	Boundary ditch
7242	Fill	Fill, upper	7240	1175	180	Boundary ditch
7243	Cut	Ditch terminus	7243	1184	182	Boundary ditch
7244	Fill	Fill	7243	1184	182	Boundary ditch
7245	Cut	Pit	7245	1139	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7246	Fill	Fill, basal	7245	1139	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7247	Fill	Fill, upper	7245	1139	172	Pits in and around structure G170
7248	Cut	Ditch	7248	1270	199	Trackway/Routeway
7249	Fill	Fill	7248	1270	199	Trackway/Routeway
7250	Layer	Natural	7250			
7251	Cut	Posthole	7251	1100	170	Structure - ?Roundhouse
7252	Cut	Pit	7252	1119	172	Pits in and around structure G170

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
1040	1	16													2	112		
1042	2	20	2	6							2	14			2	93		
5001	5	551	2	14														
5002	42	1436	21	149			1	632									1	111
5006			10	60											11	274		
5008	1	7	1	9											20	1360		
5010															6	598		
5014															5	214		
5016							1	1							3	5016		
5020			2	1											4	134		
5022															4	90	1	1
5024	3	145													9	267		
5026	1	10	3	13											1	104		
5031	6	73	6	24											6	78		
5033	2	32	8	84			1	35							52	678		
5035	8	757	1	7											4	465		
5043	17	244	13	78					4	12					72	1999		
5044	2	96	2	7											8	193		
5046															2	20	3	1

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5048															3	22		
5050			3	4														
5052															28	746		
5054															9	276		
5056			3	7														
5058			8	49			1	73							21	1315	4	77
5060			3	2											14	369	1	1
5063	3	72													1	23		
5065															4	25		
5066			5	20											3	61		
5068															2	9		
5070	2	11	1	12											47	7631		
5072	3	13	2	16											8	159		
5076	2	78													88	6785		
5078	2	13	2	4											22	752		
5082	4	59	3	19											10	264		
5088			1	4											3	145		
5090			1	5											2	101		
5092	1	1													3	20		
5094															3	8		
5095															3	167		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5098	1	229													13	87		
5105			1	6											5	515		
5108			3	9											2	303		
5110			1	1											4	35		
5112															3	52		
5116	2	4	4	1														
5118															3	1227		
5120			6	106											287	2537	7	10
5122	3	124	114	1564											17	319	2	13
5124															14	254		
5126															7	21		
5130	11	180	1	3											8	381		
5140							8	252							20	627		
5142			13	262														
5144			1	7											10	299		
5146			2	6													1	4
5150			4	15											9	902		
5153	4	180																
5155			1	<2											1	1		
5157			2	4														
5159	2	50	5	6											6	62		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5163			1	1											15	83		
5167	1	5	1	2					12	183					1	10		
5171			4	28											6	19		
5173			2	3														
5175															2	45		
5177	2	17					1	12										
5179			6	5											1	42		
5181	2	43															1	14
5187			2	16														
5191	1	<2	2	4											22	333	2	5
5193			1	3											7	199	1	1
5195	4	68	3	28											19	220	4	5
5197			1	4														
5199	1	12	16	139														
5201															8	33		
5202			11	164			2	158							4	445		
5204			1	2											2	358	1	4
5206			35	111														
5212	4	68	1	3											11	31		
5215	7	76													19	503		
5217	11	93	7	14											31	771		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5219	2	7	12	48			4	14							78	1036		
5221			24	391			1	33					5	6	2	5	2	17
5222			24	69											1	40		
5223			1	6									1	1	2	28	4	7
5224			11	103			1	16							12	670	1	3
5226			22	170													2	14
5227															16	3836		
5230			1	3											29	981	1	1
5232	1	29	1	5														
5234	2	24													5	89		
5238			1	2											4	24		
5240			2	5											12	509		
5241	9	349	31	91			1	7							54	720	2	2
5243	5	160													21	854		
5245	1	1	1	5											5	53		
5247			2	12			1	874							4	84		
5249	3	46	3	12											25	560		
5251															9	3273	1	6
5255	3	3													3	15		
5257	19	218	4	10	1	13									54	1061		
5259			1	13											2	10		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5261			1	180														
5263	21	354	250	352			2	105							34	918	6	196
5265	19	225	18	146			7	102							283	8818	5	38
5267	1	4	1	1											5	27		
5269	4	36	12	71											27	704	2	7
5271	1	5													3	22		
5277	1	2													1	39		
5285	2	4																
5287			10	25													1	<2
5289			20	63													8	39
5291			13	250											27	1917	1	33
5292	3	14	33	452			5	316							229	5818	2	6
5293	4	36	84	2790			9	463							1054	43893	11	110
5296	2	35	11	98											46	2515	12	134
5298	1	11	2	8											11	278		
5300	1	2	23	283											94	4546	1	8
5302															7	338		
5304	3	51	1	2											16	326		
5306	5	99	9	39											26	597		
5308	22	442	26	120											56	1781		
5316	1	<2	21	239											16	760		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5318	1	^2																
5320			3	6											8	276		
5322	2	20													3	90		
5324	1	158													1	36	1	1
5328	4	53																
5335	5	9													27	329	1	1
5337	1	11	50	440									26	35	145	8454	12	26
5338	47	618	3721	1987			34	955							2238	90909	74	349
5339			15	101											30	1068		
5340															9	398		
5343			1	5											23	1070		
5344	4	178	6	55			2	264							184	9042		
5346			7	41			2	176							90	4598		
5348															36	617		
5350															8	554		
5351	3	25	7	52											79	3506		
5353															6	218		
5357	10	93	3	18											47	1091		
5359			2	4											5	31		
5361															13	231		
5363	4	56													30	1040		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5365	6	48	21	252											33	1577		
5367	1	3	2	12											41	2045	1	6
5368	2	43	4	34			1	144							34	1199		
5370			2	20														
5372	1	7	1	6											18	683		
5374	5	166	4	50											46	993	1	1
5376															10	365		
5377	21	467	9	30											82	2517		
5379			8	45											8	178		
5381															4	5381		
5383	4	188	12	68											22	821	1	78
5385			2	5											1	98		
5388			12	47											66	1984	2	6
5390	16	202	27	165			2	235							288	12607	7	57
5394	16	222	22	138			3	208							189	5904	4	13
5396			1	9											1	333		
5398	8	419	23	132											46	1776	3	16
5399	5	149	10	165											3	141		
5400	1	17	11	89														
5402	8	61	10	36			2	151							22	1060	1	2
5404	23	683	8	48									1	1	114	1560		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
5406	3	45													12	441		
5408			6	158														
5410	5	175	10	138											26	1230	2	10
5412			50	223													1	1
5415	8	142	231	1365			1	5							103	2692	14	29
5417	3	28	159	2307			3	22							22	958	8	54
5418	8	294	25	293			2	210							39	2384		
5421	1	1	1	2											3	96		
5423	8	151	3	36											8	503		
5424	1	1	3	9											4	50		
7001	14	7586	49	829											2	63	1	2
7004	6	134	3	6											21	696	1	3
7005	7	156	1	2											19	651		
7007	3	25	18	177											2	179		
7009	1	36	63	1628											6	105		
7013	13	321	2	17											62	1763		
7017	7	133	1	6											2	80		
7019	2	72	1	8														
7023															6	159		
7025															2	29		
7032			16	125											26	823		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
7033			1	2											73	968		
7038			21	357														
7044			3	21														
7050															5	55		
7054			1	9											2	26		
7055			43	906											13	38		
7057	5	8	1	6											8	49		
7059															8	121		
7061			3	2											2	31		
7071			94	1700														
7073																	2	2
7076	2	18	17	160											40	1670	2	26
7077	8	109	11	62											78	1657	1	1
7078	17	216	26	164											159	3598		
7080															19	340		
7082	1	1	6	34											59	864		
7084	2	22	2	5											118	1844		
7086	2	19													17	344	3	6
7088			2	12											4	105		
7089	7	92													6	98		
7090			7	49											3	156		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
7091	13	203	8	34											28	860		
7092	6	62													52	964		
7097															3	95		
7098	4	14													6	522		
7099	1	5													1	2		
7101			12	64														
7103			30	427											24	689		
7105	15	40	3	9											65	1034	6	12
7107	2	133													2	28		
7108	1	4	82	731											20	87		
7109			2	5											8	75		
7111	10	141	4	10											23	1533	2	4
7114															3	62		
7116	42	1113	11	41											87	4574	3	13
7121	3	44	2	33											87	986		
7124															1	4		
7126	4	5	35	275											15	180		
7128	3	111	3	11											9	401		
7130	8	86													30	1327		
7134	3	41													18	333		
7137	2	21	1	3											4	22		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
7139	1	20	3	11											11	293		
7141	1	19	104	717											16	151		
7143	1	19													6	45		
7145	2	48													2	20		
7148	8	144	4	9											7	46		
7149	13	688													35	1098	3	7
7153	3	10													3	56	1	1
7155	1	10													402	402		
7157	14	379	9	68											81	2965	1	3
7159			1	3														
7165	5	33	17	338														
7167	4	68	67	1030														
7172	4	106													2	11		
7174	1	2	1	4													2	5
7175			93	1286														
7179			4	8											4	228		
7181															8	43		
7184	2	3													9	71		
7186	1	20	1	6											4	97		
7187	20	579													44	1118		
7198	2	349	4	26													1	4

