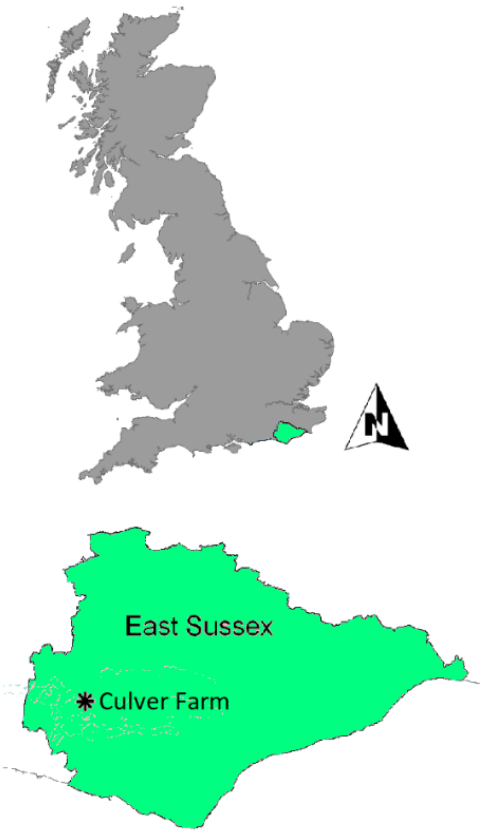
CAP CULVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Report on the CAP investigations of the Roman road and roadside activity in Pond Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, East Sussex 2005 to 2013 (CAP.PF.05-13)

David H Millum, ACIfA, MA, BA Hons



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Front cover shows aerial photograph taken by Dick Nesbitt-Dufort of the Court House and Pond Field trenches in 2009 together with inset of pieces of the iron oil lamp discovered in 2010

CAP, Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5BX

www.culverproject.co.uk

Director: Robert Wallace PCIfA, MA, BA Hons

Email: information@culverproject.co.uk

Investigation of the Roman road and roadside activity in Pond Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, 2005 to 2013

Report Data

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Author:	**David Millum CAP Deputy Director**	**September 2016**
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Non-Technical Summary

This report presents an assessment of the archaeological investigations undertaken by volunteers under the supervision of the Culver Archaeological Project in Pond Field on Culver Farm, Barcombe (TQ4235 1458) between 2005 and 2013. This comprised initial field walking, and trial trenching in 2005, followed by open area excavations in 2007 and 2009-10 totalling 1000sq.m. In 2011 a magnetometer survey was undertaken of most of the field and non-systematic surface metal detecting took place in 2013. The excavations were located over the Roman road that runs on a NE/SW axis across Culver and Cowlease Farms and which was discovered by Rob Wallace, the founding director of CAP, in 2005; a road on a route hypothesised by Ivan Margary in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* of 1933.

The following features were discovered and recorded.

Prehistoric: A single Bronze Age cremation burial was excavated in 2007 containing a small plain mid-period urn with unidentifiable burnt bone fragments and charcoal. Three other possible cremations were defined in the vicinity by patches of charcoal with fragmented burnt bone. Two shallow parallel ditches running N-S across the 2007 and 2009-10 trenches were interpreted as prehistoric and were thought likely to be associated with the burial but yielded no supporting artefactual evidence to confirm this.

Romano-British: The Roman road running NE-SW across the western half of both the 2007 and 2009-10 trenches was clearly established despite having been badly damaged by ploughing and/or flooding over many centuries. The road had roadside ditches closely flanking each side with the western ditch having a series of postholes within the fill of the ditch, suggesting that the ditch may have gone out of use whilst the site was still occupied. Whilst not proven the postholes may represent a subsequent barrier raised in lieu of the filled ditch suggesting a change in priorities during the later activity on this site with maintenance of the roadside ditches and possibly the road itself giving way to the immediate needs of the occupiers of the roadside areas. A large boundary ditch runs NW-SE across the eastern half of the 2009-10 excavation with a series of pits and areas of burning to the south. A number of these ditches can be seen on the geophysical survey image on both sides of the Roman road **(**see **15.6).** One area had evidence of intense burning in and around a pit suggesting use as a hearth, possibly for small scale blacksmithing. To the west of the road a rectilinear pit was excavated and found to contain a quantity of malleable grey clay either for use as a lining or being stored and/or worked within the pit as part of a manufacturing process, possibly a puddling pit, as there was a gulley capped off with clay in the southern corner of the pit which could have filtered off excess fluid to a small pit apparently cut into the western edge of the already filled/backfilled western road side ditch **(**see **15.15.1).** The pottery assemblage from the Roman features has been dated mainly to the 3rd and earlier 4th centuries with the exception of clay filled pit which was attributed to the latter part of the 4th century. Some slightly earlier pottery and a small selection of early-late 2nd century coins suggest that activity and potentially some features pre-date the main phase of roadside activity indicated by the pottery dates. Within the boundary ditch a nearly complete pattern of hobnails indicated the remains of a degraded shoe and adjacent to the possible hearth was found the remains of an iron, hanging-style, oil lamp. Both these artefacts were conserved by students at the Institute of Archaeology UCL.

The investigations met the generic project aims and in particular the principle objective of uncovering the Roman road and being able to plot its potential route beyond the project area. The data recorded has added to the wider picture of activity in the general area during the Roman period. The unexpected discovery of a Bronze Age cremation has added to the knowledge of prehistoric activity in the Lower Weald.

1 Introduction

1.1 The Site

1.1.1 This report summarises the archaeological investigations carried out in Pond Field, from 2005 to 2013 by the Culver Archaeological Project under the direction of Robert Wallace.

1.1.2 The site is located at Culver Farm, off Church Road, Barcombe, Nr. Lewes, East Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542350 114575 and comprises an arable field to the north west of the farm buildings. See location and field maps in section 15.

1.1.3 This investigation was part of the CAP landscape initiative, which was founded by the director, Robert Wallace, in 2005. The research aims of the project were to examine the landscape around the Barcombe Roman villa and bathhouse complex to ascertain the existence of any further archaeological remains. CAP has to date carried out systematic field walking, geophysical surveys, both magnetometry and resistivity, trial trenching and open area excavation. This work has revealed possible Mesolithic activity, Bronze Age ditches and cremation burial, plus possibly one of the earliest Bronze Age waterlogged sites in Sussex (Allen 2011), in addition to the extensive Romano-British activity.

1.1.4 The latter comprises a Roman road (Stroude Street) running on a NE-SW axis, past the villa and bath house complex, NE towards the Greensand Way, and SW towards Offham. North east of the villa a roadside industrial site was found in Pond Field and possible building foundations and worked waterlogged timbers were discovered just to the north of this in Culvermead. Details of other results from CAP can be viewed at www.culverproject.co.uk .

1.2 The Scope of the Report

1.2.1 The report covers all work carried out over 6 years under the site codes PF05, PF07, PF09 & PF10 plus geophysical surveying in 2011 (PF11) and surface metal detecting in 2013 (PF13).

1.2.2 The report covers all aspects of the fieldwork undertaken in the following order:

Field walking and surface collection in 2005, Sections 5.1, 6.1 & 15.3-5.
Geophysical surveys in 2010 & 2011, Sections 5.2, 6.2 & 15.6-7.
Evaluation trenches in 2005, Sections 5.3, 6.3 & 15.8-9.
Open area excavation in 2007, Sections 5.4, 6.4 & 15.10.
Open area excavation 2009 & 2010, Sections 5.5, 6.5 & 15.11-18.
Metal detecting of area in 2013, Sections 5.6, 6.6 & 16.2.
Artefact analysis; post excavation, Sections 8.1-2, 16.1 & 16.3.

1.2.3 The report discusses the data gained from the fieldwork and how this might be interpreted in the wider landscape context.

1.2.4 The contents of this report will subsequently be reassessed as the wider project proceeds so that it can be integrated into the general body of work and the conclusions reached from the overall project results.

1.2.5 To facilitate the integration of this data with the wider project the Periods denoted in the report for the Bridge Farm 2013 excavation (Wallace 2014) will be used.

1.2.6 These comprise:-

Period 1: Palaeolithic to Bronze Age
Period 2: Iron Age and Roman Republic

Period 3: Roman AD43-70
Period 4: Roman 70-150
Period 5: Roman 150-250
Period 6: Roman 250-410
Period 7: Saxon
Period 8: Medieval
Period 9: Post Medieval

1.2.7 Periods 7, 8 and 9 will not be included in this report as no significant features or artefacts were found for these periods in the PF05-10 fieldworks.

1.2.8 To aid interpretation Period 6 will be subdivided into 6A: 250-300, 6B:300-350, 6C:350-410 where it is felt appropriate.

2 *Geology and Topography*

2.1.1 The underlying geological structure of the site is sedimentary with the Ouse river valley cutting through east-west bands of Lower Greensand and Weald Clay which are heavily mantled with Head and River Terrace deposits.

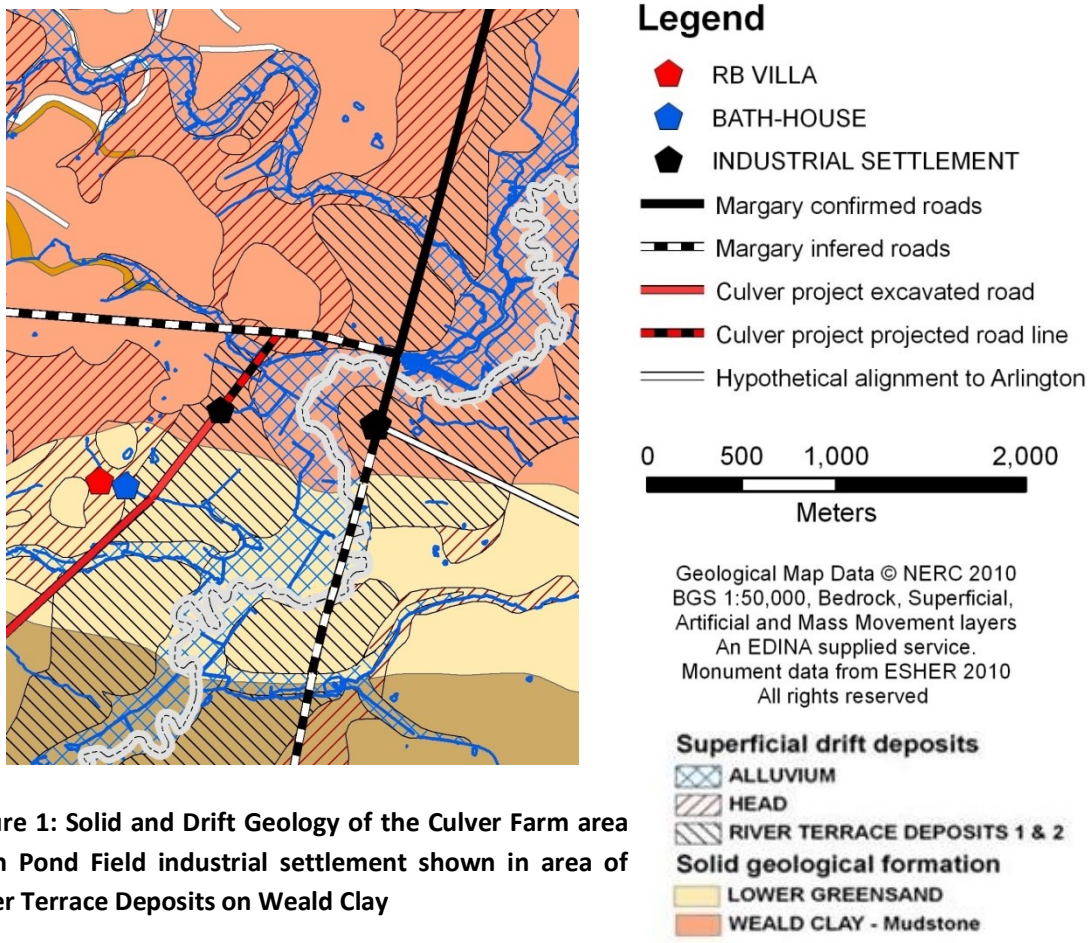

Figure 1: Solid and Drift Geology of the Culver Farm area with Pond Field industrial settlement shown in area of River Terrace Deposits on Weald Clay

2.1.2 The site lies on the western bank of the Ouse floodplain, north of Lewes, which comprises deep alluvium flanked by margins of first and second terrace valley gravels. The area supports gleyic argillic brown earths of the Waterstock Association soils on the floodplain.

2.1.3 Interpreting the archaeology was complicated by the post depositional gleying that had taken place on site. This process occurs when fluctuating groundwater tables lead to the oxidation of the ferrous and ferric elements in the soils leading to mottling (strong brown ferruginous speckles in the soil), the formation of iron nodules, weak ferruginous encrustations and concretions and iron panning. These are post depositional processes that affect features and can easily be confused with, and mistaken for, different depositional layers and events.

2.1.4 The shallow depth of the archaeology in this field and the formation of deep topsoil over centuries of agricultural use of the area had truncated and in some instances severely damaged the remains, in particular the structure of the road compared with that found in the adjacent Court House Field (CHF09).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Associated Projects

3.1.1 In the early 1990's Roman finds had been discovered at Culver Farm, Barcombe, and in 1999 a geophysical survey was carried out at Dunstalls Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe. The survey confirmed the existence of a Roman winged corridor villa and other associated buildings at TQ41721418. In 2001 a research and training project was launched by University College London (UCL) and the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team (MSFAT). In 2005 UCL left the project and the University of Sussex, Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) became joint organisers with MSFAT. Excavation of the site continued until 2007.

