

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land East of Tye Lane
Walberton, West Sussex**

NGR: SU 97321 06228

**Planning Ref: WA/44/17/OUT
ASE Project No: 180877
Site Code: TYL 18
ASE Report No: 2019060
OASIS id: archaeol6-345191**



By Teresa Vieira

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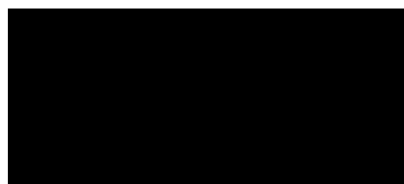
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Linden Homes to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, Kent. The fieldwork took place between the 21st February and the 12th February 2019. Seventy-two trenches were excavated.

There were no significant existing impacts to the archaeological horizon, despite intense ploughing, and archaeological features were recorded at between 14.30m AOD and 18.86m AOD in 44 of the 72 trenches. Where dateable, the features range from the early Neolithic to the post-medieval period with probable concentrations of later prehistoric activity in the east and Roman activity in the north-west, however, around 40% (48) of the total number of features (123) could not be dated.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Linden Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Land east of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex hereafter referred to as 'the site' (NGR. 497321 106228; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site comprises a large irregular arable field lying directly to the north of Walberton village, and a small parcel of land to the north-east providing access and previously forming part of a golf green. Measuring approximately 11.3ha the site slopes gently down to the south. It is bounded to the west by Tye Lane, to the south by residential properties, Walberton and Binsted C of E Primary School, the cricket pitch and Avisford Park Road. It is bounded to the east by residential properties and the B2132, Yapton Road, and to the north by Avisford Park Golf Club (Figure 2 and 3).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018) the underlying bedrock geology at the site comprises London Clay Formation of clay silt and sand with overlying superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits consisting of sands, silts and clays (BGS 2019).
- 1.2.2 The natural topography of the site slopes gently from north to south. level in a north-east south-west direction. The western part of the site slopes down north to south (from 18.81m AOD at its highest to 14.31m AOD at its lowest). The eastern part of the site slopes down more gently to the south, from 19.12mAOD in the north to a height of 16.77m AOD in the south.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to Arun District Council (reference WA/44/17/OUT) who granted outline approval for the development of 175 houses and associated access, parking and services. The archaeological condition is as follows:

No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance in accordance with Arun District Local Plan Policy GEN7. It is considered to be necessary for this to be a pre-commencement condition because archaeology can only be investigated before building commences.

- 1.3.3 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation was prepared (ASE 2018) and submitted to the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching of the site of Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, carried out between the 21st January and 12th February 2019.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A Desk Based Assessment (ASE 2017) for the site was prepared and is summarised below.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric worked flint has been found in the vicinity of the site including a flint arrowhead, a Neolithic axe and a Mesolithic site has been identified a short way north of the site at Avisford House, though the HER does not elaborate on its nature. The HER did not produce evidence of Bronze Age occupation within the study area.

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

- 2.3.1 There is evidence of Iron Age and Iron Age- Romano-British occupation of the landscape in the form of pottery retrieved to the south and the north-east and Iron Age earthworks to the east of the site.
- 2.3.2 A Roman corridor villa has been excavated to the south-east of the site, occupied from the mid first to fourth centuries, and a wider agricultural landscape with features such as field boundaries and trackways may extend beyond this. Further significant Roman activity is located to the north of the site at Stonyfield Farm, the area noted for Roman occupation debris and a Roman Cist Burial unearthed in 181 containing a single cremation and grave goods. A Roman brick has been identified at Walberton Church.

2.4 Early Medieval and Medieval

- 2.4.1 The Manor of Walberton was owned by 'three free men' in 1066, the land being valued £10. The manorial centre was located to the south of the village, in the vicinity of Walberton House. Three early medieval sites are recorded within the study area:

- Pre-Conquest gable cross – Walberton;
- Pre- Conquest grave slab – Wanberton; and
- 15 Graves, St. Mary's Church.

- 2.4.2 The medieval settlement of Walberton was a large one, and both St. Mary's Church and the Parish Church of St. Mary are of medieval origin. Old Hall Cottage, to the south of the site, is likely the oldest secular building in Walberton, comprising a former two-bayed late medieval hall. The site formed part of an open field system.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.1 In the post-medieval period the village expanded along The Street east and west from its historic core. The site is shown on historic mapping to have been enclosed from an early date, as early as 1630. The field system shown on the mapping suggests how earlier medieval open field strips were enclosed and

gradually amalgamated through the post-medieval period, resulting in the existing modern, amalgamated field system. Eighteen post-medieval sites are also recorded – primarily historic structures or farms shown on historic mapping and since lost (refer to DBA).

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The general objective was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by any proposed new development. The aims of the archaeological fieldwork were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.6.2 The fieldwork should also, where possible, seek to address the following site-specific research aims in relation to any archaeology recorded at the site, with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF):

- Evidence for transition from Iron Age to Roman land use and / or settlement (SERF, Roman Period).
- Harness the potential of the historic landscape to inform an understanding of the Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon transition, notably on the long-term evolution of field systems and their environmental context to establish definite cases of continuity in Roman estate boundaries and land use. The potential of palaeoenvironmental studies needs to be maximised by targeting gaps in off-site sequences and by dating existing sequences more closely [SERF Anglo-Saxon, 2013, p26].
- Given the site location on the edge of a village of medieval origin with probable Anglo-Saxon precursor settlement, the site has potential through environmental archaeology to inform on intra- and inter-site dynamics, through examination of use of space, waste disposal, trade and supply links in the Anglo-Saxon period [SERF Anglo-Saxon, 2013, p.26].
- Evidence for transition from open field exploitation to post medieval enclosure and the chronology of post-medieval field boundaries to complement historic map evidence [SERF Post medieval and Industrial Research Agenda, 2013].
- The majority of the site formed a part of Avisford Estate, belonging to Lady Elisabeth Reynell in 1846 and incorporated within the park of Avisford House between 1875 and 1938. Consider the site in terms of the impact of

gentry ownership on the local landscape, economy and social structure
[SERF Post medieval and Industrial Research Agenda, 2013].

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Evaluation Trenches)

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the WSI (ASE 2018). All work was carried out in accordance with this document, relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) procedural documents (CIfA 2014).
- 3.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase, comprising the excavation of seventy-two Trenches predominantly measuring 30m x 2m (Figure 2) in locations specified in the WSI (ASE 2018).
- 3.1.3 One Trench was left unexcavated (Trench 64) and three were shortened due to their location in proximity with tree canopies (Trenches 41 and 65) and access to site (Trench 71).
- 3.1.4 Trench 10 and Trench 34 were extended to the west to ascertain the extent and nature of archaeological features. Trench 10 measured 40m in length and Trench 34 measured 32.60m.
- 3.1.5 All other Trenches were excavated in their intended locations.
- 3.1.6 A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was used to scan all Trench locations to check for underlying services prior to excavation, operated by accredited ASE personnel. A service plan of the site was also provided and referenced.
- 3.1.7 All Trenches were excavated, under archaeological supervision, using a 22-tonne 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Each Trench was excavated in spits of c.100mm until the top of the underlying natural substrate was revealed.
- 3.1.8 All Trenches and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS.
- 3.1.9 Exposed archaeological features were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, recorded and drawn as appropriate. All sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.
- 3.1.10 In the interests of characterising the scope of archaeological activity on site, where possible the continuation of linear features across multiple Trenches was identified, and a sample of these features were investigated by hand in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018).
- 3.1.11 Following discussions with District Council Archaeologist Officer, James Kenny, the use of a mechanical excavator was employed to establish the character of some larger features.
- 3.1.12 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any unstratified finds.
- 3.1.13 A metal detector was used by competent ASE personnel on spoil heaps and in the vicinity of archaeological features with potential for containing metal

finds.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Context sheets	532
Section sheets	15
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	421
Context register	1
Drawing register	15
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	71

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	4 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	2
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	6 samples
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	6 samples

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented below. All contexts are shown in square brackets with the evaluation Trench prefix in front thus: [34/009]. For Trenches with archaeology, the stratigraphic results are presented in Tables 3–47, for those devoid of archaeology a summary of the encountered deposits can be found in Appendix 1. The geological substrate was encountered at heights between 19.12m and 14.31m, following the generally sloping topography of the site from north to south. The geology varied across the site. In the western side, in Trenches 1-6, 10-13, 19-22 and 33-37, it comprised gravel deposits of mid-yellowish brown sandy silty. In the area covered by the remaining Trenches it comprised deposits of a fine mid-orange brown brickearth. The natural substrate was exposed in all of the Trenches.

4.1 Trench 2 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16-0.18	18.81-18.88
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.34-0.48	18.63-18.70
2/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.02	18.29-18.39
2/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.95	0.28	18.37
2/005	Fill	Basal Fill	-	-	0.10	18.37
2/006	Fill	Upper Fill	-	-	0.14	18.37
2/007	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.40	0.24	18.37-18.39
2/008	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.24	18.37-18.39
2/010	Layer	Trackway surface	Trench	2.26	0.22	18.61
2/011	Cut	Gully	1.20	0.28	0.10	18.45
2/012	Fill	Fill	1.20	0.28	0.10	18.45
2/013	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.90	0.36	18.45
2/014	Fill	Fill	-	0.90	0.36	18.45
2/015	Cut	Pit	0.82	0.48	0.23	18.30
2/016	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	18.30
2/017	Cut	Pit	-	-	0.23	18.30
2/018	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	18.30
2/019	Cut	Pit	-	1.60	0.47	18.24-18.30
2/020	Fill	Basal Fill	-	-	0.13	17.94
2/021	Fill	Upper Fill	-	-	0.34	18.24
2/022	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.02	0.36	18.24
2/023	Fill	Basal Fill	-	-	0.05	17.92-17.94
2/024	Fill	Upper Fill	-	-	0.28	18.24

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 2 was oriented E-W. The Trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m with a stratigraphy of 0.16-0.18m of topsoil [2/001] overlying 0.34-0.48m of subsoil, immediately above the natural substrate [2/003], which consisted of a mid-orange brown clayey silt with flint gravel. Four linear features, including two ditches and two gullies, and one possible trackway surface, were recorded in the east side of the Trench. In the west side, a series of intercutting pits and one linear were also recorded. All the features were sealed by subsoil [2/002] and did cut the natural substrate [2/003].
- 4.1.2 In the west side of the Trench a possible trackway surface and adjacent side ditches and gullies were recorded. [2/009] comprised a layer of compact flint gravel with a light greyish brown sandy silt. This deposit measured 2.63m in width and had a thickness of c.0.22m and was present across the Trench width, and oriented N-S. No finds were recovered from it.
- 4.1.3 Ditch [2/004] was located to the west of [2/009], distancing from it c. 2.37m. It was N-S oriented and present across all the Trench width. It measured 0.95m in width and had a depth of 0.28m. It was filled with [2/005] and [2/006]. The bottom fill [2/005] comprised a dark-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravels, and it measured 0.10m in thickness. [2/006] the secondary fill, consisted of a moderately compact, mid-greyish brown silty clay. This feature did not yield any finds.
- 4.1.4 Ditch [2/013] was located to the east of [2/009], distancing from it c. 2.73m. It was N-S oriented and present across all the Trench width. It measured 0.90m in width and 0.36m of depth. It comprised one single fill [2/014], consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.1.5 Gully [2/007] was N-S oriented, and located c. 0.77m to the west of [2/009], and c. 1.0m to the east of [2/004]. It measured 0.40m of width and 0.24m of depth. It was filled with [2/008], a loose dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent large flints. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.1.6 Gully [2/011] was adjacent to the west of ditch [2/013]. It had a N-S alignment, and measured c.1.20m of length in the Trench, from north to south. It measured 0.28m in width and 0.10m in depth. It was filled with [2/012], a loose mid-greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of large to medium sized flints, similar to [2/008]. No finds were produced by this feature.
- 4.1.7 Ditch [2/022] was located in the east side of the Trench. It had a N-S alignment, and measured 1.02m in width and 0.36m in depth. It was filled with [2/023] and [2/024]. The secondary fill [2/024] consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay with 0.28m of thickness, and it did produce a group of Roman tile of various types. This ditch was truncated by [2/019].
- 4.1.8 Pit [2/019] was interpreted as being a part of a cluster of intercutting pits, located immediately to the east, and truncating, ditch [2/022]. This pit had an approximate width of 1.60m and 0.49m in depth. Its primary fill [2/020], consisting of a mid-bluish grey silty clay, with 0.05m of thickness, did produce one small pottery sherd, datable to the Roman period, likely to a later

phase (AD270-410). This fill was sampled <2> for environmental analysis and it produced abundant charred botanicals, of which Wheat (*Triticum sp.*) was the best represented cereal. [2/021], the upper fill of this pit, measured 0.28m in thickness and comprised a mid-brownish grey silty clay, which produced on single fragment of Roman *tegula*.

- 4.1.9 Pit [2/015] comprised a shallow feature, measuring approximately 0.89m x 0.47m in plan and 0.23m in depth. Its single fill [2/016], a dark greyish brown silty clay, did produce a small group of pottery and CBM, including *tegula* and *imbrex* fragments, dated to the late Roman period (AD270-410). This pit was truncated by [2/017].
- 4.1.10 Pit [2/017] was cutting pit [2/015]. It comprised a shallow feature with c. 0.23m of depth and one single fill [2/018]. The extent of this pit was not ascertained. [2/018] consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, and it did produce pottery and CBM. The pot indicates a late Roman period date, despite some residual small sherds of Middle Bronze Age.

4.2 Trench 3 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23-0.25	19.25-18.06
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15-0.18	19.02-17.81
3/003	Cut	Posthole	0.40	0.40	0.35	17.60
3/004	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.35	17.60
3/005	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	18.81-17.62

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 20 was oriented N-S, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m-0.25m of topsoil [3/001] overlying 0.15-0.18m of subsoil [3/002] immediately above the natural substrate [3/005]. The natural geology comprised a mix of a mid-orange brown silty clay with areas of flint gravel and a sandy silt. One posthole was recorded. It was sealed by [3/002] and truncated [3/005].
- 4.2.2 Posthole [3/003] was located in the south of the Trench. It had a circular shape and measured c. 0.40m in diameter and 0.35m in depth and its single fill [3/004] comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered.

4.3 Trench 4 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23-0.25	17.31-17.43

4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.28	17.08-17.18
4/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.00	16.55-16.60
4/004	Cut	Posthole	0.47	0.47	0.18	16.57
4/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.18	16.57

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 4 was oriented E-W. The Trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m through a stratigraphy of 0.23-0.25m of topsoil overlying 0.20-0.28m of subsoil directly above the natural geology [4/003]. The natural substrate within this Trench varied, changing from a sandy silt with flint gravel in the western half of the Trench to a clean brickearth in the eastern side. A posthole was recorded within this Trench.
- 4.3.2 Posthole [4/004] measured c.0.47 in diameter and 0.18m in depth. Its single fill [4/005] comprised a dark orangey brown silty clay with No finds were recovered.
- 4.3.3 [4/004] did cut the natural [4/003] and was sealed by [4/002].

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23-0.25	17.81-16.18
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18-0.24	17.55-17.52
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.08	16.60-17.32
5/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.30	0.45	16.30
5/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.45	16.30
5/008	Cut	Ditch	-	0.59	0.25	16.30
5/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.25	16.30
5/010	Cut	Pit	Trench	1.86	0.29	17.32
5/011	Cut	Gully	1.00	0.38	0.10	17.19
5/012	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.10	17.19
5/013	Fill	Basal Fill	-	-	0.18	17.28
5/014	Fill	Upper Fill	-	-	0.16	17.35
5/015	Cut	Gully	-	0.28	0.11	17.00
5/016	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.11	17.08
5/017	Cut	Pit	2.83	Trench	0.28	17.08
5/018	Fill	Basal Fill	-	-	0.05	16.85
5/019	Fill	Upper Fill	-	-	0.23	17.08

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 5 was oriented N-S. The Trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m through a stratigraphy of 0.23-0.25m of topsoil, overlaying 0.18-0.24m of subsoil, immediately above the natural substrate [5/003], which consisted of gravels and sandy silt. Six features were recorded within the Trench. They were sealed by the subsoil [5/002] and did cut the natural geology [5/003].
- 4.4.2 Ditch [5/004] was located in the south of the Trench. It was NW-SE aligned and measured 1.30m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained one single fill [5/005], a mid-brownish grey silty clay, which produced only one piece of burnt flint. [5/004] was truncating [5/008] and [5/003].
- 4.4.3 Ditch [5/008] was truncated by [5/004] and was oriented NW-SE. It measured 0.59m in width and 0.25m in depth. It contained one single fill [5/009], which did not yield any finds.
- 4.4.4 In the north of the Trench two large features and two gullies were recorded. Pit [5/010] was not completely exposed within the Trench, measuring c. 1.86m of width and 2.0m of length and it comprised two fills. Basal [5/013] consisted of a light-greyish red clay, with evidence of burning, and measured 0.18m in thickness. It was overlaid by [5/014], a very dark grey silty clay, with moderate inclusions of charcoal. This context produced an assemblage of broadly earlier Roman type. [5/010] truncated [5/011].
- 4.4.5 [5/011] was not visible on plan and it was interpreted as a gully, truncated by later pit [5/010]. It comprised a shallow feature with c. 0.10m of depth and contained one single fill [5/012], which did not produce any finds.
- 4.4.6 [5/017] comprised a large feature, with an irregular shape in plan and partially exposed within the Trench. It measured a maximum of 2.83m in length and 2.0m in width. It contained two fills [5/018] and [5/019]. The basal fill [5/018] comprised a mid-greyish silty clay, with c.0.05m of thickness, and it produced one sherd of Alice Holt/Farnham Roman ware, widely distributed in the area in the later Roman period. [5/017] truncated [5/015].
- 4.4.7 [5/015] comprised a very shallow linear, oriented approximately N-S, and located between pits [5/010] and [5/017]. It was truncated by [5/017], but its relation with [5/010] was not ascertained. It measured 0.28m in width and 0.10m in depth. It was filled with [5/016], a light-greyish and reddish clay. No finds were retrieved from this context.

4.5 Trench 6 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12- 0.16	17.47- 17.66
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	17.31- 17.44
6/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.07	16.91- 17.33

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6/004	Cut	Ditch	-	1.90	0.15	16.86
6/005	Fill	Upper Fill	-	-	0.10	16.86
6/006	Fill	Basal Fill	-	-	0.05	16.76-16.78
6/007	Fill	Pit	0.80	0.68	0.35	16.91
6/008	Cut	Fill	-	-	0.35	16.91

Table 7: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 6 was oriented E-W and it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m. One linear feature and one pit were recorded within the Trench.
- 4.5.2 Ditch [6/004] had a NE-SW alignment and was located in the western side of the Trench. It measured 1.90m in width and 0.35m in depth. Its basal fill [4/006] comprised a very compacted mid greyish brown silty clay deposit with small sized flint gravel and measuring c0.05m in thickness. It was overlaid by [4/005], a dark greyish brown clayey silt and measured 0.10m in thickness. Small inclusions of chalk were observed. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.5.3 Pit [6/007] had an irregular shape in plan, possibly due to root disturbance. It measured 0.80m in length and 0.68m in width and a depth of 0.35m. It contained one single fill [6/0018], a dark reddish brown with grey patches silty clay and it produced one two sherds of pottery characteristic of Plain Bowl tradition of the Early Neolithic period (c.3700-3300BC).
- 4.5.4 All the features were cutting the natural substrate [6/003] and were sealed by the subsoil [6/002].

4.6 Trench 8 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.25	18.25-18.32
8/002	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	17.80-17.89
8/003	Cut	Posthole	0.44	0.30	0.13	17.82
8/004	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.13	17.82
8/005	Cut	Posthole	0.40	0.28	0.10	17.87
8/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.10	17.87
8/007	Cut	Gully	1.53	0.30	0.30	17.88
8/008	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.30	17.88
8/009	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.38	0.68	0.30	17.86
8/010	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.30	17.86
8/011	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18-0.20	18.00-18.12

Table 8: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 8 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil [8/001]. Measuring between 0.20-0.25m in thickness, overlying 0.18-0.20m of subsoil [8/002], immediately above the natural geology [8/003], which comprised a mid-yellowish brown silty clay with flint gravel. Two linear features and two postholes were recorded within the Trench.
- 4.6.2 Posthole [8/003] had a sub-circular shape in plan and measured 0.44m in length, 0.30m in width and 0.13m in depth. It contained one single fill [8/004] of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sized flints inclusions. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.6.3 Posthole [8/005] comprised a shallow feature, measuring c. 0.10m of depth, 0.40m of length and 0.28m of width. Its single fill [8/006] comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay with 0.10m of thickness and it did not produce any finds.
- 4.6.4 Gully [8/007] was located in the eastern side of the Trench and measured 1.53m of length by 0.30m of width. It was NE-SW aligned. It contained one single fill [8/008] of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt with c. 0.10m of thickness. No finds were recovered.
- 4.6.5 Ditch [8/009] was located to the east of [8/009] and run on the alignment. It measured 1.38m of length by 0.68m of width. Its single fill [8/009] measured c.0.30m in thickness and comprised a mid-orange brown silty clay. No finds were recovered.
- 4.6.6 All the features were cutting the natural substrate [8/002] and were sealed by the subsoil [8/011].

4.7 Trench 9 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.27	16.50- 15.51
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.32	15.24- 16.23
9/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	15.93- 14.94
9/004	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.43	0.15	15.17
9/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.15	15.17
9/006	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.48	0.12	15.30
9/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.12	15.30
9/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	2.00	0.70	15.88
9/009	Fill	Fill, primary	-	-	0.18	15.36
9/010	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.12	15.73
9/011	Fill	Fill, secondary	-	-	0.18	15.50
9/012	Fill	Fill, tertiary	-	-	0.38	15.88

9/013	Cut	Ditch re-cut	-	2.00	0.70	15.88
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Table 9: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 9 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m. The natural geology [9/003] comprised a light yellowish brown silty clay brickearth which was overlaid by c. 0.30-0.32m of subsoil [9/002] and 0.25-0.27m of topsoil [9/001]. Three linear features were recorded within the Trench.
- 4.7.2 Gully [9/004] was E-W aligned and measured 0.43m of width and 0.15m of depth. Its terminus was within the Trench width. It contained one single fill [9/005] comprising a mid-greyish brown silty clay. One single sherd of flint-tempered pot was retrieved from this context and it can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period.
- 4.7.3 Gully [9/006] ran parallel to gully [9/004] and measured 0.48m in width and 0.12m in depth. Its fill [9/007] was similar to [9/005]. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.7.4 Ditch [9/008] was located in the northern end of the Trench and it was E-W aligned. It had a maximum width of 2.0m and a depth of 0.70m. It was filled with [9/010], a mottled yellowish brown and dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were retrieved from this fill. [9/008] was truncated by ditch re-cut [9/013].
- 4.7.5 Ditch [9/013] comprised a re-cut of ditch [9/008]. It followed the same alignment and had the same depth and width. [9/013] was filled with [9/009], [9/011] and [9/012]. The upper fill [9/012], consisting of a dark brownish grey silty clay, produced pottery of Roman dating, likely of early Roman period, although undiagnostic. No other finds were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.7.8 All the features were sealed by subsoil [9/002] and cut into the natural brickearth [9/003].

4.8 Trench 10 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15-0.23	16.29-15.98
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.25	15.81-15.88
10/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	15.56-15.63
10/004	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.20	-	15.59
10/005	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	15.59
10/006	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.60	-	15.60
10/007	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	15.60

Table 10: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 10 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The topsoil [10/001] directly overlain the subsoil [10/002] which directly overlain the natural substrate [10/003]. Two linear features were recorded at the west side of the Trench. They were not excavated.
- 4.8.2 Ditches [10/004] and [10/006] were identified as the same ditches as observed in Trench 2 and Trench 34 and for that reason they were not excavated in this Trench. They were located in the western side of the Trench and they ran parallel and distancing from each other c. 6.0m.
- 4.8.3 Ditch [10/004] was identified as the same as ditch [2/004] in Trench 2 and as [34/006] in Trench 34. It measured 1.20m in width in plan. No finds were observed in the superficial fill [10/005].
- 4.8.3 Ditch [10/006] was identified as the same as ditch [2/013] in Trench 2 and as [34/004] in Trench 34. No finds were observed in the superficial fill [10/007].

4.9 Trench 11 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10- 0.16	16.95- 16.14
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.19- 0.26	16.59- 16.04
11/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.06- 0.13	16.50- 15.78
11/004	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.42	0.20	16.02
11/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.20	16.02
11/006	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.54	0.23	16.02
11/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	16.02
11/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.66	0.12	15.92
11/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.12	15.92

Table 11: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Trench 11 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m through a stratigraphy of 0.10-0.16m of topsoil [11/001] overlying 0.19-0.26m of subsoil [11/002], immediately above the natural geology [11/003], which comprised a mid-orange brown clayey silt with sandy silt and gravel. The gravel progressively disappears towards the south of the Trench. Three linear features were recorded.
- 4.9.2 Gully [11/004] run on a NW-SE alignment and measured 0.42m in width and 0.20m in depth. Its single fill [11/005] comprised a mid-greyish-brown clayey silt with small size flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. It did not produce any finds.

- 4.9.3 Gully [11/006] run parallel to [11/004] and distanced from it c.0.40m. It measured 0.54m in width and 0.23m in depth. It comprised one single fill [11/007] which was identical to [11/005]. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.9.4 Ditch [11/008] was located to the south of [11/004] and [11/006] and run on the same NW-SE alignment. It measured 0.66m in width and 0.12m in depth. It distanced c.2.0m from [11/006]. It contained one single fill [11/009] of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt. No finds were retrieved from it.

4.10 Trench 12 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20	16.73- 16.45
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.33	16.53- 16.25
12/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.11	16.35- 16.20
12/004	Cut	Ditch	-	-	0.30	16.05
12/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.30	16.05
12/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.59	0.34	16.19
12/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.34	16.19
12/008	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.05	0.70	0.12	16.33
12/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.12	16.33
12/010	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.70	0.46	0.10	16.31
12/011	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.10	16.31
12/012	Cut	Pit	0.89	0.90	0.18	16.44
12/013	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.18	16.44

Table 12: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 12 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. Four linear features and one possible, not fully exposed, pit were recorded. All the features were sealed by the subsoil [12/002] and cut into the natural substrate [12/003].
- 4.10.2 Two ditches [12/004] and [12/006] were located in the western side of the Trench.
- 4.10.3 Ditch [12/004] was E-W aligned and its width was not fully exposed within the Trench. It comprised a shallow feature with one single fill [12/005] of a mid-greyish brown silty clay and had a depth of 0.30m. It was cut by ditch [12/006]. It did not produce any finds.
- 4.10.4 Ditch [12/006] was N-S aligned and measured 1.59m in width and 0.34m in depth. It contained one single fill [12/007], a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. [12/006] was cutting [12/004] No finds were produced from this feature.

- 4.10.5 Ditch terminus [12/008] and ditch terminus [12/012] were located in the eastern side of the Trench. Both run on an NE-SW alignment and they meet each other without any truncation visible.
- 4.10.6 Ditch terminus [12/008] measured 0.70m width and 0.12m of depth. It contained one single fill [12/009] of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and flint gravel. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.10.7 Ditch terminus [12/010] was 0.46 wide and 0.10m deep. It comprised one single fill [12/011] of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and it did not produce any finds.
- 4.10.8 [12/012] was interpreted as a possible pit, as its full length was not exposed within the Trench. It measured 0.90m in width and 0.18m in depth. Its single fill [12/013] was similar to [12/011] and it did not produce any finds.

4.11 Trench 16 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	17.92-18.29
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.27	17.62-17.99
16/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.08	17.37-17.62
16/004	Cut	Pit	0.96	0.88	0.31	17.58
16/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.31	17.58
16/006	Cut	Gully	-	0.42	0.16	17.55
16/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.16	17.55
16/008	Cut	Gully/Ditch	3.12+	0.34+	0.19	17.46
16/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.19	17.46
16/010	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.70	0.23	17.51
16/011	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	17.51

Table 13: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

- 4.11.1 Trench 16 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. Three linear features and one pit were exposed and recorded within the Trench. All the features were sealed by the subsoil [16/002] and cut into the natural substrate [16/003].
- 4.11.2 Pit [16/004] had a sub-circular shape in plan and it measured 0.96m in length, 0.88m in width and 0.31m in depth. This pit contained one single fill [16/005], a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, with one animal burial *in situ* and in anatomical connexion. It comprised one near-complete skeleton of a sheep. One iron nail fragment was also retrieved from this context. No other finds were recovered.
- 4.11.3 [16/006] comprised a curved gully, partially exposed in the western side of the Trench. It measured 0.42m in width and 0.16m in depth. Its single fill [16/007]

comprised a mid-orangey brown clayey silt and it did not produce any finds.

4.11.4 [16/008] was located in the eastern side of the Trench and was not exposed in its full length and width within the Trench. This linear feature was interpreted as a ditch, which run on an approximately E-W alignment. Its maximum width in the Trench was 0.34m and had a depth of 0.19m. It was filled with [16/009], a mid-greyish orange silty clay and it did not produce any finds.

4.11.5 Ditch [16/0010] appeared to be slightly curved, although generally N-S aligned. It measured 0.70m in width and 0.23m in depth. It contained one single fill [16/011] of a mid-greyish-brown silty clay, with occasional inclusions of fired cracked flint. No other finds were recovered.

4.12 Trench 17 (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28- 0.30	18.25- 18.81
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.27	17.95- 18.53
17/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	17.68- 18.28
17/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.67	0.38	18.08
17/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.38	18.08
17/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.60	0.20	18.03
17/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.20	18.03

Table 14: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 17 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m. The natural geology [17/003] was overlain by subsoil [17/002], which was immediately below topsoil [17/001]. Two linear features were recorded within the Trench. They were sealed by subsoil [17/002] and cut into the natural substrate [17/003].

4.12.2 Two ditches [17/004] and [17/006] run parallel on the northern side of the Trench, and they had an ENE-WSW alignment.

4.12.3 Ditch [17/004], measured 0.67m in width and 0.38m in depth. Its single fill [17/005] comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, and it produced fired cracked flint.

4.12.4 Ditch [17/006] measured 0.60m in width and 0.20 in depth. It contained one single fill [17/007], similar to [17/005]. Fired cracked flint was recovered.

4.13 Trench 18 (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
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18/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.32-0.42	18.90-19.20
18/002	Layer	Chalk	12.00	Trench	0.07	18.48-18.99
18/003	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21-0.71	18.41
18/004	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.13	17.70-18.78

Table 15: Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 18 was E-W oriented, and located near the northern limit of the site. In the western side of the Trench, a disturbance was observed and investigated with the use of the machine, which dug a slot across the south facing edge of the Trench.

4.13.2 The stratigraphic sequence observed in the west side of the Trench revealed 0.42m of topsoil [18/001] overlying a layer of crushed chalk [18/002] with c. 0.07m of thickness, immediately above 0.71m of subsoil [18/003]. [18/003] comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional inclusions of chalk and large flints. This layer was heavily disturbed by rooting in all its depth. The natural geology consisted of brickearth was immediately below and was also disturbed by rooting in some areas.

4.13.3 To the east, the stratigraphy comprised 0.32m of topsoil [18/001], overlying 0.21m of subsoil, immediately above the natural substrate [18/003].

4.13.4 No archaeology was observed and the disturbance was interpreted as being related with an old hedge row that would have existed across the E-W boundary of the site.

4.14 Trench 23 (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.35	16.50-16.80
23/002	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.38-0.40	16.45-16.15
23/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	15.75-16.00
23/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.54	0.18	15.81
23/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.18	15.81
23/006	Cut	Pit	0.71	0.71	0.18	15.99
23/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.18	15.99
23/008	Cut	Stake hole	0.10	0.12	0.08	15.81
23/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.08	15.81

Table 16: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 23 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m

through 0.30-0.35m of topsoil [23/001] overlying 0.38-0.40m of colluvium [23/002], immediately above the natural geology [23/003]. One linear feature and one pit with a stake hole were recorded within the Trench.

4.14.2 Ditch [23/004] was NNE-SSW aligned and was located in the eastern side of the Trench. It measured 0.54m in width and 0.18m in depth. It contained one single fill [23/005], of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel inclusions. It did not produce finds.

4.14.3 Pit [23/006] was located to the west of ditch [23/004]. It had a circular shape in plan and measured 0.71m in diameter. It comprised one single fill [23/007] of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderately occurring charcoal inclusions and pieces of fired cracked flint. It measured 0.18m in thickness. This fill was sampled for environmental data <1> and only burnt flint and charcoal (*Quercus* sp.) were identified.

4.14.4 Stakehole [23/008] was located at the base of pit [23/006] and was sealed by [23/007]. It had a circular shape on plan, very steep sides and a v-shaped base. It contained one single fill [23/009], a dark greyish brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal. FCF was retrieved from this fill.

4.15 Trench 24 (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.35	17.19- 16.83
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15- 0.18	16.94- 16.48
24/003	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.45- 0.50	16.76- 16.33
24/004	Cut	Pit	0.87	0.62	0.12	15.97
24/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.12	15.97
24/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.0	0.18	15.97
24/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.18	15.97
24/008	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.35	0.11	16.03
24/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.11	16.03
24/010	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.70- 0.90	0.37	16.03
24/011	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.37	16.03
24/012	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.15	15.93- 16.36

Table 17: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 24 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0m through 0.25-0.35m of topsoil [24/001], overlying 0.15-0.18m of subsoil [24/002], above a layer of colluvium [24/003] with c. 0.45-0.50m in thickness. [24/003] was immediately above the natural substrate [24/004], which consisted of brickearth. Two linear features and a pit were recorded within this

Trench. The features were sealed by [24/003] and cut [24/004].

- 4.15.2 Ditch [24/006] was oriented on an E-W alignment. It had soft sides and a round base. It contained one single fill [24/007], a fine grain mid-greyish brown silty clay, with 0.18m of thickness. On its northern side a shallow pit [24/004] was visibly truncating it. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.15.3 Pit [24/004] had a sub-circular shape in plan and a concave profile. It measured c. 0.87m by 0.62m and had a depth of 0.18m. It contained one single fill [24/005], a mid-greyish brown silty clay, very similar to [24/007]. No finds were recovered from it.
- 4.15.4 Ditch [24/010] distanced approximately 3.30m to the south of ditch [24/006]. It had an E-W alignment, but slightly curving to the southwest towards the eastern edge of the Trench. It measured between 0.70m and 0.90m in width and had a depth of 0.37m. It comprised a flat base and soft sides and it was filled with [24/011], a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions. This fill produced pottery, FCF and struck flint. The pottery comprised undiagnostic Roman ware, more typical of early Roman period. 15 pieces of worked flint including a scrapper were broadly dated to the prehistoric period and they are likely residual.
- 4.15.5 Gully [24/008] run on an E-W alignment along the northern side of ditch [24/010], intersecting it, but not visibly truncating it. It measured 0.35m in width and 0.11m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile and contained one single fill [24/009], a mid greyish-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from it.

4.16 Trench 25 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.30	17.21- 17.55
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35- 0.40	16.96- 17.25
25/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10- 0.12	16.61- 16.90
25/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.15	0.48	16.75
25/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.48	16.75
25/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.81	0.32	16.84
25/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.32	16.84
25/008	Cut	Gully (unexcavated)	Trench	0.48	-	16.87
25/009	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	16.87

Table 18: Trench 25 list of recorded contexts

- 4.16.1 Trench 25 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.73m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25-0.30m of topsoil [25/001], overlying 0.35-0.40m of subsoil [25/002], immediately above the natural brickearth [25/003].

Three linear features were exposed and recorded in the Trench. All the features had an approximate N-S alignment and were parallel to each other. They were sealed by [25/002] and did cut [25/003].

4.16.2 Ditch [25/004] was located in the western side of the Trench. It measured 1.15m in width and 0.48m in depth. It comprised a V-shaped profile, and was filled with [25/005], a light greyish brown silty clay which did not produce finds.

4.16.3 Ditch [25/006] distanced c.11.80m to the east from ditch [25/004]. It measured 0.81m in width and 0.32m in depth. Its single fill [25/007] was similar to [25/005]. No finds were retrieved.

4.45.4 Gully [25/008] was located in the east side of the Trench, distancing c. 7.60m from ditch [25/006]. It measured 0.48m in width. This feature was not investigated and no finds were retrieved from its superficial fill [25/009].

4.17 Trench 26 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.35	17.59- 17.78
26/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35- 0.45	17.43- 17.34
26/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	16.95- 17.03
26/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.37	0.43	17.01
26/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.43	17.01
26/006	Cut	Pit	1.47	0.58+	0.47	17.01
26/007	Fill	Basal fill	-	-	0.19	17.01
26/008	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.28	17.01
26/009	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.10	-	16.96
26/010	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	16.96

Table 19: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 26 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m through 0.25-0.35m of topsoil [26/001] overlying 0.35-0.45m of subsoil [26/002], immediately above the natural geology [26/003], which consisted of brickearth. Two ditches and one pit were recorded within the Trench. The archaeological horizon was sealed by [26/002] and the features were cutting the natural [26/003].

4.17.2 Ditch [26/004] had an approximate SE-NW alignment. It measured 1.37 in width and 0.43m in depth and it had soft slopping sides and a concave base. It contained one single fill [26/005], comprising a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks. The pottery produced by this context includes one sherd of Deverel-Rimbury type and it was dated to the Middle Bronze Age period. This ditch was truncating pit [26/006].

4.17.3 Pit [26/006] measured 1.47 in length and 0.58m of width were exposed in the Trench. It had a depth of 0.47m. It had generally soft slopping sides and a flat base. Its basal fill [26/007] measured 0.19m in thickness and it comprised a mid to light mottled brown with occasional charcoal flecks. It was overlain by [26/008], a mid-greyish brown silty clay, measuring 0.28m in thickness. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

4.17.9 Ditch [26/009] was located in the north side of the Trench. It measured 1.10m in width. This feature was not further investigated but finds were retrieved from the superficial fill [26/010]. One single blade-like flake was produced by it, and it can only be broadly dated to the early prehistoric period, between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age.

4.18 Trench 27 (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.33-0.37	17.89-18.19
27/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27-0.30	17.56-17.85
27/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	17.55-17.30
27/004	Cut	Ditch	10m+	1.03+	0.54	17.40
27/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.54	17.40
27/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.77	0.25	17.35
27/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.25	17.35
27/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	2.07	0.53+	17.40-17.35
27/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.25+	17.12
27/010	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.28	17.40-17.35
27/011	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.92	-	17.46
27/012	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.46

Table 20: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 27 was E-W oriented and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m through 0.33-0.37m of topsoil [27/001] overlying 0.27-0.30m of subsoil, immediately above the natural geology [27/003]. Four linear features were recorded within this Trench. They were sealed by subsoil [27/002].

4.18.2 Ditch [27/004] was NW-SE aligned and measured 1.4m in width and 0.54m in depth. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill [27/005] consisted of a mid-brownish grey, mottled, silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and chalk and rare flint gravel. It produced FCF, pottery and struck flint. Two pieces of worked flint, including a retouched flake, likely date to the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age) and they were

considered residual. The pottery indicates a late prehistoric dating, between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age.

