

Archaeological Excavations at Sussex Plants, Hellingly, East Sussex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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ABSTRACT

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Jenner (Contractors) Limited to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation on land at Sussex Plants, Hellingly, East Sussex. The excavation was undertaken in response to recommendations from the County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council following archaeological evaluation carried out by SWAT Archaeology in 2020.

Archaeological excavations have confirmed the presence of a Late Iron Age/ Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval field system. Features included interrupted parallel ditches (droveways or renewed), possible enclosure ditch and features that can be attributed to field tillage.

The site presents good evidence for early management of the landscape. It is suggested that the primary focus of the site would have been associated with land divisions, comprising the management and control of domesticated livestock.

The absence of an occupation site (or sites) is in contrast to the frequency of domestic pottery retrieved, indicating that evidence for 'living areas' has either been destroyed (ploughing?) or is located beyond the proposed development area.

Area of excavation also contained undated discrete features and produced fair amount of residual Mesolithic and Bronze Age flintwork. Early prehistoric remains could be linked to the adjacent remains to the south that were investigated by ASE in 2013.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Jenner Contractors Limited to undertake an archaeological excavation at Sussex Plants, Hellingly, East Sussex, (NGR) 558700 111800. The excavation was conducted under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology) between 29th September 2020 and 29th January 2021 in accordance with requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2019) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council (ESCC).

1.2 Planning background

A planning application (WD/2017/0470/MEA) was submitted to Wealden District Council (WDC) for the development of the site to accommodate 180 dwellings, together with associated access road, car parking and landscaping. The County Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council (ESCC), who provides an archaeological advisory service to the WDC Planning Department, recommended that a programme of archaeological works should take place in advance of any development work. This recommendation was subsequently added as two Conditions to the planning approval, which stated that:

No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. AR01

REASON: *To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 of the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) and paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2018). With regard to Regulation 35 of the Development Management Procedure Order (2015), it is essential to enable any items of historical or archaeological deposits and features which would be disturbed during the proposed works to be adequately recorded, and that the condition adopts the pre-commencement format to protect heritage assets.*

(WD/2017/0470/MEA, Condition 5, 06/09/2018)

And:

The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 5 and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

REASON: *To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 of the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 and paragraph 189 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2018).*

(WD/2017/0470/MEA, Condition 6, 06/09/2018)

1.3 Timetable

1.3.1 A timetable for the archaeological programme of works, to date, is provided below:

Task	Date	Personnel/Company
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Heritage Statement)	September 2016	Archaeology South-East
Submission of the Written Scheme of Investigation (Evaluation)	February 2020	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation - Fieldwork	4 th May 2020 – 15 th June 2020	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Evaluation Report	September 2020 Revision: December 2020	SWAT Archaeology
Submission of the Written Scheme of investigation (strip map and sample)	September 2020	SWAT Archaeology
Strip map and sample investigation (Fieldwork)	September 2020 – January 2021	SWAT Archaeology
Post-excavation assessment report	(this document)	SWAT Archaeology

Table 1: *Timetable for the archaeological programme of works.*

1.4 Site description geology and topography

- 1.4.1 The site comprises sub-oval parcel of land demarcated from the east and northeast by Park Road; from the north by hedgerow and residential parcels fairly parallel to the Station road and from the south by a hedge row in northwest-southeast alignment. Within north eastern extent it has additional triangular plot which western boundary is parallel to Cuckoo Trail.
- 1.4.2 The site is located across Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation: Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone, and sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 134 to 139 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment was previously dominated by swamps, estuaries, and deltas. Siltstones and Mudstones of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation are in some places overlain by River Terrace Deposits relating to the River Cuckmere.
- 1.4.3 The archaeological excavation area measured 11,242 sq. m (1.12ha) which equates to approximately 12% of the entire development area (9.2ha). The excavations took place on three separate areas called Area 1 (measured 6,002 sq. m), Area 2 (measured 4,209sq m) and Area 3 (measured 1,029sq. m). Additionally Area 1 was separated to Area 1A and 1B by public footpath and 1B and 1C by overhead electricity cables.
- 1.4.4 This Post-Excavation Assessment Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the generic ESCC Specification (Sussex Archaeological Standards 2019) for Archaeological Excavations.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological record for the site indicates that there are no adjacent or nearby Conservation Areas; the nearest being an area at Hellingly approximately 460m northwest of the site. No listed buildings are recorded within, or adjacent to, the site and there are no designated heritage assets within, or close to, the site and the site is not located within an Archaeological Notification Area.
- 2.1.2 No recorded archaeological work had previously taken place within the boundaries of the Site. However, extensive archaeological investigations have taken place in adjacent fields immediately south and east of the Site.
- 2.1.3 A geophysical survey in 2011 immediately south of the Site located possible evidence for archaeological features (Cook, 2011). A subsequent evaluation by ASE in 2013 (EES16038) recorded 30 archaeological features within 16 trial trenches, including ditches, a ditch terminus, postholes, pits, and gullies; all were undated. A subsequent two-phase excavation

by ASE in 2013 and 2015 (EES17247) uncovered a series of ditches, including one dated to the late Iron Age, along with a trackway leading to a sub-circular enclosure. Another feature included was a rectangular roasting pit. In addition, quantities of Mesolithic to Bronze Age flint work were found.

- 2.1.4 A field-walking project in fields immediately to the east of the Site in 2008-2009 (EES14506) found evidence for occupation/activity spanning the Mesolithic to Romano-British periods with further evidence for post-medieval activity. An evaluation in advance of residential development in 2014 (EES16005) recorded pits and ditches of prehistoric date with suggested potential for Bronze Age to Romano-British settlement.
- 2.1.5 The South East Research Framework (SERF) set out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric and Roman period in the region (Booth 2013).
- 2.1.6 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER). The (HER) data maintained by ESCC has been summarised in a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment commissioned by the client from Archaeology South East and dated September 2016.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 General Aims

- 3.1.1 The excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.
- 3.1.2 In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CIfA 2014a), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works were:
 - to examine the archaeological resource within the site;
 - within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;
 - to analyse and interpret the results; and disseminate them.
- 3.1.3 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation (2014a).

3.2 Project Objectives

- 3.2.1 The objective of the archaeological mitigation was to identify, excavate, record and analyse any significant archaeological remains that will be disturbed by the proposed development. The physical archaeological remains were to be replaced by a detailed record and a better understanding of the past activities that have taken place on the site, thereby contributing to an increased knowledge of Sussex's past and providing a resource for future research and education.
- 3.2.2 The objective of the Strip, Map and Sample approach was to understand the broad pattern of settlement dynamics and how key elements of the archaeological landscape (sites, activities, deposits and finds) relate to each other spatially, functionally and chronologically.
- 3.2.3 In accordance with the Specification, this phase of the archaeological works aimed to;
- Record the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development;
 - To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by sample excavation;
 - To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.
- 3.2.4 The opportunity was also taken during the course of the SMS to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography. Specific research questions that may be answered are to include the origins of the adjacent prehistoric activity and is there any evidence for prehistoric and Saxo-Norman settlement activity on the site? In general, the work is to ensure compliance with the archaeological planning condition and to publish the results on line and through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Fieldwork - Strip, Map and Sample

- 4.1.1 The programme of archaeological work was carried out in a phased approach and commenced with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase determined whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what mitigation measures were appropriate. Such measures included further detailed archaeological excavation in accordance with the requirements set-out by ESCC.

- 4.1.2 A 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context. Tracked dumper was utilized to avoid wheel ruts.
- 4.1.3 A site grid was established using an EDM by the SWAT Archaeology Surveyor and tied to the National Grid. On completion of targeted hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.
- 4.1.4 The broad sampling strategy implemented across the site, in agreement with ESCC Archaeological Officer can be summarised as follows:
- All targeted archaeological features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation in order to more clearly define edges and relationships in plan.
 - Sections were excavated at all intersections between mapped archaeological features to clarify stratigraphic relationships and inform the overall phasing of the site.
 - Slots were excavated across linear features at appropriate intervals (not greater than 10m), measuring no less than 1m in length. All terminal ends of features were investigated through appropriate sized interventions.
 - All discrete features including pits and post-holes were half-sectioned at a minimum. Where necessary, features were fully excavated to facilitate retrieval of datable artefacts and/or environmental samples.
 - Charred and cremated deposits or potential 'placed deposits' were 100% excavated.
- 4.1.5 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM.
- 4.1.6 An environmental sampling strategy was implemented across the site. Soil samples were collected from all contexts in which faunal or botanical remains were clearly identifiable, as well as representative samples taken from across the excavated features. Samples were

collected in clean sample bags and labelled with site-code, context numbers, and sample numbers for processing off-site

4.1.7 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards. The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets and information entered to SWAT site database on weekly basis.

- All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m. OD.

- Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. OD. All archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and half-sections were also marked on the overall site plan.

- Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor and digitised on weekly basis.

- A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.

- In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site; however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits or cremations.

4.2 **Monitoring**

Curatorial monitoring was made available to Neil Griffin, Senior Archaeological Officer at East Sussex Council throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly updates reports were maintained. Any variations to the methodology set out in the Specifications were agreed between parties during monitoring meetings.

5 Stratigraphic analysis

5.1 Introduction

This section of the report describes investigated features in stratigraphic order starting from the earliest. All three site areas will be written in separate sub-chapter. One group number was assign for all linear features where more than one cut number was in place. Stratigraphy of quite complex field and drainage system located within Area 2 is additionally aided by Harris Matrix shown on Figure 13.

5.2 Phasing

Finds assemblage recovered during excavation confirmed activity on site during six phases; Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, Anglo Saxon, High Medieval and Late Medieval. Unfortunately all Mesolithic flints are considered to be residual in later features. Therefore activity on site in form of archaeological features was limited to remaining five phases as listed in Table below:

Phase	Period	Dates	Reference
I	Prehistory – Mesolithic and Bronze Age	9600 - 4000 BC 2200BC-700BC	Residual finds - period of activity can't be attributed to features
II	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	50BC -250AD	Fig. 3 and 8
III	Saxo-Norman/ Early High Medieval	850 – 1150	Fig. 3 and 8
IV	High Medieval	1066 - 1350	Fig. 3 and 8
V	Late Medieval	1350 - 1550	Fig. 3 and 8

Table 2: *Archaeological periods*

5.3 Stratigraphic sequence

A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising top-soil and sub-soil sealing-off natural geology. Parent material (3) comprised firm, greyish brown silty-clay with moderate bioturbations and was overlain by sub-soil (2) comprising moderately compacted dark brown silty-clay with frequent small roots and infrequent angular stones. Its thickness varied across the site in the range between 0.1m - 0.2m. That was capped by moderately peaty top-soil (1) measuring 0.15m in averaged thickness and comprising moderately compacted dark grey brown clay silt with frequent roots and occasional angular stones.

5.4 Archaeological stratigraphic sequence - Area 1 (Figure 3)

- 5.4.1 Intervention [77] exposed within south western extent of Area 1 revealed semi-circular pit with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base. This feature was 0.9m by 0.86m with depth of 0.25m and filled with single fill (78) a softly compacted, mottled light brown with dark brown clay-silt. Lack of anthropogenic inclusions and much diffused contact with surrounding material suggest it was formed as a result of natural process, possibly bioturbations. Top of this feature was truncated by ditch [75] belonging to group G1.
- 5.4.2 Feature G1 was an over 96 metres long field ditch. It was east-south-east to west-north-west aligned and present in all three sub-divided parts of Area 1 running along southern L.O.E. and extended beyond both eastern and western L.O.E. The ditch is significantly smaller in central part although this is only due much deeper plough soil in this part of site. Most likely it was used as field boundary and/or drainage. This feature was truncated by NW-SE aligned ditch [115] belonging to group G2. It has been sample excavated in twelve exploratory slots where each individual cut number was assigned for each intervention. Three slots with letter "E" prior to the number were investigated during evaluation stage. Intervention E[3204] was located in SW corner of Area 1C. Intervention [150] located 10 metres to the east-south-east of E[3204] was 1.7m long (slot), 1.74m wide and 0.48m deep. Revealed moderately sloped sides, shallow on approach with concave base filled by single fill (151) comprised moderately compacted medium to dark orange brown clay-silt with several pottery sherds and four fragments of flintwork. Formed mainly as result of erosion of surrounding material. Intervention [113] located further 3 metres to the east-south-east excavated to establish relation with north-east to south-west aligned ditch [115]. It has been confirmed that linear feature [115] belonging to group G2 is later. Ditch [113] showed moderate to steeply sloped sides and almost flat base. It was 2.04m long, 1.17m wide with depth of 0.43m. It was filled

by single fill (114) comprised softly compacted, dark brown, clay silt with frequent manganese panning, occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional small angular stones, pottery sherds and nine worked flints. Context formed as result of gradual overtime silting and erosion of surrounding material. Intervention E[1606] was located in SW corner of the Area. Intervention [73] revealed shallow sides and concave base. Slot was 1 metre long and revealed ditch measured 0.54m in width and 0.13m in depth. It was filled by a single fill (74) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, manganese and two small angular stones (size about 3x1cm) and infrequent pottery sherds. Intervention [75] was located 3.5m to the east-south-east of previously discussed and was excavated to establish relationship with pit [77] what has been successfully achieved confirming that the ditch was cutting through the pit. Slot was 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep with shallow sides and concave base. It was filled by a single fill (76) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and manganese. No cultural material has been found within this fill. Next intervention [79] showed similarity with two previous interventions and had shallow sides and concave base. Slot was 1 metre long, 0.51m wide and 0.09m deep and was filled with single fill (80) comprising moderately compacted, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and manganese without any cultural material. Further to the east intervention [89] revealed moderate sides with concave base. Slot was 0.9m long, 1m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch was filled with a single fill (90) of moderately compacted, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional burnt flint and pottery sherds. Next to the east intervention [81] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Slot was 1 metre long, 0.82m wide and 0.26m deep and was filled with a single fill (82) of softly compacted, mid grey brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, lumps of charcoal up to 2x2cm, infrequent small angular stones and moderate manganese pan. Context produced very abraded and fresh potsherds c.50BC-AD250/c.43-150.

- 5.4.3 Interventions E[1308A] and E[1308B] were located in between Area 1A and Area 1B. Intervention [214] was located in southern corner of Area 1B. The ditch was truncated by large pit [219]. Described linear feature was 1.2m long (slot), It's width varied between 1.2m - 1.7m and it measured 0.64m in depth. Sides were convex with moderate slope and base was mainly flat slightly descending northwards. Ditch was filled by a single fill (215) comprising moderately compacted light grey brown silty-clay with occasional flints, manganese and pottery sherds.

- 5.4.4 Features [158] and [156] exposed within eastern-central extent of the Area were initially investigated as one short linear feature. Later the investigation proved that they were in fact two separate features; [156] was short linear and [158] was an oval pit. Features were found in north-south alignment. Unfortunately the relationship between those features was lost due to frequent bioturbations. However both fills appeared exactly the same and both features were interpreted as contemporary. Oval pit [158] had moderately sloping concave sides, concave base and measured 1.14m in length, 0.78m in width and 0.2m in depth. Short linear [156] also had moderately sloping concave sides and concave base. It was 2.1m long, 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep. Both fills (157) of pit [156] and (159) of pit [158] comprised a softly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with moderate manganese pan, occasional charcoal flecks, infrequent small angular stones and slightly abraded LIA-ER pottery sherds.
- 5.4.5 Intervention [224] in south eastern part of the area exposed extensive but shallow and elongated sub-oval pit. There was no artefactual dating evidence although it was truncated by a later ditch that produced Saxo-Norman potsherds. Feature was roughly NW-SE aligned and investigated in two exploratory slots. One on the south-eastern end revealed very shallow sides and slightly concave base. Second one was excavated in north-western part of the feature to establish relationship with ditch [230] belonging to group G7. Intervention proved that pit was truncated by the ditch. Pit measured 3.2m long, 1.14m wide and 0.27m deep. Feature was filled by sequence of two deposits. First one (225) comprising softly compacted, pale brownish grey clay-silt with moderate manganese. Deposit was present only around central part of the feature. Context measured 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Top of the pit was sealed by layer (226) a softly compacted, light greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Deposit was 3.2m long, 1.14m wide and 0.17m deep.
- 5.4.6 Intervention [259] located approximately 27metres to the north west of previously discussed revealed sub-oval pit truncated by field ditch [261] belonging to group G7. Feature was E-W oriented, cut away at eastern end. Western end was located outside L.O.E. Pit had steep sides (nearly vertical in places) and nearly flat base. It measured 1.5m long (within L.O.E. limit), 1.04m wide and 0.34m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (260) comprising softly compacted pale grey clay silt with small dark brown patches clay-silt with moderate manganese.
- 5.4.7 Group G8 comprised NW-SE aligned ditch observed for roughly 6.5m until it terminated at south-eastern end. Feature had a re-cut ditch G7 which for 6.5m cut away only top of the described feature but further towards north-west ditch G8 was entirely cut away by re-cut

G7. Intervention [245] revealed linear being entirely truncated by re-cut [242] in north-western part of exploratory slot. Ditch measured 0.35m in width and 0.14m in depth and was filled-in by single fill (246) comprising softly compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Second intervention revealed linear terminus [227] which top was truncated by re-cut [230]; ditch G7 carried-on further to the south-east. Profile revealed in slot [227] had very steep to nearly vertical sides and almost flat base. Feature measured over 1.12m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.23m in depth. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Primary fill (228) was a softly compacted mid grey brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and very occasional charcoal flecks. Context was 0.31m wide and 0.14m deep. That was sealed-off by fill (229) comprising softly compacted mid orange brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese. Deposit measured 0.35m in width and 0.12m in depth.

5.4.8 Linear G7 was NW-SE aligned field boundary/drainage ditch. Feature ran for roughly 56 metres within Area 1 and carried-on beyond eastern LOE. A terminus at north-western end was very shallow therefore it is very likely the ditch was carrying-on further but later it was ploughed-away. Evidence which seemed to back-up this theory was short linear G27 located almost 28 metres further to north-west which matched to extrapolated extension of G7. Ditch has been investigated in seven exploratory slots. Cut number [288] was assigned for its terminus. It had shallow sides and almost imperceptible slope at the north-western edge; its base was slightly concave. Feature measured 0.5m in length (slot), 0.32m in width and 0.09m in depth. It was filled-in by single fill (289) comprising a moderately compacted, dark grey clay-silt with angular stones. Next in turn was intervention [261] located 15m south-east of terminus. Ditch profile revealed in there had steep sides and concave base. It was 0.7m long (slot), 0.6m wide and 0.23m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (262) consisted of softly compacted, mid greyish brown with orange hue clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks, frequent manganese, infrequent burnt flint and two worked flints. Deposit measured 0.48m in width and 0.14m in depth. Top fill (263) comprised softly compacted mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent manganese flecks. Deposit measured 0.34m in width and 0.06m in depth.

5.4.9 Intervention E[1708] was investigated during evaluation stage.

5.4.10 Further to south-east investigation of [249] revealed linear with shallow sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1m in length (slot), 0.38m in width and 0.08m in depth. Again feature was heavily disturbed by deep ploughing what resulted in low depth comparing to other investigated slots within described linear. Only one fill (250) was

revealed in this intervention and it comprised softly compacted, mid grey brown clay-silt with frequent manganese flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Intervention [242] located roughly 8m south-east of previously described revealed linear with moderately sloped southern side and steeper northern side. Both sides were convex. Base was concave and the feature was entirely re-cutting an earlier ditch recorded as [245]. A backfill sequence revealed in slot [242] comprised couple distinctive deposits. Lower layer (243) comprised softly compacted, mid grey brown clay silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and frequent manganese. Deposit measured 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep and was sealed by layer (244) comprising softly compacted mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, frequent manganese flecks and infrequent potsherds. Deposit measured 0.72m in width and 0.23m in depth.

- 5.4.11 Intervention [230] revealed relationship of ditch with pit [224] and an earlier cut of a ditch. Feature measured 1.16m in length (slot), 0.78m in width and 0.3m in depth. It had moderate to steep sides and concave base. Feature was filled-in by a single fill (231) comprising softly compacted, mid grey brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, very occasional charcoal and Saxo-Norman pottery sherds.
- 5.4.12 Intervention [221] was the last one investigated within ditch group G7. It was located nearby area's eastern L.O.E. and revealed that southern side was moderately sloping half way down and then become steep whilst northern side was found moderately sloping. Both sides were gradually breaking into mainly flat base. Ditch measured 1m in length (slot), 0.94m in width and 0.3m in depth. Feature was filled-in by couple deposits. Lower fill (222) comprised softly compacted mid grey brown clay-silt with small orange hue clay-lenses with frequent manganese, very occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional small angular stones and Saxo-Norma pottery. Deposit measured 0.36m wide; 0.09m deep. Top fill (223) consisted of softly compacted, mid grey brown clay-silt with frequent manganese flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Layer was 0.94m wide and 0.22m deep.

- 5.4.13 Intervention [219] Located in south corner of Area 1B revealed fairly large sub-oval pit cutting through top of an earlier Ditch G1. Feature had shallow to moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. Feature was 2.3m wide, over 1.7m long and it continued beyond Limit of excavation (L.O.E.). Its backfill sequence consisted of three deposits. Lowest fill (220) accumulated against feature's northern side and comprised moderately compacted light to medium brown clay-silt with occasional angular flints and worked residual flint together with pottery dated to High Medieval period. Next in turn context (217) comprised a moderately compacted, light to medium greyish brown clay-silt with 10% manganese and residual pottery. That was sealed on top by layer (218) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark brown clay-silt with occasional flint, 10% manganese and pottery sherds.
- 5.4.14 Feature G2 was a ditch running north-west to south-east roughly through the middle of Area 1C. It was 27m long and was running beyond L.O.E. Its average width was 1.3m and had average depth of 0.38m. Feature G2 has been cut by Linear [111] belonging to group G3. Most likely was used as field boundary and/or drainage. The ditch has been sample excavated in three places of which one was investigated during evaluation stage. Intervention [109] showed the ditch truncated by north-south aligned linear feature G3[111]. Ditch [109] had moderately sloping slightly concave sides and concave base. The feature was 2.5m long (in slot), 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep and it was filled by single fill (110) comprising moderately compacted, dark greyish brown with orange brown patches, clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal flecks, one residual fragment of worked flint and pottery dated to High Medieval period. Intervention E[3206] was located 4.5m to the south-east of [109]. One much abraded small fragment of Early Medieval pottery was recovered. Intervention [115] showed the ditch has cut through an earlier ditch [113] belonging to group G1. Described feature [115] has moderately sloped nearly straight sides and mostly flat base, slightly concave in places. It was 2.06m long (in slot), 1.18m wide and 0.33m deep. Ditch was filled by single fill (116) comprising softly compacted, mid brown mottled light grey clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal, unworked flint, four worked flints and High Medieval pottery sherds. Flintwork and earlier pottery sherds are residual and most likely originated from ditch G1.
- 5.4.15 Linear feature G3 located along western edge of Area 1C was running roughly in north-south alignment. It cuts ditch G2 and in the area of junction it has a profile of proper drain ditch but as it goes southwards it's gradually becoming wider and shallower up to the point where it is disappearing approx. 7 metres south from junction with G2. Its length within the excavation limits measured 9.5m and feature carried-on beyond northern LOE. Its width

varied between 0.95m and 2.8m and its maximum depth was 0.38m. Unusual shape of that linear suggests it was draining water. Possibly it's extensive shallow approach on southern end formed naturally after great amount of water was flowing in to the ditch from the south or it was deliberately designed this way to be able to collect water from wider area. Three slots were investigated on that feature. Intervention [111] excavated within junction with linear G2 proved linear G3 was a later feature. Ditch [111] had a moderately sloped sides and concave base. Described feature was 2.6m long (in slot), 1.2m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled by single fill (112) comprised moderately compacted, dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks.

- 5.4.16 Several cultural objects were recovered from this deposit including seven fragments of worked flint and pottery dated to High Medieval Period. Intervention [142] revealed moderately sloping sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.6m in width and 0.35m in depth and was filled by sequence of two deposits comprising primary fill (143) of moderately compacted, light brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks. Fill derived as a result from erosion of surrounding material. The secondary fill (144) was moderately compacted medium to dark grey brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks. It derived as result from general overtime silting. Western part of intervention [140] was located beyond LOE. Feature became very shallow with depth up to 0.15m and width of 2.6m. Linear gradually disappeared close to southern intervention. Eastern side was moderately sloped and base was mainly flat however uneven in places. Western side was not exposed as located beyond LOE. Feature was filled by single fill (142) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark grey brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional sandstone small flints and High Medieval pottery sherds.
- 5.4.17 Ditch G4 represents possible rectangular enclosure however only two corners were located within the area of investigation. Feature emerged from Area 1A north-west LOE, ran south-easterly for 17 metres, then it turned towards north-west and ran for another 37 metres to another corner where it runs further beyond northern LOE. The average width of that enclosure ditch was 0.75m and depth varied between 0.12m to 0.33. Feature was truncated by NW-SE aligned linear E[2113] belonging to group G9. Eight interventions were investigated within potential enclosure with two of them investigated during evaluation stage.
- 5.4.18 Intervention [51] excavated within NW-SE aligned SW part of enclosure revealed moderately sloping concave sides and concave base filled by single fill (52) comprising soft mid brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, worked flints and pottery sherds dated to Saxo-Norman

period. Fill derived as result from erosion of surrounding material. Dimensions for this slot were 0.9m in length, 1m in width and 0.33m in depth. Intervention [26] located roughly in the middle of exposed SW section of enclosure exposed moderately sloping sides and concave base and was filled-in by a single fill (27), the same as (52). Context (27) produced fresh and abraded pottery sherds c.50BC-AD250.

- 5.4.19 Intervention [19] excavated at southern corner of potential enclosure revealed roughly 90deg turning ditch with moderately sloping sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.8m in width and 0.22m in depth and was filled-in by single fill (20) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark grey brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery sherds. Intervention E[1804] was located 1 metre north-east of [19], investigated during evaluation stage.
- 5.4.20 Five metres further to the north-east intervention [9] revealed NE-SW aligned ditch with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. The slot was 1 metre long, 0.78m wide and 0.18m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (10) comprised softly compacted, medium to dark greyish brown, clay silt with occasional manganese, some small fragments of burnt flint, one worked flint flake and High Medieval pottery c.1100-1250.
- 5.4.21 Intervention [668] revealed NE-SW aligned linear with moderately sloped sides and slightly concave base. Feature was 1m long (within slot), 0.73m wide and 0.3m deep. Ditch was filled by single fill (669) comprising moderately compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. Intervention [666] revealed NE-SW aligned ditch with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. Slot was 1m long, 0.82m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch was filled-in by a single fill (667) comprising moderately compacted, mid grey brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. Intervention E[2110] located about a metre south-west of enclosure eastern corner revealed feature G4 h truncated by NW-SE aligned linear G9. Feature was 1.2m long (slot only), 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep.
- 5.4.22 Intervention [174] located in northern extent of the area revealed sub-oval pit with steep concave sides and uneven base. Feature was truncated by NW-SE aligned ditch [177] belonging to group G9. Pit's dimensions were 1.3m by 1.2m and 0.6m in depth. Feature was filled-in by sequence of two layers, primary fill (178) comprised soft to moderately compacted, light grey brown, clay-silt with occasional manganese and secondary fill (179) comprised firmly compacted, mid brown, clay silt with occasional manganese. No dating evidence has been retrieved from this feature. It is only known that this feature is earlier than ditch G9.

- 5.4.23 Intervention [169] revealed NW-SE oriented elongated oval pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature was 2.13m long, 0.89m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by sequence of two layers. Primary fill (170) comprised moderately compacted, light greyish brown, clay-silt with 20% manganese and two worked flint fragments. Secondary fill (171) moderately compacted, light to medium brown, clay silt with 10% manganese. Pit was truncated at north-western end by NW-SE aligned ditch [165] belonging to group G9.
- 5.4.24 Intervention [134] revealed an N-S aligned pit of irregular shape in plan with moderately sloping E-side, steep W-side and concave base. Feature was 5.5m long, width varied between 0.7m and 1.5m and depth measured in deepest point was 0.7m. Three exploratory slots were excavated through feature. First one through the middle, second at southern end and third one at northern end. Northern part was much shallower and truncated by NW-SE aligned ditch [253] belonging to group G9. Pit was filled by sequence of six deposits. Primary fill (135) was present only in central slot and measured 0.42m in width and 0.18m in depth. It was moderately compacted, mottled dark brown and light brown, clay-silt with 60% manganese. This deposit was sealed by (136) comprising moderately compacted, mottled medium brown with light brown, clay-silt with very occasional flint and 5% manganese. Context measured 0.9m in width and 0.38m in depth. This deposit was present in central slot and one at southern end and was overlain by context (137); a 1.15m wide and 0.39m deep moderately compacted, mottled light grey with light brown, clay-silt with very occasional burnt flint and three worked flints. Layer was also present in central and southern slots. This deposit was covered at southern end by context (251) comprising moderately compacted, light orange brown, clay silt with 5% manganese. Layer measured 0.5m in length, 0.76m in width and 0.17m in depth. Deposit was accumulated along south-western side most likely formed from washed/collapsed surrounding natural. This deposit was covered by fill (138) measuring 1.07m wide and 0.32m deep and comprised moderately compacted, light brown, clay-silt with 10% manganese and very occasional tiny pot fragments (too small to collect), and was sealed-off by context (139) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark brown, clay-silt covering top of the pit almost entirely. Deposit measured 5.5m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.14m in depth and most likely derived as result from general overtime silting.
- 5.4.25 Linear Feature G9 represented a field boundary/drainage ditch. It was NW-SE aligned and ran along Area's 1B north-eastern edge for 60 metres then continued beyond L.O.E. Feature had fairly similar profile all way through with average width of 1.2m and depth of up to 0.5m. Feature was investigated in nine exploratory slots. First from south-east was

intervention [152] revealed linear with moderately sloping sides, gradually breaking into concave base. Slot measured 1.2m long, 1.32m wide and 0.41m deep. Feature was filled by sequence of three layers (153), (154), (155). First mentioned primary fill (153) comprised softly compacted, light grey, clay-silt with moderate manganese, occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small angular stones. Deposit measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Context accumulated against both sides most likely formed as result from side erosion. Slump that occurred in layer (153) was mostly filled by layer (154) comprising softly compacted, light orange brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal and very occasional small angular burnt flints. Context measured 0.46m wide and 0.16m deep. Top of the feature was sealed by layer (155) moderately compacted mid grey with brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese panning, occasional charcoal small lumps up to 5mm, very occasional angular flint 5-25mm, very occasional small fragment of burnt flint 10mm, one worked flint chip and pottery dated to High Medieval. Intervention E[6704] located seven metres north-west of [152] was investigated during evaluation stage. Six metres further intervention [205] revealed moderate concave sides and concave base. Slot was 1m long, 1m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled-in by sequence comprising four contexts. First deposited (206) accumulated against eastern side and measured 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep (average thickness 0.06m). Fill derived as a result from rapid deposition event (dump). Layer comprised softly compacted, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese. This deposit was sealed by (207) which equal to (153). It comprised softly compacted, light grey, clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. Context measured 1m in length, 1m in width and 0.29m in depth (average thickness 0.08m). (208) similarly to (206) was noticed only in this slot and most likely represented rapid deposition event. Layer measured over 0.5m long (carry on beyond western section), 0.32m wide and 0.11m deep. Context comprised softly compacted, light orange brown, clay-silt with moderate manganese and very occasional charcoal flecks. Top of the ditch was sealed by (209) comprising softly compacted, mid brownish grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, frequent manganese flakes and Saxo-Norman pottery sherds c.850-1150. Context measured 1m in width and 0.22m in depth.

- 5.4.26 Intervention [237] revealed linear with moderately sloping slightly concave sides and concave base. Ditch in slot measured 1m long, 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep. Feature was filled by sequence of three layers. Primary fill (238) comprised moderately compacted, medium brown, silty-clay with frequent manganese, frequent ironstone and High Medieval pottery c.1250-1350+ and measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. This deposit was overlaid by (239) moderately compacted, light greyish brown, clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks

and one possibly worked flint fragment. Deposit measured 1.05m wide and 0.28m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Top was sealed by (240) moderately compacted, medium brown, clay-silt with occasional flint and burnt flint. Context was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Intervention [253] was located less than a metre to NW from [237] just to prove relationship with pit [134]. It revealed the same sequence of three layers (254)=(238), (255)=(239), (256)=(240). Intervention [165] revealed relation with pit [169]. Ditch [165] had moderately sloped slightly concave sides, slightly undulating base and measured 1.25m long (slot), 1.92m wide and 0.45m deep. Similarly to previous slot, feature was filled by sequence of three layers. Primary fill (166) comprised moderately compacted, light brown, clay-silt with 10% manganese accumulated against south-western side. Layer measured 0.75m wide and 0.36m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Deposit was covered by (167) moderately compacted, light brown, clay-silt with 10% manganese and High Medieval pottery sherds c.1100-1350+. Context measured 0.9m wide and 0.33m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by (168) comprising moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional manganese. Deposit was 1.92m wide and 0.16m deep and formed most likely as result of general overtime silting. Intervention [177] revealed relation with pit [174]. Ditch [177] had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 2.1m long (slot), 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep. Again it was filled by sequence of three layers. Primary fill (178) comprised firmly compacted, medium orange brown, clay-silt with frequent iron panning and frequent manganese. Context measured 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It was covered by (179) moderately compacted, light grey, clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks. Layer was 1m wide and 0.5m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by (180) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark brown, clay-silt with occasional manganese and small burnt flints. Deposit measured 1m in width and 0.25m in depth. Intervention [145] revealed linear with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.32m wide, 0.36m deep and was filled by the same sequence comprising three layers. Primary fill (146) was moderately compacted, medium orange brown clay-silt with frequent iron panning and frequent manganese. Layer measured 1.32m in width and 0.36m in depth (average thickness 0.1m). Secondary fill (147) comprised moderately compacted, light grey, clay-silt with occasional manganese and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.75m wide and 0.23m deep (average thickness 0.07m). Top of the ditch was sealed by (148) comprising softly compacted, medium to dark greyish brown, clay-silt with occasional manganese and small flints. Layer was 1.03m wide and 0.24m deep. Last intervention E[2113] was investigated during evaluation stage and proved relation with ditch G4.

- 5.4.27 Intervention [172] revealed oval pit with moderate to steep sides and very narrow concave base. It is located immediately next to ditch [177] however relation doesn't exist. Feature measured 1.3m by 0.7m and 0.35m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (173) comprising moderately compacted, light grey, clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.28 Intervention [119] at NE LOE comprised circular post-hole with vertical sides (undercut on eastern side) and flat base. Feature measured 0.3m by 0.23m and was 0.3m deep. Post pit was filled by single fill (120) comprising softly compacted, dark grey, clay-silt with frequent charcoal and one small burnt flint.
- 5.4.29 Pit [210] was located in north-eastern corner of Area 1B. Feature was NE-SW aligned with steep near vertical sides and almost flat base. Feature measured 1.96m by 0.98m and 0.36m in depth. Feature backfill sequence comprised three layers (211), (212) and (213). First mentioned (211) accumulated against SE edge and measured 1m long (within excavated slot), 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep. Context comprised softly compacted, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks. This deposit was sealed by (212) comprising softly compacted, pale grey, clay silt with two worked flints fragments. Context measured 1m in length (within excavated slot), 0.86m in width and 0.35m in depth. Above was capped by (213) comprising moderately compacted, mid brownish grey, clay-silt with occasional manganese and four worked flints. Layer was 1.96m long, 0.67m wide and 0.14m deep.
- 5.4.30 Intervention [128] in central-western part of the area represented the earliest survived fragment of the NW-SE aligned ditch later re-cut by firstly [130] belonging to group G5 and finally by [132] belonging to group G6. This feature was observed only for 9 metres and its section was recorded only in one slot. Further both ways it was entirely cut away by its re-cut ditch G5. Described cut was roughly 9m long. Only south-western side of that ditch survived and feature comprised fairly steep concave side gradually breaking into slightly concave base. Feature recorded in section was 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled by single fill (129) comprising moderately compacted light brown clay-silt.
- 5.4.31 Feature G5 was an over 104 metres long NW-SE aligned field boundary/drainage ditch. It carried-on beyond L.O.E. both ways. Feature was heavily truncated by later re-cut G6. It was observed in nine exploratory slots, in two of them feature was separated from its re-cut. Starting from north-west first investigated was [91]. Fair part of that ditch remained intact and only small bit of north-eastern side was cut away by re-cut [93]. Survived cut was 0.58m wide and 0.24m deep and had moderately sloping concave south-eastern side and concave

base. Ditch was filled by single fill (92) comprising moderately compacted, light brown clay-silt with moderate manganese and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [65] was located roughly eight metres south-east of [91] and comprised 1m long (slot), 0.56m wide and 0.13m deep linear. Feature split-up from its re-cut [67] less than a metre south-east of investigated slot. Ditch had shallow to moderate sides and concave base. Linear was filled by single fill (66) moderately compacted, mid brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese. Intervention E[1510] has been investigated during evaluation stage. Further to south-east intervention [50] was recorded. It comprised linear cut with shallow sides and almost flat base. Feature measured 1m in length (slot), 0.62m in width and 0.1m in depth. Ditch was filled by single fill (51) comprising moderately compacted, mid brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese panning. Intervention [130] was last one within Area 1A. It revealed the linear being again truncated by ditch re-cut [132] belonging to group G6 and also that [130] was a re-cut of an earlier [128]. Described cut measured 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep. Feature had moderately sloped concave sides, concave base and was filled by single fill (131) consisted of moderately compacted light to medium clay-silt with frequent manganese panning most likely formed as result from sides erosion. Intervention [232] located by Area 1B western L.O.E. revealed same sequence of small linear with significantly larger re-cut ditch [234] belonging to group G6. Described feature had moderate concave sides, concave base and measured 0.8m wide with depth of 0.2m. Ditch was filled by single fill (233) comprising moderately compacted, medium to light greyish brown, silty-clay with frequent manganese, occasional small flint and small ironstones. Roughly ten metres further to south-east exploratory slot revealed shallow ditch [265] which has been cut by much deeper linear [267] belonging to group G6. Feature had moderately sloped concave sides and flat base. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Ditch was filled by single fill (266) comprising moderately compacted, medium brown grey, clay-silt with occasional manganese. Next intervention [290] exposed the same as previous; a linear with moderately sloping concave sides and concave base truncated by ditch [292]. Described above measured 1m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled-in by single fill (291) comprising moderately compacted, medium greyish brown, clay silt with occasional manganese. Intervention [281] was the last one excavated within this ditch. Located at south-eastern L.O.E. revealed linear ditch being much deeper probably due to shallower plough soil in this part of the site. Ditch had fairly steep slightly concave south-western side and flat remained part of base. North-western part of feature was again truncated by its re-cut [283] belonging to group G6. Ditch within this slot measured 0.45m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled-in by single fill (282) comprising softly

compacted, medium greyish brown, clay-silt with occasional burnt flint and occasional manganese.