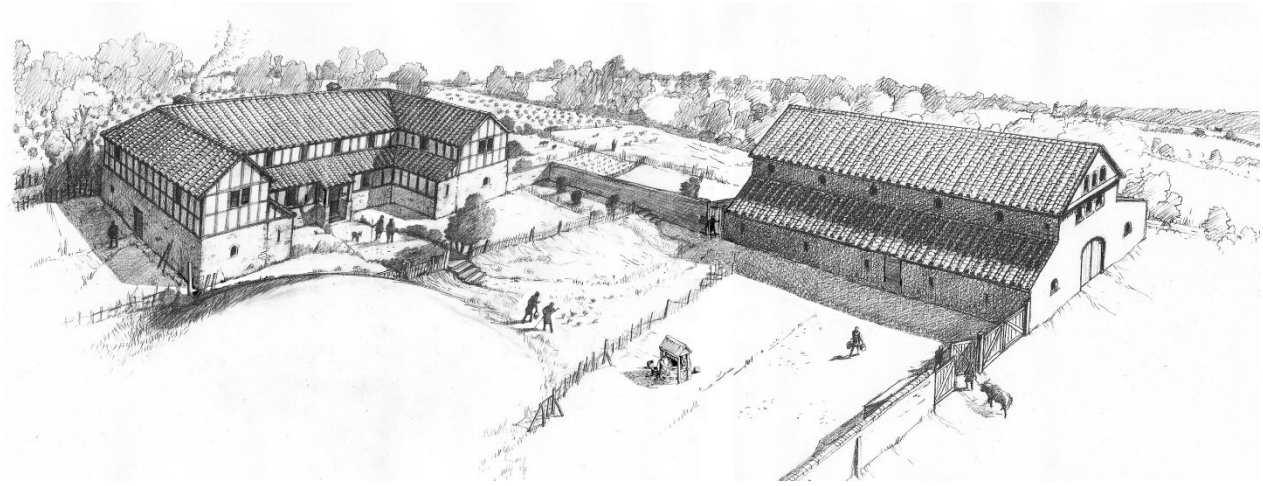

Figure 2: Illustration of how the Barcombe Villa complex may have looked at its zenith

3.1.2 In 2004 a ground penetrating radar survey was carried out in Church Field, an adjacent field located to the SE of the villa site. The survey revealed another building at TQ41861419. Excavation between 2008 and 2012 by CCE and MSFAT proved this to be a detached multi-phased bathhouse of unusually large proportions for a rural estate.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on the Site

3.2.1 Checks on the East Sussex Historic Environment Record and the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* reveal no previous investigations for this site.

3.3 Desk Based Research

3.3.1 A check of old maps revealed that on the 1840s tithe map Pond Field was divided into 2 roughly equal sized fields called Upper and Lower Cuckington. As the excavation site is inside Upper Cuckington Field any former boundary should not impinge on the excavated archaeology.

3.3.2 Journal research revealed that in a paper in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 74, 16-43, entitled '*A new Roman road to the coast',* Ivan Margary postulates that a road on the west bank of the Ouse, south of the Isfield river crossing, via Barcombe, Hamsey and Offham, would have been a more convenient route than that of the east bank in reaching the Downland ridgeway routes as this would not need further river crossings (Margary 1933, 31-32).

4 Scope and Aims of Fieldworks

4.1 Scope of Fieldworks

4.1.1 Following the results of the field walking in 2005 CAP undertook 2 evaluation trenches in two locations with surface flint deposits followed in 2007 with a 20m by 23m (460sq.m) open area excavation over the northern of the two evaluation trenches (TT2). This trench was back-filled at the end of that season and in 2009 a 40m by 20m (800sq.m) area was opened to extend the 2007 trench to the north and east. This trench remained open with further investigation taking place in 2010 before final back-filling. With the PF09/10 excavation overlapping 50% of the PF07 trench the total area excavated was approximately 1000sq.m. A magnetometer survey of the majority of Pond Field in 2011 revealed the route of the road across the field and other potential archaeological features adjacent to the excavations.

4.1.2 The fieldworks were directed by Rob Wallace and supervised from 2007 to 2010 by David Millum, with David Staveley undertaking the magnetometer survey in 2011 and David Cunningham and George Read the post excavation metal detecting in 2013.

4.2 Original Research Aims

4.2.1 To establish the nature, date, purpose and state of preservation of the buried features interpreted from the results of the systematic field walking by targeted excavation (Millum 2012a-b).

4.2.2 To allow an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the various fields surrounding the core area.

4.2.3 To promote a greater understanding of the historic landscape.

4.2.4 To formulate a prioritised policy for further investigation including more invasive and destructive methods where considered appropriate.

4.2.5 To actively encourage the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their historic environment.

4.2.6 To offer opportunities for volunteers and students of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field practice in all aspects of the methodology employed on the site during the surveying, excavation and post-excavation stages.

4.2.7 To accumulate sufficient data to produce an informed report of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes.

5 *Summary of Fieldworks*

5.1 Field walking (PF05)

5.1.1 The field was divided into 20m transects on a north south alignment denominated by letters of the alphabet with each 20m division numbered starting from the SW corner of the field. A group of volunteers and students, under the direction of Chris Butler, completed each transect at a consistent pace picking up from within a band 2m each side of the line. Artefacts for each section were separately collected in marked bags.

5.1.2 The contents of each bag, i.e. section, were then sorted into type, counted, weighed and recorded.

5.1.3 The results are summarised in the Results Section (6.1) and scatter diagrams for ceramic building material (CBM), pottery and fire-cracked flint (FCF) are included in Sections 15.3-15.5.

5.2 Geophysics (PF10 & PF11)

5.2.1 Both earth resistance (RES) and single-pole magnetometer (MAG) surveys were undertaken in the opened excavation area in 2010. The results from the surveys were disappointing although the magnetometer images did show a rough orientation of the roadside ditches and a very strong linear anomaly running east from the eastern ditch which aided targeted excavation.

5.2.2 A much wider MAG survey was undertaken by David Staveley in the autumn of 2011 covering an area of 240m x 220m in 40m grid squares using a twin-pole Fluxgate Gradiometer.

5.2.3 The results from the PF11 survey were much clearer and are discussed in the results section (6.2) with the plotted image in the Sections 15.6 and 15.7.

5.3 Evaluation Trenches (PF05: TT1 & TT2)

5.3.1 In November 2005 two evaluation trenches (TT1 & TT2) were opened using a JCB 3CX mechanical digger in Pond Field on the possible line of the Roman road discovered in Court House Field earlier in the year with the aim of finding the continuation of the road to the north east.

5.3.2 **TT1** was located in the SE quarter of the field close to the bend in the farm driveway **c.TQ42251442** on an E-W axis and measured 16m by 1.6m wide taken to 1.5m depth.

5.3.3 **TT2** was position close to the northern boundary of the field to the west of the footpath at **TQ42341458** also on an E-W axis and measured 16m (subsequently extended to 23m) by 1.6m wide taken to 600mm depth. Dowsing suggested that there might be ditches at either end.

5.3.4 A 5m x 1.6m extension trench was opened heading south east from an exposed posthole in TT2 matching the alignment of the road to check for further features.

5.3.5 The trenches had the topsoil removed by wheeled JCB 3CX using a standard 1.6m wide non-toothed bucket and were then taken down by hand tools in spits with the features discovered sectioned, recorded and then fully excavated.

5.3.6 The results from both trenches are discussed in the results section (6.3) with plans and sections in Sections 15.8 and 15.9.

5.4 Open Area Excavation 2007 (PF07)

5.4.1 In August 2007 a rectangular open area excavation was opened by mechanical digger (as per 5.3.4) measuring 20m by 23m centred on TQ42351458 on an approximate NE-SW alignment to be roughly aligned to the road.

5.4.2 Mechanical excavation was taken to a depth of approximately 300mm over the full expanse of the trench before trowelling back the surface by hand in shallow spits to reveal any archaeological features.

5.4.3 A site grid with 5m squares aligned to magnetic north was set up over the trench with grid posts designated in metres east and north from the 100E/200N post in the south west corner.

5.4.4 Features revealed were sectioned using hand tools and recorded using a single context recording method for both features and finds. All works were carried out in accordance with standards and procedures specified by MOLAS. These procedures were subsequently formalised in the CAP general Project Design for Field Evaluation and Excavations (Millum 2012b).

5.4.5 On 5th August 2007 Aerial-Cam attended the site and took a series of vertical photographs using a telescopic pole mounted on a Landrover **(Figure 3)**.

5.4.6 The trench was located by triangulation to salient features in the landscape, a tarpaulin was laid over a central square which possibly contained unexcavated cremations, strategic site grid markers were left in place and the trench was then backfilled.

5.4.7 The results for PF07 will be discussed in section 6.4 with plans and sections in Section 15.

Figure 3: Aerial-Cam in action

Figure 4: Cleaning back with hoes to reveal Ditch D and other features

5.5 Open Area Excavation 2009(PF09)

5.5.1 An open area trench of 40m by 20m was opened by tracked mechanical digger on the same alignment as PF07, reopening the northern half of the 2007 trench and extending the area approximately 10m to the north and east and 5m to the west. The tarpaulin laid in 2007 was retrieved and sufficient grid markers discovered to reinstate and extend the 2007, north aligned, site grid.

5.5.2 Cleaning back by trowel and hoe **(Figure 4)** revealed a series of features which were targeted with either further cleaning and/or sectioning with hand tools.

5.5.3 A section was taken across the eastern NS prehistoric ditch **[79]** by an MA graduate from Sussex University, Lisa Fisher, and another Sussex MA, David Lea, undertook an investigation of an area of interconnecting pits that were thought to be possible BA burials adjacent to the eastern ditch. 100% soil samples were taken of both the ditch and pits although sadly these were raided and potentially contaminated by badgers whilst waiting transportation to the finds store and by mice in the storage container. The samples were collected in standard heavy duty sealable plastic bags and our future policy of collecting all environmental samples in sealable plastic tubs emanates from these unforeseen animal interventions.

5.5.4 Roman features in the western half of the trench were also investigated with the rectangular pit [8] quartered with sections drawn on both axes and a 1m slot was dug across the road and the roadside ditches in the centre of the trench with a 1m square sondage excavated in the road's centre. Another 1m slot was taken across the road against the northern baulk to clean and expose the remaining flint surface which appeared to have greater coverage at the northern end of the trench. This may reflect the greater depth of modern topsoil over the road as it slopes slightly down to ford a stream at the boundary of Pond Field with Culvermead.

5.5.5 The eastern half of the site was cleaned back to reveal features with partial excavation of a highly burnt area, possible hearth/kiln **[71]**, otherwise this area was left in favour of completing works in the western half of trench given the limited personnel available.

5.5.6 Although works continued from August into October with limited resources it was decided that the open area excavation over the s-bend in the road in Court House Field (CHF09) should take priority over PF09 and that the latter should be left for completion in 2010 as rain had rendered the trench too wet to be recorded or backfilled satisfactorily. The trench was therefore covered with weighted tarpaulins but left open for the next season.

5.6 Open Area Excavation 2010(PF10)

5.6.1 Having struggled for the 2 previous seasons with the north aligned grid that was arranged obliquely to the trench it was decided to set out a new 10m grid aligned to the trench. To avoid confusion with previous grid references, which commenced from 100E/200N, the new grid was notated from 300E/400N from the nominated 'site-SW' corner.

Figure 5: Work underway on slots in eastern roadside ditch C

5.6.2 A concentrated effort was made to excavate all the features of this area especially the eastern half including the large boundary ditch D running out from the east of the road to the 340E baulk with four 1m wide slots. The adjacent burnt areas and the possible hearth/kiln E were also excavated as these features had not been investigated fully during 2009. However slots through the roadside ditches particularly the eastern ditch C were also undertaken **(Figure 5).**

5.6.3 The trench was backfilled at the end of the season so the area could be returned to cultivation.

5.6.4 It was decided that it would be very useful if a MAG survey of this field could be undertaken following the harvest in 2011 to put the excavated features into a wider landscape context.

5.6.5 The combined results for PF09 and PF10 will be discussed in the results section 6.5 with plans and sections in Section 15.

5.7 Metal Detecting in 2013 (PF13)

5.7.1 During late 2013 David Cunningham and George Read carried out non-systematic metal detecting sweeps over the field collecting finds from the plough soil to a maximum depth of 200mm and locating finds to the NGR with a hand held GPS.

6 Summary of Results

6.1 Results from Field Walking PF05

6.1.1 Following the fieldwork the results were transcribed into a computer database and then fed into a Geographical Information System (GIS) to prepare scatter diagrams by weight of those types of artefact which had sufficient assemblages. These comprise FCF (15.3), pottery (15.4) and CBM (15.5) in Section 15 and provided the following results.

6.1.2 The fire-cracked flint (FCF) is fairly widely spread but has two concentrations in the south west corner of the field. FCF cannot be dated without a confirmed connection to other datable finds or feature.

6.1.3 The pottery is also widely spread with concentrations to the middle and east of the northern half of the field but has other discrete assemblages elsewhere. The pottery sherds were not sorted by period by the volunteers during initial recording, making the data gained less valuable. However it is understood that a reasonable proportion was thought to be of the Roman period.

6.1.4 As the CBM was also not divided into period by the volunteers during sorting it can only be looked at as concentrations of brick and tile much of which was post-medieval and even specific concentrations could be from any period, including modern, or of mixed period.

6.1.5 If however the pottery (15.4) and CBM (15.5) scatters are looked at together a definite concentration can be identified in the middle of the northern half of the field close to where the footpath exits into Culvermead. This is around the area subsequently excavated in 2007-2010 where Roman period roadside industrial activity was discovered and a great deal of period pottery recovered.

6.1.6 The other area that could merit investigation is the concentration of FCF in the SW corner of the field.

6.1.7 These results show that even unsorted finds can show areas of concentration and therefore areas of potential interest. However it also highlights how much more could be gained from sorting finds into periods as early as possible and the importance of having designated personnel on site with enough experience to undertake this crucial task. This procedure was set in place for the CAP organised field walks and put into practice at Bridge Farm in 2011 (Millum 2012c).

6.2 Results from Geophysical Survey PF11

6.2.1 David Staveley produced the results of the 2011 magnetometer survey which clearly showed the parallel ditches of the Roman road crossing Pond Field on a SW-NE alignment.

6.2.2 It also shows several linear anomalies branching at approximate right angles from the road ditches which are interpreted as boundary ditches.

6.2.3 At the north end of the road there are several quite distinct anomalies which could merit further investigation, in particular a group to the west and one just east of the PH09/10 site.

6.2.4 To the east the geophysical image is truncated by a modern service pipe that turns NW on entering Culvermead.

6.2.5 This image was added to other geophysical images on an OS base map to put Pond Field in the wider context of roadside activity in this area. The PF11 geophysics image and the composite images on OS base-map are included in Sections 15.6 and 15.7.

