

# Archaeological Monitoring, Strip, Map and Record of Land north of West End Lane, Henfield, West Sussex



NGR: TQ 2042 1626

Site Code: HF/SMS/16

(Planning Application: DC/13/0787)

## **SWAT Archaeology**

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## **1. Summary**

*Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological monitoring and strip, map and record of five chosen areas of the proposed residential development site located on land north of West End Lane, Henfield, West Sussex (NGR TQ 2042 1626; Figure 1 & 2). A Planning Application (DC/13/0787) to develop this site for 160 residential dwellings and associated infrastructure was submitted to Horsham District Council, whereby Mr John Mills the Senior Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council requested that an Archaeological Evaluation of 67 trenches be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification prepared by CgMs (2016) and the on-site works undertaken by AOC Archaeology. The results of the evaluation trenches revealed that 48 trenches contained no archaeological features and that 19 contained ditches, gullies, postholes and pits containing both lithics and pottery.*

*Advice from Martin Brown of WYG Environmental Planning Transport Ltd to Horsham District Council was for additional work of a watching brief during initial site set up intrusive works to include watching the creation of the site compound, haulage road, and drainage ditches and the strip, map and record of five identified areas (Figure 2) to a WSI prepared by AOC Archaeology.*

*Archaeological features exposed and sampled during the archaeological monitoring and strip, map and record phase of works include ditches, gullies, pits and postholes with five sherds of pottery dating from the mid c.13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century found in unstratified contexts and 15 lithics, again from unstratified contexts dating from the Neolithic to Late Bronze Age.*

## **2. Introduction**

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by BDW Southern Counties to carry out an archaeological strip, map and record at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (AOC 2016) and in discussion with Martin Brown WYG Environmental Planning Transport Ltd. The watching brief phase of work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology and the strip, map and record phase of works by SWAT Archaeology with Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, Tim Allen MCIfA, Peter and Bartek Cichy in attendance. The strip map and record was carried out from 18<sup>th</sup> May to 11<sup>th</sup> June 2016.

### **3. Site Description and Topography**

3.1 The proposed development site is located on the western edge of Henfield village in West Sussex (Figure 1). The overall area of development is about 7.3 hectares. The site is generally flat at about 17m to 20m AOD. Five areas had been identified for further works in the form of a strip map and record and are:

Area 1- 900sqm

Area 2- 2270sqm

Area 3- 2875sqm

Area 4- 900sqm

Area 5- 2625sqm

3.2 The underlying geology is mapped as Lower Greensand, with Head Deposits to the west and river terrace gravels to the rear of the eastern boundary (CgMs 2016). The Superficial Geology is recorded as a combination of Clay and Silt (BGS 2015).

3.3 The natural horizon was shown to be undulating during the trench evaluation sloping from east to west. In many trenches the natural was overlaid by a mid red/brown silty clay subsoil ranging from 0.07m to 0.20m in thickness. The entirety of the site was finally overlaid by a 0.30m to 0.45 thick topsoil consisting of a grey/brown silty clay.

### **4. Planning Background**

4.1 The local planning authority is the Horsham District Council. Archaeological advice to the council is now provided by Martin Brown of WYG Environmental Planning Transport Ltd.

4.2 The proposed development is for 160 residential dwellings (comprising 10 x 5-bed, 49 x 4-bed, 24 x 3-bed, 67 x 2-bed and 10 x 1-bed) together with associated landscaping, open space and access. An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken by CgMs (2012) for the planning application (Ref: DC/13/0787).

4.3 Discussions were undertaken with Mr John Mills, Senior Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council, who advised Horsham District Council on archaeological matters. Mr Mills recommended the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising 67 evaluation trenches distributed evenly within the proposed development area. In addition to this hand dug test pits measuring 1.8m<sup>2</sup> should be excavated in each trench, through the topsoil and subsoil as far as the natural geology.

4.4 The archaeological evaluation, conducted by AOC Archaeology in March 2016, revealed that of the 65 trenches excavated, 48 contained no archaeological features or deposits. Those that did contain archaeological features, contained ditches, gullies, postholes and pits with both lithic and pottery finds identified. In addition to the strip, map and record, an initial watching brief will be undertaken on preliminary intrusive works associated with the development.

4.5 Advice from Martin Brown of WYG Environmental Planning Transport Ltd to Horsham District Council was for additional work of a watching brief during initial site set up intrusive works to include watching the creation of the site compound, haulage road, and drainage ditches and the strip, map and record of five identified areas (Figure 2) to a WSI prepared by AOC Archaeology. The watching brief phase of work was undertaken by AOC Archaeology and the strip, map and record phase of works by SWAT Archaeology.

## **5. Archaeological and Historical Background (AOC Archaeology 2016)**

5.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background has been produced by CgMs as part of the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2012) and has not been reproduced here.

5.2 The archaeological potential of the site is thought to primarily reside with the prehistoric periods. Flint scatters and other finds of prehistoric date have been identified in the fields around Henfield. The site appears to have remained undeveloped farm land throughout its documented history.

5.3 In March 2016, AOC Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation on the proposed development site. The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 65 trenches. Out of the 65 trenches excavated, 48 trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits. The remainder of the trenches contained a series of ditches, gullies, postholes and pits dating from as early as the late Bronze Age period.

5.4 Each trench excavated contained the natural horizon of orange sandy clay, sloping from east to west. In 29 trenches the natural was overlaid by a mid red/brown silty clay subsoil ranging from 0.07m to 0.20m in thickness. The entirety of the site was finally overlaid by a 0.30m to 0.45 thick topsoil consisting of a grey/brown silty clay.

5.5 The highest density of archaeological features appears to be concentrated around the areas of Trenches 23, 28, 42 and 43 (AOC 2016). Within these trenches a network of intercutting and discrete gullies, ditches, postholes and pits were recorded. It is also noteworthy that the 71 pieces of probable late Bronze Age pottery came from within a single pit.

5.6 Earlier Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity was also represented by the collection of three worked flint fragments collected as surface finds. These are comparable with surface collected material recorded previously from within the area.

5.7 A total of 101 flints were retrieved with virtually half recovered from the surface. The bulk of the assemblage is characterised by small irregular flakes and a fair amount of irregular nodular shatter suggesting that they are likely to be of later prehistoric, probably Bronze Age. Pottery sherds included examples of three flint-tempered fabrics in the Post-Deverel-Rimbury plain ware tradition, can be dated as c.1150-800BC along with later dated examples of Roman and medieval. The post medieval assemblage consisted of three stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe, two fragments of 18th or 19th-century wine bottle glass and two 20th-century coins.

## **6. Aims and Objectives (AOC Archaeology 2016)**

6.1 The aims of the watching brief and strip, map and record are defined as being:

- To provide a comprehensive record of the archaeological features and analysis of the results.
- To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
- To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
- To enable the archaeology advisor to Horsham District Council, to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

6.2 The specific aims of the investigation are defined as being:

- Determine the nature and extent of any Mesolithic Neolithic activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any Bronze Age activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- Determine the nature and extent of any later dated activity on the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.

6.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through ADS OASIS website.

## 7. Methodology

The Archaeological Specification (AOC Archaeology 2016) identified five areas for additional work in the form of a strip map and record. A 12.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and subsoil to expose the natural geology and/or the archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the AOC Specification. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. These are used in the report and shown in **bold**. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with CgMs, Historic England, SWAT and ClfA standards and guidance.

## 8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring and advice was available during the course of the archaeological works.

## 9. Results

### Area 1 (900 sq m)

Area 1 was located in the north-west area of the site and the strip comprised an area of 900 sq m which focused on evaluation Trench 10 (Figure 3). The evaluation report records a circular feature [1005] in Trench 10 which was identified in the strip map and record (Figure 3). In addition two field drains and three areas of bioturbation were revealed and an earlier sondage. No additional archaeological features were identified (Plate 1).

### Area 2 (2270 sq m)

Area 2 (Plate 2) was located in the north-east area of the site and comprised an area of 2270 sq m focused on Trenches 23, 24 and 28 (Figure 4). The evaluation report records in Trench 23 a ditch [2315], three intercutting pits [2307, 2308, 2309] and two linear features [2303, 2305] plus a possible posthole [2327]. The strip map and record identified all of the previously recorded features but the ditch feature [2315] it seems was formed by periglacial activity and is natural. Just south of Trench 23 the strip map and record identified a pit [66] with steep sides and concave base infilled (67) with brown grey sandy silt. An environmental sample <2> was taken from this context (Plan Figure 4 and S.2.5 Figure 11).

In the southern area Trench 28 had identified a possible ditch [2808, 2810, 2812] which was confirmed as a ditch [60] in the strip map and record running in an east-west alignment with moderately sloping sides and concave base (Sections 2.1, 2.2. Figure 10). It measured c.1.5m wide and 0.6m deep backfilled by two fills, the lowest (61) a firm yellowish-grey clay sandy silt without noticeable inclusions and probably derived as a result from side erosion capped by fill (62) a broad band of firm grey-brown clay sandy silt with moderate manganese and infrequent angular flints.

This ditch [60] was later re-cut (Sections Figure 10) with moderately sloping sides and concave base [50]. The feature measured in section (S.2.2) 2.62m wide and 0.65m in depth and its backfill sequence



comprised four fills (51, 52, 53, 54). The lowest fill (51) was firm yellow grey clay silt without any inclusions and measured about 0.08m in thickness (Plates 3, 6). This deposit was capped by context (52) brown grey clay silt without inclusions and measuring 0.08m in thickness. The final fill (53) was 0.1m thick band of grey brown clay silt with moderate manganese and infrequent angular flints.

To the north of the linear and either side of Trench 28 were two pits. Pit [54] to the east was sub-oval in plan with steep sides and concave base and measured 0.4m in width and 0.19m in depth. The fill (55) was moderately compacted grey brown clay sand silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints (Section 2.6 and Plate 7).

The pit to the west [56] was sub-circular in plan (Section Fig. 11) and measured 0.39m wide and 0.15m deep and its only fill (57) consisted of grey brown clay silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints (Plates 3, 4,5).

### Area 3 (2875 sq m)

Area 3 (Plate 9) was located in the south west corner of the site and comprised an area of 2875 sq m (Figure 5) and focused on the linear revealed in Trenches 44, 45. The boundary ditch (Plan Figure 5. Sections Figures 8, 11) was picked up in both AOC trenches and recorded as a linear feature [4406]. Five intervention slots were excavated about every 10m and the linear had moderately sloping sides with a concave base (Sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.7) except in Section 1.2 which had steep/moderate sides breaking into a flat base. The linear measures 0.7 to 0.8m wide and 0.28-0.3m deep with one fill (05-13) of moderately compacted brown grey clay sandy silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Seven other features were revealed in the strip map and record and these are a posthole [18] about 2m south of the elbow bend in the linear. The posthole had steep sloping sides and a flat base and measured 0.32m wide by 0.18m deep. The fill (21) comprised of firm yellow-grey silty clay with infrequent manganese and angular flints (Section 1.8 Figure 8. 1.6).

Another similar feature (Plate 10) was revealed about 8m south-west of [18], and again probably a posthole 0.32m wide and 0.16m deep with one fill (21) of firm yellow gray silty clay (Section 1.8 Figure 8).

Two metres to the south-east a shallow sub-oval pit [22] with shallow sloping sides and concave base and measured 3.2m long and 0.71m wide with a fill (23) of moderately compacted grey brown sandy clay with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Another feature (Pit 26) was exposed 15m to the west of pit [22] and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.7m long and 0.8m wide and 0.23m deep. Its fill (27) was moderately compacted brown grey silty sand with infrequent angular flints (Figure 8. Section 1.10).

4m to the west of Pit 26 was another pit (24) with shallow sides and a flat base (Plate 15). The feature measured 2.65m long by 0.77m wide and 0.1m deep with its fill (25) comprising moderately compacted brown grey sandy silt with infrequent manganese and some angular flints (Section Figure 9. 1.11).

