

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham
West Sussex**

**NGR: 489554 099202
(SZ 89554 99202)**

**Planning Refs: P/6/17/OUT
ASE Project No: 190049
Site Code: HKL19
ASE Report No: 2019379
OASIS id: archaeol6-381001**



By Greg Priestley-Bell

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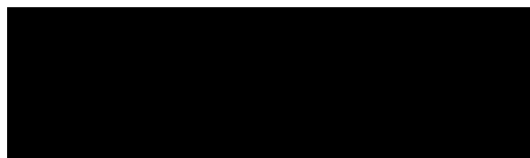
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Date of Issue:	January 2020		
Version:	1		

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land off Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex. The evaluation comprised ninety-one trial trenches. Other than plough scarring, which had compromised some archaeological features, subsoil and topsoil horizons were intact and no significant truncation was detected.

Two areas of prehistoric activity were identified; one in the north-eastern part of the site, another in the western-central part. These two areas of activity may join one another, but no trenches were located in the intervening area as there is no proposed development in that part of the site. The archaeological evidence is largely of ditches and gullies, but some discrete features and a possible (unexcavated and undated) cremation, along with a range of prehistoric pottery suggest nearby Early Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation. A small assemblage of predominantly undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint, including a possible residual Mesolithic microlith, was also recovered. Further undated and/or unexcavated, predominantly linear features in the eastern-central and southern parts of the site that do not apparently correlate with mapped post-medieval field boundaries may also be prehistoric.

Some Roman and medieval activity is also suggested by occasional finds of Roman and medieval date, and elements of a post-medieval field system correlate with the Tithe Map along with a kiln and associated features found in the southern part of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Orion Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SZ 89554 99202 (489554 099202) and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the latest data available from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019) the underlying bedrock geology at the site is London Clay Formation (clay silt and sand) with overlying River Terrace Deposits and Raised Beach Deposits; the latter confined to the north-west corner of the site.
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded to the east and south by Hook Lane, to the west by Pagham Road and to the north by Sefter Road.
- 1.2.3 The site is flat lying at between 5.2m and 6.5m AOD and comprises two fields, divided by a broad ditch. The northern edge of the northern field probably runs along the previous course of a tributary stream of the Pagham Rife. An apparently active spring was located in the north-western corner of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The site is subject to proposals for residential development (P/6/17/OUT). A previous stage of work comprises a Desk Based Assessment (Orion 2015).
- 1.3.2 Following a consultation with James Kenny, Archaeology Officer at Chichester District Council, a statement was required as to how the impact on any potential archaeology would be mitigated. This was secured through the application of a standard condition as follows:

‘an archaeological investigation of the site shall be carried out in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the District Planning Authority in writing before the commencement of any building works. The specification shall include proposals for an initial trial investigation and for preservation of the significance of deposits of importance thus identified. The investigation shall be undertaken by an appropriately qualified archaeologist, and shall include the recording of findings and subsequent publication of results’.

- 1.3.3 Accordingly, a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation, WSI; ASE 2019) for archaeological evaluation was prepared in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (CDC, ESCC, WSCC, 2019), the *Regulations, Standards and Guidance* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019) and with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015). The WSI (ASE 2019) was submitted to Chichester District Council (CDC) Archaeological Advisor (James Kenny) for approval prior to commencement of the work.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between the 4th November and 10th December 2019.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The background from the Archaeological and Historical Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; Orion 2015) is summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric/Roman

- 2.2.1 There are no definite prehistoric remains recorded within the study site.
- 2.2.2 The earliest remains recorded in the locale are a single Neolithic stone axe c. 100m to the east of the north eastern corner of the study site (MWS2224). Some sherds of Bronze Age pottery have been recorded c. 500m to the south west of the study site (MWS7024). The only other recorded prehistoric remains are a number of flint blades and a core rejuvenation flake found c. 500m to the west of the site (7093).
- 2.2.3 The north western corner of the study site contains raised beach deposits. Such geological deposits can have Palaeolithic remains/deposits associated with them. However, the extent of the raised beach deposits is very limited.
- 2.2.4 On the basis of the available evidence, the study site is located in an area where there is little evidence for prehistoric activity. However, the West Sussex flood plain was extensively settled throughout much, if not most of prehistory and so this absence could be a product of a lack of survey in the area. The Iron Age *oppida* at Chichester c. 7km to the north west of the study area, is clear evidence that the general area was densely settled in the later prehistoric period. As a consequence, the presence of prehistoric remains cannot be entirely ruled out.
- 2.2.5 The only Roman remains recorded within the study area an almost complete Roman flagon and a rim of another flagon c. 500m to the west of the study site (MWS7093). As a consequence, based on the available evidence, the site is considered to have low potential for Roman remains. However, as in the prehistoric periods, the absence of remains may be the product of a lack of survey in the area. As a consequence, the presence of Roman remains cannot be entirely ruled out.

2.3 Saxon

- 2.3.1 There are no Saxon remains recorded within the study site or study area. The site is located away from the nearby historic villages that may have had Saxon origins. Consequently, the site is considered to have low potential for Saxon remains.

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 There are no records of medieval remains within the study site.

- 2.4.2 Medieval remains/buildings recorded within the wider study area are Barton Manorhouse (MWS5747), Barton Manor chapel (MWS1613), a Willowhale Cottage which is 15th century in date (MWS2225) and a medieval ditch (MWS7024). None of these have any bearing on the study site.
- 2.4.3 The study site lies within the parish of Pagham which in turn lay within the Hundred of Aldwick. The Hundred comprised the estates of the See of Canterbury, based upon the manor of Pagham, the original name of the Hundred until c. 1428 when it changed to Aldwick. The administrative centre of the Canterbury estates originally lay with the manor of Pagham, but was replaced by Aldwick by the end of the C14th. The manor remained in the hands of the archbishops until the Dissolution when it became Crown property. Aldwick was briefly restored to Cardinal Archbishop Reynold Pole under Mary I but it reverted to the Crown upon his death. In 1559 the manor was granted to the Sackville family and it passed through several hands until the later 18th/early 19th century when the manorial farm was sold and the estates were developed for building; any remaining manorial rights in the reputed manor by this time known as Little Aldwick were acquired in 1835 by JB Fletcher who already held the hundred manor of Aldwick and North Bersted.
- 2.4.4 The study site was located beyond the historic core of nearby settlements that have medieval origins. Consequently, on the basis of the available evidence, the study site is considered to have low potential for medieval remains.

2.5 Post-medieval

- 2.5.1 There are no post-medieval remains recorded within the study site.
- 2.5.2 There are a number of post-medieval remains recorded within the study area which have no bearing on the study site and therefore, will not be described in any detail in this report. In 11 summary, these are Nyetimber Mill (MWS4499); three brickworks (MWS4728-4730); a pillbox (MWS7086); and a number of farmsteads (MWS9364, 9932, 10309, 10321 & 12381).
- 2.5.3 The earliest map that shows the site in any detail at a reasonable and reliable scale is Yeakell & Gardners Map of Sussex (1778) which shows the site as comprising a number of agricultural fields.
- 2.5.4 The site is depicted as a number of fields on a plan of the Manor of Pagham dated 1786. The site lay within the tithing of Chrimsham (or Crimsham) and was formed of Plots 321-323 and 326-330, although the easternmost tip of Plot 321 is not part of the study site. Plots 321-323 were rented by William Adams (or Adames) who also farmed an extensive area to the north of the site. Plots 326-330 were owned by the Rev. John Farhill who leased a messuage, barn, yard and garden (Plot 331 being the farm's principle buildings) and lands of 35 acres to a Mr Hartley who paid £0.13.8 Quit Rent:

321-323 arable

326 Over the Lane arable 3a 1r 24p

327 Over the Lane arable 4a 3r 35p

328 Over the Lane arable 4a 1r 32p

329 Over the Lane arable 8a 3r 24p
330 Over the Lane arable 5 acres

2.5.5 No detail of the site is shown on the 1806 OS Surveyor's drawing.

2.5.6 The 1847 Pagham Tithe map (Figure 48) depicts the site as comprising a number of small fields. The site had retained roughly the same field divisions as in the 1786 survey plan, although what were Plots 321 and 322 now formed a single plot, 218. The plots demarcated in the tithe map are 209 at the north, and then in a clockwise direction, Plots 218, 219, 221, 229, 233, 234 and 216. The landowner of Plots 216, 219, 221, 233 and 234 were owned and occupied by John Adames and Plots 209 and 218 by Thomas Bridger Adames.

216 The 4 Acres arable
219 The 11 acres arable
221 Peaked 7 acres arable
233 The 6 acres arable
234 The 7 acres arable
229 Common piece arable
209 Hooks 6 acres arable
218 Hooks Great Field arable

2.5.7 The 1880 first edition OS map shows that by this time most of the hedgerows within the site had been removed resulting in the site comprising of one large field and two smaller ones at the north end.

2.5.8 The site remained unchanged on subsequent OS maps until 1961 by which time the two smaller fields at the northern end of the site had become one field.

2.5.9 The site is first depicted as it is today on the 2006 OS map.

2.6 Undated

2.6.1 An archaeological investigation of a site c. 200m to the west of the north western end of the site failed to reveal any archaeological remains (MWS8620).

2.7 Designated Heritage Assets

2.7.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the study site.

2.7.2 The only designated heritage asset located in the vicinity of the study site is Rookery Farmhouse (grade II listed building). This is an 18th century two storey house farmhouse with a tiled roof. The significance of the house derives from its vernacular architectural and historic interest. Its setting comprises of its garden and the collection of houses and their gardens located to the south and east of the house and the agricultural fields to the north and west of the house. There is no inter-visibility between the listed farmhouse and the study site which is considered to lie beyond its setting.

- 2.7.3 There are a number of listed buildings within the built up area to the south west of the study site, the settings of which are restricted to their immediate locality. The study site is located beyond their settings.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.9.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to ensure that any deposits, features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed by the evaluation are recorded, interpreted and reported on to appropriate standards and to enable appropriate mitigation methods.

- 2.9.2 Site-specific research aims were proposed below with reference to the South East Research Framework (SERF; KCC 2019):

- *Colonisation and occupation issues: To what degree is the region a crossroads or a backwater in terms of UP and early Mesolithic occupation patterns [SERF, Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic]*
- *The evolution of settlement [SERF, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age]*
- *Landscape, environment and settlement evidence [SERF, Roman]*
- *An understanding of the multifaceted landscape [SERF, post-medieval and modern periods]*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 98 evaluation trenches were proposed (ASE 2019) however 7 (29, 51, 57, 58, 62, 64 and 77) could not be excavated due to persistent standing water. Therefore 91 x 30m x 2m trenches were excavated (Figure 2). No other significant modification to the proposed trench positions was necessary.
- 3.1.2 The trench layout was primarily designed to provide a representative sample of the proposed development area. The trenches were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.3 All works were conducted in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Regulations, Standard and Guidance* (CIfA 2019).
- 3.1.4 The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) operated by accredited ASE personnel. The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a suitable mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.1.5 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin were removed by machine and these were, as much as possible, stacked separately alongside each trench. The excavations were taken down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the top of the underlying natural geology, whichever was uppermost. Due to health and safety considerations and moderate overburden depth, no trenches were excavated beyond a safe working depth (generally c. 1.2m).
- 3.1.6 Once excavation and recording was completed all spoil was backfilled by machine, in the appropriate sequence and spread evenly to ensure a surface flush or nearly flush with the ground surface. No reinstatement of the original surface (i.e. turf) was undertaken. Only very limited compaction was possible due to waterlogging.

3.2 Excavation and Recording Techniques

- 3.2.1 Excavation and recording was severely hampered by flooding trenches. Where practicable, exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned by hand as appropriate, planned and recorded. Where practicable, a sample of discrete cut features were half sectioned, and a sample of linear features sectioned to produce a vertical section if possible. All features were planned at an appropriate scale in relation to the trench outline. Sections were drawn on plastic film. A digital photographic record of the work was also kept. Comparative site levels were recorded for each feature or important context with reference to an OS bench mark.
- 3.2.2 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. A metal detector was used to scan the exposed surfaces and all excavated material.

- 3.2.3 The strategy for sampling archaeological deposits was developed with reference to English Heritage (2011) guidelines. Where site conditions allowed, bulk soil samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts. Soil samples comprised 40 litres in volume (or 100% of smaller deposits).

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited with Chichester Museum on completion of fieldwork and post-excavation reporting. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2). Unless otherwise stated, all finds have been retained pending potential further stages of mitigation at the site. A further selection, retention and disposal process will be carried out prior to the final deposition of the archive in line with CDC (2015) guidelines.

Context sheets	496
Section sheets	4
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	285
Context register	10
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	91

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

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

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Trenches containing archaeological features and deposits are detailed in the following sections. Details of the natural geology and overburden found in archaeologically negative trenches are provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.09-5.19
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.10	4.99-5.09
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	4.99
2/004	Cut	Ditch	>3	0.80		4.99
2/005	Fill	of 2/004	>3	0.80	0.31	4.68-4.99

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Natural geology [2/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional gravel patches, was cut by a north-west south-east aligned ditch, [2/004], measuring > 3m long, 0.80m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained a single fill, [2/005], of mid brownish grey clay silt with frequent gravel, which produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age). The ditch fill was overlain by subsoil [2/002] consisting of mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel and topsoil [2/001], consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay with occasional gravel.

4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.28	5.57-5.85
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.16	5.41-5.57
4/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.41
4/004	Cut	Posthole	0.25	0.25		5.41
4/005	Fill	Of 4/004	0.25	0.25	0.04	5.37-5.41
4/006	Cut	Posthole?	0.30	0.30		5.41
4/007	Fill	Of 4/006	0.30	0.30	unexcavated	
4/008	Cut	Ditch	>2	2.34		5.41
4/009	Fill	Of 4/008	>2	2.34	0.60	4.81-5.41
4/010	Cut	Pit	0.75	0.50		5.41
4/011	Fill	Of 4/010	0.75	0.50	0.20	5.21-5.41
4/012	Cut	Ditch	>2	0.71		5.41
4/013	Fill	Of 4/012	>2	0.71	unexcavated	

Table 4: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Natural geology [4/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.3.2 A posthole, [4/004], measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.04m deep, contained a single fill, [4/005], consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal which produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age). An unexcavated posthole [4/006], measuring 0.30m in diameter contained a single? fill [4/007] consisting of very dark greyish black clayey silt with frequent charcoal and fire-cracked flint.
- 4.3.3 A north-east south-west aligned ditch, [4/008], measuring > 2m long, 2.34m wide and 0.60m deep, contained a single fill, [4/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay, which produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age).
- 4.3.4 A pit [4/010] measuring 0.75m long, 0.59m wide and 0.20m deep, contained a single fill [4/011] consisting of light grey silty clay. An unexcavated ditch [4/012], measuring >2m long and 0.71m wide, contained fill [4/013], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay.
- 4.3.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [4/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 4/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	5.72-5.90
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	5.57-5.72
5/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.57
5/004	Cut	Gully	>3	0.40		5.57
5/005	Fill	Of 5/004	>3	0.40	0.15	5.42-5.57
5/006	Cut	Pit	>0.90	>0.40		5.57
5/007	Fill	Of 5/006	>0.90	>0.40	unexcavated	
5/008	Cut	Ditch	>3	0.67		5.57
5/009	Fill	Of 5/008	>3	0.67	0.20	5.37-5.57

Table 5: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Natural geology [5/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.4.2 A north-west south-east aligned gully, [5/004], measuring > 3m long, 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep, contained a single fill, [5/005], consisting of mid brownish orange silty clay, which produced Middle Bronze Age (MBA) pottery.
- 4.4.3 An unexcavated pit [5/006], measuring >0.90m long and >0.40m wide, contained a fill [5/007], consisting of mid brownish orange silty clay.
- 4.4.4 A north-west south-east aligned ditch, [5/008], measuring > 3m long, 0.67m

wide and 0.20m deep, contained a single fill, [5/009], consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt, which produced MBA pottery.

- 4.4.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [5/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 5/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.27	5.83-6.10
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.63-5.83
6/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.63
6/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.08		5.63
6/005	Fill	Of 6/004	>2.1	1.08	0.50	5.13-5.63
6/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	3.40		5.63
6/007	Fill	Of 6/006	>2.2	3.40	>0.40	5.23-5.63
6/008	Cut	Pit	0.85	0.85		5.63
6/009	Fill	Of 6/008	0.85	0.85	unexcavated	
6/010	Cut	Gully	>2	0.84		5.63
6/011	Fill	Of 6/011	>2	0.84	0.38	5.25-5.63
6/012	Cut	Gully	1.96	0.26		5.63
6/013	Fill	Of 6/012	1.96	0.26	0.20	5.43-5.63
6/014	Cut	Gully	>2	0.56		5.63
6/015	Fill	Of 6/014	>2	0.56	0.30	5.33-5.63
6/016	Cut	Gully terminus	>0.50	0.37		5.63
6/017	Fill	Of 6/016	>0.50	0.37	0.15	5.48-5.63
6/018	Cut	Posthole	0.47	0.47		5.63
6/019	Fill	Of 6/018	0.47	0.47	0.09	5.54-5.63
6/020	Cut	Posthole	0.50	0.50		5.63
6/021	Fill	Of 6/020	0.50	0.50	0.15	5.48-5.63
6/022	Cut	Pit?	0.53	0.45		5.63
6/023	Fill	Of 6/022	0.53	0.45	0.13	5.50-5.63
6/024	Cut	Posthole	0.44	0.44		5.63
6/025	Fill	Of 6/024	0.44	0.44	0.17	5.44-5.63
6/026	Cut	Pit?	0.92	0.44		5.63
6/027	Fill	Of 6/026	0.92	0.44	0.21	5.42-5.63
6/028	Cut	Posthole	0.24	0.24		5.63
6/029	Fill	Of 6/028	0.24	0.24	0.12	5.21-5.63
6/030	Cut	Pit?	0.83	0.40		5.63
6/031	Fill	Of 6/030	0.83	0.40	0.20	5.43-5.63

Table 6: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Natural geology [6/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.5.2 An east-west aligned ditch, [6/004], measuring >2.1m long, 1.08m wide and 0.50m deep, contained a single fill, [6/005], consisting of mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional manganese clumps that produced Middle Iron Age (MIA) pottery and animal bone. A partly excavated south-west north-east

aligned ditch [6/006], measuring >2.2m long, 3.40m wide and >0.4m deep, contained a fill [6/007] consisting mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks that produced LIA pot and fire cracked flint.

- 4.5.3 An unexcavated pit [6/008], measuring 0.85m in diameter, contained a fill, [6/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay. A gully [6/010], measuring >2m long, 0.84m wide and 0.38m deep, contained a single fill [6/011] consisting of mid grey silty clay that produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age). A gully [6/012] measuring 1.96m long, 0.26m wide and 0.20m deep, contained a single fill [6/013] consisting of mid grey silty sandy clay that produced no finds. A gully [6/014], measuring >2m long, 0.56m wide and 0.30m deep, contained a single fill [6/015] consisting of mid grey sandy silt that produced MBA pottery. A gully terminus [6/016], measuring >0.5m long, 0.37m wide and 0.15m deep, contained a single fill [6/017] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt that produced prehistoric pot and fire cracked flint.
- 4.5.4 A posthole [6/018] measuring 0.47m in diameter and 0.09m deep, contained a single fill [6/019] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt that produced later prehistoric pottery and fire cracked flint. A posthole [6/020] measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.15m deep, contained a single fill [6/021] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt that produce fire cracked flint. An irregular pit? [6/022], measuring 0.53m long, 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep, contained a single fill [6/023] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks that produced fire cracked flint.
- 4.5.5 A posthole [6/024] measuring 0.44m in diameter and 0.17m deep, contained a single fill [6/025] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt that produce fire cracked flint. A pit? [6/026], measuring 0.92m long, 0.44m wide and 0.21m deep, contained a single fill [6/027] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks that produced later prehistoric pottery and fire cracked flint. A posthole [6/028] measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.12m deep, contained a single fill [6/029] consisting of dark greyish brown clayey silt that produced no finds. A pit? [6/030], measuring 0.83m long, 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep, contained a single fill [6/031] consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt that produced later prehistoric.
- 4.5.6 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [6/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [6/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.6 Trench 7 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.00-6.25
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.10	5.90-6.00
7/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.90
7/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.6	0.89		5.90
7/005	Fill	Of 7/004	>2.6	0.89	Unexcavated	
7/006	Cut	Pit	>1.49	>0.32		5.90
7/007	Fill	Of 7/006	>1.49	>0.32	Unexcavated	

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Table 7: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Natural geology [7/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.6.2 An unexcavated north-west south-east aligned ditch, [7/004], measuring > 2.6m long and 0.89m wide, contained a fill, [7/005], consisting of mid brownish orange silty clay, which produced no finds.
- 4.6.3 An unexcavated pit [7/006], measuring >1.49m long and >0.32m wide, contained a fill [7/007], consisting of mid brownish orange silty clay.
- 4.6.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [7/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 7/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.7 Trench 9 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.03-6.28
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	5.88-6.03
9/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.88
9/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.78		5.88
9/005	Fill	Of 9/004	>2.2	0.78	0.31	5.57-5.88
9/006	Cut	Pit?	>1.34	>0.71		5.88
9/007	Fill	Of 9/006	>1.34	>0.71	Unexcavated	

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Natural geology [9/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.7.2 A south-west north-east aligned ditch, [9/004], measuring > 2.2m long, 0.78m wide and 0.31m deep, contained a single fill, [9/005], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay, which produced no finds.
- 4.7.3 An unexcavated pit [9/006], measuring >1.34m long and >0.71m wide, contained a fill [9/007], consisting of mid brownish orange silty clay.
- 4.7.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [9/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 9/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.8 Trench 10 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.27	6.05-6.32
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	5.87-6.05
10/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.87
10/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.3	2.40		5.87
10/005	Fill	Of 10/004	>2.3	2.40	0.68	5.19-5.87
10/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.3	2.98		5.87
10/007	Fill	Of 10/006	>2.3	2.98	1.08	4.78-5.87
10/008	Cut	Ditch	>3.5	0.90		5.87
10/009	Fill	Of 10/008	>3.5	0.90	0.14	5.73-5.87

Table 9: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Natural geology [10/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.8.2 A north-west south-east aligned ditch, [10/004], measuring > 2.3m long, 2.40m wide and 0.68m deep, contained a single fill, [10/005], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional manganese clumps, which produced no finds.
- 4.8.3 A north-east south-west aligned ditch [10/006], measuring >2.3m long, 2.98m wide and 1.08m deep, contained a single? fill [10/007], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay which produced a single sherd of pottery dated to between AD1000-1150.
- 4.8.4 A north-west south-east aligned ditch, [10/008], measuring > 3.5m long, 0.90m wide and 0.14m deep, contained a single fill, [10/009], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.8.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [10/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [10/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.9 Trench 11 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.27	6.08-6.35
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.88-6.08
11/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.88
11/004	Cut	Ditch	>2	0.91		5.88
11/005	Fill	Of 11/004	>2	0.91	0.68	5.20-5.88
11/006	Cut	Ditch	>2	0.85		5.88
11/007	Fill	Of 11/006	>2	0.85	0.66	5.22-5.88
11/008	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.65		5.88
11/009	Fill	Of 11/008	>2.2	0.65	0.30	5.58-5.88
11/010	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.50		5.88

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
11/011	Fill	Of 11/010	>2.2	0.50	0.15	5.73-5.88

Table 10: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Natural geology [11/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.9.2 An east to west aligned ditch, [11/004], measuring > 2m long, 0.91m wide and 0.68m deep, contained a single fill, [11/005], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.9.3 Closely parallel to [11/004], a second east to west aligned ditch [11/006], measuring >2m long, 0.85m wide and 0.66m deep, contained a single fill [11/007], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.9.4 A north-west south-east aligned ditch, [11/008], measuring > 2.2m long, 0.65m wide and 0.30m deep, contained a single fill, [11/009], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.9.5 Closely parallel to [11/008], a second north-west south-east aligned ditch [11/010], measuring > 2.2m long, 0.50m wide and 0.15m deep, contained a single fill, [11/011], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.9.6 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [11/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [11/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.10 Trench 12 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	6.33-6.53
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.12	6.21-6.33
12/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.21
12/004	Cut	Posthole	0.30	0.30		6.21
12/005	Fill	Of 12/004	0.30	0.30	0.13	6.08-6.21
12/006	Cut	Posthole	0.16	0.16		6.21
12/007	Fill	Of 12/006	0.16	0.16	Unexcavated	
12/008	Cut	Posthole	0.18	0.18		6.21
12/009	Fill	Of 12/008	0.18	0.18	Unexcavated	
12/010	Cut	Ditch	>3.9	1.16		6.21
12/011	Fill	Of 12/010	>3.9	1.16	0.48	5.73-6.21
12/012	Cut	Pit?	0.80	0.67		6.21
12/013	Fill	Of 12/012	0.80	0.67	Unexcavated	

Table 11: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Natural geology [12/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut

by a series of features.

- 4.10.2 A posthole, [12/004], measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.13m deep, contained a single fill, [12/005], consisting of mid grey sandy clay, which produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age). An unexcavated posthole [12/006], measuring 0.16m in diameter, contained a fill [12/007], consisting of mid grey sandy clay. An unexcavated posthole [12/008], measuring 0.18m in diameter, contained a fill [12/009], consisting of mid grey sandy clay.
- 4.10.3 A north-west south-east aligned ditch, [12/010], measuring > 2m long, 1m wide and 0.48m deep, contained a single fill, [12/011], consisting of mid grey silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.10.4 An unexcavated pit? [12/012], measuring >0.80m long and >0.67m wide, contained a fill [12/013], consisting of mid grey silty clay that produced a single sherd of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age).
- 4.10.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [12/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 12/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.11 Trench 13 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.24	6.26-6.60
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	6.11-6.26
13/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.11
13/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.55		6.11
13/005	Fill	Of 13/004	>2.2	0.55	Unexcavated	
13/006	Cut	Ditch	>3.5	0.82		6.11
13/007	Fill	Of 13/006	>3.5	0.82	Unexcavated	
13/008	Cut	Posthole	0.46	0.46		6.11
13/009	Fill	Of 13/008	0.46	0.46	Unexcavated	
13/010	Cut	Posthole	0.28	0.28		6.11
13/011	Fill	Of 13/010	0.28	0.28	Unexcavated	

Table 12: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Natural geology [13/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.11.2 An unexcavated north-west south-east aligned ditch, [13/004], measuring > 2.2m long and 0.55m wide, contained a fill, [13/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay which produced no finds. An unexcavated north-west south-east aligned ditch, [13/006], measuring > 3.5m long and 0.82m wide, contained a fill, [13/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.11.3 An unexcavated posthole [13/008], measuring 0.46m in diameter, contained a fill [13/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated posthole [13/010], measuring 0.28m in diameter, contained a fill [13/011], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.11.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [13/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 13/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.12 Trench 14 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	6.43-6.63
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	6.28-6.43
14/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.28
14/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.8	0.54		6.28
14/005	Fill	Of 14/004	>2.8	0.54	Unexcavated	
14/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.89		6.28
14/007	Fill	Of 14/006	>2.2	0.89	Unexcavated	
14/008	Cut	Posthole	>0.44	>0.27		6.28
14/009	Fill	Of 14/008	>0.44	>0.27	Unexcavated	

Table 13: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Natural geology [14/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by three features.
- 4.12.2 An unexcavated north-west south-east aligned ditch, [14/004], measuring > 2.8m long and 0.54m wide, contained a fill, [14/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay which produced no finds. An unexcavated north-west south-east aligned ditch, [14/006], measuring > 2.2m long and 0.89m wide, contained a fill, [14/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay which produced no finds.
- 4.12.3 An unexcavated posthole [14/008], measuring >0.44m long and >0.27m wide, contained a fill [14/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.12.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [14/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 14/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.13 Trench 15 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.22	6.35-6.57
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	6.20-6.35
15/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.20
15/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.7	0.30		6.20
15/005	Fill	Of 15/004	>2.7	0.30	Unexcavated	
15/006	Cut	Pit	>2	>0.47		6.20
15/007	Fill	Of 15/006	>2	>0.47	Unexcavated	
15/008	Cut	Gully	3.07			6.20
15/009	Fill	Of 15/008	3.07	0.36	Unexcavated	
15/010	Cut	Ditch	>3.6	>3		6.20
15/011	Fill	Of 15/010	3.6	>3	Unexcavated	

Table 14: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Natural geology [15/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.13.2 An unexcavated curving gully, [15/004], measuring >2.7m long and 0.30m wide, contained a fill, [15/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated pit, [15/006], measuring > 2m long and >0.47m wide, contained a fill, [15/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.13.3 An unexcavated south-west north-east aligned gully [15/008], measuring 3.07m long and 0.36m wide, contained a fill [15/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated south-east north-west aligned ditch [15/010], measuring >3.6m long and >3m wide, contained a fill [15/011], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.13.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [15/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 15/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.14 Trench 17 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	6.20-6.40
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.12	6.08-6.12
17/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.08
17/004	Cut	Ditch	>7.6	0.72		6.08
17/005	Fill	Of 17/004	>7.6	0.72	0.28	5.80-6.08
17/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.60		6.08
17/007	Fill	Upper of 17/006	>2.1	1.60	0.45	5.63-6.08
17/008	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	0.70		6.08
17/009	Fill	Of 17/008	>2.1	0.70	0.20	5.88-6.08
17/010	Cut	Ditch	>2	>2.7		6.08
17/011	Fill	Of 17/010	>2	>2.7	Unexcavated	
17/012	Cut	Pit	>1.03	0.75		6.08
17/013	Fill	Of 17/012	>1.03	0.75	Unexcavated	
17/014	Fill	Lower of 17/006	>2.1	0.30	0.27	5.35-5.63

Table 15: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.14.1 Natural geology [17/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.
- 4.14.2 A south-west north-east aligned ditch, [17/004], measuring >7.6m long, 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep, contained a fill, [17/005], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clayey silt that produced Late Saxon/med pottery and fire cracked flint. A south-west north-east aligned ditch, [17/006], measuring >2.1m long, 1.60m wide and 0.45m deep, contained an upper fill, [17/007], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay that produced pottery and fire cracked flint, and a possible primary fill [17/014] consisting of light grey silt.
- 4.14.3 A north-west south-east aligned ditch [17/008], measuring >2.1m long, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, contained a fill [17/009], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt that produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age). An unexcavated east west aligned ditch [17/010], measuring >2m long and >2.7m wide, contained a fill [17/011], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk pellets.
- 4.14.4 An unexcavated pit, [17/012], measuring > 1.03m long and >0.75m wide, contained a fill, [17/013], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.14.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [17/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [17/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.15 Trench 19 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	6.31-6.51
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.12	6.19-6.31
19/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.19
19/004	Cut	Ditch	>2	1.4		6.19
19/005	Fill	Of 19/004	>2	1.4	Unexcavated	
19/006	Cut	Ditch	>2	2.15		6.19
19/007	Fill	Of 19/006	>2	2.15	Unexcavated	

Table 16: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

- 4.15.1 Natural geology [19/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.15.2 An unexcavated east to west aligned ditch, [19/004], measuring >2m long and 1.4m wide, contained a fill, [19/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated east to west aligned ditch, [19/006], measuring > 2m long and 2.15m wide, contained a fill, [19/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks.
- 4.15.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [19/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 19/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.16 Trench 23 (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.28	6.09-6.37
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.17	5.92-6.09
23/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.92
23/004	Cut	Ditch	>3	1.44		5.92
23/005	Fill	Of 23/004	>3	1.44	Unexcavated	
23/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.3	1.75		5.92
23/007	Fill	Of 23/006	>2.3	1.75	Unexcavated	

Table 17: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 Natural geology [23/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.16.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [23/004], measuring >3m long and 1.44m wide, contained a fill, [23/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [23/006], measuring > 2.3m long and 1.75m wide, contained a fill, [23/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay.