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
7200															2	39		
7202															5	59		
7204	1	1	1	6											5	41		
7206	1	33	8	15											21	178	2	2
7207	3	22	2	7											6	121		
7211	2	36	1	1											5	161		
7213															8	84		
7215															2	38		
7217															2	6		
7219	1	14													3	33		
7221			1	1											6	23		
7227	1	28													2	84		
7229			1	2											4	67		
7235																	1	1
7237	2	36	2	19											4	40	1	4
7242	5	84	4	6											8	93		
7244	35	866	1	189											23	202		
7248															1	30		
Total	883	26261	6437	29448	1	13	98	5463	16	195	2	14	33	43	9531	339799	257	1614

Appendix 3: Pottery Fabric Descriptions

Fabric	Description
FLGL1	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm; sparse/moderate glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm
FLGL2	Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm; sparse/moderate glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm
FLGL3	Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm; common glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm
FLGL4	Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm; common/abundant glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm
FLGL5	Common to very common well-sorted flint of 1-2.5mm with rare/sparse glauconite of 0.4-0.5mm
FLGL6	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm; common glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm; may contain rare/sparse fine organic matter to 5mm in length
FLIN1	Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN2	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN3	Moderate, ill-sorted flint of 0.2-5mm in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN4	Very common to abundant, well sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN5	Common to very common well-sorted flint of 1-2.5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN6	Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN7	Sparse to moderate, extremely ill-sorted flint mostly of 0.5-5mm with examples up to 8mm, in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN8	Common to very common, ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm in a dense quartz-free matrix
FLIN9	Common, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm in a dense quartz-free matrix
FLIN10	Abundant, ill-sorted flint of 0.5-4.5mm in a dense quartz-free matrix
FLIN13	(Early Neo) Moderate to common, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm in a dense low-fired matrix
FLIN15	On a continuum with FLIN7 Sparse to moderate, extremely ill-sorted flint mostly of 0.5-8mm, in a slightly silty matrix, Differs from FLIN7 in having more examples at the finer end of the range
FLIN16	Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint mostly calcined and of 0.5-3.5mm with rare inclusions of rounded pebbly flint up to 15mm, in a slightly silty matrix
FLIN17	Sparse to moderate, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm in a dense matrix with slightly soapy feel due to rare ?naturally-occurring red/brown argillaceous inclusions of 1-2mm
FLIN18	Common, extremely ill-sorted flint mostly of 5-8mm with occasional examples up to 10mm, in a silty matrix
FLQG1	Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm and rare/sparse glauconite to 0.4mm
FLQU1	Sparse/moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU2	Sparse/moderate flint of 0.5-1mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (often quite hard-fired, some examples may be of early Roman date)
FLQU3	Rare flint of 0.5-1mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU4	Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU5	Moderate flint of 0.5-1.5mm and sparse/moderate quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm
FLQU8	Moderate flint mostly of 0.5-2mm (rare examples to 3.5mm) and common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm
FLQU9	Moderate, well sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm and common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm

