Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation of Land at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Site Code: BEX-EX-19

NGR Site Centre: TQ 70840 08130

Planning Application Number: RR/2012/1978/P

Report for;

Barratt David Wilson Homes Ltd

29th March 2023

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Contents

Tables

Figures

Plates

Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex, during 2020 and 2021. The excavation was undertaken in response to recommendations from East Sussex County Council following archaeological evaluations undertaken in 2012, 2014 and 2017.

Archaeological excavations have confirmed the presence of sporadic activity on the site from the Late Bronze Age to the Mid to Late Iron Age. Probable agricultural and settlement activity comprising field boundary ditches, pits, enclosures, structures, a droveway and possible cremation appeared to take place in the east of the site during the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British period, before dwindling in the late 1st/2nd centuries, the site being abandoned probably in the 3rd century. Relatively short lived probable agricultural activity evidenced by field boundary ditches and pits took place west of the site during the 13th century.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Barratt David Wilson Homes Ltd to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation on land at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex, centred on National Grid reference (NGR) TQ 70840 08130 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation formed part of a staged programme of archaeological works associated with planning application RR/2012/1978/P, submitted to Rother District Council (RDC) for the redevelopment of the site (see Section 2.1 below).

1.1.3 Taking into consideration a phased approach of the development schedule, the archaeological works were carried out as a staged programme of works comprising an initial targeted trial trenching evaluation (Phase 1). In the event that significant archaeological remains were encountered during this phase, a strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation was required in order to investigate and record archaeological remains present. The archaeological programme is detailed further, below (Section 1.2.3). Four areas of the development site were identified as having archaeological potential during phase 1,

1.1.4 Six areas of the development site were identified as having archaeological potential during phase 1 (Areas 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 2.1 and 2.2). All Areas have been subjected to Phase 2 archaeological SMS investigation. This report details the results of the SMS excavation only (Phase 2), which was informed by the results of the earlier phase of archaeological evaluation (Phase 1: SWAT Archaeology 2017a, CgMs 2014, CgMs 2012).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application (RR/2012/1978/P) was submitted to Rother District Council (RDC) for the construction of up to 275 houses, 3,500 sqm of employment floor space, doctors' surgery, nursing home, primary school, vehicular and pedestrian access, associated car parking, landscaping and open space on the site. On the advice of the County Archaeologist for East Sussex County Council, a programme of archaeological works was attached to the consent:

(Condition 15) No development shall take place on a phase until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in relation to that phase, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the Rother District Local Plan- Core Strategy Policy EN2 (vi) and Chapter 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.2.2 The programme of archaeological works consisted of a geophysical survey, a targeted trial trench evaluation, and, where appropriate, a strip, map and sample excavation carried out prior to, and during, initial stages of construction works. This was to be followed by a programme of post excavation works including assessment, analysis and reporting. Table 1, below, sets out the required programme of archaeological works, along with references to appropriate documentation.

Event	Date	Document Ref.
Archaeological Summary Report	2012	CgMs 2012
Archaeological Evaluation Report	2014	CgMs 2014
Archaeological Evaluation Report	2017	SWAT Archaeology 2017a
Specification: Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation	2017	SWAT Archaeology 2017b
Interim Archaeological Post Excavation Assessment Report	2022	SWAT Archaeology (this document)

Table 1: Archaeological requirements, as required by East Sussex County Council

1.2.3 All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the appropriate specification (Table 1) in liaison with ESCC and RDC.

1.3 Scope of the Interim Post Excavation Assessment Report

1.3.1 In accordance with the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2017b), this report comprises a summary of the project background (Section 1), the geological and archaeological background (Section 2) and the project aims (Section 3). Generic and specific methodologies are detailed in Section 4. Section 5 provides a Stratigraphic Assessment of archaeological features recorded within each area and is followed by an assessment of ceramic finds in Section 6. A period- specific Archaeological Narrative, Statement of Potential, and recommendations for further analysis, reporting, publication and archiving constitute Sections 7-10.

1.4 Site Description and Topography

1.4.1 The proposed development site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 70840 08130 and is bounded to the east by properties bounding onto Willow Drive, to the south by properties fronting onto Barnhorn Road, The Broadwalk and Kites Nest Walk, and to the west and north largely by open fields.

1.4.2 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology as the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation overlain by alluvium around the Picknell Green Stream in the north of the site and soils of the Batcombe association

1.4.3 The site is set on relatively level ground at a height of between approximately 4 and 23m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Prior to any work being carried out on the site, the potential of this area had been gauged in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains and is defined in the Archaeological Summary Report (CgMs 2012) along with the results of the initial evaluation. Subsequently two further archaeological evaluations were carried out on the site (CgMs 2014 and SWAT Archaeology 2017a).

2.2 Previous Archaeological Works (Phase 1)

Archaeological Evaluation and Desk- Based Research

2.2.1 The archaeological potential is highlighted in the July 2012 work by CgMs who commissioned Headland Archaeology to evaluate part of the site with 22 evaluation trenches. Following on from this work CgMs subsequently commissioned Archaeology South East to complete the archaeological evaluation of the site with 126 evaluation trenches.

2.2.2 The Headland Archaeology 2012 investigation revealed a range of archaeological remains including a scatter of flints in the northern part of the site, Romano- British pottery, daub and iron working slag- possibly associated with a building in the southeast area of the site and medieval activity in the south-west area of the site, along with evidence of post-medieval field boundaries (CgMs 2012). The Archaeology South East work found that 77 of their trenches failed to reveal any archaeological features although a number produced finds ranging from lithics to prehistoric pottery. However, 49 trenches did reveal archaeological features with the vast majority interpreted as relict field boundaries plus several pits with evidence of burning. The evidence on the ground suggested that agricultural activity may have destroyed many archaeological features leaving only artefactual evidence behind. To the north-west of the site there is evidence of prehistoric and medieval activity and it seems on the evidence that from the medieval period onwards that the site was farmland (CgMs 2014).

2.2.3 SWAT Archaeology was commissioned in 2017 to undertake an evaluation of the north-west corner of the Proposed Development Area comprising a further ten trial trenches which revealed no archaeological features (SWAT 2017a).

2.2.4 The South East Research Framework (SERF) sets out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric period in the region (Booth 2013). Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the various CgMs reports and the Historical Environment Record (HER) data maintained by ESCC has been summarised in the 2012 report by Headland Archaeology and the archaeological evaluation report commissioned by the client from Archaeology South East dated August 2014.

2.2.5 During the various evaluations the natural geology of Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation was reached at between approximately 0.45 and 1.00m below the modern ground surface with archaeological features cutting into the natural geology.

2.3 Archaeological Potential

2.3.1 The Phase 1 works illustrated that the potential for the presence for archaeological remains was relatively high and indicted the likely presence across the site of archaeological features dating to the prehistoric, Romano- British and Medieval periods.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The Strip, map and sample 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:

- *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), and Historic England guidance and the Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork in East Sussex (ESCC 2015) were adhered to.

3.2 Project Objectives (SWAT 2017b)

3.2.1 The objective of the archaeological mitigation is to identify, excavate, record and analyse any significant archaeological remains that will be disturbed by the proposed development. The physical archaeological remains will 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 East Sussex's past and providing a resource for future research and education.

3.2.2 The objective of the Strip, Map and Sample is 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 spatial, functionally and chronologically.

3.2.3 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. And to 1). Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site; 2). Provide a refined

chronology of the archaeological phasing; 3). Investigate the function of structural remains and activities taking place within and close to the site.

3.2.4 Site specific objects set out in The WSI (SWAT 2017b) were:

- To investigate the point of origin of the prehistoric activity initially identified in the southern part of the site.
- To clarify the date of any relict field boundaries revealed during the strip, map and sample.
- To clarify the function and form of the possible Roman building identified in the south-east corner of the site.

3.2.5 The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the evaluation/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 medieval ditches and is there any evidence for pre-farmstead activity on the site? In general the work is to ensure compliance with the archaeological planning condition and to publish the results either on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2017b), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

4.2 Fieldwork

Archaeological Strip, map and Sample Excavation

4.2.1 The site was divided into six areas; Areas 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 to the east and Areas 2.1 and 2.2 to the west. (Figure 3). The designation of each of the areas was maintained throughout the duration of the fieldwork and for the 'signing off' procedure.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 A site grid was established using an EDM and tied to the National Grid. On completion of 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.

4.2.4 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 ditch features at appropriate intervals 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.

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 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.
- 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.
- 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.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Chris Greatorex, Archaeological Officer, 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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report will include a descriptive stratigraphic assessment of the archaeological records, detailing physical relationships between all contexts recorded during the excavation. For ease of reference the descriptive text has been divided into the site areas (see Section 4.2 above) as shown on Figure 3. All features with multiple interventions (excavated slots) have been grouped to form a single Group Number (i.e. G1101), as have groups of features with specific form, i.e. post holes representing a structure(s) etc. The descriptive text and plans are supplemented by selected photographs provided within the Appendices.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 The assessment of artefacts retrieved from archaeological features has enhanced the results by providing data so these features can be chronologically phased. Eleven phases (including sub- phases) of activity have been identified and are listed in Table 2 below:

Phase	Period	Dates
1	Late Bronze Age	*c. 1200-800BC*
2.	Early-to Middle Iron Age	*c.800-400BC*
3.	Middle to Late Iron Age	*c.400-50BC*
4a.	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	*c.50BC-AD80*
4b.	Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British	*c.50BC-AD80*
5a.	Early to Mid- Romano- British	*c.AD80-150*
5b.	Early to Mid- Romano- British	*c.AD80-150*
6	Mid- Romano- British	*c.AD150-250*
7a.	High Medieval	*c.13th century*
7b.	High Medieval	*c.13th century*
7c.	High Medieval	*c.13th century*
8	Post Medieval	*c.1540 +*

Table 2: Phases of Archaeological Activity

5.3 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.3.1 A relatively consistent soil sequence was recorded across the Site. The underlying natural geology comprised mid yellowish brown to mid reddish-brown clay, the surface of which generally formed the level of machining. The majority of archaeological features were cut into this natural and sealed by mid-greyish brown silty clay subsoil (where present) (0.2–0.25m deep). The overlying topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (0.2–0.3 m deep).

5.4 Archaeological Features Area 1.1

5.4.1 Area 1.1 was located towards the east of the Site (Figure 3) and measured approximately 7,226 sq.m in area. It was stripped to a level of between 15.80m OD in the southwest and 10.20m OD in the north prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

Linear Features

5.4.2 Interventions [122] A, B, C, D and E revealed a northwest- southeast running ditch which was 8.84m long, up to 1.05m wide and 0.42m deep, with concave to steeply sloping sides and a concave flattish base. Intervention A was filled by (121) a firm red mottled greyish brown silt CBM clay matrix with twelve sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD43-70, B by (127) a friable red and greyish brown silt daub clay matrix with moderate charcoal and ten sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD43-100, C by (159) a firm orange grey silt clay with charcoal, kiln fragments and 32 sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD43-100, and E by (191) a friable brownish grey clay silt with infrequent charcoal and CBM. Intervention D was primarily filled by (166) a firm light grey silt clay with CBM, which was overlain by (165) a soft dark brown silty clay with CBM, itself overlain by (164) a firm light brownish grey silty clay with charcoal ironstone and CBM.

5.4.3 Interventions [125] A to O, revealed a ring ditch partly elongated and open to the northeast with a smaller gap to the southeast. It had a maximum diameter of 17.32 and northeast- southwest dimension of 26.35m. The ditch had moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flattish slightly concave base which was up to 0.46m wide and 0.38m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (124) a firm light grey orange silt clay with charcoal, CBM and one sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British pottery, which was overlain by (123) a firm grey, white and orange clay with CBM, itself overlain by (126) a firm light and dark clay with small gravels and CBM. Intervention B was primarily filled by (134) a firm dark greyish brown clay with charcoal and daub, which was overlain by (135) a firm pale yellow clay, itself overlain by (136) a firm mid- greyish brown clay with charcoal and daub. Intervention C was filled by (141) a firm light brown grey silt clay with charcoal and CBM, D by (128) a firm grey clay, and E by (131) a firm mid- greyish brown clay. Intervention F was primarily filled by (133) a friable mid- greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (132) a friable light greyish brown clay silt with occasional ironstone and infrequent daub and charcoal, while G was primarily filled by (137) a friable light to mid- brown silt clay with sand and ironstone, which was overlain by (138) a friable brown mottled dark grey sandy clay with charcoal, daub and ironstone. Intervention H was filled by (142) a friable light greyish brown clay silt with infrequent daub, charcoal and ironstone, I was filled by (154) a firm mottled light brownish grey silt clay with iron stone, while J was primarily filled by (152) a friable light to mid- brown silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (153) a friable brown mottled dark grey clay with ironstone. Intervention K was filled by (163) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay, L by (236) a firm light greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, M by (354) a firm grey sandy

clay, N by (455) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, and O by (500) a friable light brown silt clay. This feature was truncated by ditch [147] (see below 5.4.4).

5.4.4 Interventions [147] A to M revealed a northwest- southeast running ditch which may have been an extension of [122] (see above 5.5.2) and was more than 46.80m long being truncated by bioturbation/animal activity at the northwestern end, up to 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep, with moderately concave sides and base. Intervention A was primarily filled by (148) a friable light grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (149) friable mid- greyish brown silt clay with daub, ironstone and charcoal, while B was primarily filled by (157) a light yellowish grey silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (158) a firm orange red silt clay. Intervention C was primarily filled by (161) a soft light yellowish grey clay, which was overlain by (162) a firm light greyish yellow silt clay with ironstone, in turn overlain by (241) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with daub, charcoal and ironstone, while the highest fill was (242) a firm]18 mid- greyish brown silt clay with daub and ironstone. Intervention D was primarily filled by (187) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (188) a firm reddish orange silt clay with daub, charcoal, ironstone and seventeen sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD100. Intervention E was primarily filled by (218) a plastic grey and orange clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (219) a friable dark grey sandy clay with charcoal, in turn overlain by (220) a firm brownish grey clay with charcoal and ironstone, itself overlain by (221) a firm brownish grey clay with charcoal and ironstone. Intervention F was primarily filled by (233) a friable light grey silt clay with infrequent charcoal, which was overlain by (234) a friable light brown silt clay with occasional ironstone. Intervention G was primarily filled by (248) a friable light greyish brown clay silt with infrequent charcoal, which was overlain by (249) a friable light greyish brown clay silt, in turn overlain by (250) a friable light brown clay silt with occasional ironstone. Intervention H was primarily filled by (329) a soft white- mottled brownish grey silt clay, which was overlain by (328) a loose grey sandy clay with ironstone; I was primarily filled by (330) a firm mid- orange brown silt clay, which was overlain by (331) a firm grey silt clay; J was primarily filled by (345) a firm light greyish brown silty clay, which was overlain by (344) a stiff grey silt clay; while K was primarily filled by (355) a friable light greyish brown silt clay with infrequent charcoal, which was overlain by (356) a friable light brown silt clay. Intervention L was primarily filled by (443) a soft orange mottled light grey clay sand which was overlain by (444) a soft mid- greyish brown clay sand with ironstone, while M was primarily filled by (466) a firm grey silt clay, which was overlain by (467) a friable greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, in turn overlain by (468) a friable grey silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (472) a friable brown silt clay with ironstone. This feature was truncated by ditch [216] and truncated ditch [336] and ring ditch [125] (see below 5.4.11 and above 5.4.3). This ditch may have demarcated one side of a droveway along with [189] (see below 5.4.7).

5.4.5 Interventions [168] A to D, F and K to Q revealed a broadly north- south running ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base which was more than 43.50m long (continuing into the southern limit of excavation), up to 1.52m wide and 0.60m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (184) a loose grey silt

clay with charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (167) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with charcoal, while B was primarily filled by (183) a loose brownish grey silt clay with charcoal, ironstone and seventeen sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD100, which was overlain by (182) a firm greyish brown silt clay with ironstone. Intervention C was primarily filled by (185) a firm greyish brown clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (186) a firm brown silt clay with charcoal and a flint scraper, while D was primarily filled by (375) a firm brownish grey clay with moderate charcoal, which was overlain by (376) a firm brown sandy clay with charcoal, and F by (391) a firm light greyish brown silt clay with ironstone. Intervention K was primarily filled by (658) a friable brown silty sand with charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (657) a friable dark brown silty sand with charcoal, ironstone and CBM, itself overlain by (656) a friable brown silt sand with charcoal and ironstone, in turn overlain by (655) a friable brown silt with charcoal and ironstone, while the top fill (654) a friable orange brown silt with ironstone. Intervention L was primarily filled by (659) a plastic brown sandy clay with infrequent charcoal, which was overlain by (660) a friable greyish brown silt clay, itself overlain by (661) a friable light brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (662) a friable mid- brown silt clay with burnt flint. Intervention M was primarily filled by (667) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (668) a firm light brownish grey silt clay, in turn overlain by (669) a firm mid- orange brown silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (670) a firm dark greyish brown silt clay with charcoal. Intervention N was primarily filled by (698) a firm mottled orange and grey silt clay which was overlain by (699) a firm light greyish brown silt clay, while intervention O was primarily filled by (700) a firm mottled orange and grey silt clay, which was overlain by (701) a firm light grey silt clay, itself overlain by (702) a firm light greyish brown silt clay. Intervention P was primarily filled by (721) a firm orange brown sand with ironstone, which was overlain by (722) a firm brownish orange sand with charcoal and ironstone, in turn overlain by (723) a firm brownish grey silt sand with charcoal and ironstone, while R was primarily filled by (735) a firm mottled orange silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (736) a firm mottled grey and orange silt clay, itself overlain by (737) a firm light brownish grey silt clay containing worked flint. Intervention Q at the intersection of ditches [168] and [189] (see below 5.4.7) established that they were contemporaneous being primarily filled by (733) a firm mottled grey and orange silty clay with ironstone which was overlain by (732) a stiff light orange- tinged grey silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (731) a stiff dark brown grey silt clay with ironstone. This feature was truncated by ditches [216] and [384] (see below 5.4.8 and 14).

5.4.6 Interventions [1080] A to E revealed a broadly north- south running ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, which was 23.80m long, 0.71m wide and 0.27m deep. A was primarily filled by (378) a firm greyish orange clay with charcoal and CBM, which was overlain by (404) a firm brown sandy clay with moderate charcoal. Intervention B by (505) a firm grey mottled orange silt clay with ironstone, C by (479) a friable greyish brown silt clay with burnt and worked flint, D by (478) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy silt with ironstone, and E by (471) a friable brown silt clay with ironstone. This feature was a probable

continuation of ditch [724], was a precursor to [168]/[458] and was truncated by posthole [503] which may have been contemporaneous (see above and below 5.4.5, 15, 16 and 24)

5.4.7 Interventions [189] A to Q revealed a ditch running parallel to [147] (see above 5.4.4) which was more than 65.54m long (continuing into both the northern and eastern limit of excavations), up to 1.45m wide, 1.26m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention A was primarily filled by (202) a firm light grey silt clay with daub, which was overlain by (203) a friable orange red mottled very dark brown daub charcoal silt clay matrix, itself overlain by (204) a friable brown silt clay with daub. Intervention B was primarily filled by (222) a friable mid- brown silt clay with daub, which was overlain by (225) a friable mid-grey silt clay with daub and ironstone, itself overlain by (223) a friable light grey silt clay, in turn overlain by (224) a friable light to mid- brown silt clay with daub and ironstone. Above fill (224) was silt clay daub matrix (226)/(227), which was overlain by (228) a friable very dark grey crushed ironstone with silty sand and infrequent charcoal, itself overlain by (229) a friable red ironstone and daub matrix with charcoal, in turn overlain by (230) a friable dark brown silt clay with daub and ironstone. Intervention C was primarily filled by (208) a plastic light grey clay, which was overlain by (209) a friable dark brown silt clay with daub and eight sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD50, itself overlain by (210) a friable greyish brown silt clay with daub and worked flint, in turn overlain by (211) a friable light brown sand clay with ironstone. Intervention D was primarily filled by (254) a friable light grey silt clay, which was overlain by (253) a friable brown silt clay with daub and ironstone, E was primarily filled by (266) a friable light greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (267) a friable light greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, and F was primarily filled by (269) a firm greyish orange clay with occasional charcoal, which was overlain by (270) a firm dark brown silt clay with charcoal and ironstone. Intervention G was primarily filled by (280) a friable light grey mottled brown silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (281) a friable light grey silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (282) a friable light grey mottled brown silt clay with ironstone and burnt clay, while intervention H was primarily filled by (334) a soft greyish white sand clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (333) a soft grey sand clay with charcoal and ironstone, in turn overlain by (332) a stiff grey mottled white silt clay with ironstone flecks. Intervention I was primarily filled by (398) a firm orange mottled light grey silt clay, which was overlain by (397) a firm mottled grey and orange clay silt with charcoal, daub and three sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100, while intervention J was primarily filled by (334) a soft greyish white sandy clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (333) a soft grey sandy clay with charcoal and ironstone, itself overlain by (332) a firm white- mottled grey silt clay with ironstone. Intervention K was primarily filled by (402) a plastic greyish brown clay silt with charcoal and daub, which was overlain by (403) a friable greyish brown silt clay with infrequent charcoal flecks and daub, L was primarily filled by (425) a loose grey- mottled white sandy clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (424) a friable mid- grey silt clay with charcoal, daub and ironstone, while M was primarily filled by (438) a firm light grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (460) a friable dark brown silt clay with daub and charcoal. Intervention N was primarily filled by (459) a friable light grey silt clay, which was

overlain by (460) a friable dark brown silt clay with daub and charcoal, O was primarily filled by (475) a loose grey sandy clay with charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (474) a firm mid- grey sandy clay with ironstone and charcoal, itself overlain by (473) a firm light grey sandy clay with ironstone, while P was primarily filled by (507) a firm brownish grey silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (508) a firm mottled grey silt clay with ironstone and charcoal. Intervention Q demonstrated that ditches [168] and [1879] were contemporaneous and is discussed in 5.4.5 above. This feature was truncated by ditch [244] and pits [509] and [401], and itself truncated ditch [336] (see below 5.4.9, 26, 27 and 11). This ditch may have demarcated one side of a droveway along with [147] (see above 5.4.4).

5.4.8 Interventions [216] A to F and H to K revealed a broadly west northwest- east southeast running ditch which was 40.30m long, up to 0.69m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately concave sides and a concave to flat base. Intervention A was filled by (217) a friable light brown sandy silt with occasional ironstone flecks, B by (251 a friable light brown clay silt with infrequent ironstone, C, D and F by (255), (268) and (277) respectively friable brown silt clays with ironstone, E by (327) a firm dark grey sandy clay with ironstone flecks, H by (361) a friable light brown silt clay, I by (374) a stiff greyish brown sandy clay with charcoal and ironstone, J by (377) a firm greyish brown sandy clay with charcoal, and K by (395) a firm light greyish brown silt clay with ironstone. This feature truncated ditches [147], [168], and [362], along with pit [262] (See above and below 5.4.4, 5, 12 and 25).

5.4.9 To the east of ditch [216] (see above 5.4.8), and on a similar alignment, interventions [244] A,B, C and D revealed a further ditch which was probably a continuation. More than 10.70m long (continuing into the eastern limit of excavation), it was up to 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep with moderately concave sides and a concave base. Interventions A, B, C and D were respectively filled by (245), (246), (247) and (252) firm mid-greyish brown silt clays with ironstone. This feature truncated ditch [189] (see above (5.4.7).

5.4.10 Interventions [278] A, B, C and D revealed a slightly sinuous ditch on a broadly west northwest- east southeast alignment. 23.65m long, up to 0.83m wide and 0.32m deep, it had shallow to moderately concave sides and a concave base. Intervention A was filled by (279) a firm light greyish brown silt clay, while B was primarily filled by (324) a firm mid- orange brown silt clay, which was overlain by (325) a firm light whitish grey silt clay, itself overlain by (326) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with burnt flint. Intervention C was filled by (518) a soft greyish orange clay, while D was filled by (519) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay.

5.4.11 Interventions [336] A, B, C and D revealed a broadly east- west running ditch with shallow to moderately concave sides and a concave base, which was more than 17.50m long (truncated by ditch [189] to the east), up to 1.41m wide and 0.45m deep. Intervention A was filled by (343) a firm white- mottled grey silt clay with charcoal and ironstone, B by (346) a firm grey silt clay, C by (436) a soft mid- orange brown clay

sand with ironstone, and D by (335) a firm grey silt clay. This feature was truncated by ditches [147] and [189] (see above 5.4.4 and 7).

5.4.12 Curvilinear ditch [362] formed a half circle some 2.15m in diameter, interventions A and B demonstrating that it had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base, with a maximum width of 0.70m and depth of 0.20m. Intervention a was filled by (363) a firm mid- brown silt clay with charcoal, burnt flint, daub and CBM, while B was filled by (396) a firm mid- orange brown silt clay with ironstone. This feature was truncated by ditch [216] (see above 5.4.8).

5.4.13 Interventions [382] A to F revealed a west northwest- east southeast running gulley which was probably a continuation of [216] and [244] (see above 5.4.8 and 9). More than 68m long continuing into the western limit of excavation, up to 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep, it had shallow to moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base. Intervention A was filled by (383) a loose dark brown sand, B by (442) a firm light orange grey silt clay with ironstone, C by (447) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, D by (456) a firm brownish grey sandy clay with ironstone, E by (517) a friable brown silt clay with ironstone and burnt flint, and F by (520) a firm greyish brown silt clay with ironstone flecks.

5.4.14 Interventions [384] A and B revealed a west southwest- east northeast running ditch or pit which was 6.64m long, up to 2.00m wide and 0.10m deep with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base. Intervention A was filled by (385) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, while B was filled by (390) a firm light greyish yellow silt clay with ironstone flecks. This feature truncated ditch [168] (see above 5.4.5).

5.4.15 Interventions [458] A, B, C and D revealed a broadly north- south running ditch which was 23.70m long, up to 1.60m wide and 0.39m deep, with shallow to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was probably a continuation of ditch [168] (see above 5.4.5). Intervention A was primarily filled by (502) a firm grey- mottled orange silt clay with charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (501) a firm mottled grey and orange silt clay with ironstone, while B was primarily filled by (480) a friable greyish brown silt clay with infrequent charcoal and burnt flint, which was overlain by (481) a friable light brown silt clay. Intervention C was primarily filled by (476) a soft orange- mottled light grey sandy silt with burnt flint, which was overlain by (477) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt with ironstone and burnt and worked flint, while D was filled by (470) a friable brown- mottled grey silt clay with ironstone and burnt flint. This feature truncated posthole [503] (see below 5.4.24 below).

5.4.16 Interventions [724] A, B and C revealed a ditch running on a broadly north- south axis for 30.25m before swinging round to the west northwest for more than 7.00m and continuing into the western limit of excavation. With steeply to moderately sloping sides and a concave base it was up to 0.72m wide and 0.30m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (725) a firm greyish brown silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (726) a firm grey silt clay with ironstone, charcoal and CBM, itself overlain by (727) a firm

grey sandy silt with charcoal and ironstone. Intervention B was primarily filled by (728) a firm mottled orange and grey silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (729) a firm light greyish brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (730) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay, while intervention C was filled by (734) a firm grey silt sand with charcoal and ironstone. This feature was truncated by ditch [168] and was a probable continuation of ditch [1080] (see above 5.4.6).

Grouped Features

5.4.17 Interventions [192], [194], [198], [205], [271], [273], [352], [379] and [370] formed the possible remnant of a sub-rectangular posthole enclosure G1 which ran for 10.66m northwest- southeast and 3.24m west southwest- east northeast and would appear to predate ditch [168] (see above 5.4.5). Intervention [192] comprised an oval posthole with gradually sloping sides and concave base, which was 0.26m long, 0.16m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (193) a firm brownish grey clay. Intervention [194] revealed a sub-oval posthole with gradually sloping sides and concave base, which was 0.27m long, 0.16m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (195) a soft brownish grey silt clay. Intervention [198] revealed a sub- circular posthole with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, which was 0.43m long, 0.38m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by (199) a soft brown clay. Intervention [205] was a sub- oval posthole with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, which was 0.29m long, 0.27m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by (206) a soft grey sandy clay. Intervention [271] revealed a circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.37m and depth of 0.12m, which was filled by (272) a firm greyish brown sandy clay. Intervention [273] was a circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.36m and depth of 0.12m, which was filled by (274) a firm greyish brown sandy clay. Intervention [352] revealed a circular posthole with shallow to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.10m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (348) a friable very dark grey charcoal silt clay matrix. Intervention [370] revealed a sub- oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, a 'v' shaped base, length of 0.40m, width of 0.20m and depth of 0.15m, which was filled by (371) a firm mid-greyish brown silt clay with charcoal. Intervention [379] revealed a circular posthole with concave sides and base, a maximum diameter of 0.26m and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (411) a loose brownish orange sand with charcoal and CBM.

5.4.18 Interventions [196], [200], [207], [366], [368], [372] and [364] may have formed part(s) of an ill- defined posthole structure or structures G2 within the angle of possible enclosure G1 (see above 5.4.17). Intervention [196] was a sub- ovel posthole with steeply sloping sides and concave base, which was 0.37m long, 0.27m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by (197) a soft brownish grey silt clay with occasional charcoal. Intervention [200] revealed a sub- oval posthole with gradually sloping sides and a concave base which was 0.35m long, 0.27m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by (201) a soft orange and grey clay silt. Intervention [207] was a sub- oval pit with steep sides, a concave base, length of 0.51m, width of 0.37m and depth of 0.27m. It was filled by (239) a soft grey sandy clay. Intervention [364] revealed an oval

posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, length of 0.35m, width of 0.27m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (365) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [366] revealed an oval posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, length of 0.38m, width of 0.25m and depth of 0.07m, which was filled by (367) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [368] comprised a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.20m and depth of 0.18m, which was filled by (369) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [372] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.33m and depth of 0.09m, which was filled by (373) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay. This structure may have been associated with pit {349} (see below 5.4.24).

5.4.19 Feature group G3 suggested a sub-rectangular posthole and stakehole structure comprising postholes [306] and [308], along with stakeholes [310], [312], [314], [316], [318], [320] and [322], along with pit [406], which was some 1.45m long and 0.90m wide. This group may represent an associated working bench or platform and refuse pit, possibly for animal butchery/ skinning. Intervention [306] revealed a circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.14m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (307) a firm orange sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [308] revealed a circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.10m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (309) a firm orange sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [310] was a sub-circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.17m and depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (311) a firm orange sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [312] revealed a steep sided circular posthole with a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.20m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (313) a firm orange sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [314] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.13m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (315) a firm orange brown sand with charcoal. Intervention [316] comprised a circular posthole with moderately to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.16m and depth of 0.07m, which was filled by (317) a firm orange brown sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [318] revealed a circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.27m and 0.11m, which was filled by (319) a firm orange brown sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [320] was a steep-sided, circular stakehole with a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.15m and depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (321) a firm orange brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Intervention [322] revealed a further circular stakehole with gradually sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.12m and depth of 0.11m, which was filled by (323) a similar firm orange brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. Intervention [406] comprised a sub- oval pit with gently sloping sides, a flattish concave base, length of 2.06m, width of 0.80m and depth of 0.17m, which was filled by (405) a loose mottled light greyish white sand with charcoal and ironstone.

5.4.20 Six postholes [412], [414], [416], [418], [420] and [422], have been associated as G4, an indeterminate structure which ran in a broadly southwest- northeast direction for some 1.50m. Its location in proximity to

possible droveway [147]/[189] may suggest a similar function to G3, G5 and G21 (see above and below 5.4.19, 21 and 22). Intervention [412] revealed a circular posthole with moderately to almost vertical sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.21m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (413) a loose brownish orange sand with charcoal and CBM. Intervention [414] revealed a sub- circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.18m and depth of 0.08m, which was filled by (415) a loose light brown sand. Intervention [416] was an oval posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.30m, width of 0.16m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (417) a loose light grey sand. Intervention [418] revealed an oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.29m, width of 0.19m and depth of 0.16m, which was filled by (419) a loose grey sand with charcoal. Intervention [420] comprised an oval posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.26m, width of 0.16m and depth of 0.09m, which was filled by (421) a loose mid- grey sand with charcoal. Intervention [422] revealed an irregularly shaped posthole with gradually concave sides and base, length of 0.50m, width of 0.15m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (423) a loose mid- grey sand with charcoal.

5.4.21 Interventions [706], [708]. [710], [712], [714] and [716] appeared to form a 'T' shaped posted structure G5 associated with pit [704] running some 0.90m northeast- southwest and 0.80m southeast- northwest and may be the remnant of some associated platform and pit similar to that suggested above in 5.4.19 with G3. Intervention [706] revealed an oval posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, length of 0.20m, width of 0.16m and depth of 0.11m, which was filled by (705) a loose grey sand with charcoal. Intervention [708] revealed a further oval posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.46m, width of 0.15m and depth of 0.08m, which was filled by (707) a loose white- mottled grey sand with ironstone. Intervention [710] revealed another oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, length of 0.30m, width of 0.20m and depth of 0.13m which was filled by (709) a loose grey- mottled white sand. Intervention [712] was a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, diameter of 0.12m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (711) a friable grey- mottled white sand. Intervention [714] comprised a circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, diameter of 0.22m and depth of 0.14m, which was filled by (713) a friable grey- mottled white sand. Intervention [716] revealed a circular post or stakehole with steeply sloping sides, a 'v' shaped base, diameter of 0.10m and depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (715) a friable grey- mottled white sand. Intervention [704] revealed an irregular sub-oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides and concave base which was 1.94m long, 0.70m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled by (703) a loose white- mottled grey sand with ironstone. A number of kiln wall fragments were recorded in the fills of enclosure [125]

5.4.22 Three postholes and a pit, appearing to respect ringditch [125] were grouped together as G21, possibly performing a similar butchery function to G3 and G5 (see above 5.4.19 and 21). Intervention [140] revealed a circular posthole with concave sides and base, maximum diameter of 0.36m and depth of 0.15m. It was filled by (139) a firm pale yellowish grey clay. Intervention [130] comprised a sub- circular posthole with gradually sloping sides and concave base which had a diameter varying between 0.20 and

0.26m and depth of 0.07m. It was filled by (129) a soft greyish brown silt clay with charcoal. Intervention [144] was a sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, diameter varying between 0.27 and 0.33m and depth of 0.30m. It was filled by (143) a firm mid- brown silt clay. Intervention [160] revealed a sub- rectangular pit with steeply sloping sides and a flat base which was 2.60m long, up to 1.42m wide and 0.83m deep. It was primarily filled by (215) a stiff dark grey silt clay with charcoal flecks, which was overlain by (214) a stiff red, grey and dark grey clay with daub, charcoal and three sherds of pottery dating to c.AD50-150-, itself overlain by (213) a firm very dark grey silt clay with charcoal, in turn overlain by (212) a firm light grey silt clay with charcoal, ironstone and two sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British pottery. A number of kiln wall fragments were recorded in the fills of enclosure [125], while the fills of ditch [147] in this area contained burnt clay deposits, so it is possible that this posthole pit combination may have been associated with either crop drying or pottery production rather than butchery, or that it was adjacent to surface kilns since truncated.

5.4.23 Six postholes formed a possible 'L' shaped enclosure G22 on a similar alignment to droveway [147]/ [189], which ran some 14.95m northeast- southwest and 9.20m southeast- northwest. Intervention [490] revealed a circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.08m, which was filled by (491) a loose dark brownish grey silty sand with charcoal. Intervention [496] comprised a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.19m and a depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (497) a loose brown sandy silt with charcoal and ironstone. Intervention [498] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.25m and depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (499) a loose brownish grey sandy silt with charcoal and ironstone. Intervention [484] was a circular posthole with steeply sloping to near vertical sides, concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.36m and depth of 0.21. It was filled by (485) a loose brownish grey sand with burnt clay, charcoal and CBM. Intervention [486] was a circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.25m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (487) a firm grey sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention [494] revealed a sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.36m and depth of 0.09m, which was filled by (495) a loose greyish brown sandy clay with charcoal.

Discrete Features

5.4.24 Intervention [503] revealed a posthole in section with vertical sides, concave base, width of 0.13m and depth of 0.30m, which was truncated by ditch [458] and truncated ditch [1080] (see above 5.4.6). It was filled by (504) a firm mottled orange and grey silt clay.

5.4.25 Intervention [349] revealed an oval pit with gently sloping sides, a concave base, length of 1.40m, width of 0.35m and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (342) a friable very dark grey charcoal deposit. This feature may have been associated with possible structures G1 and G2 (see above 5.4.17 and 18).

5.4.26 Intervention [262] revealed a possibly triangular pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, length of more than 1.10m being truncated by ditch [216] (see above 5.4.8), width of 0.60m and depth of 0.18m. It was filled by (263) a friable brown mottled light grey silt clay with ironstone.

5.4.27 Intervention [509] comprised a possibly sub- circular posthole with vertical sides, diameter varying between 0.15 and 0.12m and depth of 0.90m. It was filled by (510) a firm brownish grey clay silt with ironstone. This feature truncated ditch [189] (see above 5.4.7).

5.4.28 Intervention [401] revealed an oval pit with steep sides and a flat base which was 2.60m long, up to 2.14m wide and 1.15m deep. It was primarily filled by (434)/(435) a friable grey- mottled brown silt clay with charcoal containing CBM and five sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100, which was overlain by (426) a friable mid- grey silt clay with charcoal, daub and ironstone, in turn overlain by (431)/(428)/(427) a friable brown mottled mid- grey silt clay with charcoal and daub, itself overlain by (432)/(429) a friable brown- mottled mid- grey silt clay with ironstone and charcoal, the top fill of this feature being (433)/(430) a firm mid- grey silt clay with charcoal and daub. This feature truncated ditch [189] and pit [290] (see above and below 5.4.7 and 29).

5.4.29 Intervention [290] revealed a possibly oval pit truncated by pit [401] (see above 5.4.27) with gradually sloped sides, concave base, length of more than 1.30m, width of up to 2.40m and depth of 0.76m. It was filled by (289) a firm light grey clay containing charcoal, CBM and two sherds of pottery dating to c.AD160-200.

5.4.30 Interventions [172] A and B revealed an oval pit with gradually to steeply sloping sides and an irregular flattish base which was up to 5.70m long, 1.54m wide and 0.79m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (173) a friable reddish orange charcoal and daub deposit, which was overlain by (174) a friable very dark brown clay silt. To the east this deposit was overlain by (180) a friable light to mid- brown silt clay with ironstone and daub, itself overlain by (181) a friable red, orange and very dark grey charcoal and daub deposit, while to the west it was overlain by (175) a friable red and orange daub deposit. The above deposits were overlain by (176) a friable dark brown silt clay with three sherds of pottery dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age, itself overlain by (177) a friable reddish orange and dark brown daub and charcoal matrix containing 27 sherds of pottery dating to c.AD70-200, in turn overlain by (178) a friable light brown silt clay with daub and ironstone. Intervention B was primarily filled by (461) a friable dark brown silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (462) a friable light to mid- brown sandy clay. Both (462) in intervention B and (178) in intervention A were overlain by (179) a friable pinkish orange brown silt clay with daub and ironstone. The above feature truncated pit [169] (see below 5.4.31).

5.4.31 Intervention [169] revealed an oval pit with steeply sloping sides and a concave base which was more than 2.45m long being truncated by pit [172] (see above 5.4.30), 1.15m wide and 0.47m deep. It was primarily filled by (170) a friable pink- hued mid- brown silt clay containing ironstone and two sherds of pottery dating to the Early to Middle Iron Age, which was overlain by (171) a firm mid- brown clay with ironstone and daub.

5.4.32 Intervention [146] revealed a circular posthole with moderately to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.11m. It was filled by (145) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay.

5.4.33 Intervention [150] revealed a further circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.16m, which was filled by (151) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with ironstone.

5.4.34 Intervention [155] revealed another circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.29m and depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (156) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay.

5.4.35 Intervention [232] revealed a sub- oval pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum length of 1.74m, width of 0.95m and depth of 0.28m. It was filled by (231) a soft light grey silty clay with ironstone and charcoal.

5.4.36 Intervention [238] revealed a sub- oval posthole with gradually to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.6m, width of 0.35m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (237) a loose grey sand with charcoal.

5.4.37 Intervention [240] revealed a sub- circular feature which may have been the cut for a cremation, with steeply concave sides and base, which had a diameter varying between 0.33 and 0.27m and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (243) a friable very dark grey sand silt with frequent charcoal and moderate ash and seven sherds of pottery (SF8) from an Early Romano- British necked jar. Sample <24>.was taken for further analysis.

5.4.38 Intervention [256] comprised an oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.27m, width of 0.21m and depth of 0.16m. It was filled by (257) a firm mottled dark greyish brown clay sand with ironstone.

5.4.39 Intervention [258] was a sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter varying between 0.28 and 0.37m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (259) a firm mottled dark greyish brown clay sand with ironstone.

5.4.40 Intervention [260] revealed an oval posthole with vertical sides, flat base, length of 0.66m, width of 0.34m and depth of 0.21m. It was filled by (261) a firm mid- greyish brown clay sand.

5.4.41 Intervention [264] revealed a sub- circular posthole with vertical sides, concave base, maximum diameter varying between 0.24 and 0.19m and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (265) a firm mid- greyish brown clay sand.

5.4.42 Intervention [286] comprised a sub- rectangular pit with moderately sloping sides and concave base which was 1.92m long, 1.32m wide and 0.61m deep. It was primarily filled by (285) a firm white- mottled grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (284) a firm grey silt clay with charcoal and CBM, itself overlain by (284) a firm grey silt clay with charcoal and CBM, in turn overlain by (283) a firm white- mottled light grey sandy clay with charcoal.

5.4.43 Intervention [288] revealed sub- rectangular pit with gradually to steeply sloping sides and a concave base which was 1.08m long, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by (287) a firm grey clay with charcoal and CBM.

5.4.44 Intervention [295] was a sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, diameter varying between 1.72 and 1.52m, and a depth of 0.52m. It was primarily filled by (294) a firm brownish grey silt clay with ironstone, charcoal and two sherds of Early Romano- British pottery, which was overlain by (293) a friable very dark grey sandy charcoal with CBM, itself overlain by (292) a loose light grey sand clay matrix with charcoal, in turn overlain by (291) a firm mottled grey clay with ironstone and charcoal.

5.4.45 Intervention [296] revealed an irregular sub- rectangular pit with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base, which was 1.60m long, 1.15m wide and 0.43m deep. It was primarily filled by (297) a friable light grey silt clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (298) a friable light grey- mottled silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (299)/(300) a friable grey- mottled brown silt clay with ironstone and daub, in turn overlain by (301) a friable mid- brown silt clay with ironstone and CBM.

5.4.46 Intervention [302] was a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.16m, which was filled by (303) a firm dark grey sandy clay with charcoal and CBM.

5.4.47 Intervention [304] revealed a sub- oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base length of 0.50m, width of 0.25m and depth of 0.18m, which was filled by (305) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with charcoal and daub.

5.4.48 Intervention [337] revealed an oval posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.31m, width of 0.17m and depth of 0.07m, which was filled by (338) a loose orange sand with CBM.

5.4.49 Intervention [358] comprised an oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 1.17m, width of 0.54m and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (357) a soft mottled grey and white sandy clay with charcoal.

5.4.50 Intervention [360] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (359) a soft mottled white and grey sandy clay.

5.4.51 Intervention [380] revealed an oval posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.38m, width of 0.27m and depth of 0.12m, which was filled by (381) a firm brown sand with charcoal.

5.4.52 Intervention [386] was a sub- oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 1.42m, width of 0.98m and depth of 0.26m, which was filled by (387) a friable dark brown clay silt with daub and kiln waste.

5.4.53 Intervention [393] revealed a sub- oval pit with concave sides and base, length of 1.38m, width of 0.84m and depth of 0.26m, which was filled by (392) a loose dark brown clay sand with charcoal, kiln waste and three sherds of Early- Romano- British pottery.

5.4.54 Intervention [400] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.27m and depth of 0.11m, which was filled by (399) a firm mid- greyish brown silty clay with ironstone.

5.4.55 Intervention [407] revealed an oval posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.42m, width of 0.36m and depth of 0.20m, which was filled by (408) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy clay with ironstone.

5.4.56 Intervention [409] was an oval pit with moderately sloping sides, and a concave base, which was 1.47m long, 0.69m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by (410) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy clay with ironstone.

5.4.57 Intervention [452] revealed a sub- oval pit with steeply sloping sides and irregularly concave base, which was 3.84m long, 1.71m wide and up to 0.73m deep. It was primarily filled by (451) a soft orange- mottled clay silt with ironstone, which was overlain by (450) a firm dark grey silt clay with charcoal, in turn overlain by (449) a firm mid- grey silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (448) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with ironstone.

5.4.58 Intervention [482] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.55m, width of 0.45m and depth of 0.08m which was filled by (483) a loose brownish grey sand with occasional charcoal.

5.4.59 Intervention [488] revealed a circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.20m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (489) a loose brown sand with charcoal and ironstone.

5.4.60 Intervention [718] revealed an oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides, a flattish concave base, length of 0.70m, width of 0.60m and depth of 0.14m, which was filled by (717) a firm grey- mottled white silt clay with ironstone.