- 5.4.32 Feature [97] at north western corner revealed heavily truncated sub-oval pit. It has been cut by NW-SE aligned linear [93] which belongs to group G6. Feature measured 1.7m by 1m (truncated) and 0.28m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (98) comprising moderately compacted, light to medium brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and produced fair amount of worked flint fragments dated to Mesolithic period. High quantity (13 pieces) of flints suggests it is possible that this pit is Mesolithic in date.
- 5.4.33 Linear feature G6 represents latest re-cut of previously described ditches G5 and [128]. Same as G5 it was over 104 metres long and carried-on beyond L.O.E. both ways. This re-cut was significantly deeper than earlier versions with much steeper sides. Starting again from north-western end first investigated cut was [93]. Ditch cut through the pit on one side and earlier re-cut on other side. Feature measured 0.97m wide and 0.66m deep. It had steep convex sides and concave base. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Primary fill (94) consisted of a moderately compacted, light to medium brown, clay-silt derived as a result from initial collapse of feature's sides. Deposit measured 0.2m wide and 0.05m deep. Secondary fill (95) was a moderately compacted, light to medium brown, clay-silt with moderate manganese. Deposit formed as result from erosion of surrounding material. Layer was 0.75m wide and 0.62m deep. Top of the feature was sealed by (96); a moderately compacted, medium brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal. Layer measured 0.97m wide and 0.27m deep. This deposit formed mostly from general overtime silting processes with occasional more rapid depositions (like washed-in material after flooding). Only this context produced cultural evidence in form of finds such as twelve flints fragments (most likely originated from pit below) and Early High Medieval pottery c.850-1150. Intervention E[1506A] and E[1506B] were investigated during evaluation stage. Intervention [67] (further to the SE) revealed linear with similar profile. Feature had steep convex sides and concave base. It measured 1.06m wide and 0.47m deep. Its backfill sequence was the same as within [93] including three deposits. Primary fill (68) comprised firm light brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context measured 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep. This deposit was covered by secondary fill (69) comprising moderately compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and one worked flint. Context measured 1.04m wide and 0.42m deep. Top of the ditch was capped by fill (70) comprising softly compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese flecks. It was 0.96m wide and 0.14m deep. Next in turn was [61] which revealed

0.95m wide and 0.42m deep linear with steep slightly convex sides and slightly concave base. Its backfill sequence showed nothing else than previously described interventions. Primary fill (62) a firm light brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese panning and Early/ High Medieval pottery sherds c.850-1150. Context measured 0.22m wide and 0.06m deep. This deposit was covered by secondary fill (63) comprising moderately compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and very occasional small angular flints. Deposit was 0.95m wide and 0.38m deep. Top of this layer was partially covered by fill (64) a softly compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese flecks. Context measured 0.7m wide and 0.05m deep. Roughly thirteen metres south-east of [61] cut E[1404] was investigated during evaluation stage. Intervention [132] was the last one within Area 1A. It showed the ditch cut earlier re-cut. Described feature had moderately sloped nearly straight sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1.3m long (slot), 0.85m wide and 0.34m deep. Thin primary fill observed within previously described slots was not present in this one. Its backfill sequence comprised only two layers. Lower (133) consisted of moderately compacted medium to dark brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese panning, nine worked flint fragments and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 0.78m wide and 0.31m deep. Upper layer (277) comprising moderately compacted medium to dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese panning and pottery dated to High Medieval. Deposit was 0.85m wide and 0.13m deep. Intervention [234] was located by Area 1B western L.O.E. It revealed linear with moderately sloped slightly convex sides and narrow concave base. Ditch measured 1m long (slot), 1.53m wide and 0.55m deep. Feature within this slot was again filled by only couple of layers. Lower fill (235) comprised a moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and ironstone. It was 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by layer (236) a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and occasional small flints. Context was 1.53m wide and 0.25m deep. Next in turn intervention [267] comprised linear with steep slightly convex sides and narrow nearly flat base. Feature was 1m long (slot), 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep. Backfill sequence again comprised three deposits however primary fill (268) was much thicker than primary fill recorded in slots within Area 1A. It was 0.3m wide and 0.16m deep. Layer (268) was a softly compacted, medium to light greyish brown clay-silt with moderate manganese. This deposit was covered by secondary fill (269) comprising moderately compacted, medium brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and frequent ironstone. Layer measured 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by (270) comprising softly compacted, dark greyish brown, clay-silt with

occasional manganese and three worked flint fragments. Intervention [292] located roughly seven metres south-east of [267] revealed that the ditch's south-eastern side was nearly vertical with gradual break of slope at base. Other side was steep and convex similarly to these described in most of previous slots. Base was concave. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.75m wide and 1m deep. It was filled by sequence of three layers. Primary fill (293) comprised a medium to firm compaction, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Layer was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep. This deposit was covered by layer (294) sloping down on ditch north-eastern edge and overlaying (293) entirely. Context was moderately compacted, mid grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. Remained hollow was sealed by top layer (295) comprising moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese, occasional small flint and one worked flint fragment. Dimension of this context were 0.6m for width and 0.25m for depth. Intervention [283] was last investigated cut of that ditch. Located by Area 1B south-eastern L.O.E. feature had steep slightly convex sides and concave base. Described cut measured 0.9m long (slot), 0.85m wide and 0.55m deep. Once again backfill sequence comprised only two layers. Lower fill (284) consisted of moderately compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, frequent ironstone and occasional small flints. Layer was 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by (285) comprising moderately compacted, medium to light greyish brown clay-silt with moderate manganese and occasional burnt flint. Deposit measured 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep.

- 5.4.34 Intervention [247] at south-eastern extent revealed a post-hole discovered on the base of ditch [245] belonging to group G8. Fill of post-hole was completely different than layer overlaying base of the ditch what makes it almost certain that post-hole was truncated by the ditch rather than it being dug in to the base of the ditch. But if so considering that feature was 0.16m deep and the ditch was 0.3m deep that would make total depth of original post-hole almost half a metre. Looking at how narrow it was (0.15m in diameter) makes it hard to believe anyone could dig this. However as upper part is gone it can't be judged with absolute certainty. Post-hole was filled with single fill (248) comprising softly compacted, mid grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.35 Intervention [4] located inside possible enclosure G4 revealed E-W oriented oval pit with moderately sloping slightly concave sides and concave base. It is one among nine discrete features inside G4. However they didn't comprise any kind of structure. Lack of dating evidence from most of them makes it also impossible to say if they formed over similar period of time. Feature [4] measured 1m long, 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep. Its backfill

sequence comprised two deposits. Primary fill (5) was a moderately compacted, light brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Deposit measured 0.48m wide and 0.15m deep. Top was sealed by layer (6) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and one worked flint fragment. It was 1m long, 0.65m wide and 0.1m deep.

- 5.4.36 Intervention [7] located inside possible enclosure G4 represented circular pit of possible post-pit function. It was 0.55m in diameter and was 0.25m deep. Pit had very steep straight sides with gradual break of slope leading to concave base. Feature was filled by single fill (8) comprising softly compacted, mottled dark brown with light brown and grey clay-silt with manganese and two worked flint fragments.
- 5.4.37 Intervention [30] revealed a fairly large pit truncated by possible post-hole [34]. Feature was E-W oriented oval with steep concave sides and slightly concave base. Pit measured 1.2m by 1.1m and was 0.3m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three layers. First deposited was (31) being thickest at feature's edges suggest it formed as result of sides erosion. Fill comprised a soft light brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. It was 1.19m wide and 0.26m deep although its thickness was of maximum 0.02m around centre and 0.15m around the edges. Next in turn deposit (32) was a soft mottled mid grey and mid brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese. Layer measured 0.82m wide and 0.2m deep. Top was capped by fill (33) comprising soft mid grey clay-silt with occasional manganese most likely formed as result from general overtime silting process. Context measured 1.2m by 1.1m and was 0.15m deep.
- 5.4.38 Intervention [34] was interpreted as post-hole although only argument for that function is shape of the cut. No post-pipe or post-pack fill was identified. Possibly pit was re-open to retrieve the post and left open. Feature was circular with near vertical sides with small shelf on western side. Base was slightly concave. Its backfill sequence comprised three fills. Primary fill (35) consisted of soft light brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. Layer measured 0.24m wide and 0.17m deep. Secondary fill (36) was a soft mottled mid grey and mid brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese. Context measured 0.43m wide and 0.25m deep. Top was sealed by layer (37) comprised a soft dark grey clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese and measured 0.38m by 0.45m and 0.11m deep.
- 5.4.39 Intervention [11] and [14] were placed on both ends of elongated oval roughly N-S oriented pit. Feature measured 3m long, 0.95m wide and 0.38m deep in deepest excavated place. Slot with number [11] was located at northern end of the pit and revealed steep to almost vertical sides and concave base. It was 0.95m wide and 0.48m deep. Its backfill sequence

comprised same as in [14] two deposits. Both layer matched to two from opposite slot by shape and location but their descriptions are slightly different. Lower fill (12) sloping down on eastern edge same as layer (15) of cut [14]. It was softly compacted, light greyish brown clay-silt with manganese. Context measured 0.83m wide and 0.38m deep. Top fill (16) comprising softly compacted, medium to dark greyish brown clay-silt with manganese. It was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Opposite exploratory slot [14] revealed steep sides and concave base. Context measured 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep. Its lower fill (15) comprising moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt measured 0.43m wide and 0.29m deep. Top fill (16) was a softly compacted, light brown clay-silt with manganese. Context was 0.52m wide and 0.27m deep.

- 5.4.40 Intervention [71] revealed E-W oriented oval pit. It had moderately sloped nearly straight sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 2.2m long, 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep. It was filled by single fill (72) comprised softly compacted, mid greyish brown mottled with pale grey clay-silt.
- 5.4.41 Intervention [28] was interpreted as post-hole. Circular feature with near vertical straight sides and slightly concave base. It was 0.45m in diameter and 0.32m deep. Post-pit was filled by single fill (29) comprised a soft mid brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese, very small roots and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.42 Intervention [56] revealed N-S oriented oval pit. It had moderately sloped concave sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (57) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.43 Feature [53] was the last one investigated among nine discrete features inside possible enclosure G4. Circular post-hole had vertical sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.6m by 0.4m and 0.48m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two fills interpreted as post-pack (54) and post-pipe (55). Layer (54) was a moderately compacted mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context measured 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.48m deep and formed around post-hole sides. Post-pipe fill (55) comprised a moderately compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with frequent iron panning. It was 0.25m in diameter and 0.3m deep.
- 5.4.44 Intervention [17] revealed a roughly N-S oriented oval pit. Feature had steep concave sides and concave base. It was 1.08m long, 0.67m wide and 0.26m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (18) comprised a moderately compacted, mottled light to dark brown clay-silt with manganese.

- 5.4.45 Intervention [21] comprised bell shaped pit with shallow sloped concave sides and concaved, slightly undulating base. Feature measured 1.6m long, 1.3m wide and 0.22m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised couple of deposits. Lower fill (22) consisted of softly compacted, light grey silty-clay containing one worked flint fragment. Context measured 0.65m by 0.7m and 0.1m deep. Top of the pit was sealed by layer (23) comprised moderately compacted, mottled dark and light brown clay-silt with manganese and two worked flint fragments. Deposit was 1.6m long, 1.3m wide and 0.15m deep.
- 5.4.46 Cluster of four intercutting pits was recorded by Area's 1B western L.O.E. Pit [162]. Sub-circular feature was heavily truncated on both eastern side by pit [160] and western side by pit [164]. Pit had shallow, concave northern side (southern one was not exposed). Flat was base. Feature measured 0.58m long, 0.34m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by single fill (163) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and one worked flint fragment. Context produced 3 fresh potsherds c.1250-1350. Pit [182]=[184] Was the largest in this cluster. Its earliest deposited layer (183) was truncated by pit [164]. Feature had Irregular shape in plan with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base. Pit measured 2.5m long, 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised six deposits. Earliest fill (183) consisted of a soft mottled dark brown and light grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and seven worked flint fragments. Context measured 2.6m in length approximately 1.4m in width and 0.5m in depth. It produced six fresh potsherds c.1250-1350 and was partially overlaid by fill (189) comprising soft mid yellowish brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and one worked flint fragment. This deposit was 2.2m long, 1.6m wide and 0.26m deep (average thickness 0.12m). Next in turn layer (186) comprised a soft dark brown clay-silt with frequent lumps of charcoal. It was 1.44m long, 1.3m wide and 0.26m deep. Deposit looked the same as (185) but both were separated by two large fragments of burnt in-situ wood. Deposit number (188) was assigned for these solid lumps of charcoal. There were clearly visible red marks of burnt clay around wood. Larger fragment measured 0.8m by 0.2m and 0.15m deep. Smaller one was 0.3m by 0.16m and 0.08m deep. Burnt wood was covered by (185) sharing the same characteristics as (186) soft dark brown clay-silt with frequent lumps of charcoal. Context measured 0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep and produced abraded residual pottery sherds c.450-750. Another small fragment of burnt wood (187) was noticed on top of (185). This fragment measured 0.2m by 0.15m and 0.04m deep. Pit [160] located at eastern side of the cluster was N-S oriented sub-oval cut with moderate sides and concave base. It measured 0.82m long, 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (161) comprising softly

compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Pit [181] cut thru both [162] and [182]/[184]. It was circular with moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.7m long, 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (181) comprising softly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

- 5.4.47 Two intercutting short linear features were investigated at south-eastern section of Area 1B. Relation between them is unclear. First one a 2.25m long N-S aligned gully was investigated in two exploratory slots. Excavation at southern terminus revealed cut [199] which had steep to near vertical sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.1m long (slot), 0.44m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (200) comprising moderately compacted, dark greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional small flints and three worked flint fragments. At other end [203] merged with second linear [201] with no visible difference in fill. Cut [203] had a moderate sides, concave base and measured 0.45m long (slot), 0.3m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled by single fill (204) a moderately compacted, dark grey clay-silt with occasional manganese and occasional ironstone. Linear [201] was NNE-SSW aligned. It had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 2.96m long (0.4m long slot), 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by single fill (202) comprising moderately compacted, dark grey clay-silt with occasional manganese, occasional ironstone and two worked flint fragment. Cut [197] located at NNE end of second linear revealed terminus with moderate sides and concave base. Slot measured 0.6m long, 0.35m wide and 0.06m deep. It was filled by single fill (198) consisted of moderately compacted, dark grey clay silt-with frequent manganese, small sandstone and ironstone.
- 5.4.48 Intervention [83] at north western LOE revealed sub-oval pit with moderate to steep sides and uneven base. Feature measured 1.36m long, 0.84m wide and 0.23m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (84) comprising soft mid brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks, moderate amount of manganese and residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery sherds.
- 5.4.49 Intervention [85] revealed circular post-hole with steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.32m long, 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (86) consisted of softly compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with moderate amount of charcoal flecks, occasional burnt clay flecks and occasional manganese panning.
- 5.4.50 Intervention [101] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.3m long, 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (102) comprising softly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional manganese panning.

- 5.4.51 Intervention [103] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.2m long, 0.23m wide and 0.04m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (104) comprising softly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese panning and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.52 Intervention [105] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.3m long, 0.27m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (106) consisted of softly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese panning and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.53 Intervention [107] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.34m long, 0.48m wide and 0.1m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (108) comprising softly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese panning and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.54 Intervention [121] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 0.4m long, 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (122) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium gray clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.55 Intervention [123] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.3m long, 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (124) comprised a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.4.56 Intervention [125] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Pit backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (126) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium to light greyish brown clay-silt containing Bronze Age pottery. Context was 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Top of the pit was sealed by fill (127) comprised a moderately compacted, medium to dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese panning. Layer measured 0.7m long, 0.67m wide and 0.2m deep.
- 5.4.57 Intervention [40] at south western corner of the area revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.08m long, 1.21m wide and 0.45m deep. Pit's backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (41) consisted of a soft mottled pale grey with dark brown veins clay-silt with frequent veins of manganese. Context was 1.08m long, 1.21m wide and 0.45m deep. Top of the pit was sealed by fill (42) comprising softly compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese pan and one worked flint flake. Layer measured 1.08m long, 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep.

- 5.4.58 Intervention [38] revealed NW-SE oriented sub-oval pit with moderately sloped slightly concave sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.8m long, 0.52m wide and 0.19m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (39) comprising softly compacted, light greyish brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and manganese pan.
- 5.4.59 Intervention [43] revealed circular post-hole with steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.28m long, 0.3m wide and 0.21m deep. Pit backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Post-pack fill (44) consisted of a moderately compacted, orange-brown clay-silt. Context was 0.34m long, 0.02m wide and 0.14m deep. Post-pipe fill (45) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay with occasional flecks of charcoal, occasional manganese panning. Layer measured 0.28 m long, 0.26m wide and 0.21m deep.
- 5.4.60 Intervention [46] revealed NW-SE oriented elongated oval pit with moderate concave sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.65m long, 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (47) comprising softly compacted, mottled light grey and mid grey clay-silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional manganese panning.
- 5.4.61 Intervention [190] at north eastern part of the area revealed N-S oriented oval pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.3m long, 0.66m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (191) comprising soft mid greyish brown clay-silt with moderate amount of charcoal flecks, manganese, very occasional small angular stones and three worked flint fragments.
- 5.4.62 Intervention [271] revealed NE-SW oriented irregular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots excavated on both ends. Pit total length was of 2.05m, width of 0.97m and depth of 0.23m. Feature was filled by single fill (272) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark brown clay-silt with 10% manganese.
- 5.4.63 Intervention [273] revealed NNE-SSW aligned elongated pit with moderate sides and slightly convex base. Feature measured 0.97m long, 0.33m wide and 0.29m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (274) comprised a moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with 10% manganese and occasional small burnt flint.
- 5.4.64 Intervention [275] revealed E-W oriented short linear with moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 2.05m long, 0.68m wide and 0.38m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (276) comprised a moderately compacted, light orange-brown clay-silt with 5% manganese and one worked flint fragment.
- 5.4.65 Intervention [257] revealed SW-NE aligned oval pit with shallow sides and uneven base. Feature measured 0.85m long, 0.75m wide and 0.09m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (276)

comprised a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese.

- 5.4.66 Intervention [117] at northern-central LOE revealed SW-NE aligned short gully with moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.7m long, 0.63m wide and 0.17m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (118) comprising soft mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional manganese panning and Early High Medieval pottery sherds c.850-1150.
- 5.4.67 Intervention [149] in central part of the area revealed N-S oriented oval pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 2.3m long, 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Earliest fill (192) comprised moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context was 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Next in turn fill (193) was a soft to medium light grey clay-silt with occasional small flints. Layer measured 1 m long, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. Top was sealed by layer (194) comprising soft to medium dark greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Context was 2.3m long, 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep.
- 5.4.68 Intervention [195] revealed SW-NE aligned short linear with moderate sides and concave base. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots excavated at both ends. Linear total length was of 3 m, width of 0.35m and depth of 0.1m. Feature was filled by single fill (196) comprising medium to firm dark grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and sandstone.
- 5.4.69 Feature G27 was a NW-SE aligned short linear in north western part of the area (3.8m long). Gully was investigated in two exploratory slots excavated on both ends. Intervention [87] revealed south-eastern terminus with moderate sides and concave base. This slot measured 0.7m long, 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (88) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and ironstone. Intervention [99] revealed north-west terminus with moderate sides and concave base. This slot measured 0.65m long, 0.45m wide and 0.14m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (100) comprising moderately compacted medium to dark greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional stones and ironstone.

5.5 **Archaeological stratigraphic sequence - Area 2 (Figure 8)**

- 5.5.1 Intervention [296] at north eastern corner of the area revealed NE-SW oriented rectangular pit with rounded corners with steep NW-side and moderate SE- side and flat base. Feature measured 1.2m long, 0.54m wide and 0.16m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (297) comprising firmly compacted, light grey, clay silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional pebbles.

- 5.5.2 Intervention [306] revealed circular pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.8m long, 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (307) consisted of a firm light orange-brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and iron panning. Context was 1m wide and 0.15m deep. Top of the pit was sealed by fill (308) comprising moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt with occasional manganese and occasional flecks of charcoal. Layer measured 1.8m long, 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep.
- 5.5.3 Intervention [309] revealed NE-SW aligned oval pit with moderate sides and concave base. It was 0.75m long, 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (310) comprising moderately compacted medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese.
- 5.5.4 Intervention [302] revealed E-W oriented oval pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.64m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (303) comprising firmly compacted, light greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.5.5 Intervention [300] revealed oval pit with moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.35m long, 0.58m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by single fill (301) comprising firmly compacted, light grey clay silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.5.6 Intervention [298] revealed NE-SW oriented semi-oval pit with steep SE-side and moderate NW-side, uneven base. Feature measured 1.6m long, 0.72m wide and 0.31m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (299) comprising firmly compacted, light grey with light brown patches clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate manganese.
- 5.5.7 Intervention [296] revealed NE-SW oriented rectangular pit with rounded corners with steep NW-side and moderate SE- side and flat base. Feature measured 1.2m long, 0.54m wide and 0.16m deep. Feature was filled by single fill (297) comprising firm light grey, clay silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional pebbles.
- 5.5.8 Intervention [663] revealed NE-SW oriented elongated oval pit with steep slightly concave sides and flat base. Pit total length was of 5.2m, width of 1.9m and depth of 0.3m. Feature was filled by single fill (664) comprising firmly compacted, mid grey silty-clay with moderate amount of charcoal flecks and small lumps <10mm.
- 5.5.9 Intervention [355] revealed circular pit with steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.66m in diameter and 0.32m deep. It was filled by single fill (356) consisted of a moderately compacted, pale grey silty-clay with occasional burnt flint, two worked flint fragments and High Medieval pottery.

- 5.5.10 Feature [539] represents a NW-SE oriented short gully. Investigated slot revealed shallow sides and flat base. Feature measured 2.6m long, 0.37m wide and 0.09m deep. It was filled by single fill (540) consisted of a moderately compacted, light brownish grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amount of manganese.
- 5.5.11 Feature [278] was a NNE-SSW oriented small ditch. Linear total exposed length was 3 meters and it continued beyond northern L.O.E. At southern end it was entirely cut away. Investigation slot revealed that this linear was truncated by for same aligned ditch [359] belonging to group G17. Described feature had shallow sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.78m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by single fill (279) consisted of moderately compacted, medium to dark orange-brown clay-silt with 30-40% manganese, frequent tree roots and occasional flake of flint.
- 5.5.12 Feature [327] was interpreted as a post-hole. It had circular shape in plan with very steep straight sides and flat base. Post-hole measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.35m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposit; post-pack (330) and two layers (328) and (329) interpreted as post-pipe fills. Post-pack consisted of softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate manganese inclusion. Its average width was 0.12m going around the sides and depth was 0.35m. Inside space was filled by (329) a softly compacted, dark grey clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks, moderate burnt clay flecks, moderate red sandstone, very occasional very small rectangular stones (0.5x1cm) and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 0.18m wide and 0.32m deep. At the base and along NW side of (329) there was thin band (328) comprised a firm black clay-silt probably with high ash content. Its average thickness was 0.03m and depth was 0.35m.
- 5.5.13 Feature G31 represents a NE-SW oriented small ditch. Linear total length within Area 2 was 17 metres and it continued beyond northern L.O.E. Its continuation south-westerly was ploughed away. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots. Intervention [304] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by single fill (305) comprising firmly compacted, mid brownish grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal, occasional manganese and Late Medieval pottery. Intervention [325] recorded on north-eastern L.O.E. revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.72m wide and 0.21m deep. It was filled by single fill (326) comprising firmly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional manganese.
- 5.5.14 Feature G13 represents a NE-SW oriented ditch. Linear total length was 6 metres. Ditch was separated by open ditch. Its relation with NW-SE linear G26 is not clear. Feature was

investigated in three exploratory slots. Intervention [264] revealed steep west side with gentle approach and moderately sloped east side. Base was flat. Feature measured 1.6m long (slot), 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (286) consisted of softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and a lot of roots. Context was 1.6m long (slot), 0.67m wide and 0.2m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (287) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional manganese, two small burnt flint and a lot of roots. Layer measured 1.6m long (slot), 0.84m wide and 0.13m deep. Intervention [465] revealed linear crossing with NW-SE aligned ditch [475] belonging to group G26. Relation between both features was unclear. Described feature had moderately sloped south-eastern side and concave base. Feature measured 0.67m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (466) comprising softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with frequent roots and moderate amount of charcoal. Intervention [366] revealed rounded terminus with shallow sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.64m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by single fill (466) comprising softly compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional manganese.

5.5.15 Intervention [340] revealed N-S aligned linear heavily truncated by couple ditches running same direction. Its western edge was cut by [350] belonging to group G28 and eastern edge by [346] belonging to group G39. Ditch was observed only for less than eight metres and recorded in one slot as further it was entirely cut away by later re-cuts. Feature had steep sides and narrow concave base. Linear measured 1m long (slot), 1.1m wide and 0.85m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised five deposits. Primary fill (341) was a moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt. Context measured 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Deposit was overlain by (342) comprising moderately compacted, medium orange brown clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks. Layer formed against ditch eastern edge. It was 0.6m wide and 0.33m deep. This context was sealed by layer (343) consisted of a moderately compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent large lumps of manganese. Deposit measured 0.7m wide and 0.45m deep. Next in order was context (344) comprising moderately compacted, light orange brown clay-silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. Layer measured 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Top of the ditch was covered by (345) a moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with occasional manganese, occasional small burnt flint and High Medieval pottery c.1200-1350. Deposit was 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep.

5.5.16 Intervention [477] showed a linear oriented roughly N-S. Feature was almost entirely cut away by later re-cut ditch [479] belonging to group G28. Linear survived remains measured

about seven metres long. Feature had moderately sloped straight western side and slightly concave base. Eastern side was cut away. The dimensions of the ditch were 1m long (slot), 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by single fill (478) comprising moderately compacted, light brownish grey clay-silt with occasional small stones.

- 5.5.17 Feature G22 represents a roughly NNW-SSE oriented linear. Ditch was truncated by similarly oriented linear G23, by WNW-ESE aligned ditch G25 and by NW-SE running ditch G26. Linear ran for 36 metres and continued beyond Area 2 northern L.O.E. Feature was investigated in five exploratory slots. First starting from north was intervention [507] which revealed moderately sloped concave sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 0.9m long (slot), 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. Ditch was filled by single fill (508) comprising moderately compacted, light grey silty-clay with 1% manganese. Further southwards Linear was entirely cut away by its re-cut and re-appear after roughly four metres. Intervention [614] revealed linear being cut by re-cut ditch [616] belonging to group G23. Described feature had moderately sloped straight western side and flat base. Eastern edge was cut away. Ditch measured 1m long (slot), 0.72m wide, 0.23m deep. It was filled by single fill (615) comprising firmly compacted, mottled dark brown and mid grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. Intervention [587] revealed same as previously a linear feature being truncated by re-cut ditch [589] belonging to group G23. Ditch had moderately sloped straight western side and flat base. Easter side was cut away. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (588) comprising moderately compacted, mid brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. Intervention [580] revealed a linear separated from its re-cut (features had relation but it was cut away by modern land drain). Ditch had steep straight sides (with large shelf on eastern side) and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1.23m long (slot), 1.6m wide and 0.46m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (581) consisted of softly compacted, mottled light grey with medium brown clay-silt with moderate manganese inclusion. Context was 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (582) comprising firmly compacted, medium grey with dark brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese. Deposit measured 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Intervention [622] revealed linear being truncated by WNW-ESE aligned ditch [619] belonging to group G25. Linear didn't appear on the other side of [619] so it was terminating or very likely formed contemporary T-junction with ditch which was later re-cut by [619]. Feature was 1.5m wide and 0.42m deep. Linear was filled by single fill (623) comprising moderately compacted, mottled light grey, light brown and mid grey clay-silt with 5% manganese inclusion and two worked flint fragments.

5.5.18 Feature G28 was a roughly N-S aligned ditch running for 32 metres and continued beyond Area 2 northern L.O.E. Finds shown that it was used during High Medieval period but in some places it was still not fully backfilled in Late medieval. At its southern end Linear was truncated by large similarly aligned ditch G30. Around most northern slot ditch was truncated by NNW-SSE aligned ditch G23. Ditch was running immediately next to linear G29 which at some places was cutting through G28 eastern edge. Ditch G28 was also cutting through couple earlier linear features running same direction [477] and [340]. Six interventions have been made to investigate linear. Intervention [509] was located by northern L.O.E. It revealed linear being truncated by NNW-SSE aligned ditch [665] belonging to group G23. Feature had fairly steep slightly convex sides and narrow concave base. Linear measured 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep. It was filled by single fill (510) comprising firmly compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional small stones, sandstone and ironstone. Intervention [517] revealed steep, straight western side and moderately sloped slightly convex eastern side which upper part was truncated by running same direction linear [522] belonging to group G29. Feature measured 1.2m long (slot), 1.9m wide and 0.85m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four deposits. First deposited layer (518) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional sandstone and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 1.9m wide and 0.85m deep. This deposit was overlain by layer (519) comprising firmly compacted, light grey clay with occasional burnt flint. It was 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Next in turn was (520) a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, ironstone and sandstone. Layer measured 1.5m wide and 0.36m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Top fill (521) comprised a soft to moderately compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and charcoal flecks. High Medieval pottery was recovered. Layer was 1.15m wide and 0.3m deep. Intervention [479] revealed shallow to moderately sloped convex sides and narrow concave base. At its western side ditch was cutting through linear [477]. It was 1.94m wide and 0.52m deep. Feature backfill sequence comprised two layers. Lower deposit (480) was a medium to firm compaction, light grey clay with occasional flecks of manganese and Late Medieval pottery. Context measured 1.94m wide and 0.52m deep (thickness ranges from 0.08m to 0.25m). Top deposit comprising moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and Late Medieval pottery. It was 1.44m wide and 0.28m deep. Intervention [350] revealed steep slightly convex western side and moderately sloped nearly straight eastern side. Base was quite wide and slightly concave. Feature was 2.5m wide and 0.6m

deep. Ditch was slightly cutting through earlier linear [340] western edge. Backfill sequence of [350] comprised four deposits. First two were sloping down from western edge. Layer (351) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium orange brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional ironstone and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep (average thickness 0.3m). Second sloping deposit was a (352) comprised moderately compacted, light grey clay with occasional manganese and High Medieval pottery. Layer was 1.25m wide and 0.4m deep. This deposit was sealed by (353) moderately compacted, medium grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional small burnt flint and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 2.35m wide and 0.6m deep. Top layer (354) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks and High Medieval pottery. This deposit was 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Intervention [545] revealed linear becoming gradually more shallow southwards. Its depth reduced within investigated slot from 0.52m to 0.3m. Similarly width was reduced from 1.5m to 1.05m. Slot length was 1.04m. Ditch had moderate to steep sides and concave base. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits however primary fill (546) was present only within deeper part of slot. Feature was moderately compacted, medium orange brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, frequent iron panning and High Medieval pottery. Context length within slot was roughly 0.7m, its width was 0.9m and depth 0.25m. Secondary fill (547) washed from eastern edge and entirely overlain on (546) was firmly compacted, light grey clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks and High Medieval pottery. Fill measured 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep (average thickness 0.12m). Top of the ditch was sealed by layer (548) comprising firmly compacted, dark brownish grey clay-silt with frequent small stones, sandstones and ironstones and occasional charcoal flecks. It was 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Intervention [556] revealed linear truncated by large ditch terminus [551] belonging to group G30. Described feature had steep sides and concave base. It was 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep. Ditch was filled by single fill (557) comprising firmly compacted, light brown clay-silt with occasional small stones. Its continuation is entirely cut away by [551].

- 5.5.19 Linear G23 represents re-cut ditch of G22. Feature was running NNW-SSE for 36 metres and continued beyond Area 2 northern L.O.E. Ditch was truncated at southern end same as its earlier instance by WNW-ESE running ditch G25. Around its most northern slot linear was cutting through roughly N-S aligned ditch G28. Feature was investigated in seven exploratory slots. Most northern intervention [665] revealed linear cutting through ditch [509] belonging to group G28. Feature had moderate sides and concave base. It was 0.9m long (slot), 1.4m

wide and 0.34m deep. Ditch was filled by single fill (511) comprising moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese. Intervention [526] revealed moderately sloped straight western side and steep concave eastern side. Base was slightly concave. Feature measured 1.2m long (slot), 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled by single fill (527) comprising moderately compacted, medium brownish grey clay-silt with very occasional manganese. Intervention [616] revealed steep almost straight sides and nearly flat base. It was 1m long (slot), 1.34m wide and 0.32m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (617) consisted of firmly compacted, mid grey with brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context measured 1.17m wide and 0.32m deep. Upper layer (618) was firmly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. It was 0.89m wide and 0.26m deep. Intervention [589] exposed noticeably deeper ditch comparing to previously described slots. Its sides were steep and straight although top of eastern edge went shallow. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.57m wide and 0.47m deep. Similarly to previous slot it was filled by two layers. First one (590) sloped from both sides and cover entire base. It was firm compaction, mottled light grey with mid brown clay-silt with moderate manganese inclusion. Deposit measured 1.57m wide and 0.47m deep (thickness varies from 0.06m on edges to 0.2m above the base). Top was covered by fill (591) comprising firmly compacted, mid grey with dark brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese. Intervention [583] revealed linear being truncated by NW-SE aligned ditch [585] belonging to group G26. Excavation exposed moderately sloped concave eastern side. Base was not exposed. Ditch measured 1.23m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by single fill (584) comprising firmly compacted, mid grey with dark brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese. Intervention [576] exposed shallow concave sides which went very steep half-way down. Base was slightly concave. Feature measured 1.36m long (slot), 1.43m wide and 0.43m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Primary fill (577) consisted of softly compacted, mid brownish grey clay-silt with moderate manganese inclusion. Layer was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Secondary fill (578) comprising moderately compacted pale grey clay-silt with moderate manganese. Layer was 1.17m wide and 0.25m deep (average thickness 0.06m). Top of the ditch was sealed by layer (579) firmly compacted, mid grey with dark brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese. This context measured 1.36m wide and 0.22m deep. Last intervention [624] revealed linear truncated by WNW-ESE running ditch [619] belonging to group G25. Exposed western edge was moderately sloped and slightly concave. Same as G22, linear didn't continue on other side of G25 so was either

terminating or very likely formed contemporary T-junction with not survived ditch later re-cut by G25.

- 5.5.20 Feature G29 represents roughly N-S aligned ditch (very slightly curving). Linear ran for 53 metres and continued beyond Area 2 northern and southern limits. Ditch was truncated by pond feature G24. It was also cutting through couple same aligned linear features [340] and G28. Seven interventions were made in to this linear. Intervention [512] exposed moderately sloped concave sides (with shallow approach at eastern edge) and concave base. Feature measured 0.9m long (slot), 3.4m wide and 0.6m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four deposits. First deposited fill (513) consisted of firmly compacted, dark orange brown, silty-clay with frequent lumps of manganese and High Medieval pottery. It derived as result of erosion from surrounding material. Context measured 3m wide and 0.6m deep (thickness ranges from 0.06m to 0.25m). Most of it was covered by layer (514) a moderately compacted, light grey clay with occasional manganese and High Medieval pottery. This context measured 1.7m wide and 0.55m deep. Next in turn fill (515) comprising moderately compacted, mixed medium brown and dark grey clay-silt with 10% manganese and Late Medieval pottery. It was 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Top deposit (516) consisted of a moderately compacted, mottled light and dark grey clay containing multiple finds such as Late Medieval pottery, bones and metal object. Intervention [522] revealed moderately sloped straight to concave sides and slightly concave base. Feature was 1.2m long (slot), 2m wide and 0.48m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Layer (523) formed sloping on eastern edge and covered entire base. It was moderately compacted, light to medium brown clay-silt with 20% manganese. Context measured 1.5m wide and 0.48m deep (thickness ranges from 0.06m on slope to 0.22m above the base. This deposit was covered by fill (524) a moderately compacted, dark orange brown clay-silt with 10% manganese. It was 1.42m wide and 0.35m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Top of the ditch was filled by layer (525) comprising moderately compacted, mottled dark and light grey clay-silt with frequent charcoal and 1% manganese and iron object. Fill measured 1.55m wide and 0.24m deep. Intervention [491] revealed moderately sloped concave sides and slightly concave base. Feature was 1m long (slot), 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (492) comprising moderately compacted, medium to light greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional ironstone. Intervention [346] exposed moderately sloped straight sides and slightly concave base. Ditch was cutting through same aligned linear [340]. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 2.06m wide and 0.55m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Primary fill (347) consisted of a moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt with

occasional manganese. It was 1.06m wide and 0.3m deep. Secondary fill (348) comprising moderately compacted, medium grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery. Layer measured 2.06m wide and 0.55m deep. Top deposit (349) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium brownish grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, two residual worked flint fragments and High Medieval pottery. Layer formed as result of general overtime silting. Its dimensions were 1.35m wide and 0.16m deep. Intervention [566] revealed moderate sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.7m wide and 0.35m deep. Couple metres southward [566] was truncated by pond [631] belonging to group G24. Ditch was filled by single fill (567) comprising firmly compacted, mid brown clay with occasional small stones. Intervention [573] exposed very steep uneven sides (with shallow approach at eastern edge) and narrow concave base. Ditch measured 1.3m wide and 0.5m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (574) consisted of firmly compacted, mid brown clay-silt measured 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. Top was sealed by layer (575) firmly compacted, light brown clay-silt. This context measured 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep.

- 5.5.21 Feature G33 most likely was a pond feature which was heavily truncated by N-S aligned ditch G30 and WNW-ESE running linear G25 transforming in to pond G24. It seems that G33 was also cutting through N-S oriented ditch G29. Feature was recorded in two slot; one dug by hand [653] and one machine slot [631]. Machine slot did not expose any sides of the feature. Hand excavated [653] revealed fairly steep very uneven slope to the south-west and very gently sloping base. Both cuts were filled by same waterlogged blue grey clay. Deposit (654) which was filling [653] produced High Medieval pottery.
- 5.5.22 Feature [418] equal to [374] represents a NW-SE oriented elongated oval pit. Feature total length was 4.5 meters. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots at both ends. Intervention [418] revealed south-eastern end of the pit which was truncated by for NW-SE aligned ditch [420] belonging to group G32. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.93m long (slot), 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by single fill (419) consisted of a moderately compacted, light to medium brown clay-silt with 10% manganese, very occasional burnt flint and [pottery]. Intervention [374] revealed south-western end of the pit which was truncated by for NW-SE aligned ditch [372] belonging to group G26. Described feature had shallow to moderate concave sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.78m long (slot), 0.72 wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by single fill (375) consisted of softly compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese and High Medieval pottery.