4.16.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [23/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 23/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.17 Trench 25 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.26	6.27-6.53
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	6.09-6.27
25/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.09
25/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.59	1.18		6.09
25/005	Fill	Of 25/004	>2.59	1.18	Unexcavated	

Table 18: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Natural geology [25/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.

4.17.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [25/004], measuring >2.59m long and 1.18m wide, contained a fill, [25/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay.

4.17.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [25/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 25/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.18 Trench 30 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.30	5.36-5.66
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.11-5.36
30/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.11
30/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.52	1.13		5.11
30/005	Fill	Of 30/004	>2.52	1.13	Unexcavated	

Table 19: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Natural geology [30/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.

4.18.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [30/004], measuring >2.52m long and 1.13m wide, contained a fill, [30/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay that produced Roman pottery.

4.18.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [30/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 30/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.19 Trench 31 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.30	5.55-5.85
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.30-5.55
31/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.30
31/004	Cut	Ditch	>2	1.39		5.30
31/005	Fill	Of 31/004	>2	1.39	0.46	4.84-5.30
31/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.28	0.84		5.30
31/007	Fill	Of 31/006	>2.28	0.84	0.48	4.82-5.30

Table 20: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

- 4.19.1 Natural geology [31/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.19.2 An east to west aligned ditch, [31/004], measuring >2m long, 0.84m wide and 0.46m deep, contained a single fill, [31/005], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay that produced possibly MIA pottery. A northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [31/006], measuring > 2.3m long and 1.75m wide, contained a fill, [31/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay that produced possibly MIA pottery.
- 4.19.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [31/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 31/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.20 Trench 32 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.55-5.80
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.30	5.25-5.55
32/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.25
32/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.66		5.25
32/005	Fill	Of 32/004	>2.2	0.66	0.38	4.87-5.25
32/006	Cut	Gully	>3.2	0.45		5.25
32/007	Fill	Of 32/006	>3.2	0.45	0.20	5.05-5.25
32/008	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.84		5.25
32/009	Fill	Of 32/008	0.90	0.84	0.27	4.98-5.25
32/010	Cut	Posthole	0.26	0.23		5.25
32/011	Fill	Of 32/010	0.26	0.23	0.18	5.07-5.25
32/012	Cut	Pit	0.39	0.39		5.25
32/013	Fill	Of 32/012	0.39	0.39	Unexcavated	

Table 21: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Natural geology [32/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a series of features.

- 4.20.2 A north to south aligned ditch, [32/004], measuring >2.2m long, 0.66m wide and 0.38m deep, contained a fill, [32/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt that produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age) and fire cracked flint. A northwest to southeast aligned gully with terminus, [32/006], measuring >3.2m long, 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep, contained a fill, [32/007], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt that produced no finds.
- 4.20.3 A pit or posthole [32/008], measuring 0.90m long, 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep, contained a fill [32/009], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay that produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age) and fire cracked flint. A posthole [32/010], measuring 0.26m long, 0.23m wide and 0.18m deep, contained a fill [32/011], consisting of dark grey clayey silt that produced no finds.
- 4.20.4 An unexcavated pit, [32/012], measuring 0.39m in diameter, contained a fill, [32/013], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.20.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [32/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [32/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.21 Trench 33 (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.22	5.93-6.15
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.30	5.63-5.93
33/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.63
33/004	Cut	Ditch	>4.58	1.03		5.63
33/005	Fill	Upper of 33/004	>4.58	1.03	0.50	5.13-5.63
33/006	Fill	Basal of 33/004	>4.58	0.88	0.40	4.73-5.13

Table 22: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

- 4.21.1 Natural geology [33/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.21.2 A northwest to southeast aligned ditch with terminus, [33/004], measuring >4.58m long, 1.03m wide and 0.90m deep, contained a basal fill, [33/006], consisting of mid grey silty clay that produced no finds, and an upper fill [33/005], consisting of mid brown clayey silt that produced Iron Age (IA) pottery, worked and fire-cracked flint and burnt clay.
- 4.21.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [33/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 33/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.22 Trench 34 (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.03-6.28
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.83-6.03
34/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.83
34/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.3		5.83
34/005	Fill	Of 34/004	>2.2	1.3	0.30	5.53-5.83
34/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.72		5.83
34/007	Fill	Of 34/006	>2.2	0.72	Unexcavated	
34/008	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.33		5.83
34/009	Fill	Of 34/008	>2.2	1.33	Unexcavated	

Table 23: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

- 4.22.1 Natural geology [34/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by three features.
- 4.22.2 A northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [34/004], measuring >2.2m long, 1.3m wide and 0.30m deep, contained a single fill, [34/005], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay that produced later prehistoric pottery (Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age).
- 4.22.3 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [34/006], measuring >2.2m long and 0.72m wide, contained a fill, [34/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [34/008], measuring > 2.2m long and 1.33m wide, contained a fill, [34/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.22.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [34/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 34/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.23 Trench 35 (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.70-5.95
35/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.50-5.70
35/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.50
35/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.3	1.98		5.50
35/005	Fill	Of 35/004	>2.3	1.98	Unexcavated	
35/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	2.0		5.50
35/007	Fill	Of 35/006	>2.2	2.0	Unexcavated	

Table 24: Trench 35 list of recorded contexts

- 4.23.1 Natural geology [35/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.

- 4.23.2 An unexcavated southwest to northeast aligned ditch, [35/004], measuring >2.3m long and 1.98m wide, contained a fill, [35/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated southwest to northeast aligned ditch, [34/006], measuring > 2.2m long and 2.0m wide, contained a fill, [34/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.23.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [35/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [35/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.24 Trench 36 (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.87-6.12
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	5.72-5.87
36/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.72
36/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.3	0.32		5.72
36/005	Fill	Of 36/004	>2.3	0.32	Unexcavated	
36/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.3	0.67		5.72
36/007	Fill	Of 36/006	>2.2	0.67	Unexcavated	

Table 25: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

- 4.24.1 Natural geology [36/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.24.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [36/004], measuring >2.3m long and 0.32m wide, contained a fill, [36/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [36/006], measuring > 2.3m long and 0.67m wide, lay parallel to ditch [36/004] and contained a fill, [36/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay.
- 4.24.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [36/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [36/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.25 Trench 37 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.11-6.36
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	5.96-6.11
37/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.96
37/004	Cut	Pit	0.56	0.56		5.96
37/005	Fill	Of 37/004	0.56	0.56	Unexcavated	
37/006	Cut	Ditch	>5.9	0.37		5.96
37/007	Fill	Of 37/006	>5.9	0.37	Unexcavated	

Table 26: Trench 37 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Natural geology [37/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.

4.25.2 An unexcavated pit, [37/004], measuring 0.56m in diameter, contained a fill, [37/005], consisting of very dark greyish black silty clay from which a sherd of later prehistoric (LBA/EIA) pottery was collected. An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [37/006], (not planned) measuring > 5.9m long and 0.37m wide contained a fill, [37/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay.

4.25.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [37/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [37/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.26 Trench 39 (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	6.18-6.36
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	6.03-6.18
39/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	6.03
39/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.5	1.02		6.03
39/005	Fill	Of 39/004	>2.5	1.02	Unexcavated	

Table 27: Trench 39 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 Natural geology [39/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.

4.26.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [39/004], measuring >2.5m long and 1.02m wide contained a fill, [39/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay.

4.26.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [39/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil 39/001 consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.27 Trench 40 (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.05-6.30
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.19	5.86-6.05
40/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.86
40/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	0.96		5.86
40/005	Fill	Of 40/004	>2.1	0.96	Unexcavated	
40/006	Cut	Ditch	>2	1.21		5.86
40/007	Fill	Of 40/006	>2	1.21	Unexcavated	
40/008	Cut	Ditch	>2.5	0.82		5.86
40/009	Fill	Of 40/008	>2.5	0.82	Unexcavated	

Table 28: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Natural geology [40/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by three features.

4.27.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [40/004], measuring >2.1m long and 0.96m wide contained a fill, [40/005], consisting of mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. An unexcavated east to west aligned ditch, [40/006], measuring >2m long and 1.21m wide contained a fill, [40/007], consisting of mid grey silty clay. An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [40/008], measuring >2.5m long and 0.82m wide contained a fill, [40/009], consisting of mid grey silty clay.

4.27.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [40/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [40/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.28 Trench 41 (Figure 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.30	5.78-6.08
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.53-5.78
41/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.53
41/004	Cut	Ditch	>3.3	0.50		5.53
41/005	Fill	Of 41/004	>3.3	0.50	Unexcavated	
41/006	Cut	Ditch	>8	0.84		5.53
41/007	Fill	Of 41/006	>8	0.84	Unexcavated	
41/008	Cut	Pit	>1	>0.75		5.53
41/009	Fill	Of 41/008	>1	>0.75	Unexcavated	

Table 29: Trench 41 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Natural geology [41/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by three features.

4.28.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [41/004], measuring >3.3m long and 0.50m wide contained a fill, [41/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt. An unexcavated east to west aligned ditch, [41/006], measuring >8m long and 0.84m wide contained a fill, [41/007], consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. Ditch [41/006] was likely to be the north-westward continuation of ditch [40/004].

4.28.3 An unexcavated possible pit, [41/008], measuring >1m long and >0.75m wide contained a fill, [41/009], consisting of light grey silty clay.

4.28.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [41/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [41/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.29 Trench 43 (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.06-6.31
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.86-6.06
43/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.86
43/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.6	1.20		5.86
43/005	Fill	Of 43/004	>2.6	1.20	Unexcavated	

Table 30: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

- 4.29.1 Natural geology [43/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.29.2 An unexcavated northeast to southwest aligned ditch, [43/004], measuring >2.6m long and 1.2m wide contained a fill, [43/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.29.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [43/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [43/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.30 Trench 44 (Figure 31)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.22	6.19-6.41
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.99-6.19
44/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.99
44/004	Cut	Pit	0.39	0.39		5.99
44/005	Fill	Of 44/004	0.39	0.39	Unexcavated	
44/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.39		5.99
44/007	Fill	Of 44/006	>2.2	1.39	Unexcavated	

Table 31: Trench 44 list of recorded contexts

- 4.30.1 Natural geology [44/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.30.2 An unexcavated possible cremation pit, [44/004], measuring 0.39m in diameter, contained a fill, [43/005], consisting of dark blackish grey clayey silt with visible cremated bone.
- 4.30.3 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [44/006], measuring >2.2m long and 1.39m wide contained a fill, [44/007], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.30.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [44/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [44/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.31 Trench 46 (Figure 32)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.22	6.11-6.33
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.91-6.11
46/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.91
46/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.12	1.38		5.91
46/005	Fill	Of 46/004	>2.12	1.38	Unexcavated	

Table 32: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

- 4.31.1 Natural geology [46/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.31.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [46/004], measuring >2.12m long and 1.38m wide contained a fill, [46/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks.
- 4.31.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [46/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [46/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.32 Trench 50 (Figure 33)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	6.16-6.34
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.22	5.92-6.16
50/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.92
50/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.5	1.71		5.92
50/005	Fill	Of 50/004	>2.5	1.71	Unexcavated	

Table 33: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

- 4.32.1 Natural geology [50/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.32.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [50/004], measuring >2.12m long and 1.38m wide contained a fill, [50/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. Ditch [50/004] was likely to be the south-westward continuation of ditch [46/004].
- 4.32.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [50/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [50/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.33 Trench 54 (Figure 34)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.26	5.77-6.03
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	5.62-5.77
54/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.62
54/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.09		5.62
54/005	Fill	Of 54/004	>2.2	1.09	Unexcavated	

Table 34: Trench 54 list of recorded contexts

- 4.33.1 Natural geology [54/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.33.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [54/004], measuring >2.2m long and 1.09m wide contained a fill, [54/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. Ditch [54/004] was likely to be the north-westward continuation of ditch [55/004].
- 4.33.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [54/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [54/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.34 Trench 55 (Figure 35)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.28	5.84-6.12
55/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.10	5.74-5.84
55/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.74
55/004	Cut	Ditch	>13.3	0.64		5.74
55/005	Fill	Of 55/004	>13.3	0.64	Unexcavated	

Table 35: Trench 55 list of recorded contexts

- 4.34.1 Natural geology [55/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.34.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [55/004], measuring >13.3m long and 0.64m wide contained a fill, [55/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. Ditch [55/004] was likely to be the north-westward continuation of ditch [56/004].
- 4.34.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [55/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [55/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.35 Trench 56 (Figure 36)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.28	6.02-6.20
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.15	5.87-6.02
56/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.87
56/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.84		5.87
56/005	Fill	Of 56/004	>2.2	0.84	Unexcavated	

Table 36: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

- 4.35.1 Natural geology [56/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut a single feature.
- 4.35.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [56/004], measuring >2.2m long and 0.84m wide contained a fill, [56/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks. Ditch [56/004] was likely to be the south-eastward continuation of ditch [55/004].
- 4.35.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [56/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [56/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.36 Trench 61 (Figure 37)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	6.04-6.29
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.12	5.92-6.04
61/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.92
61/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.42		5.92
61/005	Fill	Of 61/004	>2.1	1.42	Unexcavated	
61/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	2		5.92
61/007	Fill	Of 61/004	>2.1	2	Unexcavated	

Table 37: Trench 61 list of recorded contexts

- 4.36.1 Natural geology [61/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.36.2 An unexcavated north to south aligned ditch, [61/004], measuring >2.1m long and 1.42 m wide contained a fill, [61/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt; Roman pottery was recovered from the subsoil [61/002]. An unexcavated north to south aligned ditch, [61/006], measuring >2.1m long and 2m wide contained a fill, [61/007], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.36.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [61/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [61/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.37 Trench 63 (Figure 38)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.96-6.21
63/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	5.78-5.96
63/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.78
63/004	Cut	Ditch	>2	1.54		5.78
63/005	Fill	Of 63/004	>2	1.54	Unexcavated	

Table 38: Trench 63 list of recorded contexts

- 4.37.1 Natural geology [63/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.37.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [63/004], measuring >2m long and 1.54m wide contained a fill, [63/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.37.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [63/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [63/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.38 Trench 70 (Figure 39)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.35	4.75-5.10
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	4.50-4.75
70/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	4.50
70/004	Cut	Ditch	>4.34	>0.90		4.50
70/005	Fill	Of 70/004	>4.34	>0.90	Unexcavated	

Table 39: Trench 70 list of recorded contexts

- 4.38.1 Natural geology [70/003], consisting of mid orangey brown gravelly silty clay with patches of gravel, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.38.2 An unexcavated north to south aligned ditch, [70/004], measuring >2m long and 1.54m wide contained a fill, [70/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent oyster shell.
- 4.38.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [70/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [70/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.39 Trench 82 (Figure 40)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
82/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.28	5.82-6.10
82/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.24	5.58-5.82
82/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.58
82/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.85		5.58
82/005	Fill	Of 82/004	>2.2	1.85	Unexcavated	
82/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	2.24		5.58
82/007	Fill	Of 82/006	>2.2	2.24	Unexcavated	

Table 40: Trench 82 list of recorded contexts

- 4.39.1 Natural geology [82/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by two features.
- 4.39.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [82/004], measuring >2.2m long and 1.85m wide contained a fill, [82/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks.
- 4.39.3 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [82/006], measuring >2.2m long and 2.24m wide contained a fill, [82/007], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.39.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [82/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [82/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.40 Trench 84 (Figure 41)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
84/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.26	5.67-5.93
84/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.42-5.67
84/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.42
84/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.1	1.12		5.42
84/005	Fill	Of 84/004	>2.1	1.12	Unexcavated	

Table 41: Trench 84 list of recorded contexts

- 4.40.1 Natural geology [84/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.40.2 An unexcavated northeast to southwest aligned ditch, [84/004], measuring >2.1m long and 1.12m wide contained a fill, [84/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.40.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [84/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [84/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.41 Trench 85 (Figure 42)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
85/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.24	5.26-5.50
85/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.12	5.14-5.26
85/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.14
85/004	Masonry	Kiln	>0.70	0.15	>0.15	5.14
85/005	Deposit	Spread	>4.56	>1.52	Unexcavated	5.14
85/006	Fill	Of 85/007	>2.2	>0.76	Unexcavated	
85/007	Cut	Gully	>2.2	>0.76		5.14
85/008	Cut	Pit	>15	>2		5.14
85/009	Fill	Of 41/008	>15	>2	Unexcavated	

Table 42: Trench 85 list of recorded contexts

- 4.41.1 Natural geology [85/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional gravel, was cut by three features.
- 4.41.2 A masonry structure, [85/004], measuring >0.70m long, 0.15m wide and >0.15 deep comprised at least two courses of heavily burnt probably 19th-century bricks. An unexcavated associated deposit [85/005] measuring >4.56m long and >1.52 wide consisted of dark reddish orange clayey silt with occasional gravel.
- 4.41.3 An unexcavated gully, [85/007], measuring >2.2m long and >0.76m wide contained a fill, [85/006], consisting of very dark grey clayey silt with post-

medieval CBM.

4.41.4 An unexcavated possible quarry pit, [85/008], perhaps measuring >15m long and >2m wide contained a fill, [85/009], consisting of mid grey clayey silt with occasional gravel.

4.41.5 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [85/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [85/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.42 Trench 86 (Figure 43)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
86/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.24	6.06-6.30
86/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.17	5.89-6.06
86/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.89
86/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.4	1.76		5.89
86/005	Fill	Of 86/004	>2.4	1.76	Unexcavated	

Table 43: Trench 86 list of recorded contexts

4.42.1 Natural geology [86/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.

4.42.2 An unexcavated southwest to northeast aligned ditch, [86/004], measuring >2.4m long and 1.76m wide contained a fill, [86/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.

4.42.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [86/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [86/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.43 Trench 87 (Figure 44)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
87/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.98-6.23
87/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.22	5.76-5.98
87/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.76
87/004	Cut	Ditch	>3.6	1.83		5.76
87/005	Fill	Of 87/004	>3.6	1.83	Unexcavated	

Table 44: Trench 87 list of recorded contexts

4.43.1 Natural geology [87/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.

4.43.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [87/004], measuring >3.6m long and 1.83m wide contained a fill, [87/005], consisting of mid greyish

brown clayey silt.

- 4.43.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [87/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [87/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.44 Trench 92 (Figure 45)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
92/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	6.00-6.20
92/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.80-6.00
92/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.80
92/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	1.12		5.80
92/005	Fill	Of 92/004	>2.2	1.12	Unexcavated	

Table 45: Trench 92 list of recorded contexts

- 4.44.1 Natural geology [92/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.44.2 An unexcavated southwest to northeast aligned ditch, [92/004], measuring >2.2m long and 1.12m wide contained a fill, [92/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.44.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [92/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [92/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.45 Trench 94 (Figure 46)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
94/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.25	5.87-6.12
94/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.24	5.63-5.87
94/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.63
94/004	Cut	Ditch	>2.2	0.60		5.63
94/005	Fill	Of 94/004	>2.2	0.60	Unexcavated	

Table 46: Trench 94 list of recorded contexts

- 4.45.1 Natural geology [94/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by a single feature.
- 4.45.2 An unexcavated northwest to southeast aligned ditch, [94/004], measuring >2.2m long and 0.60m wide contained a fill, [94/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.45.3 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [94/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [94/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

4.46 Trench 95 (Figure 47)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Average Height m AOD
95/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr	Tr	0.20	5.90-6.10
95/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr	0.18	5.72-5.90
95/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr	Tr	Na	5.72
95/004	Cut	Pit	>9	>2.5		5.72
95/005	Fill	Of 95/004			Unexcavated	
95/006	Cut	Ditch terminus	>6	1.5		5.72
95/007	Fill	Of 95/006	>6	1.5	Unexcavated	
95/008	Cut	Ditch terminus	>6.1	1.5		5.72
95/009	Fill	Of 95/008	>6.1	1.5	Unexcavated	

Table 47: Trench 95 list of recorded contexts

- 4.46.1 Natural geology [95/003], consisting of mid orangey brown silty clay, was cut by three features.
- 4.46.2 An unexcavated possible quarry pit, [95/004], measuring >9m long and >2.5m wide contained a fill, [95/005], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt.
- 4.46.3 An unexcavated southwest to northeast aligned ditch with terminus, [95/006], measuring >2.2m long and 2.24m wide contained a fill, [95/007], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt; Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the fill. An unexcavated southwest to northeast aligned ditch with terminus, [95/008], measuring >2.2m long and 2.24m wide contained a fill, [95/009], consisting of mid greyish brown clayey silt. Roman pottery and post-medieval CBM was recovered from the subsoil [95/002].
- 4.46.4 The sequence was overlain by subsoil [95/002], consisting of mid brown silty clay, and topsoil [95/001] consisting of dark brownish grey very silty clay.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and 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 Table 48. A single find was assigned a unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.7.2. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
2/005			5	17												
4/005			1	6									2	43		
4/009			4	19												
5/005			1	29												
5/009			2	44									25	607		
6/002			2	40												
6/005	1	13	22	188							6	2	5	294		
6/007	1	1	3	41												
6/011			19	86									4	71		
6/015	5	34	1	37									7	74		
6/019			4	11									5	89		
6/025													2	9		
6/027			3	21												
6/029													7	97		
6/031			1	4									5	39		
10/007	1	83	1	6									1	8		
12/002	2	20	2	9									1	26		
12/005			3	4												
12/013	1	18														
17/005	1	3	33	227												
17/009			8	24												
30/005			3	20												
31/005			6	99			1	90	3	31					4	220
31/007			21	208												
32/005	1	11	4	12									7	236		
32/009			6	48									5	267		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)
33/005	1	11	4	197			6	173					2	128	10	64
34/005	1	10	6	53												
37/005			5	15												
53/002	1	34	1	12												
61/001			1	10	2	45										
61/002			2	12	1	698										
85/005					3	405										
85/006					5	172										
87/002					1	159										
95/002			3	16	1	33										
Total	16	238	177	1515	13	1512	7	263	3	31	6	2	78	1988	14	284

Table 48: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced a total of 16 pieces of struck flint weighing 268g (Table 49). A small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments (2213g) were also recovered. The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet.

Context	Flake	Blade	Retouched piece	Total no
6/005	1			1
6/007	1			1
6/015	4		1	5
10/007	1			1
12/002	1	1		2
12/013	1			1
17/005			1	1
32/005	1			1
33/005	1			1
34/005	1			1
53/002			1	1
Total	12	1	3	16

Table 49: The flintwork

- 5.2.2 The small assemblage of unworked burnt flint fragments (2213g) came from 15 contexts in seven trenches (trenches 4, 6, 10, 12, 31-33). All contexts produced small quantities of burnt flint. The fill [5/009] of ditch [5/008] produced 607g. The remaining contexts produced between 9g and 294g. Overall the fragments were heavily burnt displaying cracks and a light grey or white colour. Burnt flint are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, but this small amount may relate to more recent burning events.
- 5.2.3 The assemblage of struck flint comprises 12 flakes, a blade, a possible microlith, a thumb scraper and a retouched flake. The possible microlith came from context [6/015]. It is the only piece that is entirely recorticated light blue. It is broken and displays slight post depositional edge damage. The piece may represent an obliquely blunted point. This would indicate an Early or Middle Mesolithic date. It is likely to be residual.
- 5.2.4 Another piece indicating an early prehistoric date is a blade recovered from context [12/002]. The piece is relatively fresh. It is manufactured from a relatively fine-grained flint that is stained orange. It displays parallel ridges on the dorsal surface, and is clearly the product of a blade industry. The piece indicate a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.
- 5.2.5 Scrapers are difficult to date because they can be found throughout the prehistoric period, but the thumbnail scraper from context [17/005] could be Early Bronze Age in date. Saying that, thumbnail scrapers are sometimes found in Mesolithic context too.
- 5.2.6 The bulk of the assemblage consists of flakes. The majority are irregular and crudely made. They are likely to be later prehistoric (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age). The retouched flake from context [53/002] is broken, but is may represent a fragmented backed knife, with the left edge displaying some abrupt retouch and the right edge kept unmodified. It can't be precisely dated.
- 5.2.7 Various raw materials are represented including some flint pebbles / cobbles with pitted cortex and some chalk-derived flint possibly from surface deposits. The colour of the flint varies from light to dark grey, with the occasional piece being stained to a rusty colour or recorticated to a light blue colour.
- 5.2.8 The flint assemblage provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence. No large concentrations were found. Based on morphological and technological ground, the bulk of the assemblage is likely to be late prehistoric (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age), but a possible microlithic and a blade are clearly earlier.

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Stephen Patton

Introduction

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered during evaluation, totalling 149 sherds, weighing 1.23kg, and representing approximately 41 vessels. In most instances the dating ascribed was later prehistoric as the sherds are from the time period between the Middle/Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, and the assemblage contained few diagnostic feature sherds. However, parts of the assemblage could be dated more specifically to the Iron Age. In addition, some indicative Early Bronze Age Beaker and Middle Bronze Age sherds were identified, as well as a small number of Middle Iron Age saucepan rim and base sherds.

Methodology

- 5.3.2 The pottery has been recorded and quantified in line with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). Sherds were examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric pottery has been recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series (Table 50).

Fabric	Description
FLIN 1	Moderately frequent, poorly sorted, angular with low sphericity flint temper between 0.5mm and 4mm.
FLIN 2	Commonly frequent, moderately sorted, angular with low sphericity flint temper between 0.5mm and 4mm.
FLIN 3	Very frequent, well sorted, angular with low sphericity flint temper between 0.5mm and 2mm.
FLIN 4	Sparsely frequent, poorly sorted, angular with low sphericity flint temper between 1mm and 3mm.
GROG 1	Rare to sparsely frequent Grog temper < 2mm in size.
SAGR 1	Abundant sand with sparse grog and flint temper; (G) 0.5mm - 2mm, (F) 0.5mm - 1mm.

Table 50: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics

Overview of distribution, dating and assemblage character

- 5.3.3 Prehistoric pottery was recovered from the subsoil and features in Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 12, 17, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37 and 53, with the highest quantities being from the north-east and north-west areas in Trenches 6 and 31.

Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

- 5.3.4 The pottery recovered from features in and around Trench 6 was predominantly later prehistoric Post Deverel-Rimbury, dated to between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (1150 – 500BC). The pottery assemblage from this area consisted of small abraded sherds though, and some of the pottery could also be Deverel-Rimbury from the earlier Middle Bronze Age (1500 – 1150BC). Ditch [2/004], posthole [4/004] and ditch [4/008] to the north

of the site contained pottery from the later prehistoric date range, whereas ditches [5/004] and [5/008] contained sherds indicative of the Middle Bronze Age.

- 5.3.5 Subsoil [6/002], gully [6/010], gully [6/14], post hole [6/018], pit [6/026] and pit [6/030] all contained pottery dating between the Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Pottery of this date range was also recovered in Trenches 12 and 17 to the south of this cluster.
- 5.3.6 To the north-west of the site later prehistoric pottery was also recovered from Trenches 32, 34 and 37, in ditch [32/004], post hole [32/009], ditch [34/004] and pit [37/004]. One later prehistoric rim sherd was also found in the subsoil of Trench 53.

Iron Age

- 5.3.7 Ditch [6/004] contained two residual Early Bronze Age / Beaker sherds (2600 – 1800BC), but also contained ten Iron Age sherds (500BC – AD50), some of which are diagnostic and indicate a Middle Iron Age date (400-100BC). In addition, seven sherds from this ditch appear to have some characteristics of briquetage, including white bleaching on the interior surface, although associated with a well-sorted flint-tempered pottery fabric.
- 5.3.8 Trench 31 contained 28 sherds weighing a total of 312g all dating to the Iron Age, 21 of these sherds being from ditch [31/006]. One sherd was recovered from sample <1> and the remaining six were from ditch [31/004]. Ditch terminus [33/004] in nearby Trench 33 also contained six Iron Age sherds weighing 197g.

Fabrics

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN 1	33	103	4
FLIN 2	49	351	22
FLIN 3	63	737	12
FLIN 4	1	4	1
GROG 1	2	5	1
SAGR 1	1	33	1
Grand Total	149	1233	41

Table 51: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabric

- 5.3.9 The fabrics are summarised in Table 50. A total of 145 sherds were made up of three flint tempered fabrics, with the flint sizes reducing and being better sorted in later time periods, with FLIN 1 and FLIN 2 representing the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and FLIN 3 being identified to the Iron Age. FLIN 1 and FLIN 2 are characterised by poorly and moderately sorted angular flint tempering between 0.5mm and 4mm in size, with some sherd thicknesses being indicative of the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urn tradition. FLIN

3 is characterised by well sorted frequent angular flint temper, the sherds have burnished interiors and exteriors, and the fabric is typical of the Iron Age. FLIN 4 was a sparsely flint tempered sherd which was not identifiable as being from any particular point in prehistory. GROG 1 represented two sparse to moderate grog tempered residual Beaker sherds, and SAGR 1 was a single sandy Late Iron Age sherd with sparse grog and flint temper between 0.5mm and 2mm in size.

Form and decoration

- 5.3.10 Ditches [5/004] and [5/008] in Trench 5 contained three diagnostic Deverel-Rimbury sherds from the Middle Bronze Age, identifiable by their thickness and coarse flint tempering. The three sherds from the subsoil of Trench 6 can be identified as such too.
- 5.3.11 Ditch [6/004] contained two residual early Bronze Age Beaker sherds, identifiable by the low-fired, oxidised firing, grog tempering and heavy abrading of the sherds.
- 5.3.12 Context [6/004] also contained ten Iron Age sherds, three of which are base sherds which could be refitted and identified as saucepan pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age. Seven FLIN 3 fabric sherds from this context appear to be related to briquetage as they are very light pink red in colour, with soot and salt bleaching on one side.
- 5.3.13 Ditch [31/004] contained six sherds, including one 26% complete base, and gully [31/006] contained two rim sherds which could be refitted; both this base and rim are indicative of saucepan pottery of the Middle Iron Age.

5.4 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.4.1 A small Roman assemblage of seven sherds, weighing 43g, was recovered from three evaluation contexts: fill [30/005] of ditch [30/004] and subsoil deposits [61/002] and [95/002].
- 5.4.2 All are undiagnostic bodysherds in local coarse ware fabrics, including Arun Valley black surfaced and grey wares and Rowlands Castle grey ware. None of the sherds are closely datable, although the Arun Valley wares (including the two stratified sherds from ditch [30/004] are more likely to be of broad 1st to 2nd century AD date.
- 5.4.3 A further two sherds of Roman pottery weighing 10g were recovered from context [17/005] (Luke Barber, pers comment), including fine sandy greyware and fine/medium oxidised sandy ware. Both sherds are worn and are likely to be residual.

5.5 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered 31 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 204g, from four individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 52 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by type. ? = undiagnostic of form)
10/007	Common chalk tempered, sparse quartz	LS/EM	1	4g	?x1 (oxidised, very worn)
17/005	Common chalk tempered, rare flint	LS/EM	20	104g	Cooking pots x2 (oxidised/reduced patchy, flaring and convex flaring rims)
17/005	Common chalk tempered with sparse/moderate flint	LS/EM	5	74g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised flaring rim with stepped neck)
17/005	Fine quartz tempered with moderate white flint grits	EM	3	28g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, pie crust thumbing on edge of flaring rim)
61/001	Fine sandy ware with moderate iron oxides to 0.5mm	HM	1	10g	Bowl x1 (oxidised, wide expanded flat-top rim)
95/002	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	4g	Flower pot x1 (rounded club rim)

Table 52: Pottery assemblage (LS – Late Saxon c. 850-1050; EM – Early medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LPM - Late post-medieval c. 1750-1900+)

- 5.5.2 The majority of the assemblage is of the Saxo-Norman period. The vast majority was recovered from context [17/005], which produced a relatively clean group (there was a little residual Roman pottery). The fabrics are dominated by chalk and the rims are all of fairly simple flaring type. This, together with the dominance oxidised wares and the presence of the stepped

neck vessel suggests an 11th- century date is perhaps most likely. However, the three fine quartz with white flint grit tempered sherds are somewhat better formed/fired and include a rim with pie-crust thumbing. Such types are more common in the 12th century but do appear in the 11th. Whatever the case, the small assemblage is quite fresh (unlike the contemporary sherd from context [10/007]) suggesting occupation at the site at this time.