- 4.18.3 Ditch [27/006] and ditch [27/008] were N-S aligned and ran parallel to each other. A machine slot was dug to investigate both features.
- 4.18.4 Ditch [27/006] distanced c. 0.25m to the east of [27/008]. It measured 0.77m in width and 0.28 in depth. It comprised a concave profile, and it contained one single fill [27/007], a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.18.5 Ditch [27/008] measured 2.07m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.54m. It was not bottomed due to safety concerns. Its lower fill [27/009] consisted on a mid-greyish-brown silty clay with light greyish mottling, and occasional inclusions of charcoal and flint gravel. This fill was not fully excavated. [27/009] was overlain by [27/010], measuring 0.28m in thickness, and consisting of a mid-brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were produced by this ditch. The pottery retrieved comprised of flint-tempered sherds, likely to date to the Late Bronze Age period or Early Iron Age.
- 4.18.6 Ditch [27/011] was located immediately to the west of [27/004] and it was N-S aligned. It measured 1.92m of width in plan. This feature was not excavated and it did not produce any finds.

4.19 Trench 28 (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.28	18.63- 18.27
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.26	18.43- 17.99
28/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	18.17- 17.57
28/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.50	0.46	17.86
28/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.46	17.86
28/008	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.40	-	17.57
28/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	-	17.57
28/010	Layer	Colluvium	c.15	Trench	0.18	17.74

Table 21: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

- 4.18.1 Trench 28 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m, oriented N-S. The stratigraphy varied from north to south, changing approximately from the mid-length of the Trench. In the north, topsoil [28/001] overlaid the subsoil [28/002], which immediately overlaid the natural substrate [28/003]. In the south, a layer of colluvium [28/010] with c. 0.18m of thickness was overlying the natural substrate [28/003] and was overlaid by subsoil [28/002] and topsoil [28/001]. The archaeology exposed was sealed by [28/010] and cutting [28/003].

4.18.2 Ditch [28/006] ran on a NE-SW alignment and was located approximately on the middle length of the Trench. It had steep sides a flattish base and measured 1.50m in width and 0.46m in depth. It contained one single fill [28/007] consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay which produced 1 small piece of pot, burnt flint and struck flint. The pottery can only be broadly dated to the later prehistoric period, between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. An animal burrow partially truncated it.

4.18.3 Ditch [28/008] ran on the same alignment and parallel to [28/006], distancing from it approximately 4.70m to the south. It measured 1.40m of width in plan. This ditch was not investigated and no finds were recovered from its surface fill [28/009].

4.19 Trench 29 (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27- 0.32	18.74- 18.87
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.40	18.47- 18.55
29/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	18.27- 17.98
29/004	Cut	Pit	1.70+	1.30+	0.50+	18.22
29/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.50+	18.22
29/006	Cut	Possible pit (unexcavated)	3.80	1.80	-	18.20
29/007	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.20
29/008	Cut	Pit/Posthole (unexcavated)	0.68	0.68	-	18.10
29/009	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.10
29/010	Cut	Pit/Posthole (unexcavated)	0.49	0.49	-	18.10
29/011	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.10
29/012	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	0.90	-	17.96
29/013	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.96
29/014	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	2.60+	1.33+-	-	17.93
29/015	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.93
29/016	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.17	18.15

Table 22: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 29 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m, oriented E-W. The stratigraphy varied from west to east. 0.27-0.32m of topsoil [29/001] overlaid

0.20-0.40m of subsoil [29/002]. In the west, [29/002] was immediately overlying the natural substrate [29/003], and towards the east it overlaid a layer of c. 0.17m of colluvium [29/016], which was immediately above [29/003]. The archaeological horizon was exposed beneath the colluvial layer [29/016]. Two linear features, two possible pits or postholes, one possible large pit and one pit were recorded within the Trench.

- 4.19.2 Pit [29/004] was located approximately in the mid length of the Trench, and was only partly exposed within the Trench. It measured 1.70m+ by 1.30m+ and was only excavated to a depth of 0.50m due to safety concerns. Its single fill comprised a light yellowish brown clayey silt and it did not produce any finds.
- 4.19.3 [29/006] was located in the eastern side of the Trench. It comprised a large feature, irregular in shape, and interpreted as a possible pit. It measured 3.80m x 1.80m and its fill [29/007] consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. This feature was not excavated and no finds were recovered.
- 4.19.4 [29/008] and [29/010] were adjacent to [29/006]. Both features had a circular shape in plan and were interpreted as postholes or pits. [29/008] measured 0.68m in diameter and [29/010] measured 0.49m. Their fills [29/009] and [29/011] were similar and comprised a dark greyish brown clayey silt. These features were not excavated and no finds were recovered.
- 4.19.5 Ditch [29/012] ran on approximate N-S alignment and it measured 0.90m in width. This feature was not excavated but finds recovered from the surface of its fill [29/013]. The pottery assemblage gathered contained sherds of Late Iron Age and Early Roman period.
- 4.19.6 Ditch [29/014] was visibly truncated by [29/012] and located at its east. Only partially visible in the Trench, this ditch measured c. 2.60m in length and 1.33m in width. It was not excavated.

4.20 Trench 30 (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.24- 0.30	19.31- 18.88
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.16- 0.24	18.58- 19.07
30/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	18.87- 18.10
30/004	Layer	Colluvium	23	Trench	0.16	18.34
30/005	Cut	Ditch	Trench	2.10	0.42+	18.41
30/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.42+	18.41
30/007	Cut	Pit	-	1.85	0.60+	18.41
30/008	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.60+	18.41
30/009	Cut	Posthole	0.42	0.42	0.05	18.07
30/010	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.05	18.07

30/011	Cut	Pit(s) (unexcavated)	3.50	3.50	-	18.23
30/012	Fill	Fill(s) (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.23

Table 23: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

- 4.20.1 Trench 30 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.77m. A layer of colluvium [30/004], measuring approximately 0.16m in thickness, was recorded in the southern part of the Trench and it was sealing the archaeological horizon. It was immediately overlain by subsoil [30/002] which immediately below topsoil [30/001]. One linear, one posthole and one pit were recorded and investigated. One large feature, likely to consist on a pit or a cluster of pits, was recorded but not excavated.
- 4.20.2 A machine slot was excavated to investigate ditch [30/005] and pit [30/007]. Due to safety concerns the features were not fully excavated.
- 4.20.3 Ditch [30/005] had an E-W alignment and was located approximately in the mid length of the Trench. It measured 2.10m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.42m. Its single fill [30/006] consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay and it produced one single bodysherd of flint-tempered pottery, datable to the Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age period. One flint blade-like flake of probable early prehistoric period was also retrieved from the same context but is likely residual.
- 4.20.4 Pit [30/007] was adjacent to ditch [30/005]. This pit measured 1.85m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.60m. Its single fill [30/008] comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay and it produced FCF.
- 4.20.5 [30/009] comprised a very shallow circular feature with straight sides and flat base. It could be a posthole or a small pit. It measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.05m in depth and its single fill [30/010] consisted of a light greyish-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Only pieces of FCF were retrieved from this feature.
- 4.20.6 [30/011] comprised an irregular shaped feature and it was located to the north of [30/009]. It was interpreted as a possible large pit or a cluster of pits and it measured in its full length exposed in the Trench c. 3.50m. This feature was not excavated and no finds were retrieved from it.

4.21 Trench 31 (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.35	19.10- 19.19
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18- 0.25	18.80- 18.84
31/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	18.70- 18.77
31/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	3.00	0.60+	18.73

31/005	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.28	18.73
31/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.20	18.73- 18.44
31/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.13	18.64- 18.36
31/008	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	18.60- 18.30
31/009	Cut	Ditch	Trench	3.00	-	18.73
31/010	Fill	Fill	-	-	-	18.73
31/011	Cut	Trackway	-	3.00	-	18.66- 18.72
31/012	Fill	Levelling deposit / Surface	-	3.50	-	18.66- 18.72
31/013	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.14	18.56
31/014	Layer	Spread	-	-	0.10	18.73
31/015	Layer	Disturbed natural	-	-	0.10	18.56
31/016	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	2.11	-	18.58
31/017	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.58

Table 24: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

- 4.21.1 Trench 31 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m, oriented E-W. The stratigraphy comprised 0.30-0.35m of topsoil [31/001] overlying 0.18-0.25m of subsoil [31/002], immediately above the natural geology [31/003]. Two ditches and one trackway were recorded within the Trench.
- 4.21.2 Ditch [31/016] was located approximately 7.0m from the west end of the Trench. It was N-S oriented and measured 2.10m of width in plan. This ditch was identified as the same ditch as [53/004] and [60/004]. This feature was not excavated.
- 4.21.3 Ditch [31/004], same as [31/009], was located in the west of the Trench and was NW-SE aligned. Due to health and safety concerns, this feature was not fully excavated to the bottom. It measured approximately 3.0m in width and comprised steep sides. It was filled with [31/005] = [31/010], [31/006], [31/007] and [31/008]. [31/008], the lowest excavated fill, comprised a compact mid-reddish brown clay and it produced one single flint-tempered body sherd of pottery which can be broadly dated to the prehistoric period, likely Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.
- 4.21.4 To the east of [31/004] = [31/009] a large feature [31/011] was investigated. A slot was partially excavated with the use of the machine and then hand-dug and cleaned. This feature was interpreted as a trackway, oriented approximately on NW-SE alignment. Its profile shows what could represent the impact of wheel ruts, two gully-like shaped linear on the sides, distancing approximately 1.60m from each other. [31/011] was infilled with [31/012]; a loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with c. 80% of flint boulders, measuring c.

0.28m in thickness, interpreted as the surface of the trackway. FCF and pottery were recovered from this context, and the pot assemblage comprised conjoined sherds of a diagnostic later Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age jar. [31/012] was overlying [31/013] and [31/015]. [31/015] comprised a very soft, mottled, light yellowish-white and greyish-brown sandy silt, with visible bioturbation, with occasional inclusions of FCF. It was interpreted as disturbed natural substrate, probably due to the impact of the use of the trackway surface. [31/013] comprised a soft mid-reddish brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint gravels. This deposit could be interpreted as the fill of a possible road-side ditch/gully, although due to the disturbance observed in [31/015] this could not be ascertained. No finds were recovered from these contexts. [31/012] was overlaid by [31/014], a moderately compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with c. 0.15m in thickness, from which pottery dating to the Late Medieval Age (c. 1450-1550) was retrieved. [31/014] and [31/012] were sealed by subsoil [31/002].

4.22 Trench 32 (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.25	19.59- 18.90
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.27- 0.30	19.39- 18.60
32/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.06	19.12- 18.33
32/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.17	0.57	18.92
32/005	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.14	18.92- 18.49
32/006	Fill	Secondary fill	-	-	0.20	18.92- 18.61
32/007	Fill	Tertiary fill	-	-	0.09	18.92- 18.73
32/008	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.23	18.92
32/009	Layer	Deposit	0.78	0.51	-	18.70
32/010	Fill	Levelling deposit / Surface of Trackway	Trench	3.0	-	18.76- 18.86
32/011	Cut	Ditch (?) (unexcavated)	Trench	4.20	-	18.60- 18.70
32/012	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	Trench	4.20	-	18.60- 18.70
32/013	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	5.30+	-	18.40
32/014	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	Trench	5.30+	-	18.40

Table 25: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 32 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m, oriented N-S. The

stratigraphy comprised 0.20-0.25m of topsoil [32/001] overlying 0.27-0.30m of subsoil [32/002], immediately above the natural geology [32/003]. Three linear features and one trackway were recorded in the Trench, and they were sealed by subsoil [32/002].

- 4.22.2 Ditch [32/004] was ENE-WSW aligned and located approximately 7.70m from the northern side of the Trench. It measured 1.17m in width and 0.57m in depth. It was filled with [32/005], [32/006], [32/007] and [32/008]. The secondary fill [32/006], consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with c. 0.20m in thickness, produced burnt flint and one small flint flake, only broadly datable to the early prehistoric period. No other finds were produced by this feature.
- 4.22.3 [32/010] was interpreted as the same trackway feature encountered on Trench 31, [31/012], and was not further investigated. It had a E-W alignment in this Trench. It measured 3.0m of width on plan and comprised a dark-reddish brown clayey silt with c. 80-90% of flint boulders. No finds were recovered from it.
- 4.22.4 [32/011] comprised a large feature, interpreted as a ditch, and measured c. 4.20m in width from the southern edge of [32/012] to its southern limit. It was not possible to ascertain the relationship between these two features. No finds were observed in this feature.
- 4.22.5 [32/009] comprised a deposit of a soft, very dark-greyish brown clayey silt with charcoal, FCF and pottery. The pottery assemblage included Late Iron Age and Roman coarse ware and is likely datable to the Early roman period.
- 4.22. [31/014] was located on the south end of the Trench. Its maximum width exposed was c. 5.30m. This feature was interpreted as a possible ditch and it was not excavated. No finds were visible on its superficial fill [31/015].

4.23 Trench 34 (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.35	14.91- 15.34
34/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.25	14.56- 15.04
34/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	14.31- 14.79
34/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.86	0.28	14.30
34/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.28	14.30
34/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.00	0.27	14.51
34/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.27	14.51

Table 26: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

- 4.23.1 Trench 34 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m through 0.30-0.35m of topsoil [34/001] overlying 0.20-0.25m of subsoil [34/002], immediately above the natural geology [34/003]. Two linear features

were recorded in the west side of the Trench.

4.23.2 Ditches [34/004] and [34/006] had an N-S alignment. They distanced approximately 5.0m from each other.

4.23.3 Ditch [34/004] measured 0.90m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had moderately step sides and a flattish base. Its single fill [34/005] consisting of a dark greyish brown clayey silt produced FCF and fired clay.

4.23.4 Ditch [34/006] was excavated with machine. It measured 1.0m in width and 0.27m in depth. Its profile was similar too [34/004]. Only FCF was retrieved from its fill.

4.24 Trench 36 (Figure 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35- 0.37	15.32- 15.42
36/002	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.45- 0.50	14.97- 15.07
36/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	14.47- 14.62
36/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	2.23	0.75	14.90- 14.95
36/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.75	14.90- 14.95

Table 27: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Trench 36 was oriented E-W, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35-0.37m of topsoil [36/001] overlying 0.45-0.50m of colluvium which was immediately above the natural geology [36/003]. A single linear feature was recorded in this Trench.

4.24.2 Ditch [36/004] was excavated by machine. This ditch was NNE-SSW aligned. It measured 2.23m in width and 0.75m in depth. It comprised steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [36/005] of dark grey-brown clayey silt. CBM of mixed post-medieval and roman date was recovered. It was interpreted that the roman CBM fragment is likely intrusive. It was visibly cutting the colluvium deposit [36/002] and the natural substrate [36/003]. It was sealed by topsoil [36/001]. This ditch was observed to match the post-medieval field boundary alignment visible in the 1846 Tithe Map (Figure 52).

4.25 Trench 39 (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.11- 0.13	16.52- 16.80
39/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10- 0.23	16.22- 16.78

39/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05-0.10	15.2-15.90
39/004	Layer	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.14-0.20	16.70
39/005	Layer	Buried topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10-0.20	16.43
39/006	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.34	15.96-16.12
39/007	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.36	0.25	15.87
39/008	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.25	15.87
39/009	Cut	Pit	0.97	0.88	0.43	15.87
39/010	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.43	15.87
39/011	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.47	1.03	16.34
39/012	Fill	Fill	-	-	1.03	16.34
39/013	Cut	Ditch re-cut	Trench	1.00	0.57	16.34
39/014	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.57	16.34
39/015	Cut	Ditch	0.80	0.82	0.27	15.95
39/016	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.27	15.95

Table 28: Trench 39 list of recorded contexts

- 4.25.1 Trench 39 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.87m. Two stratigraphic sequences were observed. In the NE part of the Trench a topsoil deposit [39/001] with c. 0.11-0.13m of thickness overlaid 0.14-0.20m of made ground [39/004], which lay directly on a buried topsoil horizon [39/005] with c. 0.10-0.20m in thickness. Immediately below was colluvial deposit [39/006] with c. 0.25-0.34m in thickness overlaying the natural brickearth [39/003]. In the SW part of the Trench topsoil [39/001] overlay a 0.10-0.23m thickness subsoil, which overlay the colluvium [39/006]. The natural brickearth [39/003] was immediately below.
- 4.25.2 One linear feature, one posthole, one pit and one ditch terminus were recorded in the Trench.
- 4.25.3 Ditch [39/011] had a NNE-SSW alignment and it measured 1.47m in width and had a depth of 1.03m. Its profile revealed moderate sloppy sides towards a central and narrow, slightly rounded base with vertical sides, alike a posthole type of feature, likely indicating that a fence may have existed. It was filled with [39/012], a dark greyish brown silty clay, mixed in parts with redeposited natural. No finds were recovered from it. This ditch was visibly truncating colluvium [39/006] and the natural substrate [39/003], and was immediately overlaid by [39/002]. Ditch re-cut [39/013] was truncating it.
- 4.25.4 Ditch [39/013] comprised recut of ditch [39/011]. It measured 1.0m in width and 0.57m in depth and its profile consisted of moderate sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with [39/014], an heterogeneous deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay and a light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels. No finds were retrieved from this fill.

- 4.25.5 Pit [39/009] was located in the eastern side of the Trench. In plan it had an oval shape and measured 0.97m x 0.88m, and had a depth of 0.43m. It comprised steep sides and an irregular but generally rounded base. Its single fill [39/010] consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay very sterile in nature. No finds were recovered from it. [39/009] was visibly truncating posthole [39/012] and it did cut the natural substrate [39/0063].
- 4.25.6 Posthole [39/007] measured c. 0.36m in diameter and had a depth of 0.25m. It was filled with [39/008], a dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from it. [39/007] was truncated by [39/009] and cut the natural [39/003].
- 4.25.7 [39/015] was interpreted as a ditch terminus. The feature is only partially exposed within the Trench, c. 0.80m in length, and was N-S oriented. It had moderate slopping sides and an irregular, flattish base. It measured 0.82m in width and 0.27m in depth. Its single fill [39/016] consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay. Only one very small pot sherd was recovered from this context but its size does not allow to ascertain a dating. This feature was sealed by [39/006] and did cut [39/003].

4.26 Trench 40 (Figure 31)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.30	17.23-17.16
40/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28-0.35	16.98-16.81
40/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.15	16.59-16.54
40/004	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.55	0.22	16.30
40/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.22	16.30

Table 29: Trench 40 list of recorded contexts

- 4.26.1 Trench 40 was oriented N-S oriented and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m through 0.25-0.30m of topsoil [40/001] overlying 0.28[40.A single linear feature was recorded within the Trench.
- 4.26.2 Gully [40/004] was located at the southern part of the Trench, and was NW-SE oriented. It had a V-shaped profile and measured 0.55m in width and 0.22m in depth. It contained one single fill [40/005], a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It did not produce any finds.

4.27 Trench 43 (Figure 32)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.28	17.95-18.23
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.30	17.75-17.95

43/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	17.45-17.65
43/004	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.46	0.17	17.54
43/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.17	17.54
43/006	Cut	Pit	1.30	0.60	0.17	17.38
43/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.17	17.38
43/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.10	0.35	17.38
43/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.35	17.38
43/010	Cut	Posthole	0.32	0.32	0.25	17.38
43/011	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.15	17.38

Table 30: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

- 4.27.1 Trench 43 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m through a stratigraphy of 0.20-0.28m of topsoil [43/001] above 0.25-0.30m of subsoil [43/002] into the natural geology [43/003] below. Two linear features and one pit and a posthole were recorded within the Trench. All the features were cutting the natural [43/003].
- 4.27.2 Gully [43/004] was located in the eastern side of the Trench and was N-S aligned. It measured 0.46m in width and 0.17m in depth and had a generally concave base. Its single fill [43/005] comprised a mid-greyish orange silty clay with rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from it.
- 4.27.3 Pit [43/006] and ditch [43/008] were located approximately in the mid length of the Trench.
- 4.27.4 Pit [43/006] measured 1.30m x 0.60m and had a maximum depth of 0.17m. It had a generally flat base and one single fill [43/007], consisting of a light yellowish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from it. This shallow pit was truncated by ditch [43/008] and by posthole [43/010].
- 4.27.4 Ditch [43/008] was N-S oriented, although appears to be slightly turning to the NE towards the northern limit of the Trench. It measured 1.10m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained one single fill [43/009] consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay, which produced 17 pieces of burnt flint and 5 pieces of worked flints, broadly datable to the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic- Early Bronze Age).
- 4.27.5 Posthole [43/010] distanced 0.60m to the west of ditch [43/008] and truncated pit [43/006]. It had a circular shape in plan, measuring 0.32m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. Its single fill [43/011] consisted of a firm light grey silty clay and was sterile. No finds were recovered.

4.28 Trench 47 (Figure 33)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21-0.30	18.78-18.75-

47/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12-0.30	18.48-18.54
47/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.11	18.40-18.16
47/004	Cut	Pit	1.10+	1.13+	0.06	17.98
47/005	Fill	Secondary fill	-	-	0.06	17.98
47/006	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.06	17.98
47/007	Cut	Pit	1.04+	1.0	0.15	18.00
47/008	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.15	18.00
47/009	Cut	Pit	0.38+	0.37	0.14	18.00
47/010	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.14	18.00
47/011	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.34	0.07	18.08
47/012	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.07	18.08
47/013	Cut	Posthole	0.36	0.36	0.70	18.06
47/014	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.19-0.44	17.79-17.52
47/015	Fill	Secondary fill	-	-	0.38	17.86
47/016	Fill	Tertiary fill	-	-	0.19	17.96
47/017	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	2.67	-	18.15
47/018	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.15
47/019	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	0.73	-	18.23
47/020	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.23
47/021	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.22	-	18.05
47/022	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.05
47/023	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	3.30	-	17.94
47/024	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.94
47/025	Cut	Pit	1.00+	0.63	0.16	18.11
47/026	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.16	18.11
47/027	Cut	Pit	1.06	0.72	0.20	17.91
47/028	Fill	Fill		-	0.20	17.91
47/029	Cut	Pit	1.14di	0.40	0.22	17.91
47/030	Fill	Fill			0.22	17.91
47/031	Cut	Pit (unexcavated)	1.30	0.87+	-	17.83
47/032	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.83

Table 31: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Trench 47 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.69m through a stratigraphy of 0.21-0.30m of topsoil [43/001], overlying 0.12-0.30m

of subsoil [47/002] into the natural geology [47/003] below. Five linear features, seven pits and one posthole were recorded in the Trench. All the features were sealed by the subsoil [47/002] and were cutting the natural substrate [47/003].

- 4.28.2 Pits [47/004], [47/007], [47/009], [47/027], [47/029] and [47/031] were concentrated in the eastern side of the Trench, to the east of all the ditches and gully recorded.
- 4.28.3 Pit [47/004] was located in the south-eastern end of the Trench. It had a maximum of 1.13m of length and 1.10m of width exposed within the Trench. It comprised a shallow, flat-based pit, with 0.06m of depth. It was filled with [47/005] and [47/006]. [47/006] consisted of a mid-greyish brown clayey silt, and it produced two pieces of undiagnostic Roman ware, most likely to date from the early Roman period.
- 4.28.3 Pit [47/007] had an irregular shape in plan, and was only partially exposed within the Trench, c. 1.04m x 1.0m. It comprised a shallow feature with a depth of 0.15m with one single fill [47/008], consisting of a dark greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent charcoal inclusions, CBM, pot and FCF. The pottery comprised a small assemblage of Roman ware which included one diagnostic rim sherd of early Roman period (AD50-100).
- 4.28.4 Pit [47/009] was only partially exposed in the Trench. It comprises a sub-rectangular feature, interpreted as a shallow pit with a flattish base, and measured 0.38m x 0.37m. Its single fill [47/010] measured 0.14m in thickness and consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. It also produced very small undiagnostic fragments of CBM, and a single diagnostic rim sherd dated to the early Roman period (AD50-100).
- 4.28.5 Pit [47/025] comprised a shallow feature, with 1.0m of length exposed within the Trench. It measured 0.63m of width and 0.16m of depth and had moderately slopping sides and a flattish base. Its single fill [47/026] consisted of a very dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved.
- 4.28.6 Pit [47/027] had an irregular shape in plan and measured c.1.06 x 0.72m and 0.20m in depth. Its single fill [47/028] consisting of a dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions, produced CBM, FCF and a small group of undiagnostic Roman ware, likely dating to the early Roman period. It truncated pit [47/029].
- 4.28.7 Pit [47/029] was truncated by [47/027]. Its shape was irregular, but generally sub-circular. It had a maximum preserved and exposed width of c.0.40m and a depth of 0.22m. It contained one single fill [47/030], of a mid to light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and FCF and rare and very small pieces of undiagnostic CBM.
- 4.28.8 Pit [47/031] was partially exposed in the Trench, measuring 1.30m by 0.87m, and had an irregular shape in plan. This feature was not excavated but pottery was recovered from its superficial fill [47/032]. It dates to the early Roman period (AD50-100).

- 4.28.9 Gully [47/011] was N-S oriented and was located on the western side of the Trench, to the east of ditch [47/017] and distancing from it approximately between 0.80m and 0.18m. It measured 0.34m of width and 0.07m of depth. It contained one single fill of a mottled mid greyish orange silty clay, which produced FCF. It was cut by [47/013].
- 4.28.10 Posthole [47/013] was located in the southern side of gully [47/011]. Their relationship was unclear due to the shallow profile of the gully. [47/013] measured 0.36m of diameter and 0.70m of depth. It was filled with [47/014], [47/015] and [47/016]. The secondary fill [47/015], consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, produced one piece of burnt flint and one pot sherd, broadly dated to the period between the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age. The same fill also produced one flint scrapper.
- 4.28.11 Ditch [47/017] was located between [47/019] and [47/011]. It had an approximate NNE-SSW alignment and it measured 2.67m in width. This feature was not further investigated.
- 4.28.12 Ditch [47/019] measured 2.67m of maximum width in plan and was located to the west of ditch [47/017], and oriented N-S. This feature was not excavated but one single pottery sherd was retrieved from the superficial fill [47/020]. The pottery can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period, likely Late Bronze Age – Iron Age.
- 4.28.13 Ditch [47/021] was located to the east of gully [47/011] and distancing from it c.1.80m. It measured 1.22m of maximum width in plan and was N-S oriented. This ditch was not excavated and no finds were retrieved from it.
- 4.28.14 Ditch [47/023] was located to the east of [47/021] and distancing from it c.8.0m. It was N-S oriented and measured c.3.30m of width in plan. Its slightly irregular west side suggests the presence of another feature although it was no clear in plan. This ditch was not further investigated but finds were retrieved from the superficial fill [47/024]. The pottery assemblage dates from the early Roman period.

4.29 Trench 48 (Figure 34)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.35	17.38- 17.31
48/002	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.40	17.01- 17.03
48/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05	16.63- 16.61
48/004	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	3.0+	1.0+	-	16.60
48/005	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	16.60

Table 32: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Trench 48 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.74m through a stratigraphy of 0.30m-0.35m of topsoil [48/001], overlying 0.40m of colluvium immediately above the natural geology [48/003]. One linear feature was recorded within the Trench.

4.29.2 Ditch [48/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It was located in the southeast corner of the Trench and only partially exposed. This ditch is likely to be the same as ditch [55/004] in Trench 55. This feature was not investigated and no finds were retrieved from its superficial fill [47/005].

4.30 Trench 49 (Figure 35)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.36	17.46- 17.61
49/002	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.16- 0.38	17.10- 17.29
49/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.03	16.85- 17.10
49/004	Cut	Pit	0.98	0.95	0.13	17.01
49/005	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.05- 0.13	17.01
49/006	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.10	17.01
49/007	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	0.75	-	16.85
49/008	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	Trench	-	-	16.85
49/009	Cut	Gully	Trench	0.55	0.18	16.78
49/010	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.18	16.78

Table 33: Trench 49 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 Trench 49 was oriented NE-SW and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m, through a stratigraphy of 0.25-0.36m of topsoil [49/001] overlying 0.16-0.38m of colluvium [49/002] directly above the natural substrate [49/003]. Two linear features and one pit were observed within this Trench. The features were sealed by [49/002] and cut [49/003].

4.30.2 Pit [49/004] was located in the eastern end of the Trench. It had a sub-circular shape in plan, measuring 0.98m x 0.95m. It comprised a shallow feature with a depth of 0.13m. It was filled with [49/005] and [49/006]. Its primary fill [49/005] comprised a very dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and FCF. The upper fill [49/006] also contained charcoal and FCF but in a smaller amount and it comprised a mid-orange brown silty clay. [49/005] produced a total of 11.4Kg of burnt flint. Both fills were sampled for charred plant macrofossils and both produced large quantities of charcoal, from which fats growing oak (*Quercus sp.*) was identified.

4.30.3 Ditch [49/007] distanced approximately 6.20m to the west of pit [49/004]. It was

N-S aligned and measured c. 0.75m of width in plan. This ditch was not investigated and it did not produce finds.

- 4.30.4 Gully [49/009], distancing approximately 6.0m to the west of ditch [49/007], measured 0.55m in width and 0.18m in depth. Its single fill [49/010] comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay and it did produce two pieces of unworked burnt flint and one piece of undiagnostic worked flint. One very small piece of pottery and one piece of fired clay were also retrieved from this context. The pot sherd was very abraded and it dates to the early Medieval period (c.1225-1325).

4.31 Trench 50 (Figure 36)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.25	17.94- 17.81
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.30	17.56- 17.74
50/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05	17.34- 17.21
50/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.17	0.75	17.21
50/005	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.15	16.51
50/006	Fill	Secondary fill	-	-	0.35	16.86
50/007	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.35	17.21
50/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.10	0.70	17.21
50/009	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.10	16.61
50/010	Fill	Secondary fill	-	-	0.30	16.91
50/011	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.30	17.21

Table 34: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

- 4.31.1 Trench 50 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64 through a stratigraphy of 0.16m-0/18m of topsoil [50/001] overlying 0.0.15m of subsoil [50/002] immediately above the natural substrate. Two linear features were recorded.
- 4.31.2 Ditches [50/004] and [50/008] ran parallel and adjacent to each other on an E-W alignment, with a maximum distance of 0.10m from each other on plan. Their profiles and depths were similar, comprising steep sides and a flattish base.
- 4.31.3 Ditch [50/004], north of [50/008], measured a maximum of 1.17m of width on top and had a depth of 0.75m. It was filled with [50/005], [50/006] and [50/007]. Its upper fill [50/007], consisting of a light orange brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks, produced pottery, three pieces of undiagnostic worked flint, one piece of fired clay and burnt flint. The pottery assemblage suggests a prehistoric dating, between Middle Bronze Age and early Late Iron Age.
- 4.31.4 Ditch [50/008] measured 1.10m in width and 0.70m in depth. It was filled with [50/009], [50/010] and [50/011]. No finds were retrieved from any of the fills.

4.32 Trench 51 (Figure 37)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.30	18.03- 18.28
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.35	17.73- 17.98
51/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.12	17.43- 17.63
51/004	Cut	Cut	Trench	1.30	0.30- 0.40	17.40
51/005	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.25- 0.30	17.00- 17.10
51/006	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.10	

Table 35: Trench 51 list of recorded contexts

4.32.1 Trench 51 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m though a stratigraphy of 0.25-0.30m of topsoil [51/001], overlying 0.30m-0.35m of subsoil [51/002] and into the natural geology [51/003] below. A single linear was observed within this Trench.

4.32.2 Ditch [51/004] was located in the western end of the Trench. It was N-S aligned. It measured 1.30m in width and c.0.40m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular, but generally concave base. It was filled with [51/005] and [51/006]. [51/006], the upper fill. Comprised a dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate inclusions of flints and chalk flecks. This fill also produced slag, CBM and pottery. The pot was dated to the Late Medieval period.

4.33 Trench 53 (Figure 38)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26- 0.30	18.56- 18.70
53/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.13- 0.30	18.30- 18.40
53/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.07	18.10- 18.18
53/004	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.42	-	18.10
53/005	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.10
53/006	Cut	Pit	1.18	1.18	0.47	17.95
53/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.47	17.95
53/008	Cut	Pit	2.28	1.15	0.24	17.95
53/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.24	17.95

Table 36: Trench 53 list of recorded contexts

4.33.1 Trench 53 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.59m

through a stratigraphy of 0.26m-0.30m of topsoil [53/001] overlying 0.13m-0.30m or subsoil [53/002] and into the natural geology [53/003] below. One linear and two intercutting pits were recorded within the Trench.

4.33.2 Ditch [53/004] was N-S aligned and is the same ditch as ditches [31/016], in Trench 31 and [60/004] in Trench 60. This feature was not further investigated.

4.33.3 Pits [53/006] was located in the western side of the Trench. It had a circular shape in plan and measured c.1.18m in diameter and 0.47m in depth. It comprised moderately slopping sides and a round base. It was filled with [53/007], a light greyish brown silty clay and it produced four pieces of undiagnostic worked flint. It was cutting [53/003] and was truncated by pit [53/008].

4.33.4 Pit [53/008], was truncating pit [53/006]. It had a sub-circular shape in plan, measuring 2.28m x 1.15m and comprised a shallow feature with a flat base. It was filled with one single deposit [53/009], measuring 0.24m in thickness, and consisting of a mid-greyish orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It produced one single sherd of pottery, worked flint and burnt flint. The pottery can only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period, probable Late Bronze Age – Iron Age.

4.34 Trench 54 (Figure 36)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.30	18.64- 18.57
54/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.25	18.32- 18.34
54/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	18.09- 18.12
54/004	Cut	Pit	2.85	1.52	1.0	18.04
54/005	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.25	18.04
54/006	Fill	Secondary fill	-	-	0.30	17.79
54/007	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.45	17.49
54/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.20	0.60	17.98
54/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.60	17.98
54/010	Cut	Pit	0.78	0.78	0.45	18.04
54/011	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.45	18.04
54/012	Cut	Ditch terminus	Trench	0.80	0.50	18.08
54/013	Fill	Upper fill	-	-	0.35	18.08
54/014	Fill	Primary fill	-	-	0.15	17.73
54/015	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	4.70	-	18.00
54/016	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	18.00

Table 37: Trench 54 list of recorded contexts

- 4.34.1 Trench 54 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m though a stratigraphy of 0.25-0.30m of topsoil [54/001] overlying 0.20-0.25m of subsoil [54/002] into the natural geology [54/003] below. Three linear features, one large pit and one posthole/small pit were recorded within the Trench.
- 4.34.2 Pit [54/004] was located in the northern end of the Trench. It had an oval shape in plan, measuring 2.85m x 1.52m and was c. 1.0m deep. It comprised very steep sides and a flattish base. It was filled with [54/005], [54/006] and [54/007]. The upper fill [54/005] and the primary fill [54/007] produced pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age, and both fills were sampled for charred remains and charcoal. One twig wood fragment of oak/chestnut (*Quercus/Castanea*) and fast-growing oak were recorded in fill [54/005]. The secondary fill [54/006] did produce one sharpening stone.
- 4.34.3 Ditch [54/008] was E-W aligned and located approximately in the mid-length of the Trench. It measured 1.20m in width and 0.60m in depth. It had moderately slopping sides and a concave base. It had one single fill [54/009] comprising a mid-greyish brown clayey silt which produced a small pot group datable to the Roman period (AD50-80).
- 4.34.4 Ditch [54/015] was located to the south of [54/008]. It measured 4.70m of width in plan and was E-W aligned. This ditch was not further investigated and no finds were produced from its superficial fill [54/016].
- 4.34.5 Pit [54/010] was located in the southern side of the Trench. It had a sub-circular shape in plan, measuring approximately 0.78m in diameter and 0.45m in depth. It contained on single [54/011] consisting of a mid-orange brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of very small sized flint gravel fragments. This fill produced pottery, FCF and worked flint. One single sherd of pottery was dated to the late prehistoric period, between Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.
- 4.34.6 Ditch terminus [54/012] was located in the south-western side of the Trench. It had an approximate N-S alignment. Not its full length or width were exposed within the Trench. This ditch was filled with [54/013] and [54/014]. Its primary fill [54/014] consisting of a mid-orange brown silty clay did not produce any finds. [54/013] the upper fill comprised a mid-greyish brown clayey silt and measured c. 0.35m in thickness and it did produce FCF, worked flint and pottery. The pottery is dated to the Middle Iron Age period, likely later (400 BC+).

4.35 Trench 55 (Figure 40)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.30	17.03- 17.42
55/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15- 0.18	16.78- 17.02
55/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	16.48- 16.82
55/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.64	0.48	16.42

55/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.48	16.42
55/006	Cut	Pit	1.00	0.76	0.24	16.42
55/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.24	16.42
55/008	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.42	-	16.47
55/009	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	Trench	-	-	16.47
55/010	Cut	Gully (unexcavated)	Trench	0.40	-	16.47
55/011	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	Trench	-	-	16.47
55/012	Cut	Gully (unexcavated)	Trench	0.50	-	16.65
55/013	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	16.65
55/014	Layer	Colluvium	Trench		0.15-0.20	16.63-16.59

Table 38: Trench 55 list of recorded contexts

- 4.35.1 Trench 55 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m, through a stratigraphy of 0.25m-0.30m of topsoil [55/001], overlying 0.28m-0.30m of subsoil [55/002] immediately above 0.15-0.20m of colluvium [55/014] which sealed the natural geology [55/003] below. Four linear features and one pit were recorded within this Trench. They were cutting [55/003] and sealed by [55/014].
- 4.35.2 Ditch [55/004] was N-S aligned and located in the west side of the Trench. It measured 1.64m in width and 0.48m in depth. It was filled with [55/005] a moderately compact mid-greyish brown silty clay, which produced one piece of worked flint, dated to broadly to the prehistoric period, possibly Early Bronze Age or earlier. This ditch was cut by pit [55/006].
- 4.35.3 Pit [55/006] comprised a sub-circular feature with a slightly irregular but generally flat base. It measured c.1.00 x 0.76m in plan and had a depth of 0.24m. It had one single fill [55/008], a mottled mid-brownish grey and light grey silty clay. This fill produced 20 pieces of burnt flint, 3 pieces of worked flint and one pottery sherd. The pot dates to the Middle to Late Bronze Age period, while the worked flint suggests an earlier date, likely Early Bronze Age, and was considered as likely residual. This pit truncated ditch [55/004].
- 4.35.4 Ditch [55/008] was located in the eastern half of the Trench, distancing c.12m to the east of [55/004]. It had an N-S alignment and measured 1.42m of width in plan. This feature was not excavated but pottery was retrieved from the superficial fill [55/009]. It dates to the Roman period (AD50-1000).
- 4.35.5 Gully [55/010] was located to the east of [55/008]. It measured c. 0.40m in width in plan and had an N-S alignment. It was not excavated and did not produce any finds.
- 4.35.6 Gully [55/012] had a slight curvilinear shape in plan, with an approximate NNE-

SSW alignment. It was located to the east of gully [55/010] and measured 0.50m in width in plan. It was not excavated and no finds were observed in its superficial fill [55/013].

4.36 Trench 56 (Figure 41)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23- 0.29	17.46- 17.47
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21- 0.24	17.18- 17.23
56/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.10	16.73- 16.76
56/004	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.21- 0.23	17.02- 16.95
56/005	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.82	0.21	17.08- 17.11
56/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.21	17.08- 17.11

Table 39: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

4.36.1 Trench 67 was oriented N-S, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m through a stratigraphy of 0.23m-0.29m of topsoil [56/001] overlying 0.21m-0.24m of subsoil [56/002]. A colluvial deposit [54/004] measuring between 0.21m and 0.23m in thickness was immediately below and directly overlying the natural substrate [54/003].

4.36.2 Ditch [56/004] was approximately located in the mid-length of the Trench. It was E-W aligned and measured 0.80m in width and c. 0.21m in depth. It contained one single fill [56/006], consisting of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were produced by this feature.