The last feature (Pit 28) within the enclosed area was located about 5m from Pit (26). The pit had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base infilled with a single context of firm grey silty clay (15) and measured 0.24m by 0.26m and 0.12m in depth (Section Figure 9 Section 1.12).

Two other features were located outside the boundary ditch at the east end of Area 3. Posthole [14] had steep sloping sides breaking into a slightly concave base. The sub-circular cut measured 0.24 by 0.26m and 0.12 in depth. Its only fill (15) was a firm grey silty clay (Section Figure 9. 1.13).

Five metres north of the postholes a shallow sub-circular feature [16] was exposed with a single fill (17) of moderately compacted grey silty sand (17) with angular flints and infrequent manganese flecks. An environmental sample <1> was taken.

#### Area 4 (900 sq m)

Area 4 was located in the southern area of the site (Plan Figure 6) and focused on AOC Trench 39 which had a single feature of a pit or posthole [3905]. The area was stripped and an additional archaeological feature was revealed (Plates 16. 17).

#### Area 5 (2625 sq m)

Area 5 is (Plate 18) located in the south-east area of the site and comprised an area of 2625 sq metres (Figure 7) and focused on the pits and gullies revealed in evaluation trenches 41, 42 & 43. A linear feature at the south end of Trench 43 (Section Figure 9. 1.15) is likely to have been caused by periglacial activity. The feature had steep slope sides and an uneven base with the fill of firmly compacted orange brown silty clay with frequent large manganese nodules. The linear was tested with two sondages which reinforced the linear had been formed by natural means (Plate 19).

A pit or posthole [34] just to the south (Section Figure 9. 1.16) had moderately sloping sides breaking into a concave base and measured 0.62m long by 0.51m wide and 0.13 in depth (Plate 20). The fill (35) was moderately compacted grey brown sandy clay with infrequent angular stones.

Four metres to the west was another posthole or pit [36] with shallow sides and a flat base (Section Figure 9. 1.18). The feature measures 0.36m long by 0.28m wide and 0.05m deep. The fill (37) was moderately compacted grey silty clay (Plate 21).

About one metre to the north-west another pit/posthole [38] had steep sides breaking into concave base (Section Figure 11. 1.19). Its only fill context (39) comprised moderately compacted grey sandy clay with infrequent angular stones.

Just to the north of evaluation trench 42 another pit [40] was revealed with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Section Figure 9. 1.17). Its fill (41) consisted of moderately compacted grey sandy clay with infrequent manganese and small angular stones.

To the east two conjoining pits or postholes were investigated (Section Figure 11. 1.20) with the larger feature [42] having steep sloping sides and a concave base and measuring 0.8m long, 0.28m wide and 0.28m deep. The fill (43) was moderately compacted grey brown sandy clay with occasional angular stones. The smaller feature (Section Figure 11. 2.4) was 0.56m in length, 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep.

All the pits and postholes in Area 5 had the fills wet sieved on site to enable any pottery sherds- however small - to be retrieved but no pottery sherds were found.

## 10. Discussion

In the five areas which totalled some 9570 sq metres and about 35 features or deposits no archaeological artefacts were found in secure contexts. However, five fragments of pot and 15 lithics were retrieved in the topsoil/subsoil of Areas 1 and 2.

## 11. Finds

Area 1.

2 sherds of pottery (47cms)

1 coarse sandy ware from cooking pot, oxidised, firing trend suggests mid-13<sup>th</sup> century

1 larger sherd from an internally glazed pan/dish in buff fine sandy ware later 14<sup>th</sup> century

Area 2.

1 fragment fine sandy red earthenware pantry crock unglazed c.17<sup>th</sup>-18 century

15 lithics were found in the topsoil and the subject of a separate report (Appendix 1)

## 12. Environmental Assessment

A rapid bio-archaeological assessment was undertaken by SWAT Archaeology in connection with ongoing archaeological investigations at Henfield in West Sussex . The examination included a rapid assessment of fossilised macro-remains (e.g. charcoal, and for charred and waterlogged seeds) from two samples - Sample 1 from Context 17 and Sample 2 from Context 67 to evaluate their potential for reconstructing local environmental conditions, and the economy and diet of the former inhabitants.

Sample number	Volume processed (L)	Charcoal	Charred seeds	Waterlogged Seeds	Mollusca	Bone	Pot	Main taxa
(205) A	6.5	1		-		-	-	
(211) B	7	1		-	-	-	-	

*Table 1 Bio-archaeological rapid assessment*

### **Bio-archaeological rapid assessment**

Two bulk samples were assessed from two areas of archaeological interest. The bulk samples from (17) and (67) were processed by flotation using 1mm and 300micron mesh sieves. All 'flots' and residues were rapidly assessed by eye for the concentration of plant macrofossils, including charred wood and seeds, mollusca and bone (Table 1). The flots were then scanned under a zoom stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification, and the concentration and state of preservation of the charcoal remains in each sample were recorded (Table 1).

### ***Results and Interpretation***

The assessment of the samples showed only charcoal and that the flots contained no burnt residues of crop processing activities.

### ***Recommendations***

Concentration and preservation of the charcoal was low to moderate, however, as previously stated, no environmental remains were present to provide information on crop husbandry and crop processing activities on site.

### **13. Conclusion**

The monitoring programme of strip map and record at the proposed development site revealed additional archaeological features and artefacts which have increased our knowledge of the prehistoric landscape. In particular the potential prehistoric enclosure revealed in Area 3 and the ditch in Area 2 which runs parallel suggests a coaxial field system and with the find of Late Bronze Age pottery from pit [4206] in the evaluation phase of the archaeological investigation it can be suggested that we have Bronze Age field systems and a settlement in the near vicinity. Of particular interest is the finding in both phases of the archaeological investigation of Neolithic stone tools which can indicate the beginning of harvesting and processing of crops at the proposed development site some 6000 years ago.

### **14. Acknowledgements**

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client, BDW Southern Counties Ltd for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Martin Brown of WYG Environmental Planning Transport Ltd. Illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden for Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tim Allen MCIfA, Peter and Bartek Cichy and the project was managed and report written by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

Paul Wilkinson

11/07/2016

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WSCC HER data 2016

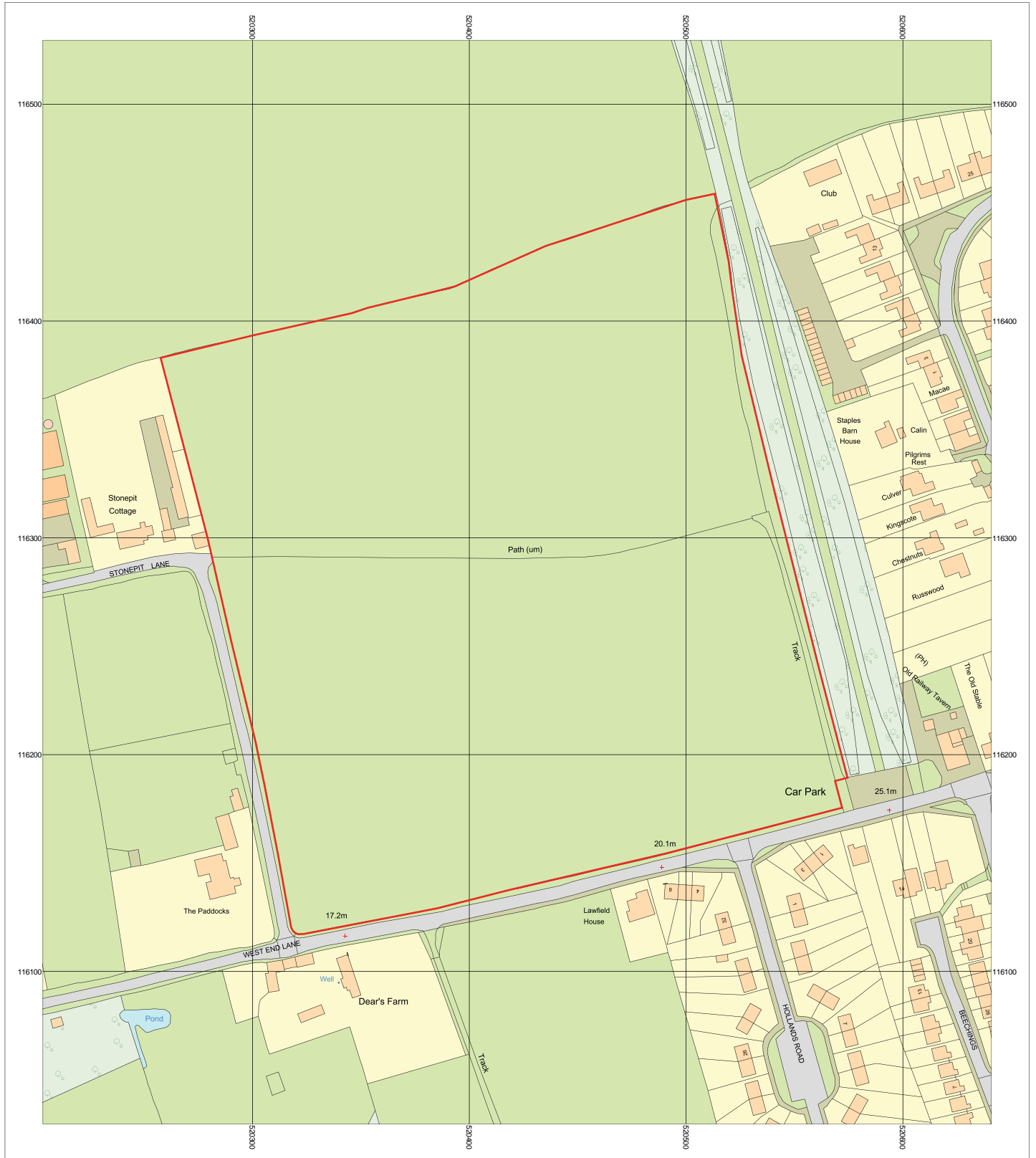


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:2500





Figure 2: Site plan - SMS Area 1-5 location plan, scale 1:1000.