6.3 Results from Evaluation Trenches PF05: TT1 & TT2

6.3.1 **TT1** was generally quite sterile with no evidence of the Roman road. However, at 800mm depth the traces of the cut of a ditch **[TT1.4]** were observed running on a N-S axis. This feature was excavated but found to be sterile of artefacts other than a single sherd of pottery in the bottom, spot-dated to the Bronze Age. **Ditch TT1.4** measured between 1400mm and 1700mm wide and up to 410mm deep (for plan and section see 15.8).

6.3.2 **Period 1 Prehistoric**: the single pottery sherd suggested that the ditch **[TT1.4]** could be a Bronze Age field boundary although the dimensions and axis could also be consistent with a Roman roadside ditch.

6.3.3 **Period 2 Iron Age/Roman Republic BC:** three sherds of pottery from the sub-soil context **(TT1.2)** and 2 from **(TT1.5)** were dated to 50BC-AD50.

6.3.4 **Periods 5-6 Roman**: If the ditch in this trench was the eastern Roman roadside ditch with a residual piece of Bronze Age pottery then evidence from TT2 would place it generally within the Roman period within the range AD200-400. If this argument is accepted then this evaluation trench had been located in an area where the archaeology had been considerably diminished.

6.3.5 As this trench appeared fairly sterile, and with the main aim of 2005 being to locate the route of the Roman road, priority was given to TT2.

6.3.6 **TT2** had a far greater amount of Roman CBM and pottery in the subsoil and at a depth of 350mm a possible flint metalled surface was uncovered together with Roman pottery sherds and ceramic building material. When cleaned back this area of Downland flint was clearly a manmade surface **(TT2.5)** and appeared in cross section to slope down at each end in the form of an agger. At the west end of the trench a ditch cut was uncovered **[TT2.3]** as well as a post-medieval field drain whilst at the eastern end a circle of flints of approximately 500mm diameter was cleaned back to reveal a darker fill some 200mm diameter. The feature was half sectioned to reveal a posthole (posthole 1) **[TT2.9].** A more ephemeral ditch cut **[TT2.7]** was also noticed to the eastern flank of the road surface.

6.3.7 **Periods 5-6 Roman:** the layer of Downland flints 6.5m from the east end of the trench was interpreted as the foundation for the Roman road with the pottery being in the range of AD200-400. East of the road, posthole 1 was fully excavated after half sectioning and contained pottery dating to AD270-400, although curiously the 200mm diameter postpipe **(TT2.11)** is recorded as containing pottery dated to AD150-250.

6.3.8 A side **Extension Trench** to TT2 was dug from the location of posthole 1 following the edge of the road foundation heading SW and at 3-3.6m posthole 2 **[TT2-17]** was located.

6.3.9 **Periods 5-6 Roman:** posthole 2 was also half sectioned and then fully excavated and its fill **(TT2.18)** contained pottery dated to between AD170-350. In these small evaluation trenches it was not possible to see if these 2 postholes formed any potential alignment or structure.

6.3.10 The results from evaluation trench TT2 and its SE extension were sufficient to recommend this area for the subsequent open area excavation PF07 in 2007 (TT2 plan and sections 15.9).

6.4 Results from the Open Area Excavation PF07

6.4.1 **Period 1: Prehistoric.** A low residual background of prehistoric worked flint of mostly Mesolithic origin, could represent some transient local activity but could equally be derived from either redeposited alluvium or colluvium.

During the course of the excavation in 2007 a Middle Bronze Age cremation was discovered adjacent to two shallow parallel ditches (plan 15.12) with 3 other small patches of charcoal and fragmented burnt bone suggesting the possibility of other cremations.

Figure 6: Base of the Bronze Age cinerary urn

The Middle Bronze Age cremation pit **[66]** was defined by 22 sherds of the single plain cinerary urn spot dated to c.1500-1000BC by Prof. Peter Drewett **(Figure 6).** The sharp sided pit measuring 250mm in diameter and 190mm deep also contained evidence of charcoal and some cremated bone. See full report by Lisa Fisher in Appendix A.

It was located 1m west of the western ditch (F) of a parallel pair of shallow ditches running slightly west on a due north alignment at 2.5m apart. The ditches, designated features F & G, both had varied widths and depths on the 10m lengths excavated, ranging from 500-710mm wide and 180-200 deep in the western ditch **[16 & 59]** and 330-460mm wide and 204-230mm deep in the eastern ditch **[14]** (plan and ditch sections 15.12)**.**

6.4.2 **Period 2: Iron Age/Roman Republic BC:** No archaeology was dated to this period even though six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were collected in fills **(32), (36)** and **(65);** all these contexts were attributed to Period 6 from the overriding majority of the pottery.

6.4.3 **Period 3: Roman AD43-70:** No archaeology was dated to this period.

6.4.4 **Period 4: Roman AD70-150:** Whilst no features could be positively dated to this period, two indistinct coins found by metal detecting over the area of the road were suggested by Dr David Rudling to be late 1st to 2nd century with one possibly being from the first half of the 2nd (Trajan-Hadrian). This suggests possible activity either on or adjacent to the site of the road during or just after this period.

6.4.5 **Period 5: Roman AD150-250:** Pottery sherds from the fill **(41)** of the pit **[33]** and the primary fill **(58)** of pit **[55]** have been dated to the latter half of Period 5. These adjacent pits are in the row of adjoining pits excavated in the NE corner of the excavation in PF07 grid square 125-130E/215-220N where the great majority of pottery dates to Period 6. A 20m length of Roman road (A) with roadside ditches (B & C) was exposed fulfilling the main aim of PF07 excavation. The course of the road was marked by a thin layer of Downland flint **(3)**, patchy in parts with the western ditch clearly defined and the eastern established even though less clear. Whilst much of the pottery recovered from the roadside ditches belongs to Period 6 some has been dated to the first half of the 3rd century. It has therefore been interpreted that the roadside ditches and therefore the road should be placed in Period 5 **(Figure 7).**

Figure 7: Aerial-Cam photograph of PF07 trench from NE showing the road to the right

6.4.6 **Period 6: Roman AD250-410:** Pottery from the road surface **(3)** dates to this period and logically the road was still in use during the most active period of roadside activity and during the period when the nearby villa complex was at its most affluent. A slot through the western ditch B, contexts **[4],(5)** & **(18),** provided pottery evidence dated to AD250-350. Posthole **[12]** located just within the fill of the western roadside ditch is also dated within period 6 strengthening the hypothesis that at least parts of the roadside ditches were filled in during this period. A series of pits **[55, 33, 31, 47]** containing Roman period pottery were excavated to the NE corner. The western end of the rectilinear pit **[8]** was excavated against, and truncated by, the western baulk **(Figure 8)**. A small linear **[35], (36),** 200mm wide was noted running from **[8]** SE to the western roadside ditch B but was not excavated until 2009 when new contexts **[87], (88)** were issued. Pit **[8]** was found to have a primary fill of malleable grey clay **(61),** possibly Gault, suggesting that this pit was either used for storing and/or working, e.g. puddling, this material. The pottery assemblage collected from the upper fill **(9)** was dated to c.AD350-400 but this was reviewed in 2009 when this pit was fully excavated (see paragraph 6.5.9).

Figure 8: Pit [8] against NW baulk showing secondary fill (9) above grey clay fill (61)

Another possible pit **[19/29]** was partially excavated in the far NE corner of the trench. The fills of this feature **(20 & 30)** contained sherds of pottery dating to c.AD225-350 and formed part of Assemblage 4 (see report Section 16.1). Thought originally to be another multiple pit similar to the adjacent pits **[55** & **47]** it was subsequently found in 2009 to be part of a substantial EW ditch **(D)**. The pits in general indicated varied activity to both sides of the road during the 3rd and 4th centuries.

6.5 Results from Open Area excavation PF09-10

The results of the 2009 and 2010 seasons have been combined for clearer understanding of the site as they were undertaken within the same open area excavation trench. This trench occupied an area of the field that sloped from 11.18 in the SW to 9.82 AOD in the NE.

6.5.1 **Period 1: Prehistoric.** The low residual background of prehistoric worked flint of mostly Mesolithic origin, could represent some transient local activity or be derived from either alluvial or colluvial re-deposition.

6.5.1.1 Despite detailed investigation by an MA graduate during the course of the excavations in 2009 no further definite Middle Bronze Age cremations were discovered adjacent to the two shallow parallel ditches, although several small patches of burning did suggest the possibility that other cremations may have been present in this area in the past. The upper fill **(77)** of pit **[76]** (PF10 grid ref 318.4E/402.2N) was recorded as containing particles of bone and pottery but were not conclusively identified as human or prehistoric. Unfortunately the soil/environmental samples taken of these contexts were attacked on site by badgers and in storage by mice destroying their integrity to the point where they were considered unfit for purpose and had to be discarded.

6.5.1.2 The two roughly parallel shallow ditches**, F & G,** were traced to a total length of over 15m with 2 further 1m slots **[124 & 126] (Figure 9)** excavated in the eastern ditch G and one **[79]** in the western ditch F, all in the PF09/10 area. The two cuts of ditch G varied in width from 370-532mm and in depth from 230-204mm whilst the cut of ditch F was 600-700mm wide and 180mm deep. The orientation of the two ditches veered slightly to the west of north as they progressed north across the trench. They were truncated by the road and adjacent Roman features. A plan and section drawings are included in Section 15.12.

Figure 9: North facing section of cut [126] in the eastern prehistoric ditch G

6.5.2 **Period 2: Iron Age/Roman Republic BC:** No archaeology was dated to this period but six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were collected in fills **(32)**, **(36)** and **(65)**; these fills were attributed to Period 6 from the majority of pottery they contained. One sherd dated 50BC-AD70 was collected from the fill **(162)** of pit **[64]** which was attributed to Period 4.

6.5.3 **Period 3: Roman AD43-70:** No archaeology was dated to this period.

6.5.4 **Period 4: Roman AD70-150:** Whilst no features could be positively dated, three of the four coarse pottery sherds within the fill **(162)** of the pit **[64]** were dated to this period. The fourth sherd was dated to 50BC – AD70 but all the sherds are of local coarse fabrics that are notoriously difficult to date with any accuracy and the assemblage at only 4 sherds cannot be taken as definitive evidence in dating this feature. However it may be significant that the sherds were from coarse wares, that no later pottery sherds were recovered from this particular context, and that five of the 26 sherds from the context above **(161)** were also attributed to this period.

6.5.5 **Period 5: Roman AD150-250:** Pottery evidence again suggests activity on the site during the latter half of this period particularly fills **(75 & 84)** in pits **[69 & 83]** at site refs. 300E/415N and 305.6E/404.4N respectively, fill **(120)** in slot 3 in ditch D at 325E/411N and burnt layer **(128)** at 335E/407N. But no definitive activity could be proposed from the sparse finds and generic nature of the features.

6.5.6 **Period 6: AD250-410:** The vast majority of the pottery collected from the site has been dated to Period 6 although very little has been attributed to later than AD350 with the exception of the rectangular pit **[8]** where the pottery assemblage was attributed to AD350-375 along with some sherds from the road surface.

6.5.7 The remains of the Roman Road, **Feature A**, dominated the western half of PF09/10 trench. It comprised mainly Downland flints with some gravel and course orange sand over an area approximately 5m wide. The modest assemblage of pot and cbm fragments scattered over the surface were mainly dated to AD270-350 but some of the assemblage was very late, with

elements that should post-date AD370 suggesting that the area of the road was still in use well into the late 4th century; though whether as a road or a hard standing is impossible to define. The 2 sections excavated across the road, together with the central sondage, indicate that in this trench only a single layer of flints remained compared to the 400mm thick layer of consolidated flint in trench CHF09 in Court House Field. Whilst varying topography may have influenced this variation it is more likely that the intense arable use of Pond Field against the formerly light horticultural use of the NW corner of Court House Field is the main cause of the variation and gives a warning for the likely destruction of other shallow features in areas subjected to centuries of arable cultivation.

6.5.8 The two Roadside Ditches **B & C** were included in the central road slot with Ditch C also having a boxed slot excavated at a targeted location at 314E/401N which revealed a deeper ditch cut **[94]** of 750mm deep truncated in width by a shallower concave ditch **[92]** of 1.8m wide and 500mm deep. It is likely that the earlier ditch would have originally been approaching 1.5m wide. The fills from these cuts did not contain significant finds to allow dating of the 2 ditches but the second shallower ditch can only have been dug after the original ditch had gone out of use or been deliberately backfilled. Fill **(74)** from cut **[73]** at the eastern end of the central road slot did provide pottery evidence of between AD200-400 but whilst this slot was flooded before it could be recorded fully no obvious secondary ditch was observed. The section of Ditch B at 308.55E/413.65N where cut by posthole **[172]** shows a ditch **[4]** 530mm deep and 1.2m wide with a shallower upper fill **(5)** of 300mm depth and 1.1m width. Pottery from both fills was attributed to Period 6. Section drawings in Section 15.14.

6.5.9 The rectilinear pit **[8]** at 302.4-305E/404.6-406N contained the grey clay lower fill **(61)**, which led to its interpretation as a pit possibly used for puddling clay. It was excavated by taking out two opposing corners of the quartered feature **(Figure 10)** and having full sections drawn across both axes. To the north, south and east, the pit had straight and vertical sides but the western end was apsidal and sloping slightly outwards towards the top. It measured approximately 1.4m wide by 2.6 long to the centre of the apse and averaged 480mm in depth. The pottery assemblages from both the upper dark silt and the lower grey clay fills were dated to c.AD350+, the latest assemblage and thereby potentially the latest feature found on the site. To the SE corner of the pit a small gulley **[87]** at 305-305.4E/404.3-404.8N, being 400mm long, 200mm wide by 100mm deep, ran to a small circular pit **[83]** (centred at 305.5E/404.5) of 400mm diameter and 250mm deep which was cut into the side of the western roadside ditch B. The gulley had a clay 'bung' **(107)** at the junction with pit **[8]**. It first appeared that the gulley and small pit drained surplus fluid from the 'puddling pit' into the ditch. However dating evidence, suggests pit **[8]** was not backfilled until sometime after Ditch B had gone out of use. Detailed plan and sections in Section 15.15.