5.5.3 Later pottery includes a single High medieval sandy ware of mid-13th- to 14th- century date (context [61/001]) and a piece of late post-medieval flower pot (context [33/005]). Both these sherds are relatively fresh but little can be concluded from these isolated sherds.

5.5.4 The pottery assemblage is small but is dominated by a relatively clean group of Saxo-Norman date that includes feature sherds. At present all the pottery should be retained so it can be assessed in the light of any material recovered during Stage 2 mitigation works.

5.6 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.6.1 A small assemblage of twenty pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 4,389g was collected from six contexts; [61/001], [61/002], [85/005], [85/006], [87/002] and [95/002]. The CBM was primarily composed of brick fragments, the majority of which was heavily reduced and vitrified. The remaining CBM consisted of several post-medieval roof tile fragments, and one piece of Roman brick.

5.6.2 The CBM was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use site specific fabric codes. These use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions: fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 53. All of the CBM has been retained should it prove useful for future works.

Fabric	Description
R1	Fine orange fabric with abundant cream streaking and marbling and moderate to common medium to very coarse deep orange iron rich inclusions.
B1	Orangey red fabric with common fine black speckles, lightly micaceous, sparse to moderate coarse to very coarse dark red oxidised material, and some cream streaking and occasional very coarse cream pellets.
B2	Orange micaceous fabric with sparse to moderate medium quartz, and occasional deeper orange oxidised material. Similar to MOLA 3033.
T1	Orange fabric with occasional to sparse cream streaks, sparse medium to coarse red oxidised material and sparse to moderate fine quartz.
T2	Orange fine fabric with moderate to common fine to medium quartz, and sparse medium to very coarse oxidised material.
T3	Deep orange fine fabric with common medium/coarse quartz, occasional coarse calcareous material and oxidised material.

Table 53: Fabric descriptions

- 5.6.3 The piece of Roman CBM was found in context [61/002]. Although a technical measurement was not possible because one surface had spalled off, the thickness would be <44 mm which is within the range for Roman bricks.
- 5.6.4 Fourteen fragments of brick were recovered, eleven of which were vitrified and almost fully reduced. These came from contexts [85/005 and 85/006]. Several of these bricks had been vitrified to the point of glaze on one or more surfaces, indicating a very high temperature. Three of these bricks had characteristics which indicate a 19th century date (sharp consistent arrises and neat regular form). Two of these were too vitrified and reduced to identify the fabric but the third had a B1 fabric; all three were found in context [85/005]. The remaining brick had a B2 fabric but too few diagnostic characteristics were present to date any of the B2 bricks beyond being post-medieval. Two conjoined B2 fragments from [85/005] had an unusually flinty mould sand.
- 5.6.5 Four pieces of roof tile were collected from contexts [61/001], [87/002] and [95/002]. Their fabrics were not temporally distinctive, however their neat and consistent form suggest a post-medieval rather than medieval date range.

5.7 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage of fired clay weighing 284g was recovered from two separate contexts. The assemblage was briefly assessed by eye for form and fabric. Two fabrics were observed (Table 54).

Fabric	Description
1	Fine sand tempered clay with ?grog inclusions
2	Silty with sparse organic voids

Table 54: Fired clay fabric descriptions

- 5.7.2 Ditch fill [31/005] produced two very well fired fragments from the lower part of a triangular weight (RF<1>) with unperforated surviving apices in Fabric 1. The third apex is missing but the pieces possibly derive from a form similar to Danebury Type 2 (Poole 1984 no 7.65) which is perforated through the triangular face rather than the sides at one corner only. The small size of the weight (width 92mm+) is also comparable to the Danebury example. Two small undiagnostic fragments in Fabric 2 also came from this context.
- 5.7.3 Ditch fill [33/005] produced ten fragments in Fabric 2. The fragments exhibit prepared/ smoothed outer surfaces, clearly once forming part of a larger object, however they are low fired and abraded and could not be refitted therefore are undiagnostic of form.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The evaluation recovered just seven pieces of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 55 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Type	No	Weight	Comments
31/005	Brown-grey quartzite	1	90g	Irregular
33/005	Light grey friable Tertiary fine/medium silt	2	40g	Pebble fragment
33/005	Coarse quartzose silt	1	8g	Irregular
33/005	Hard fine silt/quartzite	3	118g	Cobble fragments

Table 55: Stone assemblage

- 5.8.2 All of the stone consists of pieces unmodified by man. The types themselves, although not originally local geologically are likely to have been available in the area naturally following transportation by marine and fluvial forces. The stone is naturally available to the general area and contains no worked pieces. As such it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The material is summarised in Table 56. Context [31/005] produced three weathered pieces (32g) of pale grey aerated fuel ash slag with some surface vitrification. This type of slag can be produced by any high temperature process including domestic hearths and is therefore not an indication of metalworking. The slag is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

Context	Type	No	Weight	Comments
31/005	Brown-grey quartzite	1	90g	Irregular
33/005	Light grey friable Tertiary fine/medium silt	2	40g	Pebble fragment
33/005	Coarse quartzose silt	1	8g	Irregular
33/005	Hard fine silt/quartzite	3	118g	Cobble fragments

Table 56: Metallurgical material assemblage

5.10 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.10.1 An assemblage of 10 bone specimens weighing approximately 3g in total was analysed from the evaluation. A total of 6 poorly preserved fragments of cattle teeth were retrieved from context [6/005], the fill of a ditch. Four fragments of indeterminate burnt bone were recovered from bulk sample <1> from context [31/005], the fill of a ditch. The specimens had been calcined, indicating they were exposed to high temperature heat.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Two samples were taken during the evaluation to aid recovery of environmental remains as well as to assist recovery of artefacts. Samples derive from two ditch features in an area where the water table is high and the deposits are intermittently waterlogged. It was suggested that uncharred botanical remains may survive in the lower-most, sealed deposits of these ditches. Charcoal fragments were also observed during excavation. Based on ceramics and worked flint within the deposits, [31/005] (sample <1>) is spot dated to the Middle Iron Age while [33/005] (sample <2>) returned a broader Iron Age spot date.

6.2 Methods

- 6.2.1 Samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flots and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residues, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental remains and artefacts (Table 57).
- 6.2.2 Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and the contents recorded in Table 58. Plant macrofossils are compared with reference specimens and atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 Sample <1> [31/005] produced no flot although the residue contained small quantities of charcoal, burnt bone, CBM, pottery and fire cracked flint. Uncharred botanical remains such as seeds, wood or roots were absent.
- 6.3.2 The flot from sample <2> [33/005] was small (<5ml) and consisted predominantly of uncharred vegetation and sediment. The uncharred component comprised fine rootlets, small twigs and occasional fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) seeds. Fragments of charcoal were noted in both the flot and residue and although these were primarily small and infrequent, some fragments measuring >4mm were recovered from the residue. Charcoal fragments displayed a high degree of sediment encrusting and percolation which can be indicative of repeated saturation as a result of fluctuations in the watertable. This sample also produced a small amount of CBM and fire cracked flint.

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 Sampling revealed a very limited assemblage of poorly preserved wood charcoal. These fragments displayed some evidence for deposition of fine sediments causing sediment infiltration and encrusting that supports the onsite evidence for ground saturation associated with the known high water table in this low lying area. Such sites have potential to preserve organic remains such

as uncharred plants if the deposits remains sufficiently well sealed, saturated and anaerobic. In this instance, however, only a few uncharred seeds of fat hen, a weed typical of waste and cultivated land, were identified.

- 6.4.2 With the exception of a few poorly preserved burnt bone fragments no other environmental remains were recovered from the samples. In the absence of significant environmental remains it is not possible to characterise the arable land use, the local vegetation or fuel exploitation. The evidence for ground saturation does suggest the area has good potential to preserve a more diverse array of botanical remains and perhaps other organics and any further work in the area should develop a sampling strategy to target well sealed, primary deposits.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	31/005	Ditch	40			*	<1	*	1g	CBM (* / 6g); Pottery (* / 5g); FCF (** / 179g)
2	33/005	Ditch Terminus	40	**	1	**	<1			CBM (** / 27g); FCF (* / 46g)

Table 57: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Context / Deposit Type	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm
Ditch	no flot								
Ditch Terminus	4	5	5	40	~60	* <i>Chenopodium album</i>			**

Table 58: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The site occupied two fields divided by a broad ditch. Trenches 1-28 were located in the north-eastern 'L' shaped field on ground gently sloping down from 6.6m AOD in the south-east to 4.7m AOD in the northwest. The northern boundary of the field runs along the edge of a previous course of a feeder channel of the Pagham Rife. Trenches 30-98 were located in the larger south-western field on largely flat ground between 6m and 6.5m AOD that sloped down to 5.5m AOD to Pagham Road on its western boundary.
- 7.1.2 A concentration of prehistoric features was identified in the north of the 'L' shaped field at between 5.2m-6.5m AOD (Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 17). Two linear features in Trench 5 produced MBA pottery, postholes and linear features in Trenches 2, 4, 12 and 17 produced LBA/EIA pottery, while Trench 6 produced a range of material dating from MBA to LIA.
- 7.1.3 A second perhaps associated (see para 7.3.3 below) concentration of prehistoric features was identified on the western side of the site at between 5.8m-6.3m AOD (Trenches 31, 32, 33, 34 and 37). Two ditches in Trench 31 produced MIA pottery and a ditch in Trench 33 produced Iron Age pottery, while features in Trenches 32, 34 and 37 produced LBA/EIA pottery. An unexcavated and undated small pit in Trench 44 apparently contained a significant quantity of burnt bone and was perhaps a cremation of probable prehistoric date.
- 7.1.4 Elements of a post-medieval field system that correlate with the Tithe Map (Figure 48) were identified (Trenches 10?, 40, 41, 46, 50, 54, 55, 56 and 83) together with a kiln in Trench 85 and associated features (Trenches 85 and 95).
- 7.1.5 Dated features from other periods comprised three possibly Roman ditches (Trenches 30, 61 and 95), and two ditches which produced Late Saxon/medieval pottery (Trenches 10 and 17). A significant number of undated, predominantly linear features in the eastern-central and southern parts of the site could not be excavated due to flooding or waterlogging and did not apparently correlate with mapped post-medieval field boundaries; these features consequently remain undated. A small assemblage of predominantly undiagnostic worked flint included a residual possible microlith.
- 7.1.6 In all areas of the site natural geology or archaeological features were directly overlain by subsoil of c. 0.15m in depth and topsoil of c. 0.25m in depth.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The depth of topsoil did not exceed 0.30m and directly overlay a subsoil generally of between 0.15 and 0.20m in depth; the subsoil directly overlay the fills of archaeological features or natural geology. Due to waterlogged conditions it was often difficult to identify the junction of the topsoil and subsoil, and it is likely that much of the unit described as subsoil was in fact the lower part of a well-developed ploughsoil.

- 7.2.2 The surface of the underlying natural geology showed widespread evidence of plough scarring and it was clear that archaeological features had been truncated. This suggests that ongoing use of the site for arable farming is likely to further truncate the underlying archaeology. No other evidence of significant modern disturbance was noted.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Mesolithic - EIA

- 7.3.1 The earliest identified remains on the site was a residual possible microlith recovered from a probably Middle Bronze Age (MBA) gully [6/015]. The piece may represent an obliquely blunted point with an Early or Middle Mesolithic date. A small assemblage of predominantly undiagnostic worked flint probably comprised material from the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (LBA) / Early Iron Age (EIA).

Early Bronze Age (EBA)- Middle Bronze Age (MBA)

- 7.3.2 Middle Iron Age ditch (MIA) [6/004] contained two residual EBA / Beaker sherds dating to 2600 – 1800BC. Only two features produced MBA material: ditch [5/004] and ditch [5/008] in Trench 5. The alignments indicated that ditch [5/004] was likely to have been the north-western continuation of LBA/ Early Iron Age (EIA) ditch [6/010] suggesting continuous occupation of the immediate area from the MBA through to the LBA/EIA.

Late Bronze Age (LBA) / Early Iron Age (EIA)

- 7.3.3 A total of fourteen features comprising 8 ditches or gullies, 5 postholes and one pit were dated by pottery to this period. The features were identified over eight trenches and formed two distinct concentrations: in Trenches 2, 4, 6, 12 and 17 in the north-east of the site and in Trenches 32, 34 and 37 in the west of the site. The intervening area was not included in the evaluation as it would not be significantly impacted by the proposed development. It is possible therefore that the two concentrations are opposite ends of the same band of occupation that might have continued through the unevaluated area.
- 7.3.4 All the linear features were aligned northwest to southeast or northeast to southwest, suggesting that they may represent elements of a coaxial field system. The alignment of ditch [6/010] and undated ditch [7/004] suggested they were elements of the same field boundary ditch, that perhaps continued in a north-westerly direction through Trench 5 as MBA ditch [5/004] (see above). Undated ditches [11/008] and [12/010] perhaps represented a northeast to southwest element of the field system; if this were the case blank Trench 8 would have been located in the centre of a field measuring c. 60m wide.
- 7.3.5 More permanent occupation may have been centred on Trench 6 where three dated postholes ([6/018], [6/026] and [6/030]) and four probably associated undated postholes ([6/020], [6/022], [6/024] and [6/028]) and an undated gully

terminus [6/016] were closely grouped. A significant quantity of fire-cracked flint together with a small quantity of bone was recovered from the feature group.

- 7.3.6 A small pit [37/004] was unexcavated but contained sherds of a single vessel dated to the LBA/EIA. An undated small pit [44/004] was unexcavated but apparently contained a significant quantity of burnt bone and was perhaps a cremation.

Iron Age

- 7.3.7 Two ditches ([31/004] and [31/006] in Trench 31 and ditch [6/004] produced Middle Iron Age (MIA) pottery together with a loom weight from [31/004], while ditch [33/004] in Trench 33 produced Iron Age pottery. It is interesting to note that the only dated east to west aligned ditches [6/004] and [31/004] produced a possible MIA date, perhaps suggesting a change from the northwest to southeast/northeast to southwest alignment of the earlier prehistoric ditches.
- 7.3.8 Ditch [6/006] lay c. 10m to the south of MIA ditch [6/004] and produced a sherd of Late Iron Age (LIA) pottery, the only pottery of this date from the site, together with residual LBA/EIA material. The proximity of these features perhaps suggests a continuity of Iron Age occupation in the immediate area.

Roman

- 7.3.9 Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of three ditches ([30/004], [61/004] and [95/006]) together with a piece of Roman brick from subsoil [61/002]. Ditch [95/006] terminated c. 0.5m from the terminal of ditch [95/008] which was of very similar character and dimensions and was almost certainly contemporary. The arrangement of ditches [95/006] and [95/008] strongly suggested a narrow entranceway perhaps associated with stock management. Due to ground conditions none of the features could be excavated.
- 7.3.10 Although the ditches were widely separated, their southwest to northeast or southeast to northwest alignments perhaps suggested that they were elements of an extensive coaxial field system or a large stock enclosure.

Late Saxon/medieval

- 7.3.11 Only two features, both ditches, produced Late Saxon/medieval pottery. Ditch [10/006] produced a single sherd of pottery of this period and correlated with a field boundary shown on the Plan of the Manor of Pagham of 1786 and the Yeakell and Gardners' map of 1778-1783. Although the pottery may have been residual, its presence perhaps suggests an early inception date for this element of the later field system (see below).
- 7.3.12 A pottery group of Saxo-Norman date that included feature sherds was recovered from ditch [17/004], which ran c. 30m to the east of and broadly parallel to ditch [10/006]. One sherd of mid-13th- to 14th- century date was collected from the topsoil [61/001] in Trench 61.

Post-medieval

- 7.3.13 Four elements of a post-medieval field system that correlated with the Pagham Tithe Map of 1847 (Figure 48) were identified: ditch [40/004]/[41/006], [46/004]/[50/004], [54/004]/[55/004]/[56/004] and [82/004]. These four field boundaries can be traced back to the Plan of the Manor of Pagham of 1786 (DBA, Orion 2015; Fig 3) and the Yeakell and Gardners' map of 1778 (*ibid*; Figure 4). A further two elements of the field system [17/010]/[19/006] and [10/006] correlate with field boundaries shown on the 18th-century mapping but not on the Tithe Map.
- 7.3.14 Although none of the post-medieval ditches were sampled, those ditch fills that could be clearly observed, contained frequent chalk flecking. This was presumably the result of marling over a long period whereby chalk pellets had become incorporated in the old ploughsoil that had settled into the tops of the ditches before final infilling. No chalk flecking was present in the modern topsoil or subsoil. A single sherd of Late Saxon/medieval pottery was recovered from ditch [10/006] which, although it may have been residual, perhaps suggests an early inception date for this element of the field system.
- 7.3.15 A brick-built brick or tile kiln [85/004], probably dating to the 19th-century, was identified in Trench 85. A spread [85/005] and a gully [85/006] that produced similarly dated CBM were probably associated. Two nearby large pits [85/008] and [95/004] were probably clay extraction pits that served the kiln. Modern day surface topography strongly suggests the presence of an infilled quarry pit or similar in this vicinity. Ditch [70/004] in Trench 70 contained very frequent oyster shell, which was a major ingredient in the production of lime mortar in the medieval/post-medieval period, suggesting the proximity of a lime kiln. This group of features lay close to Pagham Road, presumably to facilitate the transport of the finished bricks or tiles.

Undated

- 7.3.16 Due to excessively wet ground conditions a large proportion of the features that were identified could not be excavated. These features were almost all ditches, as small discrete features could only be discerned if exposed during periods of favourable weather. The alignments of these ditches are not automatically indicative of period as the vast majority of linear features, whether prehistoric, Roman or post-medieval, both dated and undated, were orientated northwest to southeast or northeast to southwest. However, a number of the unexcavated and undated ditches have been assigned to the post-medieval period on the evidence of historic mapping.
- 7.3.17 Undated discrete features and small gullies in the area of Trenches 4-17 were likely to be associated with the prehistoric activity recorded in that area. Undated ditches in the same area may have been elements of the proposed prehistoric field system.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 The general aims of the evaluation have been met insofar as the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of archaeological remains have been assessed and reported on to enable appropriate mitigation methods. The current fieldwork has demonstrated that the site has been subject to disturbance as a result of ploughing but remains otherwise reasonably well preserved.
- 7.4.2 Site-specific research aims were proposed below with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF):
- *Colonisation and occupation issues: To what degree is the region a crossroads or a backwater in terms of UP and early Mesolithic occupation patterns [SERF, Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic]*
- 7.4.3 The only remains from these periods was a possible microlith that was residual in a Bronze Age context, and showed a level of patination that suggested that it had been exposed on the ground surface at some time prior to excavation. In view of the paucity of evidence therefore, this research aim cannot be advanced.
- *The evolution of settlement [SERF, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age]*
- 7.4.4 Trenches 5 and 6 produced prehistoric pottery that spanned at least 1700 years, from the EBA, MBA, LBA/EIA, MIA and the LIA. There was no evidence however that the occupation was continuous. Although the EBA Beaker pottery was residual, as was undoubtedly some of the other material, this represents a remarkably long span of human activity in a single location. This begs the question; what was so special about this location?
- 7.4.5 It has already been suggested that the northern edge of the site by Sefter Road runs close to the previous course of a tributary stream of the Pagham Rife. The main evidence for this comes from modern mapping (Orion 2015, Figure 8) which shows a sinuous channel containing a narrow stream flowing westwards from Sefter Bottom towards the Pagham Rife. The course of the stream is less clear to the east of Sefter Bottom where it has been extensively canalised before passing beneath Sefter Road.
- 7.4.6 This focus of prehistoric activity seems to lie in a northeast to southwest band along the edge of the watercourse, on gently rising ground at c. 6m AOD. This layout also corresponds with the edge of a tongue of sand and gravel Raised Beach Deposits in the same alignment. Although the Park Gate type brickearth into which the prehistoric features were cut was extremely fertile, it was also prone to waterlogging. The proximity of a body of sand and gravel was likely to have greatly improved local drainage. It is also possible that the Raised Beach Deposits might have been a source of flint raw material.
- 7.4.7 In conclusion, the precise location of the prehistoric focus seems to have been the result of a number of factors comprising topography, hydrology, drainage, soil type, a possible flint source as well as the wide range of resources to be

found in a riparian environment.

- *Landscape, environment and settlement evidence [SERF, Roman]*

7.4.8 Only three, perhaps four ditches were identified with Roman finds and these are interpreted as probable elements of a field system. Given the lack of evidence for more focussed settlement activity at this time, it is likely that the site was part of the wider Roman agricultural landscape already recorded across the Coastal Plain.

- An understanding of the multifaceted landscape [SERF, post-medieval and modern periods]

7.4.9 The site boundaries, as defined by Pagham Road, Hook Lane and Sefton Road, have changed little since they were mapped by Yeakell and Gardner in 1778. By 1847, the 1778 layout of arable fields had altered very little, with only two changes apparent. By 1880, what had been eight separate fields one hundred years before, have merged to become three. The present day layout consists of only two arable fields. This pattern of field aggrandisement is typical on the fertile brickearth soils of the Lower Coastal Plain and reflects the profound change in agricultural practices brought about by the Industrial Revolution.

7.5 Updated Research Agenda

7.5.1 As archaeological activity that spans the period between the LBA/EIA and the MIA/LIA has been tentatively identified in a relatively small area of the site, can any evidence be found for the climatic instability registered across Europe that reached its peak at c. 700BC? (Brown 2008, 8).

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The evaluation comprised ninety-one trial trenches. Other than plough scarring, which had compromised some archaeological features, subsoil and topsoil horizons were intact and no significant truncation was detected.

7.6.2 Two areas of prehistoric activity were identified; one in the north-eastern part of the site, another in the western-central part. These two areas of activity may join one another, but no trenches were located in the intervening area as there is no proposed development in that part of the site. The archaeological evidence is largely of ditches and gullies, but some discrete features and a possible (unexcavated and undated) cremation, along with a range of prehistoric pottery suggest nearby Early Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation. A small assemblage of predominantly undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint, including a possible residual Mesolithic microlith, was also recovered. Further undated and/or unexcavated, predominantly linear features in the eastern-central and southern parts of the site that do not apparently correlate with mapped post-medieval field boundaries may also be prehistoric.

7.6.3 Some Roman and medieval activity is also suggested by occasional finds of Roman and medieval date, and elements of a post-medieval field system correlate with the Tithe Map along with a kiln and associated features found in

the southern part of the site.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Rob Bourn of Orion Heritage for commissioning the work and for his assistance throughout the project, and James Kenny, the Archaeology Officer for Chichester District Council for his guidance and monitoring. The evaluation was directed by Greg Priestley-Bell. Lauren Gibson produced the figures for this report; Paul Mason managed the fieldwork, Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	N/a				
Site code	HKL19				
Project code	190049				
Planning reference	P/6/17/OUT				
Site address	Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex				
District/Borough	Arun				
NGR (12 figures)	489554 099202				
Geology	London Clay Formation (clay silt and sand) with overlying River Terrace Deposits and Raised Beach Deposits				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	04/11/2019 – 10/12/2019				
Sponsor/client	Orion Heritage				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell				
Period summary		Mesolithic		Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	medieval	post-medieval	
Project summary	<i>The evaluation comprised ninety-one trial trenches. Other than plough scarring, which had compromised some archaeological features, subsoil and topsoil horizons were intact and no significant truncation was detected.</i> <i>Two areas of prehistoric activity were identified; one in the north-eastern part of the site, another in the western-central part. These two areas of activity may join one another, but no trenches were located in the intervening area as there is no proposed development in that part of the site. The archaeological evidence is largely of ditches and gullies, but some discrete features and a possible (unexcavated and undated) cremation, along with a range of prehistoric pottery suggest nearby Early Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation. A small assemblage of predominantly undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint, including a possible residual Mesolithic microlith, was also recovered. Further undated and/or unexcavated, predominantly linear features in the eastern-central and southern parts of the site that do not apparently correlate with mapped post-medieval field boundaries may also be prehistoric.</i> <i>Some Roman and medieval activity is also suggested by occasional finds of Roman and medieval date, and elements of a post-medieval field system correlate with the Tithe Map along with a kiln and associated features found in the southern part of the site.</i>				

Oasis Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-381001

Project details

Project name Land off Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Short description of the project

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Archaeology South-East on land off Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex. The evaluation comprised ninety-one trial trenches. Other than plough scarring, which had compromised some archaeological features, subsoil and topsoil horizons were intact and no significant truncation was detected.

Two areas of prehistoric activity were identified; one in the north-eastern part of the site, another in the western-central part. These two areas of activity may join one another, but no trenches were located in the intervening area as there is no proposed development in that part of the site. The archaeological evidence is largely of ditches and gullies, but some discrete features and a possible (unexcavated and undated) cremation, along with a range of prehistoric pottery suggest nearby Early Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation. A small assemblage of predominantly undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint, including a possible residual Mesolithic microlith, was also recovered. Further undated and/or unexcavated, predominantly linear features in the eastern-central and southern parts of the site that do not apparently correlate with mapped post-medieval field boundaries may also be prehistoric.

Some Roman and medieval activity is also suggested by occasional finds of Roman and medieval date, and elements of a post-medieval field system correlate with the Tithe Map along with a kiln and associated features found in the southern part of the site.

Project dates Start: 04-11-2019 End: 10-12-2019

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes 190049 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes HKL19 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type DITCHES Bronze Age

Monument type DITCHES Iron Age

Monument type DITCHES Roman

Monument type	POSTHOLES Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Post medieval
Significant Finds	POT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Early medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN PAGHAM Land off Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex
Postcode	PO21 3
Study area	19 Hectares
Site coordinates	SZ 89554 99202 50.784897191547 -0.729471415098 50 47 05 N 000 43 46 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.7m Max: 6.7m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Orion Heritage
Project design originator	Archaeology South East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orion Heritage
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic"

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

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological evaluation on land off Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Priestley-Bell, G.

Other bibliographic details Report number 2019379

Date 2020

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or publication Portslade

Description A4 booklet

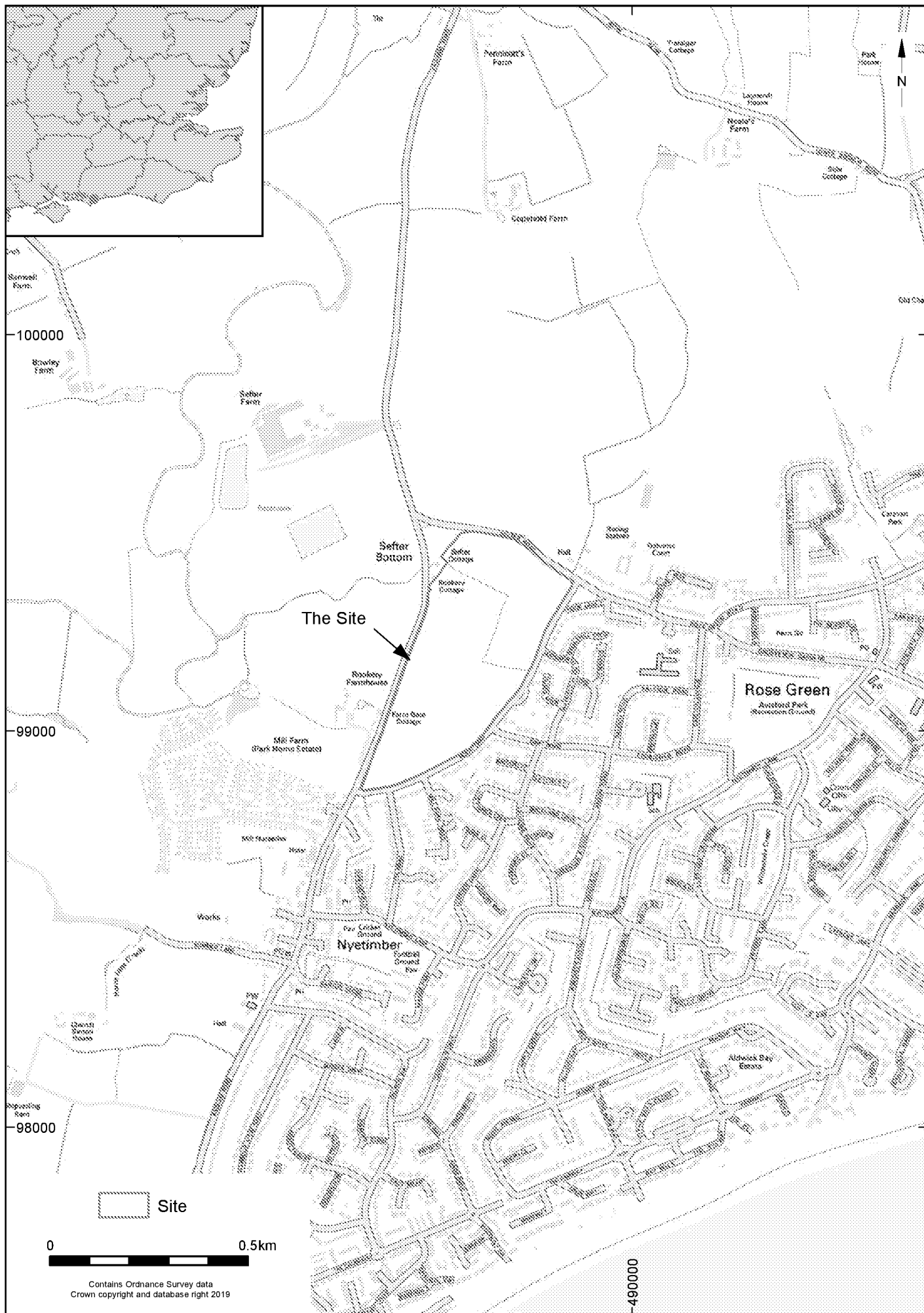
Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

