

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS ON
LAND EAST OF TYE LANE, WALBERTON, WEST SUSSEX**

**NGR: 497321 106228
(SU 97321 06228)**

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



Planning Reference: WA/44/17/OUT

**ASE Project No: 190138
Site Code: TYL 18**

**ASE Report No: 2020232
OASIS ID: archaeol6-416117**

By Teresa Vieira

Illustrations by Naomi Humphreys

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on land east of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex, between May and August 2019. The work was commissioned by Vistry Homes Ltd. (formerly Linden Homes South), in advance of the residential development of the site.

The earliest in situ evidence comprised five Early to Middle Neolithic pits. More extensive evidence for the Late Neolithic period was recorded in the form of pits, postholes and two possible light structures. The relatively large assemblage of materials produced by some of the features – including the largest assemblage of Grooved Ware recorded in Sussex to date – may be indicative of structured deposition.

Middle – Late Bronze Age activity was represented by scattered field boundaries, a small possible D-shaped enclosure, a pond, a small number of pits and postholes and an isolated urned cremation burial.

An extensive landscape of fields, trackways and enclosures was founded in the later Middle Iron Age (c. 2nd to mid 1st century BC). In the eastern part of the site, two semi-open enclosures were recorded. Although a single possible grain storage structure was present, there was no clear evidence of settlement in this area. Finds and environmental remains were scarce although there was some evidence for structured deposition in the primary fills of ditches, including partially-complete pottery vessels, a loom weight and a complete horse mandible.

The most significant aspect of the archaeology is an exceptional Late Iron Age burial with weapons, dating to around the first half of the 1st century AD. The elements of the burial include a charred oak container/coffin, an iron sword with a hilt in preserved organic materials, partially drawn from its scabbard. The latter featured a copper alloy mount with open work decoration of circular organic motifs, finished with amber coloured enamel. Also present was at least one spear and currently unidentified copper alloy fragments which may represent shield fittings, a vessel or a mirror, as well as four pottery vessels. Intriguingly, no human bone was present, even though a number of organic remains were preserved by corrosion products of the metal objects, leaving open the possibility that the grave was a cenotaph for an individual who died elsewhere.

Substantial evidence of human activity during the early Roman period was recorded in the area of the burial. There was limited evidence that the grave continued to be venerated although it remained undisturbed in area of fairly intensive Roman activity. During this period, new enclosure ditches were created which appeared to respect the alignment of the earlier Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures. Again there was no clear evidence for domestic buildings but a large pottery assemblage is suggestive of settlement activity. There was also extensive evidence for crop processing activities.

In the late Roman period a separate area of crop-processing activity was recorded in the north-eastern part of the site, comprising pits, postholes and a T-shaped corn-dryer. Several of these features produced tile and glass from a high status building with a hypocaust, possibly suggesting a direct link with the nearby Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, Walberton.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site is situated on the West Sussex Coastal Plain, c. 500m south of the A27 between Arundel and Chichester. The Roman town of Chichester is located c. 11 kilometres to the west. The site lies c. 4 kilometres from the River Arun to the east and c. 6 kilometres from the present coastline to the south. The work was commissioned by Vistry Homes Ltd. (formerly Linden Homes South), in advance of the residential development of the site.
- 1.1.2 The site consists of 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, it is bounded to the west by Tye Lane, to the south by residential properties, Walberton and Binstead C of E Primary School, the cricket pitch and Avisford Park Road. To the east, it is bounded by residential properties and the Yapton Road (B2132), and to the north by Avisford Golf Club. The site is centred on NGR: 497321 106228 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The natural topography of the site slopes gently from north to south. The western part of the site varies from 18.81m AOD at its highest to 14.31m AOD at its lowest. The eastern part of the site slopes more gently from 19.12m AOD in the north to 17.67m AOD in the south.
- 1.2.2 According to the current data from the British Geological Survey, the natural geology comprises London Clay Formation with clay, silt and sand with overlying superficial River Terrace Deposits consisting of sands, silts and clays (BGS 2020).

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 Planning permission, with attached conditions, was granted by Arun District Council for the residential development of the site, comprising the erection of 175 dwellings and associated access, parking and services (ref: WA/44/17/OUT). 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 necessary for this to be a pre-commencement condition because archaeology can only be investigated before construction commences’.

- 1.3.2 A desk-based assessment (ASE 2017a) was followed by an archaeological evaluation (ASE 2019a) that demonstrated that the site contained a series of features and deposits

of archaeological interest, whose significance merited recording prior to the development of the site.

- 1.3.3 In accordance with the planning condition, a Written Scheme of Investigation, outlining the methodology and requirements of the archaeological investigation, was prepared by Archaeology South-East (2019b). All work was carried out in line with this document. This report presents the findings of the excavation.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The desk-based and fieldwork stages were as follows:

- Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ASE 2017a)
- Archaeological evaluation undertaken between 21st January and 12th February 2019 (ASE 2019a)
- Archaeological excavation undertaken between 13th May and 28th August 2019

1.5 Archaeological Methodology

- 1.5.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line with the ClfA Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance (ClfA 2019; 2020a); Sussex Archaeological Standards (CDC *et al* 2019) and in accordance with the methodology set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2019b). On-site meetings were held between ASE and James Kenny (CDC), in order to monitor the progress of the work and modify the methodology as necessary.
- 1.5.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Littlehampton Museum has agreed to receive the archive in due course. No accession number has been issued prior to deposition.
- 1.5.3 The work comprised six excavation areas totalling c.2.88ha. The areas were set out using differential GPS and were to target the principal concentrations of archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation (Figure 2):
- Area A (8790m²) targeting Roman features in the north-eastern part of the site and an undated trackway. This area also includes a Neolithic pit in Trench 6
 - Area B (16965m²) targeting prehistoric and Roman features along the northern boundary of the site and in its north-eastern corner
 - Area C (1570m²) targeting probable prehistoric and Roman features in Trenches 24 and 39
 - Area D (900m²) targeting prehistoric features in Trenches 49 and 50
 - Area E (530m²) targeting prehistoric and Roman features in Trench 55
 - Area F (25m²) targeting the cremation urn in Trench 69
- 1.5.4 All areas were excavated according to plans laid out in the WSI (ASE 2019b) but Area D was reduced slightly due to ground contamination observed on site.

- 1.5.5 The excavation areas were machine-stripped under the supervision of experienced archaeologists using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The spoil was removed using wheeled dumpers and piled where appropriate.
- 1.5.6 Overburden deposits (topsoil and subsoil) were first removed in spits no greater than 0.2m in thickness. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to remove seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology.
- 1.5.7 Pre-excavation plans were made available in AutoCAD and PDF format and printed at a suitable scale for on-site use. Archaeology South-East's on-site surveyor plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor and updated the plan regularly.
- 1.5.8 A sample excavation strategy was agreed and discussed with the CDC Archaeological Adviser at regular on-site meetings. A sufficient sample of linear features was excavated, all required relationships were defined, investigated and recorded and all terminals were excavated. Discrete features were, as a minimum, 50% excavated and, where rich finds or environmental remains were encountered, 100% excavated.
- 1.5.9 In Area B a 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with toothless ditching bucket, was used under closed archaeological supervision, to remove an archaeological deposit, once appropriate hand excavation and recording were complete and its nature and potential had been ascertained. The objective was to expose underlying archaeological features that were obscured by it. This decision was agreed after consultation with the CDC Archaeology Officer.
- 1.5.10 All excavated deposits and features were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets and planned using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 on plastic drafting film. A limited number of sections through large features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 where a smaller scale was more appropriate.
- 1.5.11 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.12 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.5.13 All finds covered by the Treasure Act were moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures of this Act.
- 1.5.14 The excavation area and spoil heaps were metal detected for artefact recovery.

- 1.5.15 A standard bulk soil sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.
- 1.5.16 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment and updated project design has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work, if any, is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Following on from a previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2019a; Trenches 1-72; Figure 2) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives recorded under a single site code: TYL18.
- 1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background has been drawn from the WSI (ASE 2019b) and paraphrased from an archaeological desk-based assessment that was previously prepared for the site (ASE 2017a), drawing on a search for entries on the West Sussex Historic Environment Record from within a 1km radius of the site. The background also considers the results of the evaluation (ASE 2019a).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The HER records a Mesolithic site at Avisford House (MWS2339) as well as various other records of prehistoric worked flints, including single findspots (MWS2306; MWS2307), and a fieldwalking programme undertaken in 2004 (MWS7315), producing a failed transept axe, leaf point, scraper, core, handaxe roughout and retouched flakes.
- 2.2.2 A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recorded in woodland to the south of the site in 1929 (MWS2305).

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 A five room Roman corridor villa has been excavated just over a kilometre to the south-east of the site at Blacksmith's Corner (WAS 2008; 2009), 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. Reused Roman bricks have been identified in the fabric of St Mary's Church in Walberton. Further significant Roman activity is located to the north of the site, including a Roman cist burial unearthed in 1817 (MWS2200), an occupation site (MWS7700) and a linear earthwork identified through aerial photography and LiDAR, which potentially represents an east-west aligned section of Roman road (MWS14385).

2.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 2.4.1 The Manor of Walberton was owned by 'three free men' in 1066, the land being valued at £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 a 1km radius of the site:
- Pre-Conquest gable cross – Walberton;
 - Pre-Conquest grave slab – Walberton; and
 - 15 Graves, St Mary's Church.
- 2.4.2 The Parish Church of St Mary is 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.
- 2.4.3 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 (ASE 2017a).

2.5 Archaeological Evaluation on Site

- 2.5.1 Seventy-one trenches were excavated across the site area in February 2019 (ASE 2019a; Figure 2) These revealed archaeological features spanning the Neolithic to post-medieval periods.
- 2.5.2 Earlier prehistoric activity was represented by a large number of worked flints noted in the plough soil, dating from the Neolithic to Early Iron Age period. One Early Neolithic pit was present in Trench 6 and two pits and two ditches of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date were also present.
- 2.5.3 The Middle Bronze Age period was represented by two pits and three ditches, with one pit producing pottery of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Pottery of the same period was also encountered as residual material in later Roman features. An urned cremation of probable later Bronze Age date was recorded and left in situ in Trench 69.
- 2.5.4 Activity from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period was noted in the eastern and north-western parts of the site. Nine ditches and several cut features interpreted as pits were recorded. Possible waste pits associated with industrial activity were also noted. Evidence dating to the late Roman period was recorded in Trench 2 in the form of one ditch and multiple intercutting pits. The assemblage of ceramic building material recovered from these features, including a box flue tile, suggested the presence of a building in the vicinity, and may have originated from the villa at Blacksmith's Corner. An undated north-south aligned trackway was also noted in Trenches 2, 10 and 34 and was considered likely to be associated with the Roman occupation of the site.
- 2.5.5 Two medieval ditches were recorded as well as a ditch matching a post-medieval field boundary, identified on historic maps. The latest feature was a 19th to early 20th century pit.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Original Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aim of the work was to recover sufficient evidence to ascertain the character, date, extent, degree of preservation and significance of archaeological remains on the site and to ensure that features impacted by the proposed development would be preserved by record prior to the development of the site.
- 3.1.2 Further original aims included understanding to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation could be explained through excavation of the wider area and to refine their dating, character and function.
- 3.1.3 The project also aimed to make the results of the investigation publicly accessible through publication, the submission of a report to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record and the deposition of the project archive to the local museum.

3.2 Original Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 In addition, a series of site-specific research aims were identified with reference to the South-East Research Framework (SERF). They are to explore:
- The evolution of settlement: despite (or because of) the rapid accumulation of new evidence, there are major problems such as the long-term history of the land divisions laid out in the MBA/LBA; the problem of MIA settlements; the hiatus between earlier sites and those of the LIA.
 - The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on West Sussex? What was the role of Kent and Surrey with regard to the emerging political structure of South-East England?
 - Evidence for transition from Iron Age to Roman land use and / or settlement
 - The relationship of Roman villa and non-villa settlements to each other and to the landscape
 - Roman communications: complete the main road network; gather all vehicle evidence
 - A consideration of the interaction between town and country in the medieval period
 - An understanding of the multifaceted landscape in the post-medieval period

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial post-excavation stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their parent context [***] or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). A complete context register for the project can be found in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 The archaeology is discussed based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships and dating of finds assemblages, predominantly the pottery. A provisional structure of dated periods and phases has been devised, as follows.

Period 1: Early to Middle Neolithic (c.3400 – 2800BC)

Period 2: Late Neolithic (c.2900 – 2100BC)

Period 3: Middle to Late Bronze Age (c.1500 – 1000BC)

Period 4: Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 150BC – AD40)

Period 5: Roman

Phase 5.1 Early Roman (AD50 – 100)

Phase 5.2 Late Roman (AD270 – 350)

Period 6: Post Medieval

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The site archive generated by the investigation is quantified below in Table 1. The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	2212
Section sheets	62
Plans sheets	4
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	1000
Context register	48
Drawing register	66
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	70

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	15 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	38
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2 boxes
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefacts and environmental samples

4.3 Natural Deposits and Overburden

- 4.3.1 The natural geology encountered across Area A in the north-western part of the site consisted of Raised Marine Deposits of flint gravels with occasional patches of mottled mid brown-yellow clay silt. The natural geology in all other parts of the site consisted of London Clay Formation of mid to light yellow-brown silt clay (Brickearth). Overburden across the site consisted of a subsoil of mid yellow brown clay silt, overlain by a ploughsoil of dark brown clay silt. The overburden removed varied between c.0.40m and c 0.70m in thickness, with the maximum depths registered towards the east (Area B) and the minimum in the northwest (Area A). All archaeological features were visibly cut into the natural gravels and/or brickearth and sealed beneath the subsoil horizon.

4.4 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

- 4.4.1 A moderate assemblage of residual and unstratified flint included a small number of blades and bladelets suggestive of possible Mesolithic activity (see 5.2).

4.5 Period 1: Early to Middle Neolithic

Summary

- 4.5.1 The earliest *in situ* evidence dated to the Early to Middle Neolithic period and comprised five pits located in Area A (Figures 4 and 5). Two of these pits, [1350] and [1354], were found close to each other, while the remaining features [1308], [1427] and [6/007] were scattered over an area of c.2500 sq. m. The pits were similar in character being circular

or oval shaped, with dimensions ranging from 0.55m to 1.40m in length, and 0.10m and 0.35m in depth. All contained single fills and all produced datable finds of pottery and worked flint.

- 4.5.2 Pits [1308], [1350], [1354] and [6/007] each produced small quantities of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery (dating to c.3700-3300BC), while [1427] contained two tiny sherds belonging to the overlapping Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition (c.3400-2800BC). The majority of the small flint assemblage from the Period 1 pits came from feature [1350], including a bladelet and two microdenticulates. A bulk soil sample <7> from fill [1351] of pit [1350] produced a small assemblage of charcoal, caryopses of wheat/barley and hazel nutshell.

4.6 Period 2: Late Neolithic

Summary

- 4.6.1 Archaeological evidence for the Late Neolithic period was recorded in Areas B, C and E, and during the evaluation phase in Trenches 59 and 63, in the form of pits, postholes and two possible light structures. The relatively large assemblage of materials produced by some of the features, may be indicative of structured deposition.

Pits

- 4.6.2 Pit group G2 was located in Area C and comprised two pits, [2032] and [2036] located c.7.5m apart (Figures 6 and 8). Both were of the same approximate size (c.1m in length and 0.2m in depth) and similar oval shape. While pit [2032] contained a single fill, [2033], pit [2036] featured a sterile basal fill, [2070], and a charcoal rich secondary deposit, [2037]. Pit [2032] contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (over 100 sherds) from at least four different Late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessels (dating to c.2900-2100BC). The secondary fill of pit [2036] contained a smaller assemblage of Grooved Ware but a more notable group of worked flint, including an end scraper, a piercer, a denticulate, a notched piece and two blades, as well as over 1kg of burnt unworked flint. Environmental samples <32> and <33>, taken from fills [2033] and [2037] respectively, both produced fairly rich charcoal assemblages but no evidence of cereal crops.
- 4.6.3 Pit group G3 was made up by pits [2533] and [2537], located just 1.5m apart in the central part of Area B (Figures 6 and 8). Both pits were circular, with diameters of c.1m and depths of c.0.4m. Pit [2533] contained a sequence of deposits, beginning with a sterile primary fill, [2534], likely representing natural silting, overlain by a charcoal rich fill, [2535] and an upper fill, [2536], containing Grooved Ware and a significant number of flint pieces, including several tools. Pit [2537], contained a single fill [2538], which contained a relatively rich worked flint assemblage, including two transverse arrowheads, one end scraper, one side scraper, two blades and a multiplatform flake core.
- 4.6.4 Three other pits were recorded, each relatively isolated from the other features of the same date. Pits [59/006] and [63/004] were located in evaluation trenches outside of the main excavation areas (Figure 6), while pit [1732] (Figures 6 and 9) was situated in the north-east corner of Area E. All had similar depths and profiles to the other Late Neolithic pits. The two pits from evaluation trenches has single fills producing Grooved Ware pottery sherds, flint tools and small amounts of unworked burnt flint. Pit [1732], like pits

in groups G2 and G3, featured a sterile basal fill, [1733], overlain by a charcoal rich deposits, [1734] and [1735], with a larger finds assemblages, including Grooved Ware and a substantial group of worked flint, dominated by debitage but including a small number of blades and a piercer..

Postholes

- 4.6.5 Two postholes were recorded in the south of Area B (Figure 6). Posthole [2370] was circular in shape, measuring 0.21m in diameter and 0.12m in depth. A flint blade was retrieved from its single fill [2371]. Posthole [2268] comprised a larger circular feature of 1.50m in diameter, filled by [2267], a sterile deposit. A possible postpipe, [2266], of c.0.50m in diameter was observed in section, the fill of which, [2265], produced a single sherd of probable Grooved Ware pottery. No other associated structural features were recorded in the area.

Possible structures

- 4.6.6 Situated in Area B, towards the north of the site was possible structure G1 (Figures 6 and 7). The feature comprised a shallow sub-circular pit, [2494] of 2 meters in diameter, with three stake-holes in the base of the cut. Overlying the stakes was a single fill [2495], including a small assemblage of Grooved Ware and worked flint.
- 4.6.7 Fill [2495] appeared to have been recut by a second circular pit, [2496], of slightly smaller diameter. Its fill, [2497], contained a very large assemblage of worked flint, including a higher proportion of tools than the other Late Neolithic features, with a particular concentration of scrapers. It also produced a flint hammerstone and c.16 kilograms of unworked burnt flint, as well as a moderately large assemblage of Grooved Ware. An environmental sample, <53>, produced charcoal of hazel/alder, oak and ash as well as hazelnut shell. The sample also produced 19 small fragments of animal bone, that although unidentified, remain the only examples of bone preserved in deposits belonging to Period 2.
- 4.6.8 Around 70m to the east of G1, was G4 (Figures 6 and 9). It comprised a shallow circular pit [2507], of c. 0.75m in diameter, with six small stake holes, measuring c. 0.07m in diameter and <0.05m in depth, cut into the base. It contained a single fill [2508], which produced a small assemblage of Grooved Ware, worked and burnt flint and fired clay. An environmental sample, <51> produced similar remains to those in feature G1, comprising a relatively rich assemblage of charcoal and hazelnut shell.
- 4.6.9 Although feature G1 was larger than G4, both appear to represent similar light structures with staked construction, possibly representing shelters for working areas. The secondary episode of cutting and filling within possible structure G1 produced a flint assemblage with an unusually high proportion of scrapers, perhaps hinting at specific working activities such as carcass or animal hide preparation or wood-working. Interestingly the larger of the two possible shelters, G1, had a similar pattern of filling to several of the pits in Areas B, C, E, with an apparent period of disuse and natural silting followed by the deposition of charcoal-rich material, worked flint and pottery.

4.7 Period 3: Middle – Late Bronze Age

Summary

- 4.7.1 A relatively small number of features were dated to the Middle – Late Bronze Age (Figure 10). Ditches were recorded in Areas B and C and a small possible D-shaped enclosure in Area D. A pond and a small number of pits and postholes were recorded in Area B and an isolated urned cremation was recorded in Area F. The features produced limited finds and environmental assemblages.

Area B

- 4.7.2 A north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ditch, G18, was located in the east of Area B (Figure 10), terminating near the eastern limit of excavation and running beyond the northern extent of the site. Middle Bronze Age pottery was recorded in primary fills, in two of the three excavated interventions, one which [54/007] also produced worked flint, including a serrated piece and unworked burnt flint. A sharpening stone was also recovered from overlying secondary fill [54/006]. Ditch G18 did not appear to be part of any larger enclosure or field system although it is possible that associated contemporary features lay beyond the limits of excavation or were truncated by the fairly intensive later Iron Age and Roman activity in the area.
- 4.7.3 Just over 10m to the west of ditch G18, was a cluster of seven shallow pits, G19. They were circular and had diameters between 0.30m and 0.90m and depths between 0.07m and 0.20m. Two of the features, [1018] and [2133] produced small groups of Middle – Late Bronze Age pottery but most of the features were fairly sterile. Sample <4> taken from feature [1022] in this group produced a tiny quantity of unidentifiable charcoal.
- 4.7.4 Adjacent and east of G19 was G20. It comprised a cluster of seven features, four interpreted as pits and three as postholes, based solely on their size. The pits ranged between c.0.70m and 2.0m in diameter, with depths between 0.17m and 0.58m while the postholes were between 0.30 and 0.40m in diameter and had depths between 0.24m and 0.35m. Four of the features, [1111], [1119], [2136] and [2138] produced small assemblages of Middle – Late Bronze Age pottery, while environmental samples <35>, <36> and <38> produced very limited unidentified charcoal assemblages. Group G20 was overlain by a light-yellow brown silt deposit [1116], which measured c.0.10m in thickness and obscured all the features below. This deposit also produced Middle – Late Bronze Age pottery sherds.
- 4.7.5 Around 200m to the northwest of G19 and G20, in the west of Area B, was G21, a large feature, interpreted as a probable pond or waterhole. It had an irregular shape in plan, measuring c. 4.70m x 1.15m and a maximum depth of c. 0.60m, and had three visible fills of fine clayey silt. It produced a small group of pottery sherds dated to the Middle – Late Bronze Age was clearly cut by features of later Iron Age and Roman date. Two other contemporary pits, [1120] and [1821] were located in the general vicinity of G21.

Area C

- 4.7.6 In the north of Area C, a ditch, G22, ran on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment. It comprised an intermittent, shallow and irregular linear feature, and measured a total of 26m in length. The feature was poorly dated, producing only a small assemblage of worked and burnt flint.

Area D

- 4.7.7 A small D-shaped enclosure, G23, with a possible entrance to the southwest, was located in Area D. It measured c.30m in width and the ditch forming the southern side of the enclosure appeared to continue beyond the limit of excavation to the east. A number of undated pits and postholes were recorded in the interior of the enclosure which may be contemporary. Ditches forming G23 produced just 10 sherds of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery.

Area F

- 4.7.8 During the evaluation phase an urned cremation was recorded in Trench 69, in the southeast of site. This cremation was re-exposed during the targeted excavation of Area F. The cremation burial feature, [1612] comprised a circular pit measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.15m in depth. It contained the base and lower wall of a Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urn RF <2>.
- 4.7.9 Cremated bone was recovered from the fill of the pot, [1614] (environmental sample <54>), and from the surrounding fill [1613] <16>, within cut [1612]. A total of 571.06g of cremated bone was recovered, of which 447.25g were within the vessel. The analysis suggests it comprised a single adult individual, of undetermined sex; all parts of the skeleton were represented both inside the pot and in the surrounding deposit. The fragments were highly oxidized, suggesting an effective cremation process.

4.8 Period 4: Middle – Late Iron Age

Summary

- 4.8.1 Middle – Late Iron Age activity was relatively well represented across the site. Features of this period were recorded in Areas A and B, covering the north and east of site (Figure 12). In Area A, a series of ditches and gullies appear to represent a system of fields and trackways, divided on an approximately north-south, east-west axis. The slightly curving but broadly east-west aligned trackway appears to continue into Area B and is intermittently visible for distance of around 500m. Several perpendicular ditches to the north and south of the trackway in Area B appear to define coaxial fields. In the eastern part of Area B, to the south of the trackway, two semi-open enclosures were recorded. To the east of the enclosures was an exceptional Late Iron Age inhumation burial with weapons.

Area A: Fields and trackways

- 4.8.2 In Area A, ditches and gullies appear to form four fields divided by two trackways, one running north-south and the other slightly curving but broadly east-west aligned (Figure

13). Among the main elements of the trackway/field-system are ditches G29 and G32, forming the southern part of the north-south trackway and delimiting the east and west boundaries of the two southern fields. These trackway ditches were also observed in Trench 34, around 60m to the south of Area A (Figure 12). Another stretch of east-west ditch, G33, joined to G29 and was parallel with G27 suggesting the presence of one or more small sub-divided fields in the south-western part of Area A.

- 4.8.3 The north-south trackway ditches continue to the north as G27 and G28. Both of these ditches were recorded as turning on right angles: G27 running east-west beneath the western limit of excavation and G28, running on a slightly curvilinear east-southeast west-northwest orientation beyond the eastern limit of excavation. Ditches G27 and G28 therefore also define the southern side of the two northernmost fields and the northern side of the east-west trackway.
- 4.8.4 The stratigraphy in the area where the two trackways meet is complex and suggests that there were a series of modifications to these routes over time. For example, ditch G25 mirrors the east-southeast west-northwest axis of G28 very closely across most of Area A and appears to be part of a contemporary trackway. To the west however, at the point where it turns on a right angle to a north-south orientation, it clearly intercutes with and was determined to be stratigraphically later than G28. This suggests that the north south trackway might have existed first and been modified to meet the east-west routeway. There are further indications of modifications to the north-south trackway in the form of two further shallow trackway ditches, G34. Although it is not clear whether these are earlier or later than the more substantial ditches G27 and G28, they clearly show that the route was subject to recutting over time.
- 4.8.5 A very complex pattern of recutting was also observed around ditch G32 and in the area of the small rectangular field formed by G27, G29 and G33, again suggesting repeated episodes of modification. Further stratigraphic analysis may help to divide these elements into more clearly defined phases. One of these ditches, [1600], contained a possible structured deposit of a complete horse mandible.
- 4.8.6 The features in Area A were characterised by fairly sterile fills, dated only by occasional pottery sherds. No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified. The sparse material culture encountered in this area suggests agricultural activity located some distance from areas of settlement.

Area B: Trackways and enclosures

- 4.8.7 The slightly curving east-west trackway observed in Area A appears to continue across nearly the whole length of Area B as G36 (Figure 12). As in Area A, there were clear indications of episodes of recutting along the length of the trackway. In the north-western corner of Area B, a very similarly aligned stretch of trackway was recorded around 35m to north, suggesting that the route of the track may have shifted substantially.
- 4.8.8 A number of north-northwest south-southeast aligned ditches run perpendicular to G36 on its northern side, suggesting a series of regular rectangular fields extending beyond the limits of excavation to the north. There were some indications that a coaxial field system also extended to the south of the trackway, as similarly aligned ditches containing Middle/Late Iron Age dating were identified in Trenches 43 and 49 and other undated

features running on similar alignments were observed to the south of G36 within Area B itself.

- 4.8.9 In the north-eastern corner of Area B, trackway G36 was truncated by a roughly perpendicular Roman ditch (Figure 14) and was not observed in plan to the east of this feature. In this area, a differently aligned curvilinear flint metalled surface was recorded as [31/011] and [32/010], during the evaluation. Two linear depressions within this deposit were interpreted as possible wheel ruts. The orientation of the metalled surface is quite distinct from that of trackway G36 suggesting that the two may not have been established at the same time. However, although no eastern termini of the G36 were observed, their absence in the area immediately around the metalled track suggests they did terminate so as to respect it. The metalled surface was closely mirrored by a shallow ditch, G17, on its northern side, along most of its course (Figure 14 and 15). This feature intercut with one of a pair of short north-south ditches which, like G36, terminate in a location which suggests that they respect the metalled surface. These may represent another northward branch of trackway G36.
- 4.8.10 A north-northwest to south-southeast oriented rectilinear enclosure (ENC1), with an internal area of approximately 850m² was located in the east of Area B (Figure 14). The north-northwest and west-southwest sides of the enclosure are formed by a continuous right-angled stretch of gully, G5 (Figures 14 and 15).
- 4.8.11 A funnelling gully, G6, led out of a c. 5m wide entrance way on the enclosure's northern side, towards the area where the trackway ditches, G36, appear to have terminated. This possibly suggesting that the trackway was designed to lead into the enclosure. There appeared to be an L-shaped funnelling gully, parallel to G6, which was obscured by later truncating features. This appears to be related to and possibly recut by ditch G13 forming the east-northeast side of the enclosure. Ditch G13 was more substantial than the other contemporary linear features, measuring between 1.3-1.8m in width and 0.8-1m in depth, with a slightly rounded V-shaped profile (Figures 14 and 15). Its fills were also slightly richer in finds, including moderate amounts of pottery, fired clay, and burnt flint. The primary fill in one intervention in this area, [1945], produced the partially complete base of a pottery vessel with later Middle Iron Age saucepan style decoration, alongside fragments of a triangular clay weight (RF <35>).
- 4.8.12 Ditch G13 was directly recut by a slightly narrower, shallower ditch G14. There appear to be other fields or enclosures to the east of ENC1 as suggested by an east-west return of ditches G13/14 and a further subdividing ditch, G15. The primary fill in one intervention through ditch G13 in this area, [2262], produced three fragmented but partially-complete pottery vessels in the later Middle Iron Age saucepan tradition (probably dating to around the 2nd to mid 1st century BC) and an associated environmental sample <57> included a small quantity of bone, including pig and ovicaprid teeth and other fragments of unidentified burnt bone. The later fills of G13 and the fills of the recut, G14, generally contained very few finds, although a small number of very fragmentary sherds of early Roman date were noted in the latter, suggesting that it may still have been in the process of silting up as the Phase 5.1 enclosures were established.
- 4.8.13 On its south-southeast side enclosure ENC1 was defined by gully G8, which ran for a distance of c.12m before terminating, suggesting that the enclosure was partially open in its south-eastern corner (Figures 14 and 15). There was another narrow entrance way

formed by the terminus of ditch G5 and a parallel funnelling gully, G7, leading into a smaller enclosure, ENC2, to the south.

- 4.8.14 The only dated internal feature within enclosure ENC1 was a four post structure, ST1, probably representing a grain store. The structure was made up by four post-holes of c. 0.40m diameter, covering a 2m² area. A number of undated pits were also recorded within the enclosure which may be contemporary with it.
- 4.8.15 A second smaller, partially open enclosure, ENC2, of c. 178m² in area was located adjacent to enclosure ENC1 and delimited from it by gully G8.. The south-southeastern side of ENC2 was formed by gully G9 and its east-northeast side by ditch G11 with regularly spaced wide entrance ways in the north-east and south-east corners formed by the termini of gullies G8 and G9. A very short stretch of gully ran perpendicular to G8, forming the east-southeast side of the enclosure but this terminated or was truncated away across most of this side of the enclosure.
- 4.8.16 Ditch G11 ran beyond enclosure ENC2 to the north-northwest and south-southeast. To the north-northwest it is truncated by a Roman ditch but may also have formed an element of the larger enclosure ENC1. To the south-southeast it appears to be associated with a parallel ditch, G12, which runs beyond the limit of excavation. Although G11 appears to terminate within Area B, these two features may represent part of another north-northwest south-southeast aligned trackway.
- 4.8.17 The enclosure system made up by ENC1, ENC2 and possible further enclosed areas to the east did not produced many finds or environmental remains. The majority of the c.300 sherd assemblage of pottery from these features belong to probable structured deposits from the primary fills of ditch G13, which also produced a fired clay loomweight RF <35> the only registered find from Period 4 found outside the burial with weapons.

Area B: Burial with weapons (Figure 16)

- 4.8.18 The most significant find on site comprised an exceptional Late Iron Age burial with weapons. The burial was observed during the overburden strip. The fill was only slightly distinct from natural geology but it was recognised as a potentially significant feature because of its rectangular shape and the presence of a pottery rim on the surface to the northeast of the cut
- 4.8.19 The grave was located to the northeast of Area B, immediately south of the metalled trackway. Although it potentially lay within enclosed areas to the east of enclosure ENC1, it was not closely aligned with any of the pre-existing north-northwest south-southeast enclosure ditches. Instead it was north-south oriented and the cut, [1893], measured 2.77m in length, 1.24m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base, in which a charred wood container and grave goods were placed. No skeletal remains were present.
- 4.8.20 The single fill [1929] was 100% sampled in order to retrieve any small fragments of human bone, finds or environmental evidence. The charred wood was extremely fragmentary once lifted. As it was not possible to preserve the wooden container as a complete piece, it was separately sampled. The soil between the broken pieces of

charred wood and around the sword were also individually and fully sampled. All finds were plotted on 1:10 scale hand-drawn plan.

- 4.8.21 The following section presents a short summary of the burial, associated grave goods and other material recovered from the grave fill. More detailed analysis and description of the individual finds and environmental data is provided in the appropriate specialist reports (section 5.0).

The burial container/ coffin and fittings

- 4.8.22 The burial container, which lay on the base of the grave cut, was completely charred. An initial assessment indicates it was likely made of a single hollowed oak tree trunk. Several iron objects likely represent fittings, perhaps for a lid.

Skeletal remains

- 4.8.23 No evidence of skeletal remains, in any form, was recovered from the grave. No disturbance was noted although it appears likely that there was some horizontal truncation to the top of the cut as a result of ploughing, since the pottery vessels were not complete and one was missing its upper portion.

Sword and scabbard

- 4.8.24 A sword and scabbard were placed inside the container, against its east side. Initial typological comparison suggests a broad possible date range from the late 2nd century BC to mid 1st century AD, which will likely be refined following further conservation and analysis. The sword blade appears to have been partially drawn from the scabbard. The sword hilt has a lower and upper guard made of horn and a wood grip. A copper alloy scabbard mount exhibits impressive open work decoration, of circular organic motifs and incised lines, along with four circular cells where remains of amber coloured enamel were detected. The scabbard is a composite structure of metal and organic materials with a wooden liner or stiffener possibly composed of willow or poplar wood. The scabbard appears to have been wrapped in a covering of leather or textile with overlaying staples of copper alloy. The orientation of the staples suggests that they were attached to a belt or similar garment, suggesting that the covering may represent the sword-belt, which was wound around the sword before being laid in the grave.

Spear

- 4.8.25 It appears that at least one spear was present in the grave. A spear tip was recovered with the block lifted soil around the ceramic vessels in the northeast corner. However, two other fragments that do not join were also present. Further conservation work may help to clarify whether these represent separate objects.

Other metal object(s)

- 4.8.26 A group of copper alloy fragments located to the east of the sword, possibly outside of the coffin, may have formed part of the scabbard chape; however, it was also considered possible that they represent another object or objects such as a copper alloy vessel, shield fittings or even a mirror, although the latter was thought less likely. One of the

fragments appears deliberately bent and broken. Further conservation work may allow more confident identification of this object or objects.

Ceramic vessels

- 4.8.27 Placed outside the burial container, at the north end of the grave, were four ceramic vessels. They were partially truncated, perhaps by the plough, but it is likely that they were placed intact. Near complete profiles of three of the vessels could be reconstructed but only the base and lower part of the body survived from the fourth. All are coarse ware jars which are difficult to date with precision. The forms represented suggest a date range between the late 1st century BC and c. AD40. Although two of the vessels include some sparse flint temper, the well-fired quartz rich fabrics have similarities to early Roman Rowlands Castle fabrics, suggesting that they are perhaps more likely to date towards the end of this range.

The environmental data

- 4.8.28 Environmental evidence recovered from the bulk samples revealed an unusual assemblage for a burial context. The samples, taken from different locations within the grave, yielded large amounts of charred plant remains, such as caryopses of glume wheats (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Glume bases were also present (*Triticum spelta*), and in lesser amounts large headed weed seeds, such as brome (*Bromus sp.*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and oat (*Avena sp.*) which may be indicative of remains from a late crop processing stage.

Possible iron working evidence

- 4.8.29 Two environmental samples taken from the grave fill produced a small amount of hammer scale, suggestive of iron smithing activity, which was not observed in any of the other Period 4 features. It was considered possible that this material was intrusive.

4.9 Phase 5.1: Early Roman

Summary

- 4.9.1 Substantial evidence of human activity during the early Roman period was recorded in the east of Area B. Compared to the preceding Middle – Late Iron Age period, the early Roman phase is far richer in material culture, and the vast majority of the features contained pottery datable to the second half of the 1st century AD. During this period, a new enclosure ditch was created, which appeared to respect the alignment of Period 4 features. The Late Iron Age burial appears to have been deliberately avoided and remained apparently undisturbed and close to a new area of activity, Complex A. In this area, pits, post-holes and an internal ditch, were for the most part, obscured by a widespread deposit which was stratigraphically later but which contained finds from the same approximate period. Although the activity appears intense in this area, the evidence indicates a *terminus post* and *ante quem* within c. 50 years. A further north northeast – south southwest oriented trackway, of more uncertain Roman date, was also recorded in the west of Area B, with a visible extension in Area E towards the south of the site.

Enclosure

- 4.9.2 Ditch G37 comprised an irregular curving enclosure ditch with one sharp corner enclosing an area in the northeast of Area B (Figure 17). It was between 2.80m and 3.0m in width and had a depth of c. 1.35m. Its profile was V-shaped and four to five different fills were recorded in different interventions. This feature was not well dated by finds, although a single undiagnostic sherd of Roman pottery was recovered in a primary fill and two sherds in Late Iron Age/early Roman tempered wares were found in other fills. The feature clearly cuts trackway G36 and its alignment appears to respect the metalled trackway, both attributed to Period 4. In addition, the sharp corner and slightly curving alignment of ditch G37 in the area around the burial with weapons, [1893], suggests that it may have been cut so as to avoid the grave.
- 4.9.3 A further ditch, G38, connected to G37, formed a N-S boundary, west of which no activity from this period was recorded. In contrast, to the east, was the largest concentration of features and deposits, Complex A. Ditch G38 comprised a much shallower, concave profile, in comparison with G37, and contained a single fill. In contrast to ditch G37, all of the interventions through G38 produced moderate to large groups of early Roman pottery and fired clay. One secondary fill, [1970], contained a fragment of upper stone from a rotary quern in Lodsworth-type stone and a possible iron wall hook (RF<37>)

Complex A

- 4.9.4 Complex A comprised a semi rectangular area of c.550m², covered in a widespread but irregular deposit, SG449, which contained a fairly large assemblage of early Roman pottery (Figure 17). This deposit was between 0.10m and 0.20m in thickness and possibly lay within a shallow irregular cut, SG450, which was stratigraphically later than a number of features containing finds of similar date. The deposit obscured a large area of features in the eastern part of Area B and, following appropriate hand-excavation and recording was removed by machine, under archaeological supervision.

Ditch G35

- 4.9.5 Underlying deposit SG449, ditch G35 comprised a north-northeast south-southwest aligned linear feature, of c. 13m in length, with termini recorded at either end (Figure 18). Its width varied between c.1.30m and 1.50m and its depth between 0.50m and 0.60m. It comprised four distinct fills. A sizable assemblage of early Roman pottery was recovered as well as an iron object, RF <30>, a possible staple or joiners dog fragment, from fill [2305].

Pits and postholes

- 4.9.6 Twenty pits and 12 postholes were recorded to the east of ditch G38, many of them underlying deposit SG449. They were generally sub-circular in shape and the pits included some examples of up to 3.5m in diameter and up to a metre in depth, containing multiple fills. Many of these features contained small or moderate assemblages of early Roman pottery and fired clay. Several of the pits, including [2445], [2043], [2490], [1011], [1038] and [1998], had fills which appeared charcoal-rich in the field and which contained moderate to abundant assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains, recovered from environmental samples. These included wheat, hulled twisted barley and legumes

(possibly common pea), as well as weed seeds possibly indicative of the later stages of crop-processing. A single pit, [2444] of c.1m in diameter displayed evidence of *in situ* burning with areas of burnt clay natural geology at the base of the cut. Two environmental samples <47> and <48> again produced rich assemblages of macrobotanical remains of similar character to other pits in the vicinity.

Post-structure

- 4.9.9 Probable post-built structure G26 comprised a group of six post-holes, located immediately to the east of ditch G35. They had similar profiles, depths and fills suggesting contemporary use. They occupied approximately 4m² and were arranged in two lines, with one slightly outlying post. Four of the postholes produced very small quantities of Roman pottery

Trackway

- 4.9.11 In the western part of Area B, a trackway, G24, formed of two parallel north-northeast south-southwest was recorded, clearly continuing into Area E to the southwest (Figure 17). The ditches were spaced c.10-11m apart. They comprised irregular profiles along their length, but they were generally V-shaped and with depths varying between c. 0.50m and 1.0m. It should be noted that these features were not well-dated, containing only small amounts of broadly Roman pottery. Since they are not closely aligned with the early Roman features in the eastern part of Area B they have only been tentatively assigned to Phase 5.1

4.10 Phase 5.2: Late Roman (Figure 19)

Summary

- 4.10.1 The only evidence for late Roman activity on site was localised in Area A. It comprised a relatively small number of features, such as pits, postholes and a T-shaped corn dryer, providing evidence of agricultural processing activities during the 3rd and 4th centuries. The features dated to this period show signs of burning, producing charcoal and fired clay, along with moderate amounts of CBM, which suggest the existence of high status buildings in the vicinity.

Pits

- 4.10.2 Pit [1280] was rectangular in shape and measured 2.5m x 1.5m in plan (Figure 19). It comprised a flat base and shallow vertical sides. The sides of the pit were lined with a very compact reddish, possibly heat-affected clay, quite distinct from the surrounding gravel geology. The main fill of the pit appeared charcoal-rich and bulk environmental sample <9>, produced a small to moderate assemblage of charcoal and charred plant remains, including grains of wheat/barley. Finds from the feature included a small assemblage of pottery dated to AD270-350, 19 pieces of imbrex and tegulae, a fragment of a rotary quern lower stone and a small amount of unidentified burnt animal bone.
- 4.10.3 A smaller oval pit, [1339], was located c.11m south of [1280] and showed evidence of *in situ* burning to the surrounding gravelly clay. Environmental samples <11> and <12> taken from the fill of this feature produced limited charcoal remains but a richer

assemblage of macrobotanical remains including wheat/barley, common barley and weed seeds. Its fill produced fragments of fired clay and a Roman glass bead (RF<32>)

Corn-dryer

- 4.10.4 Corn-dryer G30 was located in the north of Area A, c. 7m to the north of pit [1280] and was initially identified during the evaluation phase. The main element of this feature was a large T-shaped cut, forming a main flue of c.4m in length and a short cross flue of c.2.7m; the feature was 0.4m in depth. The bottom of the cut in the central area of the long flue was lined with a firm brownish-red sandy clay of c. 0.06m in thickness. This feature contained two dark fills, rich in charred material, and producing fairly large assemblages of brick and tile, separated by a thin deposit of fairly sterile sandy clay. Possible fragments of millstone and the upper stone of a rotary quern were recovered from one of the fills during the evaluation.
- 4.10.5 At the end of the long flue, three intercutting pits were recorded, presumably used as a stoke-holes. The fills of the pits were of similar character to the material from the T-shaped cut, being rich in charred material and CBM. The pits intercut with a short right angled gully, notably less rich in charred material. This was less certainly associated with the function of the corn-dryer but may have served to vent the stoke-hole.
- 4.10.6 In summary, although no evidence of a superstructure was present it can be assumed that the T-shaped component represented the main oven, where the crops, laid on a raised floor and were heated by an under-floor flue, fed by a stoke-hole or fire pit.
- 4.10.7 Environmental samples taken from the main T-shaped cut and from a stoke pit at the southeast end produced rich assemblages of wheat caryopses and barley, and a smaller quantity of chaff and weed seeds, as well as some possible rye and oat. The weed taxa indicate that a range of soils was being used for cultivation in this period. Charcoal, presumably used as fuel, was identified as oak, with smaller quantities of hazel/alder group. Further analysis of the environmental remains may determine whether the oven was used in drying or malting processes.
- 4.10.8 The corn-dryer was not generally closely dated by its pottery assemblage which only contained a small number of broadly dated Roman sherds; however, one of the probable stoking pits, recorded during the evaluation, contained a small assemblage dating to c. AD270-350. A large quantity of CBM recovered from features, making up the corn-dryer was indicative of a high status building with hypocaust system in the vicinity. Evidence for a bathhouse has been noted at the villa site at Blacksmith's Corner in Walberton (WAS 2008; 2009).

Pits and gullies

- 4.10.9 Feature group G31 comprised a group of pits and gullies located c. 30m to the south of G30. Three of the four pits were shallow and intercut with gullies, and a fourth was discrete, yet immediately adjacent to one of the gullies. The features produced very small finds assemblages. Pit [1356] was a larger deeper pit, with five fills, including slightly richer assemblages of pottery, fired clay, and a fragment of Roman window glass (RF<33>). A sample, <15>, taken from its upper fill was rich in macrobotanical remains,

including spelt/emmer wheat and wheat/barley grains as well as weed seeds; a small assemblage of charcoal was also recovered.

4.11 Period 6 : Post-Medieval

- 4.11.1 A north-south aligned ditch excavated during the evaluation and exposed in plan in the western part of Area B during the excavation (Figure 3), is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey, surveyed from 1875-6 and published in 1880. Two other ditches were identified on site as corresponding with features on the 1846 Tithe Map and were therefore not excavated. One runs east-west along the southern edge of Area A and the other north-northwest south-southeast in the western part of Area B, alongside a similar feature of identical orientation which produced no finds (Figure 3).
- 4.11.2 Three near complete articulated or semi-articulated animal burials were recorded in the west of Area B. A sheep and two horses were all deposited within separate burial cuts. Cuts [2071] and [2110] respectively contained a young stallion and a mature mare, both of which had been dismembered prior to burial. Both animals had had their limbs removed and the head of the mare was placed near the tail. The sheep specimen, recorded during the evaluation, as [16/004], showed no evidence of butchery or dismemberment. The condition of the bone, which did not generally survive well in prehistoric and Roman features, suggests that all of the animal burials are probably of relatively recent origin. A small fragment of tile and an iron nail, both of broad post medieval date, as well as clinker of probable 18th- to 19th- century date, were recovered in the fill of horse burial cut [2071]. A detailed analysis of the animal bone can be found in section 5.15.

4.12 Undated

- 4.12.1 A large number of features were recorded across the site, from which no datable artefactual evidence was recovered and which had no stratigraphic relationships with other dated deposits. At present these are unphased (see Figure 3). It is considered likely that many of these features are of prehistoric or Roman date and it is hoped that a more detailed consideration of spatial relationships will allow more of the unphased contexts to be assigned to a dated period or phase during analysis work.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation and excavation on Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 3. A total of 38 finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers. The pottery is detailed in section 5.3. (4 pieces), the fired clay in section 5.7 (2 pieces), the metal work in section 5.6 and Table 24 (18 pieces) and the glass in section 5.10 (1 piece). The finds from the evaluation were reported on in full in the evaluation report (ASE 2019a). In addition to the excavation material, the current report incorporates only that evaluation material that is considered relevant. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA (2020b) guidelines.

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

- 5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation resulted in the recovery of 1456 pieces of struck flint, weighing 23,385g and three flint hammerstones, weighing 1391g. A sizeable assemblage of unworked burnt flint fragments, weighing just over 153kg was also recovered. The material was hand-collected and retrieved from sample residues. The flints potentially date from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, with the Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age being best represented.
- 5.2.2 A possible Mesolithic presence was hinted at by a few blades and bladelets redeposited in later features and deposits across the site. Early Neolithic flintwork was also sparsely represented; however, two microdenticulates and some waste debitage were recovered from two contemporary pits. Other pieces were spread across the site.
- 5.2.3 Middle Neolithic to Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flintwork was well represented with large groups of flints that are generally in good condition. They derived from contemporary pits and postholes, some of which contained pottery and charred plant remains. Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flints were also present across the site in later features. Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age flints were also found, but no large or undisturbed assemblages were recovered.
- 5.2.4 The report characterises the nature of the flint assemblage, assesses its significance and its potential to further understand the nature and chronology of the occupation of the site and recommends any further work required.

Methodology

- 5.2.5 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard sets of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987, Piel-Desruisseaux 2016 and Inizan et al 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts

(evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. All struck flints should be retained for long-term curation.

- 5.2.6 The unworked burnt flints - deriving from hand-collection and from sample residues - were scanned for worked pieces. Information regarding the degree of calcination and fragmentation were recorded onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The material was then discarded.

Raw material

- 5.2.7 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 quality of some pieces appears compromised by cherty inclusions and occasional fossils. Where present, the cortex is stained. Its thickness varies considerably, ranging from <1mm to 9mm. Some of the light grey flints display tiny dark marks, and a small quantity of pieces exhibit a pitted outer surface with a rusty line below the stained cortex. The flints were generally free from surface recortication, with just 48 pieces displaying incipient milky blue or white surface discolouration. Overall, the raw material is of reasonable flaking quality. It would have been available in the vicinity of the site, from superficial Head deposits (BGS 2020).

Condition

- 5.2.8 The condition of the flint was variable. In general, the flint deriving from contemporary contexts, for example from the Neolithic pits, was in a good condition. However, some of these pits also contained some flints with moderate edge damage or evidence of burning.
- 5.2.9 Only a small quantity of pieces (c 30) displayed pronounced signs of weathering suggesting that they endured successive re-depositions. These came mainly from the topsoil and the subsoil or from tertiary fills of ditches. Overall, the flints displayed slight to moderate edge damage that suggests limited post-depositional transportation after burial. Nonetheless, 656 pieces were recorded as broken, and a total of 84 pieces displayed different levels of burning.

Provenance

- 5.2.10 Pieces of struck flint were recovered from all the excavated areas; however, the majority came from Area B (885 pieces). In all, the flints came from 575 numbered contexts. Pits produced the highest quantities of flints (890 pieces) followed by ditches and gullies (390 pieces). Whilst 86 pieces were recovered from unstratified deposits, 26 pieces came from postholes and 20 pieces came from topsoil and subsoil deposits. Very small quantities were recovered from two tree throws, two graves, a pond, some levelling layers, and some geological deposits.
- 5.2.11 In total, 16 pieces came from two pits located in Area A, in the north-west of the site, and currently dated to the Early Neolithic period (Period 1) (Table 3). Around 44% of the total assemblage of struck flints came from ten pits and three postholes currently dated to the Late Neolithic period (Period 2). Except for a pit and two postholes, the flintwork was recovered in association with Grooved Ware pottery. The quantity of flints varies from

just one piece to 350 pieces. While the Early Neolithic pits were isolated, the Late Neolithic pits were more widespread, located in Areas B, C, E and in the south-east of the site. Interestingly only one feature dated to the Bronze Age (Period 3) - ditch slot [1061] (G18) in Area B, contained struck flints (three pieces).

- 5.2.12 The remaining assemblage (just over 50% of the total assemblage of struck flints, n=789) came from Middle / Late Iron Age and later contexts (305 pieces), unstratified deposits (86 pieces), topsoil and subsoil deposits (20 pieces) and from contexts that are currently undated (378 pieces). The material from the Middle / Late Iron Age and later contexts was generally recovered in small quantities, and it is likely to represent redeposited material (mainly Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age). In many cases, the flints recovered from the undated features was also found in small quantities, but larger coherent groups were also present, for example from pit [2533] (34 pieces) and pit [2494] (14 pieces).

Category type	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Remaining assemblage*	Total	%
Flakes	7	499**	3	536***	1045	71.62%
Blade, Bladelets, Blade-like flakes	5	63		114	182	12.47%
Chips		4		5	9	0.62%
Irregular waste		18		17	35	2.40%
Cores, Core fragments		20		36	56	3.84%
Retouched forms	4	46		79	129	8.84%
Hammerstone		1		2	3	0.21%
Total	16	651	3	789	1459	100.00%
%	1.10%	44.62%	0.21%	54.08%	100.00%	
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g.)	30	24772	331	128593	153726	

Table 3: Summary of the struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments by provisional period; *flints from Middle / Late Iron Age and later contexts, from topsoil / subsoil and unstratified deposits and from contexts that are currently undated; **includes two core face/edge rejuvenation flakes; ***includes six core face/edge rejuvenation flakes

Results

Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

- 5.2.13 A small quantity of flints (c. 50) is likely to indicate a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence at the site. Technological indicators point to a blade-orientated industry. No diagnostic Mesolithic pieces, such as microlithics or microburins were recorded, and the material consists of blades, bladelets, blade-like flakes and flakes that are the product of a blade-orientated industry. A small quantity of small blade cores was also recorded, for example

a core fragment (7g) used to remove bladelets from undated pit [2269] and a blade core (14g) from Early Roman ditch slot [1740]. Except for the 16 pieces recorded from two Early Neolithic pits (see 5.2.14), the flints were found as residual material in later contexts or in currently undated contexts. They are distributed across the site, and except for the two pits, no distinct concentrations were noted. Mesolithic flints are difficult to distinguish from Early Neolithic flints; however, considering the absence of diagnostic Mesolithic pieces and with the small quantity of flints recovered from the Early Neolithic pits, it is possible that most of the flints date from the Early Neolithic.

Period 1 - Early Neolithic

- 5.2.14 A total of 16 pieces of worked flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from two pits currently dated to Period 1 (pit [1308], single fill [1309] and pit [1350], single fill [13551]) in Area A - in the north-west of the excavation area (Table 4). The pits produced varying quantities of ceramic sherds of the Plain Bowl tradition. An Early Neolithic date is strongly indicated by the presence of two microdenticulates. Overall, the flintwork is technologically coherent, and the bulk of the pieces are likely to be contemporary with the pottery.

Category type	Pit [1308]	Pit [1350]	Total
Flake		7	7
Blade		4	4
Bladelet		1	1
End scraper	1		1
Microdenticulate		2	2
Knife		1	1
Total	1	15	16
%	6.25%	93.75%	100.00%
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g)		30	30

Table 4: summary of the struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments from Early Neolithic (Period 1) features by category type

- 5.2.15 Early Neolithic flints are difficult to distinguish from Mesolithic flints unless diagnostic pieces, such as leaf arrowheads or polished axes, are present or the flint is associated with Plain Bowl pottery. No leaf arrowhead or polished axes were recovered, and the further three Early Neolithic features (Period 1), which produced sherds of the Plain Bowl and Peterborough traditions (pits [1354], [6/007] and [1427]), contained no worked flints. Nonetheless, as explained in section 5.2.13 above, Early Neolithic flintwork is likely to be present across the site as residual finds in later contexts or in currently undated contexts because pieces often accumulate from surface deposits into features. For example, seven microdenticulates recovered from Middle / Late Iron Age contexts and from undated contexts are likely to be from this period.

Period 2 - Late Neolithic

- 5.2.16 A total of 650 pieces of worked flints and a flint hammerstone were recovered from ten pits and three postholes currently dated to Period 2. Ten of the features produced varying quantities of Grooved Ware ceramic sherds. Varying quantities of unworked burnt flint fragments (total just over 24kg) were also found in eight of the features (Table 5). The quantities of flints and pottery sherds were not proportional within individual features, with some features producing large quantities of flints but small quantities of pottery, and vice versa.

Area	Feature	Associated with Grooved Ware ceramics	Flint no	Burnt unworked flint (weight in g)
B	Pit [2537]	y	37	405
B	Pit [2507]	y	8	771
B	Pit [2496] recut into pit [2494]	y	350	16106
B	Pit [2273]	y	11	213
B	Pit [53/006]		4	
B	Posthole [2372]		2	
B	Posthole [2370]		1	
B	Posthole [2268]	y	2	
SE site	Pit [63/004]	y	2	96
SE site	Pit [59/006]	y	5	4851
C	Pit [2036]	y	54	1925
C	Pit [2032]	y	11	405
E	Pit [1732]	y	164	
Total			651	24772

Table 5: quantification of the struck flint and burnt unworked flint fragments from Late Neolithic (Period 2) features

- 5.2.17 Although nine of the features (six pits and three postholes) produced small quantities of flints totaling between one and 11 pieces of struck flints, four pits produced reasonable assemblages of between 37 and 350 pieces. The features are located across the site, with the four flint-rich pits found in Area B (pits [2737] and [2496]), Area E (pit [1732]) and Area C (pit [2036]).
- 5.2.18 Only small differences were noted regarding the condition and the composition of the assemblages between the features, except for pit [2496], located in Area B, for which the composition varies (Table 6). Overall, the flints were in a fresh condition, indicating that they were generally contemporary with the pottery and the pits or postholes they came from. The flintwork consists principally of waste débitage, and modified artefacts occurred only sporadically, except for pit [2496], which contained higher proportion of tools (>9% compared to >3% for the other features) including a large quantity of scrapers (23 end scrapers, a side scraper and a disc scraper). Furthermore, pit [2496] contained

a larger quantity of unworked burnt flint (over 16kg) than the other features (Table 6). This suggests a specific activity or a different pattern of deposition.

- 5.2.19 Overall, flakes dominate, and a mixed hammermode was recorded. Of note and noticed in all the features is the low quantity of cores (20 pieces), pieces of irregular waste (18 pieces) and chips (only four). It is doubtful that knapping was carried out elsewhere. Instead it is more likely that only specific pieces were selected and deposited in the features. The discrepancy might be a result of excavation bias where only features are targeted. The diagnostic pieces include two possible transverse arrowheads. They were recovered from pit [2537] in Area B. A third possible unfinished transverse arrowhead was found in Middle Late Iron Age ditch [2517]. Two thumbnail scrapers were also recovered from Roman and undated contexts.
- 5.2.20 A large quantity of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age flints were also present as residual finds in Middle / Late Iron Age contexts and currently un-dated contexts. They would have accumulated from above ground surface deposits as the features were open or silted up.

Category type	Pit [2537]	Pit [2496]	Pit [1732]	Pit [2036]	Pits [2507], [2273], [2032], [63/004], [59/006], [53/006], Posthole [2268], [2370], [2372]	Total	%
Flake	23	283	125	37	29	497	76.34%
Blade	2	8	21	2	6	39	5.99%
Bladelet					2	2	0.31%
Blade-like flake	2	3	12	2	3	22	3.38%
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake			2			2	0.31%
Chip		4				4	0.61%
Irregular waste	4	6		5	3	18	2.76%
Multiplatform flake core	2	8	3	4		17	2.61%
Single platform flake core		1				1	0.15%
Core on a flake		1				1	0.15%
Fragmentary core		1				1	0.15%
End scraper	1	23		1		25	3.84%
Side scraper	1	1				2	0.31%
Disc scraper		1				1	0.15%
Piercer			1	1		2	0.31%
Notched piece				1		1	0.15%
Microdenticulate					2	2	0.31%
Denticulate		2		1		3	0.46%

Category type	Pit [2537]	Pit [2496]	Pit [1732]	Pit [2036]	Pits [2507], [2273], [2032], [63/004], [59/006], [53/006], Posthole [2268], [2370], [2372]	Total	%
Knife		1				1	0.15%
Transverse arrowhead	2					2	0.31%
Core tool					1	1	0.15%
Retouched flake		3				3	0.46%
Misc. retouched piece		3				3	0.46%
Hammerstone		1				1	0.15%
Total	37	350	164	54	46	651	100.00
%	5.68	53.76	25.19	8.29	7.07	100	
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g)	405	16106		1925	6336	24772	

Table 6: Summary of the struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments from Late Neolithic (Period 2) features by category type

Period 3 - Middle / Late Bronze Age

- 5.2.21 Evidence for Middle / Late Bronze Age activity is sparse. The only pieces of struck flint recovered from contemporary features came from Area B, where three flakes were found in ditch [1061] (G18). Burnt unworked flint fragments were also uncommon, with only 331g recovered from four features in Areas B and F. However, crudely made pieces were occasionally noted amongst other flints, and given that Middle / Late Bronze Age flintwork is sometimes middened above ground, it is possible that some pieces are present as residual material in Middle / Late Iron Age and later features.

The remaining assemblage

- 5.2.22 A total of 789 pieces were recovered from Middle / Late Iron Age or later contexts, 484 pieces from unstratified and undated contexts (Table 7). A total of 177 pieces came from Period 4 (Middle / Late Iron Age) contexts, 124 pieces from (Phases 5.1 and 5.2) Roman contexts and four from later contexts. The pieces derived mostly from ditches and a few pits. Overall, the features contained small quantities of flints except for 32 pieces in pit/tree throw [2533], 23 pieces in ditch [2517], 21 pieces in ditch [54/004], and 14 pieces from pit [2494]. Whilst the assemblages from [2517] and [2533] appears to be chronologically mixed, the assemblages from [2494] and [54/004] are more coherent indicating a probable Neolithic / Early Bronze Age date.

Category type	Period 4. and later phases	Unstratified deposits, topsoil, subsoil and currently undated contexts	Total	%
Flake	204	326	530	67.17%
Blade	14	27	41	5.20%
Bladelet	6	12	18	2.28%
Blade-like flake	28	27	55	6.97%
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake	2	4	6	0.76%
Chip		5	5	0.63%
Irregular waste	12	5	17	2.15%
Multiplatform blade core	1	1	2	0.25%
Opposed platform blade core		1	1	0.13%
Single platform blade core		2	2	0.25%
Blade core	2		2	0.25%
Multiplatform flake core	5	16	21	2.66%
Single platform flake core	1	4	5	0.63%
Core on a flake		1	1	0.13%
Fragmentary core	1	1	2	0.25%
End scraper	5	13	18	2.28%
Side scraper	2	4	6	0.76%
End-and-side scraper	1	2	3	0.38%
Disc scraper	1		1	0.13%
Thumbnail scraper	2	1	3	0.38%
Denticulated scraper		2	2	0.00%
Scraper	2	2	4	0.51%
Piercer	2	2	4	0.51%
Awl		1	1	0.13%
Notched piece		5	5	0.00%
Microdenticulate	2	5	7	0.89%
Denticulate	1	1	2	0.25%
Backed knife		1	1	0.13%
?Transverse arrowhead	1		1	0.13%
Core tool	1	1	2	0.25%
Retouched flake	6	8	14	1.77%
Retouched blade		1	1	0.13%
Retouched blade-like flake	1	1	2	0.00%

Category type	Period 4. and later phases	Unstratified deposits, topsoil, subsoil and currently undated contexts	Total	%
Misc. retouched piece		2	2	0.25%
Hammerstone	2		2	0.25%
Total	305	484	789	100.00%
Unworked burnt flint (weight in g)	53229	75364	128593	

Table 7: Summary of the remaining struck flint and unworked burnt flint fragments by category type

5.3 The Neolithic Pottery by Stephen Patton

Introduction

- 5.3.1 A moderate sized but significant assemblage of 345 Neolithic sherds, weighing a total of 2,135g and representing an estimated 61 vessels, was recovered during the evaluation and excavation. The majority of this material was from discrete pits also containing flint debitage and a small number of flint tools. The vessels can be divided into two distinct parts of the Neolithic: Early Neolithic (Period 1) comprising Plain Bowl pottery (c. 3700-3300BC), and Late Neolithic (Period 2) comprising Grooved Ware (c. 2900-2100BC). A single Period 1 feature produced two sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (c. 3400-2800BC). The Period 1 assemblage comprises 97 sherds, weighing 842g, and representing an estimated 18 vessels, whereas the Period 2 material comprises 248 sherds, weighing 1293g, and representing an estimated 43 vessels. Grooved Ware is rare in Sussex and the assemblage from Period 2 is the largest found to date in the county.

Method

- 5.3.2 The pottery has been recorded and quantified in line with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). Sherds were examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. The prehistoric pottery has been recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, and eighteen fabrics were defined (see Table 8).