Figure 10: Quartering pit [8] with clay plug (107) just visible in bottom right

6.5.10 During 2009 the baulk truncated pit **[19]** had been resolved by cleaning back with hand tools to be a dark linear (**Ditch D**) running from close to the eastern roadside ditch C at 319E/412N to the eastern baulk at 340E/408N. During 2010 three 1m slots were dug across Ditch D, slot 1 **[115]** on the eastern baulk at 340E/408N was 1.34m wide and 680mm deep, slot 2 **[117]** at 336E/409N was 1m wide and 600mm deep **(Figure 11)** and slot 3 **[119]** at 324E/411N, just west of the eastern 20th century land drain H and the original 2007 excavation of cut [19], was 2m wide by 550mm deep. The terminal of this ditch was also excavated **[122]** at 319E/412N where it was 1.45m wide and 390mm deep. The ditch starting fairly shallow and concave at its western end, where it appeared to stop about 3m short of the roadside ditch C, became deeper and more 'v' shaped as it headed east.

Figure 11: Slot 2 (boxed), west facing section of cut [117]

6.5.11 The fills from the slots across Ditch D **(20, 30, 40, 116, 118, 120, 121, 123, 136, 137 & 142)** produced by far the largest assemblage of pottery (Assemblage 4 in Section 16.1), metal and

other artefacts from the excavation with the pottery assemblage attributed by Lyne (see section 16.1) to the AD250-350 period. From Ditch D, slot 2 a pattern of hobnails indicating a degenerated footwear sole, **SF35** (see Appendix A 13.3.1), was found at 336.4E/409.35N in 2010 together with another group of hobnails SF33 at 336.5E/409N that appeared to have been another less defined sole pattern. Another group of 99 hobnails SF23 had been recovered from fill **(30)** at 129.65E/219.35N in 2009. Detail plan and sections in Section 15.18.

6.5.12 The possible hearth, **Feature E, [71, 145, 147, 156, 158, 166 & 167]** proved to be exceedingly complicated and difficult to both excavate and interpret. It had originally been thought to be quite a small feature when first seen in 2009 and was half sectioned as a simple cut **[71]** with single fill **(72)** but subsequently proved far more complicated and expanded both in area and stratigraphy during the 2010 excavations to cover an area between 329.3-332.6E and 405.3-407.6N with other possibly related features adjacent. Because this feature was excavated over a long period it had several unavoidable changes of excavator further complicating its interpretation. The feature was also affected by the alluvial nature of the soil which causes a blurring of the interface between adjacent contexts **(Figure 12).** Of the fills designated to Feature E several **(72, 104, 108, 165 & 174)** showed a concentration of charcoal and/or evidence of high temperature with fill **(108)** having a horseshoe shaped area of burnt clay about 1m by 0.75m and **(174)** comprising nine pieces of burnt clay. Whilst it cannot be definitively resolved it is believed that this feature was the remains of a hearth. Lack of large deposits of iron slag rules against smelting or forging but the presence of small iron objects could suggest small scale local blacksmithing in this location but some other local craft industry cannot be ruled out. It was in this area in the fill **(45)** within a 350mm slot at 332E/406.10N that the broken remains of the iron oil lamp **SF28** (see Appendix A 16.3.2) was found as well as a group of 14 hobnails SF46 at 330.90E/407N in a pattern suggesting the remnant of another degraded shoe. Detailed plan and sections in Section 15.16.

Figure 12: Excavation of the possible hearth E

6.5.13 A series of 6 postholes**,** designated **Feature M**, run in a broadly straight line either within or very adjacent to the western roadside ditch B. The row consists of postholes: **[12]** at 305.5E/401N, **[85]** at 306.1E/404.1N **(Figure 13) [109]** at 307.2E/408.7N, **[177]** at 307.7E/ 411.1N, **[172]** at 308.55E/413.65N & **[143]** at 309E/420.5N. Whilst seemingly in an approximate line they do not run at regular intervals but this could indicate that some intermediate postholes were missed during excavation, particularly at the northern end, and that the row represents the uprights for a barrier necessitated by the backfilling of the roadside ditch, in the fill of which most of them are situated. The approximate distances between the postholes are: **[12]-[85]** 3m, **[85]-[109]** 4.5m, **[109]-[177]** 2.5m, **[177]-[172]** 2.5m & **[172]-[143]** 12m. The 2 postholes discovered in 2005 are 3.6m apart just outside the eastern ditch and do not align with any of the series discovered in the western ditch being too far south. Posthole locations plan and sections in Section 15.17.

Figure 13: Posthole [85] fully excavated

6.5.14 In general whilst no specific industries could be resolved from the features excavated in the 2007-2010 trenches it is clear that some light local craft industries were being practiced adjacent to the road during Period 6 in the 3rd to early 4th centuries. Further distinct geophysical anomalies in close proximity to the area excavated suggest that better evidence might be gained from further targeted excavations.

6.6 Results from Metal Detecting (PF13)

6.6.1 Metal detecting the surface during late 2013 produced 6 unidentifiable Æ Roman coins that probably date from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries, plus part of an AR denarius of mid-late 2nd century origin and an Æ sestertius of Antonius Pius (AD138-161) **(Figure 14).**

6.6.2 This small assemblage of coins adds to the evidence for activity in the general area around the excavation site and road preceding that evidenced in the pottery analysis.

6.6.3 An illustrated list of the finds from PF13 can be seen in Appendix 16.2.

Figure 14: 2nd century denarius PF13/05 and the sestertius of Antonius Pius PF13/06

7 Summary of Site Archive

7.1 Work Carried Out On the Stratigraphic Archive

The site records have been completed, checked and consolidated. The Feature, Context, Special Finds, Ceramic Building Material, Environmental Samples and Residues, and Drawings Data have been copied into computerised database (Section 14). Contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information adding dating provided by the specialist reports. Several illustrations have been produced to accompany the results showing the location and preliminary phasing of the features.

7.2 Stratigraphic Site Archive

Stratigraphic Site Archive	**Quantity**
Feature Sheets	13
Feature Register Sheets	2
Context Sheets	196
Context Register Sheets	10
Environmental Sample Sheets	12
Environmental Sample Register	1
Floatation Register	3
Sample Residue Recording sheets	3
Plan & Section Register Sheets	2
Levels Sheets	6
Small Finds Register	4
Photographs, Black & White	CDR 2007-10
Colour Slides	CDR 2007-10
Digital Photos	CDR 2007-10

8 Summary of Finds and Analysis of Potential

8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds (excluding those from the field walking) have been washed, catalogued and marked where appropriate. The archive has been housed in sealable plastic boxes and deposited in the Culver Archaeological Project archive store. The pottery, flint and coin assemblages have been assessed by specialists but the other artefact assemblages which were considered too sparse or indistinct to warrant specialist analysis at this stage have been kept in case this becomes relevant at some future juncture.

Find Type	Material	Period	Quantity
Excavation & surface collection	Flint work	Residual/derived mainly Mesolithic	PF05 (5): PF07 (14=57g): PF09 (67=1074g): PF10 (4=11.9g). PF05-10 total reduced to 42=479g after specialist analysis
Excavation & surface collection	Fire Cracked Flint		PF05 (1=100g): PF07 (4=238g): PF09 (18=1268g)
Excavation	Cinerary Urn	Bronze Age	PF07 (22 sherds=274g)
Excavation	Pottery	Roman	PF05-10 (5783 sherds=44,893g)
Excavation	Human Remains	Bronze Age	PF07 (1 partial Bronze Age cremation)
Excavation & surface collection	Coins	Roman	PF07-13 (13 coins)
Excavation & surface collection	Ceramic Building Material	Roman Some post-med	PF05-10 (986 pieces=38,799g)
Excavation	Iron objects	Roman	PF05 (2): PF07 (36=487g): PF09 (37=271g)
Excavation & surface collection	Copper Alloy	Roman Some post-med	PF09-10 (3): PF13 (2=58.16g)
Excavation & surface collection	Lead	Roman Plus undefined	PF09-10 (2): PF13 (25 of which 6 itemised and weighed = 405.94g)
Excavation	Glass	Roman	PF05 (1=5g): PF07 (1=1g): PF09 (3=11g)
Excavation	Geological material	Roman	PF05 (4): PF07 (27=633g): PF09 (15=2377g incl. 523g quern stone)
Excavation	Slag and other iron residues	Roman	PF05 (1): PF07 (10=173g): PF09 (27=3932g)
Excavation	Burnt Clay	Roman	PF05 (1): PF07 (11=56g): PF09 (7=153g)
	Animal bone		None identified
Excavation	Marine Shell	Roman	PF05 (4=1g): PF07 (5=19g): PF09 916=81g)

8.2 Excavation Finds Summaries

8.2.1 Prehistoric Worked Flint (PF05 -10)

(See full report Appendix A, Section 16.3: **Chris Butler, MCIfA**)

Whilst over the 4 years of excavation some 90 flints were recorded this assemblage was reduced to 42 worked flints, weighing 479g, during the specialist analysis, with those considered natural being discarded. Those retained comprise both soft and hard hammer struck pieces of mainly black coloured Downland flint. Although many of the pieces appear to be of Mesolithic origin, the assemblage was quite mixed in period and given that all pieces came from within or even

above the Roman contexts it must be considered to be residual or derived in nature and can therefore only be taken as an indication of indiscriminate background activity. The spoil from excavation was not sieved and it is therefore likely that this assemblage is an unrepresentative sample of the worked prehistoric flints within the contexts.

The excavations also produced some examples of **fire-cracked/burnt flint** but the sample was too small and unrepresentative to be considered suitable for any significant analysis or interpretation.

8.2.2 Bronze Age Pottery (PF07) (See full report Appendix A Section 16.4: **Lisa Jayne Fisher MA**)

A total of 22 sherds, weighing 272g, came from a small pit **[66];** of soft, rough fabric, soapy to touch, with ill-sorted coarse inclusions of grog and flint, coloured pale brown (10YR 8/2) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with blackened interior surface. The sherds included 70% of the 80mm diameter base and 75% of the 90mm rim of a Middle Bronze Age (1700-1150BC) small bucket urn **(Figure 15).**

Figure 15: Exterior and interior views of a rim sherd

8.2.3 Iron Age Pottery (PF05-10) (see full report Appendix A Section 16.1: **Dr. Malcolm Lyne**)

Only 16 sherds totalling 60g were found from all 4 years on the site. All were much abraded course East Sussex wares with 2 sherds possibly of a hand-made ware from Maidstone. Whilst these sherds are potentially Late Iron Age they could also date to the earlier phases of the Roman period and it is therefore considered that they cannot be taken to signify activity on the site between the Middle Bronze Age and the Romano-British period.

8.2.4 Roman Pottery (PF05-10) (see full report Appendix A Section 16.1: **Dr. Malcolm Lyne**)

Comprising 5,783 sherds weighing 44,893g (including the 16 sherds mentioned in 8.2.3 above) were examined by Dr Lyne from the 4 years of excavations on this site. Nearly all the Roman pottery is attributed to the 3rd and early 4th centuries with just a small amount of earlier material. He ruled that only 3 assemblages were large enough to quantify by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds as percentages of vessel diameter as per Orton (1975). However he felt that 6 assemblages were of sufficient size to merit individual analysis.

Irregular pit [69] (Assemblage 3): Context **(75)** comprised 34 sherds totalling 185g whilst too small for any meaningful quantification the assemblage appeared to be the earliest encountered likely dating to the second quarter of the 3rd century.

Ditch D (Assemblage 4): Contexts **(20, 30, 116, 118, 120, 121, 137)** comprising 2361 sherds totalling 19,422g being the largest assemblage from the site and most suitable for quantification by EVEs which showed that 47.7% were jars, 4.8% bowls, 15.4% dishes, 17.8% beakers, leaving 14.3% unclassified. Of the pottery 39% was handmade local East Sussex Ware and a further 33% was from the nearby Wickham Barn kilns at Chiltington. This latter figure may be even slightly higher as arguably some of the black colour-coated wares designated as New Forest could also

be from Wickham Barn. The rest of assemblage is split between more distant British potters and continental imports including well-worn/decoated 2nd century Samian wares **(Figure 16)** from Central and Eastern Gaul which would have been old by the time of significant occupation of the site.

The breakdown of the vessel types shows a significant deficiency of bowls similar to that of the AD270-330 Assemblage 17 at Beddingham villa.

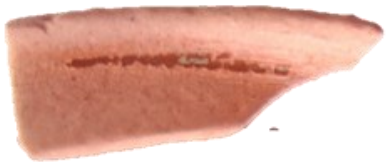

Figure 16: De-coated Samian rim from PF07

Layer over area of Ditch D (Assemblage 5): Context **(21)** represents a dark burnt area overlaying the general area of Ditch D and comprised 988 sherds totalling 6,332g which was quantified by EVEs. This showed 49.3% jars, 9.1% bowls, 10.4% dishes, 20.2% beakers leaving 11% unclassified. East Sussex and Wickham Barn wares represent 32% and 29% respectively with an increase in Alice Holt/Farnham grey-ware products to 13%. Fine wares from New Forest **(Figure 17),** Nene Valley and Oxfordshire are again represented. The increase in Alice Holt products may reflect the general increase in the import of these wares to East Sussex and Kent seen at other sites after AD300.

Figure 17: Sherd from a, New Forest type, indented beaker

Puddling pit [8] (Assemblage 6): Contexts **(9)** and **(61)** comprise 344 sherds totalling 2,437g, just large enough to quantify by EVEs with 36.6% jars, 2.6% bowls, 35.2% dishes, 22.5 % beakers and 3.2% storage jars. The percentage of East Sussex wares is consistent with the other assemblages at 38% but Wickham Barn collapses to just 2% with Alice Holt rising to 24%. It is known that the Wickham Barn kilns probably ceased production around the mid-4th century (Lyne 2001) and the only vessel rim fabric represented here is consistent with the final products of that manufacturer. The presence of specific vessel types, coupled with 6 fresh fragments of a Thundersbarrow storage jar and the lack of any Overwey/Porchester D fabrics suggest a date of c.AD350-375 for this assemblage.

West & East roadside ditches (Assemblage 7): Contexts **(5, 18, 74, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96).** Comparatively little pottery came from the 2 roadside ditches and what was recovered tended to be heavily broken and abraded. The western ditch produced the largest assemblage at 54 sherds totalling 213g with the few diagnostic sherds suggesting a date of AD250-350 similar to that of ditch D.