4.37 Trench 57 (Figure 42)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18- 0.20	17.85- 17.60
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.18- 0.25	17.42- 17.65
57/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.08	16.97- 17.27
57/004	Layer	Colluvium	Trench	Trench	0.15- 0.20	17.45- 17.17
57/005	Cut	Pit	0.97+	0.82	0.22	17.10- 17.14
57/006	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.22	17.10- 17.14

Table 40: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

4.37.1 Trench 57 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m through a stratigraphy of 0.18m-0.20m of topsoil [57/001], overlying 0.18m-0.25m of subsoil [57/002]. A layer of colluvium with c. 0.15-0.20m of thickness was immediately overlying the natural substrate and was overlaid by subsoil [57/002]. One feature was recorded within the Trench. It was sealed by [57/004] and cut [57/003].

4.37.2 [57/005] was interpreted as a possible pit but could also be a possible ditch terminus. The feature was only partially exposed within the Trench, with a maximum length of c.0.97m visible. It measured 0.82m in width and was 0.22m deep. It comprised one single fill [57/006], a mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from it.

4.38 Trench 59 (Figure 43)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.35- 0.40	17.96- 18.15
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22- 0.28	17.66- 17.80
59/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05	17.46- 17.52
59/004	Cut	Pit	0.84	0.84	0.13	17.30
59/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.13	17.30
59/006	Cut	Pit	-	0.79	0.23	17.44
59/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	17.44

Table 41: Trench 59 list of recorded contexts

4.38.1 Trench 59 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m through a stratigraphy of 0.35m-0.4m of topsoil [59/001] overlying 0.22-0.28m of subsoil [59/002] immediately above the natural geology [59/003]. Two discrete features were observed in this Trench. They were sealed by [59/002] and did cut [59/003].

4.38.2 Pit [59/004] had a circular shape in plan, gradual slopping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.84m in diameter and 0.13m of depth. It contained one single fill [59/005], consisting of a light greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were produced by this feature.

4.38.3 Pit [59/006] was located in the northwest side of the Trench. This feature, interpreted as a pit, was partially obscured beyond the Trench limit. It measured 0.79m in width and 0.23m in depth. Its profile was similar to [59/004] and its single fill [59/007] consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay with moderately occurring charcoal pieces and it produced FCF, worked flint and pottery. The pottery consisted of a small group of sherds from one single vessel and it can be broadly dated to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age period.

4.39 Trench 60 (Figure 41)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26- 0.29	18.42- 17.98
60/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.22- 0.23	18.13- 17.71
60/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.04	17.91- 17.58
60/004	Cut	Ditch (unexcavated)	Trench	1.60	-	17.56- 17.88
60/005	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.56- 17.88

Table 42: Trench 60 list of recorded contexts

- 4.39.1 Trench 60 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m through a stratigraphy of 0.26m-0.29m of topsoil [60/001] overlying 0.22-0.23m of subsoil, immediately above the natural geology [60/003]. A single linear was recorded within this Trench.
- 4.39.2 Ditch [60/004] was N-S aligned and it was visible through the whole length of the Trench. It measured c.1.60m in width. This ditch was interpreted as the same as [31/016] and [53/004]. This feature was left unexcavated, with an upper fill observed [60/005] consisting of dark greyish-brown silty-clay, from which pottery was recovered. The pot is generally undiagnostic but the fabrics indicate an earlier Roman period as more likely.

4.40 Trench 62 (Figure 45)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25- 0.28	17.40- 17.64
62/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.25	17.15- 17.34
62/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05	17.00- 16.90
62/004	Cut	Pit (unexcavated)	1.0	1.0	-	16.96
62/005	Fill	Fill	1.0	1.0	-	16.96

Table 43: Trench 62 list of recorded contexts

4.40.1 Trench 62 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m through a stratigraphy of 0.25m-0.28m [62/001] of topsoil, overlying 0.2m-0.25m [62/002] of subsoil and into the natural geology [62/003]. A single feature was recorded within this Trench.

4.40.2 Pit [62/004] comprised a circular feature in plan, measuring c. 1.0m of diameter. It was observed that the superficial fill [62/005], which consisted of a very dark greyish-brown silty clay, contained several fragments of glass clearly dating to the modern period. This pit was not excavated but finds were collected for an approximate dating. One complete pharmaceutical bottle was dated between the late 19th and mid-20th century.

4.41 Trench 63 (Figure 46)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30- 0.32	17.60- 17.62
63/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.20- 0.22	17.30- 17.40
63/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.07	17.03- 17.10
63/004	Cut	Pit	0.87	0.87	0.35	16.97- 17.00
63/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.35	16.97- 17.00
63/006	Cut	Unknown (unexcavated)	Trench	3.30	-	16.95- 17.09
63/007	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	16.95- 17.09

Table 44: Trench 63 list of recorded contexts

4.41.1 Trench 63 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m with a stratigraphy of 0.30m-0.32m of topsoil [63/001] overlying 0.20-0.22m of subsoil, directly above the natural geology [63/003]. Two features were

recorded within this Trench.

4.41.2 Pit [63/004] was located in the south of the Trench. It comprised a circular shaped feature, with c. 0.87m of diameter and 0.35m of depth. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill [63/005] consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty clay, with charcoal and chalk flecks moderately occurring. Worked flint, FCF and pot were recovered from it. The pot was broadly dated to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age period (2900-1500BC).

4.41.3 [63/006] comprised a large, irregular shaped feature. Its straight southern edge suggests it might comprise a linear and possible adjacent pits. This feature was left unexcavated but no finds were collected from the superficial fill [63/007], which was observed to contain charcoal and chalk pieces.

4.42 Trench 65 (Figure 47)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30-0.32	18.01-17.84
65/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.14-0.20	17.69-17.54
65/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05	17.25-17.30
65/004	Cut	Posthole	0.47	0.47	0.27	17.28-17.35
65/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.27	17.28-17.35
65/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	3.50	0.80+	17.46-17.62
65/007	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.80+	17.46-17.62
65/008	Cut	Posthole	0.40	0.40	0.23	17.34-17.36
65/009	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.23	17.34-17.36

Table 45: Trench 65 list of recorded contexts

4.42.1 Trench 65 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m through a stratigraphy of 0.30m-0.32m of topsoil [65/001] overlying 0.14m-0.20m of subsoil [65/002] onto the natural geology [65/003] below. One linear feature and two postholes were recorded within this Trench.

4.42.2 Posthole [65/004] had a circular shape in plan, measuring 0.47m in diameter and 0.27m in depth. It contained one single fill [65/005], a mid-greyish silty clay, which produced one single flake of worked flint, broadly dated to the prehistoric period, between Mesolithic and Early Iron Age.

4.42.3 Posthole [65/008] located approximately 1.50m to the northwest of [65/004]. It had a sub-circular shape in plan, measuring c.0.40m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. It was filled with [65/009], a dark-greyish brown silty clay, with charcoal inclusions. No finds were retrieved from it.

4.42.4 Ditch [65/006] was excavated by machine. It was E-W oriented, and measured a maximum width of 3.50m and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m. Due to healthy safety concerns the feature was not bottomed. Its single fill [65/009] comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay which produced pottery, FCF and worked flint. The pottery assemblage contained Late Iron Age and Roman ware, while the flint work, which included a side-scraper, was broadly dated to the prehistoric period, between Mesolithic and Early Iron Age.

4.43 Trench 68 (Figure 48)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.26- 0.31	17.28- 17.33
68/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21- 0.24	16.97- 17.02
68/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.05	16.79- 16.77
68/004	Cut	Gully	1.83+	0.51	0.15	16.72- 16.73
68/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.15	16.72- 16.73

Table 46: Trench 68 list of recorded contexts

4.43.1 Trench 68 was oriented N-S and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.62m through a stratigraphy of 0.26m-0.31m of topsoil [68/001], overlying 0.21m-0.24m of subsoil [68/002] and into the natural geology [68/003] below. One single linear was recorded within the Trench.

4.43.2 Gully terminus [68/004] was located in the south-eastern end of the Trench. It had a maximum of 1.83m of length exposed in plan. It measured 0.51m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had a concave base and moderately sloping sides. It contained one single fill [68/005], amid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and chalk, and it produced one piece of worked flint

4.44 Trench 69 (Figure 49)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31- 0.38	17.58- 17.68
69/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.12- 0.21	17.27- 17.37
69/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	0.04	17.16
69/004	Cut	Posthole	0.42	0.32	0.14	17.10
69/005	Fill	Fill	-	-	0.14	17.10
69/006	Cut	Cremation pit (unexcavated)	0.51	0.36+	-	17.14- 17.15

69/007	Fill	Fill (unexcavated)	-	-	-	17.14- 17.15
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Table 47: Trench 69 list of recorded contexts

- 4.44.1 Trench 84 was aligned NW-SE and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m through a stratigraphy of 0.22m-0.34m of topsoil [84/001], overlying 0.27-0.44m of subsoil [84/002] which in turn sealed the natural geology [84/003] below. A single, large linear feature was observed within this Trench. This Trench was shortened by c. 15m to avoid the perimeter of an ecological protection area located to the NE of the site.
- 4.44.2 Posthole [69/004] was located approximately in the middle of the Trench. It had a sub-circular shape in plan, with edges slightly disturbed by rooting. It measured 0.42m x 0.32m and had a depth of 0.14m. Its single fill [69/005] comprised a dark greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were produced by this feature.
- 4.44.3 Cremation pit [69/006] distanced approximately 2.30m to the south-west of [69/004]. This feature was partially obscured the Trench limits. It was observed that one complete vessel SP1 was present within the cut and it was interpreted as a cremation pit. This feature was not further investigated.
- 4.55 Trenches 1, 7, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 52, 58, 61, 66, 67, 70, 71 & 72**
- 4.55.1 The remaining Trenches were archaeologically negative, and cut through a stratigraphy of topsoil overlying either, subsoil, colluvium or made ground/demolition material. Topsoil varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.35m, subsoil varied in thickness from 0.13m to 0.51m. Where colluvium was present the variation was from 0.16m-0.64m. The stratigraphy for these Trenches has been tabulated in Appendix 1.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 1; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in 6.0. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

- 5.2.1 In total, 111 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck, weighing 1604g, were recovered through hand collection and from six environmental samples during the evaluation (Table 48). Just over 33kg of unworked burnt flint fragments were also recovered. The assemblage contained no chronologically diagnostic pieces. Its flaked-based character suggests a date spanning the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, with the largest part belonging to the Middle Neolithic – Early Bronze Age.

Category	No
Flake	76
Blade	4
Blade-like flake	15
Irregular waste	3
Multiplatform flake core	2
End scraper	1
Side scraper	3
End-and-side scraper	1
Denticulated Scraper	1
Notched piece	1
Serrated flake	1
Backed knife	1
Retouched flake	1
Retouched blade-like flake	1
Total	111

Table 48: The flintwork

Methodology

- 5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard sets of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan et al. 1999). Basic technological details, as well as further information regarding the

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condition of the artefacts, were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarized by artefact type in Table 48.

Provenance

- 5.2.3 In total, 17 pieces of struck flint came from topsoil and subsoil contexts, and 94 came from archaeological features. A single piece of struck flint was found unstratified, and the remaining 110 pieces came from 31 Trenches spread across the site but mainly located in the eastern part. The largest concentrations came from Trench 24 (15 pieces) and Trench 54 (28 pieces). The remaining twenty-nine Trenches produced between one and five pieces each. The pieces retrieved from Trench 24 came from the single fill [24/010] of ditch [24/011]. The pieces from Trench 54 came from the subsoil (3 pieces), pit [54/004] (1 piece from the primary fill [54/007] and 20 pieces from the tertiary fill [54/005]), posthole [54/010] (2 pieces) and ditch [54/013] (2 pieces).
- 5.2.4 The unworked burnt flint fragments were found in 29 Trenches. These were again spread across the site, but a slightly larger amount came from the eastern part. Overall, the contexts produced small quantities of burnt fragments, but contexts [49/005], [54/005] and [59/007] produced between 4.5kg and 11.4kg.

Raw material and condition

- 5.2.5 The main raw material selected to produce the lithics is characterised by a light to dark grey (to almost black) flint. While some pieces are fine-grained and flawless, the majority exhibits occasional mottled chalky inclusions. Where present, the cortex is stained. Its thickness varies considerably, ranging from <1mm to 9mm. Raw material would have been available in the vicinity of the site, from superficial deposits. Overall, the flints were free from surface recortication, with only five pieces displaying incipient milky blue or white surface discolouration.
- 5.2.6 The condition of the flint was variable; sometimes the condition was variable within the same context indicating that the material derived from a disturbed context. A few pieces (c. 6) displayed pronounced signs of weathering, clearly suggesting that they endured successive re-depositions. These came mainly from the topsoil and the subsoil. A few pieces were also recorded as fresh. The bulk of the assemblage displayed slight to moderate edge damage that suggests very limited post depositional transportation after burial. In total, 47 pieces were recorded as broken, and just one piece of struck flint was burnt.

Technology and dating

- 5.2.7 The assemblage of flint débitage is largely composed of unmodified flakes (76 pieces or 77.5% of the débitage component). Four blades were present. Three of them are likely to represent knapping accidents but the blade fragment from subsoil context [6/002] displays thin blade removal scar on the dorsal face. It is the product of a blade-orientated industry and indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. The flakes are irregular. They display a mixed hammer mode,

but the majority display plain platforms and butts with minimal or no preparation. Platforms with numerous points of percussion, which often indicate mis-hits, were also evident. Nonetheless, flakes with thin flake removal scars on the dorsal face and platform abrasion were also present, but in small quantities. The assemblage comprised just two cores; two multiplatform flake cores from topsoil context [69/001] and subsoil context [54/002]. The small core (48g) from [54/002] was used to remove thin small flakes. The core from [69/002] presents no platform preparation; it was also used to obtain thin removals. Both cores are likely to predate the Middle Bronze Age.

- 5.2.8 Tools were well represented (Table 48). Eleven tools were recorded, representing 9.9% of the total assemblage of struck flint. They include six scrapers (from contexts [16/001], [24/011], [28/007], [47/015], [54/002] and [65/007]), a notched piece (context [59/001]), a serrated piece (context [54/005]), a backed knife (context [70/002]), a retouched flake (context [27/005]) and a retouched blade-like flake (context [54/005]). A further three pieces were utilised without any modification; a blade-like flake from [30/006], a flake from [31/008] and a flake from [54/011]. The serrated piece (context [54/005]) is made on a blade-like flake. It displays worn serrations on both lateral edges. It is likely to be Neolithic. The scrapers comprise an end scraper, three side scrapers, an end-and-side scraper and a denticulated scraper. Although the end-and-side scraper from context [54/002] and the side scraper from [65/007] are made on relatively thick flakes, they are carefully worked. Both seem to have been used for scraping but also for hammering, as they display some evidence of battering at the distal end. Scrapers are difficult to date, but they are likely to belong to the Middle-Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period. Context [60/002] produced a backed knife. It is manufactured on a blade measuring 104.9mm in length. This long blade exhibits partial direct abrupt retouch on the left side for backing, the sharp right side being left unmodified. It is likely to be Neolithic. The remaining tools and modified pieces cannot be closely dated.

Discussion and conclusion

- 5.2.9 The evaluation work has revealed evidence for prehistoric presence. The main problem of the assemblage is that it contains a large quantity of pieces that are not closely datable but, based on morphological and technological grounds, the flake-based assemblage suggests a late prehistoric date. The bulk of these pieces are characteristic of Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age industries, but a fair amount of more crudely made pieces were also present indicating a Middle to Late Bronze Age /Early Iron Age date. A very small Mesolithic or Early Neolithic component was also present.
- 5.2.10 Although the pieces of struck flint were found across the site, a larger quantity was retrieved from Trenches located in the eastern part of the investigated area. A similar distribution was noted for the unworked burnt flint fragments. The condition of the flints varied, but the bulk of the assemblage displayed slight to moderate edge damage that suggests very limited post depositional transportation after burial.
- 5.2.11 A moderate quantity of tools and utilised pieces were recovered such as scrapers, a backed knife, a notched piece and a serrated piece and a few

retouched pieces. These suggest domestic activities, and maybe the presence of a settlement close-by. However, flints can also be associated with middens, or they can relate to repeated use of an area over generations, and therefore do not necessarily mean an occupation area. Interestingly cores, pieces of irregular waste and chips were uncommon.

5.2.12 Overall the flints were thinly distributed, and the evaluation found only a single group of flints. It came from pit [54/004]. While the primary fill produced just one piece, the tertiary fill produced 20 pieces. It consists mostly of flakes, but it also contains a serrated piece. A broad Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date is most likely for this group. The pieces are relatively fresh but, given that they derive mainly from the upper fill, they may represent material from a slightly disturbed surface scatter.

5.2.13 Burnt unworked flint were present in small quantities across the site, but context [49/005] produced 11.4kg. Context [49/005] is the primary fill of pit [49/004], and the large quantity of burnt flint fragments present in this feature may directly relate to prehistoric activities (domestic, industrial or ritual activities) for which the use of burnt flint is essential. Where found in small quantities, the fragments could relate to occasional burning activities such as field clearance, or they could be re-deposited, deriving for instance from the clearance of a kiln / hearth, or from a dispersed burnt mound. Burnt flint fragments can be found in flint assemblage from all prehistoric periods, but on the Coastal Plain, they are often associated with Late Neolithic / Late Bronze Age period (Le Hégarat, 2019).

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Introduction and methodology

5.3.1 A small to moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 138 hand-collected sherds, weighing 1.61 kg (in addition to 24 sherds, weighing 77g, collected from environmental samples <2>, <3> and <4>). The assemblage appears to span a very diverse range of periods, potentially including pottery belonging to the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Middle/Late Iron Age, earlier Roman and later Roman periods. Having said this, many contexts of prehistoric date were difficult to assign to a specific date range because they produced very small and fragmentary bodysherds in long-lived flint-tempered fabrics.

5.3.2 At present the assemblage has been examined with a x20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation. It has not yet been fully quantified according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the pottery should be retained for possible further recording in the event of future archaeological mitigation at the site, leading to an assessment or analysis programme.

?Early Neolithic

5.3.3 Potentially the earliest sherds in the assemblage come from fill [6/008] of pit

[6/007]. It produced one sherd from a vessel with an out-turning neck in a flint-tempered fabric, containing sparse, very ill-sorted flint inclusions of 1-4.5mm in a dense low-fired silty matrix, together with another very small inclusionless sherd of similar silty matrix. The flint-tempered fabric in particular appears quite characteristic of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition and bowl forms with out-turning necks are fairly typical in this period (c. 3700-3300BC). It is acknowledged however, that it is difficult to distinguish definitively between Early Neolithic and later prehistoric pottery traditions when only a few bodysherds are present. The dating attributed to this feature therefore remains tentative.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

- 5.3.4 Two contexts, fill [59/007] of pit [59/006] and fill [63/005] of pit [63/004], produced small groups of sherds in low-fired oxidised fabrics, containing moderate rounded grog temper of up to 3mm and rare or very rare flint of variable size, up to 4mm. Grog tempered wares of this type are broadly diagnostic of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period, but the precise ceramic tradition to which they belong is uncertain. The assemblage from [59/007] represents fragmentary undecorated bodysherds from a single vessel of thick-walled profile, which is perhaps suggestive of one of the Early Bronze Age urn traditions such as Collared or Biconical Urn (both c.2000-1500BC). Meanwhile fill [63/005] contains one similarly thick-walled fragment, though most of the sherds are of more moderate wall thickness and there are possible traces of linear incised or impressed decoration on extremely abraded surfaces. The size and wall thickness of these vessels probably rule out the Beaker tradition (c.2450-1810BC) but could include larger examples of Grooved Ware (c.2900-2100BC) or Collared/Biconical Urns.

Middle Bronze Age

- 5.3.5 A moderate sized group of Middle Bronze Age pottery (26 sherds, weighing 398g) was recovered from upper fill [54/005] of pit [54/004]. The group comprised sherds from a number of different thick-walled vessels with fabrics containing coarse grades of flint temper (with maximum inclusion size typically up to 5-8mm). At least two examples of Deverel-Rimbury (DR) decorated finger-impressed cordons were represented but no rim sherds were present. The primary fill of the same pit [54/007] also produced a rimsherd and a non-conjoining bodysherd from another DR urn of neutral to in-turning profile. Another tiny rim of probable DR type appeared to be residual, found alongside Roman pottery, in fill [2/018] of cut [2/017].
- 5.3.6 A number of other contexts, including fill [26/005] of cut [26/004], fill [50/007] of ditch [50/004], and fill [55/007] of pit [55/006] produced relatively coarsely flint-tempered and thick-walled sherds which appear fairly typical of the Middle Bronze Age or very early Late Bronze Age, though these were generally very fragmentary and found in groups of fewer than five sherds. As such these contexts cannot be considered very conclusively dated.

Undiagnostic later prehistoric

- 5.3.7 A fairly large number of contexts produced between one and three flint-tempered bodysherds with moderately thin-walled profiles and reasonably fine grades of temper, (typically less than 2.5mm), typically in quartz-free or silty clay matrixes. Because of the very long-lived nature of flint-tempering in West Sussex it is difficult to assign these very specifically to a period or tradition, though in all probability they belong to the Late Bronze or Iron Age. Included are fill [9/005] of gully [9/004], fill [27/005] of ditch [27/004], fill [27/010] of ditch [27/008], fill [30/006] of ditch [30/005], fill [31/008] of ditch [31/004], fill [47/015] of posthole [47/013], fill [47/020] of ditch [47/019], fill [53/009] of pit [53/008], subsoil [54/002] and fill [54/011] of posthole/pit [54/010].

Middle/Late Iron Age

- 5.3.8 Fill [31/012] of possible trackway ditch [31/011] produced conjoining sherds of a diagnostic later Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age jar. The vessel, associated with a hand-made fabric with abundant well-sorted flint of 0.2-1.5mm, has a plain slightly in-turning profile with a series of wide horizontal grooves below the rim, creating a slightly corrugated effect. The vessel appears to be influenced by the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition but the cordoned effect also possibly indicates influences of the Late Iron Age Southern Atrebatian style. In all likelihood, it dates to around the overlap of these traditions in the late 2nd or 1st century BC.
- 5.3.9 Several other contexts, including subsoil [47/002], fill [47/018] of ditch [47/017] and fill [54/013] of ditch [54/012], contained bodysherds in flint-tempered fabrics which are burnished and associated with common/abundant very well-sorted flint temper of less than 2mm. Fill [47/018] also contained a distinctive rock-tempered fabric, which tends to occur in Middle Iron Age or later groups in Sussex. Based on its distribution, the inclusions in this fabric may represent sandstone of the Easebourne Member, originating from an area just over 10km to the north of the current site. Overall, the fabrics in these contexts are suggestive of a Middle or Late Iron Age date range, though they do not provide conclusive dating evidence.

Earlier Roman

- 5.3.10 A fairly large number of contexts produced pottery of broadly earlier Roman type, including fill [5/014] of pit [5/010], fill [5/018] of pit [5/017], fill [9/012] of ditch [9/008], fill [24/011] of ditch [24/010], fill [29/013] of ditch [29/012], subsoil [31/002], context [32/009], subsoil [33/002], fill [47/010] of cut [47/009], fill [47/024] of ditch [47/023], fill [47/028] of pit [47/027], fill [47/032] of pit [47/031], fill [54/009] of ditch [54/008], fill [55/009] of ditch [55/008], fill [60/005] of ditch [60/005] and fill [65/007] of ditch [65/006]. Nearly all of these contexts produced fewer than five sherds, with only fill [47/024] of ditch [47/023] containing a slightly more substantial group (15 sherds, weighing 142g).
- 5.3.11 Many of these contexts contained one or two flint-tempered sherds, similar to those described with the Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage above, alongside wheel-thrown Roman coarse wares. Such fabrics appear to have remained

current in the very early Roman period in West Sussex. One example of a thick-walled sandy flint-tempered ware, typical of Late Iron Age/early Roman storage jars was noted in subsoil [31/002] and a typically Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-and-flint tempered ware was also recorded in fill [54/009] of ditch [54/008]. More generally a large proportion of this assemblage is made up by Rowlands Castle ware, including grey wares and early black-surfaced and heavily flint-tempered fabric variants. Also represented in smaller proportions are Arun Valley coarse wares. Few diagnostic feature sherds were noted but include simple everted rim and necked jars. Overall this material is suggestive of 1st century activity though some contexts, containing only one or two undiagnostic grey ware bodysherds could feasibly be later.

Later Roman

- 5.3.12 A single context, fill [2/016] of pit [2/015], produced a diagnostic group of later Roman pottery, dating to the later 3rd to 4th century. It includes two bead and flange bowls in late Roman grog-tempered ware, a sherd of Alice Holt/Farnham grey ware and a plain rim dish in Rowlands Castle ware. Since the Rowland Castle industry appears to have declined around the mid-4th century, this context is less likely to date to the very end of the Roman period. In the same Trench, fill [2/018] of cut [2/017], also produced a bodysherd of Alice Holt/Farnham ware. While this fabric was produced throughout the Roman period, it was much more widely distributed to Chichester and its hinterland in the later Roman period. Lastly, environmental sample <2>, taken from fill [2/020] of pond [2/019] produced a single grog-tempered sherd. Since other material from this Trench appears to be of late 3rd-4th century date, it is assumed that this is an example late Roman grog-tempered ware, though a Late Iron Age/early Roman date cannot be excluded.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered 20 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 411g, from five individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed in Table 49 as part of the visible archive. The majority of the pottery consists of medium-sized sherds with no or limited signs of abrasion. As such, this material does not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking. In contrast the earliest material consists of small worn sherds.
- 5.4.2 The earliest pottery consists of the two small sherds of fine/medium sandy ware with rare flint inclusions that can best be placed between c. 1225 and 1325. That from context [33/002] is small but relatively fresh whereas the scrap from context [49/010] is very abraded. The sherds probably derive from the manuring of arable land during the High Medieval period.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of vessels represented)
31/001	Late Medieval buff fine sandy ware	LM	1	24	Jar x1 (oxidised, squared flaring rim with green glaze on interior. Slightly abraded)

31/014	Painted Ware	LM	2	34	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised, knife-trimmed, white slip line decoration. Fresh)
33/002	Fine/medium sandy ware, rare flint	HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)
49/010	Fine/medium sandy ware, rare flint	HM	1	1	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised. Very worn)
51/005	Late Medieval Buff Fine Sandy Ware	LM	1	6	Undiagnostic of form x1 (oxidised, internal green glaze. Slightly abraded)
51/005	High-fired fine glazed redware	LM/EPM	14	344	?Jug x1 (oxidised, good mottled green glaze on exterior and internal neck. Fresh)

Table 49: Post-Roman pottery assemblage (HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750).

- 5.4.3 The remainder of the assemblage is of Late Medieval date – all can probably be comfortably fitted into a c. 1450 to 1550 date range. This material is fresher though in part this is due to its high firing. All of the types are of Sussex origin, quite probably much coming from the Graffham industry (Aldsworth and Down 1990). The assemblage is too small to comment on meaningfully regarding status and trade networks.
- 5.4.4 The pottery assemblage is small and of types well known of in the area. Currently it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. However, it should be retained for the moment so it can be re-assessed in the light of any material that may be generated in any mitigation works at the site.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage of only 39 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 3546g was collected from six contexts: [2/016], [2/018], [2/021], [2/024], [36/005] and [51/005]. The CBM collected from Trench 2 was exclusively Roman, although there were some later, post-medieval dating brick and tile pieces collected from Trenches 36 and 51.
- 5.5.2 All the material 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 where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes. In those instances the MOLA equivalent was unknown site specific codes have been applied and 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 50.

Fabric	Description
Roman	
R1*	Medium orange-red fabric with moderate-common coarse and very coarse clear and opaque rounded quartz.
R1A*	Pale-medium orange fabric with common-abundant coarse and very coarse clear and opaque rounded quartz; sparse cream marbling.
R2	Fine orange fabric with pale marbling and red ferrous inclusions. No apparent quartz.
Post-Roman	
MOLA 2586	Orange fabric with varying quantities (moderate-common) of medium and coarse quartz.
*Fabrics developed for ASE site CNS16	

Table 50: Fabric descriptions for CBM

- 5.5.3 In examining the fabrics of this assemblage, there was a clear similarity between the most prominent fabric noted in the assemblage (R1A) and the most common Roman fabric in the very large assemblage of Roman material recovered during a large excavation near Chichester (ASE in prep). The location of the current site, also in the vicinity of Chichester, would suggest a common source for this as yet unprovenanced fabric. Roman CBM in this fabric has also been found in regions north, e.g. Essex, and as the Romans commonly transported CBM across long distances from particular manufacturing sites to where the CBM was required until a kiln site is identified it probably won't be possible to speculate further exactly where the clay was sourced from. However, the marbled quality bears more resemblance to later brick and tile fabrics found across Sussex rather than the clean orange fabrics found and sourced to Essex (e.g. tile from the Danbury kilns).
- 5.5.4 The bulk of the CBM was recovered from Trench 2, and it was all Roman. Although nearly of the CBM was made from fabric R1A, there were also pieces in more generic orange sandy fabric R1 and quartz-free but marbled fabric R2. A range of forms was present despite the small size of the group. These comprised imbrex and tegula roof tile, and one piece of box flue tile. The box flue tile could be identified by form, but lacked the scoring, combing, or roller stamping that usually allow box flue to be identified even from the smallest fragments. The largest group of Roman CBM was collected from [2/024], at 20 fragments weighing just over 3kg. This group included the box flue tile, tegula and imbrex fragments. The other features in Trench 2 produced between 55-150g.
- 5.5.5 Significantly less CBM was collected from contexts in Trench 36 and Trench 51, and these are clearly later dating deposits. One piece of Roman CBM and a hard-fired post-medieval roof tile fragment were recovered from [36/005], and a group of fractured, vitrified and reduced to grey-black brick pieces from [51/005]. These brick pieces could not be closely dated, but the general appearance of the most intact brick fragment looked to be of early-mid post-medieval date, pre-1700.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of fired clay comprising 76 fragments, weighing 1629g, was recovered from 15 individually numbered contexts. The majority derives from Roman contexts. Fragments are all abraded and most are amorphous.
- 5.6.2 Two fabrics were noted. Fabric 1 consists of an orange silty clay with rare fine quartz and rare coarse quartz. Some also contained rare voids. Fabric 2, the most prevalent one, is in an orange silty clay with sparse calcareous ?marl pockets to 2mm, rare coarse quartz, rare calcinated flint to 3mm and rare voids. Differences are fairly minimal and do not appear to have a chronological significance.
- 5.6.3 Potentially the earliest fragment was recovered from [63/005] which also contained Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery. The fragment (Fabric 1) is amorphous. Middle Bronze Age fragments were also found, again all amorphous (e.g. [47/002], [47/008], [50/007] and [54/005]). A possible partial imprint from a post or wattle sail was noted on a fragment from [47/018].
- 5.6.4 Most fired clay derives from four early Roman contexts. Some, from [47/008] and [47/024], contain wattle impressions, and it is probable that most if not all fired clay from this period is from daub. Wattle impressions range in diameter between 10 and 17mm. A corner fragment with three surviving surfaces was noted from [47/024].

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A complete pharmaceutical bottle (203g) was recovered from [62/005]. The bottle, measuring 156mm high is rectangular (35 by 62mm) and contains embossed table spoon measurements. It dates between the late 19th and mid-20th century.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The evaluation recovered just 11 pieces of stone from the site weighing 3212g. The material has been fully listed in Table 51 as part of the visible archive.
- 5.8.2 The assemblage is totally dominated by Hythe Beds Sandstone from the Lower Greensand though no definite Lodsworth-type stone is present. The material includes a rotary disc quern fragment that is likely to be of later Roman date (context [2/021]) and several irregular fragments, most notably from Roman deposit [2/024]. Some of these are quite large but still do not have any surviving grinding faces suggesting if they were for grinding they have derived from millstones rather than hand querns. The other piece of Hythe Beds stone, albeit in a finer variant, consists of the sharpening stone from undated context [54/006].
- 5.8.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current report. The majority of the assemblage has been discarded but the rotary quern and sharpening stone fragments have been retained for long-term curation.

Context	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
2/018	Hythe Beds Sandstone	1	238	Irregular
2/021	Hythe Beds Sandstone	1	612	Rotary quern fragment. ?Upper stone of c. 400mm di, measuring 39mm thick with c. 30mm di perforation for handle. Late Roman
2/024	Hythe Beds Sandstone	6	1808	Irregular. X3 burnt. Some quite large but no sign of grinding faces
43/009	Hythe Beds Sandstone	1	258	Irregular
54/006	Flint pebble	1	98	Light grey/white
54/006	Hythe Beds Sandstone (fine)	1	198	25mm thick bed. With some natural wear all over but more polish on one face. Sharpening stone

Table 51: Stone assemblage

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains Luke Barber

5.9.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of slag was recovered from the site. The assemblage consists of nine pieces (216g) of hand-collected material with the remainder being recovered from the residues (magnetic fractions) of one of eight environmental samples (14g). The latter material was only quantified by weight due to the tiny size of the individual pieces. It should be noted that the total of 14g is more than was actually present as the smallest measurement was 1g and most contained under this weight. The material is listed in Table 52 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
2/020	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	Granules of rounded ferruginous siltstone etc
23/007	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
23/007	1	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 1mm) <5; sphere x1
32/009	9	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
32/009	9	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 1mm) <5
47/008			Hearth lining	4	46	Dull orange red silty clay with much adhering vitrification & bubbled fuel ash slag
47/008			Fuel ash slag	2	6	Vitrified & bubbled
47/008			Undiagnostic iron slag	1	26	Quite dense but aerated, dark grey with some flow (similarities to tap slag)
47/014	8	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
47/014	8	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) <5; spheres x5
49/005	5	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
49/005	5	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 2mm) <5; spheres x5

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49/006	6	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
51/005			Fuel ash slag	2	138	Pale & very aerated with slight vitrification in places
54/005	3	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
54/005	3	Magnetic	Hammerscale		1	Flakes (to 1mm) <5, sphere x1
54/007	7	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
54/007	7	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	

Table 52: The slag assemblage

5.9.2 The site produced very little slag. There appears to be a sparse background scatter of waste relating to Roman iron smithing. Although the hand-collected slag is not particularly diagnostic of process the regular occurrence of hammerscale, albeit on a minimal level, shows the likely process to be secondary smithing. The quantities involved are negligible so there is a danger of the material being residual or intrusive. Indeed the few pieces from context [54/007], currently dated to the Middle Bronze Age, highlight the issue. The presence of very low-level iron smithing in a rural Roman context is to be expected. The only other slag consists of the pale fuel ash slag from Late Medieval context [51/005]. This is not diagnostic of process and can be generated from any number of high temperature events, including domestic hearths.

5.9.3 The slag assemblage is small and fairly typical for the type of rural site apparently involved. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and has been discarded.

5.10 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 An iron general purpose nail fragment weighing 6g was found in [16/005]. The fragment, with rectangular head (12 by 13mm), was hand wrought.

5.11 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.11.1 An assemblage of approximately 309 animal bones weighing approximately 1257g in total was analysed from the evaluation. Material derived from three hand-collected contexts and one bulk-earth environmental sample (Table 53). Material was moderately preserved.

Methodology

5.11.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Bones were identified to species where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes with age determinations following Payne (1973) for ovicaprids. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976).

Context	ENV	N	NISP	Preservation %		
				Poor	Moderate	Good
16/005		296	176	0	57.4	34.1
36/005		5	2	0	100	0
49/005	5	1	0	100	0	0
60/005		7	7	100	0	0
	Total	309	185	2.6	56.6	32.7

Table 53: Zooarchaeological assemblage by context showing total fragment count (N), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying *preservation levels*.

Results

- 5.11.3 Fill [16/005] of pit [16/004] was the best represented context and contained an Associated Bone Group (ABG; Morris 2008; 2011) of a near-complete skeleton of a sheep. The axial skeleton including skull, mandible, vertebral column and ribs was almost entirely represented. Some fragmentation affected the appendicular skeleton but all specimens save the smaller carpals and tarsals were represented down to the metapodia. Phalanges were slightly underrepresented, with four first, two second and one third phalanx represented out of a possible 16 of each. From the photos taken during excavation it may be that the phalanges are unexcavated, as they would have almost all been in the bottom right of the picture (Figure 15).
- 5.11.4 The animal was identified as sheep based on mandibular and dentition morphology (Halstead and Collins 2002), overall morphology (Zeder and Lapham 2010) and the ratio of the metapodial condyles (Boessneck 1969). Analysis of dental eruption and attrition gave an age-at-death of 3-4 years (Payne 1973). Fusion of the appendicular skeleton was complete, with only the proximal tibia still showing the fusion line, putting the animal above or within 30-42 months old at death (Silver 1969), corroborating the dental analysis. Some thoracic vertebral plates were not fused to the body, and fusion lines were visible on all fused cervical and thoracic vertebrae in this region. The animal was a hornless breed, with metrical analysis giving a mean height at withers of 65.2cm (n = 9, range = 64.4 – 66.0cm; Tiechert 1975). Examination of the pelvis gave a possible female result (Prummel and Freisch 1968).
- 5.11.5 Some pathological bone modifications were identified on the skeleton. Several teeth showed evidence of calculus deposits varying from grade I to IV (Dobney and Brothwell 1987), and both first and second molars in the maxilla had possible caries on the occlusal surface. Periosteal new bone was identified on the right scapula, radius and metatarsal. In all cases the lesion was active, although healed PNB was present on the metatarsal. Given the widespread location of the PNB this may suggest the animal was suffering from a systemic infection (Baker and Brothwell 1980).
- 5.11.6 Based on the completeness of the skeleton, the articulation of the bones *in situ*, and the lack of butchery marks, gnawing and taphonomic fracture, it is

likely that the sheep was deposited as a whole animal and covered quickly. Certainly, there is no evidence for consumption prior to burial, which may suggest death through disease (Ell 1979; 1984)

- 5.11.7 Fill [36/005] of ditch [36/004] contained a fragmented distal dog scapula and three indeterminate fragments. The scapula was fused distally. Basal fill [49/005] of pit [49/004] contained one indeterminate specimen that was burnt at high temperatures (calcined). Fill [60/005] of ditch [60/004] contained seven refitting fragments of a cattle tibia diaphysis.

Discussion

- 5.11.8 Depending on the date of the sheep ABG it could have archaeological significance. Given that the skeleton is in articulation, it would be suitable for C14 dating should the site progress to further analysis.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Nine bulk samples were taken during an archaeological evaluation at Walberton for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds retrieval. Seven pits were sampled along with an indelible deposit and a possible pond fill. The following report details the preservation of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use. The potential for the future recovery of further archaeobotanical remains is also considered.

6.2 Methodology

- 6.2.1 The bulk environmental samples, ranging from 20 to 40L, were processed, in their entirety, by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 54). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 55). Where necessary, a 100ml subsample of the flot was scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface cell structure. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild species and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.
- 6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.*, 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with frequent charcoal (>3g and >50 fragments [*** or ****] from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residue). Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 54 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.3 Results

Samples <1> (23/007), <2> (2/020), <3> (54/005), <4> (59/007), <5> (49/005), <6> (49/006), <7> (54/007), <8> (47/014) and <9> (32/009).