5.5 Archaeological Features Area 1.2

5.5.1 Area 1.2 was located to the east of Area 1.1 (Figure 3) and measured 3,962 sq.m in area. It was stripped to a level of between 15.80m OD in the south and 12.82m OD in the north prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

Linear Features

5.5.2 Interventions [513] A to W revealed the continuation of ditch [189] from Area 1.1 (see above (5.4.7), initially extending on the same southeasterly axis for some 35m before swing round towards the north northeast for more than 67.50m continuing into eastern limit of excavation. With a maximum width of 1.49m, and up to 0.65m deep, it had moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention A was primarily filled by (514) a friable mid- grey silt clay with charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (515) a friable brown silt clay with charcoal and ironstone, itself overlain by (516) a friable dark to mid-brown silt clay with ironstone and charcoal, in turn overlain by (521) a friable brown silt clay with ironstone and four sherds of Early Romano- British pottery. Intervention was primarily filled by (524) a firm orange-mottled grey silt clay with charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (523) a firm mottled orange and grey silt clay with charcoal, ironstone and eight sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD70, in turn overlain by (522) a firm brownish grey silt clay with ironstone and metal. Intervention C was primarily filled by (527) a stiff light grey silt clay with charcoal flecks, which was overlain by (526) a stiff orange- tinged light grey silt clay with charcoal flecks and five sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100, in turn overlain by (525) a silt sand clay matrix with charcoal, ironstone, CBM and eighteen sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD43-200. Intervention D was primarily filled by (535) a firm brown clay with ironstone and charcoal, which was overlain by (536) a firm brownish grey sand with occasional ironstone and CBM, itself overlain by (537) a loose dark brown sand with charcoal, ironstone, worked flint, CBM and two sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD70. Intervention E was primarily filled by (538) a friable greyish brown silt clay with worked flint, which was overlain by (539) a friable light greyish brown silt clay, itself overlain by (540) a friable light brown silt clay. Intervention F was primarily filled by (551) a firm light grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (550) a loose orange- tinged light brown sandy clay with ironstone and charcoal, G was primarily filled by (552) a firm light brown silt clay, which was overlain by (553) a firm mid- greyish brown site clay with ironstone, H was primarily filled by (560) a friable light greyish brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and ironstone, which was overlain by (561) a friable light greyish brown silt clay, while intervention I was primarily filled by (611) a firm light grey silt clay with sandstone, which was overlain by (612) a firm orange- mottled light grey silt clay with charcoal and

eighteen sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100. Intervention J was primarily filled by (614) a firm blue grey- mottled orange silt clay, which was overlain by (615) a firm light orange grey silt clay, itself overlain by (635) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (636) a firm light greyish brown silt clay. Intervention K was excavated to investigate the relationship between ditches [513] and [562] (see below 5.5.4) and established that they were contemporaneous, being primarily filled by (617) a firm grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (618) a firm orange brown clay with charcoal, in turn overlain by (619) a firm brown sandy clay with charcoal. Intervention L was primarily filled by (624) a friable brown- mottled mid- grey silt clay, which was overlain by (625) a friable mid- brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (626) a friable brown- mottled light grey silt clay with charcoal and ironstone, itself overlain by (630) a friable brown silt clay with charcoal, the top fill of the intervention was (627) a friable greyish brown silt clay with ironstone. Intervention M was primarily filled by (637) a firm greyish orange clay, which was overlain by (638) a firm orange brown silt clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (639) a firm orange grey clay with ironstone, in turn overlain by (640) a firm orange brown clay sand with ironstone and charcoal. Intervention N was primarily filled by (644) a soft greyish brown silty clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (641)/(642)/(643) a soft orange- mottled greyish brown silt clay with ironstone and charcoal, while intervention O was primarily filled by (645) a friable dark grey brown silt clay, which was overlain by (646) a friable light brown silt clay, itself overlain by (647) a friable light to mid- brown silt clay. Intervention P was filled by (648) a firm mottled grey clay with ironstone, while intervention Q was primarily filled by (649) a friable grey- mottled brown silt clay with charcoal and daub, which was overlain by (650) a friable brown- mottled grey silt clay with ironstone and charcoal, in turn overlain by (651) a friable greyish brown silt clay with ironstone. Intervention R was primarily filled by (678) a firm orange-mottled grey silt clay with ironstone and worked flint, which was overlain by (677) a firm mottled orange and brown silt clay with ironstone, in turn overlain by (676) a firm mottled brown silt clay with ironstone and one sherd of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100., itself overlain by (675) a loose brown silt with ironstone, worked flint and one sherd of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100. Intervention S was primarily filled by (685) a soft brownish orange sandy clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (684) a soft orange grey sandy clay with ironstone, itself overlain by (686) a loose dark brown sand with charcoal and ironstone. Intervention T was primarily filled by (681) a soft orange grey sandy clay with ironstone, which was overlain by (682) a loose brown orange sand with ironstone, in turn overlain by (683) a loose dark brown sand with ironstone and 25 sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.50BC Intervention U was primarily filled by (692) a soft light grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (691) a soft orange- tinged light grey silt clay with ironstone, charcoal and worked flint, itself overlain by (690) a soft dark brown sandy clay with ironstone. Intervention V was primarily filled by (738) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (739) a firm light grey silt clay, while intervention W was filled by (740) a firm mid- grey silt clay. This feature was truncated by ditch [741] (see below 5.5.9).

5.5.3 Interventions [547] A, B, C and D revealed a northwest- southeast running ditch which was 5.55m long, up to 1.10m wide and 0.19m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (548) a friable brown- mottled light grey silt clay, which was overlain by (549) a friable brown silt clay with ironstone and 22 sherds of pottery dating from Late Iron Age to AD100. Intervention B was filled by (589) a firm brown orange silt clay, C by (598) a firm mottled grey and orange silt clay with occasional charcoal and metal, while intervention D was filled by (623) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay containing metal and seven sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD100. This feature was truncated by ditch [579] (see below 5.5.5).

5.5.4 Interventions [562] A to F revealed a slightly curvilinear extension of ditch [513] (see above 5.5.2) continuing to the southeast then east southeast into the limit of excavation for more than 22.30m. With moderately sloping sides and a concave base it was up to 1.24m wide and 0.59m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (569) a firm orange grey clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (570) a firm grey clay with charcoal, in turn overlain by (571) a firm orange grey clay sand with charcoal and CBM, itself overlain by (572) a firm orange brown sandy clay with ironstone, charcoal and CBM. Intervention B was primarily filled by (577) a firm grey- mottled orange silt clay, which was overlain by (576) a firm dark grey silt clay, with ironstone, itself overlain by (575) a firm orange- mottled dark grey silt clay, in turn overlain by (574) a firm light grey- mottled orange silt clay with occasional ironstone and CBM. Intervention C was primarily filled by (563) a firm mid- orange brown silt clay, which was overlain by (564) a firm mid- brownish grey silt clay, in turn overlain by (565) a firm light mottled grey silt clay, itself overlain by (566) a firm light orange-mottled grey silt clay. Intervention D was primarily filled by (590) a friable light greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (591) a friable light greyish brown silt clay, itself overlain by (592) a friable light brown silt clay. Intervention E was primarily filled by (599) a friable light greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (600) a friable grey brown silt clay with four sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100, itself overlain by (601) a friable light brown silt clay, while intervention F was at the intersection of [562] and [513] and is discussed in 5.5.2 above.

5.5.5 Interventions [579] A, B, C and D revealed an angular ditch which ran northwest- southeast for 3.12m before running northeast then swinging east for more than 6.64m being truncated by a modern land drain. With moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base it was up to 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep. Intervention A was filled by (580) a friable greyish brown silt clay, interventions B and C were respectively filled by (587) and (588) soft brown sandy clays, while intervention D was filled by (613) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with eight sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD103. This feature truncated ditch [547] (see above 5.5.3).

5.5.6 Interventions [602] A, B, C and D revealed a slightly curvilinear, broadly north north-east running ditch which was probably contemporaneous with ditch [513] (see above 5.5.2). More than 18.60m long (continuing into the southern limit of excavation), up to 1.23m wide and 0.27m deep, it had shallow to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention A was primarily filled by (603) a friable light

greyish brown silt clay with charcoal flecks and two sherds of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD100, which was overlain by (604) a friable dark grey silt clay with frequent charcoal. Intervention B was filled by (629) a friable light grey silt clay with ironstone, while C and D were primarily filled by (632) a firm light grey silt clay with charcoal, which was overlain by (631) a soft light grey sandy clay with ironstone and charcoal. This feature was truncated by ditch [605] (see 5.5.7 below).

5.5.7 Interventions [605] A, B, C and D revealed a ditch on a similar alignment to [602] and appeared to truncate it. It had shallow to moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was up to 1.29m wide and 0.29m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (606) a friable light grey sandy clay with worked flint and one sherd of pottery dating to c.50Bc-AD100, which was overlain by (607) a friable dark greyish brown silt clay. Intervention B was filled by (616) a friable greyish brown silt clay, while C and D were filled by (628) a friable greyish brown silt clay with ironstone and two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

5.5.8 Interventions [673] A, B, C and D revealed an east-west running ditch in three slots machine- dug to trace it, which was more than 41.80m long (continuing into both western and eastern limits of excavation), up to 0.80m wide and 0.21m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Interventions A, B and C were filled by (674), (687) and (689) respectively, soft brown silty clays with charcoal and ironstone, while D was filled by (688) a firm brown sandy silt with charcoal. CBM was recovered from (689) and (674), while worked flint was found in (674) and one sherd of pottery dating to c400-50BC was recovered from (687), along with slag in (674).

5.5.9 Interventions [741] A and B revealed north- south running ditch fragment which was 4.22m long, up to 0.88m wide and 0.35m deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention A was filled by (742) a firm mottled grey and orange silt clay, while B was filled by (743) a friable light brown silt clay.

Discrete Features

5.5.10 Intervention [608] revealed a circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.44m and depth of 0.21m, which was filled by (609)/(610) a firm dark greyish brown silt clay containing a fragment of clay pipe stem. This feature truncated ditch [605] (see above 5.5.7).

5.5.11 Intervention [511] revealed a sub- circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.72m and depth of 0.17m, which was filled by (512) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with charcoal, daub and ironstone.

5.5.12 Intervention [529] revealed a further sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, diameter varying between 0.23 and 0.32m and a depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (528) a loose mid-grey sand with charcoal and CBM.

5.5.13 Intervention [531] was a sub- circular posthole with concave sides and base, diameter varying between 0.32 and 0.40m and depth of 0.05m, which was filled by (530) a firm greyish brown silt clay with worked flint and three sherds of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to AD100.

5.5.14 Intervention [532] revealed a sub- oval pit with steeply sloping sides and a concave base which was 1.30m long, 0.56m wide and 0.36m deep. It was primarily filled by (533) a friable mottled light greyish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (534) a friable light brown silt clay with occasional charcoal and kiln waste.

5.5.15 Intervention [541] comprised a sub- circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, diameter varying between 0.30 and 0.40m and depth of 0.17m, which was filled by (542) a soft light brown silt clay with metal.

5.5.16 Intervention [543] revealed a sub- circular posthole with concave sides and base, maximum diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (544) a soft light brown silt clay with metal.

5.5.17 Intervention [545] revealed a sub- circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, diameter varying between 0.38 and 0.34m and depth of 0.11m, which was filled by (546) a friable light brown silt clay.

5.5.18 Intervention [652] was an oval pit with shallow sides and concave base which was 3.78m long, more than 2.18m wide (continuing into the western limit of excavation) and 0.30m deep. It was filled by (653) a friable greyish brown silt clay with charcoal.

5.5.19 Interventions [556] A and B revealed a sub- oval pit with moderately to gradually sloping sides and an irregularly concave base, which was 4.32m long, 2.16m wide and 0.30m deep. Intervention A was primarily filled by (557) a friable brown- mottled light grey silt clay, which was overlain by (558) a friable mid- brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (559) a friable light grey- mottled mid- brown silt clay. Intervention B was primarily filled by (694) a firm grey silt clay with charcoal, CBM, worked flint and seven sherds of pottery dating to c.400-50BC.

5.5.20 Intervention [633] revealed a circular posthole angled into the ground at around 45 degrees, with a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.20m and depth of 0.16m. It was filled by (634) a firm light grey silt clay.

5.5.21 Intervention [671] revealed a sub- circular pit with shallow sides, a flat base, length of 1.43m, width of 0.63m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (672) a firm mid- greyish brown silty clay with four sherds of possibly residual Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British pottery.

5.5.22 Intervention [679] was a circular posthole with vertical sides, a flat base, diameter of 0.36m and depth of 0.19m, which was filled by (680) a friable dark greyish brown silt clay with charcoal with CBM, worked flint and five sherds of pottery dating to c.400-50BC.

5.6 Archaeological Features Area 1.3

5.6.1 Area 1.3 was located to the south of Area 1.1 (Figure 3) and measured 3,642 sq.m in area. It was stripped to a level of between 15.95m OD in the southwest and 15.20m OD in the northeast prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

Linear Features

5.6.2 Broadly north- south running ditch G18, comprising interventions [1155], [1128], [1122], [1119], [1103] and [1166], was more than 51.00m long (continuing into both limits of excavation), up to 0.95m wide and 0.40m deep, with vertical to moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base. Intervention [1155] was primarily filled by (1156) a soft mid- greyish brown clay sand silt with occasional charcoal, along with infrequent ironstone and sandstone, which was overlain by (1157) a firm mid- brown clay silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal and sandstone. Intervention [1128] was filled by (1129) a firm light grey sand silt with occasional charcoal and daub, along with one probably intrusive sherd of pottery dating to c. AD1150-1300, while [1122] was filled by (1123) a firm dark to light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Intervention [1119] was primarily filled by (1120) a grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and infrequent burnt flint, which was overlain by (1121) a firm light brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and manganese, while [1103] was filled by (1104) a firm light grey silt with occasional charcoal. Intervention [1166] was primarily filled by (1167) a firm pale grey sandy silt with occasional manganese, charcoal and infrequent burnt flint, which was overlain by (1168) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt with moderate manganese and occasional charcoal. This feature was truncated by pit [1105] and ditch G16 (see below 5.6.7 and 3).

5.6.3 Ditch G16, comprising interventions [1169], [1101], [1109], [1111], [1117], [1126] and [1130] ran from the northern limit of excavation in a broadly east southeasterly direction for 32.60m before turning to run in a southerly direction for 2.40m. It had steeply sloping sides, a slightly concave base, and was up to 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep. Intervention [1169] was filled by (1170) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt matrix with moderate manganese and occasional charcoal, [1101] by (1102) a firm mid- brown clay silt with infrequent daub, occasional charcoal and moderate manganese, and [1109], [1117] and [1111] by (1110), (1118) and (1112) respectively moderately compact light brown clay silts with occasional manganese and CBM. Intervention [1126] was filled by (1127) a moderately compact light grey clay silt with occasional manganese and one probably residual sherd of pottery dating to c.AD75-125/150, while [1130] was filled by (1131) a firm light grey with brown patches sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. This feature truncated ditch G18 and was truncated by pit [1113] and ditch G17 (see above 5.6.2 and below 5.6.8 and 4).

5.6.4 Sub-rectilinear enclosure/field boundary ditch G17, comprising interventions [1218], [1201], [1174], [1132], [1163], [1135], [1140], [1158], [1194], [1203], [1209] and [1216], measured 30.17m east- west, 35.76m north south, was up to 1.80m wide, 0.82m deep, and had gently to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flat base. Interventions [1218] and [1201] were filled by (1219) and (1202) respectively soft light grey sand clay silts with occasional charcoal flecks, while [1174] was primarily filled by (1175) a soft mid- grey with orange and brown patches sand clay silt with occasional charcoal, sandstone, worked flint and fourteen sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-150. Intervention [1132] was primarily filled by (1145) a moderately compact dark brownish grey clay sand silt with occasional charcoal, daub and four sherds of pottery dating to c.AD140-160/200, which was overlain by (1133) a firm light brownish grey with orange brown patches clay sand silt with occasional charcoal, itself overlain by (1134) a soft mid- grey with brown patches clay sand silt with occasional charcoal and daub. Intervention [1163] was primarily filled by (1164) a soft mid- brown sand silt with infrequent charcoal, which was overlain by (1165) a soft light grey with small orange patches sandy silt with occasional charcoal and five sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD 50-150. Intervention [1135] was primarily filled by (1136) a soft light grey silt sand with infrequent charcoal, which was overlain by (1137) a soft dark grey sand silt with frequent stones, pebbles, moderate charcoal, and nineteen sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-140, itself overlain by (1138) a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent manganese, charcoal, occasional daub, stones, and sixteen sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD50-100, in turn overlain by (1139) a soft mid- greyish brown clay sand silt matrix with moderate manganese, charcoal, daub, and eighteen sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD50-150. Intervention [1140] was primarily filled by (1141) a soft light brownish grey sand silt with frequent charcoal, infrequent sandstone and eight sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD70/90-120/130, which was overlain by (1142) a soft light orange grey sand silt with infrequent charcoal and eight sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-200, itself overlain by (1143) a soft dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and twelve sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-200, in turn overlain by (1144) a soft mid- greyish brown clay sand silt with infrequent charcoal and five sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-150. Intervention [1158] was primarily filled by (1159) a firm pale grey sandy silt with moderate manganese, which was overlain by (1160) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown sand clay silt with occasional charcoal, daub, and two sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD120-150, itself overlain by (1161) a soft brown clay silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal and ironstone, in turn overlain by (1162) a soft brown clay silt with occasional manganese. Intervention [1194] was primarily filled by (1195) a soft light grey and brown sand clay silt with occasional charcoal, moderate manganese and one sherd of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD100/150, which was overlain by (1196) a firm red and very dark grey mottled dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent charcoal, pebbles, daub, one iron nail, worked flint and 43 sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD120-150, itself overlain by (1197) a soft mid- grey with pale grey and oranges patches clay sand silt with moderate charcoal, infrequent sub- angular stones, and

five sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD70-150, in turn overlain by (1198) a soft pale grey sand clay silt with infrequent charcoal, the top fill of intervention [1194] being (1199) a soft dark brown clay silt with occasional charcoal, and two sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD0-150. Intervention [1203] was primarily filled by (1204) a soft light grey and brown sand clay silt with occasional charcoal and moderate manganese, which was overlain by (1205) a soft dark greyish brown with very dark grey patches clay silt with frequent charcoal, occasional daub and eighteen sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-150, itself overlain by (1206) a soft mid- greyish brown with orange patches clay sand silt with occasional charcoal, in turn overlain by (1207) a soft light grey sand clay silt with infrequent charcoal, the latest fill of intervention [1203] being (1208) a soft mid- brown clay silt with occasional charcoal. Intervention [1209] was primarily filled by (1210) a soft light grey and brown sand clay silt with occasional charcoal, moderate manganese, and one sherd of pottery dating to c.AD70-125/150, which was overlain by (1211) a soft very dark grey mottled dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent charcoal and occasional daub, itself overlain by (1212) a moderately compact orange brown sand clay silt with frequent manganese and one sherd of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD150. Fill (1212) was overlain by (1213) a soft mid- greyish brown with orange patches clay sand silt with occasional charcoal, itself overlain by (1214) a soft light grey sand clay silt with infrequent charcoal, in turn overlain by (1215) a soft mid- brown clay silt with occasional charcoal. Intervention [1216] was filled by (1217) a soft mid-greyish brown with orange patches clay sand silt with occasional charcoal and one sherd of pottery dating to c.AD0-150. This feature truncated ditch G16 (see above 5.6.3).

5.6.5 Sinuous broadly north-south running ditch G19, comprising interventions [1247], [1245] and [1242], was 4.50m long, up to 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Intervention [1247] was filled by (1248) a dark brownish grey clay sand silt with frequent manganese, charcoal and three sherds of pottery dating to c. AD0/50-125/150, [1245] by (1246) a dark brownish grey clay sand silt with frequent manganese, charcoal and one sherd of pottery dating to c. AD75-125/150, while [1242] was primarily filled by (1243) a soft light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal and two sherds of pottery dating to c. 50BC-AD100/150, which was overlain by (1244) a dark brownish grey clay sand silt with frequent manganese, charcoal and two sherds of pottery dating to c. AD75-125/150. Probably contemporary sub- circular posthole [1249] with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a slightly concave base was recorded in the base of intervention [1247]. With a maximum diameter of 0.38m and depth of 0.45m, post packing (1250) comprised a soft brownish grey sandy silt with occasional manganese, charcoal and one sherd of pottery dating to c. AD70-150, while post pipe fill (1251) comprised a dark brownish grey clay sand silt with frequent manganese and charcoal.

5.6.6 Northwest- southeast running ditch G20, comprising interventions [1230] and [1240], was more than 2.90m long, being truncated to the southeast by tree roots, up to 0.50m wide, 0.12m deep, and had moderately to gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Intervention [1230] was filled by (1231) a soft dark brown sandy silt with occasional manganese, charcoal and one sherd of pottery dating to c. 50BC-

AD125, while [1240] was filled by (1241) a soft dark brown sandy silt with occasional manganese and charcoal. This feature truncated pit [1228] (see below 5.6.25).

Discrete Features

5.6.7 Intervention [1105] revealed a circular pit with steeply sloping sides, a stepped base, a maximum diameter of 1.05m and depth of 0.42m. It was primarily filled by (1106) a firm orange- mottled light grey clay silt, which was overlain by (1107) a firm light grey and orange brown clay silt, with moderate manganese, itself overlain by (1108) a firm mid- brown clay silt with moderate manganese. This feature truncated ditch G18 (see above 5.6.2).

5.6.8 Intervention [1113] revealed a circular pit with gently sloping sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 1.40m and depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (1114) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt with moderate charcoal and CBM. This feature truncated ditch G16 (see above 5.6.3).

5.6.9 Intervention [1124] comprised a circular pit with steep sides, a pointed base, maximum diameter of 0.32m and depth of 0.14m, which was filled by (1125) a firm light grey silt clay with moderate charcoal.

5.6.10 Intervention [1115] revealed an oval pit with gently sloping sides, concave base, maximum length of 0.27m, width of 0.24m and depth of 0.09m, which was filled by (1116) a moderately compact light grey clay silt with infrequent manganese and CBM.

5.6.11 Intervention [1188] revealed an oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides, an uneven stepped base, maximum length of 2.10m, width of 1.16m and depth of 0.30m. It was primarily filled by (1189) a firm orange mottled mid- grey sand clay silt, which was overlain by (1190) a soft very dark grey clay silt with occasional charcoal and daub, itself overlain by (1191) a firm dark brown mottled mid- brown sand clay silt with frequent manganese and one sherd of pottery dating to c. 50BC-AD100/125, in turn overlain by (1192) a soft mid- brown clay silt, with occasional charcoal, daub, moderate manganese and three sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. AD75-150. This feature was probably contemporary with pit [1183] and truncated pit [1181] (see below 5.6.13 and 12).

5.6.12 Intervention [1181] was a circular pit with steep sides, a cut away base, maximum diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.17m, which was filled by (1182) a firm light grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal. This feature was truncated by pit [1188] (see above 5.6.11).

5.6.13 Intervention [1183] revealed an oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides, an uneven base, maximum length of 2.10m, width of 1.34m and depth of 0.38m. It was primarily filled by (1184) a firm orange mottled mid- grey sand clay silt, which was overlain by (1185) a firm dark brown- mottled mid- brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and daub, itself overlain by (1186) a soft mid- brown clay silt with occasional charcoal, daub, moderate manganese and two sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date

of c. AD75/100-150, and also overlain by (1187) a soft very dark grey clay silt, with occasional charcoal and daub. This feature was probably contemporary with pit [1188] (see above 5.6.11).

5.6.14 Intervention [1146] revealed an elongated oval kiln with very steep to undercut sides and flattish base which was 1.04m long, 0.57m wide and up to 0.23m deep and had been truncated by root activity. It was primarily filled by (1148)/(1149} soft very dark grey charcoal sand silt matrices, which were overlain by (1050) a moderately compact light brown with orange and dark grey patches sandy silt with infrequent charcoal, itself overlain by (1151) a soft matrix of mid- grey, light brown and dark brown cand clay silt with occasional charcoal, infrequent very small angular stones and one sherd of pottery dating to c.50BC-AD75/100.

5.6.15 Intervention [1147] was a sub- oval kiln with steeply sloping to vertical sides with a mostly flat base except for a concave northern chamber, which was 1.50m long, 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep. It was primarily filled by (1171) a firm very dark grey clay silt charcoal matrix, which was overlain by (1172) a firm red, very dark grey and brown clay silt charcoal daub matrix with one sherd of pottery dating to c. AD75-125/150, itself overlain by (1173) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent charcoal and daub, with four sherds of pottery dating to c.AD0-150.

5.6.16 Intervention [1177] revealed a sub- square pit with gently sloping to vertical sides, flat base, maximum length of 0.34m, width of 0.32m and depth of 0.22m, which was filled by (1178) a soft greyish mid- brown sand clay silt with occasional charcoal, infrequent daub and three sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. AD75-125/150.

5.6.17 Intervention [1179] was a semi- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a slightly concave base, maximum length of 0.29m, width of 0.23m and depth of 0.12m, which was filled by (1180) a soft dark brown sand clay silt and two sherds of pottery dating to c. 50BC- AD75.

5.6.18 Intervention [1152] revealed a sub- circular kiln with moderately sloping to vertical sides and a flat slightly sloping base, maximum length of 0.52m, width of 0.37m and depth of 0.12m. It was primarily filled by (1153) a firm very dark grey charcoal deposit with clay, sand, silt and daub, which was overlain by (1154) a dumped deposit of kiln waste.

5.6.19 Intervention [1222] revealed an irregular cruciform- shaped pit with gently sloping sides, concave base which measured 1.16m north- south, 1.00m east- west, and was 0.07m deep. It was primarily filled by (1223) a moderately compact very dark grey charcoal deposit, which was overlain by (1224)/(1225) a firm dark brown clay silt with occasional daub with frequent charcoal.

5.6.20 Intervention [1252] comprised an oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a flat base, a maximum length of 1.50m, width of 0.96m and depth of 0.30m. It was primarily filled by (1253) a dark grey sand clay silt with occasional manganese, charcoal and one sherd of pottery, which was overlain by (1254) a soft light brown

sandy silt with moderate manganese, occasional charcoal and four possibly residual sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD75-150 and one much later sherd dating to c. AD175/200-225, itself overlain by (1255) a soft mid- brownish grey clay sand silt with frequent manganese, moderate charcoal and twelve possibly residual sherds of pottery dating to c. AD50-150, along with three sherds dating to c.AD175/200-225.

5.6.21 Intervention [1232] revealed a circular pit with steeply sloping sides, flattish base, maximum diameter of 0.74m and depth of 0.34m. It was primarily filled by (1233) a firm light greyish brown and dark brown clay sand silt with frequent manganese and occasional charcoal, which was overlain by (1234) a firm dark brownish grey clay sand silt with moderate manganese and occasional charcoal, itself overlain by (1235) a soft dark brown clay silt with moderate manganese, occasional charcoal and three sherds of pottery dating to c. 50BC- AD100. This feature was probably contemporary with pit [1236] (see below 5.6.22).

5.6.22 Intervention [1236] revealed a further circular pit with steeply sloping sides which were stepped to the north-east, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.82m and depth of 0.35m. It was primarily filled by (1237) a firm dark greyish brown clay sand silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal and three sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. AD117-250, which was overlain by (1238) a firm mid-brownish grey with patches of light yellowish grey sand clay silt with moderate manganese and occasional charcoal, itself overlain by (1239) a soft dark brown clay silt with moderate manganese, occasional charcoal and three sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. 50/0BC- AD100-125. This feature was probably contemporary with pit [1232] (see above 5.6.21).

5.6.23 Intervention [1220] was a circular pit with gently sloping sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.54m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (1221) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt with infrequent charcoal and bone.

5.6.24 Intervention [1193] revealed a sub- circular pit with gently sloping sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.81m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (1200) a firm brown- mottled red clay silt with frequent manganese, moderate daub and eighteen sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. AD75-125/150.

5.6.25 Intervention [1228] revealed a circular pit with very steep to near vertical sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.40m, which was filled by (1229) a firm light grey sand clay silt with frequent manganese, occasional charcoal and eleven sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. 50/0BC-AD-100/125 and one possibly intrusive sherd dating to c. AD75-125/150. This feature was truncated by ditch G20 and truncated pit [1226] (see above 5.6.6 and below 5.6.26).

5.6.26 Intervention [1226] comprised a circular pit with very steep sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.80m and depth of 0.25m which was filled by (1227) a soft brown clay silt with frequent charcoal, manganese,

infrequent sub- angular stones and three sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c. AD75-125/150.

5.7 Archaeological Features Area 1.4

5.7.1 Area 1.4 was located to the west of Area 1.3 (Figure 3) and measured 593sq.m in area. It was stripped to a level of approximately 15.90m OD. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were recorded in this area.

5.8 Archaeological Features Area 2.1

5.8.1 Area 2.1 was located to the west of the Site (Figure 3) and measured 5,994sq.m in area. It was stripped to a level of between 15.30m OD in the south and 17.97m OD in the north prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

Linear Features

5.8.2 Ditch G10 continued into Area 2.2 and is discussed below in 5.9.6.

5.8.3 Ditch G12 began in Area 2.2 and ran in a broadly south- north direction for 34.86m before turning towards the north northeast for a further 16.65m and re-entering Area 2.2. Revealed by interventions [6], [9] A, B, C and D, [50], [108], [116], [120] in Area 2.1 along with [1063], [1067] and [1069] in Area 2.2, it had moderately to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum width of 1.73m and depth of up to 0.63m. Intervention [6] was primarily filled by (57) a friable light to mid- brown silt clay, which was overlain by (5) a friable, mid- brown silt clay with ironstone, burnt flint and twelve sherds of Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery. Interventions [9] A, B, C and D were filled by (8) a friable brown silt clay with ironstone, burnt flint and one probably intrusive sherd of post- medieval pottery, [50] by (51) a similar deposit to (8), while [108] was filled by (107) a firm brown clay with worked flint and one possibly intrusive sherd of post- medieval pottery. Intervention [116] was filled by (115) a loose mottled grey sand with worked flint, while [120] was filled by (119) a similar fill containing one sherd of pottery dating to c.AD1100-1250. Interventions [1063], [1067] and [1069] were respectively filled by (1064), (1068) and (1070) firm mid- brownish grey clay silts with occasional to frequent manganese flecks. This feature was truncated by ditch G10 (see below 5.9.6).

5.8.4 Ditch G13 comprising interventions [101], [104], [106] and [114] had gradually sloping sides, a concave base, was up to 1.19m wide, 0.30m deep and more than 11.78m long continuing into the southern limit of excavation. Intervention [101] was filled by (102) a loose greyish brown sand, and [104] was filled by (103) a firm orange brown clay silt. Intervention [106] was filled by (105) a loose grey sandy silt, while [114] was filled by (113) a soft mid- brown silt sand with two sherds of pottery with a possible deposition date of c.AD1250-1500.

5.8.5 Slightly curvilinear broadly north- south running ditch G15 comprised interventions [23] A, B and C, along with [74] A and B. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, was 15.4m long, up to 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep. Interventions [23] A B and C were filled by (22) a friable mid- grey silt clay containing metal, while [74] A and B were filled by (73) a loose light brownish grey sand. This feature was contemporary with ditch G10 (see below 5.9.6).

Discrete Features

5.8.6 Intervention [4] revealed an irregular sub- oval pit with steeply to moderately sloped sides and a flattish base which was 2.62m long, 1.40m wide and 0.23m deep. It was filled by (3) a firm greyish brown silt sand with worked flint and 61 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

5.8.7 Intervention [21] revealed a sub- circular pit with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 1.25m and depth of 0.69m. It was primarily filled by (49) a firm greyish light brown sand clay with ironstone, charcoal with worked flint, which was overlain by (48) a firm light brown sand clay with charcoal and eighteen sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, in turn overlain by (20) a friable grey silt sand with charcoal, ironstone and two possibly intrusive sherds of Medieval pottery.

5.8.8 Intervention [25] revealed a sub- oval pit with gently sloping sides, length of 0.56m, width of 0.38m and depth of 0.09m, which was filled by (24) a friable mid grey slightly silty clay.

5.8.9 Intervention [27] comprised a sub- circular pit with vertical sides, a concave base, maximum depth of 0.72m and depth of 0.22m. It was filled by (26) a firm light orange brown clay silt with charcoal and daub.

5.8.10 Interventions [61], [63] and [67] revealed three circular postholes which were grouped together as G14. Intervention [61] had gently sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.38m and depth of 0.14m, [63] had steeply sloping sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.37m and depth of 0.15m, while [67] had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.14m. [61] and [63] were respectively filled by (60) and (62) firm mid- brown clays, while [67] was filled by a loose greyish brown sand. These features may represent part of a fenceline.

5.8.11 Intervention [65] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.25m, depth of 0.10m, and was filled by (64) a friable brown silt clay.

5.8.12 Intervention [59] revealed an oval pit with gently sloping sides, concave base, length of 0.72m, width of 0.68m and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (58) a firm light brown silt clay. This feature was truncated by ditch G12 (see above 5.8.3).

5.8.13 Intervention [69] was an oval pit with gently sloping sides, a concave base, length of 1.24m, width of 0.58m and depth of 0.13m, which was filled by (68) a soft greyish light brown sand clay with ironstone and worked flint.

5.8.14 Intervention [47] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.23m and depth of 0.07m, which was filled by (46) a friable grey silt clay with charcoal.

5.9 Archaeological Features Area 2.2

5.9.1 Area 2.2, to the east of Area 2.1, occupied 2,429sq m. It was stripped to a level of between 15.52m OD in the south and 17.52m OD in the north prior to the commencement of the archaeological investigation.

Linear Features

5.9.2 Linear feature G6, comprising interventions [82], [84], [91], [1000], [1009], [1027], [1039], [1047] and [1059], ran in a broadly east-west direction from probably contemporaneous ditch G12 (see above 5.8.3) for 27m before swinging south south-east for 13m, with moderately to gradually sloping sides and a flattish concave base, and was up to 1.63m wide and 0.55m deep. Intervention [82] was filled by (81), a firm light grey silt clay with ironstone, while [91] was filled by (92) a firm mid-brown sand clay. Intervention [1000] was primarily filled by (1001) a loose white- mottled light grey sandy silt with pottery, which was overlain by (1002) a soft mid- grey silty clay. Intervention [1009] was filled by (1010) a soft light brown silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks, while intervention [1027] was filled by (1028) a loose mid- brown sandy silt with pottery, and [1039] was filled by (1040) a loose mid- brown silty sand with sandstone and pottery. Intervention [1047] was filled by (1048) a loose mid- brown sandy silt with worked flint and pottery, while [1059] was filled by similar deposit (1060) a This feature truncated ditches G7 and G8 (see below 5.9.3 and 5.9.4). Intervention [84] was filled by (83) a hard grey clay with CBM and four sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD1200-1350.

5.9.3 North northeast- south southwest running ditch G7, comprising interventions [1029], [1023]A, [1023]B, [1025] and [1031] was 16.50m long, up to 0.52m wide and 0.17m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flattish concave base. Interventions [1023] A and B were filled by (1024) a loose mottled orange sand, and [1025] by (1026) a loose light brownish- grey silty sand. Intervention [1029] was filled by (1030) a loose mottled brownish orange silt sand with sandstone, and [1031] by (1032) a loose mid- brown sandy silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G6 (see above 5.9.2).

5.9.4 Ditch G8, formed of interventions [94], [97], [110], [1033], [1035], [1037] and [1053], ran an a broadly north- south axis for 32m, was up to 0.94m wide, 0.28m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention [1033] was filled by (1034) a soft mid- brown silt clay, while [1035] was filled by (1036) a loose orange- mottled brown silt sand with sandstone and infrequent charcoal. Intervention

[1037] was filled by (1038) a loose mottled brown silt sand with sandstone, infrequent charcoal and pottery, and intervention [1053] was filled by (1054) a loose brown silt clay sand matrix with sandstone. Intervention [94] was primarily filled by (98) a firm light grey silty clay with burnt flint and CBM, which was overlain by (93) a firm light to dark grey silty clay with burnt flint, CBM and thirteen sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD1150-1250. Intervention [97] was primarily filled by (96) a hard dark brown clay with CBM and eight sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.AD1250-1350, which was overlain by (95) a hard dark grey gravelly clay with CBM and pottery. Intervention [110] was filled by (109) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with burnt flint and one probably residual shed of pottery dating to c.BC50-AD250+.

5.9.5 Slightly curvilinear ditch G9, comprising interventions [1015], [1017], [1019] and [1021], was more than 17.65m long (continuing into the eastern limit of excavation), up to 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Interventions [1015], [1017] and [1019] were respectively filled by (1016), (1018) and (1020) loose mid- brown sandy silts with charcoal inclusions, while [1021] was filled by (1022) a loose mid- brown sandy silt containing worked flint. Pottery was also recovered from (1020).

5.9.6 Ditch G10, comprising interventions [11] A and B, [72] A, B and C, in Area 2.1 and [1005], [1007], [1011], [1013] and [1061] in Area 2.2 ran in a broadly east northeast- west southwest direction in Area 2.2 before swinging into a more west northwesterly direction as it ran into Area 2.1 and continuing into the western limit of excavation for a total length of more than 65.55m. With gradually to steeply sloping sides and a flattish concave base, it was up to 1.79m wide and 0.57m deep. Intervention [1005] was filled by (1006) a loose grey- mottled light brown silty sand with ironstone and pottery, intervention [1007] was filled by (1008) a loose light brown silty sand, while [1011] was filled by (1012) a loose mid- brown silty sand. Intervention [1013] was filled by (1014) a loose mid- brown silty sand, while [1061] was filled by (1062) a firm mid- brown clay silt. Interventions [11] A and B were filled by (10) a loose light greyish brown silt sand with ironstone, burnt flint and one sherd of Medieval pottery, while [72] B and C were filled by (70) a loose grey sand, and [72] A was primarily filled by (71) a loose light brown sand, which was overlain by (70). This feature truncated ditch G12 and was contemporary with ditch G15 (see above 5.8.5).

5.9.7 Ditch G11 ran on a broadly east-west axis for some 32m, just extending into Area 2.1, and comprised interventions [1043], [1045], [1049], [1051], [1057] and [1065]. Up to 1.62m wide and 0.30m deep, it had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention [1043] was filled by (1044) a loose mid- brown silty sand with sandstone and pottery, [1045] was filled by (1046) a similar loose mid- brown silt sand with sandstone and pottery, while [1049] was filled by (1050) a loose light to mid- brown silty sand with sandstone. Intervention [1051] was filled by (1052) a soft mid- brown silt clay, while intervention [1057] was filled by (1058) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt. Intervention [1065] was filled by (1066) a firm light brownish grey clay silt.

5.9.8 Ditch G12 was mostly in Area 2.1. and is discussed above in 5.8.3.

Discrete Features

5.9.9 Intervention [1003] revealed an oval posthole with steep sides, a sharply concave base, length of 0.22m, width of 0.19m and depth of 0.22m, which was filled by (1004) a soft mid- brown silt clay with manganese and charcoal.

5.9.10 Intervention [1055] revealed a sub- circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, diameter varying between 0.38 and 0.30m, and depth of 0.32m, which was filled by (1056) a soft dark brown silt clay with sandstone daub and charcoal.

5.9.11 Intervention [1071] revealed an oval posthole, with gently sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.30m, width of 0.24m and depth of 0.06m, which was filled by (1072) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt with charcoal and manganese flecks.

5.9.12 Intervention [76] revealed a circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.24m. It was filled by (75) a loose light brownish grey sand with manganese and one sherd of pottery dating to c.AD1250-1500.

5.9.13 Intervention [78] revealed a sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.67m and depth of 0.28m. It was filled by (77) a friable light brownish grey sand.

5.9.14 Intervention [80] comprised an irregular oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a flat base, length of 0.80m, width of 0.66m and depth of 0.22m. It was filled by (79) a loose light brownish grey sand with ironstone and manganese.

5.9.15 Intervention [85] revealed a sub-rectangular pit with steeply sloping sides, a flat base, maximum length of 0.71m, width of 0.33m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (86) a firm mid- greyish brown sand clay.

5.9.16 Intervention [87] revealed a sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.27m and depth of 0.15m, which was filled by (88) a firm mid- brown sand clay.

5.9.17 Intervention [89] was a sub- oval pit with gently sloping sides, a concave base, length of 0.82m, width of 0.68m and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (90) a firm mid- greyish brown sand clay.

5.9.18 Intervention [100] revealed an irregular sub- oval pit with steeply sloping sides, concave base, length of 1.93m, width of more than 0.84m (continuing into the southern limit of excavation) and depth of 0.38m, which was filled by (99) a loose light greyish brownish orange sand with charcoal.

5.9.19 Intervention [112] revealed a circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.60m and depth of 0.20m, which was filled by (111) a friable mid- grey sand silt with charcoal.

5.9.20 Intervention [118] was a sub-circular pit with steeply sloping sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 1.60m and depth of 0.14m, which was filled by (117) a firm orange brown clay silt. This feature truncated G8.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A relatively large ceramic assemblage was recovered from the site in three stages, along with a number of environmental samples.

6.2 Ceramic Assemblage 1

By Malcolm Lyne

6.2.1 Introduction

The site yielded a total of 367 sherds (2990g.) of pottery from 53 contexts. Of this, the 318 sherds (2513 g.) of pottery from Area 1 are Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Early Roman in date and the 49 sherds (477 g.) of pottery from Area 2 are almost entirely Medieval. Most of the pottery assemblages are very small and scrappy and most of the features in Area 2 were completely lacking in such material.

6.2.2 Methodology

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

Four numbered fabric series were drawn up with the prefixes P, C, F and M for Prehistoric, Coarse Late Iron Age and Roman, Fine Roman and Medieval respectively, with the Coarse Late Iron Age and Roman and Fine Roman fabrics being taken from the Late Iron Age and Roman fabric series created by the author for East Sussex with omissions and additions.

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

6.2.3 Prehistoric

The earliest pottery from the site comes from the fill of the isolated Pit 21 in Area 2 (Context 48) and comprises 17 fresh sherds from a Middle Bronze Age urn in very-coarse-flint and grog tempered fabric P1 and another sherd in the more sparsely tempered fabric P2 (c.1700-1100 BC).

The fills of irregular Pit 556 in Area 1/2 (Contexts 683 and 694) produced 27 sherds from an Early Iron Age pot with finger jabbed decoration in fabric P3B: the pit also produced five fragments from a jar in East Sussex

Ware fabric C1B which are probably intrusive in nature. The fill of ?Posthole 679 immediately to the north of Pit 556 (Context 680) produced a further Early Iron Age sherd in fabric P3A and four more from another finger-jabbed pot in fabric P3B.

6.2.4 Late Iron Age and Roman

The ditch system running through Areas 1/1 and 1/2 yielded 128 sherds (1181 g.) of pottery of this date. The fills of Slots B, C and R cutting the main Ditch 513/189 curving through both areas of excavation (Contexts 523, 525, 526,626 and 675) produced 33 sherds (311 g.) of pottery, comprising 31 fragments from jars in East Sussex Ware fabrics C1C and C1E (c.50BC-AD.70/100) and two from a closed form in North Kent Fineware fabric F9.

Elsewhere, Slot B across Ditch 168 produced 17 fresh sherds from a single necked jar in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D (c.50BC-AD100): the other slots across this ditch lacked pottery as did Ditch 724. Ditch 147 running parallel with Ditch 189 was also largely lacking in pottery but Slot D across it produced 17 sherds from another necked jar in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D with multi-coloured grog filler.

In contrast, the fills of Slots A, B and C across Ditch 122 on the same line as Ditch 147 and separated from it by an entrance gap yielded 54 sherds (617 g.) of pottery, 45 of which came from vessels in East Sussex Ware fabrics C1D, C1E, C1H and CIJ. These include a pedestal base from a jar in vesicular fabric C1J (c.50BC-AD70), a butt-beaker in fabric C1E (c.43-100) and sherds from a number of necked jars. The remaining nine sherds comprise eight from a small everted-rim jar of Monaghan Class 3B1 (1987, c.43-100) in North Kent Fineware and a single fragment from an indeterminate vessel in South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian fabric (c.43-110).

The various slots across ring-gully 125 were largely lacking in pottery but a single jar basal sherd in oxidised East Sussex Ware fabric C1D came from the feature. This is not closely datable and could belong to any time between 50BC and the mid-3rd century AD.

None of the pottery from this phase needs to be later than AD.100

6.2.5 Medieval

The Medieval features are all in Area 2. The fill of Slot 84 across Ditch 82/84/91 at the eastern end of the haulage road area (Context 83) produced four cooking-pot sherds in fabrics M2, M3 and M7 (c.1200-1350). The fills of Slots 94 and 97 across the ditch immediately to the west (Contexts 93 and 96) yielded a further 21 sherds (135g.) of Medieval pottery from cooking-pots in fabrics M1A and M5 (c.1100-1250 and 1200-1350

respectively) and an unglazed jug in fabric M4 (c.1200-1350). The presence of the sherds in fabric M1A suggest that this ditch could be the earlier of the two.

The fills of Slots 108 and 110 across the north/south ditch at the western end of the haulage road area (Contexts 107 and 109) produced just two sherds, comprising a fresh closed sherd in earthenware fabric of post AD 1450 date and an abraded residual fragment of East Sussex Ware. This ditch would appear to be either very late Medieval or post-Medieval in date.

6.2.6 Recommendations

It is recommended that the pottery be written up in a slightly expanded version of the above assessment without recourse to illustration of any of the sherds

6.2.7 Bibliography

Monaghan, J. 1987 *Upchurch and Thameside Roman Pottery*, BAR Brit.Ser. 173.
Orton, C.J. 1975 'Quantitative pottery studies, some progress, problems and prospects', *Science and Archaeology* 16, 30-5

6.2.8 Fabrics

Late Bronze Age-to-Early Iron Age

P1.Handmade lumpy black fired patchy brown/black/pink with profuse ill-sorted <5.00 mm.protruding calcined flint and grog filler

P2.Handmade black with moderate <5.00 mm. protruding calcined flint and black grog filler.

P3A.Handmade lumpy fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. brown ferrous inclusions.

P3B.Handmade lumpy fabric with profuse <2.00 mm. brown ferrous and sparse to occasional <2.00 mm. calcined flint inclusions

Late Iron Age and Roman

C1A. Soapy fine East Sussex Ware.

C1B. East Sussex Ware with profuse camauflaged grog filler.

C1C. East Sussex Ware with varying quantities of black and white grog inclusions

C1D. East Sussex Ware with profuse multi-coloured grog filler.

C1E. East Sussex Ware with white siltstone grog

C1H. East Sussex Ware with sand and grog filler

C1J. Vesicular East Sussex Ware with profuse <2.00 mm. vesicles from the leaching-out of calcareous white inclusions.

C2. Handmade Beddingham/Ranscombe ware with profuse protruding <2.00 mm alluvial flint, ironstone and quartz-sand grit filler

C39.Wheel-turned orange fabric with profuse 0.50<2.00 mm. red-brown ferrous inclusions and occasional <2.00 mm. quartz-sand.

C40.Wheel-turned orange fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler and external white slip.

F1A. South Gaulish La Graufesenque Samian

F1D. Central Gaulish Samian.

F9. North Kent Fine ware

Medieval

M1A.Black fabric fired patchy brown/black/orange with profuse <2.00 mm. black ironstone, quartz and alluvial flint filler.

M1B.Finer version with <0.50 mm. inclusions

M2. fired orange-pink with profuse <0.50 mm. black ironstone filler

M3.Pink-orange fabric with <0.50 mm. black ironstone and <0.30 mm. iron-stained quartz-sand filler and splashed external apple-green glaze.