Entered on 16 January 2020

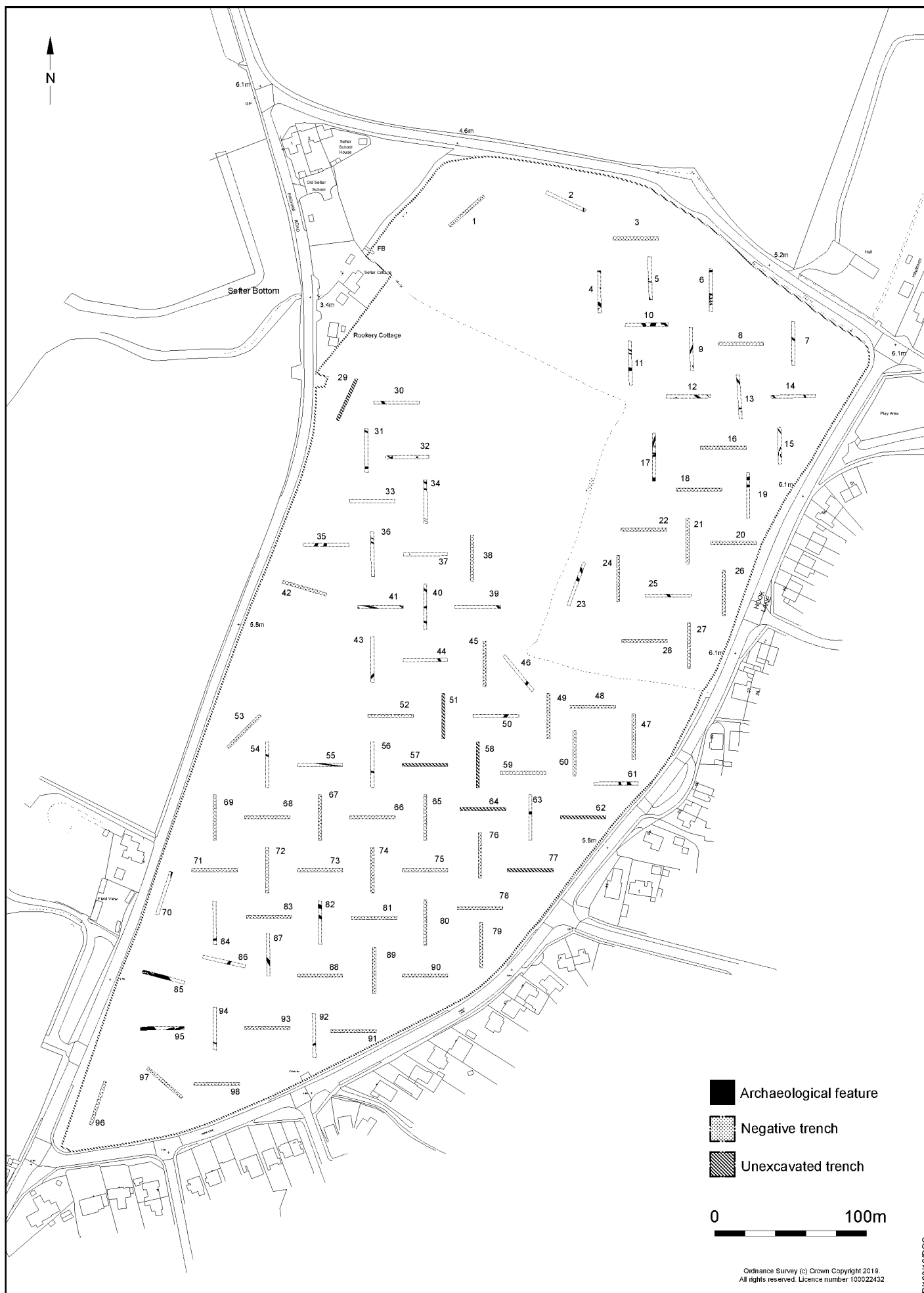
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

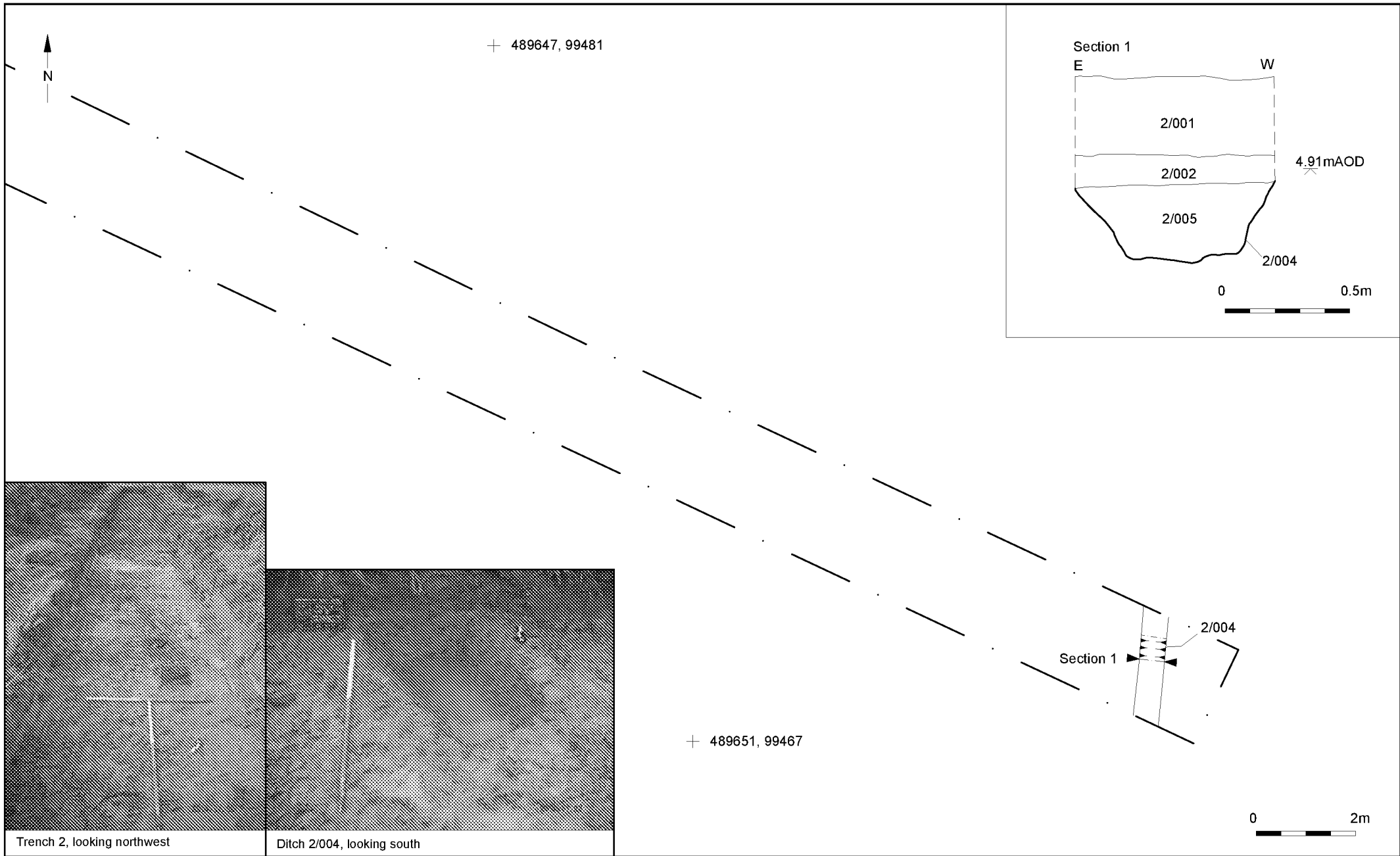
Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	4.44-4.70
T1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	4.34-4.44
T1	1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	4.34
T3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	5.31-5.59
T3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17	5.14-5.31
T3	3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.14
T8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	6.09-6.27
T8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	5.99-6.09
T8	8/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.99
T16	16/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.30-6.50
T16	16/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	6.15-6.30
T16	16/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.15
T18	18/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.21	6.30-6.51
T18	18/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	6.18-6.30
T18	18/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.18
T20	20/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	6.48-6.73
T20	20/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	6.32-6.48
T20	20/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.32
T21	21/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	6.28-6.55
T21	21/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.08-6.28
T21	21/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.08
T22	22/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	6.21-6.48
T22	22/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.01-6.21
T22	22/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.01
T24	24/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	6.22-6.44
T24	24/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	6.04-6.44
T24	24/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.04
T26	26/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27	6.32-6.59
T26	26/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	6.17-6.32
T26	26/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.17
T27	27/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.36-6.56
T27	27/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	6.18-6.36
T27	27/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.18
T28	28/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	6.19-6.44
T28	28/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.99-6.29
T28	28/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.99
T38	38/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.26-6.46
T38	38/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.06-6.26
T38	38/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.06
T42	42/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	5.54-5.79
T42	42/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	5.39-5.54
T42	42/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.39
T45	45/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	6.03-6.29
T45	45/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.83-6.06
T45	45/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.83
T47	47/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.16-6.36
T47	47/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	6.01-6.16
T47	47/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.01

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Max Length m	Max Width m	Deposit Thickness m (average)	Height m AOD (average)
T48	48/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	6.18-6.43
T48	48/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	6.02-6.18
T48	48/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	6.02
T49	49/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	6.14-6.37
T49	49/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	5.99-6.14
T49	49/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.99
T52	52/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	6.00-6.20
T52	52/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	5.82-6.00
T52	52/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.82
T53	53/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	5.74-5.89
T53	53/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	5.56-5.74
T53	53/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.56
T59	59/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	5.97-6.22
T59	59/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	5.85-5.97
T59	59/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.85
T60	60/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	6.11-6.36
T60	60/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	5.96-6.11
T60	60/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.96
T65	65/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	5.84-6.12
T65	65/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.06	5.78-5.84
T65	65/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.78
T66	66/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.93-6.13
T66	66/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	5.83-5.93
T66	66/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.83
T67	67/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.87-6.07
T67	67/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	5.75-5.87
T67	67/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.75
T68	68/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	5.69-5.92
T68	68/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	5.53-5.69
T68	68/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.53
T69	69/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	5.54-5.76
T69	69/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	5.39-5.54
T69	69/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.39
T71	71/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.40-5.60
T71	71/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.20-5.40
T71	71/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.20
T72	72/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	5.66-5.88
T72	72/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.19	5.47-5.66
T72	72/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.47
T73	73/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	5.85-6.07
T73	73/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.65-5.85
T73	73/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.65
T74	74/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20	5.93-6.13
T74	74/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	5.83-5.93
T74	74/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.83
T75	75/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	5.89-6.19
T75	75/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	5.79-5.89
T75	75/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	Na	5.79
T76	76/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22	6.00-6.22
T76	76/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	5.85-6.00

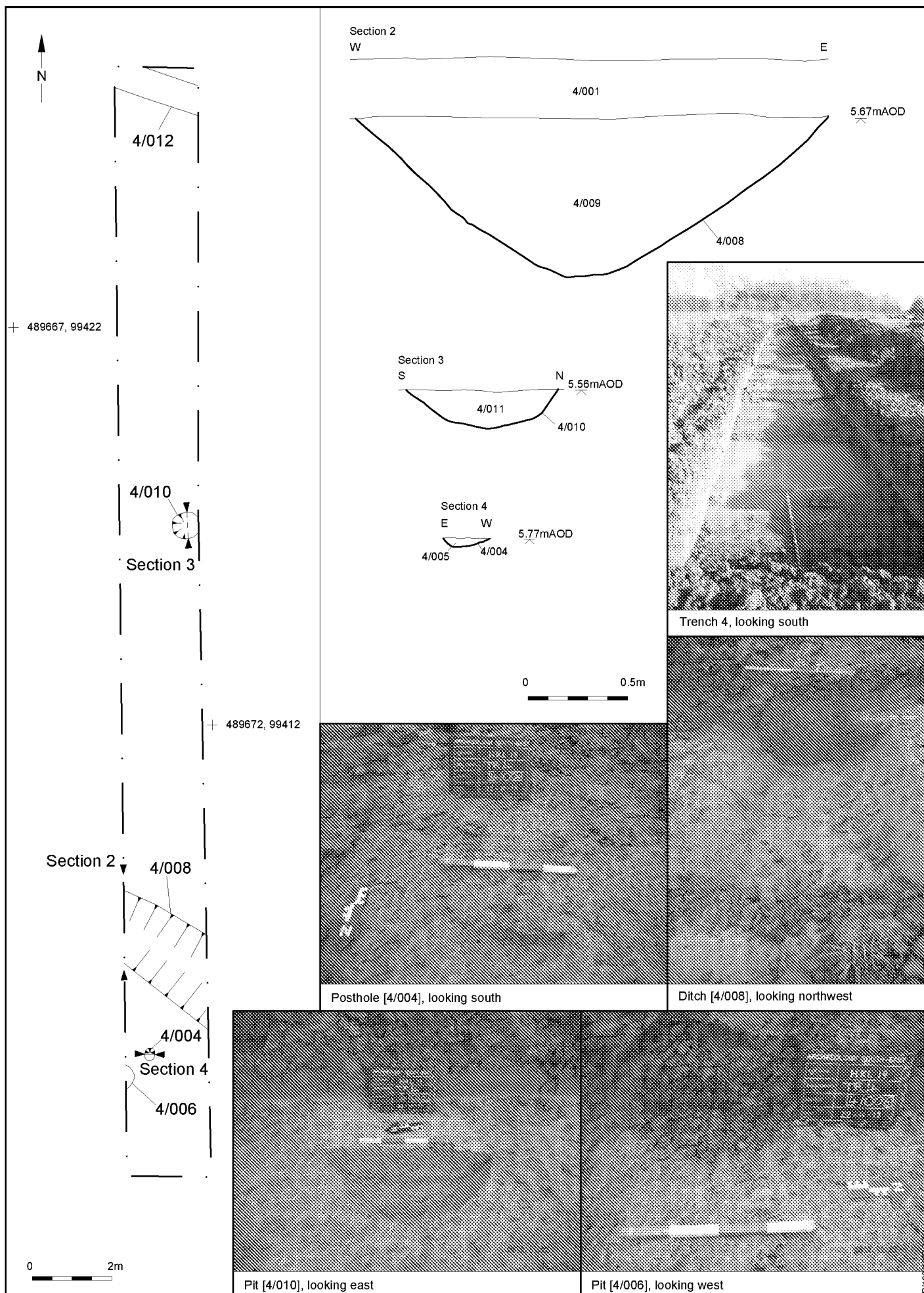


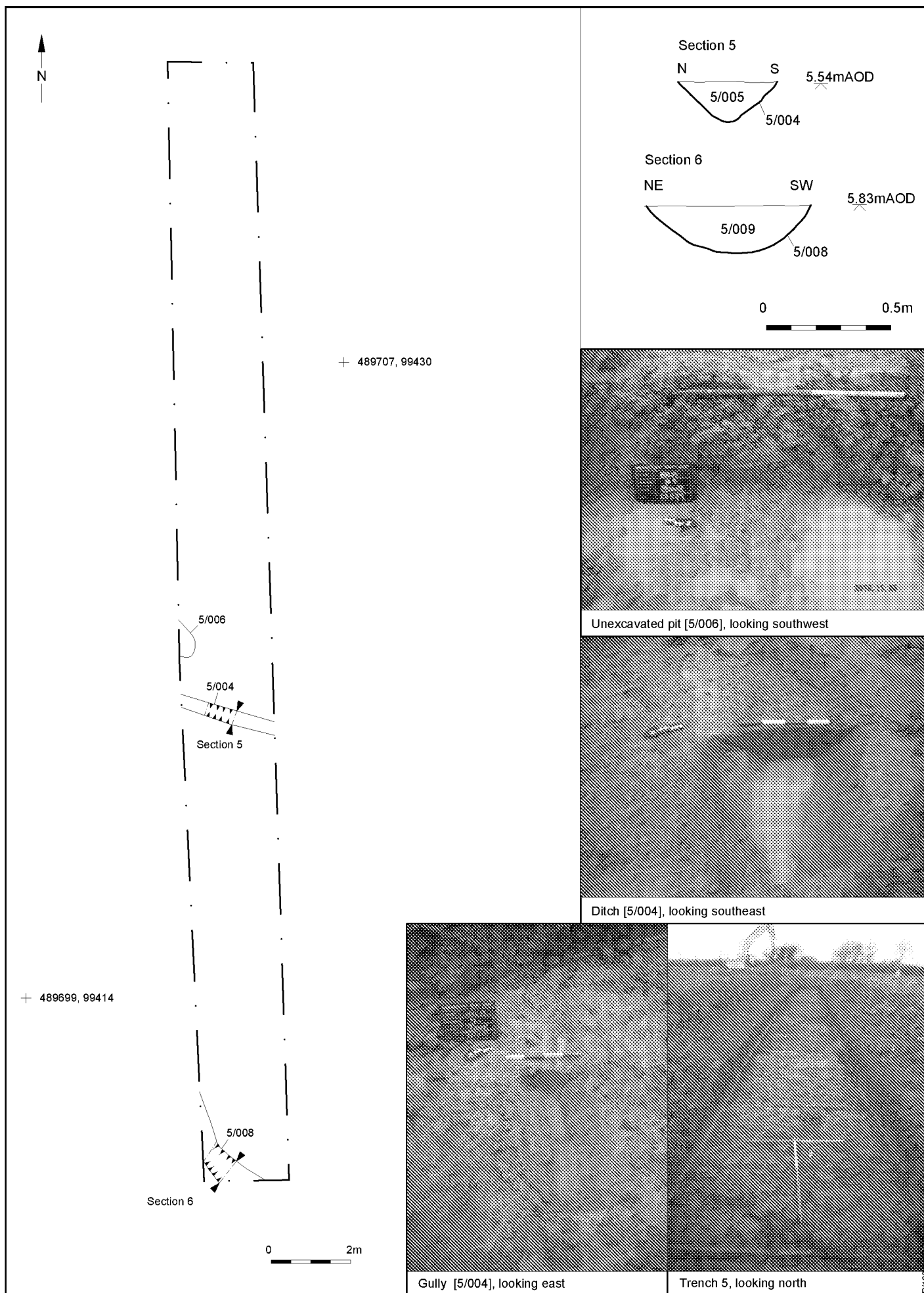
© Archaeology South-East		Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190049	Dec 2019	Site location	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: JR		

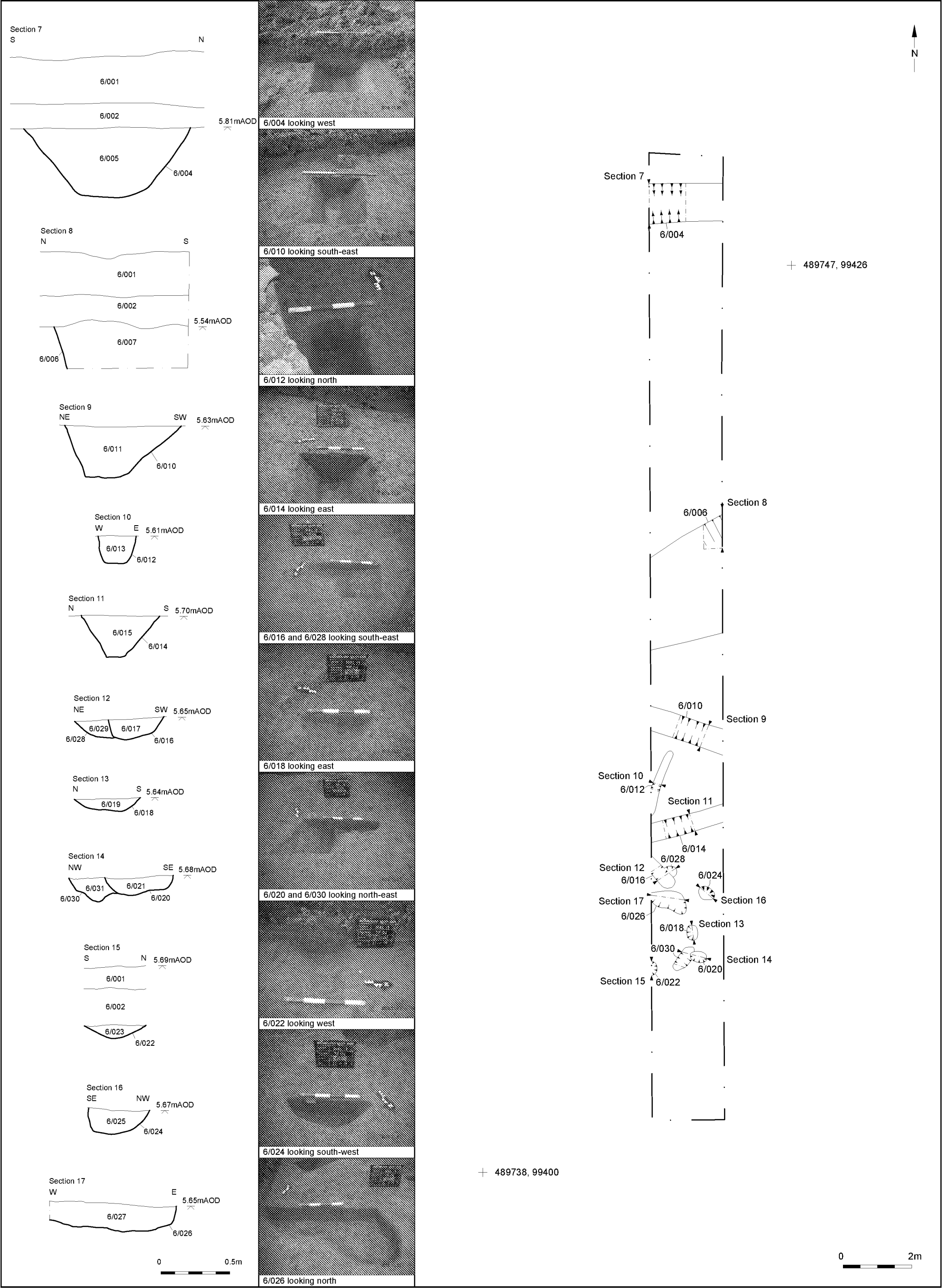




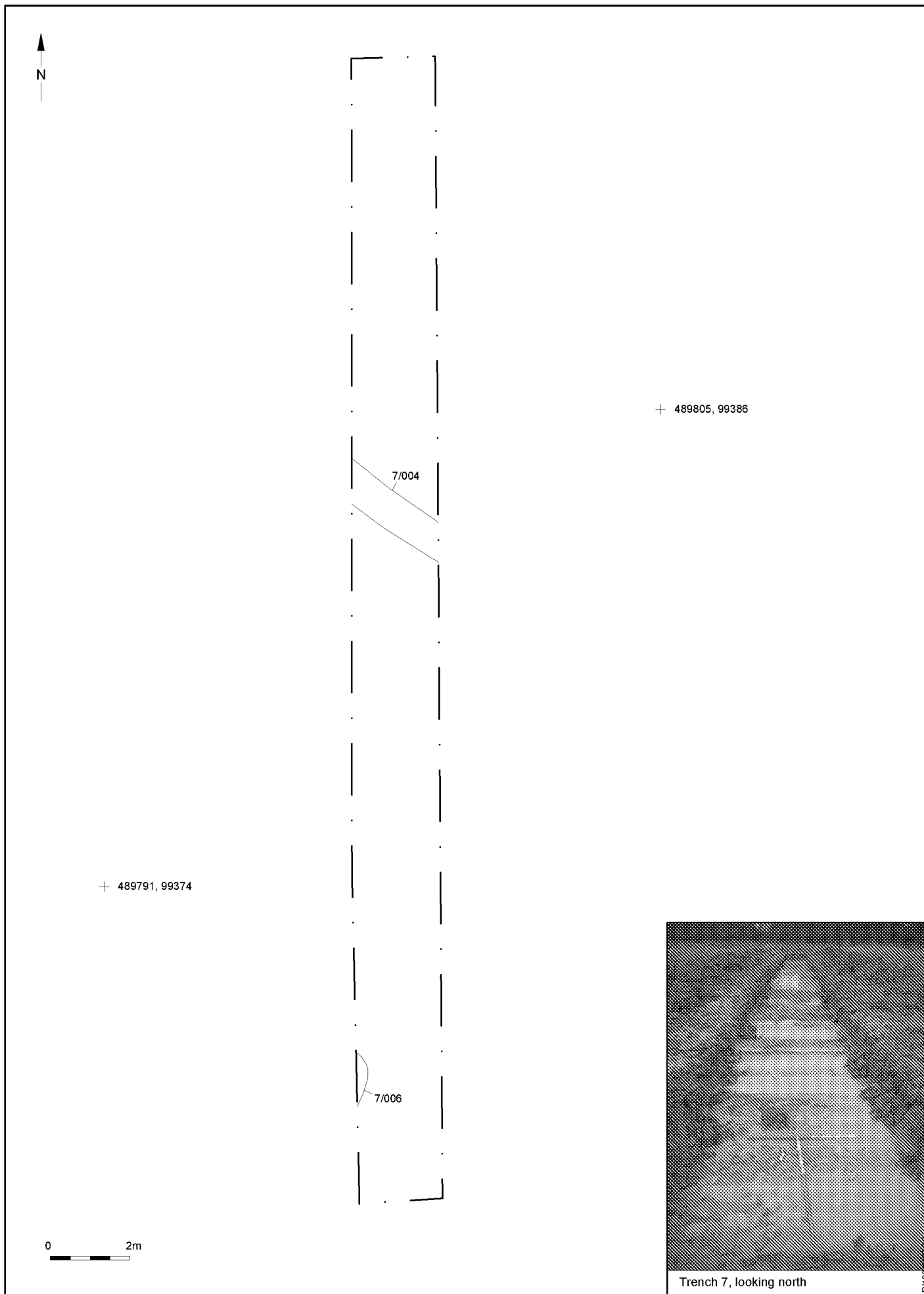
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Project Ref: 190049	Dec 2019	Trench 2: Plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: NH		



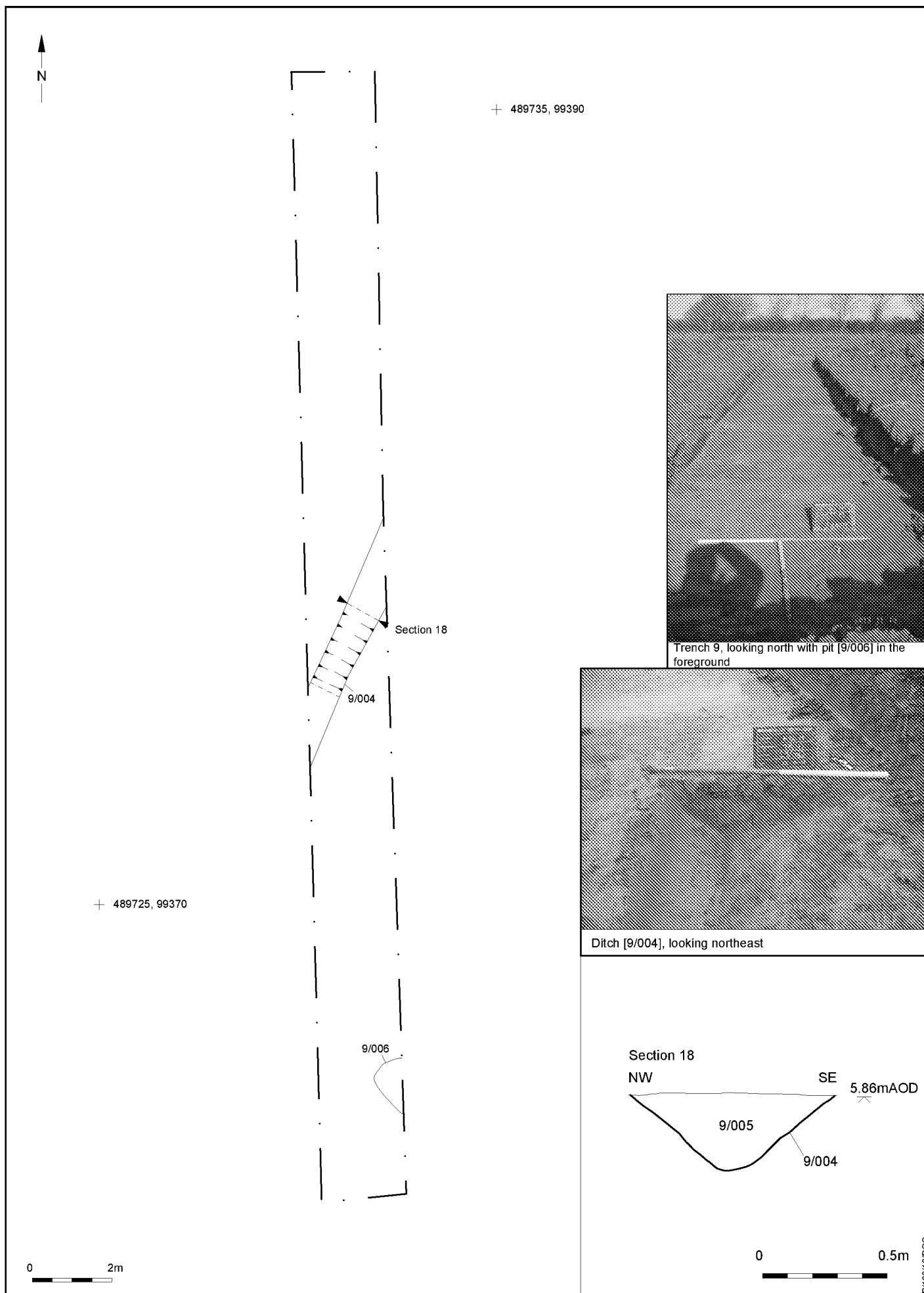


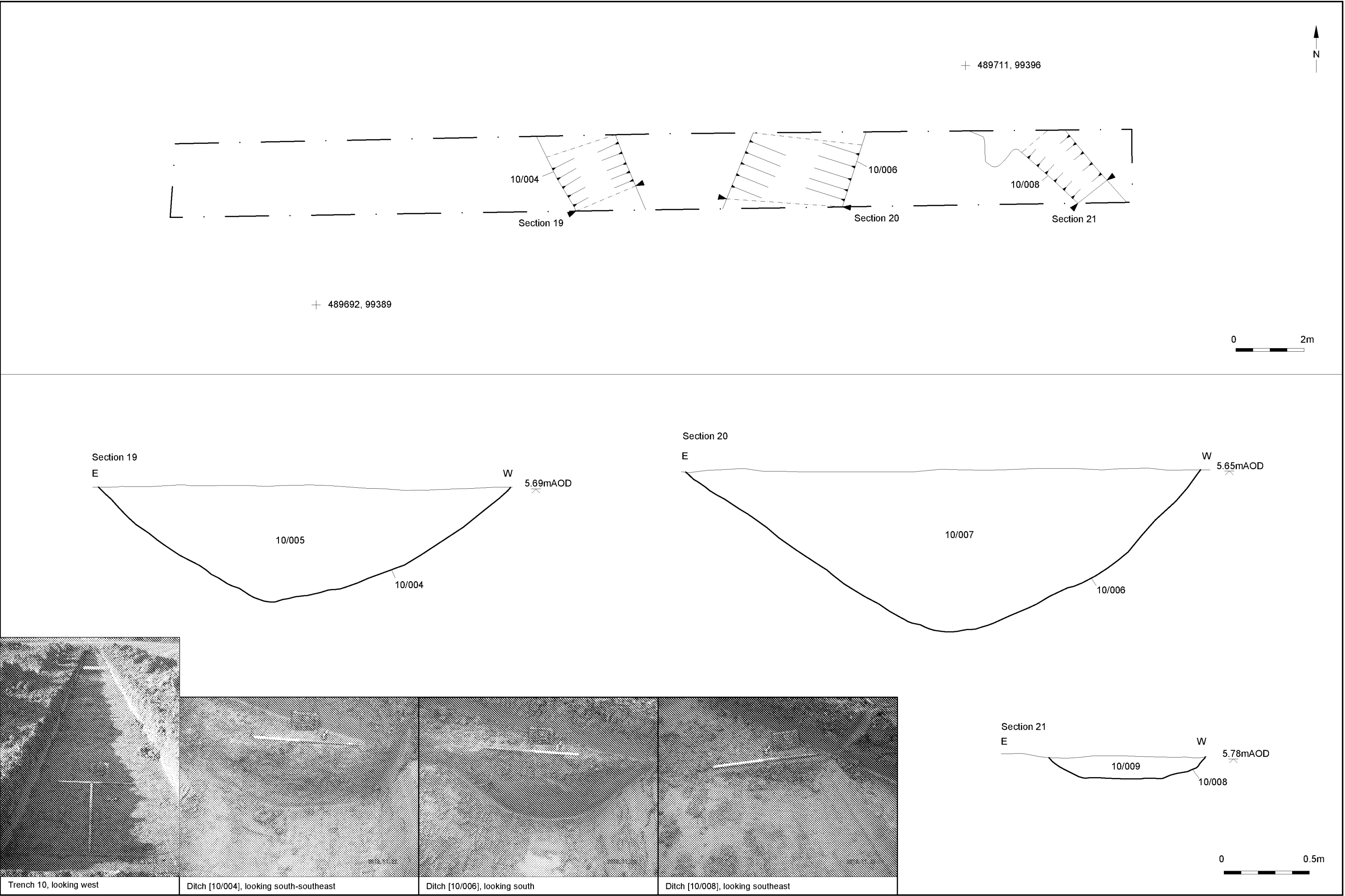


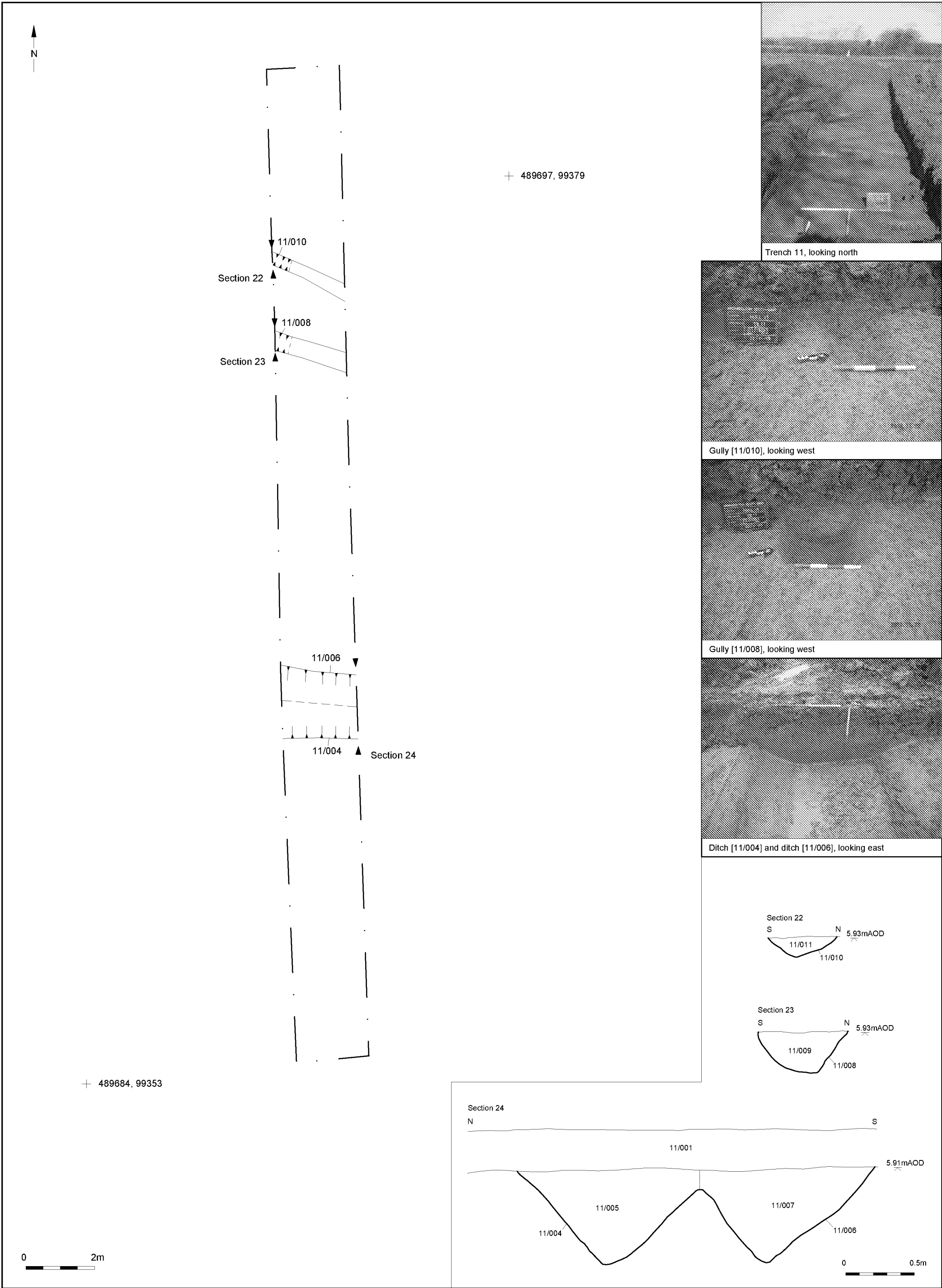
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Project Ref: 190049	December 2019	Trench 6: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