Fabric	Description
FLIN1	Rare poorly sorted flint 0.5mm - 4mm in a silty matrix
FLIN2	Sparse to moderate poorly sorted flint 0.5 - 6mm in a silty matrix
FLIN3	Very rare poorly sorted flint < 2mm in a silty matrix
FLIN4	Common poorly sorted flint 1 - 5mm in a silty matrix
FLIN5	Moderately frequent poorly sorted flint 0.5 - 5mm in a silty matrix
FLGR1	Rare poorly sorted flint 0.5 - 4mm; rare poorly sorted grog < 2mm; sparse irregular voids 1 - 2mm suggesting sedimentary rock that has been leached out
FLGR2	Rare poorly sorted flint 1 - 2mm; rare poorly sorted grog 1 - 3mm; moderately frequent irregular voids 1 - 4mm suggesting sedimentary rock that has been leached out
FLGR3	Moderately frequent moderately sorted flint 0.5 - 4mm; rare grog < 4mm; common irregular voids 0.5 - 2mm suggesting sedimentary rock that has been leached out
FLGR4	Rare poorly sorted flint 0.5 - 3mm; rare poorly sorted grog 1mm
FLGR5	Sparse poorly sorted flint 1 - 10mm; rare poorly sorted grog 1mm
FLGR6	Sparse poorly sorted flint 1 - 3mm; sparse poorly sorted grog 1 - 2mm
FLGR7	Rare moderately sorted flint 1mm; moderately frequent moderately sorted grog 1mm
GROG1	Moderately frequent well sorted subangular high sphericity grog 1mm
GROG2	Moderately frequent moderately sorted subangular high sphericity grog 1 - 3mm; sparse irregular voids 1mm suggesting sedimentary rock that has been leached out
GROG3	Moderately frequent well sorted subrounded high sphericity grog 1 - 2mm
GROG4	Moderately frequent moderately sorted subangular low sphericity grog 1 - 2mm
GROG5	Common moderately sorted subrounded low sphericity grog 1 - 2mm
SESH1	Moderately frequent irregular voids 0.5 - 2mm suggesting sedimentary rock that has been leached out; rare plate voids 1 - 3mm suggesting possible shell tempering

Table 8: Site-specific fabric type-series for the Neolithic pottery

Distribution

- 5.3.3 The Period 1 assemblage was almost entirely recovered from five pits in Area A, three of which were widely dispersed whilst pits [1350] and [1354] were adjacent to each other. These pits are within a 60m radius of one another, with approximately 40-50m between them. The residual Early Neolithic sherds in pit [1301] are also within this vicinity, though this pit is clearly later than Period 1 on stratigraphic grounds. Two residual Early Neolithic sherds were also recovered from late Roman pit [1320] in Area A, and the only Early Neolithic sherds that were found outside of Area A were from the Period 4 gully terminus [2561] in Area B.
- 5.3.4 The Peterborough Ware (Ebbsfleet substyle) in pit [1427] dates to the Middle Neolithic (see Form and Decoration below), but if deposited during the earliest part of this period, it could date relatively close in time to the Early Neolithic vessels in the other pits in the vicinity. The residual Peterborough Ware sherd from Period 4 gully [1853] is of the Mortlake substyle and is more likely to postdate the Early Neolithic material. Table 9 shows the location, tradition and quantification of the Period 1 assemblage.

Period	Feature	Context	Tradition	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Unphased	pit	1301	Plain Bowl	6	14	2
	gully	1853	Peterborough	1	4	1
1.1	pit	1308	Plain Bowl	2	32	1
		1350	Plain Bowl	69	715	7
		1354	Plain Bowl	9	40	2
		6/007	Plain Bowl	2	6	2
1.2	pit	1427	Peterborough	2	3	1
4	gully terminus	2561	Plain Bowl	4	11	1
5.2	pit	1320	Plain Bowl	2	17	1
Total				97	842	18

Table 9: Quantification of Period 1 pottery by phase, feature, parent context and tradition.

- 5.3.5 The Period 2 pottery was almost exclusively recovered from *in situ* pit deposits which were broadly spread out across the site in Areas B, C, D, E and evaluation trenches 59 and 63. Post hole [2268] also contained Period 2 pottery. One sherd (4g) was found as residual material in later Period 4 ditch [1939] (G17). Table 10 shows the contexts and quantification of *in situ* Period 2 pottery.

Period 2 pits	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
1732	10	48	2
2032	105	327	6
2036	14	81	2
2273	17	240	2
2494	10	94	3
2507	2	10	1
2533	7	8	1
2537	8	28	3
59/006	14	30	2
63/004	13	51	1
2496 (pit re-cut into 2494)	46	363	18
2268 (post hole)	1	9	1
Total	247	1289	42

Table 10: Quantification of *in situ* Period 2 pottery

Fabric

- 5.3.6 The Early Neolithic material is associated with flint fabrics FLIN1 to FLIN4. These are typical of the period and are paralleled in other nearby Early Neolithic assemblages such as that from Claypit Lane, Westhampnett (Every and Mephram 2006). The three Peterborough Ware sherds are made from fabrics FLIN2 and FLIN5, with the former

being most likely of the Ebbsfleet substyle and the latter being of the Mortlake substyle. The flint tempering in both cases is similar to the Peterborough Ware from Westbourne (Seager Thomas 2010).

- 5.3.7 The grog-tempered fabrics all belong to the Period 2 assemblage, and the adoption of grog either exclusively or in association with flint tempering is also typical of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware from West Sussex. Similar fabrics were also identified at Westhampnett (Every and Mephram 2006) and Bognor Regis (Raymond 2014). Fabric SESH1 also has parallels with the calcareous inclusions noted in the Grooved Ware from Bognor Regis (ibid., 77) though the fabric identified in that assemblage also contained grog and flint. Table 11 shows the quantification of Period 1 and Period 2 Neolithic fabric types.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	73	478	9
FLIN2	20	352	7
FLIN3	1	7	1
FLIN4	3	8	1
FLIN5	1	4	1
FLGR1	27	125	3
FLGR2	1	28	1
FLGR3	8	31	2
FLGR4	41	88	3
FLGR5	89	465	5
FLGR6	10	52	4
FLGR7	2	15	1
GROG1	1	4	1
GROG2	8	23	1
GROG3	5	54	3
GROG4	32	242	11
GROG5	17	146	6
SESH1	6	13	1
Total	345	2135	61

Table 11: Quantification of Period 1 and Period 2 fabrics

Form and Decoration

Period 1: Early to Middle Neolithic

- 5.3.8 Of the estimated sixteen Early Neolithic vessels recovered, four had diagnostic sherds indicating forms, with three being neutral bowls and one being a closed bowl. None had decoration and all sixteen vessels would fit within the Plain Bowl tradition of the Early Neolithic.

- 5.3.9 The two Period 1 sherds from pit [1427] are very thin-walled, measuring 5mm in thickness, and are decorated with an impressed chevron pattern made with small bird bones. This vessel thickness and chevron pattern indicates that the vessel would most likely belong to the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ebbsfleet substyle (Smith 1956; Ard & Darvill 2015). However, bird bone decoration is relatively rare within this earlier impressed ware tradition making these sherds noteworthy (Ard & Darvill 2015, 10). The residual Peterborough Ware sherd from gully slot [1853] is a small angular rim almost triangular in shape, and it is of the Mortlake substyle. It is too small to ascertain the curve of the mouth and identify which part is internal or external, but the shape is either Smith's M2 or M3 rim type (1956). There is a small and faint parallel diagonal incised pattern along the edge of the rim that has not been pinched out.

Period 2: Late Neolithic

- 5.3.10 It is estimated that there are 42 Grooved Ware vessels represented in the Period 2 assemblage, with ten having identifiable forms. Six are neutral buckets, two are buckets uncertain open/neutral type, one open bucket and one closed tub. The vessel forms and decoration fit within the Durrington Walls substyle of Grooved Ware, with incised grooves, herringbone motifs and fingertip impressions all being evident (Wainwright and Longworth 1971). The tub, however, would fit with the Clacton substyle. These forms and decorations are similar to those from North Bersted, Bognor Regis (Raymond 2014) approximately 4.3 miles (7km) to the south-west of Walberton.
- 5.3.11 Pit [2032] fill [2033] contained seven rim sherds indicating three neutral buckets and one open bucket. One rim (28g) is a neutral bucket, plain externally, but with three internal horizontal mouldings. It is akin to Wainwright and Longworth's Type 13 rim form (1971, 57, fig. 20) but has three mouldings instead of one, and the estimated rim diameter is 240mm.
- 5.3.12 Two rim sherds (13g) indicate an open bucket and have two internal horizontal mouldings similar to those described above. Externally there are fingertip pinches below the rim and again below that row, similar to an example from Durrington Walls (ibid. 79, fig. 33, P29). The estimated rim diameter of this vessel is 180mm.
- 5.3.13 Another rimsherd (23g) from this context is a neutral bucket with an estimated diameter of 240mm. It has an internal concave surface above a shallow horizontal moulding and is a Type 13a rim (ibid. 57, fig. 20). There are external incised lines running somewhat horizontally around the sherd but not parallel with the rim, almost moving down the body, but they are quite abraded and not clear.
- 5.3.14 The remaining three rim sherds (26g) indicate a neutral bucket with an estimated rim diameter of 160mm. They also have the two internal horizontal mouldings described above, but externally there are three parallel horizontal incised lines at approximately 10mm intervals beneath the rim.
- 5.3.15 The closed tub rim sherd (23g) from pit [2036] fill [2037] is made from fabric FLGR1 and has a rim diameter estimated as 200mm. It is a Type 24 rim form (ibid. 57, fig. 20 and 241 fig. 91) with a pointed rim and a deep vertical bevel. There are two parallel grooves running horizontally approximately 10mm and 25mm below the rim externally with an

unclear pattern of small impressions below. The internal bevel also has faint diagonal forward slash incisions along the prominent edge.

- 5.3.16 The two neutral bucket rim sherds (75g) from pit [2273] fill [2272] show that this was a large thick-walled vessel with an estimated rim diameter of 300mm. It is made from fabric FLGR5 and has three internal horizontal mouldings, indicating a Type 13 form (ibid. 57, fig. 20). Externally are two rough incised horizontal lines 20mm below the rim and below that are unclear incisions where the clay has been pulled out and made into small bosses.
- 5.3.17 The two neutral buckets from shelter pit G1 [2494] fill [2495] are represented by two rims (26g, 21g) both made from fabric GROG3. One has an estimated rim diameter of 160mm and the other 180mm, and both have rough incised herringbone decoration beneath the rim (see ibid. 66 fig 26a). Both have flattened upright Type 3 rims (ibid. 57, fig. 20), and both have decoration starting externally at the rim, but one (21g) also has diagonal parallel incised lines along the top of the rim (ibid. 60, fig. 23g).
- 5.3.18 The remaining bucket is from shelter pit G1, re-cut [2496] fill [2497] and was identified by a base fragment (35g) made from fabric GROG5. It has a protruding base (ibid. 58, fig 22 C) and incised herringbone decoration externally.

5.4 The Middle to Late Bronze Age Pottery by Stephen Patton

Overview

- 5.4.1 Attributable to Period 3 are a total of 307 sherds (3,176g, estimated 50 vessels) which were recovered from 45 separate contexts during the evaluation and excavation. By far the largest quantity of pottery by count and weight is from a relatively large single cremation vessel (141 sherds, 1,959g) deposited in a pit to the south-east of the site. Aside from one other relatively large quantity in a ditch terminus (57 sherds, 488g, 7 ENV) the remaining material comprises of small quantities from multiple features across the excavated area.

Method

- 5.4.2 The pottery has been recorded and quantified in line with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). Sherds were examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, and Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. The prehistoric pottery has been recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series, and three fabrics were identified within the Bronze Age assemblage (see Table 12).

Fabric	Description
FLIN6	Moderately frequent / common, moderately sorted flint 1-2mm and rare up to 4mm
FLIN7	Sparse moderately sorted flint 0.5-2mm
FLIN8	Sparse / moderately frequent, moderately sorted flint 1-3mm and rare 4-5mm

Table 12: Site specific Bronze Age pottery fabrics

Distribution

- 5.4.3 Excluding the cremation vessel deposited whole in Area F pit [1612] (141 sherds, 1959g) and the material from T54 ditch terminus [54/004] the majority of the remaining assemblage was from Area B features. Table 13 shows the quantification of Period 3 pottery by area, context and feature. A total of 249 sherds (2861g) are from Period 3 features, with 37 sherds (164g) being residual in Period 4 and Phase 5.1 features and the remaining with 21 sherds (151g) from presently undated features.

Area	Context	Feature	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
A	1444 (residual)	pit	1	4	1
	1458	pit	3	4	1
	1602 (residual)	ditch	1	2	1
	1680 (residual)	ditch	1	6	1
B	1051 (residual)	ditch	7	11	1
	1061	ditch	8	96	1
	1111	posthole	2	7	1
	1114	pit	3	31	2
	1116	levelling deposit	12	114	3
	1119	pit	6	43	1
	1120	pit	2	11	1
	1821	pit	2	2	1
	1830 (residual)	pit	2	10	1
	1858	pit	1	1	1
	1909	pond	2	2	1
	2254 (residual)	levelling deposit	1	14	1
	2294 (residual)	ditch	1	4	1
	2332 (residual)	gully terminus	3	32	1
	2336	ditch / pit	2	47	1
	2357	ditch	1	75	1
	2359 (residual)	gully	1	30	1
	2397	pit	2	5	1
	2402 (residual)	gully	5	6	1
	2480 (residual)	ditch	2	4	1
	2517 (residual)	ditch	2	10	1
	2557 (residual)	ditch	2	7	1
	2610	ditch	5	10	1
C	1204	ditch terminus	1	2	1
	1643	ditch	3	6	1
D	1645	ditch	6	6	1
	1670	ditch	4	19	1
	1672	ditch	1	4	1

Area	Context	Feature	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
E	1700 (residual)	ditch	6	20	1
	1740 (residual)	ditch	1	1	1
F	1612	pit	141	1959	1
T26	26/004	ditch	2	40	1
T53	53/008	pit	1	3	1
T54	54/002	subsoil	2	34	2
	54/004	ditch terminus	57	488	6
	54/010	posthole/pit	1	3	1
T55	55/006 (residual)	pit	1	1	3
Total			307	3176	50

Table 13: Quantification of Period 3 pottery by area, context and feature

Fabric

- 5.4.4 The three flint fabrics from Period 3 (quantified in Table 14) are fairly typical of Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery; however, vessel forms and wall thickness were the main indicators of date within this assemblage. Most of the assemblage could only be broadly assigned to a Middle/Late Bronze Age date range. However, the sherds which can be more confidently attributed to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition tended to be made from fabric FLIN8, whereas the parts of the assemblage which are more likely to be of the Late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition tended to be associated with fabric FLIN6.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN6	113	1042	29
FLIN7	32	69	12
FLIN8	162	2065	9
Total	307	3176	50

Table 14: Quantification of Period 3 pottery fabrics

Form and decoration

- 5.4.5 Only four vessel forms could be identified from the assemblage and only two vessels were decorated, both with applied cordons. The bucket forms identified are consistent with others dated to the Middle Bronze Age in Sussex, and it is estimated that around 1500BC would be the earliest date for the Period 3 assemblage. The thinner walled FLIN6 and FLIN7 fabric sherds which are suggestive of the Late Bronze Age lack decoration and are quite coarse, indicating that they belong to the Plain ware PDR tradition, making the estimated end date for the assemblage around 1,000BC. The lack of diagnostic sherds makes more confident dating impossible.
- 5.4.6 Of the four vessels with identifiable forms, three are bucket urns, two of which are neutral, and the fourth is a possible barrel or jar. The bucket urn used as a cremation vessel from

pit [1612] consists of the base and lower part of the body which indicates the form, with the top of the vessel having been truncated away. It is undecorated and the base and walls are both approximately 10mm thick.

- 5.4.7 The two neutral buckets are from ditch slots [2357] and [54/004] (both part of G18). The former is a very coarse and thick rim and wall sherd. The wall is approximately 15mm thick and the rim is 'T' shaped. The rim diameter is approximately 380mm making it a relatively large vessel. The latter neutral bucket is from fill [54/007] and has a slightly squared plain rim with an estimated mouth diameter of 160mm and the wall thickness is 8mm.
- 5.4.8 The possible barrel or jar is from the subsoil of Trench 54. It is a single curved fragment, but the angle is too tight to be the curve of the vessel body and it is suggestive of a shoulder. The wall thickness is 10mm, it has been burnished and the flint temper is better sorted than other examples of the FLIN6 fabric, suggesting it is most likely to be of the LBA Plain PDR tradition.
- 5.4.9 The decorated fragments of two vessels were also from ditch terminus [54/004] (G18) but were in fill [54/005]. In both cases the decoration comprises applied cordons with fingertip impressions. Similar decoration can be seen on a DR bucket urn from Westhampnett 5.5 miles (9km) to the west of Walberton (Chadwick 2006, 28, Fig 16:16). The first applied cordon is on a thick walled vessel (19mm) and is most likely also a bucket urn, whereas the second appears to have a wall approximately 12mm thick but due to the break it is unclear whether the cordon was located at the rim or on a shoulder.

5.5 The Later Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery by Kayt Hawkins

Introduction

- 5.5.1 A moderately sized assemblage of later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from the evaluation and excavation amounting to 2513 sherds (28591g). Included in this material are a number of decorated mid/late Iron Age saucepan vessels, a group of vessels from within the burial with weapons of probable early-mid 1st century AD date, late Iron Age/early Romano-British domestic material and a small late Roman group. Table 15 provides a breakdown of material by period. The assemblage was collected from numerous areas investigated, although the vast majority was recovered from Area B as shown in Table 16.

Period	Count	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
0	564	5132	233	4.44
2	1	2	1	
3	1	8	1	
4	387	5293	75	6.99
5.1	1483	17133	573	13.29
5.2	76	1010	50	1.88
6	1	13	1	0.05
Total	2513	28591	934	26.65

Table 15: Quantification of later Iron Age and Roman pottery by stratigraphic period

	Period							
Area	0	2	3	4	5.1	5.2	6	Total
A	31			31		64		126
B	449	1	1	354	1469		1	2275
C	46							46
D	2							2
E					1			1
T2						8		8
T24	1							1
T27	1							1
T29	2							2
T30				1				1
T31	1				1			2
T32					4			4
T39	1							1
T47	21			1	7			29
T5						4		4
T54	4							4
T55					1			1
T60	1							1
T65	2							2
T9	2							2
Total	564	1	1	387	1483	76	1	2513

Table 16: Quantification of later prehistoric and Roman pottery by area and stratigraphic period by sherd count.

Methodology

- 5.5.2 The pottery was recorded in line with the national *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG et al 2016). It was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and by estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) (Table 17) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric tempered wares were defined in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010) and where possible with reference to pre-existing site-specific fabric series within the region (ASE 2020); sample sherds have been selected and further descriptive work will be required during analysis work. Likewise, prehistoric forms have been sketched and recorded in broad descriptive terms and will also require further organisation of typology during the next stage of work. Roman fabrics were recorded using an adapted version of the Southwark/London typology (with some additional codes for local types) which will be published in a forthcoming summary of Roman pottery from the West Sussex coastal plain (Marsh & Tyers 1978; MoLA 2019; Doherty in prep). Where appropriate, form concordances were made to typologies relating to individual pottery industries, such as Dicks (2009) for Rowland's Castle wares and Lyne & Jefferies (1979) for the Alice Holt industry. The quantification cited in this report includes all hand-collected pottery. At the time of writing, material recovered from the residues of environmental samples was not available for recording. Provision to examine this material has been made in the further work section below.

Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVE
<i>M/LIA Tempered fabrics</i>				
	Low fired hand made sandy wares (QU1, QU2, QU3, QUAR4)	111	1651	0.82
	Sandy flint-tempered wares (QUFL1, QUFL2, QUFL3, QUFL4)	105	577	0.77
	Flint with sand-tempered wares (FLQU1)	26	88	0.05
	Flint -tempered wares (FLIN1, FLIN2, FLIN3, FLIN4)	428	4592	1.7
	Grog-tempered wares (GROG, GROG2, GROG3, GRQU, GRFL1, GRFL2, GRFL3, GRSH1)	116	757	0.7
	<i>Sub total</i>	786	7665	4.04
<i>Romano-British wares</i>				
AHFA	Alice Holt Farnham ware	16	323	0.48
AMPH	Unsourced amphora	6	188	
AVBF	Arun Valley fine black-surfaced ware	5	21	
AVBW	Arun Valley coarse black surfaced ware	11	93	0.12
AVGF	Arun Valley fine grey ware	10	110	
AVGW	Arun Valley coarse grey ware	111	1498	1.36
AVOF	Arun Valley fine oxidised ware	2	5	
AVOX	Arun Valley coarse oxidised ware	129	1356	0.72
AVOXF	Arun Valley coarse oxidised ware with flint	33	488	0.7
BAET	Baetican amphora	1	47	
BB1	Black burnished ware 1	12	137	0.12
CGBL	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	2	19	0.1
FINE	Unsourced fine greywares	4	53	
LATE GROG	Late Roman hand made grog ware	2	87	0.07

Code	Description	Count	Weight (g)	EVE
NGWW	North Gaulish white ware	1	7	
OXID	Unsourced oxidised ware	40	263	0.56
OXIDF	Unsourced fine oxidised ware	10	121	0.5
OXRC	Oxfordshire red colour-coat ware	2	31	0.1
RWCB	Rowlands Castle black surfaced ware	347	3648	3.45
RWCBF	Rowlands Castle black surfaced ware with flint	71	1782	2.49
RWCG	Rowlands Castle grey ware	470	5693	4.89
RWCGF	Rowlands Castle grey ware with flint	40	786	0.47
RWCGG	Rowlands Castle grey ware with grog	36	487	0.55
RWCOX	Rowlands Castle oxidised ware	168	1684	1.56
RWCOXF	Rowlands Castle oxidised ware with flint	33	656	0.97
RWS	Unsourced white slipped red wares	8	33	
SAMLG	La Graufesenque samian ware	5	25	0.05
SAND	Unsourced coarse sandy wares	42	276	0.06
SAND1	Unsourced coarse sandy wares	41	515	0.86
SAND2	Unsourced coarse sandy wares	1	108	0.12
SAND3		17	152	0.23
TN	Terra Nigra	1	4	
WW	Unsourced white ware	1	12	
<i>Sub total</i>		<i>1678</i>	<i>20708</i>	<i>22386</i>
Misc fabrics				
XX	Unidentified	13	17	
PRE	Residual earlier prehistoric	36	191	
<i>Sub total</i>		<i>49</i>	<i>208</i>	
Total		2513	28591	26.65

Table 17: Quantification of later Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

Period 4: Middle/Late Iron Age (150BC-40AD)

- 5.5.3 A small assemblage of 387 sherds (5293g), was recovered from this phase, restricted mainly to Area B and to a lesser extent Area A. Included in this phase is the pottery from the burial with weapons in Area B.
- 5.5.4 Tempered fabrics dominate this phase, in particular those with varying proportions of well sorted flint (FL1; FLIN1-4). The surface of these fabrics is often smoothed or burnished. Flint with quartz and quartz rich fabrics are also present, albeit in smaller quantities. The early Rowlands Castle and Arun Valley wares currently assigned to this phase for the most part occur in secondary and tertiary deposits. These fabrics tend towards the earlier black surfaced and oxidised versions produced by these industries, often with flint, all of which point towards the earliest outputs from these sources.
- 5.5.5 A particularly diagnostic element of this period comprises a group of upright or slightly convex sided vessels commonly referred to as saucepan pots, which were mostly recovered from the primary fills of ditch G13. These forms are often decorated with

grooves below the rim and tooled wavy lines, one particularly good example with a complete profile being located within primary fill [2293] in intervention [2262] (G13). Alongside this, and in the same fabric, is a barrel shaped version with a short out-turned rim. Both display similar decoration of tooled wavy lines below two horizontal lines and the taller vessel also has a post-firing hole through the lower wall, just above the junction with the base. A third vessel, again flint tempered, has a thickened, slightly everted rim. A similar group was also present within a secondary fill, [2284] of intervention [2283] (G13), again three vessels, all flint tempered, one a saucepan form with tooled swags and two plain simple jars with slightly pointed, upright rims. Within the primary fill, [1946], of ditch [1945] (G13) was a single saucepan in a quartz and flint fabric, with two bands decorated with oblique impressions below and two tooled wavy lines; the complete base showed three post firing holes drilled through the centre. A single burnished saucepan type rim with tooled decoration was also present in pit [2328]. This discreet collection of saucepans shows a stylistic affinity with the Caburn-Cissbury style (Cunliffe 2005), more often associated with assemblages towards the east of the county (Seager-Thomas 2005). More commonly in West Sussex, saucepans tend to show artistic affiliations with the St Catherine's Hill –Worthy Down style, for example the small collection at Madgewick Lane, near Chichester (ASE 2020). There is one possible example of this style at Walberton, a flint tempered jar with short upright rim and a band of oblique lines above more geometric burnished line decoration (2263). At North Bersted, the saucepans displayed three grooves below the rim and occasionally above the base curvilinear tooled decoration (e.g. fig Morris 1978, fig.17 nos 60, 76 & 77; fig 18 no 88 & 89) and were dated to the third and second centuries BC possibly extending in to the 1st century BC (Morris 1978, 336) while at Madgewick, the combination of decoration and Atrebatian style forms placed the group in the late 2nd to 1st centuries BC (ASE 2020).

- 5.5.6 Alongside a decorated, flint tempered saucepan vessel in pit [2269] and an assortment of sand, sand and flint and a single grog tempered body sherd, was a flint-tempered spout, with a diameter of 40mm and central 10mm perforation. A particularly characteristic sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces and grey core occurred as body sherds within the assemblage and also as a large pedestal base, with joining sherds in both fills of pit [2336]. Also within the primary fill of this feature was a large Rowland's Castle grey ware base that had been re-shaped into a disc/spindle whorl measuring 70mm diameter, 7mm thick and with a central 7mm drilled perforation.
- 5.5.7 Four vessels (RFs <24>, <25>, <26> and <27>) were recovered from the burial with weapons [1893] fill [1929]. The base and lower section of one jar (RF<25>), with a diameter of 90mm and a surviving height of 120mm occurs in a quartz rich fabric with dark surfaces and sparse flint, not dissimilar to the black-surfaced wares of the early Rowlands Castle industry. Three other vessels had survived more intact, or at least could be reconstructed. Vessel RF<26> has a well-defined shoulder a short sinuous neck and measures 75mm high with a rim diameter of 90mm. Vessel RF<27>, in the same quartz rich fabric as RF<25> and RF<26> also has a well-defined shoulder and longer, more exaggerated neck, with a rim diameter of 120mm and height of 80mm. There are traces of burnishing below the shoulder, the only decoration noted on these vessels. Vessel RF<24> comprises a squat, slightly bead rim jar, 100mm tall with a rim diameter of 100mm again in a low fired, quartz rich fabric although with slightly more flint than the other three vessels. All are of local manufacture and on fabric and stylistic grounds fall into the general later years of the 1st century BC into the early decades of the 1st century AD. The similarity of fabrics to the early products of the Rowlands Castle industry and

the bead-rim vessel do indicate a date late within this range although probably no later than AD40. An obvious parallel to the Walberton burial are those at Brisley Farm, Kent (Thompson 2013). There, the two 'warrior' graves were assigned a similar date (AD20-40) and the vessels within the grave included an imported butt-beaker and terra nigra platter, both of which provided a clearer chronological timeframe than the local coarsewares in use at Walberton. At both sites the vessels within the burials were placed near the individuals' head, as in the geographically nearer burial at North Bersted, West Sussex (Taylor *et al* 2014), although this latter site has been assigned a much earlier date within the 1st century BC.

Phase 5.1 Early Roman c.AD50-100

- 5.5.8 Sherd links were noted across some features in this period, including from fills from two different slots through ditch G38 (fills [1054], [1056] and [1059]). Although many features contained less than 20 sherds (35 out of the 57 currently phased to this period), there were some substantial groups, in particular in pits [1038], [2220], [2444], [2445], [2474] and [2490] and ditch segments [1057] and [1968] (both part of G38) and [2042] (G35). Within [2220] (2222) a flat jar base had been adapted with a minimum of 7 post-firing holes drilled through the base, a practice also noted in Period 4.
- 5.5.9 Fabrics during this period show the reverse of Period 4, with the earlier flint and/or sand tempered material comprising 17% of that assigned to Phase 5.1 with a much stronger dependence on the locally established Rowlands Castle and Arun Valley industries. Combined, these account for 72% of the Phase 5.1 fabrics, although within this, Rowlands Castle wares occur at a ratio of approximately 4:1 with Arun Valley. There are a few examples of imported finewares, comprising a single sherd of Terra Nigra platter body fragment (AD40-80) from the tertiary fill of ditch [2302] (G35), a single north Gaulish white ware butt beaker fragment (AD50-80) from the tertiary fill of pit [2188], and two south Gaulish samian sherds (AD50-100) from levelling deposit [2001] and secondary fill of pit [2220].
- 5.5.10 Jar forms dominate the whole assemblage (Table 18) although Phase 5.1 shows more variety (Table 19). Within this period, jar forms include bead rim jars (type 2A MoLA 2019, form D1 Dicks 2009) and the complete profile of a Cam 266 jar (c.AD40-70 Hawkes & Hull 1947), the latter retrieved from the primary fill of pit [1011]. More prevalent, were the Rowlands Castle out-curved rim jar form D2 of general mid 1st – late 2nd century date (Dicks 2009). Other types from this industry include fragments from type D5 large jars with out-turned rims (ibid) in particular those from pits [2043] and [2474]. Necked cordoned jars were rare with just a single example from [2302] (G35); however necked jars were by far the most common form, occurring in a wide range of coarseware fabrics. Three platter rims were recorded, while dish forms were restricted to plain rim forms, including a complete profile from pit [1038]. Bowl forms were also poorly represented but showed more variety including a flanged dish also from pit [1038] and a carinated bowl with lid seated rim from deposit [1094] (SG449) (types A2 and B2 respectively, Dicks 2009); although type A2 has a longer date range, spanning the mid 1st century AD to the end of the 3rd century, type B2 is restricted to the mid-late 1st century. Of early to mid 1st century date is the Cam 212-216 carinated bowl within pit [2220], while other forms include a mid-late 1st century AD north Gaulish butt-beaker fragment from pit [2188], a single fine oxidised, white-slipped flagon from pit [1011] and a single lid from layer [1089] (SG449).

Form class	Count	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
AMPHORA	7	235	4	
BEAKER	6	38	5	0.32
BOWL	10	405	10	0.92
BOWL/DISH	1	18	1	0.05
DISH	14	163	7	0.48
FLAGON	3	19	2	0.5
JAR	753	11736	149	20.77
JAR/BOWL	1	102	1	0.15
LID	8	71	2	0.05
MORTARIUM	2	31	1	0.1
PLATTER	3	43	3	0.11
Not assigned	1705	15730	749	3.2
Total	2513	28591	934	26.65

Table 18: Quantification of vessel class from Period 4

Form Class	Count	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
BEAKER	3	31	3	0.1
BOWL	5	223	5	0.59
BOWL/DISH	1	18	1	0.05
DISH	12	142	5	0.37
FLAGON	2	10	1	
JAR	441	6911	106	11.28
JAR/BOWL	1	102	1	0.15
LID	1	20	1	0.05
PLATTER	3	43	3	0.11
Not assigned	1014	9633	447	0.59
Total	1483	17133	575	13.29

Table 19: Quantification of vessel class form Phase 5.1

Phase 5.2 Late Roman (AD270-350)

- 5.5.11 Late Roman activity appears confined to Area A, and despite the area seeming to be focused around agricultural activities, the ceramic assemblage does show more variation in terms of vessel class but this could just as easily be a chronological as functional factor.
- 5.5.12 Two sherds of central Gaulish black slipped ware may be residual occurrences and, given the paucity of this fabric, may derive from the same vessel despite being recovered from the upper fills of two separate pits with group G31, ([1356] and [1419]). Local coarsewares are still present in significant quantities; however these are now accompanied by the products of more regional industries including Alice Holt/Farnham

grey wares, and may well be entirely residual given that Alice Holt products gain in popularity in the Chichester area from the late 3rd century (Doherty 2017, 63). The only regionally traded ware present is a single example of Oxfordshire red colour-coat ware and potentially the latest fabric is represented a 4th century late Roman grog-tempered ware.

- 5.5.13 Jar forms include the Rowlands Castle D2 type, and also diagnostically later forms such as Lyne and Jefferies (1979) class 1C with swirl/swag type decoration on the upper body [1297] class 3C jar with notched rim and class 4 jar both from pit [1356] (G31). Drop flange bowls occur both in a local sandy and also in late grog-tempered fabric both within the corn-dryer G30 ([2/005] and [1297]). There is a single, unsourced oxidised flagon fragment from posthole [1429], again possibly mid roman rather than later, however the Oxfordshire colour-coated mortaria (Young 1977 C100) is most certainly dated to the 4th century.

5.6 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

Introduction

- 5.6.1 A moderate assemblage of 157 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 26,505g, was recovered from 15 contexts at the site. Barring one fragment of medieval to post-medieval roof tile, all the pieces of CBM were of Roman origin. The Roman assemblage was dominated by roofing material, with some flue tile and a small group of undiagnostic Roman tile. A summary of all CBM forms is shown below in Table 20.

Form	Quantity	%	Weight (g)	%
Flue tile	16	10.19%	769	2.90%
Imbrex	43	27.39%	5384	20.31%
Roman brick	8	5.10%	3281	12.38%
Tegula	69	43.95%	16208	61.15%
Tessera	2	1.27%	33	0.12%
Roman tile	17	10.83%	262	0.99%
Post-Roman tile	2	1.27%	568	2.14%
Total	157	100.00%	26505	100.00%

Table 20: CBM quantification by form

Methodology

- 5.6.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and catalogued with site specific codes, which 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). Where applicable, Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA 2014) fabric codes have been included as references. Fabric descriptions are listed in Table 21.

Fabric	Description
R1	Pale orange to medium orange fabric with common to abundant fine to medium quartz, moderate to common medium red oxidised material, sparse to moderate medium to coarse silty cream pellets, and sparse cream streaking. Has similarities to MOLA 3018.
R1A	No cream silty pellets.
R2	Orange fine fabric with common to abundant medium quartz and sparse to moderate medium red oxidised material. Similar to MOLA 3004.
R3	Micaceous orange fabric with sparse medium quartz and occasional medium black oxidised material.
R4	Micaceous orange to brown fabric with abundant fine quartz and sparse medium black oxidised material.
R5	Fine orange fabric with sparse to moderate cream marbling, sparse to moderate medium to coarse dark red oxidised material, occasional medium quartz and occasional very coarse flint inclusions.
R6	Micaceous pinkish orange fabric with moderate fine and medium calcareous speckle and sparse medium black to brown oxidised material.
R7	Orange fabric with frequent cream marbling, common to abundant medium quartz, and common medium to coarse dark orange/red iron rich inclusions.
T1	Micaceous orange fabric with sparse fine calcareous speckling, sparse fine quartz and sparse to moderate medium red oxidised/iron rich inclusions.
T2	Orange fabric with cream marbling, moderate to common fine and medium dark orange to red iron rich material and occasional medium quartz.

Table 21: CBM fabric descriptions

Roman

- 5.6.3 Despite this not being a large assemblage, seven Roman CBM fabrics were identified. Six of the fabrics however, were sparsely represented. The R1 fabrics comprise 68.1% of the assemblage. This fabric is similar to the MOLA 3018 fabric, which has been linked to the Plaxtol kiln in Kent; it was not uncommon for Roman CBM to be transported over considerable distances from production centres. A direct comparison between MOLA 3018 and the R1 fabrics however, needs to be done to positively identify the fabric. The remaining fabrics were represented by relatively small amounts. Fabrics R2, R3, R4 and R7 had between 7 and 13 fragments each, whereas fabrics R5 and R6 were represented by 2 and 3 fragments respectively. Fabric R4 was restricted to flue tile, and the one fragment of R6 was a tessera.
- 5.6.4 The Roman CBM was predominantly composed of tegulae and imbrices, with 69 and 43 fragments respectively. For the most part, the tegulae were well formed and fired, and had reduced cores. Only thickness was available for dimensions, which ranged between 21mm and 30mm, although there was one 15mm thick tegula fragment. A large proportion of the tegula fragments were identified as such based on their thickness; tegulae tend to be between 20mm and 30mm, whereas Roman brick is generally between 35mm and 50mm. The tegula fragments with flanges most commonly had type 3 profiles according to the Major and Tyrell's (2015) typology from Elms Farm in Heybridge, Essex. There were two type 1 flange and one type 2 profiles as well. One of

the flanges was unusually wide and one was very messy and inconsistent in profile. Twelve of the flanges had finger swiped channels present; one was very pronounced and one had three finger swipes. In place of a finger swiped channel, one tegula had a channel that had been made with a squared off tool of some sort, and two had sanded channels, and upper cutaways, indicating that these features were built into the mould. Several tegulae had upper cutaway sections (including the two already mentioned), and one had a type 4 lower cutaway according to Warry's (2006:455) typology. Two of the tegulae also had round nail holes present. Several of the tegulae had markings on their upper surfaces. Two had finger swiped arcs, although referred to as signatures, these are thought to be tally marks. There were also several fragments with incised lines present, however, the fragments are too small to see if these were intentional or accidental. One fragment had an unusual imprint, possibly a stamp or the imprint from a tool; in appearance it was similar to an open elongated octagon.

- 5.6.5 The imbrices were fairly unremarkable. They ranged in thickness from 14mm to 26mm, and the majority had reduced cores and were reasonably neat in form. Only three pieces were abraded. There was one fragment with multiple finger swipes on the upper surface, and one piece with particularly fine mould sand. The Roman brick was typically neat and regular in form with core reduction present. Several of the fragments conjoined. One fragment had knife trim along the edge, and another had finger swiped arcs on the upper surface. Thickness was the only measurement available; they were between 39mm and 43mm thick. The flue tile fragments had comb keying on their surfaces, one had particularly deep wavy keying present. Most of the fragments were reduced and were quite crumbly in texture, not unexpected for tile that is regularly exposed to heat. Of the sixteen pieces, twelve of the fragments were in the R4 fabric. Their thicknesses ranged between 15mm and 20mm. Two tesserae were recovered. Both had light core reduction present. Their dimensions were as follows: 18;23 x 20;25 x 25;18mm.
- 5.6.6 Roman tile was the category for undiagnostic Roman CBM. These consisted almost entirely of small spalled fragments. There were some thin fragments (10mm to 16mm thick) that are probably from imbrices but they are too small to have distinct curvature. One fragment was fully vitrified and almost fully reduced.
- 5.6.7 Although the Roman CBM was spread over 15 contexts, there were three notable clusters. Contexts [1317], [1432] and [1434] had 19, 52 and 59 fragments respectively. The CBM from contexts [1432] and [1434] came from the same pit associated with a Late Roman corn dryer (G30).

Post Roman

- 5.6.8 There were only three fragments of post Roman roof tile present in the assemblage. Two of these were found as intrusive material in context [1434] in Roman corn-dryer G30 and had the same fabric. They were both 12mm thick, well fired, had neat regular form characteristics, and had cement mortar present. These have late 19th to 20th century date. The third fragment, collected from the horse burial cut [2071], was 10mm thick, and was well fired. This fragment is most likely post-medieval.

5.7 The Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

Overview

- 5.7.1 A total of 1180 fragments of fired clay, weighing a total of 15,554g, were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation. The material almost entirely consists of a fine silty clay fabric which is relatively soft and externally friable. As a result of this friability nearly all of the assemblage has been abraded over time making certain identification of pieces impossible. Of particular significance is the 321g of fired clay recovered from five Period 2 Late Neolithic features. Not only is this material rare from Neolithic contexts, the possible curation and ritual deposition in pits along with flint and pottery raises the question of what importance, if any, the clay had and what form the fragments originally were. Overall, approximately half of the assemblage by weight (943 pieces, 7,980g) comprises of amorphous pieces with no diagnostic elements, with most of the remaining half (233 pieces, 7,410g) being identified as possible daub. However, fragments of a triangular clay weight (RF <35>, four pieces, 164g), were recovered from ditch slot [1945] (G13) and by form can be dated to between the Early Iron Age and early Roman periods.

Method

- 5.7.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function and recorded on *pro forma* archive sheets. Fabrics were identified using a x20 magnification binocular microscope. Three site specific fabrics were identified, see Table 22.

Fabric	Description
F1	Silty clay with rare fine quartz and rare coarse quartz.
F2	Orange silty fabric with sparse calcareous pockets to 2mm, rare coarse quartz, rare calcinated flint and rare voids.
F3	Fine sandy silt clay with light grey argillaceous streaks and very rare ferrous inclusions 1-5mm

Table 22: Site-specific fabric type definitions

Distribution

- 5.7.3 Approximately half of the assemblage by weight was recovered from Area B (10,377g), with Area A (3,507g), and Trench 47 (1,570g) also containing notable quantities. Table 23 shows the quantification of the assemblage by form and distribution. A total of 57 fragments (321g) were recovered from Period 2 Late Neolithic pits [63/004], [2273], [2496], [2507] and [2537]. In total 125 separate contexts contained fired clay, but only ditch slot [47/023] and pits [1038], [1125] and [2445] contained 1kg or more (1,254g, 1,511g, 2,612g, 1,169g respectively). Ditch [47/023] and pit [1125] are currently un-phased but pits [1038] and [2445] both belong to Phase 5.1. The material from these pits has been interpreted as possible daub, indicating that wattle and daub structures could have been in the vicinity of these features.

Form	Area	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous		943	7980
	0	1	1
	A	53	267
	B	819	6594
	C	1	23
	D	4	15
	T16	2	2
	T2	1	23
	T34	1	1
	T47	56	1019
	T50	1	1
	T54	2	8
	T63	2	26
Daub?		232	7342
	A	65	3240
	B	157	3619
	T47	11	551
Weight	B	4	164
Total		1180	15554

Table 23: Quantification of fired clay by form and distribution.

Fabric

- 5.7.4 The fired clay assemblage is very homogenous with 14,091g being made from fabric F1. The predominant phases that fabric F1 fired clay was recovered from are 4, 5.1 and 5.2, with the most significant quantity being from Phase 5.1 (6,731g), indicating that local clay was exploited throughout the Middle Iron Age to late Roman period. Geologically, Walberton is situated on a large area of London Clay Formation and much of the local clay would be suitable for use, with the fired clay recovered from the Period 2 pits also being made from this fabric. The 44 fragments (1299g) made from fabric F2 were found within features in Trench 47 and appear to be localised to this part of the site. Clay weight RF <35> is the only part of the assemblage made from fabric F3 and could potentially represent an object imported from another region.

Discussion

- 5.7.5 The fired clay from the Period 2 pits is significant as, along with flint tools, debitage and pottery sherds, it appears to form part of structured deposits which may have been curated and ritually placed in features that were then promptly backfilled. Evidence for wattle and daub structures in the Neolithic is scarce making the origin of the pieces curious. Objects, such as the extremely rare Neolithic loom weights found at Hayes Farm, Devon were fired to make them ceramic and despite being fragile were not abraded, indicating they had not been used prior to deposition (Wood 2014, 21). By

contrast, the abrasion of the Period 2 fragments is very substantial making it unlikely that they originally formed part of fired clay objects; however, this abrasion also suggests curation if the pits were promptly backfilled.

- 5.7.6 The later material identified as possible daub either has flat surfaces indicating that they could be from the outside of a structure or impressions which could have been made by wattle. Only 75 pieces (914g) potentially had both. All of the fragments are too abraded to make certain identification possible, but given the large quantity of material it is most likely that wattle and daub structures were present between Period 4 and Phase 5.2. Very few fragments were fully ceramic suggesting that almost none of the fired clay had been from heat resistant structures. The amorphous material could also originally have been daub, and given the lack of fired clay objects recovered during the evaluation and excavation this would be a plausible explanation of its presence on site. Clay weight RF <35> is extremely fragmentary and the identification of it being a Danebury Type 1 clay weight is a most likely rather than certain interpretation.

Fired clay Registered Finds

- 5.7.7 RF <35> consists of four small fragments of fired clay whereby one appears to be part of a pierced apex from a triangular clay weight of Danebury Type 1 (Poole 1984). The apex fragment has broken along the piercing leaving part of the hole visible. However, it is too fragmentary to estimate the original size and weight. The four fragments weigh 164g in total and are identified as being from one object due to the fabric being unique on site. The loomweight was found alongside a partially complete later Middle Iron Age pottery vessel in the primary fill of Period 4 ditch [1945] (G13).

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage of iron nails and other bulk ironwork weighing a total of 157g was recovered from twelve separate contexts, the majority pit fills of Roman Phases 5.1 and 5.2. The assemblage consists predominantly of general purpose nail stem fragments. Complete nails of Manning type 1b were recovered from Phase 5.1 pit fill [1015] and Phase 5.2 posthole [1430], while the Period 6 horse burial cut [2071] produced a single general purpose nail of post medieval form.
- 5.8.2 As well as nails, a concreted mass of iron wire, probably of fairly modern date, was recovered from unphased pit fill [1303], and two conjoining strip fragments came from unphased pit fill [2242]; the latter possibly part of a knife or tool blade.

5.9 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A total of 38 objects were assigned Registered Find numbers. The majority were recovered from the Late Iron Age burial and as such, plotted finds such as pottery vessels are included in this assemblage, as well as stone and ceramic objects. However, these are reported on in their relevant sections; this report is concerned with the metal objects only (Table 24).

Context	Parent	Parent Interp	RF No	Material	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Notes
1929	1893	grave cut	3	COPPER	?VESSEL OR CHAPE FITTINGS	6	26	Small fragments of thin tinned plate and edge binding (one piece deliberately folded/broken); end cap or terminal
1929	1893	grave cut	4	IRON	UNCERTAIN FUNCTION	13	724	Group of objects including L shaped brackets, sharply pointed spikes, strap fragments
1929	1893	grave cut	10	IRON	SWORD	1	3033	Fragmentary; iron sword with copper alloy fittings
1929	1893	grave cut	11	IRON	NAIL OR FITTING	1	127	L shaped fragment
1929	1893	grave cut	12	IRON	SPEARHEAD	1	440	Fragmentary; two conjoining pieces of socket and blade
1929	1893	grave cut	13	IRON	?NAIL	1	46	
1929	1893	grave cut	14	IRON	?NAIL	1	154	
1929	1893	grave cut	15	IRON	?NAIL	1	62	
1929	1893	grave cut	16	IRON	?NAIL	1	54	
1929	1893	grave cut	17	IRON	?NAIL	1	125	Copper alloy ?rivet at right angle to shaft
1929	1893	grave cut	18	IRON	?NAIL	1	69	Copper alloy ?rivet at right angle to shaft
1929	1893	grave cut	19	IRON	?STFT	1	232	Substantial strap with rounded terminal similar to RF22, circular stud with sub square shaft within terminal L128.5mm W45.6mm Th37.6mm
1929	1893	grave cut	21	IRON	?STAPLE	1	175	Three fragments probably from the same object, ?staple or joiners dog. Two conjoin, third possible conjoin. Sub triangular section becoming square on the arms 1+2: Lc97mm 3: L71.9mm W41.5mm Th25.9mm
1929	1893	grave cut	21	IRON	UNCERTAIN FUNCTION	1	35	Part of above fitting
1929	1893	grave cut	22	IRON	?STFT	1	493	From xray: Substantial strap with rounded terminal, clenched nail stem in situ. Opposite end bent at right angle and terminated by break L133.8mm W38mm Thc40mm

Context	Parent	Parent Interp	RF No	Material	Object	Count	Wt (g)	Notes
1929	1893	grave cut	26	IRON	SPEARHEAD	1	86	Pointed blade tip fragment with midrib visible on both faces in section. L101.3mm W35.5mm Th23.5mm
1929	1893	grave cut	28	COPPER	SCABBARD CHAPE	1	8	Fragment, rounded terminal with ?organics within socket L11.4mm W33mm Th8.8mm
1929	1893	grave cut	38	IRON	STFT	1	16	L shaped structural fitting mineralised wood on outer faces L41.3mm W30.9mm 15.8mm

Table 24: The metal registered finds

Period 4: Middle/Late Iron Age

- 5.9.2 The metalwork assemblage from burial [1893] was reported as Treasure and given the Treasure number 2020 T86. The objects were taken to Fishbourne Roman Palace for conservation and the investigative conservation report on the sword and copper alloy object RF<3> is included in section 5.16. Most objects remain at Fishbourne at the time of writing and due to Covid 19 restrictions were not accessible for assessment; therefore some identifications are uncertain at the time of writing.

Iron fittings

- 5.9.3 The coffin (RF<9>) appears to have been made from a single trunk rather than constructed using planks. However, a series of nails and other substantial fittings located at the corners and along the northern and southern ends of the grave may be fittings employed in the attachment of separate wooden elements of the charred coffin. RF<19> and <22> consist of substantial L shaped straps with rounded terminals and single nail holes, with nails *in situ* within the hole. The size and form of these is very similar to fittings recovered from the Bersted burial (Watson pers. comm.) and they also bear similarity to continental grave fittings, particularly those at Boé (Schönfelder 2002) where they were probably employed in fixing the end planks to a tub like wooden container, and Fléré-la-Rivière (Ferdrière and Villard 1993), which is also a 'tub' burial, albeit with a different proposed construction arrangement. It is probable that these fittings relate to end boards, or perhaps a lid for the coffin (the presence of RF<21>, a large joiners dog or staple, near the centre of the grave may support this interpretation). Large L shaped iron brackets were also recorded at Snailwell, Cambridgeshire (Lethbridge 1954) where they were interpreted as corner brackets.
- 5.9.4 A series of sharply pointed, square sectioned bars are interpreted as nails at present. RF<13> and <15> may be part of fittings <19> and <22> respectively as they were closely associated within the grave. RF<11>, <16>, <17> and <18> may have served a similar function; however, the x-ray of the latter two reveals a possibly non-ferrous nail or rivet at right angles to the iron shaft, in an arrangement similar to that of the attachment of a conical butt spike to a spear. Further investigation of these is necessary to ascertain the nature of these fittings.
- 5.9.5 RF<4> consists of a group of iron fragments including pieces of iron strap, L shaped fittings and nail-like objects which were located to the south east of the coffin remains. Further cleaning and conservation should help to elucidate the nature of these objects, and whether they are all probable coffin fittings or there are other objects present.

The spear

- 5.9.6 A socketed spear head, RF<12>, was recovered in two fragments with the tip missing, from the northeast of the grave. The metal appears completely mineralised but the outline and socket are visible on the x-ray and show a lanceolate form with the widest part towards the centre of the blade and a total length of c.175+mm. The tip of a spear, RF<26.1>, was recovered from the soil block lifted with ceramic vessel RF<26>. This fragment does not conjoin RF<12>, however this may be due to there being a section missing between the two pieces as the width of both at the break would seem to suggest they are part of the same object. RF<26.1> shows a clear midrib in section; further investigative conservation should be able to confirm whether this is the case for RF<12>. As mentioned above, RF<17> and <18> have some resemblance to spear ferrules; however, more work is needed to ascertain this; ferrules are not unknown from Iron Age sites but have not been widely recognised in grave assemblages.

The sword and scabbard

- 5.9.7 Detailed information about the construction of the iron sword, RF<10>, can be found in the conservation summary (Watson, Section 5.16). The information thus far available suggests that the sword belongs to Steads (2006, 9) type iii, with a scabbard of type N or R (*ibid.*, 11); the form of the remains of the chape end (RF<28>) suggest it belongs to type D2 (*ibid.*) It could therefore fit into either Group C or D which gives a date range of the end of the 2nd century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD; this will be clarified once conservation progresses.
- 5.9.8 The construction of the enamelled mouth guard/ferrule is similar to the well preserved example from Orton Meadows (Stead 2006, 174 no.97); and to the enamelled mouth guard/ferrule arrangement from BC2 at Brisley Farm (Stevenson 2013), being linked at the front and reverse, rather than consisting of straight horizontal bands. The surface of the mouth guard is decorated with delicate incised patterns, as well as the four circular enamelled cells (Plate 1). There is no evidence for suspension rings but a small iron fragment on the reverse may be the remains of an attached loop. The remains of the chape end, RF<28>, was recovered from the grave fill and its location within the grave is not recorded. The form is similar to that of the Orton Meadows chape, i.e. rounded with no discernible decorative features. Part of the edge binding for the chape is also visible toward the tip of the sword.



Plate 1: Detail of enamelled mouth guard/ferrule

- 5.9.9 The x-ray revealed that the surface of the scabbard is covered with rows of tiny copper alloy staples, which must have been attached to an organic leather or textile base material. The arrangement is strongly reminiscent of Early Iron Age bronze belt assemblages from Speckhau Tumuli 17 and 18 (Arnold 2012 Fig 2) and precious metal staples from Heuneberg (Arnold and Fernandez-Gotz 2017 Fig. 3). The orientation of the staples on the Walberton sword suggests that they were attached to a belt or similar garment, possibly the sword-belt, which was wound around the sword before being laid in the grave.
- 5.9.10 A group of copper alloy fragments comprising two pieces of thin plate, two fragments of edge binding with an L shaped section and incised linear borders on the upper

edge and a closed, rounded socket- like terminal fragment formed from copper alloy sheet, RF<3>, was located to the east of the sword, possibly outside of the coffin. There are several possible interpretations of these fragments, the most probable being that some or all are part of the scabbard chape, a copper alloy vessel or shield fittings. Initial thoughts that the pieces may come from a mirror are unlikely (Farley pers. comm.). It is worth noting that at least one piece of the binding appears deliberately bent and broken. The deliberate destruction of objects, particularly swords and scabbards within graves of this period is well attested.

Period 5 Roman

5.9.10 Four Registered Finds were recovered from features of Roman date.

Dress Accessories

5.9.11 A single pale translucent green (natural) glass bead, RF <32>, was recovered from Phase 5.2 pit fill [1346]. The bead is a typical Roman form of Guido Group 7(ii) (1978, 69).

Structural fittings

5.9.12 Three iron structural fittings came from Phase 5.1: ditch fill [2305] (G35) produced a possible staple or joiners dog fragment, RF<30>, and ditch fill [1970] (G38) produced a possible wall hook, RF<37>. A ring-headed pin, RF<26>, came from pit fill [1040].

Unphased

5.9.13 Three iron plate fragments, RF<29>, were recovered from pit fill [2270]. They appear to be non conjoining and exhibit no original edges. They are of a similar thickness (c.9mm) and may come from a single object, however the form of this is uncertain.

5.10 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 Excavations produced just four fragments of glass with a combined weight of 8g, recovered from four different contexts. Both hand-collected fragments and pieces recovered from the environmental residues are included.

5.10.2 The earliest dateable piece comprises a fragment of green tinged window glass (RF <33>) ranging in thickness between 3.8 and 5.35mm and with a matt, pitted as well as a glossy side. It was recovered from pit [1356] (G31, Phase 5.2). Cast window glass such as this is of 1st to 3rd century date.

5.10.3 Two small chips of glass were found in environmental residues. A clear glass fragment from pit [1339] (fill [1346]) is undiagnostic in date. Whilst the context has been dated to Phase 5.2, the fragment is so small it could easily be intrusive. The second fragment, from deposit [2001] (SG449), is green and may be an intrusive fragment of late post-medieval date, possibly deriving from a wine or beer bottle.

5.10.4 The final fragment was recovered from posthole [1499] (fill [1500]). It comprises a small body shard from a green wine bottle and is of mid-19th- to 20th-century date.

5.11 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

Introduction

- 5.11.1 The excavations at the site produced 82 pieces of stone, weighing 25,257g, from 37 individually numbered contexts. These totals include three pieces (31g) from a single environmental sample and three currently registered finds. Full numbering of the registered finds has yet to be completed – there are many currently unnumbered in the stone assemblage. The assemblage has been fully listed on geological record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment. Each main stone type was allocated a code number for archive though many of these have variations that have been kept separate by the addition of a letter to the type number. Some of these probably represent variations within beds at the same outcrop though some may have more geographical significance. The assemblage is characterised in Table 25 by type and provisional site period.
- 5.11.2 The site produced a limited range of stone types. As expected, local types are well represented: mainly consisting of flint and Tertiary sandstones but also including more exotic types that were probably transported through natural processes such as Longshore Drift. Most of these types had little use to the occupants though some of the harder cobbles may have been collected for use as polishing stones. As such the majority of the stone consists of types brought to the site regionally from the Weald, most deriving from the Lower Greensand Beds. Some of this material has clearly been transported naturally as it has no particular functional use and is water-worn (eg the carstone and chert). Other material has clearly been deliberately imported for use as querns (essentially the Hythe Beds Sandstones).

Period/Type	Currently unphased	Period 3 M/LBA	Period 4 M/LIA	Phase 5.1 ERB	Phase 5.2 LRB
Number of contexts	23	1	2	8	3
2a Flint pebble	1/51g	-	1/98g	-	-
3a Tertiary ferruginous silt		-	-	2/454g	-
3d Ill-sorted Tertiary ferruginous silt	1/77g	-	-	-	-
5a Fine-grained igneous	1/160g	-	-	1/144g	-
7a Quartzite	-	-	-	1/453g	-
6a Upper Greensand	-	-	-	2/1687g	-
1a Hythe Beds Silt	16/5120g	-	-	4/310g	8/1352g
1b Fine Hythe Beds Silt	-	1/198g	-	-	-
1c Lodsworth-type Hythe Beds Silt	13/5882g	-	-	8/5852g	1/705g
3b Medium-grained carstone	8/261g	2/164g	-	-	2/14g
3c Fine-grained carstone	3/350g	-	1/12g	-	1/63g
4a Greensand chert	3/1754g	-	-	1/96g	-
Totals	46/13,655g	3/372g	2/110g	19/8996g	12/2134g

Table 25: Characterisation of the geological material by provisional period and stone group.

5.11.3 Other stone types from further afield are notable by their absence at the current site, even though they are quite common finds on Roman sites on the Coastal Plain.

5.11.4 The assemblage is considered briefly by provisional phase in order to give an overview of the material.

Period 3: Middle to Late Bronze Age

5.11.5 This period produced just three worn pieces of stone – including two unmodified carstone from the Lower Greensand Beds that undoubtedly were transported naturally to the site. The third consists of a piece of 1b Fine Hythe Beds Sandstone from a 25mm thick bed with some overall natural wear but with notably more polish on one face (ditch [54/004], G18). Although the stone may have arrived under natural means to the site it was clearly selected and put to use for sharpening and/or polishing.

Period 4: Middle/Late Iron Age

5.11.6 Just two stones were recovered from deposits of this period which are unmodified pieces that probably arrived naturally.

Phase 5.1: Early Roman

5.11.7 Currently this period accounts for the single largest chronological grouping of stone (Table 25). It includes a number of pieces of local origin, including two cobbles of more exotic origin (though available on the beach) though neither show any use-wear. The vast majority of the assemblage is composed of Hythe Beds Sandstone from the Lower Greensand that has been deliberately imported to the site for use as querns. The material has been divided into two – that of uncertain source (1a) and that which is characteristic of the Lodsworth industry (1c) with its characteristic grey stringers in the matrix (Peacock 1987). For this period none of the 1a pieces are diagnostic of having come from querns though it is suspected they did. By contrast, all of the 1c fragments from this period are from rotary querns (all from Area B). One lower stone (pit [1038]) and four upper stone (eg ditch [1968] G38 and pit [2474]) fragments are present. They appear to range from 320 to 400mm in diameter with outside edge thicknesses ranging from 42 to 65mm. One of the examples from pit [2474] has part of a 45mm wide, 5mm deep flat-bottomed recess on its upper face to take a handle setting.

Phase 5.2: Late Roman

5.11.8 This period's assemblage is fairly similar to the proceeding one, though smaller, in that there are a few pieces that probably arrived at the site via natural processes, with the remainder being of imported Hythe Beds Sandstone. Once again none of the 1a types are diagnostic of having come from querns. The only definite quern fragment is from a 1c type rotary quern lower stone from pit [1280]. The piece suggests a diameter of c. 300-400mm and has clear circumferential grooves on its grinding face.

Unphased

- 5.11.9 At present a large proportion of the stone assemblage is from contexts that have yet to be allocated to a period. Most of these will probably be allocated during the more detailed stratigraphic/spatial analysis. Much of the group is of locally available types that show no signs of modification at the hand of man. The seven pieces of 1a Hythe Beds Sandstone are mainly of irregular form, often showing signs of burning. The pieces from corn-dryer [2/022] (G30) are quite large and it is suspected they may derive from one or more millstones. The only definite rotary quern in 1a from the whole site was part of an upper stone, some 400mm in diameter, from pit [2/019] (G30). This is 39mm thick and has a 30mm diameter socket to take a handle in its upper face.
- 5.11.10 All of the Type 1c Lodsworth-type fragments are from querns. The earliest was recovered from colluvium [1003] and consists of the apex of a saddle quern of prehistoric date. The remainder are from fairly standard types of Roman rotary quern with both upper and lower stones being represented. Two pieces have been re-used as sharpening stones (ditch [2050], G37 and Area B unstratified). The presence of definite millstone fragments on site is confirmed by the presence of hard fragments of a 120mm thick stone with dressed face from pit [1125] in Area A.

5.12 The Slag by Luke Barber

- 5.12.1 The archaeological work recovered just 433g of material initially classified as slag. Of this 324g (9 pieces) was recovered by hand in the field – the remainder being recovered from the magnetic fraction of 43 environmental residues. The latter was only quantified by weight due to the tiny size of the material involved (a minimum weight of 1g for each residue was recorded even though many contained less than 1g of material). Each residue was carefully scanned at x10 magnification in order to establish the presence/absence of micro-slags. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on slag pro forma sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet for the digital archive.
- 5.12.2 The current assessment represents an overview of the slag by type and provisional phase, the latter drawing on ceramic dating, stratigraphy and association. Although some deposits could chronologically shift a little during final analysis this is considered unlikely at the present site. As such the current overview is considered to be a reliable guide to the main trends and allows an informed assessment of potential. The assemblage contained a significant quantity of natural iron concretion and ‘magnetic fines’, the latter consisting of granules of stone and clay whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning (54g). Magnetic fines can be created through any burning event, including domestic hearths, bonfires and stubble burning. As they are not an indicator of industrial activity they are not considered further here. Full details of this material are housed with the archive. The overall assemblage is summarised in Table 26 and the ‘true’ slag briefly considered by period.

Type/Phase	Currently unphased	Periods 1-3 Neo - LBA	Period 4 IA	Phase 5.1 ERB	Phase 5.2 LRB	Period 6 LPM
<i>No of contexts</i>	16	8	5	9	4	1
Fe concretion	-	-	48g	-	-	-
Magnetic fines	18g	8g	9g	10g	9g	-
Hammerscale	5g	4g	2g	3g	1g	-
Iron smithing	-	-	-	4/261g	-	-
Undiagnostic iron	1/23g	-	-	-	1g	-
Clinker	1g	-	-	-	-	4/40g
Totals	1/47g	12g	59g	4/274g	11g	4/40g

Table 26: Summary of slag assemblage by phase (NB slag from residues only quantified by weight)

Periods 1 to 3: Neolithic to Late Bronze Age

- 5.12.3 As expected, most of the material recovered from these periods was simply magnetic fines. However, all three periods produced negligible quantities of hammerscale from iron smithing that is clearly intrusive. These include Period 1 pit [1350] which produced 5-10 hammerscale flakes and two spherical pieces, Period 2 pits [2273] and [2507] and Period 3 cremation burial cut [1612]. All produced under 10 flakes with burial cut [1612] producing a single flake. However, this material does demonstrate the downward movement of small particles in the soil profile and the potential for intrusiveness.

Period 4: Iron Age

- 5.12.4 The assemblage for this period is similar to that of the preceding ones though now the scant trace of iron working could be contemporary with the period. The only hammerscale from an Iron Age date context was from the Period 4 burial with weapons [1893]. This produced (from two separate samples) some 30-40 hammerscale flakes and a single spherical piece. Although the material *could* be of Iron Age date it is suspected this material is intrusive.

Phase 5.1: Early Roman

- 5.12.5 This is the first period to have produced hand-collected hammerscale. The four pieces of smithing slag from pit [2247] are quite fresh and have adhering hearth lining. They would suggest definite iron smithing at this time in the vicinity though only on a very minor scale. Three deposits also produced hammerscale, the densest of which (pit [2043]), contained 10-25 flakes in its residue's magnetic fraction.

Phase 5.2: Late Roman

- 5.12.6 Just one deposit of this period produced slag. Pit [1280]'s magnetic fraction contained 10-20 hammerscale flakes and two spherical pieces as well as a tiny piece

of undiagnostic iron slag. The material hints at some Late Roman smithing though it could easily be residual material.

Period 6: Post-medieval

- 5.12.7 This period produced four pieces of clinker from the horse burial cut [2071]. This is typical waste from burning coke/coal and is probably of 18th- to 19th- century date.

Currently unphased

- 5.12.8 The sampled deposits that have yet to be phased produced a similar range of types, in similar quantities to the phased material.