M4.Black/pink rough fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. iron-stained quartz-sand filler

M5.Grey-black rough fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand and sparse <2.00 mm calcareous white inclusions

M6.Very-fine-sanded pink with <0.10 mm. iron-stained quartz-sand and external green glaze

M7.Blue-grey earthenware fired pink

M8.Vitrified black fabric fired purple. ?Normandy

6.2.9 Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
Area 1, 2 Surface	C1E sparse fill	Jar	c.50-0BC	6	40G	Fresh
Area 1B, 2 Surface	P3A		Residual Early Iron Age	1	6G	Abraded
Area 1B, 3 Surface	C1E sparse fill		Residual Late Iron Age	1	15G	Abraded
[21] 48	P1 P2	?Urn Jar base	c.1700-1100BC c.1700-1100BC	17 1	190 13	Fresh 1 pot sl abraded
			c.1700-1100BC	18	203G	
[76] 75	M6	Jug	c.1250-1500	1	4G	Fresh
[84] 83	M2 M3 M7	Cooking-pot	c.1200-1350 c.1200-1350	2 1 1	42 3 6	Fresh Fresh Fresh
			c.1200-1350	4	51G	
[94] 93	M1A M4	Cooking-pot	c.1100-1250 c.1150-1350	11 2	101 8	Fresh fresh
			c.1150-1350	13	109G	

[97] 96	M1A M4 M5	Cooking-pot jug Cooking-pot	c.1100-1250 c.1200-1350 c.1200-1350	4 3 1	11 6 9	Fresh fresh s l.abraded
			c.1150-1350	8	26G	
[108] 107 Area 2B	M7	?	Post Medieval	1	63G	Fresh
[110] 109	C1E		c.50BC-AD.250+	1	1G	Abraded
[114] 113	M1B M6	Cooking-pot jug	c.1150-1250 c.1250-1500	1 1	8 4	Sl abraded abraded
			?Residual	2	12G	
[120] 119	M1A	Cooking-pot	c.1100-1250	1	8G	Fresh
[122] 121	C1D C1J F9	Jar Pedestal jar base 3B1 jar	. c.50BC-AD70 c.43-100	3 1 8	12 82 43	Fresh fresh fresh 1 pot
			c.43-70	12	137G	
[125] 124	C1D OX	Jar basal		1	9G	Fresh
[122] Slot B 127	C1D C1H C1J Burnt bone	Open form jar base jar	 c.43-100 c.50BC-AD70/100	2 4 4 1	26 46 35	Fresh fresh fresh
			c.43-100	10	107g	
[122] Slot C 159	C1D C1E Fine F1A	Necked-jarsx3 Butt beaker	c.0-200 c.43-100 c.43-110	26 5 1	308 62 3	Fresh fresh
			c.43-100	32	373G	
Area 1 170	P3A		Early-to-M.1.A but residual	2	16G	Abraded
176	P3B		Early to M.I.A	3	5G	Fresh and abraded
Area 1 177	*C1E Variety* *Fired clay*	*Cylindrical prop*		*1* *4*	*435* *81*	*Fresh*
[168] Slot B 183	C1D	Necked jar	c.50BC-AD100	17	98G	Fresh 1 jar
[147] Slot D 188	C1D	Necked jar	c.50BC-AD100	17	118G	Fresh 1jar
[207] 209	C1J	Open form	c.50BC-AD50	8	266G	Fresh 1 pot
[160] 212	C1C OX		Residual	2	9G	Abraded
[160] 214	C39	Flagon	c.50-150	3	16G	Fresh 1 pot
[172]	C40	Flagon	c.70-200	27	191G	Fresh 1 pot
[240] 243 <8>	C2 bone	Necked jar	Early Roman	7	29G	Fresh 1 pot
[290] 289	F1D	Deep Dr 31	c.160-200	2	15G	
[295] 294	C1D OX		Early Roman	2	4G	Fresh
[393] 392	C1D OX	Closed form	Early Roman	3	11G	
397	C1E sparse filler	Jar	L.I.A-AD100	3	6G	Fresh
Area 1 435	C1B C1C	 Closed form	 L.I.A.-AD100	1 4	2 17	Abraded fresh
			L.I.A.-AD100	5	19G	
Area 1 516	C1D	Jar	Early Roman	4	12G	Fresh
[513] Slot B 523	C1E	Jar	c.50BC-AD70	8	56G	Fresh
[513] Slot C 525	C1C F9 Tile	Jarsx2 jarsx2 floor-tile	c.43-100 c.43-200+ Early Roman	16 2 2	110 5 879	Fresh fresh fresh
			c.43-200	18	115G	
[513] Slot C 526	C1C		L.I.A.-AD100	5	111G	Fresh 1 pot
[531] 530	C1C	Closed form	L.I.A.-AD100	3	17G	Fresh 1 pot
Area 1B [513] 537	C1A	Closed form	c.50BC-AD70	2	8G	Fresh
Area 1B 549	C1B C1C	 	 L.I.A.-AD100	4 18	20 61	Fresh and abraded Fresh and abraded
			L.I.A-AD.100	22	81G	

[562] Slot E 600	C1C		L.I.A-AD.100	4	32G	Fresh 1 pot
[602] 603	C1E sparse fill	Jar base	c.50BC-AD100	2	13G	
[605] 606	C1E sparse fill		c.50BC-AD100	1	2G	
[512] 612	C1B C1C MISC	Jar	L.I.A.-AD100	8 9 1	43 70 2	Fresh Fresh
			L.I.A.-AD100	18	115G	
[579] Slot D 613	C1E sparse fill	Jar	c.50BC-AD100	8	27G	Fresh
[622] 620	C1D		Early Roman	6	30G	Fresh and abraded
[579] Slot D 623	C1C		c.50BC-AD100	7	45G	Fresh and abraded
Area 1B 628	C1E	Thick-walled jar	Late Iron Age	2	35G	Fresh
[671] 672	C1D C1E			3 1	9 7	Abraded Abraded
			Residual	4	16G	
[513] Slot R 675	C1C		L.I.A.-AD.100	1	13G	Fresh
[513] Slot R 676	C1C	Jar basal	L.I.A.-AD.100	1	16G	Fresh
[679] 680	P3A P3B Fired clay	Finger jabbed pot	c.400-50BC c.400-50BC	1 4 2	11 18 2	Abraded lump fresh abraded
			c.400-50BC	5	29G	
[673] Slot B 687	P3A Fired clay		c.400-50BC	1 1	4 1	Fresh abraded
				1	5G	
[556] Slot B 683	C1B P3B	Jar jar	L.I.A-Roman c.400-50BC	5 20	27 137	Fresh Fresh
			c.50BC	25	164G	
[556] Slot B 694	P3B Fired clay	Finger jabbed pot	c.400-50BC	7 1	81 6	
				7	81G	

Table 3 Pottery catalogue (Assemblage 1)

6.3 Ceramic Assemblage 2

By Mike Seager Thomas

6.3.1 A pottery assemblage consisting of 77 sherds with a total weight of 880 grams was submitted for analysis. The sherds came from five different contexts. Three period groups are represented, later Bronze Age from contexts (3)[4] and (5)[6], high medieval from contexts (10)[11] and (20)[21] and post medieval from contexts (8)[[9] (Table 1).

6.3.2 The later Bronze Age group consists of coarse flint-tempered wares characteristic of both of Sussex and south Kent Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury and Sussex and south Kent Late Bronze Age post Deverel-Rimbury pottery traditions. Owing to a lack of feature sherds, it is impossible to divide the assemblage between, or place it within one or other of these traditions with certainty. The small range, and overall coarseness of the fabrics, however, would suggest an earlier rather than later attribution for it; while the thickness of the sherds, would suggest a later one. Perhaps therefore it falls somewhere between the two—maybe the very beginning of the Late Bronze Age (*c*. 1100 BC).

6.3.3 Later Bronze Age pottery is not well represented in the far east of Sussex, and this assemblage is of note for this reason alone. Also of note is its close similarity to contemporary material from elsewhere in Sussex and Kent.

6.3.4 The medieval group is distinguishable as such because of its unambiguous medieval rim forms and (relatively) hard sandy fabrics, which are similar to other Sussex medieval fabrics. Ironstone of is occasionally present locally in pottery of this date.

Context(s)	Fabric(s)	No of sherds	Weight	Diagnostics	Spot date
(3)[4]	CF, MCF, SMCF	61	655	thick and thin walls; fingered finishes	LBA
(5)[6]	CF	12	180	thick walls	MBA/LBA
(8)[[9]	fine Q	1	5	glazed (?) moulded ware; very hard	post MED
(10)[11]	Q	1	15	squared, notched rim	MED
(20)[21]	QFe	2	25	round/ round shouldered jar with squared rim	MED

CF=coarse flint tempered; MCF=medium to coarse flint tempered; SMCF=sparse medium to coarse flint tempered; fine Q=fine quartz sand inclusions; Q=medium quartz sand (and other unidentified inclusions); QFe=medium quartz sand and medium to coarse roasted iron stone inclusions

Table 4: Pottery Catalogue (Assemblage 2)

6.4 Ceramic Assemblage 3

By Paul Hart

6.4.1 A total of 276 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 7158 g were presented and catalogued. All dates given throughout are *circa*. There is evidence for activity within several periods and these are listed below. The estimate of the numbers of vessels present may give an indication of the relative different degrees of activity that produced these assemblages, with regards to the amount or length of human presence and whether this site was nearer the centre of the activity or perhaps on the periphery of it.

Ceramic presence	*Main focus*	
Late Iron Age to Early Roman	50 BC/0 to 75/100 AD	19/23 vessels
Early Roman	50/75 to 150 AD	93/97 vessels
Mid Roman	150 to 250 AD	3 vessels
Early Medieval to Medieval	1150 to 1300 AD	1 vessel

Table 5 Possible vessel count (Assemblage 3)

The main focus occurs between around 75 and 150 AD. Activity prior to this, but perhaps likely after 0 AD, is possible, though none of the pottery of Late to Latest Iron Age 'Belgic' style that is present can be said to certainly pre-date the conquest on current evidence. Much may depend upon a consideration of any stratigraphic relationships that can be established for those contexts that contain the reduced 'Belgic' style grog tempered forms that would typically date up to around 75 or 100 AD, with the contexts producing the Romanising 'Belgic' style grog tempered oxidised wares that would likely date from around 75 to 125/150 AD overall. Despite the process of Romanisation in some aspects of pottery manufacture, soft reduced grog tempered fabrics continued to be produced 'locally' through much of the Early Roman. No forms in such wares that would be solely pre-conquest are present and, as both of the types that occur here are equally soft fired, it is possible that some of these vessels were intentionally fired to either oxidised or reduced colours during the same period. Given that, there is a slight preference on current evidence that the ceramic activity on this site could start around or a little after 50 AD, though noting that a limited presence could technically/potentially have occurred earlier.

These grogged fabrics, likely of relatively local manufacture, are dominant in the assemblage, comprising over half of the number of vessels represented. The most commonly occurring rims are from vessels that would typically/traditionally date up to around 100 AD and were perhaps not certainly produced later than 125 AD. A degree of use-life, curation and flexibility must be factored-in of course, but there is no evidence for the harder fired grog tempered wares that would be expected to be produced after around 150/175 AD. A small quantity of likely locally/regionally produced sandy wares, plus some fine silty wares which may be regional, if not Southern British, products, occur in forms that also likely date up to around 125 AD. One sherd of a soft BB2 type fine sandy ware was present, which could date from around 120 to 150 AD.

A small number of the other Roman wares present could have been manufactured after 150 AD, though interestingly these are all potentially non-regional and continental imports. This Mid Roman material most notably comprises some, but not all, of the Samian and potentially a minor element of the amphora. While the local/regional Early Roman products could have had a long use-life and been discarded within the Mid Roman (more likely before 200 AD), the lack of any such products certainly made during this time would

suggest a significant winding-down of activity during the early stages of that period after 150 AD. Notably, oddly, all of the Samian appears in a highly abraded and worn state. This includes large sherds from a bowl that is potentially a late variety dating around 175/200 to 225 AD.

For the Medieval period, the evidence is based solely upon a single small plain sherd of gritty sandy ware, which is residual in its context.

6.4.2 Period- based review

The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the *potential* to be so based solely upon a consideration of the number, size and condition of sherds present, particularly whether the material is fresh, slightly abraded or significantly worn. The nature of the contexts and their stratigraphic relationships are unknown and unconsidered at this stage. Also, only a brief search for conjoins within or between contexts was conducted at this time.

6.4.2.1 Late Iron Age to Early Roman 50BC/0 to AD75/100

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(1205) **[1203]**, (1229) **[1228]**.	21/*25	4/7
Residual	(1151) **[1146]**, (1160) **[1158]**, (1180) **[1179]**.	4	3
Unclear	(1185) (1186) **[1183]**, (1191) **[1188]**, (1195) (1196) **[1194]**, (1235) **[1232]**, (1243) **[1242]**, (1253) **[1252]**.	18	12/13
Total		**43/47**	**19/23**

Table 6 Late Iron Age to Early Roman sherd count (Assemblage 3)

With the exception of *4 sherds, all of the rest of this material were in soft, reduced, *'Belgic' style grog tempered* fabrics. The majority of this evidence comprised plain body sherds, which on their own merits could date widely. Some of the sherds likely date after 25 BC or 0 AD and the range between 0 and 75 AD noted above is the main focus preferred for the majority at present. Useful form sherds, of Thompson 1982 types, comprised:

-1 large intact full profile from a D2-4 type round bowl with rippled shoulder, 50 BC - 100 AD, in (1196).

-1 large rim akin to a B2-1/D2-4 type everted rim jar/bowl with rippled shoulder, 50 BC - 100 AD, in (1229).

-2 large rims from different vessels, akin to C2 type everted rim jars, 0-75 AD, in (1205).

None of this material is certainly pre-conquest. Similarly soft reduced fabrics continued to be produced into and though the Early Roman and in some other contexts in the site assemblage such sherds occur alongside Early Roman wares with which they could easily be associated by virtue of their equivalent condition. The reverse situation, whereby fresher looking sherds that dated up to around 75 or 100 AD were retrieved from the same context as worn sherds of Early Roman date post 75 AD, occurred in (1196), (1205) and (1229). Most notable perhaps is (1205), where 10 fair sized grog tempered sherds dated 0 to 75/100 AD were recovered along with *4 similarly lightly worn plain body sherds from 2 *amphora*. One of the latter was very thick-walled and possibly derived from a *Dressel 20* type, perhaps in an *early Baetican* fabric that could

potentially also date from 0 AD onwards. The 4 Early Roman sherds also present were of similar size to the grogged wares, but much more heavily worn, though one cannot be absolutely certain that the amphora belonged to the potentially earlier phase of activity. As always, the nature of the context and the distribution of the material are important considerations.

Other potential examples of early Baetican amphora were retrieved from (1137), (1178), (1199) and (1217). All of these contexts bar (1217) contained some Early Roman material, so a post-conquest date seems more likely for the appearance of this import here (as such, the sole sherd from (1217) has been included in the Early Roman *section 2.2.* below). If the amphora and the 'Belgic' style grog tempered sherds in (1205) were in use at the same time, this could suggest that the fresh looking context-contemporary activity in that feature is more focussed in the second half of the 1st century AD, perhaps 50 to 75/100 AD. Depending upon the stratigraphy, it should be considered whether all of the 'Belgic' style material noted here could be broadly related and date towards the later end of the preferred range.

6.4.2.2 Early Roman 50/75 to AD150

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(1137) (1138) (1139) **[1135]**, (1141) (1142) (1143) (1144) **[1140]**, (1165) **[1163]**, (1200) **[1193]**, (1239) **[1236]**, (1244) **[1242]**, (1248) **[1247]**.	116	45/47
Residual	(1127) **[1126]**, (1172) (1173) **[1147]**, (1175) **[1174]**, (1178) **[1177]**, (1186) **[1183]**, (1192) **[1188]**, (1196) (1197) (1199) **[1194]**, (1205) **[1203]**, (1210) (1212) **[1209]**, (1217) **[1216]**, (1229) **[1228]**, (1231) **[1230]**, (1237) **[1236]**, (1250) **[1249]**, (1254) (1255) **[1252]**.	99	42/44
Unclear	(1160) **[1158]**, (1202) **[1201]**, (1227) **[1226]**, (1246) **[1245]**.	6	6
Total		**221**	**93/97**

Table 7 Early Roman sherd count (Assemblage 3)

The main focus is largely based around the presence of soft, oxidised, *Romanising 'Belgic' style grog tempered* fabrics. These, or other reduced 'Belgic' style grogged wares, are dominant and occur in all of the above features except [1216] and [1249]. This evidence (81 sherds from perhaps up to 35 vessels) largely comprises plain body sherds, with 6 rims present, all everted, 1 within (1202) likely from a Thompson 1982 B2-1/D2-4 type jar/bowl, which would typically not date after 100/125 AD. There are only 2 potential instances of sherds with incised (dragged) comb decoration, these occurring in [1135]. This decorative trait does continue into the Mid Roman, but has been seen elsewhere to decline in frequency from around 75 AD onwards (Macpherson-Grant 2011). No comb decoration was noted amongst the reduced 'Belgic' style grogged fabrics.

The oxidised and reduced grog tempered often occur in same context. Sometimes, as in (1192), the latter can be fairly or heavily worn, but given that all of these fabrics are soft, they needn't significantly pre-date their context and are not certainly evidence for pre-conquest activity. In most of the instances, such as in (1138) and (1143), the oxidised and reduced grogged are similarly only lightly worn and potentially contemporary, though this is dependent upon the nature of the context and their distribution, of course.

Notable amongst the latter were good sized sherds from the full profile of a vessel akin to some Thompson 1982 G1-11 types of native platter (with a straight wall, particularly a published example from Swarling in Kent). Both this and the more Romanising oxidised fabrics could have been in circulation together around 75 AD perhaps. In (1138) the Romanising grogged occurred with reduced grogged rims from Thompson 1982 B2-1/D2-4 type jars/bowls. In (1255), a reduced body sherd featured pseudo-rouletting, which is perhaps less likely to date after around 100 AD.

Other material of potential local or regional manufacture includes a few oxidised *sandy wares*, the form sherds mostly from bases. Notable amongst was material from (1196), which included 1 nearly complete largeish base and 1 complete narrow base with a few associated body sherds, the latter probably from a tripartite carinated beaker potentially dating up to 125 AD. (1165) produced part of a grooved/ribbed strap handle possibly from a Hofheim type flagon in a fine sandy fabric, which if not a perhaps untypical Gallo-Belgic or North Gaulish import might date to around 50/70 to 80 AD.

There were a small quantity of sherds (13, from up to 7 vessels) in generally soft *fine silty* fabrics. Notable were small rim sherds from 3 vessels of the same form, perhaps neckless globular beakers, recovered from (1141). Based on parallels with forms in a similar fabric produced in Kent (Monaghan 1987), these could date 70/90 to 120/130 AD. One small rim potentially from another such beaker occurred in (1196). No rims from any other type of vessel in this ware were present. It is currently unknown unfortunately whether this fabric type was produced locally, or needed to have been imported from elsewhere in the county or perhaps further afield. One wheel-thrown base in a different fine silty fabric, which showed distinct black grains and less obvious very fine quartz, was recovered from (1138). It is currently unknown whether this could be a regional product, or might be a North Gaulish import.

A small number of wares perhaps from slightly further afield, though possibly within Southern England and which date to the 2nd century AD, also occur. (1160) produced 1 largeish base in a soft fine sandy *BB2 type* fabric, perhaps 120 to 150 AD, while large sherds from the full profile of a *mortaria* in a very fine sandy white ware were retrieved from [1140] (the same feature as the 'Belgic' platter noted above).

The form of the mortaria is akin to some produced in Lincolnshire which date to the 2nd century (de la Bédoyère 2000, 40-41; Tyers 1996/2014), though it seems unlikely to derive from there (see the discussion within the catalogue in the Appendix). It might be a Colchester product, which was not widely distributed until after 140 AD (Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996/2014), though a similar fabric was also produced in Kent between 75 and 250 AD.

The identified *continental imports* comprise examples of Samian ware and amphora, along with a few potential instances of North Gaulish white wares. Of the latter and from the same vessel within [1194] were 2 fair sized simple upright rim sherds, potentially of *North Gaulish (Amiens) white ware*, which may be on the western edge of its typical distribution (Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996/2014). Thin-walled body sherds,

3 from 2 vessels within (1137) and 9 from 3 to 5 vessels within (1175), might also be North Gaulish white wares, unless perhaps similar fabrics were produced in the region.

Of the *amphora*, the only form sherds were 1 section of handle from (1199). It was of rounded oval section and could derive from a Dressel 20, which can date up to around 250 AD, though the sandy fabric could be early Baetican and might date no later than 150/170 AD. Two very thick-walled body sherds which could also derive from a Dressel 20 occurred in (1205) and (1138). The former could also be early Baetican, while the latter was in a finer fabric, possibly late Baetican. Five other potential early Baetican sherds occurred in (1137), (1178) and (1217). Two of the 3 sherds from (1137) derived from the shoulder of perhaps either a Dressel 20, 7-11 'Salazon' (20-120 AD) or Haltern 70 (40-100 AD) type amphora; more likely the former, given their relative frequencies. Also in (1205) were 3 medium-walled body sherds in a finer fabric to the possible early Baetican Dressel 20 from same context.

The *Samian* ware is interesting, for it generally provides the latest production dates of the material in this phase of activity (and its contexts) and it all occurs in a similar and curiously heavily abraded/worn looking condition (usually the most worn looking piece in its context). Some of the amphora and the mortaria aside perhaps, none of the other material, particularly so the dominant potentially locally/regionally produced wares, would typically date after around 125/150 AD. Perhaps particularly adverse soil conditions, or a different post-discard history, could be factors in its appearance. The certain allocation of these sherds to particular production areas would require microscopic analysis by a specialist and such work has not been conducted this stage. For now, it would appear that the Samian fabrics present which could have been produced in the Early Roman are all *Central Gaulish Standard (non-micaceous) Lezoux wares*. These comprise:

-The rim to base profile from a Form 18/31 plate/bowl, with repair holes, 120-140 AD, in (1205).

-2 rims, 1 with carination, probably from a Form 18/31 plate/bowl, 120/140-150 AD, in (1196).

Also present, in (1237), was 1 small very chipped and worn fragment of beaded rim, possibly an early standard Lezoux (117 to 138 AD) or East Gaulish Rheinzabern (138 to 250 AD) product. The sherds in (1205) are dated such due to the lack of limestone in this preferably Lezoux fabric, which could suggest a Hadrianic date, while those in (1196) do feature these inclusions, the form itself dating up to 150 AD. Allowing for a use-life, this latter piece and perhaps both were discarded after 150 AD. The other Samian wares that were potentially manufactured in the Mid Roman are discussed below.

6.4.2.3 Mid Roman AD150 to 250

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Residual	(1137) **[1135]**, (1145) SF 14, (1254) (1255) **[1252]**.	9	3
Total		**9**	**3**

Table 8 Mid Roman sherd count (Assemblage 3)

Only a very limited quantity of wares found in the site assemblage were likely manufactured during this time and all are imports. Other Early Roman products could have been discarded during this phase of course, after a long use-life. Further pieces of potential *Central Gaulish Standard (non-micaceous) Lezoux* that would likely have been discarded or produced during the Mid Roman comprise:

-1 full profile from a Form 27 cup, 140-160/200 AD, in (1145).

-1 small very worn sherd, 140/150-200 AD, in (1137).

Central Gaulish manufacturers stopped producing the Form 27 cup between 150 and 160 AD, though it may have continued in production to a limited extent in East Gaul (Webster 1996, 38). The small body sherd from (1137) was heavily worn and notably in form of a narrow, thick, leaf-like point, with rounded edges. It is unclear whether the piece was significantly residual, or might have been chipped and worn into this form intentionally. The brownish slip present could suggest a date in the later 2nd century AD.

The remaining Samian was potentially an *East Gaulish Trier* product, recovered from [1252], with sherds from the possibly full profile from a Form 37 hemispherical decorated bowl. Though large, these sherds, like all the Samian in the site assemblage, were in very poor condition, with the surfaces so worn that the decoration was almost non-existent. Only a few shallow bumps from moulded figures remained. Though recognising this, the decoration did appear to be potentially sparse and dispersed, which is a characteristic of some late styles from Trier of the 3rd century AD (Tyers 1996/2014; Webster 1996, 14, 47-48, 78-91, 90-91). It has been dated 175/200 to 225 AD for now, though this is notably later than the other Samian present, which presents a bit of an issue with regards to the lack of any other identified local/regional wares of this late date.

6.4.2.4 Early Medieval to Medieval, 1150 to 1300

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Residual	(1129) **[1128]**.	1	1
Total		**1**	**1**

Table 9 Early Medieval to Medieval sherd count (Assemblage 3)

This comprised a small, thick-walled, plain sherd, who's fabric was soft and sandy with moderate flint grits and orange-oxidised throughout. An Early Roman date seems less likely given its thickness and perhaps also its relative coarseness, which leads to a slight preference for a Medieval date. If so, it is perhaps more likely to date to the earlier rather than later end of the range. It is unfortunately unknown whether this could be a local/regional fabric of this date, though it is presumed to be so at present.

6.4.3 Comments and Recommendations

This is a relatively small sized assemblage, which has only a few form elements that are usefully diagnostic and very few decorative pieces, none of latter being of a significant extent or a good state of preservation. All are described in the catalogue (highlighted by the word DRAW; see the Appendix) and the relevant diagnostic pieces are discussed in the *section 2. Period-based review* further above. Four of the 5 full profiles

present are from identified types, these being a Thompson 1982 type D2-4 bowl and G1-11 native platter in 'Belgic' style grog tempered ware, plus a Form 27 cup and Form 37 bowl in Samian ware. A precise parallel for the profile of a mortaria in a sandy white ware has not been researched at this stage, though the form is broadly 2nd century AD. Given that the identified forms are well known published examples, it is suggested that no illustration of these, or the smaller rim forms where no significantly useful portion of the vessel profile is present, is necessary for any subsequent final site report. Written descriptions could suffice.

Like the grog tempered wares, there are a few of the sandy wares, particularly the orange-oxidised fabrics, that are presumed to be local/regional products, though it is not currently known unfortunately whether these can be related to any industries/production sites within the area. A more precise identification to source, which could be conducted by a regional specialist as part of any subsequent work that may be undertaken in the production of any final site report, could provide a greater level of detail as to the different types of wares present and this information might allow the refining of the initial dating given here. On a purely dating perspective however and given that such fabrics are only minority elements amongst the Roman assemblage and a single residual piece within the Medieval, such additional work, particularly for the Roman assemblage, may not have a significant impact on the already fairly tight dating that the identified material has already provided.

Likewise, specialist review of the sandy white ware fabrics that are currently of potential and possible North Gaulish and/or Southern British origin, plus specialist review of the Samian and amphora, could provide more specific detail on the imports. Given again the very limited numbers of fabrics and forms present, the necessity to do such additional work should really be based around a consideration of the nature and importance of the site in its own right and its local/regional context, plus any reasonable constraints of time or budget.

6.4.4 Bibliography

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6.4.5 Methodology

The sherds were examined in good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight (calculated to the nearest gram), period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition and date preference basis. They are listed in date order from the earliest to the latest. No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known unless stated. In the notes, the pieces are typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds unless stated otherwise.

All dates given are *circa*

It should also be noted that:

All form and decorative pieces are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW'.

- The material has not been re-bagged by period and separated into DRAWables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive level or final site reports or publication) and body sherds at this stage, given that the assemblage is largely single-period and in case any review of all of the material present is desired to be conducted in the future.

6.4.6 Catalogue

Period Codes employed:

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*			
Late Iron Age	LIA	50	-	0	BC
Latest Iron Age	LIA-ER	0	-	50	AD
Early Roman	ER	50	-	150	AD
Mid Roman	MR	150	-	250	AD
Early Medieval	EM	1050	-	1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200	-	1375	AD
Post-Medieval	PM	1525	-	1750	AD

Abbreviations used:

Wear

FF : Fairly
L : Light
M : Moderate
H : Heavy

Dating

> : To/or later.

Context			Total sherds		Total weight (g)
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.				
Start date:	**Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**				
End date:	**Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**				
Dating:	**Definition of or issues concerning the dating.**				
Comments:	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
	Notes.				
(1127) [1126]			**1 sherd**		**2 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but residual.**				
Dating:	**As given.**				
Comments:	Likely residual.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small plain body sherd, oxidised, soft.				
(1129) [1128]			**1 sherd**		**6 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Unclear. Possibly after either 50 or 1150 AD, with a slight preference for the latter.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Probably either ER (75-150 AD) or EM>M (1150-1300 AD), but rather thick-walled for Roman, so slight preference for EM>M, though consider the context and its relationships and whether such a date is possible. If it is Medieval, it is perhaps less likely to date towards the later end of the range.**				
Comments:	Unfortunately unknown whether this is a Sussex fabric; local knowledge might be able to define				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER/EM>M	Gritty sandy	1	H	?1150-1300 AD
	Small thick-walled plain sherd, sandy with moderate flint grits, orange oxidised throughout, soft.				
(1137) [1135]			**19 sherds**		**447 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC, more likely after around 0 AD and if the majority are contemporary then potentially after around 75 AD, the latter option depending upon whether this context and its contents formed by single-episode or slightly longer sequential deposition.**				
End date:	**Unclear. The latest sherd could date after 140/150 AD and if its condition is not a result of intentional re-use then it is significantly residual.**				
Dating:	**If broadly contemporary and not a result of sequential deposition, then the freshest material together likely dates within 0-125 AD, the latest dating material within this group being around 75-125 AD. All the fresher material could potentially be contemporary and from a single phase of deposition focussed around 75-100/125 AD. One sherd could date after 140/150 AD and, as seen in several other contexts from this site, it is a very worn looking (or otherwise intentionally altered) piece of Samian.**				
Comments:	3 small thin-walled creamy-buff body sherds in ?iron rich fine sandy and silty-sandy fabrics, possibly a North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic white ware (10 BC - 110 AD), though no direct parallels noted after a brief search. Could this be a Sussex product? Review. The dating would fit with the general focus of the group, which again features a very worn piece of Samian that would be the latest sherd present, post-dating the preferred range of most of the other sherds. The form of the Samian sherd maybe by chance, but it is of small pointed leaf shape that just perhaps was in intentional and for use as an expedient tool; the edges and point are thick and very rounded, however. The brownish slip on this samian could suggest a later 2nd century AD date. DRAW: 1/2.				

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	3	L	50 BC - 125/150 AD
	Small reduced plain body sherds, smoothed or soft burnished exteriors.				
2	LIA>ER	Fine sandy	1	M	10 BC - 110/150 AD
	Small thin-walled plain body sherds, pinky creamy-buff with frequent fine orangey iron/grog-like inclusions. ?North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic white ware (10 BC - 110 AD), or a Sussex product?				
1	LIA>ER	Fine sandy-silty	1	M	10 BC - 110/150 AD
	Small thin-walled plain body sherd, creamy-buff, with frequent fine orangey iron/grog-like inclusions. ?North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic white ware (10 BC - 110 AD), or a Sussex product?				
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?2	L	15 BC - 75/150 AD
	Small plain body sherds with slightly reddish-orange exteriors, interiors grey-black or buff. ?Red surfaced flagon, to 75 AD if so, otherwise Romanising 75-150 AD.				
3	LIA-ER>ER	?Baetican amphora	1	L	0-150 AD
	Thick-walled, dull orange, very sandy, perhaps an early Baetican fabric. 2 conjoin to a large fragment from the shoulder, potentially of Dressel 20 (and allied types, 0-250 AD), 7-11 'Salazon' (20-120 AD) or Haltern 70 (40-100 AD) type, all of which occur in early Baetican fabrics.				
7	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	?4	L	75-125/150 AD
	2 conjoin to a large base sherd showing a small remnant of incised combing, reduced with some pale buff patches on exterior. Rest small to medium sized plain body sherds, all but 1 neatly smoothed or soft burnished, with pale oxidised exteriors, 3 smaller thinner sherds oxidised throughout. DRAW: 1.				
1	ER>MR	?Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian	1	H	140/150-200 AD
	Small, heavily worn body sherd in form of a narrow leaf-like point with rounded edges, thick, intentional? The brownish slip could suggest a date in the later 2nd century AD. ?DRAW.				
(1138) [1135]			**16 sherds**		**478 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50/0 BC and if all are related, as their condition might suggest (though this is dependent upon the nature of the context and their distribution), then potentially after 50 AD.**				
End date:	**The majority of the material seems less likely to significantly post-date 100 AD. Nothing certainly later than 150 AD, as far as the dominant local fabrics are concerned.**				
Dating:	**None of this material is significantly worn and if it was recovered from a single phase deposit or from a similar horizon then all could be broadly related and thus date around 50-100 AD perhaps, though there is potential for 1 sherd of amphora to date after this. Notably, there are conjoins between grog tempered sherds in (1138) and (1137), which either links the deposition of this material or could suggest the intermittent disposal of material from the same rubbish heap, perhaps.**				

Comments:	None of the material is significantly worn and on this basis all could be broadly contemporary, depending upon the context and their horizon of recovery. The grog tempered wares are predominantly reduced and the 3 rims present could date widely, mostly (stylistically) from before the conquest, but some post- conquest examples are known. 1 grog tempered base sherd conjoins to the 2 base sherds in (1137). Some of the grogged sherds show a light patchy oxidisation on the exterior, with 2 sherds showing more extensive buff and pink-orangey exteriors that are more common on material from 50/75 AD onwards. These are in the minority though, so the sherds which show such firings have been preferably dated as 50-100 AD for now. Also, 1 thick-walled amphora sherd, possibly Dressel 20 on this basis, but in a less sandy fabric than the amphora in (1137), which might thus be a later Dressel 20 type fabric (?150-250

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
7	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	-*3/4	L	50 BC/0-100/125 AD
	Those included here are all reduced. 2 medium and 1 large rim sherds, all different vessels and different from the rims present in other [1135] contexts. 2 are a Thompson 1982 B2-1/D2-4 type everted rim jar/bowl with rippled shoulder, which can date widely. These show deep concave necks, while the third rim is more upright, with a slightly out-turned rim and small concave neck with a single horizontal groove below, akin to Thompson 1982 B2-2/D2-4 rippled jar/bowl types. This can more typically be pre-conquest, though later examples are known. 1 medium sized base sherd. Rest medium to thicker- walled body sherds Overall, there are *3 rim elements and 1 base element from 3/4 vessels that might or might not relate to other body sherds from other [1135] contexts. DRAW: 4.				
7	LIA-ER>ER	?Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	-*1	L	0/50-100 AD
	1 largeish base sherd with dull oxidisation on exterior, similar to base sherds in (1137). Rest body sherds, 1 concave with horizontal ripples and possibly from a similar vessel to the other reduced grogged rims noted above (*which might or might not relate to a vessel represented by other sherds already noted in in [1135]). This sherd and 2 other plain body sherds show some limited dull orange oxidised patches, which is more extensive on a fourth body while a fifth has a buff exterior and a sixth a strong pinkish- orange exterior. DRAW: 1.				
1	LIA-ER>MR	?Dressel 20 amphora	1	L	0/150-250 AD
	Large very thick-walled body sherd, ?Dressel 20, orange surfaces and grey core, less sandy and potentially from a different vessel to the amphora in (1137). Possibly later Baetican?				
1	ER>MR	Silty	1	L	70-250 AD
	Medium sized wheel-thrown base, the fabric showing common small black grains, also very fine quartz that is not very visually macroscopically obvious, pale grey-buff with worn black exterior, fairly but not very hard. Local? A North Gaulish White? DRAW.				
(1139) [1135]			**18 sherds**		**162 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly or needs to date before 50 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly or needs date substantially after 150 AD and possibly by around 100/125 AD.**				

Dating:	**The grog tempered wares show some variation in their condition, but if all are broadly contemporary then they could be ER. One of these is a rim that is of a style that might not typically continue into the 2nd century AD. The ranges of the reduced versions of this ware type could technically precede the conquest and 1 sherd that might be a North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic product, which would date from 10 BC onwards, is also present. There is only 1 larger sherd and none of the material is absolutely fresh, though none are significantly worn. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution of the material within, if possible. If all are broadly contemporary, then on current evidence a range between around 50 and 100 AD is possible.** **NB. 1 small fragment of CBM, potentially PM or later, was also present, but presumably this is an accidental inclusion or an intrusion.**				
Comments:	1 piny creamy coloured fine sandy sherd the same fabric (?North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic White Ware) and likely same vessel as 2 sherds seen in (1137). 1 other fine sandy in a different fabric (also North Gaulish?). Both the sandy wares are small plain body sherds. The rest are grog tempered, some of the latter lightly or patchily oxidised. 1 small everted rim DRAW: 2.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	Fine sandy	-*	M	10 BC - 110/150 AD
	Small pinky creamy coloured thin-walled plain body sherd. ?North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic White Ware (10 BC - 110 AD), or a Sussex product? *Same fabric and likely same vessel as seen in (1137).				
1	ER	Fine sandy	1	L>M	50/70-150 AD.
	Small medium-walled curving plain body sherd, dark orangey core with dark buff surfaces, from coarseware, soft. ??North Gaulish Red Ware, or a Sussex product?				
18	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	-*	L>M	50/75-100/125 AD
	Small to medium sized mostly thinner-walled sherds, most plain body, some reduced, some with orange or buff oxidised surfaces or patches. 1 conjoining medium sized everted rim with a deep concave neck, rounded shoulder and convex body, reduced with patchy oxidisation on interior, the form perhaps not continuing too far into the ER, some edges rounding but overall only lightly worn. 1 small sherd possibly a rim from a lid (DRAW). The former conjoins to a body sherd to 1 small sherd possibly from a base. 1 small body sherd potentially with some very worn incised combing. The most strongly oxidised sherd is the most worn. *Some at least likely relate to vessels represented by sherds seen in (1137). All tested examples very soft. DRAW: 2.				
(1141) [1140]			**8 sherds**		**36 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 70 AD and possibly after 90 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 130 AD.**				
Dating:	**The fabric is notably akin to a Kent ware known as North Kent Fine, the dating applied being the range for similar looking vessels in that ware, which also suits the appearance and soft firing.**				
Comments:	Small sherds from 3 vessels, notably all of the same ware type and form (*perhaps neckless globular beakers), though with different surface firings. Fairly soft and none are significantly worn. DRAW: 3.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
9	ER	Fine silty	3	L	70/90-120/130 AD

	Same fabric, all with black cores and sharp firing sandwiches on the wares with different surface colours, but very soft, all showing frequent grog-like particles/blotches (from a high iron content?), surfaces smoothed but not burnished. 3 with dull orangey surfaces same vessel, 2 conjoining to a medium sized simple short everted rim projecting over slightly convex body, no neck*. 4 small rim sherds of similar rim form (but more rounded) and profile, showing a pale buffish-grey exterior and black interior surfaces, from another vessel. 1 small rim sherd of the same more narrow pinched rim form to the oxidised sherd and same profile, but with grey-black surfaces.				
(1142) [1140]			**8 sherds**		**239 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 200 AD and potentially by around 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**None are significantly worn and if this material is broadly contemporary then it could date 100-150 AD.**				
Comments:	Several medium and largeish sherds in a similar not significantly worn condition and potentially relatively contemporary. Notable are sherds from a mortaria, the fabric of uncertain origin at this time, though the form is more likely 2nd century AD. Also notable is that the buff surfaced grog tempered sherds are harder fired than is typical for the reduced grog tempered material in (1143) and (1144), as well as the similarly reduced grogged sherds in other contexts on this site, which are generally soft. DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	L	75-150 AD
	Largeish thick-walled plain body sherd, pale grey-ish-buff surfaces and black core, fairly hard, somewhat worn surfaces but edges fairly sharp. Sherds likely from same vessel in (1143).				
7	ER>MR	Very fine sandy mortaria	1	L	100-200 AD
	Bright buff coloured slightly messy looking but not immediately visually sandy fabric (the sand is profuse but very fine), the margins slightly paler than the more orangey-buff core. 5 sherds conjoin to a large rim to body profile, with a gently down-curving flanged rim and groove around the interior lip, akin to some Lincolnshire types of the 2nd century AD (de la Bédoyère 2000, 40-41), all surfaces smoothed (but not burnished) and plain, no obvious trituration grits and few holes indicating their former presence, while the base has a remnant from what may be a large hole that appears to have been carved-out from below as a later conversion/adaption. Sherds from the same vessel, 1 preserving part of the spout, occurs in (1143); see more on this vessel in (1143). DRAW.				

(1143) [1140]	**12 sherds** **642 g**
Context:	
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and if all were in use at the same time then potentially around or just after 75 AD.**
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 200 AD and potentially by around 150 AD, if the latest material is broadly contemporary.**
Dating:	**Again, as throughout the [1140] contexts, none of the material is significantly worn. The earliest piece likely dates no later than around 75 AD, but could be a curated item. However, the latest element, the mortaria, might date no earlier than around 100 AD and could have been adapted during its lifetime (with the later addition of a drain hole), so it might not have been disposed until after around 125 AD at least, if not later. Consideration should be given to the nature of [1140], whether the contexts are created by single episodes or are gradually accruing and, if the latter, the distribution of the material within (if possible).**

Comments:	Many large sherds, none significantly worn, with a 'Belgic' style platter preferably of 1st century AD date and a mortaria, who's fabric origin is unclear at present (see ware notes), preferably 2nd century. DRAW: 1 {+ 1 **same vessel as in (1142)}.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
4	LIA-ER>ER	Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	0-75 AD
	3 largeish full profile (rim to base) sherds conjoin to a reasonable portion from a reduced dish/deep platter, with an everted rim and concave neck above a fairly straight but slightly angled side wall and sharp base angle, the exterior smoothed, the interior with a worn partially glossy burnished. 1 largeish thinner walled sherd possibly part of the base of same vessel. Form is akin to some Thompson 1982 G1- 11 native platter with straight wall types (particularly a published example from Swarling, Kent), which are varied in style and date. DRAW.				
4	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	-*	L	75-150 AD
	Largeish thick-walled plain body sherds, pale grey-ish-buff surfaces and black core, fairly hard, somewhat worn surfaces but edges fairly sharp. *Sherds from same vessel in (1142).				
4	ER>MR	Very fine sandy mortaria	-*	L	100-200 AD
	1 medium body sherd and 1 medium and 2 large rim sherds from same vessel in (1142). 1 of the rims with partial spout, the surface showing some pale dull orange patches, which are also occasionally replicated on other parts of the vessel, the upper interior showing some very sparse flint grits and largeish soft dark reddish-brown elements. The form is akin to some produced in Lincolnshire (de la Bédoyère 2000, 40-41; Tyers 1996/2014), which date to the 2nd century, though the fabric is perhaps finer than published examples (Tomber and Dore 1998) and one distribution map of this ware (Tyers 1996/2014) shows no examples in the south of England. It could potentially be a North Gaulish White Ware 4, 65-100 AD, Gillam types 255 and 272 in this ware notably having very sparse trituration grits, though the present fabric appears to lack the important diagnostic element of bleeding iron-rich grains (Tomber and Dore 1998). The latter fabric is often macroscopically indistinguishable from Colchester White ware (Tomber and Dore 1998), 50/140-200 AD (not widely distributed until after 140 AD; Tyers 1996/2014). A similar fabric was also produced in Kent (Tyers 1996/2014), 75-250 AD and again similar fabrics which occur after 250 AD (such as Hadham) are also known, though these are likely too late for the general focus of this group and currently the site assemblage as a whole. DRAW**				
(1144) [1140]			**5 sherds**		**79 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50/25 BC and if all are broadly contemporary then potentially after around 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**None of the sherds are significantly worn and if all were in contemporary use then a date around 75-100 AD is possible. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution within, however.**				
Comments:	Small quantity of small to medium sized sherds, all in similar condition. The potentially earliest grog tempered material is not obviously significantly residual or unconnected with the rest, while the later grog tempered sherds show a greater degree of surface wear. DRAW: 1.				

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50/25 BC - 75/100 AD

	Conjoin to a medium sized everted rim from a coarseware, reduced, some edge rounding, but fabric is soft and most corners fairly sharp. The simple form could date widely, but perhaps not particularly/typically post 100 AD. DRAW.				
1	ER	Fine silty	*?1	L	70/90-120/130 AD
	Medium sized thin-walled plain body sherd, *akin to some in (1141) but with a grey-black exterior and pale greyish-buff interior, edges slightly rounded but soft. Same date applied.				
2	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	-*	L	75-150 AD
	Medium sized thick-walled plain body sherds, pale grey-ish-buff surfaces and black core, fairly hard, somewhat worn surfaces but edges fairly sharp. *Sherds from same vessel in (1142) and (1143).				
(1145) Area X, SF 14			**4 sherds**		**159 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 140 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear, the edges of these sherds are chipped and heavily rounded and would appear to be residual, though all likely derive from the same vessel, so they have mostly remained together post-discard.**				
Dating:	**The form is less common in general after 150/160 AD, having stopped being produced 'except perhaps in a few East Gaulish factories' (Webster 1996, 38). The fabric shows a notable quantity of limestone inclusions, which can be a feature of both Central Gaulish Lezoux and some East Gaulish Samian, though the former is preferred at present. Whatever the source, this piece is most likely to be a 2nd century AD product and it is unknown how long this item was in use (curated) before it was discarded.**				
Comments:	DRAW: 1 full profile.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
4	ER>MR	?Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian	1	H	140-160/200 AD
	2 small rim sherds and 2 large full profile sherds potentially from a single Form 27 cup, split down the middle, with approx. 2/3rds present, though all edges are heavily rounded and there are no tight refits. Notable surface loss, especially on interior at base. DRAW.				
(1151) [1146]			**1 sherd**		**17 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly or need date after 75/100 AD, but sherd could be residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Production could continue into the ER and several other contexts in the site assemblage have produced such wares alongside Romanising or other ER fabrics, so its relationship to the context and whether this is specifically pre or post-conquest is unclear at present.**				
Comments:	Small worn rim. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	50 BC - 75/100 AD
	Small everted rim sherd from coarseware, reduced, soft. DRAW.				

(1160) [1158]			2 sherds		47 g
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and if this is a single phase deposit then likely after 120 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly later than 150 AD, though the latest dated sherd is the sole representative and could be residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**Individual elements as given. Both show some chipping and edge rounding and though the fabrics are soft, the earlier sherd is perhaps very slightly more worn than the other and will be residual if occurring in a single phase deposit or at the same horizon as the later sherd. Whether the single larger later sherd is effectively context-contemporary, given it is the sole representative of its period, is unclear, however. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution, if possible.**				
Comments:	2 pieces of differing though sequential dates, both chipped and only slightly worn. DRAW: 2.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L>M	25 BC/0-75/100 AD
	Small everted rim, fairly thin-walled, the flat top neatly formed, though simple, edges slightly rounded, but soft. DRAW.				
1	ER	Fine sandy (BB2 type)	1	L>M	120-150 AD
	Largeish base sherd, thin-walled, wheel-thrown fineware, dull black surfaces with brown margins and black-brown core, some edge rounding, but fairly soft. DRAW.				
(1165) [1163]			**5 sherds**		**134 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and possibly after 50 AD, depending upon associations.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**Consider the nature of the context and the distribution. If all were broadly contemporary, then the material could have been in circulation together in the second half of the 1st century AD.**				
Comments:	The 2 earliest dated wares have slightly more damage than the latest dated sherd, though neither are significantly worn enough to be certainly unconnected. 1 wide strap handle with grooves might be from a large Hofheim type flagon, the tight dating of this piece dependant upon the source of the very fine sandy fabric. A North Gaulish origin seems less likely given the strong orange coloured firing, though whether such fine sandy fabrics were produced in Sussex is personally unknown at present, unfortunately. DRAW: 2.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L>M	50 BC/0-100/125 AD
	Medium sized rim and body sherd with dull burnished surfaces. Everted rim with straightish neck showing 4 horizontal grooves, akin to Thompson 1982 B2-1/D2-4 type. Convex body sherd with 1 horizontal groove remaining at break. Neatly made. DRAW: 1.				
2	ER	Fine sandy	1	L>M	50/70-80 AD
	Conjoin to a large fragment from a thick-sectioned wide strap handle with 3 central grooves, 1 base attachment present, bright orange oxidised throughout. From a large flagon possibly of 'Hofheim' type? No direct parallels noted for the handle after brief search. Very fine sandy, soft. ?Sussex. ??North Gaulish, though the colour would argue against. DRAW.				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	L	75-125/150 AD
	Medium sized thinnish-walled plain body sherd, oxidised, soft.				
(1172) [1147]			**1 sherd**		**13 g**
Context:					

Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD.**
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but residual to some degree.**
Dating:	**No specific data beyond firing.**
Comments:	Somewhat worn, but soft.