- 5.5.23 Feature G32 represents a NW-SE oriented ditch interpreted as previous variant of re-cut ditch G26. It was mostly cut away. Feature was cutting through pit [418]. Feature was observed and recorded within four interventions. Exploratory slot [420] revealed linear truncated by for NW-SE aligned ditch [422] belonging to group G25 and cutting through NW-SE oriented pit [418]. Described feature had NW side cut away and shallow SE side. Base was concave. Feature measured 1.3m long (slot), 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by single fill (421) consisted of a moderately compacted, light brown clay-silt with 10% manganese. Intervention [442] revealed linear again truncated by for NW-SE aligned ditch [440] belonging to group G25. Described feature had shallow SW side and cut away NE side. Base was slightly concave. Feature measured 1.7m long (slot), 0.68m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by single fill (443) consisted of a moderately compacted light brown with slightly orange hue clay-silt with 10% manganese, occasional stones, three worked flint fragments and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [426] revealed linear once more truncated by re-cut ditch [428] belonging to group G25. Described feature had gradual sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (427) consisted of firmly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional small stones. Last intervention [370] exposed linear re-appeared after several metres gap. Revealed linear was again truncated by for NW-SE aligned ditch [368] belonging to group G26. Described feature had northern side and most of a base cut away, southern side was shallow. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.27m wide and 0.11m deep. It was filled by single fill (371) consisted of softly compacted, medium brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal and one worked flint fragment.
- 5.5.24 Feature [462] was a pit discovered under investigated linear [439] belonging to group G26. Only half of the feature was exposed which had sub-circular shape in plan with moderately sloped sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.4m long (exposed), 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep (under the ditch which was 0.36m deep). Pit was filled by single fill (463) comprising moderately compacted, mid grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal and occasional manganese.
- 5.5.25 Feature [541] represents a pit revealed during excavation of ditch terminus [543] belonging to group G16 which turned-out to be cutting the pit. Feature fill was so similar to surrounding natural that only presence of potsherd convinced it was real. Pit was roughly 0.3m wide and 0.14m deep and was filled by single fill (542) comprised softly compacted (damp conditions), mid brown clay-silt with moderate manganese and Bronze Age pottery.

- 5.5.26 Feature [319] was a small circular pit slightly truncated by ditch [317] belonging to group G14. Feature had moderately sloped nearly straight sides and flat base. It measured 0.48m by 0.54m and 0.15m deep. Pit was filled by single fill (320) consisted of firmly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with moderate manganese and Bronze Age.
- 5.5.27 Feature G14 represents a NE-SW oriented ditch. Linear total length was approx. 46 metres. It emerged from Area 2 South-western limit and ran through whole area after which it made right angle turn to north-west where it terminated after two metres. Feature was truncated by six features; pit [319], NW-SE aligned ditch G15, NW-SE aligned ditch G16, NW-SE aligned ditch G26, E-W aligned ditches G19 and G25. Feature was investigated in ten exploratory slots. Intervention [321] revealed rounded terminus with shallow sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.95m long (slot), 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by single fill (322) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and frequent manganese. Intervention [315] revealed linear cut by NW-SE ditch [313] belonging to group G15. Described feature had shallow concave sides and unexposed base. Feature measured 0.7m wide and reached depth 0.13m. It was filled by single fill (316) consisted of softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional manganese. Intervention [317] revealed linear cutting through pit Bronze Age pit [319]. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.6m long (slot), 0.74m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by single fill (318) consisted of softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Intervention [336] revealed linear truncated by NW-SE aligned ditch [339] belonging to group G16. Described feature had steep north-western side and flat base. Feature measured 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (337) consisted of softly compacted, medium grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional manganese. Context was 0.23m deep. Later deposit (338) comprising softly compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with moderate manganese. The layer was 0.19m deep. Intervention [333] revealed gently sloping at top then steeper sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.9m wide and 0.42m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (334) consisted of softly compacted, mid grey clay-silt with occasional manganese and very occasional charcoal. The layer was 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep. Upper deposit (335) comprising softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with moderate manganese. Context was 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep. Intervention [430] revealed linear cut by NW-SE ditch [432] belonging to group G26. Described feature had moderately sloped north-western side and concave base. Feature measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by single

fill (431) consisted of a moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal and very occasional pebbles. Intervention [434] revealed linear with western side started shallow then gone steep. Eastern side was moderately sloped slightly convex and base was concave. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by single fill (435) comprising moderately compacted light grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [592] revealed linear truncated by ESE-WNW aligned ditch [599] belonging to group G25. Described feature had steep (near vertical) sides and flat base. It measured 1m long (slot), 0.7m wide and 0.43m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four deposits. Lower fill (593) consisted of firmly compacted, mottled light grey with orange-brown clay-silt. Context was 0.16m deep. It was covered by deposit (594) comprising firmly compacted, mid orange-brown with light grey patches clay-silt. The layer was 0.17m deep. Next in turn fill (595) consisted of a moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt. Context was 0.4m deep. Top deposit (596) comprising moderately compacted, mid brownish grey clay-silt. The layer was 0.16m deep. Intervention [608] revealed linear truncated by ESE-WNW aligned ditch [611] belonging to group G19. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (609) consisted of moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt. The layer was 0.19m deep. Later deposit (610) comprising firmly compacted, light grey with brown patches clay-silt. Context was 0.18m deep. Intervention [608] revealed steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.7m long (slot), 0.78m wide and 0.38m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Lower fill (605) consisted of firmly compacted light brownish grey clay-silt. The layer was 0.42m wide and 0.22m deep. Next in turn fill (606) comprising firmly compacted, light grey clay-silt. Context was 0.7m wide and 0.19m deep. Top was sealed by layer (607) consisted of firmly compacted, light brownish grey clay-silt. The layer was 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep.

- 5.5.28 Feature G15 represents a NW-SE oriented ditch. Linear total length within limit of investigation was 12.5 metres. Ditch terminated at south-eastern end and continued beyond north-western L.O.E. Feature was cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch G14. Linear was investigated in four exploratory slots. Intervention [311] revealed rounded terminus with shallow sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.56m wide and 0.1m deep. It was filled by single fill (312) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and frequent manganese. Intervention [331] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.06m wide and 0.27m deep. It was filled by single fill (332) consisted of softly compacted, mid greyish

brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks, frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [313] revealed linear cutting through NNE-SSW aligned ditch [315] belonging to group G14. Described feature had moderate sloped near straight sides and unexposed base. Feature measured over 0.6m wide (continued beyond L.O.E.) and reached depth 0.31m. It was filled by single fill (314) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks, frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery c.1100-1250. Intervention [424] revealed linear cutting through earlier ditch terminus [321] belonging to group G14. Feature was almost entirely beyond L.O.E. Only exposed tiny fragment of southern edge showed moderately sloped slightly concave base. It was filled by single fill (425) consisted of softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.

- 5.5.29 Feature G19 represents a WNW-ESE oriented ditch. Linear ran for 46 metres and continued beyond WNW limit of excavations. At eastern end it was truncated by similarly aligned ditch G25. No other dating evidence was discovered than Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery which has to be residual as feature was also very clearly cutting through NE-SW aligned High medieval ditch G14. Linear was investigated in six exploratory slots. Intervention [408] revealed moderate sides and narrow slightly concave base. Feature measured 1.2m long (slot), 1.54m wide and 0.42m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Primary fill (609) consisted of softly compacted, light grey clay-silt. Context was 0.38m wide and 0.09m deep. Top fill (610) comprising softly compacted, light brownish grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal and frequent tree roots. The layer was 1.54m wide and 0.36m deep. Intervention [436] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.2m long (slot), 1.05m wide and 0.46m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (437) consisted of firmly compacted mid grey clay-silt with moderate amount of big roots. The layer was 1.05m wide and 0.29m deep. Later deposit (438) comprising firmly compacted mid greyish brown clay-silt with moderate amount of big roots. Context was 0.97m wide and 0.21m deep. Intervention [611] revealed linear cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch [608] belonging to group G14. Described feature had gently then moderately sloped sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Same as previously its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (612) consisted of firmly compacted, mottled mid grey with mid brown clay-silt. Context was 0.23m deep. It was covered by layer (613) comprising firmly compacted, mid orange-brown clay-silt. The layer was 0.18m deep. Intervention [661] exposed moderately sloped straight sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.17m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by single fill (662) comprising

moderately compacted, mid brownish grey clay-silt. Intervention [495] revealed steep and straight sides with sharp break of slope leading to flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.2m wide and 0.39m deep. It was filled by single fill (496) comprising firmly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and residual Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. Intervention [559] revealed linear truncated by WNW-ESE aligned ditch [561] belonging to group G25. Described feature had steep SSW side. Opposite side was cut away. Feature measured 0.9m long (slot), 0.51m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by single fill (560) comprising moderately compacted, mottled light brown and orange-yellow silty-clay with 20% manganese.

- 5.5.30 Feature G16 represents a NW-SE oriented ditch. Linear total exposed length was 28 metres. Feature was truncated by for NNE-SSW aligned ditch G17, also NNE-SSW aligned ditch G20 and was cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch G14. Linear south-eastern terminus was exposed within Area 2 limit. At north-western side it was truncated by modern spread. Five interventions were made in to this feature. Intervention [376] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.95m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by single fill (377) comprising moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional small flints. Intervention [384] showed linear truncated by roughly N-S aligned ditch [386] belonging to group G17. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by single fill (385) comprising moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal, one worked flint fragment and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [339] revealed linear cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch [336] belonging to group G14. Described feature had moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.75m long (slot), 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (365) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [323] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.16m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (324) comprising softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and moderate amount of charcoal flecks. Intervention [543] revealed rounded linear terminus cutting through pit [541]. Described feature had moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.8m long (slot), 0.58m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by single fill (544) comprising softly compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal, moderate amount of manganese and High Medieval pottery.

- 5.5.31 Feature G20 represents a NE-SW oriented ditch. Its total length was approximately 25 metres. Linear was truncated by three linear features; WNW-ESE aligned ditch G25, NW-SE aligned ditch G26 and with same orientation G21. Its north-eastern terminus was cutting through ditch G16 what was investigated in evaluation stage. Four exploratory slots were excavated during this strip, map and sample stage. Intervention [528] revealed linear truncated by for E-W aligned ditch [531] belonging to group G25 and slightly truncated by NE-SW aligned ditch [505] belonging to group G21. Described feature had steep straight E-side (W-side was not exposed) and flat base going down gently on approach to [531]. Break of slope at base was very sharp. Feature measured 0.94m long (slot), 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised 2 deposits. Lower fill (529) consisted of a moderately compacted mid grey silty-clay. The layer was 0.26m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (530) comprised a moderately compacted mottled orange-brown and mid grey clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context was 0.4m deep. Intervention [483] revealed linear truncated by for also NE-SW aligned ditch [537] belonging to group G21. Described feature had moderately sloped convex sides and slightly convex base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.1m wide and 0.27m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Lower fill (484) consisted of a moderately compacted light to medium grey silty-clay with 5% manganese. Context was 0.93m wide and 0.26m deep. Next in turn fill (485) was a firm compaction, black charcoal with occasional pottery fragments and lumps of clay. This layer 0.72m wide and 0.1m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (486) comprising moderately compacted mixed light to medium brown and yellowish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal. Context 1.03m wide and 0.17m deep. Intervention [487] revealed linear truncated by for NW-SE aligned ditch [489] belonging to group G26. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.29m deep. It was filled by single fill (488) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with very occasional stones, occasional manganese and occasional charcoal. Intervention [549] revealed moderately sloped sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.9m long (slot), 0.67m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by single fill (550) consisted of softly compacted, mid brownish grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal and moderate amount of manganese.
- 5.5.32 Feature G21 represents a NE-SW oriented ditch. Ditch was cut by still open drainage ditch and did not appear on other side due to much deeper plough soil in that part of Area 2. Linear total exposed length was approximately 8 metres. Feature was cutting through same aligned ditch G20 and was truncated by couple ditches; WNW-ESE aligned ditch G25 and NW-SE aligned G26. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots. Intervention [505]

revealed linear cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch [528] belonging to group G20 and truncated by for E-W aligned ditch [531] belonging to group G25. Described features had shallow sides and concave base and on approach to [531] drop down sharply from depth of 0.18m to 0.5m. Feature measured 0.8m long (slot), 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. It was filled by single fill (506) consisted of a moderately compacted mid grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks. Intervention [537] revealed linear cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch [483] belonging to group G20. Described features had shallow sides and convex base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.9m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by single fill (538) comprising moderately compacted, mid grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.

5.5.33 Feature G26 represents a NW-SE aligned ditch. Linear total exposed length was 78 metres. It carried-on further north-west and was cut away at south-eastern side. Feature was cutting through several features including NW-SE aligned ditch [370], pit [374], pit [462], NW-SE aligned ditches G32, NE-SW aligned ditch G14 NE-SW aligned ditches G20 and G21, NE-SW aligned ditches G22 and G23. Feature was also truncated by for N-S aligned ditches G28 and G30, N-S aligned ditch G18 and NNE-SSW aligned ditch G17. Relation with crossing NE-SW aligned ditch G13 is not clear. Feature was investigated in twelve exploratory slots. Intervention [475] excavated to establish relation with linear [465] however this was not achieved as fills of both looked the same, perhaps both features were contemporary. Described features had shallow side and flat base. It was filled by single fill (476) comprising softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with frequent roots and moderate charcoal inclusion. Feature was 0.2m deep. It was also truncated by still open drainage ditch. Intervention [368] revealed linear cutting through NW-SE aligned ditch [370] belonging to group G32. Described feature had gently sloping then steeper almost vertical sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.5m wide and 0.44m deep. It was filled by single fill (369) comprising softly compacted, medium brown clay-silt with occasional manganese, occasional charcoal and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [416] revealed moderate mostly straight sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.9m long (slot), 1.4m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled by single fill (417) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and frequent charcoal flecks. Intervention [372] revealed linear was cutting through NW-SE oriented elongated oval pit [374]. Described feature had moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.7m wide and 0.23m deep. It was filled by single fill (373) consisted of softly compacted, medium brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and pottery dated from Saxon-Norman to High Medieval period. Intervention [422] revealed linear cutting through NW-SE aligned ditch [420]

belonging to group G32. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.3m long (slot), 0.95m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by single fill (423) comprising moderately compacted, dark brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal and very occasional flint. Intervention [440] revealed linear cutting through NW-SE aligned ditch [442] belonging to group G32. Described feature had moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 1.7m long (slot), 1.03m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by single fill (441) consisted of a moderately compacted, light brown clay-silt with 10% manganese, very occasional burnt flint, iron slag and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [428] revealed linear cutting through NW-SE aligned ditch [426] belonging to group G32. Described feature had moderate to steep concave sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by single fill (429) comprising firmly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional roots and occasional manganese. Intervention [444] revealed linear truncated by for NNE-SSW aligned ditch [446] belonging to group G17. Described feature had moderately sloped near straight sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by single fill (445) consisted of a moderate to firm compaction mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and very occasional small lumps of charcoal and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [432] revealed linear cutting through SW-NE aligned ditch [430] belonging to group G14. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by single fill (433) comprising moderately compacted, mid grey with small orange patches clay-silt with very occasional iron panning, very occasional manganese, very occasional charcoal and very occasional pebbles. Intervention [439] revealed linear cutting through pit [462]. Described feature had moderately sloped sides and flat base. Feature measured 1.1m long (slot), 1.74m wide and 0.42m deep. It was filled by single fill (461) consisted of a moderately compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal, very occasional cobbles, occasional manganese and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [489] revealed linear cutting through NE-SW aligned ditch [487] belonging to group G20. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.5m wide and 0.42m deep. It was filled by single fill (490) comprising moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with very occasional stones, occasional manganese, occasional charcoal and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [585] exposed linear cutting through N-S aligned ditch [583] belonging to group G23. Described feature had moderate sides and unexposed base. Feature measured 2m wide and reached depth was 0.22m. It was

filled by single fill (586) consisted of a moderately compacted, mid grey clay-silt with very occasional charcoal and occasional manganese.

- 5.5.34 Feature G18 represents a curve-linear roughly NE-SW oriented gully terminated at southern end by shallow contemporary pit/post-hole. At northern end it was truncated by still open drainage ditch. Feature did not appear on the other side of that ditch however plough soil was deeper there so shallow gully was probably cut away. Linear was clearly cutting through ditch G26. Relation was very obvious in plan so no relation slot was excavated. Instead small gully was investigated using single context methodology. Linear total length was 3 metres. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots. Intervention [493] revealed gully profile comprised shallow sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by single fill (494) comprising softly compacted, dark grey clay-silt with frequent charcoal and High Medieval pottery. Second intervention exposed section through the middle of pit/post-hole [503] including small part of gully [493]. Revealed feature had semi-rectangular shape in plan with shallow sides and concave base. Pit/post-hole measured 0.58m by 0.6m and 0.11m deep. It was filled by single fill (504) equal to (494) consisted of a softly compacted, dark grey clay-silt with frequent charcoal, High Medieval pottery and iron object.
- 5.5.35 Feature G17 represents a NNE-SSW oriented ditch. Linear total exposed length was 34 metres and it continued beyond Area 2 northern limit. Ditch was used during High Medieval period however its northern part was not fully backfilled till late Medieval. Feature was truncated by E-W aligned ditch G25 and was cutting through couple NW-SE aligned ditch; G16 and G26 and small similarly aligned linear [278]. Feature was investigated in 6 exploratory slots. Intervention [359] revealed linear cutting through NNE-SSW aligned ditch [278]. Described feature had steep convex sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 2.73m wide and 0.9m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised 5 deposits. Primary fill (360) consisted of a moderately compacted, mottled dark orange-brown and light grey clay-silt with 30% manganese and High Medieval pottery. Deposit was 1.53m wide and 0.3m deep. Next in turn fill (361) was sloping down on western edge. It was moderately compacted, light grey with slightly orange hue clay-silt with occasional tree roots, 5% manganese and High Medieval pottery. Context was 0.75m wide and 0.55m deep. Deposit (362) was also sloping down from western side. Context comprising moderately compacted, medium to light grey with slightly orange hue clay-silt with occasional roots, occasional charcoal and High Medieval pottery. Context was 1.19m wide and 0.57m deep. This deposit was overlain by fill (363) consisted of a moderately compacted, mottled light

brown and medium grey clay-silt with 20% manganese and frequent tree roots. Context was 0.87m wide and 0.33m deep. Top was sealed by layer (364) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium to light brown with slightly orange hue clay-silt with 20% manganese, frequent tree roots and High Medieval pottery. Context 2.38m wide and 0.47m deep. Intervention [386] exposed relation with NW-SE ditch [384] belonging to group G16. Described feature had moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 2.3m wide and 0.65m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised 5 deposits. Lower fill (387) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium orange-brown clay-silt with abundance manganese large lumps. The layer was 1m wide and 0.45m deep. It was covered by deposit (391) comprising moderately compacted medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, pumice and Late Medieval pottery. Context was 1m wide and 0.15m deep. Layer (387) was also capped by deposit (388) consisted of a moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt with occasional manganese, occasional charcoal flecks and High Medieval pottery. The layer was 1m wide and 0.6m deep. Next in turn fill (389) overlain both (388) and (391). It was a moderately compacted, medium to light grey clay-silt with frequent manganese and Late Medieval pottery. Context was 1.55m wide and 0.2m deep. Top of the ditch was filled by layer (390) comprising moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and Late Medieval pottery. The layer was 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. Intervention [378] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1.3m long (slot), 1.8m wide and 0.75m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised five deposits. Primary fill (379) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium orange-brown clay-silt with occasional manganese. The layer was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It was covered by layer (380) washed from western edge. Context comprising moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with abundance of manganese and Late Medieval pottery. Context was 1.25m wide and 0.5m deep. Next in turn fill (381) was a moderately compacted, medium grey clay-silt with occasional manganese and occasional flint. The layer was 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep. It was capped by deposit (382) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium grey clay-silt with occasional manganese, occasional charcoal and Late Medieval pottery c.1350-1500. Context was 1.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (383) comprising moderately compacted, medium to dark grey clay-silt with occasional flints, occasional charcoal and Late Medieval pottery. The layer was 1.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Intervention [446] revealed linear cutting through NW-SE ditch [444] belonging to group G26. Described feature had moderate to steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 2m wide and 0.61m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Lower fill (447)

comprised a medium to firm compaction, medium brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context was 0.61m deep (average thickness 0.2m). It was covered by deposit (448) a moderately compacted, medium to light grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks. The layer was 0.34m deep. Latest deposited fill (449) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium brown with orange hue clay-silt with occasional manganese. Context was 0.11m deep. Intervention [455] revealed moderate sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 2m wide and 0.55m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised 3 deposits. Lower fill (456) comprising moderately compacted, medium to light grey clay-silt with occasional small flints and ironstone and High Medieval pottery. The layer was 1.95m wide and 0.55m deep (average thickness 0.2m). Next in turn fill (457) was a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery c.1100-1250. Context was 1.55m wide and 0.28m deep. Remained hollow was filled by deposit (458) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with occasional small flints and ironstone and High Medieval pottery. The layer was 1.08m wide and 0.12m deep. Intervention [597] revealed linear truncated by WNW-ESE aligned ditch [599] belonging to group G25. Right angle between both features and fact that ditch did not continue on the other side of [599] suggest that at some point there was a contemporary T-junction but later only [599] was re-cut. Described feature had moderate sides and flat base. It was filled by single fill (598) comprising moderately compacted, mid greyish brown with dark brown flecks clay-silt with moderate manganese and High Medieval pottery. Feature was 1m wide and 0.45m deep.

- 5.5.36 Linear feature G30 represents N-S aligned very slightly curving ditch with northern terminus within Area 2 limit and which continued beyond southern limit. Its exposed length was 25 metres. Ditch cut earlier similarly aligned linear G28. It was also cutting through NW-SE aligned linear G26 and large pit (possible pond) G33. Feature was truncated by later WNW-ESE running ditch G25. Two hand-dug slots were made into this feature and two machine slots were also excavated. Due to severe weather conditions and flooding only southern machine slot was properly recorded. Intervention G551 revealed northern rectangular terminus with steep straight sides and flat base. Feature was 0.8m long (slot), 2.2m wide and 0.55m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four fills. First deposited later (552) consisted of firmly compacted, light brown clay-silt measured 2.2m wide and 0.55m deep (thickness ranges from 0.08 on eastern slope through 0.15m above the base up to 0.3m on western slope). Layer (553) sloping down from west comprising firmly compacted, mid brown clay-silt. This context was 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.15m). Next in turn was

layer (554) that was sloping down from the east. This deposit was firm compaction, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.12m). Top fill (555) comprising firmly compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt measured 1.15m wide and 0.28m. Intervention [633] recorded in two machine slots revealed moderate to steep concave sides and concave base. Feature was 2.8m wide and 1m deep. Ditch had quite complex backfill sequence with three layer recorded on NE facing section and nine recorded on SW facing section. None of these layers could be matched with layers on opposite section therefore new fill number was assign for every fill observed. Starting from these recorded on NE facing section layers seems to be washed mostly from western side. First deposited (634) comprising firmly compacted, dark brown with light grey patches silty-clay with frequent manganese and High Medieval pottery. Layer measured 2m wide and 0.68m deep (average thickness 0.3m). Next was layer (635) firmly compacted, mottled mid brown with mid grey silty-clay. Deposit measured 2.38m wide and 0.8m deep (average thickness 0.2m). Top deposit recorded on NE facing section (636) consisted of firmly compacted, light grey silty-clay measured 1.6m wide and 0.6m deep. It was truncated by modern excavation. First among two deposits first deposited and recorded on SW facing section was (637). Layer comprising firmly compacted, light grey with mid brown patches silty-clay. It was deposited within lower part of eastern slope and measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.06m) This deposit was overlain by (638) firmly compacted, dark brown clay-silt measured 1.43m wide and 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.12m). On top of this layer context (640) was deposited along eastern edge. It was firm compaction, dark brown with dark grey patches silty-clay with frequent manganese. Fill measured 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep. Located within lower part of western slope was (639) consisted of firmly compacted, dark brown silty-clay measured 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep (average thickness 0.04m). Deposits (638), (639) and very slightly (640) were overlain by layer (641) comprising firmly compacted, light grey silty-clay measured 1.9m wide and 0.44m deep (average thickness 0.08m). Next in turn was (642) consisted of firmly compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt measured 2.18m wide and 0.3m deep (average thickness 0.06m). This layer was overlain by (643) firmly compacted, dark brown clay-silt with frequent manganese. Context measured 1.9m wide and 0.2m deep (average thickness 0.06m). Next was layer (644) consisted of firmly compacted, light grey with mid brown patches of silty clay. This deposit measured 1.88m wide and 0.2m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Most upper survived layer was (645). It was truncated by [646]. Layer comprising firmly compacted, mid brown silty-clay

measured 1.7m wide and 0.24m deep. Intervention [568] located by Area 2 southern limit revealed steep slightly concave sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.7m wide and 0.68m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four fills. Primary fill (569) consisted of a medium to firm compaction, medium orange brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and frequent iron panning. This context measured 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep and formed as result of erosion from surrounding material. Secondary fill (570) comprising moderately compacted, light blue grey pure clay with occasional flecks of manganese. Same blue clay was observed in pond feature [631] which was truncated by now described ditch. Layer measured 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep. Hollow formed by (570) was filled by couple deposits. First by layer (571) a moderately compacted, medium to dark greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese. Context was 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. Top was filled by (572) comprising moderately compacted, dark greyish brown clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks. It was 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep. It seems likely that this deposit was deliberately dumped to level-off the ground.

- 5.5.37 Intervention [467] represents possible earlier instance of G25. Although linear was recorded only in one slot. It had moderate concave sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by single fill (468) comprising moderately compacted, medium grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.
- 5.5.38 Linear G25 represent a large WNW-ESE aligned ditch which continued beyond Area 2 WNW limit and transformed in to pond feature G24 within south-eastern part of the area. Feature cuts through numerous of linear features including G14, G17, G19, G29, G30, G34 and it was cut by one NE-SW linear G12. Ditch length measured up to eastern end of machine slot was 68 metres. Nine hand excavated slots were made in to this feature plus two machine excavated slots. First described intervention [413] was located at WNW end and revealed relation with ditch [411] belonging to group G12. Only northern side was exposed, it was shallow on approach then steep and straight. Base was flat. Feature measured approx. 3m wide and 0.45m deep. It was filled by two deposits. Lower fill (414) comprising moderately compacted, mottled light grey and medium orange brown clay-silt with very occasional charcoal, frequent roots and High Medieval pottery c.1100-1250. Layer depth was 0.35m. Top fill (415) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal, frequent roots and High Medieval pottery. Intervention [471] revealed moderately sloped nearly straight sides and flat base. Feature was 1m long (slot), 2.25m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled by single fill (472) comprised a moderately compacted, light grey mottled with light brown silty-clay with 1% manganese. Southern part was heavily

disturbed by root action from row of trees growing less than a metre to the south. Intervention [469] revealed presence of [467], possible earlier instance of this ditch. Feature [469] had moderate near straight sides and flat base. It was 1m long (slot), 1.15m wide and 0.25m deep. Linear was filled by single fill (470) comprising moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with frequent manganese and occasional small ironstone. Intervention [599] exposed relation with two crossing ditches; [592] belonging to group G14 and [597] belonging to group G17. Feature had moderate sides, flat base and measured 2.9m wide and 0.43m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four fills. First deposited was (600) and formed on ditch northern slope. It was moderately compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt. Context measured 0.92m wide and 0.43m deep. This layer together with still slightly exposed base was overlain by fill (601) a moderately compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt. It was 0.52m wide (within slot) and 0.22m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Next in turn was layer (602) a moderately compacted, light grey with brown patches clay-silt. Context measured 0.65m wide (within slot) and 0.26m deep (average thickness 0.1m). Top was sealed by fill (603) comprising firmly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with High Medieval pottery. Layer was approx. 2m wide and 0.25m deep. Intervention [656] revealed steep nearly straight sides and slightly concave base. Ditch was 1m long (slot), 1.75m wide and 0.56m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four deposits. Primary fill (657) consisted of a moderately compacted, dark brown clay-silt. Layer formed as initial trample. Context measured 0.75m wide and 0.07m deep. Secondary fill (658) was washed from southern edge. It was moderately compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt measured 0.65m wide and 0.4m deep (average thickness about 0.15m). Next in turn filled most of the ditch was layer (659). It was moderately compacted, light grey clay-silt measured 1.53m wide and 0.51m deep. Top was covered by layer (660) a moderately compacted, mid greyish brown clay-silt very likely formed as a result of general overtime silting. Intervention [531] revealed linear cutting through couple roughly N-S running ditches. Linear [531] had moderately sloped sides. Base was not exposed. Feature measured 3.1m wide and 0.66m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised five layers. Primary fill (532) consisted of firmly compacted, dark grey with orange brown patches clay-silt with frequent manganese inclusion. Context was 0.26m deep. Next deposited (533) was firmly compacted, mid grey silty-clay measured 0.09m deep. This deposit was sealed by layer (534) comprising firmly compacted, dark greyish brown silty-clay with 20% manganese. Context measured 0.62m deep (average thickness 0.2m). Layer was covered by fill (535) a moderately compacted mid grey silty-clay with occasional manganese and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 0.45m deep (average thickness

0.2m). Top was filled by (536) comprising moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese. Layer was 0.25m deep. Intervention [497] exposed moderately sloped straight sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 2.62m wide and 0.77m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised five deposits. Primary fill (498) consisted of firmly compacted, dark greyish brown silty-clay with 20% manganese and High Medieval pottery. Context was 1.73m wide and 0.3m deep. Secondary fill (499) was formed from material washed from southern side. It was firm compaction, mid brownish grey clay-silt with 10% manganese and High Medieval pottery. Deposit measured 1.36m wide and 0.5m deep. Next in turn layer (500) comprising firmly compacted, mid orange brown clay-silt with 10% manganese and High Medieval pottery. It was 2.4m wide and 0.49m deep. This deposit was covered by layer (501) a moderately compacted mid grey silty-clay with occasional manganese and High Medieval pottery. Context measured 1.82m wide and 0.37m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by layer (502) comprising moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese. It was 2.05m wide and 0.22m deep. Intervention [619] exposed relation with two crossing ditches; [622] belonging to group G22 and [624] belonging to group G23. Ditch had moderately sloped northern side. Base and southern side was not exposed. Feature measured 2.9m wide and 0.57m deep. It was filled by two deposits. Lower fill (620) comprising moderately compacted, dark orange brown with light bluish grey patches clay-silt including 10% manganese inclusions. High Medieval pottery was recovered from this context. Layer was 0.57m deep (average thickness 0.25m). Top fill (621) consisted of a moderately compacted, mottled light brown with light grey silty-clay with 1% manganese. Deposit measured 0.38m deep. Intervention [561] revealed relation with ditch [559] belonging to group G19 which ran parallel next to G25 all the way to western Area 2 limit. Described feature had steep sides with gradual breaks of slope leading to flat base. Feature was filled by sequence of four layers. First deposited (562) was a moderately compacted, medium orange brown clay-silt with 30% manganese inclusion and High Medieval pottery. Context was 1.95m wide and 0.35m deep (average thickness 0.1m). It was covered by layer (563) a moderately compacted, medium blue grey clay with 10% manganese and High Medieval pottery. Deposit measured 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Next in turn layer (564) comprised a moderate to firm compaction, light blue grey, clay with 1% manganese and SF1 - horseshoe. Context was 2.35m wide and 0.25m deep (average thickness 0.13m). Top of the ditch was sealed by layer (565) consisted of a moderately compacted, light grey clay silt with 5% manganese and High Medieval pottery. Fill measured 2.26m wide and 0.1m deep. Last investigated cut [646] was recorded within two machine

excavated slots. Ditch became very wide and merged into pond feature G24. Feature measured up to nearly 7 metres wide and 1m deep. Machine slots did not exposed feature sides or base, although they exposed relation with crossing features and revealed backfill sequence comprised five deposits. Primary fill (647) comprising firmly compacted, light grey with mid brown patches silty-clay and was 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.15m). This was partially overlain by fill (648) consisted of firmly compacted, mottled mid orange brown and light grey silty-clay measured 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.2m). Next in turn was (649) firmly compacted, light grey with mid brown patches silty-clay measured 0.4m deep (average thickness 0.2m). This deposit was sealed by layer (650) comprising firmly compacted, mottled light brownish grey with mid brown silty-clay. Context was 0.6m deep (average thickness 0.25m). Most of the top was covered by (651) firmly compacted, light grey silty clay measured 0.6m deep (average thickness 0.2m). Top within western part of slot was filled by (652) with no direct relation to (651). Context was firm compaction, mid brownish grey clay-silt measured 0.4m deep.

5.5.39 Feature G24 represents a pond. Exposed part of the feature measured 9.65m wide and roughly 15m measuring up to machine slot eastern end. Relation with earlier possible pond G33 was cut away by modern land drain. However feature seems to merged with contemporary ditch G25 which is cutting through G33. Described feature had shallow slightly concave sides and flat base. It was 0.82m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised four deposits. Lower layer (627) filling most of the feature consisted of a firm compaction, mottled light grey and mid brown silty-clay and High Medieval pottery. Context was 9.65m wide and 0.8m deep. Next in turn deposit (628) was a firm compaction, mid orange-brown clay-silt. The layer was 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep. This deposit was covered by fill (629) comprising firmly compacted, light grey silty-clay. Context was 5.1m wide and 0.28m deep. Top deposit (630) consisted of firmly compacted, mid greyish brown with light grey patches silty-clay. The layer was 4.2m wide and 0.18m deep.

5.5.40 Feature G12 represents a NE-SW oriented ditch. Linear total length was 25 metres. Ditch was cutting through WNW-ESE aligned linear G25. Feature was investigated in five exploratory slots. Ditch was limited by its terminus at north-eastern end and continued beyond Area 2 south-western limit. Intervention [452] revealed rounded terminus with moderately sloped sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 2m long (slot), 1.04m wide and 0.23m deep. It was filled by single fill (453) comprising moderately compacted, light brown clay-silt with 20% manganese. Intervention [406] revealed moderate sides with gradual brake of slope top and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.34m wide and

0.34m deep. It was filled by single fill (407) comprising softly compacted, mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal and most likely residual High Medieval pottery. Intervention [450] revealed moderately sloped mostly straight sides (convex in places) and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.43m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by single fill (453) comprising firmly compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional small stones and moderate amount of manganese. Intervention [459] revealed moderately sloped straight sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep. It was filled by single fill (460) comprising firmly compacted, light brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal and moderate amount of manganese. Intervention [411] revealed linear cutting through WNW-ESE aligned ditch [413] belonging to group G25. Described feature had shallow concave sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by single fill (412) comprising moderately compacted, mid brown clay-silt with frequent roots and very occasional charcoal.

5.6 **Archaeological stratigraphic sequence - Area 3 (Figure 8)**

5.6.1 Feature G10 represents a NW-SE oriented ditch. Linear total length within Area 3 was 39 metres. Its north-western terminus touched with south-eastern terminus of same aligned ditch but relation is impossible to establish. Linear continued beyond Area 3 south-eastern L.O.E. Four exploratory slots were made in to this ditch. Intervention [403] revealed moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.94m wide and 0.32m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (404) consisted of softly compacted, light grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal. Context was 0.62m wide and 0.17m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (405) comprising softly compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese, occasional charcoal, two worked flint fragments and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery c.50-150. The layer was 0.94m wide and 0.24m deep. Intervention [392] revealed steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by single fill (393) consisted of a moderately compacted, medium greyish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese and occasional charcoal flecks. Intervention [394] revealed moderate sides and flat base. Feature measured 1.3m long (slot), 0.56m wide and 0.2m deep. Its backfill sequence comprised two deposits. Lower fill (395) consisted of softly compacted, light grey almost white silty-clay. The layer was 0.55m wide and 0.16m deep. Top of the ditch was sealed by fill (396) comprised a softly compacted, medium orange-grey clay-silt with 5-10% manganese. Context was 0.55m wide and 0.04m deep. Intervention [401] revealed rounded terminus with moderately sloped slightly concave sides and flat base. Feature measured 0.9m long

(slot), 0.3m wide and 0.11m deep. It was filled by single fill (402) consisted of a moderately compacted mid greyish brown clay-silt.

5.6.2 Feature G11 represents a NW-SE oriented ditch. Linear total exposed length was 8 metres. Ditch south-eastern terminus slightly touched terminus of G11 however relation was not establish. Two terminuses of two very long ditches with same orientation touching each other make it almost certain these two features were somehow connected. Linear continued beyond north-western L.O.E. and very likely it was same ditch as one recorded during evaluation stage in trench 7. Feature was investigated in two exploratory slots. Intervention [399] revealed rounded terminus with steep straight sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.5m long (slot), 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled by single fill (400) consisted of a moderately compacted mid greyish brown clay-silt and two flint fragments. Intervention [397] revealed gently sloping then steeper sides and concave base. Feature measured 1m long (slot), 1m wide and 0.41m deep. It was filled by single fill (398) comprising moderately compacted, medium brown clay-silt with frequent large tree roots, moderate amount of manganese.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This chapter contains seven assessments as listed below:

- Prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by Malcolm Lyne (text sec. 6.1)
- The Post Roman pottery by Luke Barber (text sec. 6.2)
- Ceramic building material by Luke Barber (text sec. 6.3)
- The slag by Luke Barber (text sec. 6.4)
- The geological material by Luke Barber (text sec. 6.5)
- Flintwork by Chris Butler (text sec. 6.6)
- Environmental assessment (text sec. 6.7)

6.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE PREHISTORIC, LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY FROM THE SUSSEX PLANTS SITE AT HAILSHAM, EAST SUSSEX (HEL-EX-20) by Malcolm Lyne

6.1.1 Introduction

The excavation yielded 54 sherds (296 g.) of Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age-to-Early Roman pottery from 26 contexts. Most, but not all, of these sherds are either abraded or very abraded, suggesting derivation from field-marling.

6.1.2 Methodology

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x10 magnification lens with built in artificial light source in order to determine the natures, sizes, frequencies and forms of added filler inclusions and those naturally present in the prepared potting clay.

Four numbered fabric series were drawn up with the prefixes EBA, MBA, C and F for Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Coarse Late Iron Age-to-Early Roman and Fine Roman respectively. The last two are taken from fabric series created by the author for Late Iron Age/Roman wares from East Sussex.

None of the pottery assemblages are large enough for further quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

Assessment

6.1.3 Early Bronze Age

There are 11 sherds (30 g.) of pottery of this date. All except two fragments are abraded or very abraded and clearly residual in their contexts. Two came from the fill of Cut 113 across the Late Iron Age Ditch G1, two from Cut 115 across Medieval Ditch G2, one from Cut 150 across Medieval Ditch G6, one from Late Iron Age Pit 125, one from Medieval Pit 182, three from Cut 230 across Saxo-Norman Ditch G7 and one from Context 419 in Area 2. Nearly all of these fragments are featureless bodysherds but the fragment from a fill of Medieval Pit 182 (Context 189) appears to be from a collared-urn of Longworth's primary series (1984, 2000-1700 BC). It is probable that all of these sherds are derived from field-marling but are significant in that they indicate agrarian activities in the area at this time.