- 6.3.1 The heavy residues from the Walberton samples each contained fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. Pot fragments were recovered from pond fill (2/020) and pit fills (54/005) and (59/007). Flint was present in pond fill (2/020) and deposit (32/009) as well as pit fills (23/007), (54/005), (59/007) and (54/007). Pit fills (54/007) and (59/007) and pit fill (2/020) contained fired clay, the latter also contained glass. Charcoal fragments were present in all the heavy residues and were abundant in pit fills (23/007), (54/005), (49/005) and (49/006). Pit fill (2/020) contained abundant charred botanicals whilst a single burnt bone fragment was recovered from pit fill (49/005).
- 6.3.2 The flots contained between 5 and 95% uncharred material of modern roots, straw fragments, bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) rachis and recent seeds of goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), knotweeds (Polygonaceae), red valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) and wild grasses (Poaceae). Charcoal fragments were present in all flots and land snail shells were identified in pit fill (59/007) and deposit (32/009). Modern insects were present in pit fill (49/005).

Charred Plant Microfossils

- 6.3.3 Charred plant macrofossils were identified in the flots from pit fill (2/020) and pit (49/005). The latter feature contained only a single, small, moderately well-preserved wild legume (Fabaceae). Charred plant macrofossils were abundant in pond fill (2/020) with preservation ranging from poor to moderate. Cereal caryopses were the most abundant plant remain within the feature, many of which were indeterminate due to poor preservation. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was the most common taxon, many grains of which possessed the distinctive lateral striations from the glume attachments, indicating they were of glume wheat. Several of the grains displayed a characteristic dorsal hump, similar to that of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). A small number of glume bases were present within the pond assemblage and have been loosely identified at this stage to emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*). The presence of rounded wheat grains could conceivably be attributed to morphological changes during the carbonisation process, whereby the grain often experiences an increase in width and a decrease in length (Braadbaart, 2008: 155), rather than to the presence of free-threshing wheat. Possible rye (*Secale cereale*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopses were recorded in the assemblage along with a small number of oat (*Avena* sp.) grains. Several spiralled oat awn fragments were also recorded in pond fill (2/020).
- 6.3.4 Weed seeds were frequent within pit fill (2/020), preservation of which was moderate. Wild grasses, including fescues/ bromes (*Festuca/ Bromus*) were occasional within the assemblage. Stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and sea mayweed (*Tripleurospermum maritimum*) are indicative of the cultivation of heavy clay soils whilst narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*) suggests that calcareous soils were also tilled. Weed seeds of goosefoots,

dock (*Rumex* sp.) and possible wild basil (cf. *Clinopodium vulgare*) were also recorded along with seeds of the daisy (Asteraceae) and mint (Lamiaceae) families.

Charcoal

- 6.3.5 Preservation of the charcoal at Walberton was mostly moderate although it was poor in pit fill (49/006). Several fragments were affected by vitrification. Vitrification is a process that distorts the anatomical features of the charcoal; giving it a glassy appearance. It has often been suggested that vitrification is a result of high burning temperatures and prolonged exposure to heat (Gale & Cutler 2000; Prior & Alvin 1983), although recent experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010). Radial cracks were common; a feature that is often suggested derives from the burning of fresh or damp wood (Keepax 1988). Three fragments in pit (49/005) contained post-depositional sediment.
- 6.3.6 Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the only taxon positively identified at Walberton. One twig wood fragment in pit fill (54/005) was recorded as oak/ chestnut (*Quercus/Castanea*) due to the absence of the multi-seriate rays that distinguishes the former from the latter. Oak twig wood was present in pit fill (54/005) whilst oak fragments with high ring curvature, indicating the burning of small branches, were present in pit fill (49/005). Fragments from fast-growing oak were recorded in pit fills (54/005), (49/005) and (49/006).

6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The charred plant macrofossils recovered from Walberton indicate that glume wheat cultivation was an important part of the economy at the site. The cultivation of calcareous soils indicated by the presence of narrow-fruited cornsalad would have been available locally on the South Downs whilst stinking chamomile and sea mayweed would have been abundant on the London clay soils on which Walberton lies. Oak wood was undoubtedly an important fuel wood at Walberton and the presence of round wood may indicate some level of woodland management with possible pollarding taking place.
- 6.4.2 The presence of moderately well-preserved charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal at Walberton indicates the likely recovery of more such remains at the site. Future investigation should focus sampling on secure primary deposits. If such work is carried out then full identification and quantification of the charred plant macrofossils from pit fill (2/020) should be included in any future analysis or publication report. The same is suggested for the charcoal in pit fills (23/007), (54/005) and (49/005).

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	24/007	Ditch	40	**	1	**	1		*	<1					Fe (* /4g) CBM (*** /595g) Flint (** /8g) Glass (* /<1g) F.Clay (*** /321g) Slag (** /4g) FCF (*** /666g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (** /2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (** /3g)
3	87/009	Pit	30	*	1	**	<1								Flint (** /26g) FCF (*** /3732g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (** /<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (** /<1g)
4	50/006	Ditch	40	**	11	***	7	<i>Acer campestre</i> 6, <i>Quercus</i> sp. 2 (vitrified), <i>Maloideae</i> 2 (vitrified). Sediment encrustations noted							Pot (* /<1g) Flint (** /86g) FCF (*** /148g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (* /<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (** /<1g)
5	93/005	Ditch	40	**	5	**	3		*	<1					Pot (* /<1g) Flint (** /86g) FCF (*** /7510g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (** /2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*** /1g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
7	33/012	Pit	10	**	13	***	5	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 5, <i>Maloideae</i> 3, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 2 (sediment encrustations)			*	<1	*	<1	Pot (*4g) Slag (*<1g) Coal (*<1g) Flint (**/143g) B.Stone (*463g) FCF (*3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**<1g)
8	64/005	Pit	20			**	1								Coal (*<1g) Slag (*<1g) FCF (****/8020g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**<1g)

Table 55: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	24/007	24/005	8	30	30	50	10		*	**	****	***	<i>Pisum sativum</i> , <i>Vicia cf sativa</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing	++/+	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp., Poaceae large, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	+++
3	87/009	87/008	3	50	50	70	10	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			**						
4	50/006	50/005	17	60	60	80	10				**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	++	*	Polygonaceae (1)	++
5	93/005		4	60	60	60	10			**	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), <i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (5)	+			
7	33/012	33/004	1.8	20	20	60	10		*	**	****						

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
8	64/004		4	40	40	80	10				**						

Table 56: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The stratigraphy of the evaluated area varied across the site. Generally, the stratigraphy comprised topsoil, overlaying subsoil, which directly sealed the natural substrate. In the area of Trenches 36, 23, 24, 39, 29, 30, 48, 49, 55 and 56 colluvial deposits were recorded. They were overlying the natural geology and sealed the earliest archaeological horizons.
- 7.1.2 Dating evidence recovered from features cutting the colluvial deposits suggest its formation took place between the Late Roman period and the early to mid-post-medieval period.
- 7.1.3 Modern made ground deposits were encountered in Trenches 38-40. They were overlaid by topsoil and in Trench 39 partially overlying a buried soil horizon.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The geological substrate across the site was overlain by subsoil and in some areas by colluvial deposits and subsoil. The archaeological horizon was generally well-preserved and the intensive ploughing appeared to have had a low impact on it.
- 7.2.2 Modern made ground deposits were only encountered in the Trenches in proximity with the school, located in the south of the site. These deposits were overlying a buried soil horizon, or immediately overlying subsoil and they did not cause any impact on the archaeological horizon.
- 7.2.3 Bioturbation, likely caused by an old hedgerow, was observed in Trench 18, where the natural substrate was highly disturbed. In this particular area is unlikely that an archaeological horizon may have survived.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 7.3.1 A total of 123 features were recorded across 44 Trenches. These features were comprised of ditches, gullies, a number of postholes and pits, two trackways and one cremation.
- 7.3.2 Evidence was collected from a broad date range, from the Early Neolithic to the post-medieval period. Flintwork dating to the early prehistoric to the late prehistoric period was recovered from a number of features. The earliest pottery was dated to the Early Neolithic period and was only encountered in one feature, in the northwest of the site. Middle Bronze Age activity was encountered in four Trenches, and included two pits and two linear features. Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age activity was recorded across the site, particularly in the eastern side. The features assigned to this period could only be dated through small assemblages of flint-tempered pottery. Middle to Late Iron age activity and early Roman activity were also encountered on site, mainly in the form of linear features and occasional smaller pit like features.

While the Early Roman period appears well represent in the furthest eastern part of the site, a focus of later activity is located in the northwest, in Trench 2.

- 7.3.3 Evidence of early medieval and late medieval activity was also recorded, although its nature appears to exclude the existence of a domestic settlement in the area and is therefore likely related with field systems, likely for agricultural exploitation. Two post-medieval field boundaries represented in the historical maps were also recorded. Activity occurring between the late 19th and the early 20th century was only found within one pit.
- 7.3.4 Although archaeology was recorded across the majority of the site, two areas appear to have a larger concentration of features: the north-west and the eastern edge of the site. Generally the archaeology is spread across the site with the exception of the southwest, in the area covered by Trenches 19-22, 33, 35 and 37 where no archaeology was encountered.
- 7.3.5 48 features were undated. The majority of these comprises ditches and gullies and small discrete pit-like features.
- 7.3.6 In Trenches 2, 10 and 34 a possible N-S trackway, with adjacent side-ditches, was recorded. The ditches were visible across the three Trenches; a metalled surface was only recorded in Trench 2. Despite being undated this feature may dictate on further interpretations of the archaeological reality encountered on site.

Prehistoric

- 7.3.7 Early prehistoric activity, broadly dated between the Neolithic and the Late Bronze Age period, was observed across the site, although the majority of prehistoric finds were retrieved from the Trenches in the eastern part of the site. It was also observed during field-walking that the presence of unworked burnt flint on the surface was clearly more abundant in this same area. Generally, the condition of the flints suggests limited post depositional transportation after burial.
- 7.3.8 Two ditches, [32/004] and [43/008], one pit [53/006] and one posthole [65/004], were broadly dated into this period, due to the lack of undiagnostic finds. All the features assigned to this period were dated based on the flint work retrieved from its fills, and in all of the them no other diagnostic finds were recovered. Except from ditch [43/008] all the features were located in the east part of the site, in Trenches 32, 53 and 65. From subsoil [70/002] in Trench 70, a Neolithic backed knife was recovered, despite the fact that no features were encountered in the vicinity. 15 pieces of residual worked flint were also yielded from Roman ditch [24/010].
- 7.3.7 Pit [49/004] in Trench 49 did not produced any dating evidence, although its character suggests a prehistoric date. The large quantity of burnt flint retrieved from this pit can be related with different activities (domestic, industrial or ritual) but is mostly associated with prehistoric contexts within the Coastal Plain.

Early Neolithic (c.3700-3300BC)

- 7.3.6 A single feature of Early Neolithic date was recorded in the northeast of the site, in Trench 6. This feature comprised a small pit [6/007] with one single fill [6/008] from which pottery of Plain Bowl tradition was recovered. From the subsoil in the same Trench [6/002] a blade fragment produced by a blade-oriented industry was retrieved. This technology indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. No other features indicating the same chronology were encountered in the vicinity or anywhere across the site.

Late Neolithic / Earlier Bronze Age

- 7.3.7 The features from which Late Neolithic /Early Bronze Age dating was recovered consisted of two small pits located in the northwest of the site, in Trenches 59 and 63, and two ditches, located in Trenches 26, 48 and 55.
- 7.3.8 The pits produced grog-tempered wares, low-fired oxidised, which can be broadly dated to this period. Although the size of the assemblages does not allow to ascertain an absolute chronology, is likely that two traditions are present. From pit [59/006] the pottery suggests the presence of an Early Bronze urn tradition such as Collared or Biconical Urn (c.2000-1500BC), as the assemblage from pit [63/004] suggests the presence of an earlier tradition, likely Grooved Ware (c.2900-2100BC), or Collard/Biconical Urns. Both contexts, fill [59/007] of pit [59/006] and fill [63/005] of pit [63/004] also produced moderate quantities of burnt flint, and [59/007] also contained 5 pieces of worked flint, although undiagnostic.
- 7.3.9 The ditch [26/009], oriented NNW-SSE was not excavated but a flint blade-like flake was recovered from its superficial fill [26/010]. The technology indicates a broad early prehistoric dating, but suggestive of an Early Bronze chronology. In the south, one ditch was observed and identified as likely the same, running on an N-S alignment through Trenches 48, ditch [48/004], and 55, ditch [55/004]. Ditch [55/004] alike ditch [26/009] was dated based on the flint work recovered from its fill. This ditch is truncated by a later, Middle Bronze Age pit, which also contained residual Early Bronze Age lithics.
- 7.3.10 The presence of prehistoric activity likely dating from this period was also noted in the form of worked flint, with two multiplatform flake cores retrieved from the topsoil [69/001] in Trench 69, and one from subsoil [54/002] in Trench 54.

Middle Bronze Age

- 7.3.11 Evidence of Middle Bronze Age activity was recovered from two pits and two ditches, located in Trenches 26, 50, 54 and 55. Residual pottery of the same period was encountered in Roman contexts in Trench 2.
- 7.3.12 Pit [54/004] is by far the most securely dated feature from the period, with Deverel-Rimbury (DR) pottery well represented in both its primary fill [54/007] and its upper fill [54/005]. [54/005] also produced a moderate amount of unworked burnt flint and 20 pieces of worked flint. One sharpening stone was retrieved from the secondary fill [54/006]. The character of this feature is not

clear at this stage of the work but domestic activity cannot be discarded.

- 7.3.13 In Trench 26, ditch [26/004], and ditch [50/004] in Trench 50, were E-W oriented, and both produced small assemblages of flint-tempered thick walled sherds, fairly typical of this period. Ditch [50/008], which runs parallel and adjacent to ditch [50/004], comprised a similar profile and similar stratigraphic sequence as the one observed in ditch [50/004], and despite no finds having been recovered from its fills it is likely that it dates to the same period.
- 7.3.14 A small pit [55/006] in Trench 55 also produced a similar small assemblage of pottery of Middle Bronze Age period. This feature was truncating ditch [55/004], dated to the Early Bronze Age period, which can justify the presence of residual worked flint in its fill [55/007].

Later Prehistoric

- 7.3.15 A group of features including a gully, four ditches, two pits and a post-hole, were ascribed to the later prehistoric period, between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age. These features only produced small assemblages, which comprised in most cases one single sherd of flint-tempered pottery. Except from one gully [9/004] located in Trench 9, in the western part of the site, all the features were located in the east, in Trenches 27, 28, 30, 31, 47, 53 and 54.
- 7.3.16 All the ditches recorded did not appear to carry-on into adjacent Trenches and therefore conjecture on their nature is not possible at this stage. Pits [53/008] and [54/010] comprised isolated features and their fills also produced small assemblages of pottery, together with burnt flint and worked flint. The lack of diagnostic pieces does not allow precise dating.
- 7.3.17 In Trench 47 posthole [47/013] in gully [47/011] suggest a possible structural feature but its nature is unknown.

Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age

- 7.3.18 Evidence of Middle to Late Iron Age activity in the eastern part of the site was encountered in Trenches, 31, 32, 47, and 54,.
- 7.3.19 Within Trenches 31 and 32 a large feature [31/012] and [32/010], comprising a flint cobbled surface was identified and was interpreted as a possible trackway. It had an approximate NE-SW alignment in Trench 31, and an E-W alignment in Trench 32, suggesting a curve somewhere between the two Trenches. In Trench 31, pottery recovered from [31/012] suggests that two traditions may have influenced its production, and it likely dates to the late 2nd or 1st century BC.
- 7.3.20 Ditch [47/017] in Trench 47 and ditch [54/012] in Trench 54 produced pottery sherds of distinctive burnished and flint-tempered fabrics dated to this period.

Early Roman

- 7.3.21 Evidence of activity during the early Roman period was observed in Trenches 5, 9, 24, 29, 31, 32, 47, 53, 54, 55, 60 and 65. Pottery retrieved from the subsoil [31/002] in Trench 31 and [33/002] also indicate an early Roman date.
- 7.3.22 Except from three discrete features located in Trench 47, [47/009], [47/027] and [47/031], and pits [5/010] and [5/017] in Trench 5, all the contexts that produced pottery datable from this period comprise ditches: [9/008], [24/010], [29/012], [47/023], [54/008], [55/008], [60/005] = [31/016] = [53/004] and [65/0006]. In Trench 32, superficial deposit [32/009] in ditch [32/011] also dates to this period.
- 7.3.23 Ditch [60/004] was observed to be the same as ditches [31/016] and [53/004], in Trenches 31 and 53 respectively. This ditch was not excavated as it was initially identified as a post-medieval field boundary located approximately on the same alignment and represented in the historical maps. Its length and width suggest that its function in the Early Roman period could be the same.
- 7.3.24 The pits [5/010] and [5/017] in Trench 5 produced small assemblages of undiagnostic roman wares, of which fabrics appear to be more consistent with an early Roman period. These features, pits [5/010], [5/017] and gullies [[5/011] and [5/015] appear to have been related and could be interpreted as refuse pits of a possible kiln, as they appear in association with layers of burnt material.
- 7.3.25 Generally, activity during the 1st century appears to be concentrated in the eastern and north-western part of the site.

Late Roman

- 7.3.26 The archaeological evaluation recovered evidence of Late Roman activity located in the north-eastern part of the site, in Trench 2. It comprised one ditch [2/022] and a group of three intercutting pits, [2/019], [2/015] and [2/017]. Fill [2/016] of pit [2/015] produced a diagnostic group of later Roman pottery, dating to the later 3rd to 4th century. Pit [2/019] also produced one residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman sherd and from its upper fill of a quern stone was also recovered. The N-S oriented ditch [2/022], truncated by pit [2/019] did produce a large quantity of ceramic building material of the Roman period, including *tegulae*, *imbrex* and a box flue tile. These elements suggest the presence of a building in the vicinity although no other evidence of its presence has been found.

Medieval

- 7.3.27 Despite proximity of the medieval village Walberton, evidence of medieval activity on the site was surprisingly limited. The earliest pottery recovered, dated between c.1225 and 1325, comes from the subsoil [33/002] in Trench 33 and from the N-S oriented ditch [49/004] in Trench 49.
- 7.3.28 In Trenches 31 and 51 evidence of a later medieval presence, c. 1450-1550

was encountered. In Trench 31 one sherd was produced from the topsoil [31/001] and one sherd was retrieved from the deposit [31/014], associated with a phase of disuse of the trackway [31/012]. One N-S oriented ditch [51/004] was also assigned into this period.

Post-medieval

7.3.29 Evidence of post-medieval activity was encountered on the south-west of the site, in Trench 36. Ditch [36/004] was N-S oriented and its location matches approximately a field boundary visible in the 1846 Tithe Map (Figure 52).

7.3.30 Modern activity was encountered in Trench 62 where a pit [62/004] containing 19th -20th century glass was recorded.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.4.1 As is clear from the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, any proposed development would impact upon archaeological remains.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The evaluation succeeded in addressing the general aims outlined in the WSI (ASE 2018a):

7.5.2 The presence of prehistoric and Roman archaeology has been confirmed over much of the evaluated area. Prehistoric activity is most prevalent in the east of the site, Roman in the north-west.

7.5.3 Additionally, the evaluation has addressed the site-specific research objectives outlined in section 3.1.2 (ibid):

- *Evidence for transition from Iron Age to Roman land use and / or settlement (SERF, Roman Period).*

The archaeological evaluation has recorded Late Iron Age and Early Roman evidence. The residual presence of Late Iron Age pottery among Early Roman assemblages suggests continuity between these periods.

- *Harness the potential of the historic landscape to inform an understanding of the Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon transition, notably on the long-term evolution of field systems and their environmental context to establish definite cases of continuity in Roman estate boundaries and land use. The potential of palaeo-environmental studies needs to be maximised by targeting gaps in off-site sequences and by dating existing sequences more closely [SERF Anglo-Saxon, 2013, p26].*

The archaeological evaluation could not address this question.

- *Given the site location on the edge of a village of medieval origin with probable Anglo-Saxon precursor settlement, the site has potential*

through environmental archaeology to inform on intra- and inter-site dynamics, through examination of use of space, waste disposal, trade and supply links in the Anglo-Saxon period [SERF Anglo-Saxon, 2013, p.26].

Very limited medieval evidence was recorded to address this question.

- *Evidence for transition from open field exploitation to post-medieval enclosure and the chronology of post-medieval field boundaries to complement historic map evidence [SERF Post medieval and Industrial Research Agenda, 2013].*

The archaeological evaluation could only confirm the presence of one post-medieval field boundary, in the approximate location of a boundary noted on the 1846 Tithe Map.

- *The majority of the site formed a part of Avisford Estate, belonging to Lady Elisabeth Reynell in 1846 and incorporated within the park of Avisford House between 1875 and 1938. Consider the site in terms of the impact of gentry ownership on the local landscape, economy and social structure [SERF Post medieval and Industrial Research Agenda, 2013].*

The archaeological evaluation could not address this question.

7.6 Conclusions

- 7.6.1 There were no significant existing impacts to the archaeological horizon, despite intense ploughing, and archaeological features were recorded at between 14.30m AOD and 18.86m AOD in 44 of the 72 trenches. Where dateable, the features range from the early Neolithic to the post-medieval period with probable concentrations of later prehistoric activity in the east and Roman activity in the north-west, however, around 40% (48) of the total number of features (123) could not be dated.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Linden Homes for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and James Kenny for his guidance and monitoring. Teresa Vieira and Greg Priestley-Bell directed the evaluation. Naomi Humphreys produced the figures for this report, Paul Mason managed the excavations Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	-				
Site code	TYL18				
Project code	180877				
Planning reference	WA/44/17/OUT				
Site address	Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex				
District/Borough	Arun District				
NGR (12 figures)	497321 106228				
Geology	Thanet Formation – sand, silt and clay with areas of head – clay and silt (Brickearth)				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	21 st January to 12 th February 2019				
Sponsor/client	Linden Homes				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira				
Period summary			Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman		Medieval	Post-Medieval	
Project summary	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Linden Homes to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, Kent. The fieldwork took place between the 21st February and the 12th February 2019. Seventy-two trenches were excavated. There were no significant existing impacts to the archaeological horizon, despite intense ploughing, and archaeological features were recorded at between 14.30m AOD and 18.86m AOD in 44 of the 72 trenches. Where dateable, the features range from the early Neolithic to the post-medieval period with probable concentrations of later prehistoric activity in the east and Roman activity in the north-west, however, around 40% (48) of the total number of features (123) could not be dated.				
Museum/Accession No.	TBC				

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Flintwork	Stone	Mesolithic-Iron Age	399
Pottery	Ceramic	Prehistoric-Roman	481
Pottery	Ceramic	Post-Roman	70
CBM	Brick and Tile	Roman-Post-medieval	62
Animal Bone	Bone		51
Worked Sheep/Goat Tibia	Bone	Roman	1
Fired Clay	Clay	Unknown	18
Tobacco pipe	Clay	Post-Medieval	1
Glass	Glass	20 th century	31
Slag	Metal	Roman	3
Slag	Metal	Post-Medieval	19
Nails	Metal	Unknown	5

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-345191

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex
	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Linden Homes to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, Kent. The fieldwork took place between the 21st February and the 12th February 2019. Seventy-two trenches were excavated.
Short description of the project	There were no significant existing impacts to the archaeological horizon, despite intense ploughing, and archaeological features were recorded at between 14.30m AOD and 18.86m AOD in 44 of the 72 trenches. Where dateable, the features range from the early Neolithic to the post-medieval period with probable concentrations of later prehistoric activity in the east and Roman activity in the north-west, however, around 40% (48) of the total number of features (123) could not be dated.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2019 End: 12-02-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN WALBERTON Land east of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex
Postcode	BN18 0LU
Study area	11.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 97321 06228 50.821288460066 0.801810006109 50 49 16 N 000 48 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.31m Max: 19.12m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason

Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Linden Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	ASE
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Vieira, T.
Other bibliographic details	Report n. 2019060
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Teresa Vieira (t.vieira@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	8 March 2019

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative Trenches: list of recorded contexts

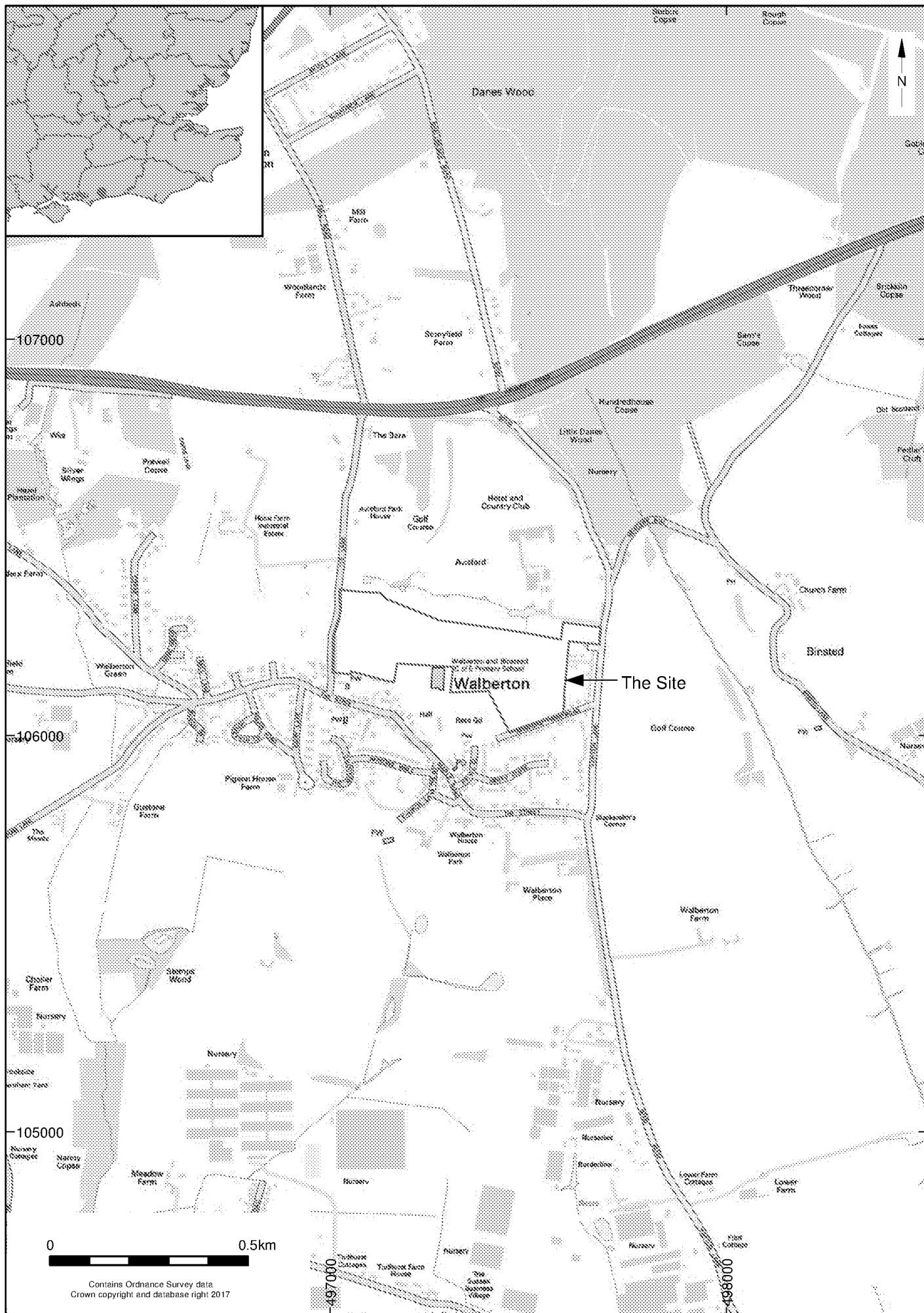
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1/002	Layer	Subsoil
1/003	Layer	Natural
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7/003	Layer	Natural
13/001	Layer	Topsoil
13/002	Layer	Subsoil
13/003	Layer	Natural
14/001	Layer	Topsoil
14/002	Layer	Subsoil
14/003	Layer	Subsoil
15/001	Layer	Topsoil
15/002	Layer	Subsoil
15/003	Layer	Natural
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38/003	Layer	Natural

Context	Type	Interpretation
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41/003	Layer	Natural
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72/003	Layer	Natural

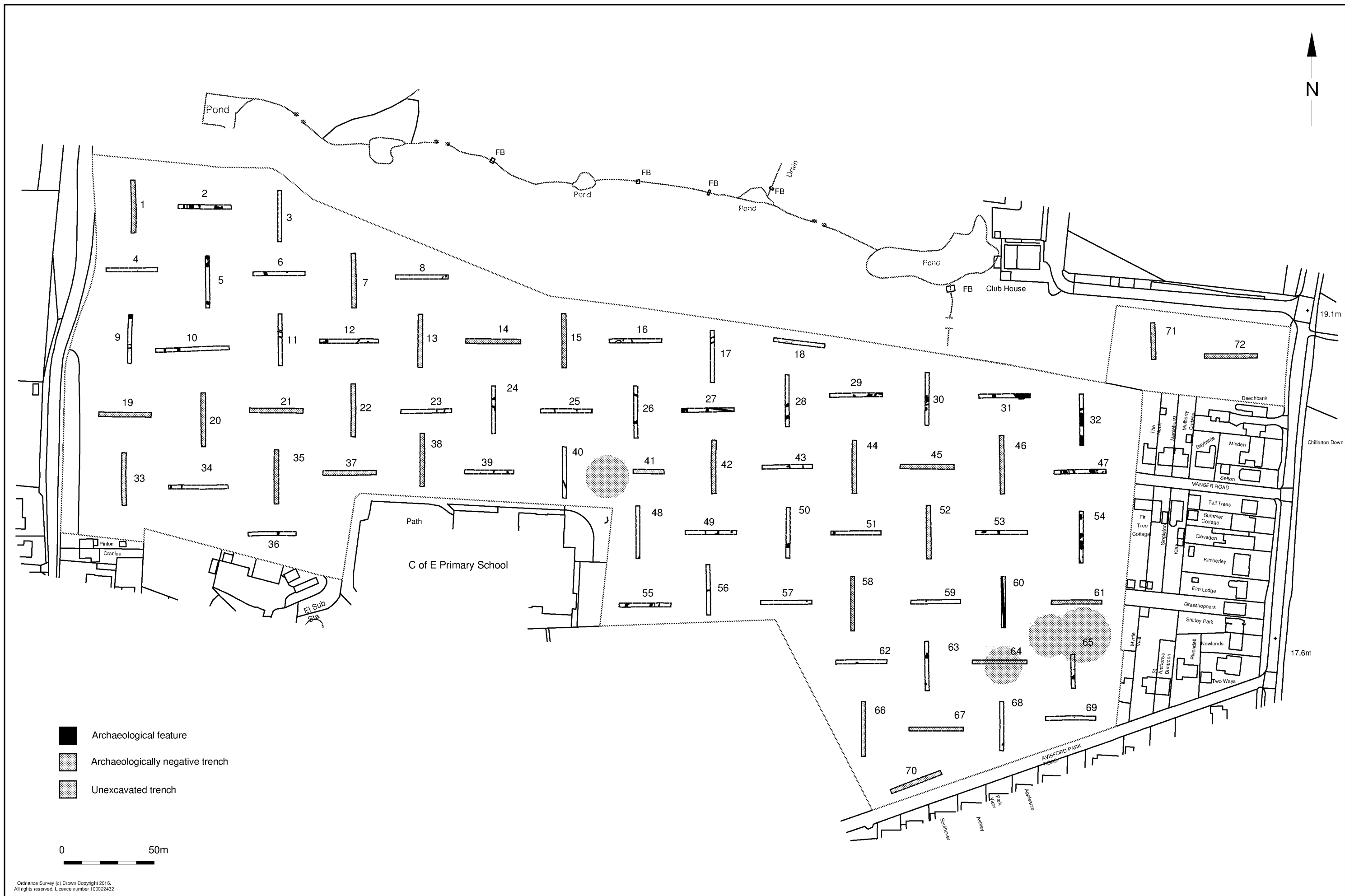
Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Dark	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
us	1	12																		
2/016			4	169	7	163											1	24		
2/018	5	14	4	26	1	42	1	237							1	23				
2/021					1	55	1	610												
2/024					22	3094	6	1803							7	429				
5/005															1	61				
5/014			3	26											2	53				
5/018			1	5											2	56				
6/008			2	6																
9/001	1	6																		
9/005	1	1	1	1																
9/012			1	11																
13/002	2	18																		
16/001	1	16																		
16/005	1	4									1	7	254	1206	16	175	2	3		
16/011	2	5													6	103				
17/005															6	60				
17/007															2	117				
18/002	1	13																		
23/007															1	25				
24/001	2	29																		
24/002	1	252																		
24/011	13	123	1	2											13	326				
26/005			2	40											4	106				
26/010	1	4													1	36				
27/005	2	16	1	1											8	161				
27/008			3	88																
28/007	11	170													8	73	1	1		
29/013			2	7																
30/006	7	38	1	2											1	3				
30/008															2	94				
30/010															2	32				
31/001			1	25																
31/002			1	8																
31/005	2	16													8	89				
31/008	3	16													4	30				
31/010			1	1											2	55				
31/012															3	37				
31/014			2	33																
32/006	1	3													4	37				
32/009			3	4											17	563				
32/012	3	5	7	32											6	38				
33/002			2	4																
34/005															3	28	1	1		
36/001	1	2																		
36/005													5	5			2	28		
39/010			1	1																
39/016															3	21				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Dark	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
40/005															1	23				
43/009	5	87					1	258							17	172				
47/002			1	52											1	21	10	147		
47/006			2	2													2	29		
47/008			3	88					4	60					8	138	11	125		
47/010			1	6																
47/012															1	65				
47/015	1	13	1	17											2	36				
47/018			3	71											2	82	2	21		
47/020			1	9																
47/024			15	142											6	317	33	1257		
47/028			1	19											19	300	5	19		
47/032			1	15																
49/005															182	3797				
49/010	1	23													2	370	1	1		
50/007	3	10	5	6											2	20	1	1		
51/002	1	17																		
51/005			15	351	8	183			5	139					1	11				
52/001	1	6																		
53/007	4	20																		
53/009	1	44	1	3											19	340				
54/002	4	127	2	35											3	40				
54/005	17	255	26	398											13	414	2	8		
54/006							2	296												
54/007	2	63	2	34																
54/008			4	57																
54/010	19	257	1	4											12	259				
54/013	2	48	4	15											13	639				
55/005	1	1													5	97				
55/007	3	15	1	3											20	313				
55/009			1	3																
59/001	1	8																		
59/007	5	205	8	24											19	646				
60/001	1	5																		
60/005	1	1	1	3									6	45	2	30				
61/002	2	4													1	32				
62/005																			1	204
63/005	2	7	11	53											4	96	1	8		
63/007															2	25	1	18		
65/005	1	2																		
65/007	3	67	2	19											3	107				
66/001	2	38																		
69/001	2	137																		
70/002	1	49																		
Totals	148	2272	157	1921	39	3543	11	3204	9	199	1	7	265	1256	493	11221	76	1691	1	204

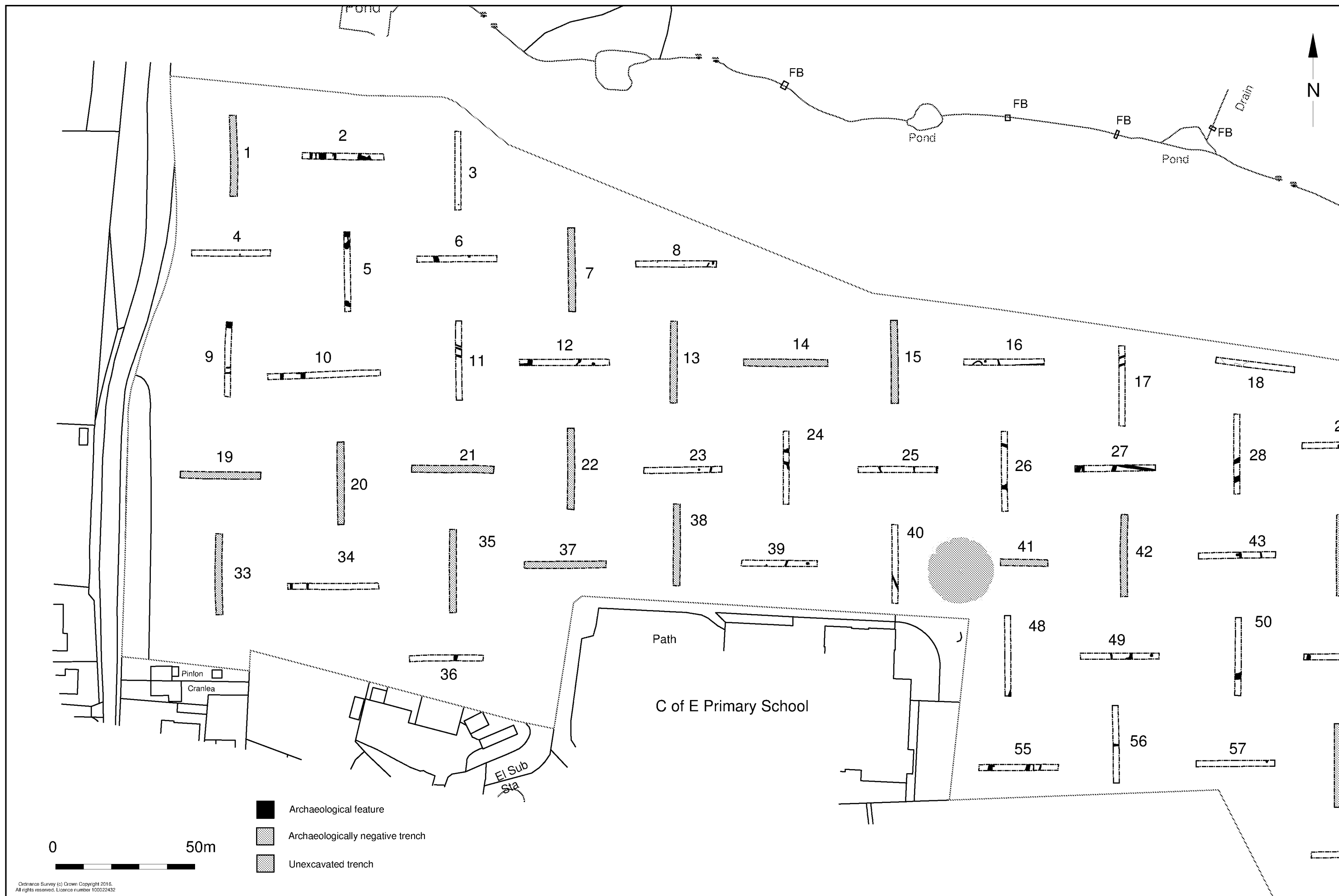


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Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: JLR/NH		