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small plain body sherd, orange surfaces, soft.				
(1173) Top [1147]			**2 sherds**		**22 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD, presuming both are contemporary.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**Potentially contemporary with each other, both ER if so, neither significantly worn.**				
Comments:	1 reduced sherd could date more widely, LIA>ER. 1 with bright buff surface likely ER. Similar slightly but not significantly worn condition.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	2	L>M	75-125/150 AD
	Small and medium sized plain body sherds, former with buff exterior, other brownish-black exterior, some edge rounding, but soft.				
(1173) [1147]			**2 sherds**		**22 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and possibly after 50 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data and both are worn and residual and need not be associated. 1 is a small rim more likely dating after around 0 AD. The other shows a patchy oxidisation that is more common after 50/75 AD, though can occur earlier. Both could be ER, which seems to be the general focus of ceramic activity in the site assemblage.**				
Comments:	Small worn sherds. DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA-ER>ER	?Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	2	M	0/50-150 AD
	1 small angular everted rim with narrow neck groove, thickens at body. 1 slightly larger plain body sherd with patchy pink oxidised exterior. Both soft. DRAW: 1.				
(1175) [1174]			**14 sherds**		**113 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Likely after 0 AD and if all are related then after 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, though all are potentially residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**All could have been in circulation together around 75-100/125 AD and they are in a similar condition. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution (if possible). If formerly discarded together, perhaps they spent a similar period of exposure in a rubbish heap or on the ground surface before intentional or accidental inclusion within the context. Noting that 2 of the vessels present are represented by several sherds, this could suggest the intentional disposal of related material, rather than a gradual random inclusion of well dispersed surface finds.**				

Comments:	None particularly fresh, though the largest and least worn/damaged looking sherd is potentially the earliest; an elegant grog tempered rim which could date widely (25 BC - 100/150 AD). The most worn perhaps are fragments from a sandy white ware, which could be North Gaulish (after 10 BC, there being a potential hiatus in imports of this ware to Kent after 110 AD, which might also apply more widely), though the fabric is very sandy and soft and it is currently unknown unfortunately whether such fabrics were also produced in Sussex in the ER. A date of 70-150 AD is slightly preferred for this vessel for now. 1 strongly oxidised fine sandy ware (a base possibly from a flagon) is also present, the source also unknown and preferably 75-150 AD for now. DRAW: 2.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
4	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L>M	25 BC - 100/150 AD
	3 small plain body sherds and 1 large sized everted rim with a broad flattened top, deep concave neck and plain for the short distance below that remains. Reduced, soft. From a jar/bowl, perhaps broadly akin to some Thompson 1982 B1 types, though lacking decoration. DRAW: 1.				
9	ER	Sandy white ware	1	M>H	10 BC/70-150 AD
	Small to medium sized mostly thin-walled plain body sherds, 1 tightly convex piece thicker, 2-tone firing with creamy exterior and pale orange interior, profuse fairly fine sand, soft, chipped, edges rounded. ?North Gaulish (flagon/butt beaker, NOG WH 3/5; Tomber and Dore 1988), but possibly too sandy and soft. Or could this be a Sussex product (flagon) and purely ER, 75+ AD?				
1	ER	Fine sandy	1	M	75-150 AD
	Small-medium sized base sherd with foot-ring, very fine sandy, bright orange oxidised, chipped and worn. DRAW: 1.				
(1178) [1177]			**3 sherds**		**77 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and if both were broadly contemporary and discarded together then after 75/100 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but both sherds are probably residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**As given. The question is whether this material was related, discarded together and arrived in the context together, or appeared at different stages of its infilling. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution, if possible. The context could potentially be broadly 2nd century, given a lack of evidence for any later material, though a near contemporary relationship is not guaranteed.**				
Comments:	Both worn and potentially residual.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA-ER>ER	?Baetican amphora	1	M	0-150 AD
	Conjoin to a largeish plain body sherd, sandy, ?early Baetican. Fairly similar fabric to sherd in (1217).				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small plain body sherd, oxidised, fairly soft.				
(1180) [1179]			**2 sherds**		**27 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 75 AD, but could be residual to a degree.**				
Dating:	**As given; no specific data.**				
Comments:	Not significantly worn, but damaged and potential residual or redeposited.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*

2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?1	M	50 BC - 75 AD
	Small reduced plain body sherds, hand-made, not significantly worn/rounded, but chipped and				
(1185) [1183]			**2 sherds**		**14 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 100 AD and though the sherds are not significantly worn they are small and few in number.**				
Dating:	**The single small fragment of rim is not obviously Romanised, though some forms can have a long lifespan into the ER.**				
Comments:	DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?1	L	50 BC - 75/100 AD
	Small, reduced, thick-walled, 1 a simple everted rim, other fragmented, soft. DRAW: 1.				

(1186) [1183]			**2 sherds**		**20 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC and likely after 25 BC at earliest.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, though latest sherd is residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data and these sherds need not be contemporaries. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution, if possible.**				
Comments:	Small worn sherds. The grog tempered could but needn't be post-conquest. DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L>M	50 BC -100/125 AD
	Small reduced body sherd with 2 broad grooved lines (ripples). DRAW.				
1	ER	Sandy	1	M	75/100-150 AD
	Small thick-walled body sherd, orange, fragment of black ?slip surface surviving on exterior, hard-				
(1191) [1188]			**1 sherd**		**2 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 100 AD and though sherd is not significantly worn it is a single small recovery only.**				
Dating:	**Could date widely.**				
Comments:	-				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 100/125 AD
	Small body sherd, reduced, 1 small narrow grooved line, soft.				
(1192) [1188]			**3 sherds**		**32 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC and if all were related or from a single phase deposit then after 75 AD. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution, if possible.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but all are residual to varying degrees.**				
Dating:	**The fresher looking material is ER. Pre-conquest material could technically also be, but is not certainly, present. No associations between the material are guaranteed, given their condition.**				
Comments:	All grog tempered and residual to various degrees. 1 LIA>ER reduced sherd the most heavily worn, closely followed by 1 ER oxidised sherd. The other, also probably ER, shows either a patchy oxidisation or just possibly a remnant of oxidised slip, though the latter would seem unlikely.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	H	50 BC - 100 AD
	Small thin-walled plain body sherd, very worn edges, reduced, soft.				

1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small, thin-walled, soft burnished surfaces, patchy dull reddish-brown oxidisation/?slip on exterior, soft.				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M>H	75-150 AD
	Small, thick-walled, ?base fragment, pinky throughout, soft.				
(1195) [1194]			**1 sherd**		**11 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD and possibly by around 100 AD or shortly after.**				
Dating:	**No specific data beyond the ware type, dated as given. Not significantly worn and could potentially be context-contemporary, but is a single small sherd only.**				
Comments:					
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 100/150 AD
	Small plain reduced body sherd, thinnish-walled and smoothed, very soft.				

(1196) [1194]			**43 sherds**		**1048 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC and perhaps more likely after 0/50 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but the latest dated material (120/140-150 AD) is significantly worn.**				
Dating:	**The freshest material is LIA>ER and likely dates up to 100 AD, with sherds from 50 and 75 AD onwards being worn and either residual to varying degrees, or perhaps having suffered fairly lengthy in-situ exposure in a static environment. The nature of the context and, if possible, the distribution of the material within, particularly the location of the fresher near complete grog tempered vessel, needs to be considered.**				
Comments:	1 large sherd (411g) comprises the full profile from a grog tempered bowl of Thompson 1982 D2-4 type, which could date widely, 50 BC - 100 AD. This, plus 3 other rims and some body sherds in the same ware, are the sole fresher looking material in this context. The remainder, small to occasionally large sherds of varying wares which usually have form elements present, are at least moderately or more significantly worn, particularly the sherd with the latest potential start date (Samian, 120/140-150 AD). Notably includes a rim of potential North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware, which may be on the western edge of its typical distribution (see Tyers 1996/2014; Tomber and Dore 1998). Another rim likely from the same vessel within (1197) from same feature. DRAW: 11.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
8	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	4/5	FF>L	50 BC - 100 AD
	All reduced, all handmade. 1 large intact full profile (base complete, around ¼ of rim diameter surviving) from bowl of Thompson 1982 D2-4 type, neat horizontal tooled burnished exterior, medium- walled rim to thin-walled at mid-body, fairly fresh. 3 medium to large sized everted rims with concave necks (2 with slight shoulders) from 3 coarsewares, neatly smoothed/soft burnished surfaces. 1 small sherd from a base, slightly worn. 2 small plain body sherds which likely relate to above vessels, 1				
23	ER	Sandy	?1	M>H	50-150 AD
	Nearly complete largeish base (2 sherds conjoining) with shallow foot-ring, 3 carinated body sherds, 1 with 2 horizontal linear grooves, brownish-buff and grey-buff with black patches on exterior, smoothed but rough feeling surfaces, soft, worn edges and a lower body profile not easily reconstructable. DRAW.				
4	ER	Sandy	1	M	50/75-125 AD

	Oxidised core with cream surfaces, 1 narrow base (complete), 3 sharply carinated body sherds, 1 of these with a sharp ?shoulder, from a ?tripartite fineware, probably a carinated beaker, plain rough and abraded surfaces and some rounded edges. DRAW.				
1	ER	?North Gaulish (Amiens) White	1	M	70-?110/150 AD
	Medium sized rim sherd with only small part of rim remaining, thickened upright with slight interior bevel, 2 horizontal incised lines on exterior just below, slightly concave plain exterior, smoothed rough feeling surface, edges fairly chipped and worn, pale creamy fine silty-sandy fabric with patches of orange and dull smoky black fuming on exterior, fairly soft, from coarseware. Potentially North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware 5 (NOG WH 5) (Tomber and Dore 1998).				
1	ER>MR	Fine silty	1	M	70/90-120/130 AD
	Small right-angled everted overhanging rim, thin-walled, reduced, black core, grey-brownish surfaces, with sharp firing sandwiches. Possibly from a neckless globular beaker. DRAW.				
1	ER	Grog tempered	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small plain body sherd, thick-walled coarseware, buff surfaces, soft.				
3	ER	Sandy	1	H	75-150 AD
	Small to medium sized orange sherds, medium to thinnish walled, 2 plain body, 1 possible fragment of rim, very soft, heavily worn and fractured. DRAW.				

3	ER	?Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian	?1	H	120/140-150 AD
	Small sherds, significant surface loss and edge rounding on all. 2 rims, 1 with carination, probably from a Form 18/31 plate/bowl or possibly a 31 bowl, preferably the former. The other rim also likely from a similar or perhaps the same vessel. 1 scarred chipped body sherd. The 18/31 form dates up to 150 AD and the 31 afterwards (Tyers 1996/2014; Webster 1996, 13-14, 33-35). DRAW.				
(1197) [1194]			**5 sherds**		**127 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly earlier than 50 AD and potentially after 75/100 AD, if all are related and were deposited together.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly later than 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**All ER, but with variously fresher and more worn sherds, all of which could relate to vessels seen in (1196) from the same feature. Consider the nature and the relationship of the two fills, noting that material from the same discarded vessels occurs in each.**				
Comments:	A second rim sherd of potential North Gaulish (Amiens) White Ware, likely from same vessel as seen in (1196). 3 small to medium sized plain body sherds and 1 base sherd, at least some and perhaps all relating to grog tempered and sandy ware vessels represented in that context. DRAW: 1* {same vessel but a better rim sherd than the one in (1196)}.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	-*	L	25/75-150 AD
	Small to medium sized and fairly thin-walled, 2 plain body sherds and flat base, 1 of former with patchy orange oxidisation on exterior. *Possibly from a vessel/s represented by other sherds in (1196), but not the full profile vessel.				
1	ER	Sandy	-*	M>H	50-150 AD
	Medium sized thin-walled plain body sherd, *likely same vessel as in (1196).				
1	ER	North Gaulish (Amiens) White	-*	M	70-?110/150 AD
	Large rim, as seen in (1196) but with greater area of rim top intact, likely *same vessel. DRAW.				

(1199) [1194]			**2 sherds**		**191 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC, likely after 0 AD and possibly after 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, though both could be residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**The grog tempered sherd could date widely, though shows some oxidisation which is more common after around 75 AD. The sherd of amphora is in a fabric that might not have been produced much after 125/150 AD. Both show some abrasion and rounding-off of their break edges.**				
Comments:	Fragment of handle likely from a Dressel 20 amphora in a very sandy potentially early Baetican fabric, this broken and fractured but perhaps not significantly worn. 1 grog tempered sherd more worn but softer. DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	50 BC/?75-150 AD
	Medium sized thick-walled body sherd with some dull orangey patchy oxidisation on exterior, some grey grog, soft.				
1	LIA-ER>ER	Baetican Dressel 20 amphora	1	M	0-150 AD
	Large fragment of handle, rounded oval section, coarse sand, fired dull orange, fracturing. DRAW.				

(1200) [1193]			**18 sherds**		**243 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC and if broadly contemporary then after 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**All are grog tempered and while some of the reduced sherds could be LIA>LIA-ER, they are not certainly so on this evidence, for such material can also occur later. Romanising sherds are dominant and all could be related and ER. Consider the nature of the context and their distribution, if possible.**				
Comments:	All grog tempered, with some variation in wear, mostly fairly light, with 1 of the later sherds the most heavily worn. ER oxidised fabrics are dominant and some of the reduced sherds are in a similar only lightly worn condition. DRAW: 3.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
5	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	2/3	L>H	50 BC - 100/150 AD
	Small to small medium sized body sherds. 2 thick-walled pieces (1 carinated) lightly worn. 1 moderately worn sherd showing worn cordon. 2 more heavily worn sherds (1 carinated), medium-walled, grey- brown surfaces. All soft. DRAW: 3.				
13	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	5	L>H	75-125/150 AD
	Small to medium sized body sherds, most lightly worn, some more so, 1 strongly oxidised heavily worn (soft). 5 show orangey surfaces, 4 light buff. 4 other small sherds reduced but showing fine orangey grog. Mostly soft, some of the orange oxidised slightly harder.				
(1202) [1201]			**1 sherd**		**23 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD.**				

End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 125 AD and though the sherd is not significantly worn it is the only piece of pottery evidence from this context.**				
Dating:	**A combination of the form and firing suggests the tight date-range for this piece.**				
Comments:	DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	L	75-100/125 AD
	Medium sized everted rim with subtle horizontal cordon at neck junction break, oxidised surfaces, likely Thompson 1982 B2-1/D2-4 type jar/bowl. DRAW.				
(1205) [1203]			**18 sherds**		**1099 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but the latest material appears to be significantly residual and also features repair holes, so the length of time it was in use and curated after its potential manufacturing date between 120 and 140 AD is unknown.**				
Dating:	**The fresh material dates 0-75/100 AD, but how this relates to worn potentially residual sherds of 75-150 AD is unknown at present. Consider the nature of the context and the horizons of recovery, if possible. A similar circumstance occurred in (1196).**				
Comments:	Large fresh sherds of 0-75/100 AD, along with a sherd of possible early Baetican Dressel 20 amphora, 0- 150 AD, which could relate to the former. Other sherds of amphora in a finer fabric could, given the presence of the former, be a later Baetican fabric, though other options of earlier date are also possible (an intensive study not conducted at this time). A smaller number of significantly worn sherds all date after 75 AD, with the latest heavily worn residual material being sherds from a single Samian vessel dated 120-140 AD, which shows repair holes and has been curated. DRAW: 4.				

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
10	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	2/3	FF>L	0-75/100 AD
	Medium to large sherds, all reduced, from round bodied coarsewares. 6 possibly same vessel, with 2 large conjoining everted rims, 2 smaller base sherds, rest body, surfaces smoothed only. 1 large similar rim (though with a more distinctly deeply curved neck and more rounded shoulder) and 1 large base sherd from another 1 or 2 vessels. Also 1 body sherd with partial patchy oxidised exterior, from 1 of these vessels? Both rims akin to Thompson 1982 C2 types. DRAW:2.				
1	LIA-ER>MR	?Baetican Dressel 20 amphora	1	L	0-150/250 AD
	Very thick-walled plain body sherd, ?Dressel 20, sandy, ?early Baetican.				
3	ER>MR	Amphora	1	L	50-250 AD
	Medium-walled (for amphora) plain body sherds, dull orange surfaces with vague grey-brownish core, less sandy that other amphora sherd in this context, ?Late Baetican, though other fabrics of varying earlier dates are possible.				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	H	75-125/150 AD
	Medium sized base sherd, oxidised, soft, very rounded edges. DRAW.				
3	ER	Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian	1	H	120-140 AD.

	Medium to large sherds conjoin (some badly) to a rim to base profile from a Form 18/31 plate/bowl. Significant surface loss, edge rounding (with calcium deposits), chips and scrapes. NB. Several small repair holes are present, placed variously from just below the rim to just above the foot-ring. The lack of limestone in this preferably Lezoux fabric could suggest a Hadrianic date (Tomber and Dore 1998; Webster 1996, 33, 35). DRAW.				
(1210) [1209]			**1 sherd**		**22 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 70 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear, as sole sherd, though large, is residual to some degree, but perhaps not significantly after around 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**It is unfortunately unknown whether wares of this kind were produced in the local area immediately following the conquest or shortly after, or needed to have been imported from elsewhere in the county or further afield. In the absence of this knowledge, a commencement date around 70 AD, as seen in other areas of the South East, is preferred for now.**				
Comments:	DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Fine silty	1	M	70-125/150 AD
	Large sherd from just over half the base of a thin-walled grey ware, probably with large centre hole which has fractured, given the base is very thin at this point, soft. DRAW.				
(1212) [1209]			**1 sherd**		**64 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**No specific data.**				
Comments:	Large flat base, not significantly worn, but relationship to context unclear, given some wear and that this was the sole piece				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L>M	50 BC/0-150 AD
	Large flat base sherd from largish vessel, some orangey fired grog on exterior, some loss of basal skin and edge rounding, but soft. Broken just above the return. DRAW.				

(1217) [1216]			**1 sherd**		**67 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but single sherd could be residual to some degree at least.**				
Dating:	**Possibly an early Baetican fabric.**				
Comments:					
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA-ER>ER	?Baetican amphora	1	M	0-150 AD
	Large plain body sherd, sandy, thickish but not very thick-walled, fabric similar to amphora in (1137), though not as thick.				
(1227) [1226]			**3 sherds**		**54 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 AD and more likely after 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				

Dating:	**The earliest piece is likely 50-75 AD and fairly fresh, though this fineware could well have been curated for a time. 2 coarseware sherds that more likely date after 75 AD are more worn, so the deposition could have taken place sometime between 75/100 and 150 AD perhaps. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution, if possible.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized sherds, all grog tempered, with 1 Gallo-Belgic inspired fineware and 2 Romanising coarsewares, the latter slightly more worn than the former, which could have been a curated item. DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA-ER>ER	Grog tempered	1	L	25/50-75/100 AD
	Medium sized thin-walled everted rim with short deep concave neck and below are 2 cordons with a slightly convex plain band between , pale grey fabric with slight buff patches on surface. Likely a copy of a Gallo-Belgic carinated cup/beaker, or possibly a plain barrel shaped butt beaker, though the distinct neck is a rare feature of the latter type. Edge rounding but otherwise not particularly worn. DRAW.				
2	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	2	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small to medium sized oxidised plain body sherds from coarsewares, soft.				
(1229) [1228]			**12 sherds**		**431 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Possibly sometime between 0 and 100 AD and the fresh sherds, which are in the majority, could have resulted from a broadly single short episode of discard.**				
End date:	**Unclear. The sole later sherd which would more typically date after around 75 AD is worn and residual to some degree, so potentially in the 2nd century AD.**				
Dating:	**Most of these grogged wares are from thick-walled hand-made LIA>ER vessels which are not Romanised and might not significantly post-date 75 AD. However, 1 oxidised sherd is also present and this would be more commonly ER after around 75 AD. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution of the material, if possible.**				
Comments:	Mostly fairly fresh medium to large sized sherds, including 1 large conjoining rim and a near complete base. Only 1, an oxidised piece, is more notably worn. Again, as in many contexts from this site seen so far, there is the trend for the earlier dated material to be in a fresher looking condition than the later material, which is often much more worn. DRAW: 4.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
11	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	2	FF>L	50 BC/0-100/125 AD
	All reduced and hand-made. 2 conjoin to a large everted rim with concave neck and broad horizontal grooves/ripples below, akin to Thompson 1982 B2-1/D2-4 type, dull soft burnished exterior. 4 thin- walled sherds conjoin to an almost complete large flat base (not obviously wheel-thrown, though perhaps more likely LIA-ER>ER; broken around the edge). 1 large thick-walled base sherd. 4 medium sized plain body sherds. DRAW: 3.				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Medium sized simple rim sherd with orange surfaces. DRAW.				

(1231) [1230]		**1 sherd**	**6 g**
Context:			
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**		
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 125 AD, but a single small sherd only and potentially residual to some degree.**		
Dating:	**Little specific data beyond ware type. Surface oxidisation, though patchy, might just indicate a potential post 50/75 AD date, if not a result of accidental re-firing.**		
Comments:	-		

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	50 BC - 125 AD
	Small plain sherd with worn patchy surface oxidisation, ?re-fired (overlaps edge in 1 place). 1 flat face possibly a later truncation. Soft.				
(1235) [1232]			**2 sherds**		**9 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 100 AD.**				
Dating:	**No specific data. Could date widely.**				
Comments:	-				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 100 AD
	Small conjoining plain body sherds, reduced, 1 with brownish exterior, soft.				
(1237) [1236]			**3 sherds**		**38 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 25 AD, more likely after 50 AD and probably after 75 AD if the 2 grog tempered sherds are related.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Potentially by 250 AD and possibly by 200 AD, though all are residual and the latest sherd is the most worn.**				
Dating:	**All are worn and residual to varying degrees. The 2 grog tempered sherds could be contemporaries around 75-100 AD, though they need not be related. As notably seen in several other contexts in the site assemblage, the Samian is potentially latest sherd present and also the most worn, despite being hard fired.**				
Comments:	The associations between the material are unclear, given that each ware is represented by a single worn sherd only. DRAW: 2.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	0/25-100/150 AD
	Medium sized simple everted rim, fairly thin-walled, fairly well fired, 1 slight horizontal groove just about rounded shoulder. DRAW.				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	75-125/150 AD
	Small thick-walled oxidised sherd with mostly grey grog, soft.				
1	ER>MR	Central/East Gaulish Samian	1	H	117-250 AD
	Small very chipped and worn rim, brownish-orangey slip, small part of beaded rim remaining, hard. Possibly early standard Lezoux (117-138 AD) or Rheinzabern (138-250 AD). DRAW.				

(1239) [1236]			**3 sherds**		**20 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC and just possibly after 50 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 125 AD.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Though the sizes are small and the quantity low, all could potentially be broadly related and none need be significantly residual.**				
Comments:	The sherd which shows patchy dull oxidisation and has a greater potential to be more likely post- conquest is the most worn, thus, if broadly contemporary or single phase, all could potentially post-date the conquest. Accidental similar firings could occur earlier, however, so the evidence is weak and unreliable for a specific focus.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	3	L>M	50 BC/?50-100/125 AD
	Small thinnish-walled plain body sherds, 1 reduced, 1 black-brown, 1 similar with dull orangey patches, most fairly lightly worn, the latter with slightly more rounded edges, all soft.				

(1243) [1242]			**2 sherds**		**42 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC and likely after 25 BC at earliest.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD and the sherds would be most common up to around 100 AD, though they are potentially residual to some degree at least.**				
Dating:	**Nothing very specific beyond its ware type and could date widely (dates as given).**				
Comments:	-				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?2	L>M	50 BC - 100/150 AD
	1 small sharp angled sherd. 1 large thin-walled slightly concave sherd. Both reduced.				
(1244) [1242]			**2 sherds**		**15 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly or need date before 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**Potentially contemporary and both ER if so.**				
Comments:	Both small, 1 oxidised rim, neither significantly worn. DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	2	L	75-125/150 AD
	Small. 1 simple everted rim with creamy surfaces and patchy orange on interior. 1 reduced body with some patchy oxidisation on exterior. Soft. DRAW: 1.				
(1246) [1245]			**1 sherd**		**28 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, but single sherd only and one that has potentially seen some (in-situ?) exposure, so relationship unclear.**				
Dating:	**Nothing specific beyond firing.**				
Comments:	Edges and inner surface not significantly worn, some exterior wear/surface loss (from exposure, or				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	L	75-125/150 AD
	Largish plain body sherd, worn patchy oxidised exterior, some edge rounding, but soft.				

(1248) [1247]			**3 sherds**		**56 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and possibly after 50 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD.**				
Dating:	**The fabric could date widely, though there is a slight preference for an ER date for the elongated flaring rim present. No obvious direct parallels noted after brief search through Thompson 1982.**				
Comments:	DRAW: 1.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?3	L>M	0/50-125/150 AD
	2 small plain body sherds, with patchy pale pinkish or brownish interiors, otherwise reduced, soft. 1 large extended everted rim over a rounded body, sharp angle at neck junction, no deco, reduced, soft.				
(1250) [1249]			**1 sherd**		**17 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 70 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. Nothing certainly after 150 AD, though single sherd potentially residual to some degree.**				

Dating:	**No specific form, dating by firing only.**				
Comments:	Chipped and with worn surfaces and some edge rounding, though soft				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Fine silty	1	M	70-150 AD
	Medium sized base, half surviving, foot-ring, shallow angled lower body wall, black core, dull orangey surfaces, exterior and base with patchy grey-black ?slip/surface, large chipped hole in centre, soft.				
(1253) [1252]			**1 sherd**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 50 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 150 AD and potentially not significantly after 100 AD.**				
Dating:	**Single small sherd only, dated as given, not significantly worn.**				
Comments:	Little specific data beyond ware type and could date widely.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 100/150 AD
	Small plain body sherd, reduced, soft.				
(1254) [1252]			**4 sherds**		**319 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 75 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. The latest material, 175/200-225 AD, appears heavily worn and potentially significantly residual, unless it is intrusive, given that the earlier material is less worn. Consider the nature of the context, the horizons of recovery if possible and whether there are any opportunities for intrusions or later intercutting.**				
Dating:	**ER and MR elements, the latest material is the largest but also the most worn. All potentially residual to lesser and greater degrees, though consider whether the circumstances and soil conditions of the context could be causing the highly worn appearance of the largest latest sherd.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized plain body sherds in local fabrics, worn, 1 grogged coarseware (which could date a little earlier than the range given, though it is likely related to the…), 1 conjoining silty fineware (flagon?), both oxidised and soft, so on current assumed trends no later than 150 AD. 1 very large sherd of Samian, very heavily worn, potentially a MR Trier product of the early 3rd century. More sherds likely from this vessel occur in (1255). DRAW: 1 {more from this vessel in 1255)}.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	M	50/75-125/150 AD
	Medium sized thick-walled plain body sherd, profuse grog, dull oxidised exterior, soft.				
3	ER	Grog tempered silty	1	M	75-150 AD
	Conjoin to a medium sized curving plain body panel, oxidised, very soft.				
1	ER>MR/MR	?East Gaulish Trier Samian	1	H	175/200-225 AD
	Very large sherd comprising half the base of a very large bowl, heavily rounded edges and significant loss of surface slip. The sherd is broken as the wall straightens to vertical, only a small area of this part is present and there is significant surface loss, though there are 2 raised areas which are the remains of very worn moulded deco, 1 of these a possible crude human figure, the legs reaching below the incurve towards the base. From a Form 37 hemispherical decorated bowl, the decoration potentially akin to some late styles from Trier of the 3rd century (Tyers 1996/2014; Webster 1996, 14, 47-48, 78-91, 90-91). DRAW.				
(1255) [1252]			**15 sherds**		**433 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 0 AD and perhaps more likely after 50/75 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear. The latest dated sherd, at 175/200-225 AD, is substantially later than the rest of the material and appears to be significantly residual. See comments on (1254) above.**				

Dating:	**The local material is variously worn, some LIA-ER>ER, others more likely ER and if broadly related/formerly contemporary then this group could date around 50-100 AD. One of these sherds shows pseudo-rouletting and one *question is whether this motif could appear on local wares in East Sussex after around 100 AD? If so, a slightly longer date-range, though perhaps no later than around 150 AD, given the soft firing of the fabrics, must be considered. The non-local Samian ware would appear to be much later, potentially 175/200-225 AD and thus unconnected with the rest. It is significantly residual and probably derives from the same vessel as seen in (1254). 1 of the grog tempered sherds in that context might also derive from the same vessel as some within (1255).**				
Comments:	3 sherds of Samian likely from the same MR vessel as in (1254). Rest local wares, all fairly soft and variously lightly to more significantly worn. The oxidised local wares are likely ER. 2 reduced grog tempered wares, 1 a rim, 1 a body sherd with pseudo-rouletting, could date earlier and be LIA-ER>ER, though the latter (if not both) perhaps unlikely to date after around 100 AD*. DRAW: 4 {1 same vessels as in (1254)}.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1/2	L>M	0-100/125 AD
	1 medium walled everted rim with broad horizontal grooves on concave neck, moderately worn, akin to some Thompson B2-1/D2-4 jars/bowls. 1 body sherd (same vessel as rim?) with remnants of bands of close-set repeated short incised lines, pseudo-rouletting, more lightly worn. Both reduced and soft. DRAW: 2.				
9	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	3/4	L>H	50/75-125/150 AD
	Medium to largeish, mostly plain body, profuse temper. 3 with oxidised exteriors might be same vessel as a sherd in (1254). 1 medium-walled everted rim in pale buff fabric with some remnant of orange oxidisation of the surfaces, heavily worn. All soft. DRAW: 1.				
1	ER	Sandy	1	H	50/75-150 AD
	Small thick-walled plain body sherd, oxidised, sparse grits, not hard, ?hand-made.				
3	MR	?East Gaulish Trier Samian	*	H	175/200-225 AD
	1 small body sherd, 1 medium sized rim fragment and 1 very large sherd of rim to mid body profile possibly from a Form 37 decorated hemispherical bowl, edge rounding and significant loss of slipped surfaces, particularly on the exterior. Well-spaced worn raised lumps are the remains of at least 2 moulded human figures. The sparseness of the deco could indicate a late product (Webster 1996, 14, 47-48, 78-91, 90-91). *All likely same vessel and from that seen in (1254), but not certainly conjoining (heavily rounded edges). DRAW.				
Totals			**276 sherds**		**7158 g**

Table 10 Pottery Catalogue (Assemblage 3)

6.5 Environmental Assessment

By Dr S. Adams, Quest

6.5.1 Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising from macrobotanical and charcoal assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) and York Archaeology in connection with the proposed development at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex (site code: BEX-EX-19). A large number of bulk samples have been extracted and processed from the site. This report focusses on the findings from an assessment of thirty-three samples from fills of a pits, ditches, sections of ring ditches and postholes as well as a possible cremation. The features dated from the early Iron Age to the early Roman with one sample of early medieval date. The following report assesses the potential of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on the arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment.

6.5.2 Methods

The extraction of charred and plant remains was carried out by flotation. The thirty-three 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, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 1). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa

present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Ten fragments were submitted for identification from sample containing sufficient charcoal and the results recorded in Table 1. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.5.3 Results of the Assessment

Early to Late Iron Age

The flots form the early to Late Iron Age were sediment-rich and contained modern roots, insect remains and seeds. Charred remains of charcoal and burnt soil were frequent and the tertiary fill (20) of pit [21] contained a little slag. An individual wheat/ rye (*Triticum/ Secale*) caryopsis was identified in the pit.

Charcoal

The charcoal from the early to late Iron Age was predominantly of oak (*Quercus* sp.) with preservation ranging from poor to good. The oak charcoal in the primary fill (49) of pit [21] was accompanied by fragments of the apple sub-family (Maloideae) whilst those in the tertiary fill (20) of the pit were associated with poplar/ willow (*Populus/ Salix*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). A large proportion of the fragments were indeterminate due to the presence of knotwood and to thermal degradation caused during the charring process. Post-depositional sediment affected fragments in the primary fill (49) of pit [21] and pit [556] which is associated with fluctuations in the water table after burial. An oak fragment in the tertiary fill (20) of pit [21] was vitrified. Vitrification is a feature often attributed to high temperatures and prolonged burning times (Gale & Cutler 2000; Prior & Alvin 1983), although contrasting experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010).

Iron Age/ Roman Transition, 50BC to AD150

The flots from the Iron Age/ Roman transition contained frequent modern material of roots, leaf fragments, insect remains, seeds and worm capsules. Charcoal was occasional within the flots and artefactual material was recorded in pit [160] in the form of ceramic building material. No charred plant macrofossils were identified within the flots.

Charcoal

The charcoal from the lower fill of intervention L and intervention M in ditch [168] was exclusively of oak in the former and accompanied by an individual fragment of poplar/ willow in the latter. The well-preserved oak charcoal in intervention L largely derived from large branch or trunk wood with a single fragment from a small branch or twig. The oak in intervention M was affected by post-depositional sediment and radial cracks. Radial cracks appear as blown-up ray cells causing cracks of missing or exploded tissue. They indicate the presence of moisture in the wood and thus possibly reflect the burning of fresh wood (Fiorentino and D'Oronzo 2010).

Early Roman, AD43 to 150

The flots from the early Roman samples were similar in composition to those from the earlier phases with modern roots, leaf fragments, seeds and insect remains. Charcoal was occasional and burnt soil was recorded in a small number of flots. Ceramic building material was recorded in fills (121) and (127) from ditch [122] and pit [160]. A single hazelnut fragment was identified in possible cremation [240].

Charcoal

The charcoal was varied in the early Roman deposits with preservation ranging from poor to moderate. Fill (127) of ditch [122] containing a mixture of wood of the apple sub-family, oak, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and poplar/ willow. Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) was exclusive in possible cremation [240] and ditch [168] contained oak and field maple as well as distorted indeterminate fragments. Post-depositional sediment was recorded in fill (127) in ditch [122] whilst radial cracks and vitrification were recorded in ditch [168] and possible cremation [240].

Early Medieval, AD1110 to 1350

The flot from early medieval ditch [97] contained modern roots and occasional charcoal fragments. Two poorly-preserved wild grass (Poaceae) caryopses were identified within the flot.

Charcoal

Ditch [97] contained charcoal of oak, including a roundwood fragment, and round wood of the apple sub-family as well as two indeterminate pieces of root wood. The charcoal was moderately well-preserved with the wood of the apple sub-family a little affected by radial cracks.

Undated

The flots from the undated features contained uncharred material of modern roots, leaf and twig fragments, seeds and insect remains. Fishbone/ microfauna was recorded in intervention I in ring ditch [125]. Artefactual material of ceramic building material was identified in posthole [130], the lower fill (123) of intervention A and intervention C in ring ditch [125], ditch [147] and pit [532] whilst slag was recorded in intervention I in ring ditch [125] and pot and flint in context (693). Charcoal fragments were occasional within many of the flots and absent from others and burnt soil was rare. Moderately well-preserved charred plant macrofossils were identified in lower fill (123) of intervention A in ring ditch [125] and pit [532] consisting of a three-sided sedge (*Carex* sp.) in the former and an indeterminate nutshell fragment in the latter.

Charcoal

Preservation of the charcoal from the undated features ranged from poor to good with a significant number of the fragments indeterminate due to thermal degradation caused during the charring process. Ditch [362] was exclusively of radially cracked oak whilst the upper (126) and lower (123) fills of intervention A in ring ditch [125] contained a mixture of poorly preserved oak and wood of the apple sub-family as well as high frequencies of indeterminate fragments. Oak and wood of the apple sub-family were also recorded in context (693) along with hazel. Intervention C in ring ditch 125] contained charcoal of poplar/ willow and oak whilst pit [532] comprised of oak and birch (*Betula* sp.). Post-depositional sediment affected fragments in pit [532] and context (693).

6.5.4 Significance

Early to Late Iron Age, 1000 to 50BC

The individual wheat/ rye caryopsis recorded in the tertiary fill (20) of pit (21] is of low significance as it is the only charred plant macrofossil within the assemblage and may be intrusive. The charcoal indicates that oak was the dominant fuelwood in the early to late Iron Age at Rosewood Park and was accompanied by shrubby taxa of hazel and wood of the apple sub-family likely growing within the same woodland or on the periphery of the site. Poplar/ willow would have been available near pools or streams within the vicinity. All the wood taxa exploited in the early to late Iron Age make excellent fuelwood (Taylor 1981) and may have

been deliberately selected for these properties. Oak, poplar/ willow and wood of the apple sub-family were similarly exploited at a contemporary site at Ninfield (Vitolo 2016).

Iron Age/ Roman Transition, 50BC to AD150

The Iron Age/ Roman transition charcoal sees a continued reliance on oak as the dominant fuelwood at Rosewood Park with poplar/ willow also continuing to be exploited. Oak was similarly exploited at Shadoxhurst (Allot 2018) in the Iron Age/ Roman transitional period.

Earliest Roman, AD43-150

Oak, poplar/ willow and wood of the apple sub-family continue to be exploited in the Early Roman period at Rosewood Park but now with the addition of field maple. Field maple is associated with light open areas (Austin, 2003: 101; Rodwell, 1991; Polunin & Walters, 1985) and may indicate the thinning out of woodland within the vicinity. Field maple is also considered an inferior fuel and may have been opportunistically collected rather than deliberately exploited (Austin, 2003: 99). The exclusive beech assemblage in possible cremation [240] is suggestive of a different type of fuel exploitation. If the feature is correctly interpreted as a cremation then beech may have been deliberately sought for the fuel to burn the dead as it burns for a prolonged time and at high temperatures whilst producing little smoke (Austin 2003: 99; Taylor 1981: 46). The hazelnut may have been present as a food source or became accidentally incorporated into the fuel wood assemblage.

Early Medieval, AD1100 to 1350

Oak and wood of the apple sub-family continue to be exploited as fuelwood in the early medieval period at Rosewood Park. The large frequency of roundwood within the assemblage suggest that the wood was harvested as small branches and twigs either from the forest floor or from the trees themselves. If the latter is true then they may demonstrate the use of woodland management techniques, such as pollarding or coppicing, in this period as both taxa are susceptible to such methods. Oak was similarly identified in early medieval deposits at Shadoxhurst (Allot 2018) albeit with a wider variety of taxa and not associated with wood of the apple sub-family.

Undated

The wild grass and sedge seeds and the indeterminate nutshell within the undated features likely became incorporated with the fuelwood and have little significance. The wood from the undated features is similar in composition to that of the phased deposits with oak,

poplar/ willow, hazel and wood of the apple sub-family exploited with the oak and birch assemblage in pit [532] being the only exception. Birch is an excellent fuelwood and was much used in the past (Taylor 1981: 46). The charcoal from the undated deposits is only of significance if the features can be dated in order to provide context to the assemblage.

6.5.5 Recommendations

The charred plant macrofossils from Rosewood Park have no potential due to their paucity and have been fully identified and quantified during assessment.

The charcoal from Rosewood Park has the potential to inform on fuel selection and use from the early Iron Age to the early Roman period and identify continuations and changes over time. The assemblage may be able to detect potential woodland clearance in East Sussex and provide evidence for possible woodland management within the vicinity. A number of the samples are too poorly-preserved or have too few fragments to be submitted for analysis. Several of the undated deposits have the potential for further charcoal analysis if they can be dated. Charcoal of hazel, the apple sub-family and birch have the potential to be submitted for radiocarbon dating if required as well as any roundwood fragments within the assemblage.

Charcoal from five Early to Late Iron Age features are recommended for analysis, two from the Iron Age/ Roman transition and one from the Early Roman period. A subsequent report should be produced discussing the results of the assessment and analysis and contextualising them within the region. The following samples are recommended for analysis:

Early to Late Iron Age, 1000 to 50 BC

<1> (20) Tertiary Fill of Pit [21] – 100 fragments

<2> (48) Secondary Fill of Pit [21] – 50 fragments

<3> (08) Tertiary Fill of Pit [21] – 25 fragments

<3> (49) Primary Fill of Pit [21] – 50 fragments

<46> (694) Pit [556] – 50 fragments

Iron Age/ Roman Transition, 50 BC to AD 150

<39> (660) Lower Fill of Intervention L in Ditch [125] – 25 fragments

<41> (670) Intervention M in Ditch [125] – 100 fragments

Early Roman, AD 43 to 150

<24> (243) Possible Cremation [240] – 100 fragments

If dated the following samples are also recommended for analysis:

<27> (363) Ditch [362] – 100 fragments

<45> (693) – 50 fragments

6.5.6 References

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6.5.7 *Table 11: Flot and charcoal assessment*

Phase	Date Range	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Burnt Soil	Fishbone/	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Land Snail Shell	*Ceciloides*	Fungal Spores	Modern Roots	Leaf Fragments	Twig Fragments	CBM	Pot	Flint	Slag
Early to Late Iron Age, 1000 to 50 BC	1000 - 500/400 BC	<1>	(20)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [21]	23	30	50	50	*Sambucus nigra* ** *Brassica* sp. *	*	***	****	*Quercus* sp. (8) [ARN:3, V:1] *Populus/Salix* (1) [ARN:3] *Corylus avellana* (1) [ARN:8]	++			*							*								
	1000 - 500/400 BC	<2>	(48)	Secondary Fill of Pit [21]	<1	2	50	45	*Sambucus nigra* **		**	**	*Quercus* sp. (9) [ARN:3] Indet. (1) [KW:1]	+++							*			*								
	1000 - 500/400 BC	<3>	(20)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [21]	<1	1	75	10	*Euphorbia* sp. * *Chenopodium album* *		*	**	*Quercus* sp. (9) [ARN:3, V:1] Indet. (1) [RC:1, D:1]	++	*Triticum/Secale* (1)	++	*		*					**							*
	1000 - 500/400 BC	<3>	(49)	Primary Fill of Pit [21]	60	75	70	60	*Sambucus nigra* ** Bud *		****	****	*Quercus* sp. (7) [ARN:6, RC:3, V:1, PDS:1, D:1, RW:1] Maloideae (3) [ARN:5, D:1]	++					*												
	400 - 50 BC	<44>	(687)	Ditch [673]	<1	<1	99	25	*Sambucus nigra* * *Chenopodium album* *			*						*						*						
	400 - 50 BC	<46>	(694)	Pit [556]	1	<1	95	75	*Chenopodium album* *			*	*Quercus* sp. (3) [ARN:9, PDS:2, RC:1] Indet. (7) [KW:4, D:3, PDS:2]	+			*							**							
Iron Age/ Roman Transitional Phase		<30>	(527)	Intervention C in Ditch [513]	<1	1	100		*Sambucus nigra* ** Bud *										*	*				*	**					
		<38>	(559)	Pit [556]	<1	<1	99		*Sambucus nigra* * *Chenopodium album* * *Euphorbia* sp. *			*												**						
	c. 50 BC to AD 100	<36>	(613)	Ditch [579]	<1	<1	99					*												*						
Iron Age	c. 50 BC to AD 100	<39>	(660)	Lower Fill of Intervention	2	1	95	90	*Sambucus nigra* *			**	*Quercus* sp. (10) [ARN:2, RW:1]	+++					*						*						

Phase	Date Range	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Burnt Soil	Fishbone/	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Land Snail Shell	*Ceciloides*	Fungal Spores	Modern Roots	Leaf Fragments	Twig Fragments	CBM	Pot	Flint	Slag
				L in Ditch [168]																										
	c. 50 BC to AD 100	<40>	(662)	Upper Fill of Intervention L in Ditch [168]	1	1	90	90			*	**													*						
	c. 50 BC to AD 100	<41>	(670)	Intervention M in Ditch [168]	<1	3	50		*Chenopodium album* *		*	***	*Quercus* sp. (9) [ARN:3, RC:8, PDS:3] *Populus/Salix* (1) [ARN:4]	++											***						
Early Roman	c. 50 - 150 AD	<11>	(214)	Pit [160]	<1	1	95	90	*Sambucus nigra* *		*	**													**			*			
	c. 43 - 100 AD	<12>	(127)	Ditch [122]	10	16	75	70			**	***	Maloideae (4) [ARN:4, PDS:1] *Quercus* sp. (2) [ARN:8, D:2, PDS:1] *Acer campestre* (1) [ARN:5] *Populus/Salix* (1) [ARN:3] Indet. (2) [KW:1, D:1]	++			*								**			***			
	c. 43 - 100 AD	<13>	(121)	Ditch [122]	1	2	99	5	*Chenopodium album* *			**									*			**	*		**			
	c. 50 BC - AD 100	<19>	(183)	Ditch [168]	<1	<1	90	10	*Sambucus nigra* *			**	*Quercus* sp. (5) [ARN:2, D:1, RC:1, V:1, D:2] *Acer campestre* (2) [ARN:2, D:1] Indet. (3) [D:3]	+					*	*				**	**					
	c. 50 - 150 AD	<22>	(214)	Pit [160]	2	2	95	90	*Sambucus nigra* *		*	**												**	*		**			
		<24>	(243)	Possible Cremation [240]	20	52	5	5	*Chenopodium album* *	**	***	***	*Fagus sylvatica* (10) [ARN:5, RC:1, RW:1]	++	*Corylus avellana* nut shell fragment (1)	++					*				*	*					

Phase	Date Range	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Burnt Soil	Fishbone/	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Land Snail Shell	*Ceciloides*	Fungal Spores	Modern Roots	Leaf Fragments	Twig Fragments	CBM	Pot	Flint	Slag
Early Medieval	c. 1100 to 1350 AD	<4>	(95)	Ditch [97]	<1	<1	99		*Sambucus nigra* * Bud *			*	*Quercus* sp. (4) [ARN:5, RW:1] Maloideae (4) [ARN:7, RW:4, RC:2] Indet. root (2)	++	Poaceae large (2)	+									**						
Undated		<5>	(154)	Intervention I in Ring Ditch [125]	<1	<1	90	5			*	**						*						*						*
		<10>	(126)	Upper Fill of Intervention A in Ring Ditch [125]	1	2	95	50	*Sambucus nigra* ** *Chenopodium album* *		*	**	Maloideae (3) [ARN:2] *Quercus* sp. (2) [ARN:1, D:2] Indet. (15) [D:9]	+					*						**	*					
		<14>	(129)	Posthole [130]	<1	1	100	5	Bud *										*					**			*			
		<15>	(123)	Lower Fill of Intervention A in Ring Ditch [125]	1	2	90	60	*Sambucus nigra* *		*	**	*Quercus* sp. (3) [ARN:2, D:1] Maloideae (3) [ARN:2] Indet. (4) [D:4]	+	*Carex* sp. 3-sided (1)	++								**	*		**			
		<16>	(141)	Intervention C in Ring Ditch [125]	8	10	90	50	*Ranunculus acris* * *Sambucus nigra* * *Chenopodium album* *		*	*	*Populus/Salix* (2) [ARN:5] *Quercus* sp. (2) [ARN:1] Indet. (6) [D:6]	+			*								**	**		*			
		<17>	(138)	Intervention G in Ring Ditch [125]	1	<1	100	99	*Sambucus nigra* *															*						
		<18>	(158)	Ditch [147]	<1	1	100	5	*Sambucus nigra* *												*			**	*		*			
		<23>	(209)	Intervention C in Ditch [189]	<1	<1	99	10				*												**	*		*			
		<27>	(363)	Ditch [362]	<1	<1	60				*	**	*Quercus* sp. (10) [ARN:1, RC:5, V:1]	++									*	**	*					

Phase	Date Range	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Burnt Soil	Fishbone/	Insect Remains	Worm Capsules	Land Snail Shell	*Ceciloides*	Fungal Spores	Modern Roots	Leaf Fragments	Twig Fragments	CBM	Pot	Flint	Slag
		<28>	(387)	Pit [386]	<1	1	100	5	*Sambucus nigra* * Bud *										*	*				**						
Undated		<31>	(534)	Pit [532]	25	59	10	5	Carex sp. 3-sided * Ranunculus acris *				*Betula* sp. (6) [ARN:6] *Quercus* sp. (4) [ARN:5, PDS:1]	+++	Indet. nut shell fragment (1)	++									**			*			
		<34>	(631)	Ditch [602]	1	5	95	5	*Sambucus nigra* * *Chenopodium album* *	*		*												**		**				
		<37>	(598)	Ditch [547]	<1	1	100	5	*Chenopodium album* *										*					**	**					
		<45>	(693)		2	3	99	5	*Sambucus nigra* * *Chenopodium album* *			**	*Quercus* sp. (3) [ARN:3, PDS:1, RC:1, D:1] *Corylus avellana* (1) [ARN:8] Maloideae (1) [ARN:4] Indet. (5) [KW:3, D:2]	+										**				*	*	

*Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good. Key: ARN = average ring number, V = vitrified, PDS = post-depositional sediment.*

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

7.1 Period Specific Review

7.1.1 Archaeological features were sealed below the subsoil with relatively little modern truncation having occurred. Land drains were present on the site and on occasion modern ploughing has impacted on the natural and archaeological horizons.