Fabric	Description
FLQU10	Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm and sparse/moderate quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm
FLSH1	Moderate to common, fairly ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3.5mm; sparse shell of 1-2mm
FLSH2	Sparse flint of 1-3.5mm; sparse elliptical voids of 1-3mm from leached shell and sparse fine linear voids or black staining on surfaces, indicating presence of burnt out organic material (may be related to vessel briquetage)
GLAU1	Common glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm and rare larger quartz grains of 0.5-0.8mm
GRFL1	Low-fired, frequently oxidised ware with moderate rounded grog of 0.5-2.5mm and rare ill-sorted flint of 1-3mm in a dense matrix
GRFL2	Low-fired, frequently oxidised ware with moderate rounded grog of 0.5-1.5mm and rare ill-sorted flint of <1mm in a dense matrix
GROG1	Moderate to common grog of 1-2mm
GROG3	Low-fired oxidised ware with moderate rounded grog of 0.5-2.5mm in a dense matrix
QUAR1	A silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm; very rare flint of up to 2.5 mm may occur
QUAR2	Common quartz of 0.5-0.8mm; very rare fine flint of up to 1mm may occur
QUAR3	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (individual grains just visible at x20 magnification)
QUAR4	Common quartz of 0.5-0.8mm very well fire; may be a precursor to Arun Valley Roman coarse wares
QUFL1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (individual grains just visible at x20 magnification); rare/sparse flint of 0.5-1.5mm
QUGL1	Common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (individual grains just visible at x20 magnification) and sparse glauconite of 0.1-0.2mm
ROCK1	Moderate soft argillaceous rock inclusions of yellowish orange colour (c.1-2mm in size) often partially leached
SHEL1	Moderate fine shell of 1-2mm in a silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm
SHEL2	Moderate/common shell of 2-7mm in a silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm
SHGL1	Moderate/common shell of 2-7mm in a silty matrix with sparse larger quartz grains of 0.2-0.5mm and rare/sparse glauconite to 0.3mm
SHQU1	Rare/sparse shell of 1-2mm with common quartz of silt-sized to 0.1mm (individual grains just visible at x20 magnification)

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	N/A				
Site code	LNR16				
Project code	180057				
Planning reference	LU/47/11				
Site address	Land at Toddington Lane (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), Littlehampton, West Sussex				
District/Borough	Arun District				
NGR (12 figures)	503115 103830				
Geology	Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation overlain by Raised Beach Deposits of sand and gravel				
Fieldwork type	☐	☒ Excav	☐	☐	☐
Date of fieldwork	April-May 2018 & October-December 2018				
Sponsor/client	Armour Heritage				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Tom Munnery				
Period summary	Palaeolithic	☐	☐	Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman	☐	Medieval	☐	☐
Project summary (100 word max)	An archaeological excavation was conducted at Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex NGR 503115 103830, in April-May and October-December 2019. A single Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade was recovered. Earliest cut features were Middle Bronze Age and comprised two cremations, a large ditch with attached D-shaped enclosure enclosing a post-built structure and pits containing placed upright vessels. Early Iron Age activity comprised the southern portion of a boundary ditch and associated routeways. Pitting and probable agricultural post-built structures were encountered. Large quantities of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered and evidence of salt processing and copper alloy working noted.				
Museum/Accession No.	In prep				

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Ceramic	Middle Bronze Age	c1000 sherds

Pottery	Ceramic	Early Iron Age	c4000 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	Late Iron Age/Roman	18 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval	8 sherds
CBM	Ceramic	Late post-medieval	1 fragment
Fired clay (including briquetage)	Ceramic	Early Iron Age	257 fragments
Quernstone	Stone	Early Iron Age	3 fragments
Clinker	Metal	Late post-medieval	1 fragment
Crucible	Ceramic	Early Iron Age	13 fragments
Cremated human bone	Bone	Middle Bronze Age	243g
Animal bone	Bone	Early Iron Age	50g
Burnt animal bone	Bone	Early Iron Age	44g
Worked flint	Stone	Late Upper Palaeolithic	1 fragment
Worked flint	Stone	Late prehistoric	312 pieces

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-376243

Project details

Project name	Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments)
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was conducted at Land at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex NGR 503115 103630, in April-May and October-December 2019. A single Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade was recovered. Earliest cut features were Middle Bronze Age and comprised two cremations, a large ditch with attached D-shaped enclosure enclosing a post-built structure and pits containing placed upright vessels. Early Iron Age activity comprised the southern portion of a boundary ditch and associated routeways. Pitting and probable agricultural post-built structures were encountered. Large quantities of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered and evidence of salt processing and copper alloy working noted.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2018 End: 09-11-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	180057 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LNR16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LU/47/11 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CREMATED BONE Middle Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN LITTLEHAMPTON Land at Toddington Lane, West Sussex
Postcode	BN17 7LS
Study area	0 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 031150 038300 50.824249804744 -0.535839955014 50 49 27
N 000 32 09 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief originator Armour Heritage