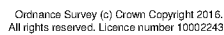
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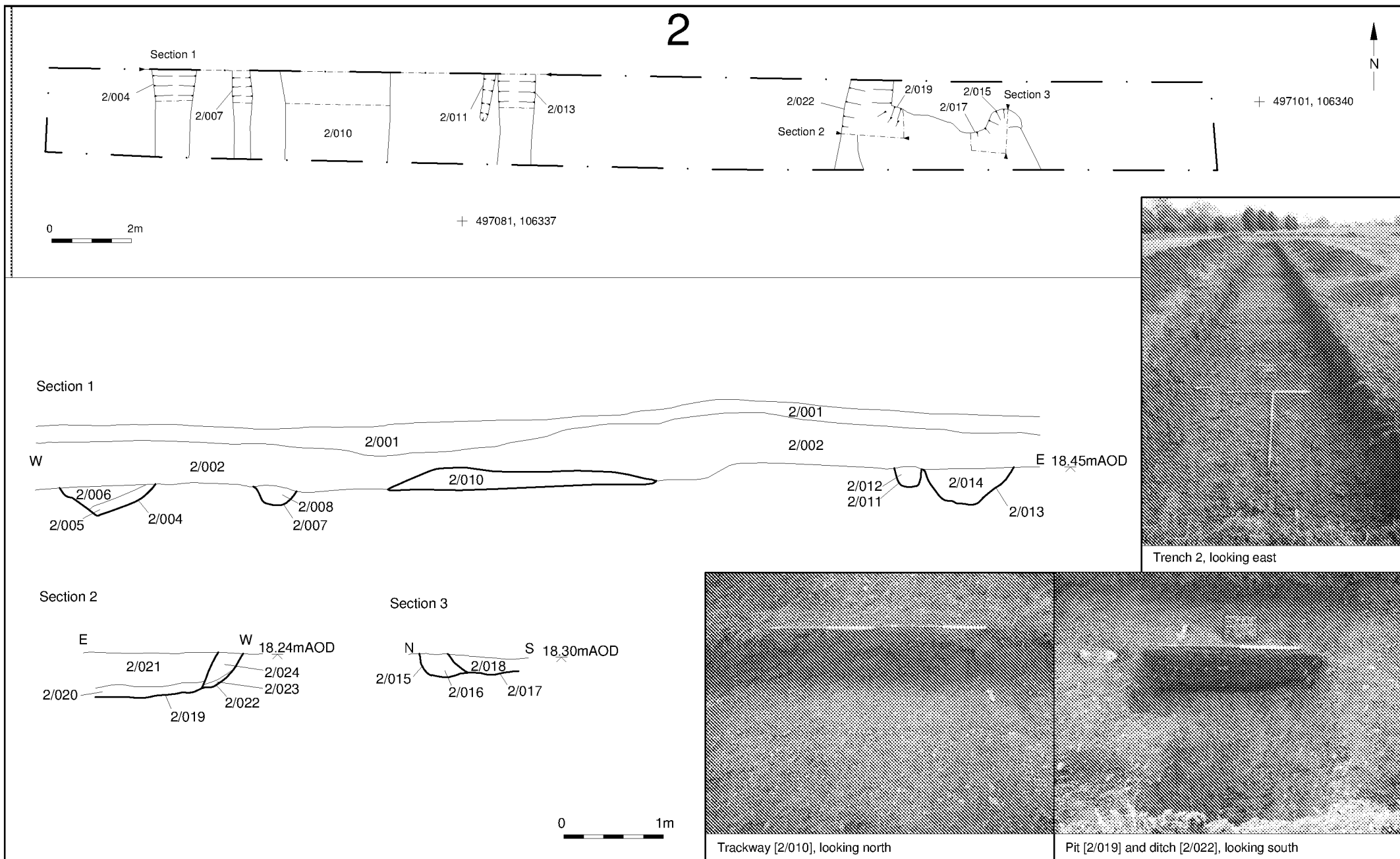
• Archaeology South-East		Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: NH		



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• Archaeology South-East		Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Site Plan: West	
Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: NH		





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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Project Ref: 180877

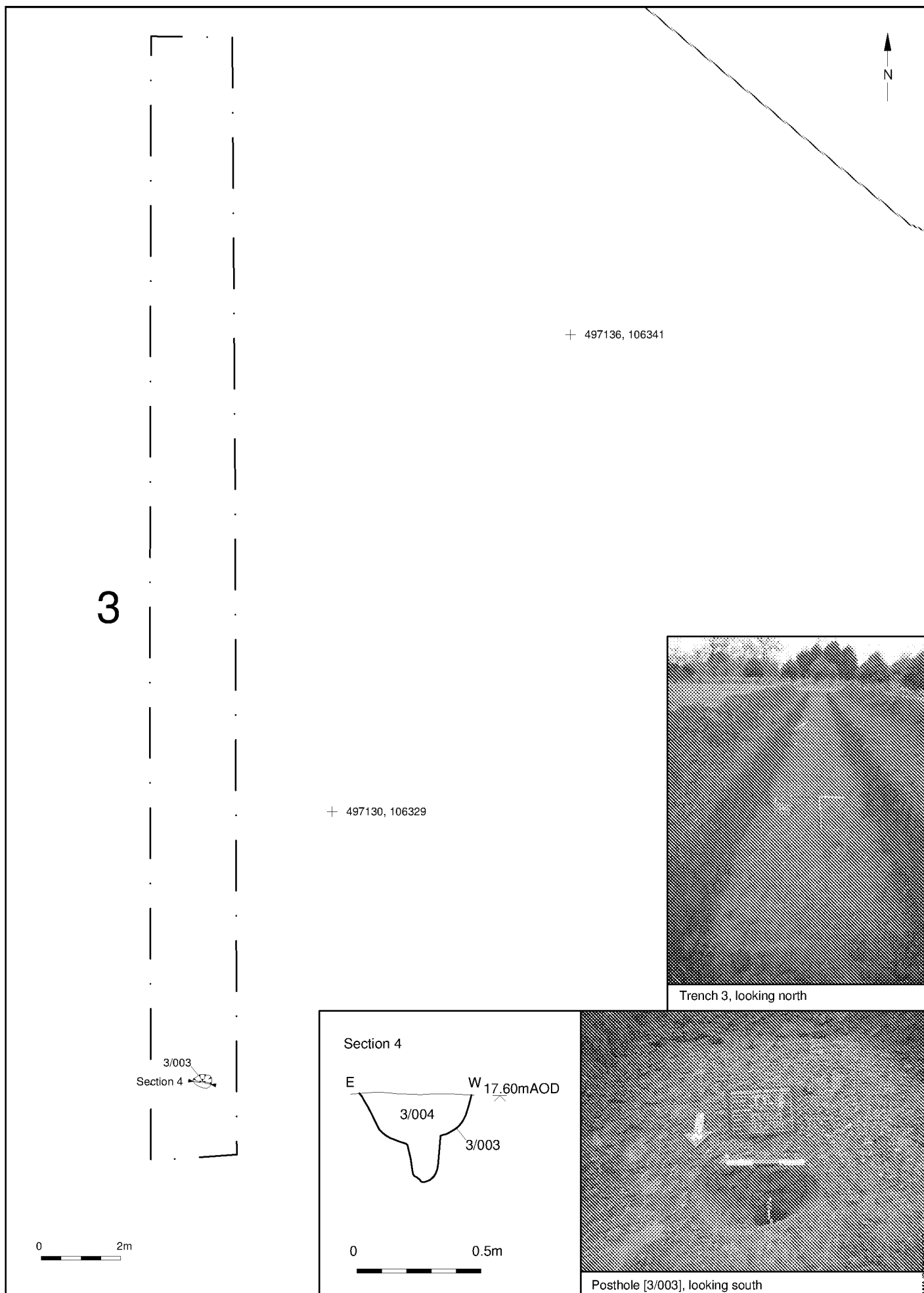
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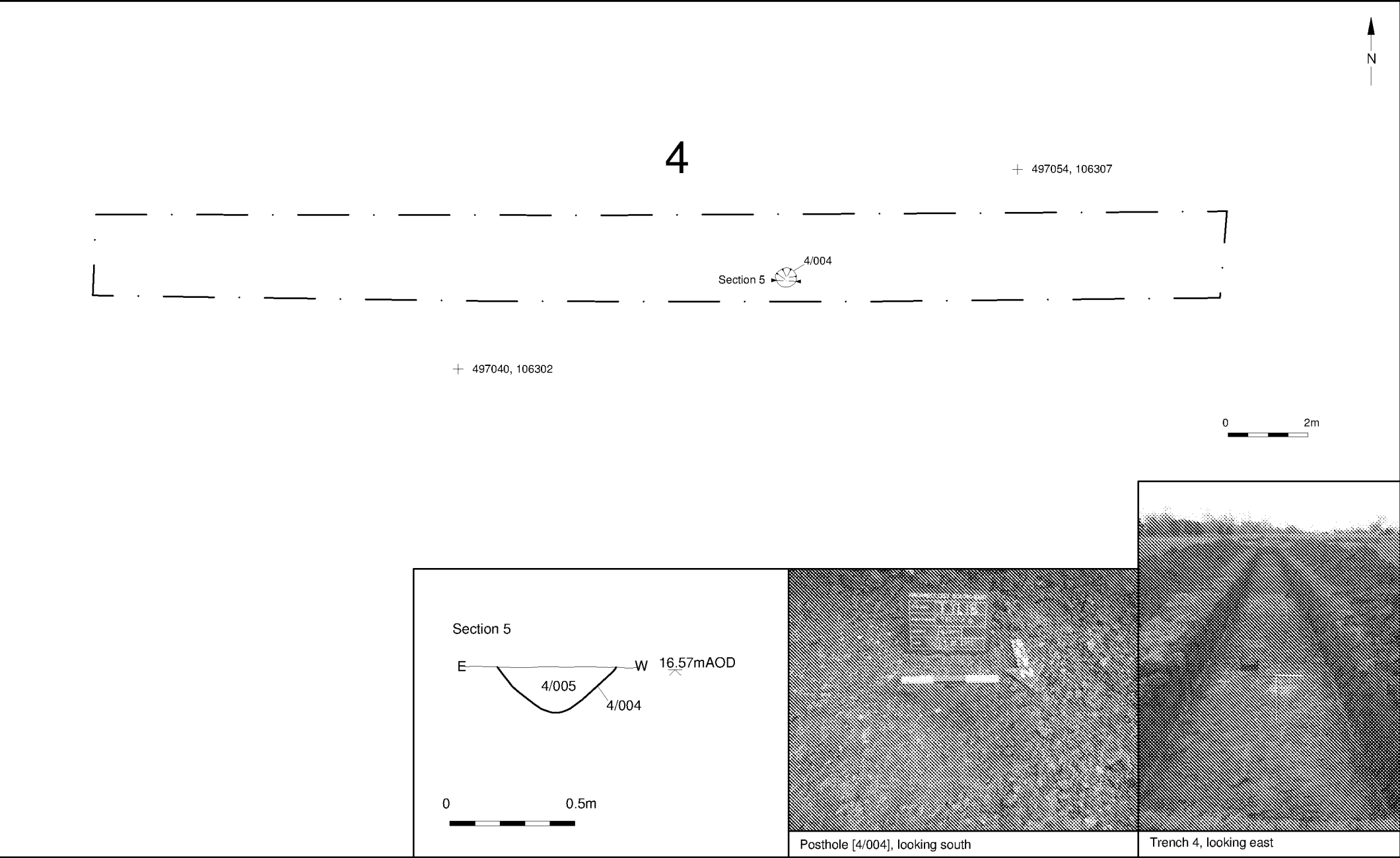
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Trench 2: Plan, sections and photos

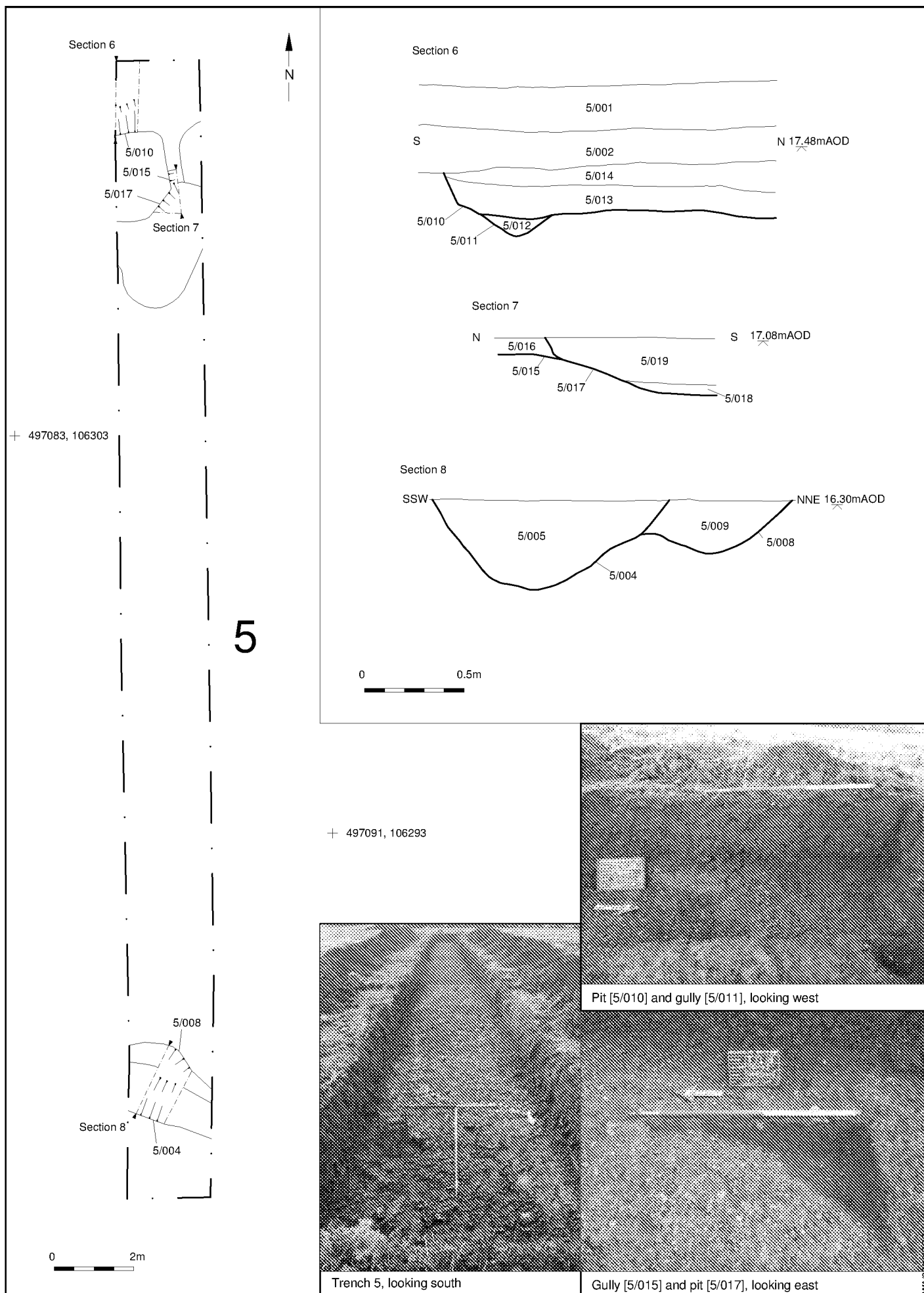
Fig. 5

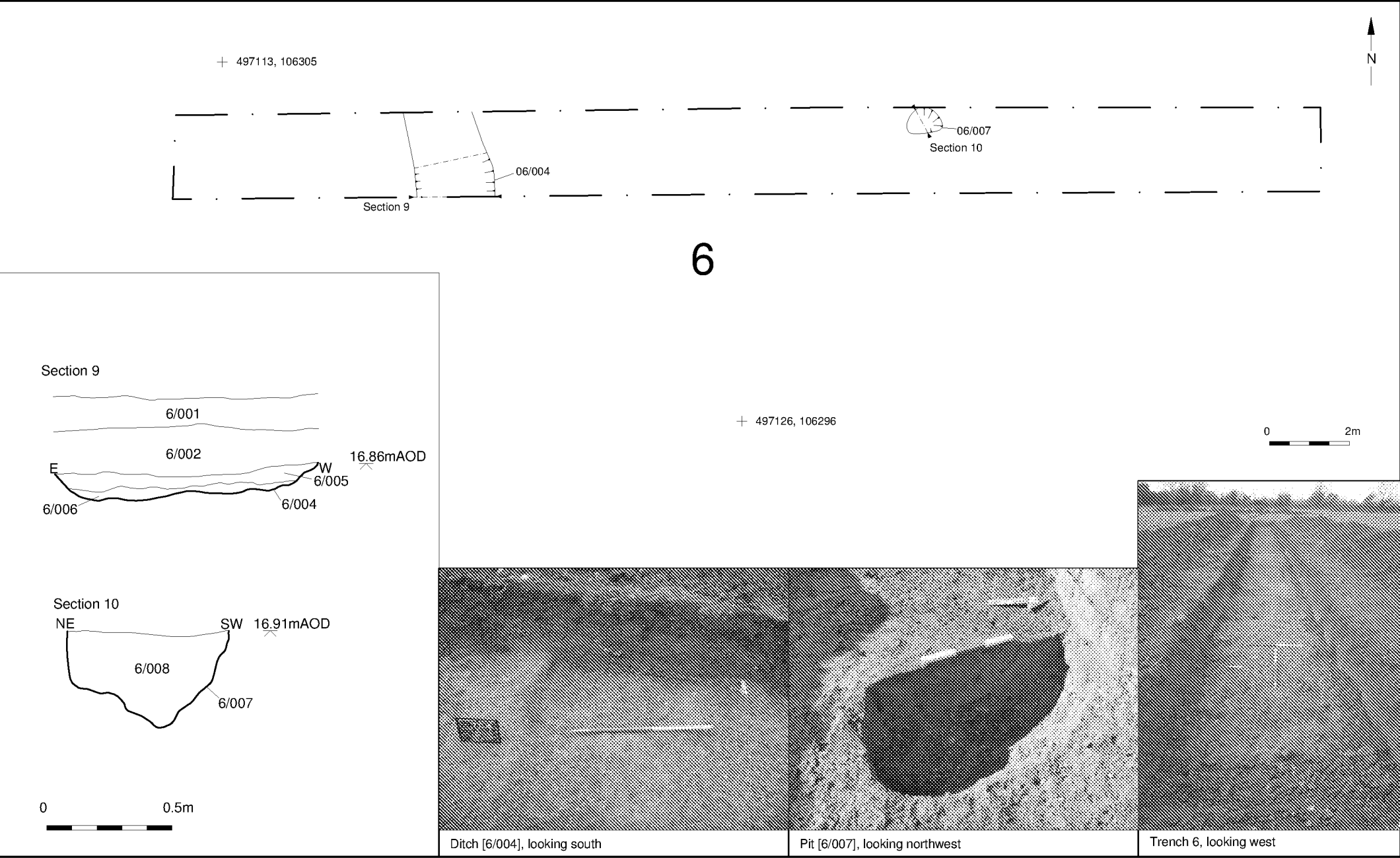


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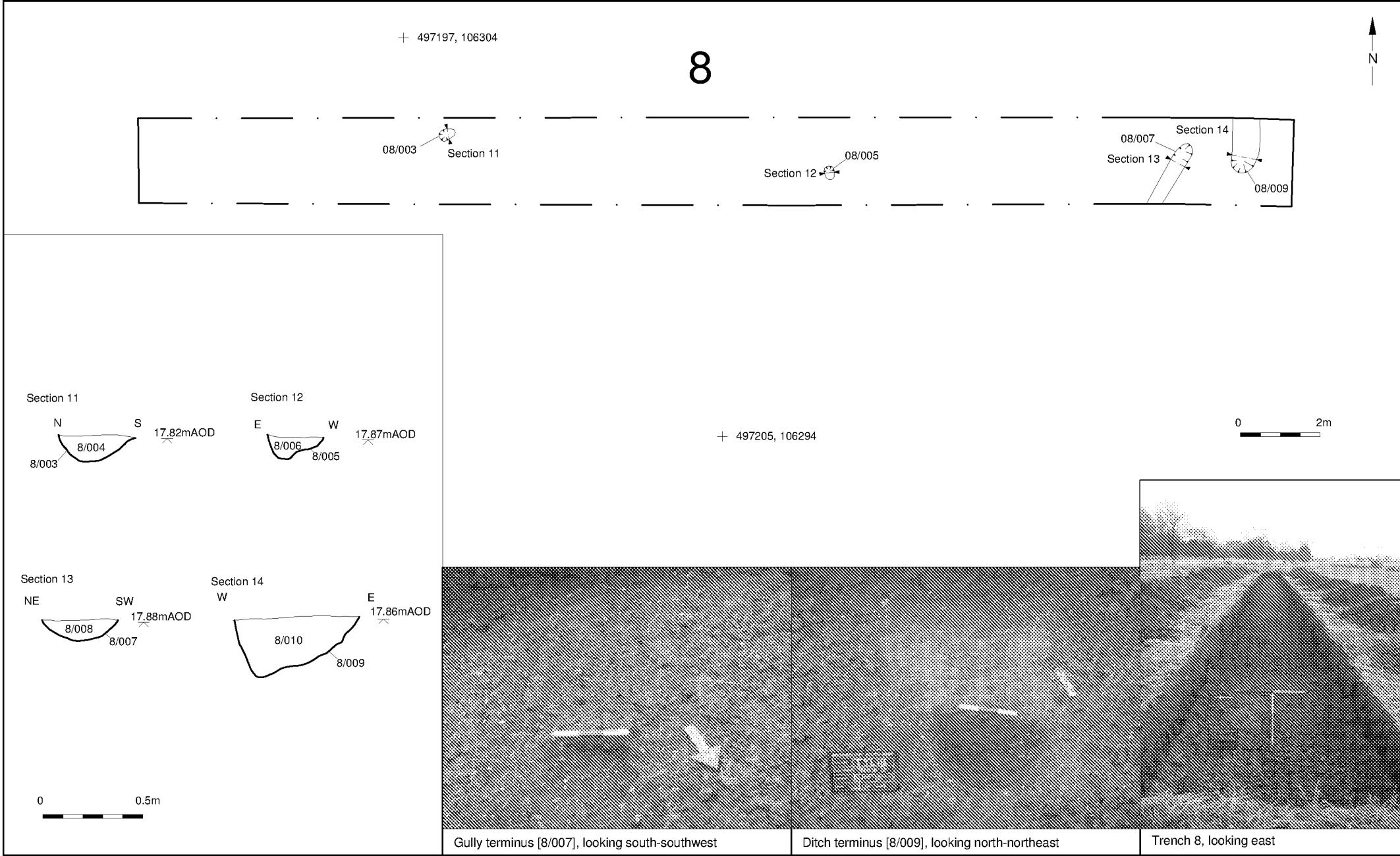


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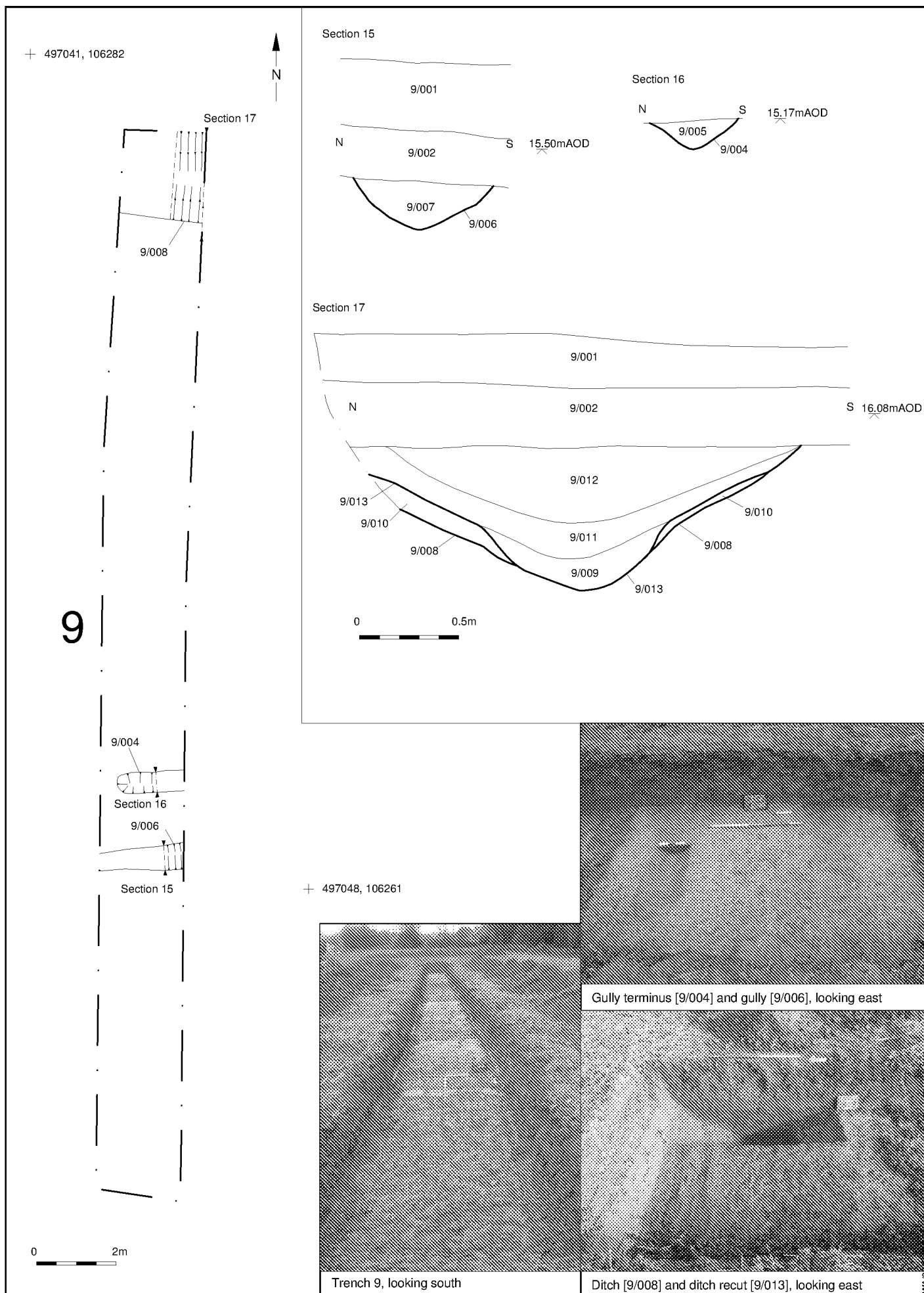


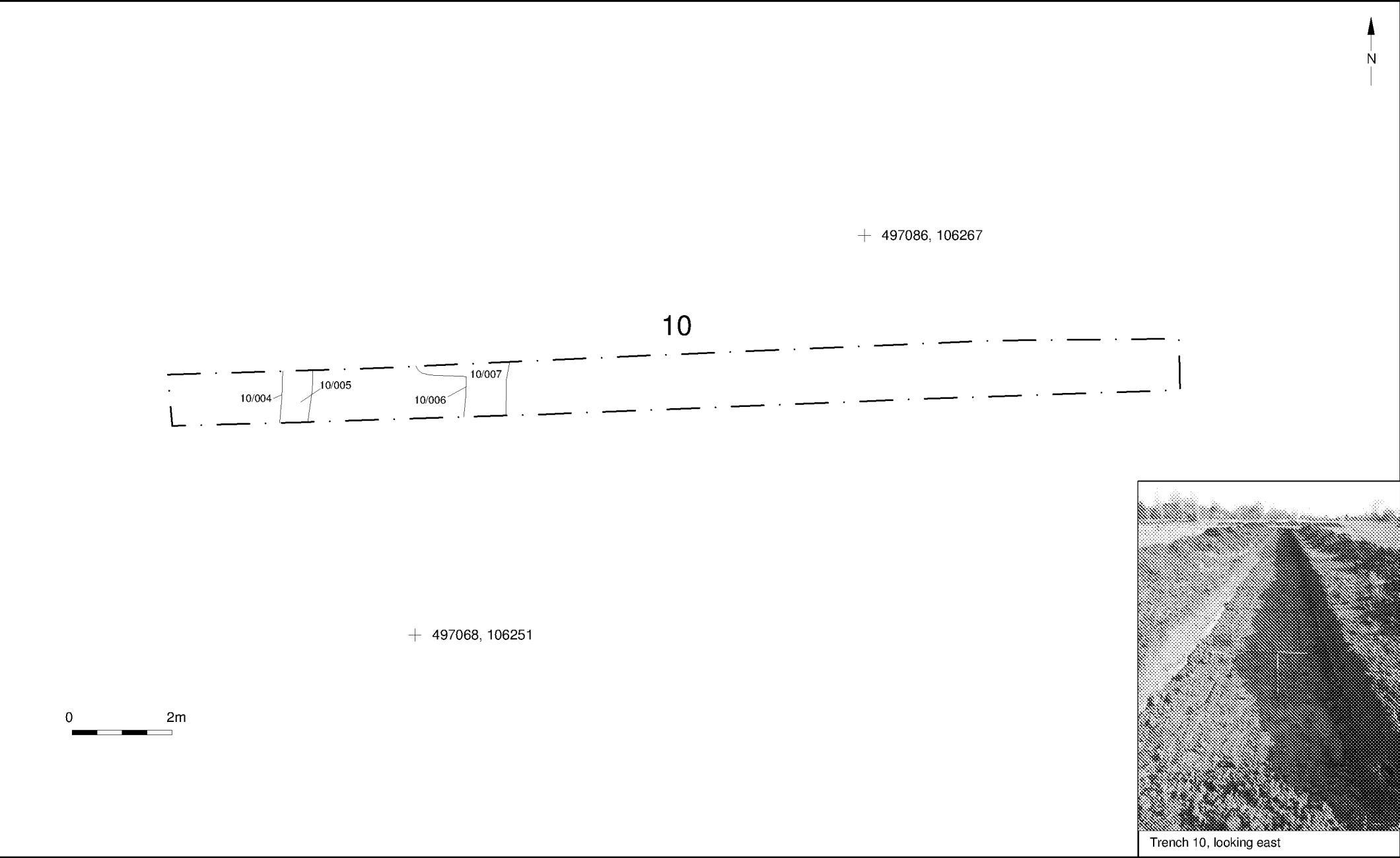


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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019		
Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: NH		



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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019		
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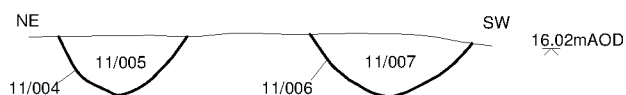


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Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: NH		

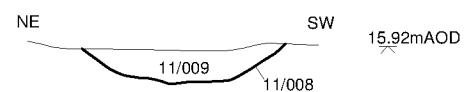
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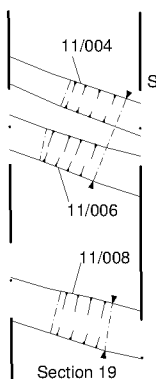
Section 18



Section 19



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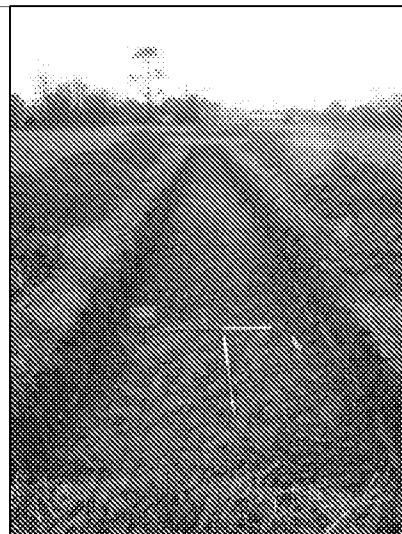
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Section 19

11

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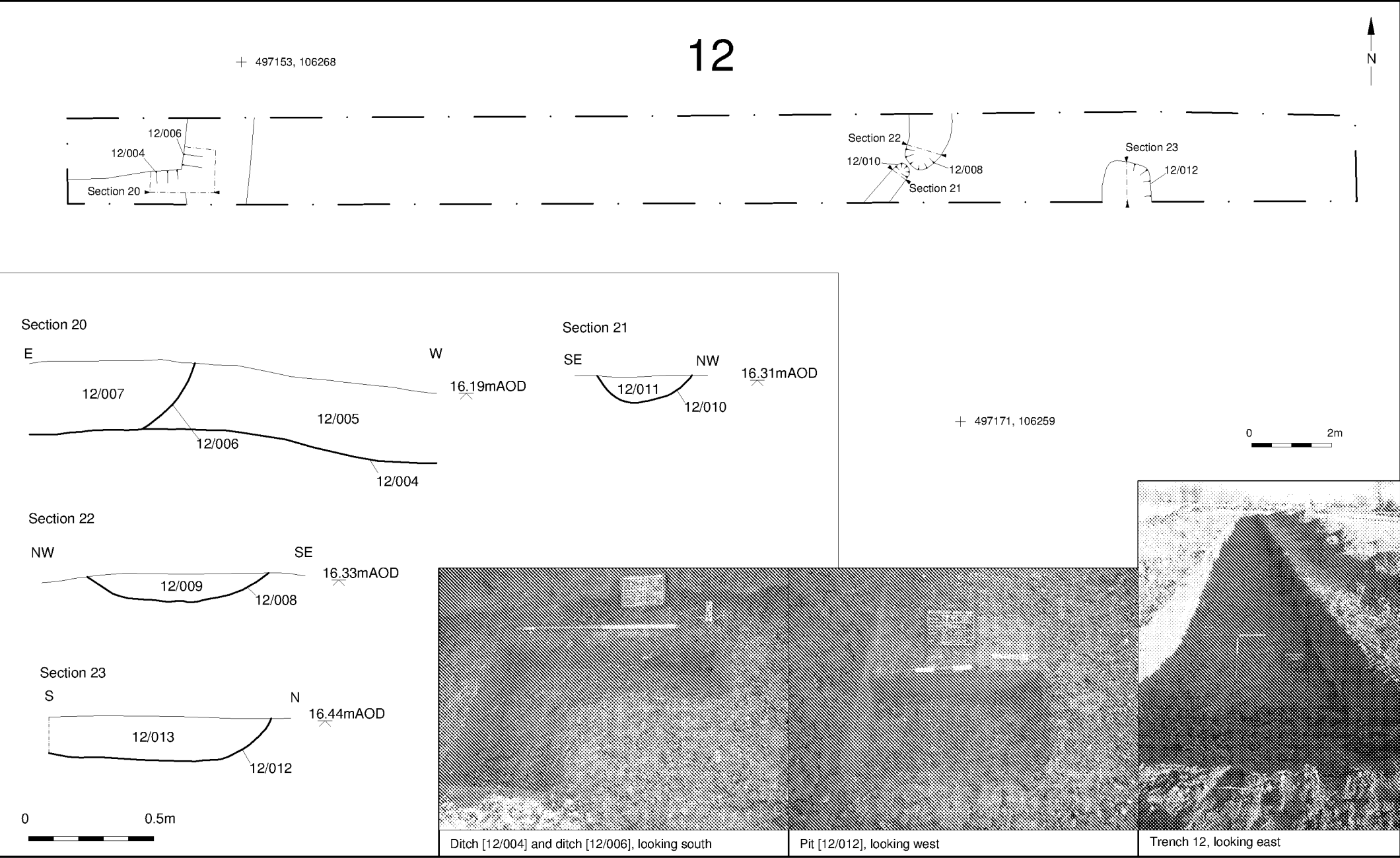
Trench 11, looking south



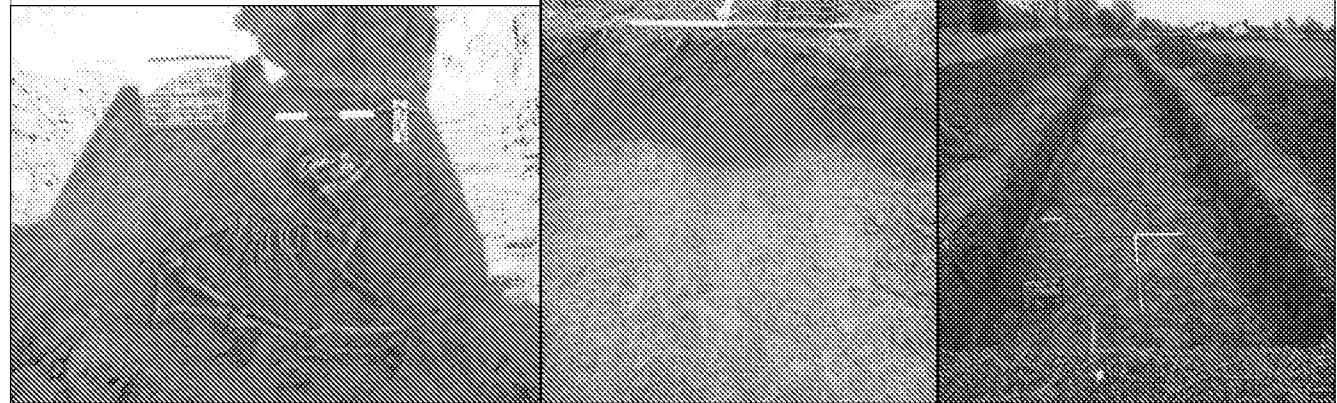
Gully [11/004] and gully [11/006], looking east-southeast