5.13 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.13.1 A single fragment from a clay tobacco pipe bowl (RF <34>) was recovered from the topsoil. It comprises a spur fragment from a bowl dating between c. 1820-60 and shows maker's marks "DG" moulded in relief on the spur sides. There are no known makers with those initials in West Sussex.

5.14 The Cremated Bone by Lucy Sibun

Introduction

- 5.14.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from two contexts associated with a single cremation burial [1612] dated to the mid-Late Bronze Age (Period 3). This was an urned cremation and samples containing bone were the contents of the pot [1614] (<54>) and the surrounding fill [1613] (<16>).

Methodology

- 5.14.2 The urn was removed from site for micro-excavation in spits and each spit was planned and photographed. All samples generated were processed as environmental samples (<54>) and bone fragments were collected and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm. The fill surrounding the pot was collected and processed as environmental sample <16>.
- 5.14.3 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

Results

Bone fragmentation and weight of cremated materials

- 5.14.4 The cremated bone assemblages recovered have been quantified by fraction size below (Table 27). The totals include both identifiable and unidentifiable material.

Context/ Sample	Weight (grams)				Age	Sex	Identifiable			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total			S	A	U	L
1613 <16>	47.89	63.42	12.5	123.81	A	?	✓	✓	✓	✓
1614 <54>	68.96	189.32	184.97	447.25	A	?	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 27: showing the summary of results on cremated human bone analysis. Note: (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb)

Demography

- 5.14.5 A combination of dentition and fragment size suggest that the cremation represents an adult individual. Unfortunately, there were no fragments available that enabled an estimation of sex to be carried out. No elements showed signs of pathological changes.

Pyre technology and cremation ritual

- 5.14.6 The total weight of cremated bone recovered from the burial was 571.06 grams. As the table shows, all areas of the skeleton were represented. The bone fragments in the assemblage were over 90% fully oxidised, indicative of an effective cremation process (>c. 600° C) (Holden *et al* 1995a, b, McKinley 1993).
- 5.14.7 There was no evidence of staining or pathology on the fragments and no fragments of animal bone were identified.

5.15 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.15.1 An assemblage of 283 animal bones weighing approximately 768g in total was analysed from the excavation. Material derived from both hand-collected and bulk-sampled contexts. The preservation of the assemblage was very poor (Table 28), with only teeth identifiable to species, and the majority of specimens highly fragmented.
- 5.15.2 In addition, two post-medieval/ modern horse Associated Bone Groups (ABGs; Morris 2008) were recovered from contexts [2072] and [1806], and [2111], that are not included in the overall count and weight as reported above and in Table 28.

Period		N	HC	ENV	NISP	Preservation %		
						Poor	Moderate	Good
2	Late Neolithic c.2900-2100BC	19	0	19	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
4	Mid – Late Iron Age c.150BC -c.40AD	156	101	55	101	143.6	56.4	0.0
5.1	Early Roman c.50-100AD	75	12	63	13	73.3	25.3	1.3
5.2	Late Roman c.270-350AD	7	0	7	0	71.4	28.6	0.0
6	Postmedieval	Horse ABGs					X	
0	Undated	26	18	8	15	92.3	7.7	0.0
	Total	283	131	152	129	72.8	26.9	0.4

Table 28: Zooarchaeological assemblage by period showing total fragment count (N), the number of hand-collected (HC) and bulk-sampled (ENV) specimens, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels.

Method

- 5.15.3 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined ovicaprid class was used. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).
- 5.15.4 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Levine (1982) was used for eruption and attrition of horse teeth; no ageable mandibles of other taxa were recovered. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have been studied for signs non-metric traits and pathology.
- 5.15.5 Modifications to bone surfaces were recorded where observed. Butchery was recorded by type of mark and location based on bone zone. Similarly evidence of heat exposure was recorded by type and location where the whole bone was not affected. Evidence of taphonomic agents such as gnawing, weathering, erosion, abrasion and metal staining were also noted.
- 5.15.6 Given that the postmedieval/ modern horse ABGs are suspected to have little to no archaeological significance, they were not recorded with the rest of the assemblage onto the Excel spreadsheet and instead were analysed separately, with osteobiographies created for each. Withers heights were calculated using May (1985).

Results

5.15.7 Aside from the two horse ABGs, a total of 124 bones were identifiable to taxa, and a further 5 to taxa size and type (Table 29). A further 154 fragments were indeterminate.

Context	Sample	N	NISP	Cattle	Ovicaprid	Pig	Horse	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Indeterminate
1012	1	6									6
1014	2	27	1							1	26
1039	5	1									1
1317	9	2									2
1346	12	1									1
1390	14	4									4
1419	15	4									4
1601		62	62				62				
1806							X				
1985		3	3					3			
2001	29	1									1
2064	34	10									10
2072							X				
2111							X				
2256		8	8	8							
2293	57	58	6		5	1					52
2296		14	14	14							
2297		19	19	19							
2305		1									1
2337		3									3
2385	44	2									2
2467	45	10	8	8							2
2472		7	7	7							
2488	46	16	1						1		15
2497	53	19									19
2498	47	3									3
2500	48	1									1
2535	52	1									1
Total		284	130	56	5	1	62	3	2	1	154

Table 29: Taxa abundance per context by NISP

Period 2: Late Neolithic

- 5.15.8 The assemblage from Period 2 comprised a total of 19 indeterminate fragments deriving from context [2497] <53>, the single fill of pit [2496].

Period 4: Middle/Late Iron Age

- 5.15.9 The assemblage from Period 4, Middle – Late Iron Age contained indeterminate fragments and some identifiable teeth.
- 5.15.10 Context [2293] and sample <57>, the fill of a ditch, [2262] (G13) contained the unworn cusp of a pig mandibular third molar, five fragments of ovicaprid teeth, and 52 indeterminate fragments, of which 20 had been burnt at high temperatures (calcined).
- 5.15.11 Contexts [2295] and [2297], the secondary and tertiary fills of a ditch [2294] (G13), contained 33 fragments of cattle teeth.
- 5.15.12 Context – [1601], the fill of ditch [1600], in the Area A trackway/field system, contained the very fragmented remains of a horse mandible, likely both left and right sides, comprising 62 specimens. Identifiable teeth included left and right mandibular premolars and molars, and four incisors, alongside 28 horse tooth fragments. All teeth were from the adult dentition and in wear. Given the wear patterns on all the incisors giving an oval infundibulum, the animal could be aged at 5-7 years (Levine 1982). No canines were identified, but given the poor preservation and fragmentation of the mandible this does not preclude the presence of a male animal.

Phase 5.1: Early Roman

- 5.15.13 Phase 5.1 (early Roman c.50-100AD) had an assemblage totalling 75 specimens. The only identifiable material derived from fill [2256], of pit [2255] which contained eight fragments of cattle teeth.
- 5.15.14 Two fills of pit [1011] yielded animal bones. The primary fill [1012] <1> contained six indeterminate fragments, all of which had been burnt at high temperatures. The tertiary fill [1014] <2> contained a small mammal third phalanx, which may have been intrusive as it was well-preserved, and 26 indeterminate fragments, of which 11 had been burnt at high temperatures.
- 5.15.15 Upper ditch fill [1985] (G37) contained three fragments of large mammal (cow/horse) teeth.
- 5.15.16 Tertiary ditch fill [2305] (G35) contained one indeterminate tooth fragment.
- 5.15.17 Secondary fill [2488] <46> of pit [2490] contained a medium mammal long bone fragment, which had been burnt at high temperatures, and 15 indeterminate fragments which were also burnt in the vast majority.

5.15.18 Context [2500] <48>, the tertiary fill of pit [2444], contained one indeterminate fragment.

5.15.19 Pit fill contexts [1039] <5>, [2064] <34> and [2498] <47> contained solely indeterminate fragments, all of which had been burnt at high temperatures.

Phase 5.2: Late Roman

5.15.20 Phase 5.2 (Late Roman c.270-350AD) was represented solely by indeterminate specimens burnt at high temperatures from three pit fills – [1346] <12>, [1419] <15> (G31) and [1317] <9>.

Undated

5.15.21 Like the phased assemblage, undated contexts mainly yielded indeterminate fragments, some of which had been burnt at high temperatures, as well as some identifiable cattle teeth from contexts [2467], the secondary fill of a pit, and [2472], the intermediate fill of a pit.

Post-medieval/ Modern

5.15.23 The post-medieval/ modern assemblage comprised two horse ABGs. A third sheep ABG was recovered during the evaluation and was fully reported on elsewhere (ASE 2019a). The skeletons were moderately preserved, with some specimens starting to show the effects of the unfavourable soil conditions that reduced the older material on site to poorly preserved fragments, particularly the third phalanges.

Horse 2072

5.15.25 The horse associated bone group in fill [2072] of cut [2071] represented the complete remains of a young adult male, including a metatarsal from [1806] which had been collected prior to full excavation. The skeleton was fully fused save for the vertebrae, which had fused and unfused elements, and age-at-death analysis of the teeth suggested the stallion was around 5 years old at death (Levine 1982). Based on the average calculations of measurements of the long bones the animal was approximately 1599mm at withers (n=9, range = 1561 – 1618mm; May 1985), within the average for a horse.

5.15.26 Given the relatively young age of this horse there were few visible osteological changes. The beginnings of bit wear were identified on the mandibular second premolars, with a slight bevelling of the anterior surface of the tooth.

5.15.27 Both the burial position (Plate 2) and butchery evidence show that the horse was dismembered before deposition. While the skull and spine were in articulation, the limbs were removed from the torso and laid across the top of the body.

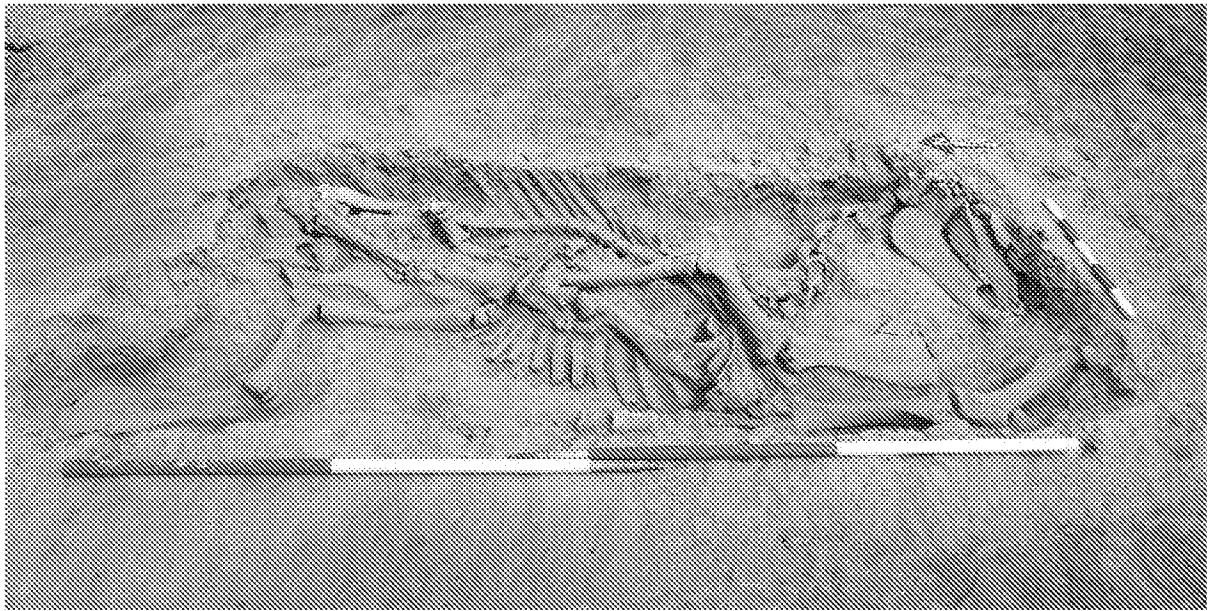


Plate 2: The horse ABG from context [2072]. Note the head to the right, and the jumble of limbs in the foreground and laid on the torso.

- 5.15.28 This is reflected in butchery on both pelvis acetabula and proximal femurs, which suggests separation of the hind limbs was carried out with a saw. Further butchery was identified on the ribs, with large chop marks identified on the lateral surface of several specimens, with associated breakage. The intention must have been to break the ribcage, but for what purpose is not entirely clear. The animal must have been relatively recently dead when buried as all the limbs were in articulation as decomposition would have caused the bones to separate, and additionally the saw marks caused the pelvis to fragment by peeling away, typical of 'fresh' bone.
- 5.15.29 It is likely that this ABG represents the complete deposition of a horse whose primary products were not suitable for further human use (i.e. to feed dogs, or as glue). This may have been as the animal died a natural death from disease, and/or the simplest way of disposing of the carcass was to bury it. Dismemberment and possibly rib cracking was undertaken to allow the animal to fit more easily into the pit. In its lifetime the animal may have been ridden or worked as bit wear was identified.

Horse 2111

- 5.15.30 The horse associated bone group in fill [2111] of cut [2110] represented the complete remains of an adult female. Age-at-death analysis on the incisors indicated the animal was likely around 10-11 years old at death (Levine 1982), and the lack of canines and morphology of the pelvis indicated that the animal was female. The animal stood approximately 1546mm tall at withers (n=10, range=1516-1580mm; May 1985).
- 5.15.31 Pathological changes to the cranium included fairly extreme bit wear on the mandibular second premolars. This wear included bevelling of the anterior surface and likely also wear of the occlusal surface, which may have resulted from chewing

the bit. On the right maxilla, the second molar was broken and had likely been infected, with associated alveolar resorption and a possible cloaca suggesting the formation of an abscess.

- 5.15.32 Throughout the postcranial skeleton, muscle attachments were ossified and bone was often 'frilly' in appearance with minor exostosis. The extreme of this condition was identified on the spine, where ankylosis was present on several segments. Those vertebrae joined together were the T3-5, T8-16, the T18-L1, and L3-6. Ankylosis generally affected vertebral bodies in the thoracic vertebrae, with occasional ankylosis of the vertebral arch and spinous processes, but the lumbar vertebrae were more commonly joined by the spinous and transverse processes. Vertebrae not joined were often 'frilly', and some showed slight bone growth in the centrum and possible associated eburnation, perhaps indicating osteoarthritis in the spine. The 'frilly' exostosis was reflected on some rib heads. Although the vertebral spines were often absent due to recent breakage, it was clear on some that the animal was additionally suffering from "kissing spine", as exostosis on the anterior of one vertebral spine reflected that on the posterior of the former. The exostoses on the vertebrae were largely inactive, but woven, active periosteal new bone was identified on certain vertebrae – particularly T3, T18 and L4. Active PNB was also identified on the pelvis acetabula.
- 5.15.33 Aside from the pathologies affecting the spine and the slight exostosis that affected many muscle attachments, the appendicular skeleton was perhaps surprisingly free of pathological changes. On the left metacarpal evidence of possible minor trauma was identified in the form of a small dent and surrounding active PNB on the medial midshaft – likely a healing bump to the leg. However, it should be noted in particular that the carpals, tarsals, metapodia and phalanges were free of severe exostosis or any indicators of osteoarthritis, spavin, or other such conditions which typically are used to identify use of an animal for heavy traction.
- 5.15.34 Like the horse in [2072], this animal had been dismembered before burial. The burial position shows that the mare's head and limbs had been removed from the torso. The head was placed near the tail, and the limbs were deposited across the neck. Again, the articulation of the discrete elements suggests that the animal was buried relatively soon after death, before advanced decomposition.
- 5.15.35 Butchery evidence reflects the dismemberment. On the pelvis and right femur cut mark butchery was identified, suggesting that a knife was used to cut through the muscle and disarticulate the hindlimb – unlike the sawing used on horse [2072]. A larger implement was likely used to remove the head, such as an axe or cleaver, the only evidence of which was identified on as a possible chop and peel on the medial surface of the left mandibular condyle. It is likely further decapitation evidence exists on the vertebrae, as Plate 3 shows the fragmented axis 'ending' the neck and 'starting' the head deposits. On some cranial fragments, including the left temporal bone behind the zygomatic, cut mark butchery was identified that most likely resulted from skinning. The hide may therefore have been removed before the animal was dismembered – which also could explain the dearth of caudal vertebrae (only three).

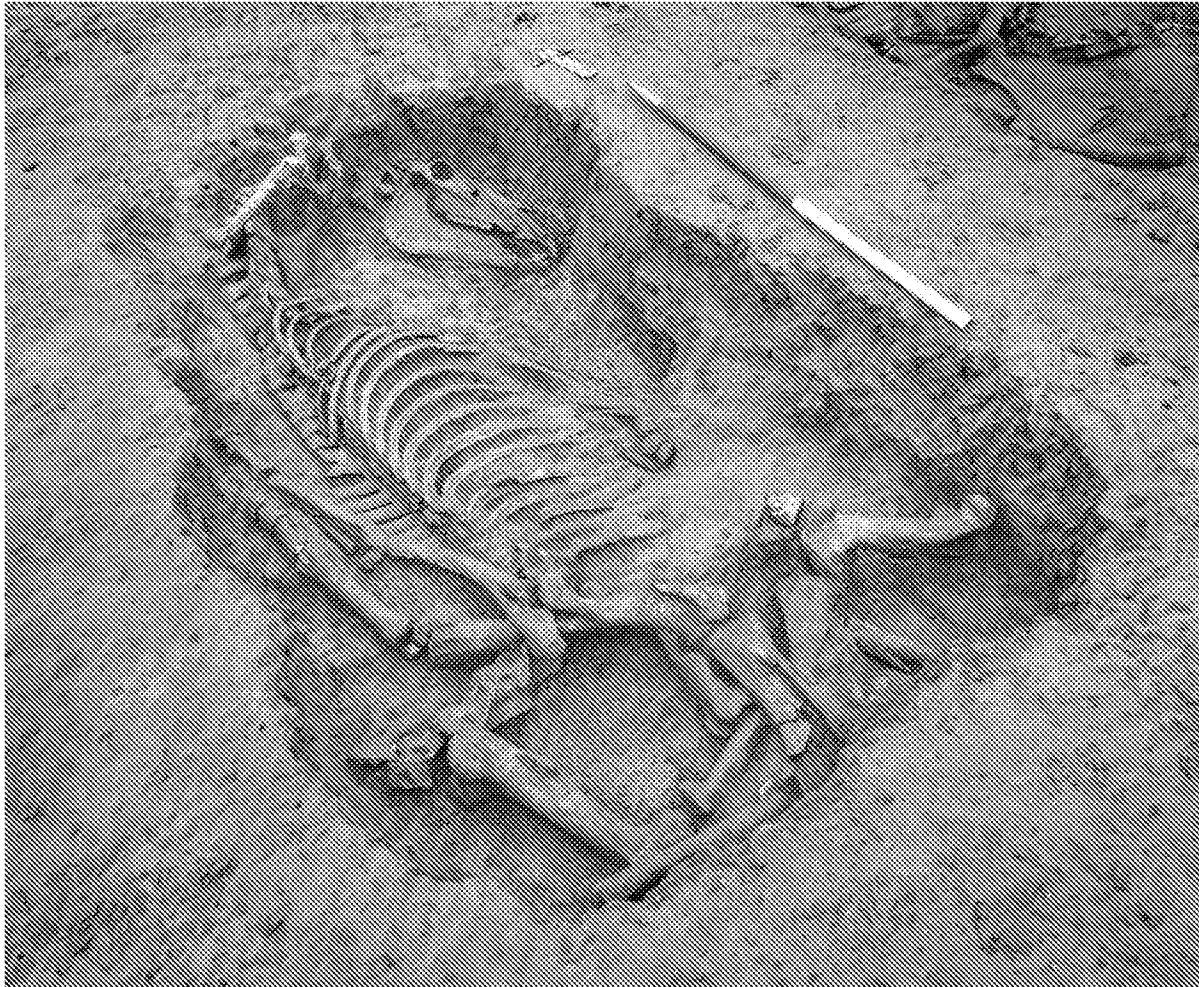


Plate 3: The horse ABG from context [2111]

- 5.15.36 This ABG likely represents a similar deposition to the horse in [2072], although the evidence suggests that the hide may have been removed. Although using different butchering methods, the animal was also probably split into several pieces to fit it into its burial pit.
- 5.15.37 The animal must have lived with a painful spinal condition that surely must have been known to its owners as it would have affected the animal's acceptance of weight on the back. As bone was fully healed as well as still reacting the condition must have been long-lived – which could reflect human care of a retired work animal, but alternatively continued working until that was no longer feasible.
- 5.15.38 The nature of this work, and whether it led to the spinal pathologies, requires further investigation. The horse was surely bitted, given the severity of the bit wear. As there were no pathologies on the feet and limited changes to the pelvis/ femur articulation, it is probable that the spinal condition stemmed from riding or carrying heavy loads rather than ploughing, although more research is needed.

- 5.15.39 The animal likely died (or possibly needed to be slaughtered) due to natural causes, or perhaps the pathological changes to the spine had become too great to continue to use the horse possibly even related to the infection of the maxilla, which conceivably could have spread throughout the body.

5.16 Investigative Conservation of a Late Iron Age Sword by Jacqui Watson

Summary

- 5.16.1 This is the preliminary conservation and examination report on the Iron Age sword excavated by Archaeology South East as part of their excavation in advance of development at Walberton, West Sussex, during the summer of 2019. The sword was found within a large area of charred wood, which was thought to be a burial in a tree trunk. Unfortunately, the environment has not preserved any skeletal or organic remains, but has promoted the corrosion of the metalwork which in turn has preserved localised layers of organic materials. In addition to the sword a number of other metal objects were found including a spearhead, several nails and fragments of bent and torn copper alloy of uncertain function.
- 5.16.2 The group has been dated to the early to mid 1st century AD based on the ceramics found at one end of the grave, and this means that the sword burial is contemporary with several other Iron Age burials found along the south coast at Adanac Park, Hants (Fitzpatrick 2011) and Brisley Farm, Kent (Fell 2004).
- 5.16.3 This report covers the conservation and initial examination of the sword, along with suggestions for further work.

Conservation

- 5.16.4 The sword arrived in the lab packed and supported with cling film and gauze bandage, still damp and covered in soil. It was in five sections which, with the exception of the hilt fragments, appear to join (Plate 4); the longest section is c.300mm. It was possible to put a provisional conservation programme together based on initial examination of the group:
1. First aid and preventive conservation
 - Re-packing and monitoring the slow drying of the sword. Repairing loose fragments as required, to maintain their position on the fragile pieces during essential handling.
 - Put into stable dry storage so that it is safe until conservation can be arranged
 2. Investigative conservation
 - Remove soil and accretions to reveal copper alloy and organic components relating to the hilt and scabbard as well the layer of wood along the underside.
 - Examine and record the construction of the sword and scabbard.
 - Repair the individual fragments as far as possible.
 - Provide customised packing for long-term storage and deposition, using archival materials.
 - Produce conservation records for transfer to archive on completion



Plate 4: The sword in sections as received from site. The top image is of the upper side as found on site, and the bottom is the underside with the exception of section B which was too fragile to turn over at this stage.

3. Technical study of mineral preserved organic materials

- Record and identify the organic components that are preserved on the sword
- Produce a report for the archive and subsequent publication

5.16.5 The first priority was to x-ray all the pieces to assess the condition and form of the sword and in order to do this the bulkier packaging was removed in order that they could slowly dry out while keeping the pieces together as much as possible, so that if any fragments came adrift they would at least remain in position for future repair.

5.16.6 The sword appears to be c. 900mm long, and has the remains of a composite organic hilt and scabbard preserved by the iron corrosion. X-raying revealed an openwork scabbard mount. X-raying revealed an openwork scabbard mount and other non-ferrous metal features that required further investigation. There is charcoal/mineralised wood preserved along the entire length of one side from the possible coffin it was found in.

- 5.16.7 Once fully dry the sword pieces need to be packed in stable dry conditions so it can be fully examined as it is clear that a great deal of evidence relating to this burial is preserved in the soil and corrosion layers that surround this item.

Conservation summary

- 5.16.8 The preliminary x-ray examination of the ironwork revealed a number of unexpected details on both the sword and additional metalwork (Plates 5-7), and the initial work proposal is clearly inadequate for the complex pieces that form this group.
- 5.16.9 Much of the loose soil was carefully removed to clarify the extant of the sword and scabbard, as well as try to locate some of the features visible on the x-ray images, eg the scabbard mount and non-ferrous clips/staples.



Plate 5: Scabbard mount in position on sword



Plate 6: X-radiograph of sword section B

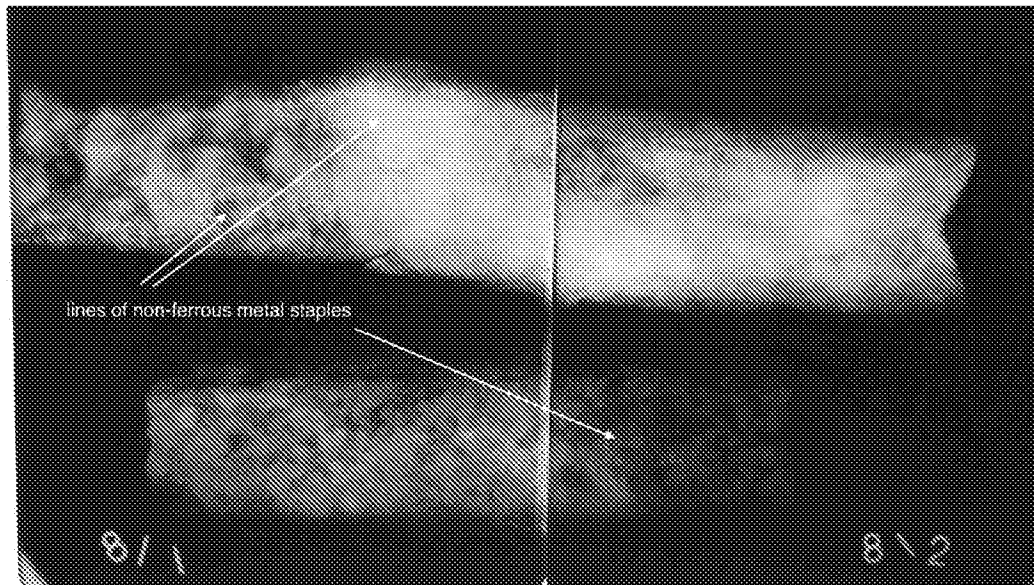


Plate 7: X-radiographs of sections of the sword clearly showing the bands of non-ferrous metal clips/staples lying diagonally across the width

- 5.16.10 All of the metalwork is heavily corroded to being completely mineralised in places. This means that it is very fragile and prone to flaking, so it has been necessary to continuously repair these in order not to lose their position on the core. HMG (cellulose nitrate) has been used to make these repairs.
- 5.16.11 The sword has been re-packed in a sealed polythene box between layers of dry acid-free tissue on top of pierced bags of silica gel which should provide a dry environment for the metalwork and keep further active corrosion to a minimum during the examination phase. The other ironwork, including the large nails and spearhead have also been put into dry storage for the time being.
- 5.16.12 The copper alloy sheeting is very thin and fragmentary and must have originally been attached to an organic support that has not survived in the burial environment. In order to keep all the pieces together they have been mounted on Japanese tissue with Paraloid™ B72 acrylic resin in acetone.

Examination

Sword hilt

- 5.16.13 There are traces of the sword hilt preserved in the corrosion along the tang and at the top of the blade which indicate that it was made of three separate components that correspond to the upper and lower guards with the grip section between them. The upper and lower guards are made from horn with the grain across the axis of the tang, but the grip appears to be made of wood, with its grain aligned along the axis of the iron tang.

- 5.16.14 The upper guard is about 38mm in length on the tang. The lower guard is mounted to enclose the top of the sword blade and terminates in a slightly curved edge, or sub-companulate type according to Stead (2006). The depth of this section is indeterminate because of the break, but approximately 30mm remains.
- 5.16.15 The grip has been made from a piece of roundwood and from examining the features at low magnification it might be of box, or a fruitwood, but the structure is very degraded for this method. The length of wood that has been preserved appears quite short in length for a grip; possibly the horn guards were originally inserted into it.

Scabbard

- 5.16.16 The blade appears to be partially drawn from its scabbard as there seems to some distance between the edge of the hilt and the decorated scabbard mount which is assumed to sit at the mouth of the scabbard. Partially drawn swords were also noted in the Brisely Farm burials (Fell 2004).
- 5.16.17 The openwork scabbard mount dominates the sword assemblage because of its highly ornate detail, including four cells that originally contained enamel as well as incised lines outlining the individual motifs (Plate 8). The mount itself appears to be heavily mineralised and it was not immediately obvious that they contained anything. Further microscopic examination revealed that presence of glasslike shards mostly very degraded, but some appear to be an Amber colour.

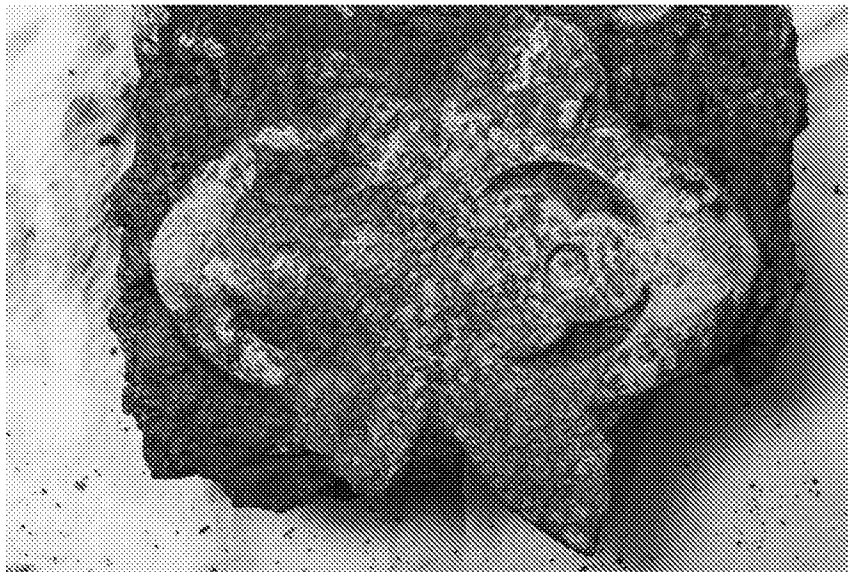


Plate 8: Partially cleaned scabbard mount illustrating the cells with degraded enamel, and incised decoration

- 5.16.18 The scabbard is a composite structure of metal and organic materials in various states of preservation. Next to the iron blade is a wooden liner or stiffener which is most visible on one side of section D, and has a tangential surface (TLS). The cross section is very compressed and difficult to identify, but is possibly *Salix* sp. (willow)

or *Populus* sp. (poplar). A thin layer of leather is preserved on top of the wooden stiffener and under the copper alloy scabbard mounts.

- 5.16.19 Initial investigation has not revealed a recognised type of belt loop, but there are small fragments of copper alloy and an iron fragment preserved on the reverse of the scabbard that might have served for this purpose? (Plate 9)

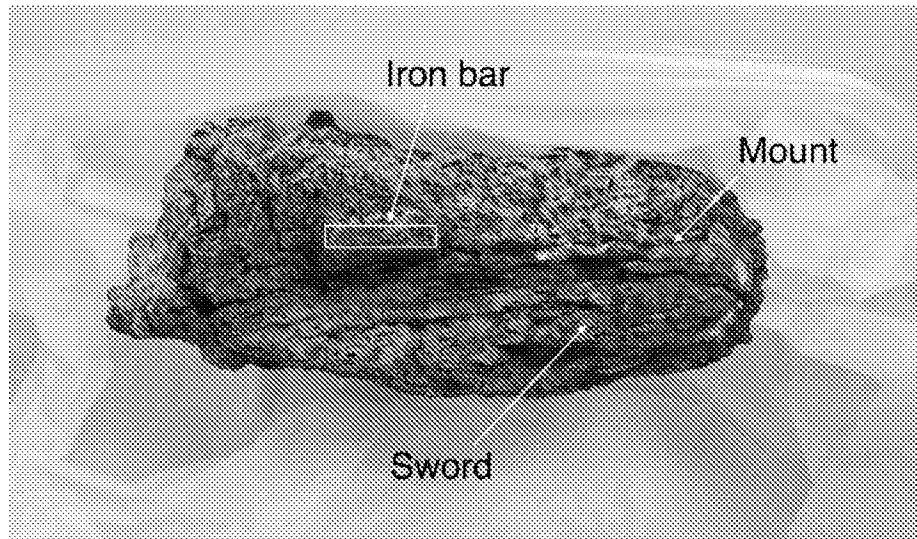


Plate 9: Cross section of the sword in its scabbard illustrating the many layers including a rectangular section iron bar that might be a belt loop?

Coffin remains

- 5.16.20 The wood from the 'coffin' is very thick in places and appears to be charred on the inside, and the wood grain indicates that it was most likely to be a hollowed out tree trunk rather than made from individual planks.

Possible chape/shield/vessel/mirror fragments

- 5.16.21 In addition to the ironwork are two groups of copper alloy fragments (Plate 10) that could be directly associated with the sword or be the remnants of another object entirely:
1. Small section of copper alloy binding associated, but not joining with sections of the hilt. The copper alloy has preserved leather and wood, *Fraxinus* sp. (ash) with an oblique tangential section (TLS). These organic materials commonly feature in the construction of scabbards, and the edge binding might be a fragment of the chape?
 2. Separate fragments of copper alloy may represent the remains of a shield umbo/boss, a vessel or even the reflective side of a mirror, especially as they are made from a high tin alloy. Once the fragments have been mounted it may clarify what this item is?

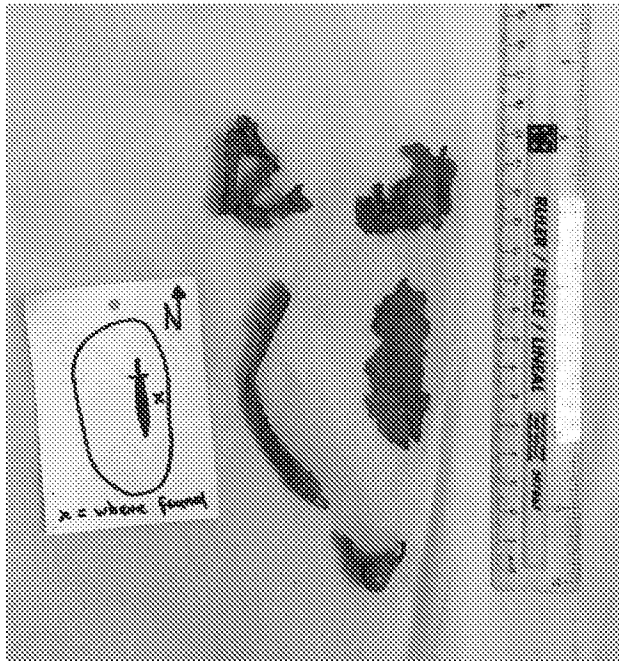


Plate 10: Fragments of copper alloy sheet and edging

Possible garment or cover

- 5.16.22 Lines of what appear to be non-ferrous metal staples on the X-Ray images, where they look solid but the few that have been located have turned out to be quite delicate and friable strips of copper alloy. They seem to be on top of the scabbard and attached to very degraded leather, which could turn out to be textile or even felt, as there are bundles of textile fibres nearby.

Additional material

- 5.16.23 Plant material has been preserved between the sword scabbard and wood from the coffin, these include stems and possibly leaves.

pXRF analysis of copper alloy

- 5.16.24 In order to get a quick idea of the composition of the different pieces of copper alloy we were able to use the analytical facilities at West Dean College, and the pXRF (portable X-Ray Fluorescence) was done by Dr Eric Nordgren. Areas of the scabbard mount analysed by pXRF are shown on Plate 11.
- 5.16.25 This analytical technique provides rapid results and is non-invasive, but the results are very coarse and for this reason only the elements that were detected have been recorded in Table 30 below, the full results are available in an Excel file for the archive. The results can be summarised as follows:
- all of the copper alloy, including the scabbard fittings that were tested were consistently found to be made from a leaded bronze

- the thin sheet appears to have white metal on one side, which was confirmed by the analysis to be tin on top of a high tin bronze
- the colourants of the enamel detected in the cells are probably copper and lead, which supports the visual examination and was possibly reddish or amber.

Sample	Object	Results
S1	Scabbard mount	Cu, Pb, Sn
S2	Enamel cell	Cu, Pb, Sn – slightly lower tin to silica, and higher lead than S1, colourants could be Cu and Pb
S3	Enamel cell	Cu, Pb, Sn - slightly lower tin to silica, and higher lead than S1, colourants could be Cu and Pb
S4	Enamel cell	Cu, Pb, Sn - slightly lower tin to silica, and higher lead than S1, colourants could be Cu and Pb
S5	Edge binding	Cu, Pb, Sn
S6	Scabbard inlay	Cu, Sn, Pb small peak
S7	Rivet	Cu, high Sn, Pb trace (not a good scan)
S8	Thin plate, front	Sn, Cu, Pb trace
S9	Thin plate, back	Cu, Sn, Pb trace – slightly lower proportion of tin to front by c.10%
S9a	Thin plate using different settings	S not detected

Table 30: pXRF analysis of copper alloy

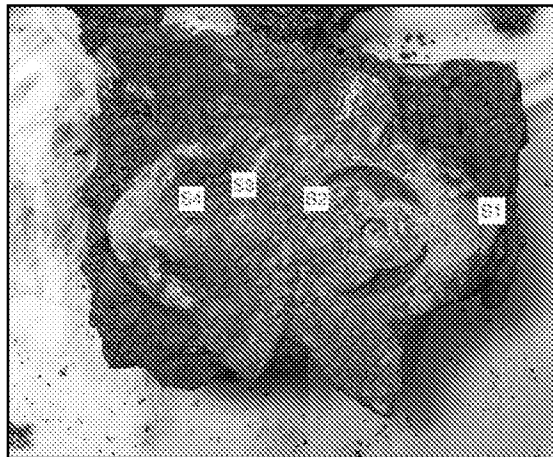


Plate 11. Areas of the scabbard mount analysed by pXRF

5.17 The Environmental Samples by Mariangela Vitolo

Introduction

- 5.17.1 Fifty-seven bulk soil samples were taken during excavations at Tye Lane Walberton, in order to recover environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Sampled

contexts ranged in date from the Late Neolithic to the late Roman period, with features including pits, a cremation, a high status Late Iron Age grave, a ditch, postholes and kilns/corn-dryers. Nine samples were also taken during the evaluation and these have been reported on elsewhere (ASE 2019a). Results from the evaluation samples will be drawn in where relevant. The following report assesses the significance and potential of the plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on diet, arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment

Methodology

- 5.17.2 The samples ranged in volume from 10L to 80L and were processed in their entirety by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage.
- 5.17.3 Whole flots or 100ml sub-samples were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 4). Most samples produced a flot, but a minority did not yield any and these are not included in the flot table. Provisional identification of the charred plant remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and relevant reference material was consulted where necessary (Cappers *et al*, 2006; Jacomet, 2006). Quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for the wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for the crops.
- 5.17.4 Charcoal identification was carried out on fragments from contexts that yielded at least one hundred >4mm fragments. Fragments were fractured by hand to obtain a transverse section. Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping. For some taxa, the transverse section is often enough to allow a preliminary identification. Other taxa have been grouped according to characteristics seen in the cross section, such as vessel arrangement and ray structure. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 1

- 5.17.5 Period 1 pit [1350] produced occasional caryopses of wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) and fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. The pit produced some charcoal, but mostly it was fragmented and did not warrant identification work.

Period 2

- 5.17.6 Period 2 pits yielded large amounts of charcoal and hazel nutshell fragments. No crops were recovered from this group of features. Charcoal fragments were selected from pits [2507] and [2496] to undergo identification. Both features were dominated

by diffuse porous woods, some with vessels in solitary arrangements, others in long radial files with aggregate rays. The latter are likely to be part of the hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) group. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were also present. The charcoal assemblage from pit [2496] was poorly preserved. The oak fragments showed signs of vitrification and sediment encrustations were noted on all charcoal fragments.

Period 3

- 5.17.7 Sampled Middle to Late Bronze Age features included postholes and a cremation. Samples from this period did not produce any charred plant remains. This is likely due to the nature of the sampled deposits. Charcoal was present in small amounts and no identification work was carried out.

Period 4

- 5.17.8 Samples were taken from several locations within the warrior grave, including from the fill of the grave itself (<24>) from the burnt planks (<26>) and the space between them (<27> and <31>) as well as the soil left after the sword was removed (<25>). These samples yielded varying amounts of charred plant remains, but <24> was the richest of all producing over 250 crop items. Caryopses of glume wheats (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), some sprouted, were numerous alongside hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The state of preservation ranged from moderate to good. Glume bases were also present and some were identifiable as spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Large headed weed seeds such as brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were still abundant but not as numerous as the crops. These large weed seeds are evidence of a late crop processing stage. They have a similar size to cereal caryopses and are therefore likely to have been left in the cereal assemblage after the early stages had removed the straws and stems (winnowing, coarse sieving) and the smaller weed seeds (fine sieving). Samples <27> and <31> produced a similar range of plant macrofossils but in much more moderate amounts. Charcoal fragments were identified from two grave fills, including from sample <26> which consisted in the burnt plank. All fragments were identified as oak.
- 5.17.9 Other Period 4 deposits included the primary fill of ditch G13, which did not produce a flint. Period 4 contexts produced scarce and fragmentary charcoal.

Phase 5.1

- 5.17.10 Samples were extracted from several early Roman pit fills with visible charred material. Phase 5.1 deposits yielded moderate to abundant quantities of charred plant remains, including crops and weeds. Wheat, hulled twisted barley and legumes including possible common pea (cf *Pisum sativum*) were recovered from all of the sampled deposits. Some wheat grains displayed a rounded appearance. This could indicate the presence of free-threshing wheat, although a morphological variation within the spelt assemblage cannot be ruled out. Only glume wheat chaff was recovered. A range of weed taxa were identified among the weed seed assemblage, both large and small headed types. These included grasses such as brome (*Bromus*), docks (*Rumex*), fumitory (*Euphorbia*), thistles (*Centaurea*) and mayweeds

(*Tripleurospermum*) Oat caryopses were recovered, but it was not possible to identify them as belonging to a wild or a cultivated species. The preservation state of the plant macrofossils ranged from poor to moderate.

- 5.17.11 The bulk sample taken from the fill of posthole [2448] produced a high density of charred plant macrofossils, including wheat, hulled barley and cultivated legumes of the vetch/tare/pea type (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* sp.). Chaff included wheat glume basis and rachis fragments. Weed seeds had a moderate presence and were all large headed indicating again a late crop processing stage.
- 5.17.12 Charcoal was retrieved in small amounts in the early Roman pits and no identification work was warranted.

Phase 5.2

- 5.17.13 Sampled late Roman deposits were associated with agricultural processing activities such as pit/hearth and corndryer features, perhaps linked to a contemporary Roman villa nearby. This group of contexts included fill of corn-dryer [2/019] (G30) which was excavated and sampled during the evaluation (ASE 2019a). A range of plant macrofossils typical of features with such functions were recovered from all corndryer fills, such as a mixture of barley and wheat caryopses. Further analysis of the samples from this feature could clarify whether the corndryer was used for drying grains for malting. Chaff and weed seeds occurred in smaller amounts, except for [2/019] which yielded a range of weeds as well as some possible rye (cf *Secale cereale*) and oat. The weed taxa in this feature are indicative of both calcareous (cornsalad – *Valerianella dentata*) and heavy soils (stinking mayweed – *Anthemis cotula*), indicating that a range of soils were under cultivation in the late Roman period. Charcoal from corn-dryer [1297] (G30) was identified mostly as oak, including some round wood, with one fragment of diffuse porous wood with long radial files and aggregate rays, probably part of the hazel/alder group.

Undated

- 5.17.14 A number of sampled deposits remain at this stage undated. The majority of undated features produced no plant remains. Some of them contained small to moderate amounts of plant macrofossils. These included hulled barley, wheat and vetch/tare/pea. Indeterminate oat caryopses were also occasionally present. Weed seeds were uncommon and included buttercups (*Ranunculus*) and corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*). Hazel nutshell fragments and spelt glume bases were present on occasion.

6.0 OVERVIEW and SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

6.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological fieldwork as defined in the WSI (ASE 2019b) was to:

- *Identify, excavate, record and characterise any archaeological remains present in the excavated area.*

The extent of all surviving archaeological deposits within the areas of archaeological mitigation were defined, investigated and recorded.

6.1.2 The original research aims suggested the site had the potential to address the following research aims from the South-East Research Framework (SERF 2008a; 2008b):

- *The evolution of settlement: despite (or because of) the rapid accumulation of new evidence, there are major problems such as the long-term history of the land divisions laid out in the MBA/LBA; the problem of MIA settlements; the hiatus between earlier sites and those of the LIA.*

The initial assessment suggests low-level activity in the Middle/Late Bronze Age, including scattered remnants of field boundaries and a single cremation burial. There is no evidence of Early Iron Age activity. It is notable that the Middle/Late Bronze Age ditch, G18, is similarly positioned and aligned to the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures but, since it is almost a millennium earlier in date, this may be coincidental.

The pottery from the primary fills of the Period 4 enclosures suggest that they were founded in the later Middle Iron Age, perhaps around the 2nd to mid 1st centuries BC. Although there is assumed to be some degree of continuity between these features and the high status burial with weapons, which likely dates to the first half of the 1st century AD, material evidence from the Period 4 is not substantial and it is unclear whether the existing enclosure ditches were still in use at the time of the burial. The fill of a recut ditch, forming part of enclosure ENC1 produced a few fragmentary sherds of early Roman pottery, suggesting that it had not completely silted up by the time the Roman enclosures were established. On the other hand, the alignment of the grave is notably different from that of the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure ditches which may suggest that they had effectively passed out of use, even if they were still partly open. If this is the case the burial may have marked a significant break in settlement activity.

- *The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on West Sussex? What was the role of Kent and Surrey with regard to the emerging political structure of South-East England?*

The rare Late Iron Age burial with weapons has clear potential to add to the understanding of the political structure of the South-East England during the Late

Iron Age. The burial constitutes clear evidence of the presence of a local elite, and offers parallels both to the local North Bersted burial, and to the Brisley Farm examples from Kent, indicating a relationships not just between these regions but with the Continent.

- *Evidence for transition from Iron Age to Roman land use and / or settlement*

The initial assessment shows activity from the later Middle Iron Age until the end of the 1st century AD. This is evident from the intense activity recorded in the east of Area B, in close proximity to the Late Iron Age burial. An extensive landscape of Middle/Late Iron Age fields and trackways was recorded across Areas A and B; however, evidence for settlement activity in a series of Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures to the east of Area B was limited. Fairly small assemblages of finds and environmental remains were uncovered and there were no clear examples of domestic buildings, although a single possible grain storage structure was recorded.

As noted above, it is possible that the high-status burial with weapons was interred at the time that this initial phase of Middle/Late Iron Age occupation was passing out of use. Following the burial, new ditches were formed respecting the alignment of the preceding Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures. Although there was no clear evidence that the burial was marked by a monument or that it was subject to continuing veneration, it appears that early Roman enclosure ditches and discrete features may have been positioned so as to avoid disturbing the grave. There was no evidence for continued maintenance of the Middle/Late Iron Age fields and trackways in the central and western part of the site during the early Roman period. To the east however, material culture was much more abundant in this phase and there was good evidence for crop-processing activities in the macrobotanical assemblage. However, there was very little evidence to suggest high status activity in this period. Most of the pottery comprises local coarse wares and no registered finds were recorded.

- *The relationship of Roman villa and non-villa settlements to each other and to the landscape*

Both the early and late Roman phases of activity at the site show evidence of arable processing activities. It is therefore possible that the site represents part of a wider estate connected with the Roman Villa, located around 700m to the southeast of the site at Blacksmith's Corner. Material from recent excavations has not undergone full post-excavation analysis (WAS 2008; WAS 2009) and the chronology of the site is not well understood. It appears that at least some elements may date to the 1st century AD but it is unclear whether the Villa was established as early as the activity recorded in Phase 5.1. Nevertheless the apparent abandonment of a fairly extensive field system of Middle/Late Iron Age date in the early Roman period, at Tye Lane, might relate to changes in land ownership following the Roman Conquest. Later additions to the villa building at Blacksmith's Corner are almost certainly broadly contemporary with Phase 5.2 and building materials recovered from a number of the late Roman features at Tye Lane, appear to come from a high-status building with a hypocaust. This phase produced a corn-dryer, querns and even fragments of larger millstones, as well as a rich macrobotanical assemblage, suggestive of fairly

intensive crop-processing activities which may well have been organised through a Villa Estate.

- *Roman communications: complete the main road network; gather all vehicle evidence*

No archaeological evidence of major Roman roads was recorded on site. A single north-northeast south-southwest aligned trackway was the only evidence for transport routes across the site, in the Roman period. Interestingly more extensive evidence for major trackways, including a metalled surface, was recorded in the preceding Middle/Late Iron Age and appear to have been abandoned by the early Roman period.

- *A consideration of the interaction between town and country in the medieval period*

No archaeological evidence for the medieval period was recorded on site thus it is not possible to address this question.

- *An understanding of the multifaceted landscape in the post-medieval period*

The archaeological evidence recorded for the post-medieval period comprise only field boundaries and an area of animal burials, which were likely associated with local farming communities.

6.2 Stratigraphic Sequence: Significance and Potential

- 6.2.1 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1: Early to Middle Neolithic
Period 2: Late Neolithic
Period 3: Middle – Late Bronze Age
Period 4: Middle – Late Iron Age
Phase 5.1: Early Roman
Phase 5.2: Late Roman
Period 6: Post-Medieval

- 6.2.2 The archaeological remains are discussed under these date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

Period 1: Early – Middle Neolithic

- 6.2.3 The earliest *in situ* evidence for human activity identified on site comprised five pits, four of which contained small quantities of Early Plain Bowl Neolithic pottery and one of which produced tiny sherds of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware. The pits also produced small assemblages of worked flint and some limited environmental evidence, including charcoal, cereal remains and charred hazel nutshells.

- 6.2.4 The Early/Middle Neolithic assemblage is not extensive, and pits of this period are known in the local landscape. Early Neolithic pits have been found at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett (Chadwick 2006), Maudlin Nursery, Westhampnett (ASE 2015) and Madgwick Lane, Chichester (ASE 2020), and pit groups have been found at New Worthing School, Broadwater Road, Worthing and at Westergate (TVAS 2014; Thompson and Wallis 2017; ASE 2018). However, the Walberton pits are of local significance and have the potential to add to our understanding of the nature of the activity this period. They also provide some context to the more significant Late Neolithic remains, demonstrating that activity connected to pit-digging was long-lived in the wider landscape.

Period 2: Late Neolithic *with Steve Patton*

- 6.2.5 In this period there was an evident increase in human activity recorded on site with a number of pits, postholes and two possible light structures recorded. Evidence for activity in this period remains rare in Sussex, with only Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis (Margetts 2019), North Bersted (Taylor *et al* 2014) and Westhampnet (Chadwick 2006) having produced contemporary stratified archaeology. The Walberton Late Neolithic evidence is therefore of regional significance with the potential to add to our understanding of the period.
- 6.2.6 The two possible stake-built shelters G1 and G4 are particularly notable because Late Neolithic structural evidence has so far not been uncovered in Sussex. The larger of the two possible structures produced a disproportionate number of scrapers, perhaps hinting at functional activities such as the preparation of carcasses, animal hides or wood-working (although as noted below, this episode of deposition appears to have happened some time after the structure went out of use and may alternatively be interpreted as the result of structured deposition). There is potential for these features to be better understood by seeking parallels in areas such as Wessex and Eastern England where Late Neolithic structural remains are better known.
- 6.2.7 Many of the pits, and both possible structures, contained fairly substantial finds groups (including the largest assemblage of Grooved Ware found to date in Sussex) in charcoal-rich fills which appear to have been deliberately deposited. There are also hints of differences in the individual feature assemblages, with some pits producing more pottery and others more worked flint. The secondary cut and deposit within possible structure G1 contained a particularly high proportion of scrapers and a large assemblage of burnt unworked flint, potentially indicating deliberate selection of material for deposition (although this evidence might also relate to specific functional activities being carried out in or around the possible shelter).
- 6.2.8 Another element of the features which may suggest structured patterns of deposition are the sterile basal fills observed in many of the pits and in one of the possible structures (G1), suggesting that these features were left to silt up naturally for time prior to anthropogenic material being deposited. In the case of possible structure G1, there appeared to have been an episode of recutting possibly for the purpose of depositing cultural material. There are parallels for similar depositional events at Durrington Walls , where the decommissioning of Late Neolithic houses was marked

by the digging of a pit into the floor and the deposition of material like pottery, bone and flint tools (Thomas 2012, 3).

- 6.2.9 Further analysis and background reading has the potential to further explain and elucidate the nature of structured deposition in a period where it has been argued that the placement of cultural material may have been the intended primary function of many Neolithic pits, and where unabraded lithic assemblages with a high ratio of tools to debitage, like those from structure G1, may be especially indicative of structured deposition (Thomas 1999, 64-74; Pollard 2001).
- 6.2.10 Environmental sampling of the Late Neolithic features consistently produced fairly rich assemblages of charcoal and hazel nutshell indicative of mixed deciduous woodland as well as woodland margin environments, with a somewhat varied range of wood taxa compared to later periods. There was a notable absence of cereal remains, potentially according with the hypothesis of a decline in agriculture and at least a partial return to foraging strategies in the Late Neolithic (Stevens & Fuller 2012). This evidence contributes to our understanding of the Late Neolithic environment but is not considered to have any further potential for analysis.
- 6.2.11 Because of the fairly large assemblage of hazel nutshell and non-oak charcoal, there is good potential to refine the chronology of Period 2 with a radiocarbon dating programme (see 7.3.17).

Period 3: Middle – Late Bronze Age

- 6.2.12 The remains dated to this period are relatively scarce. A small group of features, including pits, post-holes, a possible pond/waterhole and a small D-shaped enclosure, dated to this period, offer a fragmented picture of occupation. The isolated stretches of ditches may form parts of field boundaries and the presence of a pond/waterhole in Area B possibly hints at the pasturing of livestock; however, the very limited finds and environmental remains suggest that the site was not an intensive focus of settlement.
- 6.2.13 In general the later Bronze Age remains are of limited significance although the single isolated cremation burial holds some local significance. Brief further reading and comparison with other funerary evidence from the region may help to better understand the nature of the burial rite.

Period 4: Middle – Late Iron Age fields, trackways and enclosures

- 6.2.14 The excavation revealed a fairly extensive Middle/ Late Iron Age landscape with four well defined fields divided by north-south and east-west trackways recorded in Area A. This area produced minimal quantities of finds although a single deposit of a complete horse mandible in ditch [1600] may represent a structured deposit. The east-west aligned trackway appears to have continued for distance of at least 500m across Areas A and B with some evidence for possible coaxial fields along its entire length. At its eastern extent, there was evidence of a metalled trackway with possible wheel ruts. A series of better defined enclosures were recorded in this area of the site, in the eastern part of Area B. Of particular interest are a series of possible structured deposits in the primary fills of the enclosure ditches, comprising partially-

complete pottery vessels and a loomweight. Other artefactual and environmental evidence was scarce however and the only structural remains comprised a single four-post structure, likely representing a grain store. It is unclear therefore whether the enclosures in this area were the focus of settlement activity.

- 6.2.15 This evidence alone would be of local and regional significance since relatively few major later Iron Age sites have been published from the coastal plain. Further comparative research with other sites in West Sussex is necessary to set the agricultural and settlement elements of the site in their regional context. In addition, most of the major fields, enclosures and trackways attributed to Period 4 showed some signs of recutting or reconfiguring, suggesting that further stratigraphic analysis has the potential to refine the phasing structure for Period 4

Period 4: Burial with weapons

- 6.2.16 The most important evidence from Period 4 is a Late Iron Age burial with weapons which is of local, regional and national significance. It clearly warrants comparison with the North Bersted 'warrior burial' found around 8km to the northwest (Taylor *et al* 2014). Initial assessment of the finds, particularly the associated pottery vessels, suggests that the Walberton example probably dates to the 1st half of the 1st century AD and may therefore be between 50-100 years later in date than from North Bersted. It is therefore probably more closely contemporary with the two high status burials from Brisley Farm, near Ashford in Kent (Stevenson 2013).
- 6.2.17 The grave goods from Walberton are arguably less indicative of an exceptionally elite individual than those from North Bersted. While the North Bersted burial included an elaborate helmet and a shield, along with sword and spear, in the Walberton grave, only a sword and spear were certainly present. However, the manner of burial, and the impressive craftsmanship evident on the sword and scabbard – the latter exhibiting openwork decoration of circular organic motifs with traces of coloured enamel – still suggest an individual of very high status.
- 6.2.18 There are clear typological parallels between the sword from Walberton and that from Brisley Farm burial BC2, in the form of the decorated scabbard mount and *La Tène* swords of 'Steads (2006,9) type iii. Both the Brisley Farm and Walberton swords also appeared to have been partially drawn from their scabbards.
- 6.2.19 An intriguing element of Late Iron Age high status inhumation burials, is evidence for the deliberate destruction of weapons, as observed with the bent sword at North Bersted and spear in burial BC1 at Brisley Farm. This practice may represent act of decommissioning, usually interpreted as a 'ritual killing', or a possible attempt to destroy the power embedded in the objects. There was less clear evidence of this practice in the Walberton grave; however, a fragmentary copper alloy object RF<3>, found near the sword, shows signs of having been deliberately bent. Further conservation and analysis may help identify the object, tentatively suggested to represent part of the scabbard chape, a shield fitting or copper alloy vessel. In turn this may further our understanding of the ritual destruction of martial equipment in high status graves.

- 6.2.20 Like both the North Bersted and Brisley Farm burials, the Walberton grave contained pottery vessels as grave goods, presumably used in funerary rites and/or intended to provide sustenance to the dead in the afterlife. Although both the North Bersted and Walberton burial vessels were jars made in coarse ware fabrics, this is less surprising in the case of the North Bersted example, which was likely interred before the widespread importation of Gallo-Belgic fine wares. The North Bersted vessels, although not necessarily imported, did represent new tall wheel-thrown forms quite distinct from jars seen in contemporary settlement assemblages. They were interpreted as possibly indicative of the work of immigrant potters from Armorica (Lyne 2014). The four vessels accompanying the Walberton burial are much more typical of jars found in domestic assemblages of the 1st century AD. Unlike in the broadly contemporary Brisley Farm burials, there were no imported fine table wares, indicative of Gallo-Roman influenced drinking and dining practices. A programme of lipid analysis is proposed for the burial vessels in order to make some assessment of their contents and compare this data with other vessels from Period 4 (see 6.6.3).
- 6.2.21 The burial container from Walberton is also rather distinct. Although some of the iron fittings resemble those recovered from North Bersted, the Walberton coffin comprised a hollowed out oak tree trunk, perhaps with a lid, but rather simpler than the elaborate container at North Bersted. The charred condition of the coffin is intriguing, as there was no evidence of *in situ* burning in the grave. Further research should address this matter and attempt to understand how and why this process took place and what role could it have played in the burial rites.
- 6.2.22 The absence of skeletal remains from the grave is potentially of some significance. Animal bone is not generally well preserved in prehistoric and Roman deposits from the site so it is possible that acidic soil conditions account for the lack of human bone. However, some faunal remains, especially teeth, have been recovered from contemporary and earlier features at Walberton. In the grave, corrosion products of the metal objects have also preserved some adjacent organic materials such as the horn and wooden elements of the sword hilt. With the sword resting against the body it might be expected that some fragments of bone would have been preserved in the same way. It is also perhaps significant that skeletal remains were recovered from the North Bersted burial found in similar brickearth soils. The concept of token cremation burials is now well accepted. McKinley (2006, 34-35) suggested that these might have been deposited in cases where the individual died away from home or where the body was not available. Given the martial character of the grave goods, it could for example, be speculated that the grave represents a burial for an individual who died in warfare. Further research for national and international parallels may help to provide further support to the idea that the grave was constructed as a cenotaph to an individual who died elsewhere. Alternatively, because there is no, one, large scale funerary rite in this region, bodies were clearly disposed of in different ways. Therefore the burial of the objects may be a way of 'dealing with' an exceptional character and their objects whilst the local normative burial rites took place elsewhere with the body (Melanie Giles pers comm.).

- 6.2.23 Another notable element of the grave fill was the presence of rich cereal remains, and weed seeds possibly indicative of the later stages of cereal processing. This might represent an aspect of Iron Age ritual connected to offerings of grain that requires further research for national and international parallels.
- 6.2.24 In addition to the grave itself and its associated objects, further analysis is required on the relationship of the burial to its surrounding landscape. In some ways the rich grave goods appear incongruous with the existing trackways, enclosures and fields and with the similar rural activity which followed in the early Roman period. No other element of the stratigraphic sequence or finds and environmental evidence from Periods 4 or 5 was suggestive of high status activity. This also appeared to be the case at North Bersted and in the settlement around the high status cremation cemetery at Westhampnett (Taylor et al 2014; Fitzpatrick 1997; Fitzpatrick et al 2008), suggesting that elite burials were not necessarily reflective of wealth and status in the wider community. On the other hand, it has been noted that an increase in population and an intensification in agricultural activity from the Middle Iron Age onwards, involving huge community effort in draining and enclosing large swathes of land on the West Sussex coastal plain may have provided the impetus for the emergence of a kingly elite (Davenport 2003; Hamilton 2007, 87; Champion 2011, 40).
- 6.2.25 There is fairly good evidence, in the form of structured deposits of decorated saucepan pottery (dating to around the 2nd to mid 1st century BC), that the primary fills of the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure system are of significantly earlier date than the burial. The pottery vessels from the burial likely belong to the first half of the 1st century AD, raising the possibility that the burial was interred as the other Period 4 features were silting up or even after the enclosures had completely passed out of use. This might also be suggested by the fact that the burial is not orientated on the same alignment as the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure system. This raises the possibility that, as well as marking the passing of a high status individual, the burial may have signalled a change in the landscape and organisation of the communities who occupied it. Although there is no evidence of any form of burial monument or continued veneration of the grave in the early Roman period, as was seen more clearly at Brisley Farm (Stevenson 2013), it appears that Roman features may have been cut so as to avoid disturbing the grave. The large early Roman deposit which covers most of the extreme eastern part of the site also does not extend over the grave, raising the possibility that it continued to be marked above ground. On the other hand the Roman enclosure pattern continued to be more closely aligned with the preceding Middle/Late Iron Age features than with the grave itself.
- 6.2.26 A programme of radiocarbon dating has the potential to refine the sequence of chronological developments during Period 4 as well as to better date the grave itself. It is envisaged that this will target animal bone and lipids from the placed pottery vessels in the primary fills of the Period 4 enclosure ditches as well as macrobotanical remains and lipids in pottery from the grave. Unfortunately the coffin wood from the grave is unsuitable as a C14 sample as it represents a mature oak tree trunk which is likely to return a date much earlier than the burial itself.
- 6.2.27 In summary, the assemblage of grave goods consisting of weaponry, a coffin and probable coffin fittings, pottery vessels are of local, regional, and national

significance. Analysis of the grave goods and the relationship of the grave to the features in its hinterland has the potential to elucidate the nature of elite burial during the first half of the 1st century AD, and cultural relationships/comparison with other burials of the British Eastern Channel Area (Hamilton 2007) and northern France as well as contributing to the understanding of this period of change and instability in the South East generally and specifically to Sussex. The later dating of this burial to the nearby Bersted burial allows chronological comparison and discussion on the local burial rite within the wider transitional landscape.

Phase 5.1: Early Roman

- 6.2.22 The early Roman activity recorded on site is of local and regional significance. It has the potential to inform us about the rural landscape following the Roman Conquest, and the relationship of early Roman occupation sites to pre-existing local communities and elite groups. Further research on contemporary local sites is needed to understand how Tye Lane can be interpreted within the contemporary and regional landscape.
- 6.2.23 Both the stratigraphic sequence and the artefactual assemblage from the eastern part of Area B, indicate continuing activity following the burial with weapons until the end of the 1st century AD. Existing fields and trackways in the western and central part of the site appear to have gone out of use in the early Roman period, suggesting a significant change in land use or land ownership. However, a new enclosure system to the east appears to respect the alignment of the Period 4 enclosures. As in Period 4, there was no clear evidence for domestic buildings in this area but the range of artefactual material, particularly pottery, was much more suggestive of settlement activity in the vicinity. Also of note was evidence of crop processing, including querns and remains of wheat, barley and legumes, in some cases in association with hearth-like features. Further research on the site at Blacksmith's Corner, c.700m from Tye Lane may help to determine whether the Villa is contemporary with activity in Phase 5.1 and therefore whether agricultural activity is likely to have been controlled by a wider Villa Estate.
- 6.2.24 Also of interest is the relationship of the early Roman site to the high status burial with weapons. Interestingly, the new enclosures do not follow the same orientation as the burial. This suggests that, unlike at Brisley Farm (Stevenson 2013), the grave was not marked by a prominent monument, central to the layout of the subsequent settlement (ibid). There was also no indication of high-status or ritual activity in the vicinity of the grave in the early Roman period, either in the layout of the features or in terms of high-status artefacts or patterns of structured deposition. On the other hand there was some evidence that features were sited so as to avoid disturbing the grave, suggesting that it may have been marked above ground in some way.