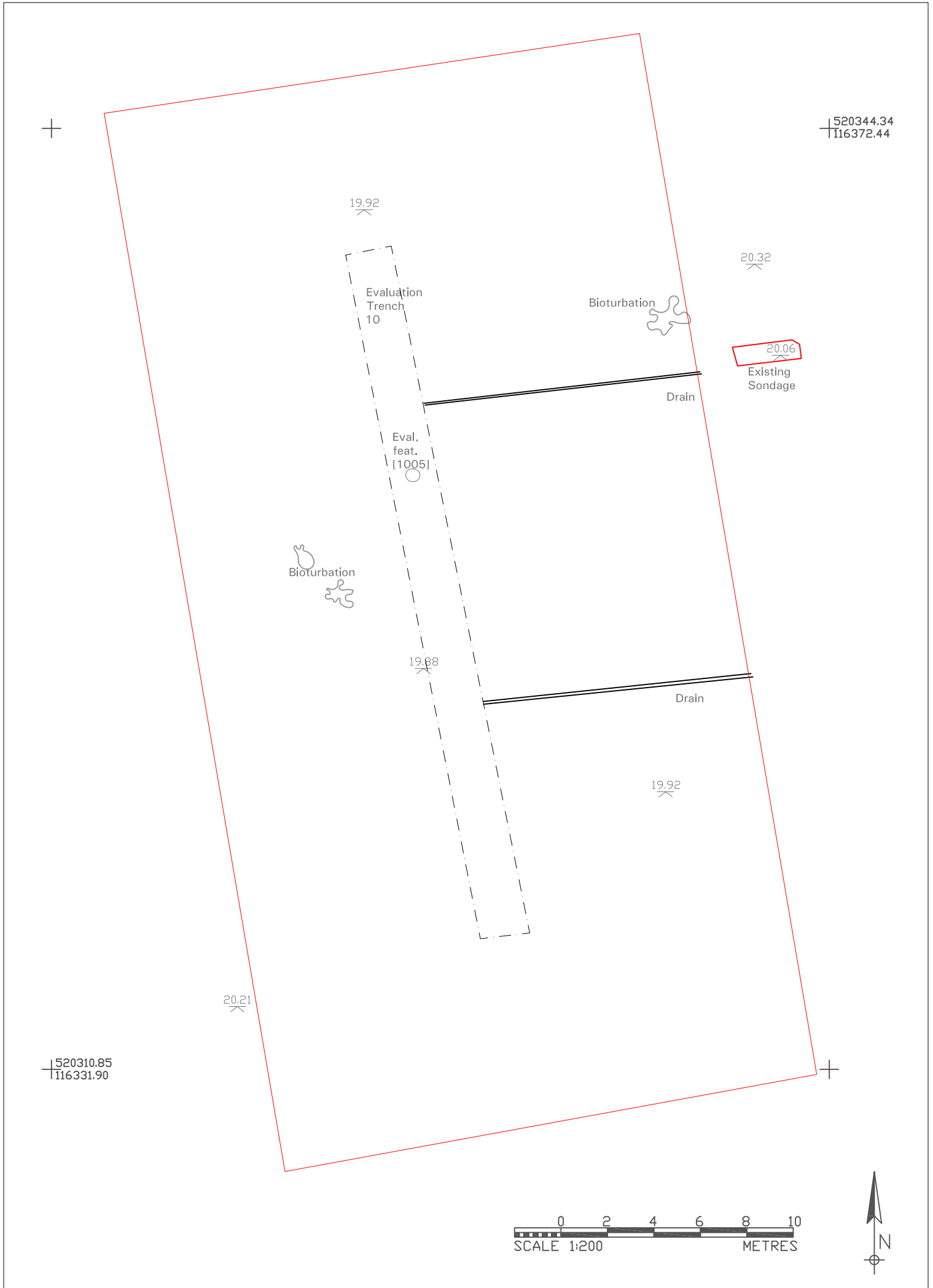


Figure 3: Site plan - SMS Area 1, scale 1:200.





Figure 4: Site plan - SMS Area 2, scale 1:200.

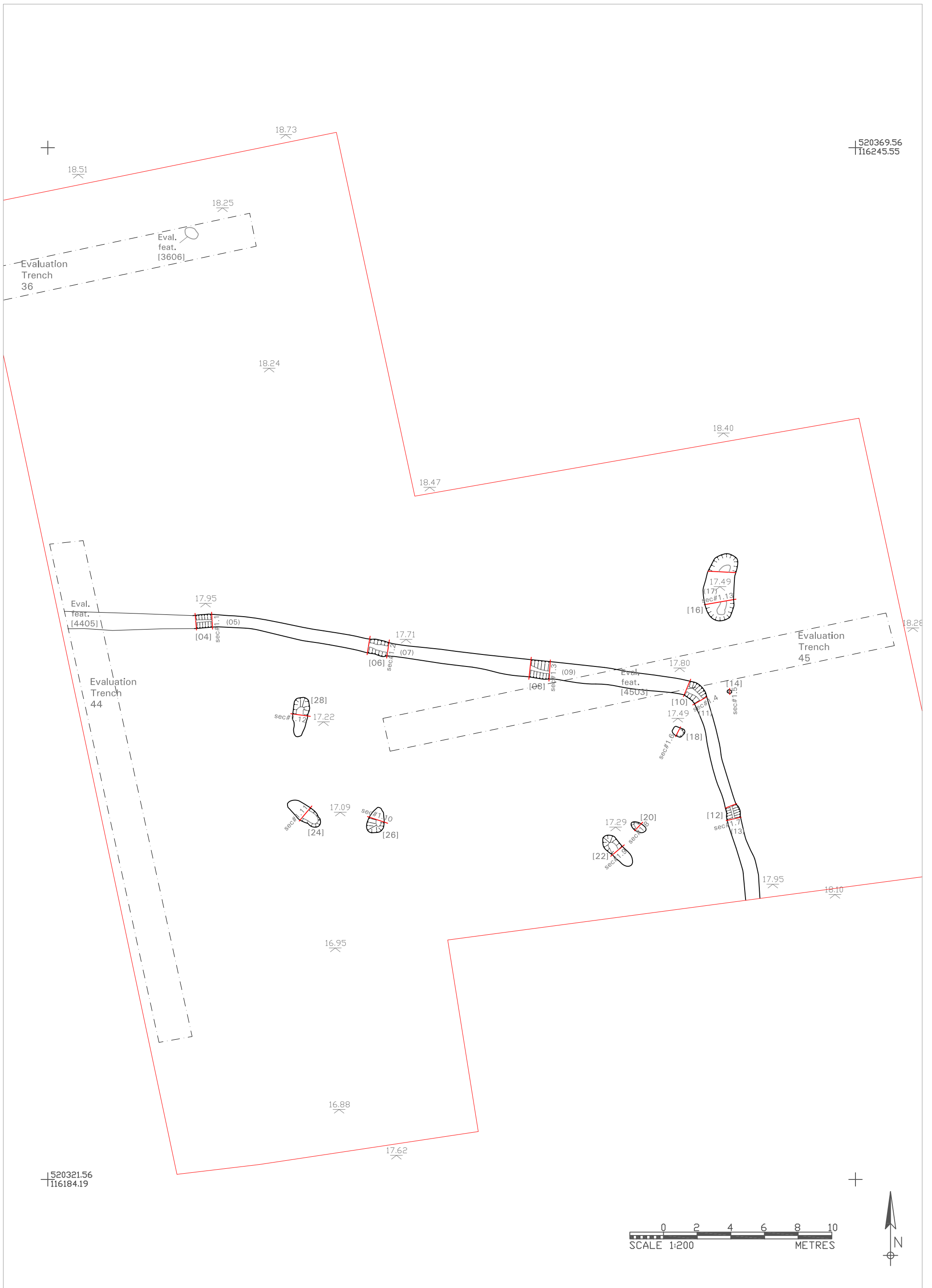


Figure 5: Site plan - SMS Area 3, scale 1:200.

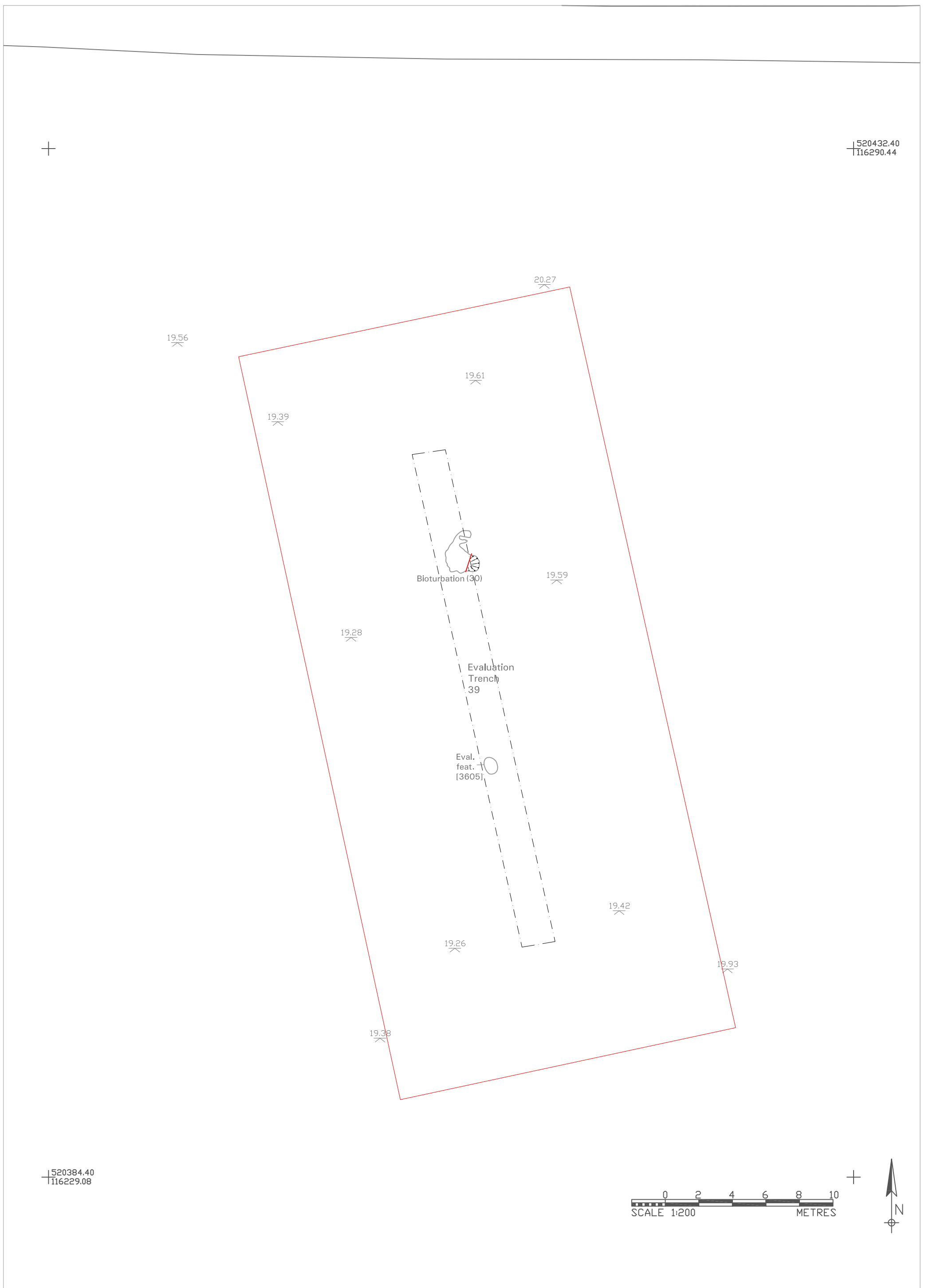


Figure 6: Site plan - SMS Area 4, scale 1:200.