6.1.4 Middle Bronze Age

There are 18 Middle Bronze Age sherds, weighing 145 grams in total. Pit 541 in Area 2 was cut by Medieval Ditch G16 and yielded five fresh sherds from a single ?bucket urn with sporadic stabbed decoration, in very coarse calcined-flint tempered fabric MBA 2A: the fragments are residual in their contexts and comprise nine from the fills of Cuts 89, 150 and 214 across the Late Iron Age Ditch G1 in Area 1, as well as two each from the Medieval Pit 219 cutting that feature and Medieval Ditch G14 in Area 2.

6.1.5 Late Iron Age-Early Roman

Seven of the 22 sherds (113g) of pottery come from the Late Iron Age/Roman Ditch G1 in Area 1 and five more from the similarly dated Ditch G10 in Area 3. A further sherd comes from Feature 156-158 in Area 1. All but two of the sherds are in variants of handmade grog-tempered East Sussex Ware and made up largely of featureless body sherds. East Sussex Ware variants are notoriously difficult to date with any precision but the presence of two fragments in the grog and calcined-flint tempered variant C1N in Ditch G1 indicate that the feature was probably in use by the end of the Late Iron Age. An abraded fragment from a vessel of uncertain type in wheel-turned silty greyware fabric F25 also comes from the fill of Ditch G1 and indicates that it remained in use after the Roman Conquest.

The five sherds from Ditch G10 in Area 3 are all from a ?flagon in silty pink fabric F9B with external cream slip (c.50-150) and suggest the possibility that this ditch is entirely early Roman in date.

6.1.6 Recommendations

The pottery assemblages from this site are very small and there are limits as to what they can tell us: this problem is compounded by high levels of residuality. None of the pottery needs to be drawn and the assemblage descriptions given here require very little expansion.

Fabrics

6.1.7 Early Bronze Age

- EBA 1A. Handmade fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. calcined flint and grog filler.
- EBA 1B. Handmade oxidised fabric with fine brown/black grog and sparse <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
- EBA 2. Handmade grog-tempered Early Bronze Age fabric

6.1.8 Middle Bronze Age

- MBA 1. Handmade silty black fabric fired smooth reddish-brown with profuse ill-sorted 0.50<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.
- MBA 2A. Handmade black fabric with profuse protruding ill-sorted 1.00<5.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
- MBA 2B. Handmade fabric with sparse ill-sorted 1.00<5.00 mm. calcined-flint filler
- MBA 3. Handmade silty grey fabric with occasional <1.00 mm. calcined-flint inclusion

6.1.9 Late Iron Age-Roman

- C1A. Soapy fine East Sussex Ware
- C1B. East Sussex Ware with camouflaged grog filler.
- C1C. East Sussex Ware with black and white grog filler
- C1D. East Sussex Ware with multi-coloured grog filler.
- C1E. East Sussex Ware with white siltstone grog filler
- C1N. East Sussex Ware with additional sparse calcined-flint
- C1U. East Sussex Ware with profuse black grog filler
- F9B VAR. Silty deep pink fabric with cream slip on exterior surface
- F25. Silty grey fabric

6.1.10 Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
Unstratified	MISC		Residual	1	1g.	Abraded
[26] 27	C1D		c.50BC-AD250	2	11G	Fresh and abraded. Ditch fill.
[73] 74	EBA 1B OX		c.2600-1800 BC but residual	1	3g	Abraded
[81] 82	C1B F25 Fired clay		c.50BC-AD250 c.43-150	1 1 5	12 1 1	Abraded very abraded fresh and abraded
			Residual	2	13G	Ditch fill
[82] 84	C1B		c.50BC-AD250 but residual	1	1G	Very abraded. Pit fill
[85] 86	Fired clay			1	4G	Oxidised. Posthole fill
[89] 90	MBA 2A	Closed form	c.1700-1150 BC	2	8G	Fresh
[113] 114	EBA 1A		c.2000-1500 BC but residual	2	5g	Abraded
[115] 116	EBA 1A		c.2000-1500 BC but residual	2	9g	Abraded
[125] 126	EBA 2	Closed form	c.2600-1800BC	1	2G	Slightly abraded
[140] 141	C1B BL	Jar	c.50BC-AD250	1	3G	Fresh
[150] 151	EBA 1B OX MBA 1	Closed form Jar	c.2600-1800BC c.1700-1150BC	1 5	4 24	Abraded Fresh
			c.1700-1150BC	6	28G	
[152] 155	C1N		c.50BC-AD50 but residual	2	3G	Abraded
[157] 156	C1D	Jar	c.50BC-AD250	1	9G	Sl.abraded. Pit fill
[182] 189	EBA 2	Longworth primay series Collared um	c.2000-1700 BC	1	5G	Fresh
[214] 215	C1N MBA 3 ?		c.50BC-AD50	1 1	1 1	Slightly abraded abraded
			c.50BC-AD50	2	2G	
[214] 217	MBA 1 C1E	Jar Jar	c.1700-1150BC c.50BC-AD420	1 1	5 5	Fresh Slightly abraded
			Mixed	2	10g	
[214] 218	C1N	Jar base	c.50BC-AD50	1	20G	Slightly abraded
[219] 220	MBA 2B C1A BL	Ev rim jar	c.1700-1150 BC c.0-70	2 1	5 2	Abraded Fresh
			c.0-70	3	7g	
[230] 231	EBA 3		c.2600-1800BC but residual	3	3g	Abraded
[132] 277	C1C BL C1D OX	Everted rim jar Jar	c.150-250	1 1	10 9	Fresh Slightly abraded
			c.150-250	2	19g	
[317] 318	C1B		c.50BC-AD250 but residual	1	2G	Abraded pellet. Ditch fill

[319] 320	MBA 1		c.1700-1150BC	2	2G	Fresh
[403] 405	F9B VAR		c.50-150	5	13G	Abraded. Ditch fill
419	EBA 2 OX		c.2600-1800 BC but residual	1	2g	Abraded
[495] 496	C1B	Closed form	c.50BC-AD250	1	11G	Fresh. Ditch fill
[541] 542	MBA 2A	Bucket urn	c.1700-1150BC	5	100G	Fresh

Table 3: catalogue of pre medieval pottery

6.1.11 Bibliography

6.1.12 **Longworth, I. 1984** Collared Urns of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland, Cambridge University Press.

6.1.13 **Orton, C.J. 1975** 'Quantitative pottery studies, some progress, problems and prospects', *Science and Archaeology* **16**, 30-50

6.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

6.2.1 The archaeological work recovered 461 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 7154g, from 102 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 40 sherds (417g) from the initial evaluation work. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. However, the general trend is toward small sherds (ie up to 30mm across). The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 1. Much of the pottery shows moderate to extensive signs of abrasion and/or the affects of acidic subsoil. The freshest material, which shows little abrasion, mainly consists of the Late Medieval assemblage – a point reflected in the average sherd size for this period.

6.2.2 Overall, the High Medieval wares just dominate the assemblage, but most of the Early Medieval material essentially relates to the very beginning of this intense period of occupation, perhaps in the mid/late 12th. The division into two sub-periods is therefore slightly misleading and some fabrics clearly bridge both. These have been kept separate for this assessment due to the current uncertainty as to the exact chronological range of the Abbot's Wood-type wares. Essentially the assemblages of the Early and High Medieval periods represent a single continuous period of activity that began in the mid 12th century and ended in the early/mid 14th century though there is a light scatter of mid 11th- to mid 12th- century material too. Although the ceramic boundaries are somewhat subjective and

there is a chance that a few sherds will switch sub-periods during detailed analysis the chronological breakdown given in Table 1 is a reliable representation overall.

Period	No./weight	Average sherd size
Anglo-Saxon? C5th-7th	2/4g	2g
Early/High Medieval C11th – mid 13th	186/1691g	9.1g
High Medieval Early/mid C13th – mid C14th	201/3002g	14.9g
Late Medieval Mid C14th – mid 16th	42/2207g	52.5g
Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18 th	None	n/a
Late post-medieval Mid C18th – mid C20th	23/237g	10.3g

Table 4: Post-Roman pottery assemblage by period. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

- 6.2.3 The assemblage was initially spot dated and the material fully listed by fabric and form on pro forma for archive. The fabric series established for the Eastbourne/Hailsham area was used for the medieval assemblage (Barber forthcoming) but common name only was used for the post-medieval wares. This data was subsequently used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

Periods and Fabrics

- 6.2.4 Anglo-Saxon?: C5-7th

Two tiny sherds of abraded reduced sandy ware were found residual in pit [182], fill (185). These are not particularly diagnostic but the fabric would be in keeping with an early Saxon date. They remain isolated finds and presumably discards from very low level activity on the site.

- 6.2.5 Early/High Medieval: C11th – mid 13th

The main period of activity on the site appears to start in this period. There is a sparse scatter of Saxo-Norman flinty wares that could be placed anywhere between the 11th and mid 12th centuries. The earliest of these (SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty ware 7/25g) form a light and often residual scatter predominantly from ditches [93], [221], [230] and [242]. These presumably mark on the onset of activity, perhaps relating to the initial lay-out of the field system. The only form recognised consists of jars/cooking pots but the absence of feature sherds means dating is difficult. However, all could be of post-Conquest date and a c. 1050-1125 date range is considered probable. Overlapping with this earliest material are 18

sherds (88g) of SN1b Lewes Flinty ware (ditches [19], [93], [109], [111], [132] and pit [219]) that can best be placed between c. 1075 and 1150 and presumably also relate to this earliest phase of activity. Only cooking pots are represented but four rims (squared everted, thickened flaring and two beaded and necked) are present, all of which would be in keeping with the suggested date range.

6.2.6 The vast majority of pottery of this general period can be placed toward the mid/late 12th century, or early in the 13th. It is at this time that refuse disposal suddenly expands as a result of domestic occupation. This is represented by the appearance of sherds tempered with moderate/abundant flint grits that are notably thinner walled and better fired than their forerunners. These are very much in keeping with the products of the Abbot's Wood kiln situated a few miles to the south-west (Barton 1979) (145/1471g of SN1c Abbot's Wood type Flinty ware and SN1d Abbot's Wood type Flinty ware with mainly white flint). This fabric could be as early as the mid 12th century and the range of rim forms present suggest much falls within the second half of the 12th century with a few more developed types of the early 13th century. Cooking pots dominate the material but there is a skillet with socketed handle from the evaluation (context [7005]) and part of a chimney pot/vent residual in ditch [624]. The latter is likely to be late in the chronological range. The cooking pots are typically undecorated though a later example, with triangular clubbed rim, has some oblique incised lines on top of the rim (ditch [440]). These SN1c and SN1d flinty wares were recovered from most deposits containing medieval pottery, often as heavily abraded residual sherds. However, this part of East Sussex is often problematic for the dating of these wares as quite crude tempering with moderate/abundant flint continues well into the 13th century. Undoubtedly Abbot's Wood is one of a number of production sites in the area and it is suspected workshops in the actual Hailsham area existed (Barton 1979). During the early/mid 13th century less flinty wares of the High Medieval period appear alongside the Abbot's Wood types. Most are still flinty but the tempering is notably less dense and it is likely these wares were produced at similar workshops to the earlier types. Where the Abbot's Wood-type wares appear alongside the High Medieval flinty types it is not always clear if they are residual or represent the coarser end of the Abbot's Wood 13th century products.

6.2.7 High Medieval Mid C13th – mid C14th

This period sees the peak in activity at the site, undoubtedly related to on-site or nearby occupation. Some 22 different fabrics are represented demonstrating a wider range of

sources were supplying the site during this period. Although some unabraded large fragments are present, the majority of High Medieval sherds show signs of abrasion suggesting a fair degree of reworking – something often confirmed by the presence of residual pieces. Undoubtedly many of the Abbot's Wood-type vessels would still be in use in the earlier part of the High Medieval period, but the flint was being decreased and the quartz sand tempering increased during the 13th century. The fabric suite appears to be comparable with that noted at Polegate and Eastbourne to the south (Barber 2007; Barber forthcoming) but the current site is interesting in confirming the wares' distribution in the Hellingly area. Fabrics with flint are common throughout the 13th and even into the early 14th centuries in this area of Sussex (though by the latter date they are notably harder fired). These types initially merge with the more abundant flint tempered vessels of the previous period but the quantities of flint rapidly decrease throughout the 13th century as quartz replaces flint more and more. The sparser flint tempered wares and the quartz with sparse/common flint tempered wares may well be later products of the Abbot's Wood industry. Forms of the flinty wares in the current assemblage consist of cooking pots, bowls and skillets with a variety of club and expanded rims as well as a couple of apparently unglazed crude jugs. That from ditch [359], in HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood Flinty ware, has a wide strap handle with raised edges typical of the first half of the 13th century.

6.2.8 Alongside the flinty wares, and essentially replacing them by the later 13th century, is a range of purely sand tempered fabrics (some 15 different fabrics). Although some represent fine jugs in contemporaneous use with the flinty wares most are probably of the later 13th to mid 14th centuries. Some vessels appear to be from the Ringmer industry (four fabrics with a combined total of 76 sherds weighing 978g), but most are likely to be from a more local source. The assemblage is quite plain with little decoration present, even on the jugs. The latter have some glazing but little other decoration. A notable exception to this is a HM5a Developed Ringmer sandy jug sherd from ditch [624] that is decorated with white slipped lines with applied white slip circular bosses at their junctions. Other forms are scarce, but include cooking pots, bowls and skillets. Non-local pottery is virtually absent – the only example being 17 sherds (372g) from the same HM6b Surrey Whiteware jug with spots of clear/green glaze externally (ditch [479], fills [480] and [481]). The absence of non-local wares is probably in part due to the isolated location of the site at the time and/or a low social status.

6.2.9 Late Medieval Mid C14th – mid 16th

There are only three sherds (23g) of pottery that can be confidently placed in a c. 1350-1450 date range (LM1a Late Ringmer Sandy ware) suggesting a virtual cessation of activity in the mid 14th century, possibly as a result of the plague. The remaining 39 sherds allocated to this period consist of a sparse scatter of hard-fired plain utilitarian wares with varying quantities of quartz that can all be placed in a mid 15th- to mid 16th- date range. It would appear that at this time low level activity was again starting on the land after a period of virtual abandonment. Unfortunately, there are few feature sherds but jars, jugs/pitchers and a single chaffing dish are represented. The latter, from ditch [304] has a splayed foot-ring base with scalloped cut-outs and finger tip decoration around its clear glazed interior base (7/390g). The only other noteworthy group consists of the 15 fresh sherds from a bunghole pitcher in fill [382] (cut [378]). There are no non-local wares present.

6.2.10 Late Post-medieval Mid C18th – mid C20th

There is a complete absence of early post-medieval pottery suggesting either the land was abandoned again in the early/mid 16th century or, more probably, any manuring with domestic waste stopped during a long period of pastoralism. This appears to have continued well into the late post-medieval period as the only late post-medieval pottery can be placed between c. 1850 and 1940. The assemblage is totally dominated by sherds of unglazed red earthenware flower pots, the only exception being a small burnt piece of refined white earthenware from the evaluation.

The Assemblage

6.2.11 Although most features producing pottery consist of ditches a few sherds were recovered from pits and post-holes. Overall small assemblages dominate: of the contexts containing post-Roman pottery, 72 produced between only 1 and 5 sherds apiece. Assessing residuality in many of these is virtually impossible; particularly considering the somewhat abraded nature of the majority. Only two contexts produced in excess of 20 sherds each: ditch [331], fill [332] contained 31 sherds (262g) mainly from the same SN1d Abbot's Wood cooking pot (dated c. 1100-1175) while ditch [497], fill [498] produced 27 sherds (423g) dated to c. 1225-1300 (including a few residual pieces).

6.2.12 As has been noted above, the degree to which the small groups of abraded sherds are residual or intrusive is often hard to be certain of. However, within the larger groups residuality and intrusiveness is easier to see. Intrusiveness appears to either not be present or is very low and usually, always easily isolated. Residuality in the larger groups is harder to

be certain of but overall appears to be low to moderate. The overall assemblage produced a number of drawable rim/feature sherds scattered across the area of the excavations. These are mainly of the High Medieval period but a few Early/High Medieval and Late Medieval pieces are present that could be drawn.

Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

- 6.2.13 The pottery from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis depending on period. However, overall the assemblage is considered to be of local importance.
- 6.2.14 The Anglo-Saxon material is somewhat ambiguous and isolated and, beyond comparisons with local fabrics of the period, has no potential for further analysis. The Early and High Medieval assemblages form the core of the post-Roman pottery from the site and appear to relate to the establishment and subsequent use of the field system by a nearby occupation site. Although in itself this material is not remarkable, particularly in the light of the small size of the context groups and low/moderate residuality, it has some potential for limited further work. Although significant assemblages have been studied/published from Pevensey, Polegate, Wartling and Eastbourne (Lyne 1999 and 2009; Barber 2007; in prep and forthcoming) this is the first significant assemblage from Hellingly. As such the current assemblage ought to be published in order to demonstrate the fabric and form range present and to compare it to similar groups from recent sites in Hailsham (eg Barber 2012 and 2020).
- 6.2.15 The Late Medieval assemblage is frustratingly small but this is typical for the area to date. It does contain a few drawable pieces and is useful in establishing the range of fabrics at Hellingly at this time. As such the assemblage ought to be published but little further detailed analysis is needed on the material itself.
- 6.2.16 The Late Post-medieval assemblage is small, late in date and is limited in range. As such the assemblage does not hold any potential for detailed analysis and no further work is proposed on this material.

Methodology of Further Work

6.2.17 It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to further limited work and a summary report be produced for publication. The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics/forms. Much of this will be drawn from the current assessment and associated digital archive though further stratigraphic work will be needed once the final phasing and plans of the site are available. In the absence of good individual context groups the report will be structured more as an overview by period. Up to 12 vessels may be illustrated, split between the Early/High and Late medieval periods (11 and 1 respectively).

6.2.18 Quantification table

Conte	Spot date (all c	Spot date Commen	Feature	Fabric	Ceramic perio	Form	Decor	Rim	No	Weight	ENV	Comments	Illust
10	1100-1250		Ditch 10	M2B SN1c	SN	CP			3	8		Fresh	
20	1075-1175		Fill of ditch 19	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	?			1	7		1 Ox	
52	850-1150		Ditch 52	M2A SN1c	SN	?			2	5		Fresh & abraded	
62	850-1150		Ditch 61	M3A SN6a	SN	Jar			1	1		Abraded	
92	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 91	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP		Beaded e	2	14		2 Ox & bitone	
96			Fill of ditch 93	M2A SN1c	?	?			1	2		Abraded	
96	1075-1150	resid C10th/11th	Fill of ditch 93	SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty	SN	Jar			1	15		1 Recu C10th-11th	
96	1075-1150	resid C10th/11th	Fill of ditch 93	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	CP			1	11		1 Ox, base	
96	1075-1150	resid C10th/11th	Fill of ditch 93	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	CP		Thickened	6	42		3 Ox & redu	
110	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 109	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	CP			1	7		1 Ox, ext sooted	
110	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 109	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP			1	4		1 Redu	
112	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 111	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	?			3	4		2 Ox & redu	
112	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 111	SN5b Sandy ware with sparse flint (Early Ringmer	SN	?			2	6		2 Two different. Ox, worn	
116	Mixed	EBA x2 & C12th x3	Fill of ditch 115	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			3	4		3 Ox & redu	
118	850-1150		Ditch 157	M2A SN1c	?	?			1	2		Fresh	
133	1075-1175		Fill of ditch 132	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	CP			5	12		1 Ox, ext sooted	
155	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 152	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	8		2 Ox	
155	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 152	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	?			1	9		1 Redu	
155	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 152	SN6b Coarse sandy ware	SN	?			1	2		1 Redu	
163	1250-1350		Pit 162	M4 HM1a	HM	CP			3	3		Fresh	
167	1250-1350 (resid C12th-13th)			M2B SN1c	SN	CP			6	14		Fresh & abraded	
167	1250-1350 (resid C12th-13th)			M4 HM1a	HM	?			1	5		Fresh	
183	1250-1350 (resid e/m AS)		Pit 182	M4 HM1a	HM	?			6	20		Fresh	
185	1250-1350 (resid e/m AS)		Pit 182	M1 AS1a	AS	?			2	4		Abraded	
209	850-1150		Ditch 205	M2A SN1c	?	CP			1	2		Fresh	
220	1075-1150		Fill of pit 219	SN1b Lewes Flinty	SN	CP		Squared e	1	5		1 Ox, int sooted	
222	950-1100	resid BA	Fill of ditch 221	SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty	SN	CP			1	2		1 Ox, ext sooted	
231	950-1100		Fill of ditch 230	SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty	SN	?			1	1		1 Redu	
231	950-1100		Fill of ditch 230	SN5b Sandy ware with sparse flint (Early Ringmer	SN	?	Jar		1	7		1 Too crude for SN5b?, Fresh, red	
238	1250-1350		Ditch 237	M4 HM1a	HM	?			1	3		Slightly abraded	
244	950-1100		Fill of ditch 242	SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty	SN	?			2	2		2 Ox & redu	
277	1050-1175	High resid Late RB	Fill of ditch 132	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	5		2 Bitone	
305	1450-1550		Fill of ditch 304	LM5b Hard-fired fine sandy ware	LM	CHAFF	Fing tip at Foot-ring		7	390		1 Ox splayed footing v	1
305	1450-1550		Fill of ditch 304	LM5b Hard-fired fine sandy ware	LM	?			1	13		1 Ox, redu int	
314	1100-1250		Ditch 313	M2B SN1c	SN	?			3	4		Fresh	
329	1075-1200		Fill of post hole 327	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP			1	7		1 Ox, ext sooted	
332	1100-1175		Fill of ditch 331	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP		x1 beaded	29	208		3 Most ox. Close to SN	1
332	1100-1175		Fill of ditch 331	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?		U-shaped	2	54		2 Ox, cp/pitch rod ha	
345	1250-1350			M2B SN1c	SN	CP			2	27		Fresh	
345	1250-1350			M3B SN6a	SN	CP			3	6		Fresh	
345	1250-1350			M4 HM1a	HM	?			1	2		Fresh	
349	1250-1300	intrusive PM slag & st	Fill of ditch 346	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?			6	18		2 Ox & bitone	
349	1250-1300	intrusive PM slag & st	Fill of ditch 346	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	CP		Concave t	1	14		1 Ox, ext sooted	
349	1250-1300	intrusive PM slag & st	Fill of ditch 346	HM3f Fine/medium sandy with fe ox	HM	?			2	19		1 Ox, v pale/buff	
352	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 350	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	Skil	sagging b		1	116		1	1
353	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 350	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?			2	16		2 Ox	
353	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 350	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	CP			3	24		1 Ox, ext sooted	
353	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 350	HM3e Abundant medium quartz with fe ox	HM	?			2	10		1 Ox	
353	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 350	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			1	5		1 Ox	
356	1250-1350	x1 Intru C19th flowe p	Fill of pit 355	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	?			1	2		1 Ox	
356	1250-1350	x1 Intru C19th flowe p	Fill of pit 355	HM3e Abundant medium quartz with fe ox	HM	?			2	8		1 Ox base	
356	1250-1350	x1 Intru C19th flowe p	Fill of pit 355	UE	LPM	Flp			1	2		1 Ox	
360	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 359	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	Skil	Strap ha v		1	98		1 Ox, slashed strap ha,	1
362	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 359	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood	HM	CP			1	3		1 Redu, ext sooted	
362	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 359	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	12		2 Redu	
364	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 359	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood	HM	Jug	Strap ha v		1	81		1 Ox/redu Strap ha wit	1
365	1200-1325		Fill of ditch 359	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood	HM	?			1	15		1 Redu	
369	1150-1225		Fill of ditch 368	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP		Squared e	8	101		2 Ox, ext sooted	
369	1150-1225		Fill of ditch 368	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	Chimp			1	194		1 Ox, unstabbed	
373	850-1150		Ditch 372	M2A SN1c	?	?			2	4		Fresh	
375	1150-1225		Fill of pit 374	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	11		2 Ox	
375	1150-1225		Fill of pit 374	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	Skil	pinched A Hollow so		1	72		1 Ox, sooted	
380	1450-1550	resid C13th	Fill of ditch 378	HM2g Fine quartz, sparse flint & fe ox	HM	CP			1	12		1 Ox, base worn	
380	1450-1550	resid C13th	Fill of ditch 378	LM2a Late Medieval hard-fired sandy ware	LM	?			1	9		1 Ox	
380	1450-1550	resid C13th	Fill of ditch 378	LM3b Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware	LM	?			1	5		1 Redu faces	
382	1350-1500			M3B SN6a	SN	Jug			2	55		Fresh	
382	1350-1500			M5 LM3a	LM	Pitcher	Bunghole		15	1307		Fresh, truncated	
385	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 384	HM2h Fine quartz/silty ware with rare flint	HM	?			1	13		1 Ox	
385	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 384	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP		Thickened	1	29		1 Ox	
385	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 384	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	CP			1	10		1 Redu base	
388	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 386	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	?			2	10		2 Ox	
388	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 386	HM3f Fine/medium sandy with fe ox	HM	?			1	12		1 Bitone	
388	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 386	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	3		2 Ox	
388	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 386	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	?			3	12		3 Ox	
389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM4a Fine quartz silty ware	HM	?			1	2		1 A bit groggy. Ox	

389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM4a Fine quartz silty ware	HM	?					1	2	1 A bit groggy. Ox
389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM4b Fine quartz/silty ware with fe ox	HM	?					1	2	1 Ox
389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	LM1a Late Ringmer Sandy ware	LM	?					1	5	1 Ox base
389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	LM3a Hard-fired fine sandy oxidised ware	LM	?	Cl gl ba				1	11	1 Redu faces
389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	LM3b Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware	LM	?	Cl gl spots ext				3	73	1 Redu faces
389	1450-1550	resid C12-13th	Fill of ditch 386	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					1	2	1 Ox
390	1425-1525	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	CP					1	6	1 Redu, worn
390	1425-1525	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM4a Fine quartz silty ware	HM	?	Ext beades				1	3	1 Ox
390	1425-1525	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM7a Ringmer/Rye fine sandy ware	HM	Jug	Cl gl ext patches				8	65	2 Ox
390	1425-1525	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM8a West Sussex ware type fine sandy ware	HM	?					3	16	2 Ox
390	1425-1525	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					2	7	2 Ox, worn
391	1350-1450	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM2c Developed Ringmer fine quartz, sparse flint	HM	Jug					1	5	1 Redu
391	1350-1450	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP					1	14	1 Close LM1 well fired. Ox
391	1350-1450	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					2	9	2 Ox, worn
391	1350-1450	high resid C13th	Fill of ditch 386	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	CP	Squared t				1	13	1 Redu
407	1100-1250		Ditch 406	M2B SN1c	SN	?					1	1	1 Abraded
414	1100-1250		Ditch 413	M2B SN1c	SN	?					2	4	1 Fresh & abraded
415	1100-1250		Ditch 413	M2B SN1c	SN	CP					1	4	1 Fresh
419	1150-1225		Fill of pit 418	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP					6	40	1 Ox
435	Mixed 1175-1225 & 1225-1350		Fill of ditch 434	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?					1	2	1 Redu
435	Mixed 1175-1225 & 1225-1350		Fill of ditch 434	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					1	3	1 Redu
435	Mixed 1175-1225 & 1225-1350		Fill of ditch 434	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	?					1	4	1 Redu
441	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 440	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?CP	Slight thumbing inc				2	83	1 U-shaped rod ha. Ox
441	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 440	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP					6	55	2 Ox & redu
441	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 440	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	CP	inc obliqu	Triangular			2	23	1 Redu
443	1125-1225	x1 intru C19th flowe p	Fill of ditch 442	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					3	13	2 Ox
443	1125-1225	x1 intru C19th flowe p	Fill of ditch 442	UE	LPM	Flp					1	3	1 Ox, base
445	1075-1175		Fill of ditch 444	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP					2	8	1 Redu
445	1075-1175		Fill of ditch 444	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	Skil					2	57	1 Redu, rod ha scar
456	1175-1250		Fill of ditch 455	SN1e Saxo-Norman flinty ware with sparse quart	SN	CP					1	9	1 Ox, ext sooted
457	1100-1250		Ditch 455	M2B SN1c	SN	CP					2	7	1 Fresh
461	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 439	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP	Thickened				1	25	1 Ox, ext sooted
480	1325-1400		Fill of ditch 479	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP					5	127	1 Ox, ext sooted
480	1325-1400		Fill of ditch 479	HM6b Surrey whiteware	HM	Jug					1	17	0 Ox, same vessel in 481
480	1325-1400		Fill of ditch 479	LM3b Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware	LM	?					1	33	1 Redu ext
481	1275-1400		Fill of ditch 479	HM6b Surrey whiteware	HM	Jug	Cl/gr gl spots ext				16	355	1 Base ox
490	1125-1225		Fill of ditch 489	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					1	4	1 Ox
494	1225-1300	x1 resid C12th	Fill of gully 493	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	Bowl	Triangular				1	77	1 Ox, ext sooted
494	1225-1300	x1 resid C12th	Fill of gully 493	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP					1	7	1 Redu
494	1225-1300	x1 resid C12th	Fill of gully 493	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	CP					7	64	1 Redu, ext sooted
494	1225-1300	x1 resid C12th	Fill of gully 493	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP	Downturn				1	11	1 Ox
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM1b Developed Abbot's Wood (reduced)	HM	CP	Squared e				3	37	1 Redu
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	Jar	Inturned t				1	9	1 Redu
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	CP					6	140	2 Redu, ext sooted
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP					2	27	2 Ox, ext sooted
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	?					5	63	2 Ox
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	Jug	Simple ev				1	28	1 Redu
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?					3	33	3 Ox & redu
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	LM5a Hard-fired fine ware with fe ox	LM	Jug	Squared e				1	36	1 Ox, poss earlier
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP	Ext beades				3	43	2 close to HM1a. Late
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	CP					1	4	1 Ox, redu ext
498	1225-1300		Fill of ditch 497	SN4b Fine sandy ware with sparse shell	SN	CP					1	3	1 Redu, ext sooted
499	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood	HM	CP					1	8	1 Redu, ext sooted
499	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	CP					2	27	2 Redu, ext sooted
499	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP	Thickened				4	26	3 Ox
499	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3d Medium sandy greyware	HM	CP	Expanded				1	19	1 Redu
499	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM5b Developed Ringmer fine sandy ware	HM	Jug	Gr gl ext				1	3	1 Ox
499	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					1	13	1 Redu
500	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	CP					1	7	1 Redu, ext sooted
500	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP					1	12	1 Ox, ext sooted
500	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	Jug	Stabbed rod/strap h				1	6	1 Redu
500	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	?					2	23	1 Ox
500	1225-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3d Medium sandy greyware	HM	?Jug	TB				1	16	1 Redu
501	1250-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP	Int beades				1	14	1 Ox, ext sooted
501	1250-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?	x1 gr gl int ba				2	13	2 Ox & redu
501	1250-1325		Fill of ditch 497	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?					1	5	1 Ox
504	1225-1325		Fill of pit 503	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	CP					4	19	1 Redu
513	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 512	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP					2	37	2 Ox, ext sooted
513	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 512	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?	Gr gl int ba				1	32	1 Ox, ext sooted
513	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 512	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP	Hollow to				3	18	2 Ox, worn
514	1275-1375		Fill of ditch 512	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	CP	Rect club				1	53	1 Redu
514	1275-1375		Fill of ditch 512	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?	Gr gl int ba				1	6	1 Redu, ext sooted
514	1275-1375		Fill of ditch 512	LM4b Hard-fired fine sandy oxidised ware	LM	Jar					1	17	1 Redu faces
515	1425-1550		Fill of ditch 512	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	?					2	6	2 Ox & redu
515	1425-1550		Fill of ditch 512	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer San	HM	Jug					1	18	1 Ox. Rod ha scar
515	1425-1550		Fill of ditch 512	LM3b Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware	LM	?					3	118	3 Fresh. Ox & redu faces
515	1425-1550		Fill of ditch 512	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?					2	9	2 Ox & redu
516	1425-1550		Fill of ditch 512	LM3b Hard-fired fine sandy reduced ware	LM	?					4	172	1 Ox Same vessel as 515

517	1425-1550		Ditch cut 517 (fills 51	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood	HM	?			1	28	1	Redu	
517	1425-1550		Ditch cut 517 (fills 51	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?	SPTS		1	6	1	Redu	
517	1425-1550		Ditch cut 517 (fills 51	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?	Gr gl int ba		1	32	1	Ox, ext sooted	
518	1275-1375		Ditch cut 517 (fills 51	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?			1	6	1		
518	1275-1375		Ditch cut 517 (fills 51	HM4c Fine quartz with ferruginous sast	HM	CP	Gr gl int ba		1	33	1	Ox, ext sooted	
518	1275-1375		Ditch cut 517 (fills 51	LM1a Late Ringmer Sandy ware	LM	Jar		Downturn	2	18	2	Ox & bitone	
535	1275-1350		Fill of ditch 531	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?	Gr gl int ba		2	12	1	Ox	
544	1125-1225	resid E/M BA	Fill of ditch 543	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	CP			2	24	2	Ox	
546	1200-1275		Fill of ditch 545	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	Jug		Ext beade	2	127	1	CHECK parallel Limp	1
547	1200-1275		Fill of ditch 545	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood	HM	CP		x1 square	2	42	2	Ox	
547	1200-1275		Fill of ditch 545	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	CP			1	14	1	Redu, ext sooted	
547	1200-1275		Fill of ditch 545	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?			1	25	1	Redu	
554	1275-1350		Fill of ditch 551	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	CP			1	16	1	Ox, ext sooted	
554	1275-1350		Fill of ditch 551	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?	Cl/gr gl int ba		1	25	1	Ox	
554	1275-1350		Fill of ditch 551	HM3d Medium sandy greyware	HM	CP		Downturn	2	42	2	Redu, ext sooted	
554	1275-1350		Fill of ditch 551	HM5a Developed Ringmer Sandy ware	HM	Jug		WS line, cl/gr gl ext	2	7	1	Ox	
562	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	Bowl		Expanded	1	25	1	Ox, ext sooted	
563	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	Jug		Cl gl spots ext	1	2	1	Ox, worn	
563	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?			3	8	2	Ox & redu	
563	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	?			1	3	1	Ox	
563	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM4a Fine quartz silty ware	HM	?			1	5	1	Ox, poss tile. Worn	
565	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM3b Abundant medium quartz	HM	CP			1	8	1	Ox, worn	
565	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 561	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?			1	15	1	Bitone	
598	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 597	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?			1	2	1	Ox, very worn	
599	1250-1350		Ditch cut 599 (fills 60	New: Fine q with sp siltstone	HM	Jar		Lid-seated	7	279	1	ADD to reference. Pa	1
620	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 619	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	CP		Triangula	1	13	1	Ox	
620	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 619	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?	x1 APTS		6	70	6	Prob CPs. Ox & redu	
620	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 619	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	8	2	Ox	
620	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 619	SN1d Abbot's Wood white flint	SN	?			1	2	1	Ox, worn	
625	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 624	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?			1	5	1	Bitone	
625	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 624	HM5a Developed Ringmer Sandy ware	HM	Jug		WS lines with boss	1	5	1	Ox. Parallel?	1
625	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 624	HM5b Developed Ringmer fine sandy ware	HM	Jug		WS lines, gr gl	1	9	1	Ox	
625	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 624	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	Chimp			1	34	1	Ox	
627	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 626	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?			1	3	1	Ox, worn	
627	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 626	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?			1	4	1	Ox	
634	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 633	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	Jug		Gr gl ext p everted te	4	134	1	Poss HM5a, worn	1
659	1250-1350		Fill of ditch 656	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer Sar	HM	?			1	4	1	Ox was 654 on spot dates	
E2114	c. 1150-1250		eval	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			2	2	1	Ox scraps	
E2115	c. 1150-1250		eval	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	?			4	5	1	Ox scraps	
E3104	c. 900-1150		eval	SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty	SN	?			1	3	1	Ox, Close to AS5a	
E3105	c. 1850-1940		eval	REFW	LPM	?			1	1	1	Slagged	
E3305	C18th-19th on CBM		eval	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?			1	5	1	Ox, worn	
E4905	c. 1850-1940		eval	UE	LPM	Flp			5	86	3		
E6305	c. 1275-1350	intru C18th/19th CBM	eval	HM3b Abundant quartz	HM	CP		Expanded	1	19	1	Fresh. Ox, sooted rim	1
E6305	c. 1275-1350	intru C18th/19th CBM	eval	HM5a Developed Ringmer Sandy ware	HM	Jug		Gr gl	3	13	1	Ox, worn	
E67??	c. 900-1100		eval	SN1a Saxo-Norman Flinty	SN	?			1	2	1	Bitone scraps	
E7005	c. 1150-1250		eval	SN1c Abbot's Wood	SN	Skil		Stabbing around rim	1	115	1	Ox, socketed	1
E7007	c. 1100-1225		eval	SN1e Saxo-Norman flinty ware with sparse quart	SN	?			4	18	1	Redu	
E7307	c. 1250-1350		eval	HM3c Fine/medium quartz	HM	?			1	3	1	Ox, worn	
E7509	c. 1850-1940		eval	UE	LPM	Flp			5	74	2	Fresh	
E8107	c. 1850-1940		eval	UE	LPM	Flp			6	36	3	Fresh	
E8505	c. 1850-1940		eval	UE	LPM	Flp			4	35	2	Fresh	
U/S	1100-1250			M2A SN1c					2	3		Abraded	
U/S	1100-1250			MISC SN1c	SN				1	1		Abraded	

6.2.19 References

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6.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

6.3.1 Introduction

A relatively small assemblage of brick, tile and burnt clay/daub was recovered during the archaeological works (82 pieces, weighing 2398g, from 36 individually numbered contexts). The material was in mixed condition, with the lower fired burnt clay being notably fragmented and worn and the brick and tile normally consisting of small pieces, also frequently abraded. The assemblage is summarised in Table 5 as part of the visible archive. Although fabric samples have previously been collected for this area a careful watch was made to identify any new potential types not previously recorded. In the event a single new types was noted.