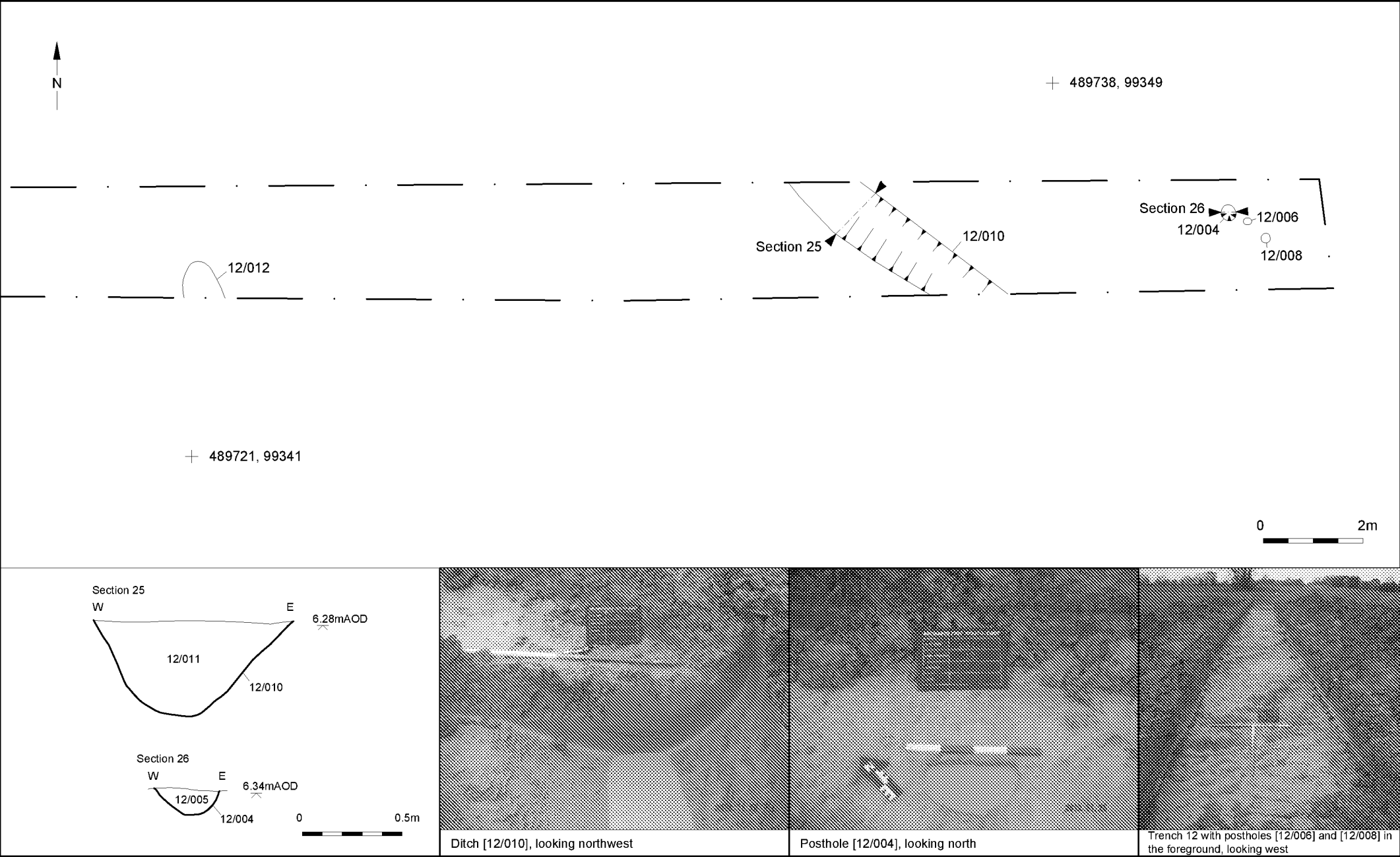
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 190049	Dec 2019	Trench 7: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: NH		







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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2020	Trench 11: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: NH		



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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Fig. 11

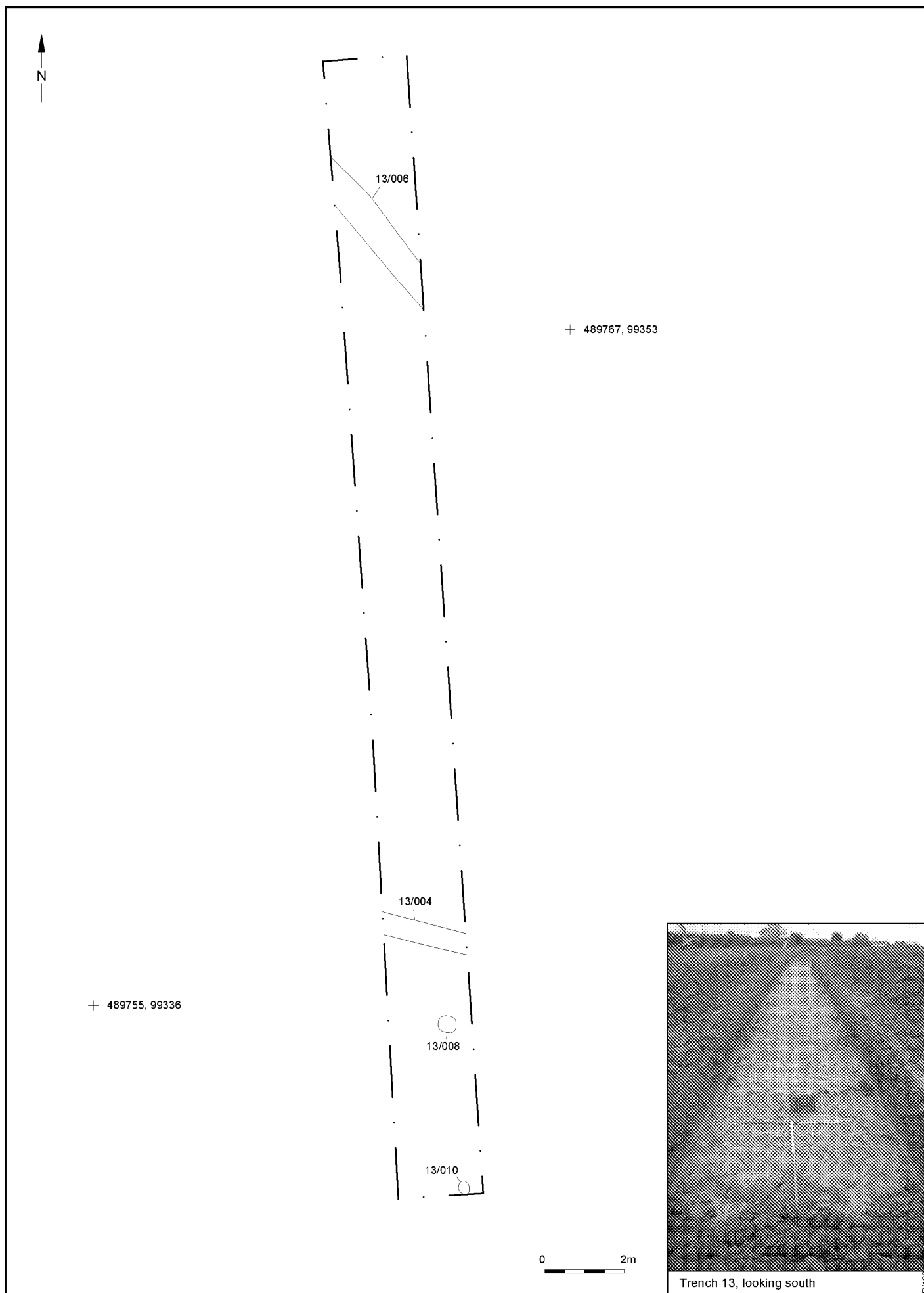
Project Ref: 190049

Jan 2019

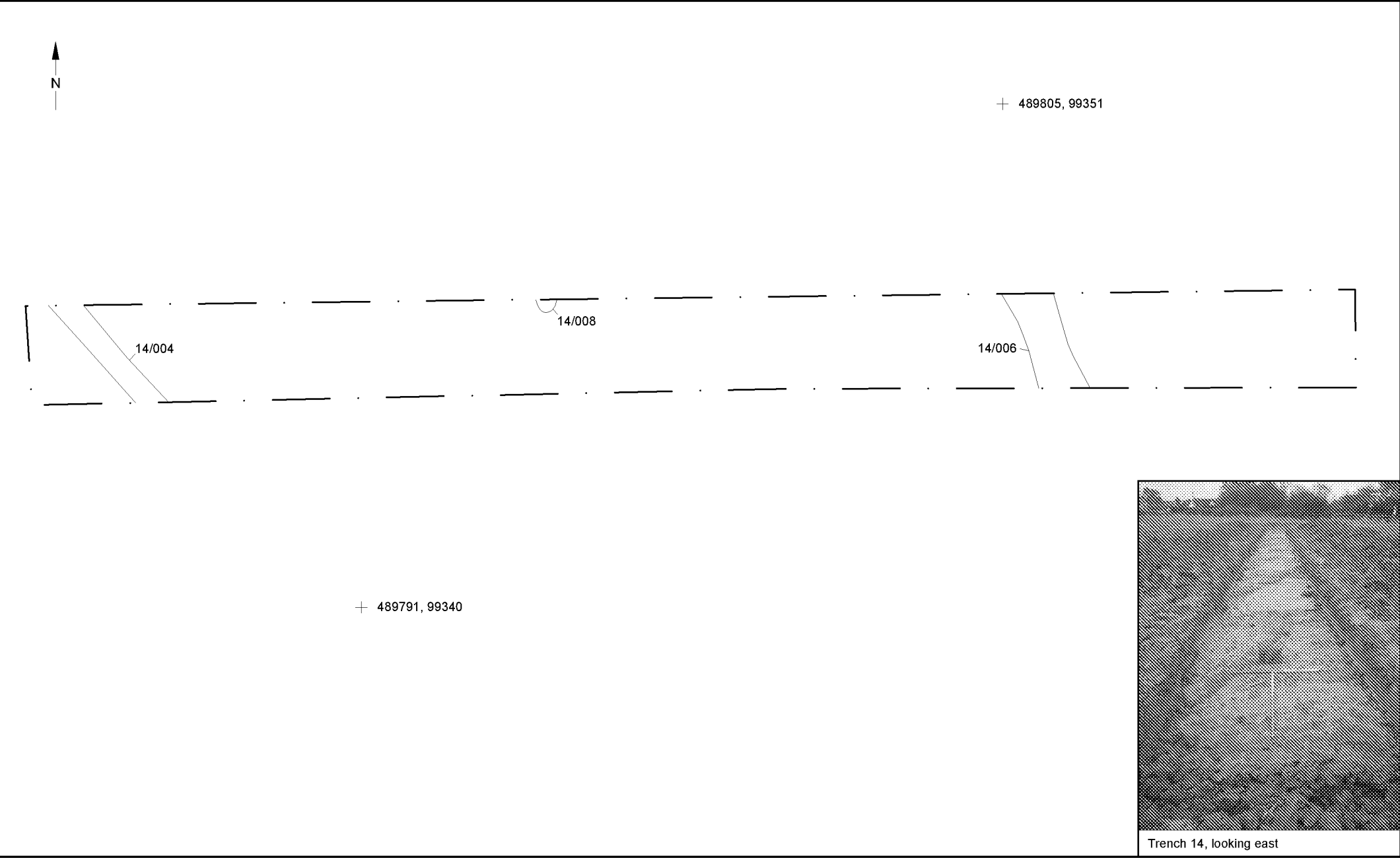
Trench 12: Plan, sections and photographs

Report Ref: 2019379

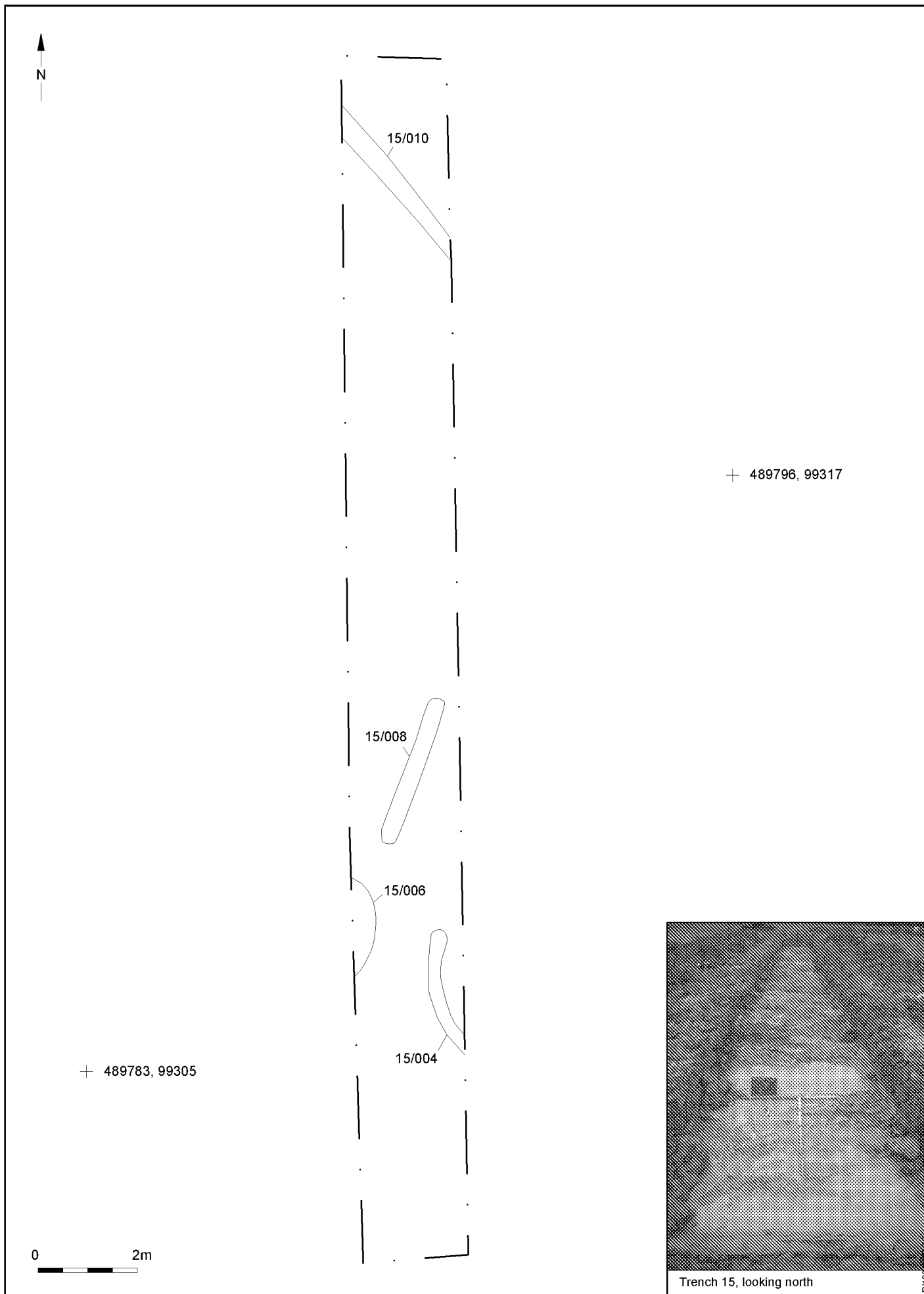
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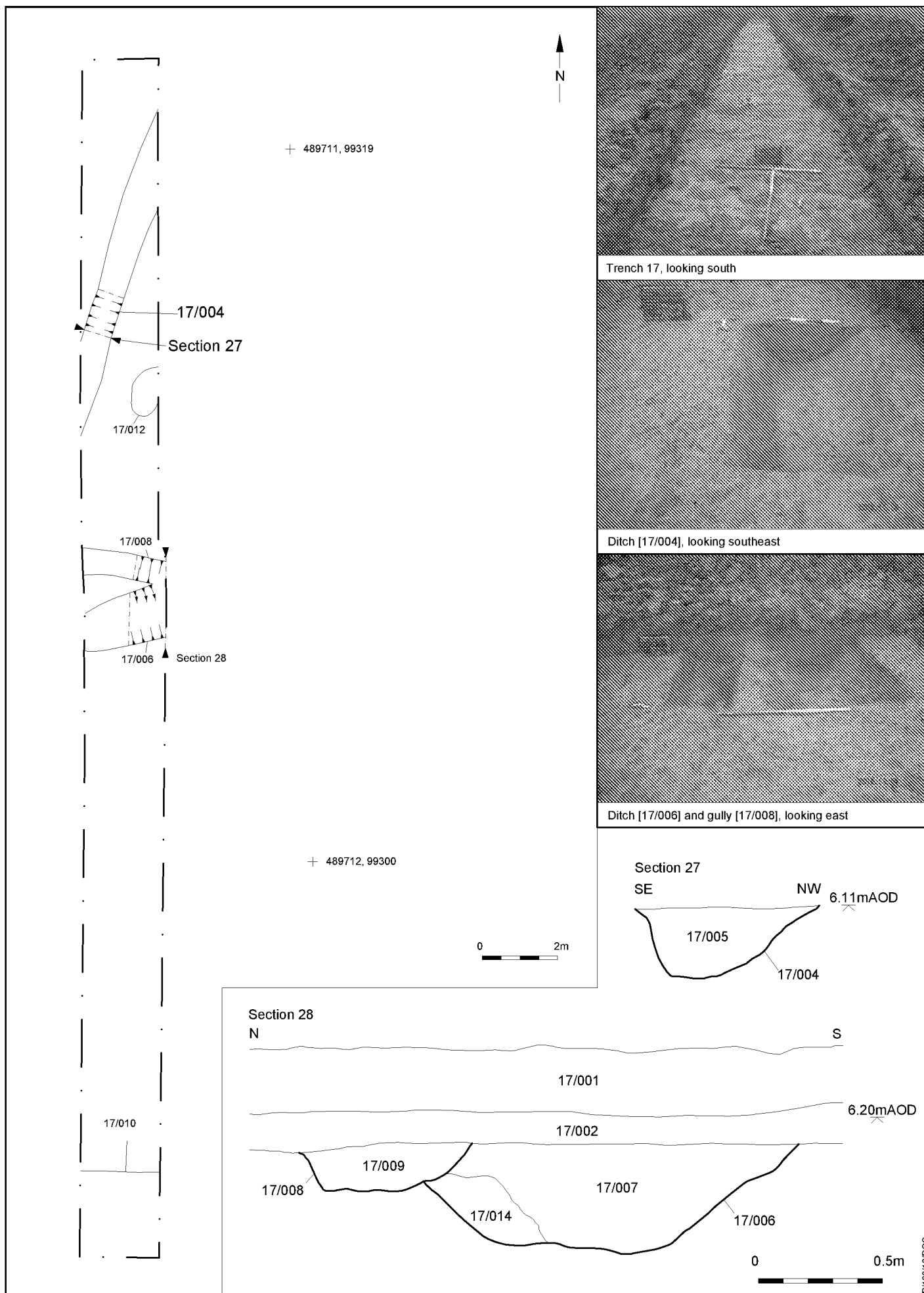


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Project Ref: 190049	Dec 2019	Trench 13: Plan and photograph	
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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2020	Trench 14: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: NH		







19/006

19/004

+ 489773, 99294

+ 489763, 99277

0 2m



Trench 19, looking north

© Archaeology South-East

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Jan 2020

Report Ref: 2019379

Drawn by: NH

Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Trench 19: Plan and photograph

Fig. 16



+ 489651, 99234

23/004

23/006

+ 489660, 99222

0 2m



Trench 23, looking southeast

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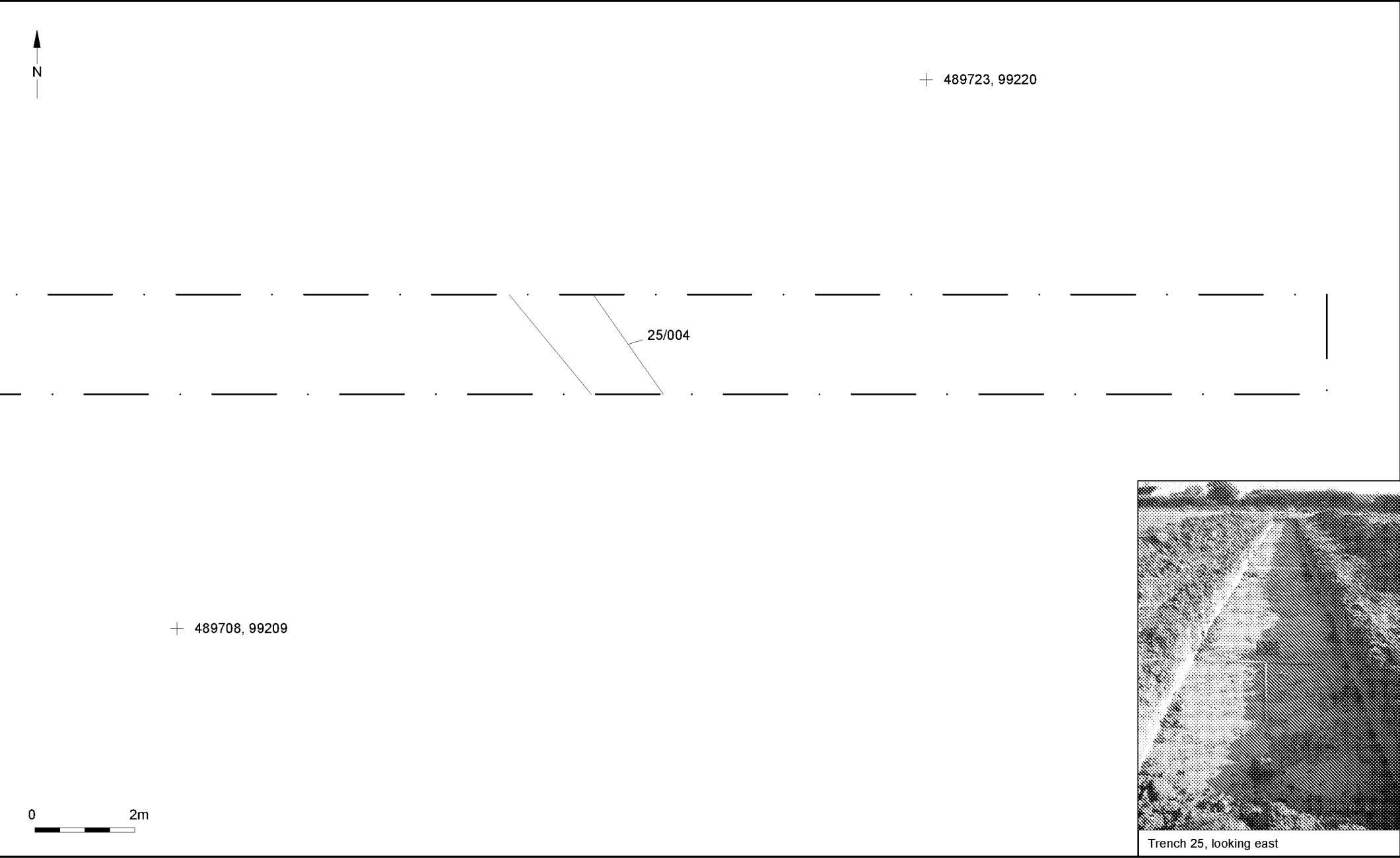
Jan 2020

Report Ref: 2019379

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Trench 23: Plan and photograph

Fig. 17



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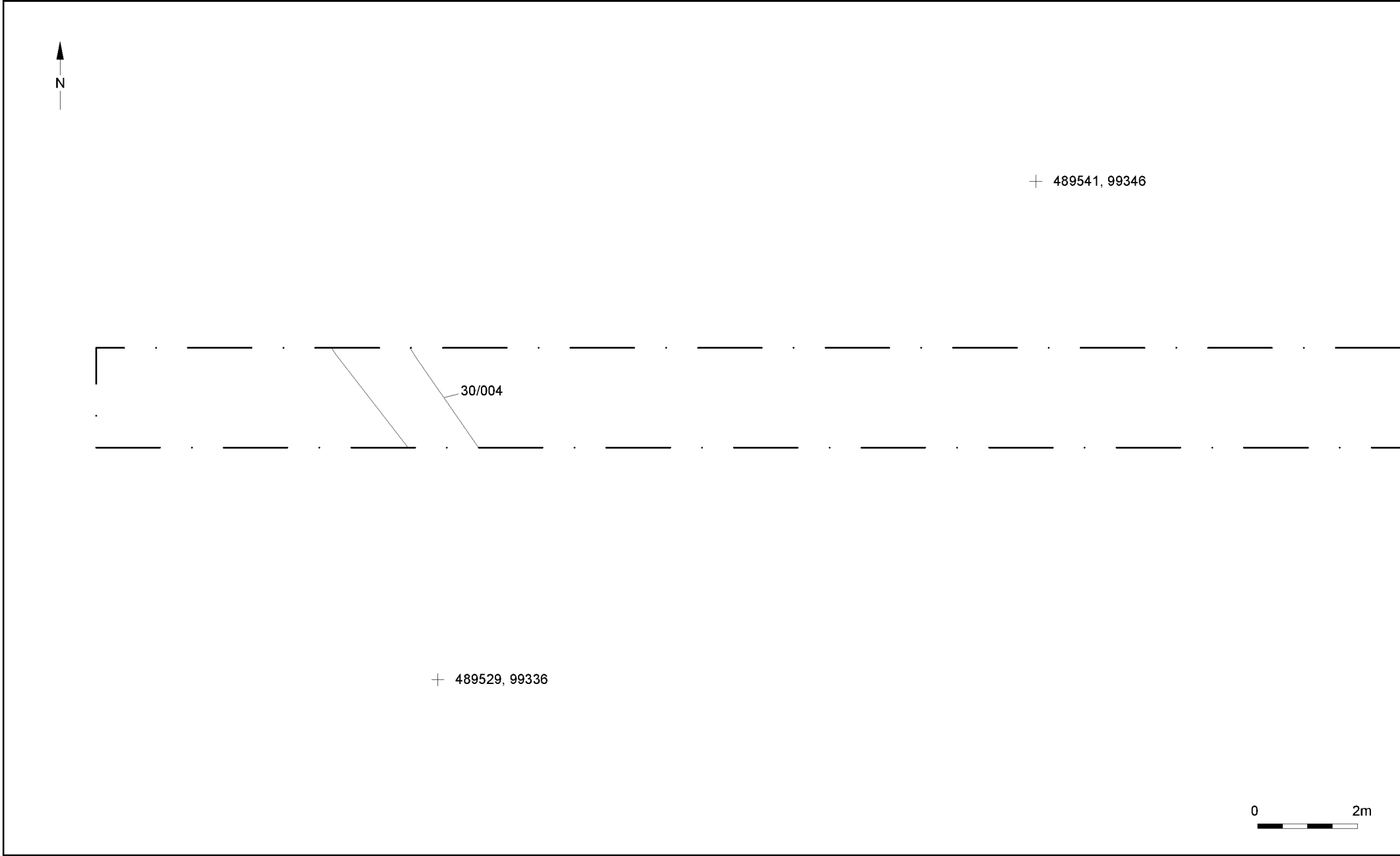
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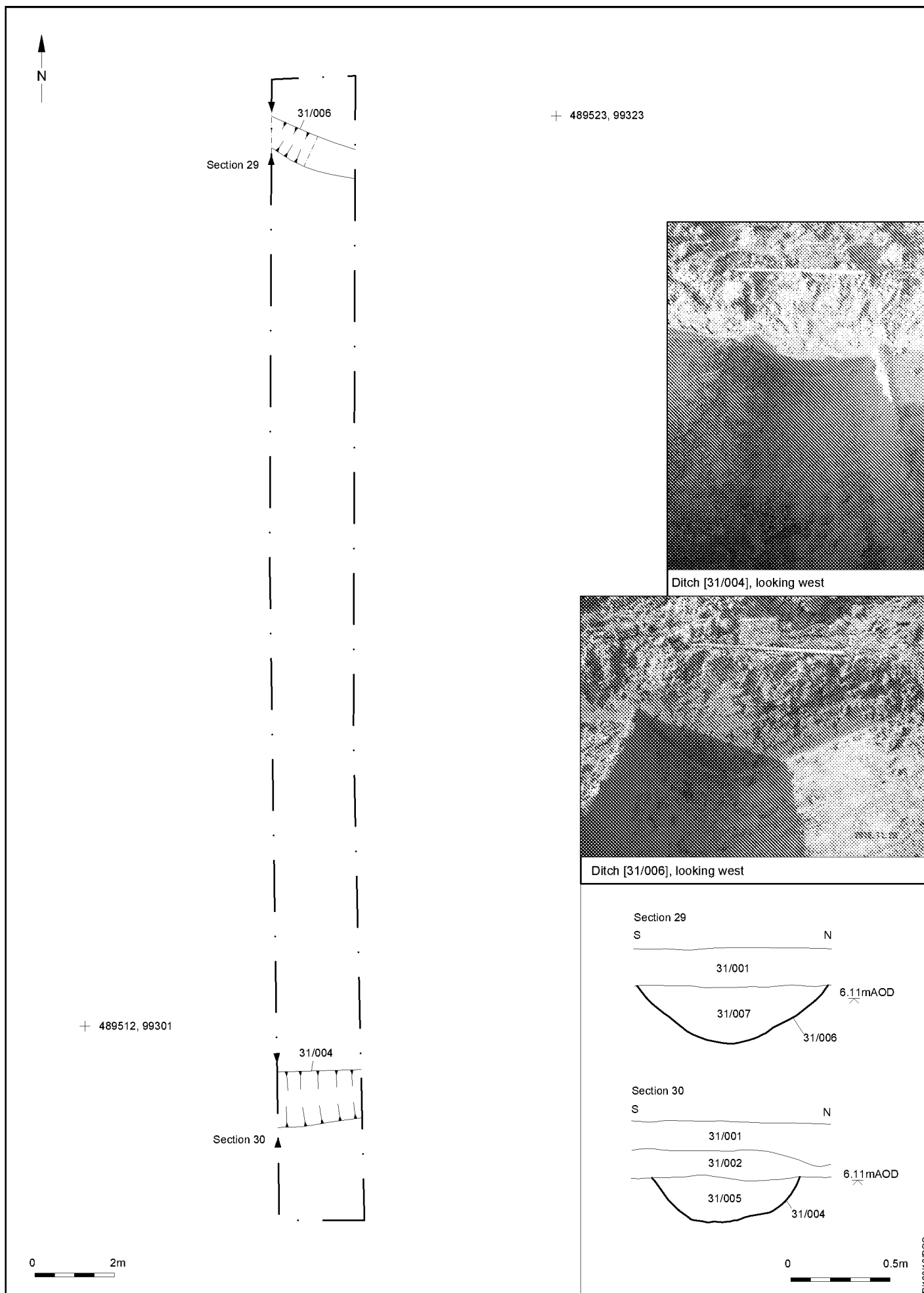
Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