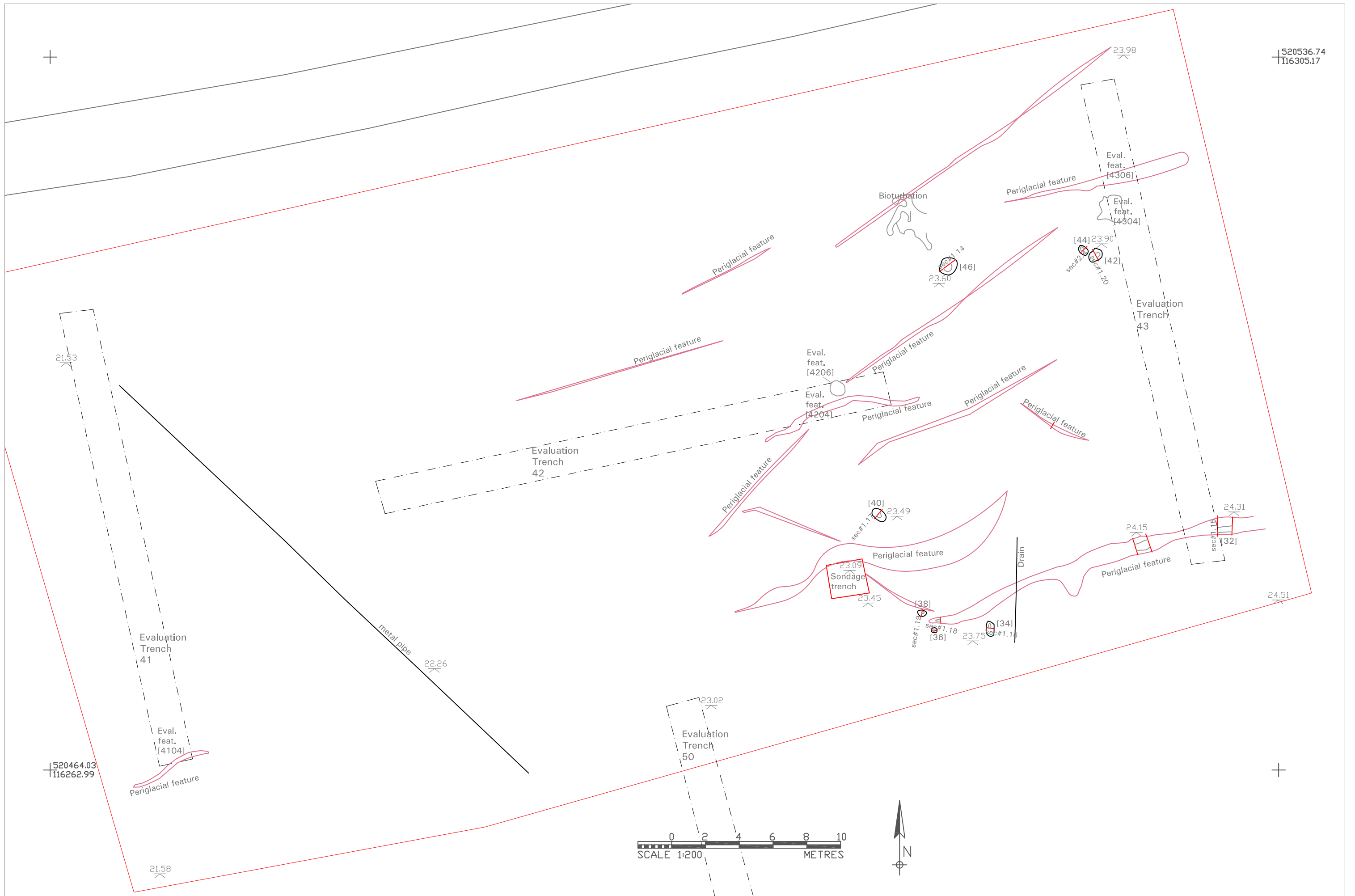


Figure 7: Site plan - SMS Area 5, scale 1:200.

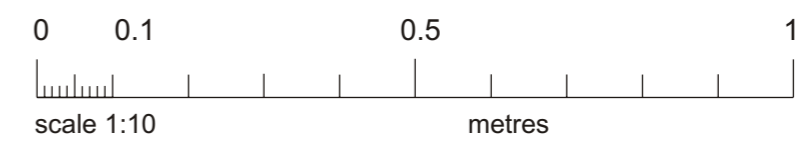
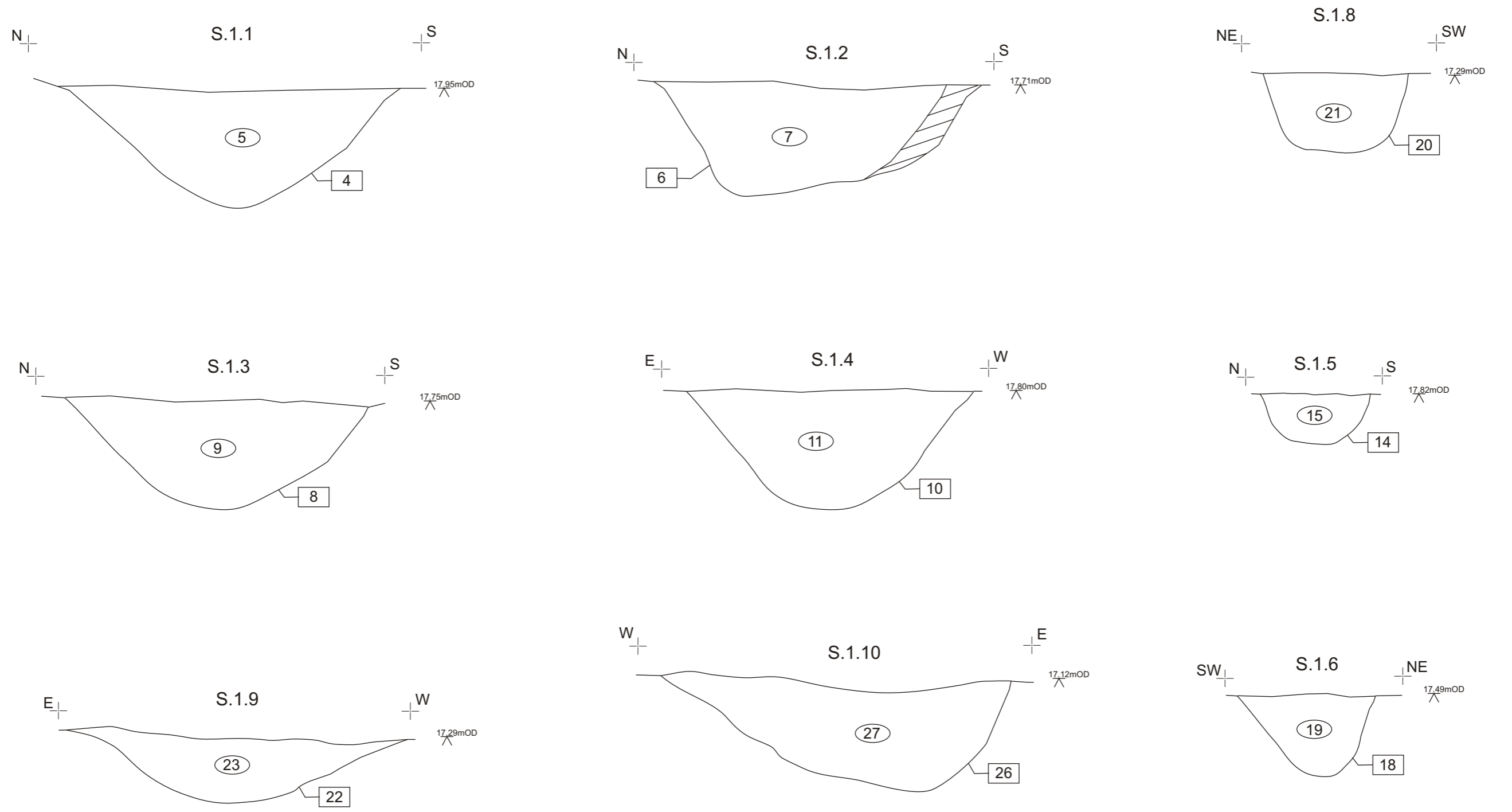


Figure 8: Sections, scale 1:10@A3

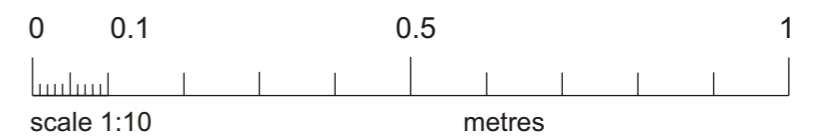
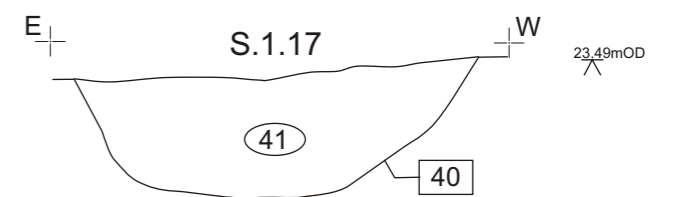
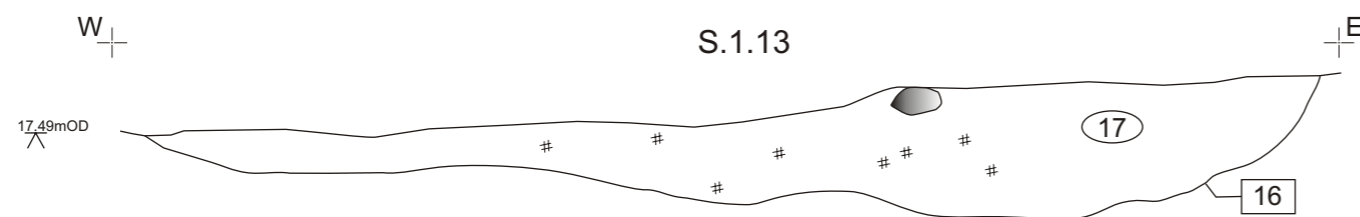
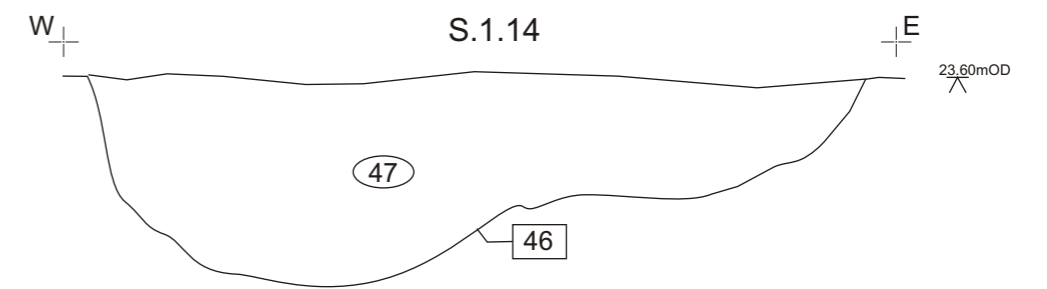
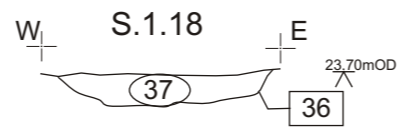
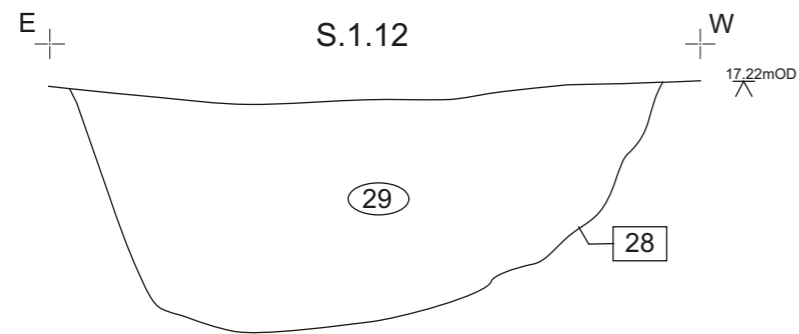
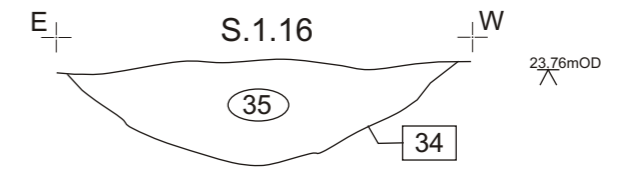
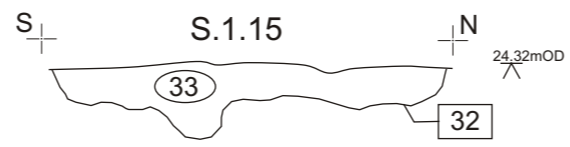
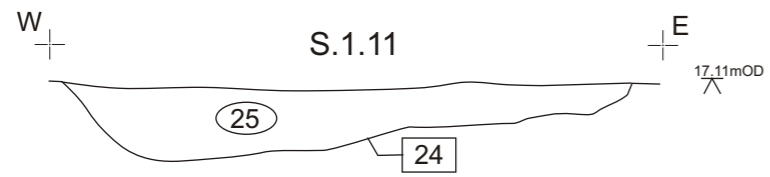