Context	Form	Period	Date	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
92	B. clay	?	?	3	5	n/a	Amor. Powdery silty clay, odd mark
114	B. clay	?	?	8	46	n/a	Amorphous. Ox, silty, odd marl
114	B. clay	?	?	1	3	n/a	Amor, fine quartz, redu, worn
116	B. clay	?	?	2	42	n/a	Amor. Ox, silty, odd marl
141	B. clay	?	?	1	1	n/a	Amor. Silty, odd marl
151	B. clay	?	?	1	9	n/a	Amor. Silty, odd marl
155	B. clay	?	?	1	1	n/a	Amor. Silty, odd marl
159	B. clay	?	?	1	2	n/a	Amor, silty occ marl
189	B. clay	?	?	1	2	n/a	Amor, with grass? Impressions, fine sugarysiltyocc marl
215	B. clay	?	?	1	2	n/a	Amor, silty
218	B. clay	?	?	2	19	n/a	Amor. Silty, occ marl or grog
222	B. clay	?	?	1	3	n/a	Amor. Silty, occ marl
244	B. clay	?	?	2	2	n/a	Amor silty, occ marl

272	B. clay	?	?	1	3	n/a	Amor silty, occ marl, redu
277	B. clay	?	?	1	1	n/a	Amor Redu silty
349	B. clay	?	?	1	6	n/a	Amor silty
353	Peg tile	EPM	C17th-mid 18th	2	15	13mm thick	Quite well formed, well fired. Moderate 'marl' & iron oxides
364	Peg tile	EPM	C17th-mid 18th	1	8	12mm thick	as [353]
369	B. clay	?	?	1	5	n/a	Amor, silty/groggy
389	Peg tile	LM/EPM	C15th-17th	2	4	nsd	Silty with sparse quartz & 'marl'
390	Peg tile	LM/EPM	C15th-17th	1	14	nsd	Silty with iron oxides
391	Peg tile	LM/EPM	C15th-17th	2	22	14mm thick	Sparse quartz, silty with iron oxides. Worn
458	Peg tile	HM/LM	C14th-16th	1	46	12mm thick	Quite well formed, well fired. Moderate iron oxides & siltstone
499	Peg tile	HM/LM	C14th-16th	1	6	nsd	Quite well formed, silty with sparse quartz. Worn
504	B. clay	?	?	1	4	n/a	Sugary with iron oxides and 'marl'
514	B. clay	?	?	1	8	n/a	Sugary with iron oxides and 'marl'
518	Peg tile	HM/LM	C14th-16th	2	39	nsd	Silty with sparse quartz and iron oxides
521	Peg tile	HM/LM	C14th-16th	1	60	12mm thick	Silty with sparse quartz, iron oxides and 'marl'
627	Peg tile	HM/LM	C14th-15th	3	318	12-13mm thick	Quite crudely formed, well fired. Silty with sparse quartz & iron oxides
E704	B. clay	?	?	2	6	n/a	Amor, fine sandy
E906	B. clay	?	?	1	2	n/a	Amor, fine sandy
E1301	B. clay	?	?	1	1	n/a	Amor, fine sandy
E3305	B. clay	?	?	2	20	n/a	Amor, silty
E3305B	Brick	EPM	C17th-mid 18th	1	393	55mm thick	Crude, well fired. Mod/abundfe ox

E3305B	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	7	267	nsd	Well formed & fired. Fine, sp marl streaks
E3305B	Peg tile	LPM	C18th-mid 19th	3	63	10mm thick	Well formed & fired. Fine, sp marl
E2940	Brick	LPM	C18th-mid 19th	6	761	?x112x57mm	Well formed & fired. Fine, sp marl streaks
E2940	Peg tile	LPM	C18th-mid 19th	2	106	12mm thick	Quite well formed, well fired. Fine, rare sast
E5005	Peg tile	LPM	C18th-mid 19th	4	17	nsd	Fine. Scraps from pottery bag
E6305	Peg tile	LPM	Mid C18th-19th	6	66	12mm thick	Well formed, hard fired. Fine, sparse marl pellets/streaks

Table 5: Ceramic Building Material assemblage summary (E = evaluation context; NSD – No surviving complete dimensions. ? – undateable; HM – Medieval C13th – 14th; LM – Late Medieval C15th-16th; EPM – Early Post-medieval mid C16th – early 18th; LPM Late Post-medieval – C18th – 19th)

6.3.2 *The Assemblage*

The assemblage contains 37 pieces (193g) of burnt clay. This material is intrinsically impossible to date and has to rely on the associated finds within a particular deposit. The assemblage was recovered from a range of period features including prehistoric, Early Medieval and High Medieval though assessing residuality is impossible. Although some variation in the matrix of these pieces is present the most common appear to be fine and almost certainly derived from the site itself. All of the pieces are amorphous in form with no signs of deliberately flattened faces or impressions of wattle so it is impossible to establish if they are fragmented daub or simply burnt natural subsoil.

There are eight pieces of peg tile from High and Late Medieval contexts (469g). All are quite well formed and well fired with a few fabrics being represented (Table 5). None of the typically abundant sand tempered fabrics of the 13th century are present and generally the finer nature of the types suggests all belong to the 14th century or later. However, the fabrics are such that a later date cannot be ruled out and the small numbers involved, together with their somewhat abraded nature, suggest some intrusiveness could easily be present.

There are five peg tile fragments with slightly finer fabrics from Late Medieval deposits that would be in keeping with the date of the associated pottery but too few pieces are present to be certain of the fabric date ranges and such material could easily extend into the Early Post-medieval period. Indeed the single piece of brick residual in [E3305B] and two peg tile fragments (the latter probably intrusive in contexts [353] and [364]) are suspected of being of Early Post-medieval date but in the absence of better samples and indeed contemporary pottery, it is not impossible these few pieces are of the preceding period.

The remaining 13 brick (1028g) and 15 peg tile (252g) fragments are all clearly of Late Post-medieval date judging by their finish and fabrics. Beyond thicknesses no dimensions survive and there are no fragments with features such as peg holes. Most appear isolated in features with no associated pottery though the pieces from evaluation context [E6305] may well be intrusive.

6.3.3 *Potential*

The ceramic building material assemblage is composed of either undateable amorphous burnt clay fragments or small quantities of brick and tile from a wide chronological range. The fact that the brick and tile fragments are in very small context groups, often with slightly ambiguous fabrics and with no/few associated pottery sherds means the assemblage does not have the potential to reliably establish the fabric range at Hellingly through time. This issue is exasperated by the uncertain extent of residuality and/or intrusiveness. As such the assemblage appears to represent no more than a background scatter, potentially during periods of manuring the land. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further work beyond that undertaken for the current assessment. There is no need to publish the assemblage. This material is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum and has therefore been discarded though some fabric samples have been retained for a county series.

6.4 **The Slag** by Luke Barber

A single piece of slag was recovered from the site. This consists of a worn 5g fragment of olive green glassy blast furnace slag intrusive in medieval ditch [346] (fill [349]). The type is derived from smelting iron using the blast furnace process – one in common use in the Wealden iron industry from the 16th to early 18th centuries. However, the slag was

frequently subsequently quarried for re-use as hardcore/road metalling both at the time it was created and as late as the early 20th century. As such the material is found widely spread in the Weald well beyond the actual ironworks that produced it.

The slag is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered just 13 (95g) pieces of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 6 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
349	Coal	1	3	Shiny
349	Iron concretion	1	2	
369	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	1	10	Worn
388	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	1	3	
389	German lava	1	3	Amorphous
498	Hastings Beds sst (light grey)	1	14	Bedded
504	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	1	2	
514	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	1	11	Worn
515	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	1	11	Worn
554	Hastings Beds sst (light grey)	1	26	Irregular
563	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	2	6	Worn
620	Hastings Beds fine ferruginous sst	1	4	Irregular

Table 6: Stone assemblage

With just two exceptions all of the stone from the site is derived from the Hastings Beds and can be considered to be a naturally occurring type to the site. None of the pieces show any sign of working or modification at the hand of man. The only exceptions are the tiny piece of German lava from ditch [386], fill [389] and the coal from ditch [346], (fill [349]). The former is certainly from a rotary quern and this quern stone type was commonly used in the medieval period. However, this ditch contained both Late Medieval and residual Early/High Medieval though it is suspected the quern relates to the latter residual element within this feature. The coal is clearly an intrusive post-medieval piece in its medieval ditch.

The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded and no report is needed for publication.

6.6 **Flintwork** by Chris Butler

An assemblage of 135 pieces of worked flint (Table 7) weighing 1.23kg was recovered from 49 contexts, together with 45 unworked fire fractured flints weighing 349gms. from ten contexts.

The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. A handwritten archive of the assemblage and excel spreadsheet was produced at this stage. Unworked flint was discarded. Classification follows Butler (2005).

The raw material was predominantly a mixture of black and a mid grey/mottled grey coloured flint, all probably derived from Chalk Downland sources. The exception was a small number of pieces with brown staining suggesting an iron rich source, and a few pieces in a blue-grey patinated flint. Overall the size of the flint pieces was on the small size, possibly reflecting the distance from the nearest Downland source.

Table 7

H/h struck flakes	34
S/h struck flakes	30
S/h struck bladelets	6
Axe Thinning flake	1
Fragments	26
Bladelet fragments	11
Chips	9
Shattered	2
Core rejuvenation pieces	2
Crested blades	2
Core tablet	1
Cores	3
Core fragments	4
Microlith	1
Scrapers	3
Total	135

Parent	Context	H/h Struck Flakes	S/h Struck Flakes	S/h Bladelet	ATF	Fragments	Bladelet frag	Chips	Shatt	Core rej piece	Crested blade	Core tablet	Core	Core frag	Microlith	End scraper	Total	Mass (g)	FF	Mass (g)
4	6															1	1	31		
7	8			1												1	2	26		
9	10			1													1	17		
21	22							1									1	0		
21	23		1													1	2	9		
40	42				1												1	2		
51	52						1							1			2	42		
67	69							1										0		
81	82								1								1	1		
93	96	8			1					1		1					12	119		
97	98	4	1			2							1	2			13	273	3	4
109	110					1											1	10		
111	112		3	2		2											7	16		
113	114		3			2	1	2							1		9	53	1	1
115	116			3			1										4	9		
132	133	1		1		4	1	1									9	62	4	14
134	137			1		2									1		3	3		
150	151			2		2											4	15		
152	155							1									1	0		
156	157			1													1	1		
158	159			1													1	5		
162	163		1														1	18		
165	168				1		1	1									3	6		
169	170			1		1											2	11		
182	183			3	1		1	1	1								7	16		
182	189					1											1	3		
190	191			1		1											3	19		
199	200		2												1		3	70		
201	202		1			1											2	28		
210	212			1				1									2	1		
210	213			2			1				1						4	19	1	1
214	215																0	0	1	25
214	217								1								1	5		
214	218		1														1	39	3	24
219	220		2			1	1										4	34	1	3
237	239						1										1	1		
261	262		1		1												2	16		
267	270			3													3	10		
275	276								1								1	51		
292	295						1										1	1		
346	349		1				1										2	16		
355	356						1							1			2	50		
357	358		1														1	31		
370	371		1														1	3		
384	385							1									1	2	1	3
399	400		1					1									2	18		
403	405		2														2	20		
442	443		1	2													3	42	1	8
622	623			2													2	6		
Total		34	30	6	1	26	11	9	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	3	135	1230	45	349

Table 8: Flint implements by context

The proportions of hard and soft hammer-struck debitage are broadly equal, with most of the debitage being quite small, and very few pieces, even amongst the soft hammer-struck

pieces, having any evidence of platform preparation. Cortex is only present on a minority of pieces in any quantity. Small flakes appear to be the primary form of debitage, although bladelets and bladelet fragments are present in some quantity (12% of the assemblage). Blades are completely absent.

Three cores are present, all of a small size. One (Context 356) is a small single platform flake core, with a prepared platform, whilst the other two (both from Context 98) are two platform flake cores with opposing platforms and platform preparation. Other evidence for systematic working of cores is present in the assemblage in the form of two crested blades, a core tablet and two other core rejuvenation pieces, all of which are typical of Mesolithic flintworking technology. There were also four core fragments in the assemblage.

The implements comprise three scrapers and a microlith. An end scraper (Context 6) manufactured on a hard hammer-struck flake with a prepared platform is retouched around the distal end and partly along each lateral edge. Its scraping edge has been damaged through use. A small end scraper from Context 8 was manufactured on a fragment and is typical of an expedient type commonly found in Mesolithic assemblages. The final scraper is the distal end of a flake from Context 23, which has been retouched, and was probably broken in use or through later damage.

The microlith, from Context 133, is a narrow piece of Later Mesolithic date backed along one lateral edge and obliquely at one end. The presence of bladelets and bladelet fragments suggests that microlith production may have been taking place, although no microburins were found.

This assemblage is probably largely residual in later features and deposits, but is predominantly Mesolithic in date, containing pieces diagnostically of Mesolithic flintworking technology. The range of pieces and low level density suggests a short term hunting camp may be present at or near the site.

A small number of pieces in the assemblage, predominantly the hard hammer-struck flakes, may date to the Bronze Age, and may suggest low levels of activity in later prehistory.

No further work is required on this assemblage of flintwork, although if a report is to be published in a journal, up to 10 flints can be illustrated. If other finds are being retained for deposition in a museum it is recommended that the flint assemblage is also retained. In any event the microlith should be deposited in a museum with the archive.

6.7 ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

Introduction

- 6.7.1 Fourteen samples were presented for assessment (see table 8 below). The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the macro-remains in the samples and consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, crop-husbandry, feature function, environment and their potential to provide radiocarbon dates.
- 6.7.2 In general charred deposits were sampled. Majority of features were bioturbated by visible roots and earthworm channels hence sampling was limited selected deposits. One pit initially believed to be of prehistoric period was extensively sampled and comprising five samples, turned out to be High Medieval. All remaining samples are for this period except for one that was taken from undated feature.

Sampling and processing methods

- 6.7.3 The bulk samples were volumetrically measured by water displacement prior to processing. Flotation is a rapid and efficient technique that uses a tank, water pressure and sieve mesh to separate the light and heavy material within the sample, and remove all sediment below a certain size (generally <1mm). The light material floats to the top of the tank and is captured as the 'flot'; the heavier material sinks to the bottom of the tank and is captured as the 'residue'. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Tables). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).
- 6.7.4 The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each flot were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Results

Site Code	Sample No.	Context No.	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Flot weight (g)	Description of matrix (%)	Charred				Waterlogged			Mollusca		Bone			Magnetic particles	Artifacts
						Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Whole	Fragments	Large	Small	Fragments		
HEL-EX-20	<1>	(185)	res				5	5	5										
HEL-EX-20	<1>	(185)	flot	1.5			3	4	4										
HEL-EX-20	<2>	(186)	res				5												
HEL-EX-20	<2>	(186)	flot	4.6			3	3	3										
HEL-EX-20	<3>	(183)	res																
HEL-EX-20	<3>	(183)	flot	0.2			1	1											
HEL-EX-20	<4>	(181)	res				1	1	1										
HEL-EX-20	<4>	(181)	flot	0.13				1		1								1 Pottery, slag	
HEL-EX-20	<5>	(163)	res				1	1											
HEL-EX-20	<5>	(163)	flot	0.7				1		1									
HEL-EX-20	<6>	(161)	res				1		1									1 Slag?	
HEL-EX-20	<6>	(161)	flot	1.9				1											
HEL-EX-20	<7>	(187)	res				5	5	5										
HEL-EX-20	<7>	(187)	flot	1.7			1	1											
HEL-EX-20	<8>	(188)	res				5	5	5										
HEL-EX-20	<8>	(188)	flot	32			5	5	5	1									
HEL-EX-20	<9>	(215)	res				1	1										1 Pottery, hammerscale	
HEL-EX-20	<9>	(215)	flot	0.3				1											
HEL-EX-20	<10>	(294)	res				1	1	1									1 Slag	
HEL-EX-20	<10>	(294)	flot	0.2			1		1	1									
HEL-EX-20	<11>	(485)	res				1	1											
HEL-EX-20	<11>	(485)	flot	0.1					1										
HEL-EX-20	<12>	(627)	res					1	1									1 Vitified material	
HEL-EX-20	<12>	(627)	flot	0.01				1											
HEL-EX-20	<13>	(632)	res					1	1										
HEL-EX-20	<13>	(632)	flot	0.2					1										
HEL-EX-20	<14>	(623)	res				1	1											
HEL-EX-20	<14>	(623)	flot	0.1						1									

QUEST
 Flot / Residue Assessment

Key: Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS)
 0 = 0
 1 = 1 - 25
 2 = 26 - 50
 3 = 51 - 75
 4 = 76 - 100
 5 = 101+

Table 9: Tabulated results

Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Modern Insects	Coal	Fungal Spores	Modern Roots	Modern Leaves	Potential	Further work	notes
<1>	(185)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [182]	7	<1	<1	90	10			*				**	*	No.	None.	
<4>	(181)	Upper Fill of Pit [182]	5	<1	<1	95	5	<i>Chenopodium album</i> *		*				**		No.	None.	
<5>	(163)	Pit [164]	5.5	<1	2	99	20	Poaceae large * <i>Chenopodium album</i> *		*				***		No.	None.	
<6>	(161)	Pit [160]	4	1	<1	95	99	<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	*	*				*		No.	None.	
<9>	(215)	Basal Fill of Ditch [214]	5.5	<1	1	99	10	Indet. bud * <i>Chenopodium album</i> *		*				*	**	No.	None.	
<10>	(294)	Intervention [292]	5	<1	<1	70	90	<i>Chenopodium album</i> *		*		*				No.	None.	
<12>	(627)	Basal Fill of Ditch [626]	6	<1	<1	99	50	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> *		*				**		No.	None.	
<13>	(632)	Basal Fill of Pond [631]	9	<1	1	99	5	<i>Urtica dioica</i> *		*	*		*	***		No.	None.	
<14>	(623)	Linear [619]	5	<1	<1	100	80	<i>Chenopodium album</i> *					*	*		No.	None.	

Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250.

Table 10: Flot assessment

- 6.7.5 The Plant remains comprise mostly charcoal flecks and 12 seeds or fragments. The Fragments of charcoal of identifiable size were found in samples <1>, <2>, <3>, <4>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <8>, <9>, <10>, <11> and <14>. One potential charred seed was found in samples <4>, <5>, <6>, <8>, <10>, <11>, <12>, <13> and <14>.
- 6.7.6 The faunal remains comprise: Two whole snails were found in samples <11> and <14>, two unidentified insects recovered from samples <5> and < 13> and an unidentified bone fragment was recovered from sample <10>
- 6.7.7 The artefacts comprise two tiny unidentifiable pottery fragment recovered from samples <5> and <9> and very small fragments of dark-green slag was recovered from samples <5>, <6>and< 10>. Small amount of hammerscale was recovered from sample <9>.

Biases in Recovery, Residuality, Contamination

- 6.7.8 The likelihood of stratigraphic movement of small plant remains due to root action and faunal activity has appeared on examination of these samples. The terrestrial snail *Ceciliodes acicula* (Müller) can burrow well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149) and earthworms can carry small items such as seeds and small stones up to a metre down into the soil (Canti 2003, 143).

Quality and type of preservation.

- 6.7.9 The plant remains in these samples were preserved by charring. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).
- 6.7.10 No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

Discussion

- 6.7.11 Except for sample number 6 recovered from undated feature, all samples were taken from features dated to High Medieval period.
- 6.7.12 Five samples were recovered from single HM pit [182, 184]. The charred material is relevant to single tree stump that was buried in the pit.
- 6.7.13 The activities identified by sampling are: burning wood and smiting.

- 6.7.14 Green slag recovered from three samples is waste product of the blast furnace that came into widespread use in mid fifteenth century. The slag is either intrusive or indicate an early use of blast furnace in surrounding area.
- 6.7.15 The flots from Sussex Plant contained frequent modern roots and leaves accompanied by fungal spores and modern insect remains in several of the features. Uncharred seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), common nettle (*Urtica urens*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) were recorded along with large wild grasses (*Poaceae*) and indeterminate buds. Charcoal fragments were occasional within the flots representing the only archaeological material identified at the site.
- 6.7.16 The paucity of archaeobotanical remains within the flots indicates that crop processing and food production was not taking place at the site during its occupation. The charcoal will be associated with other burning activities. The frequency of intrusive material, such as modern roots, insects and seeds suggests high turbulence within the deposits.

Potential and Significance

- 6.7.17 The density of charred plant remains per litre of sampled soil in these samples is low. This can mean that the plant remains are there as general background waste and may not be associated with the features. The only way to be certain that plant remains like these are of a specific date are is to obtain radiocarbon dates from those items (Pelling et al. 2015, 96).

Recommendations for further work

- 6.7.18 Given the limited potential of the macrobotanical remains, no further work is recommended.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE (Period review)

7.1 Introduction

Archaeological excavation on site revealed multiphase agrarian activity. Features dated to Late Iron Age/Early Roman, Saxon-Norman, High Medieval and Late Medieval was recorded across the site and also small assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was noted. Although these lithic are considered residual in later features it indicates that hunters-gatherers camp was located on site or in close vicinity. Majority of features are dated to High Medieval period. There was also one Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch and two pits, one Saxo-Norman/Early/High Medieval ditch and one Late Medieval gulley however top deposits within couple of High Medieval ditches silted-up by Late Medieval Period.

7.2 **Late Iron Age/Early Roman**

Earliest datable features on site are two ditches and two pits of Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. It is highly likely that ditch G1 observed within Area 1 and ditch G10 located on Area 3 are parts of same boundary/drainage also together with undated linear G11 which would be highly unlikely that it was not related to G10 where running same direction connected on each other ends forming some sort of water managing as terminus of G11 was significantly deeper than of G10. Looking at levels measured on base in each slot indicates that water was flowing towards south-east. Perhaps it was deliberately invented that ditch G11 after acquiring water to certain level will allow it to flow through ditch G10. Backfill of both termini looked very similar therefore if they were not contemporary the relation between them was impossible to establish. Ditch G1 ran for over 96 metres in east-south-east to west-north-west alignment and continued beyond Area 1 limit both ways. It was truncated by High Medieval ditch within Area 1c and pit [219] also dated to High Medieval within Area 1b. Ditch G10 continued beyond Area 3 south-eastern limit and with high probability was the same feature as investigated 18m to the south-east in evaluation trench feature E[404]. Another Late Iron Age/Early Roman feature was a pit [158] of unknown function. It was located in central part of Area 1b and accompanied by second short linear most likely contemporary pit [156].

7.3 **Saxon-Norman/ Early/High Medieval**

Activity on site during Anglo Saxon period was also minimal. Only one NW-SE aligned over 56m long field boundary/drainage ditch was recorded within Area 1b. Original ditch G8 has a re-cut G7. Earlier ditch had a south-eastern terminus within area of investigation. It is not known how far it went north westerly as it was entirely truncated by its re-cut. Linear G8 ran further than its earlier appearance and continued beyond south-eastern L.O.E. It was limited at north-west by its terminus however as it was very shallow there is high chance that continuation of that ditch was ploughed away.

7.4 **High Medieval**

Highest activity on site took place in High Medieval period although it was only of agrarian nature with no evidence for any industrial, spiritual or domestic occupancy. High Medieval features were located both on Area 1 and Area 2 and were almost only of linear type with exception of several pits of unknown purpose located within Area 1b and extensive pond feature located on south-eastern boundary of Area 2. Within Area 1 possible rectangular

enclosure ditch G4 was recorded however only two corners were present within limit of investigation. Due to lack of knowledge about its full extent and any supporting evidence inside the potential enclosure it is hard to speculate on its purpose. The feature eastern corner was truncated by NW-SE aligned ditch G9 most probably field boundary/drainage. 50m to the south-west another linear feature was observed running parallel to G9. Investigations provided evidence that this earliest survived ditch [128] was re-cut at least two times as G5 and finally as G6. Another similarly oriented ditch was located roughly 33m to the south-west within Area 1c. It was exposed only within short distance therefore it is unclear if it was definitely parallel with other two. With supporting evidence of same Abbot's Wood fabric pottery recovered from all three features with some probability we can estimate that all three were contemporary and formed High Medieval field system. Several discrete features within Area 1 were also dated to this period. Its purpose is not clear. The most interesting was cluster of pits [160], [162], [164] and [182]. Two earliest were successfully dated to High Medieval. Within upper deposit of largest pit [182] large fragment of burnt in-situ wood was recorded. It looks like single large wood element already burning was dumped in to the pit. Heated soil was recorded around the element and not much additional charcoal was observed what proves that wood must have been already on fire when deposited. Situation within Area 2 was much more complex and represented dynamically transforming High Medieval field system. Numerous ditches were recorded and some of them were connected to large pond located on Area 2 south-eastern border. Their stratigraphic order is quite complex and is shown on Harris Matrix diagram figure 13. Interesting fact that five NE-SW aligned ditches formed T-junction with NW-SE aligned linear which adjoined the pond. NE-SW running ditch G25 cut all of them what seems to be supportive evidence that there were previous instances of that ditch contemporary with adjoining from the north-east linear. We can observe how field drainage system was dynamically changing over relatively short period of time starting with only one small ditch G14, then drainage was improved and adopted to current needs and finally only large ditch G25 with associated pond was in use. Worth mentioning here is that area to the north-east of G25 was not fully levelled until Late Medieval as pottery dated to 13-14 Century was recovered from upper deposits of largest ditches G17, G28 and G29 in northern part of the area suggesting that this zone was not cultivated for prolonged time.

7.5 Late Medieval

Late Medieval activity on site was limited to only one NE-SW aligned gully G31 located on Area 2. Additionally top deposits of large ditches G17, G28, and G29 dug within High-Medieval period formed much later during Late Medieval.

7.6 **Undated**

Although interpretations and discussion has been offered regarding dateable features above, it is acknowledged that undated features also need to be considered. The presence of post holes and small pits within an agricultural environment is not at all unexpected. The control and management of livestock not only required field boundaries, enclosures and drove ways but also temporary features, such as fences and gates, to work and such features would work in any of the phases mentioned above. It is acknowledged that further analysis should be attempted to assign these features to specific periods as part of any further analysis.

8 **Summary of Potential**

Introduction

8.1 The archaeological excavations at Sussex plants have revealed multiple phases of activity on the site dated using ceramic assemblage collected during Strip, Map and Sample excavations.

8.2 The main distinguished periods are:

- Prehistoric (residual)
- Late Iron Age/ Roman
- Saxo-Norman/ Early/High Medieval
- High Medieval
- Late Medieval

8.3 All features seem to represent agrarian nature of the site with most dense and latest to be located within Area 2. Area 1 and Area 3 contains one ditch each dated to Late Iron Age and Roman period. Field system within Area 1 consisted of ditches dated to Saxo-Norman/ early High Medieval and High Medieval period. This area included also fair amount of pits which produced lithic and these are potentially Early Prehistoric.

8.4 **Updated Project Design**

- 8.4.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original research aims but other questions rose during the excavation, this section provides revised research aims, and details of the further analyses recommended achieving them.
- 8.4.2 Revised research aims will be to;
- Determine the date, nature and extent of settlement within the outskirts of the site and its development during the medieval periods. Particularly, attention will be paid to possible landscape management and agrarian activity.
 - Establish the connection of revealed prehistoric findings with adjacent archaeological discoveries, especially those of Mesolithic date.
- 8.4.3 Limited further work is proposed for the stratigraphic analysis of the Site; it is felt that the current report has dealt in detail with this element, but it is also recognised that additional analysis may clarify more precisely the development of medieval activity on the site.
- 8.4.4 Time and resources to produce a final analysis report has been incorporated into Table 10 below.

The Final Report will aim to place the Site within its local and regional context.

8.5 **Proposed Analysis and Publication**

- 8.5.1 The results of the fieldwork are of local significance. It is therefore proposed that, following the further analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork, incorporating data from all stages up to that covered in this report will be prepared and presented as a Final Report. The Full Report outlined above will be published in PDF format for publication with OASIS.
- 8.5.3 In discussions with the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council, consideration will be given for the production of an article in Sussex Archaeological Collections. For the works at Sussex Plants, the following preliminary chapter structure is proposed;

Chapter (TBC) Title: Excavations at Sussex Plants, Helligly, East Sussex: the development of high medieval landscape (10,000 words, 10 figs, 10 pls) by Cichy, P & Wilkinson, P

Preliminary synopsis

Preliminaries

1 Introduction and background

2 Prehistoric activity

3 Medieval settlement, agrarian and landscape organisation

4 Finds and Environmental reports

5 Discussion

Bibliography

Figures

9 Staff Structures and Specialists

9.1 The post excavation team comprises primarily self-employed specialists. The post-excavation project will be directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology.

The following are scheduled to undertake the work. Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Pawel Cichy	Project Officer
Luke Barber	Ceramic specialist
Pawel Cichy	Illustrator/ Surveyor
Malgorzata Cichy	Illustrator
Pawel Cichy	Photography
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving

Table 11: Core staff structure

Timetable

9.2 A time-frame for final publication works to be carried out is set-out to take place over next 12 months. This broad time-scale is largely due to the potential of possible isolation of some of the staff and the limitation placed on transporting and exchanging of archives.

9.3 The following task list provides the stages and tasks, the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. The following timetable has been prepared outlined the required time to bring the publication to completion. This following includes the estimated time required for specialist assessment, and work by SWAT Archaeology to collate the resulting data and prepare the final documents.

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Managment			

1	Project management	4	SWAT Archaeology
Analysis			
2	Phasing and stratigraphy	4	SWAT Archaeology
3	Background research	2	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic Analysis			
5	Analysis of final site data	2	Luke Barber
6	Selection of material or illustration and catalogue	2	Luke Barber
7	Report writing and comparison to other sites	1	Luke Barber
8	Illustration (up to 12 sherds)	3	SWAT Archaeology
Report			
10	Introduction and background	1	SWAT Archaeology
11	Collation and integration of report	1	SWAT Archaeology
12	Discussion	1	SWAT Archaeology
13	Illustrations	1	SWAT Archaeology
14	Bibliography/ footnotes	0.5	SWAT Archaeology
15	Edit draft report	1	SWAT Archaeology
Publication			
16	Submission/liaison with journal editor	2	SWAT Archaeology
17	Journal charges	£75 per page	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
18	Archive preparation	1	SWAT Archaeology
19	Archive deposition	0.5	SWAT Archaeology

Table 12: Task list

- 9.3.1 It is therefore proposed that following final approval of this post-excavation assessment, a final Full Report and publication draft will be submitted to the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council within 12 months following completion of on-site fieldwork. Following approval of the final Full Report and publication draft, a final site archive will be ordered in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990).
- 9.3.2 A landowner is required to transfer archive ownership rights to SWAT Archaeology and the archive will be held at SWAT offices until suitable museum is able to take the files.

Client's statement

- 9.3.3 Hereby, Jenner Contractors Limited is guaranteeing to secure necessary funding to cover all expenses associated with post-excavation tasks listed above and with publication of the site in Sussex Archaeological Collections.

10 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Jenner Contractors Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Neil Griffin, Senior Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council, for his advice and assistance.
- 10.2 This report was prepared by Pawel Cichy, PCIFA on behalf of SWAT Archaeology. Illustrations were prepared by Malgorzata Cichy, PCIFA, pottery analysis by Malcolm Lyne and Luke Barber. Flint report prepared by Chris Butler.
- 10.3 Report was collated and edited for submission by Peter Cichy and Bartosz Cichy. On behalf of the client project was directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIFA.

15/08/2022

Appendix 1 – Archive Index

Item	Number of Items	Number of Fragments	Condition
Context records	669		ok
A3 drawing sheets	53		ok
Small find(s)	1		ok
Digital photographs	837		ok
Flint	53 bags		ok
Pottery	114 bags		ok
CBM	14 bags		ok
Stone	1 bag (pumice)		ok
Metalwork	3 bags		ok
Glass	1 bag		ok
Slag	2 bags		ok
Animal bone	1 bag		ok
Soil samples (No.)	14		
Soil samples (bags/tubs)	15		good

Appendix 2 – HER Form

Site Name: HEL-EX-20	
Site Address: Sussex Plants, Hellingly, East Sussex	
<p>Summary: The archaeological excavations at Sussex plants have revealed multiple phases of activity on the site dated using ceramic assemblage collected during excavation. Researched periods include: prehistory (residual finds), Late Iron Age and Romano-British, Saxo-Norman High Medieval and Late Medieval. All features seem to represent agrarian nature of the site with most dense and latest to be located within Area 2. Area 3 contained only one ditch dated to Late Iron Age and Roman period. Field system within Area 1 consisted of 7 ditches dated to Early/ High Medieval and High Medieval period. This area includes also fair amount of undated pits which produced lithic and these are potentially much earlier. Although lithic has been dated to Mesolithic period their appearance within pits deposits most likely has residual nature.</p>	
District/Unitary: Wealden District	Parish: Hellingly
Period(s): Prehistory, Late Iron Age/ Roman, Saxo-Norman/ Early High Medieval, High Medieval and Late Medieval	
<p>NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): 558700 111800</p> <p>(NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)</p>	
<p>Type of archaeological work (delete)</p> <p>Evaluation: Watching Brief Field Walking</p> <p>Documentary study Building recording Earthwork survey</p> <p>Excavation: Geophysical Survey Field Survey</p> <p>Geoarchaeological investigation</p>	
Date of Recording: September 2020 - January 2021	

Unit undertaking recording: SWAT Archaeology	
Geology: Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation	
Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY Archaeological Excavations at Sussex Plants, Hellingly, East Sussex	
<p>Summary: The archaeological excavations at Sussex plants have revealed multiple phases of activity on the site dated using ceramic assemblage collected during excavation. Researched periods include: prehistory (residual finds), Late Iron Age and Romano-British, Saxo-Norman High Medieval and Late Medieval. All features seem to represent agrarian nature of the site with most dense and latest to be located within Area 2. Area 3 contained only one ditch dated to Late Iron Age and Roman period. Field system within Area 1 consisted of 7 ditches dated to Early/ High Medieval and High Medieval period. This area includes also fair amount of undated pits which produced lithic and these are potentially much earlier. Although lithic has been dated to Mesolithic period their appearance within pits deposits most likely has residual nature.</p>	
Location of archive/finds: SWAT Archaeology	
Contact at Unit: Dr Paul Wilkinson	Date: 17 th December 2021

PLATES:



Plate 1: The site viewing from the east.



Plate 2: Showing ditch [65] and re-cut [67], looking north with 0.6m and 0.4m scales.



Plate 3: Showing section of enclosure ditch [26]; looking north-west with 0.6m scale.



Plate 4: Showing corner of enclosure ditch [19] in plan, 0.6m scale.



Plate 5: Showing section through pit [97] to the left, ditch [91] to the right and re-cut ditch [93] in the middle, looking south-east, two-metre scale.



Plate 6: Showing relation slot of two ditches [113] and [115] in Area 1c, looking east, two-metre scale.



Plate 7: Showing section of ditch [263] and re-cut ditch [265], looking south-east, 0.6m scale.



Plate 8: Section of ditch [214] and pit [219], looking west, two-metre scale.



Plate 9: Showing pit [224], ditch terminus [227] and re-cut ditch [230] in plan with two-metre scale.



Plate 10: showing burnt in-situ single wood fragment within upper deposit of pit [182], Red white scale segment equals 10 centimetres on small scales and 20 centimetres on large scale.



Plate 11: showing cluster of pits [160], [162], [164], [180=184], looking south, two-metre scale.



Plate 12: section of ditch [152], looking east with one-metre scale.



Plate 13: Showing section of ditch [165] and pit [169], looking east, two-metre scale.



Plate 14: Showing pit [83], looking south-west, 0.6m scale.



Plate 15: Showing pit [125] in plan with 0.6m scale.



Plate 16: Showing pit [134], looking north with 0.5m scale.



Plate 17: Showing post-hole [28], looking south-east, 0.6m scale.



Plate 18: Showing large ditch [497] accompanied by small one [495], looking west with two-metre scales.



Plate 19: Showing slot excavated on several parallel large ditches [340], [346], [350] in Area 2, looking north-east with two-metre scales.



Plate 20: Showing couple slots dug through massive pond [661], looking west with two-metre scale.



Plate 21: Showing two linear termini [399] and [401] in Area 3, looking west. Red white scale segment equals 10 centimetres.