Road metalling (Assemblage 8): Context **(3)** yielded 121 sherds totalling 1,063g and whilst too small for any meaningful quantification some sherds were noted as post-dating AD370 when compared to evidence from a site at Eastlands Farm, Burgess Hill (Lyne 1999).

8.2.5 Cremated Bone (presumed human)

The cremated bone found in conjunction with the sherds of Bronze Age pottery and charcoal was very fragmented and degraded almost to powder by exposure to the soil and regular flood

events. There were no items of sufficient size to be diagnostic and whilst retained specialist analysis was not considered meaningful.

8.2.6 Roman Coins (spot-dated by **Dr David Rudling**)

All 14 coins found on the site by excavation and surface metal detecting have been shown to Dr Rudling who has carried at an initial spot-dating of those that were identifiable. The ground conditions had degraded many of the copper alloy coins with only one sestertius and a silver alloy denarius being definitively datable**.** The full list of coins is shown in table below.

SF No.	Description of coin	Size (mm)	Weight	Location	Context
PF07 SF 1	1st -2nd century Æ As or Dupondius	21+ dia	<3g		Surface det G. Burr
PF07 SF 2	e.2nd century Æ As, Trajan/Hadrian AD98-138	23 dia	<6g		(28) excavation
PF07 SF 3	Æ coin – minim			125.25E/236.68N	(3) excavation
PF07 SF 27	Possible degraded coin fragment				(9) excavation
PF09 /01	2nd century AR Denarius possibly Hadrian AD125-128	18.74 dia 2.71 thick	2.7g	TQ 42341 14600	Surface det G. Burr
PF10 SF 41	Æ coin	20 dia		9.875 OD at 318.60E/412N	excavation
PF13 /0 1	1st – e.3rd century Æ Sestertius or Dupondius	29.34 dia 3.99 thick	14g	TQ 42076 14533	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /02	1st -2nd century Æ As or Dupondius	27.45 dia 2.86 thick	8.1g	TQ 42412 14599	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /03	1st -2nd century Æ As or Dupondius	27.69 dia 2.86 thick	10.9g	TQ 42414 14600	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /04	1st -2nd century Æ As or Dupondius	26 dia 2.7 thick	8.1g	TQ 42369 14629	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /05	Mid-late 2nd century AR Denarius, Unknown bust facing right	18.14 dia 3.45 thick	2.9g	TQ 42223 14854	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /06	Mid-2nd century Æ Sestertius of Antonius Pius AD138-161	31.1 dia 4.48 thick	16.5g	TQ 42524 14545	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /07	1st -2nd century Æ As or Dupondius	25.67 dia 2.48 thick	8.6g	TQ 42344 14636	Surface det DC/GR
PF13 /08	1st – e.3rd century Æ Sestertius or Dupondius	29.69 dia 4.08 thick	15.6g	TQ 42245 14642	Surface det DC/GR

It is of potential significance to the interpretation of this site that the few coins collected have mainly been dated to a period preceding that given to the roadside activity by the pottery analysis. All the coins came from either disturbed soil or shallow contexts and it has been noted on other areas of CAP's investigations, e.g. Bridge Farm, that whilst later coins have been found in excavation most early coins came from surface metal detecting.

8.2.7 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

The ceramic building material found during the excavations was mainly of Roman typology but with a few pieces of post-medieval/modern brick coming from disturbed field drains.

A full list of CBM can be seen in Section 14.4.

In **PF05** 110 pieces of CBM were collected weighing 6,522g from TT2 and its side extension. 9 pieces were identified as tegula and 28 as flat tile/brick. The majority of the assemblage was not identified being small well-abraded fragments. More details of TT2 finds can be found in Wallace (2006).

In **PF07** the CBM was quantified with 445 pieces totalling 18,728g of fragmented and abraded material being collected. Of this assemblage eight pieces were of modern origin found in the plough soil. The remaining 98%, 437 pieces totalling 16,411g, was attributed to the Roman period of which 60% came from the upper disturbed soil layers. The presence of fragments of flat, box-flue, and tegula were noted. Only one sample of box flue had discernible comb markings and this piece was drawn for future comparison **(Figure 18).** Further details of the CBM from PF07 can be found in Millum (2011).

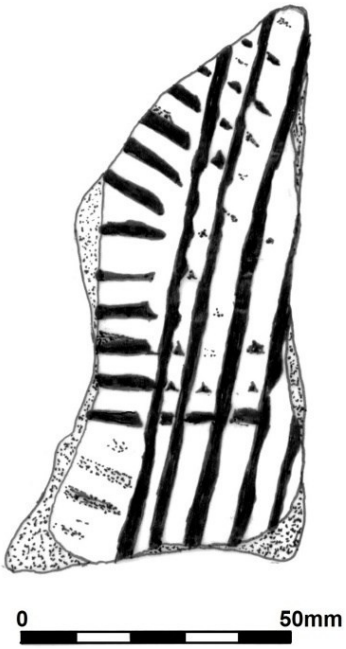

Figure 18: Combing on box-flue fragment

In **PF09** 425 pieces were recorded weighing 15,541g. The assemblage was not quantified into the various types of tile. It was noted that a quantity of burnt clay, as opposed to fired brick and tile, was observed in the area of the possible hearth E.

In **PF10** only 14 pieces were recorded weighing 325g. Two tegula and three flat tile fragments were identified but it was decided that the small quantity and fragmentary nature of the material made it difficult to reach any meaningful conclusions.

The CBM assemblages from the site as a whole were more indicative of secondary use or deposition than of onsite building or demolition with road surface repairs and the nearby villa complex being likely sources of such material. A full specialist analysis of the CBM assemblage has not yet been prioritised given its fragmented and abraded condition and secondary depositional nature but a comparison of the fabrics to those of the villa and bathhouse complex might prove worthwhile and will be considered.

8.2.8 Metal Finds

The predominant metal found on the site was iron with 36 items totalling 487g being collected in **PF07** of which 12 items were designated as nails ranging from 10mm to 70 mm in length. All other items from PF07 were unidentifiable conglomerates of iron with attached gravel and soil.

In **PF09/10** iron items once more predominated on the special finds register (see Section 14.3) accounting for 40 out of the 61 special finds listed with nails, particularly hobnails, forming the

Figure 19: hobnail sole pattern

bulk of those determinable. This included at least 3 sets of hobnails that formed sole patterns including the nearly complete sole pattern **(Figure 19)** (Appendix A 16.3.1) and another 99 nails thought to have been in a loose assemblage. The other marked exception were the pieces of the oil lamp **(Figure 20)**(Appendix A 16.3.2).

Excluding the coins already listed, 3 unidentifiable copper alloy fragments were listed in the PF07-10 small finds register and 2 pieces of lead were also recorded. Metal detecting in 2013 found a copper alloy ornamented fragment possibly from a buckle or brooch (not dated) and a pot leg. 25 lead items were also collected of which 6 were identified comprising 17.7mm & 10.7mm musket balls, an irregular shaped weight of 278g with central hole, diamond and ball casting with hole, folded weight with hole at each end and a 19th century farm token marked F.R. (see Appendix A 16.2)

Figure 20: Conserved iron oil lamp

8.2.9 Glass

In all only 5 shards of glass were collected from the excavations. All were in clear greenish blue material and attributed to the Roman period and included a single flat fragment, potentially window glass, as well as vessel fragments **(Figure 21)**. None of the glass was considered to be in a primary location.

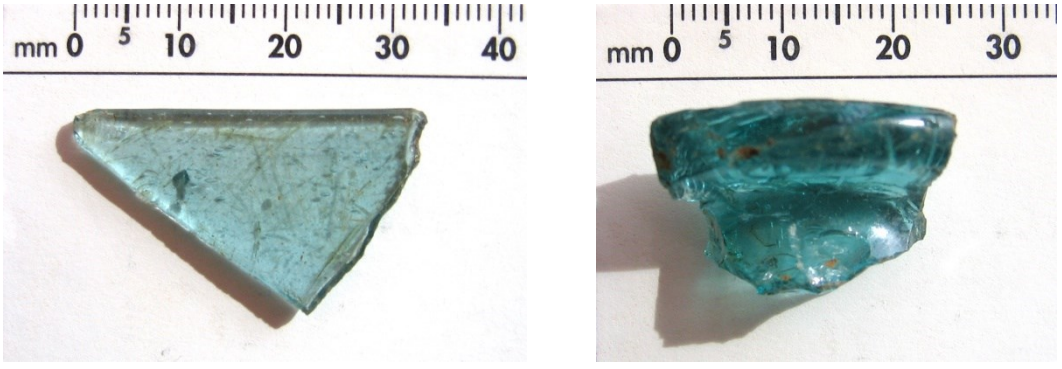

Figure 21: Shard of flat glass from PF07 plough soil and a vessel rim from PF05 TT2 side trench

8.2.10 Geological Material including stone

A small quantity of Wealden ironstone and ferruginous sandstone was observed in the excavation together with 18g of German lava stone often used for rotary quern stones in the Roman and later periods (pers. comm. Luke Barber)

8.2.11 Slag and other iron working residues

Slag and other residues associated with iron working, including hammer-scale, were also observed and although generally spread in a way indicating secondary deposition some concentrations could indicate that small scale blacksmithing was being undertaken in the vicinity.

8.2.12 Animal Bone No identifiable animal bone was recorded during any of the excavations on this site.

8.2.13 Marine Shell (PF07: after **Carol White)**

A small quantity of marine shell was collected most of which was *Ostrea edulis* (common oyster). The majority was found in the plough soil and the assemblage was considered too small and non-stratigraphic to be reliably used for interpretation of the site. One piece had a small hole close to one corner but this was believed to be caused by *Polydora ciliate* worm infestation rather than manufactured.

8.2.14 Environmental Samples (see **Section 14.5**)

The environmental samples, excluding those contaminated by animal disturbance, were floated with the flots and residues securely packaged and stored for subsequent analysis. The residues were sorted under supervision of Andrew Marks by first year undergraduate students from Canterbury Christ Church University. Initial inspection of the material extracted suggests that there is nothing inconsistent with the results from the general finds or that would meaningfully alter the current interpretation of the site and therefore further specialist analysis is considered unnecessary at this juncture. The quantities of fired flint, burnt clay and hammerscale in the residue of sample <11> from the upper fill of slot 1 in ditch D adds some weight to the possibility of small scale forging being undertaken adjacent to this feature.

9 Significance of data

9.1 Summary from Results

9.1.1 Early Prehistory: The investigations have shown a general background of Mesolithic to Neolithic worked flint. However as this assemblage has come from the disturbed soils above the contexts of later periods it is considered to be residual and/or derived.

9.1.2 Bronze Age: The excavations of 2007-10 have revealed a confirmed Bronze Age cremation adjacent to a pair of shallow parallel ditches that are interpreted as also being from this period. Whilst further charcoal-rich patches were observed in the near vicinity suggesting that other cremations may have been present in the past none were proven by excavation and may have been destroyed by either natural paedogenesis, agricultural disturbance or Roman period roadside activity.

9.1.3 Roman period: The open area excavations of the site have revealed the remains of a substantial Roman road heading on the west bank route hypothesised by Margary (1933, 32). The series of pits, burnt areas and the east/west ditch D have shown roadside activity during the Roman period which from pottery dating evidence was taking place mainly in the 3rd and 4th centuries. Early second century coins found by metal detecting suggest the possibility of earlier activity in the area. As well as a reasonable pottery assemblage a number of individual artefacts have been

recovered including the hanging iron oil lamp and the hobnail shoe pattern. No animal bone was found in the excavations.

9.2 Discussion of Significance

9.2.1 **Early Prehistory:** Whilst evidence from this period is of a residual or derived nature the Mesolithic flints could indicate some transient local activity.

9.2.2 **Bronze Age:** The discovery of the Mid-Bronze Age cremation has established a possibility of a nearby Bronze Age community. In the wider context this is further established by the Bronze Age barrow adjacent to the villa in Dunstalls Field and the Bronze Age pointed timber, carbon dated to c. 1680-1530BC, excavated in the area of waterlogged woodland called The Wilderness in 2010 (Allen 2011). It may be significant that the two parallel ditches if extended across Court House Field appear to head approximately in the direction of The Wilderness potentially linking these seemingly otherwise discrete sites. It would appear that the Romano-British activity in Pond Field did not recognise and therefore respect the Bronze Age cemetery which may well have had no positive field monument to alert them to its presence (pers. comm. Prof. Peter Drewett). The other blackened patches observed in this area may therefore have been further cremations destroyed by the roadside activity with the single example excavated being a lucky survival. It is unlikely that further excavation would solve this question as the cremations are at a similar level to that of the road foundation so that even removal of the road in the adjacent area is unlikely to uncover further undisturbed examples. Bronze Age finds in the Sussex Weald are rare and these adjacent finds could alter our perception of Bronze Age activity and potentially settlement in the Wealden zone of Sussex (Fisher, Section 16.4).

9.2.3 **Roman Period Features:** The road is a continuation of that excavated in Court House Field and plotted by geophysical images of the roadside ditches for approximately 1.5k south to Cowlease Farm, passing to the east of the Barcombe villa and bathhouse complex (Section 15.7). This road has not as yet been plotted further south but is interpreted as continuing on to the west of the river. Further investigation of the route of this road both south and north is an ongoing aim of the project. Whilst some geophysics and trial trenching has been undertaken to the north in Culver Mead the direction of the road and its relationship to the Greensand Way has yet to be satisfactorily established. Whilst by no means proven the series of postholes situated in the fill of the western roadside ditch may represent a subsequent barrier raised in lieu of the filled ditch. This may suggest a change in priorities during the later activity on this site with maintaining the roadside ditches giving way to the immediate needs of the occupiers of the roadside areas and also suggest a lack of upkeep to the road itself from this time. The series of pits and the evidence of high temperature burning adjacent to the east-west running ditch D suggests some form of localised non-domestic activity and the presence of iron working residue hints towards the possibility of small scale blacksmithing on this site, possibly at the hearth feature E. The non-domestic nature of the site is suggested by an absence of animal bone in the artefact assemblage but a general lack of bone preservation has been observed in the predominant soil of this area. The rectilinear pit [8] to the west of the road appears to have a connection to the use of impermeable clay either for lining the pit or to be stored and/or worked in the pit as part of a manufacturing process. A significant anomaly shown in the geophysics to the west of the site might be connected to this activity (Section 15.6). The artefacts recovered whilst throwing some light on the possible activities on this site also form a valuable part of the assemblage being

gathered from other sites investigated by CAP, in particular the Bridge Farm Romano-British settlement on the eastern bank of the river.