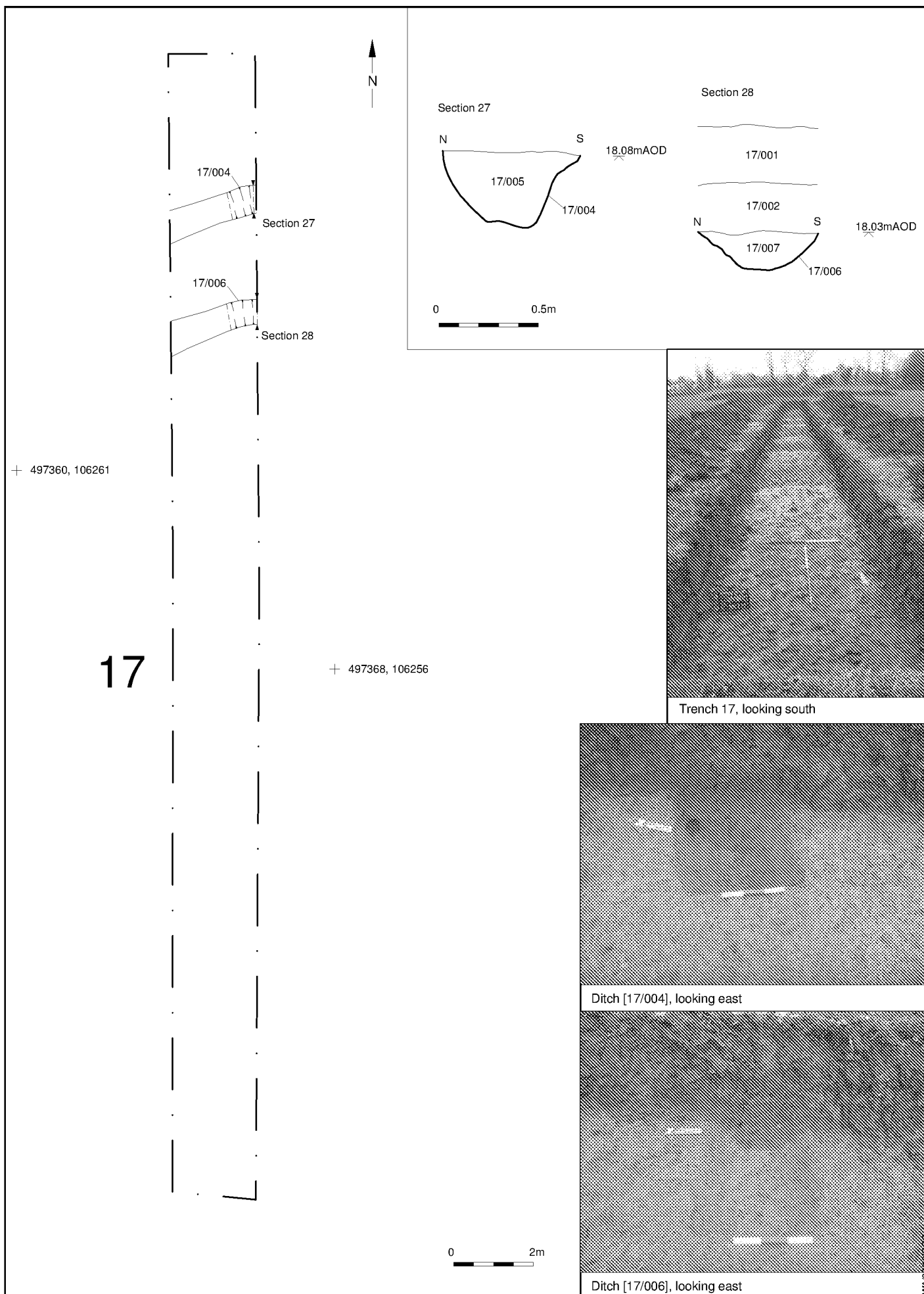
Ditch [11/008], looking east-southeast

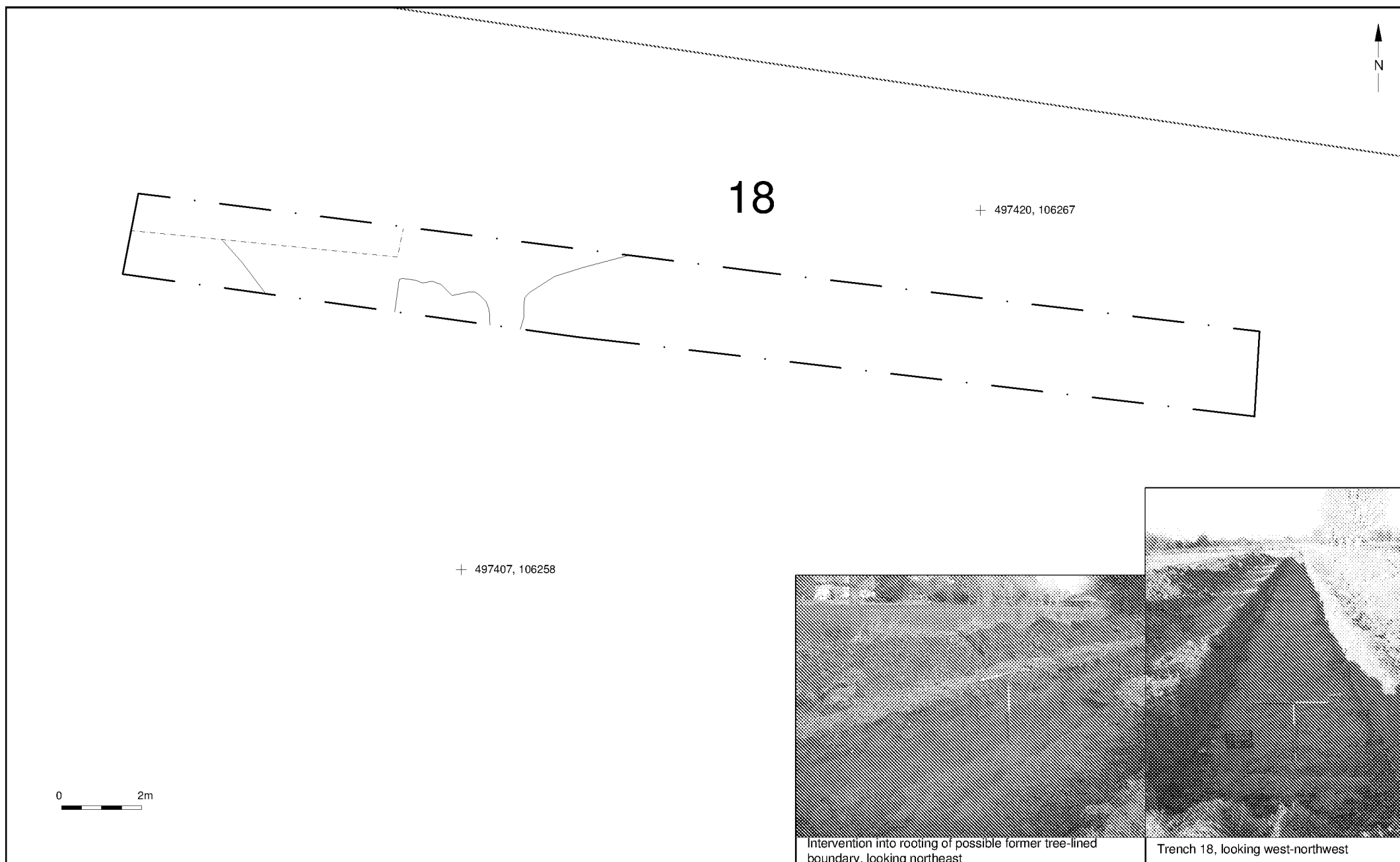


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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Trench 12: Plan, sections and photos	
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Trench 16, looking east





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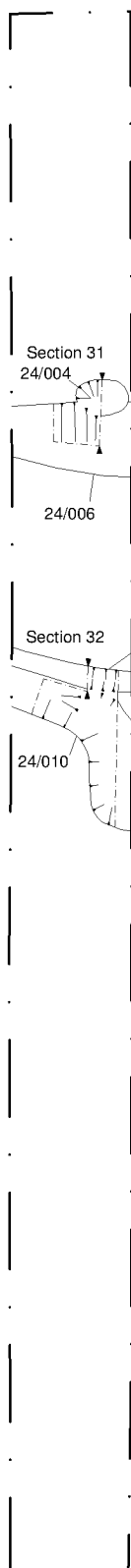
Drawn by: NH

Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Trench 18: Plan and photos

Fig. 17

+ 497240, 106242

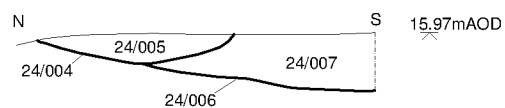


24

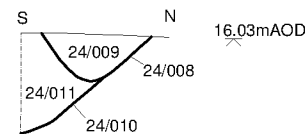
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0 2m

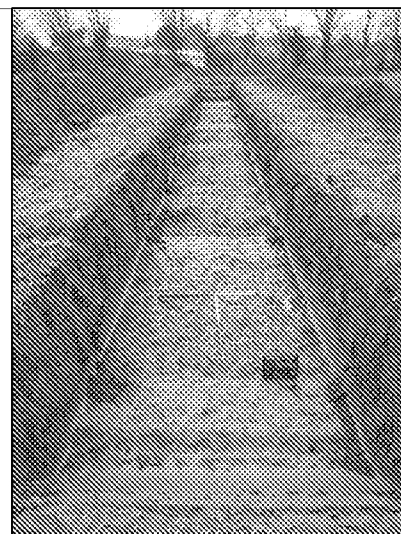
Section 31



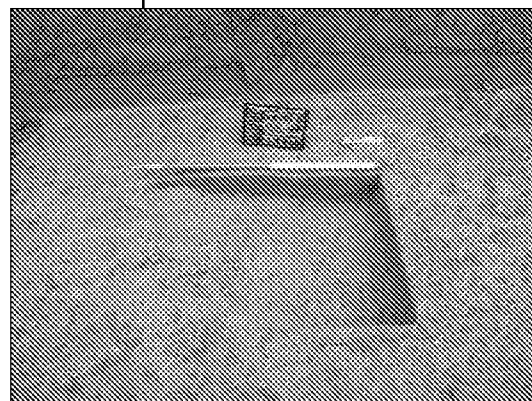
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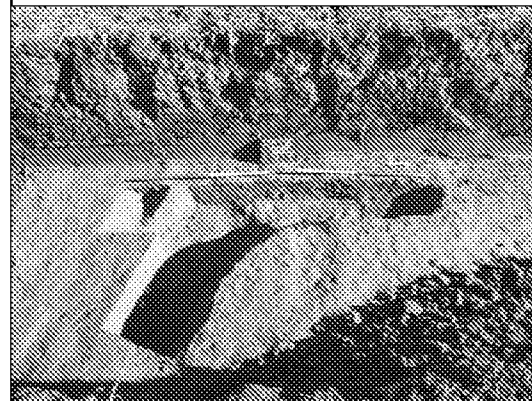
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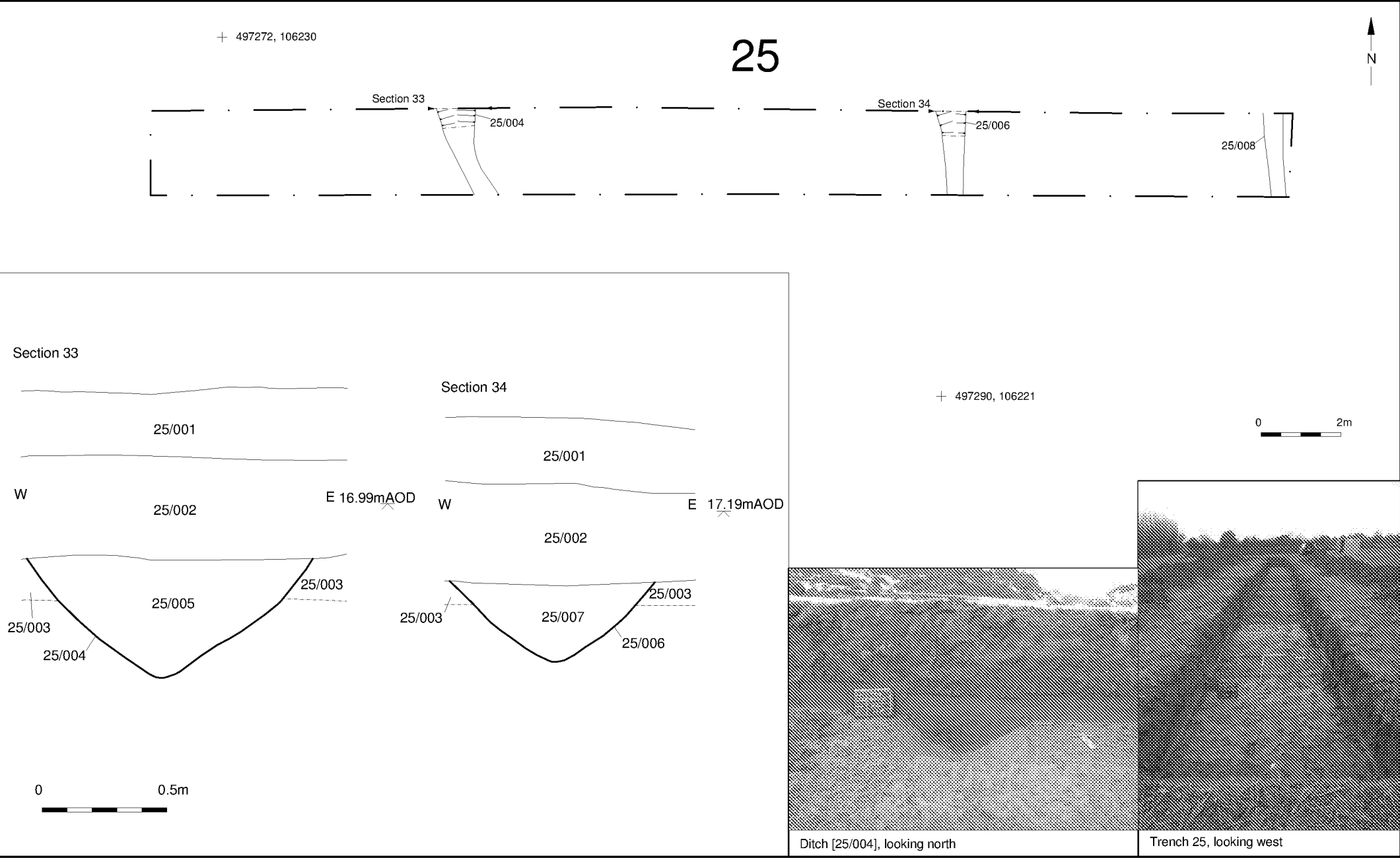
Trench 24, looking south



Pit [24/004] and ditch [24/006], looking east



Gully [24/008] and ditch [24/010], looking east



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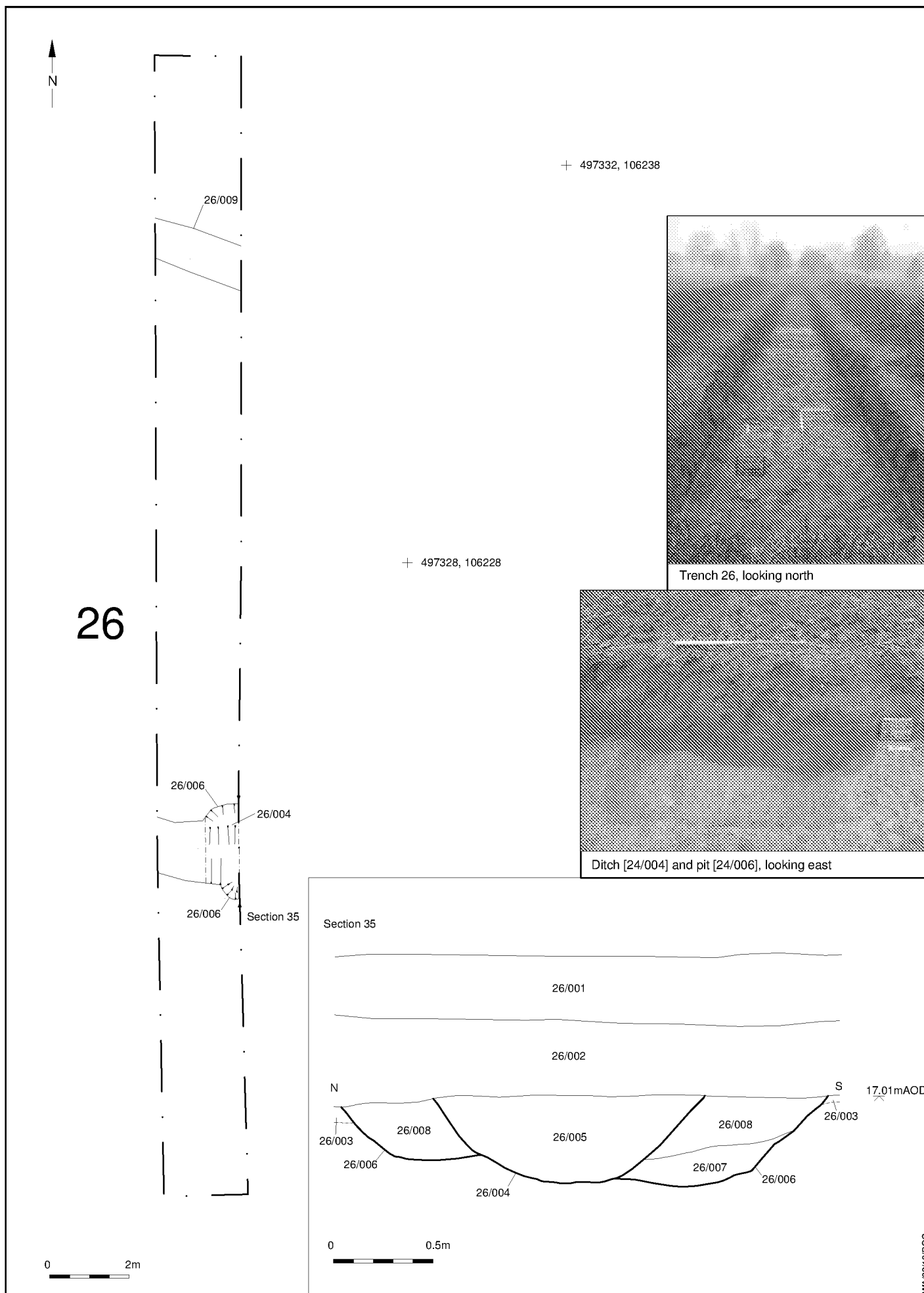
Report Ref: 2019060

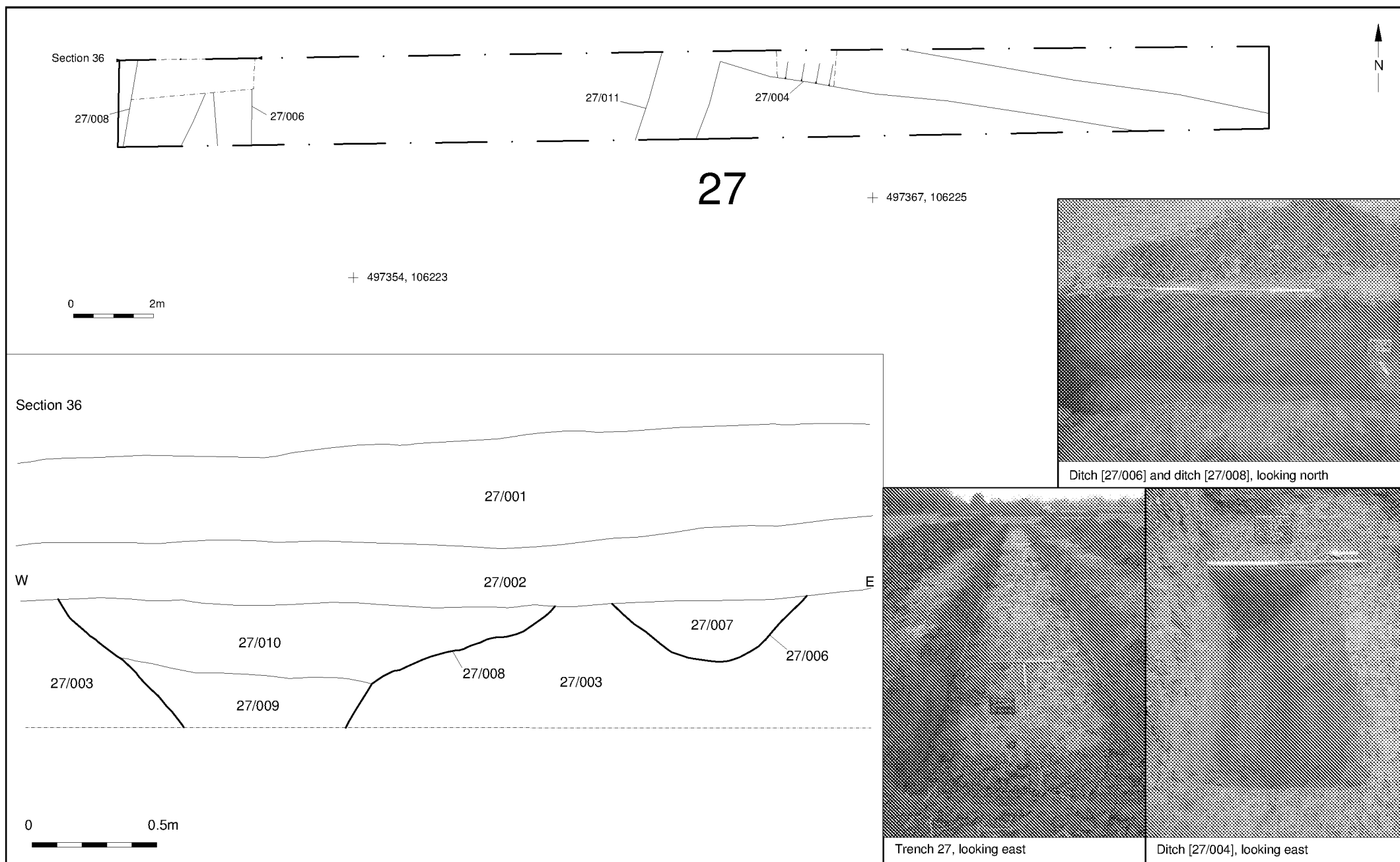
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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Trench 25: Plan, sections and photos

Fig. 20





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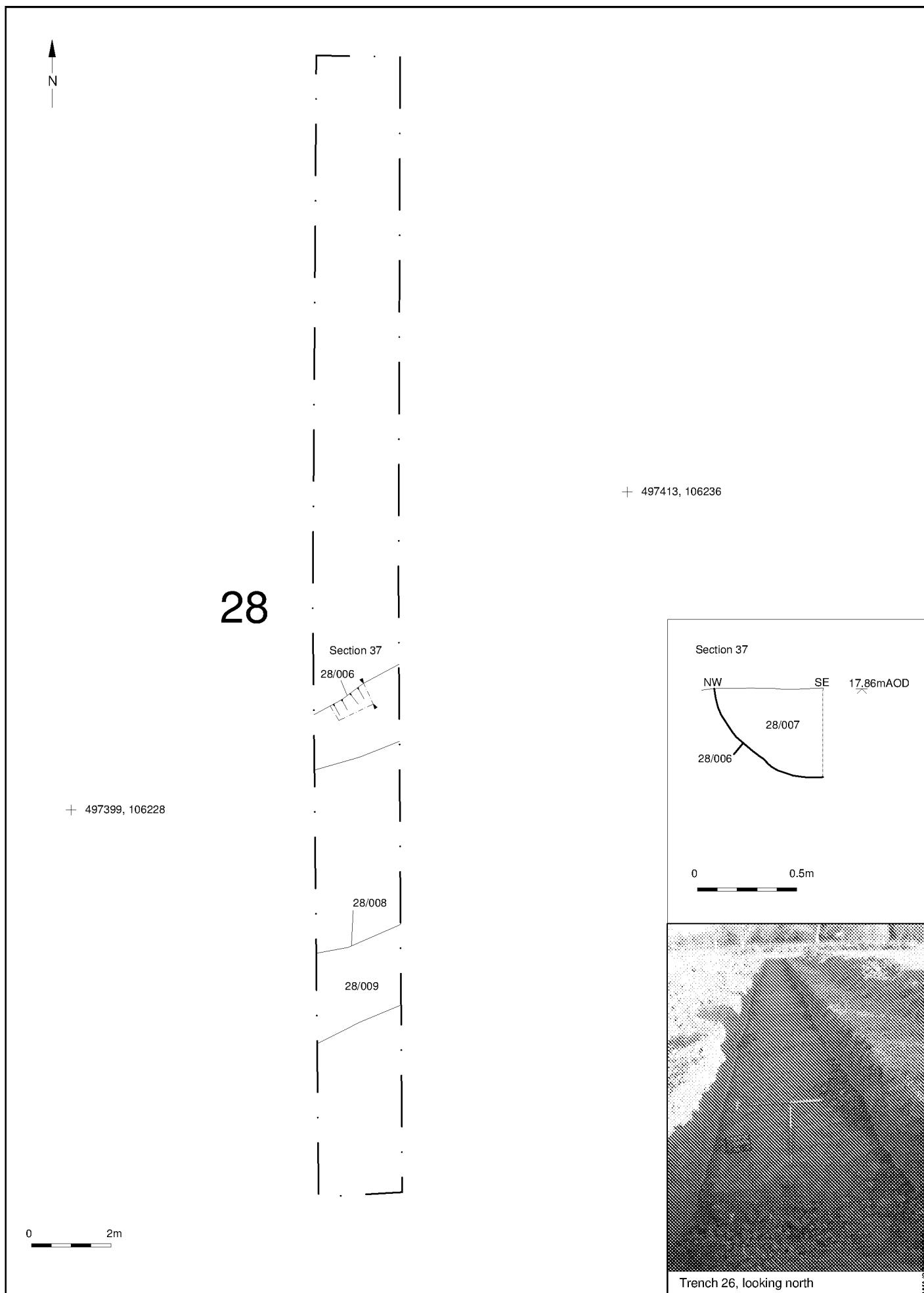
Report Ref: 2019060

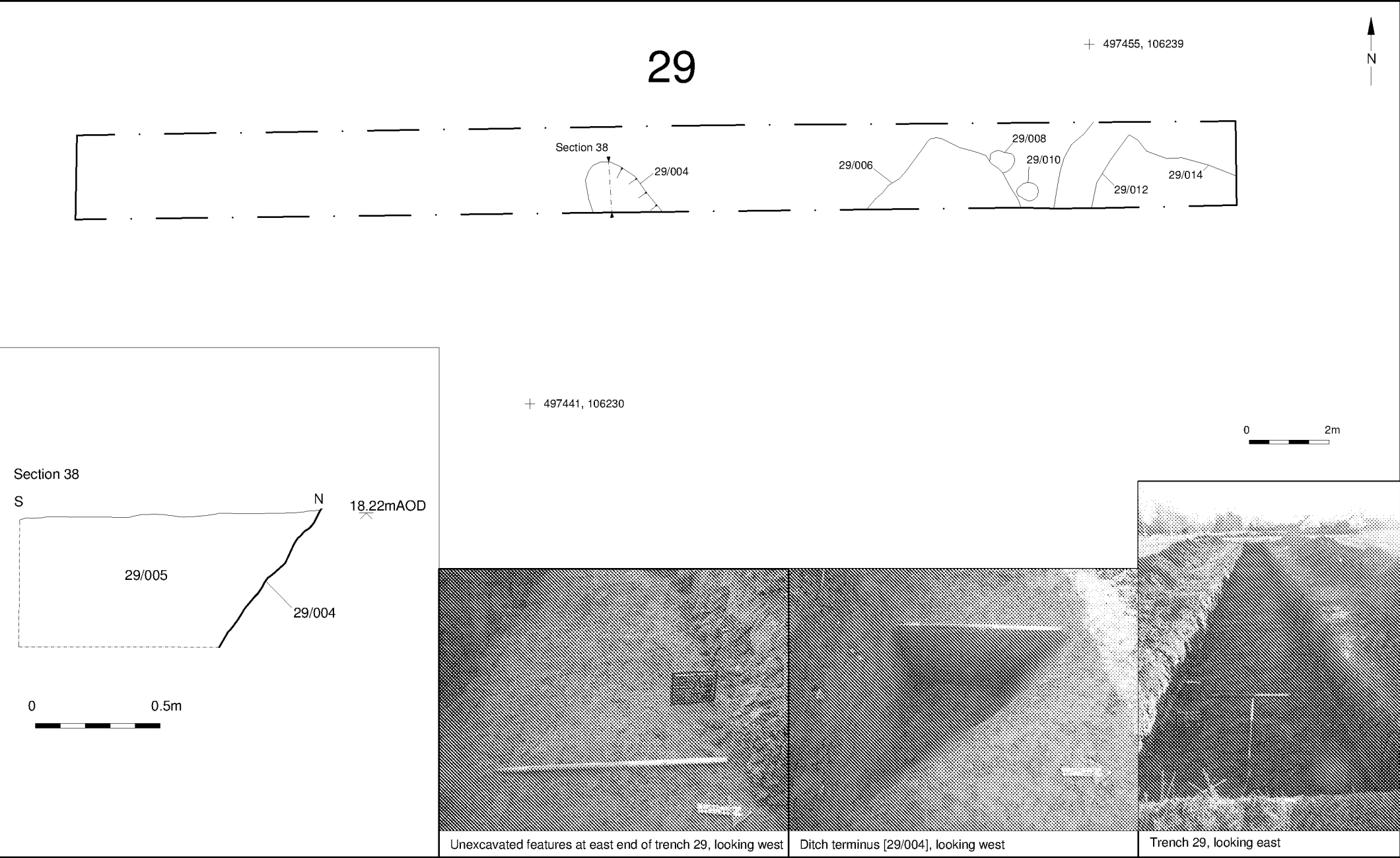
Drawn by: NH

Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

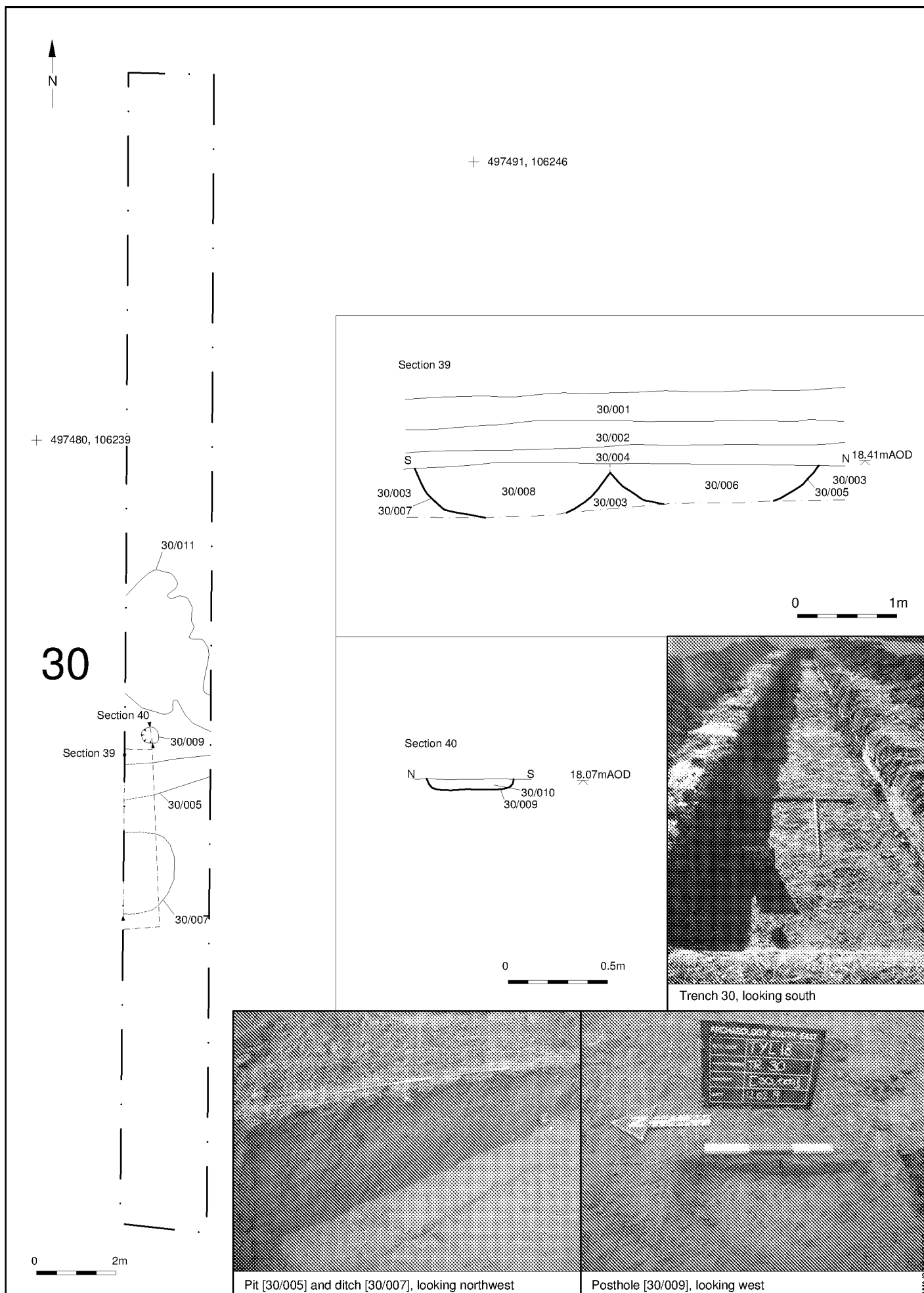
Trench 27: Plan, sections and photos

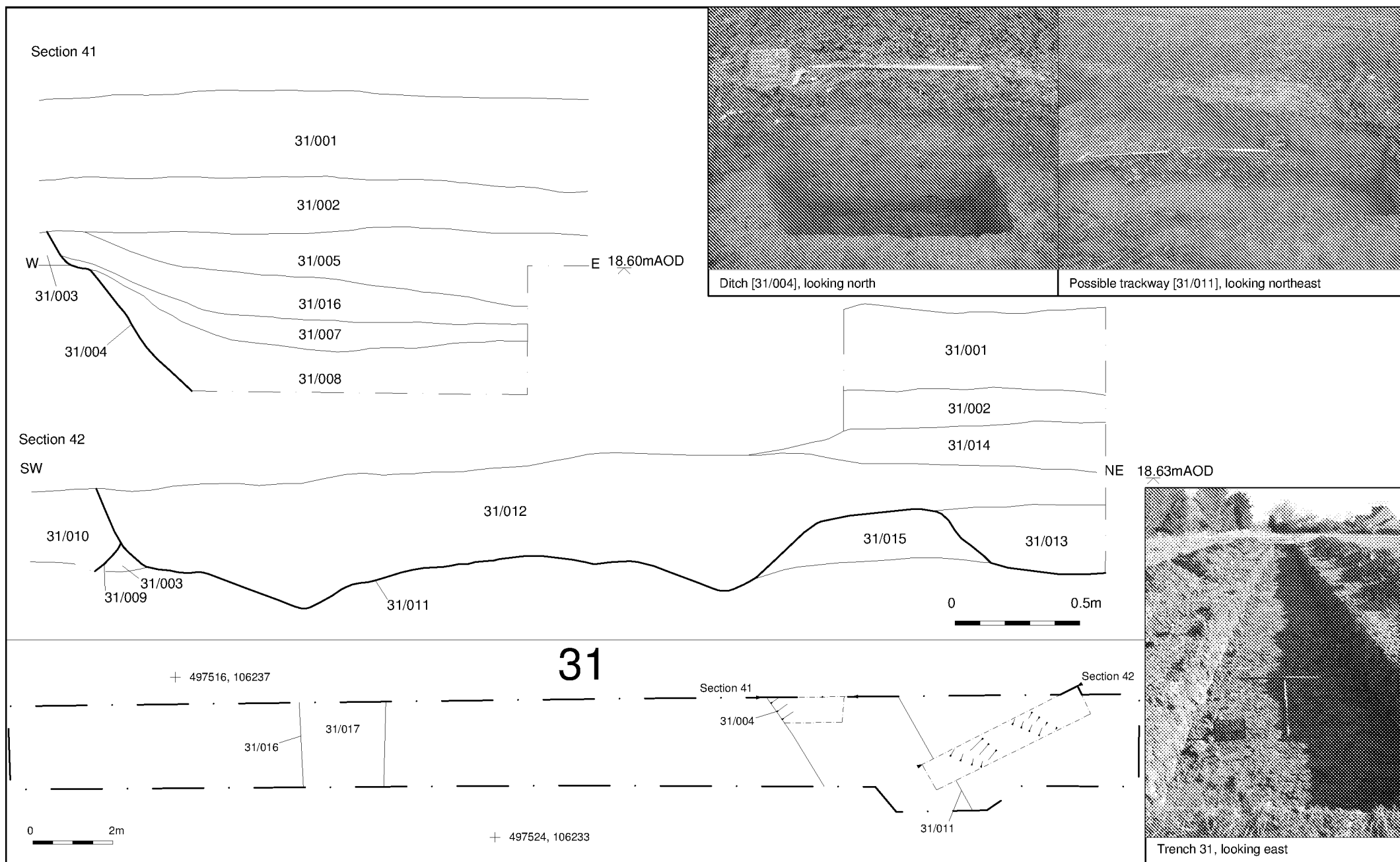
Fig. 22





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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Trench 29: Plan, sections and photos	
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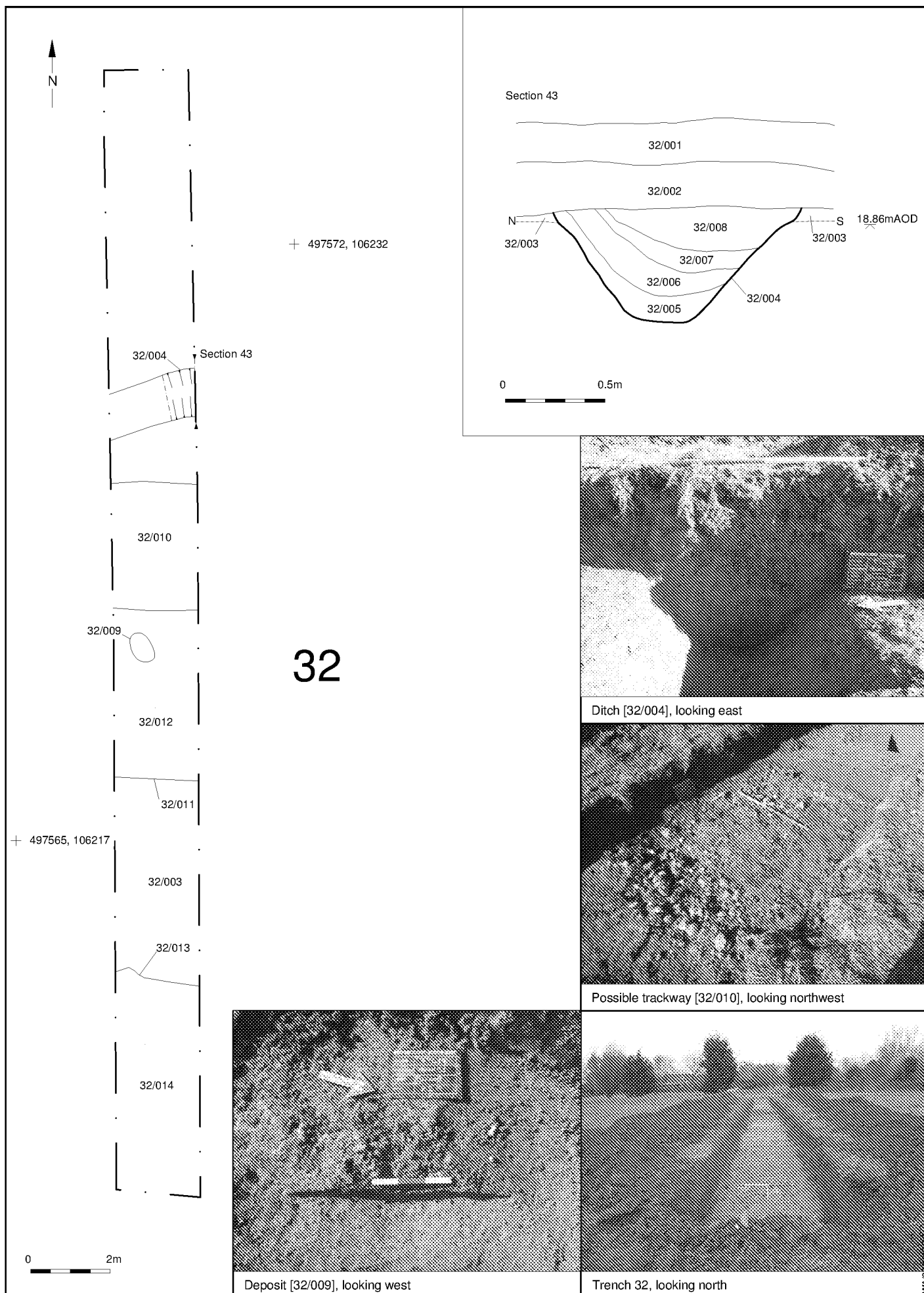
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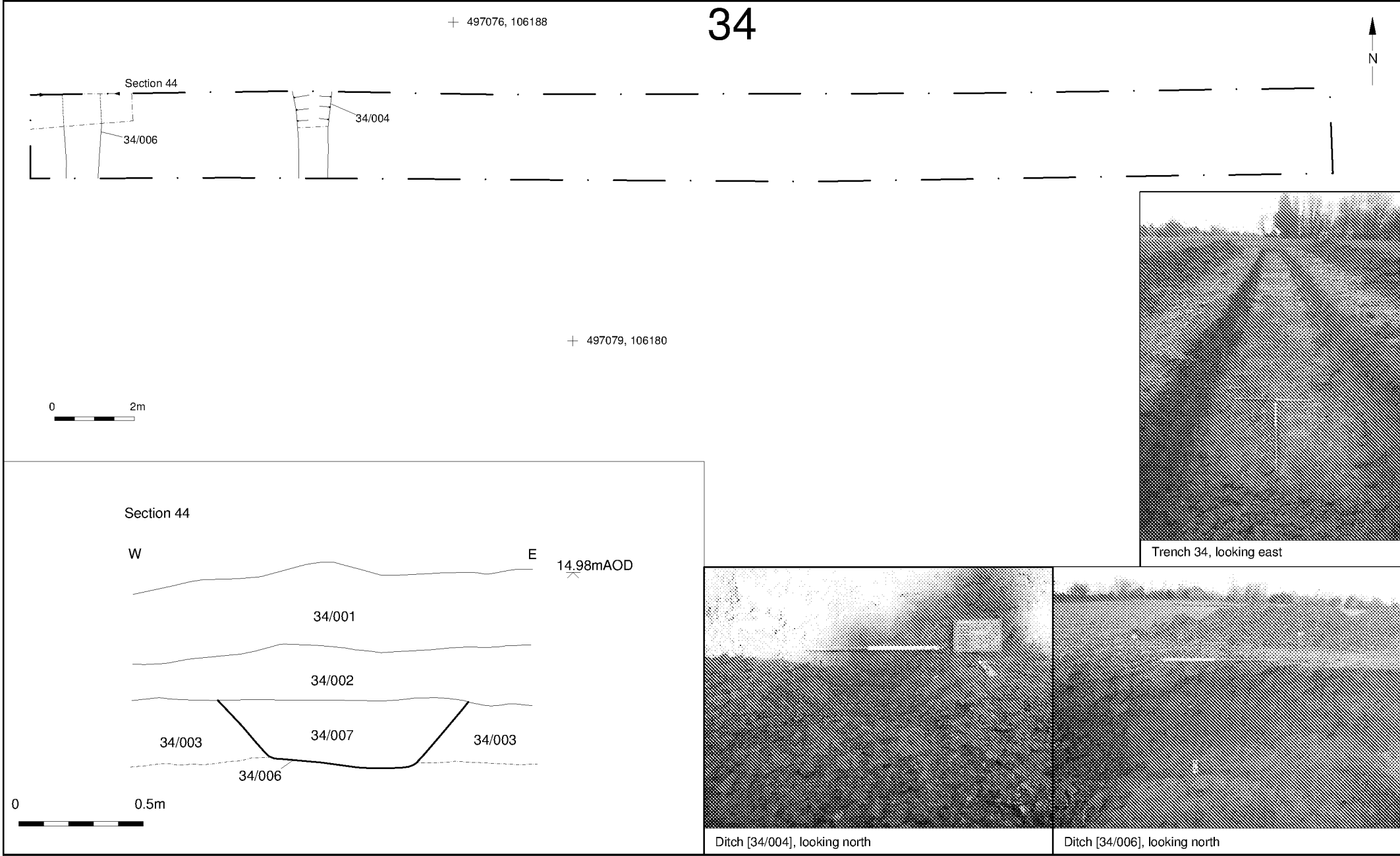
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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Trench 31: Plan, sections and photos