Figure 9: Sections, scale 1:10@A3

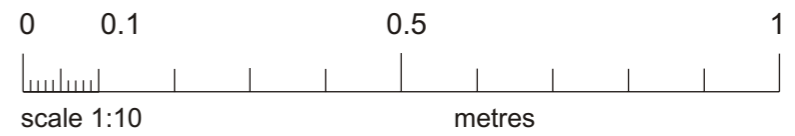
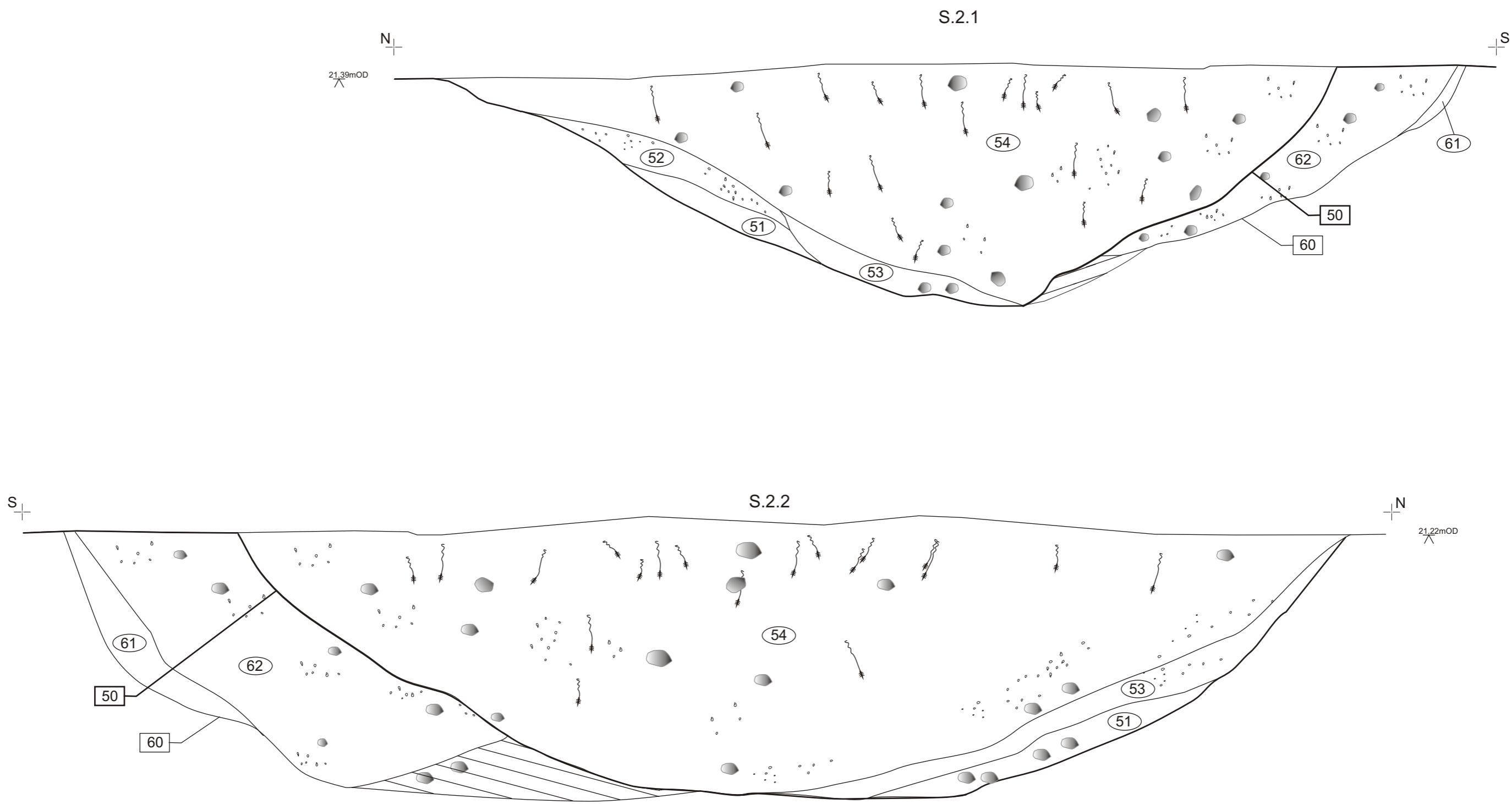


Figure 10: Sections, scale 1:10@A3

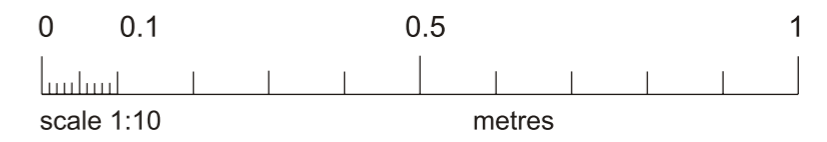
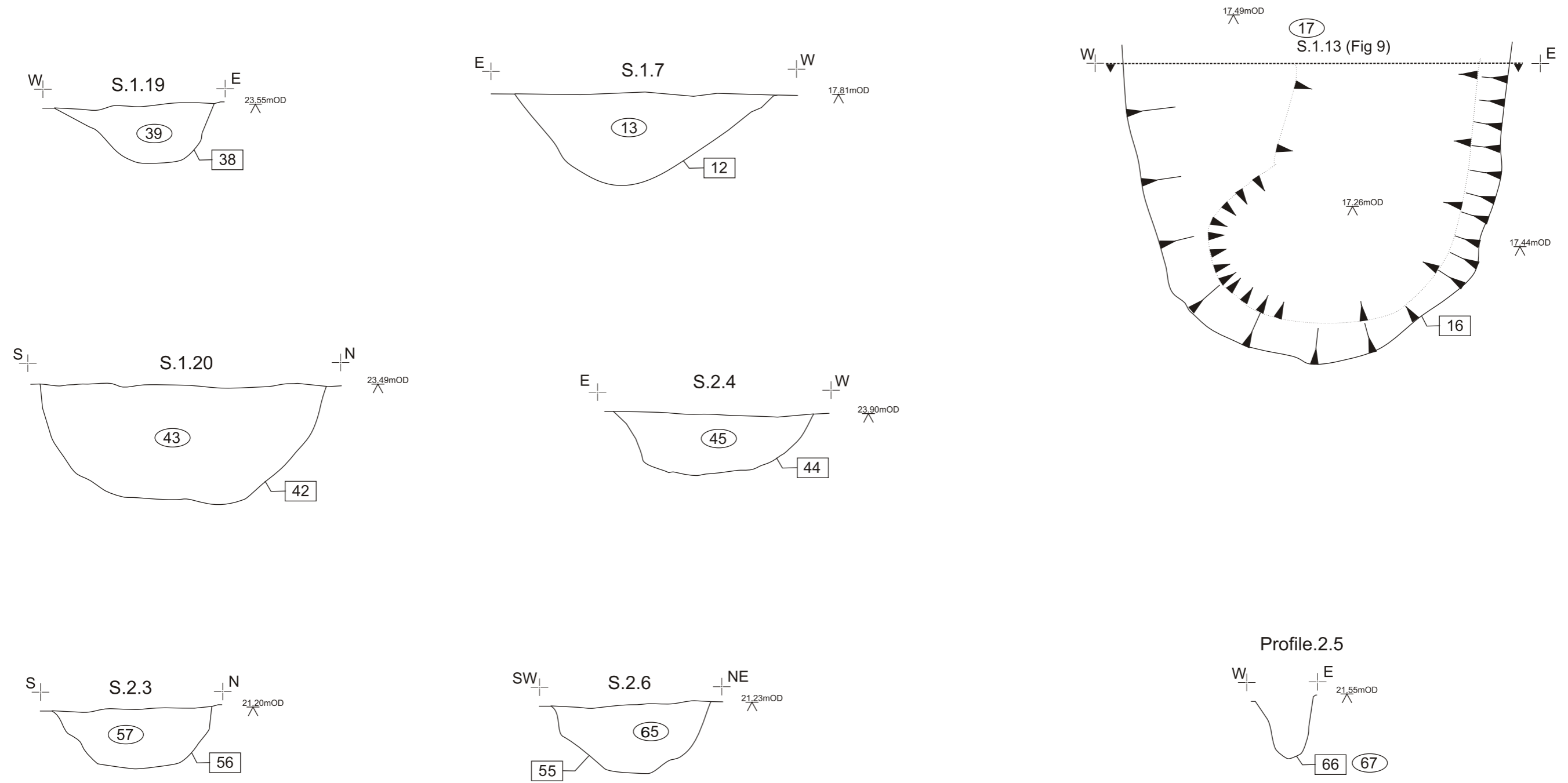


Figure 11: Sections, scale 1:10@A3





Plate 1: Looking south-west at Area 1



Plate 2: Looking north at Area 2. Boundary Ditch 60/50 visible in foreground.



Plate 3: Looking east at section of ditch [60] and recut [50]. One and half metre scales.



Plate 4: Showing section through Pit [56]. Looking east, half metre scale



Plate 5: Looking north at linear patch [63] and [58] visible adjoined to the west. One and half-metre scales.



Plate 6: Looking west at section through Ditch [60/50]. One and half metre scales.



Plate 7: Showing section through Pit [54]. Looking north-west, half metre scale.



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Plate 12: Showing ditch [04, 06, 08, 10]. Looking south-east, half-metre scale.



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Plate 15: Showing half-sectioned Pit [24]. Looking north-west, half-metre scale.



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Plate 21: Showing half-sectioned post-hole [36]. Looking north, half-metre scale.



Plate 22: Showing half-sectioned Pit [38]. Looking west, half-metre scale.



Plate 23: Showing half-sectioned Pit [42]. Looking west half-metre scale.



Plate 24: Showing half-sectioned Pit [44]. Looking south-east, half metre scale.



Plate 25: Showing half-sectioned Pit [46]. Looking north-west, half-metre scale.

# **An assessment of the worked lithics recovered from an excavation at Henfield, West Sussex**

## **Appendix 1**

### **Assessment Report**

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Last updated 01.07.2016

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## **1. Summary**

A total of 15 lithics (all flint), weighing a total of 103 grams, were recovered during a phase of archaeological excavation work at this site. Few pieces are more specifically diagnostic, though flintwork which broadly dates from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, the Neolithic, the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, the Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age and the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) are likely to be present. More specifically, a couple of elements of perhaps Earliest Iron Age or later date are present.

All of the material was recovered from the same context and much of it is of Lithic Later Bronze Age date. If this context is an overburden deposit (presumed from its number), the assemblage, which would be entirely residual, could represent a collection of material that formerly derived from features or horizons perhaps disturbed by ploughing or natural erosion. In this event and while recognising that the collection is relatively small in number, the flintwork would suggest that the Prehistoric activity which was present in the vicinity of this site was predominantly focused on the Late Prehistoric (ie. the Middle Bronze Age and later). A few pieces which likely date no later than the Early Bronze Age does offer evidence of a degree of earlier activity, with some of this flintwork being rediscovered and re-used in the Lithic Later Bronze Age.



## 2. Methodology

A prime aim of this assessment of the lithics was to provide a useful catalogue that would combine a record of key characteristics (permitting a degree of preservation and some re-analysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the flint content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been dated on its individual merits. Where some flints have the potential to be part of related groups which may be able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components, such possibilities are commented upon in the context notes.

The artefacts were examined using hand lenses of x5 and x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition and period basis. The catalogue is included as an Appendix for retention within the site archive. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest). The bulk weight of the material from each context was also taken and recorded below the list. No information about the character or stratigraphic relationships to other contexts was known, save where indicated by the context's titling. All dates given are *circa*.

No artefacts have been illustrated at this stage and none are considered particularly worthy of illustration on their own merits.