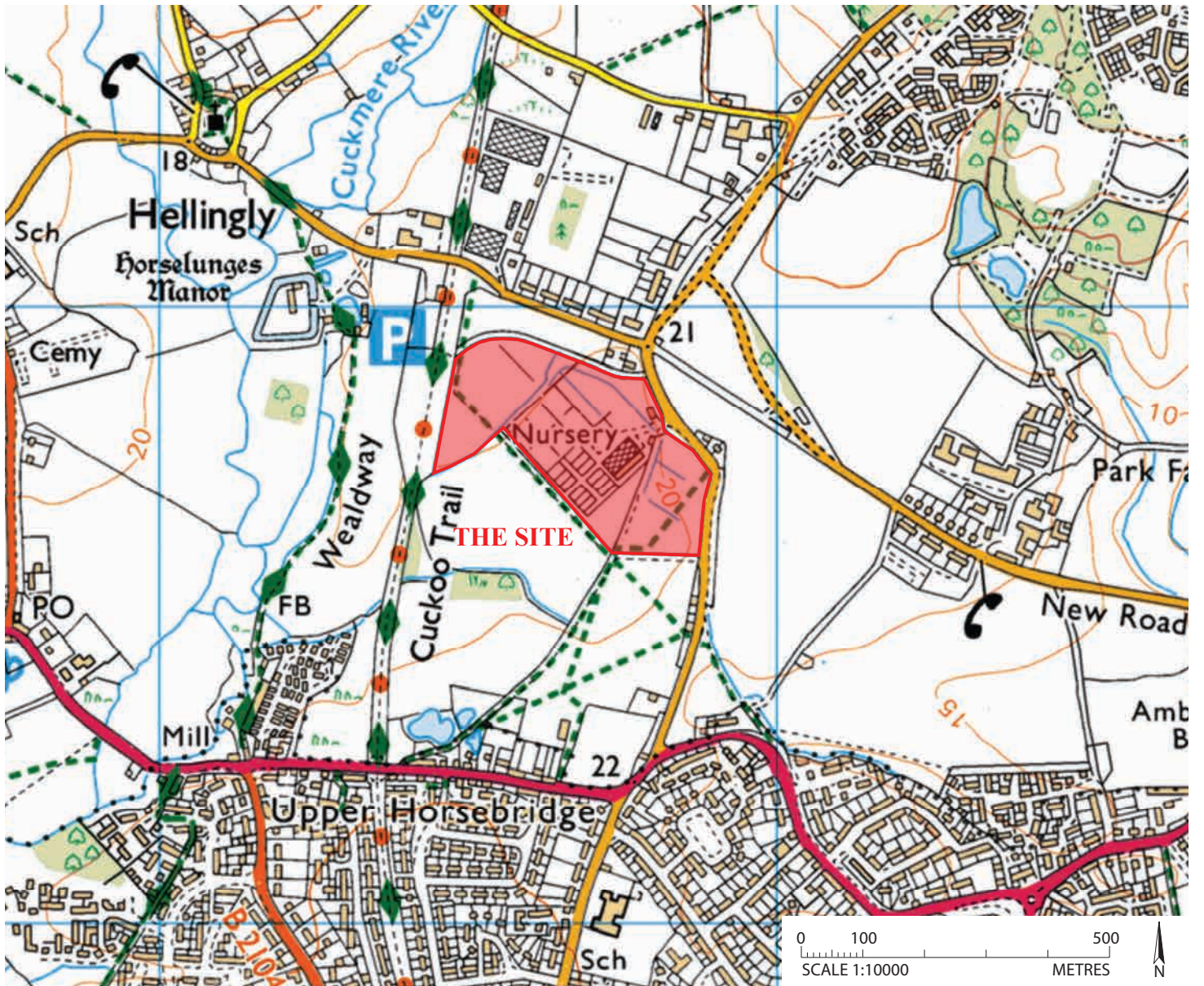


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

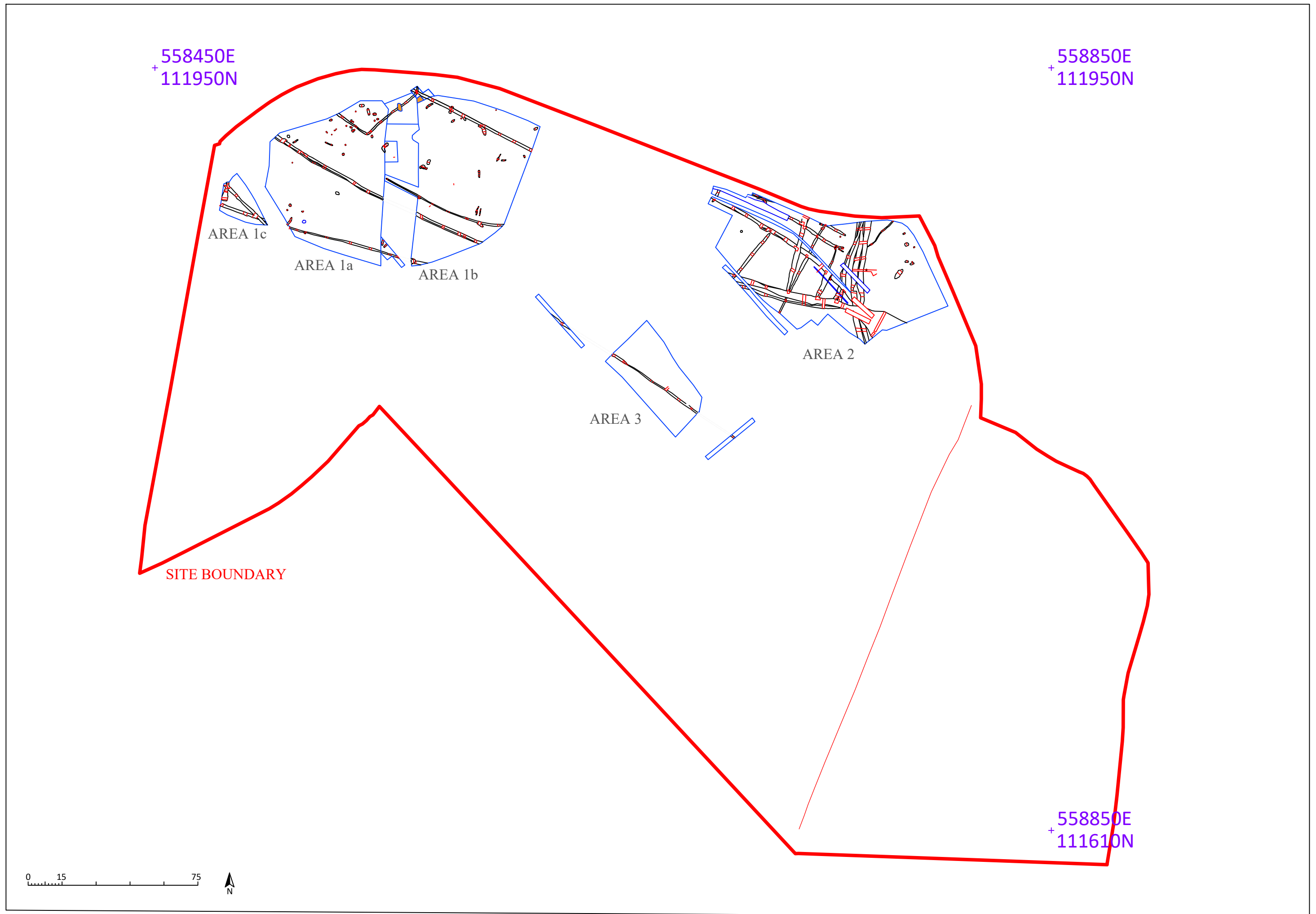


Figure 2: Site plan, scale 1:1500

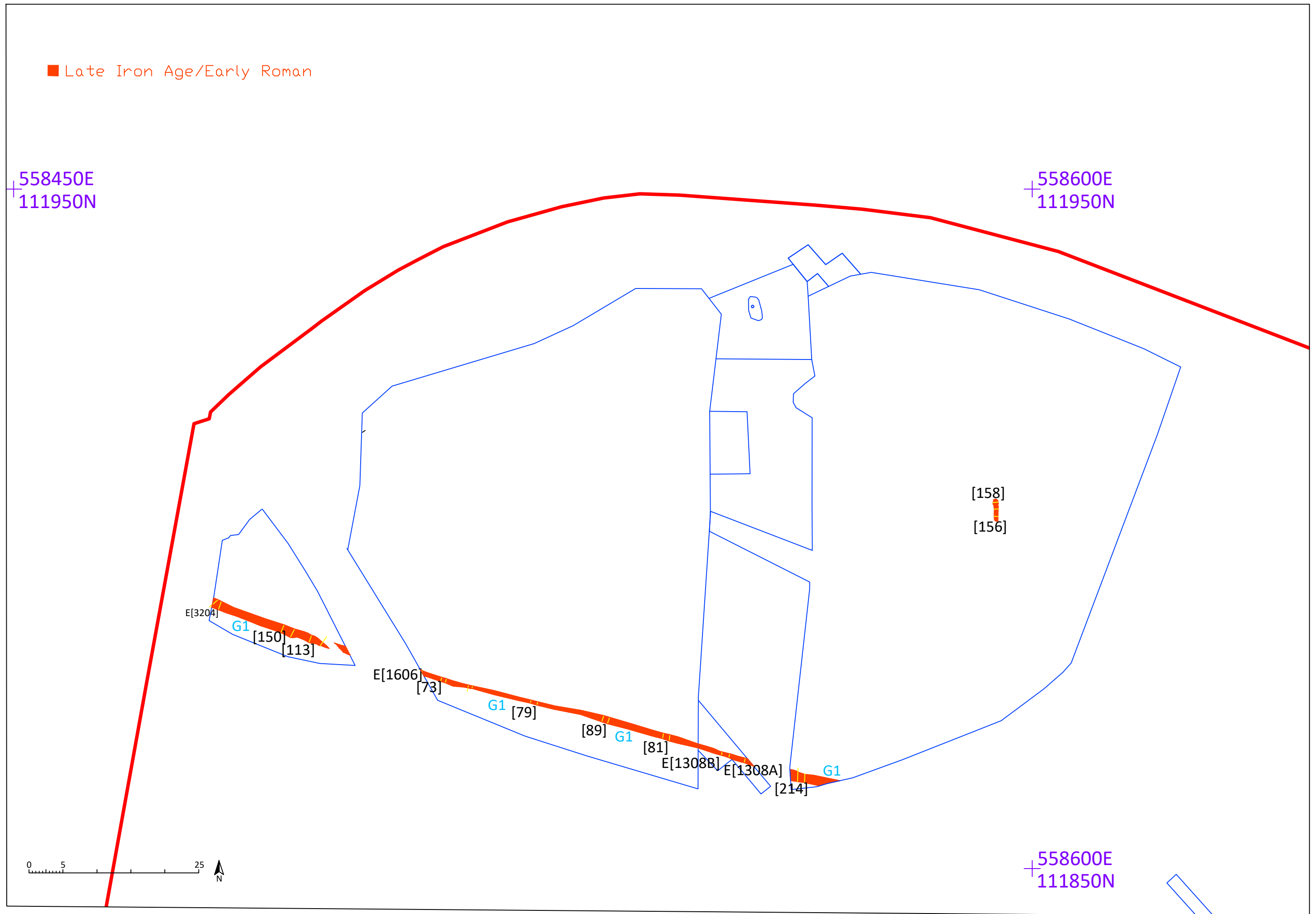


Figure 4: Phased plan, Late Iron Age/Early Roman, Area 1; scale 1:500

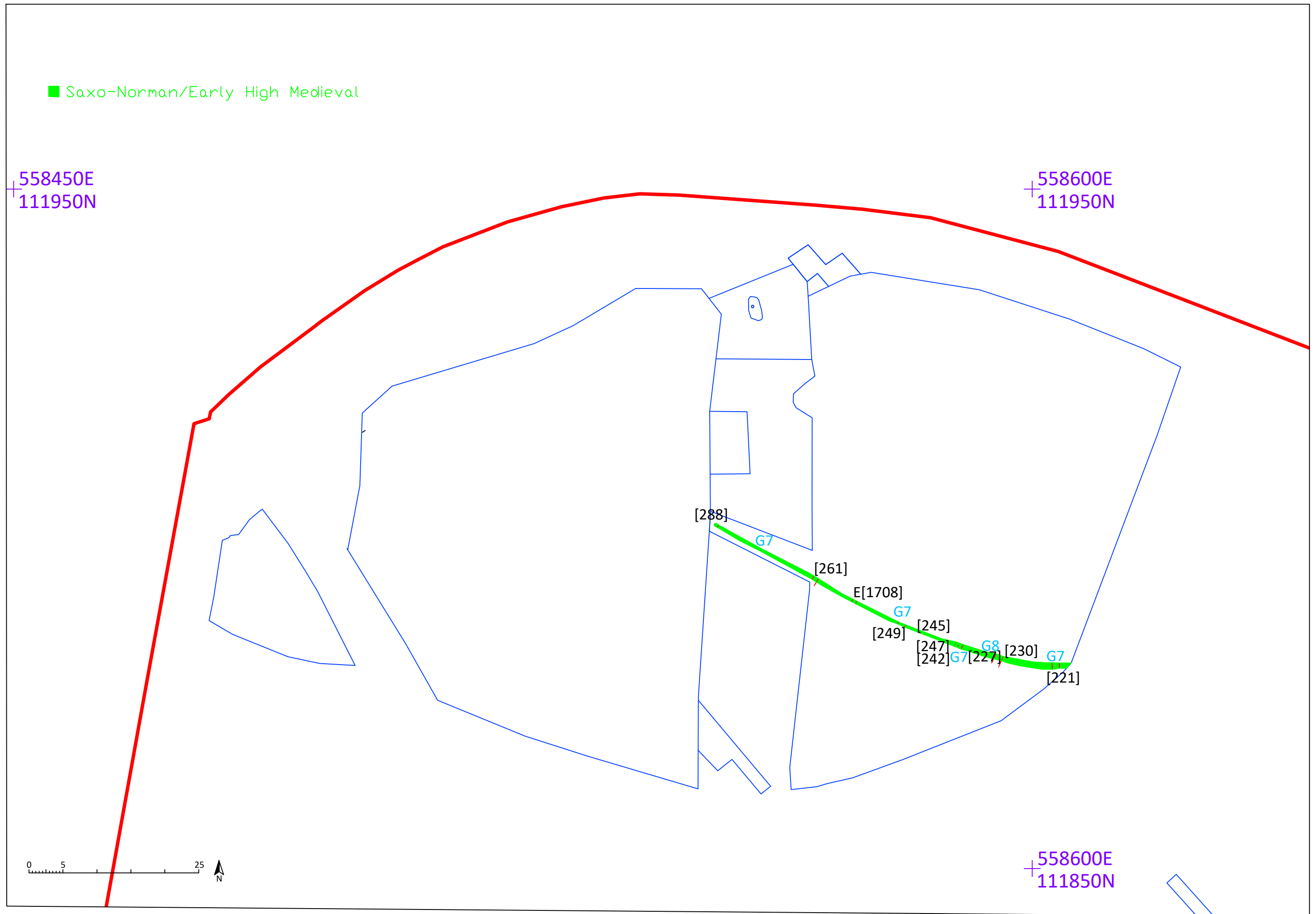


Figure 5: Phased plan, Saxo-Norman/Early High Medieval, Area 1; scale 1:500

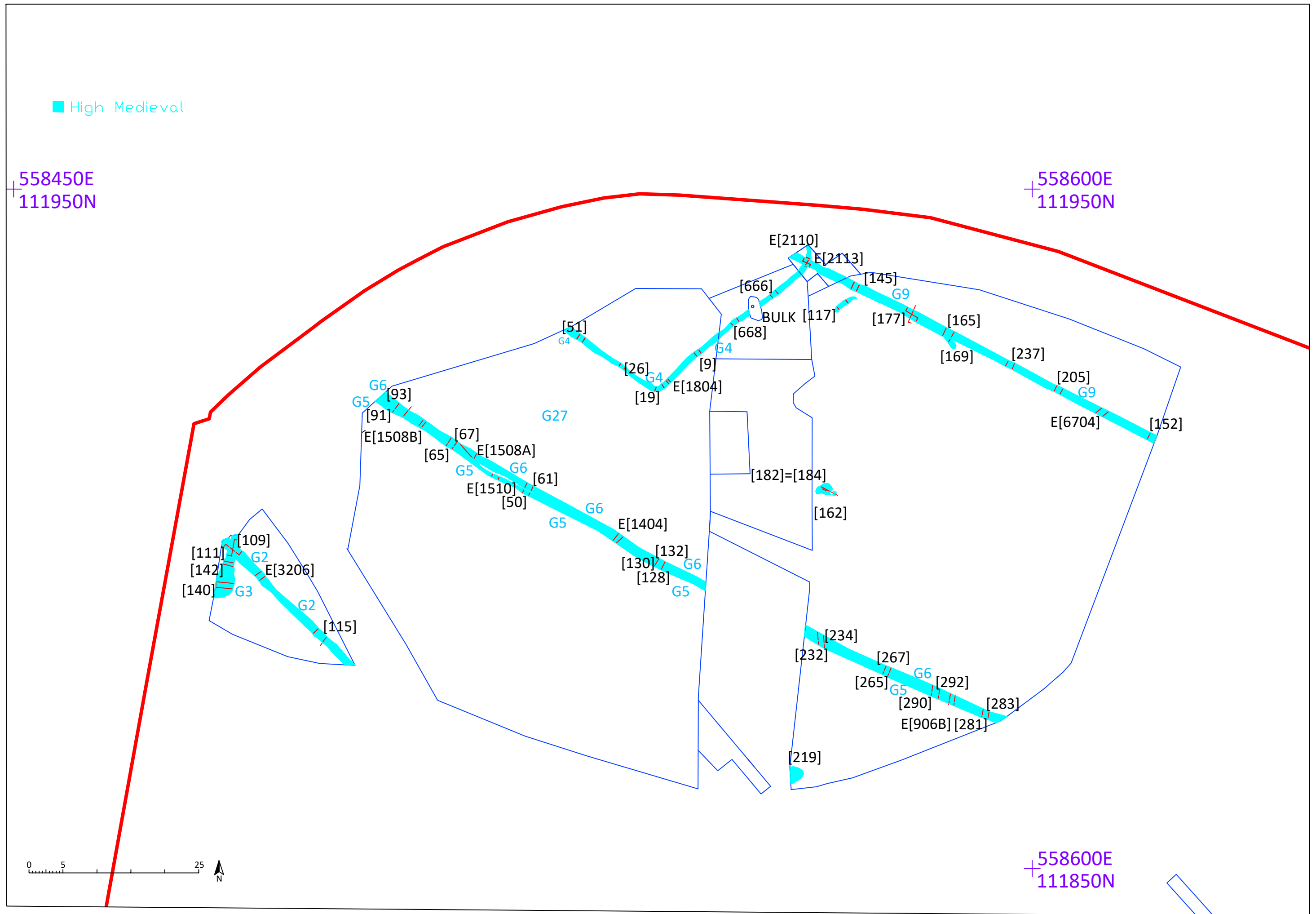


Figure 6: Phased plan, High Medieval, Area 1; scale 1:500

■ Undated

558450E
111950N

558600E
111950N

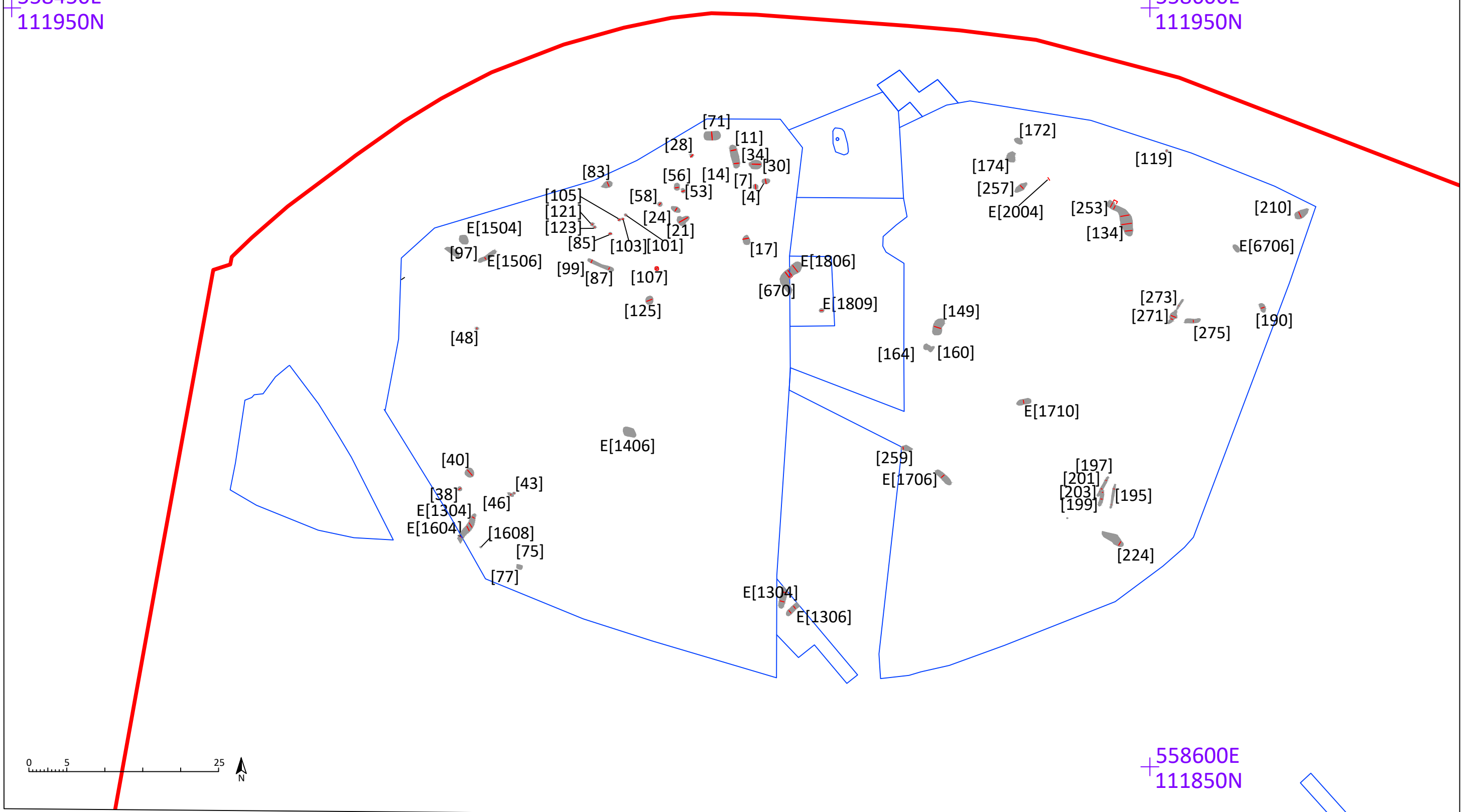


Figure 7: Phased plan, Undated, Area 1; scale 1:500

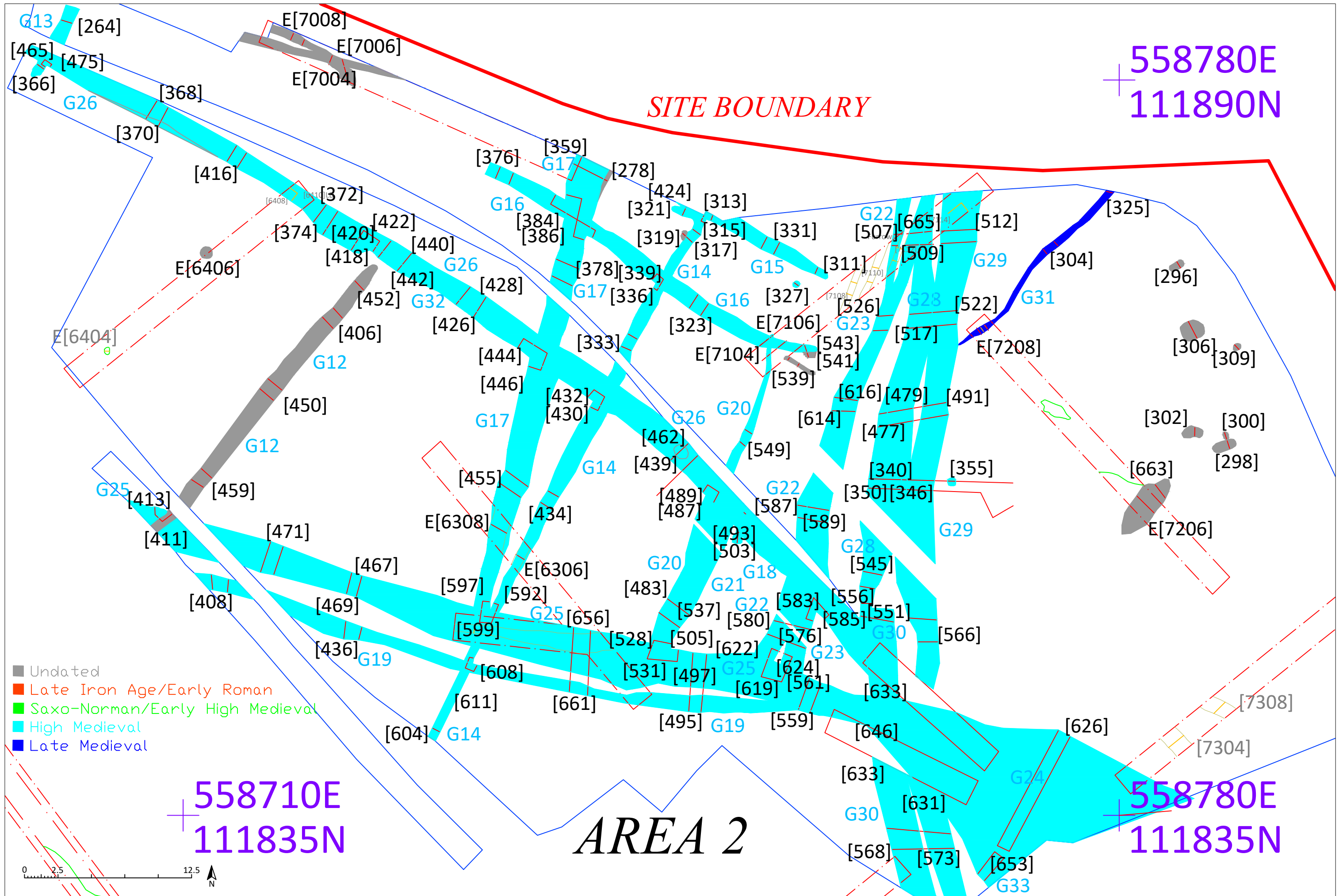


Figure 8: Phased plan, Area 2; scale 1:250

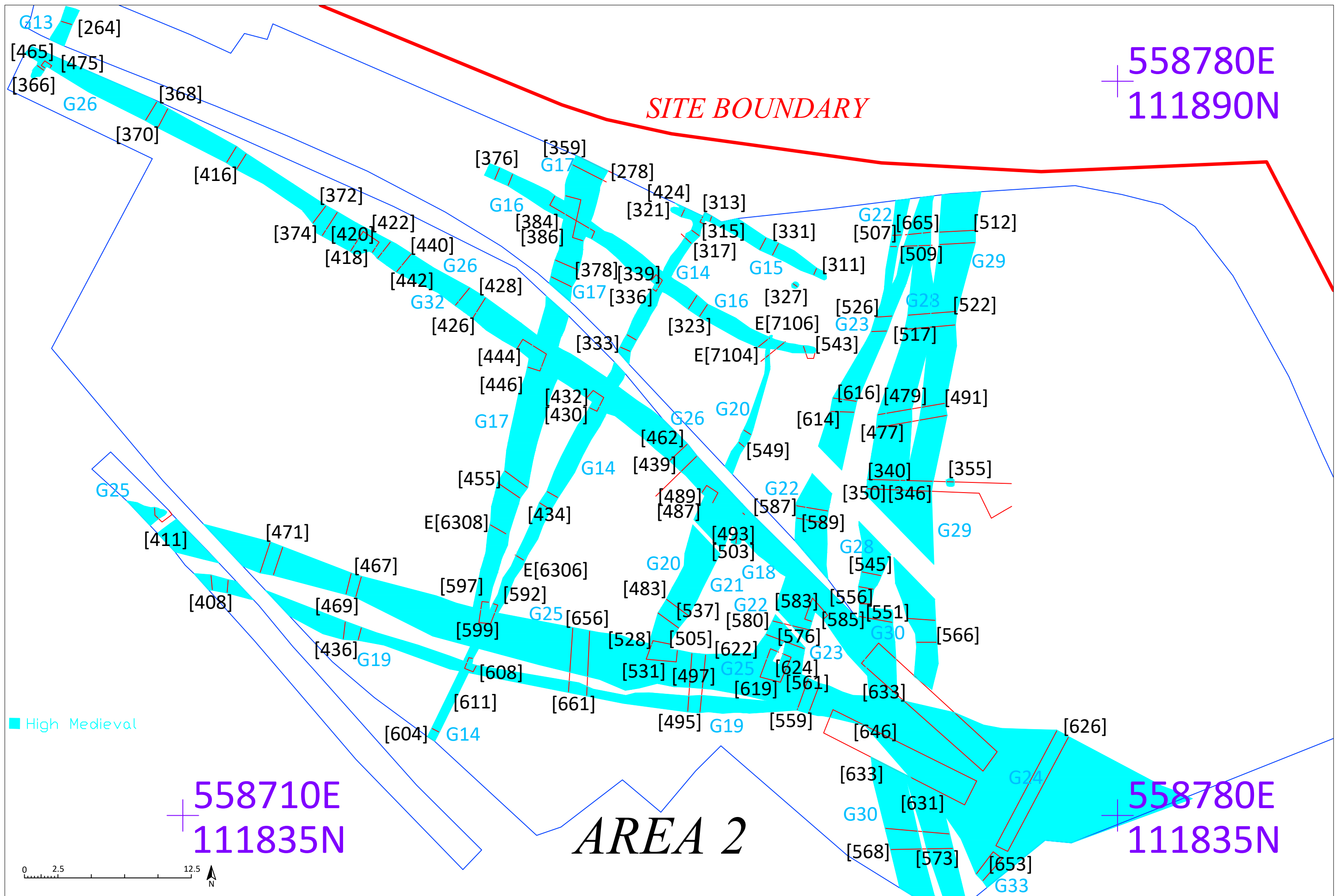


Figure 9: Phased plan, High Medieval, Area 2; scale 1:250

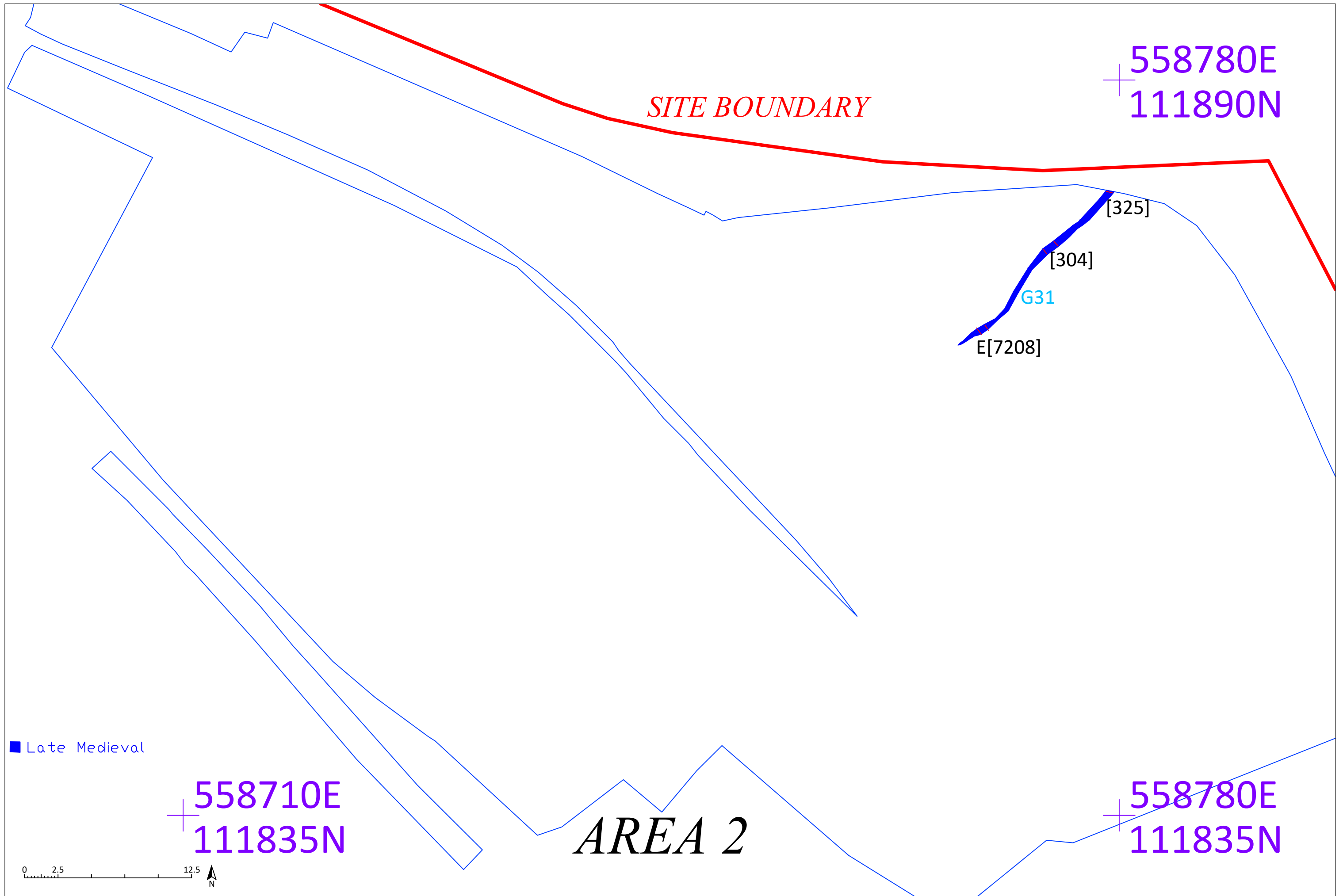


Figure 10: Phased plan, Late Medieval, Area 2; scale 1:250

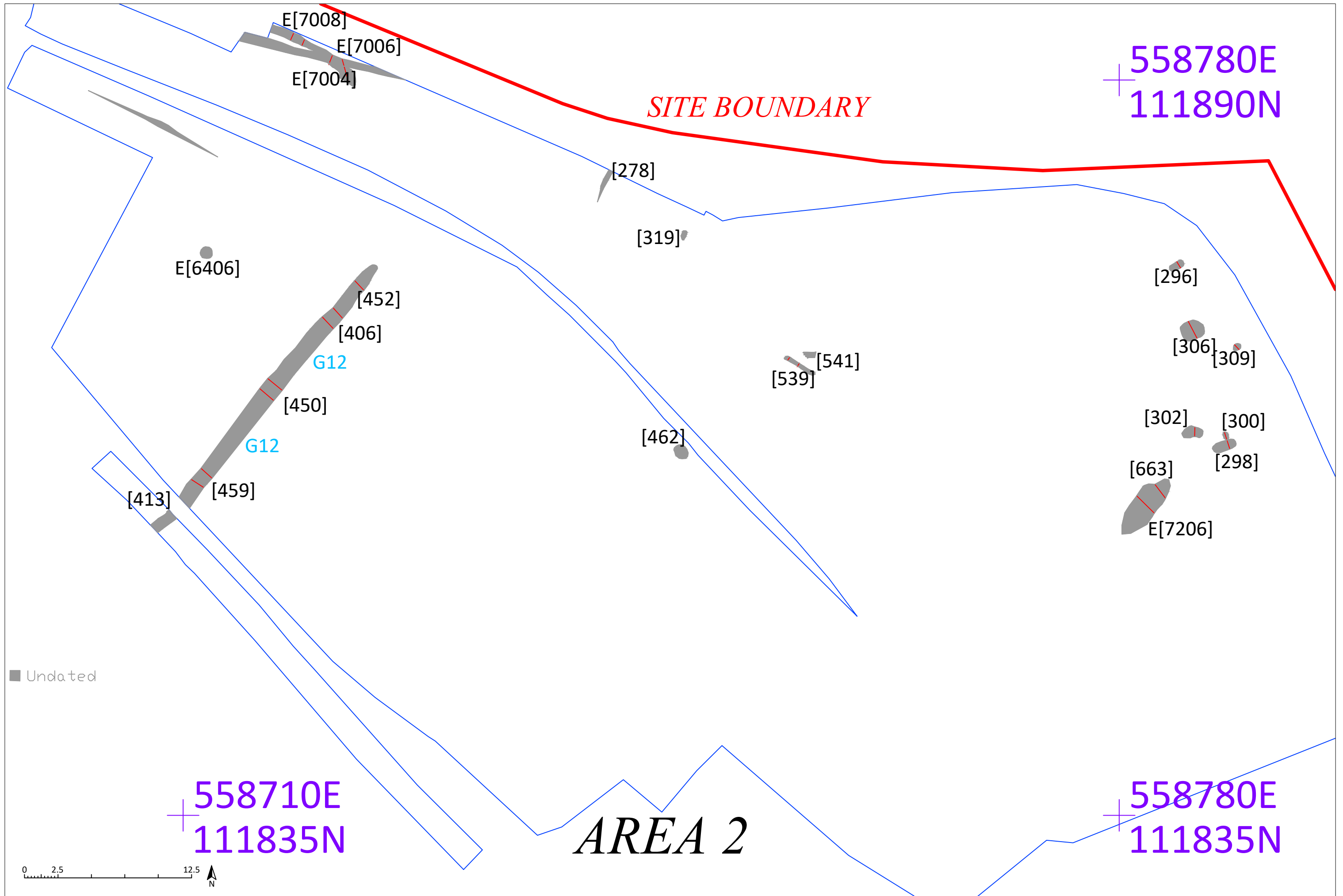


Figure 11: Phased plan, Undated, Area 2; scale 1:250

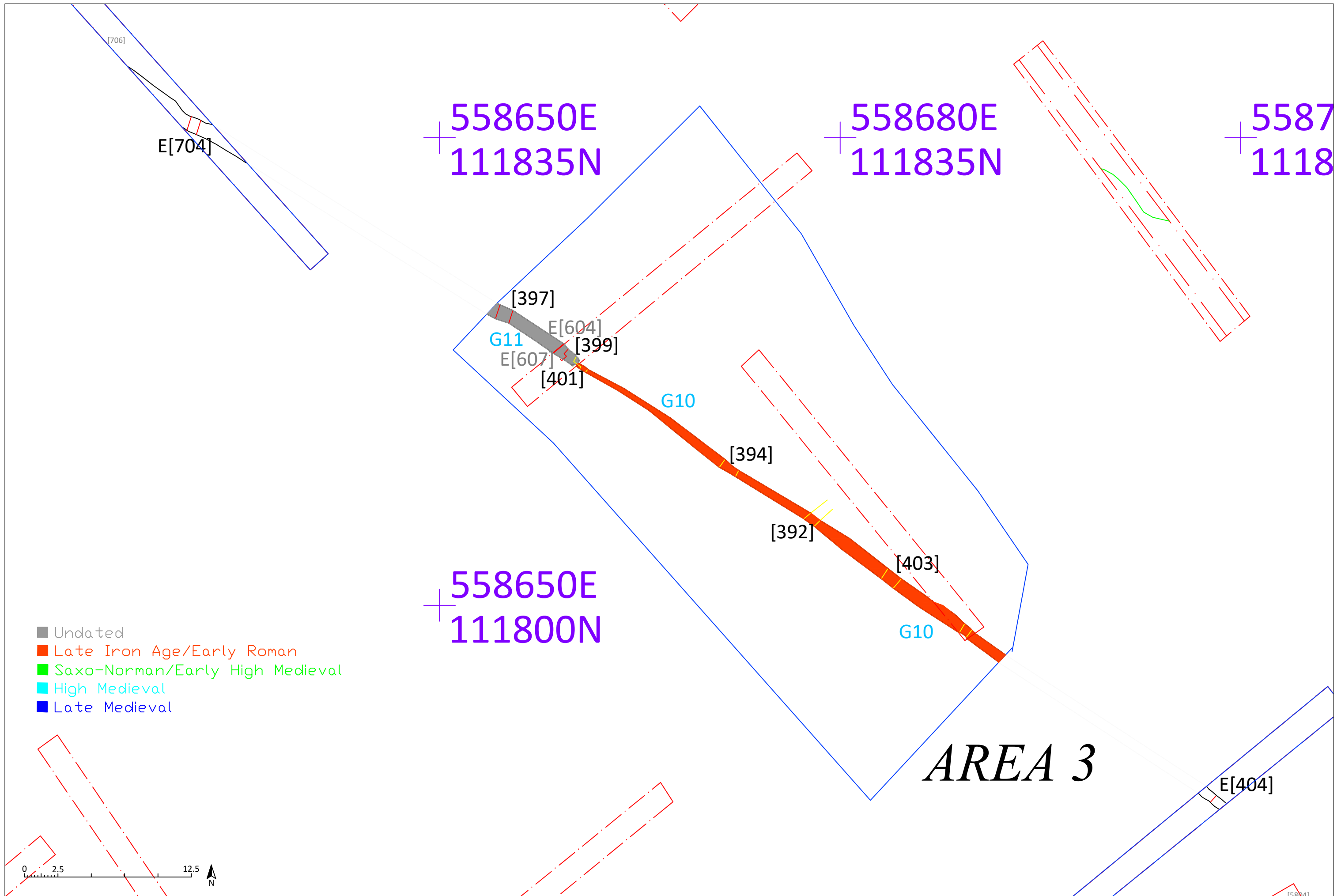


Figure 12: Phased plan, Area 3; scale 1:250

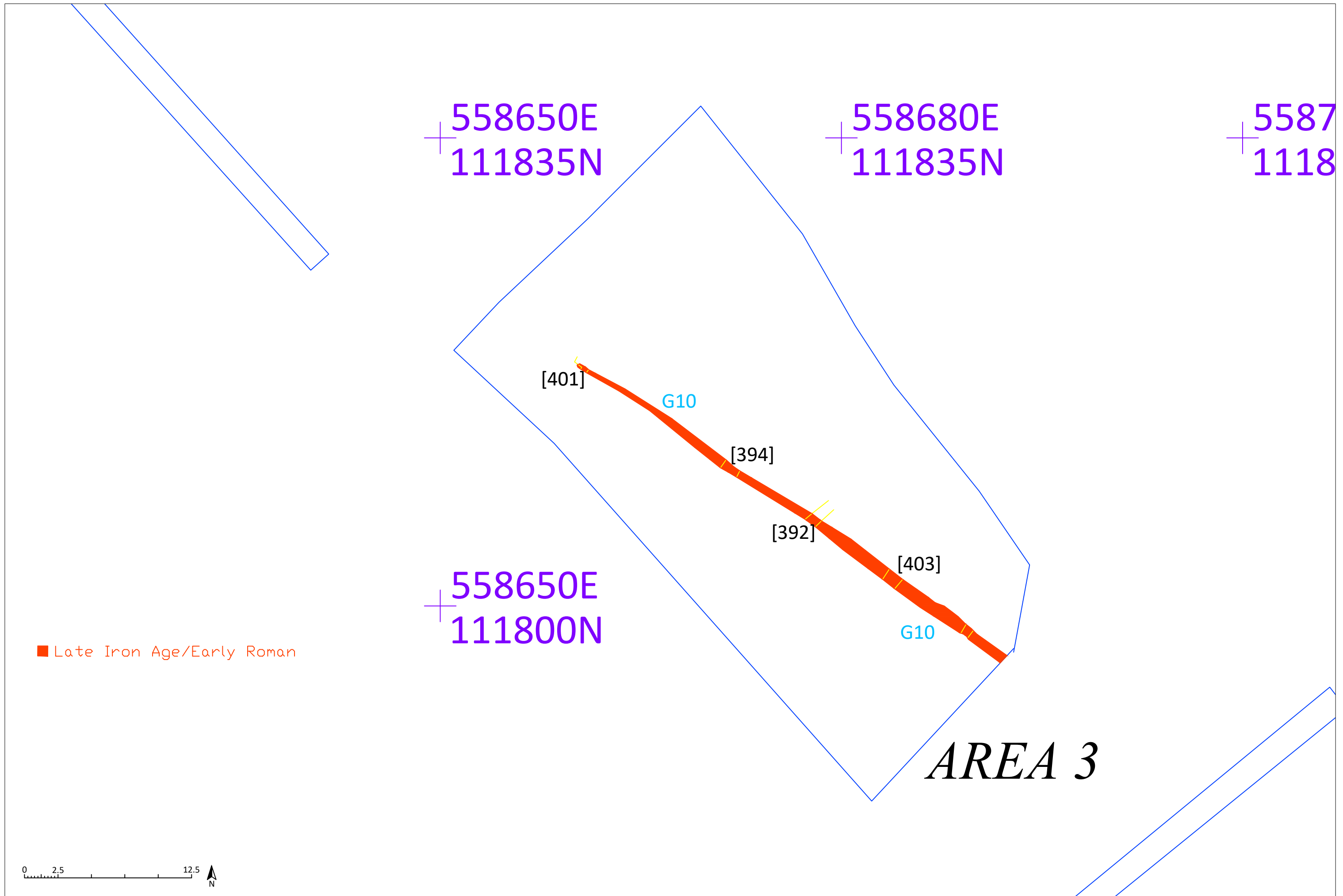


Figure 13: Phased plan, Late Iron Age / Early Roman, Area 3; scale 1:250

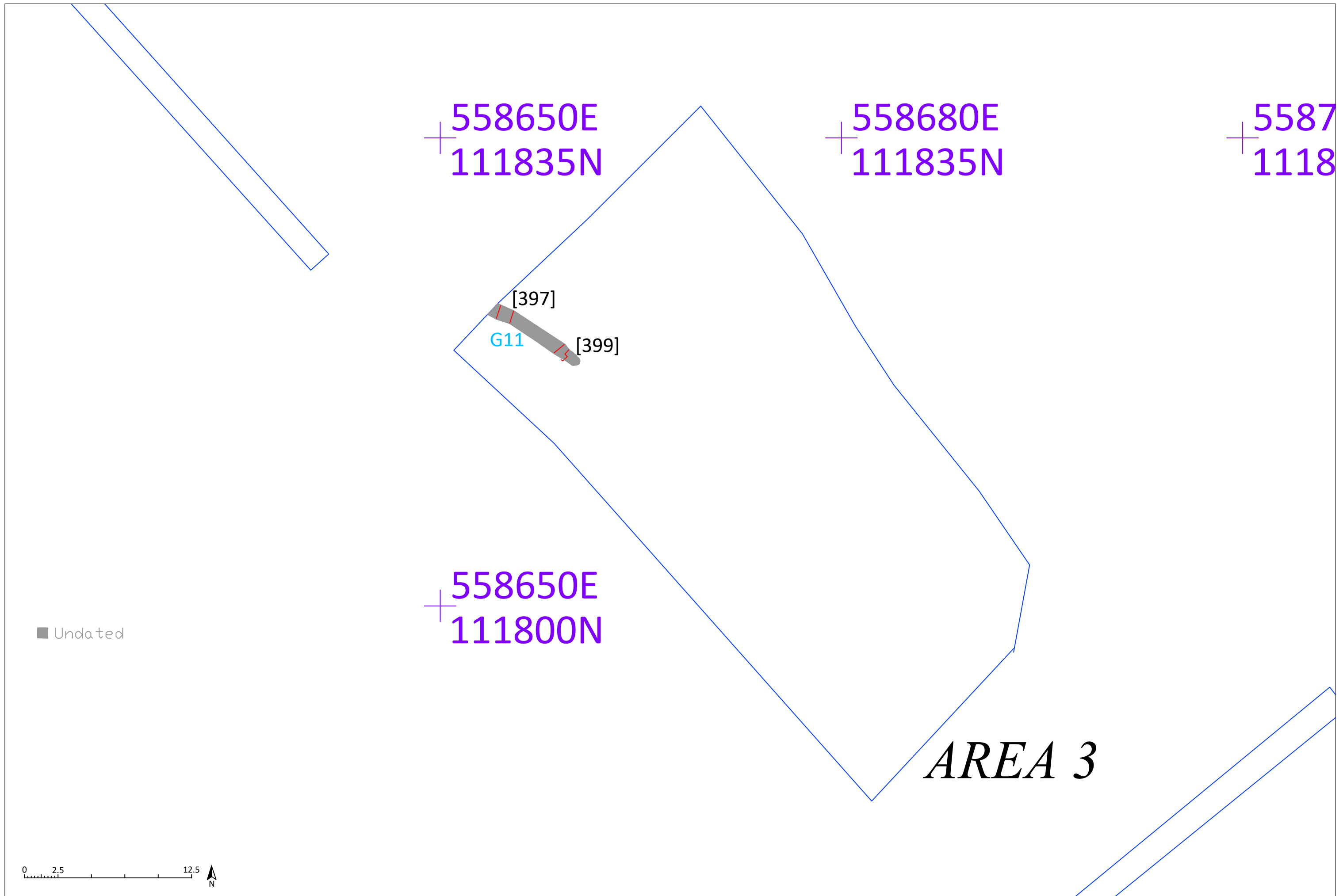
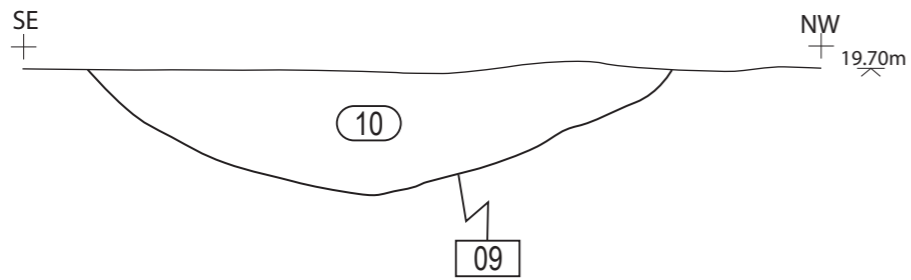
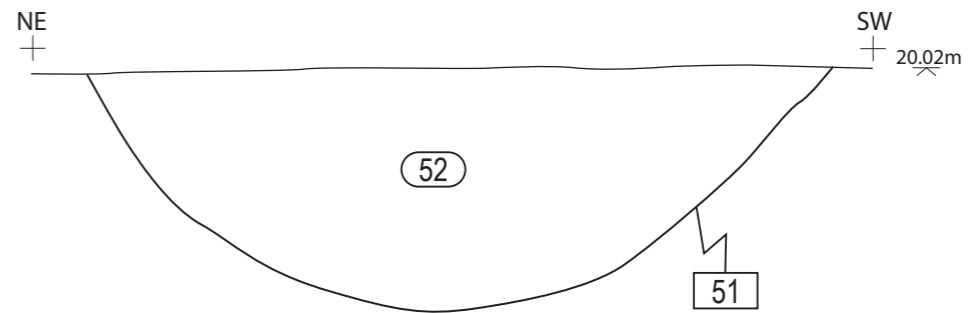


Figure 14: Phased plan, Undated, Area 3; scale 1:250

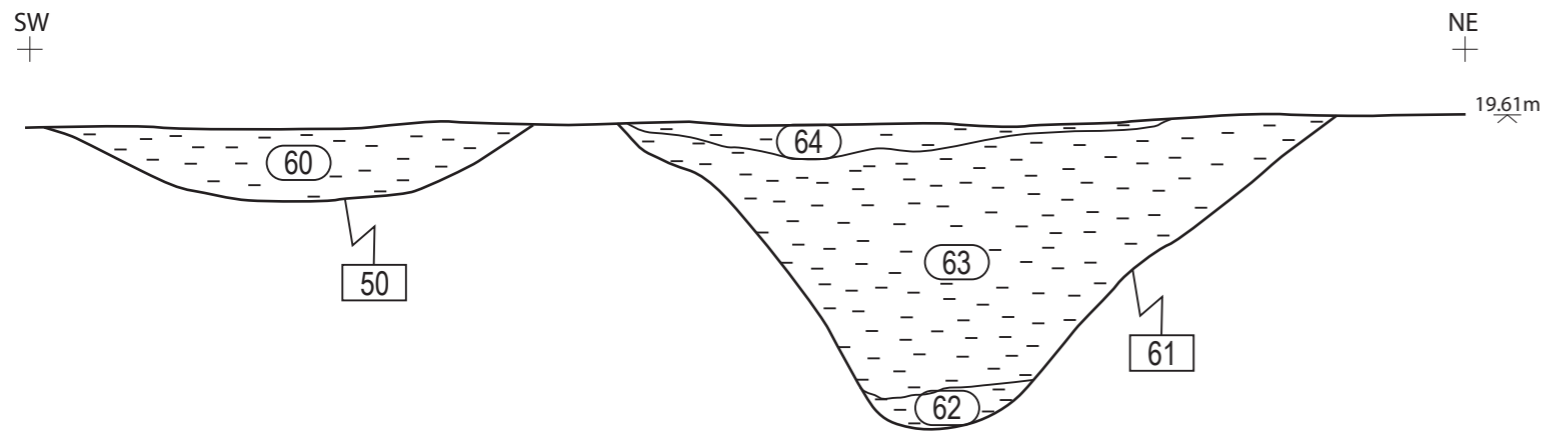
Section 1.5
North-east facing section of ditch [09], scale 1:10



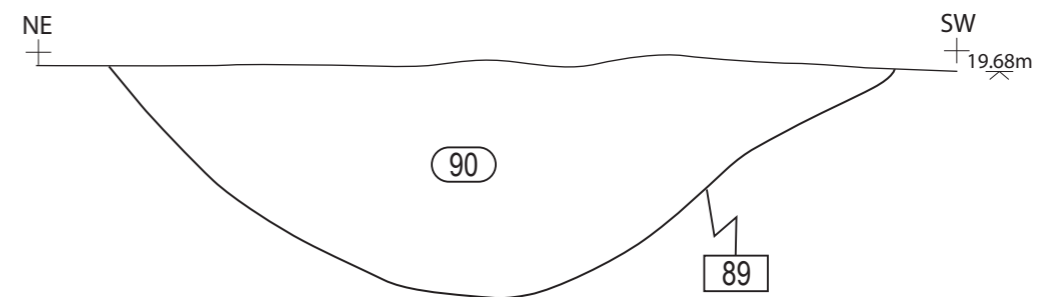
Section 3.5
North-west facing section of ditch [51], scale 1:10



Section 5.3
South-east facing section of ditch [50] and ditch [61], scale 1:10



Section 3.9
North-west facing section of ditch [89], scale 1:10



Section 3.11
North-west facing section of ditch [99], scale 1:10