Phase 5.2: Late Roman

- 6.2.24 The evidence for the late Roman period on site comprised a small number of features related to agricultural processing activity. This is of local and regional significance. Further research into parallels is needed to better understand the construction of the corn-dryer and further analysis of the macrobotanical remains may help to define whether it was used in drying or malting processes. The data assemblage,

artefactual, environmental, and stratigraphic has the potential to add to the understanding of agricultural technology and the economic models of the rural sites during this period. By the later Roman period, there is good evidence of a relationship with the Villa at Blacksmith's Corner, in the form CBM and even window glass from a high-status building. This may suggest that an intensification in crop-processing could be linked to organised land-ownership.

Period 6: Post-medieval

- 6.2.26 Besides field boundaries previously recorded on historic mapping, the archaeological evidence comprised a group of three animal burials. The assemblage has limited archaeological significance although the assessment of the faunal remains from this period, outlines a proposed programme of work aimed at public engagement (see 6.15).

Undated

- 6.2.27 A large group of undated features, including pits and post-holes were recorded on site. A relatively small number of features contained moderate to large amounts of burnt flint and no other artefactual components. It is hoped that more detailed consideration of the spatial association of these features may help to place more of them within dated periods or phases.

6.3 The Flintwork: Significance and Potential

- 6.3.1 The evaluation and excavation produced a moderate assemblage of struck flints and unworked burnt flints. The assemblage is of regional significance, providing evidence for long term prehistoric presence at the site.
- 6.3.2 The flints of Mesolithic date are uncommon, and the very low-density distribution indicates that the site was possibly only sporadically exploited during that period. No diagnostic tools were found, and it is possible that the flints belong to the Early Neolithic period.
- 6.3.3 The flints of Early Neolithic date are also sparse. The pieces come from two pits in the north-west of the site, in association with sherds of Plain Bowl pottery, and they were also found away from contemporary features across the site. Whilst one of the pits contain two microdenticulates, seven further microdenticulates were found redeposited in later features.
- 6.3.4 Finds from such sites have been interpreted as representing the remains from successive temporary settlements (Garrow *et al* 2006), with activity ranging from task specific visits to longer occupation. The condition of the pieces from Walberton is variable, and the small quantity of flints is likely to relate to short periods of activities or occupation. The assemblage is important because whilst Early Neolithic pits are known and have been closely studied in other parts of the country such as East Anglia (Garrow 2006, 2007, 2010 & 2012, Tabor 2016), well-stratified Early Neolithic pits are still uncommon on the Coastal Plain. Individual pit assemblages associated with Early Neolithic pottery have been found at, Claypit Lane,

Westhampnett (Harding 2006), Maudlin Nursery, Westhampnett (ASE 2015) and Madgwick Lane, Chichester (ASE 2020), and pit groups have been found at New Worthing School, Broadwater Road, Worthing (TVAS 2014 and Thompson and Wallis 2017) and more recently and closer to the site at Westergate (ASE 2018). Therefore, the flints from Walberton add to the growing evidence of occupation of the area during the early prehistoric period. The Early Neolithic flintwork has the potential to increase our understanding of the nature of occupation of this area.

- 6.3.5 In the Late Neolithic, activity at the site increased considerably. Evidence came from assemblages from 13 contemporary pits and postholes, most of which produced varying quantities of Grooved Ware pottery, and from a large quantity of residual pieces in later deposits across the site. Diagnostic pieces included possible transverse arrowheads and thumbnail scrapers. The quantity of flints in the features is variable, and overall the flints are in a good condition. Reasonable assemblages were found from pits [2537], [1732] and [2036], and a substantial assemblage of struck flints was recovered from pit [2496] (350 pieces) together with a large quantity of unworked burnt flint. The flints from this feature were in fresh condition, and scrapers were well-represented.
- 6.3.6 As for the Early Neolithic pits, the Period 2 pits are likely to represent transient communities. Bishop et al (2019, 35) explains that Neolithic settlement patterns were probably very varied in terms of mobility, duration, scale and character. Nonetheless, the composition of the current assemblage may provide information regarding the length and intensity of occupation.
- 6.3.7 The assemblage also provides an insight into material deposition. The Late Neolithic flints indicate that the flintwork was subject to different types of deposition. The moderate and large stratified pit groups associated with Grooved Ware pottery are likely to indicate deliberate deposition. However, the smaller stratified pit groups may still represent some form of structured deposition because research has shown that during the Neolithic period the act of pit digging and deposition was possibly a means of creating identities (Thomas 1999, Thomas 2010, Rowley Conwy & Owen 2011). Finally large quantities of flints found as residual finds in later contexts would have accumulated from above ground surface deposits as the features were open or silted up. This suggests another form of deposition, possibly associated with middening above ground level.
- 6.3.8 The assemblage is important because well-stratified Late Neolithic pits remain uncommon on the Coastal Plain. However, recent excavations have revealed some pit groups in association with ceramic, at Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis (Margetts 2019) and North Bersted (Bedwin and Pitts 1978). The flints from Late Neolithic pits from Walberton has the potential to provide information on the types of activities undertaken at the site. It can provide an important dataset for comparison with other contemporary assemblages in south-east England.
- 6.3.9 The Middle Bronze Age and later flintwork has less potential because it is scarce and chronologically mixed.

6.4 The Neolithic Pottery: Significance and Potential

Period 1

- 6.4.1 The Period 1 assemblage is of local and arguably some regional significance as it adds to the broader picture of Early Neolithic activity in the area, especially as the site is relatively close to three of the five broadly contemporary monuments in West Sussex. Varying quantities of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl pottery have been identified from all of the five main earthwork monuments in West Sussex, and the pottery from these sites is very similar in terms of both form and fabric to the Walberton assemblage. The proximity of the sites suggests occupation, pottery manufacture and use within the area. Nearest to the Walberton site, approximately 3.7 miles (6km) to the west, is the causewayed enclosure on Halnaker Hill (Bedwin 1992). The single ditch enclosure monument on Bury Hill (Bedwin 1981) is situated approximately five miles (8km) to the north-east of Walberton, and 1.5 miles (2.5km) to the west of Bury Hill is the causewayed enclosure at Barkhale (Leach 1983). Slightly further away, at just over 6.2 miles (10km) to the north-west, is the causewayed enclosure on The Trundle (Bedwin & Alsdworth 1981, Curwen 1929, Curwen 1931).
- 6.4.2 The construction and use of these monuments dates from around 3,600BC and lasted approximately two centuries (Whittle, et al. 2011), so the Walberton Plain Bowl pit depositions are most likely broadly contemporary. The enclosure monument on Court Hill (Bedwin 1984) is situated to the north-east of The Trundle and was C14 dated to c.3,300BC. Therefore, even if the Walberton pits were dug at the later part of the Plain Bowl tradition they would be contemporary with this monument. Nearby Plain Bowl pit deposit assemblages include twenty pits at Westergate (ASE 2018), seven at Madgwick Lane, Chichester (ASE 2020) and a single pit at Westhampnet (Chadwick 2006). Potentially the activities at these monuments and the localised pit depositions were undertaken by the same groups of people over a few centuries as Early Neolithic activity appears to be focused within this vicinity. Therefore the Early Neolithic pottery from Walberton can be regarded as part of the broader picture of pottery deposition in Sussex. Whilst a ritual interpretation of the deposition of pottery in pits remains contested in some cases, in others it seems very probable (see Thomas 1999 and Seager Thomas 2010), and the Walberton assemblage has the potential to provide more evidence regarding this debate. Radiocarbon dates from the pits would provide closer dating in relation to when the occupation activity occurred and whether parallels can be seen with other Sussex Neolithic pit or monument activity. Further analysis and comparison with the other Early Neolithic pottery from the area would provide data for ongoing Neolithic pottery research in Sussex.
- 6.4.3 The dating of Peterborough Ware has been an area of uncertainty for many years, with increased C14 dating providing further potential clarity. Most recently Ard & Darvill (2015) place the entire Peterborough tradition in the Middle Neolithic between 3400-2800BC, and this was based upon research undertaken in the examination of C14 dates from Derbyshire and beyond (Beamish 2009). Previously Gibson & Kinnes (1997) had extended this range to being between 3400-2500BC. The three sherds of Peterborough Ware found at Walberton are relatively rare in Sussex, with the Mortlake substyle potentially being slightly more common than the Ebbsfleet substyle. The most significant local site is Westbourne (Seager Thomas 2010) from which the complete profile of a Mortlake bowl was recovered. The potential to compare to historic reports prior to the increased data from radiocarbon dating is

also notable. For example, Drewett (1992, 7) highlights an impressed Peterborough Ware rim sherd from nearby Halnaker Hill which can now be compared with the Walberton sherds.

Period 2

- 6.4.2 The Period 2 assemblage is of regional importance as Grooved Ware is rare in Sussex with only a handful of sites being recorded, including Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis (Margetts 2019), North Bersted (Raymond 2014) and Westhampnet (Chadwick 2006). However, these last two sites yielded assemblages of 219 sherds (468g) and 85 sherds (495g) respectively, so with 248 sherds (1293g) the Walberton assemblage is currently the largest to date in Sussex.
- 6.4.3 It is noticeable that many of the body sherds are quite abraded suggesting previous deposition or even possible curation prior to deposition. Rim sherds, however, often appear to have fresher breaks and are in good condition. It has been noted elsewhere that rims and decorated sherds of Grooved Ware appear to have been selected for deposition (Barclay 1999, 14), and it has even been suggested that the contents of Grooved Ware pits may in fact be 'multi-sensual' and aesthetic (Pollard 2001, 325). Whether these pits represent occupation and refuse disposal or ritual structured deposits is as uncertain as with the Early Neolithic assemblage. However, the large quantity of pottery and flint deposited in pit shelter G1 [2494] and recut [2496] provide much more compelling evidence for ritual activity at the site.
- 6.4.4 Radiocarbon dating from these features would allow further analysis of this pottery style in Sussex as well as providing broader evidence for activities from this period in the area. The G1 pit shelter and its flint and pottery contents are of regional importance, as they represent potentially a very rare example of ritual activity in relation to a structure from the Late Stone Age. Ethnographic parallels as well as archaeological ones would provide further evidence to support this interpretation, with examples from Durrington Walls, already showing the possibility of the decommissioning of structures, marked by pit depositions (Thomas 2012, 3).

6.5 The Middle and Late Bronze Age Pottery: Significance and Potential

- 6.5.1 Aside from the cremation urn in pit [1612] the Period 3 assemblage would appear to be domestic material, with a small but similar Middle/Late Bronze Age transitional assemblage being found at Westergate, 2 miles (3.5km) to the west (ASE 2017b). The domestic nature of the assemblage could indicate that there was a contemporary settlement within the wider vicinity of the site, but the spread and fragmentary nature of the material is not suggestive refuse disposal from occupation within the site itself. Therefore, the Period 3 pottery is of local importance but the small size of the assemblage means there is limited potential for further analysis. Some additional research will be undertaken on relevant local assemblages for comparison.

6.6 The Later Iron Age and Roman Pottery: Significance and Potential

- 6.6.1 The assemblage is highly significant, in part due to the rarity of the burial weapons and associated vessels. The significance of the burial pottery has been considered above with other burial evidence (see 6.2.20). The assemblage is also significant in terms of its contribution to the wider understanding of activity in this area during the Middle/Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. More detailed study of the ceramics

through stratigraphic analysis in combination with physical comparison of other local assemblages is required to fully explore the potential of this material.

- 6.6.2 The Middle/Late Iron Age saucepan group is of regional interest and the occurrence of some partially-complete vessels in the primary fills of ditch G13 and in pits may suggest some form of deliberate deposition. Further discussion around the ceramics within the burial with weapons is required in the final publication, honing in on the chronology and wider social aspects of this deposit considering the rarity of such groups occurring alongside weapons.
- 6.6.3 The Period 4 assemblage is a good candidate for analysis of organic residues on pottery. It is proposed that around 20 samples will be selected for analysis of lipids. In particular the possible structured deposits from the primary fills of ditch G13 and other pits will be targeted, along with samples from the burial vessels in grave [1893]. The aim of the analysis would be provide data on diet, and by extension farming practices as a general proxy for animal bone which does not survive well in local soil conditions. Although this technique does not usually provide highly specific information on the contents of individual vessels, it is possible that analysis of samples from structured deposits and from the pottery grave goods may provide some insight into ritual and funerary practice. In addition, it is possible to radiocarbon date lipids extracted from the walls of pottery vessels and it is hoped that this technique will be able to further refine the dates of the primary filling of the Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures and the deposition of the burial with weapons.
- 6.6.4 The Roman assemblage appears typically rural and in keeping with patterns within the hinterland of Chichester, with a notable paucity of the early finewares and imports known from Chichester during this period. The location of the warrior burial at Walberton and its affinities with that at Brisley Farm, combined with the lack of ceramic evidence for Roman contact offers an insight into this 'transition' period. The paucity of later Roman material is of interest given the proximity of a known Villa and the presence of agricultural processing evidence at the site.

6.7 The Ceramic Building Material: Significance and Potential

- 6.7.1 The material is not hugely significant. Although the roof tile quantities indicate the presence of a substantial building in the vicinity, it is not in context, which reduces its significance. The flue tile fragments indicate the presence of a hypocaust system, evidence for which has been uncovered at the nearby Villa site at Blacksmith's Corner (WAS 2008; WAS 2009). Nevertheless, this is not a large sample of CBM, the material is quite fragmented and not in context, hence the assemblage has little further potential. However, a closer look at the markings on some of the tegulae may add some substance, and, should the R1 fabric be the same as MOLA 3018, it would add to our understanding on the supply and distribution of Roman CBM across the South-East.

6.8 The Fired Clay: Significance and Potential

- 6.8.1 Aside from the Period 2 material the assemblage is of local significance only as it relates to possible wattle and daub structures on site. The Period 2 fired clay could be of regional significance as it is part of structured deposits dating to the Late

Neolithic. This material is unlikely to relate to wattle and daub structures and so further research on Neolithic fired clay would be necessary to identify the significance and potential. The Middle/Late Iron Age clay weight RF <35> is notable as whilst other textile manufacturing evidence was not recovered from the site, local excavations, such as at Madgwick Lane (ASE 2020), indicate that these weights are relatively common around the Chichester area. All of the fired clay other than the Period 2 material and RF <35> can be disposed of.

6.9 The Registered Finds: Significance and Potential

- 6.9.1 The significance and potential of the Period 4 grave goods are considered with the stratigraphic assessment of this feature above (6.2.16)

Period 5: Roman

- 6.9.2 This small assemblage is not of great significance, other than in its paucity, and has minimal potential in interpreting the Roman activity on site. However, mention should be made of the finds within the site narrative and a short descriptive text can be drawn from the archive records and this report if necessary.

6.10 The Glass: Significance and Potential

- 6.10.1 The assemblage is very small and largely undiagnostic. However, the presence of fragment RF <33> suggests that there was Roman building of some status in the vicinity. The paucity of Roman glass on site is not unusual, given that glass was often recycled. As such the assemblage is of local significance. However, beyond signalling the probability of such a building, the assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

6.11 The Geological Material: Significance and Potential

- 6.11.1 The assemblage of stone from the site is considered to have only moderate potential for further analysis. The archive has been completed during the assessment stage and the majority of the assemblage needs no further work beyond this. The unworked material essentially comes from the local area though the exact process of its arrival on site is not always clear.
- 6.11.2 The worked stone is of more interest but is dominated by relatively small quern fragments in Hythe Beds Sandstone – the most common quern stone type found in the county. A few of the pieces have some morphological detail and the presence of re-used millstones suggests a watermill in the vicinity. The number of querns involved suggest crop/food processing to have been an important activity on the investigated site, at least during the early Roman period. As such the assemblages main potential is in demonstrating the agricultural aspects of the site's economy and adding to the growing dataset of quern procurement and use on the Coastal Plain during the Roman period. Some further work on the spatial distribution of the material may highlight processing areas.

6.12 The Metallurgical Remains/Magnetic Material: Significance and Potential

- 6.12.1 The slag assemblage is very small and only suggests small-scale domestic iron smithing activity potentially in the Iron Age but more likely in the early Roman period. Hammerscale is never common, suggesting the working area was not close to the excavated area. The presence of smithing is not unexpected for the periods involved – it is a common occurrence on rural domestic sites. As such the slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. No further work is proposed and the assemblage has duly been discarded.

6.13 The Clay Tobacco Pipe: Significance and Potential

- 6.13.1 The bowl is of local significance given that it shows maker's marks that are of probable local origin but that have not been identified. However, given that it is an isolated and unstratified find, it is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

6.14 The Cremated Bone: Significance and Potential

- 6.14.1 The cremated bone itself does not have any potential for further analysis but the results are worthy of further analysis and the degree of fragmentation can be calculated as well as the percentages by weight of fragments from each skeletal area.
- 6.14.2 The plans and photographs of the micro-excavated cremation urn will be studied to look for distribution patterns of bone throughout the vessel. These results will be compared with those from contemporary cemeteries.

6.15 The Animal Bone: Significance and Potential

- 6.15.1 On the whole the assemblage has very little archaeological significance, given the poor preservation, high fragmentation, and low identification potential. It suggests that cattle, ovicaprids, pigs and horses were being kept in the Middle/Late Iron Age – early Roman period, and that cattle were being kept in the Roman period.
- 6.15.2 The only context that has local archaeological significance is [1601], the fill of Middle/Late ditch, [1600], containing a complete horse mandible. The feature was located in the area of intercutting ditches near G27/G29 where the north-south and east-west trackways meet in Area A. Such deposits have been identified as part of ritual practice in the Iron Age of southern Britain (Grant 1989: 81) and may reflect the ritual significance of the horse and horse rider at the time (Creighton 2000: 22).
- 6.15.3 The two horse ABGs likely represent the continued use of this area of site to bury farm animals in relatively recent times, especially considering the sheep skeleton recovered nearby in the evaluation phase of work (ASE 2019). While the horses therefore have very limited archaeological significance, they are significant in terms of their outreach and education potential, as has already been shown with an overwhelmingly positive reaction to a blog post on their discovery (ASE Website).

Their story interests and engages people, and this resource should not be dismissed because of their provenance.

- 6.15.4 The archaeological assemblage has limited potential for further work.
- 6.15.5 The horse mandible from context [1601] should be subjected to stratigraphic analysis to understand its placement in the ditch. This has the potential to help us understand the significance of the deposit.
- 6.15.6 Further research should be undertaken on the importance of horses in the Late Iron Age of Southern Britain (Creighton 2000), and to look into comparable ritual deposition of horse mandibles.
- 6.15.7 The two horse ABGs could be studied further to better understand their pathological conditions, life, death, and process of dismemberment. These findings should be presented to the public via social media.
- 6.15.8 The spinal pathologies on horse [2111] should be compared to other examples to try to identify the condition and cause, particularly that detailed in Janeczek et al. (2014), Lignereux and Bouet (2015), Diedrich (2017), Pluskowski et al. (2009). This has the potential to understand how the horse was worked and what its quality of life was, all of which is of interest to the general public.
- 6.15.9 The butchery marks identified on both horse [2072] and [2111] would benefit from a reassessment. For [2111] this would target mainly the neck, to identify decapitation, and the feet and other fragments of the cranium, to see if skinning butchery was reflected there. For [2072] analysis of the butchery of the ribs and the subsequent burial position may improve our understanding of any primary product use and/or deposition practices. In addition to this butchery analysis, better reconstruction of both crania may reveal cause of death, if these horses were slaughtered rather than died naturally.
- 6.15.10 Finally, the horse specimens have the potential to aid in further zooarchaeological investigations by being incorporated into a reference collection, if considered appropriate by the receiving museum.

6.16 The Environmental Samples: Significance and Potential

Plant macrofossils

- 6.16.1 Large scale excavations carried out along the route of the A27 around the Westhampnett bypass (Fitzpatrick *et al* 2008) have uncovered significant archaeobotanical assemblages of different periods comparable to the remains unearthed at Tye Lane.
- 6.16.2 A couple of features at Tye Lane stand out. Among these, corndrying oven [1297] (G30) is particularly interesting. This type of feature is very common on Romano-British sites and a number of examples occur in the south of England which have also produced carbonised remains of the crops that were dried in them. Comparable assemblages were recovered for example from corndryers at Pococks Fields East

Sussex (Vitolo in prep.), Wallingford Oxfordshire (Vitolo 2009) and at Stanley Meadow Oxfordshire (Pelling 2013), among others.

- 6.16.3 The Late Iron Age burial with weapons is interesting for having produced such a large amount of charred plant remains from a burial feature. The recovery of such remains from inhumations of this period is rather unusual. The Iron Age inhumation cemeteries at Westhampnett have only yielded scarce plant macrofossils, which might in part represent residual material from Bronze Age activity at the site (Fitzpatrick *et al* 2008). Excavations carried out at the contemporary sites at Micheldever Wood and Winnal Down have produced comparable assemblages of the same period from non-burial deposits (Monk and Fasham 1980). The latter assemblages lack the funerary and ritual nature of the Tye Lane assemblage but can help placing it into its contemporary regional context.
- 6.16.4 The bulk soil samples from Tye Lane, Walberton, have produced an interesting array of archaeobotanical remains. In the earlier features only hazel nutshell fragments were recovered. These could either represent burnt remains of plants gathered for human consumption or could derive from plant material such as small branches and twigs used for fuel. Cereal remains were sporadic at the site in the Neolithic period and they could even represent later intrusions. From the Middle/Late Iron Age, a more stable human occupation of the site brought an increase in farming activity. This is evident from the sampled Iron Age features, which produced more abundant remains of crops and their associated weeds. Such a strong arable signature continued well into the late Roman period. Spelt wheat and hulled six-rowed barley were both widely used and cultivated, although it is possible that other species, such as emmer, bread wheat or two-rowed barley were contributing to the assemblages in smaller amounts perhaps as voluntary crops or weeds, although they left no firm evidence. Oat and perhaps rye occurred less frequently. There were no chaff remains of oat and therefore it is not possible to tell whether they represented a crop or a weed. Legumes such as peas and Celtic bean might have integrated the cereal based diet, as well as perhaps contributing to soil replenishment through crop rotation.
- 6.16.5 A wide array of weed taxa present in these deposits can inform on crop processing stages as well as crop husbandry practices in use at the site in the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 6.16.6 Agricultural activities seem to have intensified further in the late Roman period, as shown by the construction of several features possibly used for the drying of grains, including a T-shaped corndryer. It is possible that such an agricultural expansion is to be connected to the building and use of the nearby villa at Blacksmith's Corner. Corn-dryers are extremely common features on Roman settlements in Britain and elsewhere in central-northern Europe and many examples have been excavated in southern England. The analysis of the charred plant assemblage from Tye Lane could provide information on the use or uses of this particular structure during the late Roman phase of site occupation.

Charcoal

- 6.16.7 The fragmentary nature of the charcoal recovered and the restricted range of woody taxa identified give the charred wood assemblage from Tye Lane a low significance.
- 6.16.8 In the vast majority of contexts, charcoal was preserved in small amounts and in a fragmentary state not warranting identification work. Only a handful of features, mainly the Roman corndryer, the Late Iron Age burial with weapons and two Late Neolithic produced enough charcoal to be considered for assessment. Identified woody taxa in all these deposits indicate that mixed deciduous woodland as well as woodland margins and possibly scrub were tapped into for fuel. The range of taxa used for fuel is limited and especially the later assemblages are dominated by oak. This is also confirmed by the charcoal identifications from deposits sampled during the evaluation, where again oak was dominant and often the only taxon (ASE 2019a). The Period 2 pits produced slightly more varied assemblages compared to the later ones, where diffuse porous woods of at least two different types were dominant over ash and oak.
- 6.16.9 Preservation of the charcoal was often poor, with sediment encrustations visible, especially in the earlier contexts. Such encrustations hide anatomical characteristics hindering identifications. They are due to fluctuations of the water table causing sediment laden water to infiltrate the deposits. These fluctuations result in alternating periods of wetting and drying which can cause the charcoal fragments to become brittle.
- 6.16.10 Overall, the charcoal assemblage is poorly preserved and limited in abundance and in range of represented taxa and does not hold potential for further work.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised Research Agenda: Aims and Objectives

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

Revised Research Aims

Period 1

- 7.1.2 RRA1: Can further study of the Early Neolithic pits from Walberton be incorporated with regional data sets to better understand differences and similarities between pit character/ form/ content?

Period 2

- 7.1.3 RRA2: Can parallels for the Late Neolithic stake-built structures be found in other regions such as Wessex and eastern England? What possible functions can be suggested for these?
- 7.1.4 What does the presence of light structures and the character of the pottery and flint assemblages say about the nature of activity on site in the Late Neolithic? To what degree were the population sedentary or mobile?
- 7.1.5 RRA3: Are there regional or national parallels for similar styles of structured deposition in the Late Neolithic pits and structures? In particular, the practice of leaving features to silt up naturally before returning to deposit cultural material, is of interest. Can analysis of the associated flint and pottery assemblages inform us further about the nature of structured deposition?
- 7.1.6 RRA4: Can radiocarbon dating of features containing diagnostic Grooved Ware help increase our understanding of regional ceramic chronology during the Late Neolithic period?

Period 3

- 7.1.7 RRA5: Can further reading tell us anything more about the nature of isolated cremation burials in the Middle/Late Bronze Age?

Period 4

- 7.1.8 RRA6: Can further stratigraphic and finds analysis help to refine our understanding of the chronological development of fields, enclosures and trackways during the Middle/Late Iron Age?

- 7.1.9 RRA7: Can further analysis and comparative reading inform us about practices of structured deposition in the Middle/Late Iron Age, particularly with reference to the partially complete pottery vessels and loomweight in the primary fills of ditch G13 and complete horse mandible in ditch [1600]?
- 7.1.10 RRA8: Can a programme of organic residue analysis on Middle/Late Iron Age pottery vessels provide proxy information, in the absence of many faunal remains, for diet and pastoral agriculture? Can data on the contents of vessels from structured deposits and from the grave contribute to our understanding of ritual and funerary practices?
- 7.1.11 RRA9: How does the extensive landscape of fields and trackways instituted in the Middle/Late Iron Age relate to wider regional evidence, suggesting that increased population and agricultural exploitation, in areas such as the Coastal Plain, provided the conditions in which kingship could emerge in the Late Iron Age (Davenport 2003; Hamilton 2007; Champion 2011, 40)?
- 7.1.12 RRA10: Can a programme of radiocarbon dating help to refine our understanding of the chronological relationship between the Period 4 fields, enclosures and trackways and the high status burial with weapons? Can we determine whether the burial was deposited as or after the Period 4 features passed out of use? If so, does this suggest that the burial marked a significant change in landuse or in the make-up of the communities who exploited the land?
- 7.1.13 OR1: The transition to the Late Iron Age: how are we to understand the important changes from MIA to LIA, including the emergence of a southern kingdom centred on West Sussex? What was the role of Kent and Surrey with regard to the emerging political structure of South-East England?
- 7.1.14 RRA11: How does the Late Iron Age burial from Walberton compare with other contemporary high status burials with weapons, such as those from North Bersted and Brisley Farm. What do such burials tell us about the existence of a high-status reigning elite in West Sussex and the wider South East. How does the Walberton burial add to our understanding of social dynamics of the period, including the possible arrival of refugees from the continent in the pre-Conquest period?
- 7.1.15 RRA12: What does the burial add to our understanding of funerary practices and belief systems in the Late Iron Age? Can we gain a more detailed picture of the sequence of burial rites performed before or during the interment?
- 7.1.16 RRA13: Can further investigative conservation and analysis identify the fragments of copper alloy, tentatively suggested to represent pieces of the scabbard chape, shield fittings, a copper alloy vessel or a mirror? Can we better understand the apparent deliberate attempt to bend and break one of the fragments and can this be related to a wider tradition of the destruction of martial equipment in high-status burials?
- 7.1.17 RRA14: Can further conservation and analysis determine if more than one spear was present?

- 7.1.18 RRA15: Can further comparative analysis find evidence for other high-status burials in which no body was interred? If there was a genuine absence of skeletal remains in the grave, can the grave be regarded as a 'cenotaph'?
- 7.1.19 RRA16: Can further analysis and comparison of Late Iron Age burial containers inform on cultural links between this and other burials? How can the burnt state of the coffin be explained?
- 7.1.20 RRA17: What can further analysis of the macrobotanical assemblage from the grave tell us about funerary practices? Can contemporary parallels be found for burnt grain offerings in high status burials?
- 7.1.21 RRA18: Can further study of the plant remains preserved between the scabbard and the wood from the burial container/coffin add to our understanding of burial rites?
- 7.1.22 RRA19: Can a further analysis on the iron and copper alloy objects inform on production technology and/or the provenance of the mineral resources? How do the objects compare with other burials with weapons in this respect?
- 7.1.23 RRA20: Can further conservation and analysis of the metal finds and a programme of radiocarbon dating on materials from the grave, including macrobotanical remains and lipids preserved in the pottery vessels, provide a more precise chronology for the burial?
- Phase 5.1
- 7.1.24 OR2: Evidence for transition from Iron Age to Roman land use and / or settlement
- 7.1.25 RRA21: Can further study of stratigraphic and spatial evidence inform us about the meaning of the grave to the early Roman population in the generations following the burial?
- 7.1.26 RRA22: What does the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data tell us about the intensity of activity and the status of the population in the early Roman period? How does this relate to evidence of an elite burial in the period immediately preceding the Roman Conquest?
- 7.1.27 OR3: The relationship of Roman villa and non-villa settlements to each other and to the landscape
- 7.1.28 RRA23: The extensive system of fields and trackways on the western and central parts of the site appear to have rapidly gone out of use in the early Roman period? What does this tell us about shifts in land use and land ownership?
- 7.1.29 RRA24: Can further analysis of the macrobotanical remains and the distribution of querns inform us about crop processing strategies? Can further research on the archive from Blacksmith's Corner determine whether a Villa had been established on site in the early Roman period and if so, how does the evidence from Tye Lane fit with a model of management of agricultural land by Villa Estates?

Phase 5.2

- 7.1.30 RRA25: Can further research and comparison between the artefactual and environmental data set from the Late Roman period from Walberton and from the nearby Villa at Blacksmith's Corner help to understand a possible relationship between the two?
- 7.1.31 RRA26: Can further comparative research on the T-shaped corn-dryer help to inform us about its construction and function? Can further analysis of the associated macrobotanical remains help to determine whether it was principally used in drying or malting processes?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

- 7.2.1 It is suggested that possible publication outputs should include an overarching SpoilHeap Occasional (online) Paper which details the broad site narrative with supporting specialist reports. This publication will include the warrior burial and Neolithic pits and pottery which also have further suggested publication outlets.
- 7.2.2 Additionally, it is envisaged that the Neolithic pits and pottery, the burial with weapons and, potentially, the detailed scientific data arising from further investigation of the burial's grave goods, should be published in detail in appropriate national journals such as the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.
- 7.2.2 The publications should seek to address the revised research questions identified in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design report and should be presented within a chronological framework.
- 7.2.5 Detailed publication synopsis' will be submitted to the curator for comment, in due course. Comments and suggestions on the structure and themes covered by the will be encouraged at this stage.

7.3 Publication Project: Task Sequence

Stratigraphic Method Statement

- 7.3.1 Once subgrouping is finalised, those subgroups not already grouped will be grouped. These groups will be assigned to broader land-use elements such as open areas, enclosures and buildings. This process will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.
- 7.3.2 After completion of the specialist analysis and reporting, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information and on further background research in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include a relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

The Flintwork

- 7.3.3 It is proposed that a specialist report should be prepared focusing on the Neolithic flints.
- 7.3.2 The flintwork from the Early Neolithic pits is limited. No detailed analysis is proposed for this material, and no further analysis is proposed for the unstratified flints, however the flintwork should be described.
- 7.3.3 Metrical and technological attribute analysis on the flints from Period 2 pits [2537], [2036], [1732] and [2496] (recut of pit [2494]) (c 600 pieces) and currently undated pit [2494] (c 14 pieces) should be carried out.
- 7.3.4 Refitting exercise should be carried out on the flints from Period 2 pits [2537], [2036], [1732] and [2496] (recut of pit [2494]) (c 600 pieces) and currently undated pit [2494] (c 14 pieces) as this might shed light on depositional practice.
- 7.3.5 The results should be compared with results from other contemporary sites (Grooved Ware pits from the South East and beyond)
- 7.3.6 A report should describe the flint assemblage in chronological order (hopefully refined with some C14 dates) and it should discuss its place in its regional context.
- 7.3.7 Discussion on the depositional practices, in association with other finds, as well as on sedentarism should be undertaken:

Updating the data with new phasing and contextual information	0.5 day
Metrical and technological analysis	4 days
Refitting analysis	2 days
Research and comparison of the Neolithic assemblage with contemporary assemblages in the South East and beyond	1 day
Research on parallels for pit deposition	1 day
Preparation of publication text	6 days
Preparation of illustration catalogue	1 day
Extracting / reintegrating illustrated flints and checking illustrations	0.5 day
Total	16 days

The Neolithic Pottery

- 7.3.8 A publication report will be prepared involving the following tasks:

Adding pottery from samples to the data and amending tables	0.25 day
Further research on Early Neolithic pit assemblages in Sussex	1 day

Further research on Grooved Ware for comparison with other assemblages in southern Britain	1 day
Research on ethnographic and archaeological examples of structured deposition of pottery in buildings and structures	1 day
Preparation and writing of report for publication	3 days
Preparing finds illustration catalogue	1 day
Total	7.25 days

The Middle and Late Bronze Age Pottery

7.3.9 A brief publication report will be prepared involving the following tasks:

Research on comparative Middle – Late Bronze Age assemblages	0.5 day
Preparation and writing of report for publication	1 day
Preparing finds illustration catalogue	0.5 day
Total	2 days

The Later Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery

7.3.10 It is recommended that the later prehistoric and Roman pottery should be published, including the following further work tasks

Record and integrate data on pottery from environmental samples	1 day
Review of ceramic dating in consultation of stratigraphic author prior to finalisation of phasing	1.5 days
Comparison with other fabric series and fabric descriptions	1.5 days
Refine typology of later prehistoric pottery and prepare quantification tables for publication	1.5 days
Comparative research on local Iron Age and Roman assemblages and of the burial with weapons	1.5 days
Prepare publication text	2 days
Extract material for illustration, prepare catalogue, check illustrations	2 days
Total	11 days
Organic residue analysis will be undertaken on around 20 vessels from Period 4 focusing particularly on vessels from structured deposits and from the burial with weapons	1 day + Fee

The Ceramic Building Material

7.3.11 A brief publication report will be prepared including the following tasks:

Compare the R1 fabric with physical samples of MOLA 3018:	0.5 days
Research on Roman CBM stamps and/or tools:	1 day
Total	1.5 days

The Fired Clay

7.3.12 Analysis and publication on the Period 2 and 4 assemblages will include:

Research on other Late Neolithic fired clay assemblages in Sussex	0.5 days
Research on other local triangular clay weights	0.5 days
Preparing and writing publication report	1 day
Total:	2 days

The Metal Registered Finds

7.3.13 Extensive further work is necessary to fully understand the nature of the burial rite and grave goods:

Many pieces exhibit mineralised or charred wood on their surfaces. These should be analysed to determine species and construction methods, which will aid towards reconstruction of the burial tableau. For example, RF<21> has wood on multiple surfaces. Once conservation has been completed, detailed metric recording of the assemblage is necessary.

A report and catalogue of the grave assemblage will be produced for publication, necessitating further research for parallels and comparison to existing typologies. All objects require illustration and an attempt made to reconstruct the burial tableau.

A short descriptive text will be prepared on the Roman registered finds

Total **25 days**

The Glass

7.3.14 The assemblage has been recorded in full. No further work is recommended, however, the fragment of Roman window glass should be mentioned in the site narrative. Any required text can be extracted from the above statement.

The Geological Material

7.3.15 Proposed work on the stone assemblage will limited to a rapid study of the spatial distribution of quern fragments on site by period and a brief overview report on the assemblage, concentrating on the quern/millstone fragments:

Updating Excel table with final site context/period groupings	0.5 days
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Undertake spatial and stratigraphic analysis of the quern/millstone fragments to establish any patterning of disposal and elucidate the date of some	0.5 days
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	Parallels from other sites	0.5 days
	Write an overview for publication on the stone assemblage concentrating on the worked material	1 day
	Total	2.5 days
	The Metallurgic Remains	
7.3.16	No further work is proposed.	
	The Clay Tobacco Pipe	
7.3.17	No further work is proposed.	
	The Cremated Bone	
7.3.18	Further statistical analysis can be undertaken on the analysis results. These results can be compared to contemporary cremation burials and used as a basis for discussion:	
	Statistical analysis and analysis of excavation records	0.5 days
	Report production	0.5 day
	Total	1 day
	The Animal Bone	
7.3.19	A brief publication report will be prepared on the animal bone from prehistoric and Roman contexts. Further work will be undertaken on the post-medieval ABGs for the purposes of public engagement:	
	Research on horses in the Late Iron Age	1.5 day
	Composition of report	1 day
	Public engagement: Horses	2 days
	Pathological analysis	1 day
	Butchery analysis	1 day
	Writing and publishing public engagement content	1 day
	Total	7.5 days

Investigative Conservation

7.3.20 Further investigative conservation is necessary on all of the metalwork:

General tasks

Cleaning and air abrasive investigation on the suitable iron objects.

Sword

Cleaning of the chape end is still to be carried out.

Expose the whole scabbard mount to reveal any further fine decoration. This may necessitate additional photography.

Try to establish what are the belt attachments? Are the lens-shaped pieces of copper alloy on the reverse a possibility, and are they complete? Or the iron strip revealed in one of the broken sections?

The hilt needs further work to try and establish the depth of the different sections – the potential grip section appears narrow, which might be because the different sections slot together on the tang like a simpler form of the Kirkburn sword illustrated in Stead (1991, 69).

Further examination of the scabbard remains, especially as preliminary examination has thrown up two different wood species for the wooden stiffener.

Try to arrange for a CAT scan of the sword to see if it is possible to image the different layers present in the iron corrosion.

Further XRF analysis of the copper alloys is needed to aid interpretation of chape end RF<28>.

Scabbard chape/shield/vessel/mirror fragments

Further XRF analysis of the copper alloys is needed to aid interpretation of RF<3>

Try and establish the form and nature of the tinned copper alloy pieces, can they work as a shield boss?

Needs repair and support

FTIR the dark deposit on the reverse of the chape/shield/vessel/mirror, this might indicate what material they were mounted on and the adhesive used?

Decorated garment/cover

Expose a length of the copper alloy staples to clarify what they were attached to and their form?

Have more of these staples been found in the soil samples?

If a spread of these can be identified, it might be possible to get an idea of the scale of the piece they were originally attached to?

The other metalwork found in the grave

The ironwork is obscured by adherent soil, therefore this, particularly RF<12> and <26.1> to work out whether they are certainly parts of the same object, as well as the potential coffin fittings. More x rays are needed showing different views of each piece and refitting of broken objects attempted.

Spearhead, form and any remains in the socket.

Large nails, what do they form part of, including the x-ray opaque fragments visible on the radiographs?

Is there any evidence for organic material that might help in the interpretation?

Analysis of the plant material preserved between the sword scabbard and wood from the coffin, these include stems and possibly leaves

The Environmental Samples

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 7.3.21 A total of 19 samples from the excavation and evaluation phases, from the following contexts are recommended for plant macrofossils analysis:

Late Iron Age grave [1893]: <24> [1929], <27>

Early Roman posthole [2448]: sample <50> [2449]

Fills of early Roman pits [1011], [1998], [1038], [2043], [2490], [2444], [2445]: samples <1> [1012], <2> [1014], <3> [1015], <5> [1039], <30> [1999], <34> [2064], <46> [2488], <47> [2498], <49> [2553]

Late Roman pits/hearths [1339], [1356], [1429]: samples <12> [1346], <15> [1419], <23> [1430]

Late Roman corn-dryer [1297]: samples <21> [1432] and <2> [2/020]

- 7.3.22 In addition, samples from two features that are so far undated have produced plant remains and could be included in the analysis if dating becomes available at a later stage:

Undated <29> (2001) <45> (2467)

Charcoal

- 7.3.23 No further work is recommended on the charcoal.

	Sorting and preliminary identifications of plant macros from 19 samples	9.5 days
	Visit to a reference collection to refine IDs	1 day
	Quantification and data entry (6 samples/day)	3 days
	Literature review and report production	3 days
	Total	16.5 days
	Radiocarbon dating of archaeological deposits	
7.3.17	It is proposed that a program of radiocarbon dating will be undertaken, to include up to 10 samples for standard AMS dating on animal bone, charcoal and macrobotanical remains. It is anticipated that up to six samples of charcoal/macrobotanical remains will be submitted from three Late Neolithic pits/structures; two samples of animal bone from Middle/Late Iron Age enclosures/fields, including pig/ovicaprid tooth from the primary fill of ditch G13 and the complete horse mandible from ditch [1600]; and two samples of macrobotanical remains from the grave fill. The coffin wood from the grave is unfortunately not deemed suitable for dating as it represents a mature oak tree trunk, likely to return a date significantly earlier than the burial itself.	
7.3.18	In addition, samples of up to 11 pottery vessels, seven saucepan vessels from the primary fills of ditch G13 and four vessels from the burial with weapons, will be submitted for radiocarbon dating of any preserved organic residues identified as part of the lipid analysis outlined above.	
	Sample selections, lab liaison and admin	2 day
	c. 10 dates on animal bone charcoal and macrobotanical remains	Fee
	c. 11 dates on organic residues from pottery vessels	Fee
	Total	2 days + Fee
	Illustration and photography	
7.3.18	<i>Stratigraphic figures</i>	11 days
	Page setting	6 days
	<i>Finds</i>	24 days
	c. 25 flint artefacts	
	c. 16 Grooved Ware pottery vessels	
	c. 4 Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery vessels	

c. 50 LIA/Roman pottery vessels

c.20 Metal registered finds

c. 4 Stone finds

Photography 5 days

Up to 20 photographs of registered finds

Photography of key horse remains for public engagement

Reconstruction drawing of grave/burial rite 5 days

Total **51 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	Team Member	Days
Review dating and phasing evidence in conjunction with pottery specialist	TV	2 days
Complete grouping of archaeological contexts. So far 38 group numbers have been assigned at assessment. It is estimated that around 125 groups will be created in total. The groups will be finalised using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the subgroup matrix and dating evidence and short text written to describe each group @ 25 groups per day.	TV	5 days
Draw date phased group matrices	TV	1 day
Finalise landuse. The c. 125 groups are likely to form some 30 landuses (buildings, open areas, boundaries etc.). They will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the group matrix and dating evidence. @ 10 landuses per day	TV	3 days
Describe landuse. Interpretative text will be written about each landuse element including a definition of the buildings, open areas and boundaries etc., their form and function on a site-wide basis. It is estimated that perhaps 20 landuse entities will need description @ 10 landuses daily	TV	3 days
Define periods. The general chronological phases of activity across the site will be identified from the group matrix and defined landuses. These phases will form a chronological framework.	TV	1 day
Prepare information pack for px team	TV	1 day
Read finds and environmental publication reports	TV	2 days
Describe periods and phases. This is the archaeological results text, built from the combination of landuse and group texts arranged chronologically into periods and phases of activity. Plots of each phases and period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans.	TV	10 days
Research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative. This will include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	TV	10 days
Liaise with drawing office / photographic dept. to create a figure list of finalised stratigraphic etc figures for the article	TV	2 days
Write introduction and discussion sections	TV	5 days
Proceedings of the Prehistoric society article	JS/TV/AD	20 days
Post-referee edits	TV	5 days
Total		70 days
Specialist Analysis		
The Flintwork	KLH	16 days

Neolithic pottery	SP	7.25 days
Bronze Age pottery	SP	2 days
Later Iron Age and Roman pottery	KH	11 days
Ceramic Building Material	RR	1.5 days
The Fired Clay	SP	2 days
The Geological Material	LB	2.5 days
Cremated Bone	LS	1 day
Animal Bone	EJ	7.5 days
Registered finds	TC	25 days
Environmental Material	MV	16.5 days
External scientific analysis and conservation		
Investigative conservation	Fishbourne lab/UCL	Fee
Radiocarbon dating: 10 standard AMS dates on animal bone and macrobotanicals	Belfast Lab	1 day ASE admin + Fee
11 dates on lipids carried out as part of the organic residue analysis	UCL	1 day ASE admin + Fee
Illustration		
Stratigraphic figures	FG	11 days
Page setting	FG	6 days
Artefact illustration	FG	24 days
Artefact photography	AR	5 days
Reconstruction drawings	LG	5 days
Production		
Editing occasional paper	LR	5 days
Editing PPS article	LR	3 days
Project Management	JS	5 days
Copy editing	External supplier	Fee
Printing (c 50 copies + online)	External supplier	Fee
Archiving	NB	3 days

Table 32: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

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

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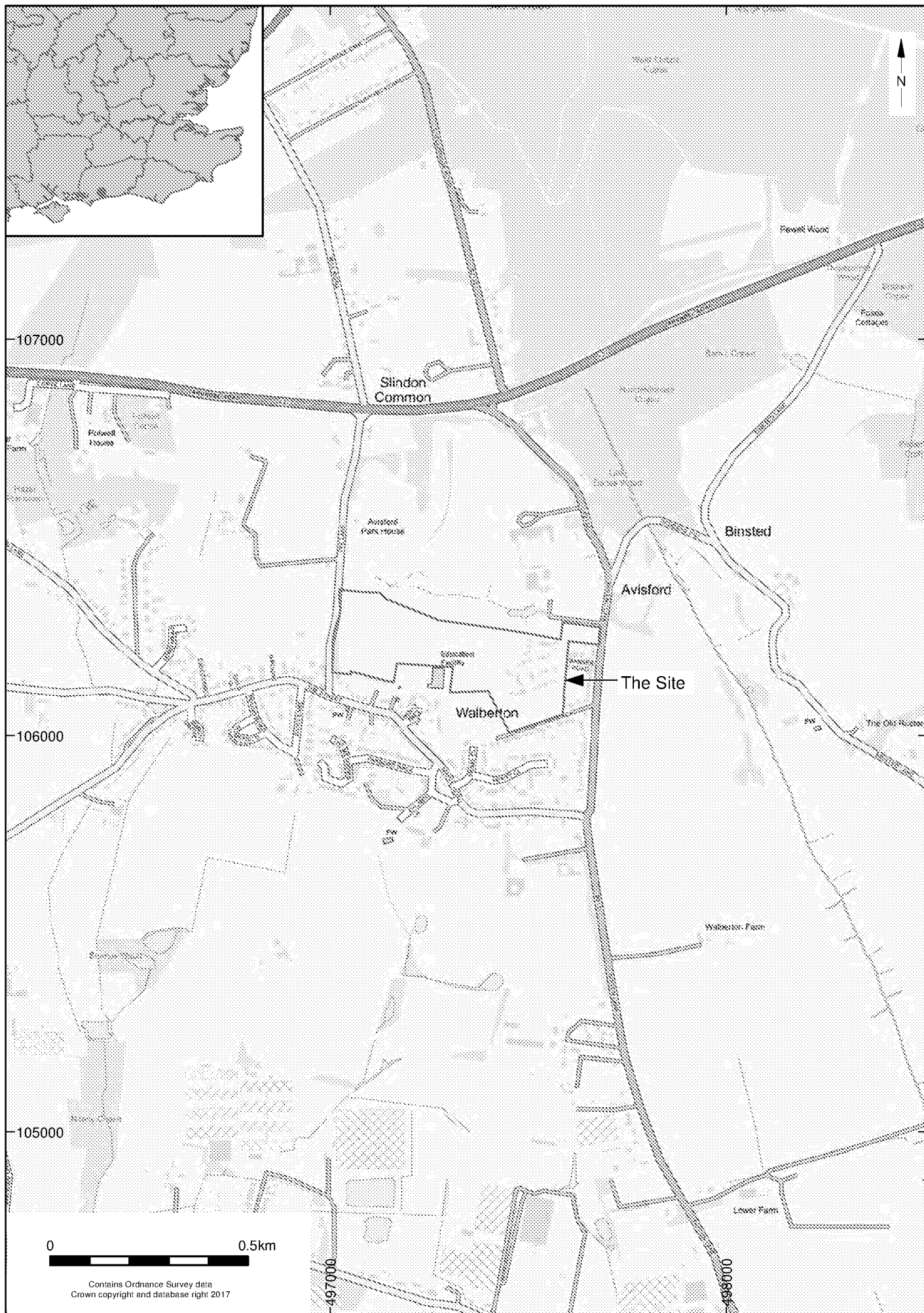
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Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Project Ref: 190138

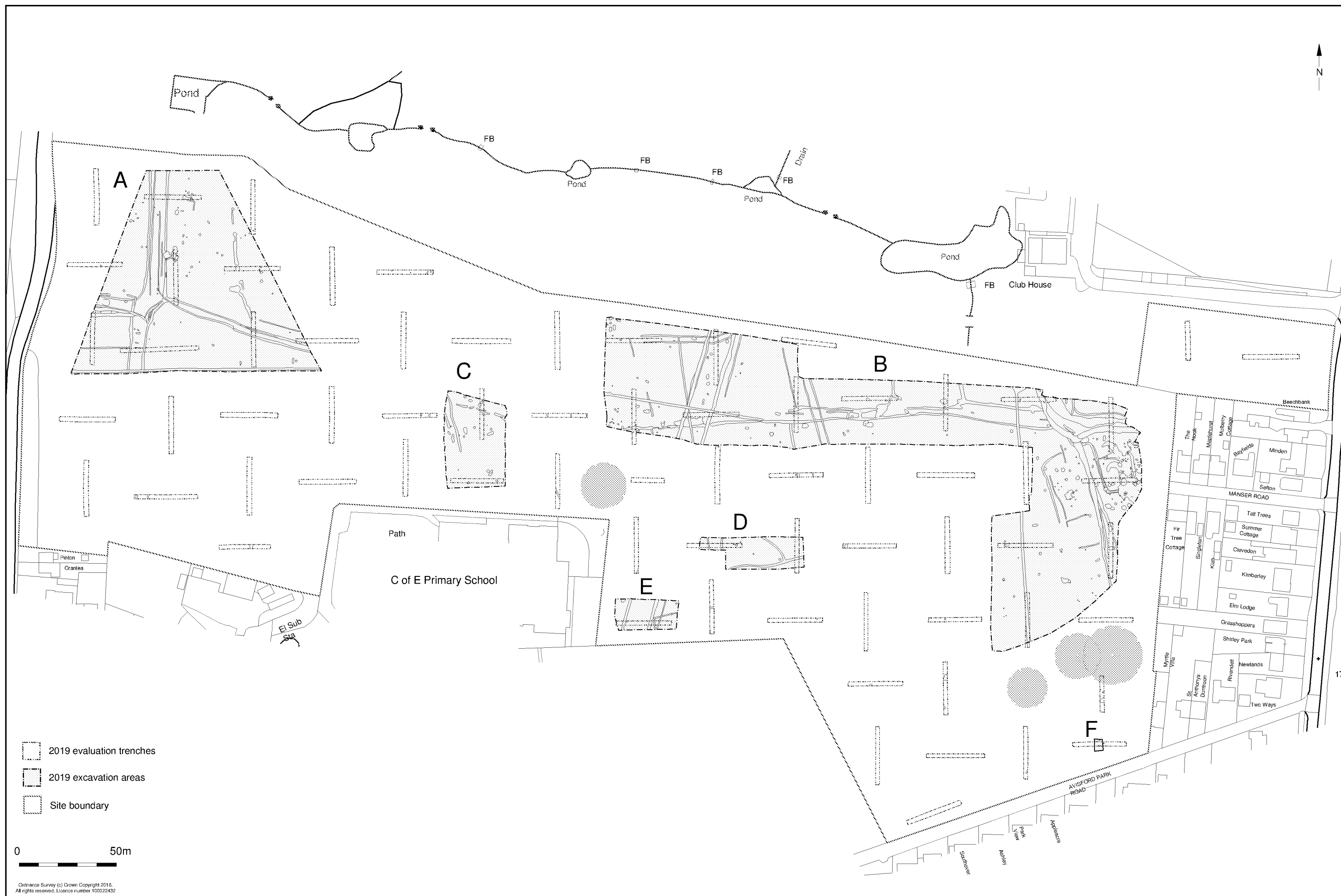
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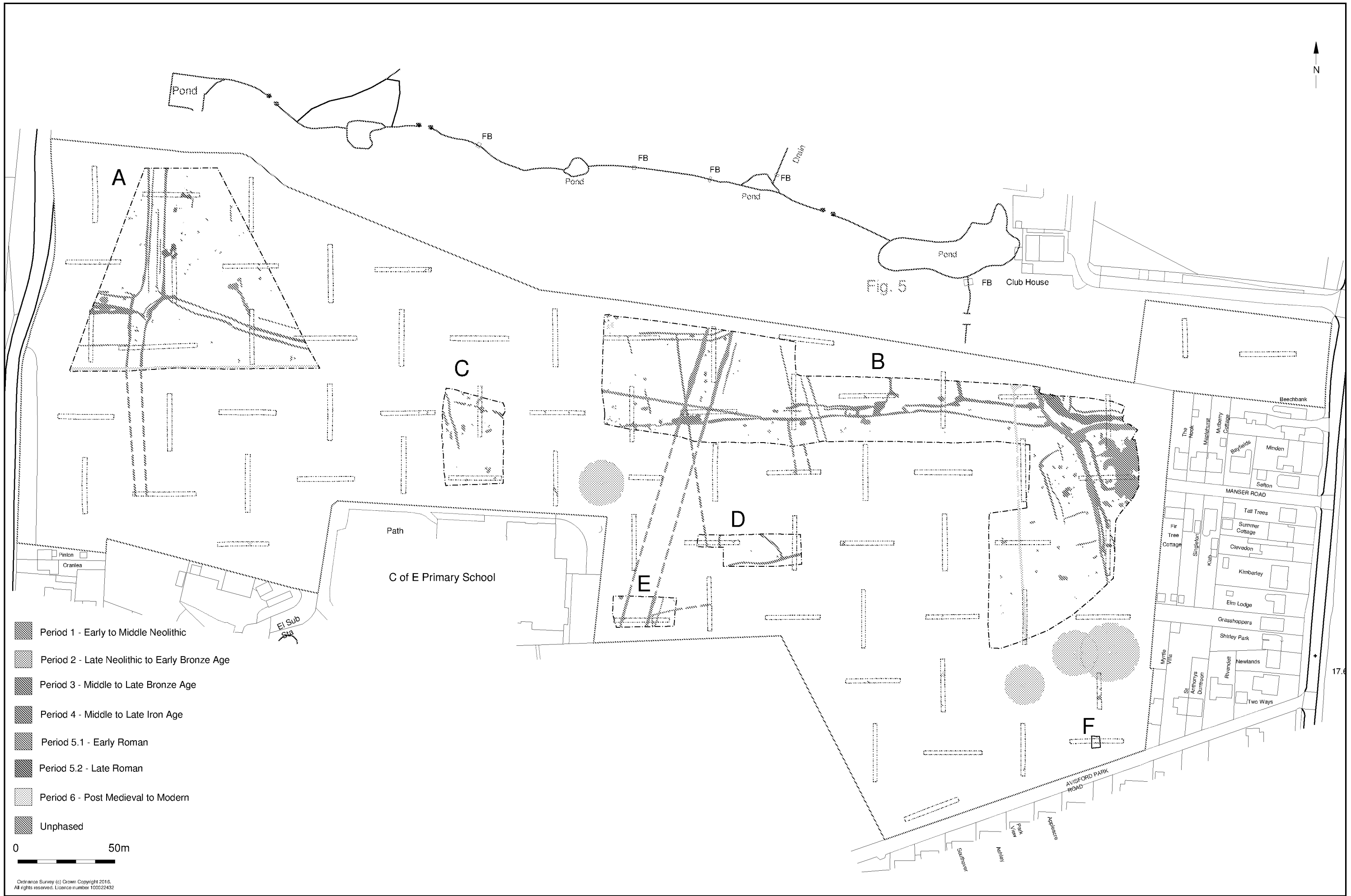
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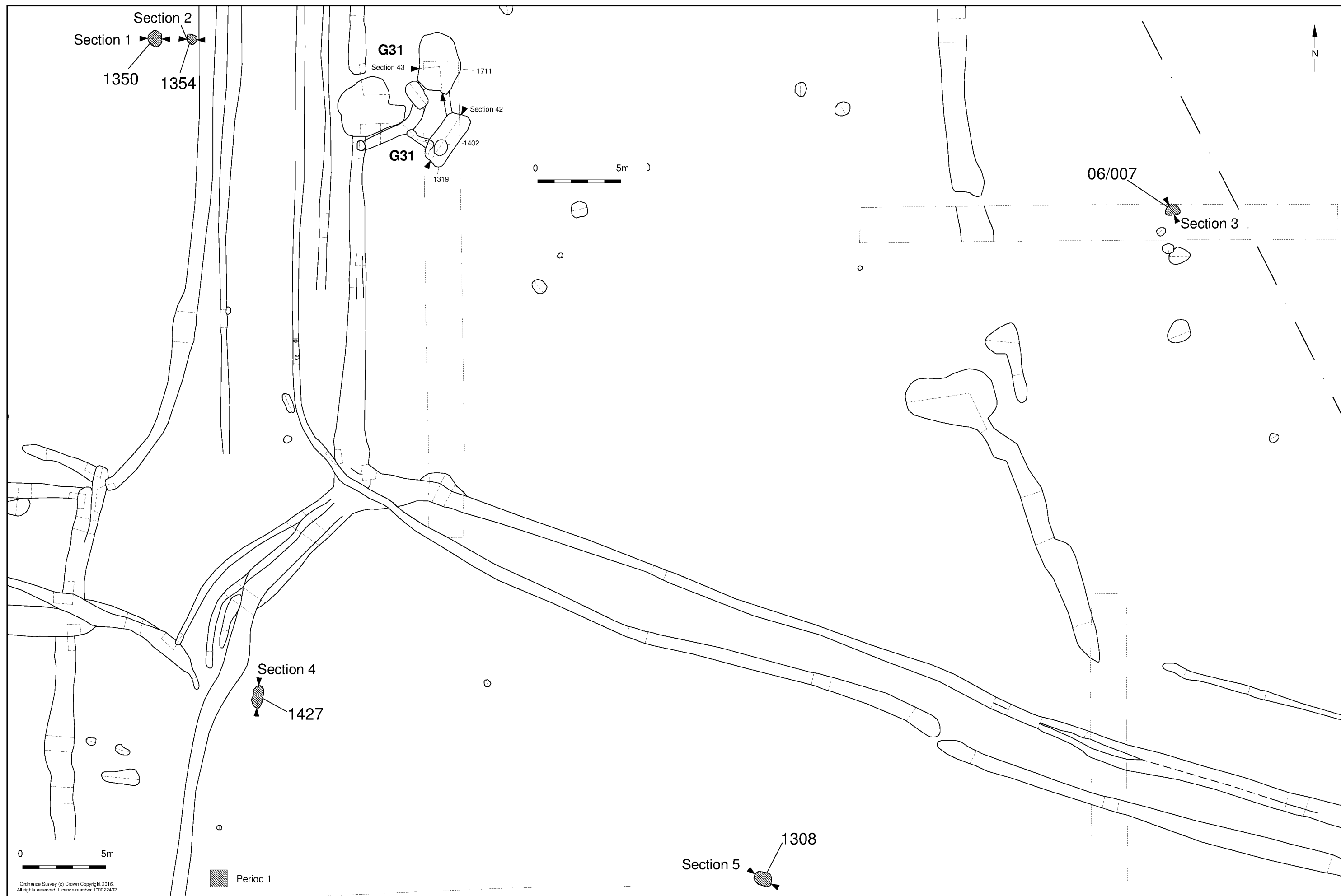
Fig. 1



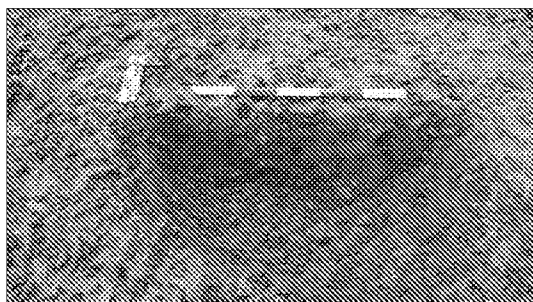
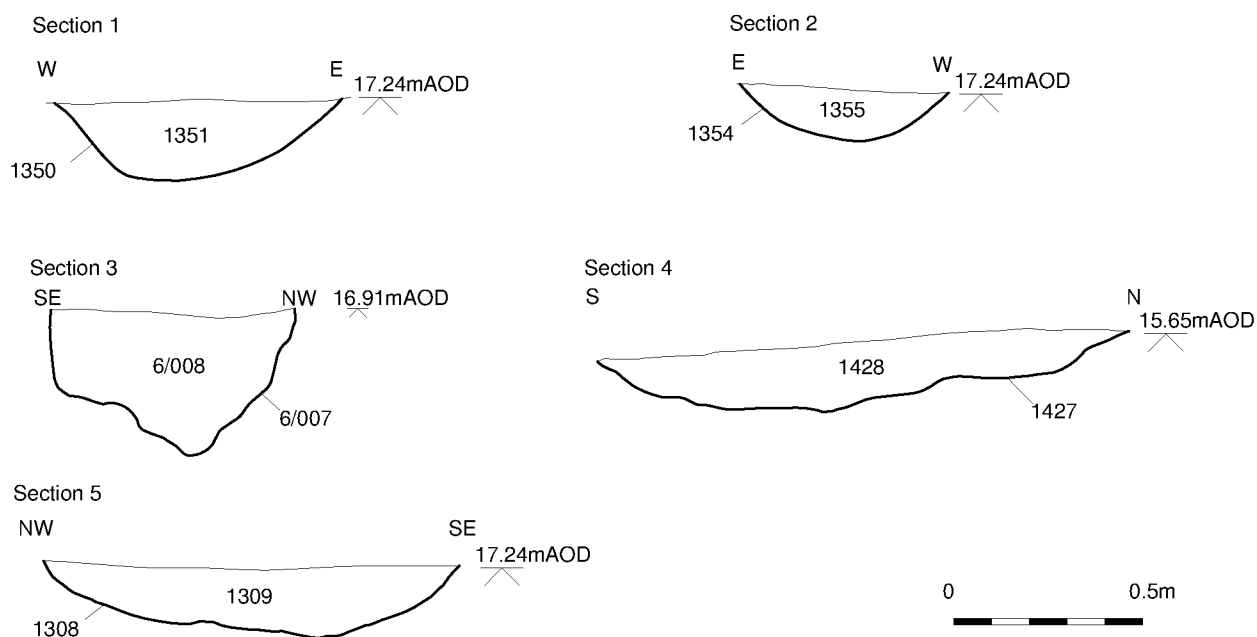
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Project Ref: 190138	January 2021	Site plan showing all phases of work	
Report Ref: 2020232	Drawn by: NH		