7.1.2 In the east of the site, the archaeological features identified during the course of the excavations have identified the presence of field boundaries, enclosures, structures, kilns and pits dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman to mid- Roman period c.50BC-AD200. Earlier activity is represented by one Early-Middle Iron Age pit, and two pits and a ditch dating to the Middle-Late Iron Age, while three pits in the southeast of the site probably date to the later 2nd or 3rd centuries AD and one posthole was of post- medieval date. In the west of the site, the earliest activity is indicated by one pit of possibly Late Bronze Age date while the majority of features comprise field boundary ditches, pits and postholes probably dating to the 13th century AD.

7.1.3 Eight broad phases of activity have been identified, three of which have been further sub-divided based on stratigraphic analysis. Further such analysis along with analysis of the finds assemblage may lead to further refinement of these phases.

7.1.4 The following phases of activity have been identified:

- Phase 1 Late Bronze Age pit;
- Phase 2 Early to Middle Iron Age pit;
- Phase 3 Middle to Late Iron Age ditch and pits suggesting agricultural activity
- Phase 4 a and b (c.50BC—AD80) – Probable agricultural and settlement activity evidenced by field boundary ditches, pits, enclosures, posthole structures, a probable droveway, a ringditch and a possible cremation;
- Phase 5 a and b (Late 1st/2nd century) – Contraction of field systems, activity focussed in the south of the site, evidenced by ditches, pits and probable crop-drying kilns.
- Phase 6 (Later 2nd and 3rd century AD)- Virtual abandonment of the site- only activity is suggested by three pits in the south of the site.

- Phase 7 a, b and c (13th century) Agricultural activity in the west of the site evidenced by field boundary ditches, postholes and pits;

- Phase 8 Post- medieval posthole

7.2 Phase 1 Late Bronze Age (fig. 8)

7.2.1 The earliest dateable feature on site comprised one pit [4] in Area 2.1.

7.3 Phase 2 Early – Middle Iron Age (fig. 9)

7.3.1 Evidence dating to this phase comprised one pit [169] in Area 1.1.

7.4 Phase 3 Middle- Late Iron Age (fig. 10)

7.4.1 Two pits [556] and [679], and one ditch [673] in the north- eastern part of Area 1.2 date to this period suggesting possible agricultural activity and a possible settlement close by but beyond the boundaries of the current excavation.

7.5 Phase 4a Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British c.50BC-AD80 (fig. 11)

7.5.1 In this period activity has increased in the east of the site indicative of settlement and agricultural activity, most likely animal husbandry.

7.5.2 In Area 1.1 ringditch [125] has been dug, along with further ditches [336], [724] and [1080], possible enclosure G1, possible structures G2 and G21 possibly associated with animal butchery, crop drying or pottery production, posthole [503] and pit [349].

7.5.3 In Area 1.2 ditches [607] and [547] appear to belong to this sub- phase.

7.6 Phase 4b Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British c.50BC-AD80 (fig. 12)

7.6.1 This sub- phase sees the most intensive occupation and activity in the eastern part of the site and probably represents a continuation of similar activity to that suggested in phase 4a.

7.6.2 In Area 1.1 ringditch [125] and other features of phase 4a have gone out of use, ditches [1080] and [724] in the west of the area being replaced by slightly differently aligned ditch [168]/[458] which appears to be contemporaneous with possible droveway [189]/[147], [122]. Structures G3, G4 and G5 (possibly associated with animal butchery), possible enclosure G22, possible cremation [240] and pits [295] and [393] also seem to belong to this sub- phase.

7.6.3 In Area 1.2 the features of phase 4a have gone out of use, ditch [602] appearing to have been replaced by similarly aligned ditch [605] which appeared contemporaneous with possible droveway extension [513] along with ditches [562] and [579], posthole [531] and pit [671].

7.6.4 In Area 1.3, ditch G18 appears to be the extension of [168]/[458], while pits [1181] and [1226] also appear to belong to this phase.

7.7 Phase 5a Late 1st/2nd century AD (fig. 13)

7.7.1 In this period activity has decreased across the site suggesting a contraction or movement of the settlement, with a possible focus south of the current site. Activity continues to be primarily agricultural.

7.7.2 In Area 1.1 only pit [290] can be ascribed to this sub- phase with any confidence.

7.7.3 In Area 1.3 ditch G16 and pits [1188], [1183], [1177], [1179], [1228] and [1193] appear to belong to this sub- phase.

7.8 Phase 5b Late 1st/2nd century AD (fig. 14)

7.8.1 In this period activity continues at the same relatively low level- the presence of three probable crop- drying kilns suggesting that there is now more of a focus on agrarian activity rather than animal husbandry.

7.8.2 Only pits [172] and [401] appear to belong in this sub- phase in Area 1.1.

7.8.3 Probable enclosure ditch G17, small ditches G19 and G20, along with kilns [1146], [1147] and [1152] seem to belong to this sub- phase in Area 1.3.

7.9 Phase 6 Later 2nd /3rd century AD (fig. 15)

7.9.1 In this period activity has virtually ceased across the site, the only features being pits [1252], [1232] and [1236] in Area 1.3.

7.10 Phase 7a 13th century (fig. 16)

7.10.1 From the mid- Romano- British period the site appears to have been abandoned and is not again used until the 13th century, and then only in the west. No evidence of settlement activity was found, features comprising field boundary ditches and pits suggestive of agricultural activity.

7.10.2 Pit [59] in Area 2.1, along with ditches G11, G8, G13 and G7 in Area2.2 appear to belong to this sub- phase.

7.11 Phase 7b 13th century (fig. 17)

7.11.1 Similar activity continues into this sub- phase although the field system has been remodelled.

7.11.2 Pit [21] and ditch G12 in Area 2.1, along with ditches G6 and G9, and pit [118] in Area 2.2 belong to this sub- phase.

7.12 Phase 7c 13th century (fig. 18)

7.12.1 Activity appears to reduce in this sub- phase, although, again a new field system has been laid out.

7.12.2 Ditches G10 and G15 in Area 2.1 are the only features which have been assigned to this sub- phase.

7.13 Phase 8 post-medieval (fig. 19)

7.13.1 The site again appears to have fallen out of use after the 13th century, the only subsequent feature dated with any confidence comprises a post- medieval posthole [608] in Area 1.2.

7.14 Unphased Features (fig. 20)

7.14.1 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 and/or industrial environment is not at all unexpected. Further analysis will be undertaken to try and assign more of the currently unphased features to phases.

7.14.2 Unphased features recorded in Area 1.1 comprise postholes [509], [260], [264], [302], [304], [337], [360], [380], [400], [238], [256], [488], [407], [146], [150] and [155], pits [286], [288], [232], [296], [358], [386], [718], [452], [482], [409] and [262], gulley [382] and ditches [384], [244], [278], [362] and [216]. These features most likely belong to the Romano-British period, indeed ditches [216], [382], [244] and [278] are on similar alignments to G16 and may therefore belong to phase 5a.

7.14.3 Unphased features recorded in Area 1.2 comprise ditch [741], pits [532] and [652], and postholes [541], [543], [545], [511], [529] and [633]. Again, many of this features are likely to date to the Romano- British period.

7.14.4 Pits [1105], [1113], [1124], [1115], [1222] and [1220] remain unphased in Area 1.3 and, again, are most likely to be Romano- British in date.

7.14.5 Unphased features recorded in Area 2.1 comprise pits [69], [25], [27], postholes [65] and [47], along with structure G14. These features are most likely of 13th century date.

7.14.6 Unphased features recorded in Area 2.2 comprise postholes [1003], [1055], [1071], [76], [87] and [112], along with pits [85], [89], [80], [78] and [100]. Again, these features are most likely of 13th century date.

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Stratigraphic

8.1 Statement of Potential

8.1.1 The excavation has revealed multiple phases of activity on the site, dated by finds (pottery) to the Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, Middle to Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British, Late 1st/2nd century AD, Later 2nd/3rd century AD 13th century and post-medieval periods. The provisional phasing will be checked and refined at the analysis stage.

Late Bronze Age-Middle- Late Iron Age

8.1.2 Four pits and one ditch comprise the only features ascribed to the earliest three phases of activity, two pits and one ditch suggesting most activity took place on the site in the Middle to Late Iron Age, prior evidence being exceedingly limited and indicating no lasting or significant occupation or use of the site

8.1.3 Further analysis of the finds assemblage, in particular the worked flint, may add to the number of features assigned to these earlier phases and our understanding of this activity.

8.1.4 Evidence for these periods is of regional interest.

Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British

8.1.5 The evidence of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British activity c. 50BC-AD80 comprised agrarian and animal husbandry activity represented by enclosures/ field boundary ditches, pits, and structures, a droveway and domestic activity represented by a ring ditch and a possible cremation. Two sub- phases were suggested within this period of time, implying an evolving occupation.

8.1.6 Further examination of the stratigraphic relationships between some of the features and the associated finds assemblages, may clarify more precisely the development of this period of the site.

8.1.7 Research into local sites of a similar period, may inform us further as to the function of this phase of activity.

8.1.8 Further work on the environmental material, ceramic and small find assemblages will further inform us as to the function of the site during this period.

8.1.9 Evidence for the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period is of regional interest.

Late 1st/2nd century AD

8.1.10 The evidence for this phase comprises agrarian activity represented by field systems, pits and three probable crop drying kilns. This phase shows a marked decrease in activity over two sub- phases, suggesting that the settlement had either contracted or its focus had moved.

8.1.11 Further examination of the stratigraphic relationships between some of the features and the associated finds assemblages and environmental material, may clarify more precisely the decline in activity on the site in this period.

8.1.12 Evidence for this period is of regional interest.

Later 2nd/3rd century

8.1.13 The evidence for this period was relatively isolated, consisting of three pits. No further emphasis is placed on this period.

13th century

8.1.14 The evidence for this period comprised a palimpsest of field systems and pits indicating that the site was again in agricultural use during the High Medieval period.

8.1.15 Further examination of the stratigraphic relationships between some of the features and the associated finds assemblages and environmental material, may clarify more precisely the rise and subsequent decline in activity on the site in this period.

8.1.16 Research into local sites of a similar period, may inform us further as to the function of this phase of activity.

8.1.17 Evidence for this period is of regional interest.

Overview

8.1.18 Research will be undertaken to better understand the Later Iron Age/Early to Mid-Romano-British and 13th century activity on site, with particular emphasis on possible associations with adjacent sites. Results from additional research will be placed within the local and regional context.

8.1.19 Unphased features will be reviewed in an attempt to assign them to a broad period.

Artefact Assemblages

Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

8.1.20 The primary importance of the assemblage lies in its onsite associations: which features it comes from and the implications of this for these features' dating and interpretation. The pottery from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis, the Late Bronze Age pottery being particularly noteworthy being not well represented in the far east of Sussex.

8.1.21 It is recommended that all of the pottery discussed above be written up for publication and some 65 sherds be drawn.

Potential of the Environmental Samples

8.1.22 The charcoal from Rosewood Park has the potential to inform on fuel selection and use from the early Iron Age to the early Roman period and identify continuations and changes over time. The assemblage may be able to detect potential woodland clearance in East Sussex and provide evidence for possible woodland management within the vicinity. Charcoal from five Early to Late Iron Age features are recommended for analysis, two from the Iron Age/ Roman transition and one from the Early Roman period. The results of the assessment and analysis, contextualising them within the region, should be included in the publication.

9 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The archaeological excavations at Rosewood Park have revealed multiple phases of occupation dating from the end of the Late Iron Age into the Early- Mid Romano- British period, with domestic animal husbandry and agrarian activity being replaced by the latter before activity dying out. The site only appears to be in serious usage again in the 13th century when a series of field systems and pits suggest further agricultural activity. Ongoing assessment should allow for more detailed interpretation of the various elements of the site.

9.2 Updated Project Design

9.2.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original research aims but other questions raised during the excavation, this section provides revised research aims, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

9.2.2 Original research aims were to establish the character, condition, date and significance of archaeological features and deposits;

- One pit dating to the Late Bronze Age and another dating to the Early- Middle Iron Age indicate limited and probably transient use of the site in these periods. Two pits dating to the Middle- Late Iron Age suggest a slight increase in use but probably peripheral to any nearby settlement.
- The majority of features and deposits recorded in the east of the Site appeared to date to the period c. 50BC- AD80, comprising enclosure/ field boundary ditches suggesting agricultural activity, structures evidenced by postholes and/or ditches suggesting settlement activity along with a large number of probable waste pit and a possible cremation.
- During the late 1st/2nd centuries activity declined although it continued to be predominantly agricultural, the site falling out of use probably at some point in the 3rd century.
- The site appears to have been brought back into agricultural usage in the 13th century evidenced by a succession of field systems and pits, before again falling into disuse shortly after.

9.2.3 Revised research aims will be to;

- Determine the nature and extent of activity within the Site, and its development during the period c. 50BC-AD80, along with its subsequent decline. Particular attention will be paid to relationships with other known sites of this period in the area, such as the agricultural activity and possible structure recorded 1km to the southwest, just south of Barnhorn Road.
- Determine the nature and extent of activity within the Site, and its development during the 13th century and consider the reasons for this brief period of use. Particular attention will again be paid to relationships with other known sites of this period in the area such as the possible deserted Medieval manor at Barnhorne Farm, field system at Barnhorn Road and deserted Medieval village at Old Town Field.

9.3 Proposed Publication

9.3.1 This report will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

9.3.2 The results of the fieldwork are of local and regional significance. It is therefore proposed that, following the further assessment and analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork will be prepared for submission to *Sussex Archaeological Collections* comprising *c*. 7500 words, up to 7 illustrations (excluding finds) and 2 tables.

9.4 Timetable and Task List

9.4.1 The following timetable has been prepared outlined the required time to bring the and publication to completion. This following includes the estimated time required for specialist assessment, and work Staff Structures and Specialists

9.4.2 The post excavation team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology, along with the staff detailed below in Table 12.

Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIFA	Publication Manager
Peter Cichy, David Britchfield	Project Manager
Eliott Wragg	Project Officer
Kent Osteological Research Analysis	Human Remains Specialist
Archaeological Research Services	Cremation Specialist
Carol White	Animal bone specialist
Chris Butler/ Paul Hart	Flint Specialist

Lisa Gray/ QUEST	Environmental Specialist
Mike Allen	Archaeobotany
Dr Malcolm Lyne	Ceramic Specialist
Bartek Cichy	Archaeological illustrator

Table 12: Post Excavation project Staff

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Managment			
1	Project management	6	SWAT Archaeology
Analysis			
2	Phasing and startigraphy	4	SWAT Archaeology
3	Background research	2	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic Analysis			
5	Analysis of final site data	2	SWAT Archaeology
6	Selection of material or illustration and catalogue	2	SWAT Archaeology
7	Report writing and comparison to other sites	3	SWAT Archaeology
8	Illustration (up to 68 sherds)	22	SWAT Archaeology
Environmental Analysis			
9	Charcoal analysis	7	QUEST
Report			
10	Introduction and background	2	SWAT Archaeology
11	Collation and integration of report	5	SWAT Archaeology
12	Discussion	2	SWAT Archaeology
13	Illustrations	2	SWAT Archaeology
14	Bibliography/ footnotes	1	SWAT Archaeology
15	Edit draft report	3	SWAT Archaeology
Publication			
16	Submission/liaison with journal editor	2	SWAT Archaeology
17	Journal charges	£75 per page	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
18	Archive preparation	2	SWAT Archaeology
19	Archive deposition	1+museum dep cost	SWAT Archaeology

Table 13: Project timetable

9.4.3 Following approval of this 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). SWAT Archaeology will retain the site archive until suitable provision is made by East Sussex County Council for deposition in a suitable archive facility.

9.4.4 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 10 months following completion of post-excavation assessment. 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). SWAT Archaeology will retain the site archive until designated museum is capable of receipt and deposition in a suitable archive facility.

9.4.5 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.

9.5 Client's statement

9.5.1 Hereby, Barratt David Wilson Homes Kent 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 ARCHIVE

10.1 General

10.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics.

11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

11.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Redrow Homes Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Chris Greatorex, East Sussex County Council, for his advice and assistance.

11.1.2 Pawel Cichy supervised the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Pawel Cichy and Bartek Cichy. The pottery analysis was undertaken by Mike Seagar Thomas, Malcolm Lyne and Paul Hart, and the environmental analysis by DR S. Adams of Quest. The Assessment report was prepared by Eliott Wragg.

11.1.3 The project was managed by Peter Cichy and Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

12 REFERENCES

ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

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SWAT Archaeology 2017a, *Archaeological evaluation of land north of Barnholm Road and west of Willow Drive, Bexhill, East Sussex* unpublished report

SWAT Archaeology 2017b, *Specification for a programme of archaeological strip map and sample of land (Phase 2) north of Barnholm Road and west of Willow Drive, Bexhill, East Sussex* unpublished report

13 HER form

Site Name: BEX-EX-19 Barnhorn Green	
Site Address: Rosewood Park, Barnhorn Rd, East Sussex	
Summary: An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex, during 2019, 2020 and 2021. The excavation was undertaken in response to recommendations from East Sussex County Council following archaeological evaluations undertaken in 2012, 2014 and 2017. Archaeological excavations have confirmed the presence of sporadic activity on the site from the Late Bronze Age to the Mid to Late Iron Age. Probable agricultural and settlement activity comprising, field boundary ditches, pits, enclosures, structures, a droveway and possible cremation appeared to take place in the east of the site during the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British period, before dwindling in the late 1st/2nd centuries, the site being abandoned probably in the 3rd century. Relatively short lived probable agricultural activity evidenced by field boundary ditches and pits took place west of the site during the 13th century.	
District/Unitary: Rother District Council	**Parish:** Bexhill
Period(s): 1 Late Bronze Age c. 1200-800BC 2. Early-to Middle Iron Age c.800-400BC 3. Middle to Late Iron Age c.400-50BC 4a. Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British c.50BC-AD80 4b. Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British c.50BC-AD80 5a. Early to Mid- Romano- British c.AD80-150 5b. Early to Mid- Romano- British c.AD80-150 6 Mid- Romano- British c.AD150-250 7a. High Medieval c.13th century 7b. High Medieval c.13th century 7c. High Medieval c.13th century 8 Post Medieval c.1540 +	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): 571097 108055	

(NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)

Type of archaeological work (delete)

~~Evaluation:WatchingBriefField Walking~~

~~Documentary studyBuildingrecordingEarthwork survey~~

Excavation: ~~Geophysical SurveyField Survey~~

~~Geoarchaeological investigation~~

Date of Recording: 2019-2021

Unit undertaking recording: SWAT Archaeology

Geology: Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation overlain by alluvium around the Picknell Green Stream in the north of the site and soils of the Batcombe association

Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Excavations at at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex

Summary: An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Rosewood Park, Bexhill, East Sussex, during 2019, 2020 and 2021. The excavation was undertaken in response to recommendations from East Sussex County Council following archaeological evaluations undertaken in 2012, 2014 and 2017.

Archaeological excavations have confirmed the presence of sporadic activity on the site from the Late Bronze Age to the Mid to Late Iron Age. Probable agricultural and settlement activity comprising, field boundary ditches, pits, enclosures, structures, a droveway and possible cremation appeared to take place in the east of the site during the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British period, before dwindling in the late 1st/2nd centuries, the site being abandoned probably in the 3rd century. Relatively short lived probable agricultural activity evidenced by field boundary ditches and pits took place west of the site during the 13th century.

Location of archive/finds: SWAT Archaeology

Contact at Unit: Dr Paul Wilkinson	**Date:**21th March 2022

Figures

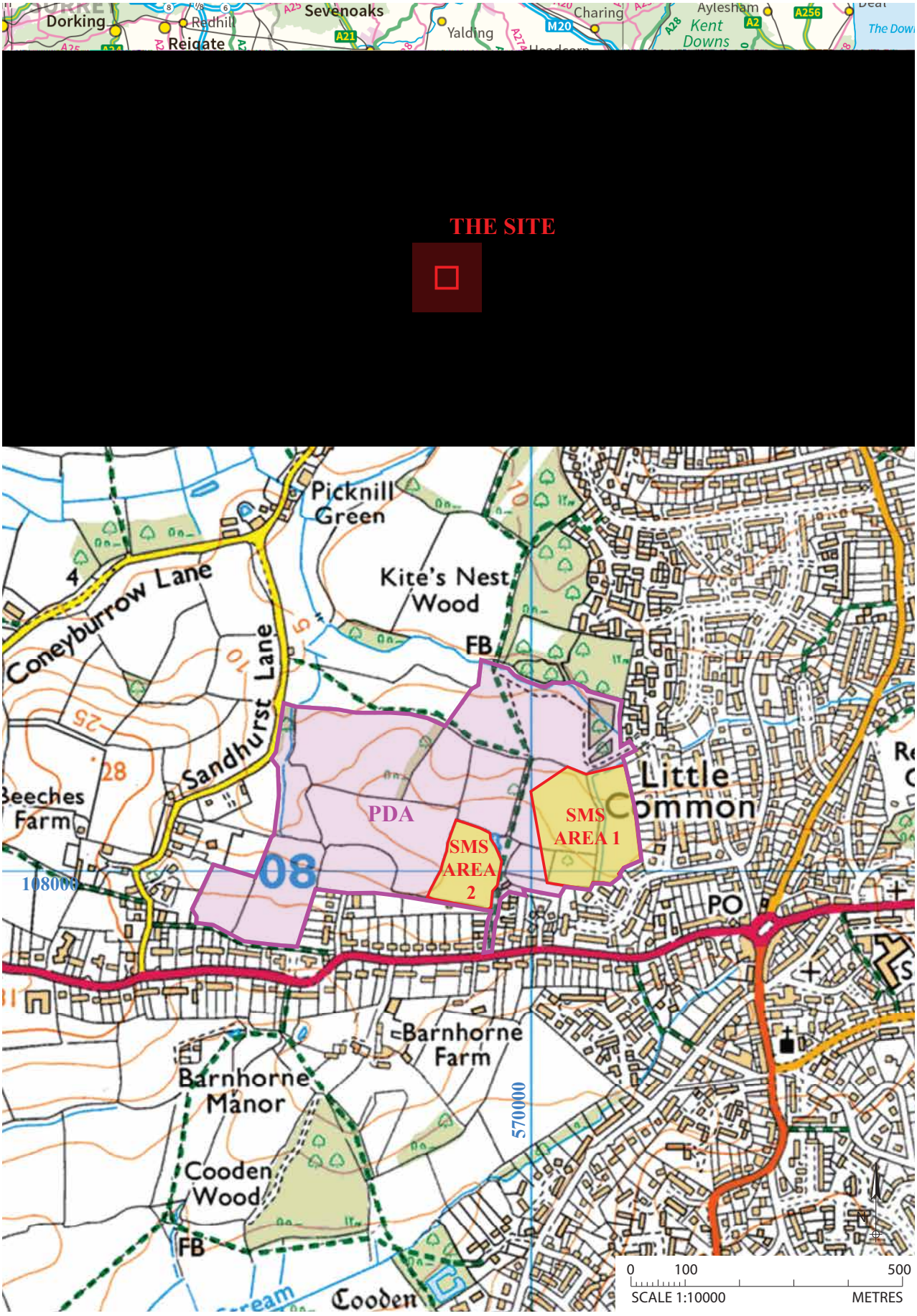


Figure 1: Site location map

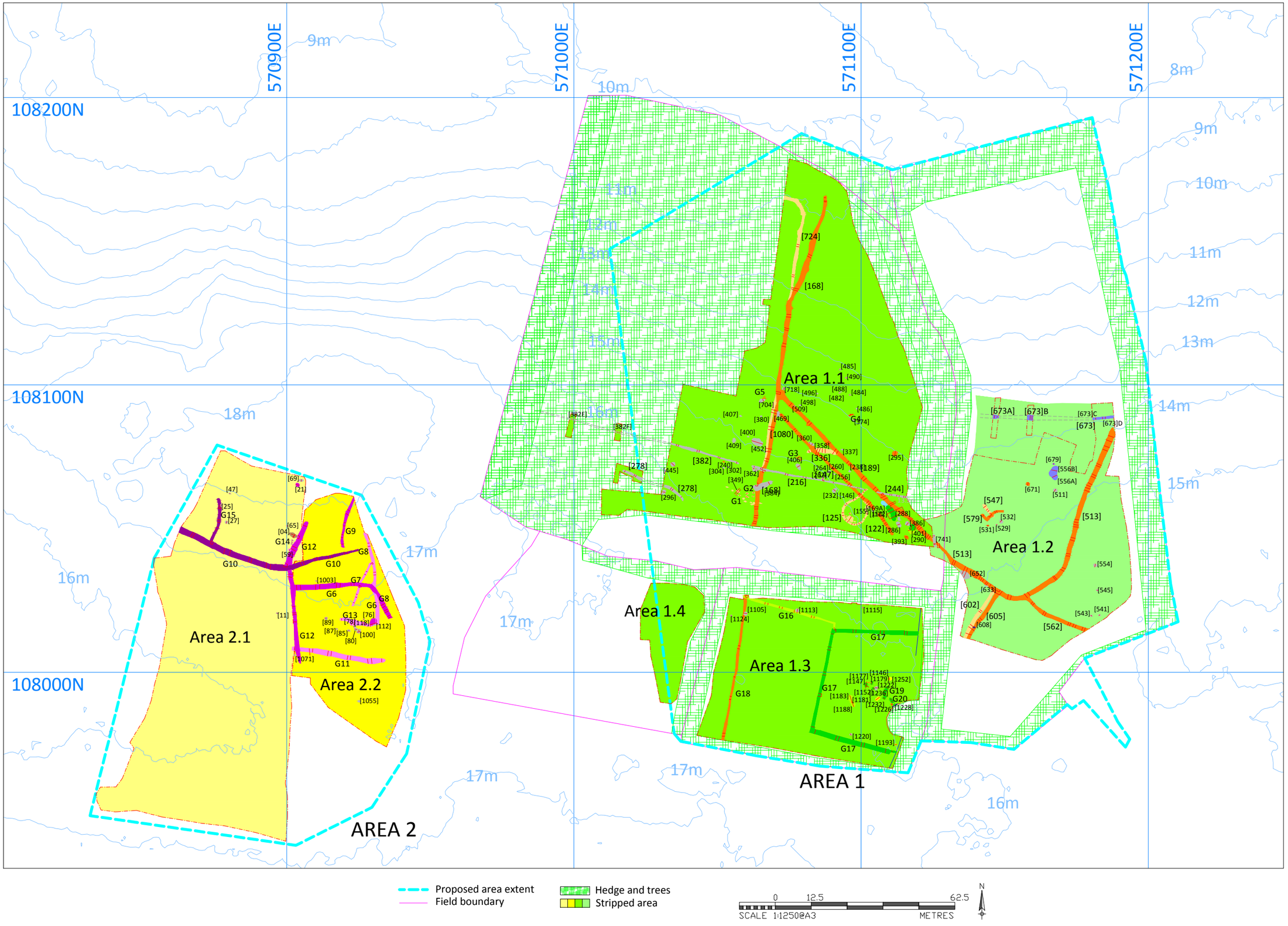


Figure 2: Area location and topography

Phase 1: Late Bronze Age
Phase 2: Early - Mid Iron Age
Phase 3: Mid - Late Iron Age
Phase 4a: Late Iron Age - Early Romano- British 50BC - 80AD
Phase 4b: Late Iron Age - Early Romano- British 50BC - 80AD
Phase 5a: Late 1st - 2nd century AD
Phase 5b: Late 1st - 2nd century AD
Phase 6: Later 2nd - 3rd century AD
Phase 7a: Medieval
Phase 7b: Medieval
Phase 7c: Medieval
Phase 8: Post Medieval
Phase 9: Undated

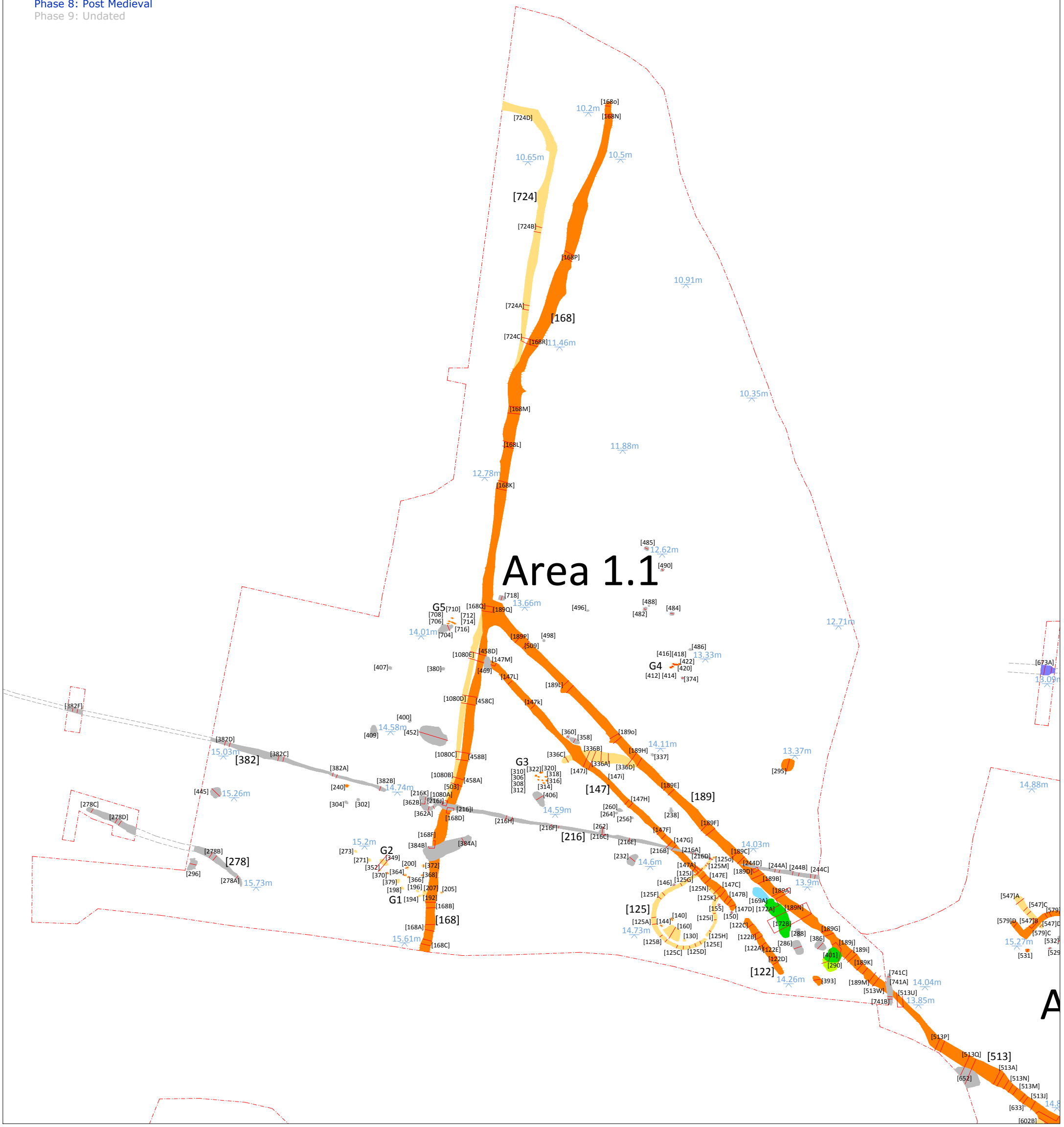


Figure 3: Area 1.1

Figure 4: Area 1.2

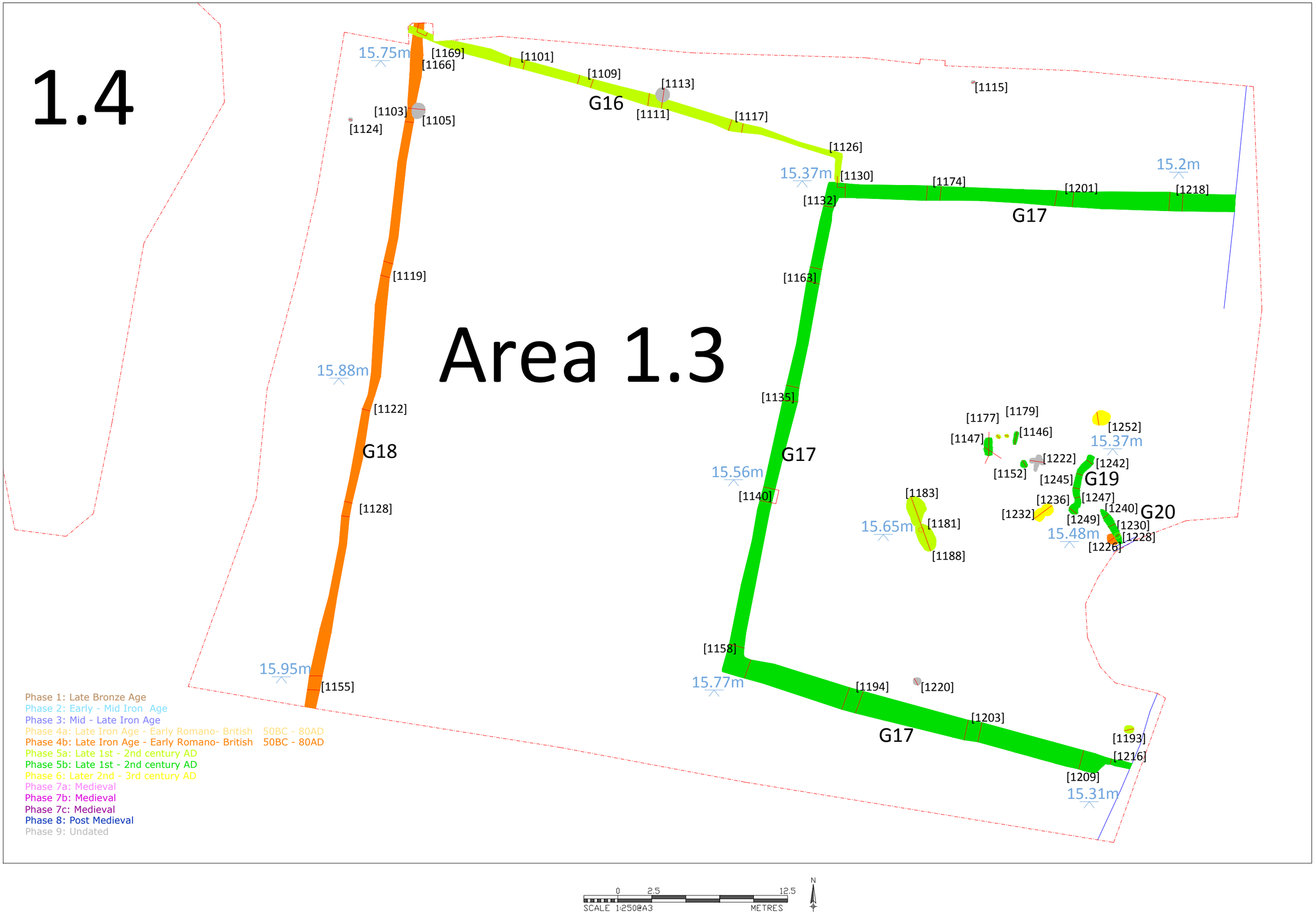


Figure 5: Area 1.3

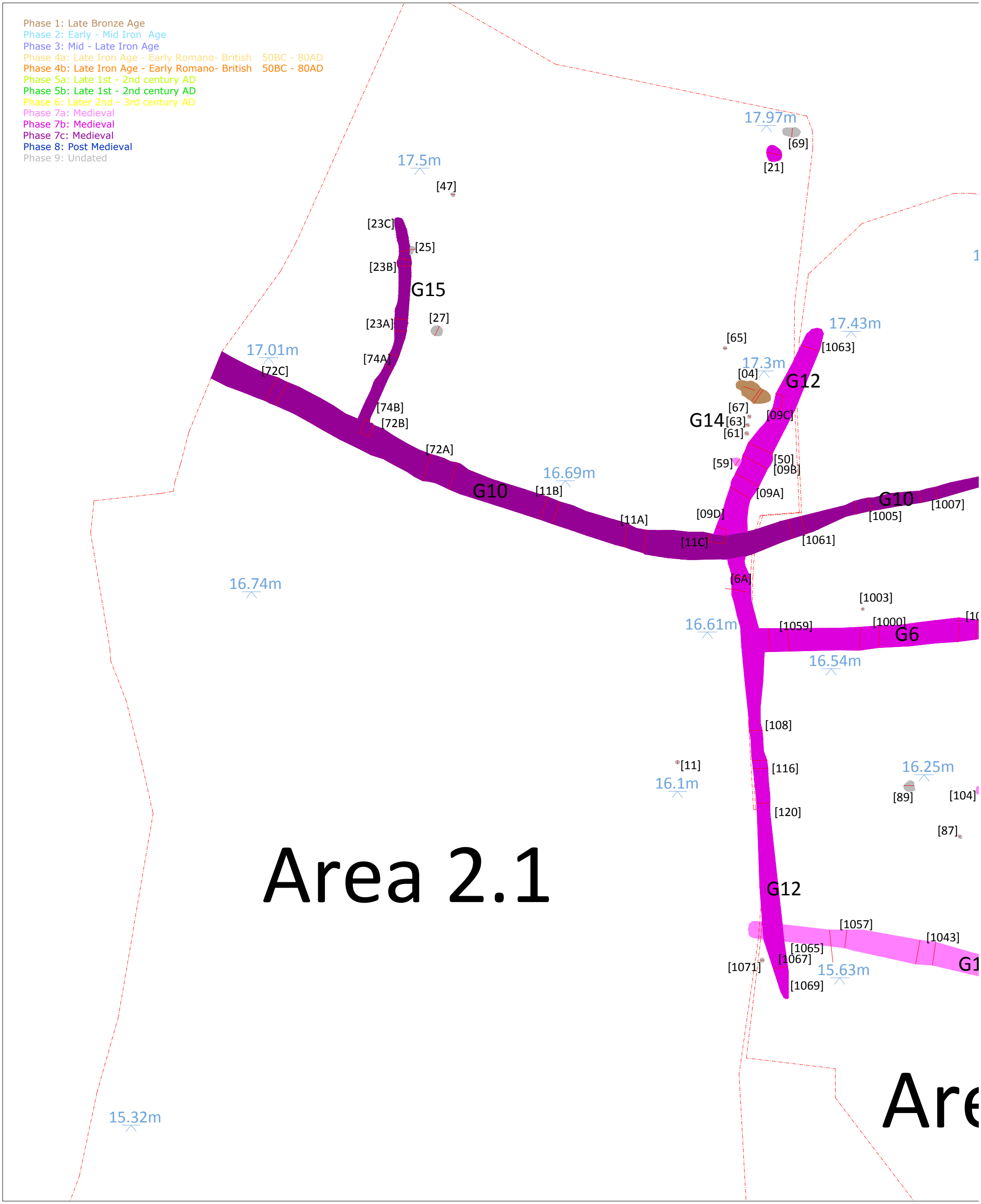


Figure 6: Area 2.1

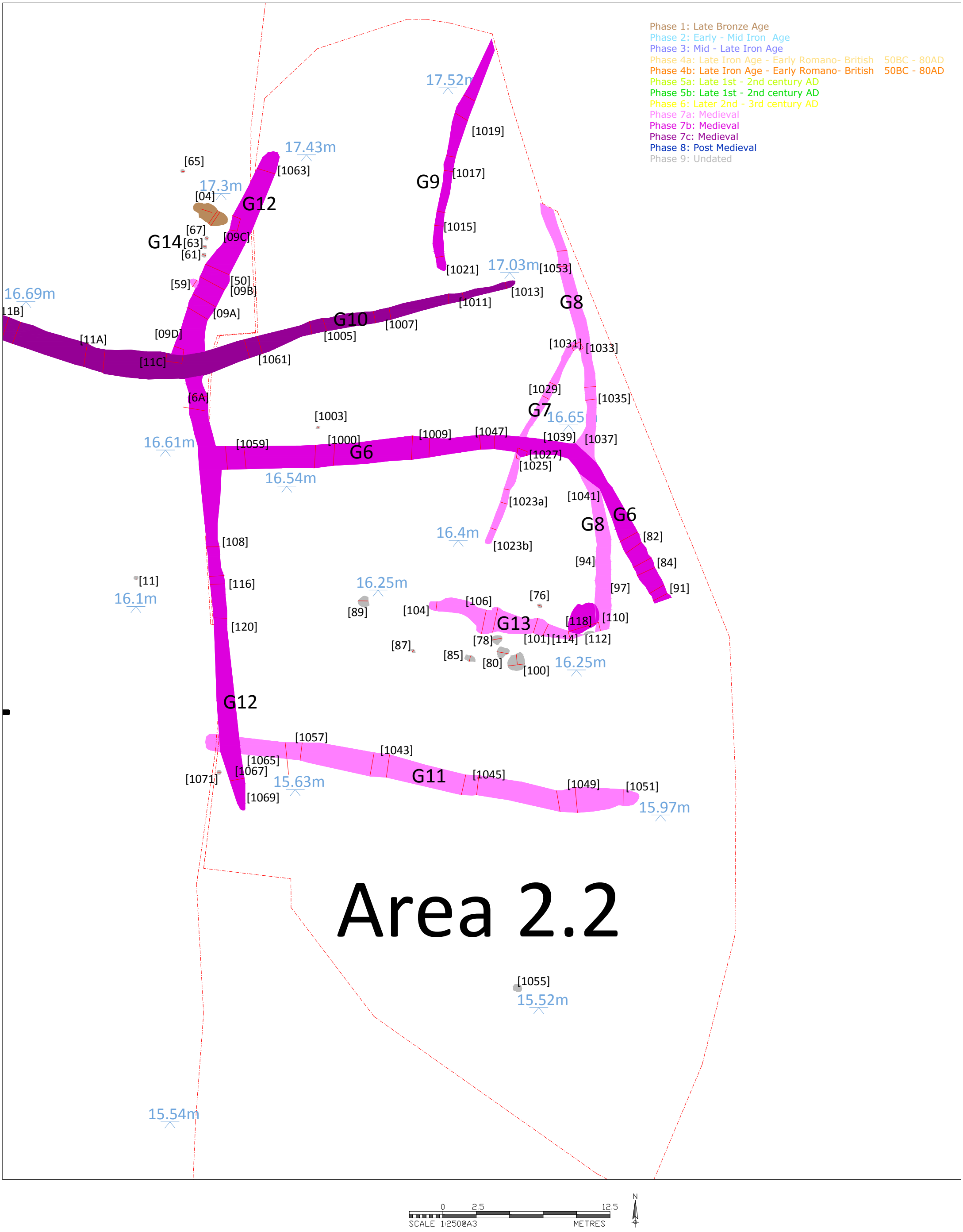


Figure 7: Area 2.2

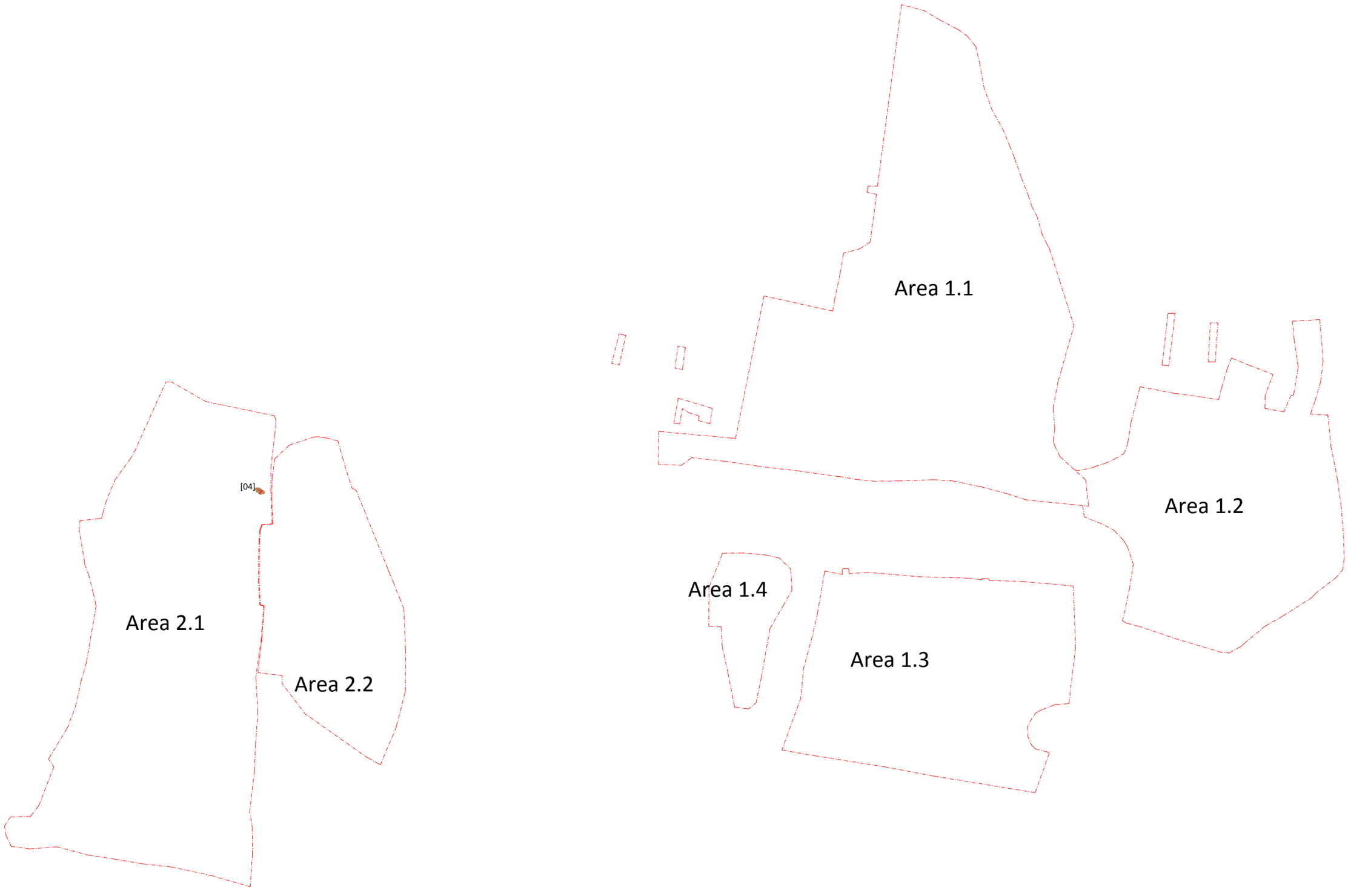


Figure 8: Phase 1 Late Bronze Age

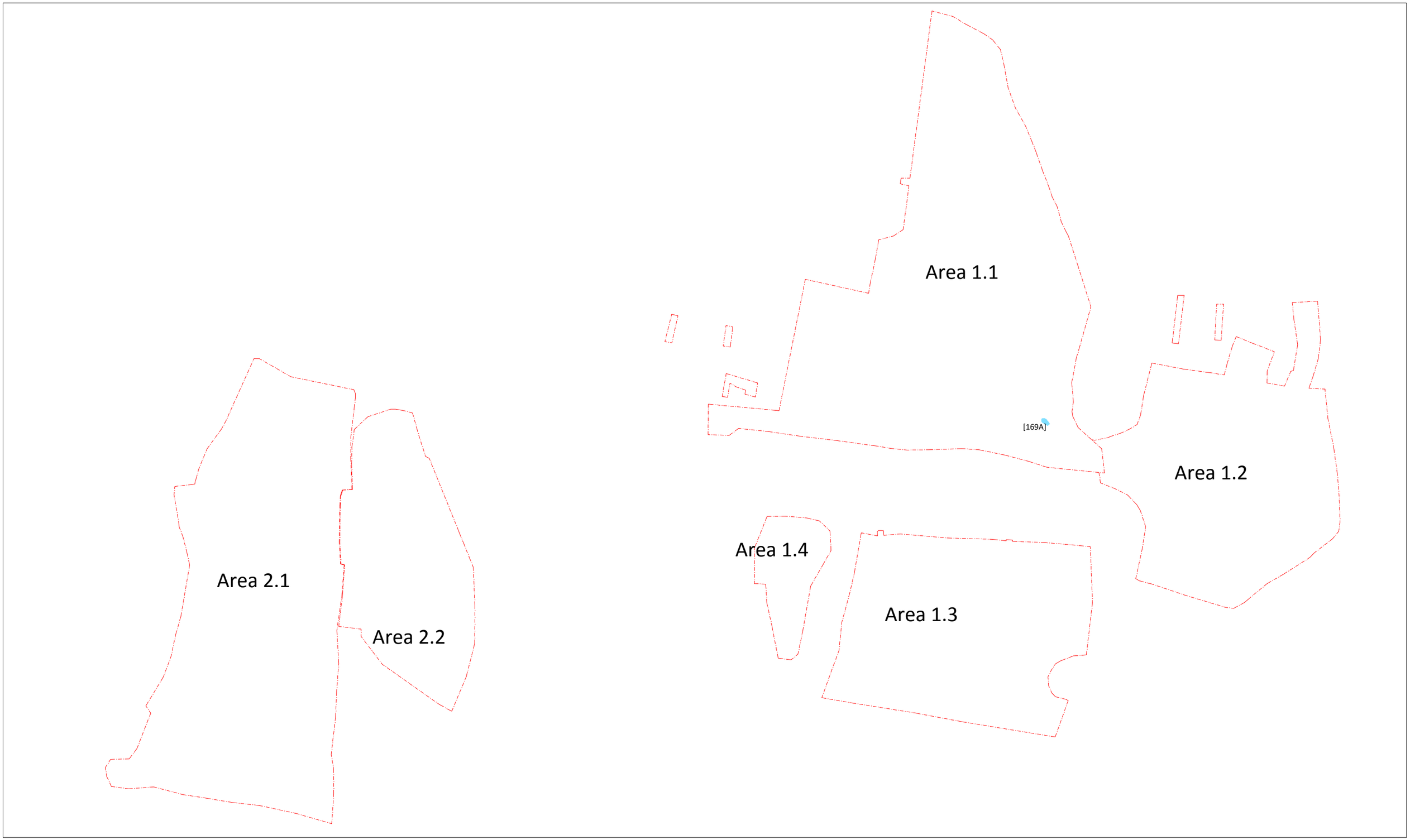


Figure 9: Phase 2 Early - Middle Iron Age

Area 1.1

[673A]