### 3. Period-based review

#### 3.1 Raw material

The specific character of the raw material from which the flintwork was made is noted within the catalogue and is also commented upon, where relevant, in the period-based review below. No in-depth discussion of raw material use by period phase is presented at this stage. Overall, the assemblage shows the use of material with buff-coloured cortexes (rough weathered and smoothed/perhaps water-rolled varieties) and off-white cortexes (rough weathered variety). There is also 1 example of a smoothed/water-rolled cortex which could have derived from a river-gravel or clay-with-flints type deposit. One other exhibits natural facets which show a strong chalk-soil type patina. The quality of the raw material was mostly good or average, with only 1 poor-quality piece.

The immediately underlying geology on this site comprised a deposit of Lower Greensand, with Head deposits to the west and river terrace gravels to the centre of the eastern boundary (British Geological Survey Sheet 318/333, Brighton and Worthing 1984; Edwards 2016). The precise nature of the natural flint which might be available on site is unknown, though the water-rolled cortex types noted above could potentially have derived from the river-gravel deposit. The rest might well have been obtained from overburden deposits, perhaps on site or nearby. Given a dominance of material of Lithic Later Bronze Age date in this assemblage, it is likely that raw material procurement in that phase was focused on whatever was easily available locally. Most of the pieces which pre-date this phase of activity are tertiary pieces which lack cortex and are generally of good quality flint. Such material might have been gathered from further afield, if the local resource is particularly poor, as would be expected of the river-gravel flint at least. Notably however, 1 flake of likely Neolithic date has used material which is potentially from such a source (and which is of average quality).

#### 3.2 Patination

Much of the flintwork does not show a certain, obvious, post-discard patina. The lack of this process, a consequence of the underlying geology, hinders the identification of residual material and those pieces which were re-used at a later date. Two types of post-discard patination were noted however. The predominant type is a yellowy-coloured sheen-like patina, often very subtle and hard to detect with certainty unless the flint shows subsequent un-patinated chipping or breakages. There was also 1 instance of a blue-white staining, which is common to areas of chalk-soil geology.

Regarding the latter, it is important to note that no chalk outcrops are considered to have been encountered on site. Ongoing experiments by Geoff Halliwell have produced the early stages of this patina type in the absence of the usual geology by the process of repeated freezing (Halliwell *pers. comm.*). A natural form of this process might be responsible for early stage patinas, or perhaps indicate that such pieces had seen prior exposure within a ploughsoil which had been intentionally marled. Those examples which show a more advanced, moderate or strong patina, are considered more likely to have either naturally migrated from a chalk-soil geology nearby, or, if no such geology is present in the immediate vicinity, or if the topography would prevent such a scenario, human activity may have been responsible, the flint being retrieved from elsewhere (though likely nearby) for re-use on site before subsequent discard. At present it is considered less likely that the more advanced stages of this patina type would have resulted from a very long period of exposure to repeated annual freezing events, which would necessitate that such a piece had remained static and exposed on the surface for a very long period. The piece from this site is moderately patinated, but does show a differential patination, which suggests that the flint had been static as the patination process progressed, wherever this process occurred (either on site, or nearby on a chalk-soil).

How the yellowy sheen patina type formed is uncertain at present and so the implications of it are unclear. One possibility is that it could be created within a wet, humic environment, perhaps in standing water formed as a result of an underlying clayey geology (see Winton 2004). Its presence is not a reliable indicator that a piece is residual, for *in-situ* formation on context-contemporary material is thus possible, if so. This patina has been observed in areas of such geology on sites in Kent, though it has also been noted on a site where the geology is thought to have provided a free-draining environment (Hart 2015). An interpretation of its presence will have to await further developments.

### **3.3 Dating**

Flintwork which likely dates from the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, the Neolithic, the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, the Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age, the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) and perhaps the Earliest Iron Age, is present. The contexts which show evidence of this activity are listed below on a period-basis. The text contains information on some of the more notable elements, if required. Additional detail can be gained from the catalogue (see the Appendix).

#### **Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age (9200 to 1550 BC)**

*Elements residual in: (01).*

Context (01) contained 4 pieces of this (necessarily) broad date; defined only by the traits of skilled flintknapping. At least 1 of these shows re-use, which likely dates to the Lithic Later Bronze Age (see further below). Three are tertiary flakes on good or average quality raw material. The other is a secondary flake on good quality flint, naturally backed with a smoothed, buff-coloured cortex. One lateral edge has been utilised as a knife, while a ragged (denticulate-like) concave edge formed by irregular retouch on the distal end might either be contemporary, or be a result of subsequent re-use, given the presence of other such pieces in this context (see further below).

#### **Neolithic (4000 to 2100 BC)**

*Elements presumably residual in: (01) Area 2.*

The sole piece of flintwork from context (01) *Area 2* was the proximal end of a good quality flake, more likely Neolithic in date. Remnant cortex indicates that the raw material might have derived from a river-gravel or clay-with-flints type deposit. It is unclear however whether the irregular retouch and breaks, which truncate the distal end, are contemporary, or a result of subsequent re-use.

#### **Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (4000 to 1550 BC)**

*Elements re-used in: (01).*

A proximal fragment from a potentially parallel sided, naturally backed flake, which shows utilisation (possibly as a knife) on 1 lateral edge, could be of this date. Part of the platform has been truncated by a small, shallow hollow formed by abrupt retouch struck in both direct (from the ventral surface) and inverse styles. The same (potentially uncommon) trait is notably present on a small end scraper from the same context, which is probably of broadly Bronze Age date and might just be Lithic Later Bronze Age. Though the retouched hollow seems likely to be a result of subsequent re-use, the lack of a strong or obvious patina necessitates a degree of uncertainty.

### **Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age (4000 to 1150 BC)**

*Elements possibly re-used in: (01) Area 3.*

The sole piece of flintwork from context (01) Area 3 comprised a decent-looking flake of this broad date. It showed a short length of inverse (miscellaneous) retouch which might be, but is not certainly, re-use.

### **Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) (1550 to 600+ BC)**

*Elements presumably residual in: (01), (01) Area 3.*

Context (01) produced a consistent-looking collection largely of this broad date, with a couple of these perhaps more specifically Earliest Iron Age or later (see below). Presuming that this context could be a topsoil deposit (given its number), all of the material would be residual, with no associations guaranteed between any of the elements. Thus several phases of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity could be present. All were tools and all show chips or breakages which could relate to their last phase of use, or be subsequent post-discard damage (perhaps from trampling or ploughing). The general lack of strong patinas on the flakes, particularly on the latest working edges, means that post-discard damage, which would indicate a piece is residual, is hard to discern with certainty.

All of these flints were small and all the tools were simple, generally expedient-looking pieces, with short working edges. Scrapers, particularly hollow scrapers, were common. Some tools showed the re-use of earlier flakes, presumably gathered opportunistically, perhaps from the surfaces of ploughed fields or during the construction of features. The lack of a more definitive patina on some pieces hindered the identification of such instances, which could have occurred more frequently than can be identified with certainty. Notable however was the proximal end of a flake that likely dated no later than the Early Bronze Age and which showed an advanced (moderate) stage of a chalk-soil type patina; the only example of such a patina in the site assemblage. If the topography and geology means that it is unlikely that this piece could have naturally migrated onto site from a chalk-soil nearby, it might have been retrieved from such an environment and brought to the site for re-use.

The dominance of material of Lithic Later Bronze Age date in this deposit is notable, particularly so if it is a topsoil, which might otherwise be expected to contain a broad range of lithics. Though the site assemblage is small, it could reflect that the features or horizons from which this range of flintwork was disturbed (presumably by ploughing, otherwise natural erosion), resulted from activity which had a focus which was predominantly in the Late Prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age and later).

### **Lithic Later Bronze Age/?Earliest Iron Age + (1000/900 to 600+ BC)**

*Elements presumably residual in: (01).*

Amongst the material of Lithic Later Bronze Age date from context (01) were 2 pieces which might more specifically be of Earliest Iron Age or later date, by virtue of the poor quality of their retouch. One was a hollow scraper with an abrupt edge retouched on a piece of natural. The other was a convex scraper formed on a thick piece of flint (possibly a fragment from a core).

Poor retouch is one possible trait of this period (see Hart 2016 for a recent summary) and at one site of Earliest Iron Age date in Kent it was noted that it was often 'difficult to tell whether the pieces with retouch have been deliberately worked or are the result of spontaneous retouch or other post-production factors' (Healey 1995, 297-304). Denticulated retouch was a particular trait of that assemblage and there are 2 additional examples of that here, both from context (01), the most notable being a combined side and hollow scraper dated broadly as Lithic Later Bronze Age.

#### 4. Recommendations

As this small assemblage contains flintwork of necessarily broad date and has little of specific date or interest in itself (recognising that information on the contexts and the presence of any other associated material is unknown at this stage of reporting) and that it has been catalogued and summarised relatively fully, it is considered that little further work needs to be conducted on it at this time. The dated pieces could make a contribution to any local studies concerned with mapping the occurrences of Prehistoric activity, particularly if the results of the site report can re-inforce or refine the dating of the flint assemblage given here with additional evidence. However, it is considered that no elements are really worthy of further reporting.

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## *Appendix – archive data*

### 6. Quantification and initial spot-dating of the worked lithics assemblage

#### 6.1 Period Codes employed

<i>Period</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date (circa)</i>
Lower Palaeolithic	LP	968,000 – 250,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I ( <i>Mode 1 flake tool industry</i> )	LP I	968,000 – 320,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I ( <i>M1 – Happisburgh-Pakefield</i> )	LP I hp	968,000 – 700,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II ( <i>M2 – Fordwich</i> )	LP II fw	550,000 – 450,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II ( <i>Mode 2 Acheulian handaxe industry</i> )	LP II	500,000 – 250,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I ( <i>M1 – High Lodge</i> )	LP I hl	500,000 – 472,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II ( <i>M2 – Cromerian Interglacial plus</i> )	LP II ci	500,000 – 450,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I ( <i>M1 Clactonian – Hoxnian Interglacial</i> )	LP I ch	425,000 – 412,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II ( <i>M2 – Hoxnian Interglacial</i> )	LP II h	412,000 – 362,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I ( <i>M1 Clactonian – Purfleet Interglacial</i> )	LP I cp	332,000 – 320,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II ( <i>M2 – Purfleet + subsequent cold stage</i> )	LP II p+	320,000 – 250,000 BC
Middle Palaeolithic	MP	250,000 – 42/38,500 BC
Earlier Middle Palaeolithic ( <i>Levallois</i> )	EMP	250,000 – 184,000 BC
Later Middle Palaeolithic ( <i>Mousterian</i> )	LMP	57,000 – 42/38,500 BC
Upper Palaeolithic	UP	43,000 – 9200 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic	EUP	43,000 – 30,500 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic I ( <i>leaf points; LRJ</i> )	EUP I	43,000 – 38,500 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic II ( <i>Aurignacian II</i> )	EUP II	33,500 – 31,700 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic III ( <i>Font-Robert/Gravettian</i> )	EUP III	31,700 – 30,500 BC
Late Upper Palaeolithic ( <i>Late Magdalenian/Creswellian</i> )	LUP	13,200 – 12,500/12,000 BC
Late to Final Upper Palaeolithic ( <i>Hamburgian/Hengistbury</i> )	LFUP	12,500 – 11,500/10,800 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic	FUP	12,000 – 9200 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic I ( <i>Federmesser/Azilian</i> )	FUP I	12,000/11,500 – 10,800 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic II ( <i>Ahrensburgian/Long Blade</i> )	FUP II	10,000 – 9200 BC
Mesolithic	M	9200 – 4000 BC
Earlier Mesolithic	EM	9200 – 7550 BC
Middle Mesolithic	MM	8300 – 6450 BC
Later Mesolithic	LM	7550 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	N	4000 – 2100 BC
Early/Earlier Neolithic	EN	4000 – 3550/3200 BC
Middle Neolithic	MN	3550 – 2900 BC
Later/Late Neolithic	LN	3200/2900 – 2100 BC
Chalcolithic	C	2500 – 2150 BC
Beaker period	BK	2500/2200 – 1700 BC
Early Beaker period	EBK	2500 – 2000 BC
Bronze Age	BA	2200 – 900 BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2200 – 1550 BC
Late Beaker period	LBK	2000 – 1700 BC
Middle Bronze Age ( <i>full range; ceramic MBA to 1350 BC</i> )	MBA	1550 – 1150 BC
Lithic Later Bronze Age	LLBA	1550 – 600+ BC
Mid-Late Bronze Age transition	MBA-LBA	1350 – 1150 BC
Late Bronze Age	LBA	1150 – 1000/900 BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900 – 600 BC
Early-Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600 – 350 BC
Middle Iron Age	MIA	400 – 200 BC
Mid-Late Iron Age transition	MIA-LIA	200 – 50 BC
Late Iron Age	LIA	50 BC – 43/50 AD