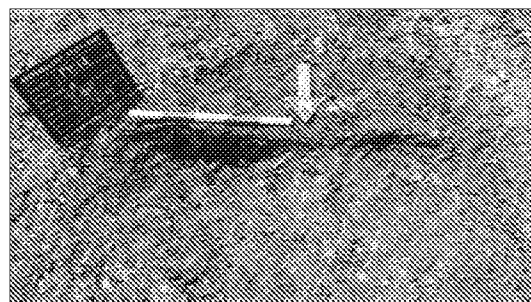
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Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Site plan showing all periods of activity	
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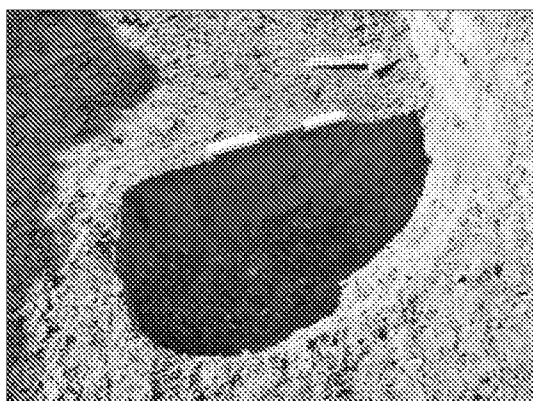
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Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Period 1: Early to Middle Neolithic plan	
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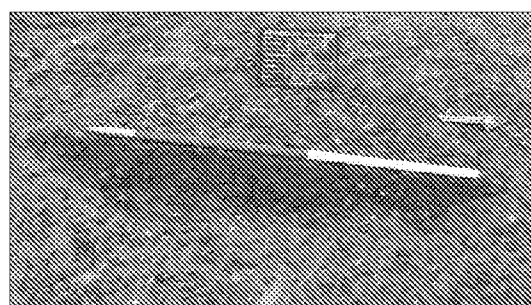
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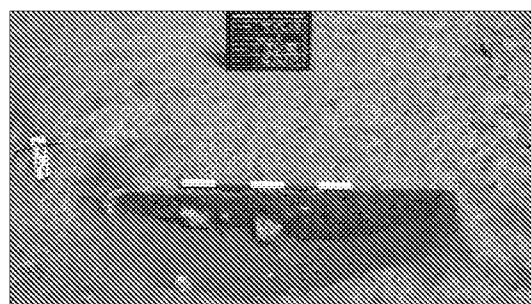
Pit [1354], looking south



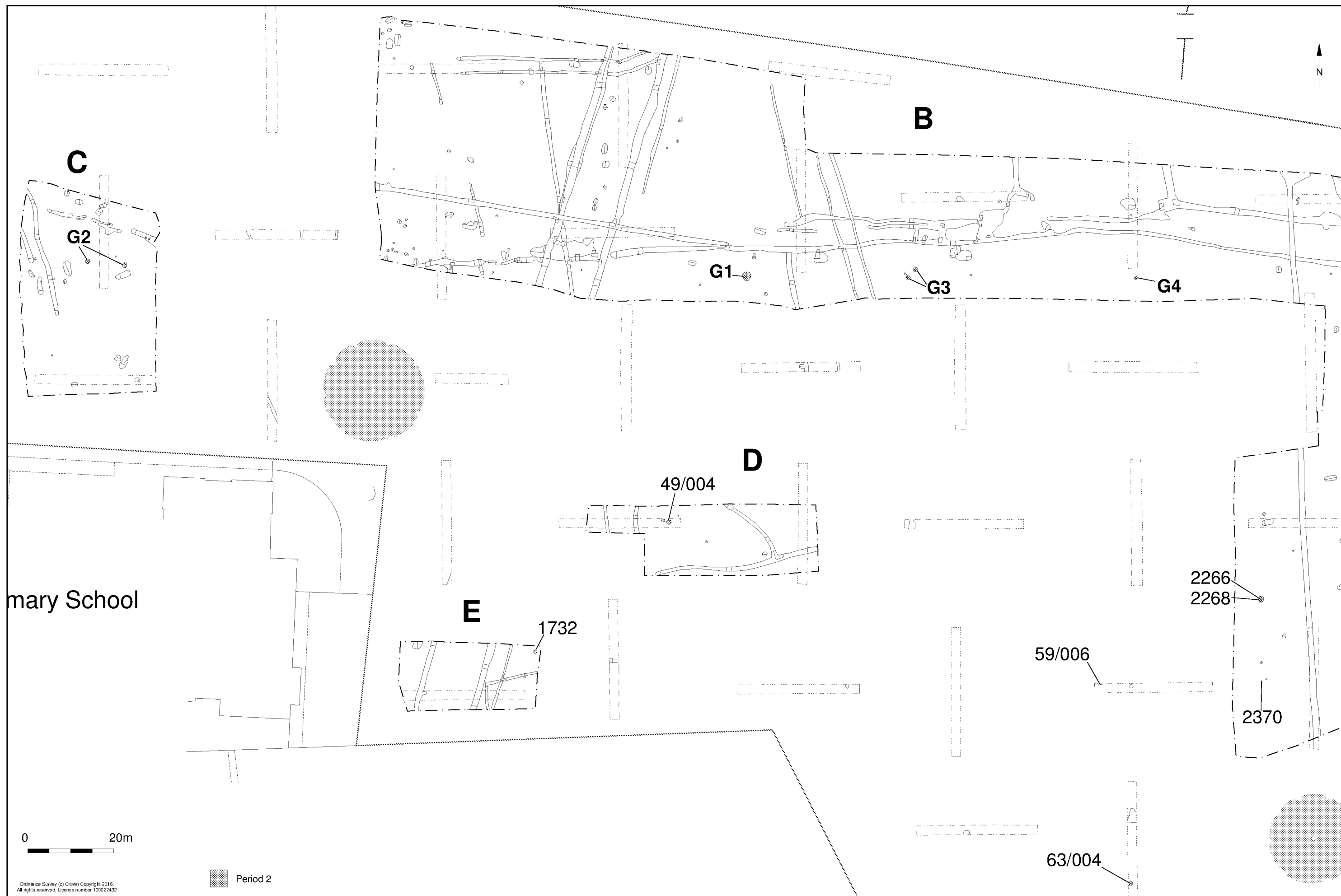
Pit [6/007], looking southwest



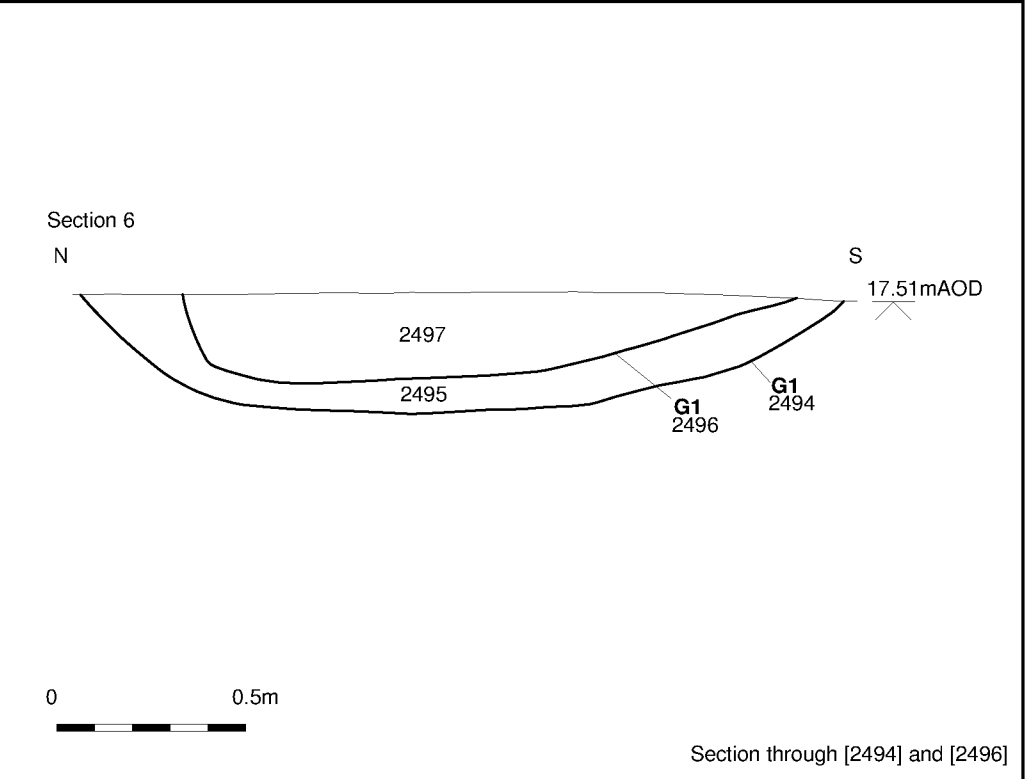
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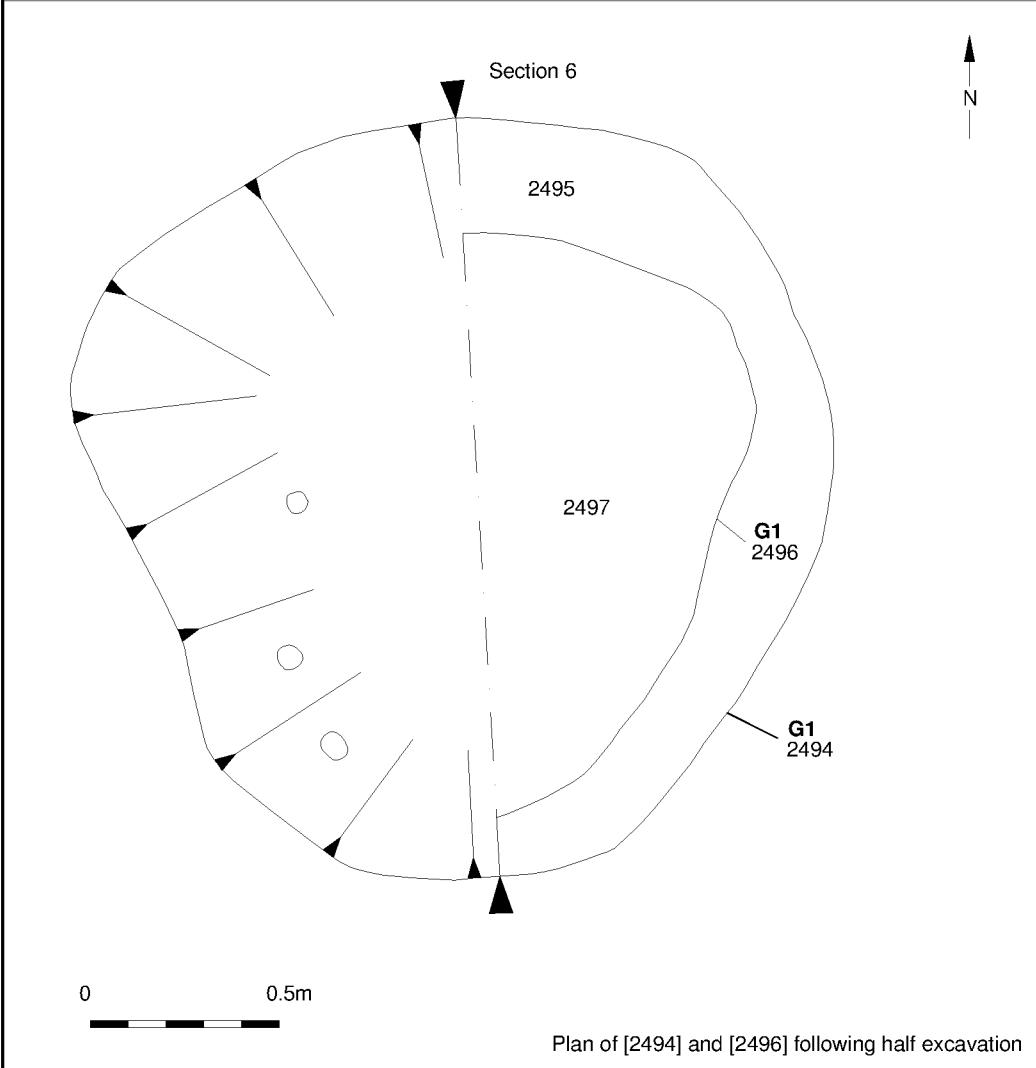
Pit [1308], looking north



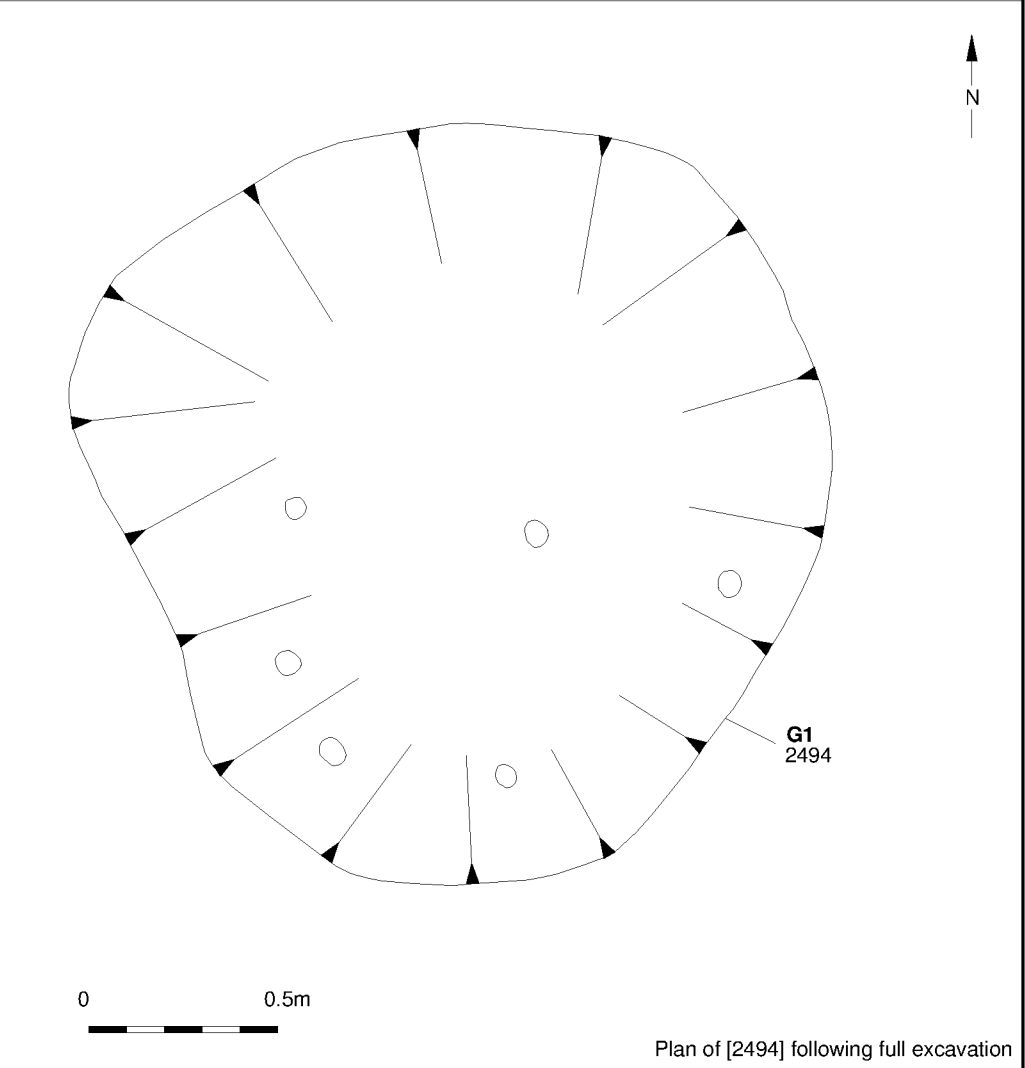
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Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Period 2: Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	
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Section through [2494] and [2496]



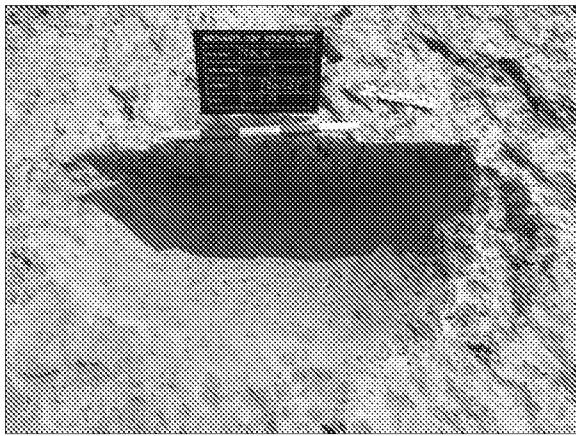
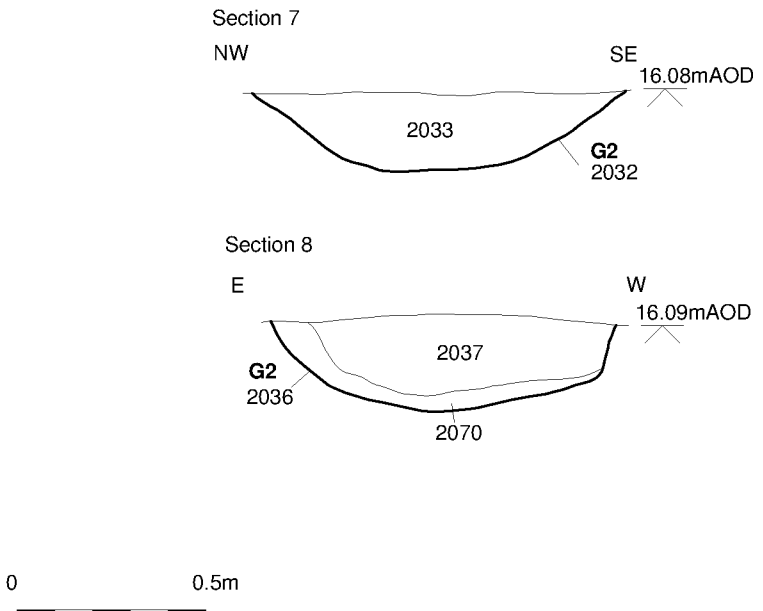
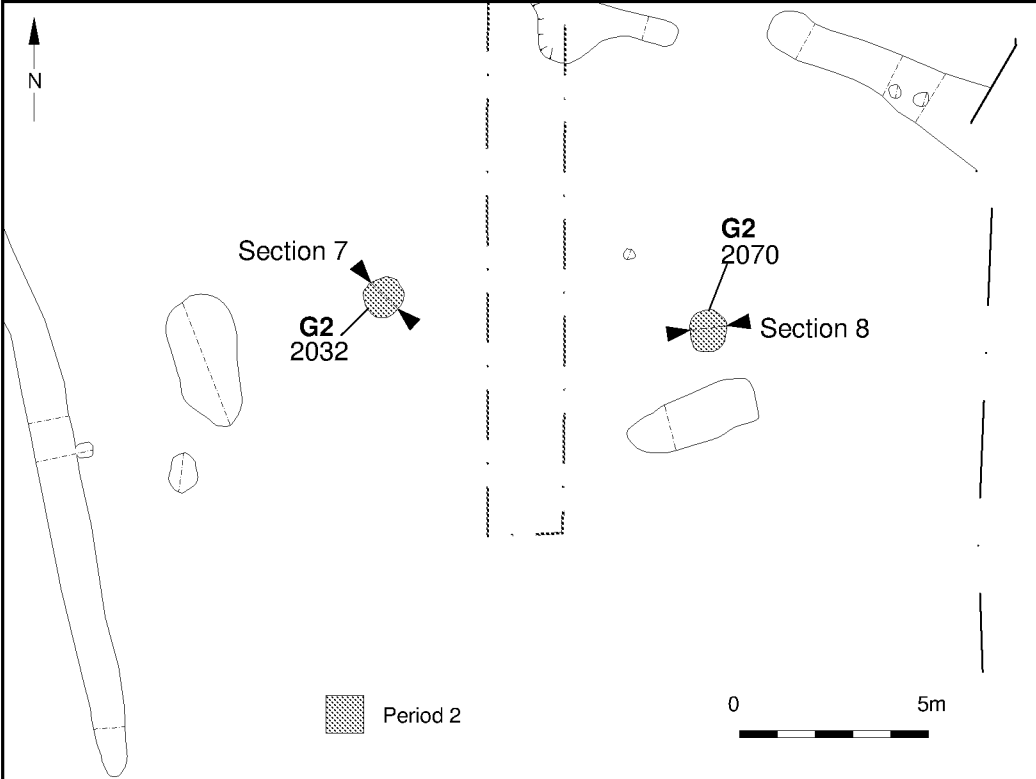
Plan of [2494] and [2496] following half excavation



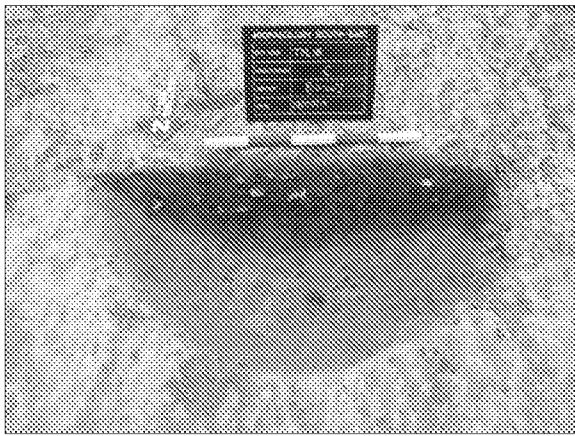
Plan of [2494] following full excavation



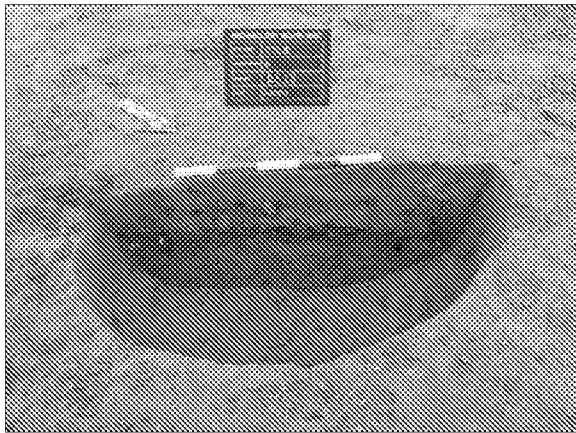
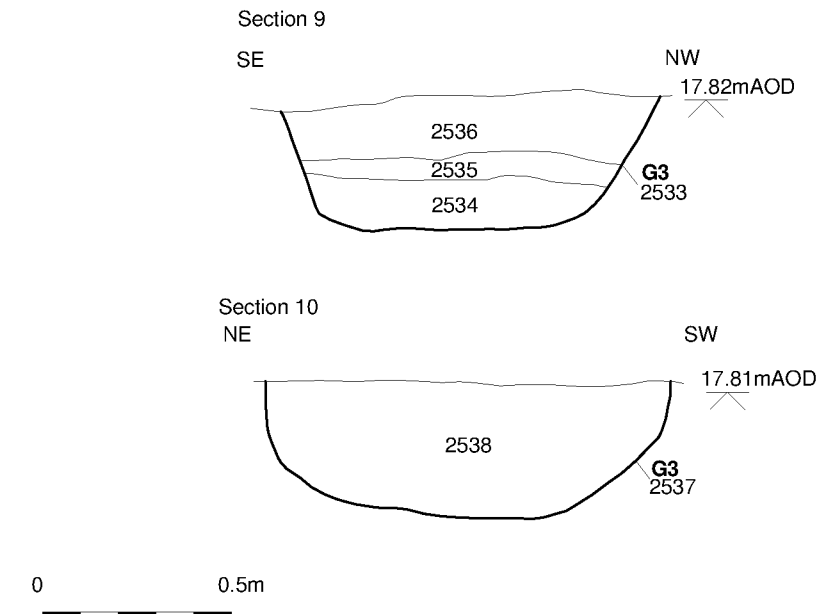
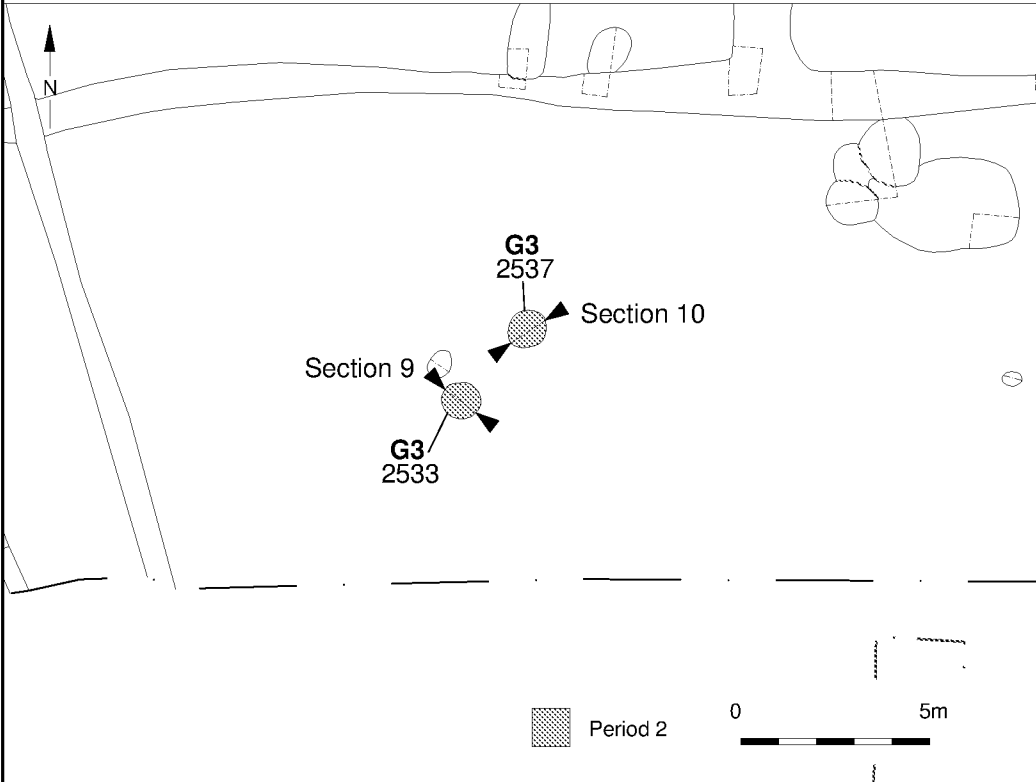
Pit [2494] and pit re-cut [2496] after half excavation, looking east



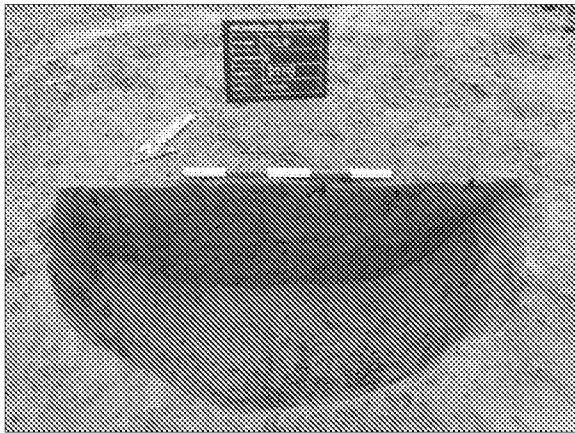
Pit [2032], looking northeast



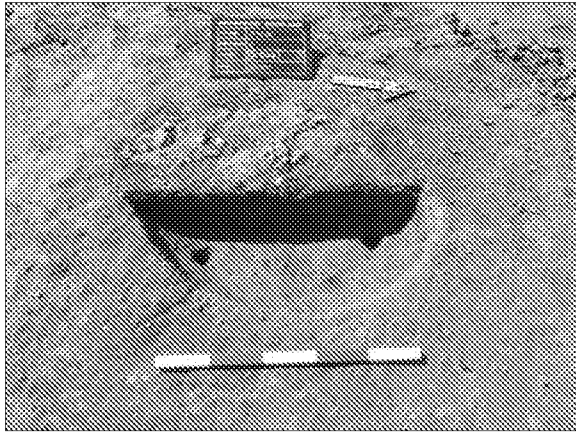
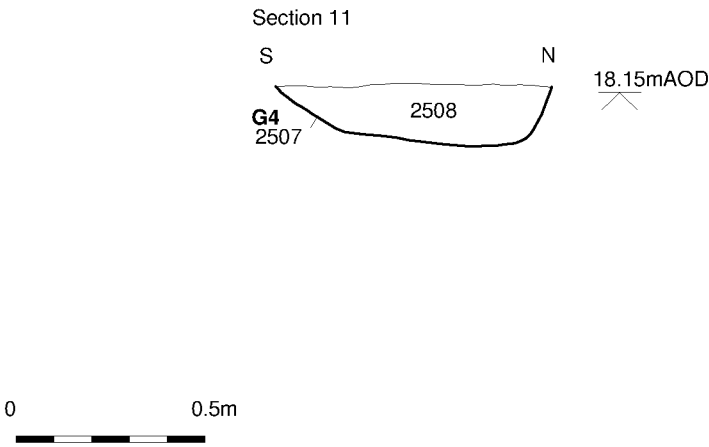
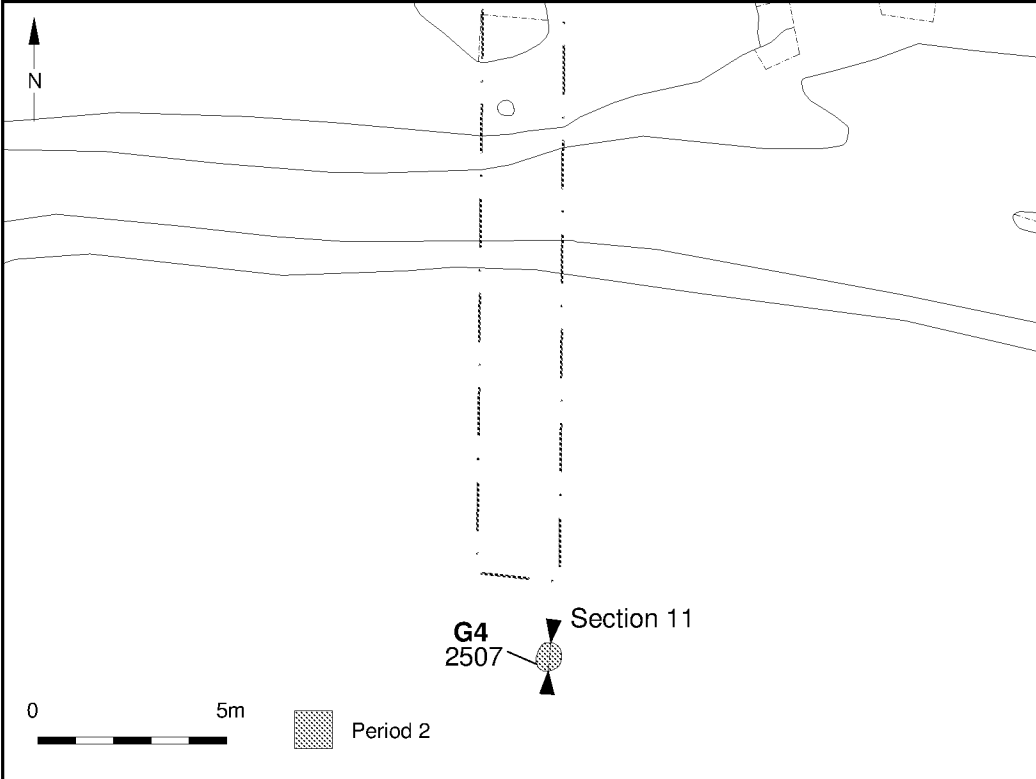
Pit [2070], looking south



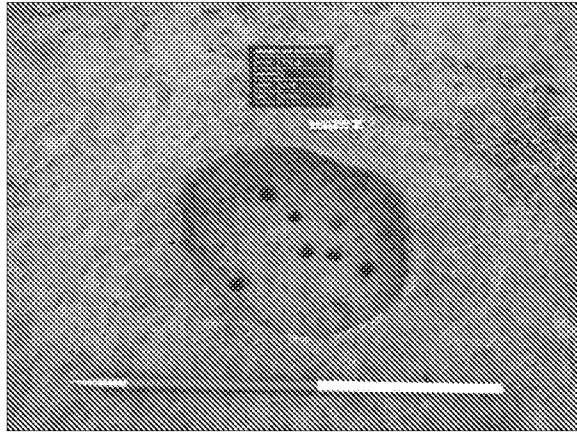
Pit [2533], looking southwest



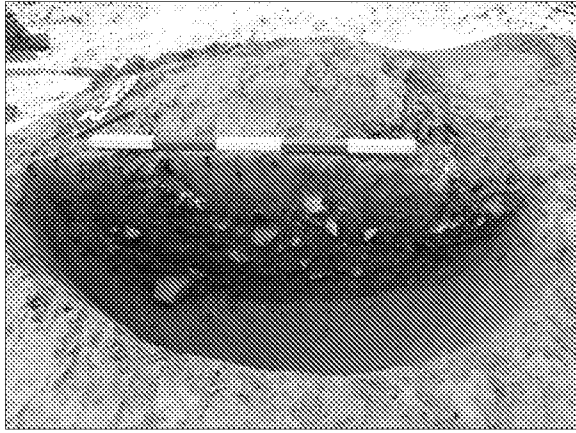
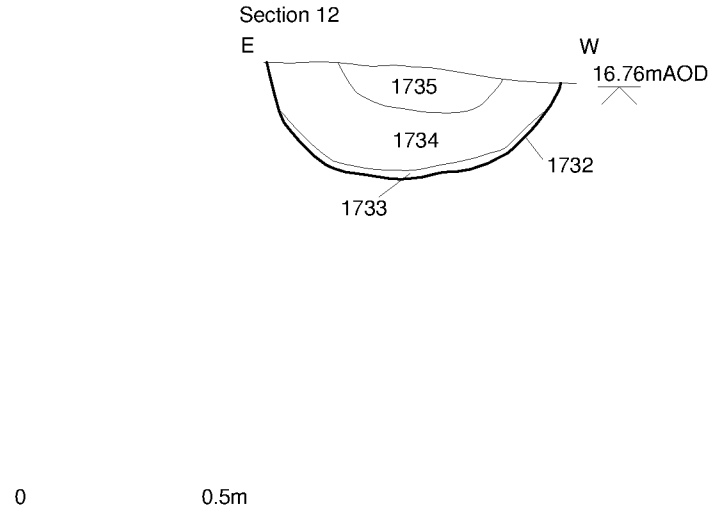
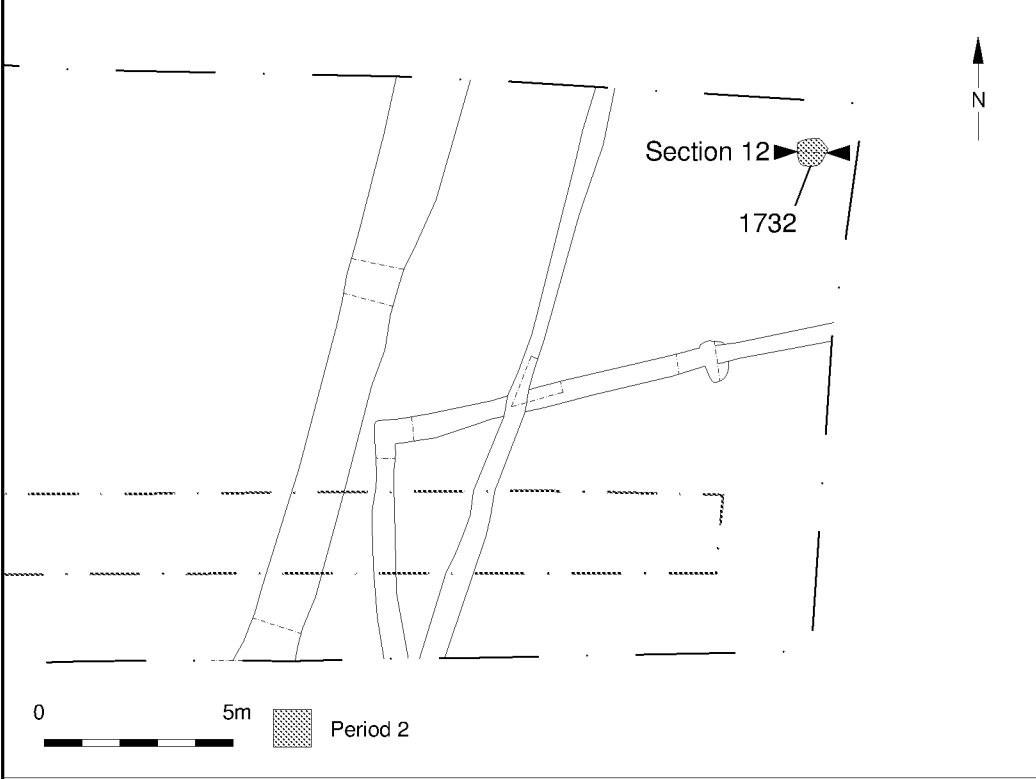
Pit [2537], looking southeast



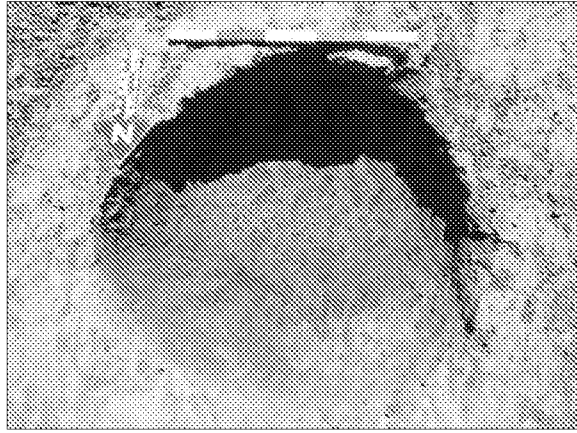
Pit [2507], looking west



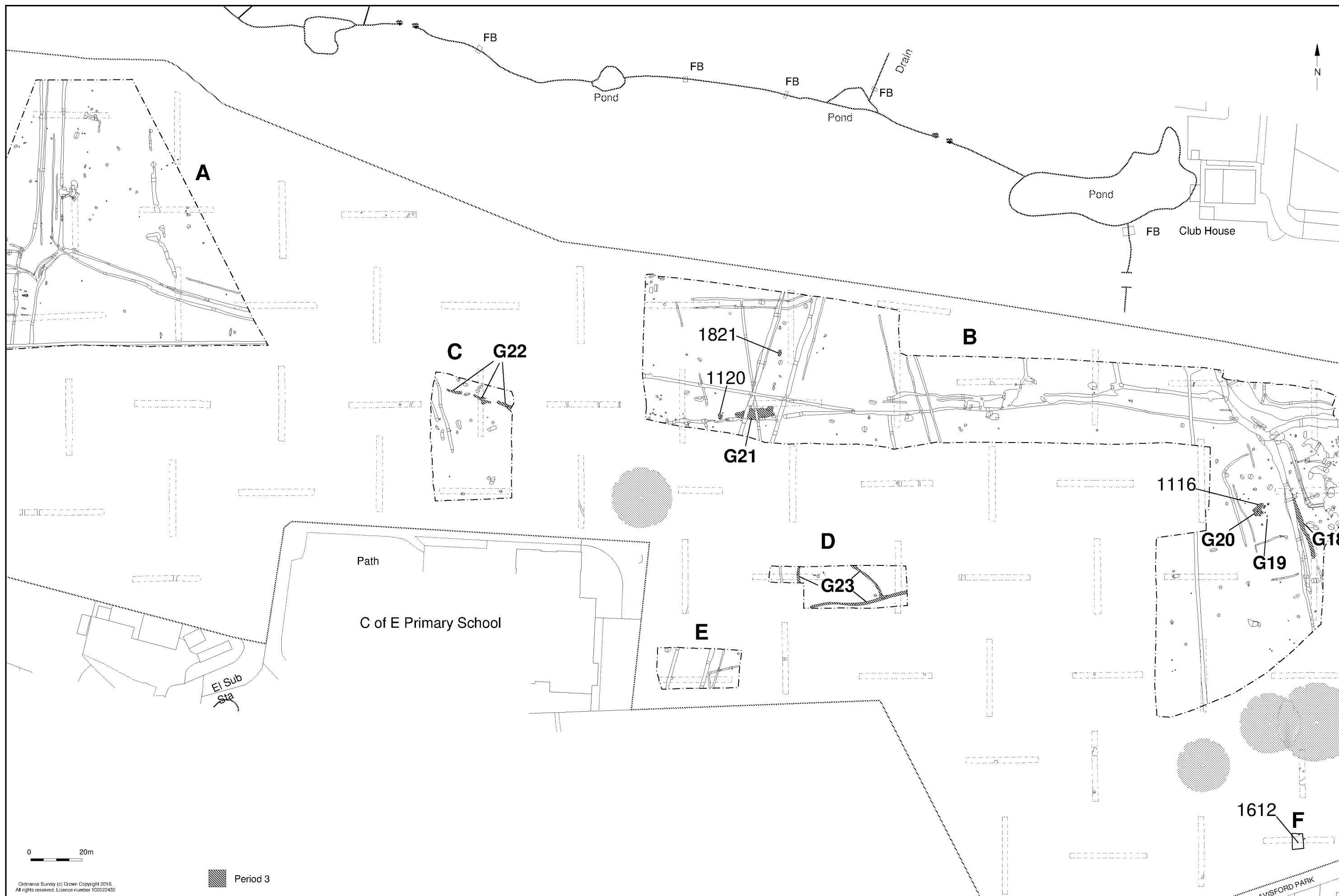
Pit [2507] following full excavation, looking west



Pit [1732], looking south



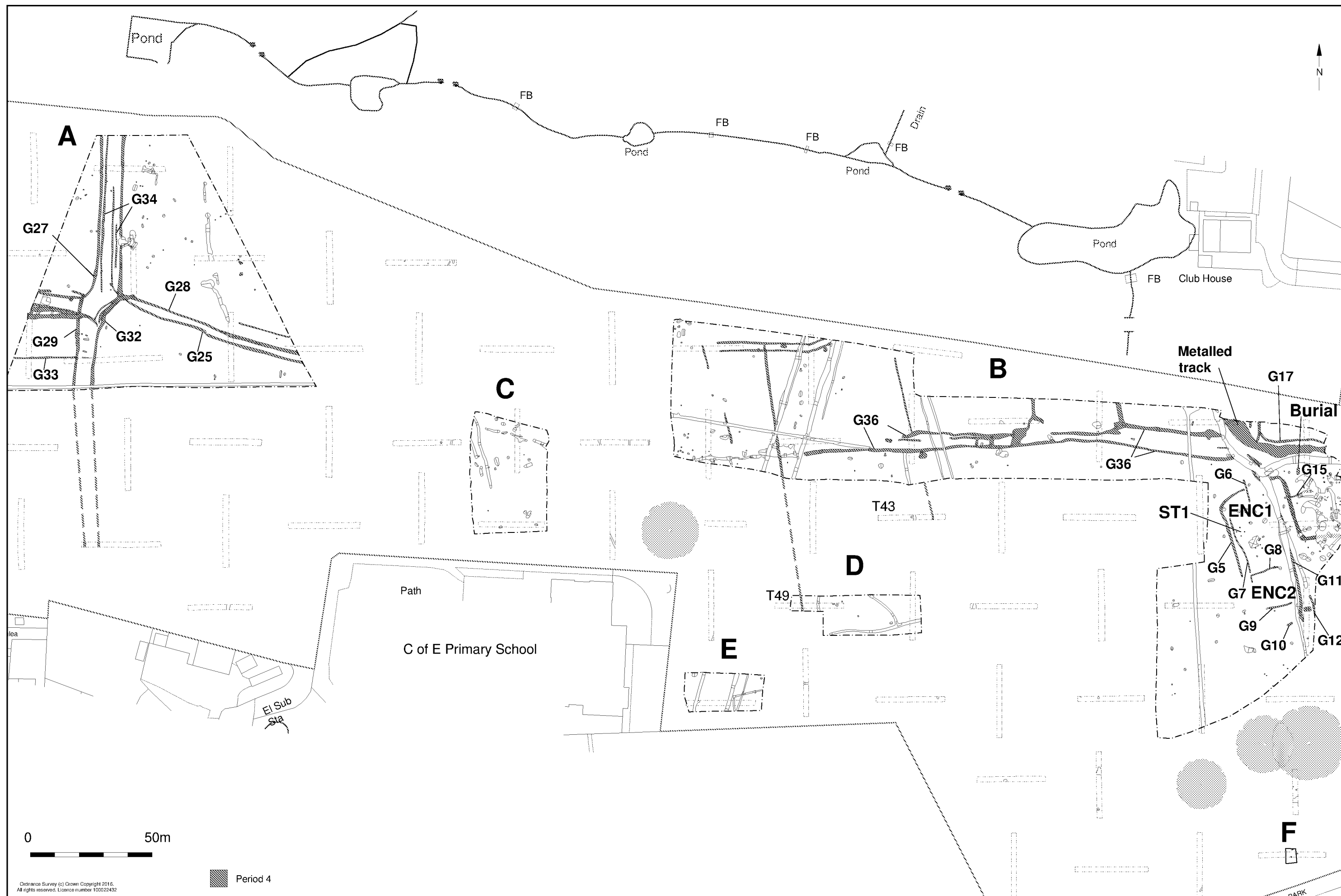
Pit [1732] following full excavation, looking south



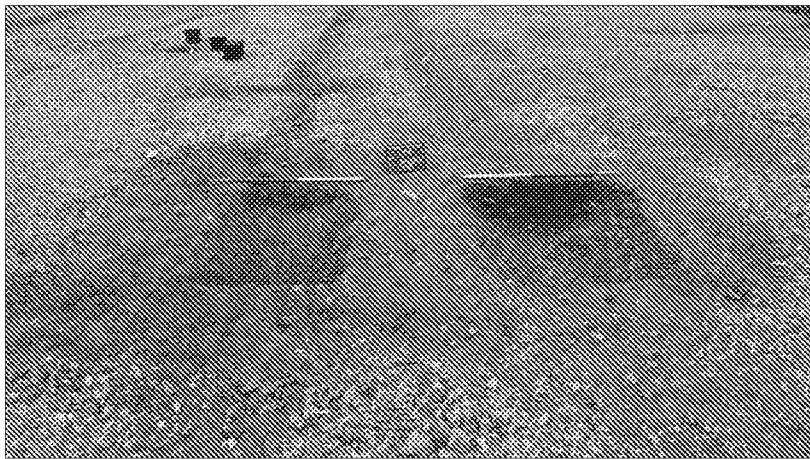
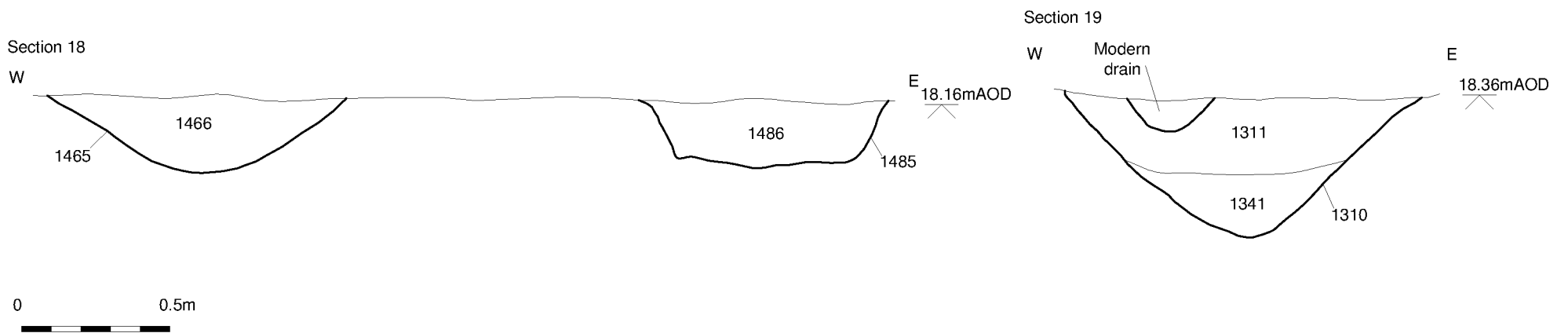
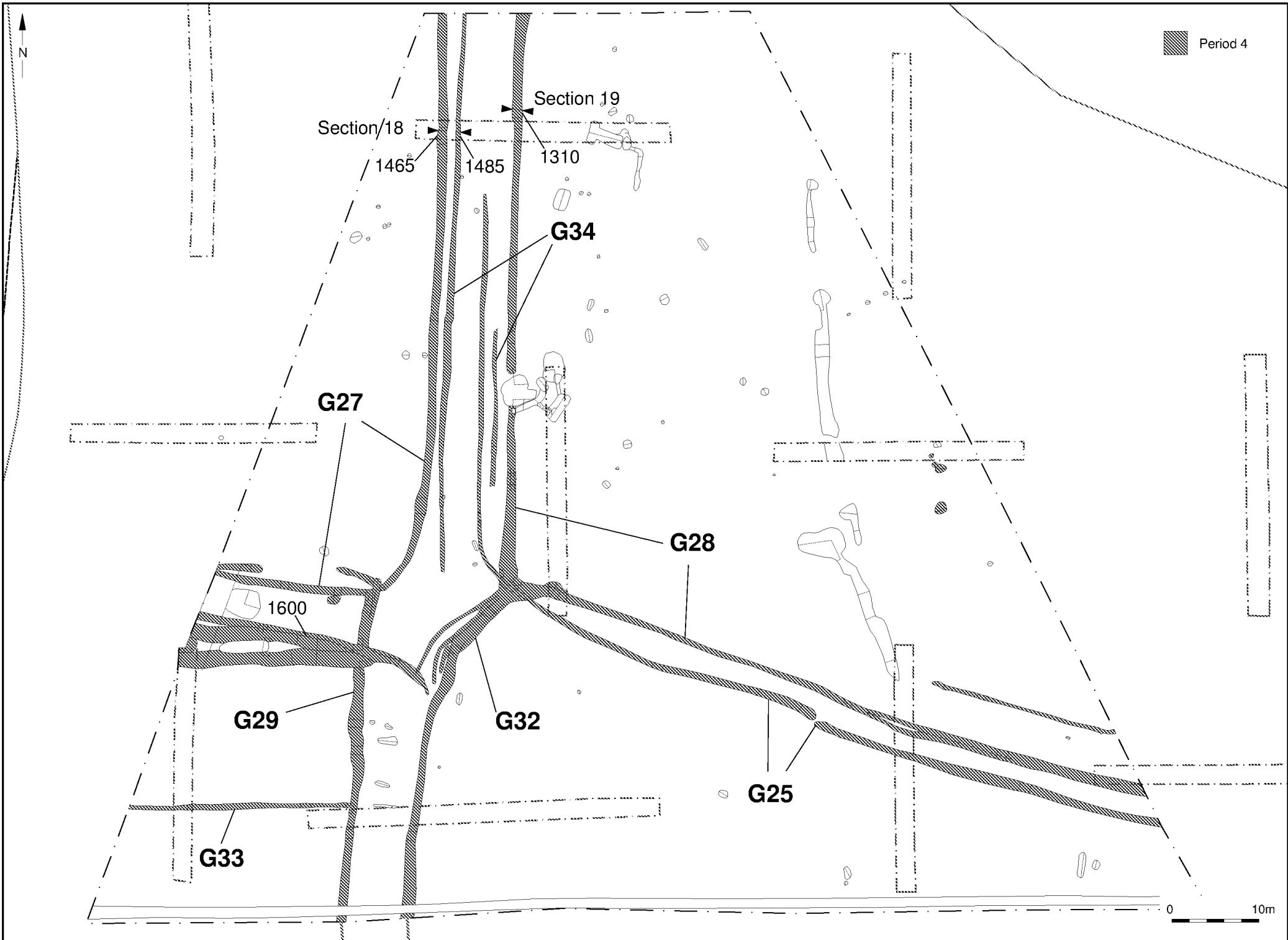
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Period 3

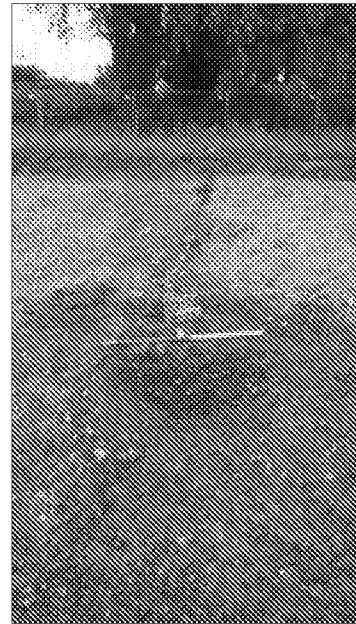
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Period 3: Middle to Late Bronze Age	
Report Ref: 2020232	Drawn by: NH		



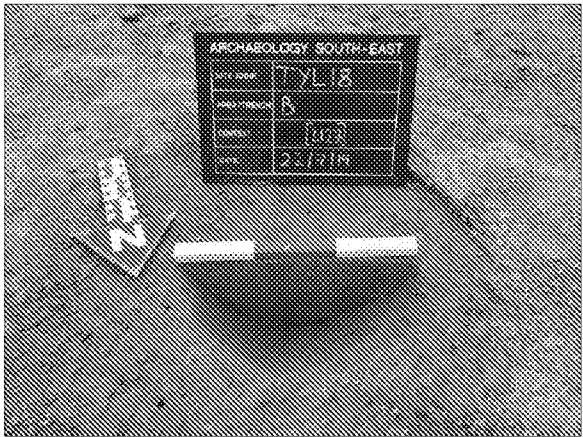
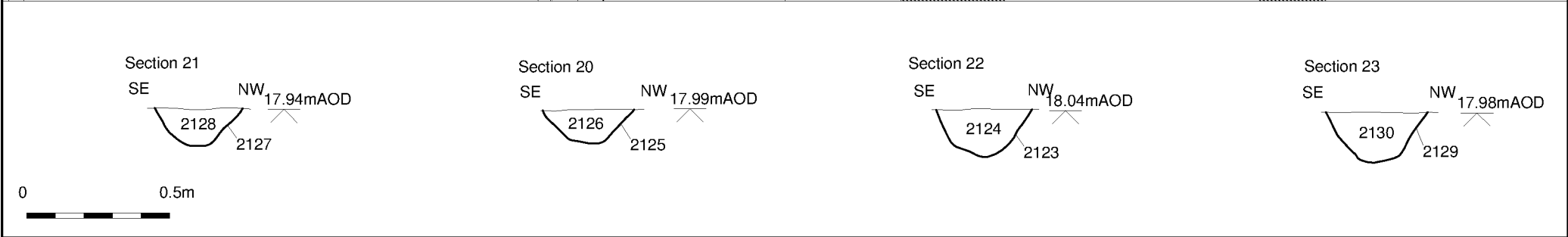
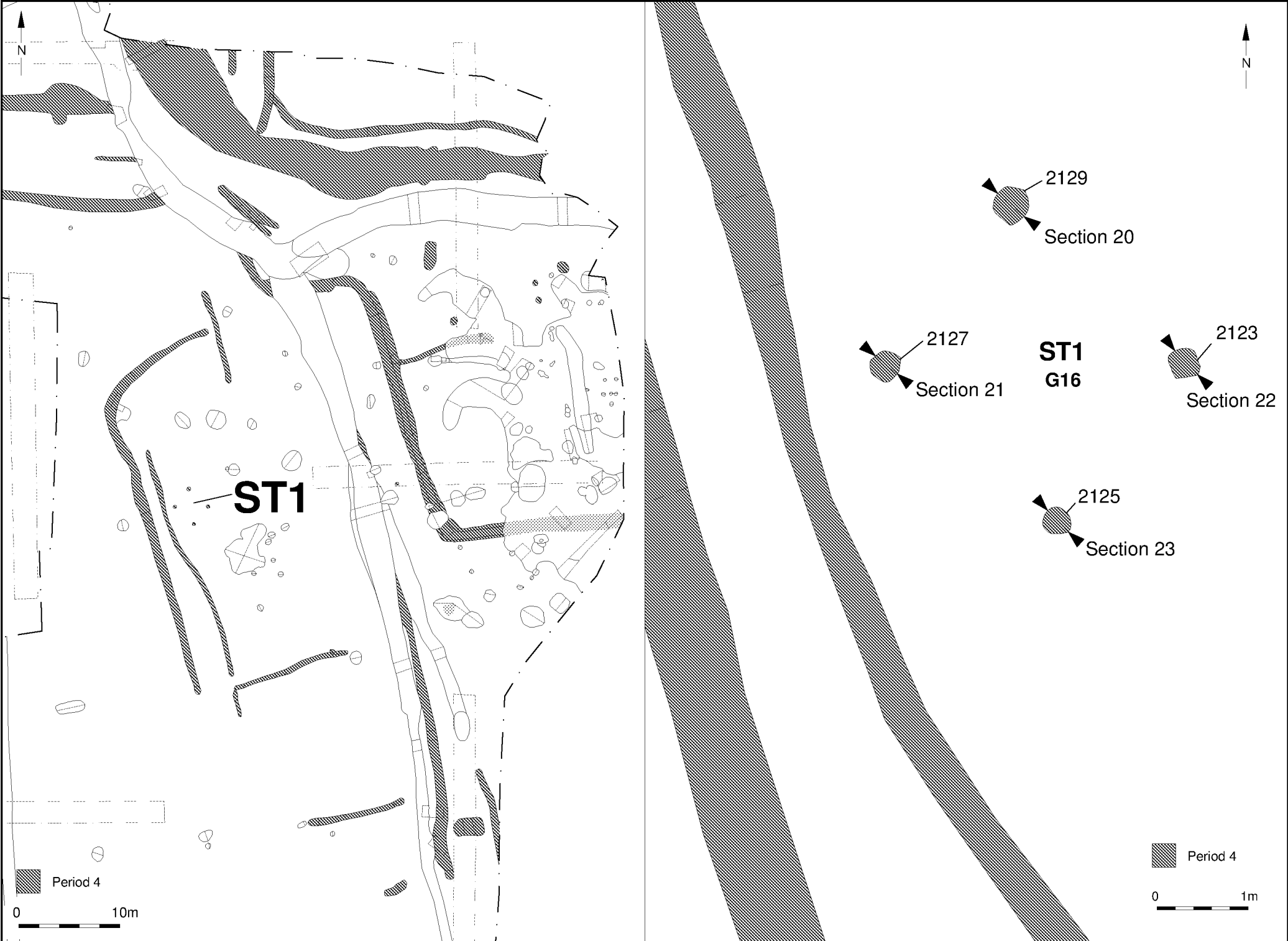
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex	Fig. 12
Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Period 4: Middle to Late Iron Age	
Report Ref: 2020232	Drawn by: NH		



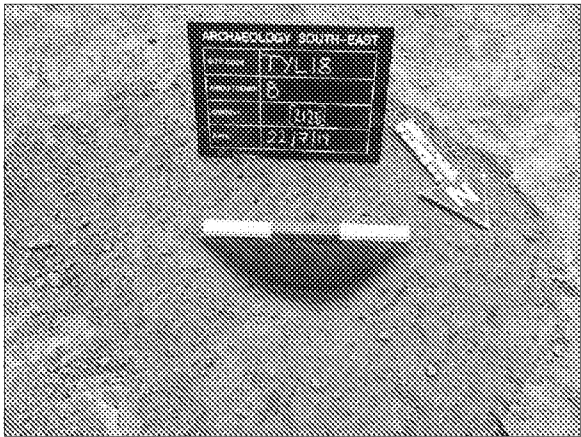
Ditch [1485] G34 and ditch [1465] G27, looking south



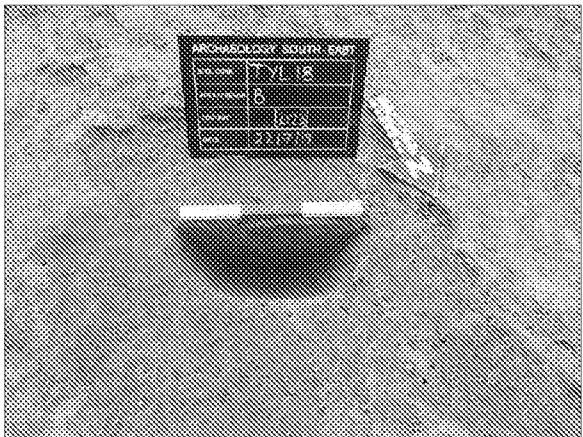
Ditch [1310] G28, looking north



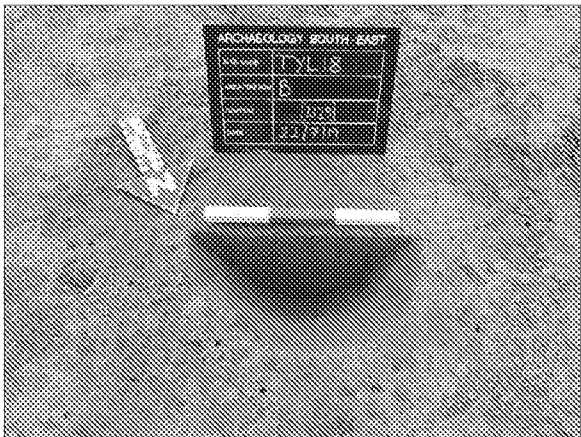
Posthole [2127], looking southwest



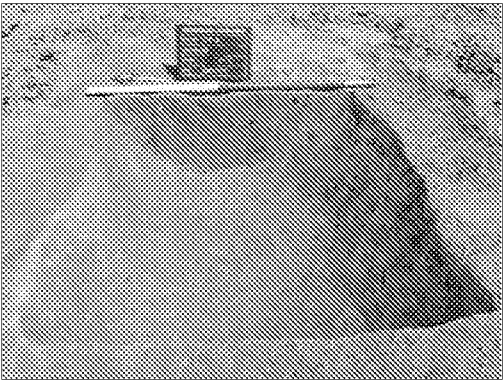
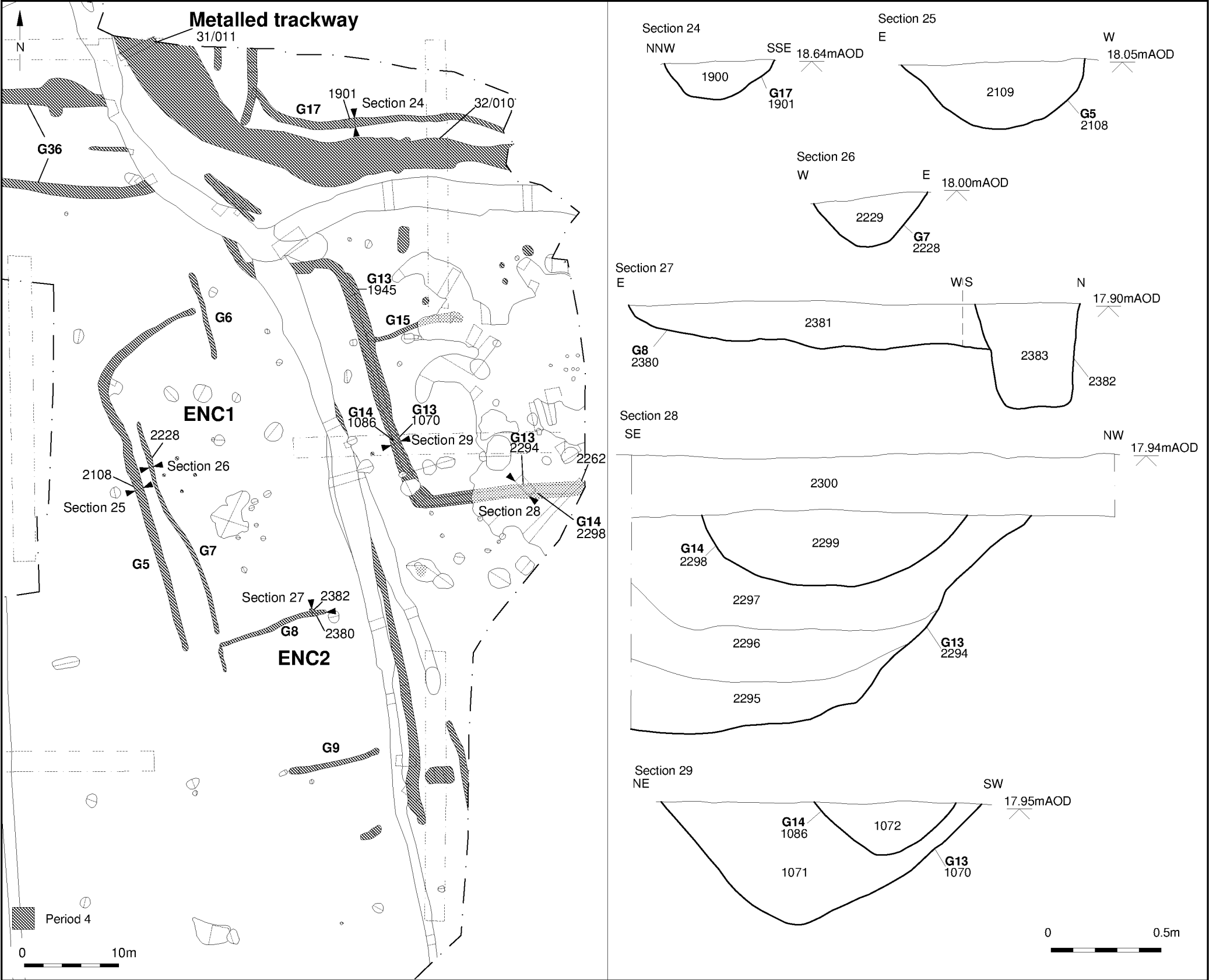
Posthole [2125], looking southwest