[673]B

[673]C

[673]D

[673]

[679]

[556B]

[556A]

Area 1.2

Area 1.4

Area 1.3

Area 2.1

Area 2.2

0 10 50

SCALE 1:1000@A3 METRES

N

Figure 10: Phase 3 Late Iron Age c.400-50BC

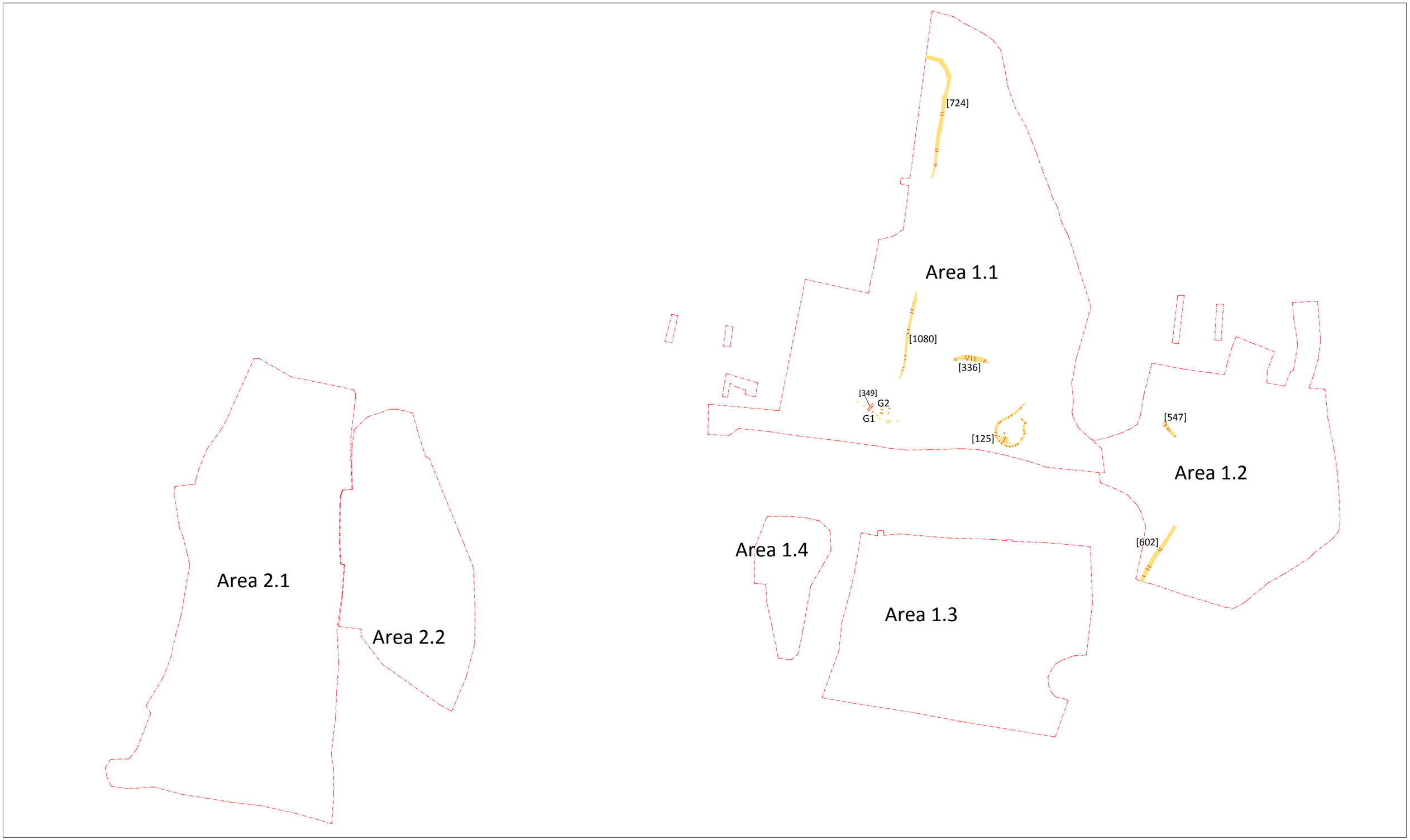


Figure 11: Phase 4a Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British c.50BC-AD80

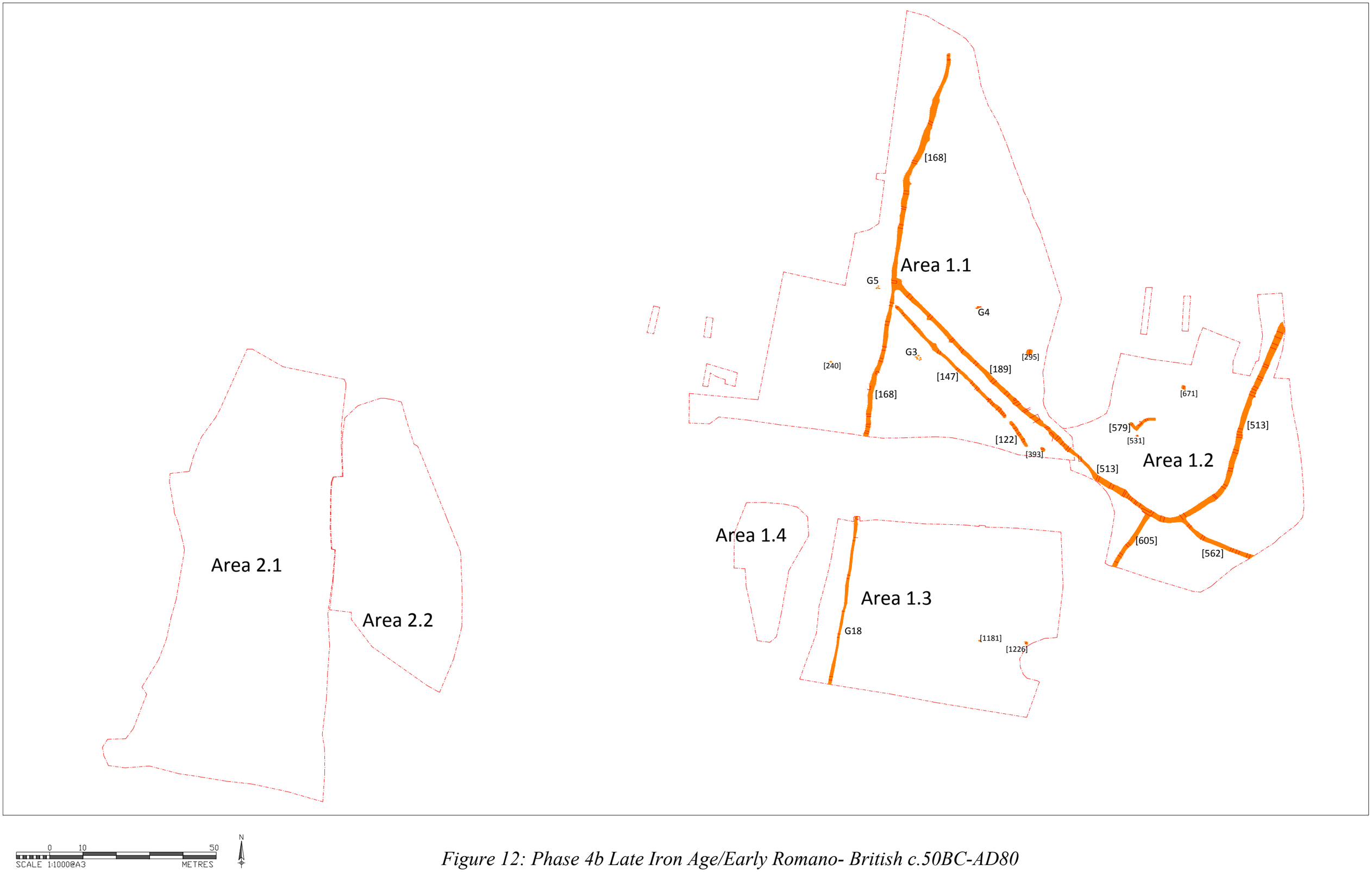


Figure 12: Phase 4b Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British c.50BC-AD80

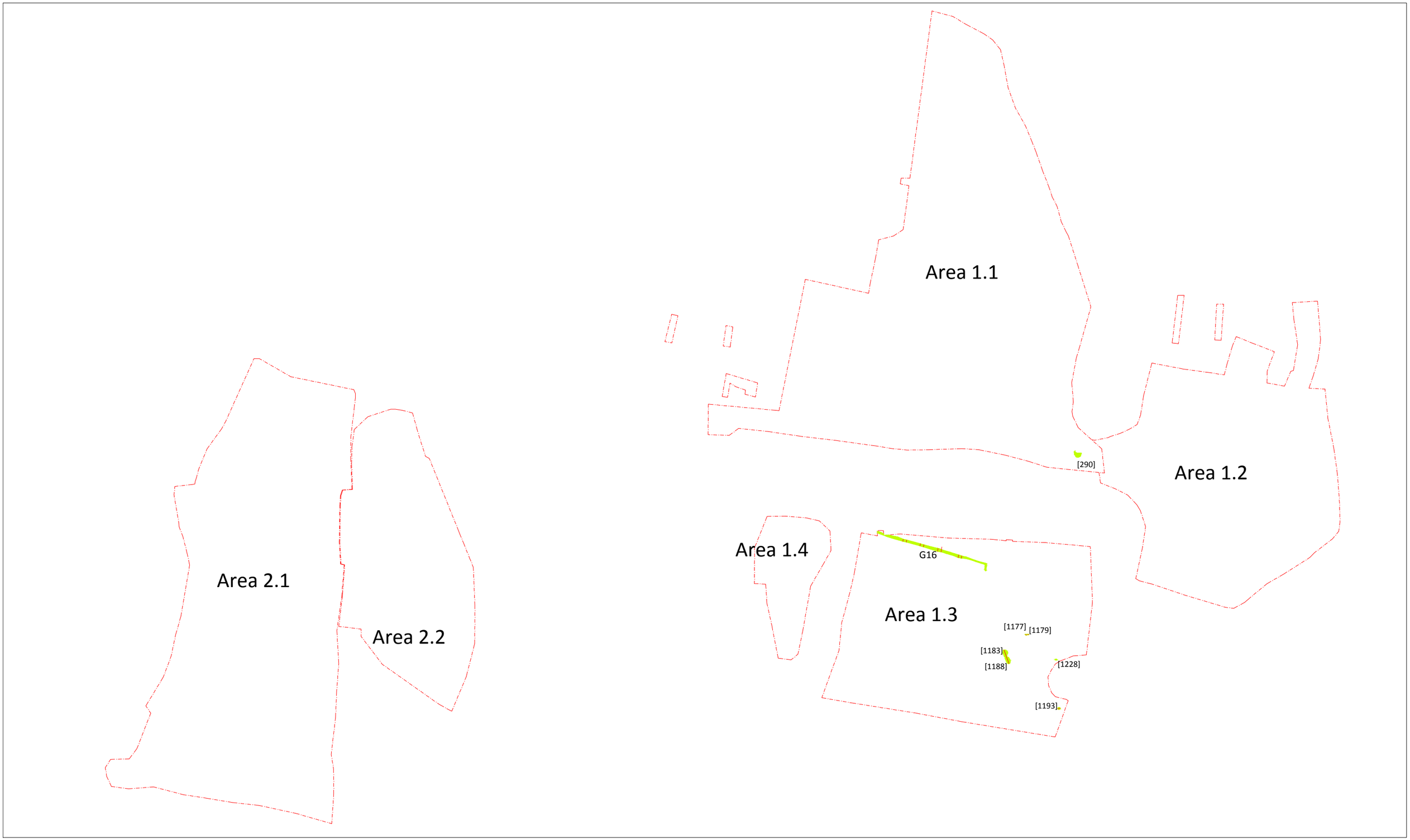


Figure 13: Phase 5a Late 1st/2nd century AD

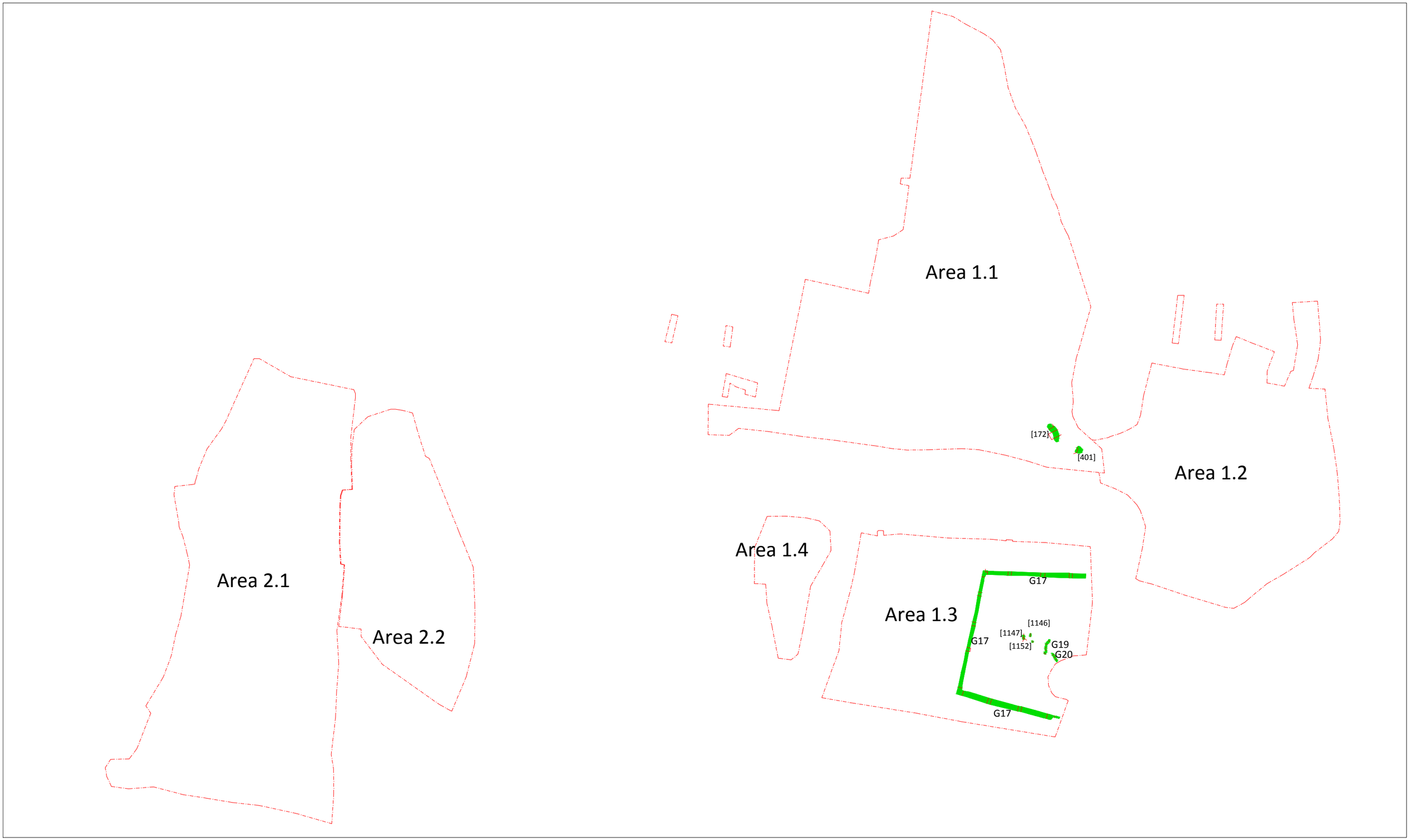


Figure 14: Phase 5b Late 1st/2nd century AD

Area 1.1

Area 1.2

Area 1.4

Area 1.3

[1252]

[1236]

[1232]

Area 2.1

Area 2.2

0 10 50

SCALE 1:1000@A3 METRES

N

Figure 15: Phase 6 Later 2nd /3rd century AD

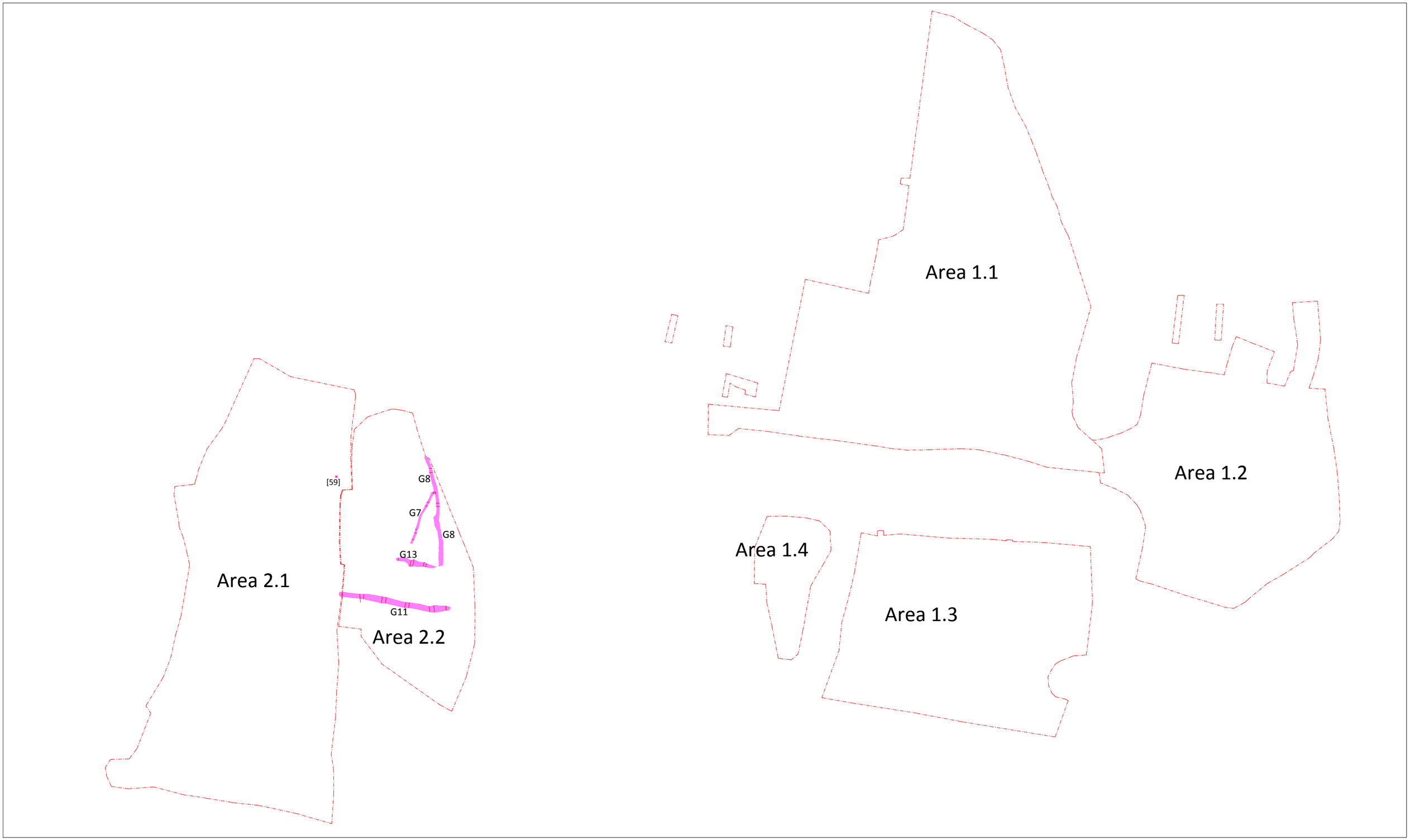


Figure 16: Phase 7a Medieval

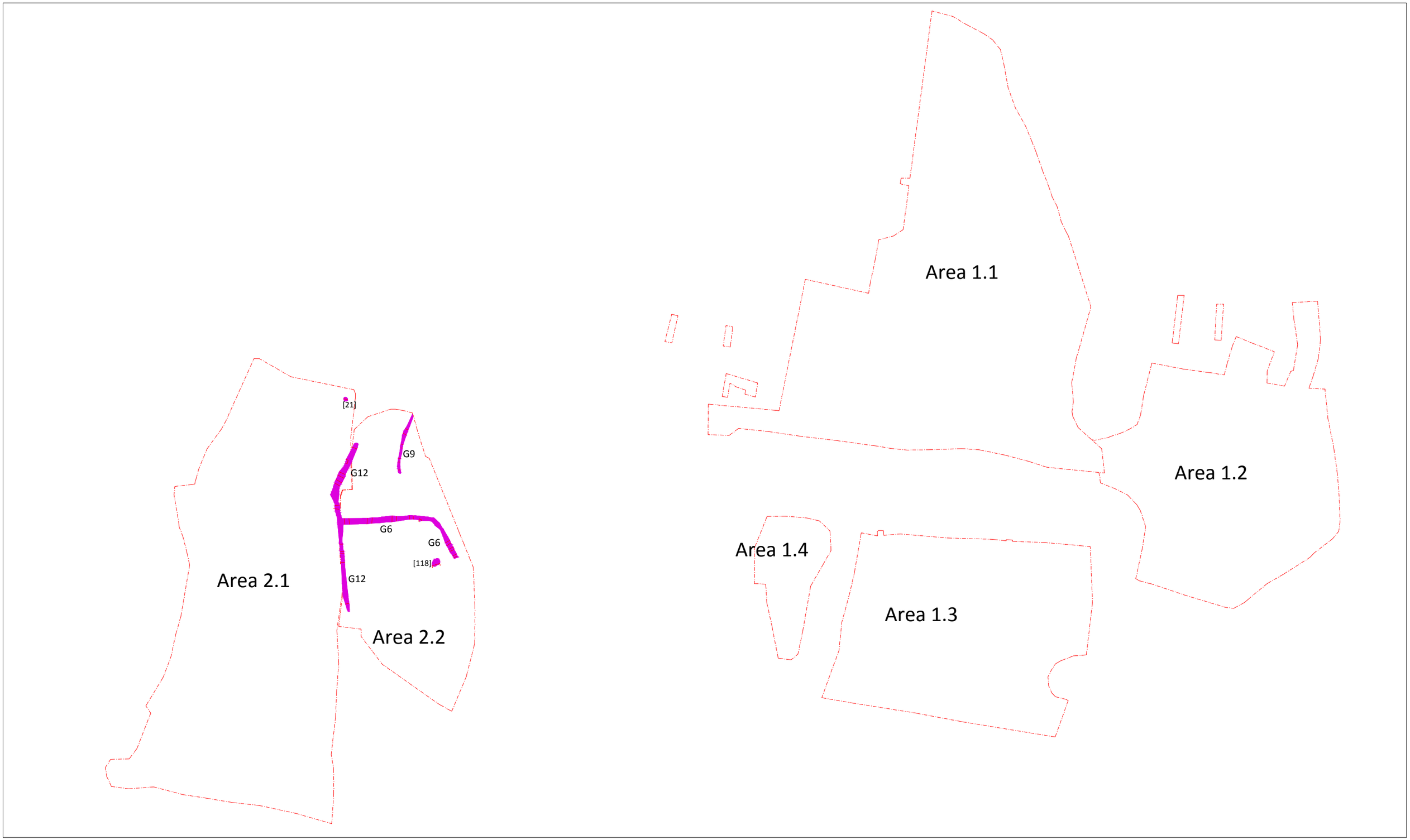


Figure 17: Phase 7b Medieval

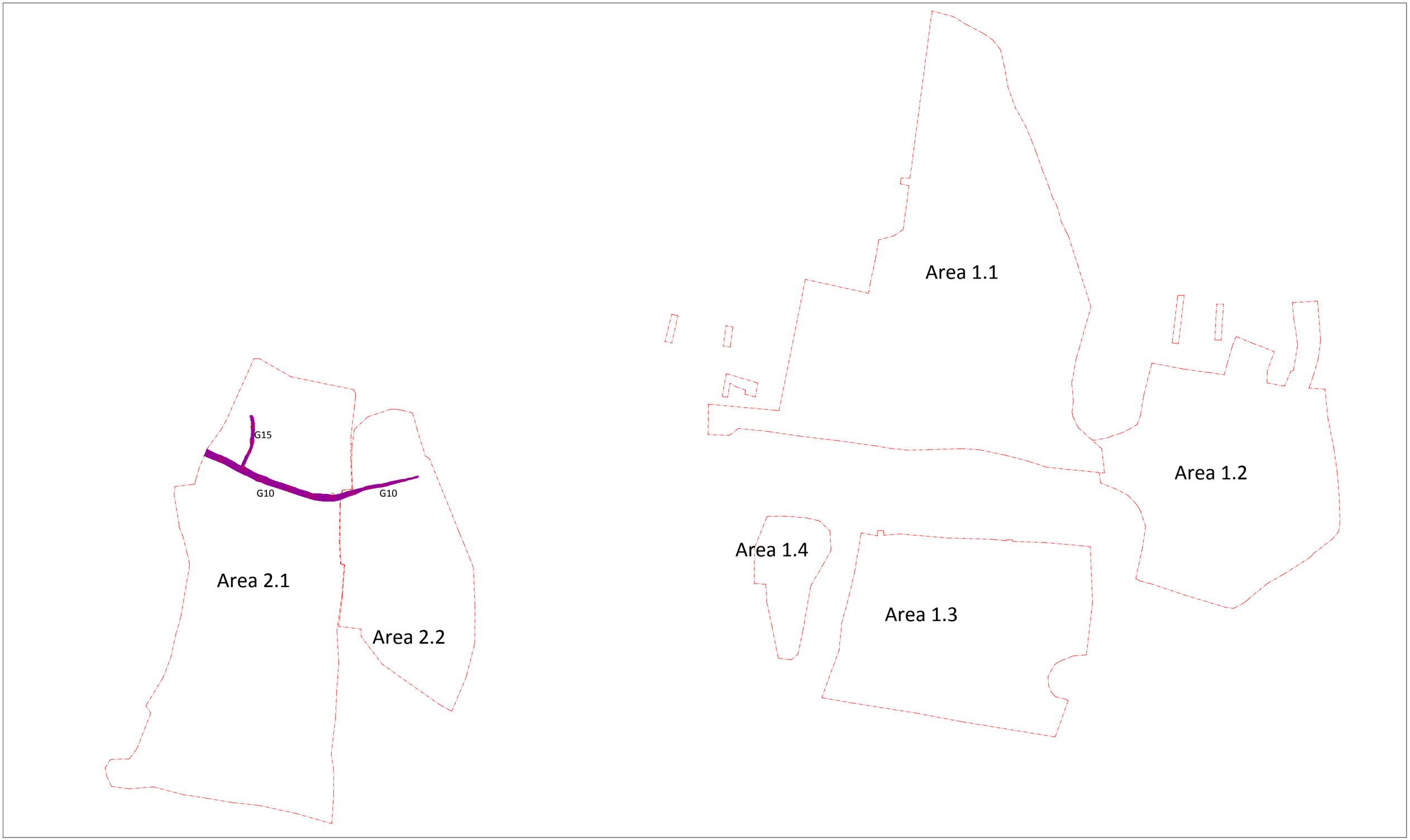


Figure 18: Phase 7c Medieval

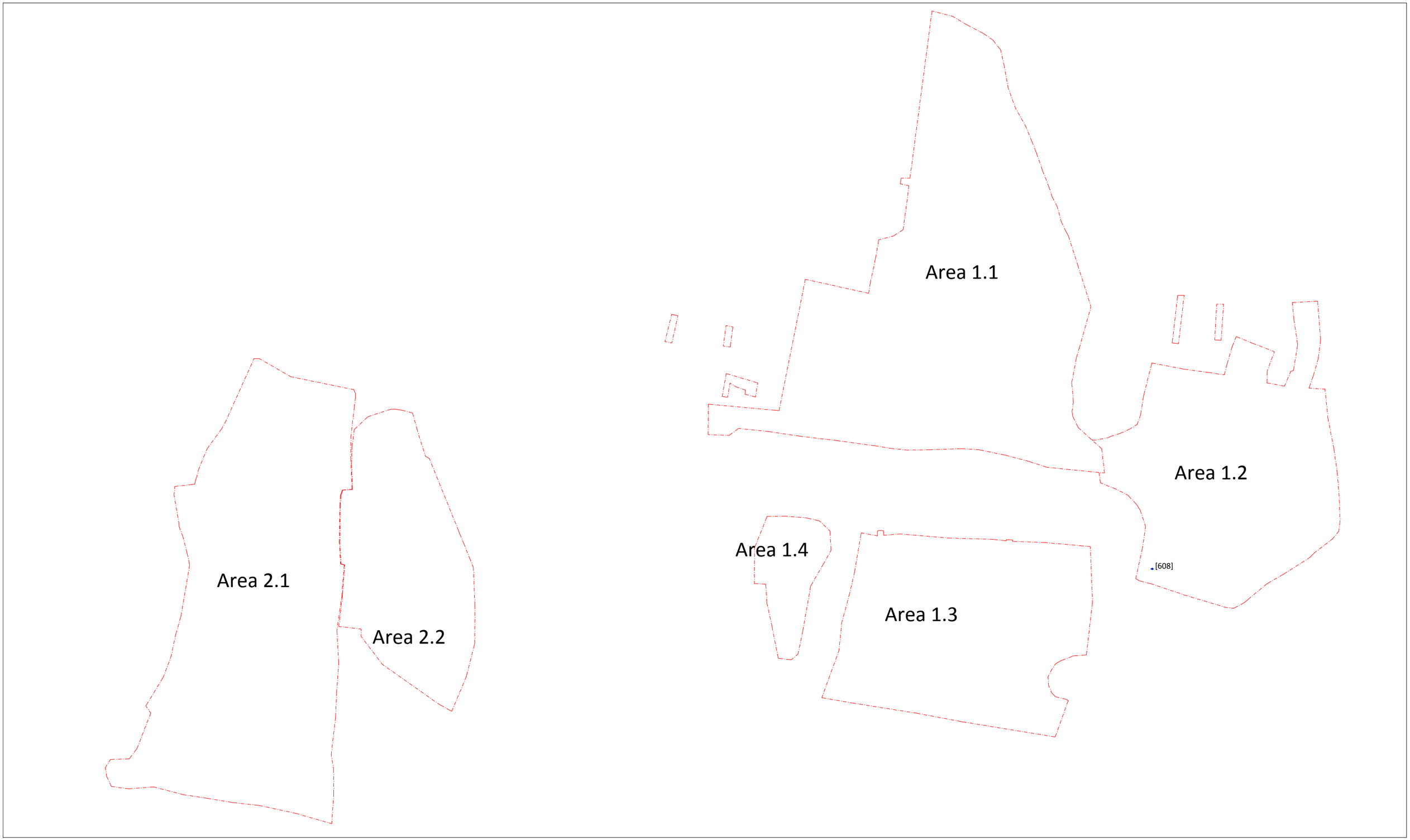


Figure 19: Phase 8 Post Medieval

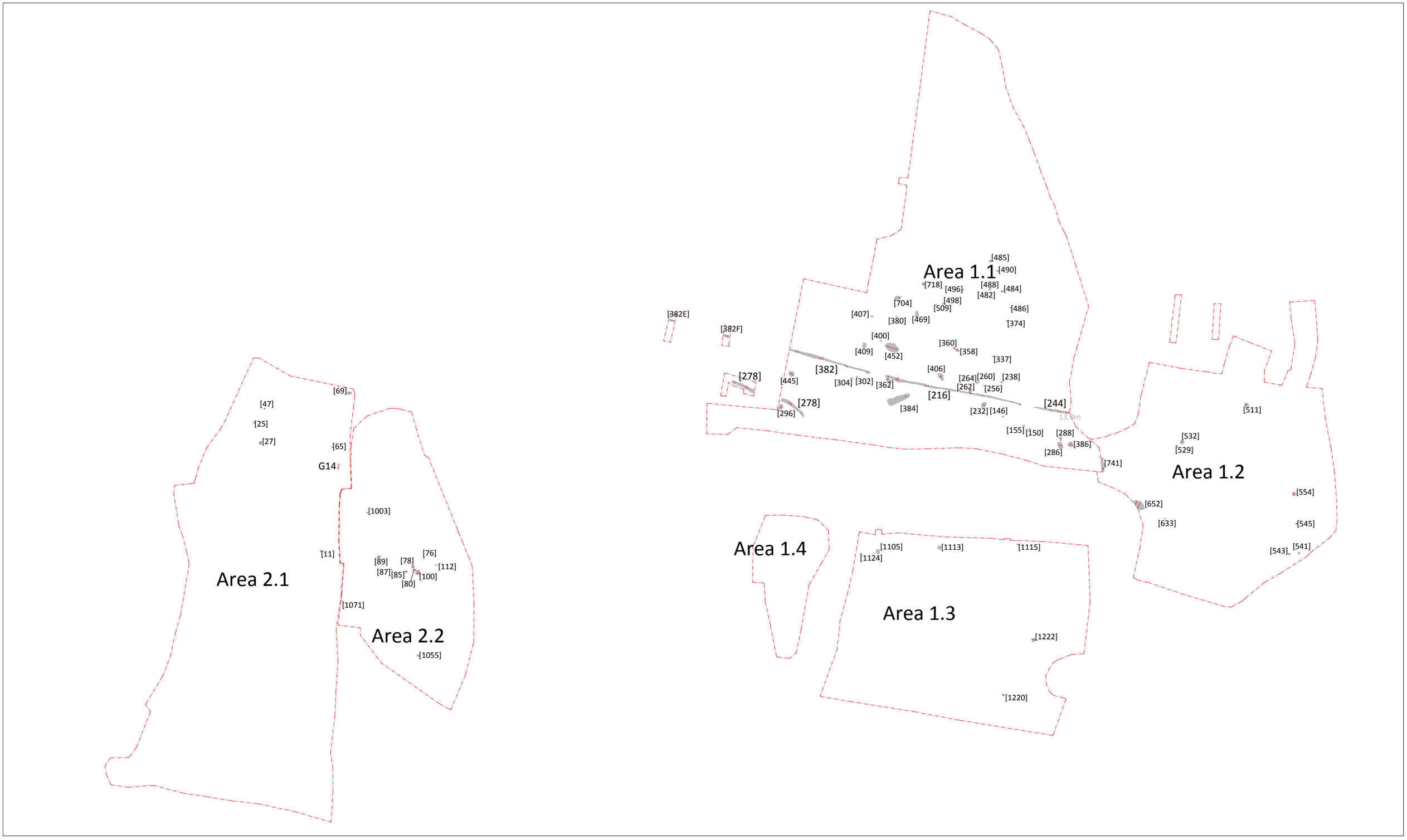


Figure 20: Undated features

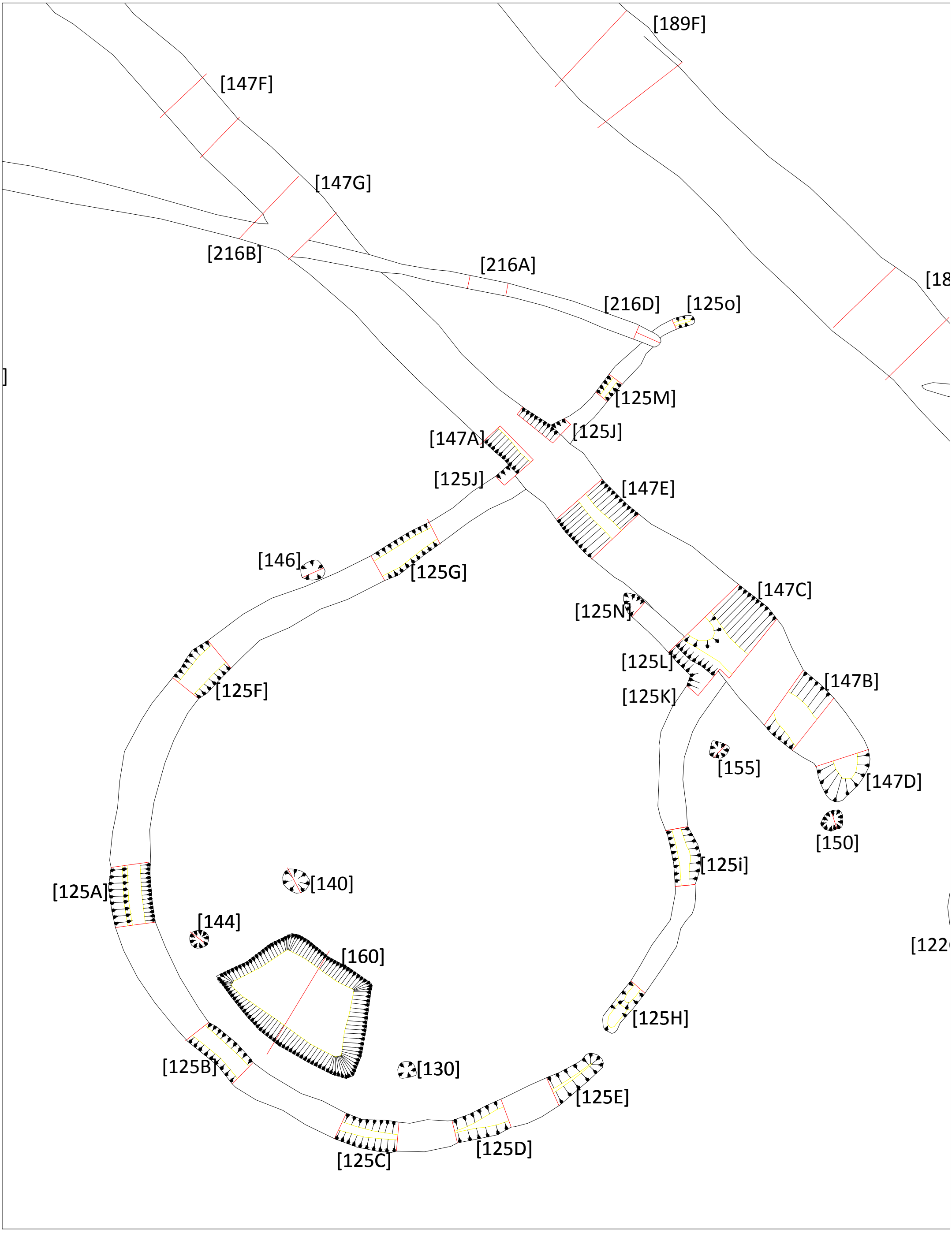
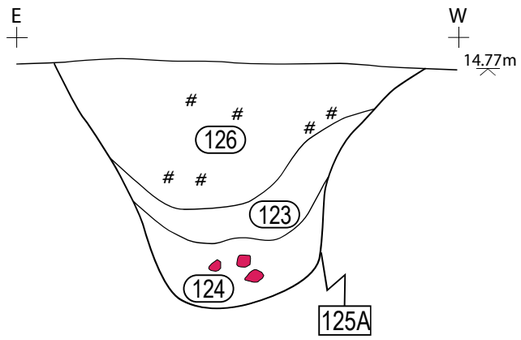
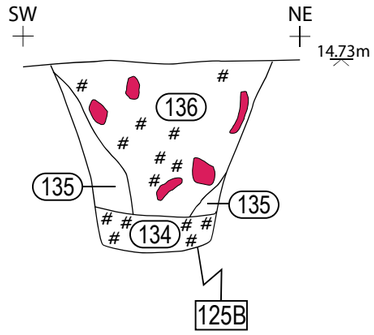


Figure 21: Plan of Structure G125

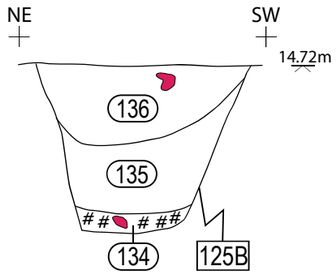
Section 9.1
North facing section of ring ditch [125A], scale 1:10



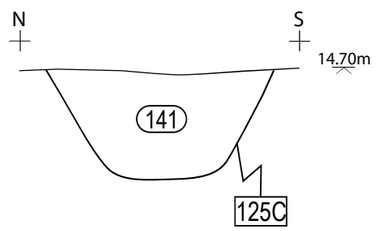
Section 10.3
South-west facing section of ring ditch [125B], scale 1:10



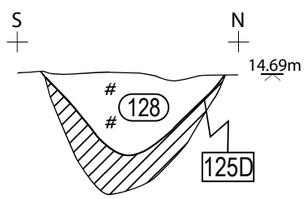
Section 10.4
South-west facing section of ring ditch [125B], scale 1:10



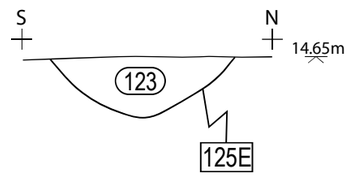
Section 9.10
West facing section of ring ditch [125C], scale 1:10



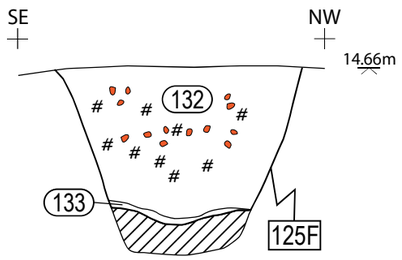
Section 9.5
East facing section of ring ditch [125D], scale 1:10



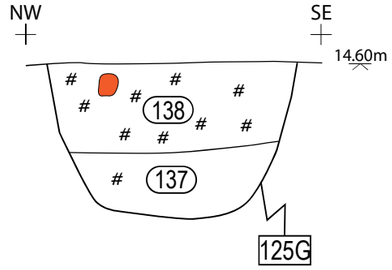
Section 10.6
South-west facing section of ring ditch terminus [125E], scale 1:10



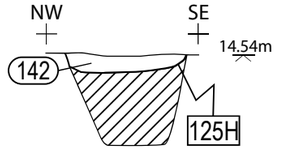
Section 10.10
North-east facing section of ring ditch [125F], scale 1:10



Section 10.13
South-west facing section of ring ditch [125G], scale 1:10



Section 9.11
South-west facing section of ring ditch terminus [125H], scale 1:10

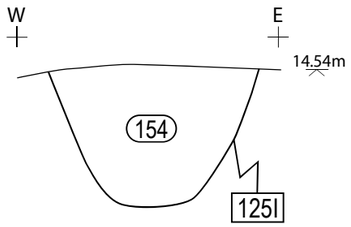


KEY:
- Charcoal
- Burtn clay
- CBM
- Overcut

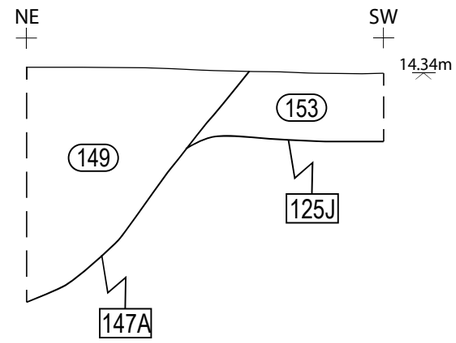
0 — 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 22: Group G125 - sections.