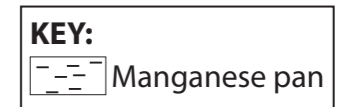
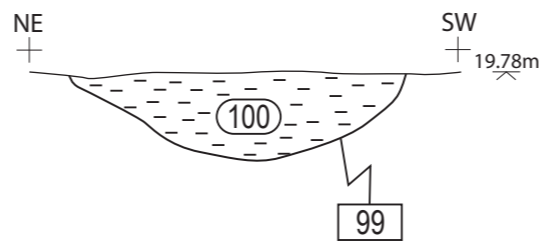
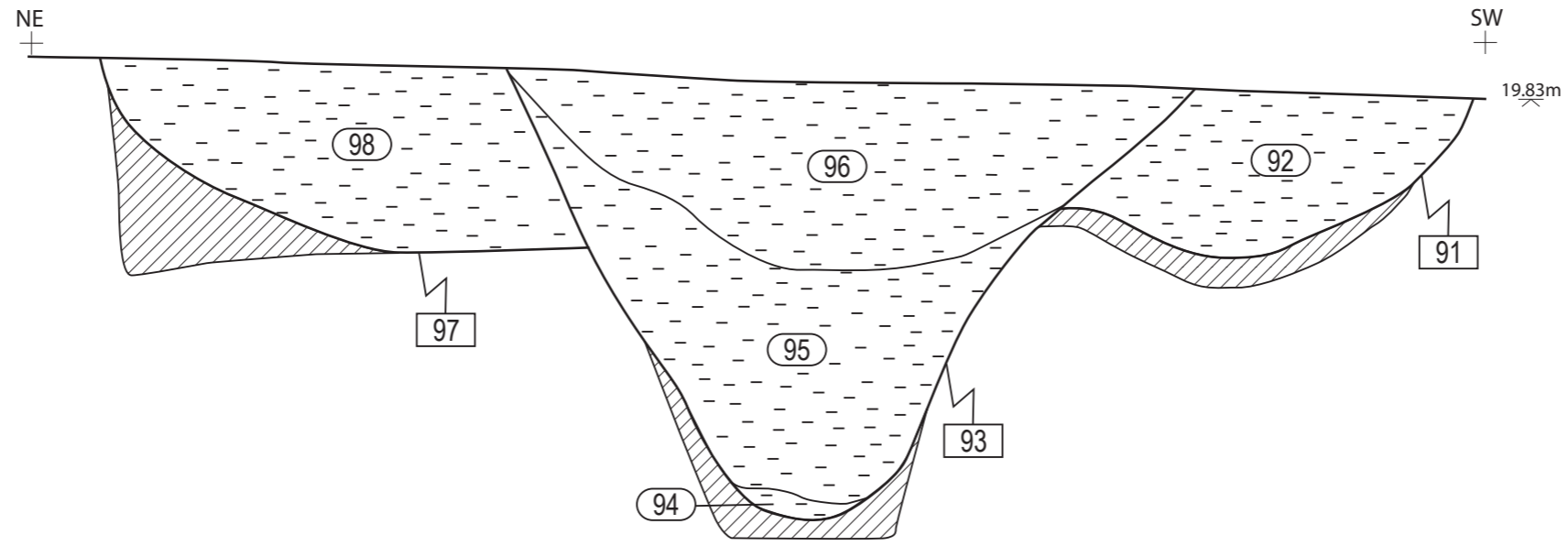


Figure 16: Sections, Area 1

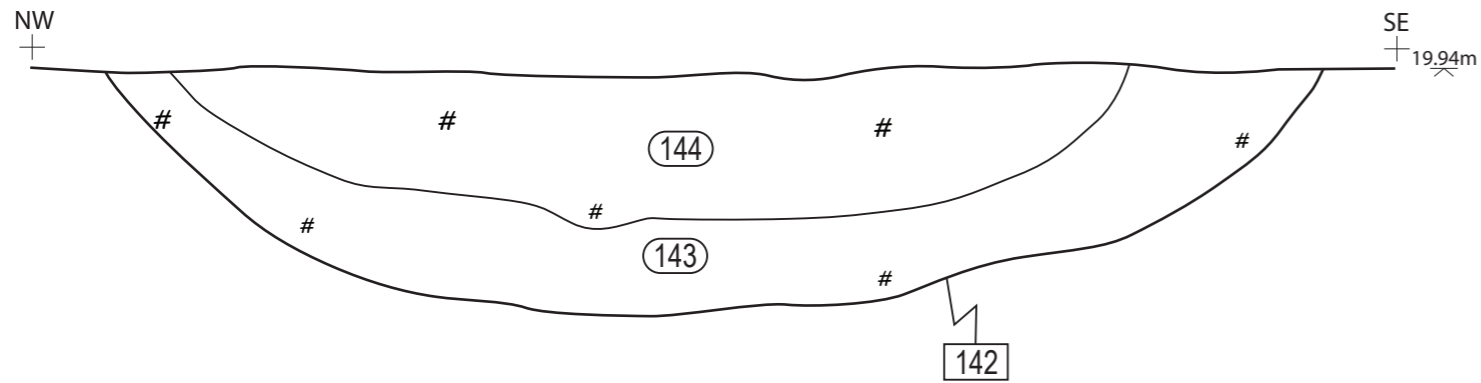
Section 9.1

North-west facing section of pit [97], ditch [93] and ditch [61], scale 1:10



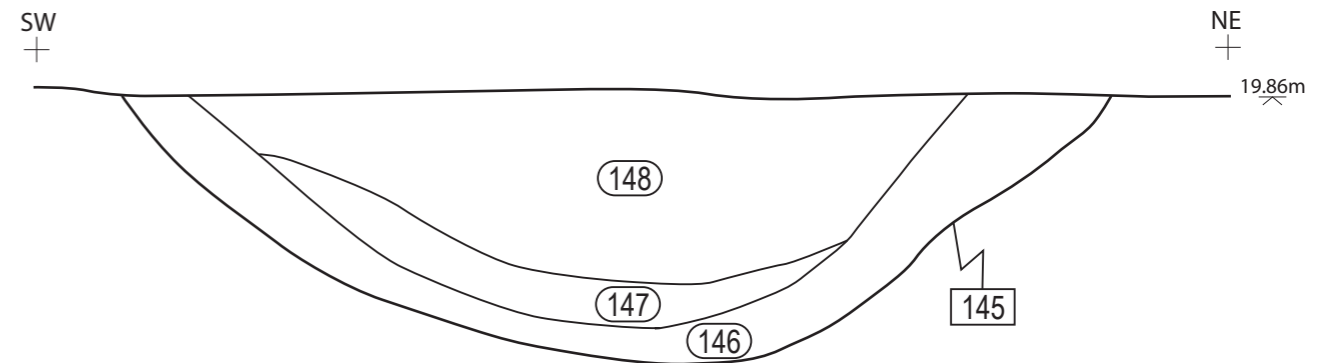
Section 10.3

South east facing section of ditch [142], scale 1:10



Section 10.5

South east facing section of ditch [145], scale 1:10



KEY:

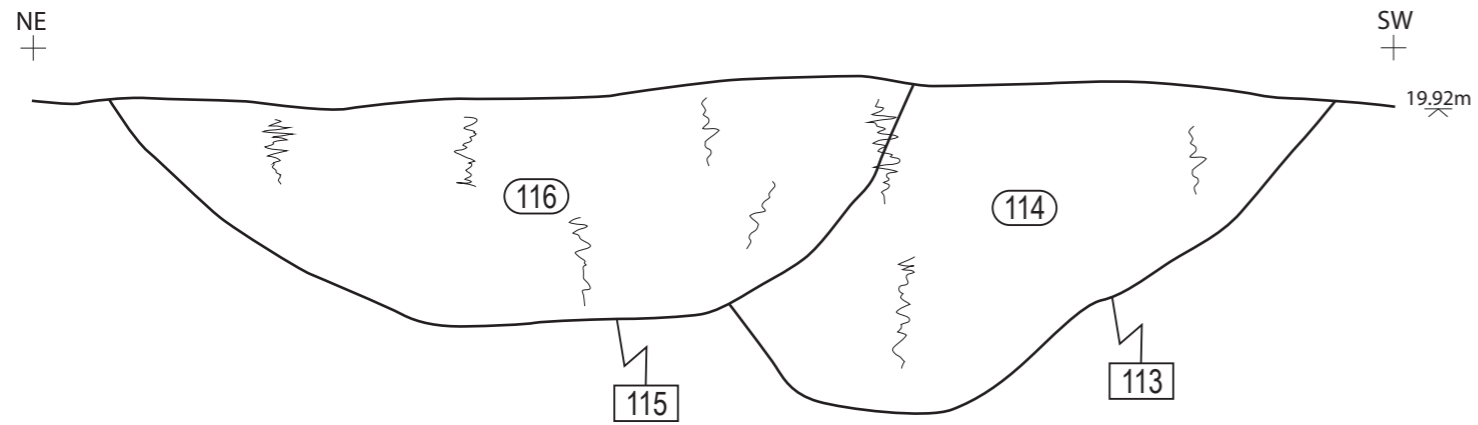
# # #	Charcoal
- - -	Manganese pan
///	Overcut



Figure 17: Sections, Area 1

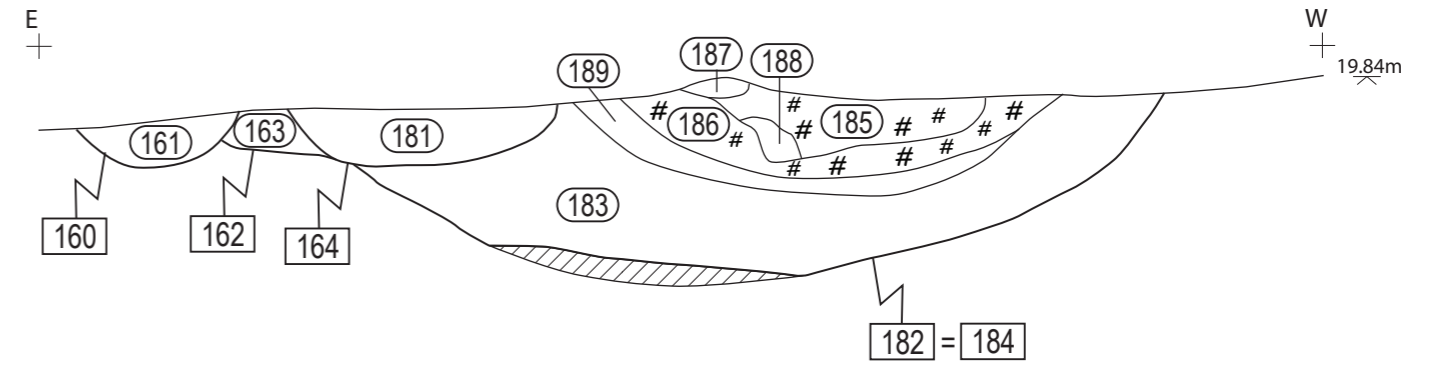
Section 13.3

North west facing section of ditch [113] and ditch [115], scale 1:10



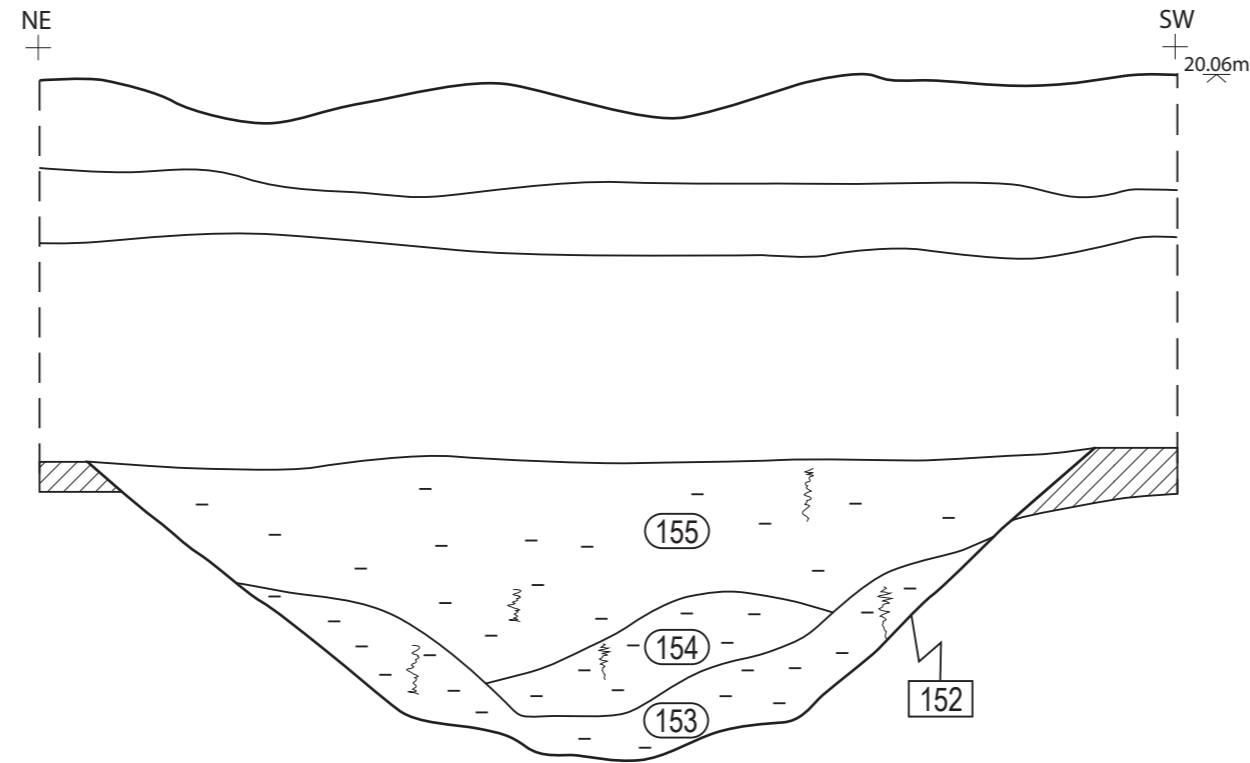
Section 18.2

North facing section through cluster of pits [160], [162], [164] and [182]=[184], scale 1:10



Section 19.1

North-west facing section of ditch [152], scale 1:10



KEY:

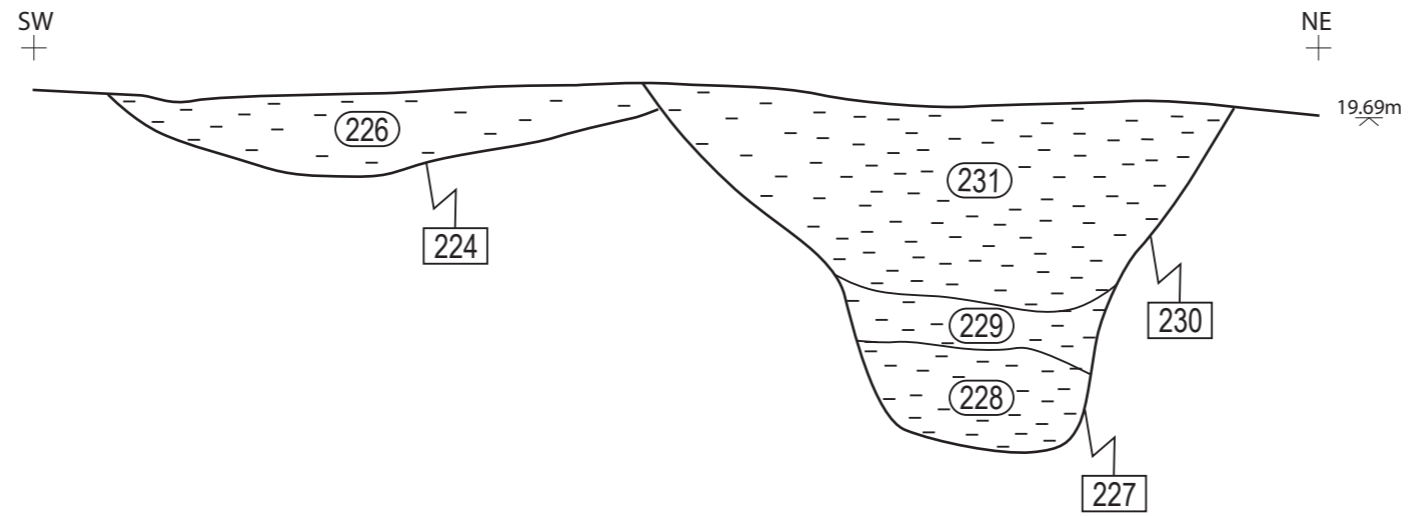
	Manganese pan
	Biotubances
	Overcut



Figure 18: Sections, Area 1

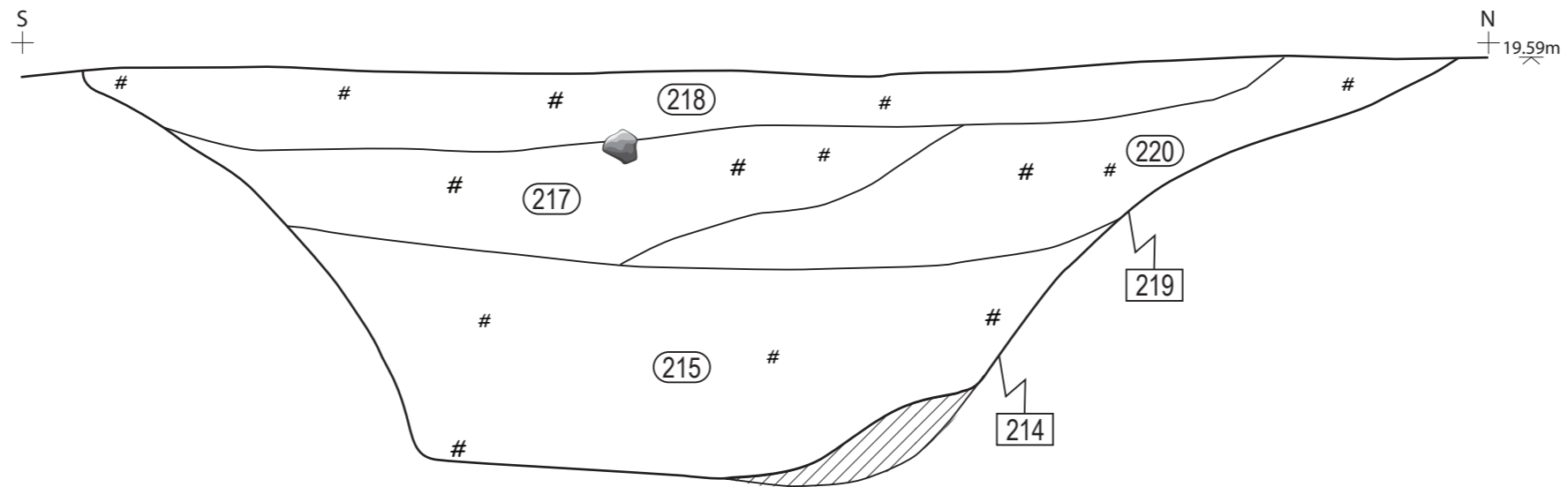
Section 22.4

South-east facing section of ditch [227], ditch [230] and pit [224], scale 1:10



Section 23.1

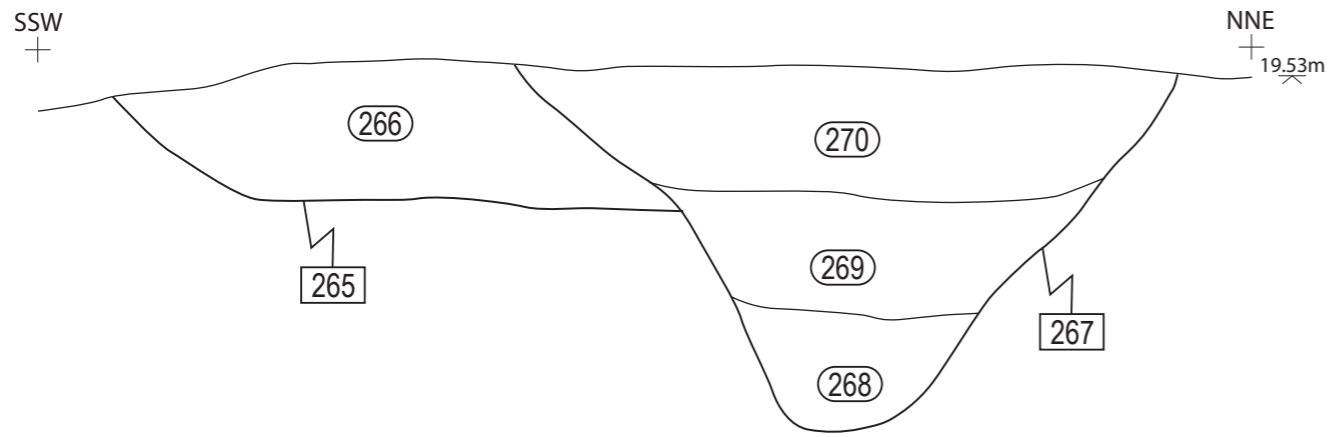
East facing section of ditch [214] and pit [219], scale 1:10



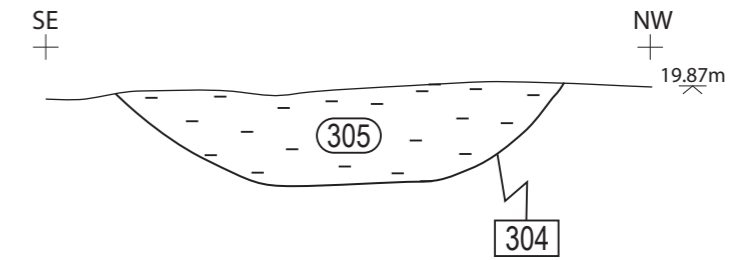
KEY:	
	Flint/stone
	Charcoal
	Manganese pan
	Overcut

Figure 19: Sections, Area 1

Section 24.9
East south-east facing section of ditch [265] and ditch [267], scale 1:10



Section 28.7
North-east facing section of ditch [304], scale 1:10



Section 25.12
South-west facing section of ditch [264], scale 1:10

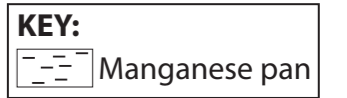
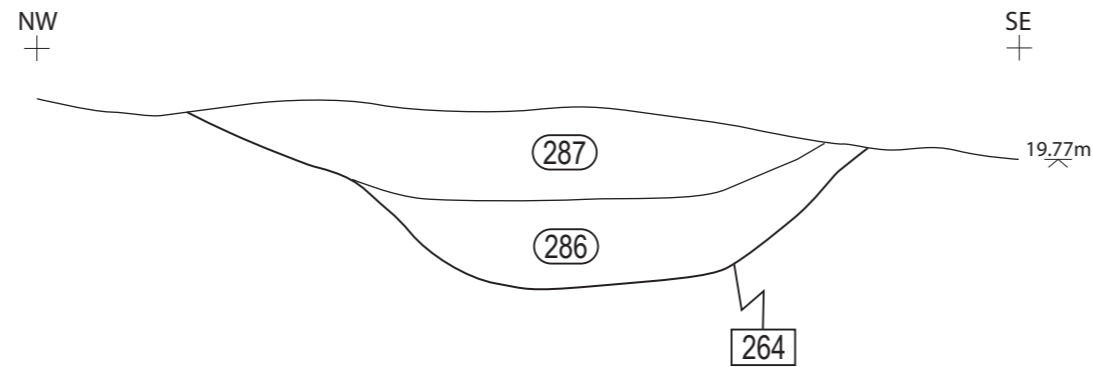
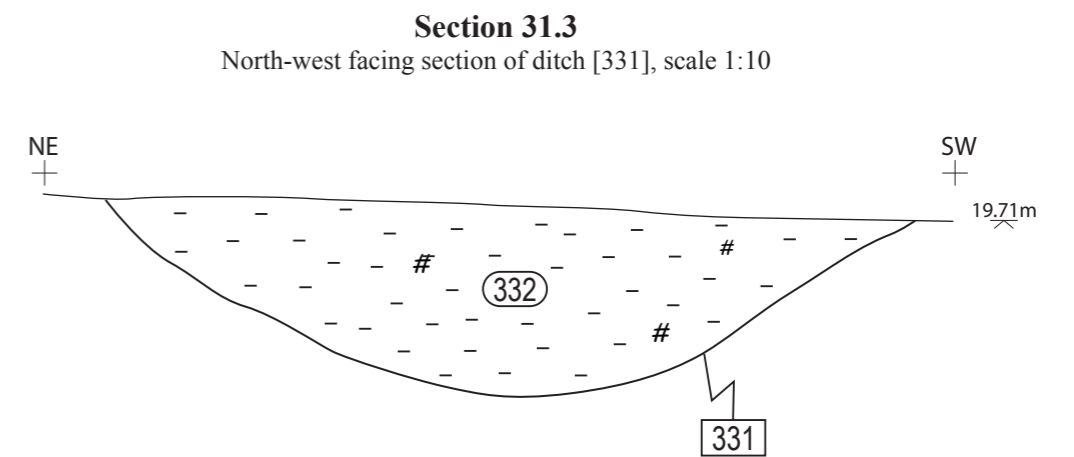
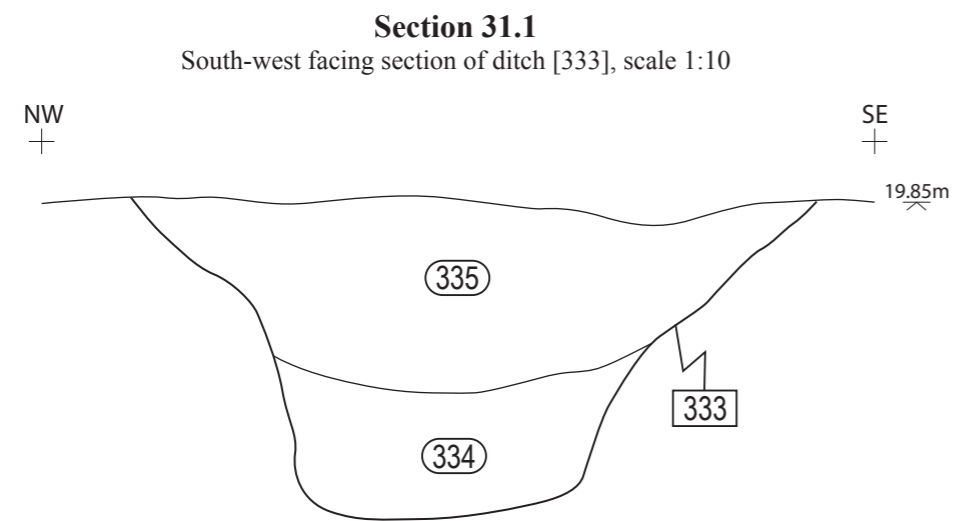
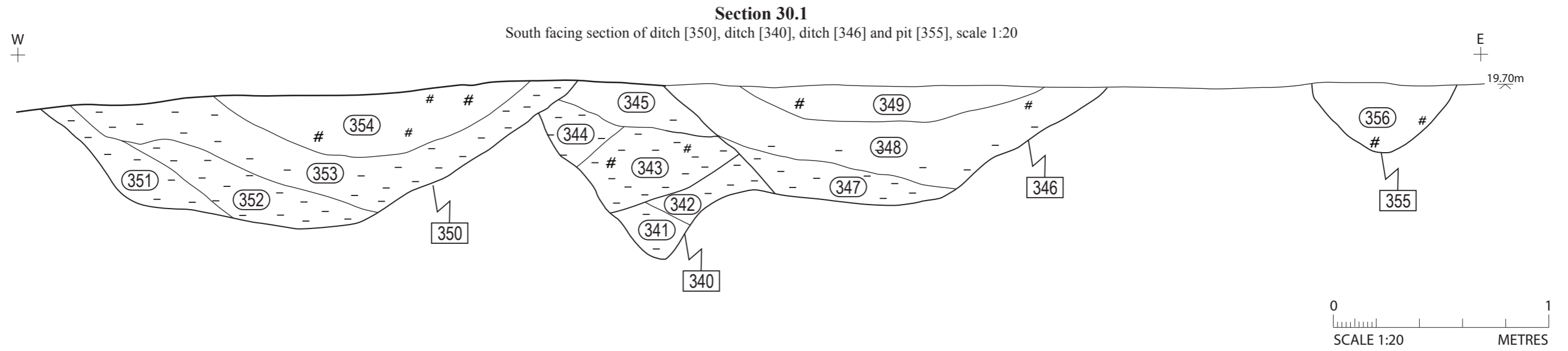