Project design originator Armour Heritage

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Tom Munnery

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Project archives

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

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

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Survey", "Unpublished Text", "Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT LAND AT TODDINGTON LANE (Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments), LITTLEHAMPTON, WEST SUSSEX: A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

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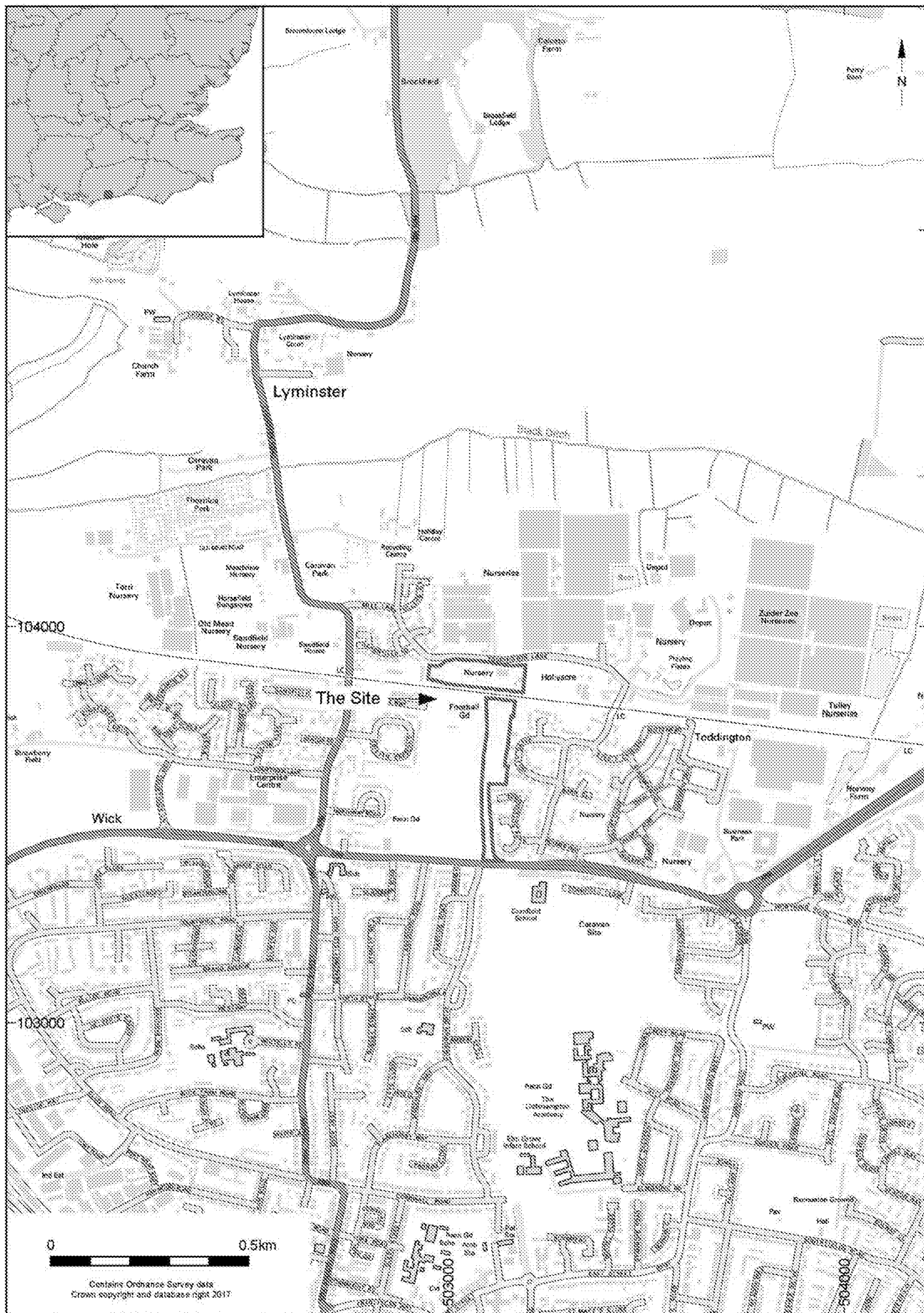
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Fairhaven Nursery and Allotments, Toddington Lane, Littlehampton