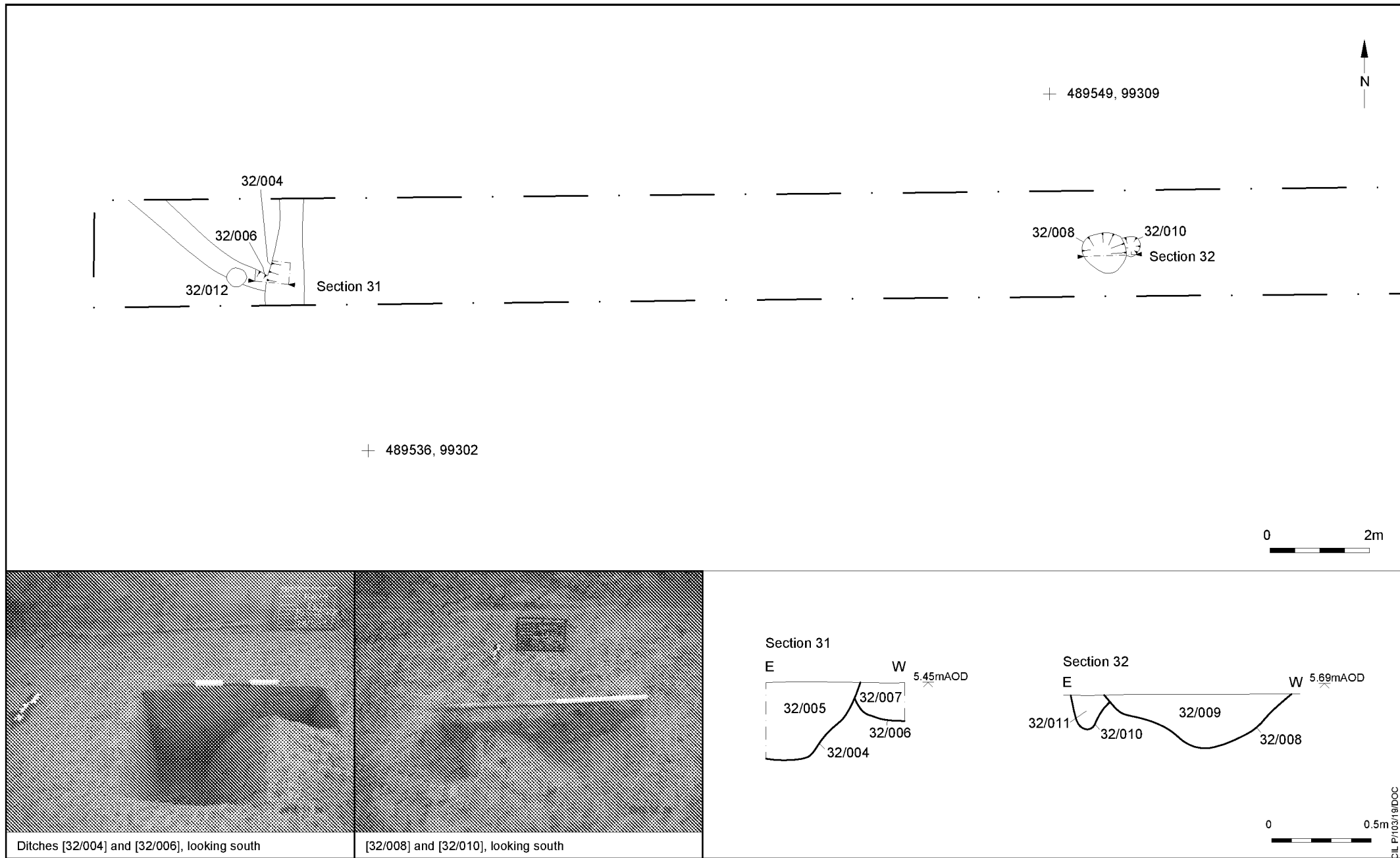
Trench 25: Plan and photograph

Fig. 18



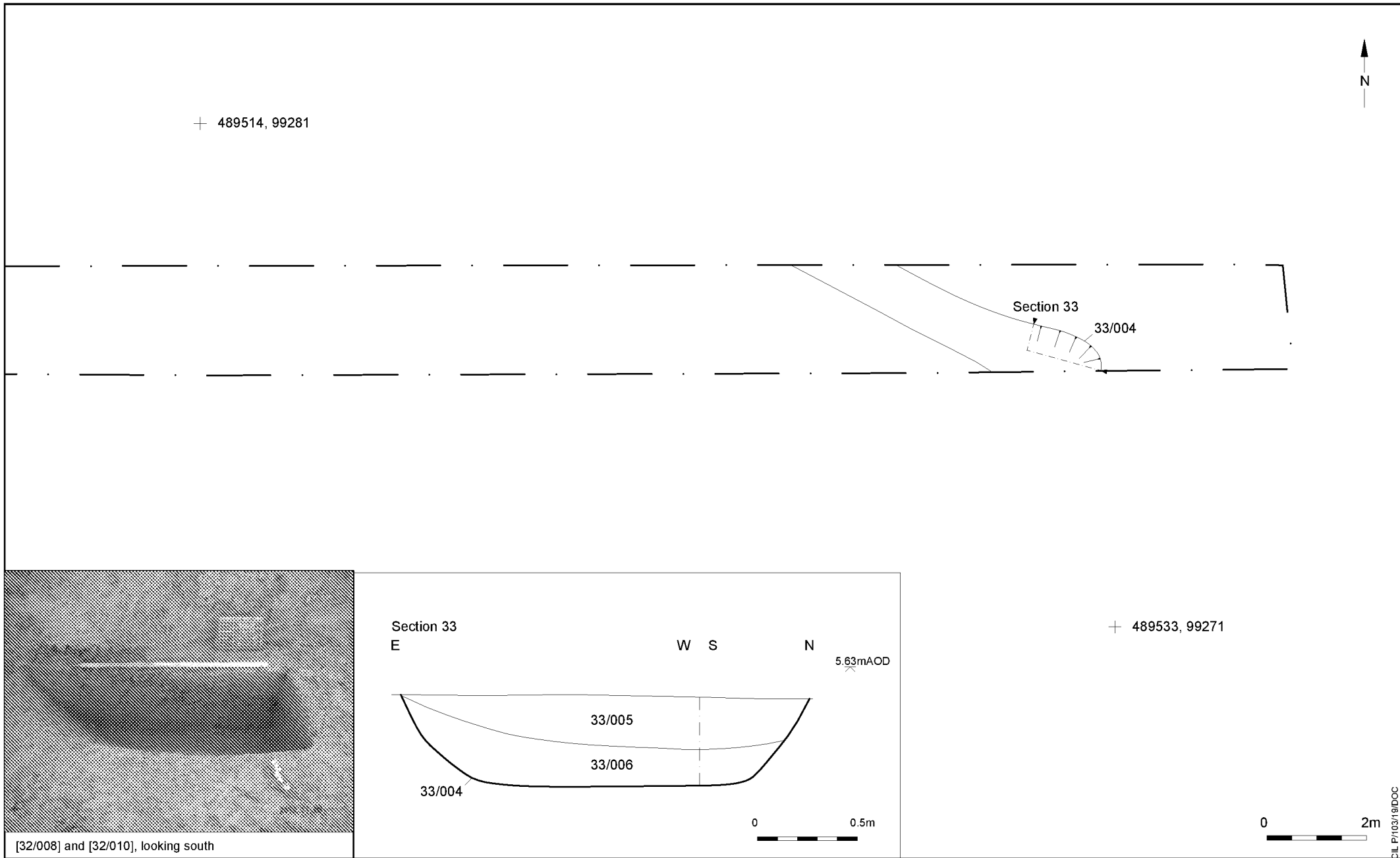
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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2020	Trench 30: Plan	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: NH		



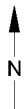


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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019		
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		

Trench 32: Plan, sections and photographs



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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 33: Plan, sections and photographs	
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+ 489561, 99288

+ 489547, 99266

0 2m

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Project Ref: 190049

Jan 2019

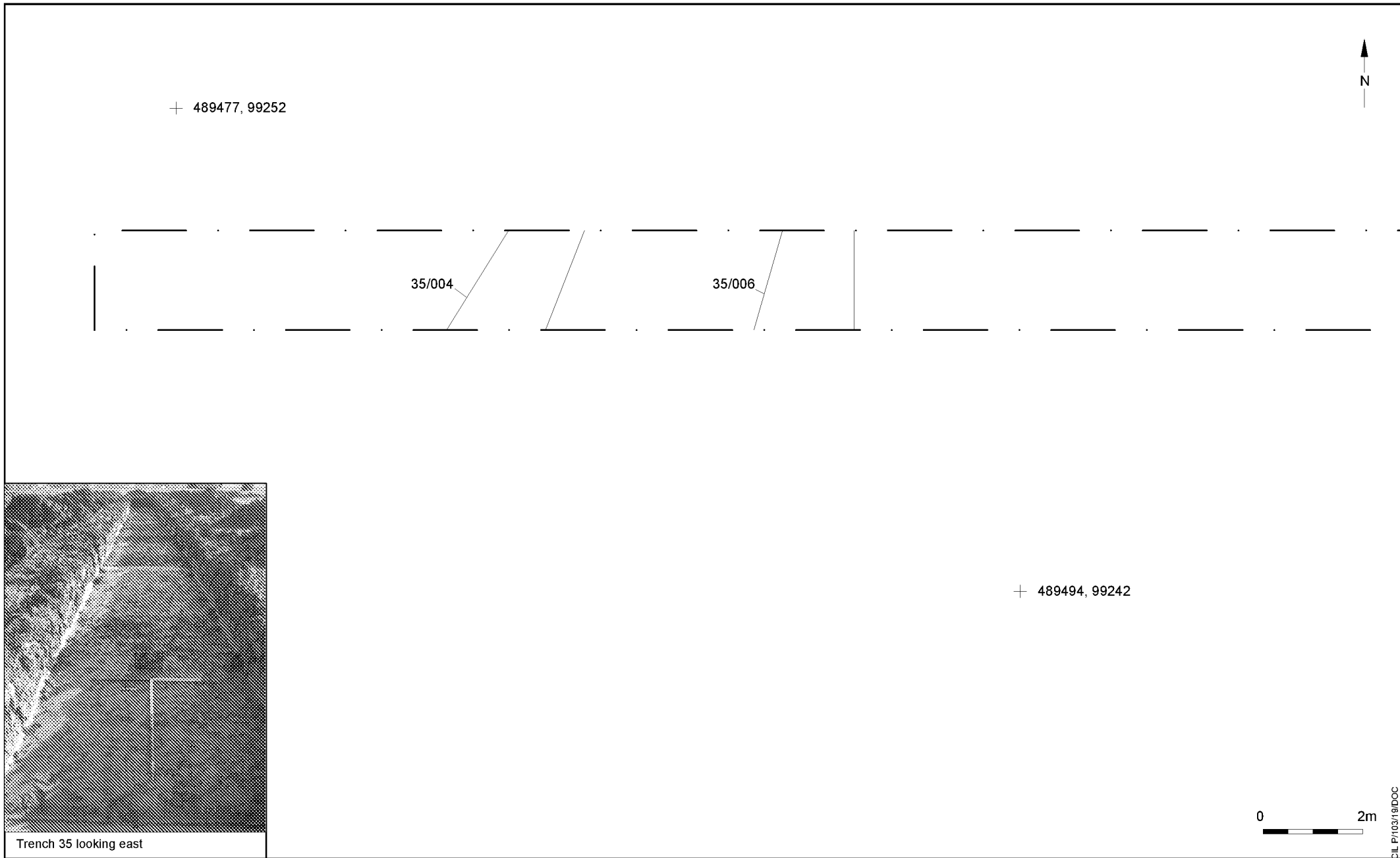
Report Ref: 2019379

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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Trench 34: Plan

Fig. 23



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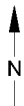
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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Trench 35: Plan and photograph

Fig. 24

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+ 489525, 99255

36/004

36/006

+ 489515, 99238

0 2m

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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Project Ref: 190049

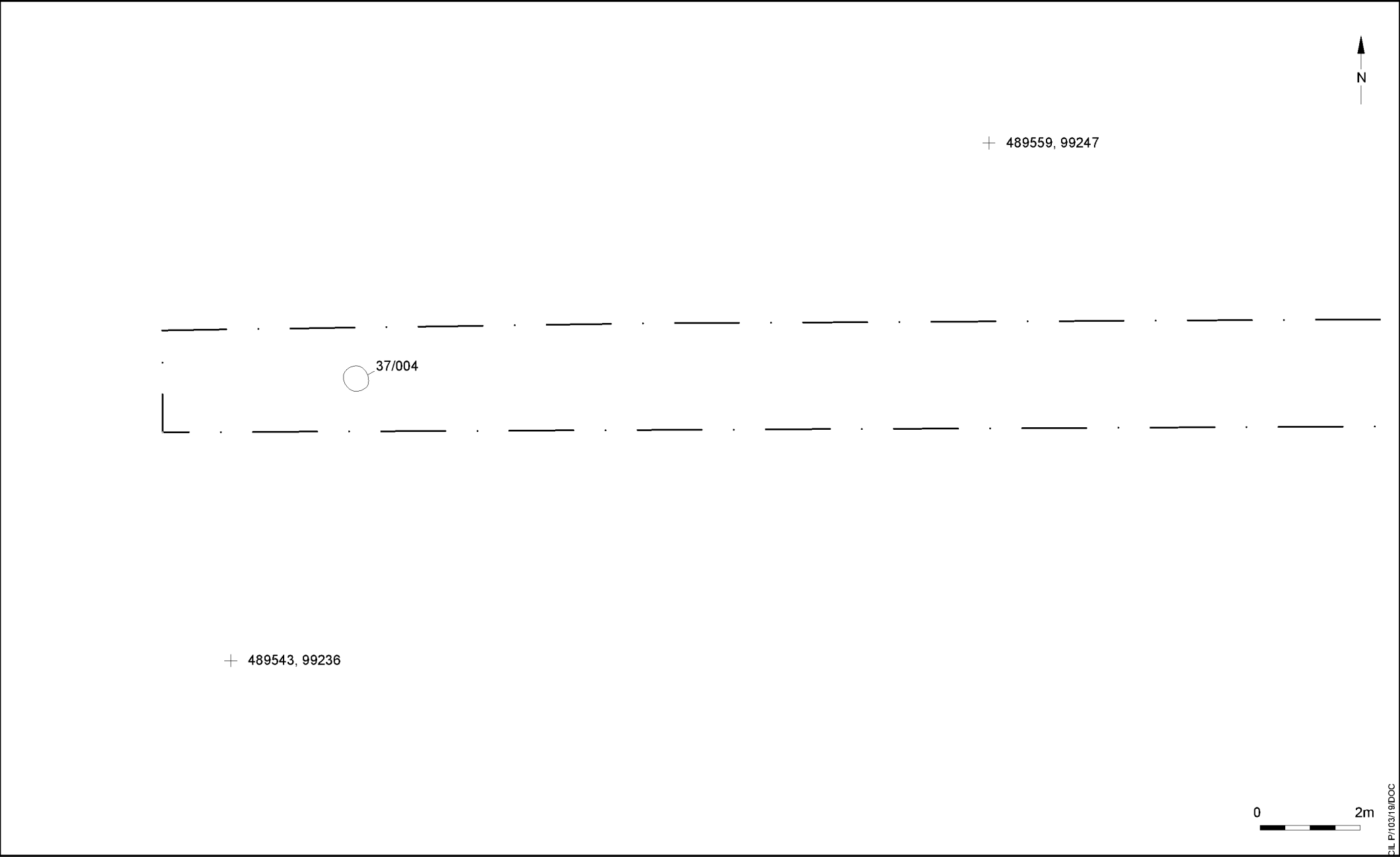
Jan 2019

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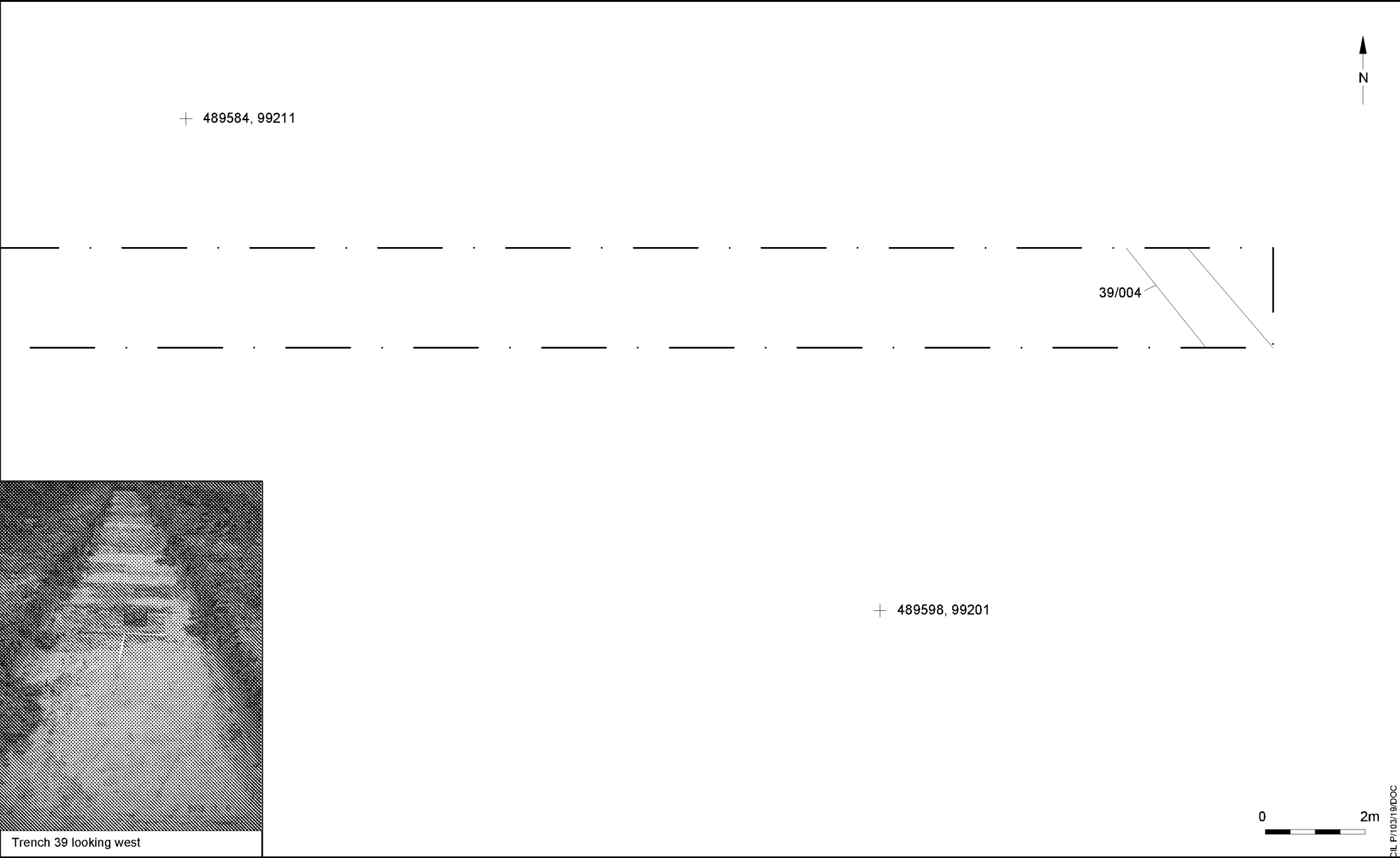
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Trench 36: Plan

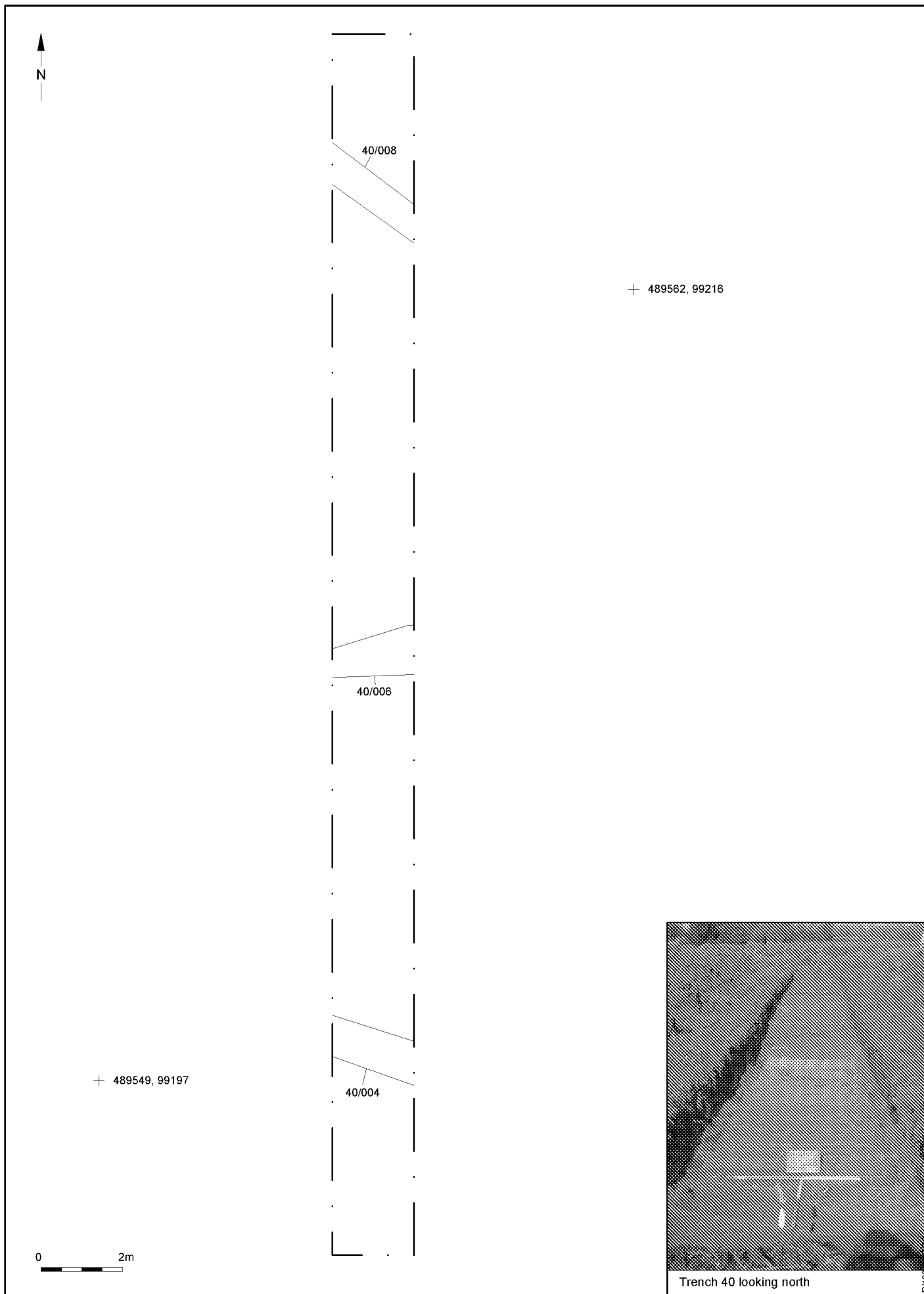
Fig. 25

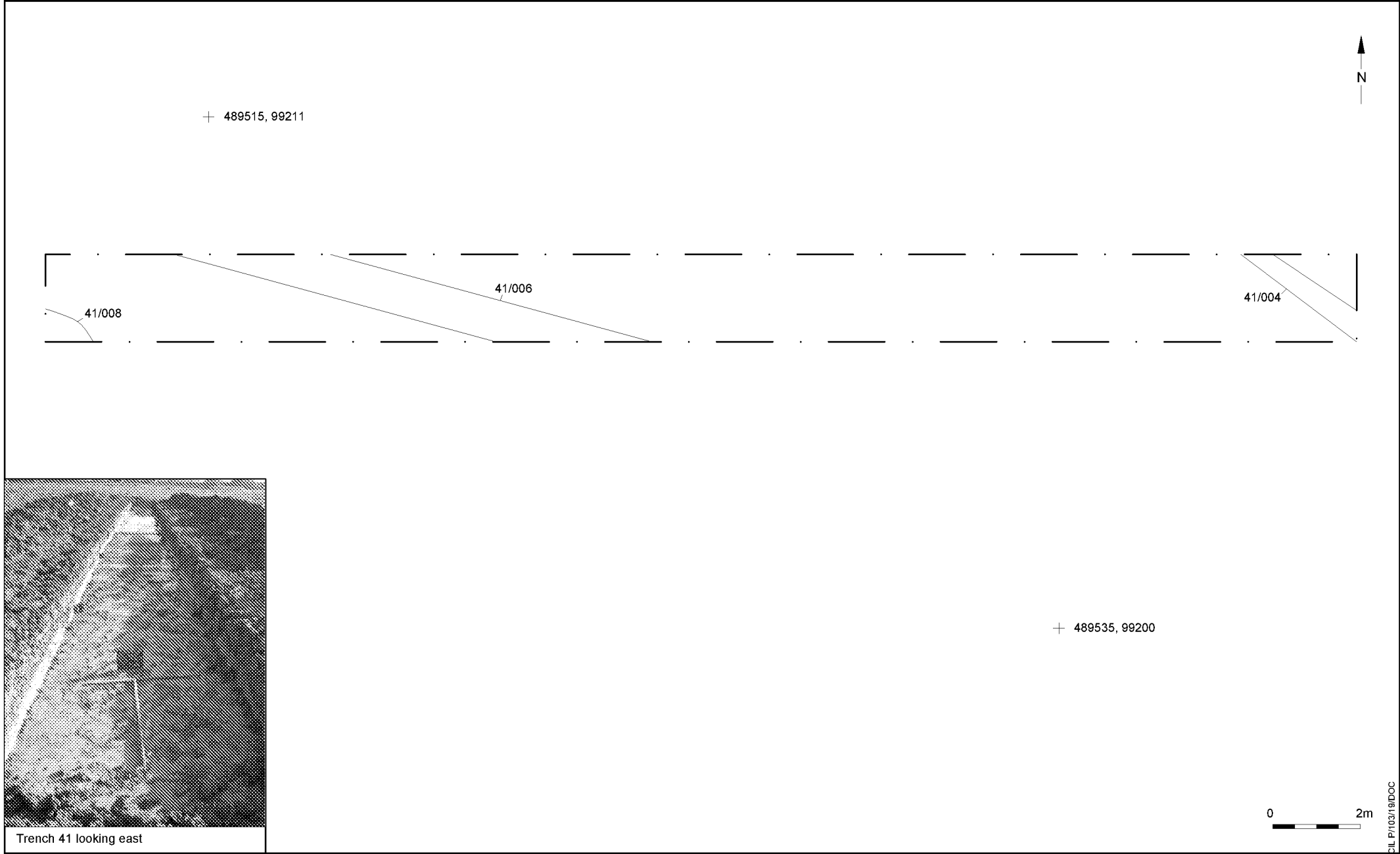


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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 37: Plan	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 39: Plan and photograph	
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Project Ref: 190049