9.2.4 **Roman Period Artefacts:** The artefact assemblage, particularly the pottery, seems to be a fairly eclectic and abraded collection suggesting that at least part may have resulted from secondary deposition from another nearby site. The percentages of different vessels contained in the assemblage does throw up some interesting questions which whilst not solvable in isolation may become more apparent when considered in combination with reports from the adjacent sites and could potentially assist in determining the status and cultural associations of the local population. The lack of any animal bone and absence of coins of concurrent age to the pottery assemblage adds some weight to the interpretation of this site as non-residential.

10 Review of Research Aims and Results

10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims

10.1.1 The nature of the buried features has been established as far as is possible given the damage caused to the shallower elements due to centuries of arable farming and the alluvial nature of the area. Two periods and types of activity have been established, Mid-Bronze Age burial with possible boundary or trackway ditches and 2nd – 4th century Romano-British road and roadside activity.

10.1.2 Geophysics has established other areas of possible activity that could be significant in further interpreting the immediate area and that of adjacent fields particularly Culver Mead to the north where trial trenching has produced buried water-logged timbers dendrodated to the Roman period.

10.1.3 The results taken together with investigations in other areas of the Culver Project are promoting a greater understanding of the wider historic landscape.

10.1.4 The results from this investigation have allowed CAP to prioritise a policy for further investigation including more invasive methods where deemed necessary. However on a busy working farm such future plans must always come second to the requirements of the landowner and may also be adversely affected by weather given the flood potential of this landscape.

10.1.5 As with all CAP projects we have actively encouraged the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their historic environment.

10.1.6 It was an essential part of this investigation to offer opportunities for volunteers and students of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field practice and to offer associated training in all aspects of the methodology employed on the site during the, surveying, excavation and post-excavation stages.

10.1.7 This report demonstrates the accumulation of sufficient data to produce an informed report of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes. A digital copy of this report will be sent to the County Archaeologist for inclusion in the East Sussex Historic Environment Record with a copy being available in the Sussex Archaeological Society's library at Barbican House, Lewes. A digital copy will also be available for download from our website, www.culverproject.co.uk.

10.1.8 Whilst classroom learning is an excellent preparation, practical archaeology can only really be learnt in the field. Experience comes both from the results achievement and the realisation of how things might have been improved upon or undertaken by an alternative method. The act of writing this report and the honest reflection that this process necessitated will have a beneficial effect on CAP projects undertaken in the future.

10.2 Revised Research Aims

10.2.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site it is now possible to identify additional research questions which would ideally be undertaken before the final publication of the site. These are listed below.

10.2.2 A clearer understanding of the roadside activity is still required and targeted excavation of adjacent geophysical anomalies could help clarify both the procedures involved and phasing, particularly if these anomalies proved to be key elements of the activity.

10.2.3 Further investigation is needed on the Bronze Age activity in the general area and on the relationship between the discrete features already recorded in this Wealden location.

10.2.4 Further investigation is needed on the destination of the Roman road especially following the excavations in Court House Field which have shown the road to be more substantial than previously thought. Geophysical surveys have already shown the road continuing well south of the Barcombe villa complex suggesting that this could be a main route from the various roads meeting at Barcombe to the coast, on the western bank of the River Ouse as hypothesised by Margary (1933, 32). Such research could affect the interpretation of the unusually large detached rural bathhouse and positioning of the adjacent villa complex.

10.2.5 Whether further analysis of the various finds assemblages could provide further insight into the status and cultural associations of the occupants should be considered.

10.2.6 Whether the presence or absence of particular pottery types indicate status and socio-economic development and could provide evidence regarding trade networks and the means of exchange should be explored.

10.2.7 Site comparison and research to provide a clearer picture of the potential activities undertaken on this site should be explored and in turn help to target future research aims.

11 Catalogue of Future Work (subject to resources)

11.1 **Documentary Analysis:** A review of published and grey literature comparison sites is ongoing. A review of this report together with those of CAP's adjacent investigations will be undertaken at an appropriate juncture with the purpose of compiling a comprehensive interpretation of the area for a suitable peer reviewed journal, monograph and/or online publication.

11.2 **Specialist reports:** So far limited resources and the limited interpretational usefulness of some of the artefact assemblages has curtailed the full specialist analysis of all materials with only those felt to be meaningful, i.e. pottery, flint and coins, being undertaken. To keep to the desired standard of post-excavation work on CAP investigations the other materials should be submitted for analysis and this will be seriously considered as resources and opportunity allow and/or need demands.

11.3 **Illustrations:** Selected sections and site plans have been re-drafted by the author for inclusion in this report but this work needs to continue so that a clear drawn record exists within the project

archive for future consultation and publishing. Artefact illustration has been by necessity mainly by photograph and it would be a desired aim for a drawn record of important artefacts to be undertaken should resources allow and the opportunity and/or need arise, e.g. for a published paper.

11.4 **Potential Publication:** It is the intention of the project to compile either a shorter paper for a peer reviewed journal such as the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* or to include the site in a combined monograph with the adjacent investigations on Culver Farm.

11.5 **Archiving:** A full paper archive is currently held by CAP at their headquarters building at Bridge Farm, Barcombe with a duplicate copy held by the author at his home. The artefact archive is also currently stored at Bridge Farm awaiting publication of the amended archiving procedures currently being produced by a local museums committee. The artefact archive can then be pared down to the recommended level for negotiation with the local museum or County Archaeologist for accession.

11.6 **Further Excavation:** The geophysics has shown significant anomalies adjacent to the west of the site which would merit further investigation by targeted excavation.

12 Acknowledgements

12.1 Special Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the amazing patience, forbearance and general interest shown by the **Stroude family** in allowing us to trample over and dig vast holes in the middle of their highly productive working farm. It would never have happened without **Rob Wallace**, our inspirational founding director. In turn we must also acknowledge the **Archaeological Departments of UCL and CCE at Sussex University** and in particular **Dr David Rudling** and the late **Prof. Peter Drewett**, to whom the director, supervisor and many a volunteer owe their initial grounding in archaeological techniques together with some pertinent guidance on interpretation of the data discovered.

12.2 Others that have helped this project

For their support and very welcome advice **Casper Johnson** and **Greg Chuter**, the County Archaeologists, **Chris Butler** of CBAS, **Luke Barber** of SAS and **Malcolm Lyne,** for his analysis of the Roman pottery. **Mike Allen** took time off from his busy schedule to give us an assessment of the geoarchaeological evidence for the area. **David Staveley** undertook the magnetometer survey of Pond Field as well as being the developer of the *Snuffler* software programme that we use for creating geophysical survey images. **David Cunningham** and **George Read** undertook the post-excavation surface metal detecting survey. The late **Derek Wise** let us use his garage for finds processing and storage, and allowed us to carry out a geophysical survey on his land. **Sara Newsome** of English Heritage undertook a GPS survey and projected the line of the road. The **Sussex Archaeological Society** let us use their RM15 electrical resistance machine. **Adam Stanford** from Aerial Cam took the vertical views of PF07. **Fiona Griffin** produced the CAD site plans which have been used as the base for many plans in this report. **Lorna Cherry** produced the GIS images for the PF05 field walking scatter diagrams. **Lisa Fisher,** for her report on the Bronze Age pot. **Rosie Patterson (formerly Cummings) Rhw Mitcheson & Nick Carter,** all from **UCL,** and

Sarah Foster for all their help and advice. **Bob Durrant,** an employee from **Culver Farm,** for operating the JCB us and the other numerous **volunteers and students** who came and gave their time and perspiration; it surely suffices to say that the project could not have happened without you.

Thank you, one and all, for your support, knowledge, encouragement and continued interest.

12.3 Funding Bodies.

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14 The Written Site Records

List of records included in the following section

14.1 Feature Register PF07-10

14.2 Context Register PF05-10 (landscape)

14.3 Special Finds Register PF07-10

14.4 Ceramic Building Material Record

14.5 Environmental Samples Register and Residue Record PF07-10

14.5 Drawings Register PF05-10

14.1 Feature Register

Ftr	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	TRENCH	CONTEXTS	CO-ORDS	REF
A	Roman road - SW-NE axis across field: Comprises of large Downland flints with grit and coarse sand, some cbm & pot	TT2 PF05-10 CHF08-9	(5) (3) PH10 co-ords 308-313E/ 319.5N to 311-317E/ 421N	103E/212N – 108E/208N to 120E/235N – 125E/233N	DHM 2007
B	West roadside ditch: Friable sandy silt PH10 co-ords 304.5-307.5E/391.5N to 309.5-311E/421N	TT2 PF07-10	[7](8) [4](5)(18)	101E/213.5N-103E/212N to 119E/237N-120.5/236N	DHM 2007
C	East roadside ditch: Friable silty sand with gravel PH10 co-ords 313-314.5E/391.5N to 316.5-318E/421N	TT2 PF09-10	[3](4) [73](74)[92](93) [94](95)(96)	108E/208.5N-109E/208N to 125E/233.5N-126.E/232.5N	DHM 2007
D	Large ditch on EW axis from road to east baulk, avg 1.5m wide: fill abundant with potsherds and other artefacts	PF09-10	[19](20) [29](30) [39](40) [115](116)[117](118)[119] (120)(121)[122](123)[131] [135](136)(137)(142)	Centred on 123E/224.5N-140E/211.5N 319E/412N – 339.5E/408.5	DHM 2009
E	Area of burnt clay with dark fill and iron inclusions: complicated multi context series of seemingly burnt pits: possible hearth or small kiln	PF09-10	(45)[71](72)(104)(108)[145] (146)[147](150)(155)[156] (157)[158](159)(165)[166] [167](174)	130-133.5E/ 212-217N 329-333E/ 405-409N	DHM 2009
F	Western NS axis prehistoric ditch	PF07-10	[16](17)[59](60)[79](80) [132](133)[153](154) [163](164)	119E/222N – 121E/205N 316E/408N – 325.5E/393N	DHM 2009
G	Eastern NS axis prehistoric ditch	PF07-10	[14](15)[124](125) [126](127)	122E/221.5N – 123E/205N	DHM 2009
H	Eastern 20th century field drain: 100mm ceramic pipes in gravel	PF09-10	N/A	319E/393N-325E/411N	DHM 2009
I	Western 20th century field drain: 100mm ceramic pipes in gravel	PF09-10	N/A	311E/400N – 320E/412N	DHM 2009
J	18th/19th century field drain: brick rubble and stone	PF09-10	N/A	300E/400N to 320E/420N	DHM 2009
K	18th/19th century field drain: brick rubble and stone	PF09-10	N/A	330E/420N to 340E/415N	DHM 2009
L	Ditch running NE-SW: suggested by excavator as prehistoric although not sure on what evidence?	PF10	[151](152)(153)	138E/217N – 139E/215.5N 335E/412N – 337E/411.5N	RW 2010
M	Row of 6 postholes in or adjacent to the western roadside ditch B	PF10	[12](13) [85](86) [109](110) [177](178) [172](173) [143] (144)	106.4-118E / 220.7-235.7N 305.5-309E/ 401-420.3N	DHM 2016

14.2 Context Register

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
PF05									
TT1 01	Fill		1.02		Top Soil - loose friable/mid greyish brown/silty clay S/A (2.01). Incl: 2% sub-angular downs flint/0.5% sub-round flint (river gravels), pot	Res-idual	300-340th		
TT1 02	Fill	1.01	1.03		Sub-soil - firm friable/orangey grey brown/silty clay. Incl: 2% sub-angular downs flint/0.5% sub-round flint (river gravels), pot	Res-idual	380-530th		
TT1 03	Fill	1.02	1.04		Fill of [1.04] ditch - firm friable/mid greyish orange brown/silty clay. Incl: 2% sub-angular downs flint/, pot	N/K	2200 x 1600 slot. 80-410th		
TT1 04	Cut	1.03	Nat-ural		Cut of ditch - NE-SW linear /sharp break at top/concave sides gradual to flat base/cut of fill (1.03)	N/K	2200 x 1600 slot. 80-410th		
TT1 05	Fill				Context sheet missing	50-200			
TT2 01	Fill		2.02		Top Soil - loose friable/mid greyish brown/silty clay S/A (1.01) Incl: 2% sub-angular downs flint/0.5% sub-round flint (river gravels)	Res-idual			
TT2 02	Fill	2.01	Nat-ural		Sub-soil - firm friable/orangey grey brown/silty clay. Incl: manganese staining, pot	Res-idual			
TT2 03	Cut	2.04		C	Cut of western roadside ditch - NE-SW linear/sharp break at top/ concave sides & base/cut of (2.04)	200-400			
TT2 04	Fill	2.02	2.03	C	Fill of [2.03] west roadside ditch - firm friable/mid-greyish brown/silty-clay, 1% mangenese	200-400			
TT2 05	Fill	2.02	2.06	A	Remnant foundation layer of road - very compacted, hard/mid orangey grey brown/downs flint in silty clay. Incl: cbm	200-400			
TT2 06	Fill	2.05	Nat-ural		Layer beneath road similar to (2.02) but compacted - firm/orangey grey brown/silty clay. Incl manganese	250-400			
TT2 07	Cut	2.08		B	Cut of eastern roadside ditch - NE-SW linear/sharp break at top/concave sides & base	200-400			
TT2 08	Fill		2.07	B	Fill of [2.07] eastern roadside ditch - firm friable/mid greyish brown/silty clay, manganese	200-400			
TT2 09	Cut	2.1	2.08	B	Cut of posthole 1 in fill of eastern ditch/ sub-circular/sharp break at top/vertical sides curving to flat base/ fills (2.10) & (2.11)	270-400	325 dia x 215 th		
TT2 10	Fill	2.11	2.09	B	Fill of posthole 1 [2.09] - very loose friable/mid blackish grey/silty clay/ charcoal, 1% downs flint	270-400	325 dia x 215 th		