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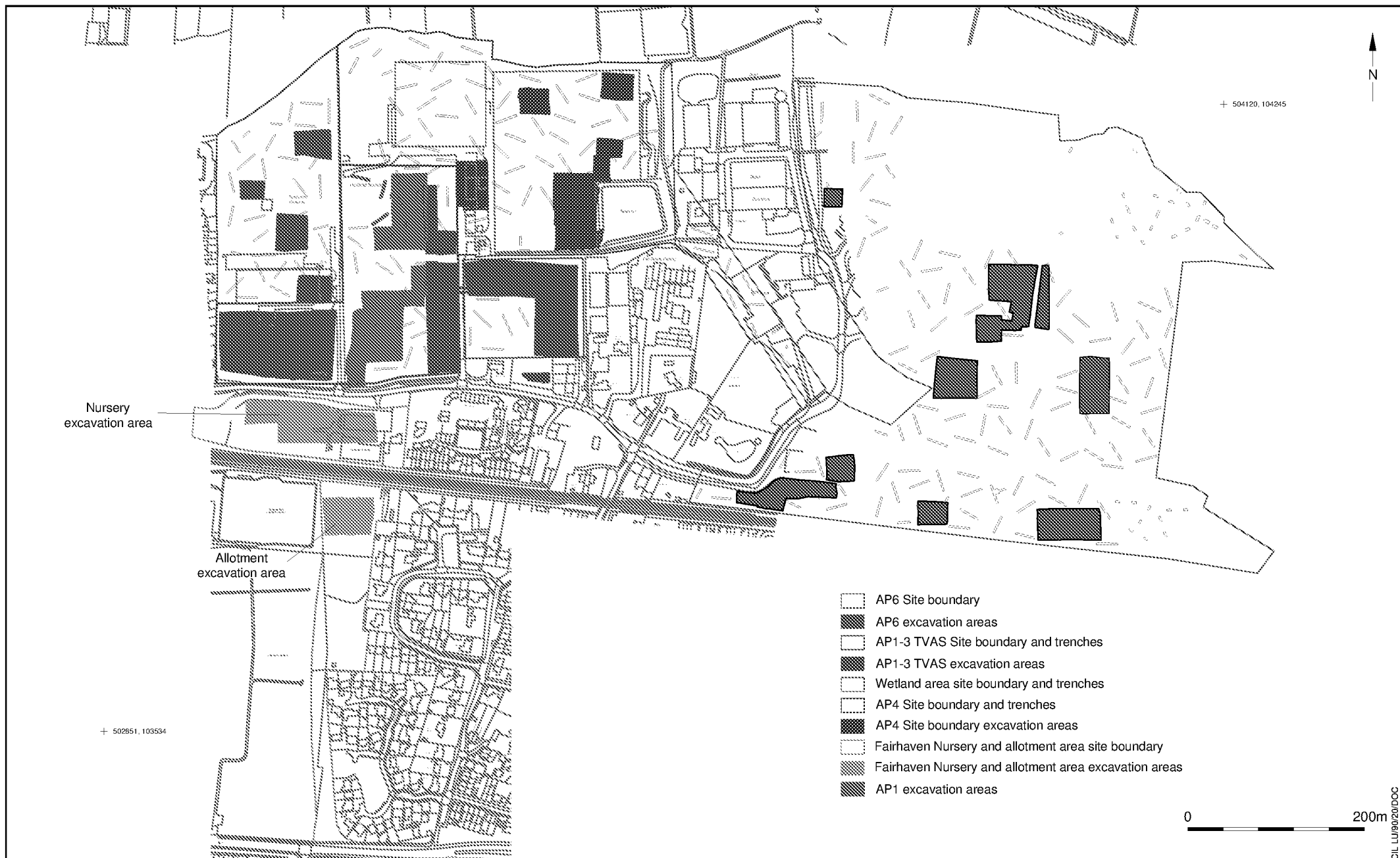
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