Jan 2019

Report Ref: 2019379

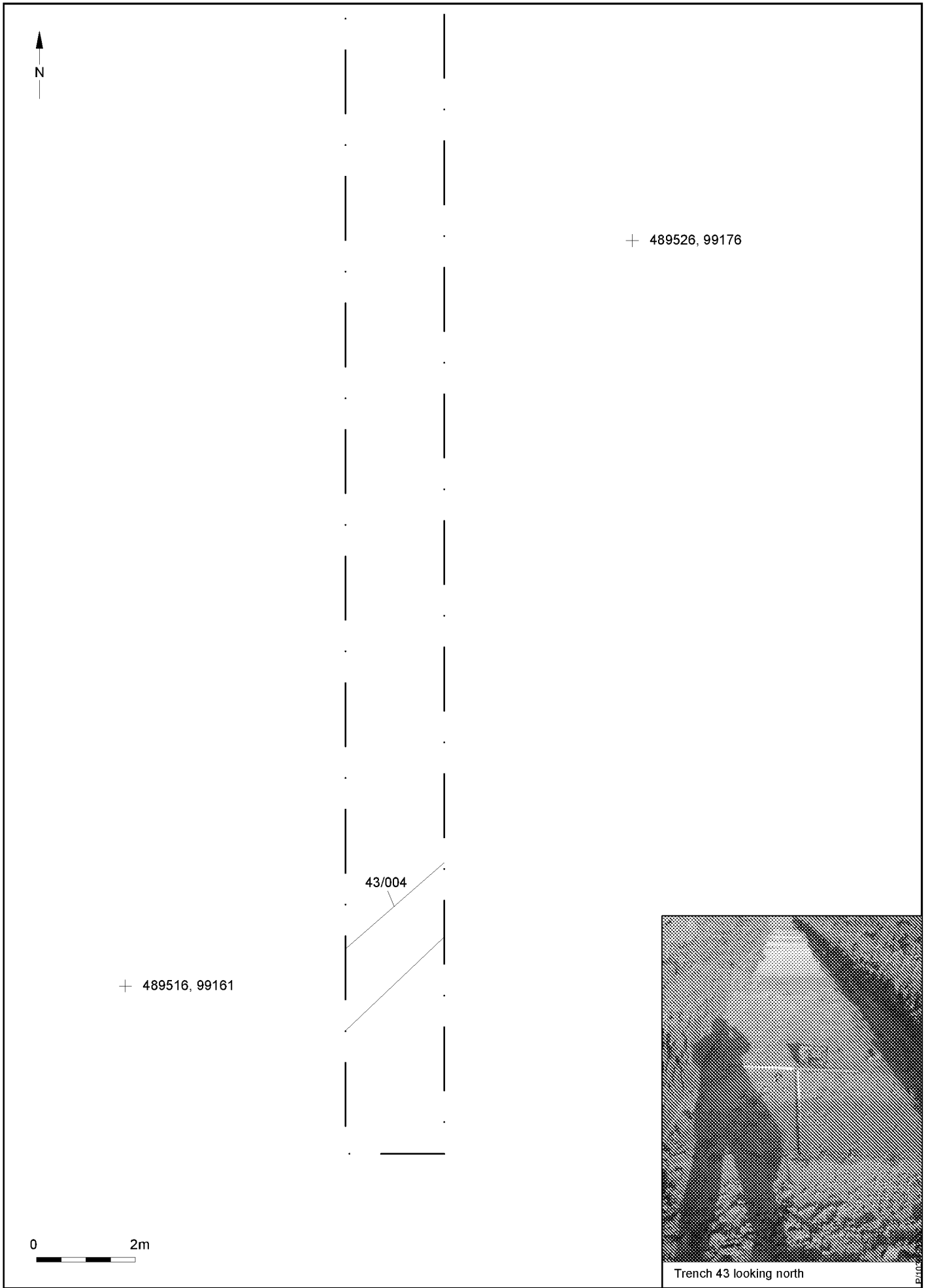
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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

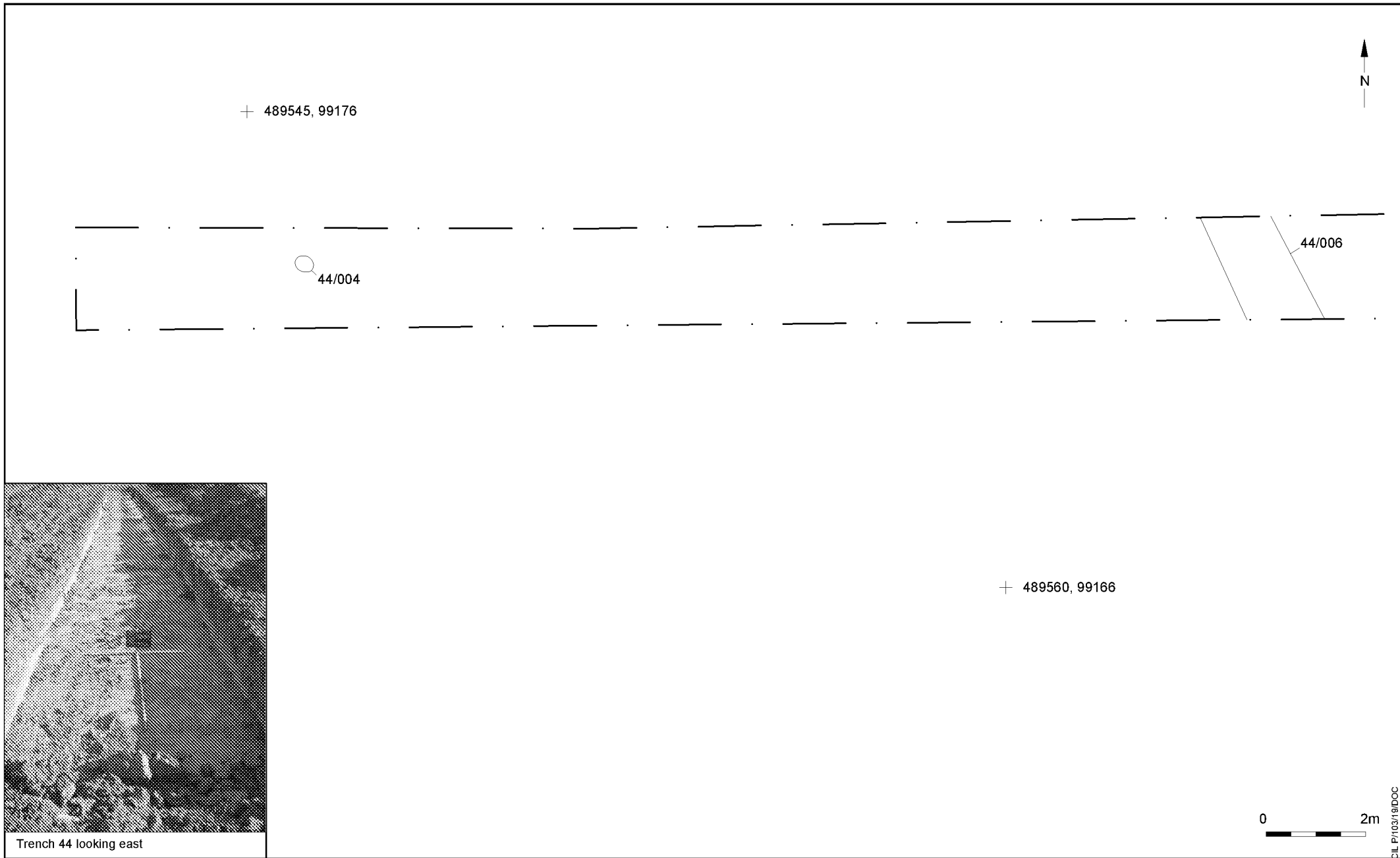
Trench 41: Plan and photograph

Fig. 29

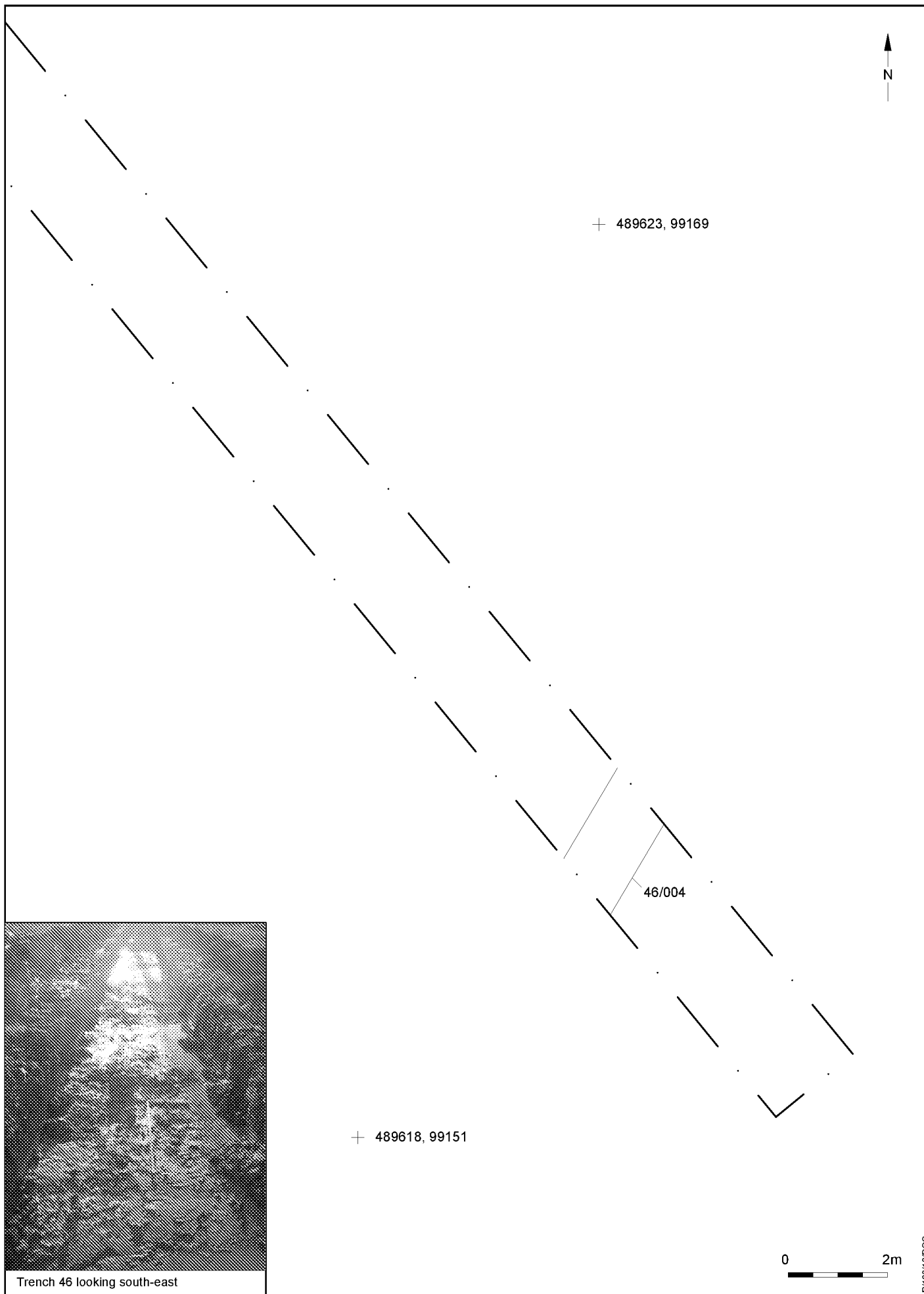
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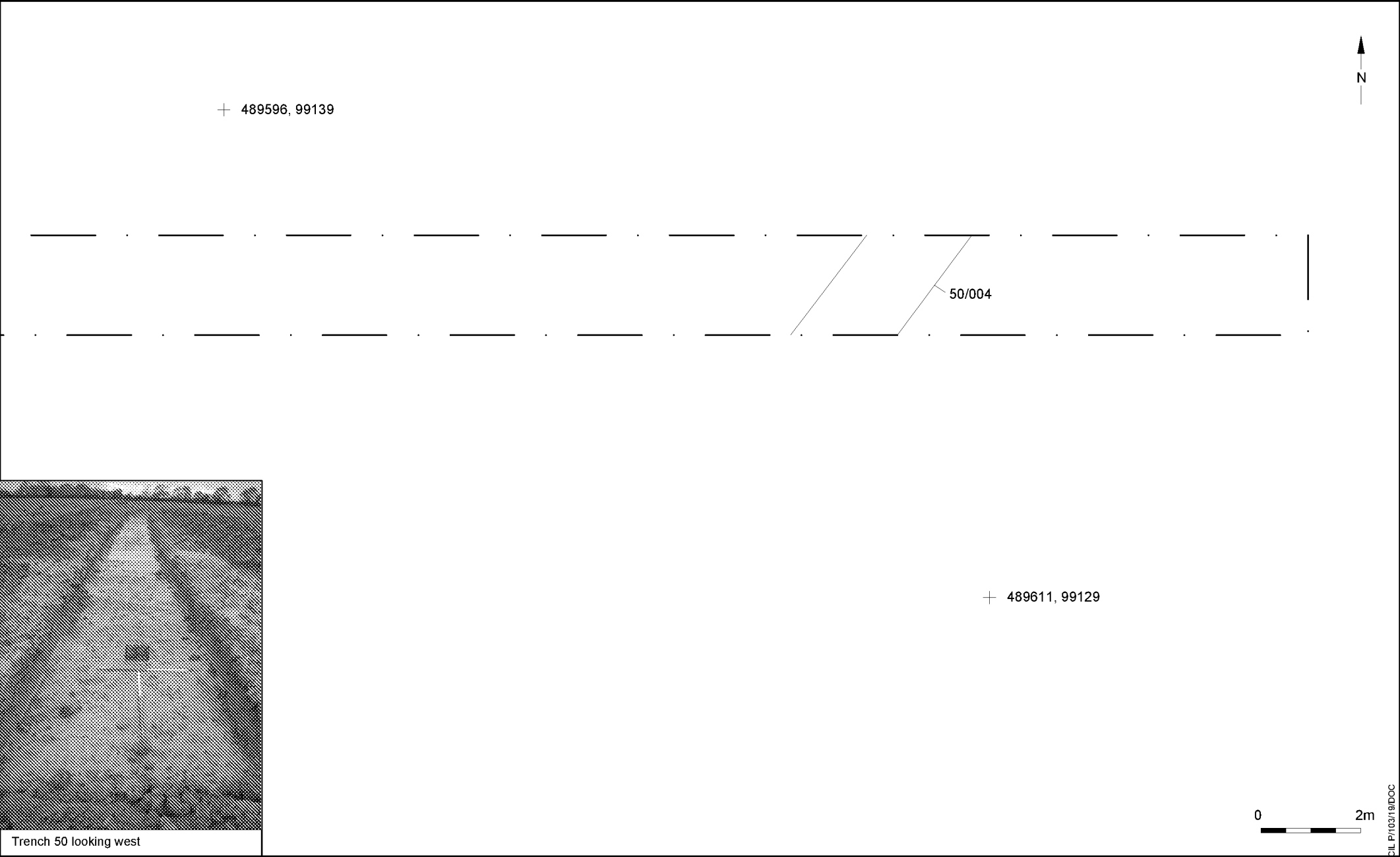


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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 44: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		





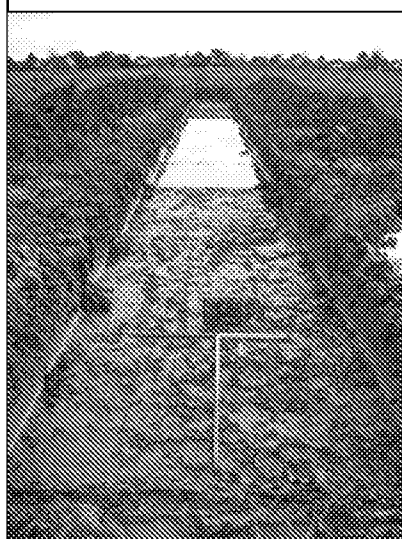
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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 50: Plan and photograph	
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+ 489445, 99116

54/004

+ 489456, 99102



Trench 54 looking south

0 2m

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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Project Ref: 190049

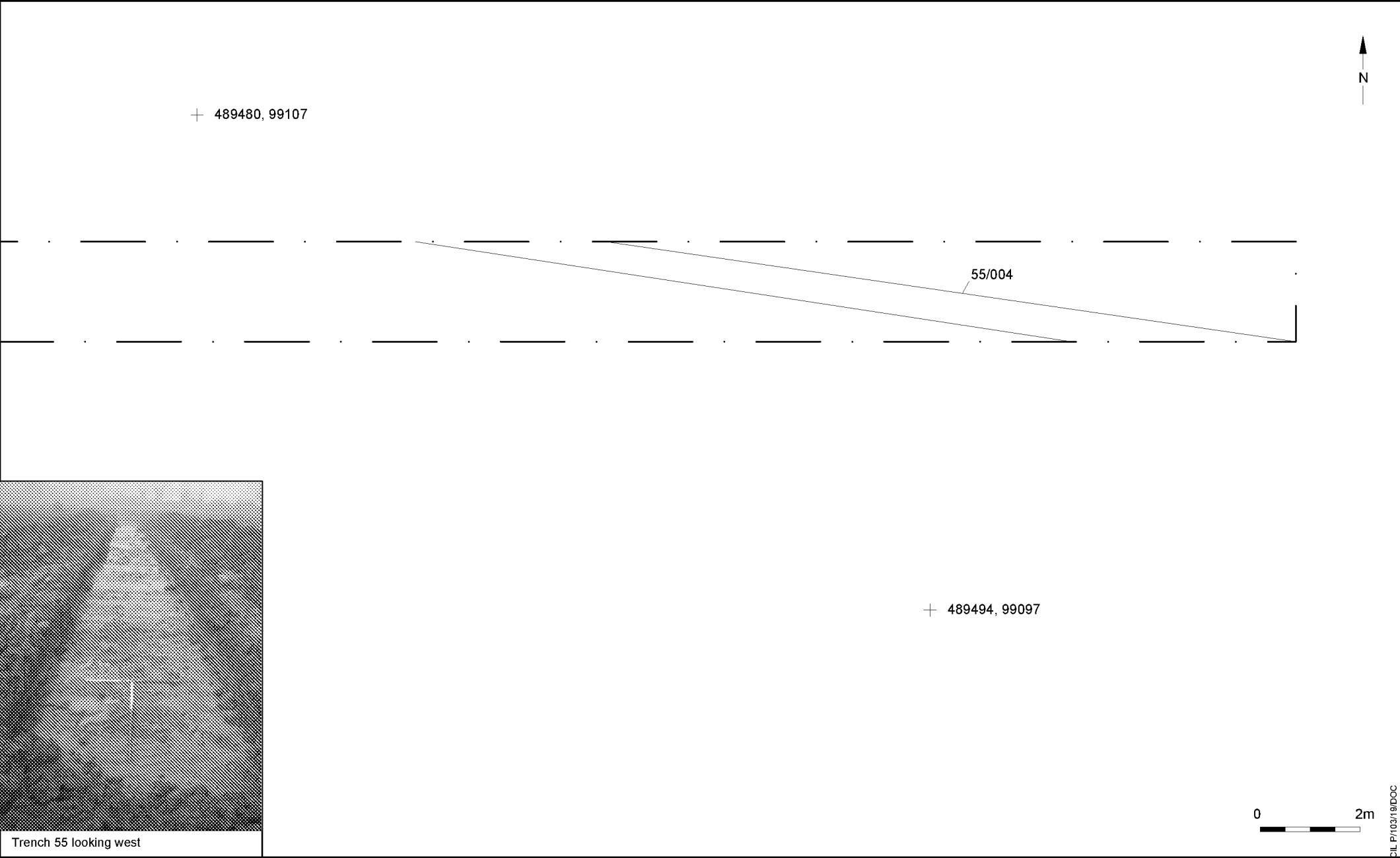
Jan 2019

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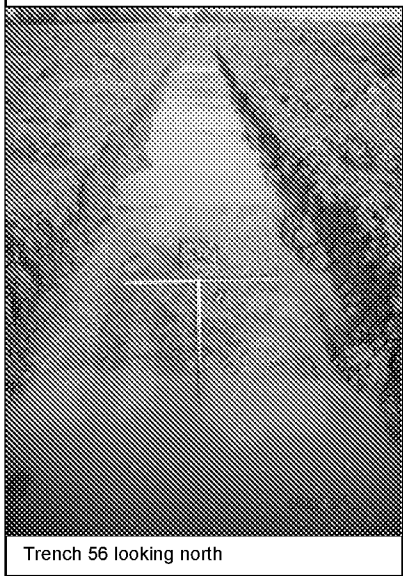
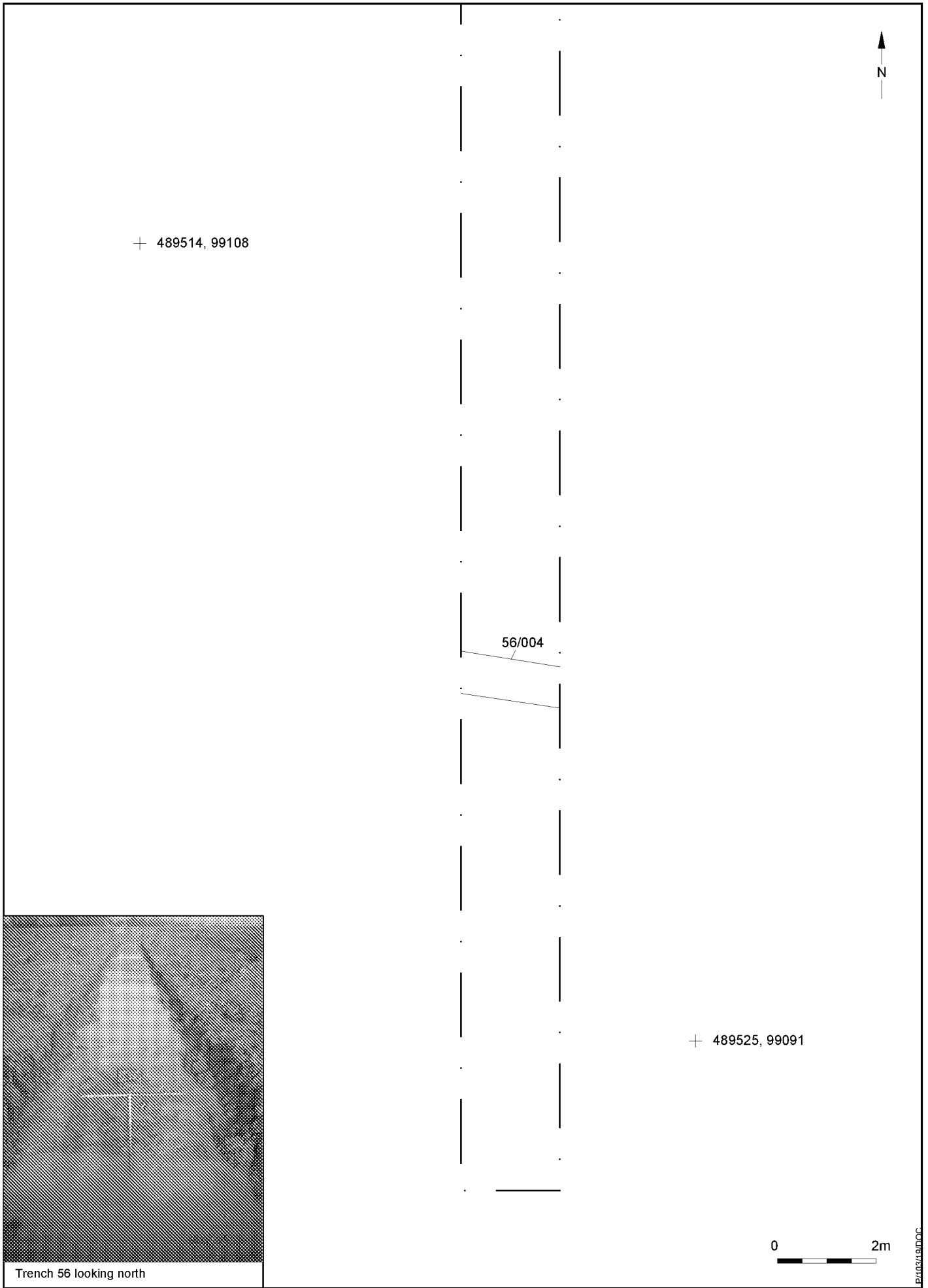
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Trench 54: Plan and photograph

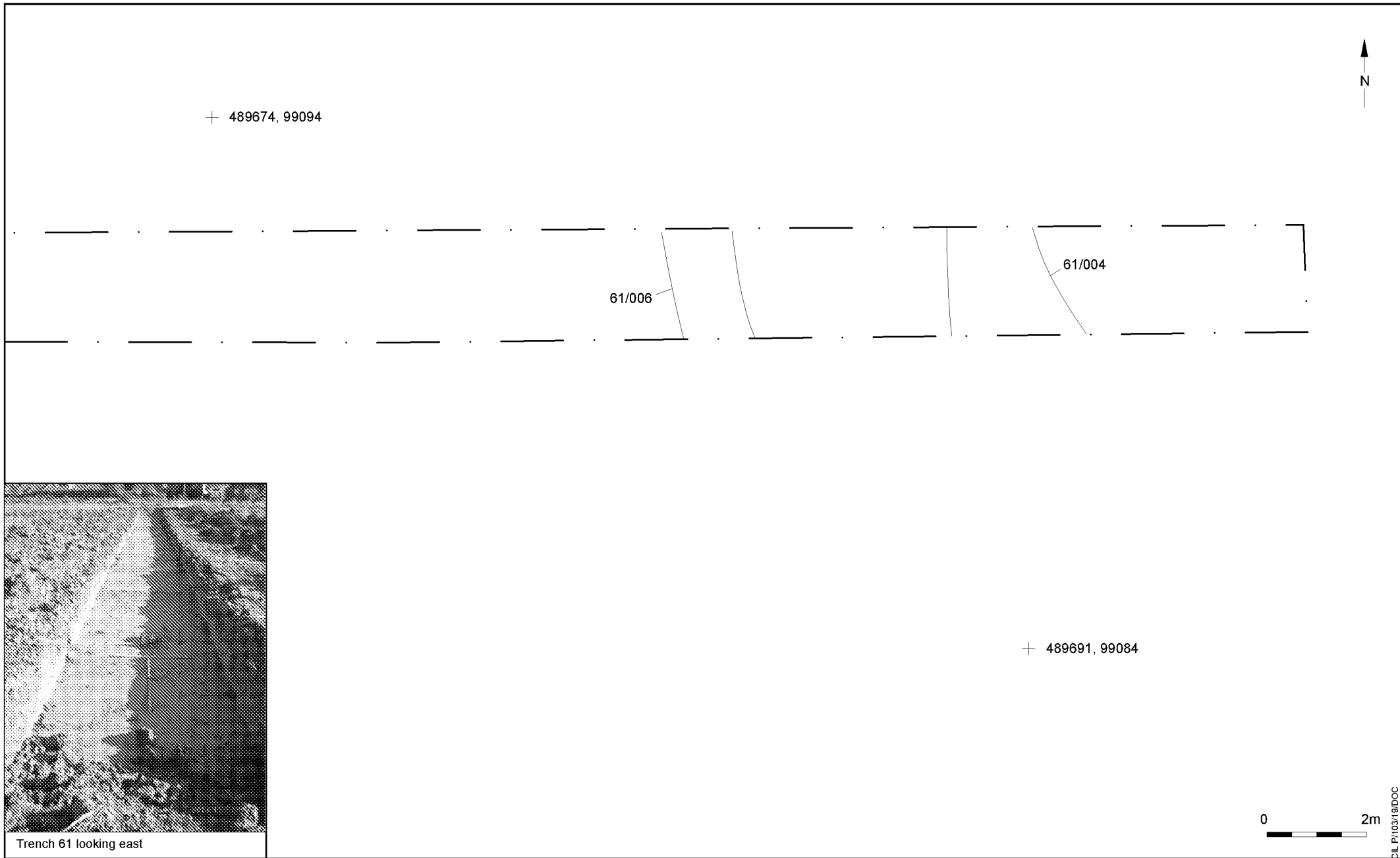
Fig. 34



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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 55: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 56: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 37
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 61: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		

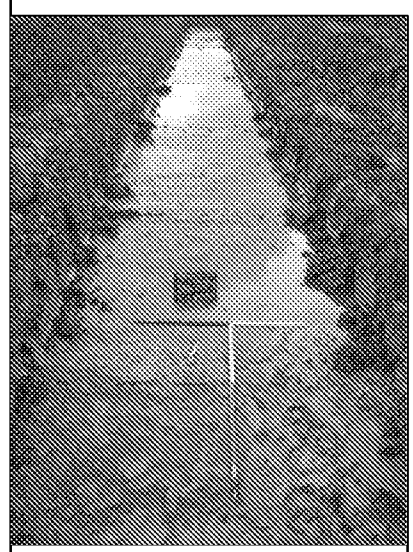


+ 489618, 99081

63/004

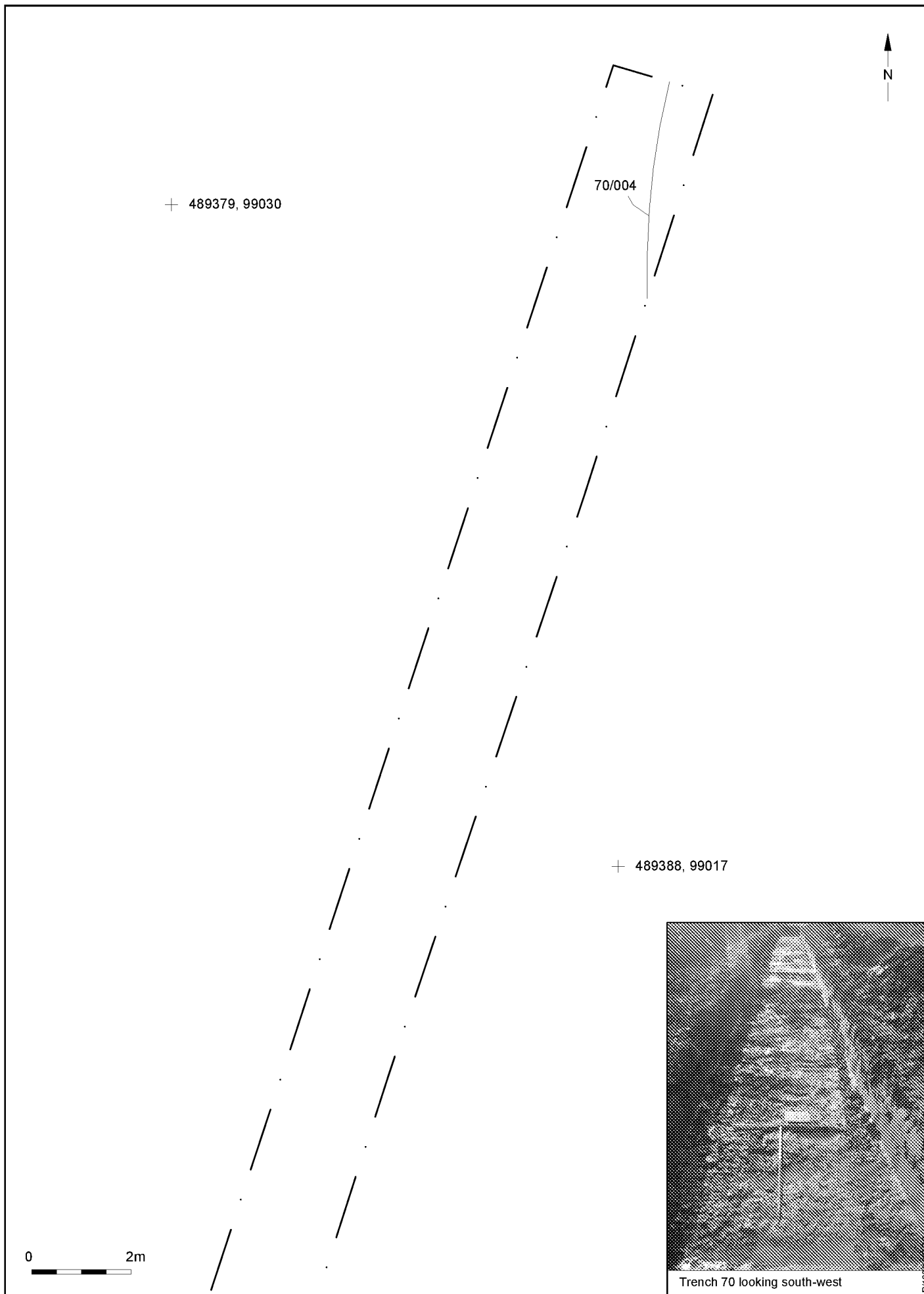
+ 489629, 99065

0 2m



Trench 63 looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 38
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 63: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



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Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Project Ref: 190049

Jan 2019

Report Ref: 2019379

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Trench 70: Plan and photograph