Fig. 26





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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Fig. 28

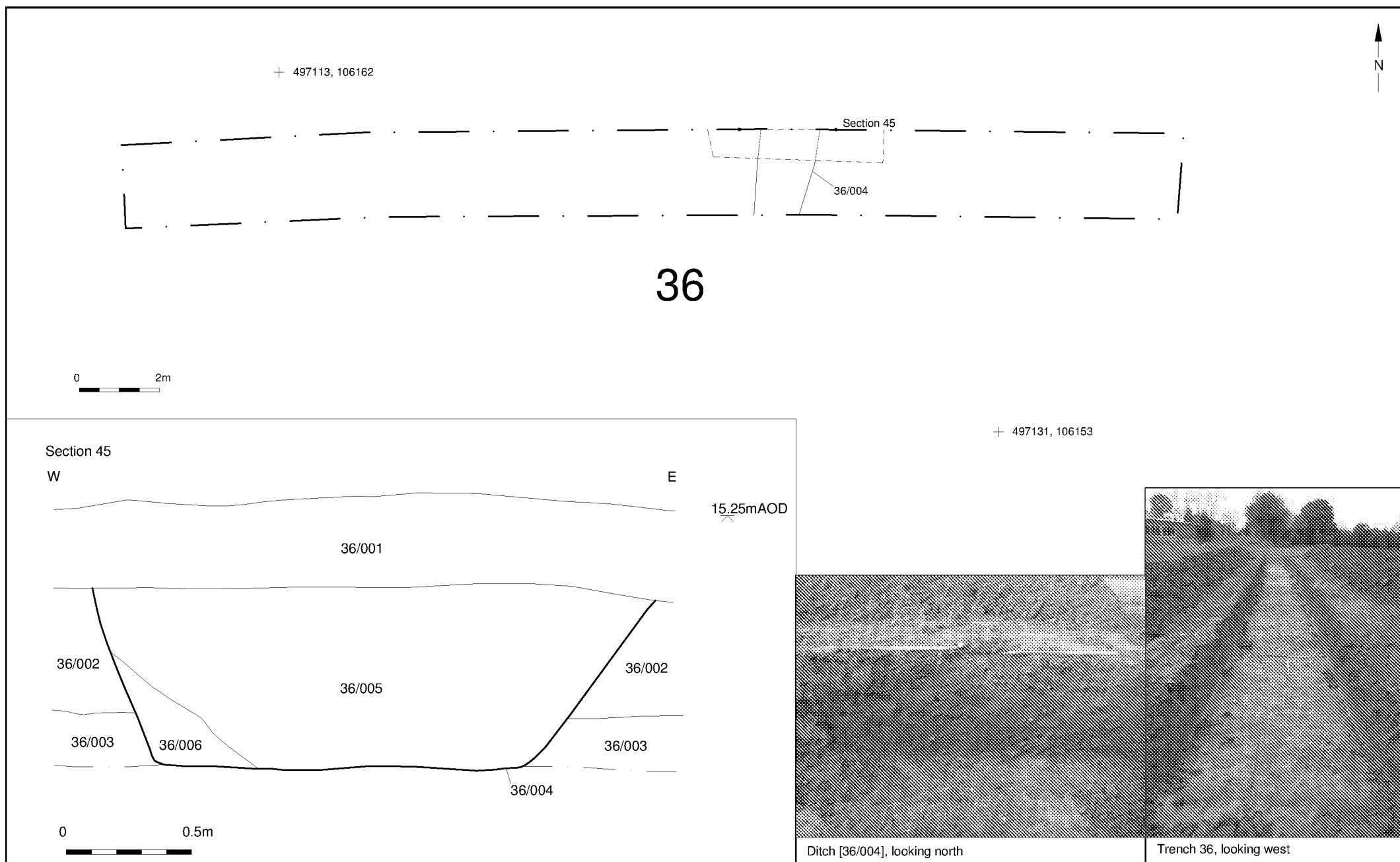
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Trench 34: Plan, section and photos



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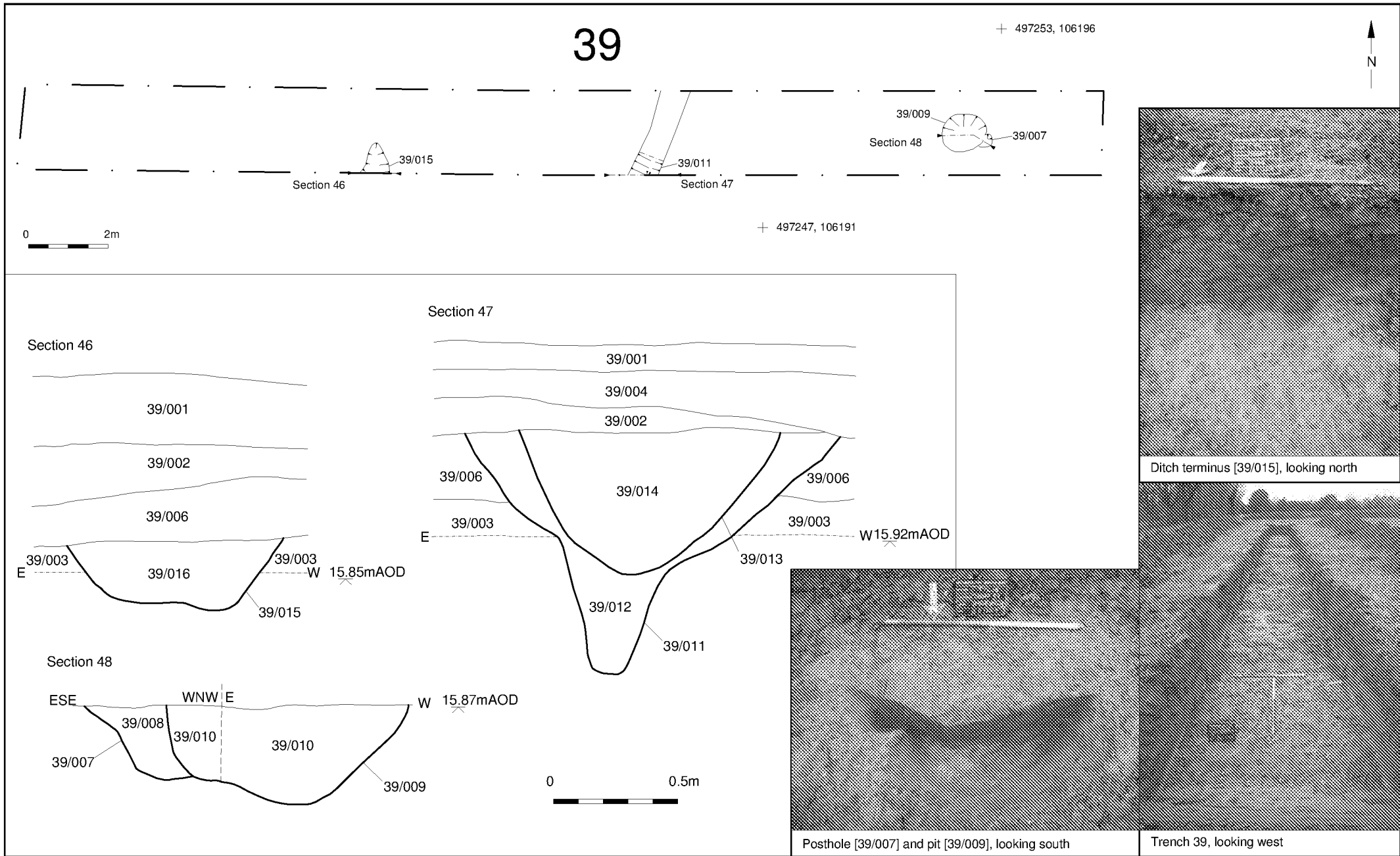
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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Trench 36: Plan, section and photos

Fig. 29



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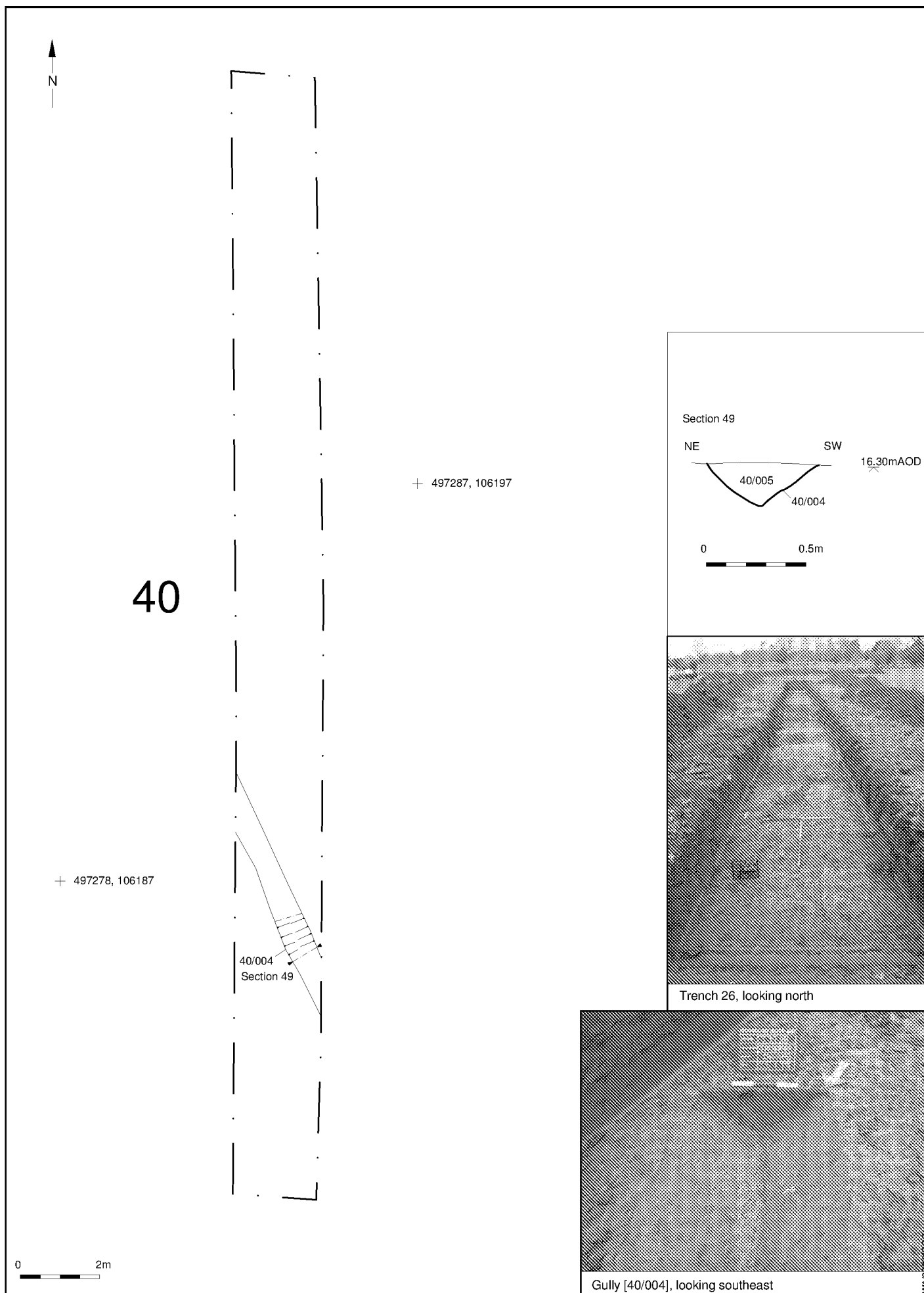
Report Ref: 2019060

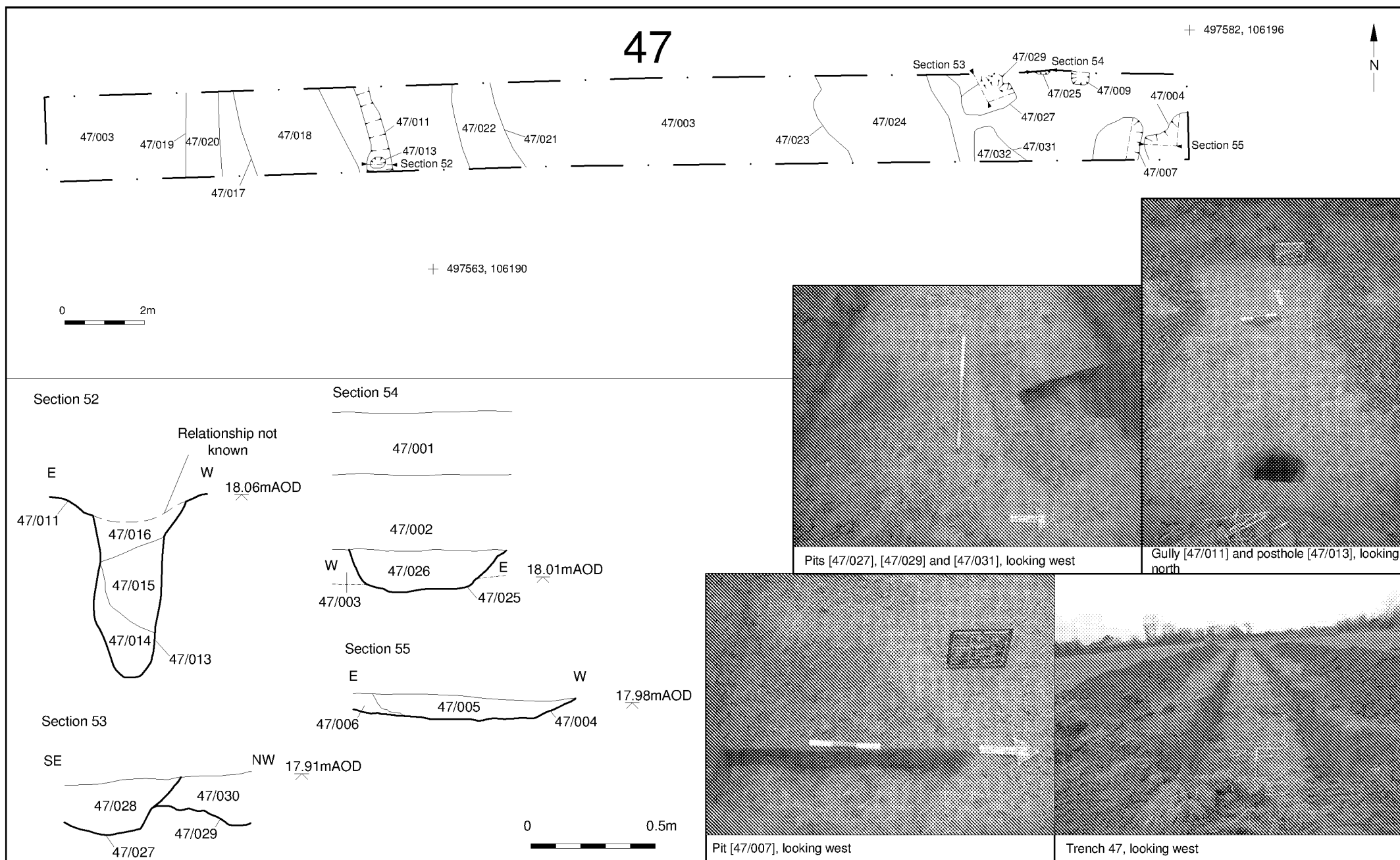
Drawn by: NH

Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Trench 39: Plan, sections and photos

Fig. 30





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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Project Ref: 180877

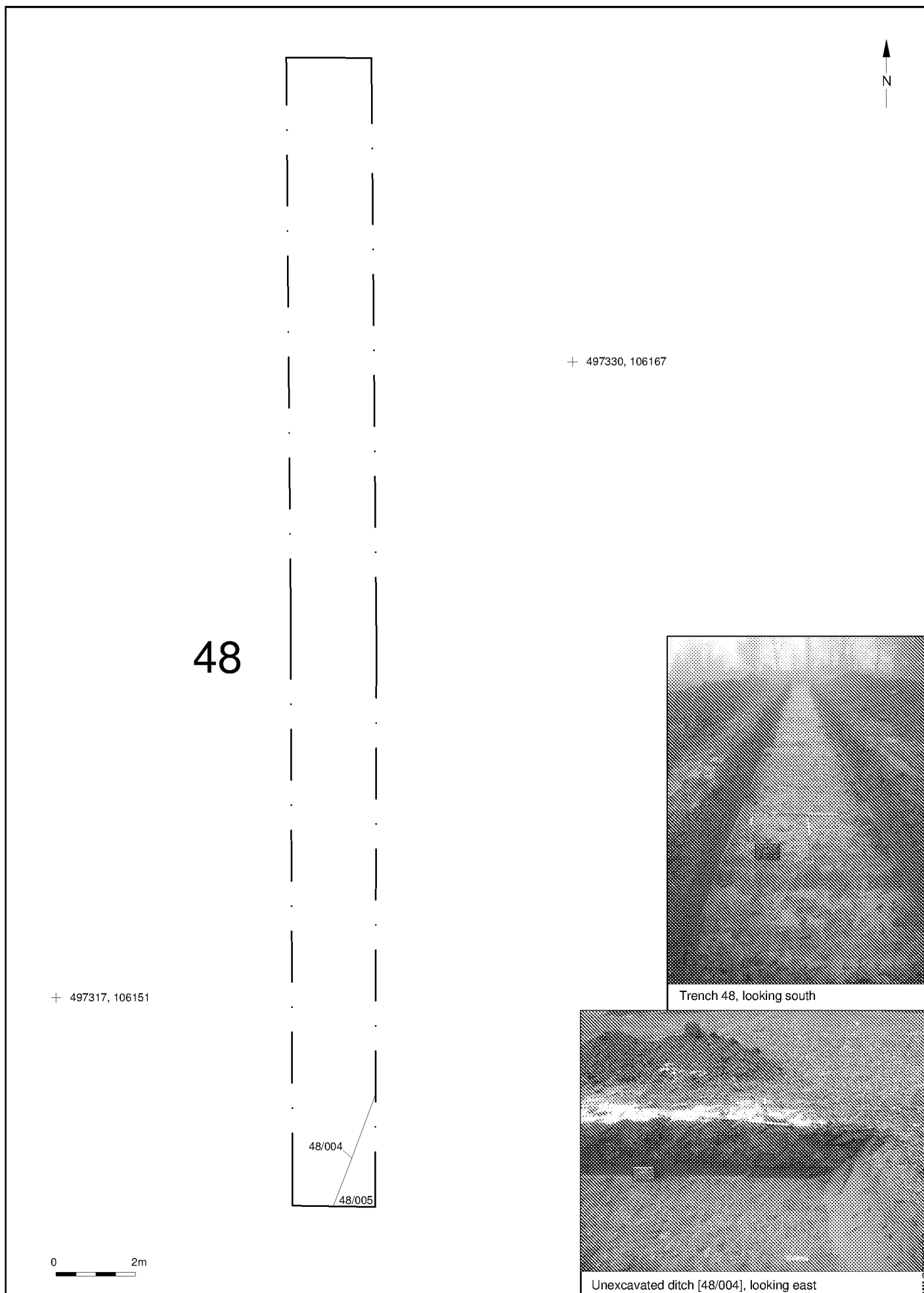
February 2019

Report Ref: 2019060

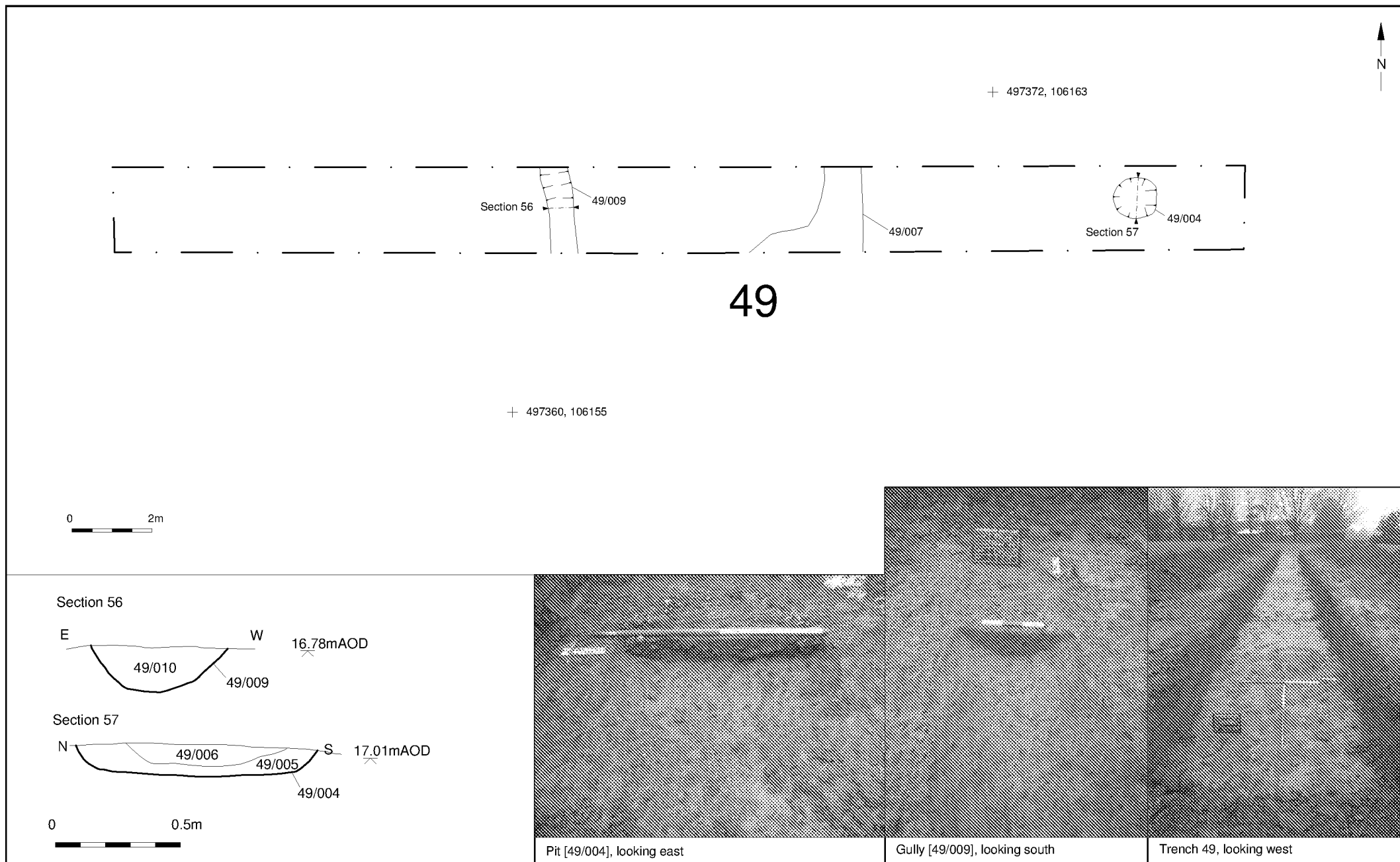
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Trench 47: Plan, sections and photos

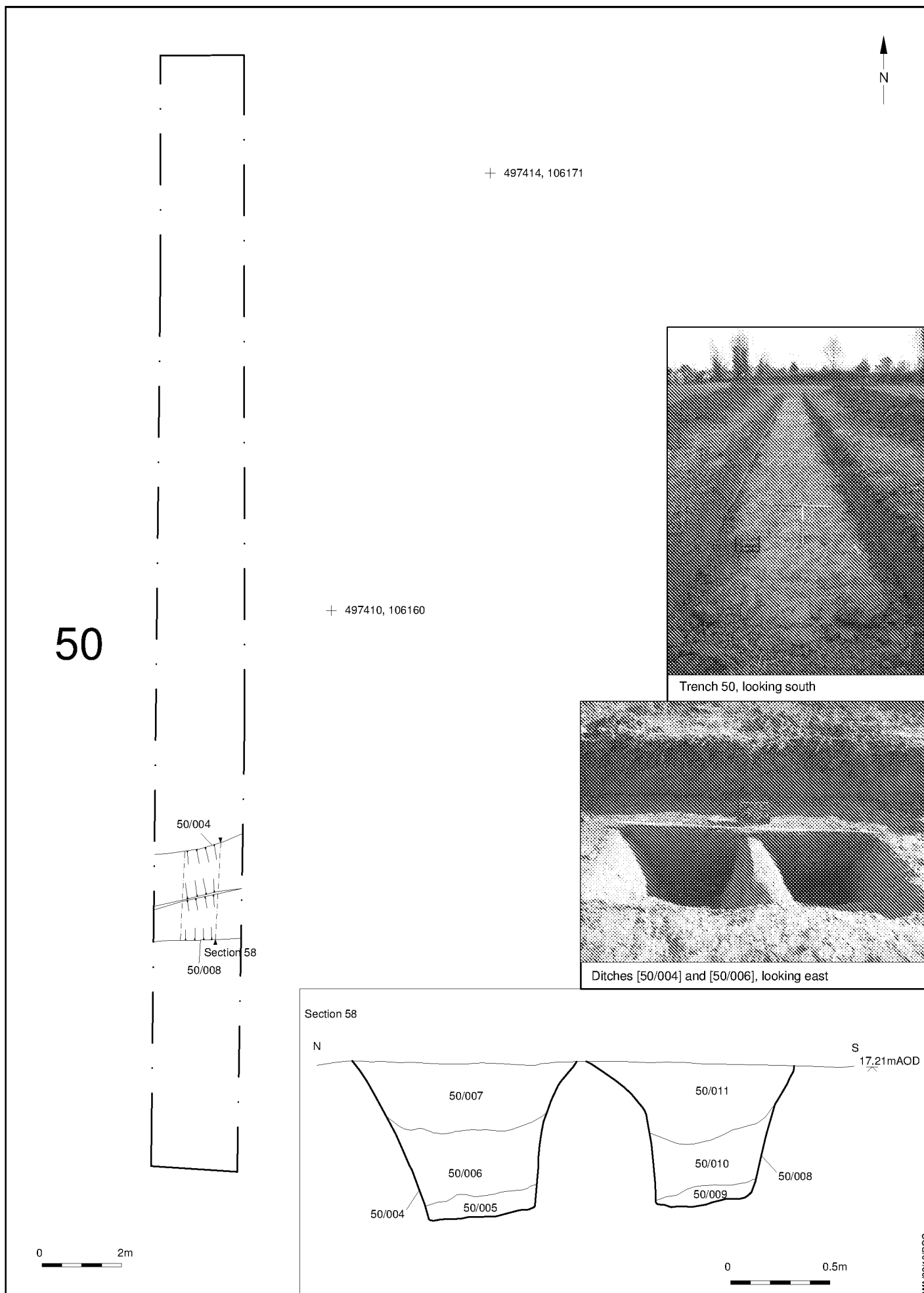
Fig. 33

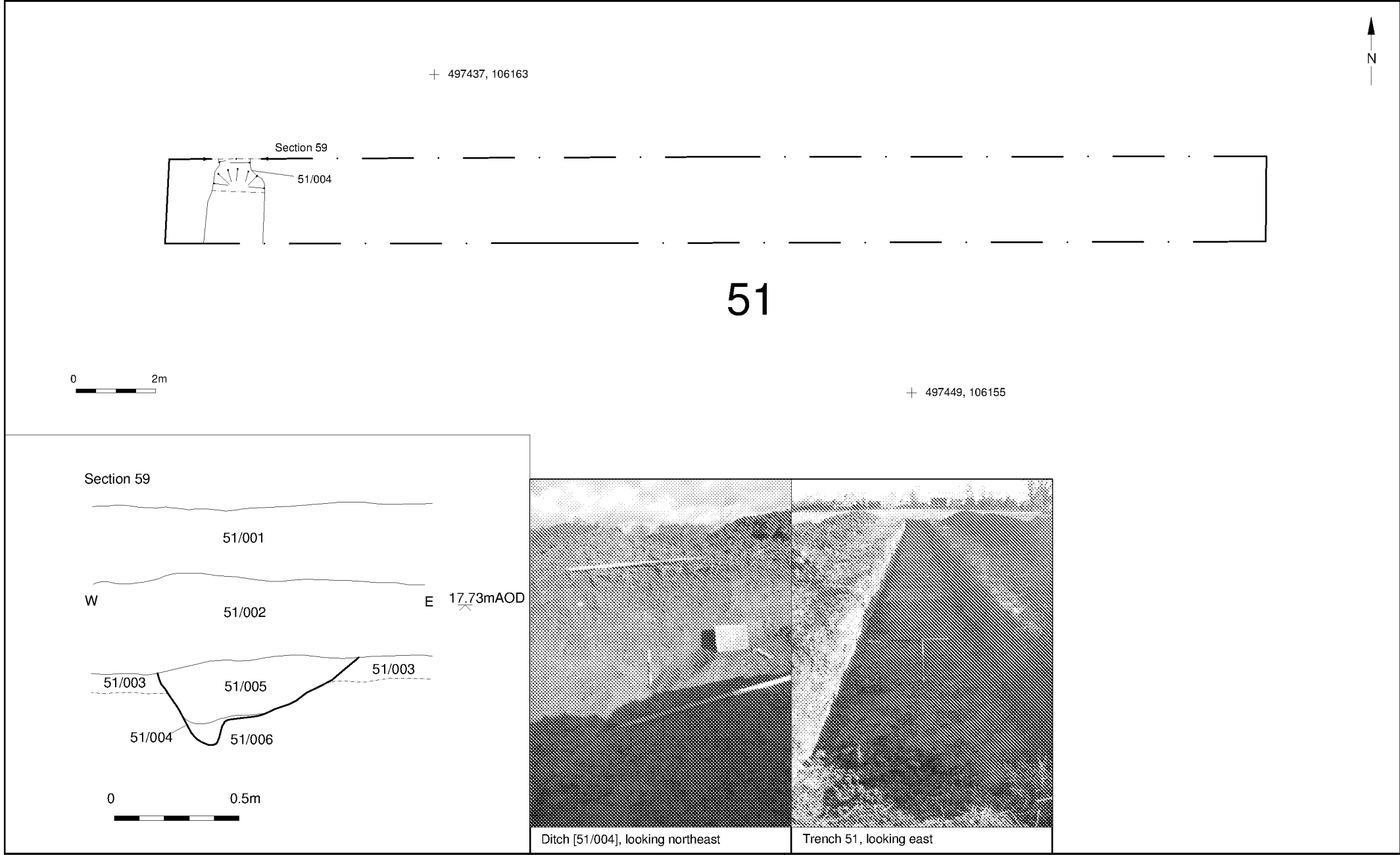


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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Trench 48: Plan and photos	
Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: NH		

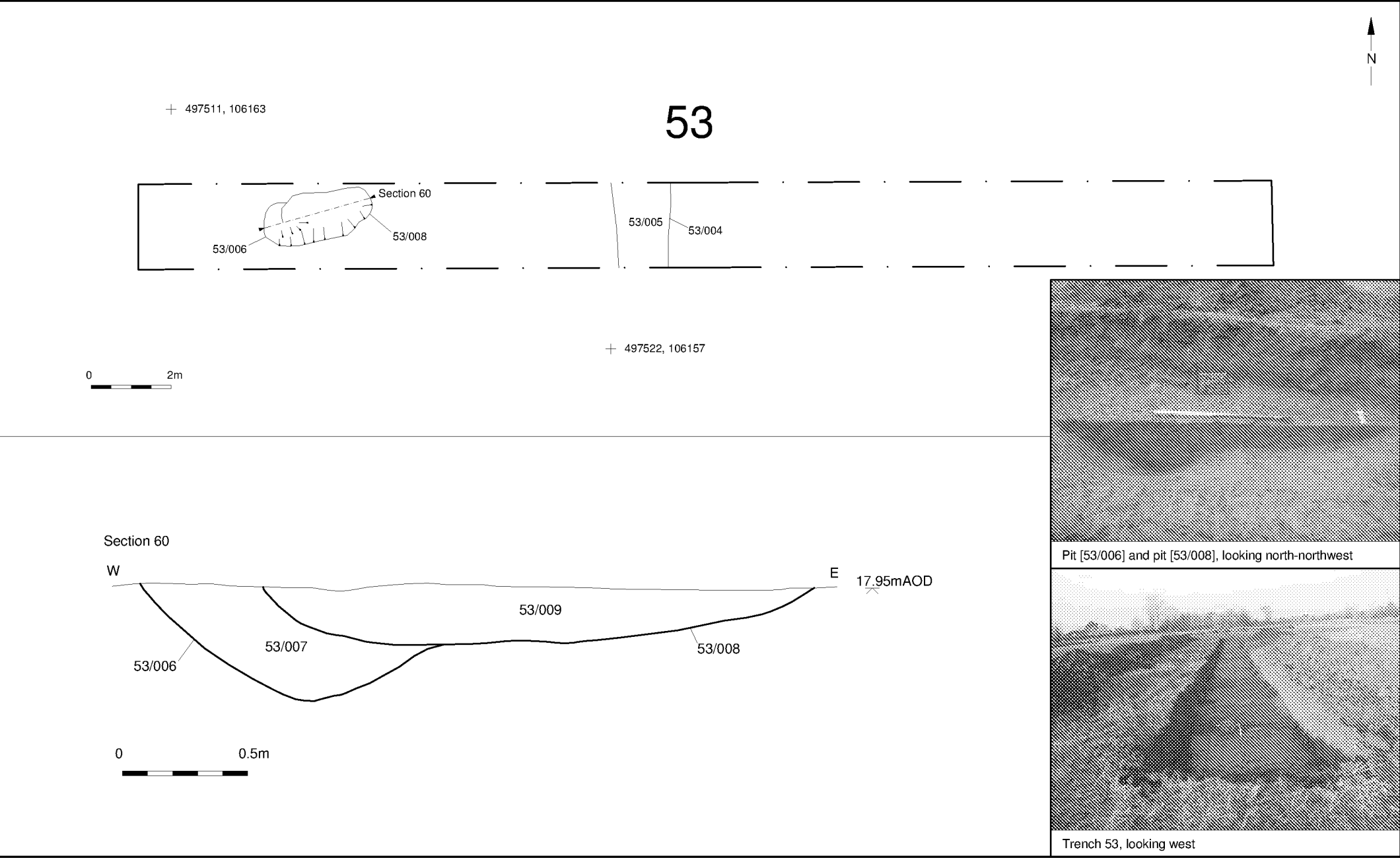


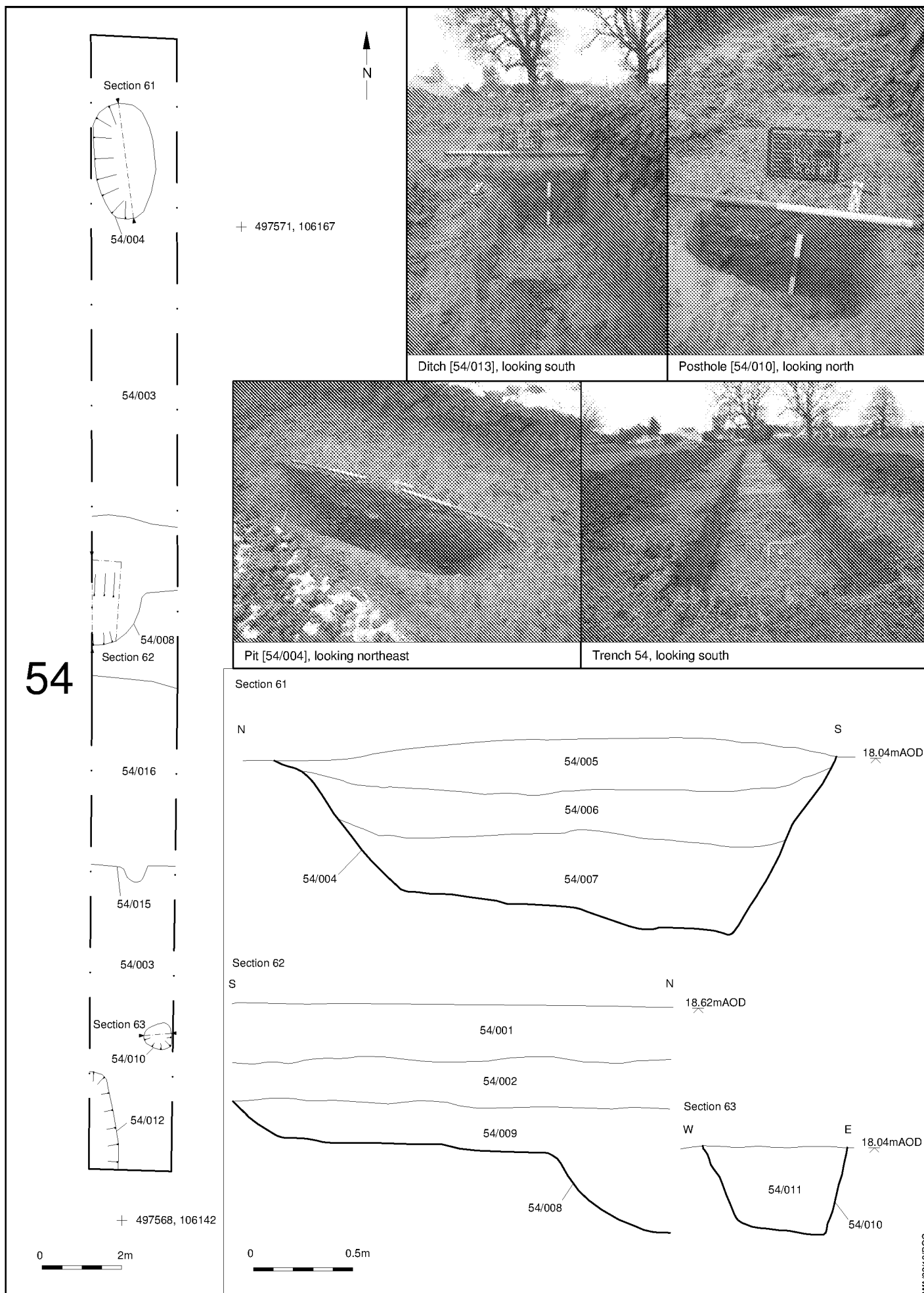
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Trench 49: Plan, sections and photos	
Report Ref: 2019060	Drawn by: NH		