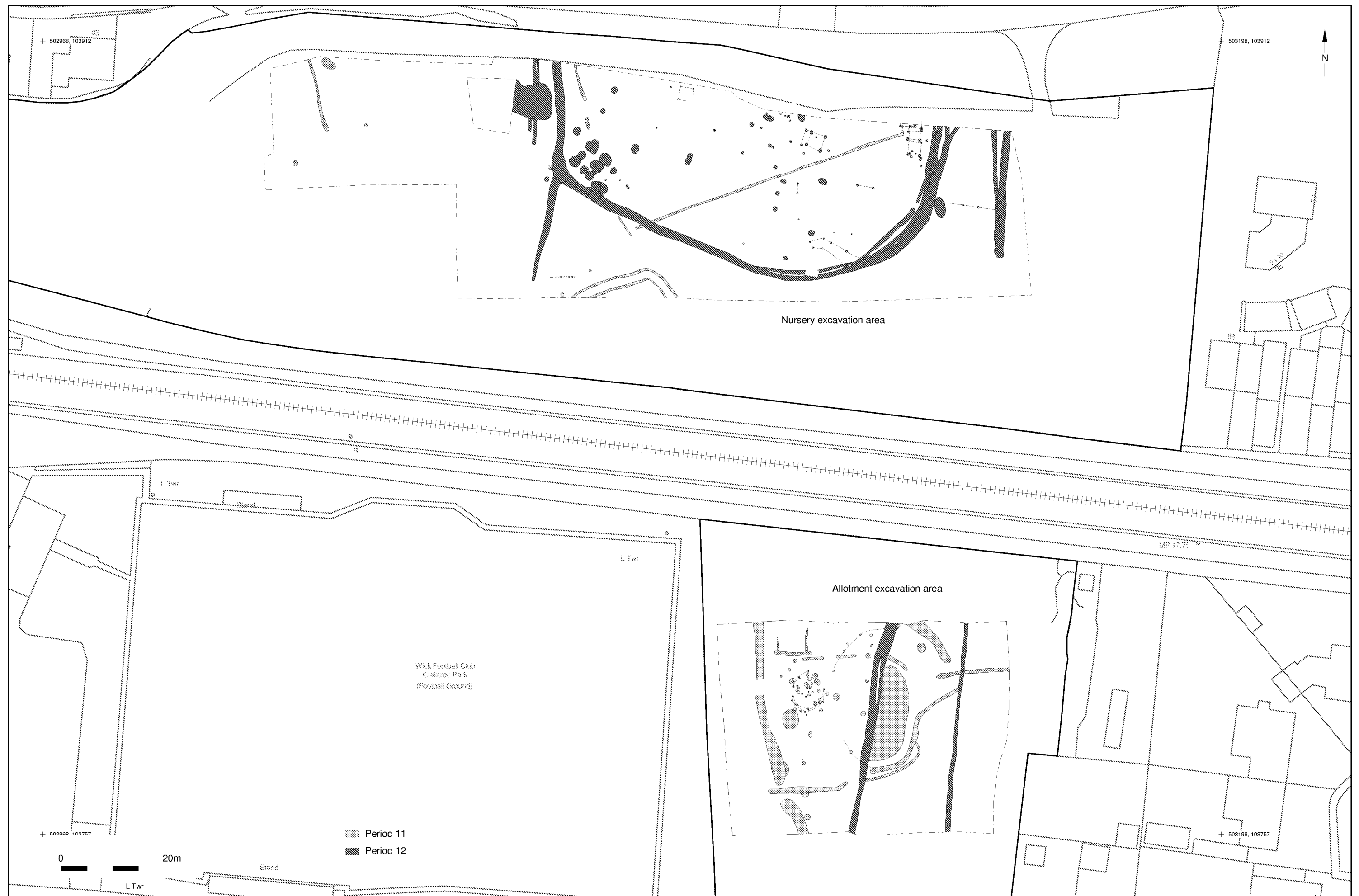
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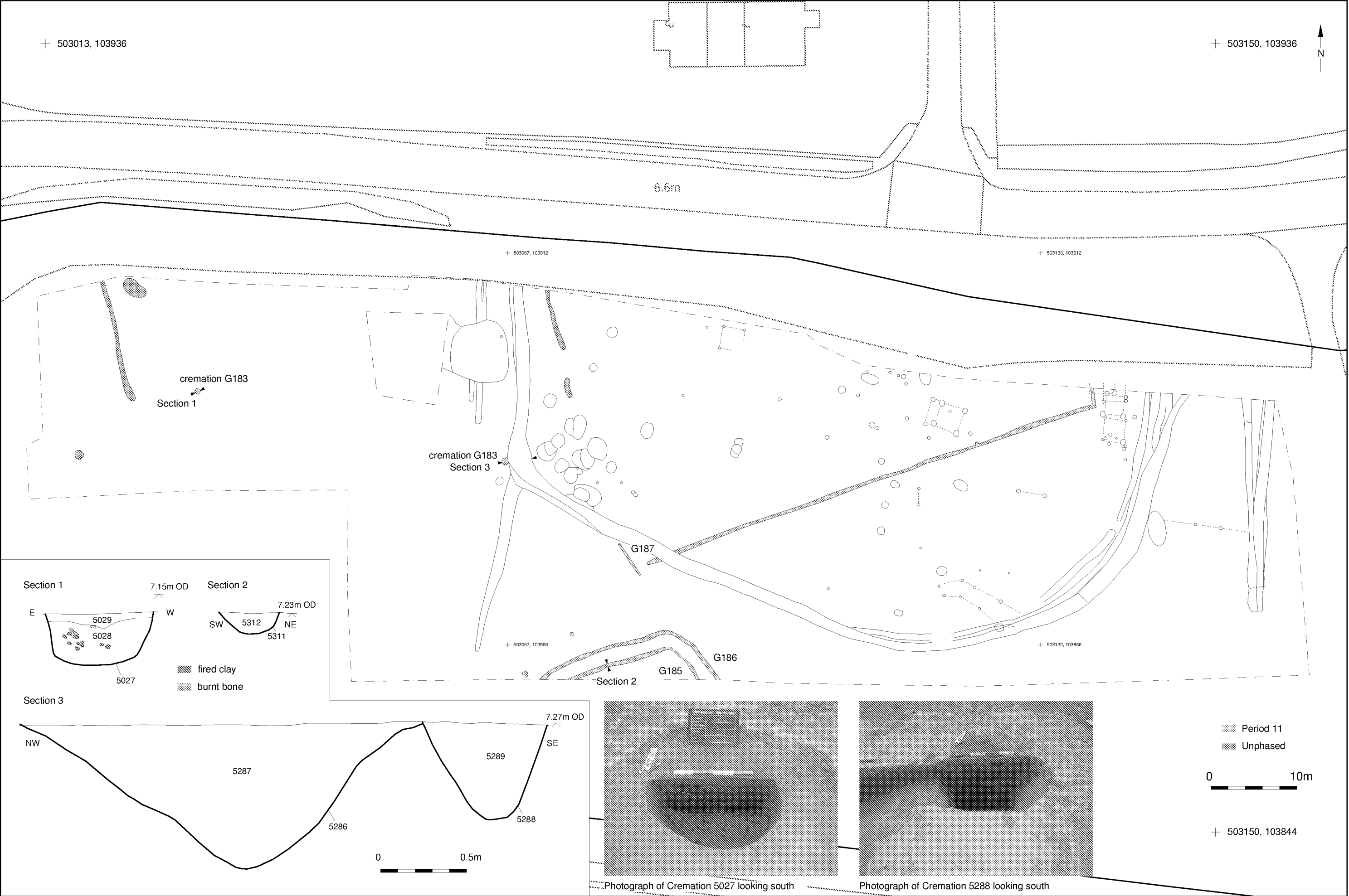
Site location