Figure 20: Sections, Area 2

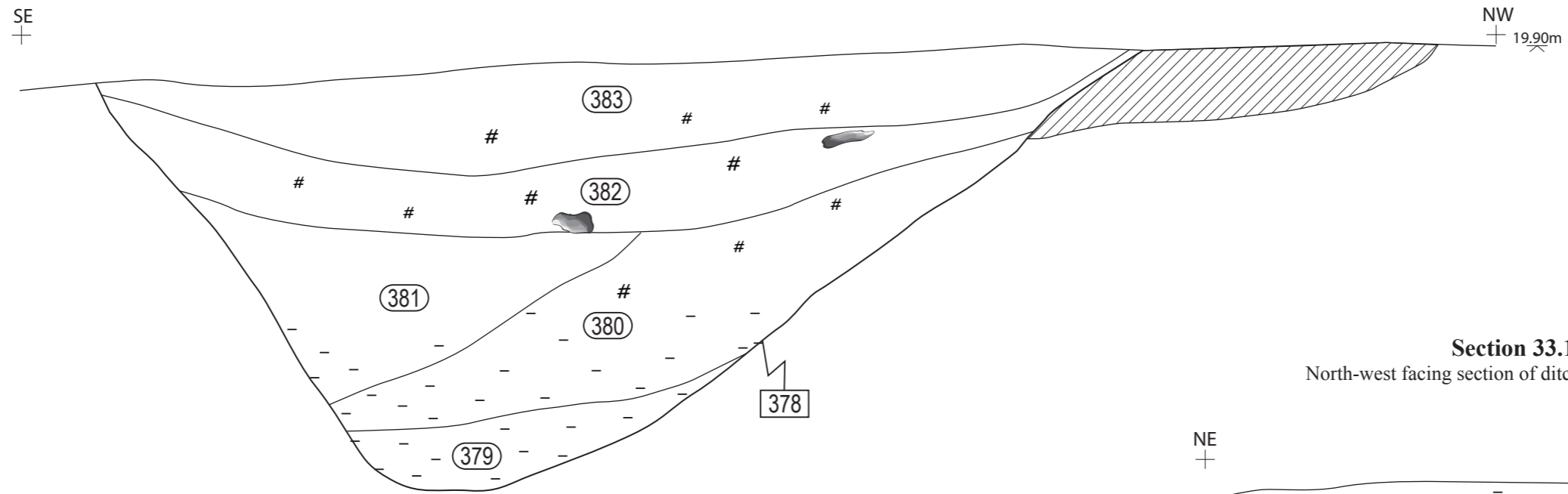


KEY:

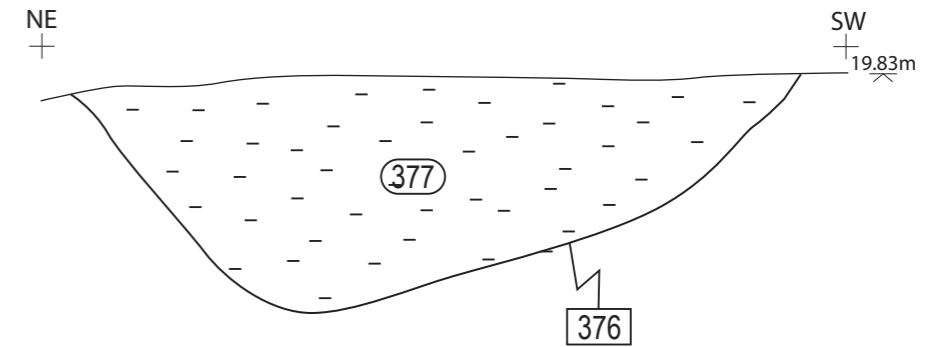
# # #	Charcoal
- - -	Manganese pan

Figure 21: Sections, Area 2

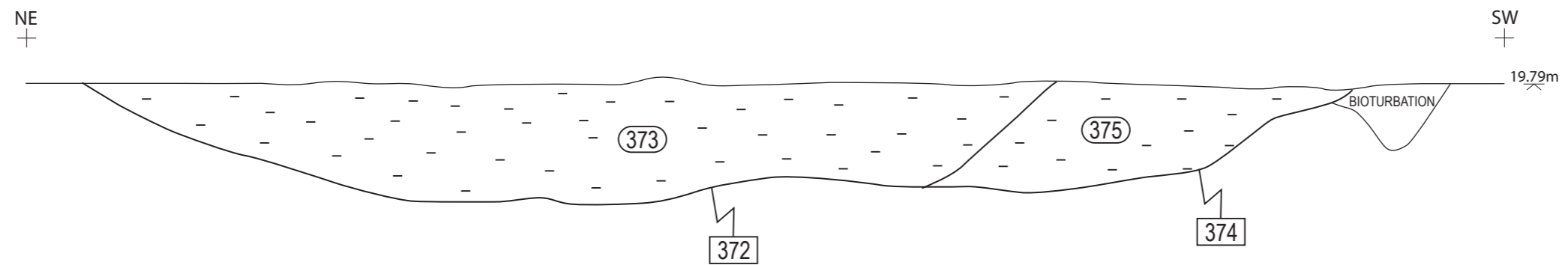
Section 33.3
North east facing section of ditch [378], scale 1:10



Section 33.1
North-west facing section of ditch [376], scale 1:10



Section 34.1
North-west facing section of ditch [372] and pit [374], scale 1:10



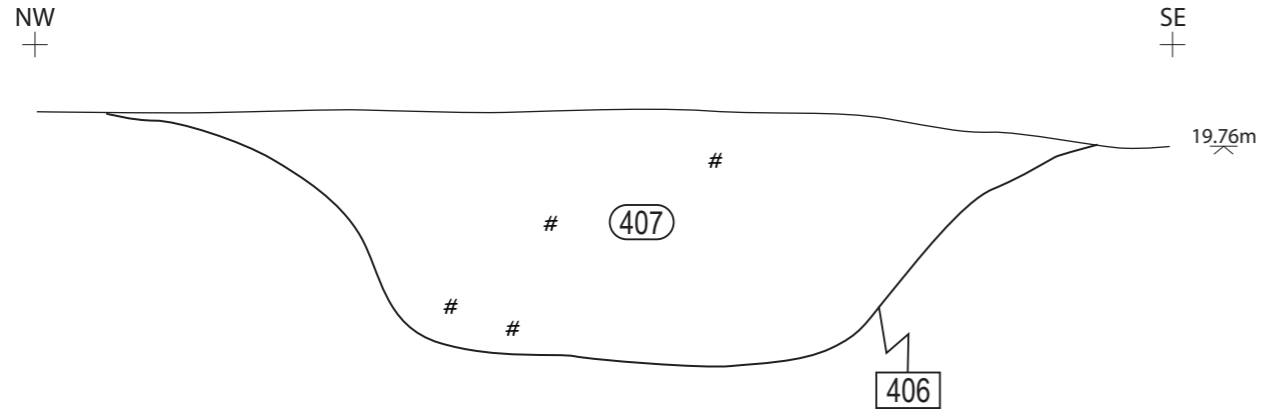
0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

KEY:

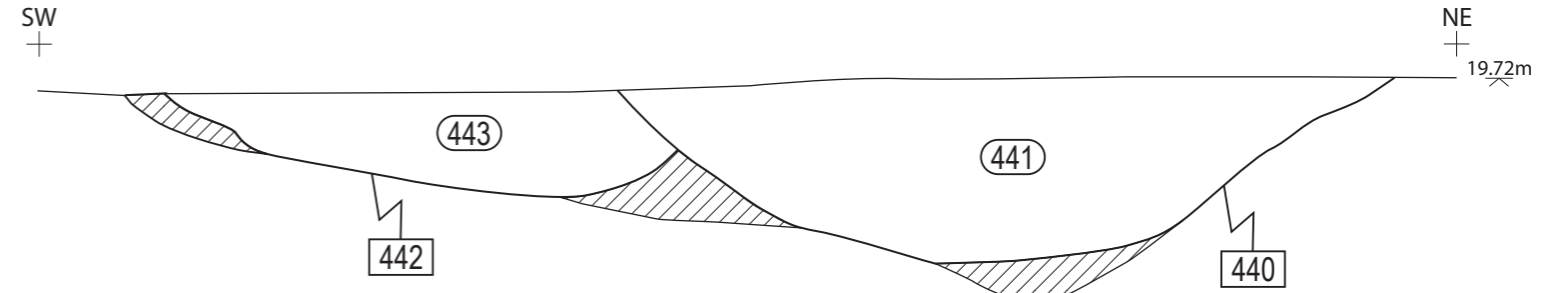
	Flint/stone
	Charcoal
	Manganese pan
	Overcut

Figure 22: Sections, Area 2

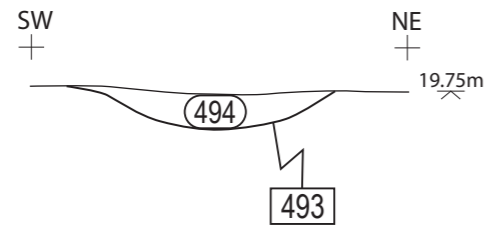
Section 36.1
South west facing section of ditch [406], scale 1:10



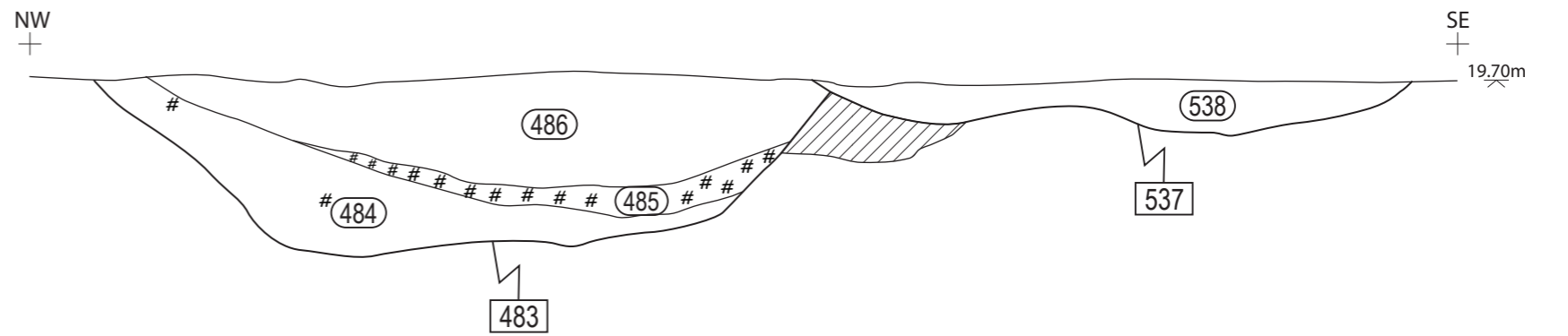
Section 40.2
South-east facing section of ditch [440] and ditch [442], scale 1:10



Section 42.6
South-east facing section of ditch [493], scale 1:10



Section 42.9
South-west facing section of ditch [483] and ditch [537], scale 1:10




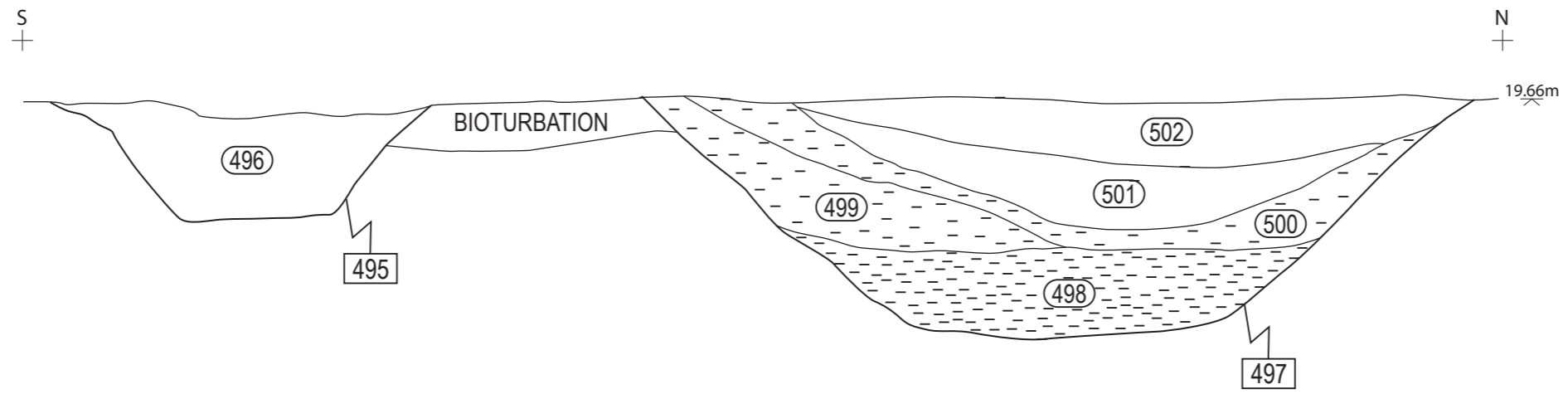
KEY:	
# # #	Charcoal
	Overcut

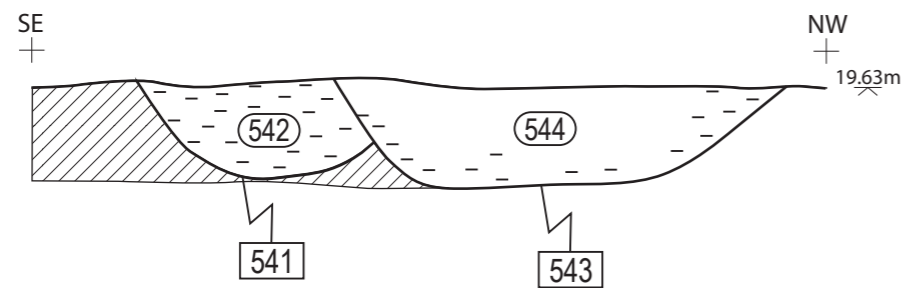


Figure 23: Sections, Area 2

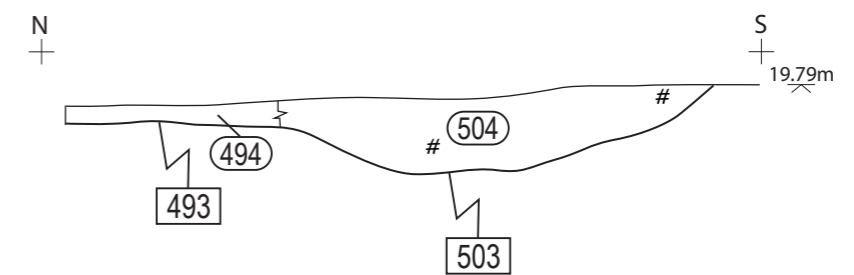
Section 43.1
East facing section of ditch [495] and ditch [497], scale 1:20



Section 46.3
North-east facing section of pit [541] and ditch terminus [543], scale 1:10



Section 44.1
West facing section of gully [493] and gully terminus [503], scale 1:10



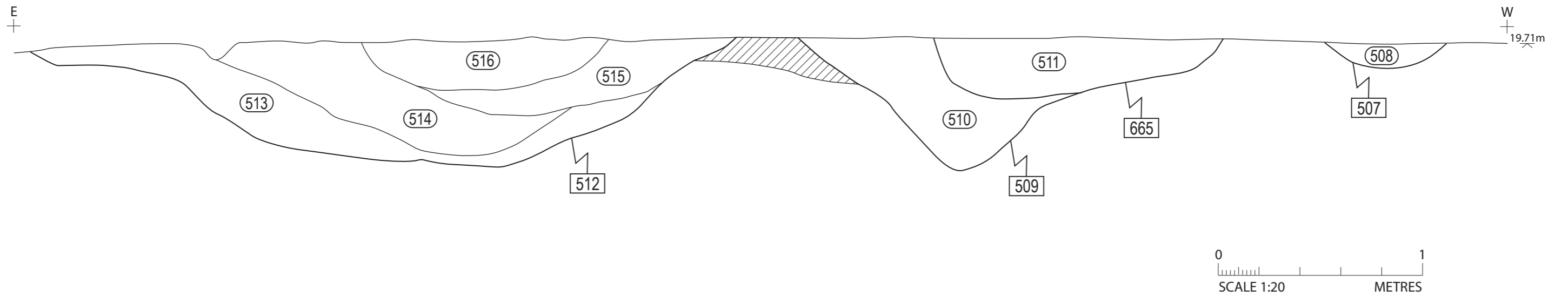
KEY:

# # #	Charcoal
- - -	Manganese pan
///	Overcut

Figure 24: Sections, Area 2

Section 45.1

West facing section of ditch [512], ditch [509], ditch [665] and ditch [507], scale 1:20



Section 46.7

North-east facing section of ditch [576] and ditch [580], scale 1:10

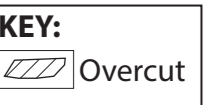
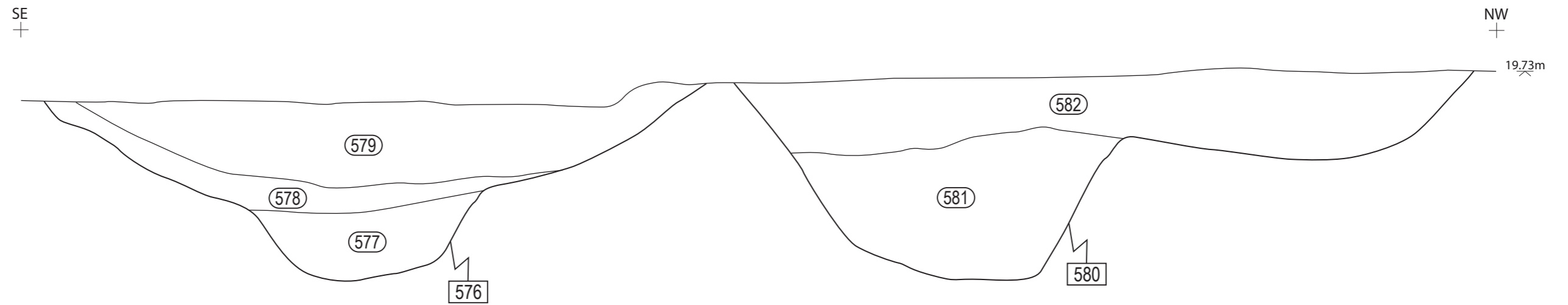
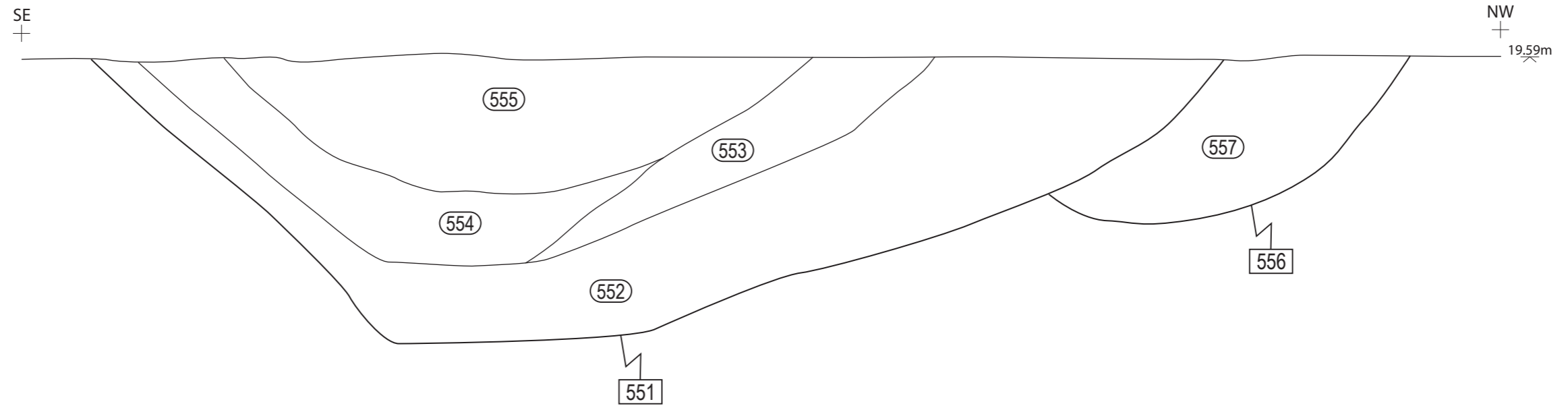


Figure 25: Sections, Area 2

Section 48.1

North-19.79m east facing section of ditch [551] and ditch [556], scale 1:10



Section 50.2

North-east facing section of ditch [604], scale 1:10

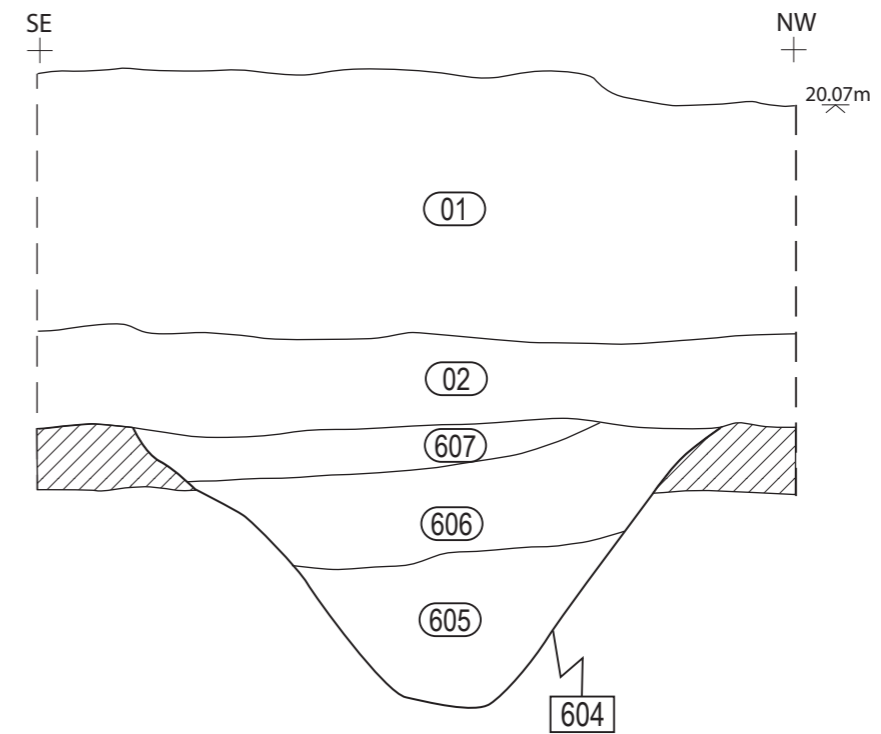


Figure 26: Sections, Area 2

Section 51.1
North facing section of ditch [573] and ditch [568], scale 1:10

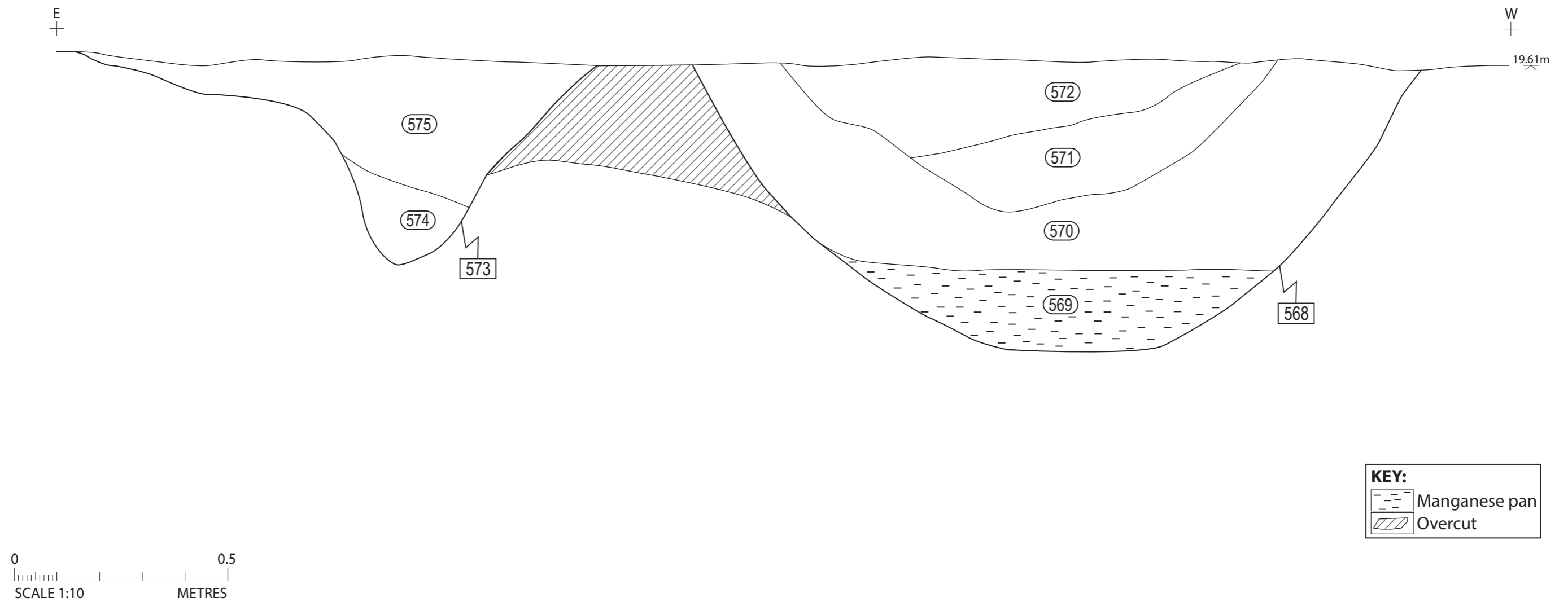


Figure 27: Sections, Area 2

Section 52.1
North-west facing section of ditch [626] and ditch [653], scale 1:20

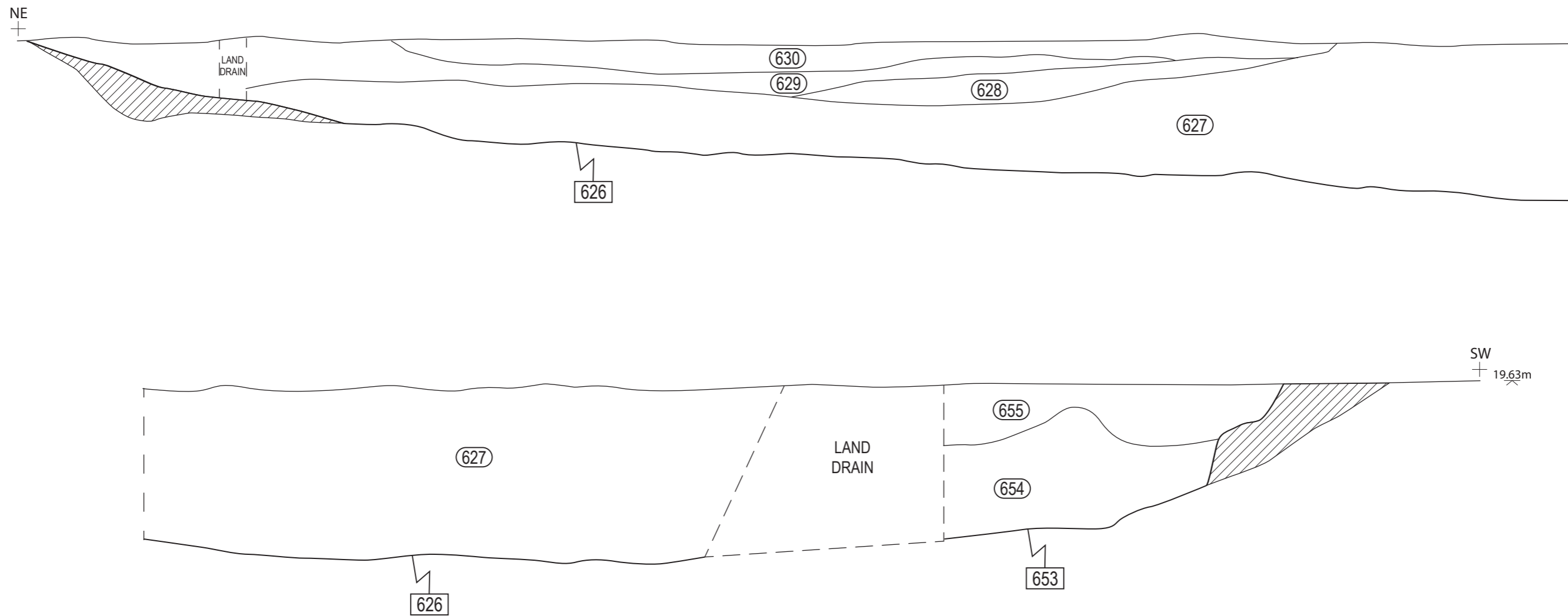


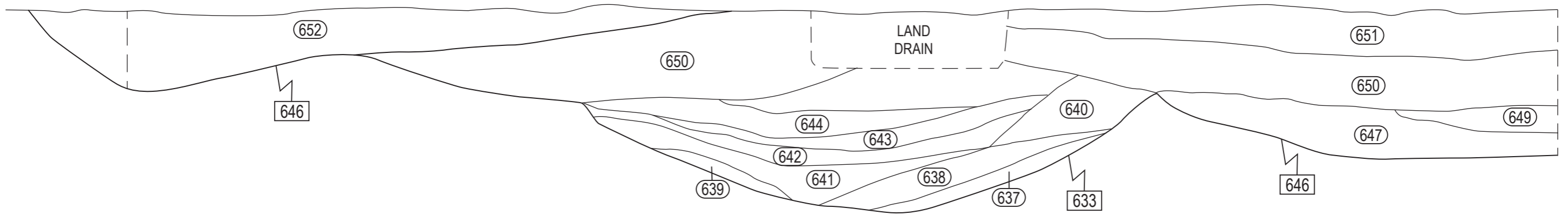
Figure 28: Sections, Area 2

Section 52.1

Multi facing section of ditch [646], ditch [633] and pond [631], scale 1:20

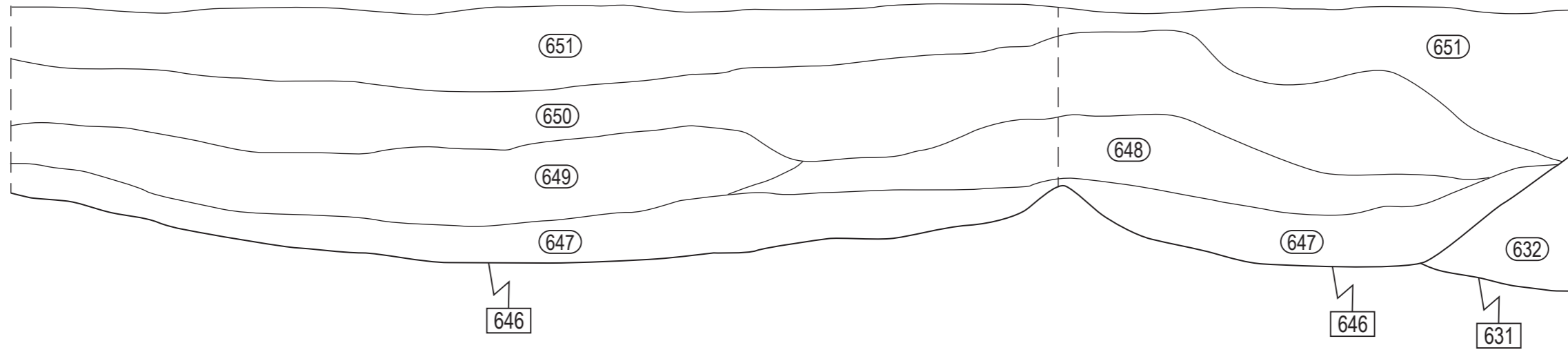
SW
+

NE NW
+



SE NE
+

SW SE
+



NW
+

19.61m

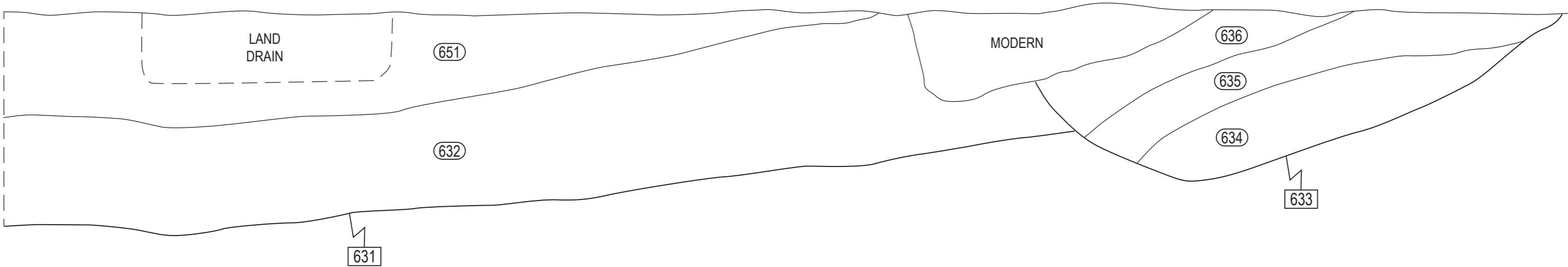
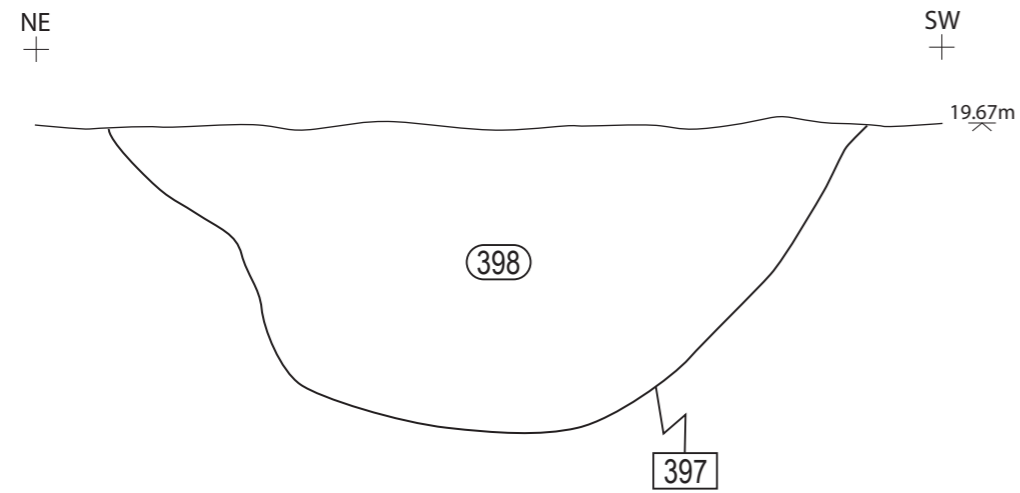


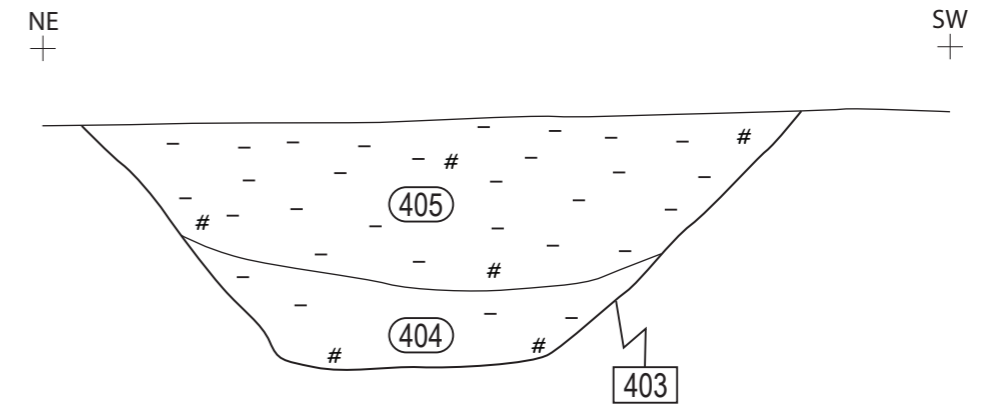
Figure 29: Sections, Area 2



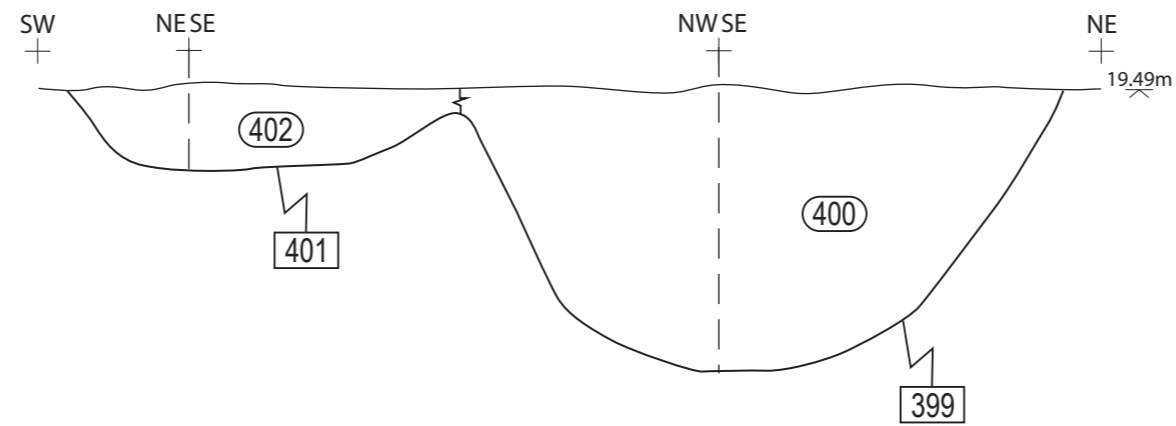
Section 34.3
North-west facing section of ditch [397], scale 1:10



Section 34.8
South west facing section of ditch [403], scale 1:10



Section 34.6
Multi section of ditch terminus [399] and ditch terminus [401], scale 1:10



KEY:	
# # #	Charcoal
- - -	Manganese pan

Figure 30: Sections, Area 3