Posthole [2123], looking southwest



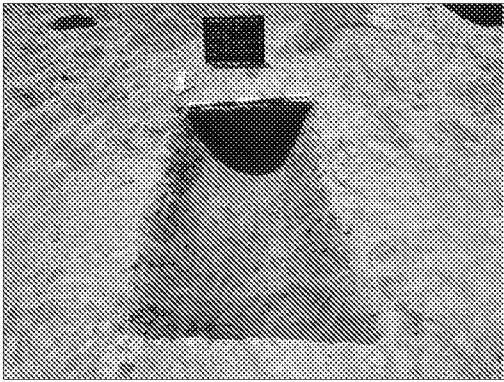
Posthole [2129], looking southwest



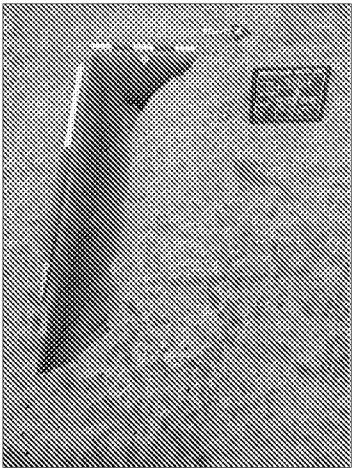
Ditch [1901] G17, looking east



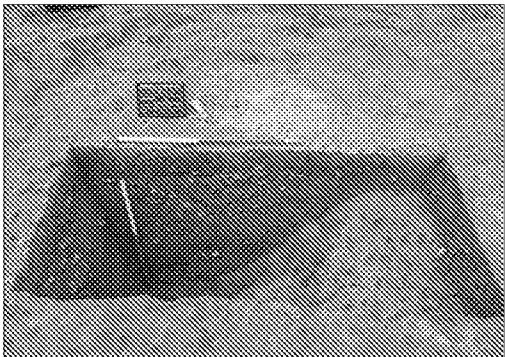
Ditch [2108] G5, looking south



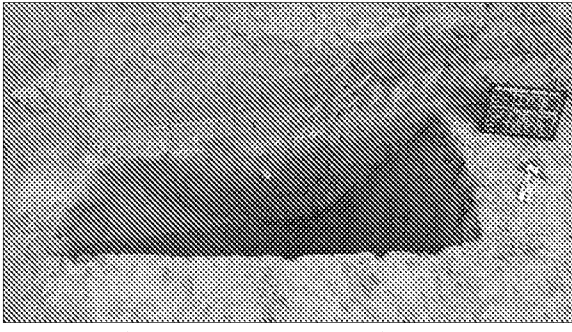
Ditch [2228] G7, looking south



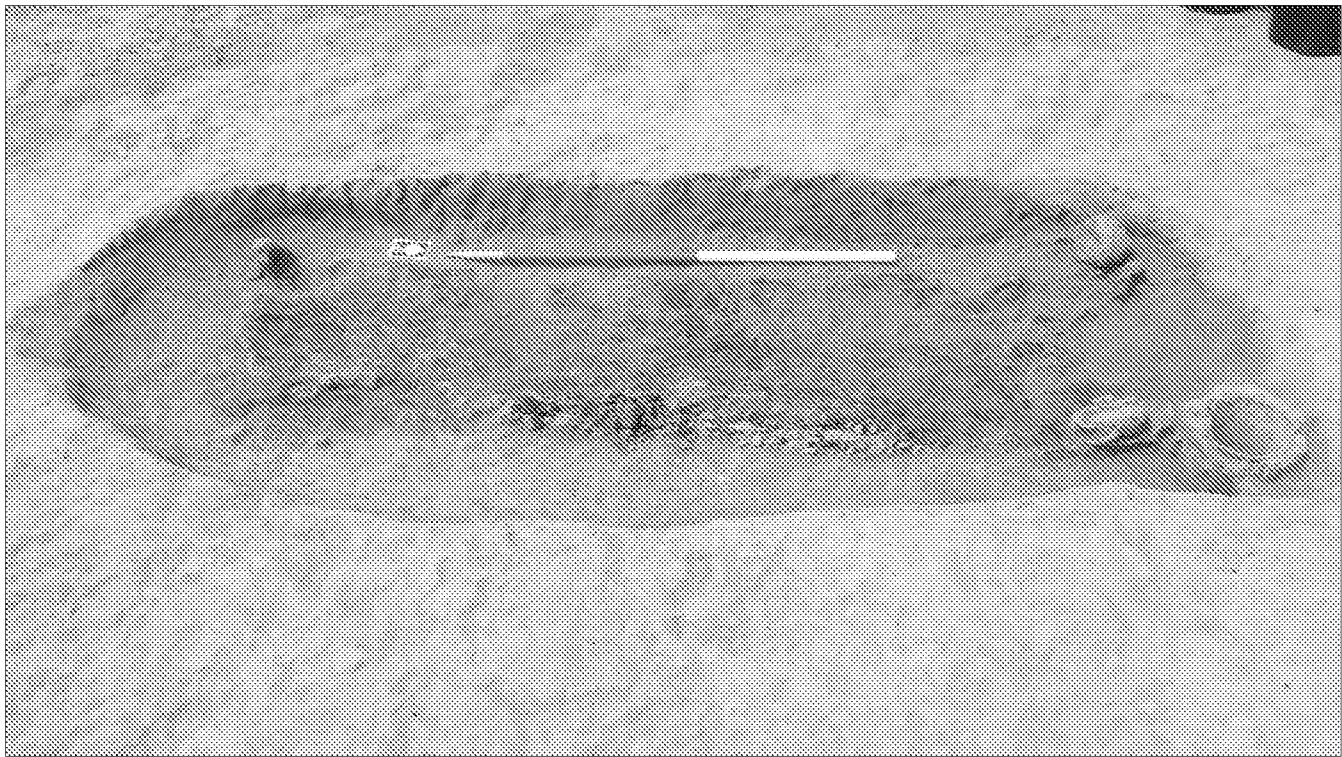
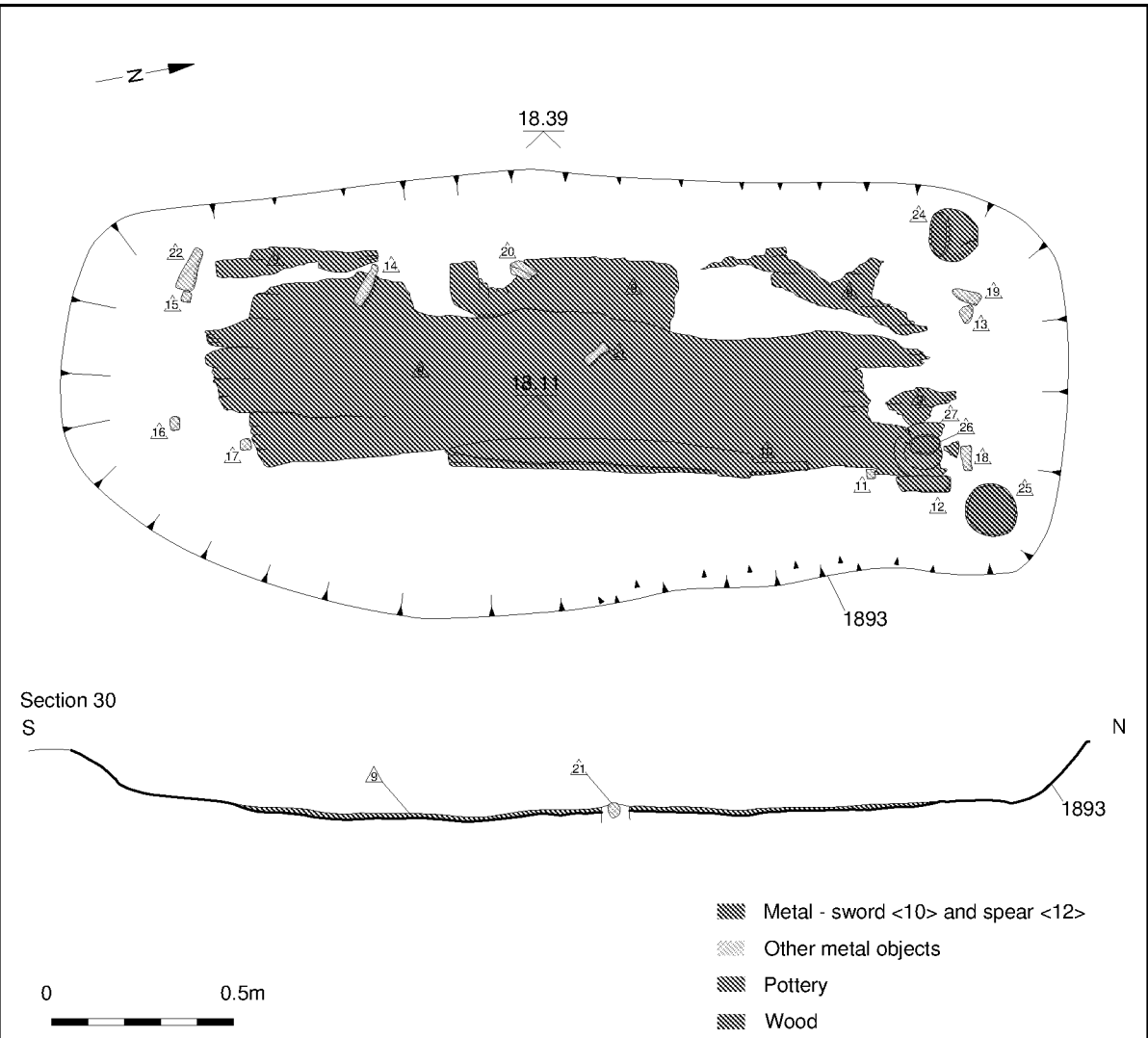
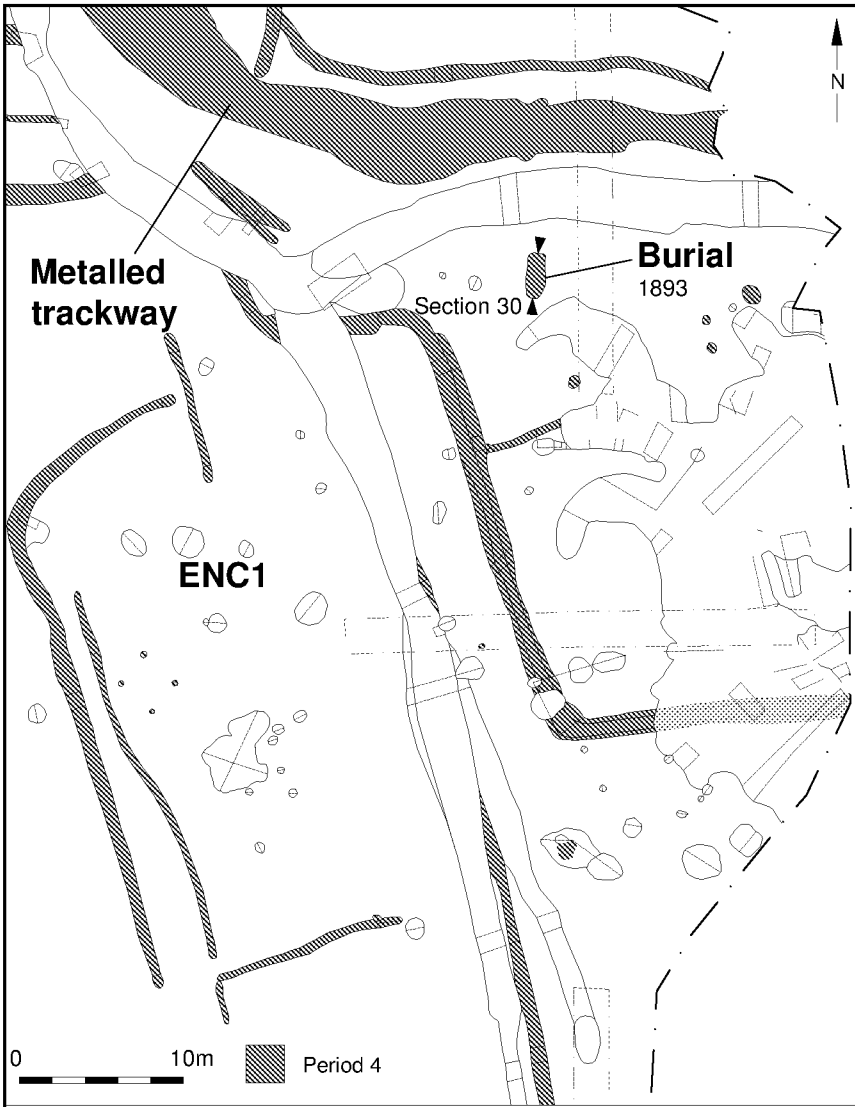
Ditch [2380] G8 and posthole [2382], looking west



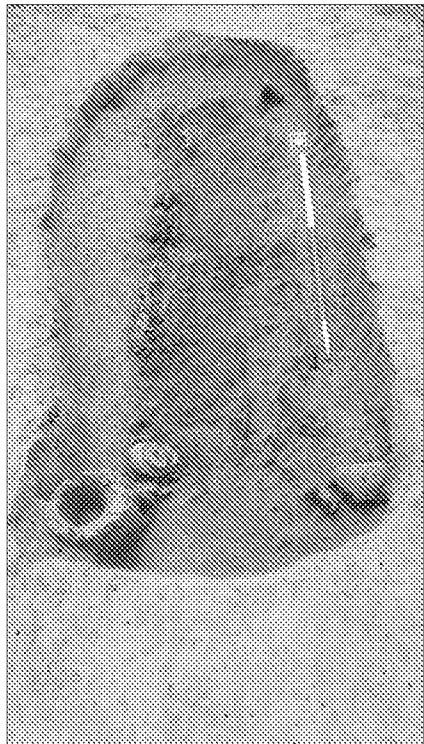
Ditch [2294] G13 and ditch recut [2298] G14, looking southwest



Ditch [1070] G13 and ditch recut [1086] G14, looking north



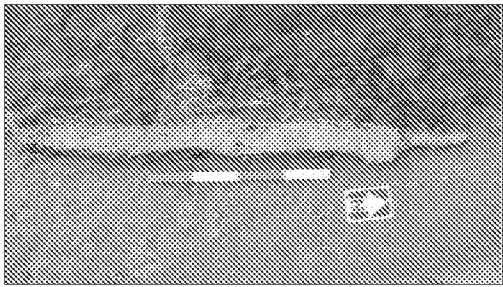
Burial [1893] (following the removal of the sword), looking west



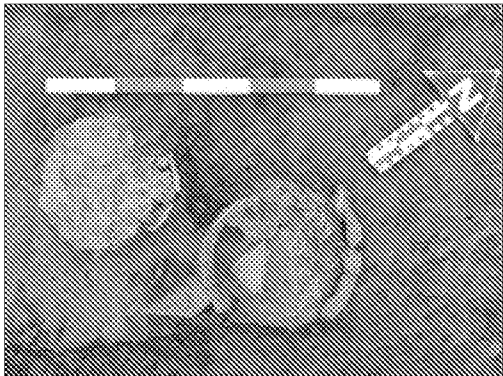
Burial [1893] (following the removal of the sword), looking south



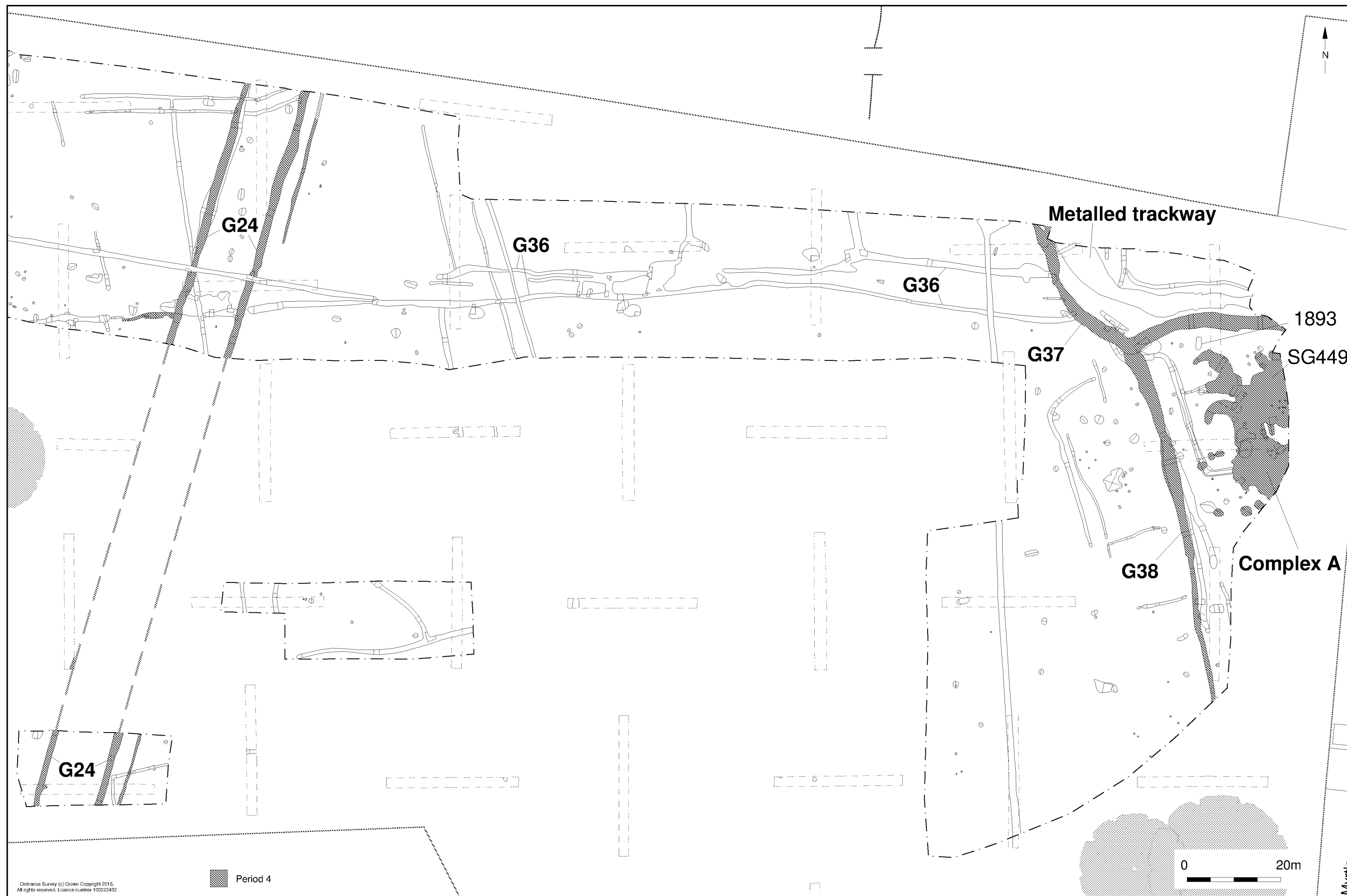
Burial [1893] (following the removal of the sword), looking north



Detail of sword RF<10>, looking west



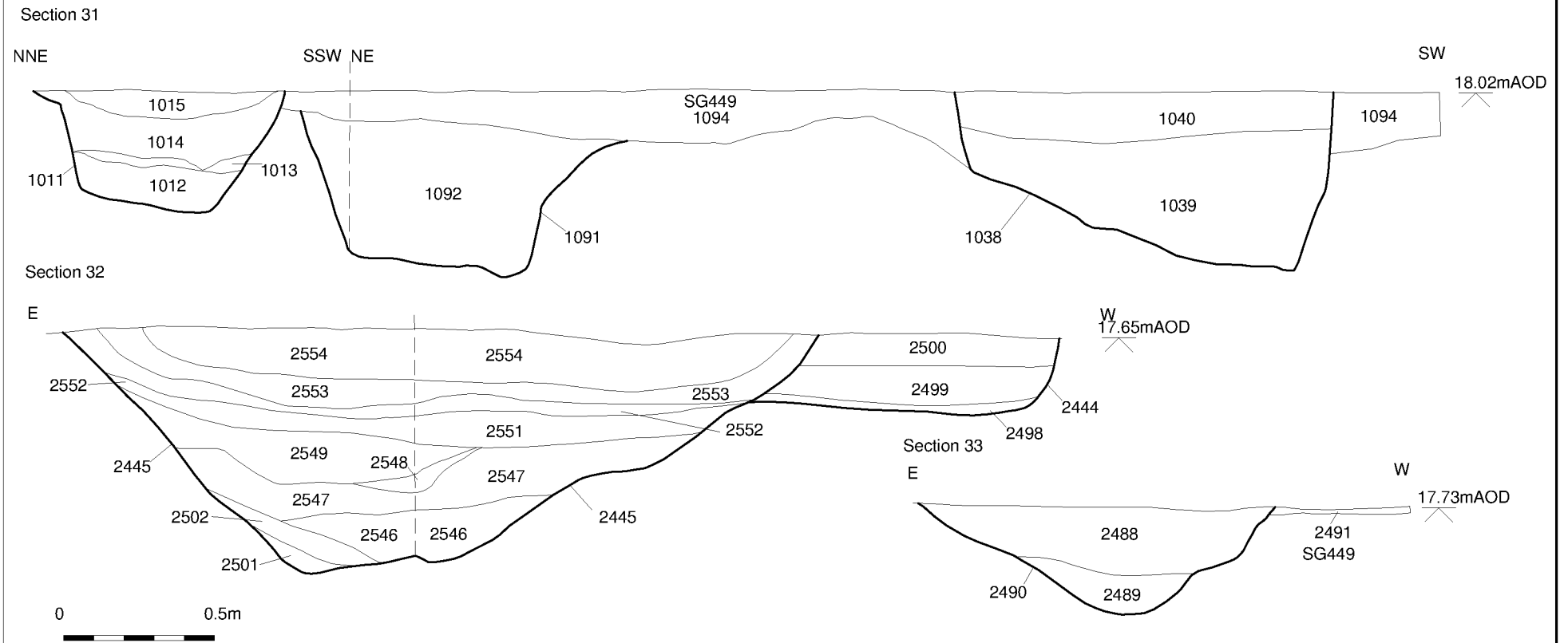
Detail of ceramic vessels RF<25> and RF<26>, looking northwest



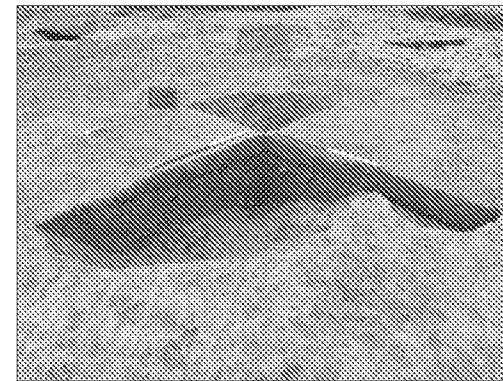
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Period 4

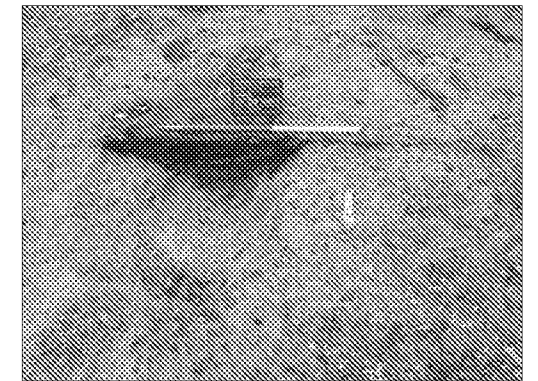
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Period 5.1: Early Roman	
Report Ref: 2020232	Drawn by: NH		



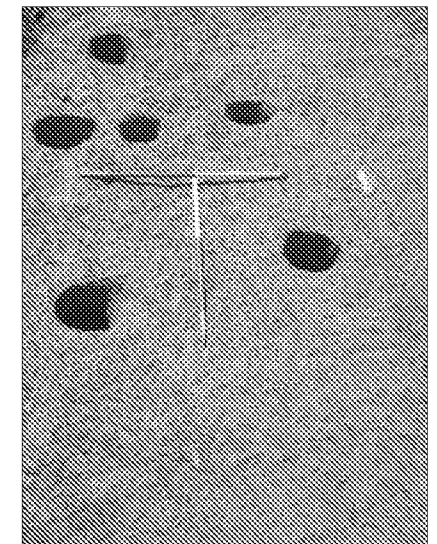
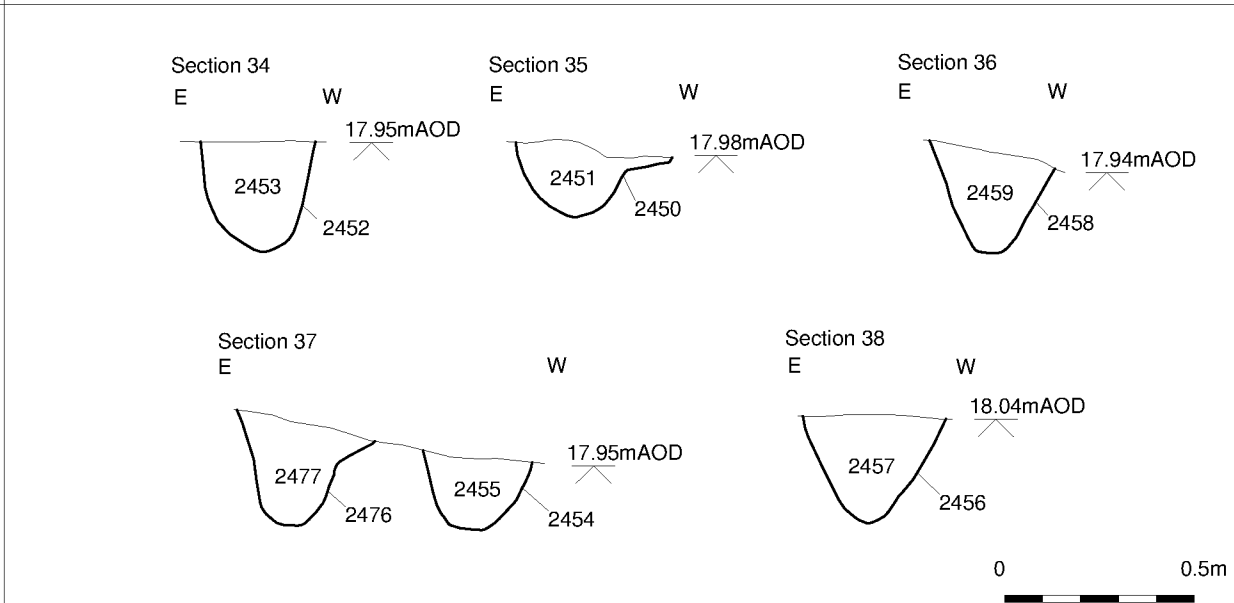
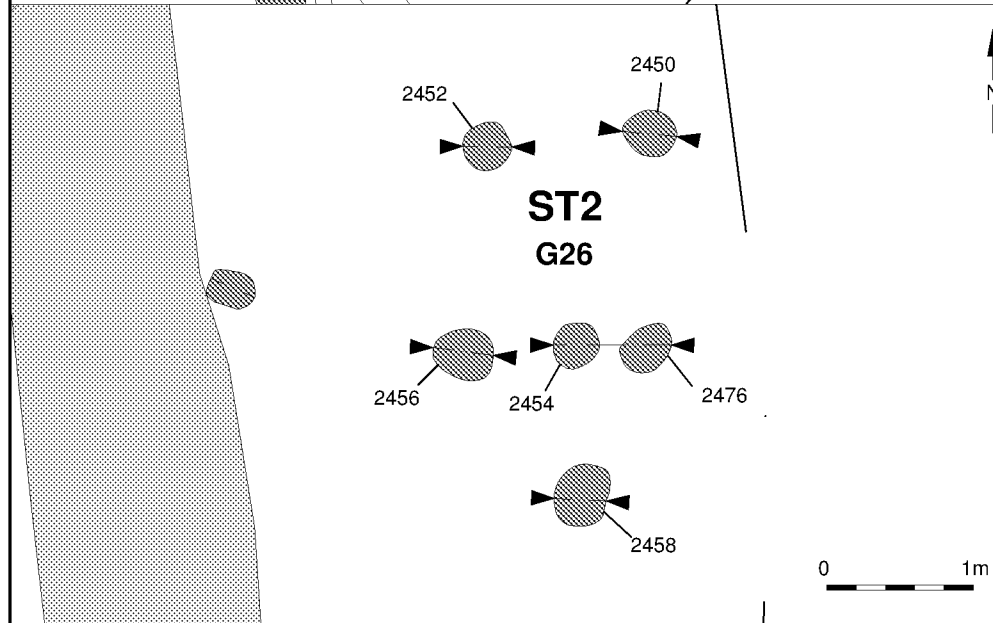
[1011], [1091] and [1038], looking south



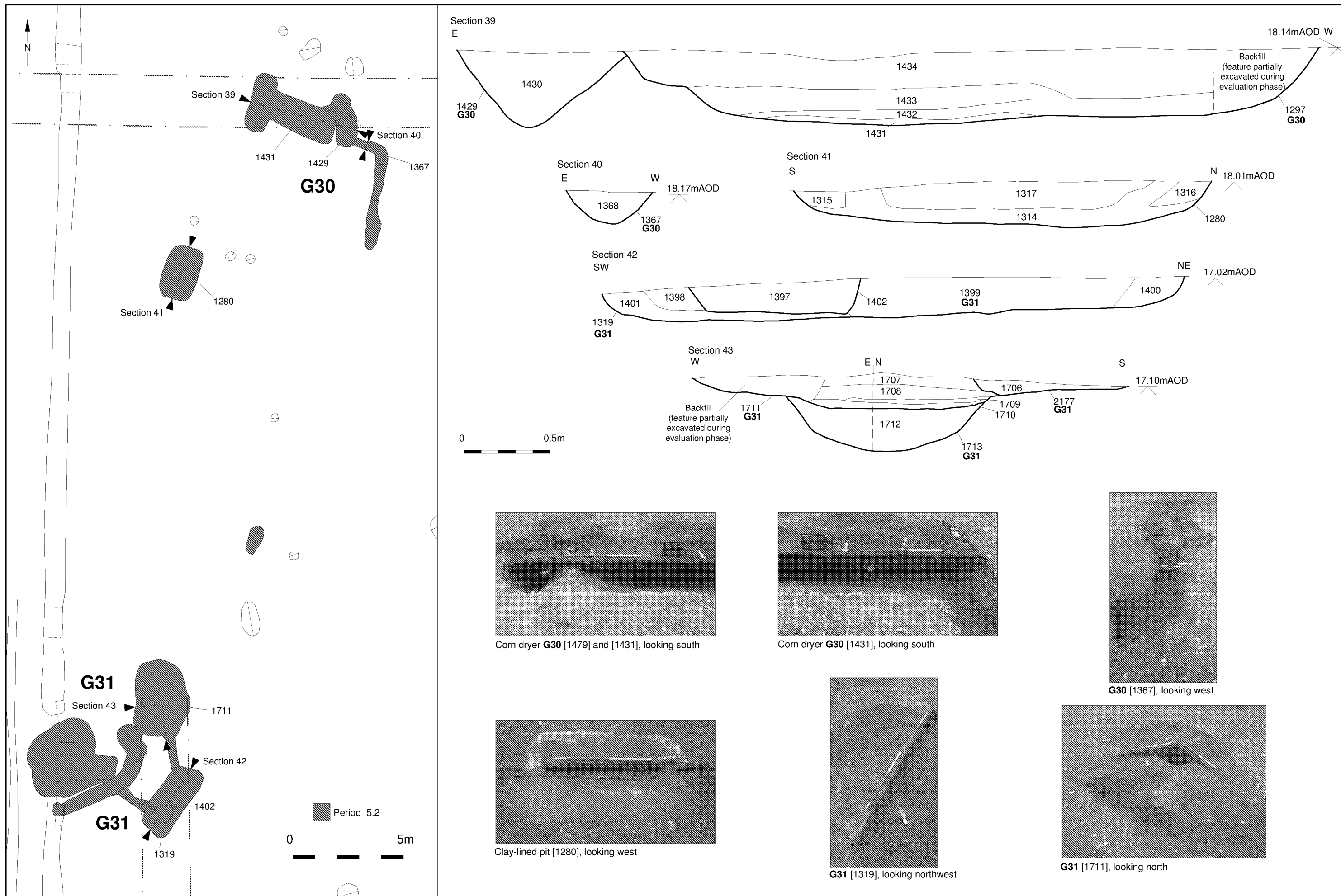
[2444] and [2445], looking southeast



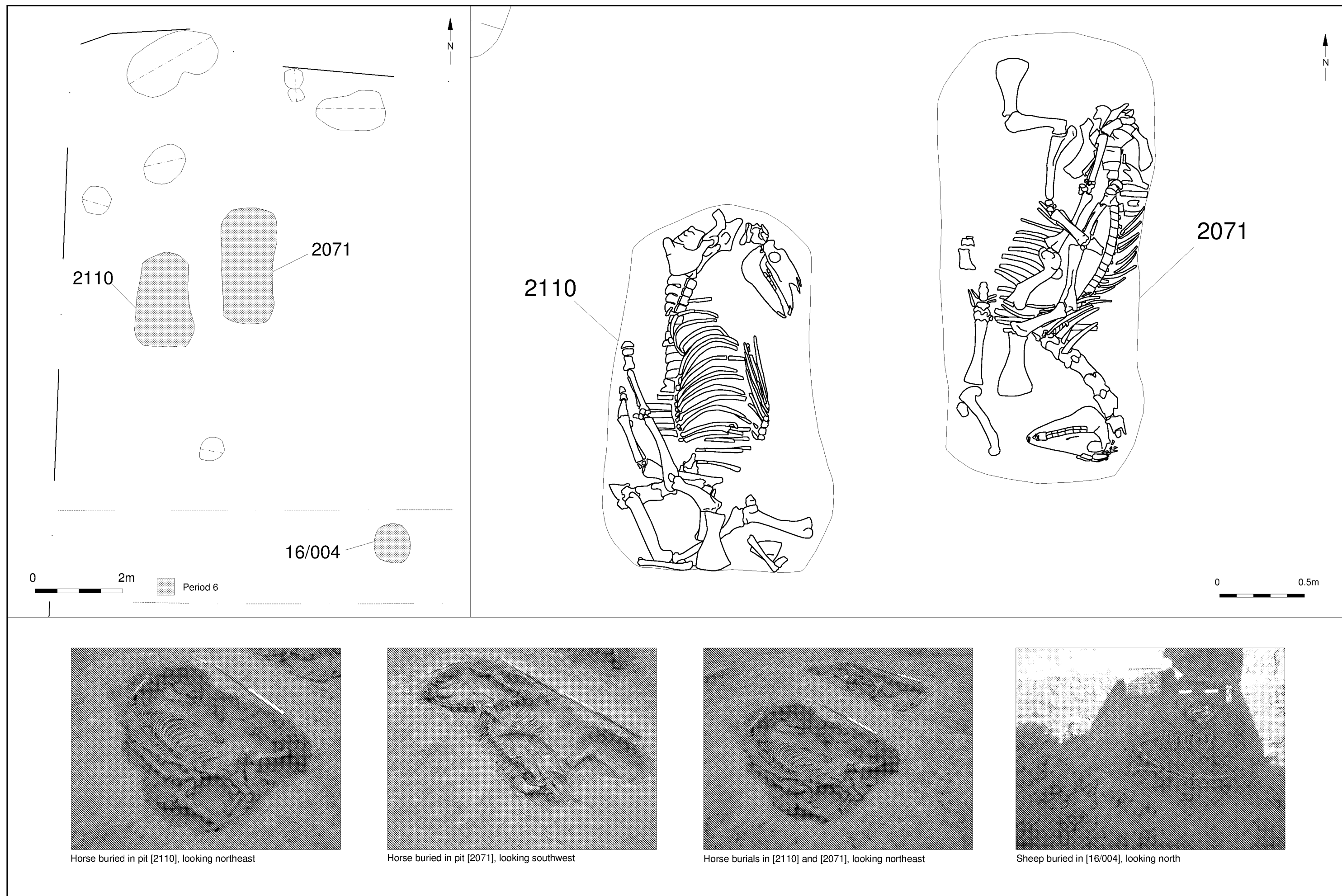
[2490], looking south



ST2 following full excavation, looking south



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Project Ref: 190138	February 2021	Phase 5.2 Late Roman: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2020232	Drawn by: NH		



Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1001 Layer		Topsoil										
	1002 Layer		Subsoil										
	1003 Layer		Colluvium						0				
	1004 Layer		Natural (brickearth)						0				
	1005 Cut	cud	Pit		1005 pit		B		349				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1006 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1005 pit		B		349				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1007 Cut	cud	Posthole		1007 posthole		B		350				
	1008 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1007 posthole		B		350				
	1009 Cut	cud	Posthole		1009 posthole		B		351				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1010 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1009 posthole		B		351				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1011 Cut	cu	Pit		1011 pit		B		390				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1012 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1011 pit		B		390				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1013 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1011 pit		B		391				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1014 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1011 pit		B		392				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1015 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1011 pit		B		393				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1016 Cut	cud	Posthole		1016 posthole		B		659		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1017 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1016 posthole		B		659		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1018 Cut	cud	Posthole		1018 posthole		B		660		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1019 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1018 posthole		B		660		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1020 Cut	cud	Posthole		1020 posthole		B		661		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1021 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1020 posthole		B		661		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1022 Cut	cud	Posthole		1022 posthole		B		662		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1023 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1022 posthole		B		662		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1024 Cut	cud	Posthole		1024 posthole		B		663		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1025 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1024 posthole		B		663		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1026 Cut	cud	Posthole		1026 posthole		B		664		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1027 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1026 posthole		B		664		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1028 Cut	cu	Ditch		1028 ditch		B		268		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1029 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1028 ditch		B		268		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1030 Fill	u	Fill, primary		1028 ditch		B		269				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1031 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1028 ditch		B		270				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1032 Fill	u	Fill, tertiary		1028 ditch		B		271				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1033 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1028 ditch		B		272				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1034 Cut		Pit		1034 pit		B		447				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1035 Fill		Fill		1034 pit		B		448				
	1036 Cut		Pit		1036 pit		B						
	1037 Fill		Fill, primary		1034 pit		B		447				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1038 Cut	cud	Pit		1038 pit		B		394				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1039 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		1038 pit		B		394				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1040 Fill	cud	Fill, upper		1038 pit		B		395				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1041 Cut	cud	Gully		1041 gully		B		688				
	1042 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1041 gully		B		688				
	1043 Cut		Pit		1043 pit		B						
	1044 Fill		Fill, single		1043 pit		B						
	1045 Cut		Pit		1045 pit		B						
	1046 Fill		Fill, single		1045 pit		B						
	1047 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1047 ditch terminus		B		403		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1048 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1047 ditch terminus		B		403		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1049 Cut		Posthole		1049 posthole		B						
	1050 Fill		Fill, single		1049 posthole		B						
	1051 Cut	cud	Ditch		1051 ditch		B		435		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1052 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1051 ditch		B		435		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1053 Cut	cu	Ditch		1053 ditch		B		478				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1054 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1053 ditch		B		478				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1055 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1053 ditch		B		479				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1056 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1053 ditch		B		480				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1057 Cut	cu	Ditch		1057 ditch		B		475		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1058 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1057 ditch		B		475		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1059 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1057 ditch		B		476		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1060 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1057 ditch		B		477		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1061 Cut	cu	Ditch		1061 ditch		B		481		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1062 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1061 ditch		B		481		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1063 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1061 ditch		B		482		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1064 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1061 ditch		B		483		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1065 Cut	cu	Pit		1065 pit		B		670				
	1066 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1065 pit		B		670				
	1067 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1065 pit		B		671				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1068	Cut	Ditch		1068 ditch		B						
	1069	Fill	Fill, single		1068 ditch		B						
	1070	Cut	Ditch	cu	1070 ditch		B		465		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1071	Fill	Fill, tertiary	ud	1070 ditch		B		467				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1072	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1086 recut		B		468		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1073	Cut	Pit	cu	1073 pit		B		437				
	1074	Fill	Fill, basal	cu	1070 ditch		B		465		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1075	Fill	Fill, primary	u	1070 ditch		B		466				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1076	Fill	Fill, secondary	cu	1070 ditch		B		465		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1077	Fill	Fill, intermediate	ud	1070 ditch		B		467				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1078	Fill	Fill, basal	cu	1073 pit		B		437				
	1079	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1073 pit		B		437				
	1080	Fill	Fill, secondary	cu	1073 pit		B		437				
	1081	Fill	Fill, tertiary	ud	1073 pit		B		438				
	1082	Fill	Fill, upper	d	1073 pit		B		439				
	1083	Layer	Levelling deposit				B						
	1084	Cut	Unknown	c	1084 unknown		B		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1085	Deposit	Levelling deposit	d	1084 unknown		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1086	Cut	Recut	cud	1086 recut		B		468		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1087	Cut	Unknown	c	1087 unknown		B		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1088	Deposit	Levelling deposit	d	1087 unknown		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1089	Deposit	Levelling deposit	d	1090 unknown		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1090	Cut	Unknown	c	1090 unknown		B		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1091	Cut	Pit	cud	1091 pit		B		373				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1092	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1091 pit		B		373				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1093	Deposit	Levelling deposit	d	1094 unknown		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1094	Cut	Unknown	c	1094 unknown		B		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1095	Cut	Posthole	cud	1095 posthole		B		352				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1096	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1095 posthole		B		352				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1097	Cut	Pit		1097 pit		B						
	1098	Fill	Fill, single		1097 pit		B						
	1099	Cut	Ditch		1099 ditch		B						
	1100	Fill	Fill, single		1099 ditch		B						
	1101	Cut	Pit		1101 pit		B						
	1102	Fill	Fill, single		1101 pit		B						
	1103	Cut	Pit	cud	1103 pit		B		357				
	1104	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1103 pit		B		357				
	1105	Cut	Ditch		1105 ditch		B						
	1106	Fill	Fill, single		1105 ditch		B						
	1107	Cut	Posthole	cud	1107 posthole		B		81		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1108	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1107 posthole		B		81		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1109	Cut	Posthole	cud	1109 posthole		B		82		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1110	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1109 posthole		B		82		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1111	Cut	Posthole	cu	1111 posthole		B		652		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1112	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1111 posthole		B		652		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1113	Fill	Fill, secondary	ud	1111 posthole		B		653		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1114	Cut	Pit	cud	1114 pit		B		655		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1115	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1114 pit		B		655		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1116	Layer	Levelling deposit	d			B		658				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1117	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1119 pit		B		656		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1118	Fill	Fill, secondary	ud	1119 pit		B		657		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1119	Cut	Pit	cu	1119 pit		B		656		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1120	Cut	Pit	cud	1120 pit		B		788				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1121	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1120 pit		B		788				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1122	Cut	Ditch	cud	1122 ditch		B		86				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1123	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1122 ditch		B		86				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1124	Void	Pit		1124 pit								
	1125	Void	Pit		1125 pit								
	1126	Void	Fill		1320 pit								
	1127	Cut	Gully terminus	cud	1127 gully terminus		B		136				
	1128	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1127 gully terminus		B		136				
	1129	Cut	Gully terminus	cud	1129 gully terminus		B		143				
	1130	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1129 gully terminus		B		143				
	1131	Cut	Ditch	cud	1131 ditch		B		141				
	1132	Fill	Fill, upper	cud	1131 ditch		B		141				
	1133	Cut	Ditch	cud	1133 ditch		B		133				
	1134	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1133 ditch		B		133				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1135 Cut	cud	Ditch		1135 ditch		B		134				
	1136 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1135 ditch		B		134				
	1137 Fill		Fill, basal		1131 ditch		B						
	1138 Cut		Pit		1138 pit		B						
	1139 Fill		Fill, single		1138 pit		AR1		0				
	1140 Cut	cud	Ditch		1140 ditch		B		145				
	1141 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1140 ditch		B		145				
	1142 Cut	cud	Ditch		1142 ditch		B		147				
	1143 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1142 ditch		B		147				
	1144 Cut	cud	Ditch		1144 ditch		B		140				
	1145 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1144 ditch		B		140				
	1146 Cut		Ditch		1146 ditch		B						
	1147 Fill		Fill, single		1146 ditch		B						
	1148 Cut		Pit		1148 pit		B						
	1149 Fill		Fill, single		1148 pit		B						
	1150 Cut	cud	Ditch		1150 ditch		B		47				
	1151 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1150 ditch		B		47				
	1152 Cut	cud	Ditch		1152 ditch		B		52		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1153 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1152 ditch		B		52		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1154 Cut	cud	Posthole		1154 posthole		B		207				
	1155 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		1154 posthole		B		207				
	1156 Fill		Fill, secondary		1154 posthole		B						
	1157 Cut	cud	Posthole		1157 posthole		B		206				
	1158 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1157 posthole		B		206				
	1159 Cut		Posthole		1159 posthole		B						
	1160 Fill		Fill, single		1159 posthole		B						
	1161 Cut		Posthole		1161 posthole		B						
	1162 Fill		Fill, single		1161 posthole		B						
	1163 Cut		Posthole		1163 posthole		B						
	1164 Fill		Fill, single		1163 posthole		B						
	1165 Cut	cud	Ditch		1165 ditch		B		137				
	1166 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1165 ditch		B		137				
	1167 Cut	cud	Pit		1167 pit		B		132				
	1168 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1167 pit		B		132				
	1169 Cut		Posthole		1169 posthole		B						
	1170 Fill		Fill, single		1169 posthole		B						
	1171 Cut		Posthole		1171 posthole		B						
	1172 Fill		Fill, single		1171 posthole		B						
	1173 Cut		Posthole		1173 posthole		B						
	1174 Fill		Fill, single		1173 posthole		B						
	1175 Cut		Posthole		1175 posthole		B						
	1176 Fill		Fill, single		1175 posthole		B						
	1177 Cut		Pit		1177 pit		B						
	1178 Fill		Fill, single		1177 pit		B						
	1179 Cut		Posthole		1179 posthole		B						
	1180 Fill		Fill, single		1179 posthole		B						
	1181 Cut		Posthole		1181 posthole		B						
	1182 Fill		Fill, single		1181 posthole		B						
	1183 Cut		Posthole		1183 posthole		B						
	1184 Fill		Fill, single		1183 posthole		B						
	1185 Cut	cu	Ditch		1185 ditch		B		75				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1186 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1185 ditch		B		75				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1187 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1185 ditch		B		79				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1188 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1185 ditch		B		80				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1189 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1185 ditch		B		80				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1190 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1190 ditch terminus		B		142				
	1191 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1190 ditch terminus		B		142				
	1192 Cut	cud	Gully		1192 gully		B		135				
	1193 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1192 gully		B		135				
	1194 Cut	cud	Gully		1194 gully		B		144				
	1195 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1194 gully		B		144				
	1196 Cut	cud	Ditch		1196 ditch		B		146				
	1197 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1196 ditch		B		146				
	1198 Cut	cud	Ditch		1198 ditch		B		148				
	1199 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1198 ditch		B		148				
	1200 Cut	cud	Ditch		1200 ditch		B		138				
	1201 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1200 ditch		B		138				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1202 Cut		Posthole		1202 posthole		B						
	1203 Fill		Fill, single		1202 posthole		AR2		0				
	1204 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1204 ditch terminus		AR3		533		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1205 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1204 ditch terminus		AR3		533		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1206 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		1206 gully terminus		AR3		527				
	1207 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1206 gully terminus		AR3		527				
	1208 Cut		Pit		1208 pit	same as 1210 and 12	AR3		800		23		
	1209 Fill		Fill, single		1208 pit		AR3		800		23		
	1210 Cut		Pit		1210 pit	same as 1208 and 12	AR3		800		23		
	1211 Fill		Fill, single		1210 pit		AR3		800		23		
	1212 Cut		Pit		1212 pit	same as 1218 and 12	AR3		800		23		
	1213 Fill		Fill, single		1212 pit		AR3		800		23		
	1214 Cut	cud	Ditch		1214 ditch		AR3		534		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1215 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1214 ditch		AR3		534		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1216 Cut	cud	Posthole		1216 posthole		AR3		536				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1217 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1216 posthole		AR3		536				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1218 Cut	cud	Posthole		1218 posthole		AR3		535				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1219 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1218 posthole		AR3		535				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1220 Cut	cud	Ditch		1220 ditch		AR3		521				
	1221 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1220 ditch		AR3		521				
	1222 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1222 ditch terminus		AR3		526		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1223 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1222 ditch terminus		AR3		526		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1224 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1224 ditch terminus		AR3		529		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1225 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1224 ditch terminus		AR3		529		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1226 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1226 ditch terminus		AR3		532		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1227 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1226 ditch terminus		AR3		532		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1228 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1228 ditch terminus		AR3		525		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1229 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1228 ditch terminus		AR3		525		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1230 Cut	cud	Pit		1230 pit		AR3		546				
	1231 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1230 pit		AR3		546				
	1232 Cut	cud	Pit		1232 pit		AR3		547				
	1233 Fill	cud	Fill, upper		1233 fill, upper		AR3		547				
	1234 Cut	cud	Pit		1234 pit		AR3		539				
	1235 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1235 fill, single		AR3		539				
	1236 Cut	cud	Pit		1236 pit		AR3		538				
	1237 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1236 pit		AR3		538				
	1238 Cut	cud	Posthole		1238 posthole		AR3		537				
	1239 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1238 posthole		AR3		537				
	1240 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1241 pit		AR3		560				
	1241 Cut	cud	Pit		1241 pit		AR3		560				
	1242 Fill		Fill, basal		1232 pit		AR3						
	1243 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1244 ditch		A		679		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1244 Cut	cud	Ditch		1244 ditch		A		679		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1245 Cut		Pit		1245 pit		A		0				
	1246 Fill		Fill, single		1245 pit		A		0				
	1247 Cut		Pit		1247 pit		A		0				
	1248 Fill		Fill, single		1247 pit		A		0				
	1249 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1249 ditch terminus		A		681		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1250 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1249 ditch terminus		A		681		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1251 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1251 ditch terminus		A		680		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1252 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1251 ditch terminus		A		680		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1253 Layer		Natural (gravel)				A		0				
	1254 Cut	cud	Ditch		1254 ditch		A		618		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1255 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1254 ditch		A		618		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1256 Cut	cud	Ditch		1256 ditch		A		623		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1257 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1256 ditch		A		623		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1258 Cut	cud	Ditch		1258 ditch		A		617		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1259 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1258 ditch		A		617		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1260 Cut	cud	Ditch		1260 ditch		A		622		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1261 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1260 ditch		A		622		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1262 Cut	cud	Ditch		1262 ditch		A		682		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1263 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1262 ditch		A		682		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1264 Cut	cud	Ditch		1264 ditch		A		20 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1265 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1264 ditch		A		20 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1266 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1267 pit		A		18 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1267 Cut	cud	Pit		1267 pit		A		18 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1268 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1269 ditch		A		19 Linear NNW-SSE				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1269 Cut	cud	Ditch		1269 ditch		A		19 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1270 Cut	cud	Pit animal trampling		1270 pit animal trampling		A		17 Gully NNW-SSE				
	1271 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1270 pit animal trampling		A		17 Gully NNW-SSE				
	1272 Cut	cud	Pit animal trampling		1272 pit animal trampling		A		16 Gully NNW-SSE				
	1273 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1272 pit animal trampling		A		16 Gully NNW-SSE				
	1274 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1274 ditch terminus		A		21 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1275 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1274 ditch terminus		A		21 Linear NNW-SSE				
	1276 Cut		Ditch		1276 ditch		A		616		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1277 Fill		Fill, single		1276 ditch		A		616		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1278 Cut		Ditch		127		A		620		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1279 Fill		Fill, single		1278 ditch		A		620		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1280 Cut	cud	Pit		1280 pit		A		493				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1281 Cut		Posthole		1281 posthole		A		0				
	1282 Fill		Fill, single		1281 posthole		A		0				
	1283 Cut		Posthole		1283 posthole		A		0				
	1284 Fill		Fill, single		1283 posthole		A		0				
	1285 Cut		Posthole		1285 posthole		A		0				
	1286 Fill		Fill, single		1285 posthole		A		0				
	1287 Cut		Pit		1287 pit		A		0				
	1288 Fill		Fill, single		1287 pit		A		0				
	1289 Cut		Pit		1289 pit		A		0				
	1290 Fill		Fill, tertiary		1289 pit		A		0				
	1291 Fill		Fill, secondary		1289 pit		A		0				
	1292 Fill		Fill, primary		1289 pit		A		0				
	1293 Cut		Ditch		1293 ditch		A		626		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1294 Fill		Fill, single		1293 ditch		A		626		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1295 Cut	cud	Ditch		1295 ditch		A		683		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1296 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1295 ditch		A		683		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1297 Cut	cu	Pit corn dryer		1297 pit corn dryer		A		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1298 Fill	cud	Fill		1299 ditch		A		11				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1299 Cut	cud	Ditch		1299 ditch		A		11				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1300 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1301 pit		A		8				
	1301 Cut	cu	Pit		1301 pit		A		7				
	1302 Cut		Pit		1302 pit		A		0				
	1303 Fill		Fill, single		1302 pit		A		0				
	1304 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1301 pit		A		7				
	1305 Cut	cu	Ditch		1305 ditch		A		5 LinearNNW-SSE; gully				
	1306 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1305 ditch		A		6				
	1307 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1305 ditch	shallow feature; circr	A		5 LinearNNW-SSE; gully				
	1308 Cut	cud	Pit		1308 pit		A		1 Pit, Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1309 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1308 pit		A		1 Pit, Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1310 Cut		Ditch		1310 ditch		A		608		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1311 Fill		Fill, upper		1310 ditch		A		613				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1312 Cut		Land drain		1312 land drain		A						
	1313 Fill		Fill, single		1312 land drain		A		0				
	1314 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		1280 pit		A		493				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1315 Fill	cud	Fill		1280 pit		A		493				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1316 Fill	cud	Fill		1280 pit		A		493				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1317 Fill	cud	Fill, upper		1280 pit		A		494				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1318 Cut		Pit		1318 pit		A		0				
	1319 Cut	cu	Pit		1319 pit		A		501 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1320 Cut	cu	Pit		1320 pit		A		505 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1321 Cut	cud	Ditch		1321 ditch		A		14				
	1322 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1321 ditch		A		14				
	1323 Cut		Gully		1323 gully		A		732		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1324 Fill		Fill, single		1323 gully		A		732		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1325 Cut		Posthole		1325 posthole		A		0				
	1326 Fill		Fill, single		1325 posthole		A		0				
	1327 Cut		Posthole		1327 posthole		A		0				
	1328 Fill		Fill, single		1327 posthole		A		0				
	1329 Cut	cud	Posthole		1329 posthole		A		491				
	1330 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1329 posthole		A		491				
	1331 Cut	cud	Posthole		1331 posthole		A		490				
	1332 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1331 posthole		A		490				
	1333 Cut		Posthole		1333 posthole		A		0				
	1334 Fill		Fill, single		1333 posthole		A		0				
	1335 Cut		Posthole		1335 posthole		A						