Fig. 1



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Project Ref: 180057	Dec 2019	All areas of archaeological mitigation	
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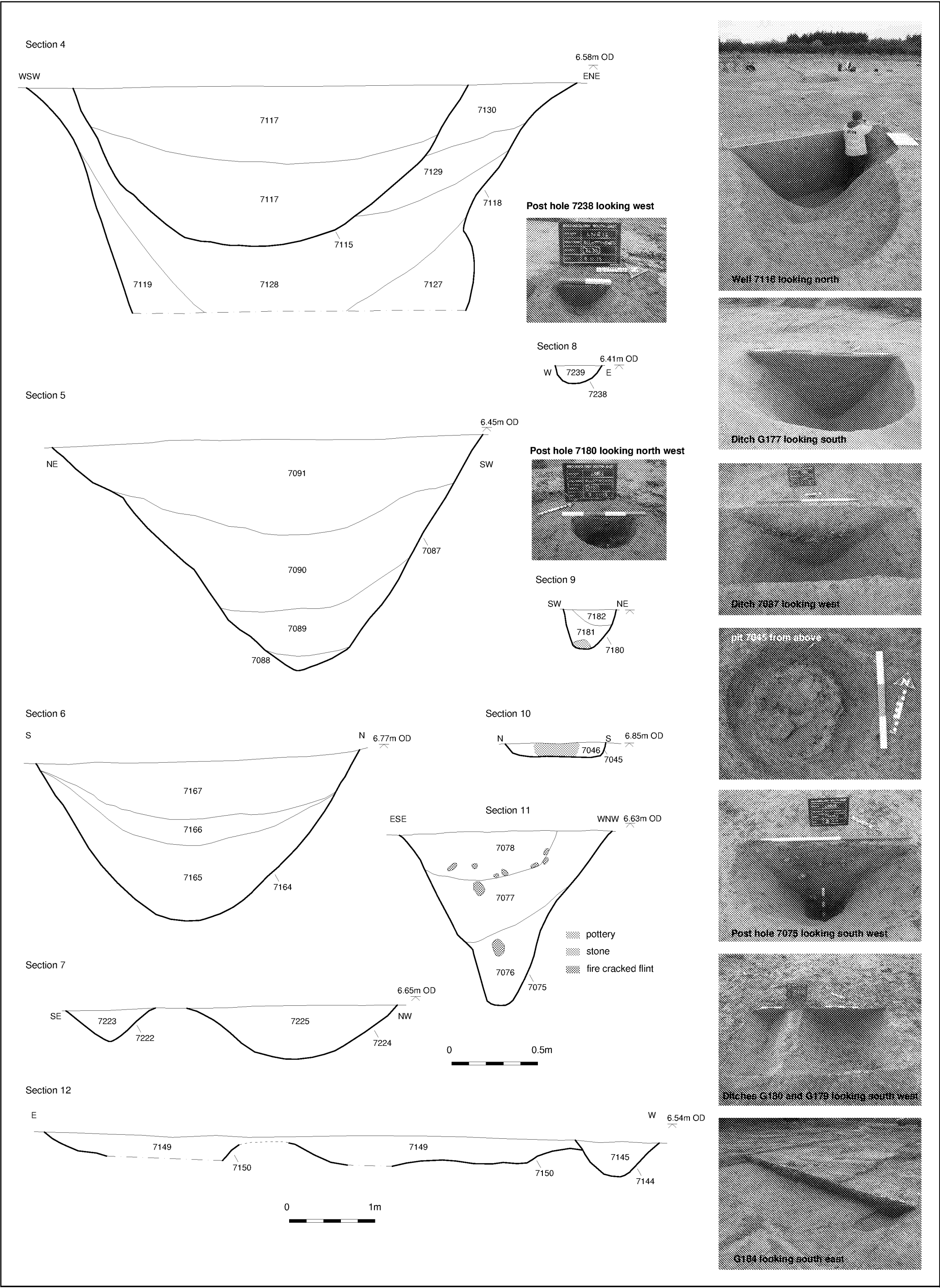


Photograph of ditches G185 and G186 looking west

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Project Ref: 180057	Dec 2019	Photograph of G185 and G186 looking west at the Nursery site	
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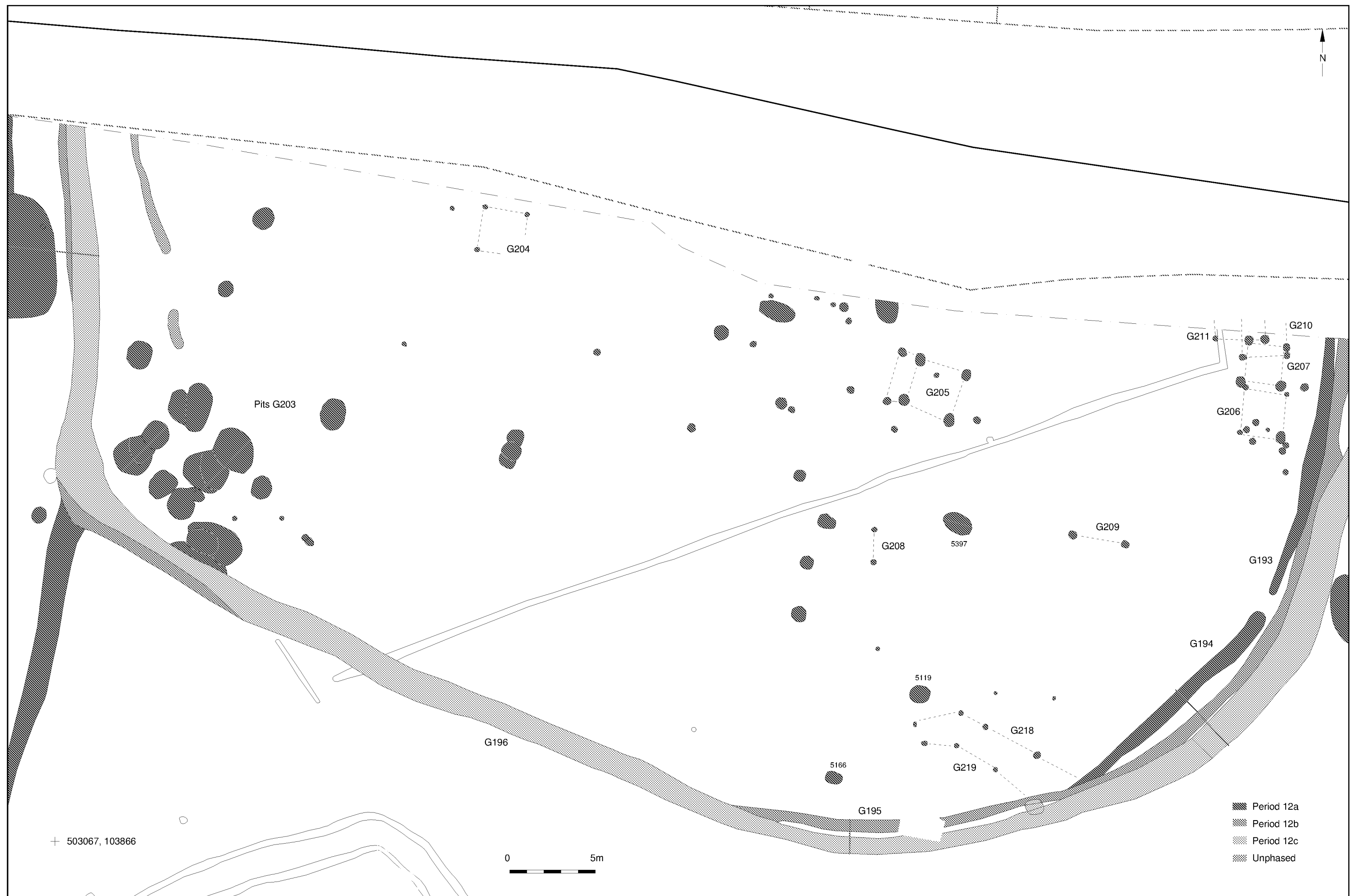