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
TT2 11	Fill		2.1	B	Fill of post-pipe in [2.09]/friable/dark orangey brown/sandy silty clay/10% sand	150-250	150 dia x 210 th		
TT2 12	Cut				Cut of linear feature but no record made				
TT2 13	Fill				Fill of linear feature but no record made	200-400			
TT2 14	Cut				Cut of unknown square feature around 2.09 - square/rounded corners/sharp break at top/vertical sides with sharp break to flat base		300 wd 340 lng		
TT2 15	Void				Void - number missed				
TT2 16	Void				Voided context originally thought to be fill below/around (2.11) but subsequently decided S/A (2.11)				
TT2 17	Cut	2.18			Cut of posthole 2 in TT2 extension - sub-circular/sharp break at top/vertical sides concave to curving base/fill (2.18)	170-350	425 dia x 250th		
TT2 18	Fill		2.17		Fill of posthole 2 [2.17] - friable/mid brownish grey/sandy silty clay	170-350	425 dia x 250th		
PF07									
1	Fill		2		top soil, heavily disturbed - friable/mid greyish brown/silty clay. Incl: <10% flint river gravels & downs flint, CBM, pot	Res-idual	o/a		
2	Fill	1	Vari-ous		Sub soil, lower plough soil - friable/mid orangey brown/silty clay. Incl: moderate downs flint, some cbm, pot, metal	Res-idual	o/a		
3	Fill	1		A	Road surface - loose-compact variable/mid orangey brown/sandy clay. Incl: Coarse sand, downs flint, occ. dark red sandstone. SF3 coin. CBM, pot, metal, iron slag	270-400			plans PF07
4	Cut	18	Nat-ural	B	Western road ditch - linear/gradual break at top/concave side and base/ fills (5) & (18)	260-350	1300w x 460th		S.A1 &10/01
5	Fill	1	18	B	Upper fill of W road ditch [4] - loose friable/brownish yellow (10YR 6/8)/sandy silt/ possibly truncated at top. Finds: CBM, pot	250-350	1200w x 240th		S.A1 &10/01
6	Cut	7	Nat-ural		possible posthole - ovoid/sharp break at top/vertical sides gradual break to sloping base	200-300R	620w x 250 x 150th	110E 226N	S. A5 plan PF07-8
7	Fill	2	6		Fill of [6] - friable/mid dark brown/clayey silt. Incl: 5% charcoal flecks, CBM, pot	200-300R	620w x 250 x 150th	110E 226N	S. A5 plan PF07-8
8	Cut	61	Nat-ural		possible puddling pit - sub rectangular/rounded corners/sharp break in parts at top/varied sides curving to sloping base/fills (9) above (61)/ possibly sandy lining	270-350+	1040w x 2600 x 480th	105E 220N	S. B1 & S 0904/5&24 Plan PF10-1

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
9	Fill	2	61		Upper fill of pit [8] - soft friable/blackish mid brown/clayey silt. Finds: CBM, Pot SF27 coin	350-400	1040w x 2600 x 300th	105E 220N	S. B1 & S 0904/5&24 Plan PF10-1
10	Cut	11			Cut of possible posthole/cremation pit - sub-circular/sharp break at top/concave sides gradually to flat base/fill (11)		530 dia x 90th	120-125E 210-215N	S. B4 Plan PF07-21
11	Fill	2	10		fill of cut [10] posthole/cremation - friable/mid greyish brown/ silty clay/		530 dia x 90th	120-125E 210-215N	S. B4 Plan PF07-21
12	Cut	13	Nat-ural		Cut of postpipe/stake hole - circular/sharp break at top/ nr. vertical sides merging to concave base	200-400	230 dia x 220th	106.4E 220.7N	S. A2 Plan PF07-7
13	Fill		12		Fill of cut [12] - soft-very soft/mid brown/silty clay. Finds: pot, metal	200-400	230 dia x 220th	106.4E 220.7N	S. A2 Plan PF07-7
14	Cut	15	Nat-ural	G	Cut of eastern shallow ditch - irregular width/sharp break at top/vertical to concave to irregular concave base/	Bronze Age	330-460 wide	123E/220 N 317E/410 N	Plan PF07-25
15	Fill	2	14	G	Fill of linear [14] - loose friable/mid greyish brown/silty clay. Incl: occasional charcoal flecks FCFlint, ironstone	Bronze Age	330-460 wide	123E/220 N 317E/410 N	Plan PF07-25
16	Cut	17	Nat-ural	F	Cut of western shallow ditch - irregular linear/gradual break at top/concave sides, gradual to concave base	Bronze Age	500 x 200th	120E/200 N 315E/408 N	S. B3 Plan PF07-25
17	Fill	2	17	F	Fill of linear [16] - soft to friable/dark greyish brown/ silty clay	Bronze Age	500 x 200th	120E/200 N 315E/408 N	S. B3 Plan PF07-25
18	Fill	5	4	B	Lower fill of western r/s ditch - loose to firm/mid orangey brown/silty clay/ occasional charcoal flecks	260-340	1300 x 250th	100E 215N	S. A1
19	Cut	137	Nat-ural	D	Generic cut of E-W ditch D - linear/sharp break at top/concave sides and base/	200-350+	2400 w x 1080t	317-340E 408-412N	
20	Fill	2	19	D	Generic fill of [19] ditch D - friable/very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2)/clayey silt. Incl: 5% charcoal, pot, glass, metal, CBM	200-350+	2400 w x 1080t	317-340E 408-412N	S.10.3, 10.39 PF10-P5&11
21	Fill	2	20		Burnt layer covering the area over and around ditch D - firm to friable/mid greyish black/silty clay. incl: 5% charcoal, 5% flint pot, metal cbm	250-350	featur e D x 180th	317-340E 408-412N	
22	Cut	23	Nat-ural		Shallow sub-circular pit/hole truncated by baulk & not located in PF09/10 - moderate break to sloping side curved to sloping flat base	Res-idual	500 x 300 x 170th	105E 225N	S.A4 PF07-P8
23	Fill	2	22		Fill of [22] shallow pit/posthole - firm/dark brown/silty clay/ are the 3 flints packing or debris from road? Incl: Moderate charcoal, occ. ironstone 3 large downland flints, pot	Res-idual	500 x 300 x 170th	105E 225N	S.A4 PF07-P8

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
24	Cut	26	Nat-ural		Irregular pit possible animal burrow or treebole - sharp break to stepped sides then sharp to flat base/ fills (25)(26)		1060 x 500 x 80th	110E 210N	PF07-19
25	Fill	2	26		Upper fill of [24] possible tree-bole - soft friable/mid brownish black/ silty clay		1060 x 500 x 80th	110E 210N	PF07-19
26	Fill	25	24		Lower fill of [24] possible tree-bole - soft friable/mid brownish grey/ silty clay		1060 x 500 x 350th	110E 210N	PF07-19
27	Cut	28			Cut of shallow pit/tree-bole split by field-drain - gradual break to stepped sides to irregular base/		2700 x 2000 x 200th	115-117E 207-209.7N	S.A3 PF07-24
28	Fill	2	27		Fill of shallow pit/tree-bole - soft light brownish yellow silty clay. Incl: sand. pot, metal SF2 coin		2700 x 2000 x 200th	115-117E 207-209.7N	S.A3 PF07-24
29	Cut	21	30	D	Cut of linear [19] or possibly collapsed side to this feature? - sloping sides to concave base	270-350	1500 x 1200 x 500th?	130E 220N	S 10/04 29
30	Fill	21	29	D	Fill of linear [29] part of [19] - firm friable/dark greyish brown/silty clay. Incl: 10% charcoal pot, metal, cbm	250-350	1500 x 1200 x 500th?	130E 220N	S. C2 PF10 P5
31	Cut	46	Nat-ural		Cut of pit truncated by [33] - sub-circular/sharp break at top to concave sides and base/truncated by [33]/ truncates [47]/ fills (21) (46)	270-350	700 x 420 x 280th	127.6-129.1 216.6-218N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
32	Fill	21	46		Secondary (upper) fill of pit [31] - soft loose/mid reddish brown/silty clay. Incl: occasional charcoal & flint, pot	270-350	700 x 420 x 150th	127.6-129.1 216.6-218N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
33	Cut	44	32/ Nat-ural		Cut of pit truncating [31] - circular/sharp to concave sides and base/ fills (34)(41)(42)(43)(44)	200-350	c.1000 dia x 375th	129-130E 216-217N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
34	Fill	21	41		Top fill of cut [33] - soft/ mid reddish brown/silty clay. Incl: burnt clay, sandstone, charcoal, pot	270-350	650 x 80 th on Sect C1	129-130E 216-217N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
35	Cut	36			Unexcavated until 2009 s/a [87]				
36	Fill		35		Unexcavated until 2009 s/a (88)	250			
37	Cut	38			Cut of pit not recorded when dug became flooded then backfilled/ possible s/a [55]	240-270	1700 x 340th	127E 218N	S. C3
38	Fill		37		Fill of pit not recorded when dug and area became flooded then backfilled	240-270	1700 x 34th	127E 218N	S. C3
39	Fill	117	40	D	Primary fill of [40] ditch D earlier than (118) - firm friable/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt. Incl: 10% manganese flecks pot, metal	270-350	210 to 390w x 460th	336E 409N	
40	Cut	39	Nat-ural	D	Cut of ditch D (slot 2) -1m slot of linear ditch/sharp break to sloping sides, gradual to flat base/ fill (39)	270-350	1870 w x 670th	336E 409N	
41	Fill	34	42		fourth fill up of cut [33] - soft dark greyish black silty clay. Incl: charcoal, burnt clay, sandstone, ironstone. Finds: pot, metal	200-270	965 w x 45th	129-130E 216-217N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
42	Fill	41	43		Third fill up of cut [33] - soft mid greyish brown silty clay. Incl: charcoal, flint, burnt clay, pot		1003 x 90th	129-130E 216-217N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
43	Fill	42	44		Second fill of cut [33] - soft mid reddish grey brown silty clay. Incl: charcoal, flint, burnt clay,		1008 x 85th	129-130E 216-217N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
44	Fill	43	33		Primary fill of cut [33] - soft mid yellowish grey brown silty clay. Incl: charcoal, worked and f/c flint	PH Residual	1200 x 110th	129-130E 216-217N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
45	Fill	145	140	E	Penultimate fill of burnt pit E - soft friable/dark brown (10YR 3/3) with v. dark brown (10YR 2/2)/ sandy clay/ with 20% burnt clay (2.5YR 4/8 red). Incl: charcoal, pot, metal, burnt clay SF28 lamp SF38 Fe plate	250-350	2500 x 600th	330.7-332.6 405.8-407.2	S. 0906/4 plan PF10-14
46	Fill	32	31		Primary (upper) fill of pit [31] - soft loose/mid reddish brown/silty clay/ Occasional flint & charcoal, pot, fc flint	270-350	700 x 420 x 150th	127.6-129.1 216.6-218N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
47	Cut	48	Natural		cut of possible pit truncated by [31] - sub-circular/sharp to concave sides and base/ fill (48)		200 x 280 x 290th	130E-216N 328E-407.5	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
48	Fill	21	47		Fill of possible pit [47] truncated by [31] - soft loose/ mid reddish brown/silty clay/ occasional charcoal flecks		200 x 280 x 290th	130E-216N 328E-407.5N	S. C1 PF07-17 PF10-8
49	Cut	51	Natural		Cut of pit - ovoid/sloping and stepped sides concave to sloping base/ fills (50)(51)		1700 x 520 x 520th	ctr 118E-213.6N	S. B2 PF07-20
50	Fill		51		Secondary fill of pit [49] - friable/mid greyish orange brown/silty clay/		880 w x 300th	ctr 118E-213.6N	S. B2 PF07-20
51	Fill	50	49		Primary fill of pit [49] - friable firm/light greyish brown/silty clay		700 – 1200 x 380th	ctr 118E-213.6N	S. B2 PF07-20
52	Cut	54	Natural		Cut of shallow pit with burning area - pear shaped/sharp to vertical and concave sides/sharp to sloping base/		750 x 460 x 100th	118-119E 218-218.7N	PF07-15
53	Fill	2	54		Main fill of pit [52] - loose friable/mid orange brown/silty clay/ occ charcoal flecks, cbm		350 sq. x 70th	118-119E 218-218.7N	PF07-15
54	Fill	53	52		primary fill of pit [52] - loose friable/greyish black/silty clay/		390 x 100th	118-119E 218-218.7N	PF07-15
55	Cut	58	Natural		Cut of possible tree-bole cut by field drain H /irregular/sharp to vertical sides then sharp to uneven base	260-300	600 x 500 x 300th	126E 217N	PF07-17
56	Fill	21	57		Top Fill of truncated pit [55] - loose friable/orangey mid brown/silty clay		530 x 30-80th	126E 217N	PF07-17
57	Fill	56	58		Middle fill of pit [55] - loose friable/dark brown and black/silty clay. Pot, cbm	260-300	n/k	126E 217N	PF07-17