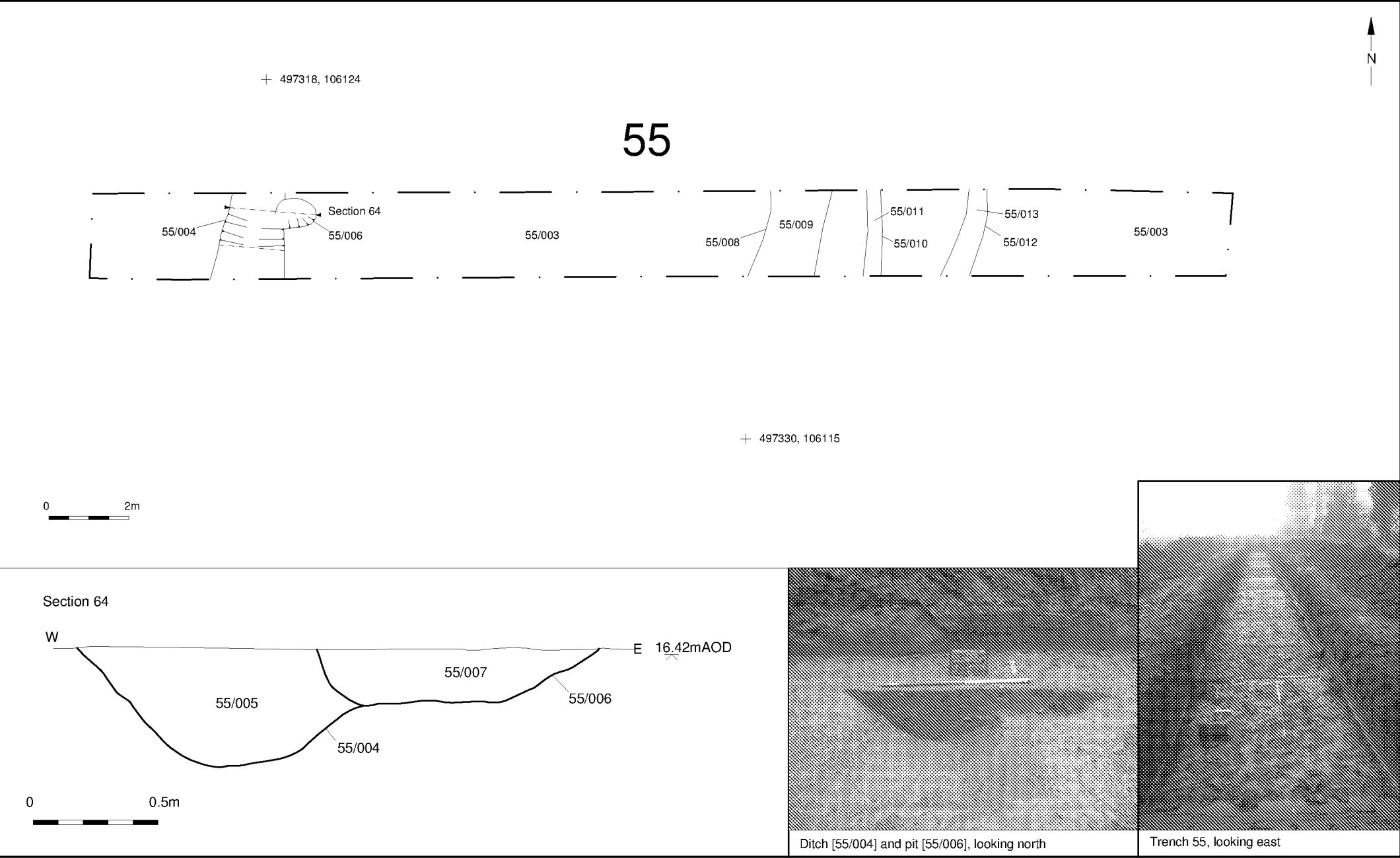




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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Trench 51: Plan, section and photos	
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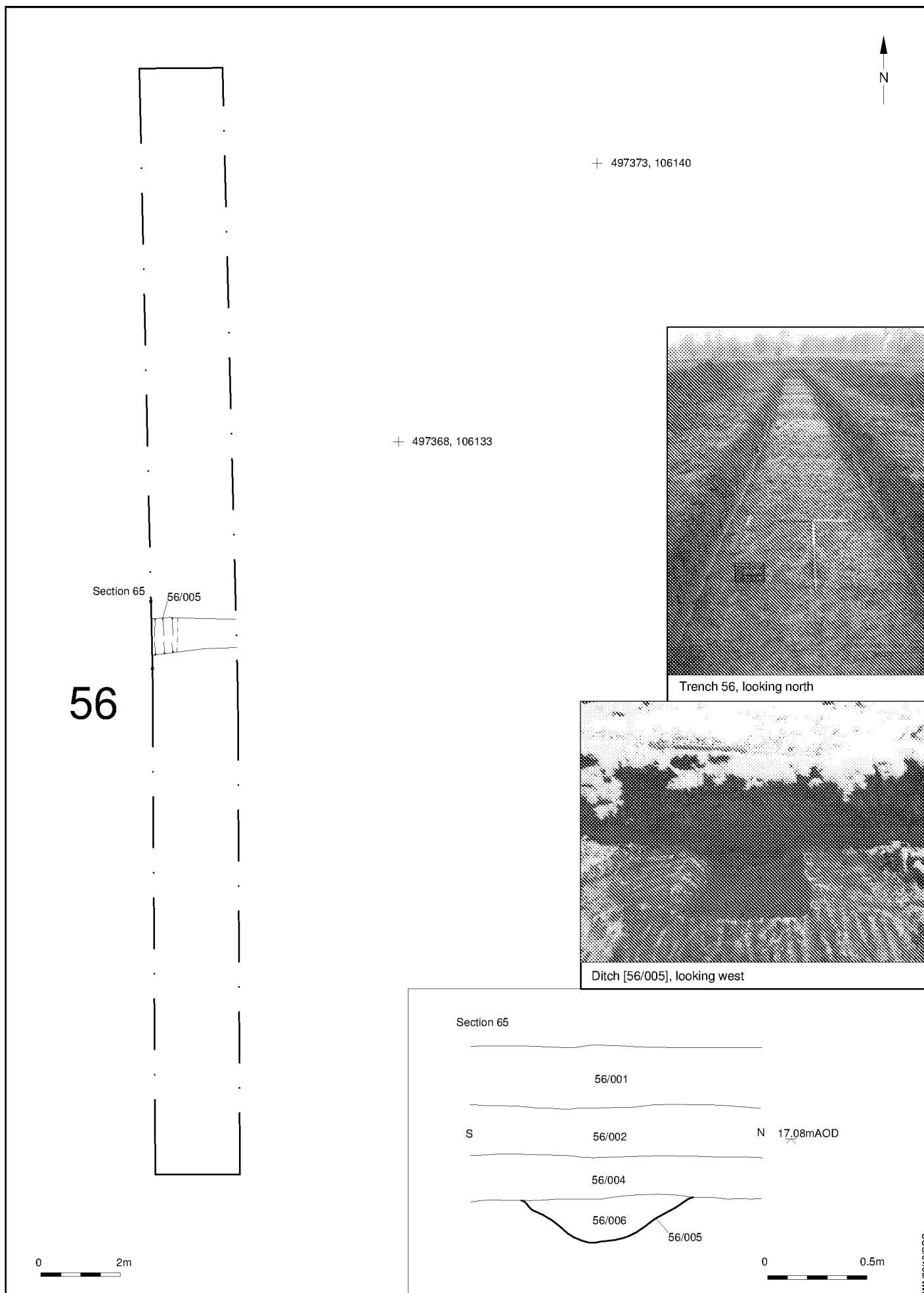
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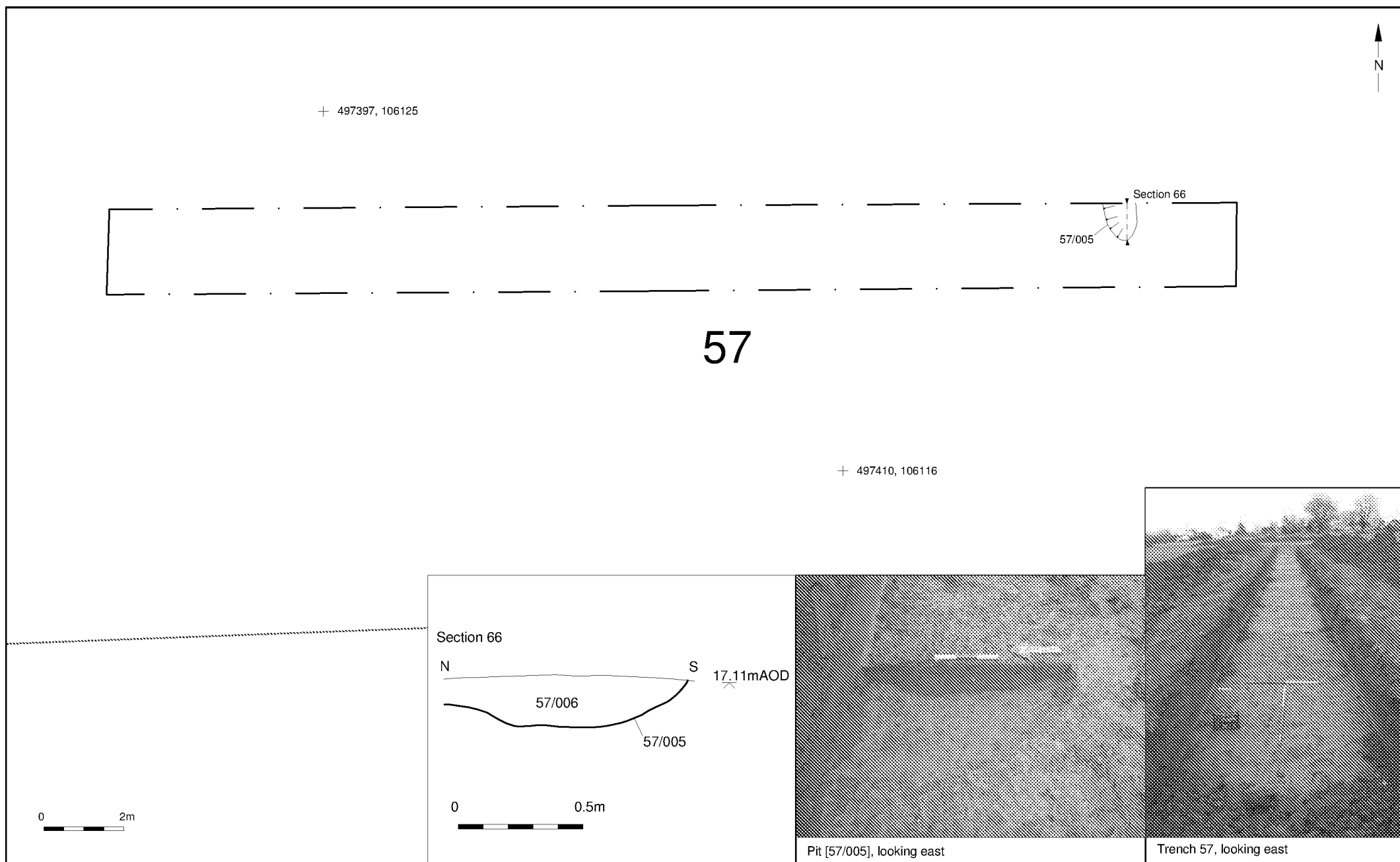
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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Trench 55: Plan, section and photos

Fig. 40





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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

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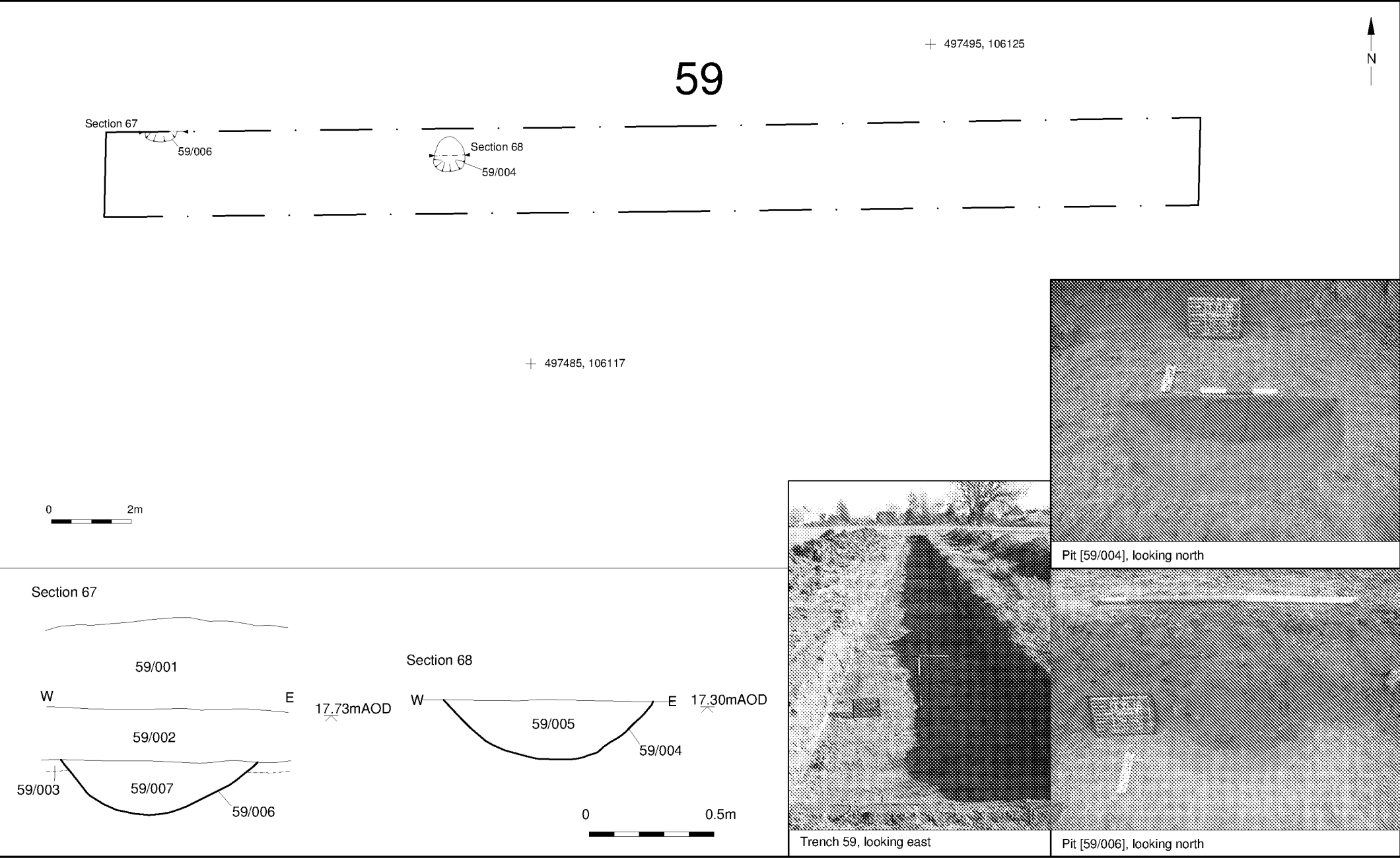
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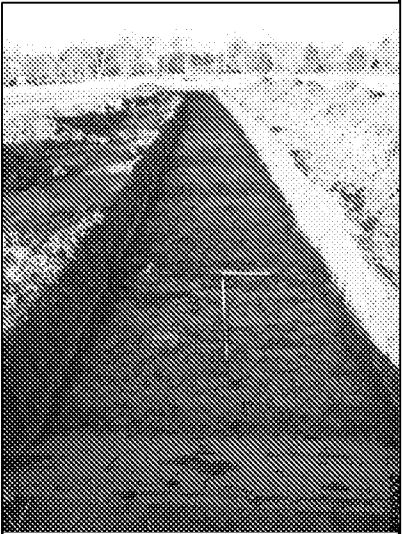
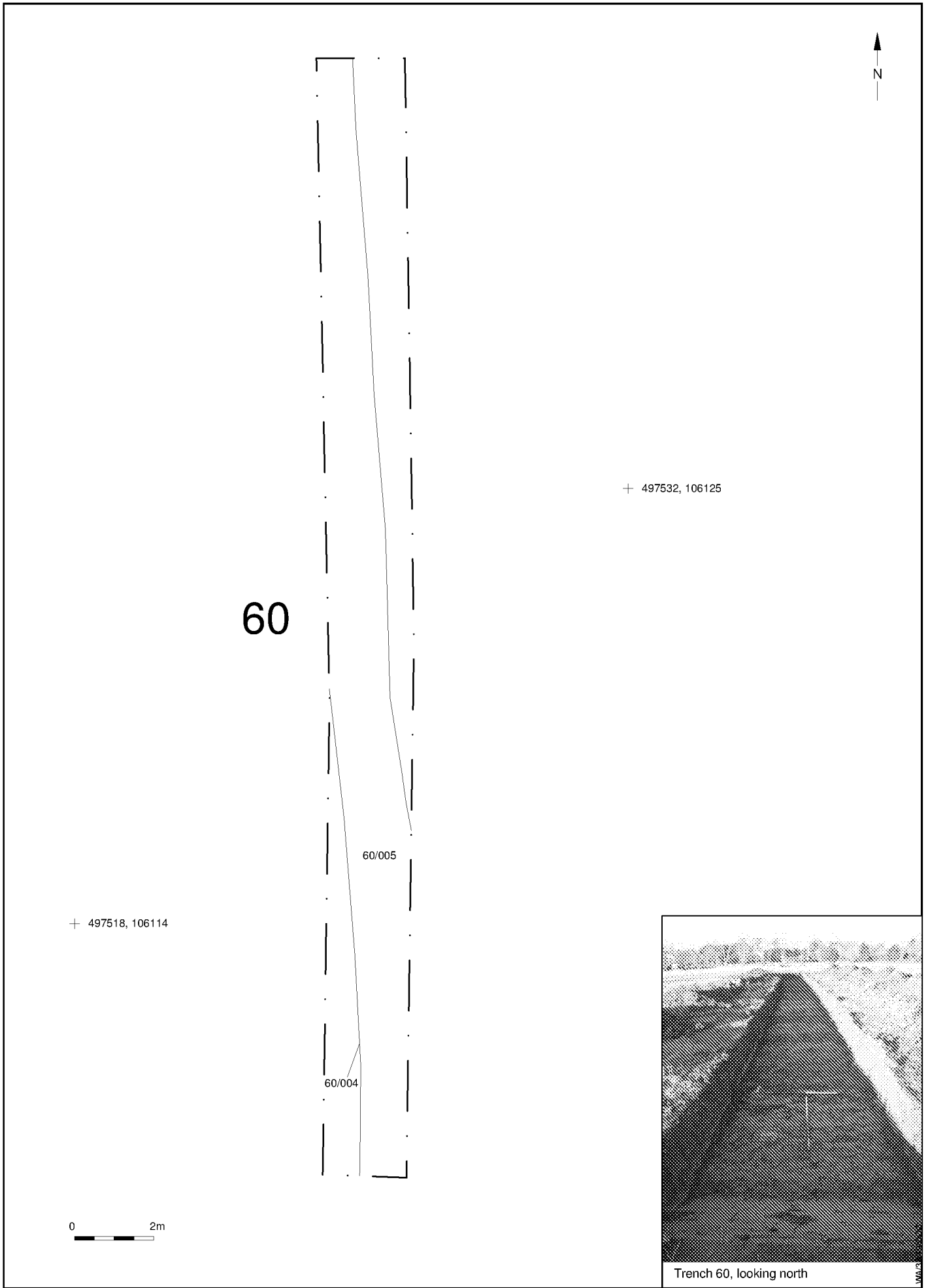
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Trench 57: Plan, section and photos

Fig. 42

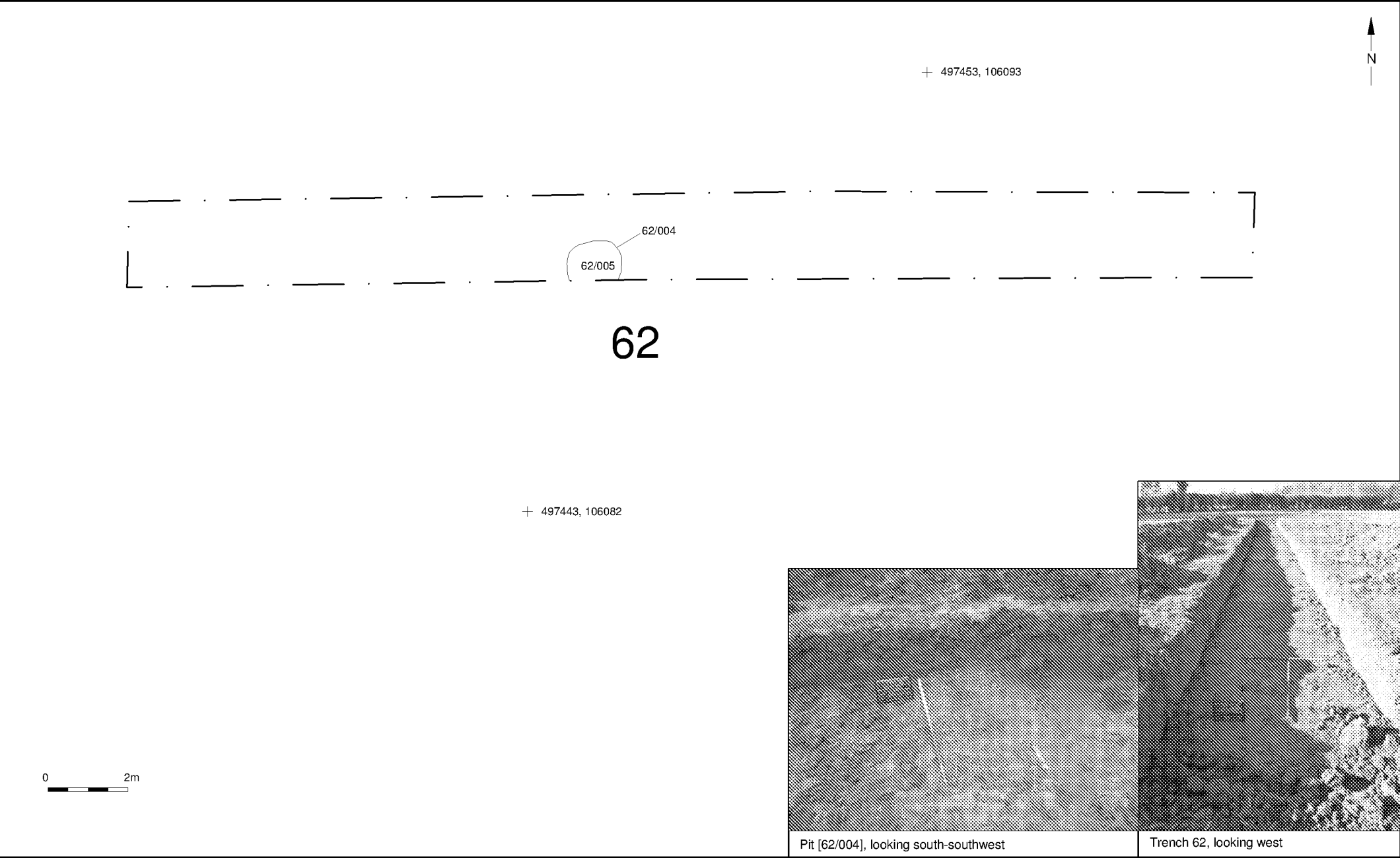


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Trench 60, looking north

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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Trench 60: Plan and photo	
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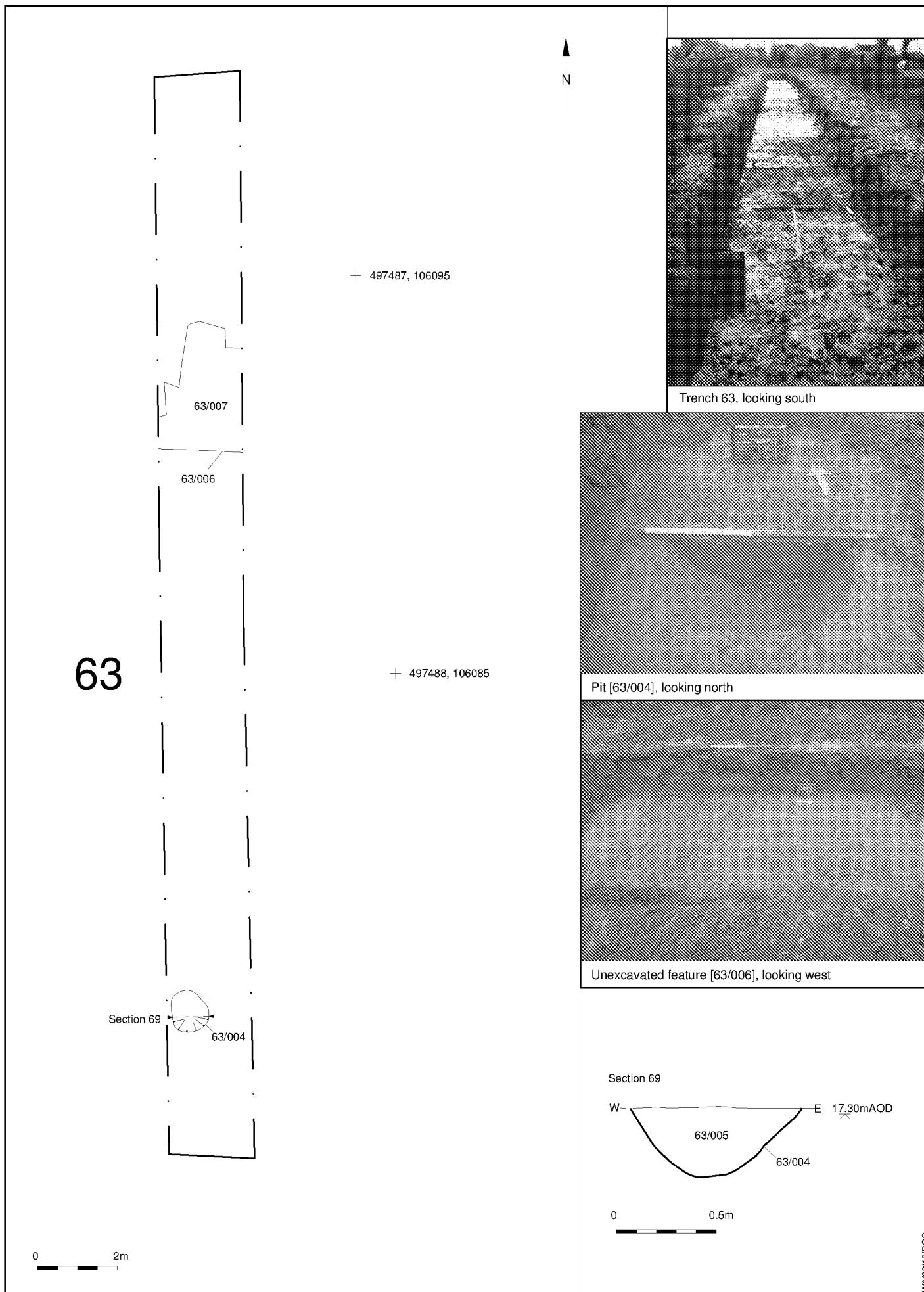
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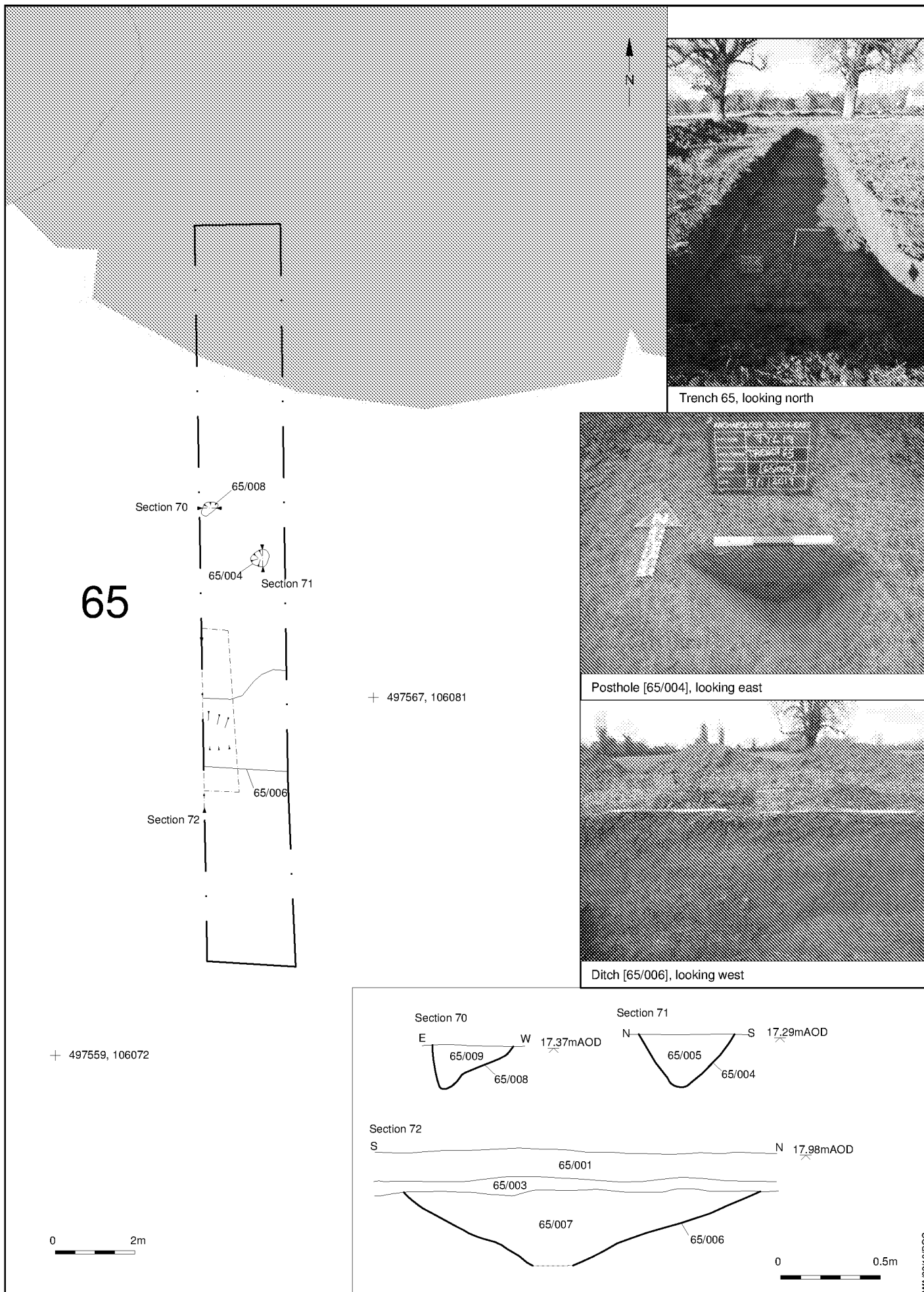
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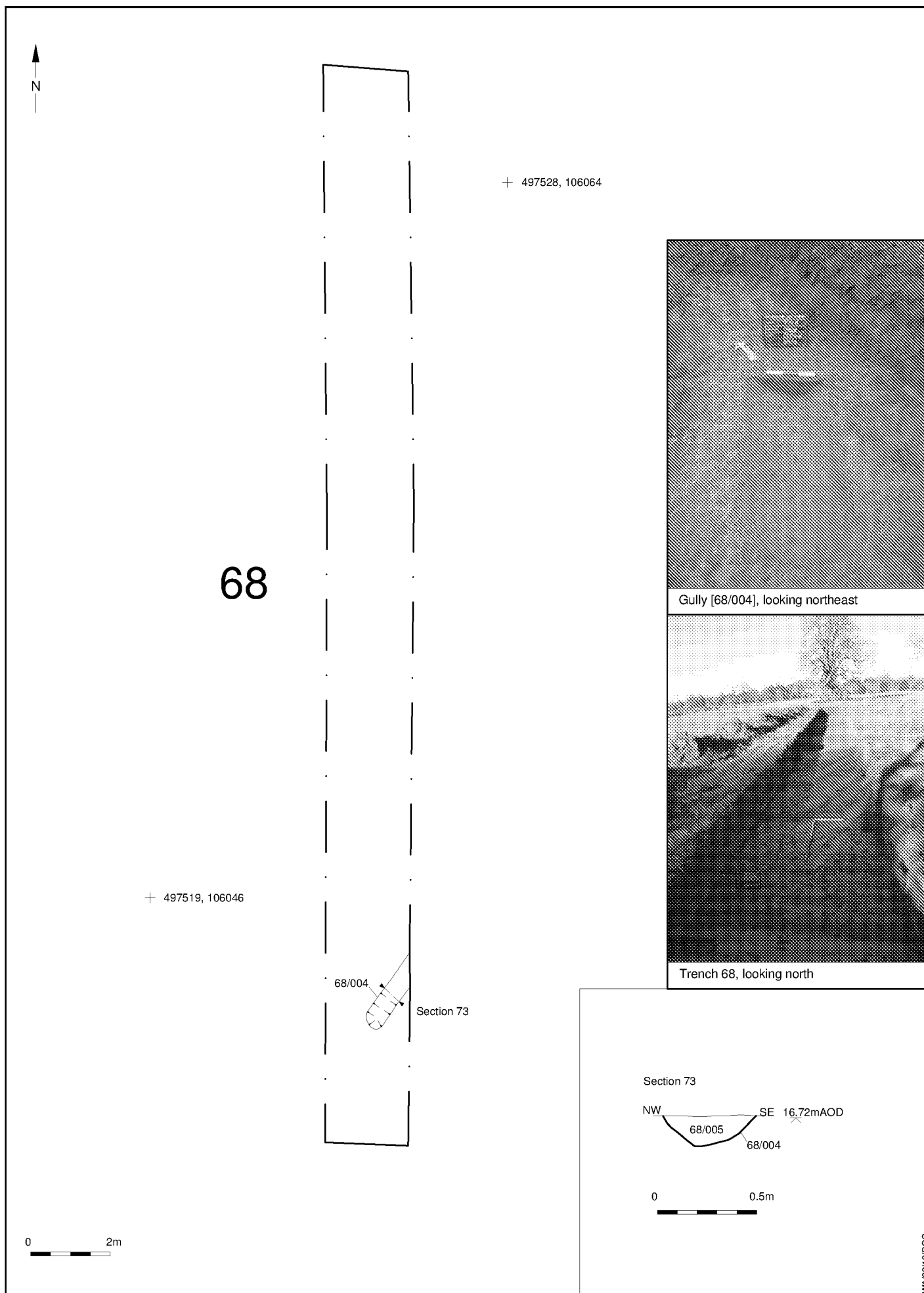
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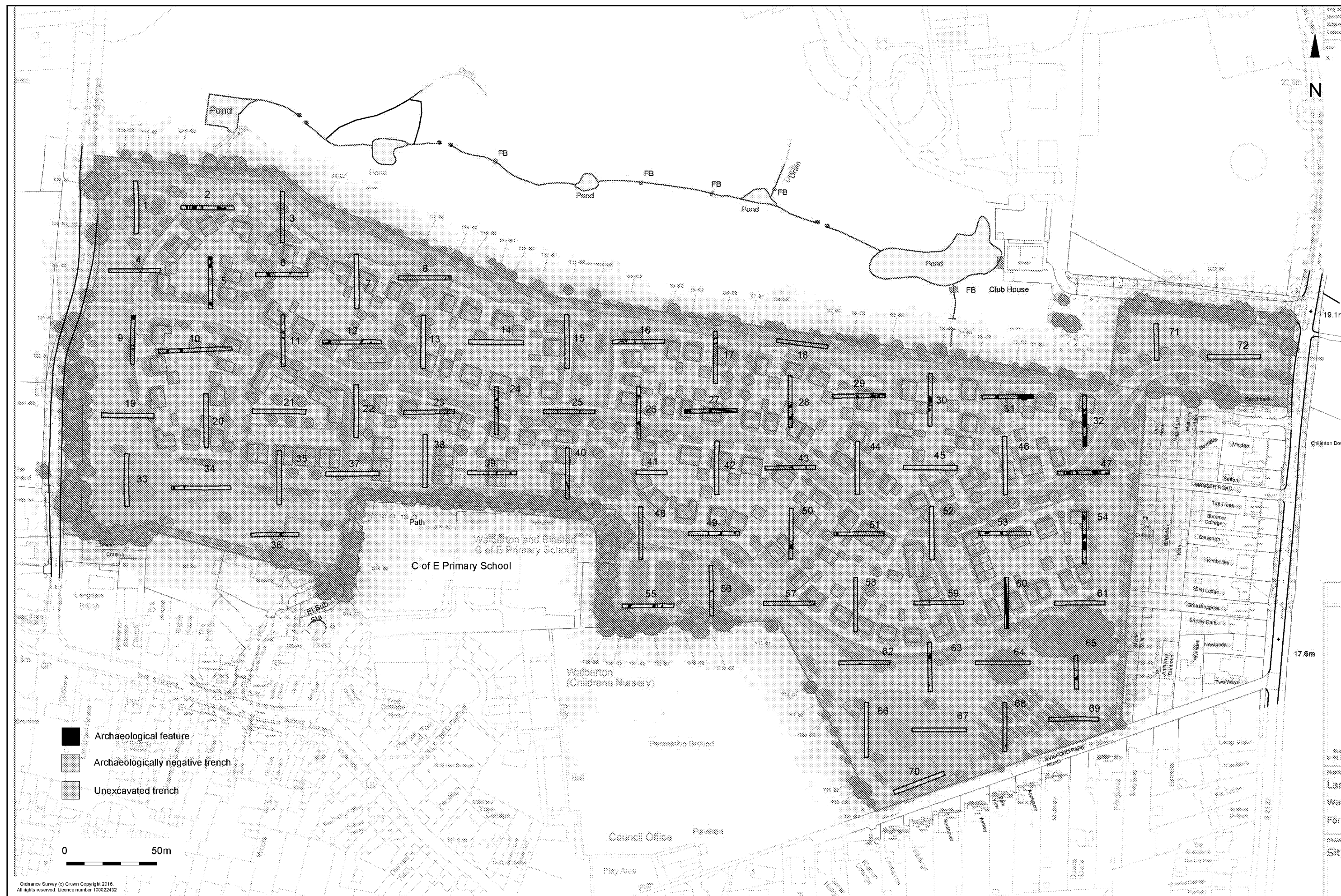
Trench 62: Plan and photos

Fig. 45









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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Evaluation results with proposed development	
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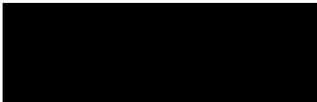
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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Evaluation results with Yeakell and Gardner's 1778 map of Sussex (best fit)	
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Project Ref: 180877	February 2019	Evaluation results with 1846 tithe map (best fit)	
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