## 6.2 Key to lithics catalogue 6.3

<b>Class</b>	- Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date, then by the strength of patina if appropriate to the site: strongest (residual?) to lightest/unpatinated (possibly contemporary when occurring in a patinating environment).
Chip	: Small struck flake with a maximum diameter less than 10mm.
<i>Italics</i>	: Additional notes of interest in italics; including:
(RU)	: Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.
(PP)	: Denotes the presence of platform preparation.
<b>FS</b>	- Flake shape or core type.
	<i>Flake shape</i>
S	: Short or squat: width same as or greater than length.
L	: Long: length greater than width.
N	: Narrow: blade proportions but not a true blade.
B	: Blade: length twice or more width, with parallel sides and dorsal ridge/s.
BL	: Bladelet: blade less than 12mm wide.
-	: Indeterminate, typically because of breaks.
	<i>Core type</i>
C?	: Possible core – a natural nodule with only a couple of flake scars, which might have been struck.
1/2/	: The number of platforms, or
M	: Multiplatform.
D	: Discoidal.
K	: Keeled.
F	: Fragment.
-	: Uncertain (broken).
<b>FT</b>	- Flake type.
P	: Primary: complete/nearly complete cover of cortex on the dorsal surface.
S	: Secondary: lesser amount of cortex.
T	: Tertiary: no cortex.
/	: Near... ie. '/T' : a near tertiary flake (effectively a tertiary flake).
N	: Natural: not a struck flake.
<b>RM</b>	- Raw material type.
<i>Patina</i>	O : Old, patinated (often strongly), naturally broken surface of flint.
	OW : As O, showing a thick white patina.
<i>Buff</i>	B : Buff/creamy buff cortex, rough, weathered, generally thick.
	SB : Smoothed buff cortex.
	TB : Very thin, weathered, rough, dirty-looking buff cortex.
<i>Brown</i>	BW : Pale brown/creamy white-ish washed, smoothed, water rolled outer surface over a dark orangey-brown rind over a coarse buff brownish basal cortex. (River-gravel/clay-with-flints type material?).
<i>White</i>	RW : White to off-white/creamy coloured thin cortex, slightly rough/rough.
<i>Black+</i>	2 : Mixed patchy black and grey flint.
	3 : Mixed patchy black and pale greyish yellowy-brown, or occasionally brown, flint.
	4 : Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to greyish yellowy-brown flint.
	6 : Graduating black to grey flint.
<i>Grey</i>	10 : Predominantly grey, with small patches of black flint.
<i>Brown</i>	12 : Translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	14 : Predominantly pale greyish yellow-brown flint with small patches of black flint.
<i>Quality</i>	a : Generally free of significant inclusions; high quality raw material.
	b : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
	c : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.
	d : Moderate to frequent small and/or medium and large-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which significantly affect the knapping quality; poor raw material.
	e : A grainy, coarse-looking or flawed-looking flint matrix suggesting poor raw material, but need not be particularly cherty.

<b>H</b>	- Hammer type (if possible).
H	: Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
SS	: Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics; a cortexed flint nodule?).
S	: Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).
-	: Missing (broken).
<b>p</b>	- Platform type.
S	: Single facet.
F	: Faceted (multi-facet).
L	: Linear.
P	: Punctiform.
X	: Shattered.
C	: Cortex.
N	: Natural facet.
-	: Missing (broken).
<b>T</b>	- Type of termination on flakes.
F	: Feathered.
H	: Hinged.
S	: Step.
O	: Overshot thickening termination.
T	: Thick.
-	: Missing (broken).
<b>C</b>	- Percentage of cortex remaining for 'secondary' pieces.
0	: None.
/	: Very small amount; effectively a 'tertiary'.
<	: Less than 50%.
=	: Around 50%.
>	: Greater than 50%.
<b>W</b>	- Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
<b>Patina</b>	- Patina present? If differential: described by ventral/dorsal surface; on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note ( ) code below.
N	: None.
Y	: A glossy, yellowy sheen.
( )	: Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
<b>D</b>	- Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
N	: None; fresh.
F	: Some slight chipping but overall fairly fresh.
Y	: Yes, chipped or broken.
R	: Residual.
YR	: Post patination chipping, showing piece is residual.
NR	: No significant damage but patinated and is residual.
?	: Denotes damage present but not certainly post-discard (might be from use or pre-dating in the case of re-used material).
<b>I</b>	- Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest.
Y	: Yes.
?	: Possibly, dependent upon context and associations.
1 etc.	: Number assigned to an illustration or photograph provided with this report.
<b>Period</b>	- Potential date range, defined by Period Codes.
>	: To.
<	: No later than.
/	: Or.
-	: No firm or usefully compact date range.
<b>Preference</b>	- Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion.



## 6.3 Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the lithics, with notes

### 6.3.1 Stratified contexts

Context													
Notes													
Implications													
Lithic class	FS	FT	RM	H	P	T	C	W	Patina	D	I	Period	Preference
Total													
<b>01</b>													
All small, all tools, all simple, with short working edges, hollow scrapers common, the majority of which appear likely to be of LLBA date, a couple of these showing poor quality retouch perhaps more likely EIA+. 1 scraper re-using a patinated flake fragment of M>EBA date, another re-using a fragment of perhaps N>EBA date, another re-using a broken flake, the re-use likely LLBA. 1 utilised flake shows platform preparation and is broadly M>EBA (some of the utilised edges truncate cortex, so whether this is contemporary or re-use is unclear). 1 hollow scraper with an abrupt poor-looking edge on a piece of natural could be EIA+. 1 poor-looking retouched convex scraper edge on a thick piece of flint (core fragment?) might also be EIA+.													
<b>Consistent-looking collection largely of LLBA date, a couple of these perhaps EIA+, though presuming this context could be a topsoil deposit (as is '01'), thus all is residual, no associations are guaranteed and several phases of LLBA material could be present. A couple of flakes which likely date no later than the EBA are present, some of these showing later re-use (the re-use being likely to be of LLBA date). The dominance of LLBA material in this deposit, particularly if a topsoil (which might otherwise be expected to contain a broad range of material), is notable. Most/all show chips and breakages which might relate to the last (expedient) phase of use, or be subsequent post-discard damage (thus residual). Consider context and distribution.</b>													
Retouched													
Side + hollow scraper (RU PP)	L?	T	14c	?	S	-	0	4	N (MBW)	?		FI M>EBA	LLBA
	Prox end of pat L or B flake, PP, unpat dist break. Chips. 1 lat shows dir semi-abr marg irreg (some chippy) ret truncat pat. 1 sm hollow of inv semi-abr and abr ret by plat avoids EBW pat on vent; MBW on dors.												
Hollow scraper (RU? PP?)	-	S	B3c	H	S	-	<	9	N (Y?)	?		FL N>EBA?	LLBA
	Prox frag from perhaps a parallel sided (L? N? B?) nat backed flake showing util of uncortexed mod angled edge (knife?), some scarring on plat poss PP. Part of the platform has been truncated by abr ret both dir and inv, forming sm shallow hollow. Dist break pat.												
End scraper	-	S	SB3b	H	S	-	>	3	N? Y?			BK>BA/BA	LLBA??
	Sm, thickish, dist end truncated by dir and inv abr ret across width, some dir scarring of edge. NB. 1 other ret from this context shows dir and inv ret on same edge. Prob broadly BK>BA, but more likely BA given size.												
Side (dentic) + hollow scraper	L	S	RW3b	?	P	H	>	8	N	?		BA>	LLBA?
	Sm, 1 lat shows dir semi-abr ret forming distinctly denticulated edge (20mm W) through cortex along much of length. Other lat shows sm dir abr ret hollow and bifac chipping (util as scraper?). Prox end shows v short length of abr ret. Some inv chipping on dist.												
Hollow scraper (RU?)	-	S	TB3c	-	-	H	<	7	N? (Y?)	?		-	LLBA
	On dist fl frag, post pat break. 1 sm hollow of dir abr ret on dist. Might be RU but hard to be cert.												
Misc ret. + util flake (RU)	L	T	14d	-	-	-	0	4	N (Y)	?		-	LLBA
	Sm dist fl frag, both lats show sm areas of ret and use-wear scarring on the various edge angles which appear to truncate subtle pat. 1 short straight length of inv steep semi-abr neat ret. 1 short straight length of dir util. 1 sm hollow poss formed in part by inv abr ret. Dist end poss a pre-pat break.												
Hollow scraper (on natural)	-	N	10c	-	-	-	0	5	N (Y)	?		-	LLBA
	SM, thinnish piece, prob nat. A sm hollow (6mm) of 'inv' abr ret. Other post-pat chips.												
Hollow scraper (on natural)	-	N	OW6b	-	-	-	0	7	N	?		BA>/LLBA	?EIA>

	Small, rect. 1 broad hollow (16mm W) formed by abr chippy poor ret. 1 other smaller hollow of similar on adjacent side. ?EIA> given character of ret.												
Convex scraper	C?	S	B3c	-	-	-	>	17	N?		?	LLBA?	?EIA>
	Sm, v thick piece, poss a frag from a core (1 dorsal poss flake scar remnant; vent surface of piece potentially a nat surface). 1 convex edge (23mm W) of dir semi-abr poor-looking chippy ret (?; probably). Other edge show abras, use?, poss nat abras.												
Utilised													
Flake – knife + ?hollow scrapr	L	S	SB3b	H	S	F	>	4	N? Y?		?	FI M>EBA	-
	Sm, PP, near primary. 1 uncortx lat shows abras, other thin cortexted shallow concave lat shows dir scarring, thin dist end shows dir semi-abr irreg ret(?) truncating cortex forming ragged concave edge.												
Flake (RU? utilised flake)	S	T	12b	H?	S	F	0	1	N (Y)		?	-	-
	Sm thin decent-looking fl with pat util scars on lats and dist, also unpat chips and 1 sm area of unpat dir scarring on plat poss util RU.												
Utilised?													
Flake (PP, chips)	S	T	3b	H	S	H	0	2	N? Y?		?	FI M>EBA	-
Flake (breaks, chips, RU?)	-	T	3b	H	S	-	0	2	N + Y		?	FI <EBA??	-
	Sm, thick, some post pat breaks, other sm areas of dir and inv abras/scars. Use-wear? RU? Plough damage?												
13								80					
<b>01 Area 2</b>													
Raw material perhaps from river-gravel/clay-with-flint type deposit.													
<b>1 only, the flake likely broadly N, but it is unclear whether the irregular retouch present is contemporary, or subsequent re-use. Relationship to context unclear. Note other material from '01' above and below.</b>													
Retouched													
Misc. ret. flake (PP)	-	S	BW4c	H	S	-	<	9	Y?		?	FI N>EBA	FI N?
	Prox end from a broad thin decent fl, PP, 1 lat cortexted. Short length of dir abr ret on lower part of 1 cortexted lat (straight), continuing part-way across the width of the fl, the remainder broken with a granulated shattered surface, this distal end very undulating overall, with a dir abr sm hollow on lower other lat also showing a granulated surface. Question: is the ret contemp with the flake, or RU? Some scarring might be fresher but no clear post-pat ret/damage noted.												
1								9					
<b>01 Area 3</b>													
Decent-looking flake likely broadly N>MBA, with short length of inverse retouch which might be, but is not certainly, re-use.													
<b>1 only. N&gt;MBA flake, with retouch either contemporary or perhaps re-use (the latter event more likely LLBA if so; the short length of inverse retouch might also be more indicative of LLBA), relationship to context unclear. Note other material from '01' above.</b>													
Retouched													
Misc. ret. flake (PP? RU?)	S	S	B2b	SS?	S	H	<	14	N? (Y?)		?	FI N>MBA	*LLBA RU?
	Decent-looking flake. Short length of inv semi-abr ret on dist to 1 corner; unclear whether a patina is present and whether the ret truncates it (*thus re-use). Chips.												
1								14					
<b>Totals</b>													
<b>15</b>								<b>103</b>					