Fig. 39

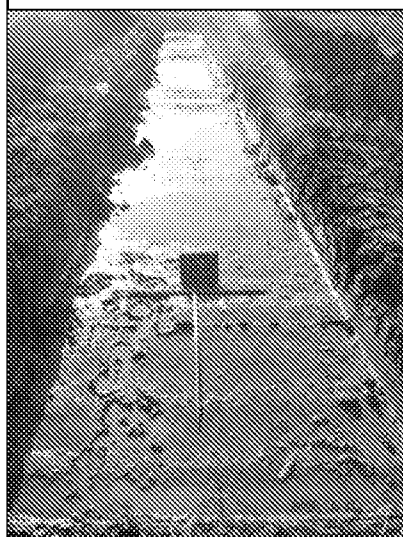


+ 489480, 99010

82/006

82/004

+ 489491, 98997



Trench 82 looking south

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East

Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Project Ref: 190049

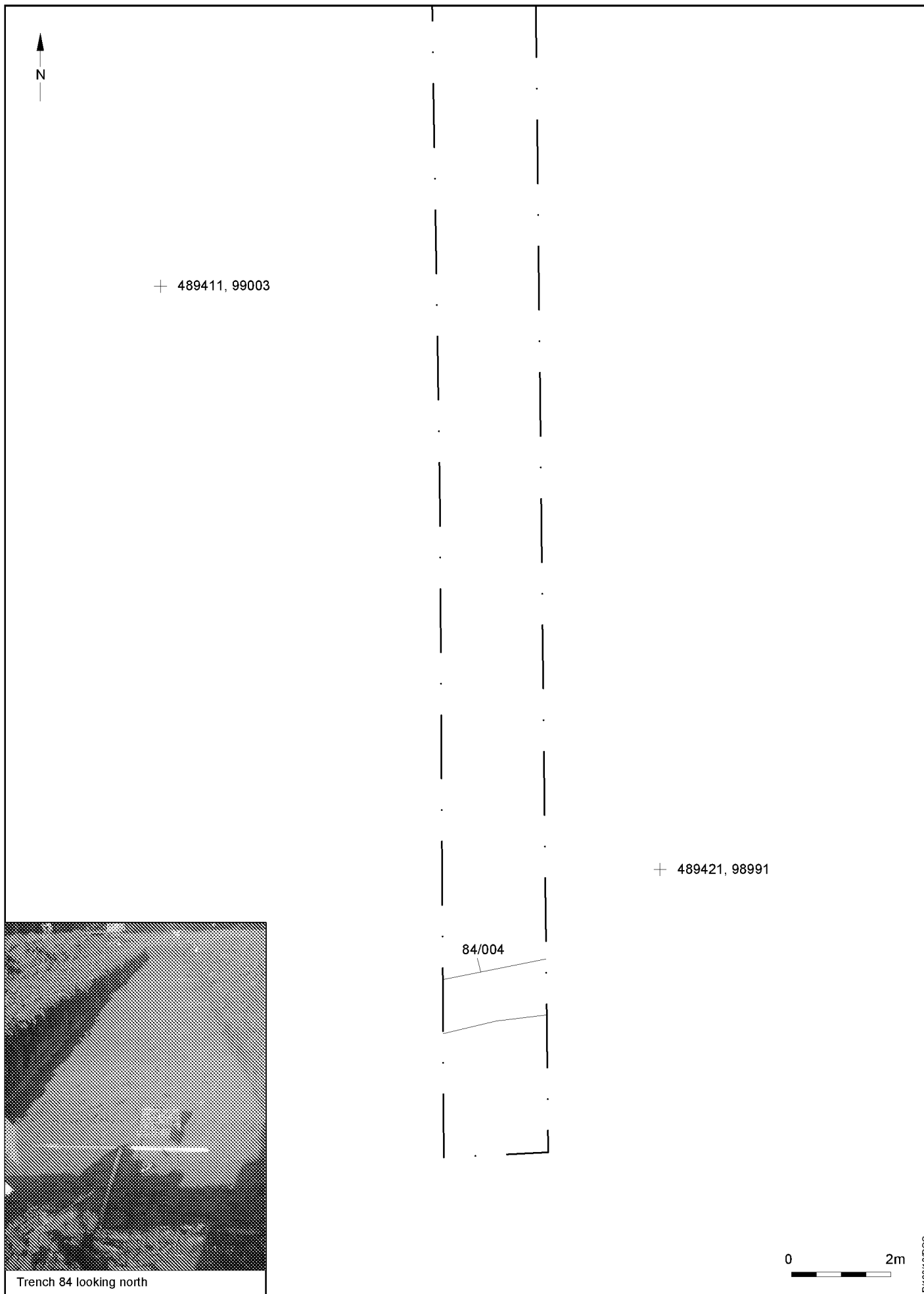
Jan 2019

Report Ref: 2019379

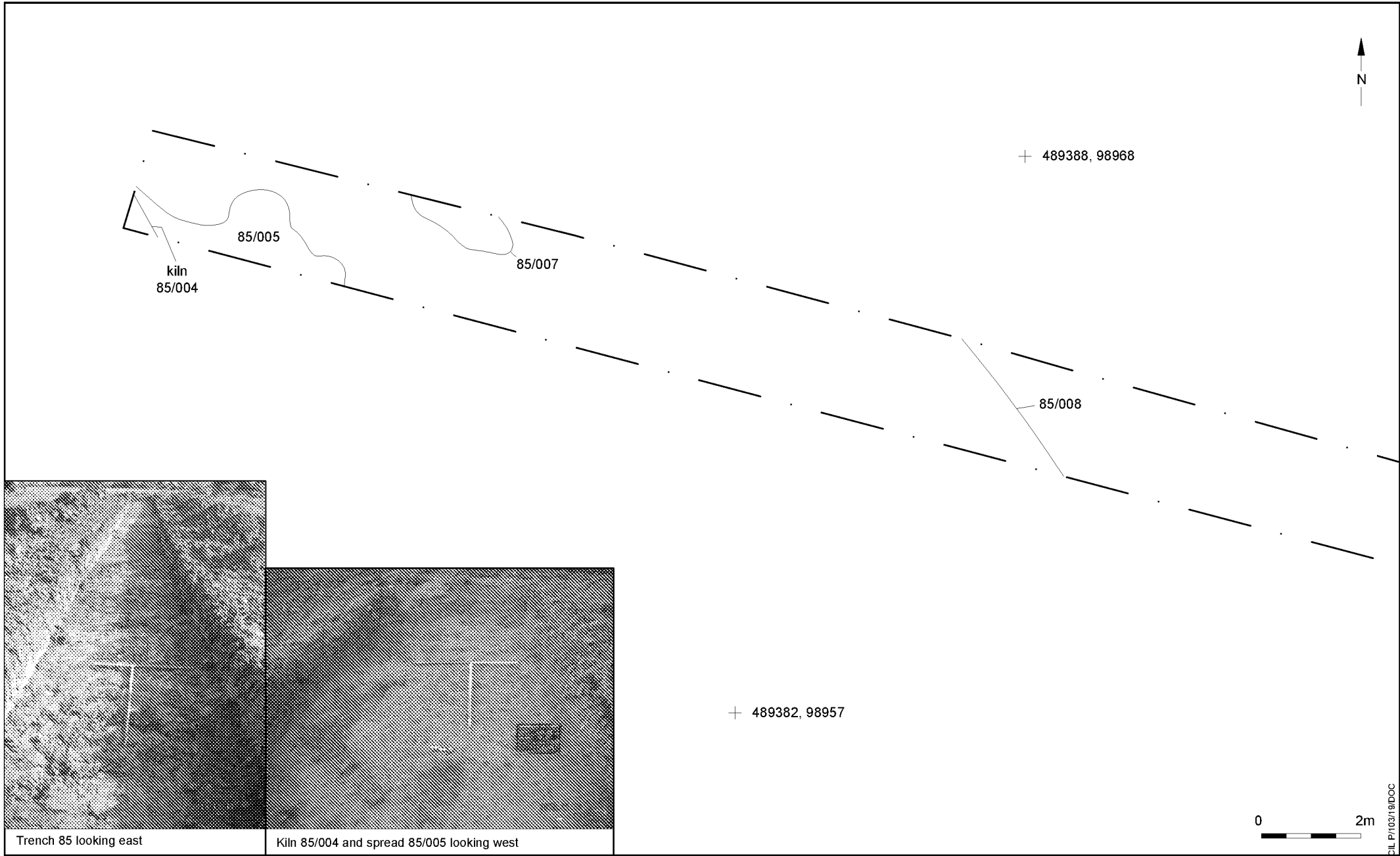
Drawn by: LG

Trench 82: Plan and photograph

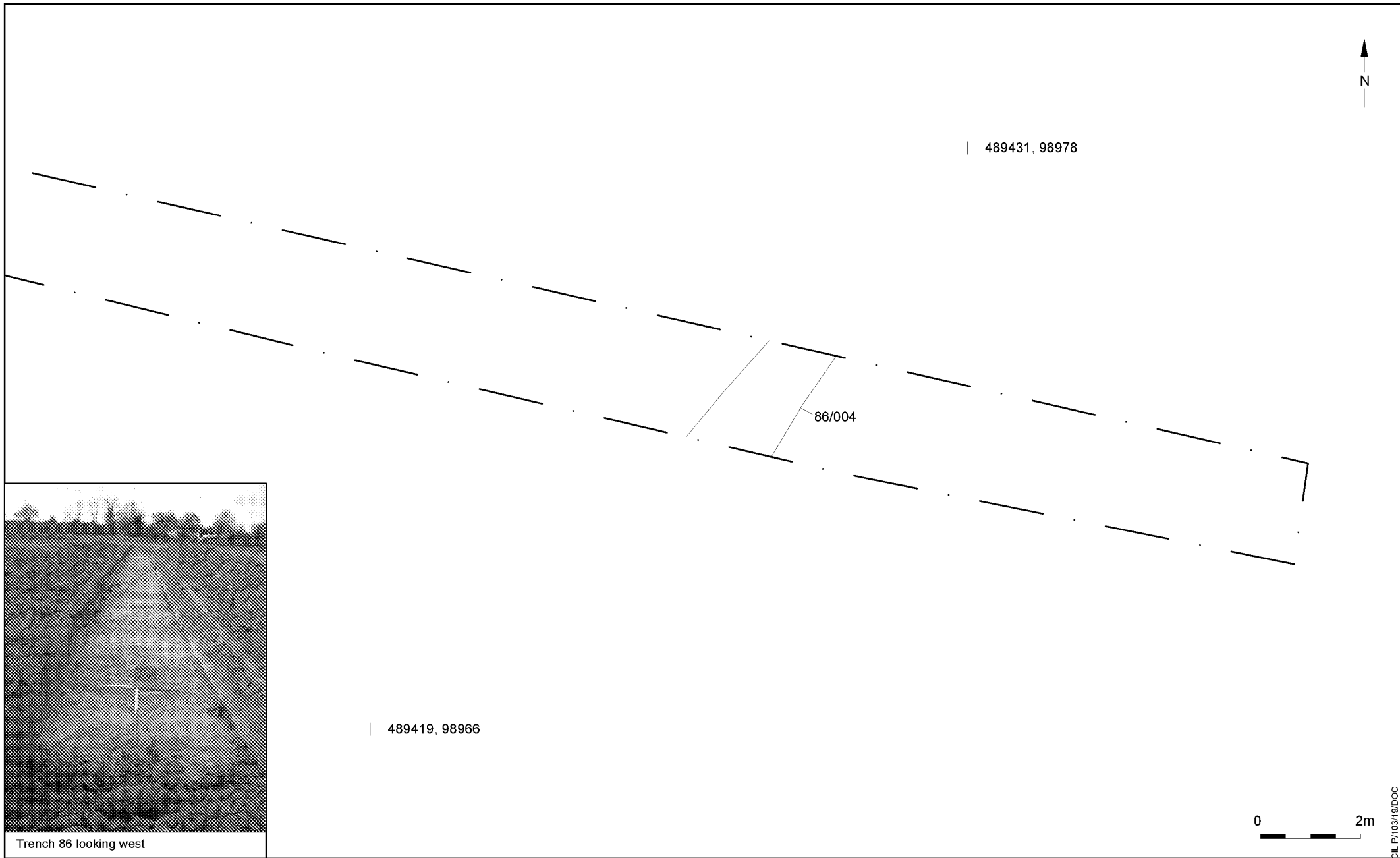
Fig. 40



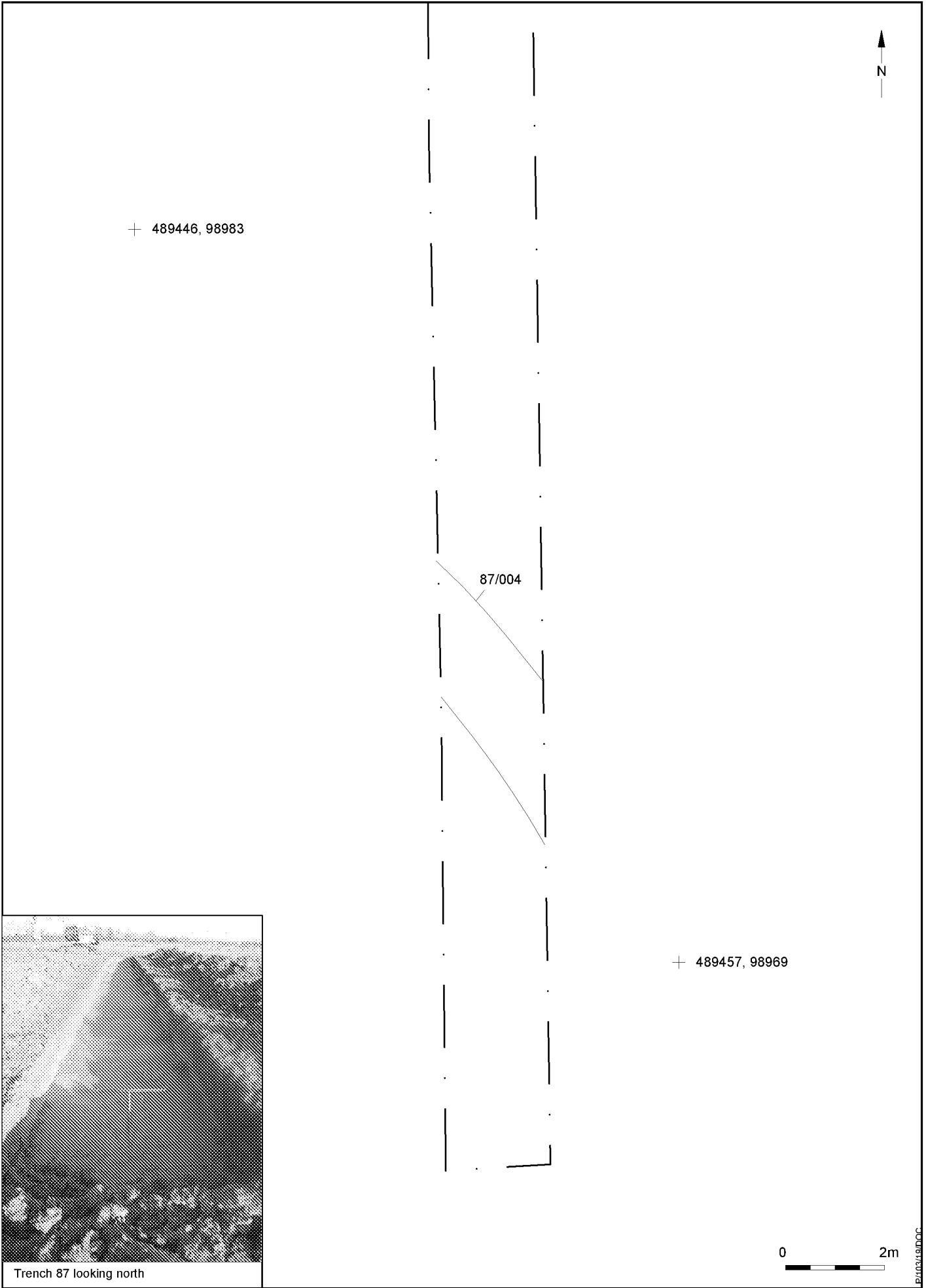
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 41
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 84: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



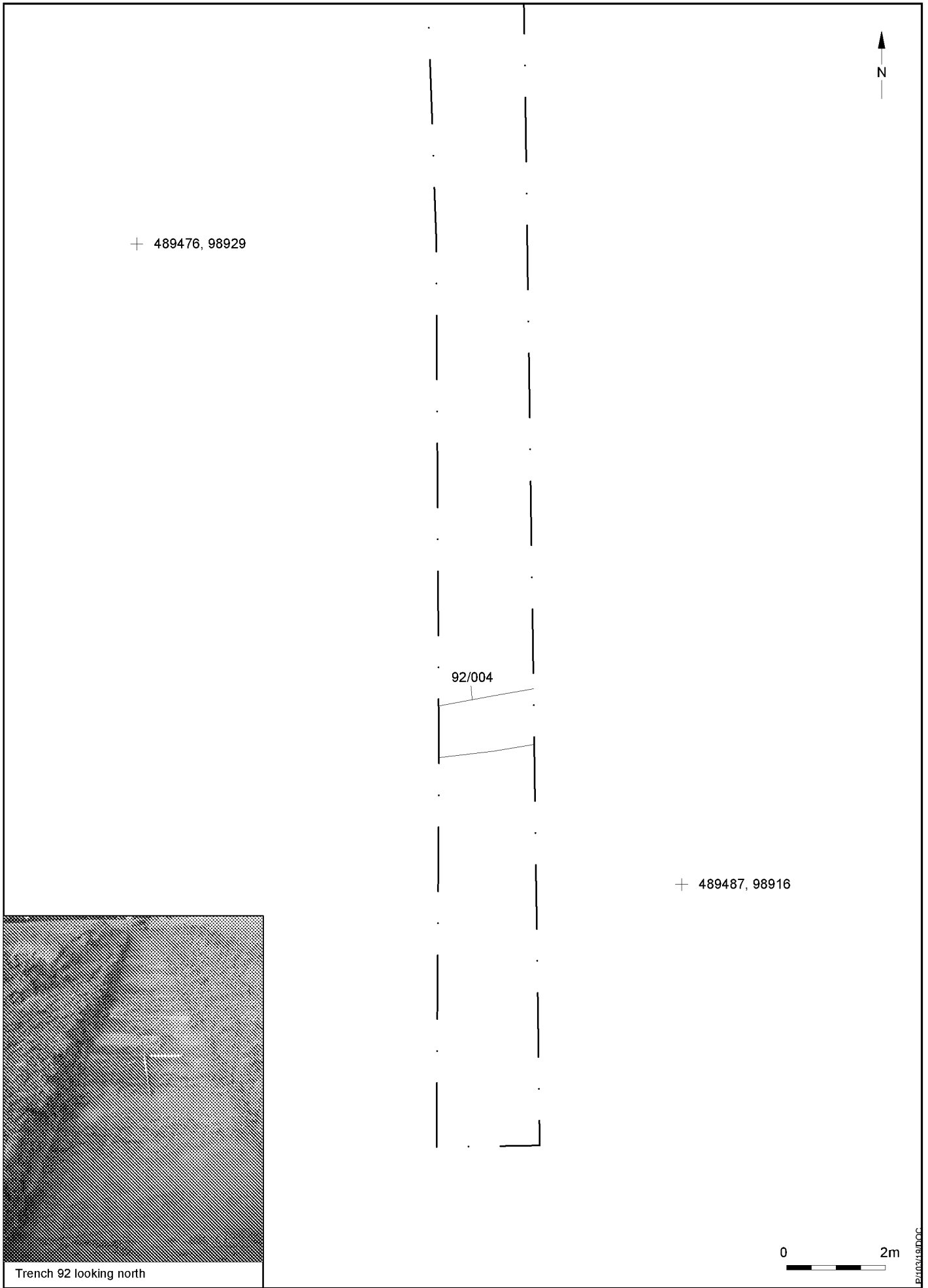
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 42
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 85: Plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



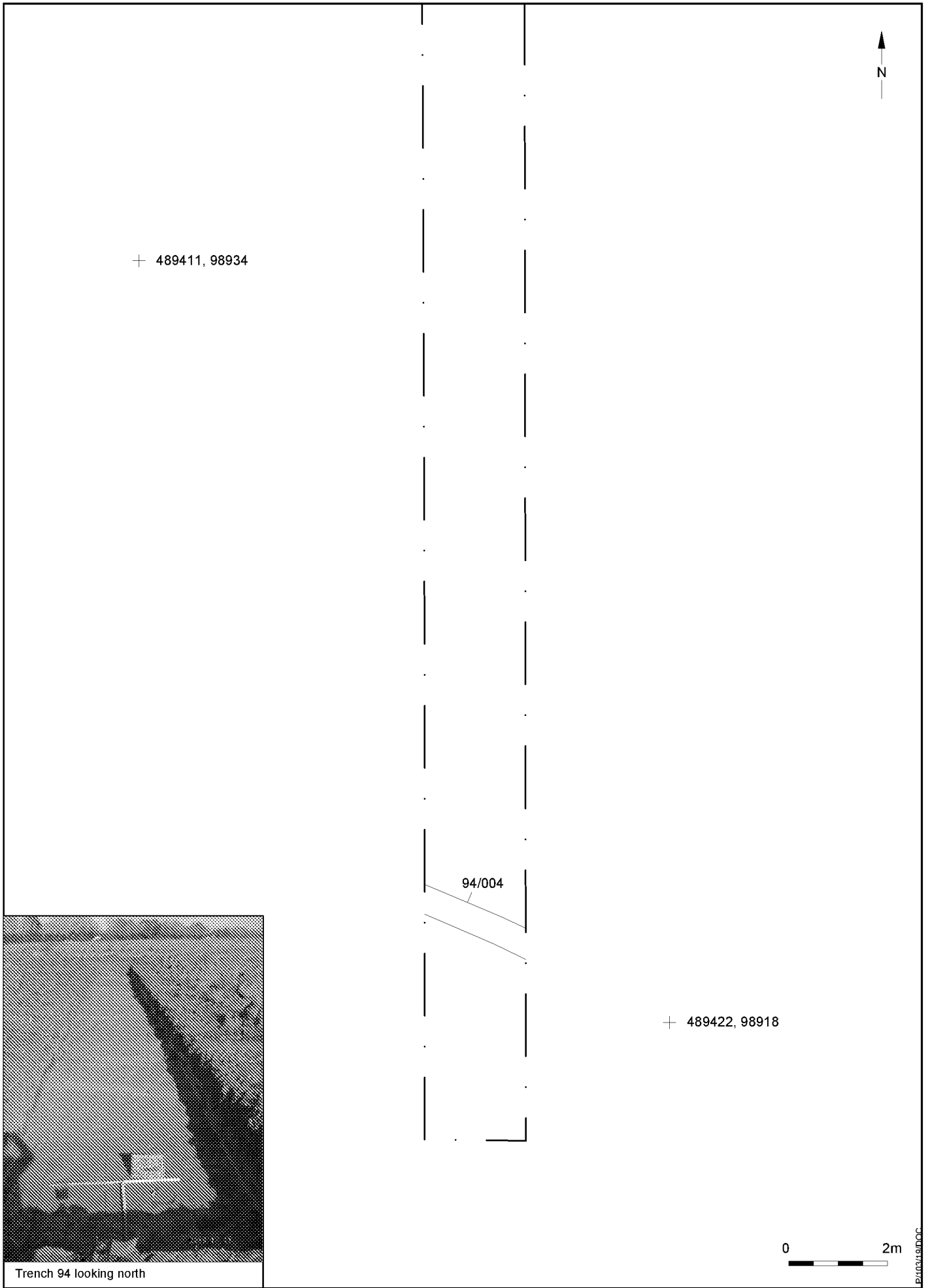
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 43
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 86: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		

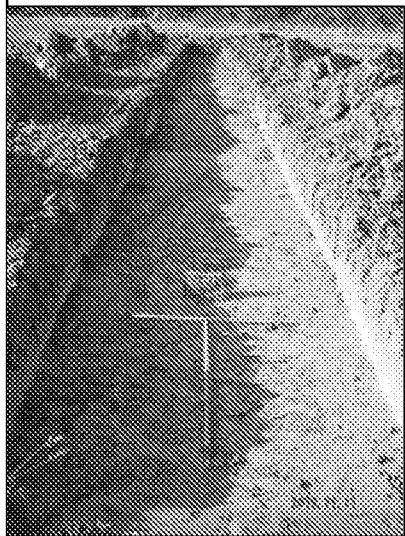
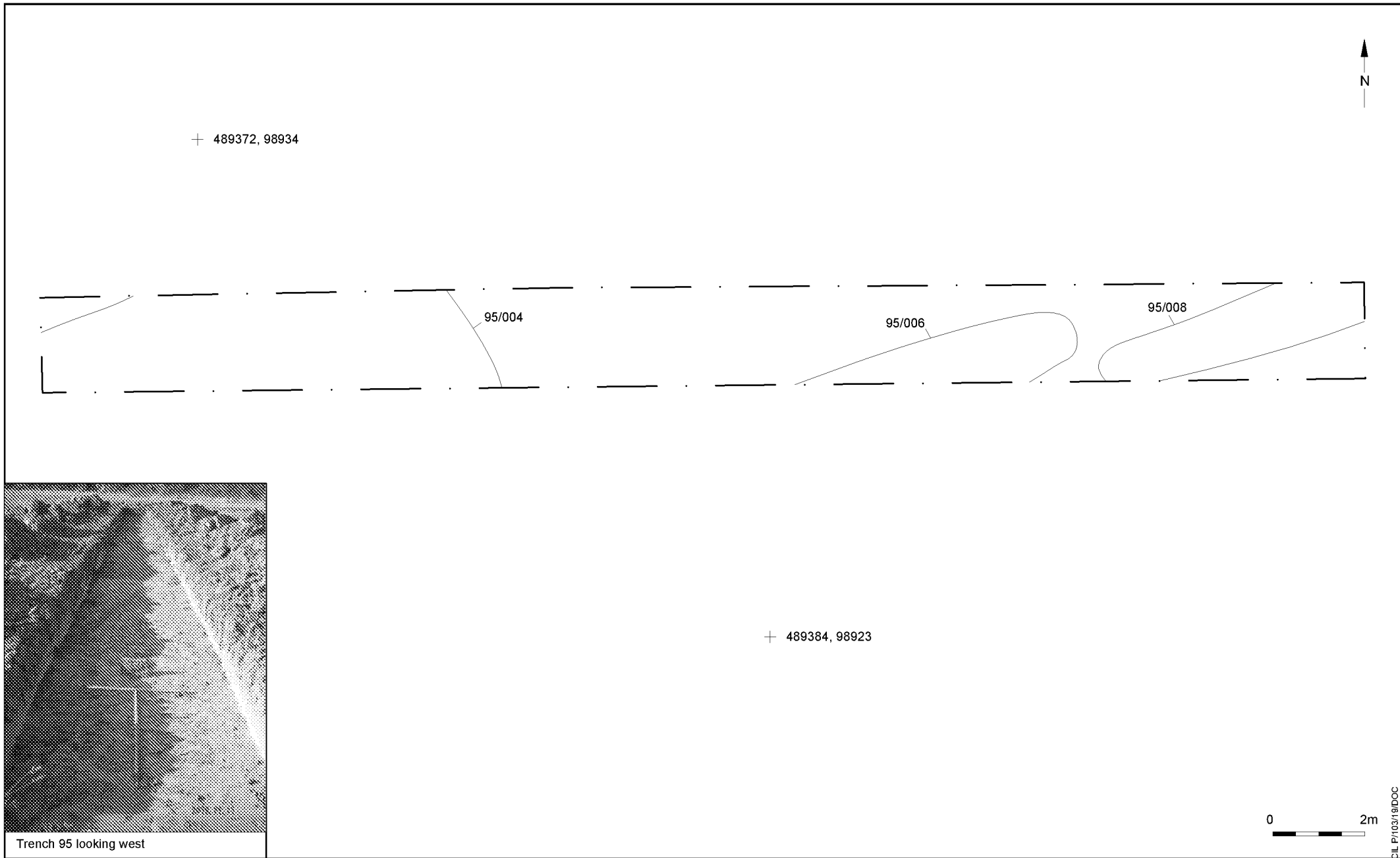


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 44
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 87: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2019379	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex	Fig. 45
Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2019	Trench 92: Plan and photograph	
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Trench 95 looking west

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Project Ref: 190049

Jan 2019

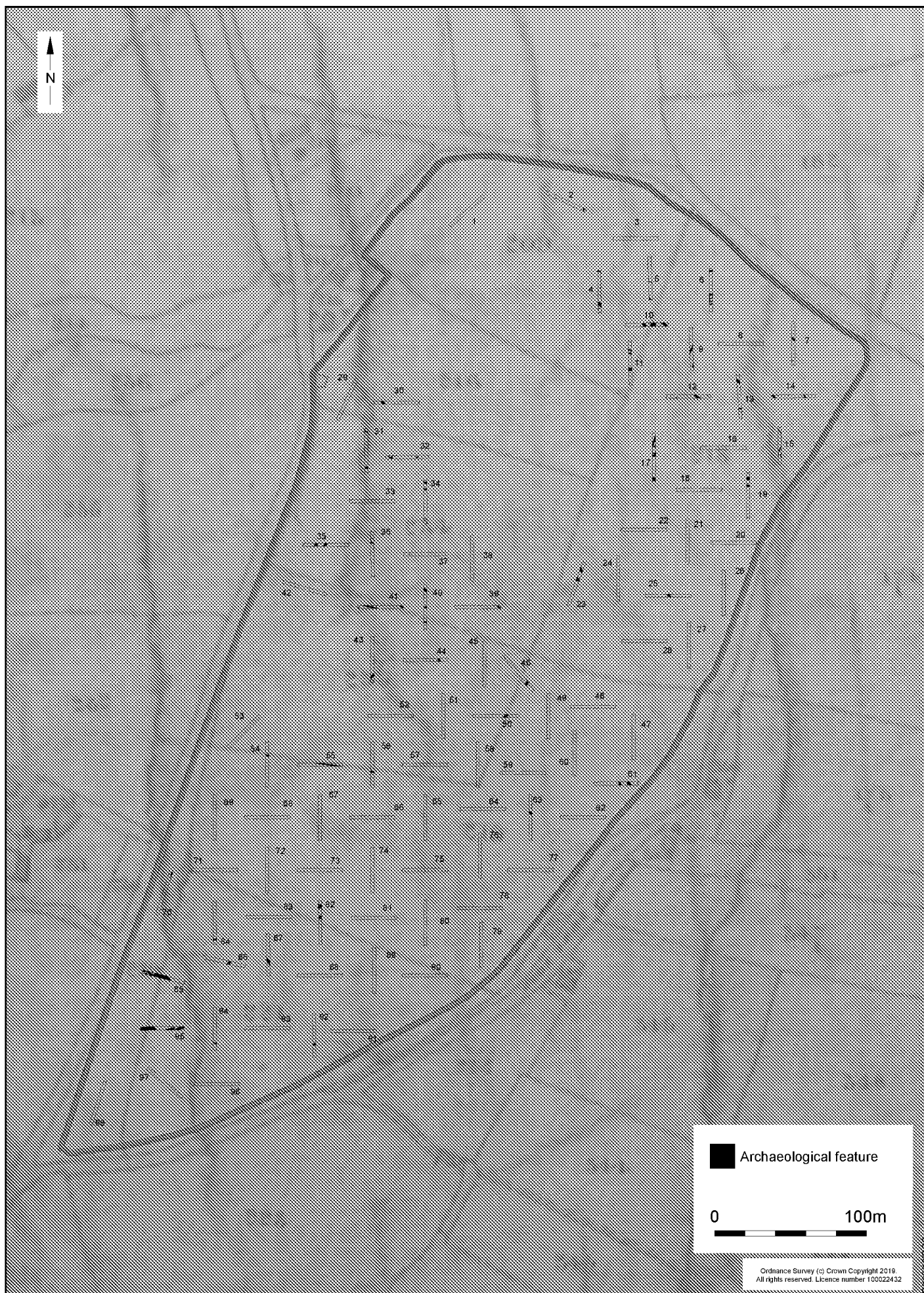
Report Ref: 2019379

Drawn by: LG

Land at Hook Lane, Pagham, West Sussex

Trench 95: Plan and photograph

Fig. 47



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Project Ref: 190049	Jan 2020	Site plan overlaid onto 1847 Tithe Map	
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