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Project Ref: 180057	Dec 2019	Period 11: Allotment site	
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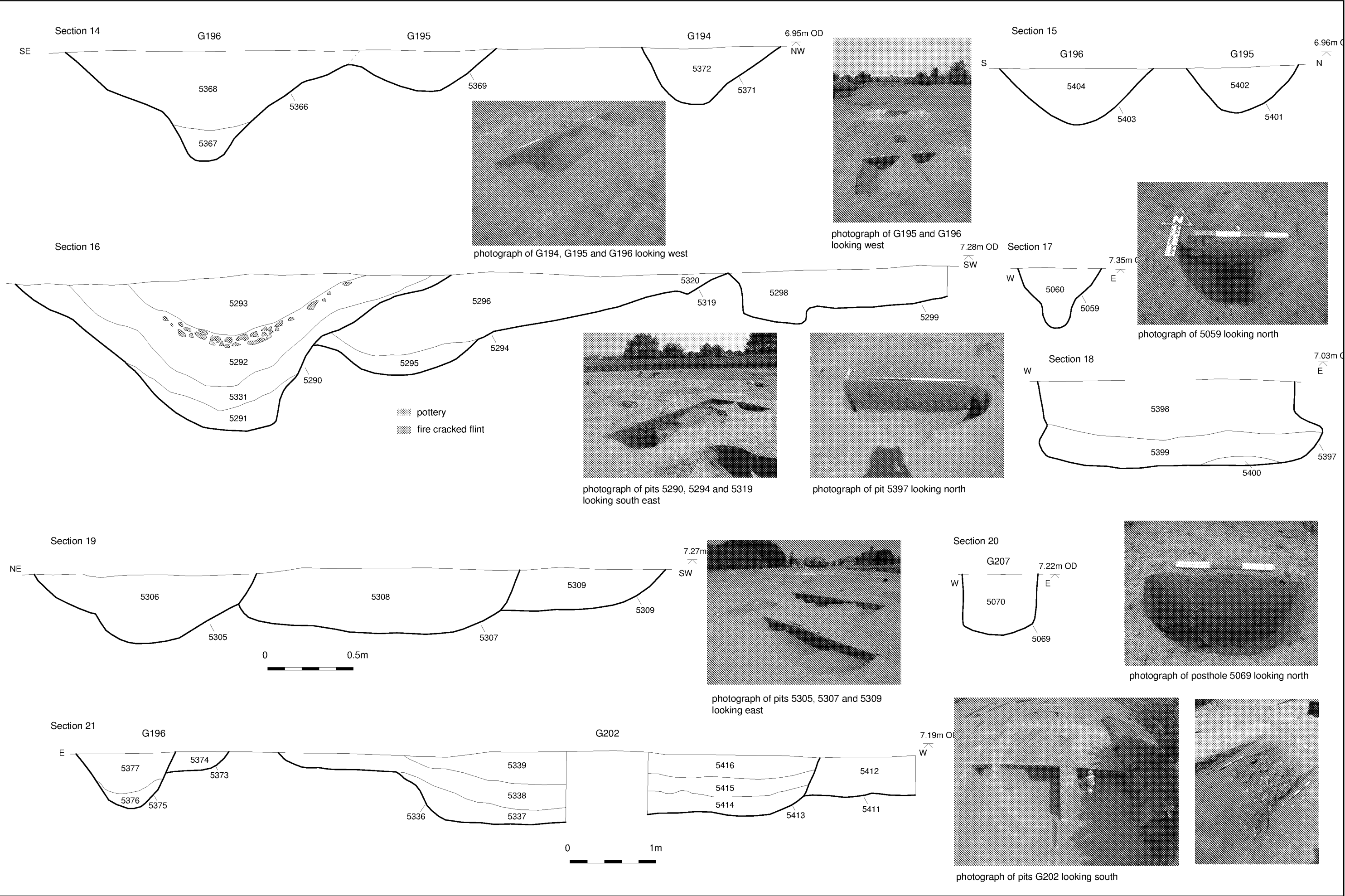




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