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1336	Fill	Fill, single		1335	posthole	A		0				
	1337	Cut	Pit		1337	pit	A		0				
	1338	Fill	Fill, single		1337	pit	A		0				
	1339	Cut	Pit	cu	1339	pit	A		519				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1340	Fill	Fill, tertiary		1339	pit	A		0				
	1341	Fill	Fill, basal		1310	ditch	A		608		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1342	Cut	Ditch		1342	ditch	A		607		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1343	Fill	Fill		1342	ditch	A		607		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1344	Cut	Ditch		1344	ditch	A		0				
	1345	Fill	Fill		1344	ditch	A		612				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1346	Fill	Fill, secondary	d	1339	pit	A		520				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1347	Fill	Fill, upper		1349	ditch	A		614				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1348	Fill	Fill, basal		1349	ditch	A		610		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1349	Cut	Ditch		1349	ditch	A		610		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1350	Cut	Pit	cud	1350	pit	A		2 Pit; Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1351	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1350	pit	A		2 Pit; Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1352	Cut	Ditch	cud	1352	ditch	A		15				
	1353	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1352	ditch	A		15				
	1354	Cut	Pit	cud	1354	pit	A		3 Pit; Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1355	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1354	pit	A		3 Pit; Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1356	Cut	Pit	cu	1356	pit	A		514		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1357	Cut	Gully	cu	1357	gully	A		791		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1358	Fill	Fill, single	cu	1357	gully	A		791		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1359	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1339	pit	A		519				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1360	Cut	Pit		1360	pit	A		0				
	1361	Fill	Fill, upper		1360	pit	A		0				
	1362	Fill	Fill, basal		1360	pit	A		0				
	1363	Cut	Gully	cud	1363	gully	A		13 LinearNNW-SSE; gully				
	1364	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1363	gully	A		13 LinearNNW-SSE; gully				
	1365	Cut	Pit	cud	1365	pit	A		12 LinearNNW-SSE; gully				
	1366	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1365	pit	A		12 LinearNNW-SSE; gully				
	1367	Cut	Gully	cu	1367	gully	A		791		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1368	Fill	Fill, single	cu	1367	gully	A		791		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1369	Cut	Posthole		1369	posthole	A						
	1370	Fill	Fill, single		1368	fill, single	A		0				
	1371	Cut	Posthole		1371	posthole	A		0				
	1372	Fill	Fill, single		1371	posthole	A		0				
	1373	Cut	Posthole		1373	posthole	A		740				
	1374	Fill	Fill, single		1373	posthole	A		740				
	1375	Cut	Posthole		1375	posthole	A		0				
	1376	Fill	Fill, single		1375	posthole	A		0				
	1377	Cut	Posthole		1377	posthole	A		0				
	1378	Fill	Fill, single		1377	posthole	A		0				
	1379	Cut	Pit		1379	pit	A		0				
	1380	Fill	Fill, single		1379	pit	A		0				
	1381	Cut	Posthole	cud	1381	posthole	A		489				
	1382	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1381	posthole	A		489				
	1383	Cut	Pit	cud	1383	pit	A		488				
	1384	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1383	pit	A		488				
	1385	Cut	Pit		1385	pit	A		0				
	1386	Fill	Fill, single		1385	pit	A		0				
	1387	Cut	Pit	cud	1387	pit	A		487				
	1388	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1387	pit	A		487				
	1389	Cut	Posthole		1389	posthole	A		0				
	1390	Fill	Fill, single		1389	posthole	A		0				
	1391	Cut	Pit		1391	pit	A		0				
	1392	Fill	Fill, single		1391	pit	A		0				
	1393	Cut	Posthole		1393	posthole	A		0				
	1394	Fill	Fill, single		1393	posthole	A		0				
	1395	Cut	Pit		1395	pit	A		0				
	1396	Fill	Fill, single		1395	pit	A		0				
	1397	Fill	Fill	cud	1402	pit	A		503				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1398	Fill	Fill, secondary	ud	1319	pit	A		502 recut		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1399	Fill	Fill, secondary	ud	1319	pit	A		502 recut		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1400	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1319	pit	A		502 recut		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1401	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1319	pit	A		502 recut		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1402	Cut	Pit	cud	1402	pit	A		503				5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1403 Cut	cud	Ditch		1403 ditch		A		570		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1404 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1403 ditch		A		570		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1405 Cut		Ditch terminus		1405 ditch terminus		A		650				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1406 Fill		Fill, single		1405 ditch terminus		A		650				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1407 Cut		Posthole		1407 posthole		A		0				
	1408 Fill		Fill, single		1407 posthole		A		0				
	1409 Cut	cud	Ditch		1409 ditch		A		586				
	1410 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1409 ditch		A		586				
	1411 Cut	cud	Ditch		1411 ditch		A		587				
	1412 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1411 ditch		A		587				
	1413 Cut		Ditch		1413 ditch		A		611		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1414 Fill		Fill, single		1413 ditch		A		611		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1415 Fill	d	Fill, primary		1356 pit		A		514		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1416 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1356 pit		A		515		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1417 Fill	u	Fill, tertiary		1356 pit		A		516		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1418 Fill	u	Fill, intermediate		1356 pit		A		517		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1419 Fill	cu	Fill, upper		1356 pit		A		518		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1420 Cut	cu	Ditch		1420 ditch		A		566		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1421 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1420 ditch		A		567				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1422 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1420 ditch		A		566		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1423 Cut		Ditch terminus		1423 ditch terminus		A		651				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1424 Fill		Fill, single		1423 ditch terminus		A		651				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1425 Cut		Ditch terminus		1425 ditch terminus		A		579		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1426 Fill		Fill, single		1425 ditch terminus		A		579		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1427 Cut	cud	Pit		1427 pit		A		29				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1428 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1427 pit		A		29				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
	1429 Cut	cu	Pit		1429 pit		A		790		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1430 Fill	cu	Fill, single		1429 pit		A		790		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1431 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1297 pit corn dryer		A		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1432 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1297 pit corn dryer		A		498				
	1433 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1297 pit corn dryer		A		498				
	1434 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1297 pit corn dryer		A		498				
	1435 Cut		Gully		1435 gully		A		797		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1436 Fill		Fill, single		1435 gully		A		797		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1437 Cut	cu	Pit		1437 pit		A		514		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1438 Fill	d	Fill		1437 pit		A		518		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1439 Cut	cud	Posthole		1439 posthole		A		734				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1440 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1439 posthole		A		734				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1441 Cut	cud	Ditch		1441 ditch		A		571		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1442 Fill		Fill, single		1444 pit		A		731				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1443 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1441 ditch		A		571		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1444 Cut		Pit		1444 pit		A		731				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1445 Fill		Fill, secondary		1447 ditch		A		742				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1446 Fill		Fill, primary		1447 ditch		A		741		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1447 Cut		Ditch		1447 ditch		A		741		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1448 Fill		Fill, single		1125 pit		A		794		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1449 Fill		Fill, single		1124 pit		A		794		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1450 Fill		Fill, single		1451 gully		A		795		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1451 Cut		Gully		1451 gully		A		795		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1452 Fill		Fill, tertiary		1320 pit		A		793		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1453 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1320 pit		A		793		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1454 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1320 pit		A		792		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1455 Fill	u	Fill, primary		1320 pit		A		792		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1456 Cut		Posthole		1456 posthole		A		0				
	1457 Fill		Fill, single		1456 posthole		A		0				
	1458 Cut	cud	Pit		1458 pit		A		789				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1459 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1458 pit		A		789				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1460 Cut	cu	Pit		1460 pit		A		735				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1461 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1460 pit		A		735				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1462 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1460 pit		A		736				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1463 Cut	cud	Pit		1463 pit		A		737				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1464 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1463 pit		A		737				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1465 Cut	cud	Ditch		1465 ditch		A		564		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1466 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1465 ditch		A		564		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1467 Cut		Gully		1467 gully		A		647				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1468 Fill		Fill, single		1467 gully		A		647				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1469 Cut	cud	Ditch		1469 ditch		A		646		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1470 Fill		Fill, secondary		1469 ditch		A		648				
	1471 Cut	cud	Ditch		1471 ditch		A		643				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1472 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1471 ditch		A		643				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1473 Cut		Pit		1473 pit		A		0				
	1474 Fill		Fill, single		1473 pit		A		0				
	1475 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		1469 ditch		A		646		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1476 Cut	cud	Ditch		1476 ditch		A		582				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1477 Cut		Ditch		1477 ditch		A		638				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1478 Cut		Ditch		1478 ditch		A		629				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1479 Cut		Ditch		1479 ditch		A		573		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1480 Cut		Ditch		1480 ditch		A		649				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1481 Cut		Pit		1481 pit		A		640				
	1482 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1484 ditch		A		590				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1483 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1484 ditch		A		589		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1484 Cut	cu	Ditch		1484 ditch		A		589		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1485 Cut		Ditch		1485 ditch		A		727		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1486 Fill		Fill, single		1485 ditch		A		727		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1487 Cut		Gully		1487 gully				791		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1488 Fill		Fill, single		1487 gully				791		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1489 Cut	cud	Pit		1489 pit		A		738				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1490 Fill		Fill, single		1489 pit		A		738				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1491 Cut		Gully terminus		1491 gully terminus		A		745				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1492 Fill		Fill, single		1491 gully terminus		A		745				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1493 Cut		Gully terminus		1493 gully terminus		A		633				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1494 Fill		Fill, single		1493 gully terminus		A		633				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1495 Cut		Posthole		1495 posthole		A		715				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1496 Fill		Fill, single		1495 posthole		A		715				
	1497 Cut		Posthole		1497 posthole		A		716				
	1498 Fill		Fill, single		1497 posthole		A		716				
	1499 Cut		Posthole		1499 posthole		A		717				
	1500 Fill		Fill, single		1499 posthole		A		717				
	1501 Cut		Pit		1501 pit		A		0				
	1502 Fill		Fill, single		1501 pit		A		0				
	1503 Cut		Pit		1503 pit		A		0				
	1504 Fill		Fill, single		1503 pit		A		0				
	1505 Cut		Posthole		1505 posthole		A		0				
	1506 Fill		Fill, single		1505 posthole		A		0				
	1507 Cut	cud	Posthole		1507 posthole		A		492				
	1508 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1507 posthole		A		492				
	1509 Cut		Posthole		1509 posthole		A		0				
	1510 Fill		Fill, single		1509 posthole		A		0				
	1511 Fill		Fill, single		1437 pit		A		0				
	1512 Cut		Ditch		1512 ditch		A		606		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1513 Fill		Fill, single		1512 ditch		A		606		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1514 Cut		Posthole		1514 posthole		A		605				
	1515 Fill		Fill, single		1514 posthole		A		605				
	1516 Cut		Ditch		1516 ditch		A		729		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1517 Fill		Fill, single		1516 ditch		A		729		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1518 Cut		Posthole		1518 posthole		A		730				
	1519 Fill		Fill, single		1518 posthole		A		730				
	1520 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1521 gully		A		601		33		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1521 Cut	cud	Gully		1521 gully		A		601		33		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1522 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1524 ditch		A		595				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1523 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1524 ditch		A		594		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1524 Cut	cu	Ditch		1524 ditch		A		594		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1525 Cut		Gully		1525 gully		A		798		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1526 Fill		Fill, single		1525 gully		A		798		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1527 Cut		Pit		1527 pit		A		0				
	1528 Fill		Fill, single		1527 pit		A		0				
	1529 Cut		Pit		1529 pit		A		0				
	1530 Fill		Fill, single		1529 pit		A		0				
	1531 Cut		Pit		1531 pit		A		0				
	1532 Fill		Fill, single		1531 pit		A		0				
	1533 Cut		Gully		1533 gully		A		0				
	1534 Fill		Fill, single		1533 gully		A		0				
	1535 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		1535 gully terminus		A		698				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1536 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1535 gully terminus		A		698				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1537 Cut	cu	Ditch		1537 ditch		A		644		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1538 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1537 ditch		A		645				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1539 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1537 ditch		A		644		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1540 Cut		Ditch		1540 ditch		A		739				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1541 Fill		Fill, single		1540 ditch		A		739				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1542 Cut		Gully		1542 gully		A		744				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1543 Fill		Fill, single		1542 gully		A		744				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1544 Cut		Gully		1544 gully		A		746				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1545 Fill		Fill, single		1544 gully		A		746				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1546 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1547 gully		A		603		33		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1547 Cut	cud	Gully		1547 gully		A		603		33		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1548 Cut		Ditch		1548 ditch		A		575				
	1549 Fill		Fill, single		1548 ditch		A		575				
	1550 Cut	cud	Posthole		1550 posthole		A		563				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1551 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1550 posthole		A		563				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1552 Cut	cud	Ditch		1552 ditch		A		699				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1553 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1552 ditch		A		699				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1554 Cut	cud	Gully		1553 fill, single		A		685		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1555 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1553 fill, single		A		685		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1556 Cut	cud	Posthole		1556 posthole		A		686		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1557 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1556 posthole		A		686		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1558 Cut	cud	Posthole		1558 posthole		A		687		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1559 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1558 posthole		A		687		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1560 Fill		Fill, single		1318 pit		A		0				
	1561 Cut		Posthole		1561 posthole		A						
	1562 Fill		Fill, single		1561 posthole		A						
	1563 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1563 ditch terminus		A		40				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1564 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1563 ditch terminus		A		40				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1565 Cut		Ditch		1565 ditch		A		0				
	1566 Fill		Fill, single		1565 ditch		A		0				
	1567 Cut		Gully		1567 gully		A		0				
	1568 Fill		Fill, single		1567 gully		A		0				
	1569 Cut		Posthole		1569 posthole		A		0				
	1570 Fill		Fill, single		1569 posthole		A		0				
	1571 Cut	cud	Ditch		1571 ditch		A		565		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1572 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1571 ditch		A		565		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1573 Cut		Ditch		1573 ditch		A		728		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1574 Fill		Fill, single		1573 ditch		A		728		34 trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1575 Cut		Ditch		1575 ditch		A		576				
	1576 Fill		Fill, single		1575 ditch		A		576				
	1577 Cut		Ditch		1577 ditch		A		580				
	1578 Fill		Fill, single		1577 ditch		A		580				
	1579 Cut		Pit		1579 pit		A		0				
	1580 Fill		Fill, single		1579 pit		A		0				
	1581 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1476 ditch		A		582				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1582 Fill		Fill, single		1477 ditch		A		638				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1583 Fill		Fill, single		1478 ditch		A		629				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1584 Fill		Fill, single		1479 ditch		A		573		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1585 Fill		Fill, single		1480 ditch		A		649				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1586 Fill		Fill, single		1481 pit		A		640				
	1587 Cut		Gully		1587 gully		A		798		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1588 Fill		Fill, single		1587 gully		A		798		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1589 Cut		Posthole		1589 posthole		A		799				
	1590 Fill		Fill, single		1589 posthole		A		799				
	1591 Cut		Pit		1591 pit		A		0				
	1592 Fill		Fill, single		1591 pit		A		0				
	1593 Fill		Fill, single		1928 pit		A		0				
	1594 Cut	cud	Ditch		1594 ditch		A		572				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1595 Fill		Fill, single		1594 ditch		A		572				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1596 Cut		Ditch		1596 ditch		A		577				
	1597 Fill		Fill, single		1596 ditch		A		577				
	1598 Cut		Ditch		1598 ditch		A		631				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1599 Fill		Fill, single		1598 ditch		A		631				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1600 Cut		Ditch		1600 ditch		A		636				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1601 Fill		Fill, single		1600 ditch		A		636				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1602 Cut	cud	Ditch		1602 ditch		A		585				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1603 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1602 ditch		A		585				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1604	Cut	Ditch		1604	ditch	A		634				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1605	Fill	Fill, single		1604	ditch	A		634				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1606	Cut	Gully	cud	1606	gully	A		641				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1607	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1606	gully	A		641				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1608	Cut	Ditch	cud	1608	ditch	A		700		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1609	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1608	ditch	A		700		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1610	Cut	Gully	cud	1610	gully	A		684		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1611	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1610	gully	A		684		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1612	Cut	Pit	cud	1612	pit	F	same as 69_006	511				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1613	Fill	Fill	cud	1612	pit	F	same as 69_007	511				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1614	Fill	Fill	cud	1612	pit	F	pot	511				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1615	Cut	Pit		1615	pit	F		0				
	1616	Fill	Fill, single		1615	pit	F		0				
	1617	Cut	Pit		1617	pit	F		0				
	1618	Fill	Fill, upper		1617	pit	A		0				
	1619	Fill	Fill, basal		1617	pit	A		0				
	1620	Fill	Fill, single		1621	gully	A		630				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1621	Cut	Gully		1621	gully	A		630				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1622	Fill	Fill, single		1623	ditch	A		635				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1623	Cut	Ditch		1623	ditch	A		635				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1624	Cut	Gully terminus		1625	fill, single	A		743				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1625	Fill	Fill, single		1625	fill, single	A		743				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1626	Cut	Gully		1626	gully	A		628				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1627	Fill	Fill, single		1626	gully	A		628				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1628	Cut	Ditch		1628	ditch	A		632				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1629	Fill	Fill, single		1628	ditch	A		632				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1630	Cut	Ditch	cud	1630	ditch	A		701		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1631	Fill	Fill, secondary		1630	ditch	A		105				
	1632	Cut	Ditch		1632	ditch	A		625				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1633	Fill	Fill, single		1632	ditch	A		625				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1634	Cut	Ditch		1634	ditch	A		578				
	1635	Fill	Fill, single		1634	ditch	A		578				
	1636	Cut	Ditch		1636	ditch	A		574		29		
	1637	Fill	Fill, single		1636	ditch	A		574		29		
	1638	Cut	Posthole		1638	posthole	A		0				
	1639	Fill	Fill, single		1638	posthole	A		0				
	1640	Fill	Fill		1630	ditch	A		613				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1641	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1642	ditch terminus	D		122		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1642	Cut	Ditch terminus	cud	1642	ditch terminus	D		122		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1643	Cut	Ditch		1643	ditch	D		786		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1644	Fill	Fill, single		1643	ditch	C		786		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1645	Cut	Ditch	cud	1645	ditch	D		130		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1646	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1645	ditch	D		130		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1647	Cut	Posthole	cu	1647	posthole	B		151				
	1648	Fill	Fill, primary	cu	1647	posthole	B		151				
	1649	Fill	Fill, secondary	u	1647	posthole	B		152				
	1650	Fill	Fill, tertiary	d	1647	posthole	B		153				
	1651	Cut	Ditch	cud	1651	ditch	B		66				
	1652	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1651	ditch	B		66				
	1653	Cut	Pit	cud	1653	pit	B		149				
	1654	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1653	pit	B		149				
	1655	Cut	Posthole	cud	1655	posthole	B		150				
	1656	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1655	posthole	B		150				
	1657	Cut	Ditch	cud	1657	ditch	A		600		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1658	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1657	ditch	A		600		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1659	Cut	Ditch		1659	ditch	A		581				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1660	Fill	Fill, single		1659	ditch	A		581				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1661	Cut	Posthole	cud	1661	posthole	D		116				
	1662	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1661	posthole	D		116				
	1663	Cut	Posthole	cud	1663	posthole	D		117				
	1664	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1663	posthole	D		117				
	1665	Cut	Pit	cud	1665	pit	D		118				
	1666	Fill	Fill, single	cud	1665	pit	D		118				
	1667	Fill	Fill, upper	d	1669	posthole	D		120				
	1668	Fill	Fill, basal	cud	1669	posthole	D		119				
	1669	Cut	Posthole	cud	1669	posthole	D		119				
	1670	Cut	Ditch	cud	1670	ditch	D		123		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1671 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1670 ditch		D		123		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1672 Cut	cud	Ditch		1672 ditch		D		129		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1673 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1672 ditch		D		129		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1674 Cut	cud	Ditch		1674 ditch		A		584				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1675 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1674 ditch		A		584				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1676 Cut		Pit		1676 pit		A		639				
	1677 Fill		Fill, single		1676 pit		A		639				
	1678 Cut		Ditch		1678 ditch		A		637				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1679 Fill		Fill, single		1678 ditch		A		637				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1680 Cut	cu	Ditch		1680 ditch		A		591		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1681 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1680 ditch		A		591		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1682 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1680 ditch		A		592				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1683 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1680 ditch		A		593				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1684 Cut	cu	Ditch		1684 ditch		A		596		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1685 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1684 ditch		A		596		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1686 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1684 ditch		A		597				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1687 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1684 ditch		A		598		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1688 Cut		Pit		1688 pit		B		0				
	1689 Fill		Fill, single		1688 pit		B		0				
	1690 Cut		Posthole		1690 posthole		B		0				
	1691 Fill		Fill, single		1690 posthole		B		0				
	1692 Cut		Posthole		1692 posthole		B		0				
	1693 Fill		Fill, single		1692 posthole		B		0				
	1694 Cut		Pit		1694 pit		B		0				
	1695 Fill		Fill, single		1694 pit		B		0				
	1696 Cut		Pit		1696 pit		B		0				
	1697 Fill		Fill, single		1696 pit		B		0				
	1698 Cut		Posthole		1698 posthole		B		0				
	1699 Fill		Fill, single		1698 posthole		B		0				
	1700 Cut	cu	Ditch		1700 ditch		E		101 NNE-SSW running dit		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1701 Fill	d	Fill, single		1700 ditch		E		104				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1702 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1703 gully		D		107				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1703 Cut	cud	Gully		1703 gully		D		107				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1704 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1705 gully		D		108				
	1705 Cut	cud	Gully		1704 fill, single		D		108				
	1706 Fill		Fill, single		2177 pit		A		0				
	1707 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1711 pit		A		794		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1708 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1711 pit		A		793		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1709 Fill		Fill, secondary		1711 pit		A		792		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1710 Fill	u	Fill, primary		1711 pit		A		792		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1711 Cut	u	Pit		1711 pit		A		505 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1712 Fill	cu	Fill, single		1713 pit		A		504 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1713 Cut	cu	Pit		1713 pit		A		504 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1714 Fill	cu	Fill, single		1715 pit		A		499 kiln ?		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1715 Cut	cu	Pit		1715 pit		A		499 kiln ?		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1716 Fill	cu	Fill, single		1717 gully		A		500		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1717 Cut	cu	Gully		1717 gully		A		500		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
	1718 Cut	cud	Pit		1718 pit		D		111				
	1719 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1718 pit		D		111				
	1720 Cut	cud	Pit		1720 pit		D		121				
	1721 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1720 pit		D		121				
	1722 Cut		Pit		1722 pit		D		0				
	1723 Fill		Fill, single		1722 pit		D						
	1724 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1700 ditch		E		101 NNE-SSW running dit		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1725 Cut	cu	Ditch		1725 ditch		E		100 NNE-SSW running dit		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1726 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1725 ditch		E		103				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1727 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1725 ditch		E		100 NNE-SSW running dit		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1728 Cut	cud	Ditch		1728 ditch		D		124		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1729 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1728 ditch		D		124		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1730 Cut	cud	Ditch		1730 ditch		D		128		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1731 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1730 ditch		D		128		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1732 Cut	cu	Pit		1732 pit		E		61				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	1733 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1732 pit		E		61				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	1734 Fill	u	Fill, intermediate		1732 pit		E		62				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	1735 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1732 pit		E		63				
	1736 Cut	cud	Ditch		1736 ditch		B		28 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1737 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1738 ditch		B		27 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1738 Cut	cud	Ditch		1738 ditch		B		27 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1739 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1736 ditch		B		28 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1740 Cut	cu	Ditch		1740 ditch		E		97 Same alignment ditcl		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1741 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1740 ditch	Disuse of ditch SG 48	E		99		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1742 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1740 ditch		E		98		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1743 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1740 ditch		E		97 Same alignment ditcl		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1744 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1740 ditch		E		97 Same alignment ditcl		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1745 Cut	cud	Ditch		1745 ditch		B		32				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1746 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1745 ditch		B		32				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1747 Cut	cud	Ditch		1747 ditch		B		88				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1748 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1747 ditch		B		88				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1749 Cut	cud	Ditch		1749 ditch		B		36				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1750 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1749 ditch		B		36				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1751 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1752 ditch		B		33				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1752 Cut	cud	Ditch		1752 ditch		B		33				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1753 Cut		Pit		1753 pit		E		0				
	1754 Fill		Fill, single		1754 fill, single		E		0				
	1755 Cut	cud	Gully		1755 gully		E		109				
	1756 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1755 gully		E		109				
	1757 Cut	cud	Gully		1757 gully		E		110				
	1758 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1757 gully		E		110				
	1759 Cut	cud	Pit		1759 pit		B		189				
	1760 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1759 pit		B		189				
	1761 Cut	cud	Ditch		1761 ditch		B		51		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1762 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1761 ditch		B		51		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1763 Cut	cud	Ditch		1763 ditch		B		46				
	1764 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1763 ditch		B		46				
	1765 Cut	cud	Ditch		1765 ditch		B		35				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1766 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1765 ditch		B		35				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1767 Cut	cud	Ditch		1767 ditch		B		89				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1768 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1767 ditch		B		89				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1769 Fill		Fill, single		1769 fill, single		B		0				
	1770 Cut		Ditch		1769 fill, single		B		0				
	1771 Cut	cud	Ditch		1771 ditch		B		34				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1772 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1771 ditch		B		34				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1773 Cut	cud	Pit		1773 pit		B		188				
	1774 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1773 pit		B		188				
	1775 Cut		Ditch		1775 ditch		B		0				
	1776 Fill		Fill, single		1775 ditch		B		0				
	1777 Cut	cud	Pit		1777 pit		B		191				
	1778 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1777 pit		B		191				
	1779 Cut		Pit		1779 pit		B		0				
	1780 Fill		Fill, single		1779 pit		B		0				
	1781 Cut		Ditch terminus		1781 ditch terminus		B		0				
	1782 Fill		Fill, single		1781 ditch terminus		B		0				
	1783 Cut	cud	Ditch		1783 ditch		B		49		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1784 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1783 ditch		B		49		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1785 Cut	cud	Ditch		1785 ditch		B		37				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1786 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1785 ditch		B		37				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1787 Cut	cud	Ditch		1787 ditch		B		50		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1788 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1787 ditch		B		50		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1789 Cut	cud	Gully		1789 gully		B		38				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1790 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1789 gully		B		38				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1791 Cut	cud	Pit		1791 pit		B		192				
	1792 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1791 pit		B		192				
	1793 Cut	cud	Pit		1793 pit		B		190				
	1794 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1793 pit		B		190				
	1795 Cut		Posthole		1795 posthole		B		0				
	1796 Fill		Fill, single		1795 posthole		B		0				
	1797 Cut	cud	Ditch		1797 ditch		B		53		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1798 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1797 ditch		B		53		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1799 Cut		Ditch		1799 ditch		B		0				
	1800 Fill		Fill, single		1799 ditch		B		0				
	1801 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1804 ditch		B		48				
	1802 Cut		Ditch		1802 ditch		B		0				
	1803 Fill		Fill, single		1802 ditch		B		0				
	1804 Cut	cud	Ditch		1804 ditch		B		48				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1805 Cut				1805		B		0				
	1806 Fill						B						
	1807 Cut	cud	Gully		1807 gully		B		41				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1808 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1807 gully		B		41				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1809 Cut	cud	Pit		1809 pit		B		45				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1810 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1809 pit		B		45				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1811 Cut	cud	Gully		1811 gully		B		39				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1812 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1811 gully		B		39				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1813 Cut	cud	Pit		1813 pit		B		44				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1814 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1813 pit		B		44				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1815 Cut	cud	Ditch		1815 ditch		B		84				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1816 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1815 ditch		B		84				
	1817 Cut	cud	Ditch		1817 ditch		B		54		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1818 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1817 ditch		B		54		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1819 Cut	cud	Gully		1819 gully		B		87				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1820 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1819 gully		B		87				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1821 Cut	cud	Pit		1821 pit		B		787				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1822 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1821 pit		B		787				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1823 Cut		Ditch terminus		1823 ditch terminus		B		0				
	1824 Fill		Fill, single		1823 ditch terminus		B		0				
	1825 Cut	cud	Posthole		1825 posthole		B		163				
	1826 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1825 posthole		B		163				
	1827 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1829 ditch		B		77				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1828 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1829 ditch		B		71		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1829 Cut	cu	Ditch		1829 ditch		B		71		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1830 Cut	cu	Pit		1830 pit		B		193				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1831 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1830 pit		B		193				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1832 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1830 pit		B		194				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1833 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1830 pit		B		195				
	1834 Cut	cu	Pit		1834 pit		B		154				
	1835 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1834 pit		B		154				
	1836 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1834 pit		B		155				
	1837 Cut	cud	Ditch		1837 ditch		B		30				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1838 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1837 ditch		B		30				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1839 Cut	cu	Ditch		1839 ditch		B		70		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1840 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1839 ditch		B		70		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1841 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1839 ditch		B		76				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1842 Cut	cud	Ditch		1842 ditch		B		170				
	1843 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1842 ditch		B		170				
	1844 Cut	cud	Ditch		1844 ditch		B		174				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1845 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1844 ditch		B		174				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1846 Cut	cu	Ditch		1846 ditch		B		72		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1847 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1846 ditch		B		78				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1848 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1846 ditch		B		72		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1849 Cut	cud	Ditch		1849 ditch		B		43				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1850 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1849 ditch		B		43				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1851 Cut	cud	Gully		1851 gully		B		25 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1852 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1851 gully		B		25 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1853 Cut	cud	Gully		1853 gully		B		24 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1854 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1853 gully		B		24 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				
	1855 Cut	cu	Ditch		1855 ditch		B		169				
	1856 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1855 ditch		B		68				
	1857 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1855 ditch		B		169				
	1858 Cut	cud	Pit		1858 pit		B		166				
	1859 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1858 pit		B		166				
	1860 Cut	cud	Ditch		1860 ditch		B		210		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1861 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1860 ditch		B		210		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1862 Cut	cud	Gully		1862 gully		B		91				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1863 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1862 gully		B		91				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1864 Cut	cud	Ditch		1864 ditch		B		23 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1865 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1864 ditch		B		23 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1866 Cut	cud	Pit		1866 pit		B		167				
	1867 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1866 pit		B		167				
	1868 Cut	cu	Posthole		1868 posthole		B		160				
	1869 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1868 posthole		B		160				
	1870 Cut		Ditch		1870 ditch		B		0				
	1871 Fill				1870 ditch		B		0				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1872 Fill				1870 ditch		B		0				
	1873 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1868 posthole		B		161				
	1874 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1868 posthole		B		162				
	1875 Cut		Pit		1875 pit		B						
	1876 Fill		Fill, single		1875 pit		B		0				
	1877 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1877 ditch terminus		B		22 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1878 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1877 ditch terminus		B		22 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1879 Cut	cud	Pit		1879 pit		B		164				
	1880 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1879 pit		B		164				
	1881 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1881 ditch terminus		B		240		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1882 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1881 ditch terminus		B		240		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1883 Cut	cud	Pit		1883 pit		B		157				
	1884 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1883 pit		B		157				
	1885 Cut	cud	Pit		1885 pit		B		158				
	1886 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1885 pit		B		158				
	1887 Cut	cud	Pit		1887 pit		B		156				
	1888 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1887 pit		B		156				
	1889 Cut	cud	Pit		1889 pit		B		159				
	1890 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1889 pit		B		159				
	1891 Cut	cud	Pit		1891 pit		B		165				
	1892 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1891 pit		B		165				
	1893 Cut	cud	Grave cut		1893 grave cut		B		678				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1894 Cut		Pit		1894 pit		B		0				
	1895 Fill		Fill, single		1894 pit		B						
	1896 Cut	cu	Pond		1896 pond		B		181		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1897 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1896 pond		B		185				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1898 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1896 pond		B		184				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1899 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1896 pond		B		181		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1900 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1901 ditch		B		55		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1901 Cut	cud	Ditch		1901 ditch		B		55		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1902 Cut	cud	Posthole		1902 posthole		B		196				
	1903 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1902 posthole		B		196				
	1904 Cut	cu	Pond		1904 pond		B		179		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1905 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1904 pond		B		179		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1906 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1904 pond		B		180				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1907 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1908 ditch		B		56		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1908 Cut	cud	Ditch		1908 ditch		B		56		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1909 Cut	cud	Pond		1909 pond		B		112		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1910 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1909 pond		B		112		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1911 Cut	cu	Ditch		1910 Fill, single		B		175				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1912 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1911 ditch		B		175				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1913 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1911 ditch		B		239				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1914 Cut	cud	Ditch		1914 ditch		B		85				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1915 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1914 ditch		B		85				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1916 Cut	cud	Ditch		1916 ditch		B		177				
	1917 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1916 ditch		B		177				
	1918 Cut	cud	Pond		1918 pond		B		182		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1919 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1918 pond		B		182		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1920 Cut	cud	Ditch		1920 ditch		B		178				
	1921 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1920 ditch		B		178				
	1922 Cut	cu	Pond		1922 pond		B		183		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1923 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		1922 pond		B		187		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1924 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1922 pond		B		186				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1925 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1922 pond		B		183		21 pond		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1926 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1927 ditch terminus		B		59		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1927 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		1927 ditch terminus		B		59		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1928 Cut		Pit		1928 pit		B		0				
	1929 Fill	cud	Fill		1893 grave cut		B		678				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1930 Cut	cu	Posthole		1930 posthole		B		354				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1931 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1930 posthole		B		355				
	1932 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1930 posthole		B		354				
	1933 Cut	cu	Posthole		1933 posthole		B		306				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	1934 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1933 posthole		B		306				
	1935 Fill	ud	Fill, upper		1933 posthole		B		307				
	1936 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1942 posthole		B		308				
	1937 Cut		Ditch		1937 ditch		B		0				
	1938 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1939 ditch		B		58		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	1939 Cut	cud	Ditch		1939 ditch		B		58		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1940 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1941 ditch		B		57		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1941 Cut	cud	Ditch		1941 ditch		B		57		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1942 Cut	cud	Posthole		1942 posthole		B		308				
	1943 Cut		Posthole		1943 posthole		B		353				
	1944 Fill		Fill, single		1943 posthole		B		353				
	1945 Cut		Ditch		1945 ditch		B		719				
	1946 Fill		Fill, primary		1945 ditch		B		719				
	1947 Fill		Fill, secondary		1945 ditch		B		720				
	1948 Cut		Ditch		1948 ditch		B		721				
	1949 Fill		Fill, single		1948 ditch		B		720				
	1950 Cut	cud	Ditch		1950 ditch		B		90				
	1951 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1950 ditch		B		90				
	1952 Cut	cud	Ditch		1952 ditch		B		74		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1953 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1952 ditch		B		74		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1954 Cut	cud	Ditch		1954 ditch		B		73		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1955 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1954 ditch		B		73		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1956 Cut	cud	Tree throw		1956 tree throw		B		309				
	1957 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1956 tree throw		B		309				
	1958 Cut	cud	Ditch		1958 ditch		B		176				
	1959 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1958 ditch		B		176				
	1960 Cut	cud	Ditch		1960 ditch		B		64				
	1961 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		1960 ditch		B		69				
	1962 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		1960 ditch		B		64				
	1963 Cut	cud	Pit		1963 pit		B		310				
	1964 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1963 pit		B		310				
	1965 Cut	cu	Ditch		1965 ditch		B		710				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1966 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1965 ditch		B		710				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1967 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1965 ditch		B		711				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1968 Cut	cu	Ditch		1968 ditch		B		712		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1969 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		1968 ditch		B		712		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1970 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1968 ditch		B		713				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1971 Cut	cud	Posthole		1971 posthole		B		356				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1972 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1971 posthole		B		356				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1973 Cut	cud	Posthole		1973 posthole		B		358				
	1974 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1973 posthole		B		358				
	1975 Cut	cud	Posthole		1975 posthole		B		311				
	1976 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1975 posthole		B		311				
	1977 Cut	cud	Pit		1977 pit		B		312				
	1978 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1977 pit		B		312				
	1979 Cut	cud	Posthole		1979 posthole		B		313				
	1980 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1979 posthole		B		313				
	1981 Cut	cud	Pit		1981 pit		B		321				
	1982 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1981 pit		B		321				
	1983 Cut	cud	Posthole		1983 posthole		B		314				
	1984 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1983 posthole		B		314				
	1985 Fill	d	Fill, upper		1989 ditch		B		276				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1986 Fill	u	Fill, tertiary		1989 ditch		B		275				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1987 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		1989 ditch		B		274				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1988 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		1989 ditch		B		273		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1989 Cut	cud	Ditch		1989 ditch		B		273		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1990 Cut	cud	Gully		1990 gully		B		689				
	1991 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1990 gully		B		689				
	1992 Cut		Gully		1992 gully		B		724		15		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1993 Fill		Fill, single		1992 gully		B		724		15		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1994 Cut	cud	Ditch		1994 ditch		B		702				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1995 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1994 ditch		B		702				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1996 Cut	cud	Ditch		1996 ditch		B		286		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1997 Fill	cud	Fill, single		1996 ditch		B		286		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	1998 Cut	cu	Pit		1998 pit		B		400				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	1999 Fill	d	Fill, primary		1998 pit		B		402				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2000 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		1998 pit		B		401				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2001 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit				B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2002 Cut	cud	Ditch		2002 ditch		B		287		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2003 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2002 ditch		B		287		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2004 Cut	cud	Tree throw		2004 tree throw		B		305				
	2005 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2004 tree throw		B		305				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2006 Cut	cud	Pit		2006 pit		C		543				
	2007 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2006 pit		B		543				
	2008 Cut	cud	Ditch		2008 ditch		C		523				
	2009 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2008 ditch		B		523				
	2010 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		1998 pit		B		400				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2011 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2012 pit		C		554				
	2012 Cut	cud	Pit		2012 pit		C		554				
	2013 Cut	cud	Pit		2013 pit		C		557				
	2014 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2013 pit		C		557				
	2015 Cut	cud	Ditch		2015 ditch		C		522				
	2016 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2015 ditch		C		522				
	2017 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2017 ditch terminus		C		524				
	2018 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2017 ditch terminus		C		524				
	2019 Cut		Posthole		2019 posthole		C						
	2020 Fill		Fill, single		2019 posthole		C		0				
	2021 Cut	cud	Pit		2021 pit		C		544				
	2022 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2021 pit		C		544				
	2023 Cut	cud	Posthole		2023 posthole		C		540				
	2024 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2023 posthole		C		540				
	2025 Cut	cud	Pit		2025 pit		C		542				
	2026 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2025 pit		C		542				
	2027 Cut	cud	Pit		2027 pit		C		541				
	2028 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2027 pit		C		541				
	2029 Cut	cud	Pit		2029 pit		C		549				
	2030 Fill	cud	Fill, upper		2029 pit		C		550				
	2031 Fill	cud	Fill, basal		2029 pit		C		549				
	2032 Cut	cud	Pit		2032 pit		C		171		2 Group of two similar		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2033 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2032 pit		C		171		2 Group of two similar		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2034 Cut	cud	Posthole		2034 posthole		C		556				
	2035 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2034 posthole		C		556				
	2036 Cut	cu	Pit		2036 pit		C		172				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2037 Fill	d	Fill, upper		2036 pit		C		173				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2038 Cut	cud	Pit		2038 pit		C		552				
	2039 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2038 pit		C		552				
	2040 Cut	cud	Pit		2040 pit		C		551				
	2041 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2040 pit		C		551				
	2042 Cut	cu	Ditch		2042 ditch		B		407		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2043 Cut	cud	Pit		2043 pit		B		374				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2044 Cut	cu	Pit		2044 pit		B		753				
	2045 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2044 pit		B		753				
	2046 Fill	u	Fill, primary		2044 pit		B		754				
	2047 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2044 pit		B		755				
	2048 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2044 pit		B		756				
	2049 Fill	d	Fill, upper		2044 pit		B		757				
	2050 Cut	cu	Ditch terminus		2050 ditch terminus		B		262		37 Enclosure		
	2051 Cut	cu	Ditch		2051 ditch		B		255		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2052 Cut	cud	Ditch		2052 ditch		B		280				
	2053 Cut	cud	Ditch		2053 ditch		B		282				
	2054 Cut	cud	Ditch		2054 ditch		B		279				
	2055 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2055 ditch terminus		B		278				
	2056 Cut	cud	Gully		2056 gully		B		690				
	2057 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2056 gully		B		690				
	2058 Cut	cu	Pit		2058 pit		B		691				
	2059 Fill	u	Fill, tertiary		2058 pit		B		693				
	2060 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2058 pit		B		691				
	2061 Cut		Gully		2061 gully		B		725		15		
	2062 Fill		Fill, single		2061 gully		B		725		15		
	2063 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2063 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2064 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2043 pit		B		374				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2065 Fill	d	Fill, upper		2042 ditch		B		410		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2066 Fill		Fill, tertiary		2042 ditch		B		409		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2067 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2042 ditch		B		409		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2068 Fill	ud	Fill, primary		2042 ditch		B		408				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2069 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2042 ditch		B		407		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2070 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2036 pit		C		172				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2071 Cut	cud	Grave cut		2071 grave cut		B		695				6 Post- Medieval
	2072 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2071 grave cut		B		695				6 Post- Medieval

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2073 Void		Pit		2073 pit				0				
	2074 Void												
	2075 Fill	d	Fill		2050 ditch terminus		B		267				
	2076 Fill	u	Fill		2050 ditch terminus		B		266				
	2077 Fill	u	Fill		2050 ditch terminus		B		265				
	2078 Fill	u	Fill, tertiary		2050 ditch terminus		B		264				
	2079 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		2050 ditch terminus		B		263				
	2080 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2050 ditch terminus		B		262		37 Enclosure		
	2081 Fill	u	Fill (same as 2077)		2050 ditch terminus		B		265				
	2082 Fill	u	Fill, tertiary (same as		2050 ditch terminus		B		264				
	2083 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		2051 ditch		B		256				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2084 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2051 ditch		B		255		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2085 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2051 ditch		B		257				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2086 Fill	u	Fill, secondary (same		2051 ditch		B		256				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2087 Fill	u	Fill, primary (same as		2051 ditch		B		255		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2088 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2052 ditch		B		281				
	2089 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2052 ditch		B		280				
	2090 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2053 ditch		B		283				
	2091 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2053 ditch		B		282				
	2092 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2055 ditch terminus		B		278				
	2093 Fill		Fill, single		2054 ditch		B		279				
	2094 Cut	cud	Posthole		2094 posthole		C		553				
	2095 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2094 posthole		C		553				
	2096 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2096 gully terminus		B		285		6 NNE Entrance delimi		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2097 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2096 gully terminus		B		285		6 NNE Entrance delimi		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2098 Fill	ud	Fill, upper		2058 pit		B		693				
	2099 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		2058 pit		B		692				
	2100 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2100 gully terminus		B		284		6 NNE Entrance delimi		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2101 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2100 gully terminus		B		284		6 NNE Entrance delimi		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2102 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2103 pit		C		555				
	2103 Cut	cud	Pit		2103 pit		C		555				
	2104 Cut	cud	Pit		2104 pit		C		545				
	2105 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2104 pit		C		545				
	2106 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2106 ditch terminus		C		530				
	2107 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2106 ditch terminus		C		530				
	2108 Cut	cud	Ditch		2108 ditch		B		288		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2109 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2108 ditch		B		288		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2110 Cut	cud	Grave cut		2110 grave cut		B		696				6 Post- Medieval
	2111 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2110 grave cut		B		696				6 Post- Medieval
	2112 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2112 ditch terminus		B		289		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2113 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2112 ditch terminus		B		289		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2114 Cut		Gully		2114 gully		B		723	15			4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2115 Fill		Fill, single		2114 gully		B		723	15			4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2116 Cut		Ditch		2116 ditch		B		722				
	2117 Fill		Fill, single		2116 ditch		B		722				
	2118 Cut	cud	Pit		2118 pit		B		315				
	2119 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2118 pit		B		315				
	2120 Cut	cud	Posthole		2120 posthole		B		316				
	2121 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2120 posthole		B		316				
	2122 Cut		Pit		2122 pit		B		0				
	2123 Cut	cud	Posthole		2123 posthole		B		317		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2124 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2123 posthole		B		317		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2125 Cut	cud	Posthole		2125 posthole		B		318		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2126 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2125 posthole		B		318		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2127 Cut	cud	Posthole		2127 posthole		B		319		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2128 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2127 posthole		B		319		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2129 Cut	cud	Posthole		2129 posthole		B		320		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2130 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2129 posthole		B		320		16		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2131 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2131 gully terminus		B		291		7 Internal gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2132 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2131 gully terminus		B		291		7 Internal gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2133 Cut	cud	Pit		2133 pit		B		776		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2134 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2133 pit		B		776		19		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2135 Fill		Fill, single		2136 posthole		B		777				
	2136 Cut		Posthole		2136 posthole		B		777				
	2137 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2138 posthole		B		654		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2138 Cut	cud	Posthole		2138 posthole		B		654		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2139 Cut	cud	Gully		2139 gully		B		293		7 Internal gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2140 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2139 gully		B		293		7 Internal gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2141 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2142 posthole		B		83		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2142 Cut	cud	Posthole		2142 posthole		B		83		20 Pit group overlaid by		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2143 Cut		Pit		2143 pit		B		0				
	2144 Fill		Fill, single		2143 pit		B						
	2145 Cut		Posthole		2145 posthole		B		0				
	2146 Fill		Fill, single		2145 posthole		B		0				
	2147 Cut	cud	Pit		2147 pit		B		752				
	2148 Fill		Fill, single		2147 pit		B		752				
	2149 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2149 ditch terminus		B		290		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2150 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2149 ditch terminus		B		290		5 External gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2151 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit				B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2152 Cut	cud	Pit		2152 pit		B		751				
	2153 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2152 pit		B		751				
	2154 Cut	cud	Pit		2154 pit		B		750				
	2155 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2154 pit		B		750				
	2156 Cut	cud	Posthole		2156 posthole		B		372				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2157 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2156 posthole		B		372				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2158 Cut		Pit		2158 pit		B						
	2159 Fill		Fill, single		2158 pit		B						
	2160 Cut		Gully		2160 gully		B		726		15		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2161 Fill		Fill, primary		2160 gully		B		726		15		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2162 Fill		Fill, secondary		2160 gully		B		0				
	2163 Cut		Posthole		2163 posthole		B		0				
	2164 Fill		Fill, single		2163 posthole		B		0				
	2165 Cut	cud	Ditch		2165 ditch		B		252		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2166 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2165 ditch		B		252		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2167 Cut	cud	Ditch		2167 ditch		B		709				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2168 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2167 ditch		B		709				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2169 Cut	cud	Ditch		2169 ditch		B		705				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2170 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2169 ditch		B		705				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2171 Cut	cud	Ditch		2171 ditch		B		706				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2172 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2171 ditch		B		706				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2173 Cut	cud	Ditch		2173 ditch		B		703				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2174 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2173 ditch		B		703				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2175 Cut	cud	Ditch		2175 ditch		B		254		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2176 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2175 ditch		B		254		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2177 Cut		Pit		2177 pit		B		0				
	2178 Cut	cu	Pit		2178 pit		B		367				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2179 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2178 pit		B		368				
	2180 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2178 pit		B		367				
	2181 Cut	cud	Pit		2181 pit		B		371				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2182 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2181 pit		B		371				
	2183 Cut	cud	Gully		2183 gully		B		296		8		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2184 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2183 gully		B		296		8		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2185 Cut	cud	Ditch		2185 ditch		B		298				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2186 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2185 ditch		B		298				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2187 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2187 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2188 Cut	cu	Pit		2188 pit		B		761				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2189 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2188 pit		B		761				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2190 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2188 pit		B		762				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2191 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2188 pit		B		762				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2192 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2192 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2193 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2194 geological feature		B		322				
	2194 Cut	cud	Geological feature		2194 geological feature		B		322				
	2195 Cut	cu	Pit		2195 pit		B		359				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2196 Cut	cud	Pit		2196 pit		B		361				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2197 Cut		Pit		2197 pit		B		0				
	2198 Fill	ud	Fill, upper		2195 pit		B		360				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2199 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2195 pit		B		359				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2200 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2196 pit		B		361				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2201 Cut		Ditch		2201 ditch		B		771		11		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2202 Fill		Fill, single		2201 ditch		B		771		11		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2203 Cut		Gully		2203 gully		B		0				
	2204 Fill		Fill, single		2203 gully		B		0				
	2205 Cut	cud	Pit		2205 pit		B		364				
	2206 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2205 pit		B		364				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2207 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2207 levelling deposit	same as 2009	B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2208 Cut	c	Unknown		2208 unknown		B		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2209 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2208 unknown		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2210 Cut		Ditch terminus		2210 ditch terminus		B		0				
	2211 Fill		Fill, single		2210 ditch terminus		B		0				
	2212 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2212 ditch terminus		B		708				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2213 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2212 ditch terminus		B		708				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2214 Cut		Posthole		2214 posthole		B		0				
	2215 Fill		Fill, single		2214 posthole		B						
	2216 Cut		Posthole		2216 posthole		B		0				
	2217 Fill		Fill, single		2216 posthole		B		0				
	2218 Cut		Posthole		2218 posthole		B						
	2219 Fill		Fill, single		2218 posthole		B		0				
	2220 Cut	cu	Pit		2220 pit		B		369				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2221 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2220 pit		B		369				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2222 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2220 pit		B		370				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2223 Cut	cud	Pit		2223 pit		B		509				
	2224 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2223 pit		B		509				
	2225 Fill	cud	Fill, secondary		2227 pit		B		326				
	2226 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2227 pit		B		325				
	2227 Cut	cud	Pit		2227 pit		B		325				
	2228 Cut	cud	Gully		2228 gully		B		292		7 Internal gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2229 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2228 gully		B		292		7 Internal gully		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2230 Cut	cud	Pit		2230 pit		B		763				
	2231 Fill	cud	Fill, upper		2230 pit		B		763				
	2232 Deposit		Levelling deposit		2232 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2233 Fill		Fill, basal		2230 pit		B		0				
	2234 Cut	cud	Posthole		2234 posthole		B		363				
	2235 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2234 posthole		B		363				
	2236 Cut	cud	Ditch		2236 ditch		B		474		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2237 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2236 ditch		B		474		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2238 Cut		Pit		2238 pit		B		0				
	2239 Fill		Fill, single		2238 pit		B						
	2240 Cut		Pit		2240 pit		B		0				
	2241 Fill		Fill, upper		2240 pit		B		0				
	2242 Fill		Fill, basal		2240 pit		B		0				
	2243 Cut	cud	Pit		2243 pit		B		365				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2244 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2243 pit		B		365				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2245 Cut		Pit		2245 pit		B		0				
	2246 Fill		Fill, single		2245 pit		B		0				
	2247 Cut	cud	Pit		2247 pit		B		366				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2248 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2247 pit		B		366				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2249 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2249 gully terminus		B		704				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2250 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2249 gully terminus		B		704				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2251 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2251 gully terminus		B		707				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2252 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2251 gully terminus		B		707				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2253 Void				2253		B						
	2254 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2253		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2255 Cut	cud	Pit		2255 pit		B		425				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2256 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2255 pit		B		425				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2257 Cut	cu	Ditch re-cut		2257 ditch re-cut		B		423		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2258 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2257 ditch re-cut		B		423		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2259 Fill	d	Fill, upper		2257 ditch re-cut		B		424				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2260 Fill		Fill, single		2261 pit		B		0				
	2261 Cut		Pit		2261 pit		B		0				
	2262 Cut	cu	Ditch		2262 ditch		B		420		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2263 Fill	ud	Fill, tertiary		2262 ditch		B		421				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2264 Fill	d	Fill, upper		2262 ditch		B		422				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2265 Fill	cud	Fill		2266 post-pipe		B		328				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2266 Cut	cud	Post-pipe		2266 post-pipe		B		328				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2267 Fill	cud	Fill		2268 posthole		B		327				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2268 Cut	cud	Posthole		2268 posthole		B		327				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2269 Cut	cu	Pit		2269 pit		B		441				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2270 Fill	cud	Fill		2328 pit		B		445				
	2271 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2273 pit		B		331				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2272 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2273 pit		B		330				
	2273 Cut	cu	Pit		2273 pit		B		330				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2274 Cut	cud	Ditch		2274 ditch		B		253		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2275 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2274 ditch		B		253		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2276 Cut	cud	Ditch		2276 ditch		B		222		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2277 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2276 ditch		B		222		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2278 Cut		Pit		2278 pit		B		0				
	2279 Fill		Fill, single		2278 pit		B		0				
	2280 Cut	cu	Pit		2280 pit		B		433				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2281 Fill	cu	Fill, secondary		2280 pit		B		433				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2282 Fill	ud	Fill, primary		2280 pit		B		434				
	2283 Cut	cu	Ditch		2283 ditch		B		430		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2284 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2283 ditch		B		431				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2285 Cut	cud	Pit		2285 pit		B		432				
	2286 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2285 pit		B		432				
	2287 Cut		Pit		2287 pit		B		0				
	2288 Fill		Fill, single		2287 pit		B		0				
	2289 Fill	ud	Fill, basal		2283 ditch		B		430		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2290 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2291 geological feature (pit?)		B		324				
	2291 Cut	cud	Geological feature (p		2291 geological feature (pit?)		B		324				
	2292 Fill	cu	Fill		2262 ditch		B		420		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2293 Fill	cu	Fill		2262 ditch		B		420		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2294 Cut	cu	Ditch		2294 ditch		B		426		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2295 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2294 ditch		B		426		13		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2296 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2294 ditch		B		427				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2297 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2294 ditch		B		428				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2298 Cut	cud	Ditch		2298 ditch		B		429		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2299 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2298 ditch		B		429		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2300 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2300 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2301 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2301 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2302 Cut	cu	Ditch		2302 ditch		B		404				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2303 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2302 ditch		B		404		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2304 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2302 ditch		B		405		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2305 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2302 ditch		B		406		35 internal ditch in Com		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2306 Cut	cud	Ditch		2306 ditch		B		60		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2307 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2306 ditch		B		60		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2308 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2309 pit		B		512				
	2309 Cut	cud	Pit		2308 fill, single		B		512				
	2310 Cut	cud	Ditch		2310 ditch		B		464		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2311 Fill		Fill, primary		2310 ditch		B		0				
	2312 Fill		Fill, secondary		2310 ditch		B		0				
	2313 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2313 ditch terminus		B		459		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2314 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2313 ditch terminus		B		459		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2315 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2316 posthole		B		513				
	2316 Cut		Posthole		2316 posthole		B		513				
	2317 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2317 gully terminus		B		457		12		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2318 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2317 gully terminus		B		457		12		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2319 Cut		Ditch		2319 ditch		B		772		11		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2320 Fill		Fill, single		2319 ditch		B		772		11		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2321 Cut	cud	Ditch		2321 ditch		B		473		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2322 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2321 ditch		B		473		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2323 Cut		Ditch terminus		2323 ditch terminus		B		0				
	2324 Fill		Fill, single		2323 ditch terminus		B		0				
	2325 Deposit		Levelling deposit		2325 levelling deposit		B		0				
	2326 Cut	cud	Posthole		2326 posthole		B		362				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2327 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2326 posthole		B		362				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2328 Cut	cu	Pit		2328 pit		B		440				
	2329 Cut		Ditch		2329 ditch		B						
	2330 Fill		Fill, single		2329 ditch		B		0				
	2331 Void						B						
	2332 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2332 gully terminus		B		300		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2333 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2332 gully terminus		B		300		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2334 Cut	cud	Posthole		2334 posthole		B		301		10		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2335 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2334 posthole		B		301		10		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2336 Cut		Ditch / pit		2336 ditch / pit		B		748				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2337 Fill		Fill, primary		2336 ditch / pit		B		748				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2338 Fill		Fill, secondary		2336 ditch / pit		B		749				
	2339 Cut	cud	Gully		2339 gully		B		299		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2340 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2339 gully		B		299		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2341 Cut	cu	Pit		2341 pit		B		506				
	2342 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2341 pit		B		506				
	2343 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2343 ditch terminus		B		302		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2344 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2343 ditch terminus		B		302		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2345 Cut	cud	Posthole		2345 posthole		B		303		10		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2346 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2345 posthole		B		303		10		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2347 Cut		Posthole		2347 posthole		B		0				
	2348 Fill		Fill, single		2347 posthole		B		0				
	2349 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2269 pit		B		444				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2350 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2269 pit		B		443				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2351 Fill	u	Fill, primary		2269 pit		B		442				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2352 Fill	d	Fill, intermediate		2269 pit	small deposit whitthr	B		444				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2353 Fill	cu	Fill, single		2328 pit		B		440				
	2354 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2354 ditch terminus		B		339				
	2355 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2354 ditch terminus		B		339				
	2356 Cut	cud	Pit		2356 pit		B		445				
	2357 Cut	cud	Ditch		2357 ditch		B		456		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2358 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2357 ditch		B		456		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
	2359 Cut		Gully		2359 gully		B		770		11		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2360 Fill		Fill, single		2359 gully		B		770		11		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2361 Cut	cud	Ditch		2361 ditch		B		472		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2362 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2361 ditch		B		472		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2363 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2269 pit		B		441				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2364 Cut	cud	Posthole		2364 posthole		B		446				
	2365 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2364 posthole		B		446				
	2366 Cut	cu	Pit		2366 pit		B		340				
	2367 Fill	u	Fill, primary		2366 pit		B		340				
	2368 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2366 pit		B		341				
	2369 Fill	cud	Fill, tertiary		2366 pit		B		342				
	2370 Cut	cud	Posthole		2370 posthole		B		332				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2371 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2370 posthole		B		332				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2372 Cut	cud	Posthole		2372 posthole		B		333				
	2373 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2372 posthole		B		333				
	2374 Cut	cud	Posthole		2374 posthole		B		334				
	2375 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2374 posthole		B		334				
	2376 Cut	cud	Ditch		2376 ditch		B		469				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2377 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2376 ditch		B		469				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2378 Cut	cud	Posthole		2378 posthole		B		343				
	2379 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2378 posthole		B		343				
	2380 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2380 gully terminus		B		294		8		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2381 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2380 gully terminus		B		294		8		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2382 Cut	cud	Posthole		2382 posthole		B		295				
	2383 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2382 posthole		B		295				
	2384 Fill	cud	Fill, secondary		2343 ditch terminus		B		302		9		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2385 Fill	d	Post-pipe		2345 posthole		B		304				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2386 Cut		Pit		2386 pit		B		0				
	2387 Cut		Pit		2387 pit		B						
	2388 Cut	cud	Posthole		2388 posthole		B		507				
	2389 Fill	cud	Fill, secondary		2388 posthole		B		508				
	2390 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2388 posthole		B		507				
	2391 Fill		Fill, upper		2397 pit		B		0				
	2392 Fill		Fill, tertiary		2397 pit		B		0				
	2393 Fill		Fill, intermediate		2397 pit		B		0				
	2394 Fill		Fill, secondary		2397 pit		B		0				
	2395 Fill		Fill, primary		2397 pit		B		0				
	2396 Fill		Fill, basal		2397 pit		B		0				
	2397 Cut		Pit		2397 pit		B		0				
	2398 Fill		Fill, single		2386 pit		B		0				
	2399 Fill		Fill, tertiary		2387 pit		B		0				
	2400 Fill		Fill, secondary		2387 pit		B		0				
	2401 Fill		Fill, primary		2387 pit		B		0				
	2402 Cut	cud	Gully		2402 gully		B		297		8		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2403 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2402 gully		B		297		8		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2404 Cut	cud	Posthole		2404 posthole		B		344				
	2405 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2404 posthole		B		344				
	2406 Cut	cud	Posthole		2406 posthole		B		345				
	2407 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2406 posthole		B		345				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2408 Cut	cud	Posthole		2408 posthole		B		346				
	2409 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2408 posthole		B		346				
	2410 Cut		Posthole		2410 posthole		B		0				
	2411 Fill		Fill, single		2410 posthole		B		0				
	2412 Cut	cud	Gully		2412 gully		B		458		12		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2413 Fill	cud	Fill, single		12		B		458		12		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2414 Cut	cud	Posthole		2414 posthole		B		347				
	2415 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2414 posthole		B		347				
	2416 Cut	cud	Posthole		2416 posthole		B		348				
	2417 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2416 posthole		B		348				
	2418 Cut	cud	Pit		2418 pit		B		387				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2419 Fill	cud	Fill, secondary		2418 pit		B		387				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2420 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2418 pit		B		387				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2421 Cut	cud	Posthole		2421 posthole		B		329				
	2422 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2421 posthole		B		329				
	2423 Cut	cud	Pit		2423 pit		B		323				
	2424 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2423 pit		B		323				
	2425 Cut	cud	Posthole		2425 posthole		B		378				
	2426 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2425 posthole		B		378				
	2427 Cut	cud	Posthole		2427 posthole		B		376				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2428 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2427 posthole		B		376				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2429 Cut	cud	Posthole		2429 posthole		B		375				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2430 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2429 posthole		B		375				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2431 Cut	cud	Ditch		2431 ditch		B		221		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2432 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2431 ditch		B		221		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2433 Fill		Fill, single		2431 ditch		B		0				
	2434 Cut		Posthole		2434 posthole		B		0				
	2435 Fill	d	Fill, upper		2439 posthole		B		419				
	2436 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2439 posthole		B		418				
	2437 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2439 posthole		B		418				
	2438 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2439 posthole		B		417				
	2439 Cut	cu	Posthole		2439 posthole		B		417				
	2440 Fill		Fill, single		2441 pit / posthole		B		0				
	2441 Cut		Pit / posthole		2441 pit / posthole		B		0				
	2442 Cut		Pit		2442 pit		B		0				
	2443 Fill		Fill, single		2442 pit		B		0				
	2444 Cut	cu	Pit		2444 pit		B		414				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2445 Cut	cu	Pit		2445 pit		B		411				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2446 Cut	cud	Posthole		2446 posthole		B		377				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2447 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2446 posthole		B		377				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2448 Cut	cud	Posthole		2448 posthole		B		379				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2449 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2448 posthole		B		379				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2450 Cut	cud	Posthole		2450 posthole		B		380		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2451 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2450 posthole		B		380		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2452 Cut	cud	Posthole		2452 posthole		B		381		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2453 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2452 posthole		B		381		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2454 Cut	cud	Posthole		2454 posthole		B		382		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2455 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2454 posthole		B		382		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2456 Cut	cud	Posthole		2456 posthole		B		383		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2457 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2456 posthole		B		383		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2458 Cut	cud	Posthole		2458 posthole		B		384		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2459 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2458 posthole		B		384		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2460 Cut		Posthole		2460 posthole		B		0				
	2461 Fill		Fill, single		2460 posthole		B		0				
	2462 Cut		Pit		2462 pit		B		778				
	2463 Cut		Pit		2463 pit		B		780				
	2464 Cut		Pit re-cut of 2462		2464 pit re-cut of 2462		B		0				
	2465 Fill		Fill, single		2464 pit re-cut of 2462		B		0				
	2466 Fill		Fill, primary		2462 pit		B		778				
	2467 Fill		Fill, secondary		2462 pit		B		779				
	2468 Fill		Fill, basal		2463 pit		B		780				
	2469 Fill		Fill, primary		2463 pit		B		781				
	2470 Fill		Fill, secondary		2463 pit		B		782				
	2471 Fill		Fill, tertiary		2463 pit		B		783				
	2472 Fill		Fill, intermediate		2463 pit		B		784				
	2473 Fill		Fill, upper		2463 pit		B		785				
	2474 Cut	cud	Pit		2474 pit		B		389				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2475 Fill	cud	Fill, tertiary		2474 pit		B		389				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2476 Cut	cud	Posthole		2476 posthole		B		385		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2477 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2476 posthole		B		385		26		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2478 Fill	cud	Fill, secondary		2474 pit		B		389				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2479 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2474 pit		B		389				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2480 Cut	cud	Ditch		2480 ditch		B		485		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2481 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2480 ditch		B		485		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2482 Cut		Pit		2482 pit		B		0				
	2483 Fill		Fill, single		2482 pit		B		0				
	2484 Cut	cud	Pit		2484 pit		B		388				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2485 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2484 pit		B		388				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2486 Fill	cud	Ditch re-cut		2310 ditch		B		464		14		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2487 Fill		Fill		2486 ditch re-cut		B		0				
	2488 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2490 pit		B		452				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2489 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2490 pit		B		451				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2490 Cut	cu	Pit		2490 pit		B		451				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2491 Deposit	d	Levelling deposit		2491 levelling deposit		B		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2492 Cut	cud	Pit		2492 pit		B		386				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2493 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2492 pit		B		386				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2494 Cut	cud	Pit		2494 pit		B		208		1 Shelter pit w/ re-use,		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2495 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2494 pit		B		208		1 Shelter pit w/ re-use,		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2496 Cut	cud	Pit re-cut of 2494		2496 pit re-cut of 2494		B		209				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2497 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2496 pit re-cut of 2494		B		209				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2498 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2444 pit		B		414				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2499 Fill	ud	Fill, secondary		2444 pit		B		415				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2500 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2444 pit		B		416				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2501 Fill	cu	Fill, basal		2445 pit		B		411				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2502 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2445 pit		B		411				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2503 Cut		Pit / animal trampling		2503 pit / animal trampling		B		0				
	2504 Fill		Fill, single		2503 pit / animal trampling		B		0				
	2505 Cut		Tree throw		2505 tree throw		B		0				
	2506 Fill		Fill, single		2505 tree throw		B		0				
	2507 Cut	cud	Pit		2507 pit		B		714		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2508 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2507 pit		B		714		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2509 Cut	cud	Ditch		2509 ditch		B		484		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2510 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2509 ditch		B		484		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2511 Cut	cud	Ditch		2511 ditch		B		250		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2512 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2511 ditch		B		250		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2513 Cut		Stakehole		2513 stakehole		B		764				
	2514 Fill		Fill, single		2513 stakehole		B		764				
	2515 Cut		Stakehole		2515 stakehole		B		765		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2516 Fill		Fill, single		2515 stakehole		B		765		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2517 Cut	cud	Ditch		2517 ditch		B		486		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2518 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2517 ditch		B		486		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2519 Cut		Stakehole		2519 stakehole		B		766		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2520 Fill		Fill, single		2519 stakehole		B		766		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2521 Cut		Stakehole		2521 stakehole		B		767		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2522 Fill		Fill, single		2521 stakehole		B		767		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2523 Cut		Stakehole		2523 stakehole		B		768				
	2524 Fill		Fill, single		2523 stakehole		B		768				
	2525 Cut		Stakehole		2525 stakehole		B		769		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2526 Fill		Fill, single		2525 stakehole		B		769		4 pit with stakeholes		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2527 Cut		Gully		2527 gully		B		774				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2528 Fill		Fill, single		2527 gully		B		774				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2529 Cut	cud	Ditch		2529 ditch		B		251		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2530 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2529 ditch		B		251		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2531 Cut		Gully		2531 gully		B		773				
	2532 Fill		Fill, single		2531 gully		B		773				
	2533 Cut	cu	Pit		2533 pit		B		227		3 Group of two pits		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2534 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2533 pit		B		227		3 Group of two pits		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2535 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		2533 pit		B		228		3 Group of two pits		
	2536 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2533 pit		B		244				
	2537 Cut	cud	Pit		2537 pit		B		229		3 Group of two pits		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2538 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2537 pit		B		229		3 Group of two pits		2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
	2539 Cut	cud	Posthole		2539 posthole		B		230				
	2540 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2539 posthole		B		230				
	2541 Cut	cud	Posthole		2541 posthole		B		237				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2542 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2541 posthole		B		237				
	2543 Cut		Pit		2543 pit		B		0				
	2544 Fill		Fill, single		2543 pit		B		0				
	2545 Fill		Fill		2445 pit		B		0				
	2546 Fill	cu	Fill		2445 pit		B		411				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2547 Fill	ud	Fill		2445 pit		B		412				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2548 Fill	ud	Fill		2445 pit		B		412				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2549 Fill		Fill		2445 pit		B		0				
	2550 Fill		Fill		2445 pit		B		0				
	2551 Fill	ud	Fill		2445 pit		B		412				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2552 Fill	ud	Fill		2445 pit		B		412				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2553 Fill	d	Fill		2445 pit		B		413				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2554 Fill	d	Fill		2445 pit		B		413				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
	2555 Cut	cud	Pit		2555 pit		B		249				
	2556 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2555 pit		B		249				
	2557 Cut	cud	Ditch		2557 ditch		B		669		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2558 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2557 ditch		B		669		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2559 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2559 gully terminus		B		92 NNW-SSE gullies (SG 92 and 93) with PH (SG94 and 95)				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2560 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2559 gully terminus		B		92 NNW-SSE gullies (SG 92 and 93) with PH (SG94 and 95)				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2561 Cut	cud	Gully terminus		2561 gully terminus		B		93 NNW-SSE gullies (SG 92 and 93) with PH (SG94 and 95)				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2562 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2561 gully terminus		B		93 NNW-SSE gullies (SG 92 and 93) with PH (SG94 and 95)				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2563 Cut	cud	Posthole		2563 posthole		B		94 PH SG94 + 95 in NNW-SSE gullies, SG92+93				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2564 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2563 posthole		B		94 PH SG94 + 95 in NNW-SSE gullies, SG92+93				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2565 Cut	cud	Posthole		2565 posthole		B		95 PH SG94 + 95 in NNW-SSE gullies, SG92+93				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2566 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2565 posthole		B		95 PH SG94 + 95 in NNW-SSE gullies, SG92+93				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2567 Void						B		0				
	2568 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2569 ditch		B		219		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2569 Cut	cud	Ditch		2569 ditch		B		219		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2570 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2573 pit		B		235				
	2571 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		2573 pit		B		234				
	2572 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2573 pit		B		233				
	2573 Cut	cu	Pit		2573 pit		B		233				
	2574 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2575 pit		B		236				
	2575 Cut	cud	Pit		2575 pit		B		236				
	2576 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2577 pit		B		231				
	2577 Cut	cud	Pit		2577 pit		B		231				
	2578 Cut	cud	Pit		2578 pit		B		199				
	2579 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2578 pit		B		199				
	2580 Fill		Fill, single		2581 pit		B		0				
	2581 Cut		Pit		2581 pit		B		0				
	2582 Cut		Pit		2582 pit		B		0				
	2583 Fill		Fill, secondary		2582 pit		B		0				
	2584 Cut	cud	Gully		2584 gully		B		245				
	2585 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2584 gully		B		245				
	2586 Cut	cud	Ditch		2586 ditch		B		246		36 E-W trackway		
	2587 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2586 ditch		B		246		36 E-W trackway		
	2588 Fill		Fill, primary		2582 pit		B		0				
	2589 Fill		Fill, single		2590 ditch		B		674				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2590 Cut		Ditch		2590 ditch		B		674				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2591 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2592 ditch		B		220		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2592 Cut	cud	Ditch		2592 ditch		B		220		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2593 Cut	cud	Ditch		2593 ditch		B		248		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2594 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2593 ditch		B		248		36 E-W trackway		
	2595 Cut		Ditch		2595 ditch		B		0				
	2596 Fill		Fill, single		2595 ditch		B		0				
	2597 Cut	cu	Pit		2597 pit		B		200				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2598 Fill	d	Fill, secondary		2597 pit		B		201				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2599 Cut	cu	Pit		2599 pit		B		203				
	2600 Fill	cu	Fill, secondary		2599 pit		B		204				
	2601 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2599 pit		B		203				
	2602 Cut	cud	Posthole		2602 posthole		B		202				
	2603 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2602 posthole		B		202				
	2604 Cut	cud	Posthole		2604 posthole		B		197				
	2605 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2604 posthole		B		197				
	2606 Cut	cud	Post-pipe		2606 post-pipe		B		198				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2607 Fill	cud	Fill		2606 post-pipe		B		198				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2608 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2597 pit		B		667				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
	2609 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2597 pit		B		200				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2610 Cut	cud	Ditch		2610 ditch		B		223				
	2611 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2610 ditch		B		223				
	2612 Cut	cud	Gully		2612 gully		B		226				
	2613 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2612 gully		B		226				
	2614 Cut	cud	Ditch		2614 ditch		B		211		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2615 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2614 ditch		B		211		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2616 Cut	cud	Ditch terminus		2616 ditch terminus		B		67				
	2617 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2616 ditch terminus		B		67				
	2618 Cut		Pit		2618 pit		B		0				
	2619 Fill		Fill, single		2618 pit		B		0				
	2620 Cut		Ditch		2620 ditch		B		0				
	2621 Fill		Fill, single		2620 ditch		B		0				
	2622 Cut	cud	Gully		2622 gully		B		225				
	2623 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2622 gully		B		225				
	2624 Cut	cu	Ditch		2624 ditch		B		215		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2625 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2624 ditch		B		215		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2626 Fill	cu	Fill, secondary		2624 ditch		B		215		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2627 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2624 ditch		B		216				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2628 Cut	cud	Ditch		2628 ditch		B		213		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2629 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2628 ditch		B		213		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2630 Cut	cu	Pit		2630 pit		B		241				
	2631 Cut	cud	Gully		2631 gully		B		224				
	2632 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2631 gully		B		224				
	2633 Fill	d	Fill, tertiary		2630 pit		B		243				
	2634 Fill	u	Fill, secondary		2630 pit		B		242				
	2635 Fill	cu	Fill, primary		2630 pit		B		241				
	2636 Cut		Ditch		2636 ditch		B		804				
	2637 Fill		Fill, single		2636 ditch		B		804				
	2638 Cut	cud	Pit		2638 pit		B		205				
	2639 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2638 pit		B		205				
	2640 Cut	cud	Pit		2640 pit		B		232				
	2641 Fill	cud	Fill, primary		2640 pit		B		232				
	2642 Fill		Fill, secondary		2640 pit		B		0				
	2643 Cut	cud	Ditch		2643 ditch		B		217		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2644 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2643 ditch		B		217		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2645 Cut		Tree throw		2645 tree throw		B		0				
	2646 Fill		Fill, single		2645 tree throw		B		0				
	2647 Cut	cud	Ditch		2647 ditch		B		214		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2648 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2647 ditch		B		214		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2649 Cut		Ditch		2649 ditch		B		673				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2650 Fill		Fill, single		2649 ditch		B		673				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2651 Cut	cud	Ditch		2651 ditch		B		218		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2652 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2651 ditch		B		218		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2653 Cut		Ditch		2653 ditch		B		0				
	2654 Fill				2653 ditch		B		0				
	2655 Cut	cud	Ditch		2655 ditch		B		665		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2656 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2655 ditch		B		665		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2657 Fill		Fill, primary		2659 pit		B		676				
	2658 Fill		Fill, secondary		2659 pit		B		677				
	2659 Cut		Pit		2659 pit		B		676				
	2660 Fill		Fill, single		2661 pit		B		675				
	2661 Cut		Pit		2661 pit		B		675				
	2662 Fill		Fill, single		2663 ditch		B		672				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2663 Cut		Ditch		2663 ditch		B		672				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2664 Fill	cud	Fill, single		2665 ditch		B		666		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	2665 Cut	cud	Ditch		2665 ditch		B		666		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
	3000												
	6211												
void													
1/001	Layer		Topsoil				T1		0				
1/002	Layer		Subsoil				T1						
1/003	Layer		Natural				T1						
2/001	Layer		Topsoil				T2		0				
2/002	Layer		Subsoil				T2						
2/003	Layer		Natural				T2						
2/004	Cut	cu	Ditch	2/004	ditch		T2		568		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
2/005	Fill	cu	Fill, basal	2/004	ditch		T2		568		27		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
2/006	Fill	d	Fill, upper	2/004	ditch		T2		569				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
2/007	Cut		Gully	2/007	gully		T2		803		34 trackway		
2/008	Fill		Fill, single	2/007	gully		T2		803		34 trackway		
2/009	Void		Void	2/009	void		T2						
2/010	Layer		Trackway				T2						
2/011	Cut		Gully	2/011	gully		T2						
2/012	Fill		Fill	2/011	gully		T2						
2/013	Cut		Ditch	2/013	ditch		T2		609				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
2/014	Fill		Fill, single	2/013	ditch		T2		609		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
2/015	Cut	cu	Pit corn dryer	2/015	pit corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/016	Fill	cu	Fill, single	2/015	pit corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/017	Cut	cu	Pit, corn dryer	2/017	pit, corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/018	Fill	cu	Fill, single	2/017	pit, corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/019	Cut	cu	Pit, corn dryer	2/019	pit, corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/020	Fill	cu	Fill, basal	2/019	pit, corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/021	Fill	d	Fill, upper	2/019	pit, corn dryer		T2		496				
2/022	Cut	cu	Pit, corn dryer	2/022	pit, corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/023	Fill	cu	Fill, basal	2/022	pit, corn dryer		T2		495 corndryer		30 'Corn' Dryer		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
2/024	Fill	d	Fill, upper	2/022	pit, corn dryer		T2		497				
3/001	Layer		Topsoil				T3		0				
3/002	Layer		Subsoil				T3						
3/003	Cut		Posthole	3/003	posthole		T3		718				
3/004	Fill		Fill, single	3/003	posthole		T3		718				
3/005	Layer		Natural				T3						
4/001	Layer		Topsoil				T4		0				
4/002	Layer		Subsoil				T4						
4/003	Layer		Natural				T4						
4/004	Cut		Posthole	4/004	posthole		T4						
4/005	Fill		Fill, single	4/004	posthole		T4						
5/001	Layer		Topsoil				T5		0				
5/002	Layer		Subsoil				T5						
5/003	Layer		Natural				T5						
5/004	Cut		Ditch	5/004	ditch		T5		624		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
5/005	Fill		Fill, single	5/004	ditch		T5		624		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
5/006	Void		Void				T5						
5/007	Void		Void				T5						
5/008	Cut		Ditch	5/008	ditch		T5		627				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
5/009	Fill		Fill, single	5/008	ditch		T5		627				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
5/010	Cut	cu	Pit	5/010	pit		T5		505 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/011	Cut		Gully	5/011	gully		T5						
5/012	Fill		Fill, single	5/011	gully		T5						
5/013	Fill	cu	Fill, basal	5/010	pit		T5		793		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/014	Fill	d	Fill, upper	5/010	pit		T5		793		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/015	Cut	cu	Gully	5/015	gully		T5		796		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/016	Fill	cu	Fill, single	5/015	gully		T5		796		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/017	Cut	cu	Pit	5/017	pit		T5		501 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/018	Fill	cu	Fill, primary	5/017	pit		T5		501 kiln		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
5/019	Fill	ud	Fill, upper	5/017	pit		T5		502 recut		31		5.2 Late Roman c.270-350AD
6/001	Layer		Topsoil				T6		0				
6/002	Layer		Subsoil				T6						
6/003	Layer		Natural				T6						
6/004	Cut	cu	Ditch	6/004	ditch		T6		9				
6/005	Fill	d	Fill, upper	6/004	ditch		T6		10				
6/006	Fill	cu	Fill, basal	6/004	ditch		T6		9				
6/007	Cut	cud	Pit	6/007	pit		T6		4 Pit; Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
6/008	Fill	cud	Fill, single	6/007	pit		T6		4 Pit; Early Neo				1 Early to Mid Neo (3400-2800 BC)
7/001	Layer		Topsoil				T7		0				
7/002	Layer		Subsoil				T7						
7/003	Layer		Natural				T7						
8/001	Layer		Topsoil				T8		0				
8/002	Layer		Natural				T8						
8/003	Cut		Posthole	8/003	posthole		T8						
8/004	Fill		Fill, single	8/003	posthole		T8						
8/005	Cut		Posthole	8/005	posthole		T8						
8/006	Fill		Fill, single	8/005	posthole		T8						
8/007	Cut		Gully	8/007	gully		T8						