## Appendix 2

Context summary table

No.	CONTEXT TYPE	INTERPRETATION	FUNCTION	Provisional DATE	DRAWINGS	PLATES	DESCRIPTION & Dimensions
001	Deposit	Top-soil					Moderately compacted, dark grey, clay sandy silt with moderate organic content and occasional small angular stones. FINDS: modern inclusions, Medieval Potsherds, Lithics Average thickness: 0,25m
002	Deposit	Sub-soil/plough-soil					Moderately compacted, pale orange grey, clay sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. FINDS: none Average thickness: 0,1m
003	Deposit	Natural					Firmly compacted, orange-grey clay-sandy-silt brickearth with infrequent manganese. Natural deposit deposit.
004	Cut	Ditch	Field ditch or boundary	No dating evidence	s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately sloping sides and concave base in sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7 and steep/moderate sides breaking into flat base in section 1.2. It measured 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.28-0.3m deep
005	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [004]		s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Fill derived as a result from general overtime silting and measured 0.8m wide with maximum depth of 0.3m.
006	Cut	Ditch	Field ditch or boundary	No dating evidence	s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately sloping sides and concave base in sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7 and steep/moderate sides breaking into flat base in section 1.2. It measured 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.28-0.3m deep
007	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [006]		s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Fill derived as a result from general overtime silting and measured 0.8m wide with maximum depth of 0.3m.
008	Cut	Ditch	Field ditch or boundary	No dating evidence	s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately sloping sides and concave base in sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7 and steep/moderate sides breaking into flat base in section 1.2. It measured 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.28-0.3m deep
009	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [008]		s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Fill derived as a result from general overtime silting and measured 0.8m wide with maximum depth of 0.3m.
010	Cut	Ditch	Field ditch or boundary	No dating evidence	s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately sloping sides and concave base in sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7 and steep/moderate sides breaking into flat base in section 1.2. It measured 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.28-0.3m deep
011	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [010]		s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Fill derived as a result from general overtime silting and measured 0.8m wide with maximum depth of 0.3m.

012	Cut	Ditch	Field ditch or boundary	No dating evidence	s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7	Moderately sloping sides and concave base in sections 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.7 and steep/moderate sides breaking into flat base in section 1.2. It measured 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.28-0.3m deep
013	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [012]		s.1.1 s.1.2 s.1.3, s.1.4, s.1.7	Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Fill derived as a result from general overtime silting and measured 0.8m wide with maximum depth of 0.3m.
014	Cut	Post-hole	Agriculture field pole		s.1.5	Feature had steep and moderately sloping sides breaking into slightly concave base. A sub-circular cut measured 0.24 metre by 0.26 metre and 0.12 metre in depth
015	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [014]		s.1.5	Firm, grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and iron staining and derived as a result from general overtime silting.
016	Cut	Pit	Planting		s.1.13	Feature had shallow sides and flat well disturbed by planting base thus uneven. Cut contained sub-circular hollow at its southern terminus what could be a former post-hole remnant. It measured 4.8 metres long by 1.55 metres wide and 0.17 metres in depth
017	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [016]		s.1.13	Moderately compacted, grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese, angular stones and charcoal flecks. An environmental sample <1> was taken from this deposit due to charred organic content.
018	Cut	Post-hole	Field pole		s.1.6	Moderately sloping sides breaking into concave base. Feature measured 0.31 metre wide and 0.2 metre deep
019	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [018]		s.1.6	Firm, light yellow-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and iron staining. Deposit derived as a result from general overtime silting.
020	Cut	Post-hole	Field pole		s.1.8	Oval cut steep sloping sides and flat base and measured 0.32 metre wide by 0.18 metre deep.
021	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [020]		s.1.8	Firm, light yellow-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and iron staining and derived as a result from general overtime silting.
022	Cut	Pit	Planting pit		s.1.9	Oval cut shallow sides and concave base and measured c 3.2metre long by 0.71 metre wide and 0.15metre in depth.
023	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [022]		s.1.9	Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Deposit derived as a result from general overtime silting and was moderately disturbed by planting.
024	Cut	Pit/patch	Field patch		s.1.11	Shallow sides and mainly flat base. Feature measured 2.65 metres long by 0.77 metres wide and 0.1 metres in depth.
025	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [024]		s.1.11	Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Deposit was well disturbed by planting and derived as a combined result from overtime silting and top-soil collapse.
026	Cut	Pit	Planting pit		s.1.10	Oval cut with moderately sloping sides breaking into concave base and measured 1.7 metres long by 0.8 metre wide and 0.23 metre in depth.
027	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [026]		s.1.10	Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones.

							Deposit derived as a result from general overtime silting and top-soil collapse and was heavily bioturbated.
028	Cut	Pit	Planting pit		s.1.12		Oval cut with moderately and steep-slope sides breaking into slightly concave base. Cut measured 2.9 metres long by 0.77 metres wide and 0.31 metres in depth.
029	Deposit	Fill of [028]	Fill of [028]		s.1.12		Moderately compacted grey clay-sand-silt with moderate inclusions of small angular stones and infrequent manganese. Deposit derived as a combined result from general overtime silting and soil perturbations associated with planting activity.
030	Cut	Tree bole	Bioturbation				Amorphous bioturbation plausibly tree bole
031	Deposit	Fill of [030]	Back-fill				Grey-orange clay-sandy-silt
032	Cut	Periglacial cut	Natural		s.1.15		Steep-slope sides and uneven base containing narrow linear hollow.
033	Deposit	Periglacial fill	Natural		s.1.15		Firmly compacted orange-brown silt-clay with frequent large manganese nodules.
034	Cut	Pit or post	Agriculture		s.1.16		Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides breaking into concave base and measured 0.62 metre long by 0.51 metre wide and 0.13 metre in depth.
035	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [034]		s.1.16		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones. This deposit was also heavily bioturbated and derived as a result from general overtime silting.
036	Cut	Post-hole	Agriculture		s.1.18		Shallow sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.36 metre long by 0.28 metre wide and 0.05 metre in depth.
037	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [036]		s.1.18		Moderately compacted grey clay-sand-silt and derived as a result from general overtime silting.
038	Cut	Post-hole	Agriculture		s.1.19		Sub-oval cut with steep and moderate sides breaking into concave base. Cut measured 0.51 metre long by 0.39 metre wide and 0.15 metre in depth.
039	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [038]		s.1.19		Moderately compacted grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent small angular stones. Deposit was heavily bioturbated and derived as combined result from overtime silting and planting disturbances.
040	Cut	Pit	Planting pit		s.1.17		Sub-oval cut with steep and moderately sloping sides breaking into slightly concave base. It measured 0.82 metre long by 0.52 metre wide and 0.18 metre in depth.
041	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [040]		s.1.17		Moderately compacted grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and small angular stones.
042	Cut	Pit	Planting pit		s.1.20		Sub-oval cut with steep sloping sides breaking into slightly concave base at feature's northern side. It measured 0.8 metre long by 0.75 metre wide and 0.28 metre in depth.
043	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [042]		s.1.20		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with occasional small angular stones.
044	Cut	Pit or post	Agriculture		s.2.4		Sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides breaking into mainly flat base and measured 0.56 metre long by 0.44 metre wide and 0.14 metre in depth.
045	Deposit	Back-Fill	Fill of [044]		s.2.4		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate inclusions of small angular stones.
046	Cut	Pit	Planting pit		s.1.14		Sub-oval cut with steep and stepped sides

							breaking into slightly concave base and measured 1.12 metre long by 0.98 metre wide and 0.28 metre in depth
047	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [046]		s.1.14		Moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones.
048	Cut	Periglacial cut	Natural		s.3.3		Steep-slope sides and uneven base containing narrow linear hollow.
049	Deposit	Periglacial fill	Natural		s.3.3		Firmly compacted orange-brown silt-clay with frequent large manganese nodules.
050	Cut	Ditch	Boundary		s.2.1 s.2.2		Linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. Feature measured in section s.2.2 respectively 2.62 metres wide and 0.65 metre in depth
051	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [050]		s.2.1 s.2.2		Firm, yellowish-grey clay-silt without inclusions and measured 0.08 metre in thickness. This primary deposit derived as a result from side erosion
052	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [050]		s.2.1 s.2.2		Firm brown-grey clay-silt with moderate manganese and derived as a combined result of top-soil collapse and overtime silting. Context measured 0.36 metre wide and 0.41 metre in depth
053	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [050]		s.2.1 s.2.2		Firm 0.3m-thick band of grey-brown clay-sand-silt with moderate manganese and infrequent flintstones. This fill derived as a result from overtime silting and top-soil wash-down or collapse
054	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [050]		s.2.1 s.2.2		Moderately compacted grey-brown clay-sand-silt with moderate manganese and infrequent flintstones. This context was noted to be heavily bioturbated and measured 2.64 metres wide (in section s.2.2) and 0.65 metre in depth and derived as a result from general overtime silting.
055	Cut	Pit	Planting		s.2.6		sub-oval in plan with steep sides and concave base and measured 0.4 metres wide and 0.19 metre in depth
056	Cut	Pit	Planting		s.2.3		Sub-circular cut in plan with moderate sides. It measured 0.39 metre wide and 0.15 metre in depth
057	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [056]		s.2.3		Firm grey-brown clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. This context was also heavily bioturbated
058	Cut	Pit	Planting		-3.1		Sub-circular cut with shallow sides and uneven base.
059	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [058]		-3.1		Moderately compacted grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones.
060	Cut	Ditch	Boundary		s.2.1 s.2.2		Linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured estimated c 1.5 metre wide and 0.6 metre in depth
061	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [060]		s.2.1 s.2.2		Firm, yellowish-grey, clay-sandy-silt without noticeable inclusions and derived as a result from side erosion.
062	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [060]		s.2.1 s.2.2		Firm grey-brown clay-sandy-silt with moderate manganese and infrequent angular flintstones. The exposed portion measured 0.76 metre in width and 0.57 metre in depth.
063	Cut	Patch	Planting		3.1 3.2		Shallow north-south aligned linear cut bioturbated planting patch
064	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [063]		3.1 3.2		Moderately compacted grey-brown clay-sandy-silt with infrequent angular stones.
065	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [055]		s.2.6		Firm moderately compacted grey-brown clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones.
066	Cut	Stake	Planting mast (pole)		Profile 2.5		Sub-circular cut with steep sides and concave or tapered base.
067	Deposit	Fill	Fill of [066]		-		<b>Firm</b> brown-grey clay-sand-silt with

							infrequent manganese and charcoal. An environmental sample <2> was taken from this context.
<b>068</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Periglacial cut</b>	<b>Natural</b>		<b>s.3.3</b>		Steep-slope sides and uneven base containing narrow linear hollow.
<b>069</b>	<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Periglacial fill</b>	<b>Natural</b>		<b>s.3.3</b>		Firmly compacted orange-brown silt-clay with frequent large manganese nodules.
<b>070</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Bioturbation</b>	<b>Natural</b>		<b>s.3.4</b>		Amorphous bioturbation plausibly tree bole