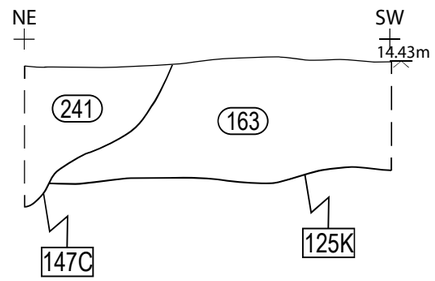
Section 9.16
South facing section of ring ditch [125I], scale 1:10



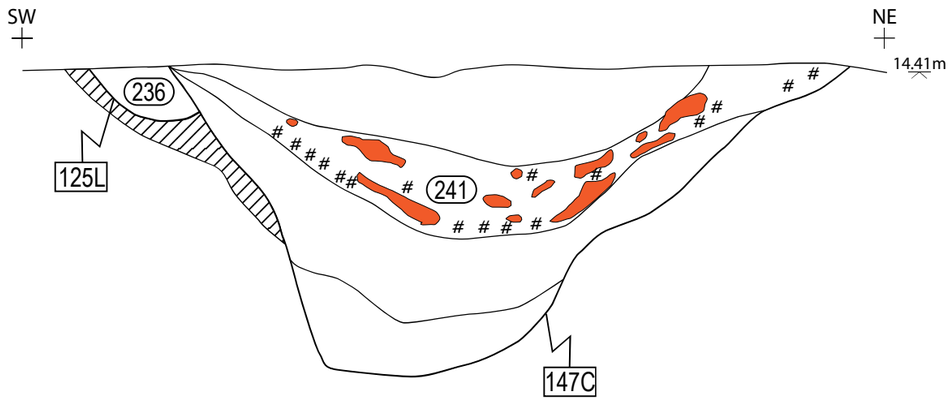
Section 9.13
North-west facing section of ring ditch [125J] and ditch [147A], scale 1:10



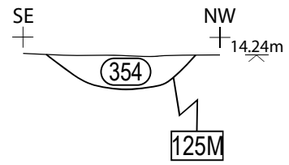
Section 14.9
North facing section of ring ditch [125K] and ditch [[147C], scale 1:10



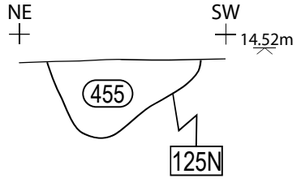
Section 14.7
South-east facing section of ring ditch [125L] and ditch [147C], scale 1:10



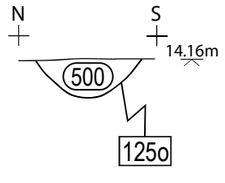
Section 17.9
North-east facing section of ring ditch [125M], scale 1:10



Section 22.7
North-west facing section of ring ditch terminus [125N], scale 1:10



Section 21.25
West facing section of ring ditch terminus [125o], scale 1:10



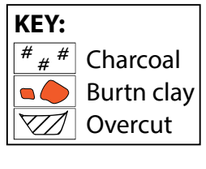
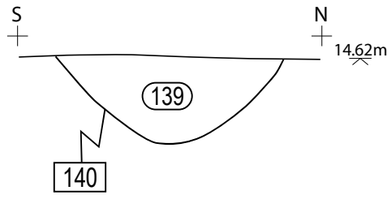
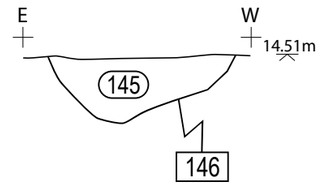


Figure 23: Group G125 - sections.

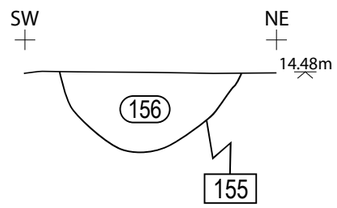
Section 9.7
East facing section of post-hole [140], scale 1:10



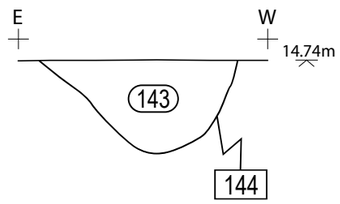
Section 10.16
North facing section of post-hole [1146], scale 1:10



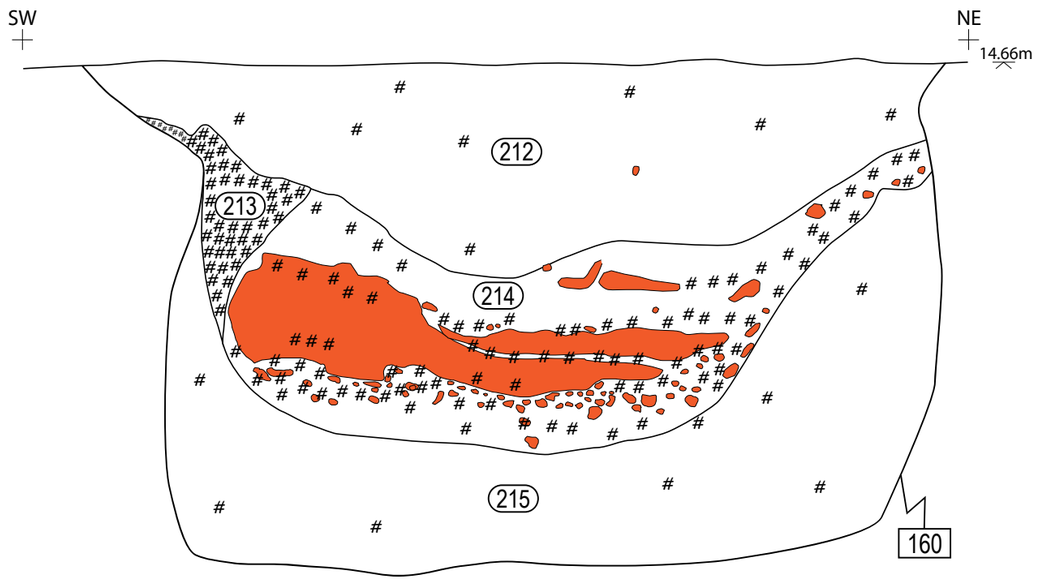
Section 9.17
South-east facing section of post-hole [155], scale 1:10



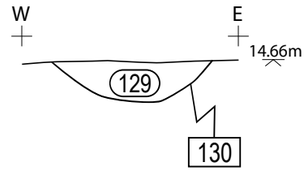
Section 10.14
North facing section of post-hole [144], scale 1:10



Section 11.7
South-east facing section of pit [160], scale 1:10



Section 10.8
South facing section of post-hole [130], scale 1:10



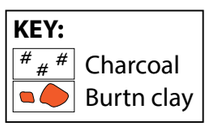
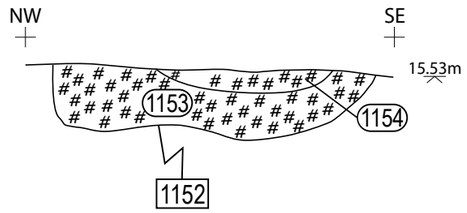
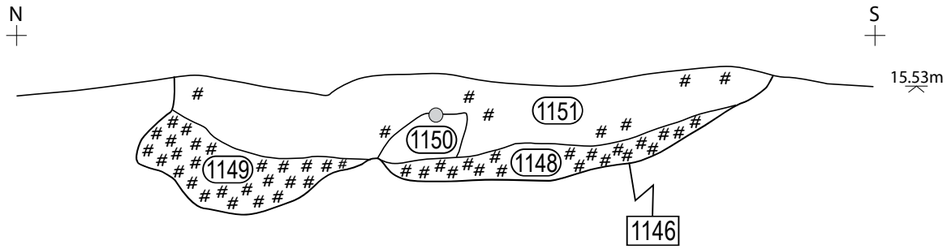


Figure 24: Group G125 pits - sections.

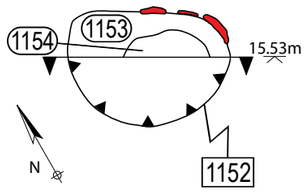
Section 133.5
South-west facing section of kiln [1152], scale 1:10



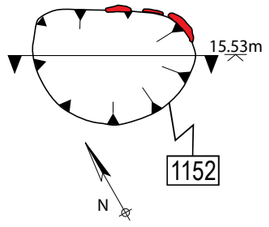
Section 133.3
West facing section of kiln [1146], scale 1:10



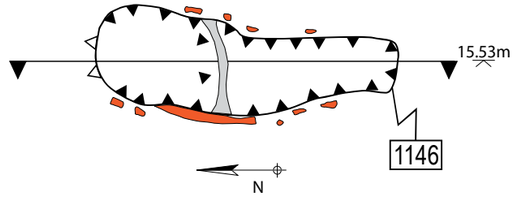
Plan 133.6
Plan of kiln [1152], scale 1:20



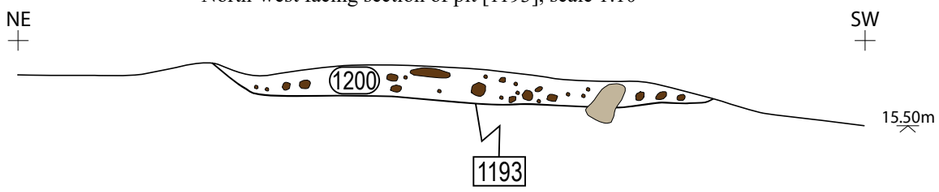
Plan 133.7
Plan of kiln [1152], scale 1:20



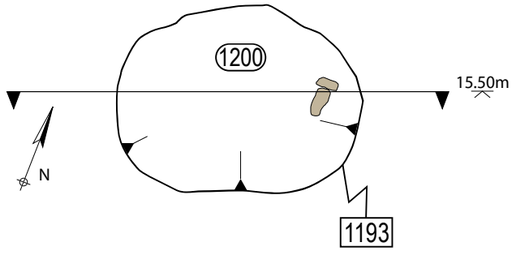
Plan 133.4
Plan of kiln [1146], scale 1:20



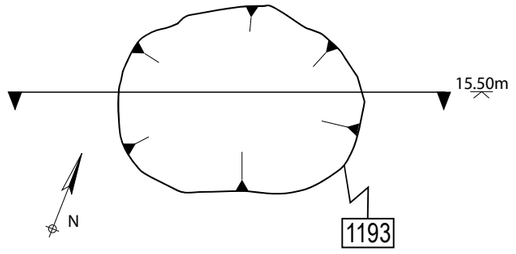
Section 136.4
North-west facing section of pit [1193], scale 1:10



Plan 136.4
Plan of pit [1193], scale 1:20



Plan 136.5
Plan of pit [1193], scale 1:20



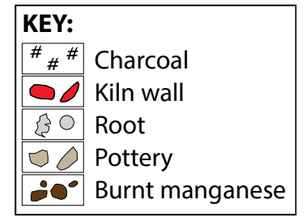
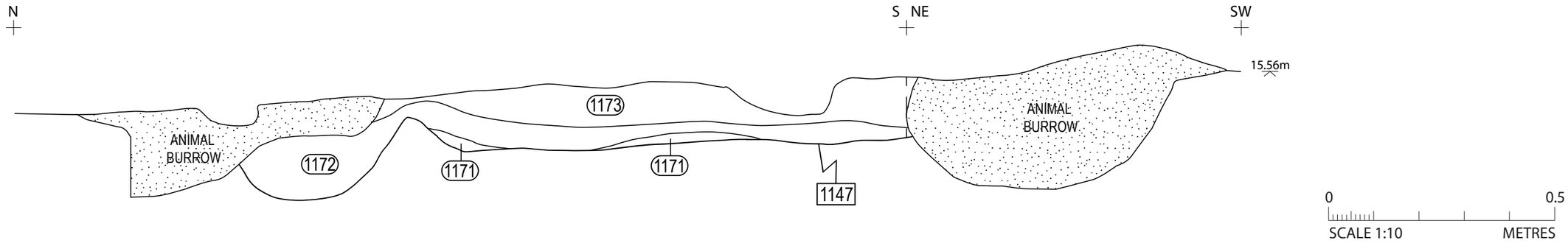
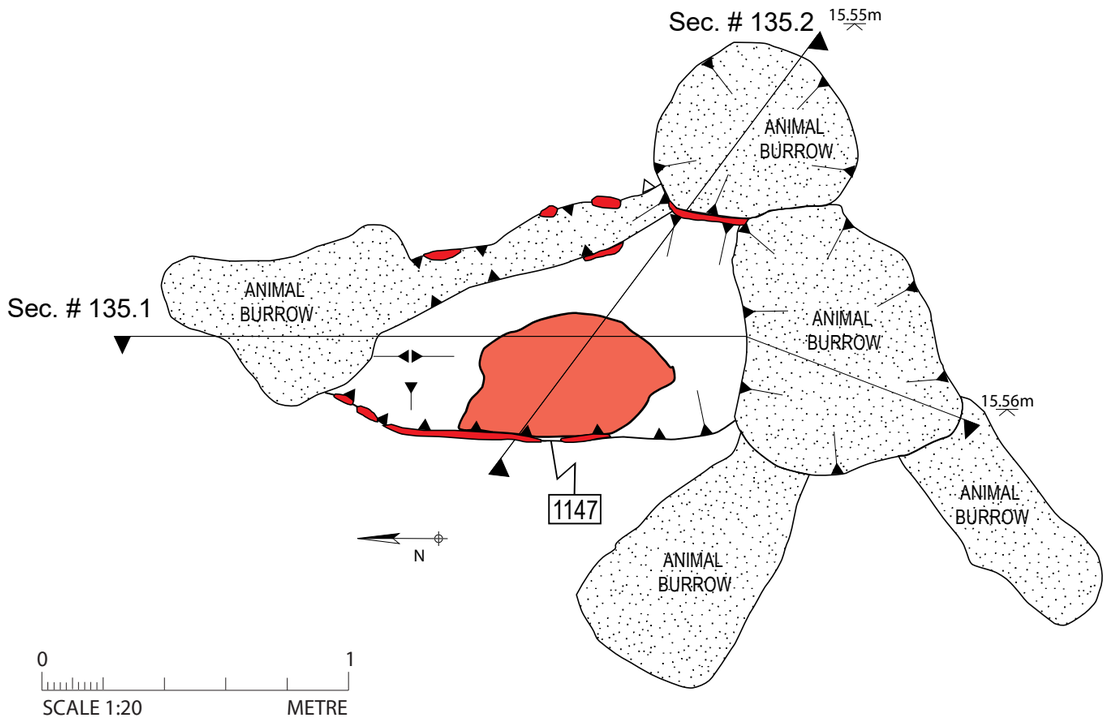


Figure 25: Kilns - sections and plans.

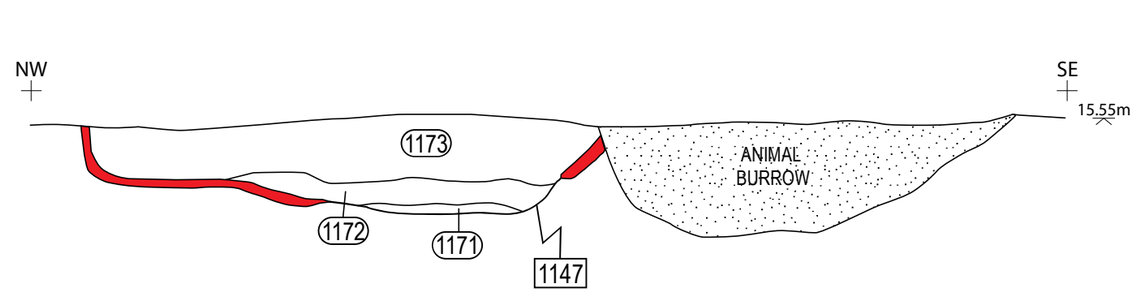
Section 135.1
West and north-west facing section of kiln [1147], scale 1:10



Plan 135.3
Plan of kiln [1147], scale 1:20



Section 135.2
South-west facing section of kiln [1147], scale 1:10



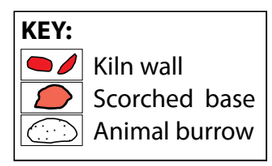
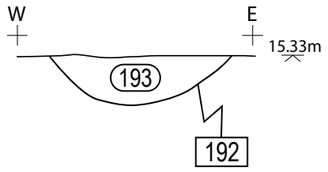
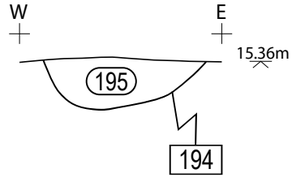


Figure 26: Kiln [1147] - sections and plan.

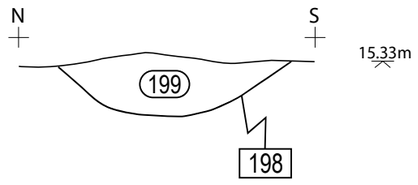
Section 11.8
South facing section of post-hole [192], scale 1:10



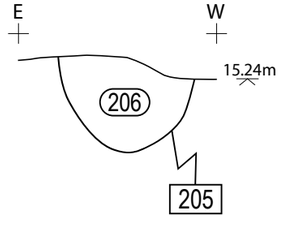
Section 11.10
South facing section of post-hole [194], scale 1:10



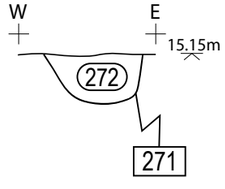
Section 11.18
West facing section of post-hole [198], scale 1:10



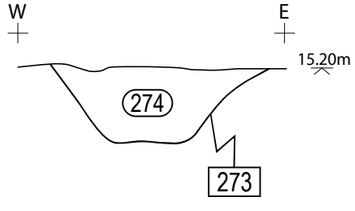
Section 14.3
North facing section of post-hole [205], scale 1:10



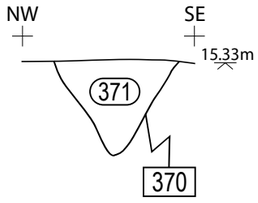
Section 15.3
South facing section of post-hole [271], scale 1:10



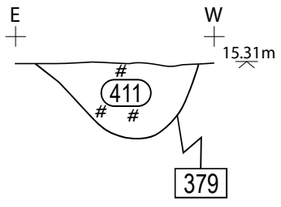
Section 15.5
South facing section of post-hole [273], scale 1:10



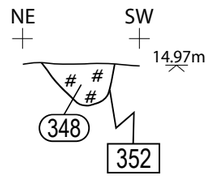
Section 17.23
South-west facing section of post-hole [370], scale 1:10



Section 18.21
North facing section of post-hole [379], scale 1:10



Section 19.5b
North facing section of post-hole [379], scale 1:10

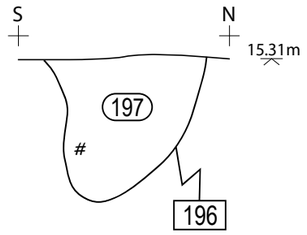


KEY:
Charcoal

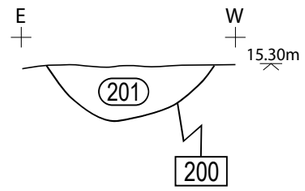
0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 27: Group G1 - sections.

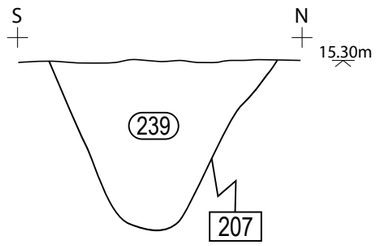
Section 11.12
East facing section of post-hole [196], scale 1:10



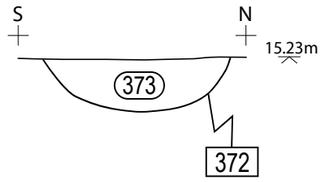
Section 14.1
North facing section of post-hole [200], scale 1:10



Section 14.5
East facing section of post-hole [207], scale 1:10

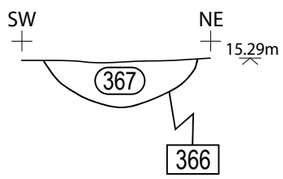


Section 17.15
East facing section of post-hole [372], scale 1:10

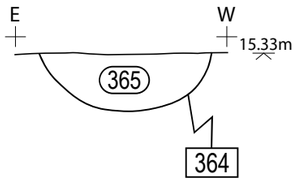


Section 17.17
South-east facing section of post-hole [368], scale 1:10

Section 17.19
South-east facing section of post-hole [366], scale 1:10



Section 17.21
North facing section of post-hole [364], scale 1:10



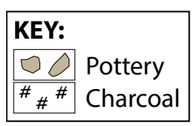
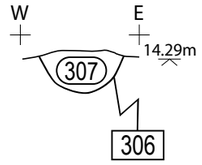
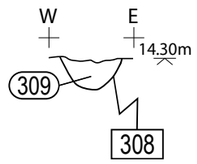


Figure 28: Group G2 - sections.

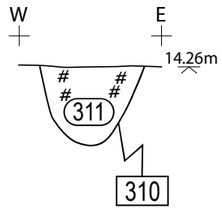
Section 15.19
South facing section of stake-hole [306], scale 1:10



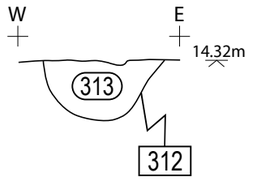
Section 15.21
South facing section of stake-hole [308], scale 1:10



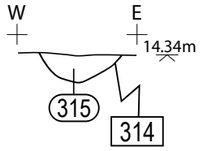
Section 15.17
South facing section of stake-hole [310], scale 1:10



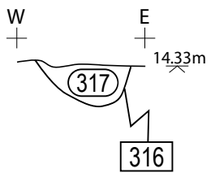
Section 15.23
South facing section of stake-hole [312], scale 1:10



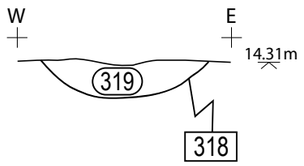
Section 15.25
South facing section of stake-hole [314], scale 1:10



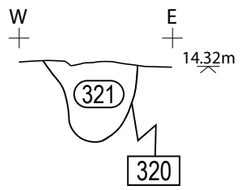
Section 15.27
South facing section of stake-hole [316], scale 1:10



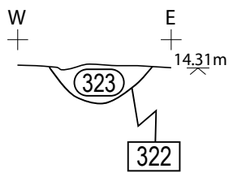
Section 15.29
South facing section of post-hole [318], scale 1:10



Section 15.31
South facing section of post-hole [320], scale 1:10



Section 15.33
South facing section of post-hole [322], scale 1:10

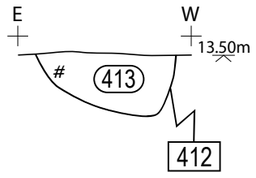


KEY:
Charcoal

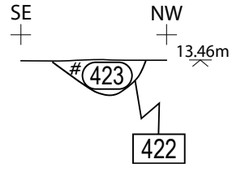
0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 29: Group G3 - sections.

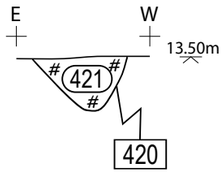
Section 18.23
North facing section of post-hole [412], scale 1:10



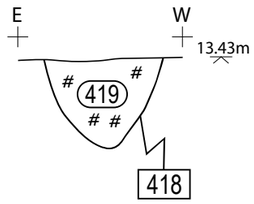
Section 21.3
North-east facing section of post-hole [422], scale 1:10



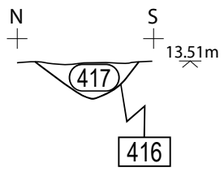
Section 21.5
North facing section of post-hole [420], scale 1:10



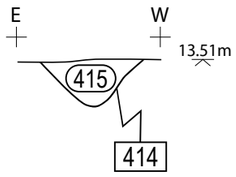
Section 21.7
North facing section of post-hole [418], scale 1:10



Section 21.9
West facing section of post-hole [416], scale 1:10



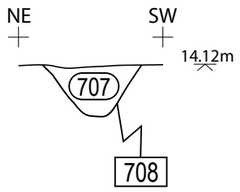
Section 21.11
North facing section of post-hole [414], scale 1:10



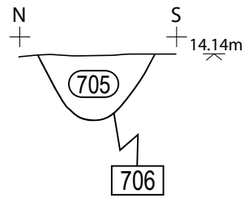
KEY:
Charcoal

Figure 30: Group G4 - sections.

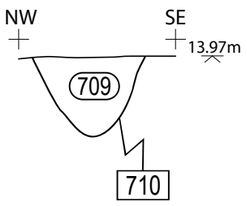
Section 35.5
North-west facing section of post-hole [708], scale 1:10



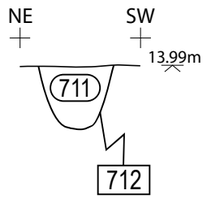
Section 35.4
West facing section of post-hole [706], scale 1:10



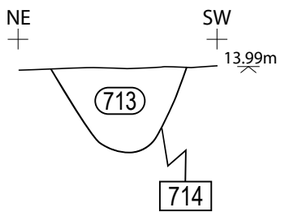
Section 35.10
South-west facing section of post-hole [710], scale 1:10



Section 35.11
North-west facing section of post-hole [712], scale 1:10



Section 35.12
North-west facing section of post-hole [714], scale 1:10



Section 35.13
North-west facing section of post-hole [716], scale 1:10

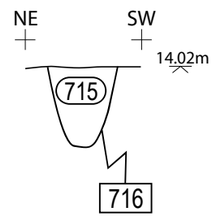
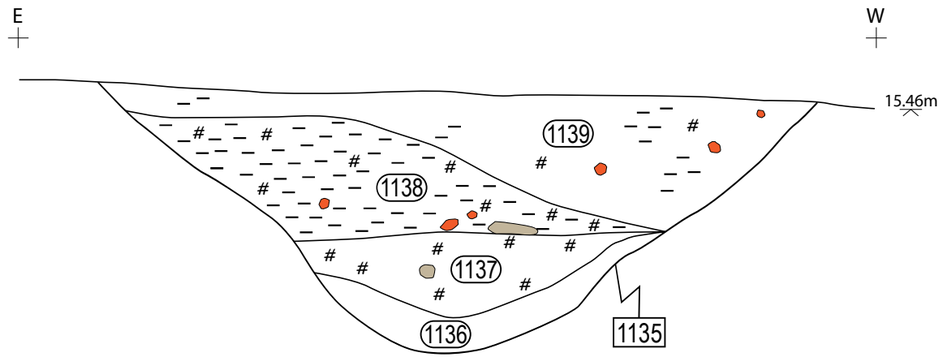
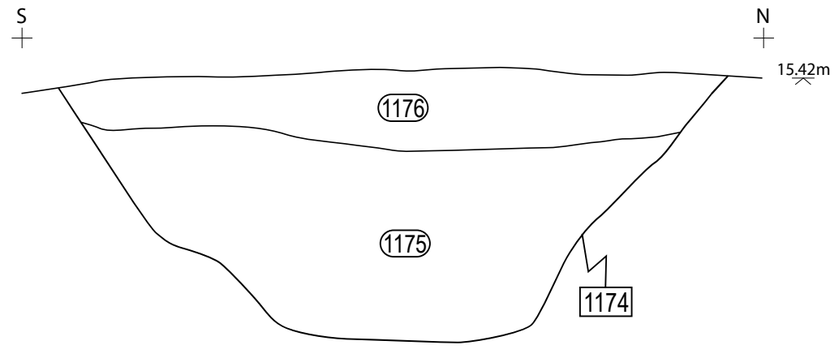


Figure 31: Group G5 - sections.

Section 131.7
North facing section of ditch [1135], scale 1:10



Section 135.4
East facing section of ditch [1174], scale 1:10



Section 137.5
East facing section of ditch [1209], scale 1:10

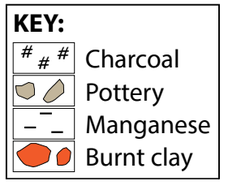
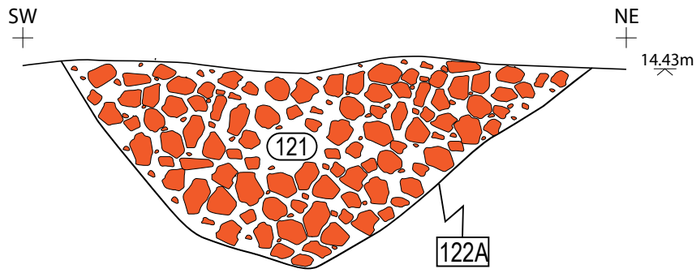
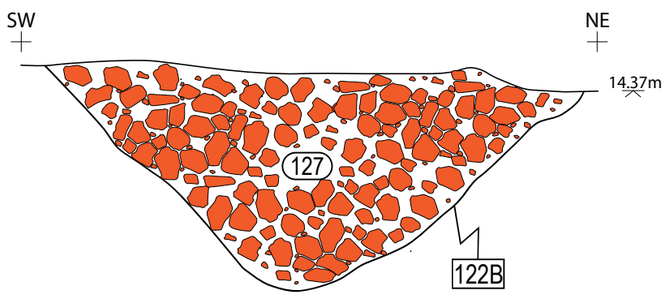


Figure 32: Group G17 - sections.

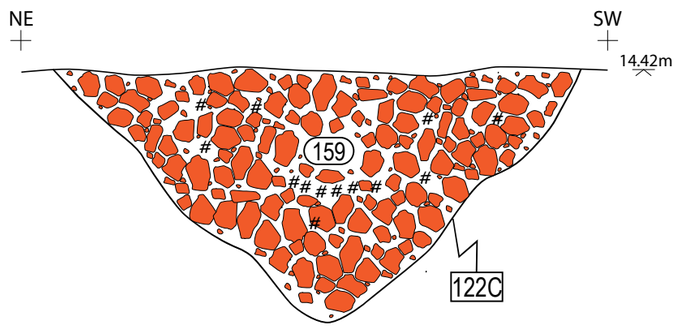
Section 9.3
South-east facing section of ditch [122A], scale 1:10



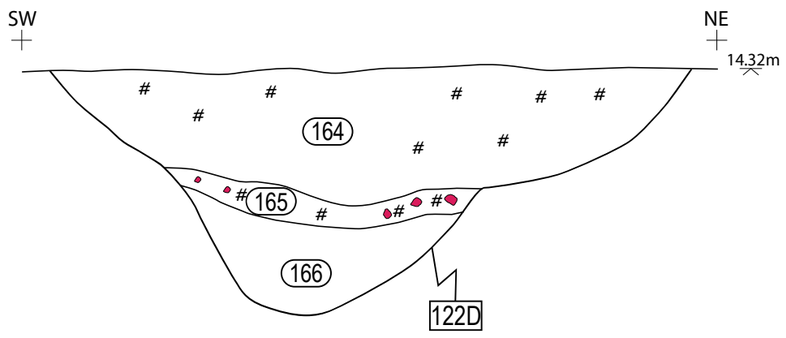
Section 10.1
South-east facing section of ditch [122B], scale 1:10



Section 10.20
South-east facing section of ditch terminus [122C], scale 1:10



Section 10.23
South-east facing section of ditch [122D], scale 1:10



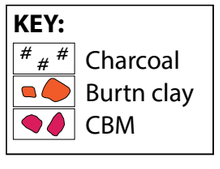
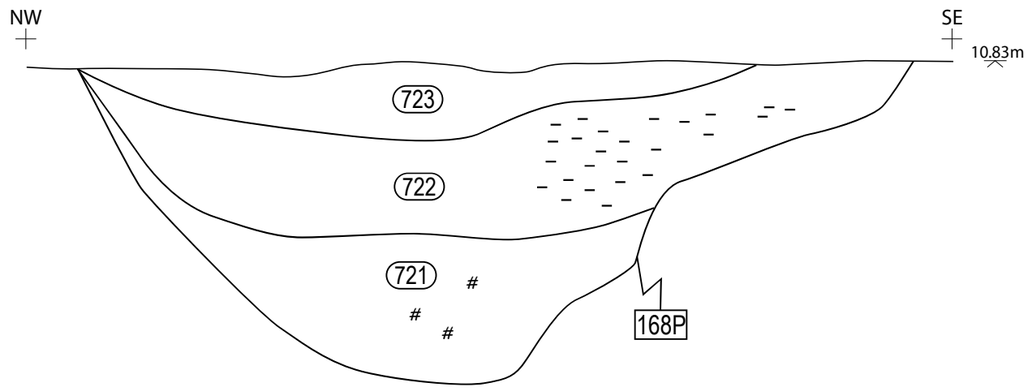
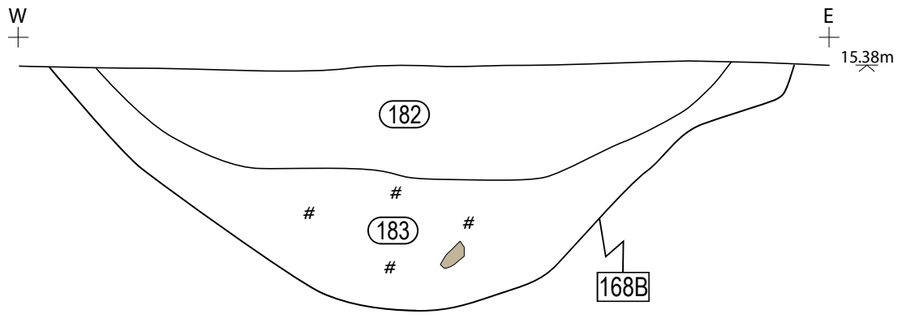


Figure 33: Group G122 - sections.

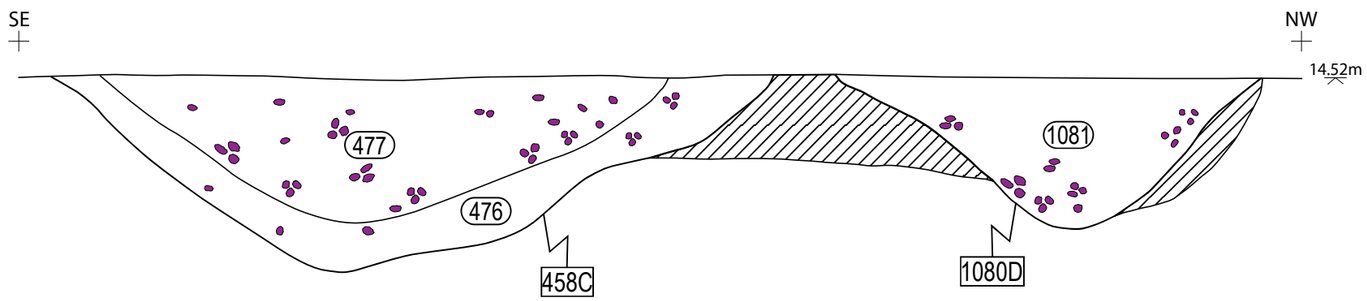
Section 35.7
South-west facing section of ditch [168P], scale 1:10



Section 11.2
South facing section of ditch [168B], scale 1:10



Section 21.23
West facing section of ditch [458C] and ditch [1080D], scale 1:10



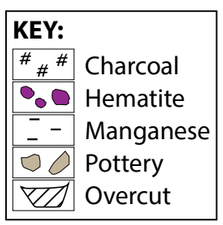
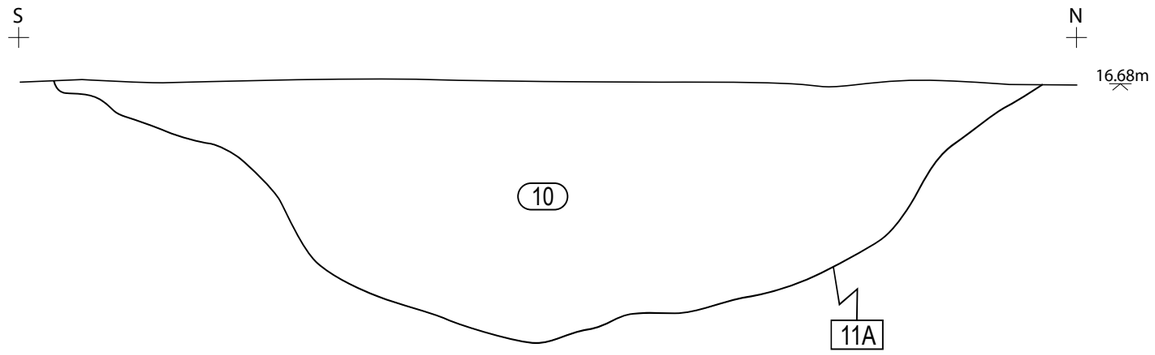
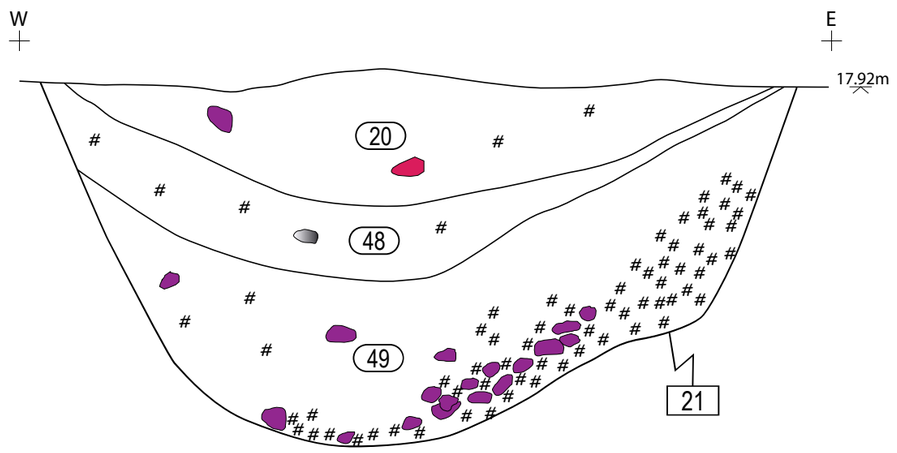


Figure 34: Group G168 - sections.

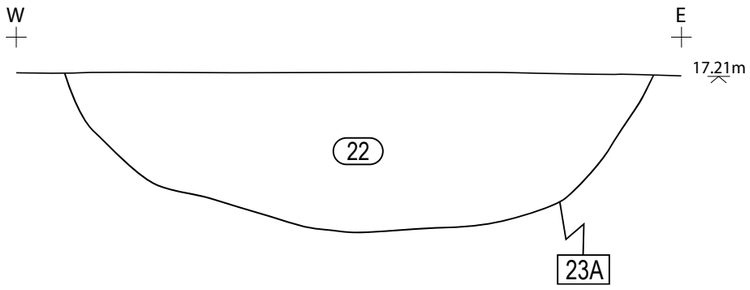
Section 1.8
East facing section of ditch [11A], scale 1:10

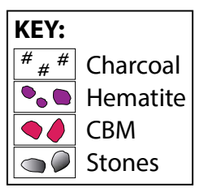


Section 1.7
South facing section of pit [21], scale 1:10



Section 1.3
South facing section of ditch [23A], scale 1:10





Section 2.8
South-west facing section of ditch [9], scale 1:10

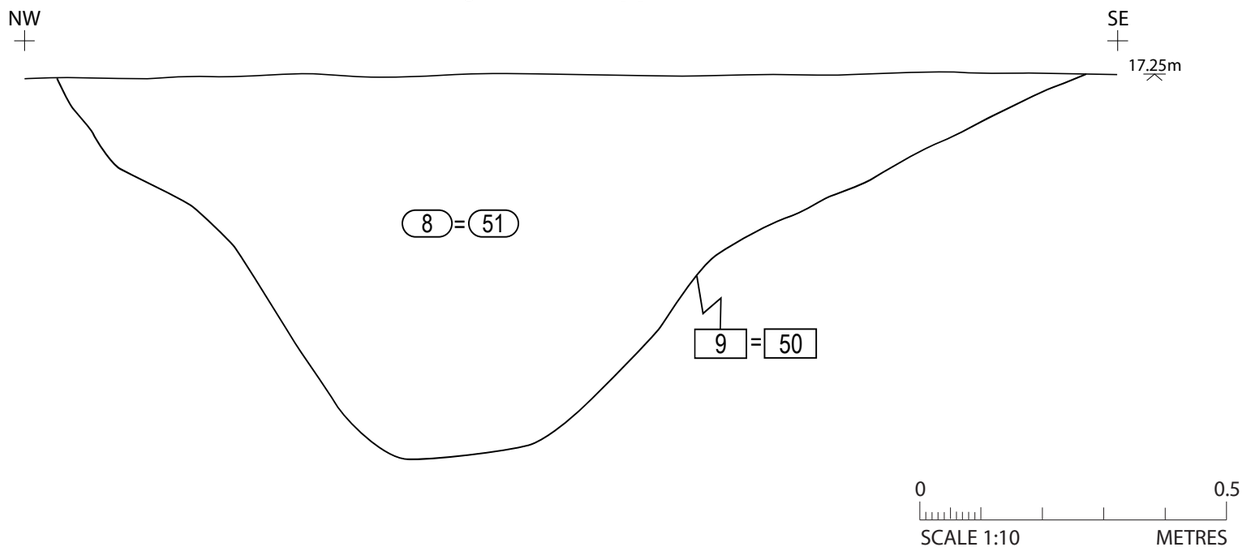
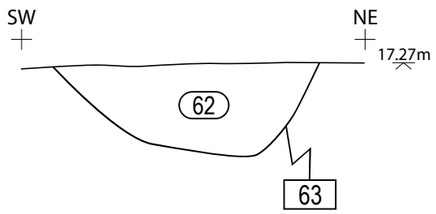
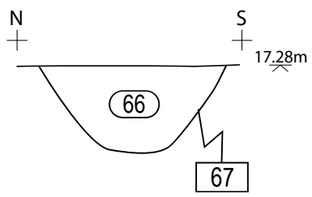


Figure 35: Sections.

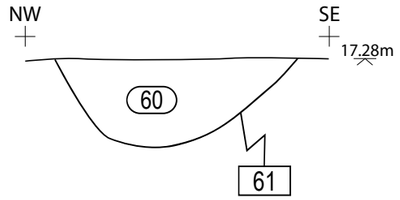
Section 1.13
South-east facing section of post-hole [63], scale 1:10



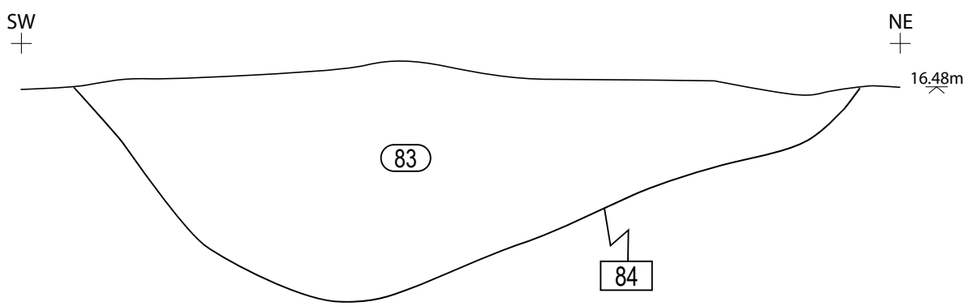
Section 1.15
West facing section of post-hole [67], scale 1:10



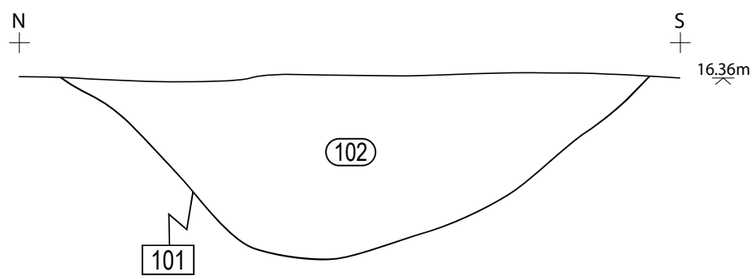
Section 1.11
South-west facing section of post-hole [61], scale 1:10



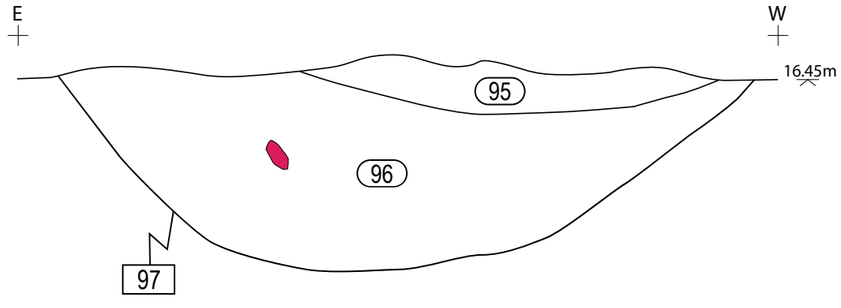
Section 4.1
South-east facing section of ditch [84], scale 1:10



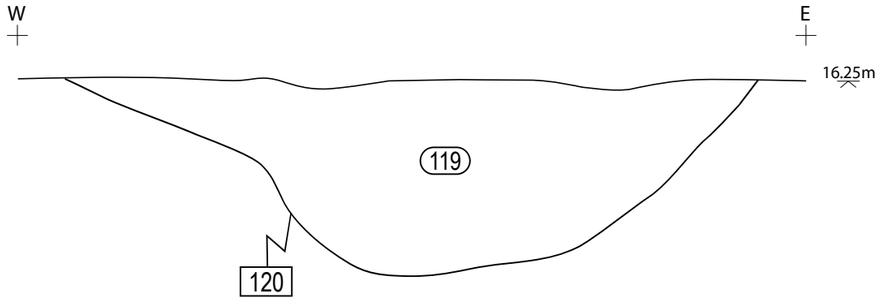
Section 4.13
West facing section of ditch [101], scale 1:10



Section 5.9
North facing section of ditch [97], scale 1:10



Section 7.1
North facing section of ditch [120], scale 1:10

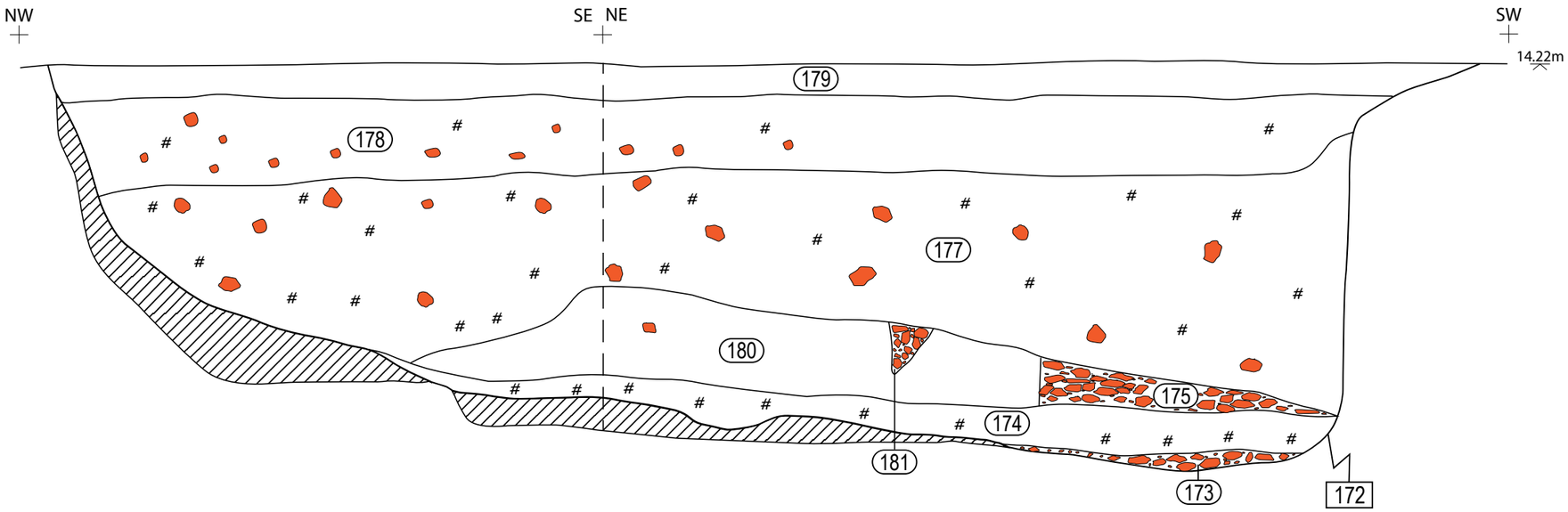


KEY:
CBM

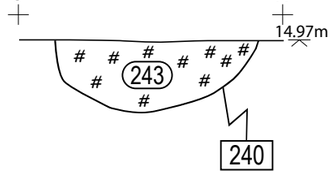
0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 36: Sections.