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
8/008	Fill		Fill, single	8/007	gully		T8						
8/009	Cut		Ditch terminus	8/009	ditch terminus		T8						
8/010	Fill		Fill, single	8/009	ditch terminus		T8						
8/011	Layer		Subsoil				T8						
9/001	Layer		Topsoil				T9		0				
9/002	Layer		Subsoil				T9						
9/003	Layer		Natural				T9						
9/004	Cut		Gully	9/004	gully		T9						
9/005	Fill		Fill, single	9/004	gully		T9						
9/006	Cut	cud	Gully	9/006	gully		T9		602		33		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
9/007	Fill		Fill, single	9/006	gully		T9		602		33		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
9/008	Cut	cud	Ditch	9/008	ditch		T9		583				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
9/009	Fill		Fill, primary	9/013	Ditch re-cut		T9						
9/010	Fill	cud	Fill, single	9/008	ditch		T9		583				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
9/011	Fill		Fill, secondary	9/013	Ditch re-cut		T9						
9/012	Fill		Fill, upper	9/013	Ditch re-cut		T9						
9/013	Cut		Ditch re-cut	9/013	Ditch re-cut		T9						
b/us							Tb						
u/00s													
10/001	Layer		Topsoil				T10		0				
10/002	Layer		Subsoil				T10						
10/003	Layer		Natural				T10						
10/004	Cut	cud	Ditch	10/004	ditch		T10		588				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
10/005	Fill	cud	Fill	10/004	ditch		T10		588				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
10/006	Cut		Ditch	10/006	ditch		T10		0				
10/007	Fill		Fill	10/006	ditch		T10		0				
11/001	Layer		Topsoil				T11		0				
11/002	Layer		Subsoil				T11						
11/003	Layer		Natural				T11						
11/004	Cut		Gully	11/004	gully		T11		621		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
11/005	Fill		Fill, single	11/004	gully		T11		621		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
11/006	Cut		Gully	11/006	gully		T11		619		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
11/007	Fill		Fill, single	11/006	gully		T11		619		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
11/008	Cut	cud	Gully	11/008	gully		T11		733		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
11/009	Fill	cud	Fill, single	11/008	gully		T11		733		25		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
12/001	Layer		Topsoil				T12		0				
12/002	Layer		Subsoil				T12						
12/003	Layer		Natural				T12						
12/004	Cut		Ditch	12/004	ditch		T12		615		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
12/005	Fill		Fill, single	12/004	ditch		T12		615		28		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
12/006	Cut		Ditch	12/006	ditch		T12						
12/007	Fill		Fill, single	12/006	ditch		T12						
12/008	Cut		Ditch terminus	12/008	ditch terminus		T12						
12/009	Fill		Fill, single	12/008	ditch terminus		T12						
12/010	Cut		Ditch terminus	12/010	ditch terminus		T12						
12/011	Fill		Fill, single	12/010	ditch terminus		T12						
12/012	Cut		Ditch	12/012	ditch		T12						
12/013	Fill		Fill, single	12/012	ditch		T12						
13/001	Layer		Topsoil				T13		0				
13/002	Layer		Subsoil				T13						
13/003	Layer		Natural				T13						
14/001	Layer		Topsoil				T14		0				
14/002	Layer		Subsoil				T14						
14/003	Layer		Subsoil				T14						
15/001	Layer		Topsoil				T15		0				
15/002	Layer		Subsoil				T15						
15/003	Layer		Natural				T15						
16/001	Layer		Topsoil				T16		0				
16/002	Layer		Subsoil				T16						
16/003	Layer		Natural				T16						
16/004	Cut	cud	Pit	16/004	pit		T16		697				6 Post- Medieval
16/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	16/004	pit		T16		697				6 Post- Medieval
16/006	Cut		Gully	16/006	gully		T16						
16/007	Fill		Fill, single	16/006	gully		T16						
16/008	Cut		Ditch	16/008	ditch		T16						
16/009	Fill		Fill, single	16/008	ditch		T16						
16/010	Cut	cud	Ditch	16/010	ditch		T16		26 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
16/011	Fill	cud	Fill, single	16/010	ditch		T16		26 W Area B ; NNW-SSE discrete gully				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
17/001	Layer		Topsoil				T17		0				
17/002	Layer		Subsoil				T17						
17/003	Layer		Natural				T17						
17/004	Cut	cud	Ditch	17/004	ditch		T17		42				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
17/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	17/004	ditch		T17		42				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
17/006	Cut	cud	Ditch	17/006	ditch		T17		31				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
17/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	17/006	ditch		T17		0				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
18/001	Layer		Topsoil				T18						
18/002	Layer		Subsoil				T18						
18/003	Layer		Natural				T18						
19/001	Layer		Topsoil				T19		0				
19/002	Layer		Subsoil				T19						
19/003	Layer		Natural				T19						
20/001	Layer		Topsoil				T20		0				
20/002	Layer		Subsoil				T20						
20/003	Layer		Natural				T20						
21/001	Layer		Topsoil				T21		0				
21/002	Layer		Subsoil				T21						
21/003	Layer		Natural				T21						
22/001	Layer		Topsoil				T22		0				
22/002	Layer		Subsoil				T22						
22/003	Layer		Natural				T22						
23/001	Layer		Topsoil				T23		0				
23/002	Layer		Subsoil				T23						
23/003	Layer		Natural				T23						
23/004	Cut		Ditch	23/004	ditch		T23						
23/005	Fill		Fill, single	23/004	ditch		T23						
23/006	Cut	cud	Pit	23/006	pit		T23		561				
23/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	23/006	pit		T23		561				
23/008	Cut	cud	Posthole	23/008	posthole		T23		562				
23/009	Fill	cud	Fill, single	23/008	posthole		T23		562				
24/001	Layer		Topsoil				T24		0				
24/002	Layer		Subsoil				T24						
24/003	Layer		Natural				T24						
24/004	Cut	cud	Pit	24/004	pit		T24		548				
24/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	24/004	pit		T24		548				
24/006	Cut	cud	Ditch	24/006	ditch		T24		547				
24/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	24/006	ditch		T24		547				
24/008	Cut	cud	Gully	24/008	gully		T24		528		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
24/009	Fill	cud	Fill, single	24/008	gully		T24		528		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
24/010	Cut	cud	Ditch	24/010	ditch		T24		531		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
24/011	Fill	cud	Fill, single	24/010	ditch		T24		531		22		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
25/001	Layer		Topsoil				T25		0				
25/002	Layer		Subsoil				T25						
25/003	Layer		Natural				T25						
25/004	Cut		Ditch	25/004	ditch		T25						
25/005	Fill		Fill, single	25/005	fill, single		T25						
25/006	Cut		Ditch	25/006	ditch		T25						
25/007	Fill		Fill, single	25/006	ditch		T25						
25/008	Cut		Gully (unexcavated)	25/008	gully (unexcavated)		T25						
25/009	Fill		Fill	25/008	gully (unexcavated)		T25						
26/001	Layer		Topsoil				T26		0				
26/002	Layer		Subsoil				T26						
26/003	Layer		Natural				T26						
26/004	Cut	cud	Ditch	26/004	ditch		T26		139				
26/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	26/004	ditch		T26		139				
26/006	Cut		Pit	26/006	pit		T26						
26/007	Fill		Fill, basal	26/006	pit		T26						
26/008	Fill		Fill, upper	26/006	pit		T26						
26/009	Cut	cud	Ditch (unexcavated)	26/009	ditch (unexcavated)		T26		168				
26/010	Fill	cud	Fill	26/009	ditch (unexcavated)		T2f		168				
27/001	Layer		Topsoil				T27		0				
27/002	Layer		Subsoil				T27						
27/003	Layer		Natural				T27						
27/004	Cut	cud	Ditch	27/004	ditch		T27		65				
27/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	27/004	ditch		T27		65				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
27/006	Cut		Ditch	27/006	ditch		T27		802		24 Trackway		
27/007	Fill		Fill, single	27/006	ditch		T27		802		24 Trackway		
27/008	Cut		Ditch	27/008	ditch		T27		801		24 Trackway		
27/009	Fill		Fill, basal	27/008	ditch		T27		801		24 Trackway		
27/010	Fill		Fill, upper	27/008	ditch		T27		801		24 Trackway		
27/011	Cut		Ditch	27/011	ditch		T27						
27/012	Fill		Fill	27/011	ditch		T27						
28/001	Layer		Topsoil				T28		0				
28/002	Layer		Subsoil				T28						
28/003	Layer		Natural				T28						
28/004	Void		Void	28/004	void		T28						
28/005	Void		Void				T28						
28/006	Cut	cud	Ditch	28/006	ditch		T28		247		36 E-W trackway		
28/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	28/006	ditch		T28		247		36 E-W trackway		
28/008	Cut	cud	Ditch	28/008	ditch		T28		212		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
28/009	Fill	cud	Fill, single	28/008	ditch		T28		212		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
29/001	Layer		Topsoil				T29		0				
29/002	Layer		Subsoil				T29						
29/003	Layer		Natural				T29						
29/004	Cut		Ditch terminus/pit	29/004	ditch terminus/pit		T29						
29/005	Fill		Fill	29/004	ditch terminus/pit		T29						
29/006	Cut		Unknown, possible p	29/006	unknown, possible pit (unexcavated)		T29						
29/007	Fill		Fill	29/006	unknown, possible pit (unexcavated)		T29						
29/008	Cut		Pit/posthole	29/008	pit/posthole		T29						
29/009	Fill		Fill	29/008	pit/posthole		T29						
29/010	Cut		Posthole/pit	29/010	posthole/pit		T29						
29/011	Fill		Fill	29/010	posthole/pit		T29						
29/012	Cut		Ditch/gully	29/012	ditch/gully		T29						
29/013	Fill		Fill	29/012	ditch/gully		T29						
29/014	Cut		Ditch	29/014	ditch		T29						
29/015	Fill		Fill	29/014	ditch		T29						
29/016	Layer		Colluvium				T29						
30/001	Layer		Topsoil				T30		0				
30/002	Layer		Subsoil				T30						
30/003	Layer		Natural				T30						
30/004	Layer		Colluvium				T30						
30/005	Cut	cud	Ditch	30/005	ditch		T30		694		666		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
30/006	Fill	cud	Fill, single	30/005	ditch		T30		694		666		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
30/007	Cut	cud	Pit	30/007	pit		T30		668		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
30/008	Fill	cud	Fill, single	30/007	pit		T30		668		36 E-W trackway		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
30/009	Cut		Posthole/shallow pit	30/009	posthole/shallow pit		T30						
30/010	Fill		Fill, single	30/009	posthole/shallow pit		T30						
30/011	Cut		Pit	30/011	pit		T30						
30/012	Fill		Fill	30/011	pit		T30						
31/001	Layer		Topsoil				T31		0				
31/002	Layer		Subsoil				T31						
31/003	Layer		Natural				T31						
31/004	Cut	cu	Ditch	31/004	ditch		T31		258		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
31/005	Fill	d	Fill, upper	31/004	ditch		T31		261				
31/006	Fill	u	Fill, tertiary	31/004	ditch		T31		260				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
31/007	Fill	u	Fill, secondary	31/004	ditch		T31		259				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
31/008	Fill	cu	Fill (not fully excavat	31/004	ditch		T31		258		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
31/009	Cut		Ditch	31/009	ditch		T31						
31/010	Fill		Fill	31/009	ditch		T31						
31/011	Cut		Possible trackway	31/011	possible trackway		T31						
31/012	Fill		Fill	31/011	possible trackway		T31						
31/013	Fill		Fill	31/011	possible trackway		T31						
31/014	Deposit		Possible wash off ro	31/011	possible trackway		T31						
31/015	Deposit		Disturbance/impact in the natural substrate				T31						
31/016	Cut		Ditch, boundary (not	31/016	ditch, boundary (not excavated)		T31						
31/017	Fill		Fill (unexcavated)	31/016	ditch, boundary (not excavated)		T31						
32/001	Layer		Topsoil				T32		0				
32/002	Layer		Subsoil				T32						
32/003	Layer		Natural				T32						
32/004	Cut	cu	Ditch	32/004	ditch		T32		460		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
32/005	Fill	cu	Fill, primary	32/004	ditch		T32		460		17		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
32/006	Fill	u	Fill, secondary	32/004	ditch		T32		461				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
32/007	Fill	u	Fill, tertiary	32/004	ditch		T32		462				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
32/008	Fill	d	Fill, upper	32/004	ditch		T32		463				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
32/009	Fill	d	Fill	32/009	fill		T32		760				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
32/010	Layer		Trackway (unexcavated)				T32						
32/011	Cut	c	Ditch (unexcavated)	32/011	ditch (unexcavated)		T32		758		37 Enclosure		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
32/012	Fill	d	Fill	32/011	ditch (unexcavated)		T32		759				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
32/013	Cut		Ditch (unexcavated)	32/013	ditch (unexcavated)		T32		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
32/014	Deposit		Levelling deposi	32/013	ditch (unexcavated)		T32		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
33/001	Layer		Topsoil				T33		0				
33/002	Layer		Subsoil				T33						
33/003	Layer		Natural				T33						
34/001	Layer		Topsoil				T34		0				
34/002	Layer		Subsoil				T34						
34/003	Layer		Natural				T34						
34/004	Cut		Ditch	34/004	ditch		T34		747		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
34/005	Fill		Fill, single	34/004	ditch		T34		747		32		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
34/006	Cut	cud	Ditch	34/006	ditch		T34		599		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
34/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	34/006	ditch		T34		599		29		4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
35/001	Layer		Topsoil				T35		0				
35/002	Layer		Subsoil				T35						
35/003	Layer		Natural				T35						
36/001	Layer		Topsoil				T36		0				
36/002	Layer		Subsoil				T36						
36/003	Layer		Natural				T36						
36/004	Cut		Ditch	36/004	ditch		T36						
36/005	Fill		Fill, single				T36						
37/001	Layer		Topsoil				T37		0				
37/002	Layer		Subsoil				T37						
37/003	Layer		Natural				T37						
38/001	Layer		Topsoil				T38		0				
38/002	Layer		Subsoil				T38						
38/003	Layer		Natural				T38						
39/001	Layer		Topsoil				T39		0				
39/002	Layer		Subsoil				T39						
39/003	Layer		Natural				T39						
39/004	Layer		Made ground				T39						
39/005	Layer		Buried soil horizon				T39						
39/006	Layer		Colluvium				T39						
39/007	Cut	cud	Posthole	39/007	posthole		T39		558				
39/008	Fill	cud	Fill, single	39/007	posthole		T39		558				
39/009	Cut	cud	Pit	39/009	pit		T39		559				
39/010	Fill	cud	Fill, single	39/009	pit		T39		559				
39/011	Cut		Ditch	39/011	ditch		T39						
39/012	Fill		Fill	39/011	ditch		T39						
39/013	Cut		Ditch	39/013	ditch		T39						
39/014	Fill		Fill	39/013	ditch		T39						
39/015	Cut		Gully	39/015	gully		T39						
39/016	Fill		Fill	39/015	gully		T39						
40/001	Layer		Topsoil				T40		0				
40/002	Layer		Subsoil				T40						
40/003	Layer		Natural				T40						
40/004	Cut		Ditch	40/004	ditch		T40						
40/005	Fill		Fill, single	40/004	ditch		T40						
41/001	Layer		Topsoil				T41		0				
41/002	Layer		Subsoil				T41						
41/003	Layer		Natural				T41						
42/001	Layer		Topsoil				T42		0				
42/002	Layer		Subsoil				T42						
42/003	Layer		Natural				T42						
43/001	Layer		Topsoil				T43		0				
43/002	Layer		Subsoil				T43						
43/003	Layer		Natural				T43						
43/004	Cut		Gully	43/004	gully		T43						
43/005	Fill		Fill, single	43/004	gully		T43						
43/006	Cut		Pit	43/006	pit		T43						
43/007	Fill		Fill, single	43/006	pit		T43						
43/008	Cut		Ditch	43/008	ditch		T43						

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
43/009	Fill		Fill, single	43/008	ditch		T43						
43/010	Cut		Posthole	43/010	posthole		T43						
43/011	Fill		Fill, single	43/010	posthole		T43						
44/001	Layer		Topsoil				T44		0				
44/002	Layer		Subsoil				T44						
44/003	Layer		Natural				T44						
45/001	Layer		Topsoil				T45		0				
45/002	Layer		Subsoil				T45						
45/003	Layer		Natural				T45						
46/001	Layer		Topsoil				T46		0				
46/002	Layer		Subsoil				T46						
46/003	Layer		Natural				T46						
47/001	Layer		Topsoil				T47		0				
47/002	Layer		Subsoil				T47						
47/003	Layer		Natural				T47						
47/004	Cut	c	Unknown	47/004	unknown		T47		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/005	Fill		Fill, secondary	47/004	unknown		T47						
47/006	Deposit	d	Levelling deposit	47/004	unknown		T47		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/007	Cut	c	Unknown	47/007	unknown		T47		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/008	Deposit	d	Levelling deposit	47/007	unknown		T47		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/009	Cut	c	Unknown	47/009	unknown		T47		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/010	Deposit	d	Levelling deposit	47/009	unknown		T47		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/011	Cut	cud	Gully	47/011	gully		T47		399				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/012	Fill	cud	Fill, single	47/011	gully		T47		399				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/013	Cut	cu	Posthole	47/013	posthole		T47		396				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/014	Fill	cu	Fill, primary	47/013	posthole		T47		396				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/015	Fill	d	Fill, secondary	47/013	posthole		T47		397				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/016	Fill	d	Fill, tertiary	47/013	posthole		T47		398				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/017	Cut		Ditch (not excavate	47/017	ditch (not excavated)		T47						
47/018	Fill		Fill	47/017	ditch (not excavated)		T47						
47/019	Cut		Ditch (not excavated	47/019	ditch (not excavated)		T47						
47/020	Fill		Fill	47/019	ditch (not excavated)		T47						
47/021	Cut	cud	Ditch (not excavated	47/021	ditch (not excavated)		T47		436				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/022	Fill	cud	Fill	47/021	ditch (not excavated)		T47		436				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
47/023	Cut		Ditch (not excavated	47/023	ditch (not excavated)		T47						
47/024	Fill		Fill	47/023	ditch (not excavated)		T47						
47/025	Cut	c	Unknown	47/025	unknown		T47		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/026	Deposit	d	Levelling deposit	47/025	unknown		T47		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/027	Cut		Pit	47/027	pit		T47						
47/028	Fill		Fill, single	47/027	pit		T47						
47/029	Cut		Fill, single	47/029	fill, single		T47						
47/030	Fill		Fill, single	47/029	fill, single		T47						
47/031	Cut	c	Unknown	47/031	unknown		T47		450				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
47/032	Deposit	d	Levelling deposit	47/031	unknown		T47		449				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
48/001	Layer		Topsoil				T48		0				
48/002	Layer		Subsoil				T48						
48/003	Layer		Natural				T48						
48/004	Cut	cud	Ditch (not excavated	48/004	ditch (not excavated)		T48		115				
48/005	Fill	cud	Fill	48/004	ditch (not excavated)		T48		115				
49/001	Layer		Topsoil				T49						
49/002	Layer		Subsoil				T49						
49/003	Layer		Natural				T49						
49/004	Cut	cud	Pit	49/004	pit		T49		114				
49/005	Fill	cud	Fill, basal	49/004	pit		T49		114				
49/006	Fill	d	Fill, upper	49/004	pit		T49		775				
49/007	Cut		Ditch (not excavated	49/007	ditch (not excavated)		T49						
49/008	Fill		Fill	49/007	ditch (not excavated)		T49						
49/009	Cut	cud	Gully	49/009	gully		T49		113				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
49/010	Fill	cud	Fill, single	49/009	gully		T49		113				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
50/001	Layer		Topsoil				T50		0				
50/002	Layer		Subsoil				T50						
50/003	Layer		Natural				T50						
50/004	Cut	cu	Ditch	50/004	ditch		T50		125		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
50/005	Fill	cu	Fill, primary	50/004	ditch		T50		125		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
50/006	Fill	d	Fill, secondary	50/004	ditch		T50		126		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
50/007	Fill	d	Fill, tertiary	50/004	ditch		T50		127		23		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
50/008	Cut		Ditch	50/008	ditch		T50		748				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
50/009	Fill		Fill, primary	50/008	ditch		T50		748				4 Mid -LIA c.150BC -40AD
50/010	Fill		Fill, secondary	50/008	ditch		T50		749				
50/011	Fill		Fill, tertiary	50/008	ditch		T50						
51/001	Layer		Topsoil				T51						
51/002	Layer		Subsoil				T51						
51/003	Layer		Natural				T51						
51/004	Cut		Ditch, field boundary	51/004	ditch, field boundary		T51						
51/005	Fill		Fill, upper	51/004	ditch, field boundary		T51						
51/006	Fill		Fill, basal	51/004	ditch, field boundary		T51						
52/001	Layer		Topsoil				T52		0				
52/002	Layer		Subsoil				T52						
52/003	Layer		Natural				T52						
53/001	Layer		Topsoil				T53		0				
53/002	Layer		Subsoil				T53						
53/003	Layer		Natural				T53						
53/004	Cut		Ditch, boundary (not excavated)	53/004	ditch, boundary (not excavated)		T53						
53/005	Fill		Fill	53/004	ditch, boundary (not excavated)		T53						
53/006	Cut	cud	Pit	53/006	pit		T53		335				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
53/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	53/006	pit		T53		335				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
53/008	Cut	cud	Pit	53/008	pit		T53		336				
53/009	Fill	cud	Fill, single	53/008	pit		T53		336				
54/001	Layer		Topsoil				T54		0				
54/002	Layer		Subsoil				T54						
54/003	Layer		Natural				T54						
54/004	Cut	cu	Ditch terminus	54/004	ditch terminus		T54		453		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
54/005	Fill	ud	Fill, tertiary	54/004	ditch terminus		T54		455		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
54/006	Fill	u	Fill, secondary	54/004	ditch terminus		T54		454		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
54/007	Fill	cu	Fill, primary	54/004	ditch terminus		T54		453		18 Ditch		3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
54/008	Cut		Ditch	54/008	ditch		T54						
54/009	Fill		Fill, single	54/008	ditch		T54						
54/010	Cut		Posthole/pit	54/010	posthole/pit		T54						
54/011	Fill		Fill, single	54/010	posthole/pit		T54						
54/012	Cut	cu	Ditch	54/012	ditch		T54		470		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
54/013	Fill	ud	Fill, upper	54/012	ditch		T54		471				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
54/014	Fill	cu	Fill, basal	54/012	ditch		T54		470		38 N-S boundary		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
54/015	Cut		Ditch	54/015	ditch		T54						
54/016	Fill		Fill	54/015	ditch		T54						
55/001	Layer		Topsoil				T55		0				
55/002	Layer		Subsoil				T55						
55/003	Layer		Natural				T55						
55/004	Cut	cud	Ditch	55/004	ditch		T55		96 Same alignment ditch		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	55/004	ditch		T55		96 Same alignment ditch		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/006	Cut	cud	Pit	55/006	pit		T55		238				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	55/006	pit		T55		238				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/008	Cut	cud	Ditch (not excavated)	55/008	ditch (not excavated)		T55		102 NNE-SSW running ditch		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/009	Fill	cud	Fill	55/008	ditch (not excavated)		T55		102 NNE-SSW running ditch		24 Trackway		5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/010	Cut		Gully (not excavated)	55/010	gully (not excavated)		T55						
55/011	Fill		Fill	55/010	gully (not excavated)		T55						
55/012	Cut	cud	Gully (not excavated)	55/012	gully (not excavated)		T55		106				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/013	Fill	cud	Fill	55/012	gully (not excavated)		T55		106				5.1 Early Roman (c.50-100AD)
55/014	Layer		Colluvium				T55						
56/001	Layer		Topsoil				T56						
56/002	Layer		Subsoil				T56						
56/003	Layer		Natural				T56						
56/004	Layer		Colluvium				T56						
56/005	Cut	cud	Ditch	56/005	ditch		T56		131				
56/006	Fill	cud	Fill, single	56/005	ditch		T56		131				
57/001	Layer		Topsoil				T57		0				
57/002	Layer		Subsoil				T57						
57/003	Layer		Natural				T57						
57/004	Layer		Colluvium				T57						
57/005	Cut		Pit	57/005	pit		T57						
57/006	Fill		Fill, single	57/005	pit		T57						
58/001	Layer		Topsoil				T58		0				
58/002	Layer		Subsoil				T58						
58/003	Layer		Natural				T58						
59/001	Layer		Topsoil				T59		0				

Context	Type	CUD	Interpretation	Parent	Parent Interp	Comments	Area	SubGroup	SG Desc	Group	G Desc	Period	P Desc
59/002	Layer		Colluvium				T59						
59/003	Layer		Natural				T59						
59/004	Cut	cud	Pit	59/004	pit		T59		337				
59/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	59/004	pit		T59		337				
59/006	Cut	cud	Pit	59/006	pit		T59		338				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
59/007	Fill	cud	Fill, single	59/006	pit		T59		338				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
60/001	Layer		Topsoil				T60		0				
60/002	Layer		Subsoil				T60						
60/003	Layer		Natural				T60						
60/004	Cut		Ditch (not excavated	60/004	ditch (not excavated)		T60						
60/005	Fill		Fill	60/004	ditch (not excavated)		T60						
61/001	Layer		Topsoil				T61		0				
61/002	Layer		Subsoil				T61						
61/003	Layer		Natural				T61						
62/001	Layer		Topsoil				T62		0				
62/002	Layer		Subsoil				T62						
62/003	Layer		Natural				T62						
62/004	Cut		Pit (not excavated, p	62/004	pit (not excavated, post-med/mod)		T62						
62/005	Fill		Fill	62/004	pit (not excavated, post-med/mod)		T62						
63/001	Layer		Topsoil				T63		0				
63/002	Layer		Subsoil				T63						
63/003	Layer		Natural				T63						
63/004	Cut	cud	Pit	63/004	pit		T63		510				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
63/005	Fill	cud	Fill, single	63/004	pit		T63		510				2 Late Neo/ EBA c.2900-2100BC
63/006	Cut		Unknown (possible li	63/006	unknown (possible linear, not excavated)		T63						
63/007	Fill		Fill	63/006	unknown (possible linear, not excavated)		T63						
65/001	Layer		Topsoil				T65		0				
65/002	Layer		Subsoil	65/002	subsoil		T65						
65/003	Layer		Natural				T65						
65/004	Cut		Posthole	65/004	posthole		T65						
65/005	Fill		Fill, single	65/004	posthole		T65						
65/006	Cut		Ditch	65/006	ditch		T65						
65/007	Fill		Fill, single	65/006	ditch		T65						
65/008	Cut		Posthole	65/008	posthole		T65						
65/009	Fill		Fill, single	65/008	posthole		T65						
66/001	Layer		Topsoil				T66		0				
66/002	Layer		Subsoil				T66						
66/003	Layer		Natural				T66						
67/001	Layer		Topsoil				T67		0				
67/002	Layer		Subsoil				T67						
67/003	Layer		Natural				T67						
68/001	Layer		Topsoil				T68		0				
68/002	Layer		Subsoil				T68						
68/003	Layer		Natural				T68						
68/004	Cut		Gully	68/004	gully		T68						
68/005	Fill		Fill, single	68/004	gully		T68						
69/001	Layer		Topsoil				T69		0				
69/002	Layer		Subsoil				T69						
69/003	Layer		Natural				T69						
69/004	Cut		Posthole	69/004	posthole		T69						
69/005	Fill		Fill, single	69/004	posthole		T69						
69/006	Cut	c	Cremation	69/006	cremation		T69		511				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
69/007	Fill	ud	Fill	69/006	cremation		T69		511				3 Mid - LBA (c.1500 - 1000 BC)
70/001	Layer		Topsoil				T70		0				
70/002	Layer		Subsoil				T70						
70/003	Layer		Natural				T70						
71/001	Layer		Topsoil				T71		0				
71/002	Layer		Subsoil				T71						
71/003	Layer		Natural				T71						
72/001	Layer		Topsoil				T72		0				
72/002	Layer		Subsoil				T72						
72/003	Layer		Natural				T72						

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)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
us	96	1547	23	147											1	5						
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																		
b/us							1	434														
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																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
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	1	1													4	30				
31/010																	2	55				
31/012																	3	37				
31/014			2	33																		
32/006	1	3															4	37				
32/009			3	4													17	563				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
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		
39/016			1	1													3	21				
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	65							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				
50/007	3	10	5	6													2	20	1	1		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
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		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
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																				
953																			6	140		
1003	1	23					1	1039														
1006																	1	13				
1010	1	129	1	3													4	67	1	4		
1012			7	202													8	216				
1014	2	35	21	314															7	54		
1019			2	35																		
1028																	1	46				
1030			7	31													21	589	1	3		
1031	4	200	1	3													6	283				
1032	3	2	51	277													32	1437	1	5		
1033			1	6													19	547				
1035			4	14													11	173				
1037			11	31					1	23							77	1296	2	14		
1039			109	1170																		
1040	6	108	18	145			5	1200			2	29					33	1149	62	1513		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1044																	2	41				
1046	1	23	8	37													20	762				
1048	1	58	23	184													18	277	22	187		
1052			7	11																		
1054			3	37																		
1055			2	26													7	308				
1056	4	23	4	27													2	28				
1058			8	80													1	33				
1059			5	204													4	402	1	11		
1060	2	8	70	857			1	217									43	2087	3	16		
1062			3	32			2	164									2	100				
1064	3	45	8	85													3	132				
1067	1	1															3	73				
1069	3	31	53	419													2	30	21	246		
1072	2	47	3	45													5	75	32	159		
1082			10	93			2	234									15	405				
1085			17	203													10	186	4	31		
1088			7	32													2	11	1	12		
1089	1	2	70	629													14	430				
1090							1	427														
1092	11	271	1	6													64	1293	7	88		
1094	3	43	20	105			1	144									26	580	4	21		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1096	2	19	2	8													3	50	3	8		
1100			1	39			1	54									4	124				
1112			2	7																		
1115			2	31																		
1116			14	118																		
1117			2	8																		
1118			4	36													1	49				
1121			2	11																		
1127	4	51	4	9													7	103				
1132	14	137															39	741				
1141	1	54															8	322				
1145	1	14															12	316				
1153	2	36															1	35				
1186																	9	170				
1191																	1	54				
1215																	4	210				
1265			3	7																		
1279			2	5																		
1303	1	8			3	21					6	67					2	14				
1304			6	14																		
1309	1	35	2	32																		
1315							1	63														

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1317	1	1	15	146	19	1528	8	1126			1	15										
1340											1	27							35	289		
1348			3	6																		
1351	1	60	19	393																		
1355			10	40																		
1368			1	10																		
1374			3	9			1	169														
1388	1	27	1	6													1	120				
1396	1	5	1	1																		
1404																	6	90				
1416	2	19	1	17																		
1418			6	58																	1	5
1419			10	133	6	526					1	4							4	104		
1428			2	3																		
1430			17	313	3	367																
1432			12	244	53	15554	8	4969														
1434			6	90	58	6542																
1436			3	42																		
1441	1	9																				
1444	2	16	1	4																		
1446	1	8																				
1448			1	16	1	52	4	1971											19	2620		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1449			4	15																		
1453			2	17															1	8		
1454			1	13																		
1459	1	43	3	4																		
1464			4	25																		
1490			7	49																		
1498			1	5																		
1500			2	8	1	15					1	1					1	41			1	1
1515			1	13																		
1532	1	13																	1	2		
1538			14	112																		
1549	3	79	2	2																		
1551			1	3																		
1554	1	2																				
1597			1	3																		
1601													47	256			3	102				
1603																	5	356				
1629	1	3																				
1639																	1	7				
1641	17	137																				
1644	2	33	3	6													4	84				
1646	7	82	6	7													35	356				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1652	1	3	1	5													13	420				
1654	2	25																				
1657	1	20																				
1659	2	3																				
1668	5	10																				
1671	3	53	4	19													24	470				
1673	3	5	1	4													12	128				
1675	2	5															2	13				
1677																	1	60				
1679			1	3													3	55				
1681			1	3															1	3		
1683	1	1	1	1																		
1686	1	2															1	15				
1701			4	21													9	164				
1707	2	2	1	7	3	673													6	349		
1708			10	94																		
1719	3	394															14	322	2	9		
1721																	3	75				
1723	4	32	3	10													20	221	2	7		
1726			1	18													4	127				
1729	2	12	1	2													2	18				
1731	4	62															5	24				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1734	166	2343	8	51																		
1741	4	29	1	2																		
1745	2	18															4	71				
1748	1	1															3	27				
1754	1	2																				
1762	5	20	2	10													9	186				
1764																	13	250				
1778	12	237					13	208									153	2159	5	14		
1786	1	6															1	14				
1788	1	2																	1	6		
1790																	2	56				
1798	1	4															11	209				
1803	2	1																				
1806													1	422								
1812																	2	39				
1816																	5	56				
1818																	1	110				
1820																	13	105				
1822			2	3																		
1824	1	2																				
1827	11	43	2	30													2	61				
1832			2	10																		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1833	29	481															71	923				
1835																	3	49				
1838																	3	14				
1841	2	18															1	23				
1846	9	40															40	567				
1850	2	33	4	1													13	84				
1852	2	20															1	8				
1854			1	4																		
1856	10	256	4	13													31	319				
1859	4	8	1	1													19	289				
1861	3	11															14	375				
1862																	11	122				
1871			2	8																		
1875																	4	35				
1880	1	9																				
1882	3	6	2	47													13	394				
1890																	15	153				
1895			2	8															2	30		
1898																	4	222				
1900	3	44	4	41													18	194				
1903	1	7															10	64				
1905																	15	404				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1907																	8	178				
1910	2	10	2	2																		
1917	8	203															67	1497				
1919			6	21																		
1921			4	13																		
1924	6	42	3	8													10	521				
1926	7	81	1	2													10	57				
1929	2	40	2	10							1	16					4	137				
1931			1	4													9	197	1	2		
1934																	4	168				
1935	2	5	1	2													50	1942				
1936																	7	158				
1938	9	27	1	4													2	13				
1940	1	36																				
1944							1	127									8	117				
1946			38	914																		
1947	1	323	2	57													145	6981	2	165		
1951	1	22	1	18													2	19				
1953	3	27	17	152																		
1955	1	1															2	100				
1961	3	12	1	3																		
1969	1	2	44	390													6	271	1	42		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
1970	3	30	148	1929			1	96			2	32					34	1563	17	201		
1972			2	13													22	297				
1976	1	1																				
1978	4	43					1	69														
1982	3	5															1	15				
1984	1	3																				
1985	12	86	23	85									4	2			11	595	1	5		
1986	1	58	3	40													13	510				
1987	6	52	4	31															4	185		
1988			2	6																		
1991	1	11	5	42													20	491				
1993	1	1															2	52	1	3		
1997	4	105	2	6																		
1999	4	50	19	393													39	1447	27	373		
2000			10	112							1	4										
2001			54	333													6	200				
2003	1	1															1	13				
2005	1	7																				
2007																	7	46				
2009	2	32	1	10													10	67				
2011	1	9															4	44				
2016	3	35																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2018	1	3															9	74				
2030	1	17															1	59				
2031			47	448													18	871	1	24		
2033	13	109	68	311													28	383				
2037	59	1058	16	94													46	658				
2039	5	134															2	35				
2041	4	8															1	2				
2047																	1	33				
2049																	2	60				
2062	1	73	4	8													9	136				
2063			2	22																		
2064			13	188															2	12		
2066			12	78			1	160									4	106	4	54		
2067			13	107																		
2068			102	679	1	18											13	293	41	479		
2072	4	31	1	13	3	25	4	40			1	6	1	25673			2	23				
2075	3	22					1	605									4	118				
2076							1	215									3	177				
2083	4	97	2	30													1	20				
2085	2	14	2	62													5	25				
2090			3	12																		
2095	2	2																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2098	2	13	13	45													52	1360				
2099	1	18															59	1340				
2101			1	11													5	74				
2102	1	14															6	45				
2107	5	84															7	60				
2109	11	259																				
2111					1	14							1	19636								
2113																	5	7				
2116					1	152																
2117	1	19	3	11													14	530	6	30		
2121	1	1																				
2134			4	87													17	433				
2137			1	8																		
2140	1	3																				
2144	4	52	23	274													3	140				
2146	2	81	2	39													3	62				
2150	2	6																				
2153			9	70													7	193	3	35		
2155			13	71																		
2157			1	3													7	67				
2159																	16	274	1	1		
2161							1	77									10	312				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2162			3	2													22	517	1	3		
2166	5	96															13	650				
2168	2	96	3	105													1	91				
2174																	1	41				
2176																	2	96				
2179	6	134	40	733													4	116	3	80		
2182																	2	89				
2184																	3	7				
2191			14	106													8	403	17	175		
2192			4	37													12	487				
2193	1	5																				
2197			1	15																		
2198			14	339																		
2200			2	47																		
2206			4	6															23	79		
2207			17	257													4	143				
2209	4	2	14	112													2	20	4	62		
2215			1	1													2	7				
2218			1	10																		
2222	2	60	56	1007													9	424				
2224	1	3																				
2229	4	32																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2237			26	147																		
2239	6	213	1	7													22	1061	1	6		
2241	3	27	23	155													33	1291	3	33		
2242			35	181							2	26							6	41		
2244			3	10															5	64		
2248	2	83	37	590					4	269							16	676	14	84		
2254	12	600	44	419	1	16	1	66									62	2481	22	218		
2256			12	162									7	3			43	2092	1	7		
2258																			5	16		
2259			13	129													7	356				
2260			3	31													13	820	3	28		
2263	3	81	25	278													1	45	1	6		
2265			1	9																		
2267	2	4																				
2270			4	25													77	1516	2	25		
2272	8	60	8	225																		
2275			1	8													1	22				
2277			4	20																		
2281	5	68	10	141																		
2282																			6	102		
2284	1	8	54	589													9	518	2	53		
2292																	16	804	1	42		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2293			135	1640									6	4					13	78		
2295			8	231																		
2296			53	1045									13	15								
2297	1	14	1	6									20	22			38	1025				
2299																	97	2684	18	307		
2300			27	218													1	10	8	93		
2301	1	15	29	384			2	47									39	1292	24	417		
2303																	4	192				
2305			55	532									3	1			26	1176	22	205		
2307	7	154																				
2308																			2	1		
2312																	3	42				
2318																	1	7				
2320																			1	68		
2322	3	6	7	70															4	91		
2324																	4	88				
2325	2	38																				
2327			1	5															1	9		
2333	6	27	3	32													4	106				
2337	1	62	9	252									3	1			3	163	4	138		
2338			23	274													16	591				
2344	2	81																				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2348																	1	134				
2350	10	213	52	370			1	16									304	8617	55	704		
2355	1	6																				
2358	13	157	1	75													4	117	3	65		
2360			6	81													5	332				
2362	3	121	32	571													11	1020	6	47		
2371	1	5																				
2373	2	10	1	2																		
2384	2	2															2	19				
2391	10	115																				
2392	5	10	8	60																		
2403	3	105															12	108				
2413	4	44															2	76				
2415																	3	18	1	1		
2417	1	1															1	2				
2419	2	8	10	148													25	1150	3	73		
2420			1	34																		
2426			1	10													8	166	4	34		
2432	1	28															4	149				
2435			1	10																		
2436			2	58																		
2449			2	17													1	7				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2451	1	1	3	15																		
2453			1	4																		
2457			2	23																		
2459			1	4													1	35	1	91		
2467			8	127			1	55					7	9			1	30	2	15		
2468			6	107													1	20	2	11		
2472			16	270									6	3			1	22	11	86		
2475			35	955			5	4847									1	82	1	5		
2481	12	136	3	16													18	935	1	1		
2488			47	690															2	39		
2491			1	22																		
2493			1	10													6	213				
2494	1	1	1	3																		
2495	16	366	10	95													16	246				
2497	328	5729	44	228													718	14716	11	115		
2498			15	293																		
2499			11	266																		
2500			6	104															4	131		
2506	10	30															20	147				
2508	4	22															1	2	3	110		
2512	1	45															2	65				
2518	19	208	6	35													35	2450	5	61		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2528																	2	132				
2535							1	26									33	491				
2536	32	519																				
2538	37	723	9	29													33	405	1	16		
2542																	1	4				
2544	6	121															12	204				
2546			2	12																		
2551	1	1032	27	281													21	1242	10	156		
2553			27	421															18	1002		
2554	5	287			3	69											7	395				
2556	4	11															5	150				
2558	6	128	2	8													3	148				
2560	3	10	1	2													1	11				
2562	1	6	2	11													3	42				
2566	1	1																				
2570	7	72	3	12																		
2579	6	170					1	155									4	50				
2583	1	32					1	50									4	85				
2585			1	2																		
2587	4	62															4	135				
2591	3	6																				
2598	5	54	2	54													16	191				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay or Daub	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
2600																	9	41	3	40		
2603	2	6															2	284				
2607			3	14													2	42				
2615	1	8	8	18					1	12							2	85				
2617			2	4													2	59				
2618	2	43															6	60				
2621	1	3	4	103													2	64				
2627			2	11													5	174				
2628	1	9	1	3													4	89	1	2		
2629	3	44															2	56				
2630	1	9															24	911	1	27		
2633	7	60															50	648				
2637	2	21															3	83				
2641	3	55															2	88				
2644	1	1															2	65				
2652	3	35															12	643				
2654	10	173															18	432				
2658			1	2																		
2660	1	4	2	2																		
6211	10	129	5	10													4	47				
Total	1610	26661	3030	33530	196	29109	85	22274	15	508	20	234	384	47303	1	5	4703	123577	810	14617	3	210

Appendix 3: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Charcoal Key: rw – round wood

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	1012	Pit	20	* *	* *		*** 2				* 1			CBM (*9g); FCF (*5g); Fired Clay (*2g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**1g); Pottery (*15g)
2	1014	Pit	60	* * *	* * *		*** 3	* <1		* <1	** <1			CBM (**40g); FCF (**194g); Iron (*3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*<1g); Pottery (**74g)
3	1015	Pit	20	* *	* *		*** 3							FCF (*15g); Fired Clay (*15g); Iron Nail (*4g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**1g); Pottery (*7g)
4	1023	Posthole	10	* *	* *									Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*<1g)
5	1039	Pit	40	* * *	* * *						* <1			CBM (**121g); FCF (*121g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*<1g); Pottery (*45g)
6	1205	Ditch	40		* *									FCF (*142g); Pottery (*1g)
7	1203	Posthole	40		* *									

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
8	1303	Pit	40	*	1	*	1																Iron (*1g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/1g); Pottery (*2g); Slag (*2g)
9	1317	Pit	40	*	1	*	1		*	<1					*	<1	*	<1					FCF (**/69g); Fired Clay (*2g); Flint (*135g); Iron (*4g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/2g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/3g); Pottery (**/40g); Slag (*2g); Stone (*31g)
10	1351	Pit	20	*	10	*	2 4		*	<1													FCF (*29g); Flint (*27g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (**/327g)
11	1340	Pit/ Hearth	10																				Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/2g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/3g); Pottery (*6g)
12	1346	Hearth		*	<1	*	1		*	<1							*	<1					Fired Clay (**/149g); Glas (*<1g); Glass Bead (*<1g); Mag. Mat. (**/<1g)
13	1361	Pit	20																				Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
14	1390	Posthole	20	*	<1	*	1		**	1			*	<1			*	<1					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	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
15	1419	Pit	40	*	1	*	2		**	<1							*	<1					Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/2g); Pottery (*3g)
16	1613	Cremation	50	*	1	*	2						**	15	*	65	***	50			*	<1	FCF (**/47g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Pottery (**/4g)
17	1399	Kiln/ Oven	40	*	<1	*	1																FCF (*46g); Flint (*9g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**<1g); Pottery (*40g)
18	1650	Posthole	40	*	1	*	2		**	2													Fired Clay (*29g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**<1g)
19	1654	Pit	50	*	1	*	2		***	7													FCF (**/473g); Flint (*66g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
21	1432	Corn dryer	40	*	34	*	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 9 (rw 3), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 1	***	3													CBM <8mm (**/96g); FCF <8mm (*25g)
22	1434	Corn dryer	40			*	<1																CBM (*23g); FCF (*6g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*<1g); Pottery (*8g)
23	1430	Pit/ Posthole	40	*	2	*	2		**	<1													CBM (*25g); FCF (*55g); Iron (*23g); Pottery (**/90g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
24	1929	Grave	170	*	1	*	3		***	2													FCF >8mm (**/116g); FCF 4-8mm (**/24g); Mag.Mat (**/2g); Pottery (* /11g)
25	1929	Grave	10	*	18	*	6	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 10															
26	1929	Burnt Plank in Grave	30	*	81	*	64	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 10	*	<1													Flint (* /43g); Pottery (**/14g)
27	1929	Fill Between 2 Planks	10	*	9	*	5		**	<1													Mag. Mat <2mm (**/ <1g)
28	1984	Posthole	40	*	6	*	2																FCF (* /30g); Flint (* /284g)
29	2001	Spread	40	*	<1	*	1		*	<1			*	1									CBM (* /6g); FCF (* /107g); Glass (* /<1g); Pottery (**/30g)
30	1999	Pit	20	*	<1	*	1		***	1													CBM (**/77g); FCF (* /404g) Pottery (* /13g)
31	1929	Grave	80	*	<1	*	1		*	<1													FCF (* /13g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* /<1g); Slag (* /49g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
32	2033	Pit/ Hearth	40	*	3	*	2																FCF (*2g); Flint (*4g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/1g); Pottery (**/33g)
33	2037	Pit/ Hearth	40	*	12	*	2																FCF (***/1255g)
34	2064	Pit	40	*	1	*	3		**	1							*	<1	*	<1			FCF (***/114g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***/2g); Pottery (***/269g)
35	2137	Posthole	30	*	1	*	<1																FCF (*7g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g)
36	1112	Fill of Posthole	30			*	<1																Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g)
37	2134	Pit	40	*	<1	*	<1																Mag. Mat. <2mm (*1g)
38	1112	Posthole	40	*	<1	*	<1																Mag. Mat. >2mm (*1g); 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 Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
39	2272	Pit	40	* * *	10	* *	*** *	18						FCF (*/*212g); Fired Clay (*/*2g); Flint (*/*11g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/*<1g); Pottery (*/*23g)
40	2124	Posthole	10	*	<1	* ^ 1	*	<1						Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/*<1g)
42	2128	Posthole	10	* *	<1	* ^ 1	*	<1						
43	2130	Posthole	10			* * ^ 1							* *	FCF (*/*3g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (*/*<1g)
44	2384	Post Pipe	10	*	<1	* * *				* ^ 1	* ^ 1			Fired Clay (*/*3g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/*<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/*<1g)
45	2467	Pit	30	*	<1	* * *	**	1	*	<1	* ^ 1			FCF (*/*31g); Fired Clay (**/*131g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/*1g) Potery (**/*47g);
46	2488	Pit	40	* *	4	* * *	*** *	27	*	2	* ^ 1			FCF (*/*685g); Fired Clay (**/*673g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/*1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/*<1g); Pottery (**/*363g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
47	2498	Pit/ Hearth	15	*	2	*	1		***	3							*	<1					FCF (*9g); Fired Clay (**/26g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (*47g)
48	2500	Pit/ Hearth	40	*	1	*	<1		*	<1							*	<1					FCF (*41g); Fired Clay (*8g); Flint (*1g) Mag. Mat. >2mm (**/<1g); Pottery (*9g)
49	2553	Pit	40	*	<1	*	1																CBM (***800g); FCF (*25g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/1g); Pottery (**/110g)
50	2449	Posthole	10	*	1	*	1		***	3													Fired Clay (*2g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/<1g); Pottery (*4g)
51	2508	Pit	40	*	9	*	8	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 6, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 3, <i>Quercus</i> sp. 1	**	1													FCF (***769g); Fired Clay (**/24g); Flint (*24g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (*/<1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (***2g); Pottery (*12g)
52	2535	Pit	40	*	7	*	3		**	4				*	<1g								FCF <4mm (**/318g); Fired Clay (*2g); Flint (*/<1g); Mag. Mat >2mm (*/<1g); 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	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/weight)
53	2497	Pit	40	*	26g	*	3g	Diffuse porous solitary vessels 5, <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. 2, <i>Quercus</i> sp. 3 (vitrified). Frequent sediment encrustations.	*	<1					*	1	*	<1					FCF >8mm (***/1347g); FCF 4-8mm (***/67g); Fired Clay (**/54g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (**/ <1g); Pottery (* / 9g)
54 (1)	1614	Cremation (outside of pot)	20	*	<1	*	<1						**	32	**	39	**	19					Pottery (* /12g)
54 (2)	1614	Cremation in Pot	20			*	<1								**	2	**	1					Pottery (**/64g)
54 (3)	1614	Cremation in Pot	20	*	<1	*	<1								**	2	***	2					Mag. Mat. >2mm (* / <1g); Mag. Mat. <1mm (* / <1g) Pottery (**/63g)
54 (4)	1614	Cremation in Pot	20			*	<1						**	17	**	23	***	12					FCF (* /9g); Pottery (* /9g)
54 (5)	1614	Cremation	20										**	11	**	19	***	8					Mag. Mat. <2mm (* / <1g); Pottery (* /5g)
54 (6)	1614	Cremation	20										**	60	**	61	***	11					Pottery (* /3g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
54 (7)	1614	Cremation	20										* **	76	* **	44	***	16					
55	1929	Cremation	2	*	<1	*	^ 1																Pottery (* / 1g)
56	1929	Cremation	10			*	^ 1		*	<1													Iron (* / 92g); Ma . Mat <2mm (** / <1g); Mag.Mat >2mm (* / <1g); Pottery (* / 6g)
56	1929	Cremation	10						*	<1													Pottery (* / <1g)
57	2293	Ditch		*	<1	*	^ 1						*	1	**	2	**	<1					Fired Clay (* / 23g); Mag. Mat. >2mm (* / <1g); Mag. Mat. <2mm (* / <1g)

Appendix 4: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	1012	25	70	20		**	****	**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , hulled and twisted, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., cf <i>Pisum sativum</i>	++/+	**	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp.	+			
2	1014	500	10	20	***	***	****	***	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++/+	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	+	***	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, twisted awns, coleoptile	++/+
3	1015	5	70	20			**	**	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+	**	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., <i>Bromus</i> sp.	+	*	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> spikelet fork 1	++
4	1023	<5		40	*	*	**									
5	1039	45	30	20		**	****	**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, <i>Triticum</i> sp., free threshing	++	*	Poaceae small 1, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. 1	+			
6	1205	30	40	30		*	**									
7	1203	35	60	10		*	****									
8	1303	<5	60	10			**									

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
9	1317	10	50	30			***	**	Cerealia, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., cf <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+						
10	1351	70	30	30		**	****	*	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 3	+				*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
11	1340	5	30	60			**									
12	1346	18	50	30		*	***	**	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	+	**	<i>Avena</i> sp. 1, <i>Bromus</i> sp. 1, <i>Rumex</i> sp.	+	*	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> glume base 1, <i>Triticum spelta</i> 1	+
13	1361	20	40	40			**				*	Polygonaceae 1	+			
15	1419	85	50	30			****	**	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	+	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp.	+	*	<i>Triticum spelta</i> 1	+
16	1613	20	60	30			**									
18	1650	18	60	30			**							**	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
19	1654	50	60	30			**							**	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
21	1432	30	10	20		**	****	***	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ / ++	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp.	++			
22	1434	18	30	50			**	*	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1	+						
23	1430	20	30	40	*	**	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., free-threshing, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , Cerealia	+ / ++	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	++			

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
24	1929	70	20	30	**	***	****	****	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , some sprouted, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled	++/+++	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Triticum spelta</i> , <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> glume base	+
25	1929	12	10	10	**	***	****									
27	1929	5	20	10			****	**	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>	++	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. 1	++			
28	1984	45	30	50	*	**	****									
29	2001	5	70	20		*	**	**	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp.	+ / ++	*	<i>Avena</i> sp. 2	++			
30	1999	12	30	40		**	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., some sprouted cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	+	**	cf <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	+	*	<i>Triticum spelta</i> 3, <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> 5, coleoptile 1, twisted awn 1	+
31	1929	20	40	50			*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. 5, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> 1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1	+				*	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> 1	+
32	2033	15	40	30		*	****									
33	2037	20	30	30	**	***	****									
34	2064	25	40	20	*	**	****	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., poss. free-threshing, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp.	+++ / ++	**	<i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp.,	++	**	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> , <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases	+

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
35	2137	30	40	30	*	**	****									
36	1112	12	30	50			***									
37	2134	15	70	20			**	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1	++						
38	1112	10	30	40			****									
39	2272	230	20	40	***	****	****							****	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
40	2124	7	40	20			****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. 1, sprouted <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 4	++/+						
41	2126	<5	60	20			**									
42	2128	10	20	10	**	**	***	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. 1, <i>Cerealia</i> 1	+						
43	2130	10	20	60			***									
44	2384	190	20	10	***	****	****									
45	2467	30	20	30		***	****	**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, some twisted, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++/+	**	<i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Runcunculus</i> sp., <i>Agrostemma githago</i>	+	*	<i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base	+
46	2488	27	10	10	**	***	****	***	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , hulled, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	****	<i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Polygonum</i> sp., <i>Tripleurospermum</i> sp., <i>Geranium</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., <i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Chenopodiaceae</i>	++	**	stem fragments with culm nodes	++
47	2498	20	10	20	*	**	****	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> hulled	+	***	<i>Bromus</i> sp., <i>Euphorbia</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	++
48	2500	5	70	20		*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> 3, cf <i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> 1	+						

Sample Number	Context	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
49	2553	21	10	10	***	***	****	****	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Vicia faba</i>	++/+	***	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., <i>Bromus</i> sp. , <i>Centaurea</i> sp.	++	**	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	++
50	2449	20	60	10		**	****	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp.	++/+	**	<i>Avena</i> sp., Poaceae	++	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. Spikelet fork 1, <i>Triticum</i> sp. Rachis 1, <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume basis	++
51	2508	25	20	10	**	***	****							**	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
52	2535	30	40	20	*	**	****							**	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
53	2497	10	60	10	*	**	***							*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++
54	1614	5	60	20		**	***									

Appendix 5: HER Summary Form

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	TYL18					
Project code	190138					
Planning reference	WA/44/17/OUT					
Site address	Land east of Tye Lane					
District/Borough	Arun					
NGR (12 figures)	497321 106228					
Geology	London Clay Formation with clay, silt and sand with overlying superficial River Terrace Deposits consisting of sands, silts and clays					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav √	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	13 th May - 28 th August 2019					
Sponsor/client	Linden Homes					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic √	Bronze Age √	Iron Age √	
	Roman √	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	Excavations on land east of Tye Lane, Walberton, uncovered pits of both Early/Middle and Late Neolithic date. The latter period also included two possible light structures and significant assemblages of Grooved Ware and worked flint. Middle – Late Bronze Age activity was represented by scattered features including an isolated urned cremation burial. A landscape of fields, trackways and enclosures was founded in the later Middle Iron Age followed by the interment of an exceptional burial with weapons, dating to around the first half of the 1 st century AD. The burial included a charred oak container/coffin, a sword partially drawn from its elaborately decorated scabbard, a spear and four pottery vessels. During the early Roman period, new enclosure ditches were created and there was extensive evidence for crop processing activities. In the late Roman period a separate area of crop-processing activity was recorded, comprising pits, postholes and a T-shaped corn-dryer.					

Museum/ Accession No.	Littlehampton Museum (no accession number issued)
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Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Worked Flint	Lithic	Neolithic	667
Worked Flint	Lithic	Bronze Age-Iron Age	792
Pottery	Ceramic	Neolithic	345 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	Middle/Late Bronze Age	307 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	Middle/Late Iron Age	387 sherds
Pottery	Ceramic	Roman	1554 sherds
Ceramic Building Material	Ceramic	Roman	157 fragments
Loomweight	Ceramic	Middle/Late Iron Age	1
Metal registered finds	Fe, Cu alloy	Late Iron Age	18
Registered finds	Fe, glass	Roman	4
Quern fragments	Lithic	Roman	10
Cremated Bone	Bone	Middle/Late Bronze Age	571g
Animal Bone	Bone	Middle/Late Iron Age	89 fragments
Animal Bone	Bone	Roman	14 fragments
Animal Bone	Bone	Post-medieval	47kg

Appendix 6: Oasis Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-416117

Project details

Project name on land east of Tye Lane, Walberton, West Sussex

Short description of the project Excavations on land east of Tye Lane, Walberton, uncovered pits of both Early/Middle and Late Neolithic date. The latter period also included two possible light structures and significant assemblages of Grooved Ware and worked flint. Middle - Late Bronze Age activity was represented by scattered features including an isolated urned cremation burial. A landscape of fields, trackways and enclosures was founded in the later Middle Iron Age followed by the interment of an exceptional burial with weapons, dating to around the first half of the 1st century AD. The burial included a charred oak container/coffin, a sword partially drawn from its elaborately decorated scabbard, a spear and four pottery vessels. During the early Roman period, new enclosure ditches were created and there was extensive evidence for crop processing activities. In the late Roman period a separate area of crop-processing activity was recorded, comprising pits, postholes and a T-shaped corn-dryer.

Project dates Start: 13-05-2019 End: 28-08-2019

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference TYL18 - Sitecode codes

Any associated project reference 190138 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type PITS Early Neolithic

Monument type PITS Late Neolithic

Monument type DITCHES Middle Bronze Age

Monument type POND Middle Bronze Age

Monument type CREMATION Middle Bronze Age

Monument type FIELD SYSTEM Middle Iron Age

Monument type TRACKWAY Middle Iron Age

Monument type ENCLOSURE Middle Iron Age

Monument type INHUMATION Late Iron Age

Monument type ENCLOSURE Roman

Monument type	CORNDRYER Roman
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHT Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	SWORD Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	SCABBARD Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	SPEAR Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	COFFIN Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	IRON Roman
Significant Finds	QUERNS Roman
Significant Finds	CREMATED BONE Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN WALBERTON land east of Tye Lane
Postcode	BN18 0XF
Study area	2.9 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 97321 06228 50.846814301079 -0.617447385088 50 50 48 N 000 37 02 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.31m Max: 19.12m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Linden Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Wood","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Microfilm","Photograph","Plan","Section"
Entered by	Anna Doherty (anna.doherty@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	24 February 2021

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