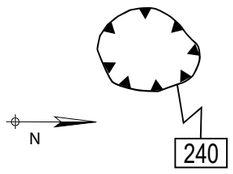
Section 12.2
South-west and north-west section of pit [172], scale 1:10



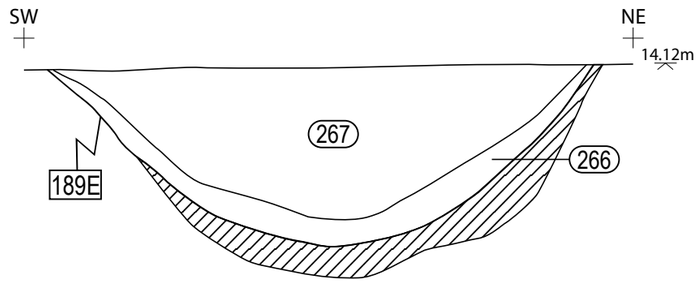
Section 13.10
East section of cremation pit [240], scale 1:10



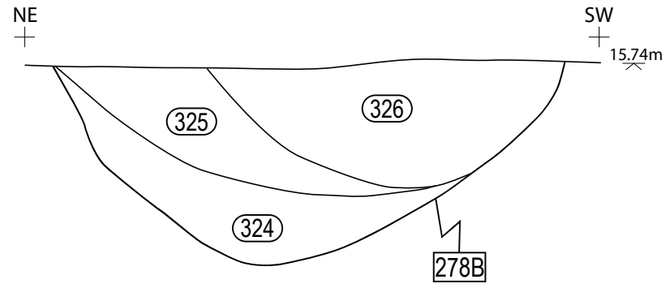
Plan 13.11
Plan of cremation pit [240], scale 1:20



Section 14.16
South-east facing section of ditch [189E], scale 1:10



Section 15.13
North-west facing section of ditch [278B], scale 1:10



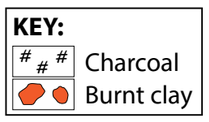
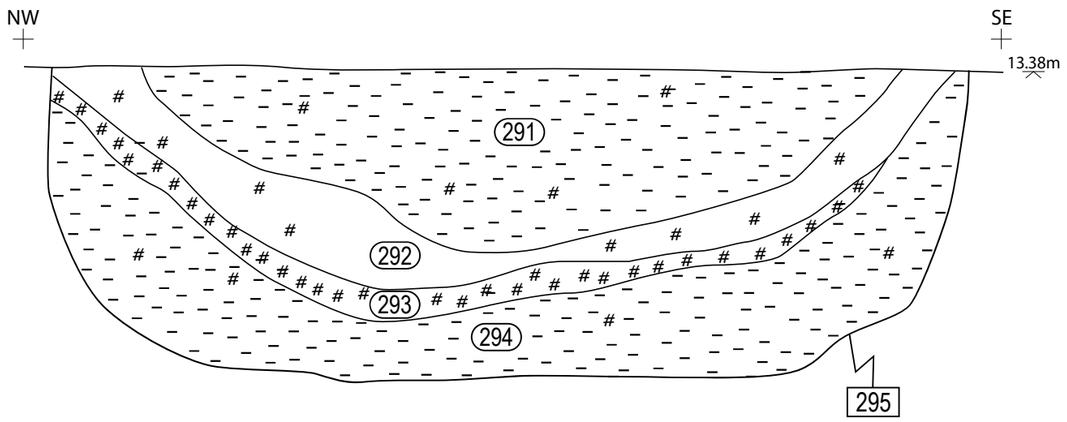
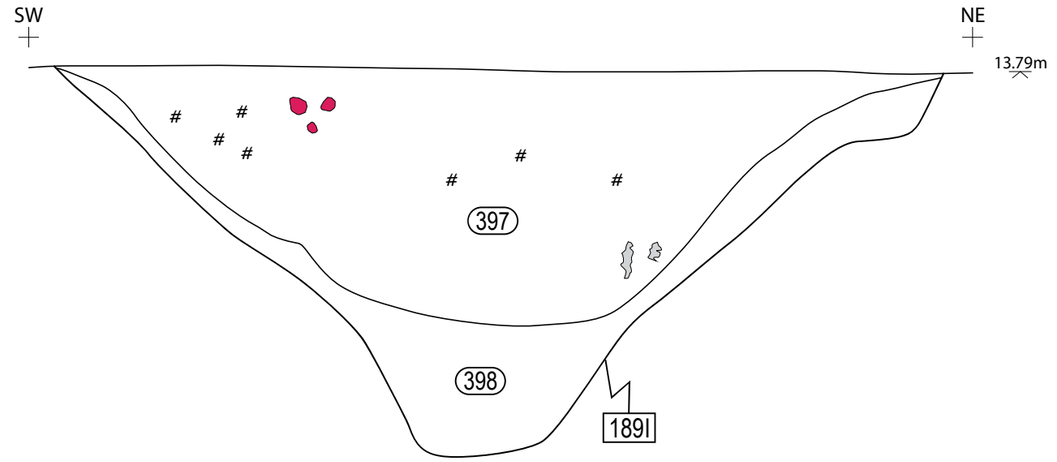


Figure 37: Cremation pit [240] section and plan, other sections

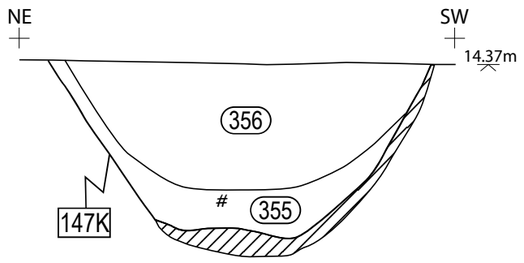
Section 16.7
South facing section of pit [295], scale 1:10



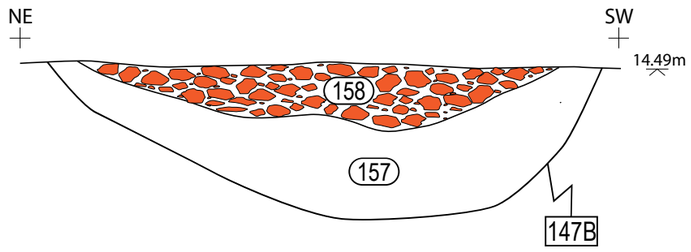
Section 18.11
South-east facing section of ditch [189I], scale 1:10



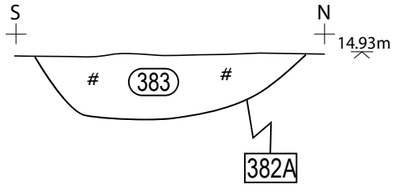
Section 17.11
North-west facing section of ditch [147K], scale 1:10



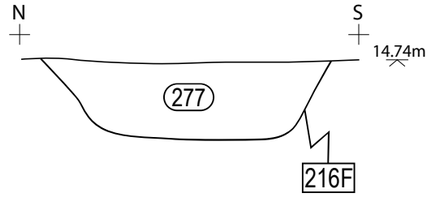
Section 9.21
North-west facing section of ditch [147B], scale 1:10



Section 20.4
East facing section of ditch [382A], scale 1:10



Section 16.15
East facing section of ditch [216F], scale 1:10



KEY:

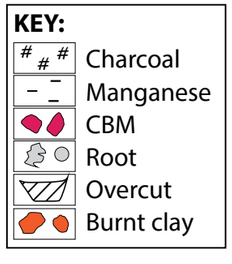
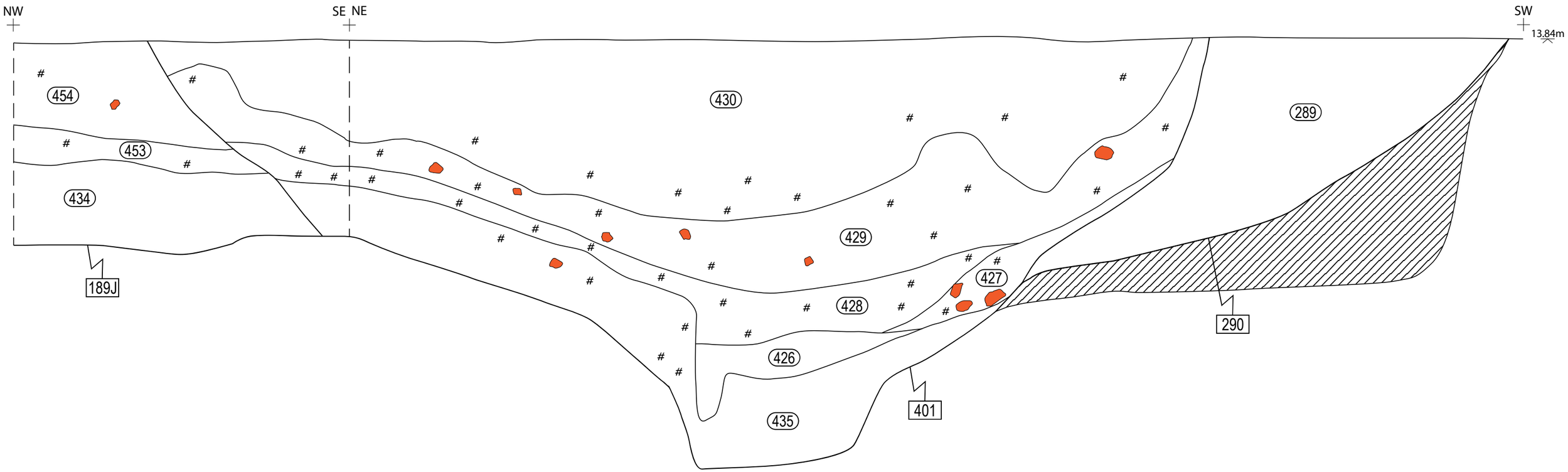


Figure 38: Sections.

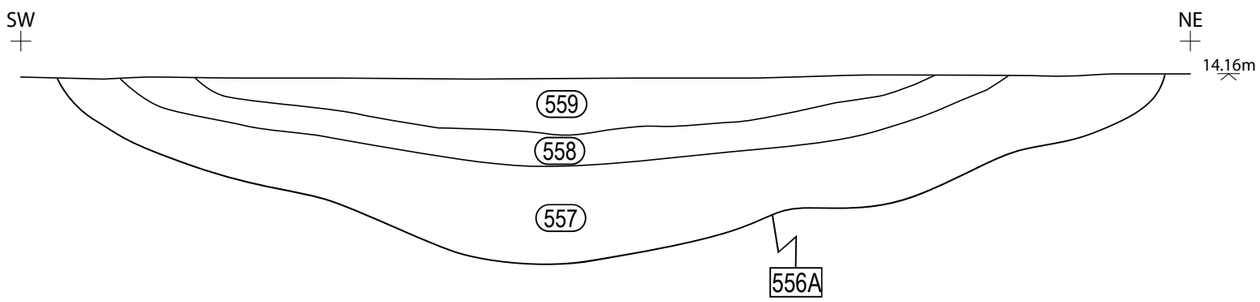
Section 22.2

South-west and north-west facing section of ditch [189J],ditch [290] and pit [401], scale 1:10



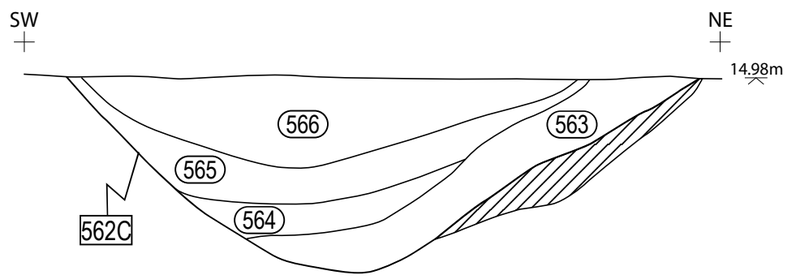
Section 27.11

South-east facing section of pit [556A], scale 1:10



Section 29.2

South-east facing section of ditch [562C], scale 1:10



KEY:

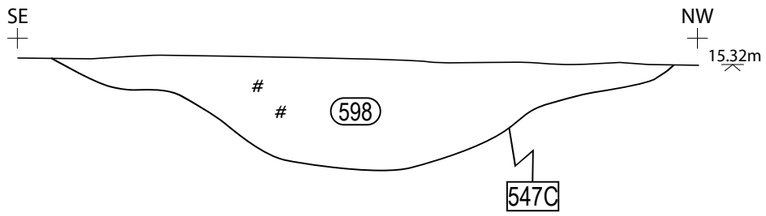
- Charcoal
- Burnt clay
- Overcut

0 0.5

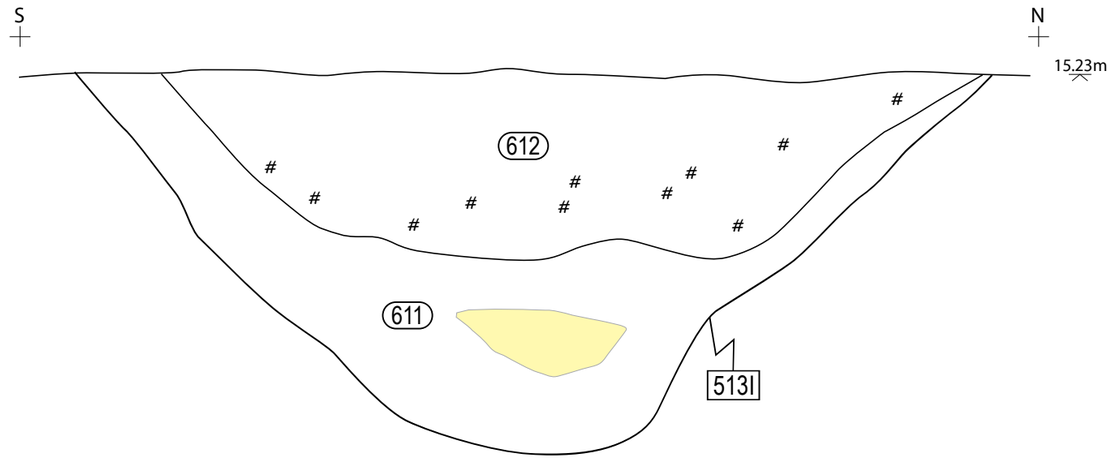
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 39: Sections.

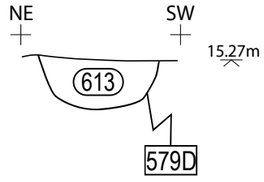
Section 29.12
North-east facing section of ditch [547C], scale 1:10



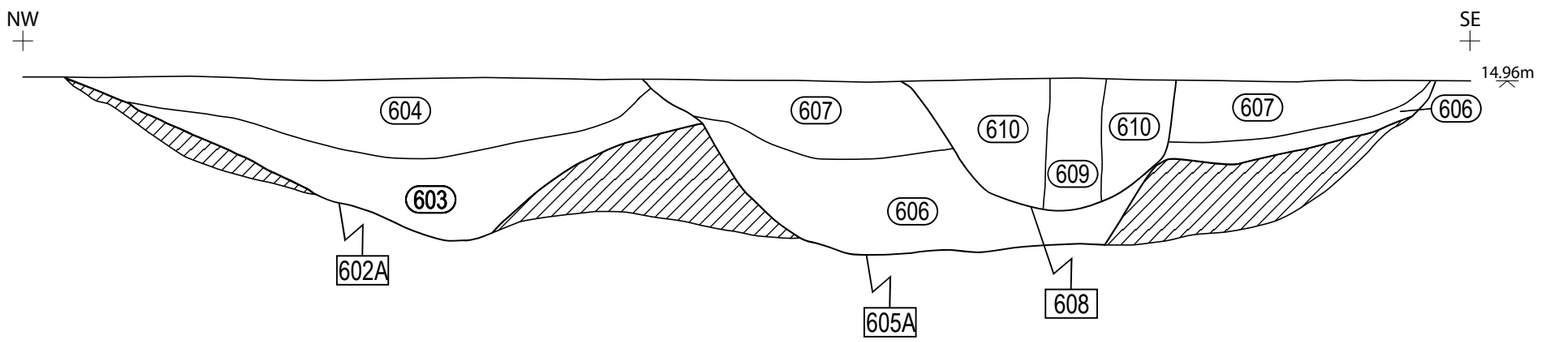
Section 30.3
East facing section of ditch [513I], scale 1:10



Section 29.15
North-west facing section of ditch terminus [579D], scale 1:10



Section 30.1
North-east facing section of ditch [602A], ditch [605A] and post-hole [608], scale 1:10

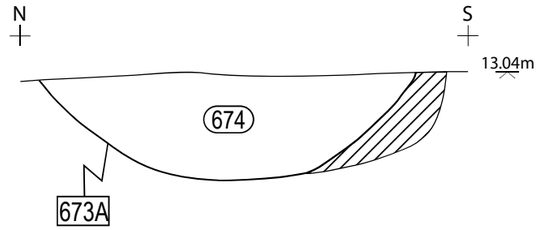


KEY:
- Charcoal
- Sandstone
- Overcut

0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

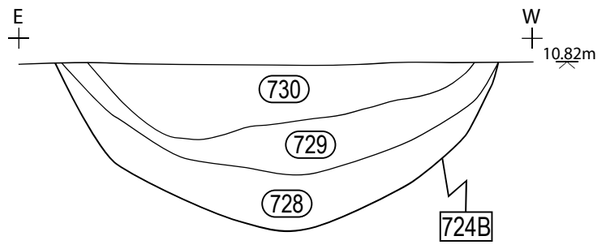
Figure 40: Sections.

Section 33.5
West facing section of ditch [673A], scale 1:10

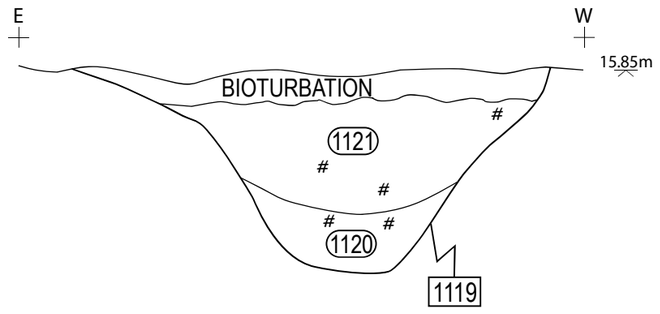


Section 33.7
North-east facing section of ditch [513R], scale 1:10

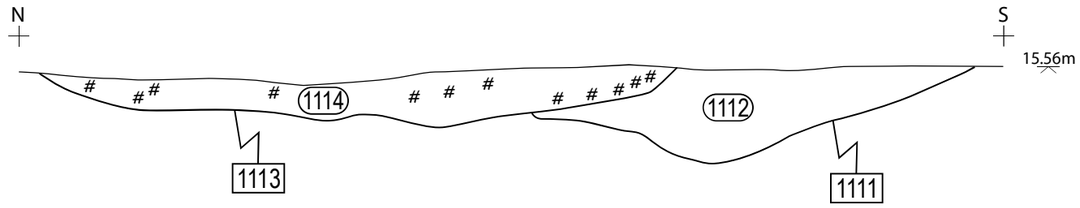
Section 36.9
North facing section of ditch [724B], scale 1:10



Section 131.3
North facing section of ditch [1119], scale 1:10



Section 130.9
North facing section of ditch [1111] and pit [1113], scale 1:10



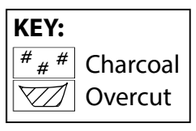
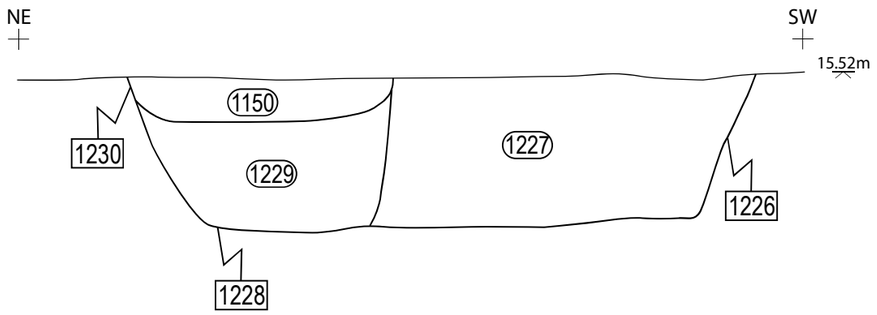


Figure 41: Sections.

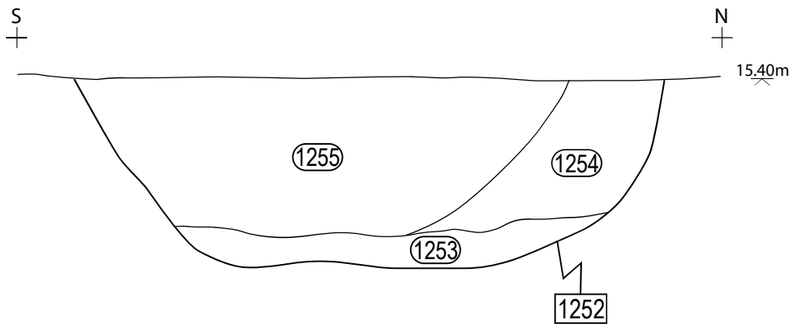
Section 138.1

Noth-west facing section of pit [1226], pit [1228] and gully [1230], scale 1:10



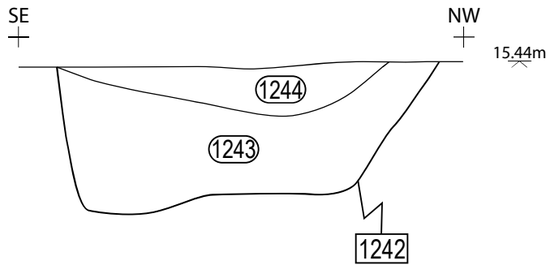
Section 138.7

East section of pit [1252], scale 1:10



Section 138.9

North-east section of ditch terminus [1242], scale 1:10



Section 138.12

North-east section of ditch [1247] and post-hole [1249], scale 1:10

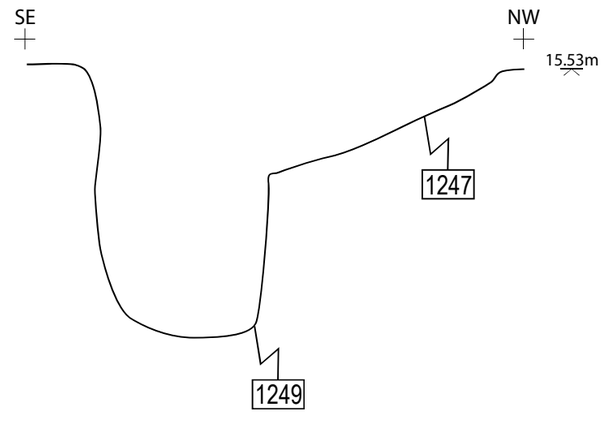
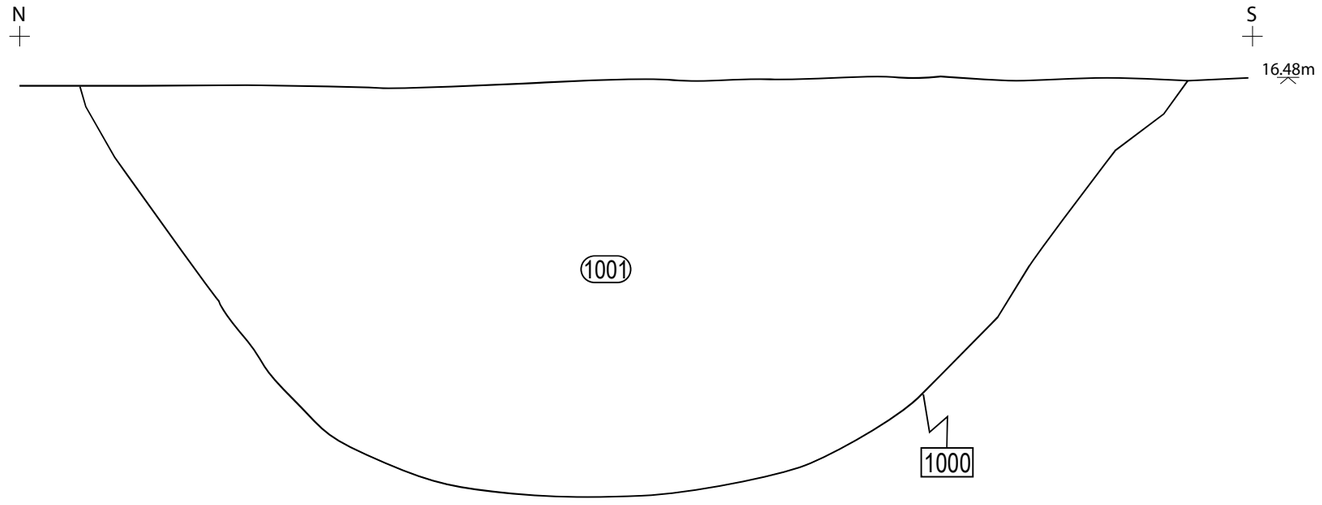
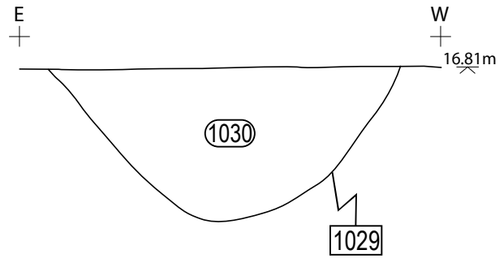


Figure 42: Sections.

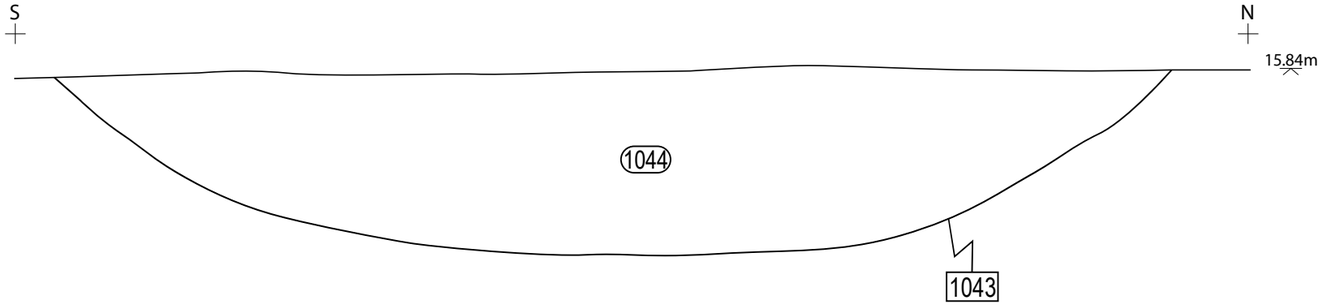
Section 139.1
East facing section of ditch [1000], scale 1:10



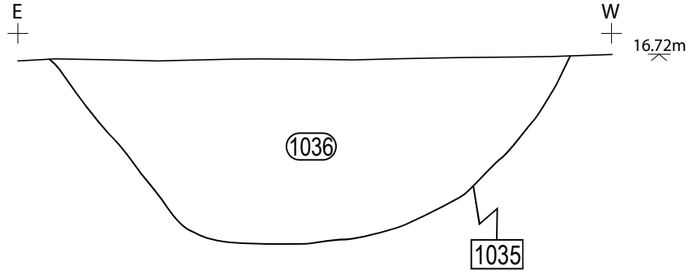
Section 139.3
North facing section of ditch [1029], scale 1:10



Section 139.5
East facing section of ditch [1043], scale 1:10



Section 139.4
North facing section of ditch [1035], scale 1:10



Section 139.2
North facing section of ditch [1015], scale 1:10

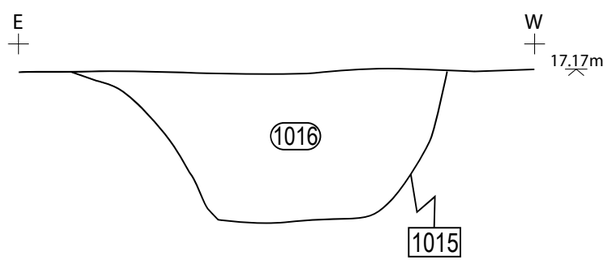


Figure 43: Sections.

Plate 1: Looking north at Pit [21]; one point four metre scale.

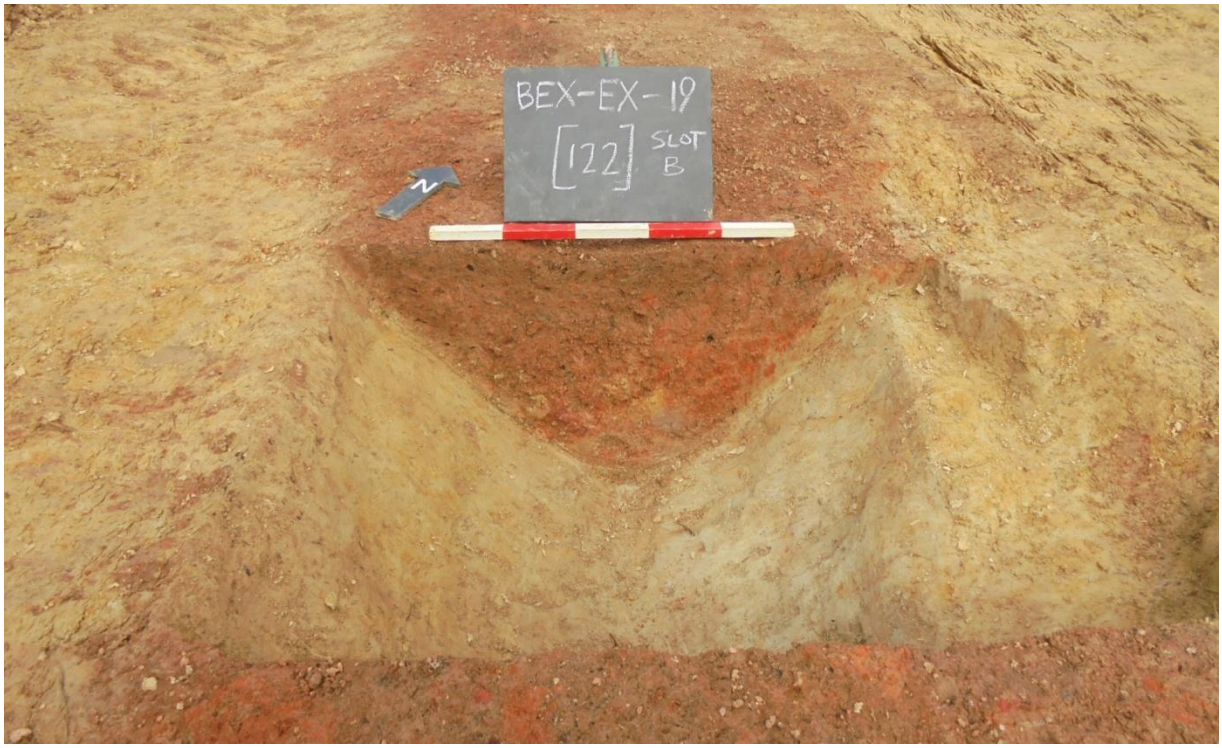


Plate 2: Looking northwest at section of the Ditch [122] slot B; half metre scale.

Plate 3: Looking northwest at Ditch [122].

Plate 4: Looking northwest at Ring-ditch [125].

Plate 5: Looking northwest at section of the Ring-ditch [125] slot B; half-metre scale.

Plate 6: Pit [160] within ring-ditch [125] enclosure, looking northwest with one point four metre scale.

Plate 7: Ditch [147] slot B, looking northwest with half metre scale.

Plate 8: Looking southeast at pit [172]; 0.5m horizontal and 0.3m vertical scales.

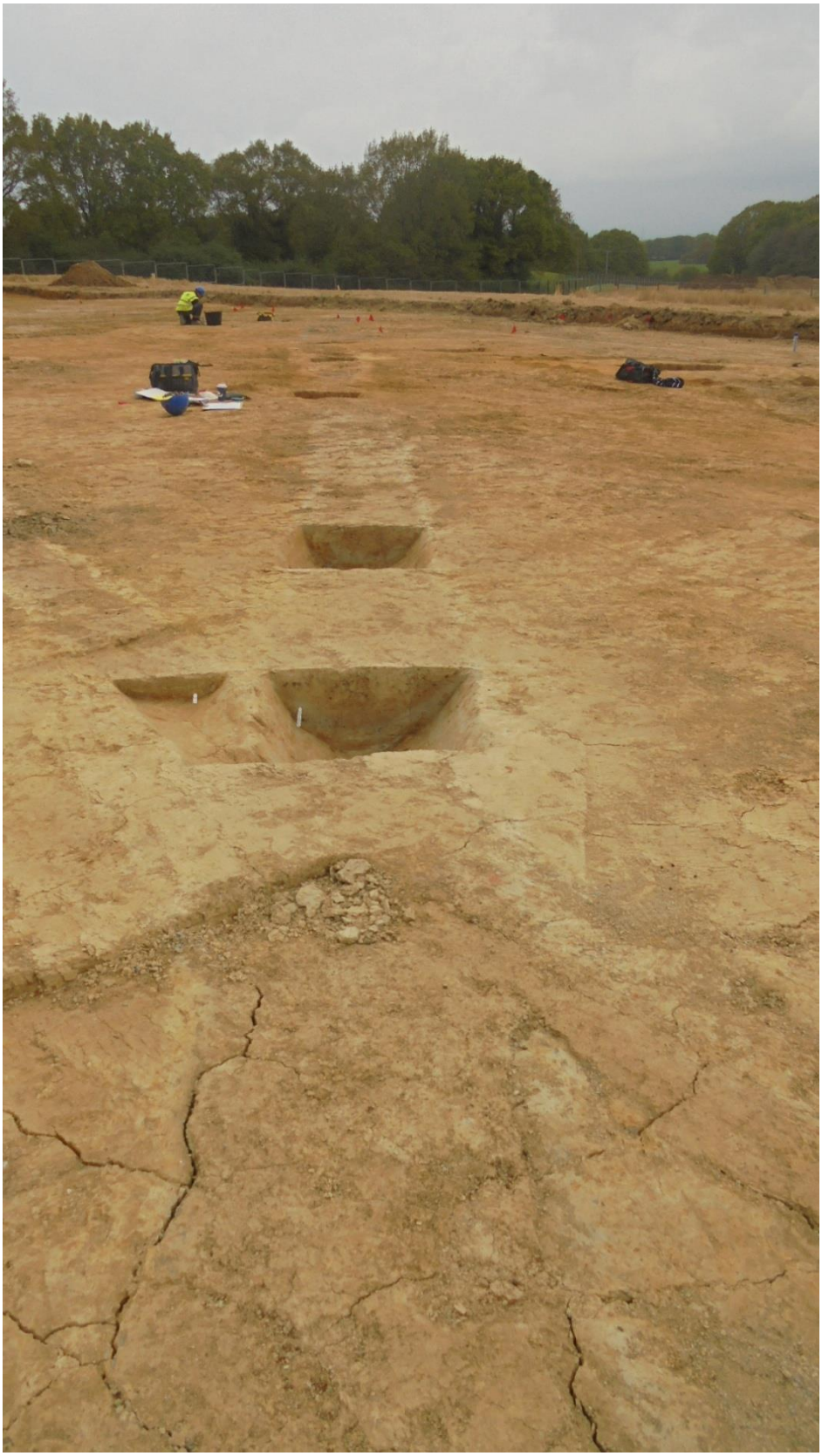


Plate 9: Ditch [147] cut by gully [216], looking northwest.

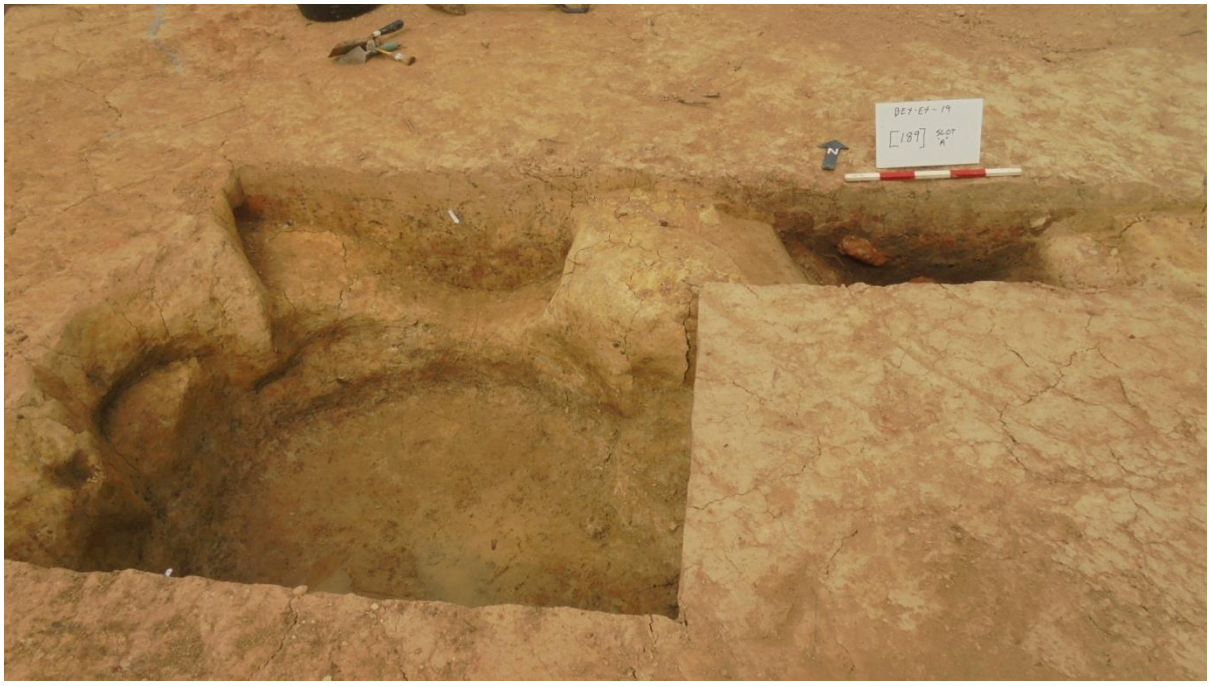


Plate 10: Ditch [189] and pits [169] and [172] to the right. Looking northwest with half-metre scale.

Plate 11: Ditch [189] slot B, looking northwest with one metre scale.

Plate 12: Looking southeast at the Ditch [189] and quarry pits [169, 172, 286, 288, 386, and 401] on its right side.

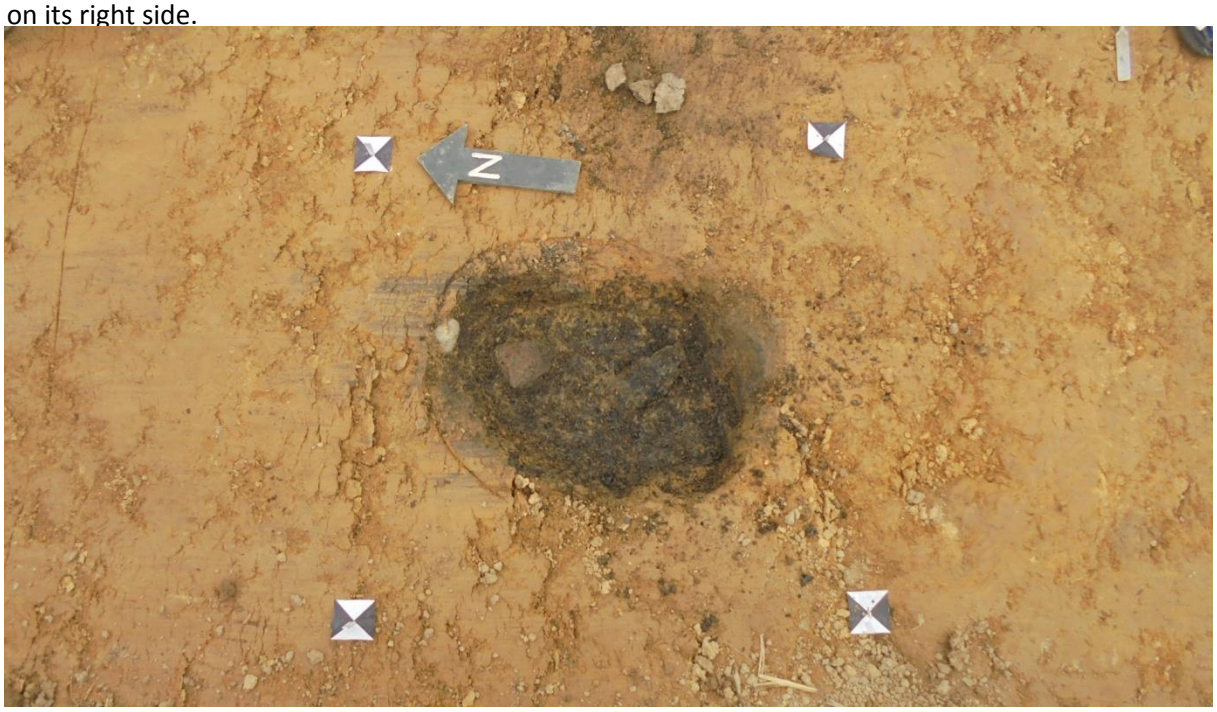


Plate 13: Mid-excavation photograph of cremation pit [240]

Plate 14: Looking east at pit [295], half-metre scale.

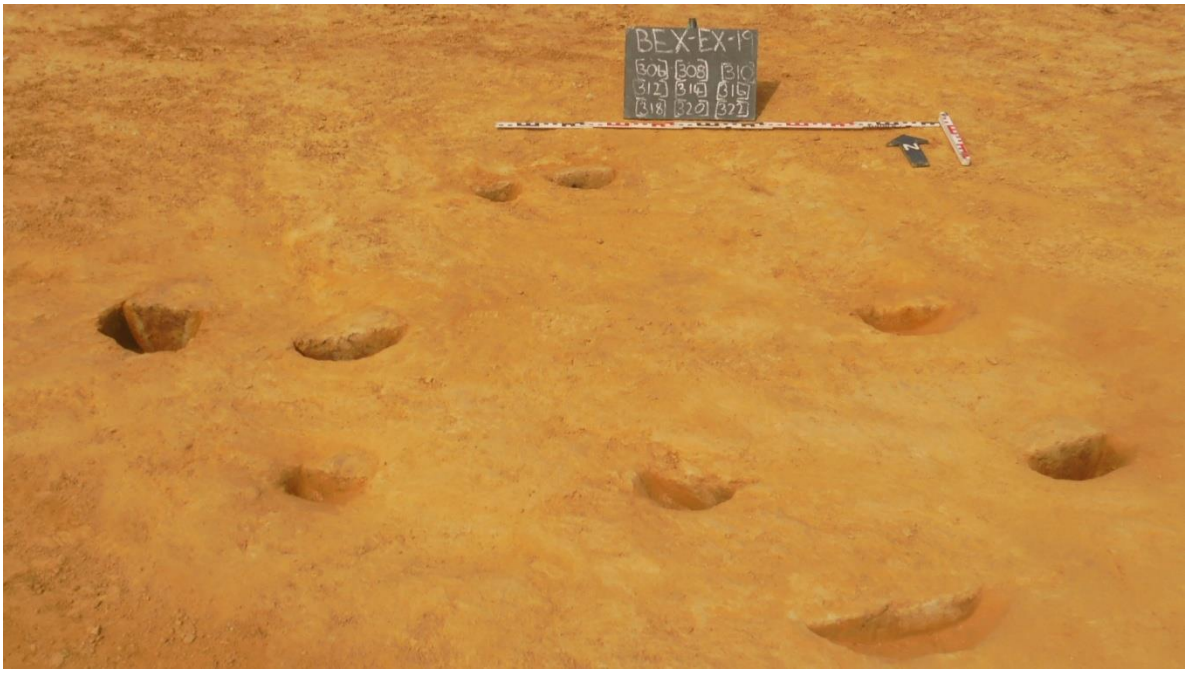


Plate 15: Looking north at postholes of Group G3; one metre scale.

Plate 16: Ditch [147] to the right and [336] to the left; looking east-south-east.

Plate 17: Looking southeast at Pit [386]; half-metre scale.

Plate 18: Looking southeast at Ditch [513]; half-metre scale.

Plate 19: Looking northwest at Post-hole [679]; point three metres scale.

Plate 20: Looking south at features of Group G5.

Plate 21: Looking east at Ditch [1000] belonging to group G6; half-metre scale.


Plate 22: Aerial photo of Area 1.3, looking east-north-east.

Plate 23: Ditch [1111] belonging to group G16 cut by burnt pit [1113], looking east with one metre scale.

Plate 24: Mid-excavation photograph of Kiln [1146]; looking east, one metre scale.

Plate 25: Looking southwest at fully excavated Kiln [1147]; one metre scale.

Plate 26: Looking northeast at Ditch G17, corner section [1158]; one metre scale.

Plate 27: Looking north at Ditch G17 terminus [1209] with narrow continuation [1216]; half- and one-metres scales.