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
58	Fill	55	57		primary fill of pit [55] - loose friable/mid brown/silty clay	200-250+	80-150th	126E 217N	PF07-17
59	Cut	60	Nat-ural	F	Cut of slot across BA ditch F - linear/ gradual to concave side and base/ western of a pair of ditches	BA?	710 w x 190th	120.5E 210N	PF07-25
60	Fill	2	59	F	Fill of slot [59] BA ditch - soft friable/mid brownish black/silty clay	BA?	710 w x 190th	120.5E 210N	PF07-25
61	Fill	9	8		Lower fill of puddling pit [8] - firm plasticy/grey and light orange brown (gleyed)/gault clay/ occ charcoal flecks, cbm, pot	270-350+	1040w x 2600 x 350th	105E 220N	S. B1 & S 0904/5&24 Plan PF10-1
62	Cut	63			cut of postpipe below p/h [6] - sub-circular/ sharp to vertical sides sharp to flat base		156 dia x 100th	110E 226N	S. A5 plan PF07-8
63	Fill	[6]	[62]		fill of postpipe below [6] - friable/mid greyish brown/silty clay		156 dia x 100th	110E 226N	S. A5 plan PF07-8
64	Cut	65, 161, 162	Nat-ural		Cut of shallow irregular pit truncated by field drain-	200-400	1800 x 700 x 100th	125E 218N 323E 407.5N	PF07-17
65	Fill	21	161 162		Fill of irregular pit [64] - not recorded but possibly disturbed as pot very mixed, pot, cbm, iron slag	270-400	1800 x 700 x 100th	125E 218N	PF07-17
66	Cut	68	Nat-ural		Cut of pit of possible cremation - sub-circular/sharp to vertical sides sharp to uneven base	BA 1000-1500 BC	250 dia x 190th	ctr 119.5E 212.2N	S. B5 PF07-20
67	Fill	2	68		main fill of pit [66] possible cremation - firm friable/ dark greyish brown (burnt)/ silty clay. Incl: charcoal & 2% chalk flecks, pot, bone (burnt)	BA 1000-1500 BC	250 dia x 190th	ctr 119.5E 212.2N	S. B5 PF07-20
68	Fill	67	66		lower/inside fill of pit [66] possible cremation - firm friable/mid greyish brown/ silty clay. Finds: pot, bone (burnt)		98 x 57th	ctr 119.5E 212.2N	S. B5 PF07-20
PF09									
69	Cut	75			Cut of shallow pit truncated by baulk - irregular/gradual break to wavy base/ fills (70)(75)	150-250	900 x300th	107.8 235.6 300E 415N	S 0903/3 PF10-3
70	Fill	2	75		Upper fill of pit [69] - firm/dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2)/silt - Moderate charcoal, small flint fragments, 10% cbm, occ pot ,2 hobnails	270-350	120th	107.8 235.6 300E 415N	S 0903/3 PF10-3
71	Cut	72		E	Cut of deep burning pit E - irregular ovoid/gradual break to stepped concave sides to concave base/ fills (72)	250-350	2700 x 2500 x 250th	131E 213N 330E 406N	S 0906/1 plan PF10-14
72	Fill	2	71	E	Fill of pit [71] - loose/dark brown (7.5YR 3/2)/sandy silt/ incl charcoal, burnt clay, pot, cbm, iron	250-350	2700 x 2500 x 250th	131E 213N 330E 406N	S 0906/1 plan PF10-14
73	Cut	74		C	Cut of slot 5 in eastern road ditch (C) - blank record slot boxed by students then flooded	200-400		315E 413N	S 0902/3 & 10/02 PF10-5

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
74	Fill	2	73	C	Fill of [73] road ditch C - blank record	200-400		315E 413N	S 0902/3 PF10-5
75	Fill	70	69		Lower fill of cut [69] - firm/med greyish brown/silt - record completed in pencil so hard to read. occ flint & charcoal, pot, cbm, iron	150-250	200th	107.8 235.6 300E 415N	S 0903/3 PF10-3
76	Cut	78	Nat-ural		outer cut of possible cremation or adj pit cutting cremation? - sub-circular/possible cut by [99]	BA	400 x 450	118E 215N / 318.4E 402.2N	S 0902/4 PF07-15 PF10-4
77	Fill	2	78		Upper fill of cut [76] possible cremation pit - firm/mid yellowish brown/clay silt/cut by [99]. occ manganese flecks & 3% flint, occ pot	BA?	400 x 450 x 70th	118E 215N	S 0902/4 PF07-15
78	Fill	77	76		Lower fill of cut [76] possible cremation pit - loose/ mid yellowish brown/sandy clay/cut by [99] manganese & 2% fine sand, pot and burnt bone	BA?	400 x 450 x 100th	118E 215N	S 0902/4 PF07-15
79	Cut	80	Nat-ural	F	Cut of shallow linear adj to [76] - BA trackway ditch? - sharp break to concave sides & base	BA	600-700 w x 180th	120E 215.7N	PF10-7
80	Fill	2	79	F	fill of BA ditch [79] - friable/ dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6)/clayey silt	BA	600-700 w x 180th	120E 215.7N	PF10-7
81	Cut	82			Circular pit? cut by [29] - context sheet missing			128.6 219.3	
82	Fill		81		fill of [81] - context sheet missing			128.6 219.3	
83	Cut	84	(88)(90)		small pit/intrusion at junction of [87]&[4] – sub-circular/irregular break to tapered sides gradual to rounded base	200	400 dia x 250th	105E 220N 305.6 404.4	S 0906/2&3 PF10-1
84	Fill		83		fill of [83] - firm/mid greyish brown/sandy silty clay/ occ flint & manganese	200	400 dia x 250th	105E 220N 305.6 404.4	S 0906/2&3 PF10-1
85	Cut	86	90		part of post hole [105] in west r/s ditch B (1 of 5 i.e. 85 109, 143, 172, 177,) - sub-circular/sharp break to near vertical sides to tapered base	200-300	650 dia x 320th	108.5E 223N	Sh10/4-S41 PF10-1
86	Fill	129	85		part of fill of p/h [105/85] containing postpipe [129] - dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6). Incl occ small gravels & frequent manganese, metal, cbm	200-300	650 dia x 320th	108.5E 223N	Sh10/4-S41 PF10-1
87	Cut	88			Gulley running from pit [8] to ditch B [4] - linear/sharp break to 45° slope sides gradual to flat base		200w x 400 lng x 100th	305-305.2E 404.3-404.8	S 0906/3 PF10-1
88	Fill	[83]	[87]		Fill of gulley [87] cut by pit [83] - firm/light brownish grey/sandy silty clay - occ small gravels & frequent manganese		200w x 400 lng x 100th	305-305.2E 404.3-404.8	S 0906/3 PF10-1
89	Cut	90		B	cut of western r/s ditch B where cut by small pit [83]		n/a	305.6 404.4	09-S6.3 PF10-1

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
90	Fill	[83]	[89]	B	fill of western r/s ditch B where cut by small pit [83]		n/a	305.6 404.4	09-S6.3 PF10-1
91	Fill		[76] ?		Possible cremation? Set in eastern edge of cremation pit [76]? - loose/blackish dark brown/sandy silty clay/ frequent charcoal, occ flint gravel	BA?	140 x 50 x 70th	118.5E 215.6N	PF07-15
92	Cut	96	95	C	recut of eastern r/s ditch C truncating [94] - linear/ sharp break to concave sides & base		1800 w x 500th	sq115 220 314E 401N	S10/3-33 PF10-5
93	Fill		92	C	fill of recut of Ditch C - friable/strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)/silty sand/ freqnt grit/gravels, occ manganese		1800 w x 500th	sq115 220 314E 401N	S10/3-33 PF10-5
94	Cut	[92]	Nat-ural	C	earlier cut of eastern r/s ditch C truncated by [92] - linear/sharp break to steep 45% sides gradual to rounded taper base		900 x 200 top x 750th	sq115 220 314E 401N	S10/3-33 PF10-5
95	Fill	[92]	[94]	C	fill of earlier cut [94] of ditch C - firm/brown (7.5YR 4/4)/ silty clay/ freqnt manganese, occasional flint		900 x 200 top x 750th	sq115 220 314E 401N	S10/3-33 PF10-5
96	Fill	2	93 95	C	redeposited road surface over gritty ditch fills (93 & 95) - friable/brown (7.5YR 4/3) silty sand with 15% gravel - 10% grit & flint pebbles,		500-1000 w x 10m x 75th	314E 407-417N	S. 33 PF10-6
97	Fill	76 99 103	101		Fill of sub-ovoid [101] -firm/mid brownish yellow/clayey silt -2% manganese			119E 215.3N	
98	Fill		[99]		Fill of [99] - loose/dark grey-black		100 x 70th	118.7E 215.55N	
99	Cut	98	77		Cut of small pit, possible cremation? Where bone? - sub-circular/vertical sides		100 x 70th	118.7E 215.55N	
100	Fill		97		seems to be a discrete fill within (97)?- firm/brownish/clay/ how can this or the others around be cremations without any bone? Could it be a series of burnt stakes? 2% manganese			adj 119E 215.3N	
101	Cut	97	Nat-ural		general cut around the area of possible cremations? - sub-circular			adj 119E 215.3N	
102	Fill		103		another supposed cremation [103] or part of (97)? - course loose/dark greyish black/silty/ 1% bone, 1% flint, 1% red flecks		60 x 50 x 140th		
103	Cut	102	97		cut of (102) - sub-circular				
104	Fill	72	71	E	fill in pit E - redish yellow			131E 214N	S09-26
105	Cut	106			cut of post hole [105] in west r/s ditch B - sub-circular/sharp break to Nr vertical sides to tapered base		650 dia x 320th	108.5E 223N	PF10-1
106	Fill		105		part of fill of p/h [105/85] containing postpipe [129] - dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) - occ small gravels & frequent manganese, metal, cbm		650 dia x 320th	108.5E 223N	PF10-1
107	Fill		88		clay plug in gulley [87] - similar in colour and form to gault clay (61) in pit [8]			305E 404.7N	PF10-1
PF10									

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
108	Fill		150	E	Isolated area of burnt clay adj to (72) - friable/strong brown to dark brown (7.5YR 4/6-3/4) plus bright red fired clay (2.5YR 5/8)/85% sandy clay & 15% fired clay/ mod. Charcoal, some pot	300-350	1120 wide	330.5-331.6 407.7-408.6	PF10-13
109	Cut	110	90		Post hole in east r/s ditch B (1 of 5 i.e. 85 109, 143, 172, 177,) circular/sharp break to steep sides to irregular base		410 dia x 260th	307.1E 408.7N	S 10/01-31 PF10-2
110	Fill	2	109		fill of posthole [109] - soft/mid-reddish brown/silty clay		410 dia x 260th	307.1E 408.7N	S 10/01-31 PF10-2
111	Cut	112	Nat-ural		cut of shallow pit/posthole - sub-circular/sharp break to sloping sides, irregular base		210 dia x 20th	309.8E 402.8N	S 10/01-34 PF10-1
112	Fill	2	111		fill of shallow pit - fairly compacted/light greyish orange (10YR 5/8) / silty clay		210 dia x 20th	309.8E 402.8N	S 10/01-34 PF10-1
113	Cut	114			small post hole that might have had postpipe (134) or been damaged - ovoid/sharp to steep-vertical sides then gradual to flat base		270 x 380 x 150th	304.6E 411.2N	S 10/01-35 PF10-2
114	Fill	134	113		main fill of posthole [113] - soft friable/brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) & strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)/silty clay - occ small flint pebbles, pot		270 x 380 x 150th	304.6E 411.2N	S 10/01-35 PF10-2
115	Cut	116	[19] (135)	D	recut of slot 1 in ditch D - linear/sharp to sloping sides gradual to flat base	200-350	1340 nr to 360 x 680th	339-340E 407.6-409.1N	S 10/03-39 PF10-11
116	Fill		115	D	upper fill of [115] slot 1 in ditch D - friable/dark brown (7.5YR 3/3)/ clayey silt/ 5% charcoal. Finds: pot, bone, burnt clay, cbm ,glass, metal, fcf,	200-350	1340 nr to 360 x 680th	339-340E 407.6-409.1N	S 10/03-39 PF10-11
117	Cut	118	39	D	recut of slot 2 in ditch D - linear/sharp to 55° sloping sides gradual to flattish base	200-350	1000 top x 600th	335.8-337E 407.3-409.9N	S10/3-40 PF10-11
118	Fill		117	D	upper fill of slot 2 in ditch D - friable/dark brown (7.5YR 3/3)/ clayey silt/ 3% charcoal. Finds: pot, metal, cbm	200-350	1000 top x 600th	335.8-337E 407.3-409.9N	S10/3-40 PF10-11
119	Cut	120	Nat-ural	D	cut of slot 3 in ditch D - linear/sharp to stepped gradual to flat	200-270+	2000 top x 250 btm x 550th	324-325E 410-412N	S10/1-31 PF10-8
120	Fill	121	119	D	fill of slot 3 in ditch D - friable/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)/clayey silt/ 10% manganese. Pot	200-270+	2000 nr to 250 x 400th	324-325E 410-412N	S10/1-31 PF10-8
121	Fill	2	120	D	upper/central fill of slot 3 ditch D - friable/very dark grey (10YR 3/1) /clayey silt - 4% charcoal. pot	250-300	1100 x 90th	324E 411.5N	S10/1-31 PF10-8
122	Cut	123	142	D	recut of terminal west end of ditch D - irregular/gradual break to convex sides and base/disturbed?	250-350	1441 w x 390th	318-320E 411.3-412.6N	S 10/02 PF10-5

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
123	Fill		122	D	upper fill of terminal end of ditch D - loose/brown (7.5YR 4/4)/medium sandy silt with 30% coarse sand, 10% flint gravel at base - occ charcoal flecks & large pebbles. Finds: pot, glass, metal, cbm	250-350	1441 at top x 390th	318-320E 411.3-412.6N	S 10/02 PF10-5
124	Cut	125	Nat-ural	G	cut of eastern prehistoric ditch G - linear/sharp to concave sides and base	BA?	370 x 230th	321.4-322E 404-405N	S 10/02-37 PF10-7
125	Fill		124	G	fill of [125] ditch G - soft/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6)/silt. Finds: flint flake	BA?	370 x 230th	321.4-322E 404-405N	S 10/02-37 PF10-7
126	Cut	127	Nat-ural	G	cut of eastern prehistoric ditch G - linear/sharp to concave sides gradual to flat base	BA?	532 x 204th	318.5-319.5E 408-409N	S 10/01-36 PF10-5
127	Fill		126	G	fill of [127] ditch G - soft/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6)/silt - occ manganese, rare charcoal	BA?	532 x 204th	318.5-319.5E 408-409N	S 10/01-36 PF10-5
128	Fill				a discrete irregular burnt layer (no cut) south of ditch D friable/dark brownish black/silty sand with large charcoal content, mod 20mm flints, pot, metal (hobnails),	230-270	1300 x 900	334.4-335E 407-408N	PF10-11
129	Cut	130	86		cut of postpipe in p/h [85/105] – sub-circular/sharp break to near vertical sides sharp to flat base		250-270 dia x 310th	306E 404.1N	S 10/4-S41 PF10-1
130	Fill	2	129		fill of postpipe [129] - soft/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay/ occ charcoal flecks. Finds: pot, metal		250 x 290th	306E 404.1N	S 10/4-S41 PF10-1
131	Cut	142	Nat-ural	D	earlier cut of terminal of ditch D - irregular/semi-circular/gradual to concave sides gradual to uneven base		1441 x 530th	318-320E 411.3-412.6N	S 10/2 PF10-5
132	Cut	133	Nat-ural	F	cut of western prehistoric ditch F - linear/gradual to concave sides and base	BA?	500 x 210th	318.5-319.5E 404-405N	S10/1-38 PF10-4
133	Fill	2	132	F	fill of [132] p/h ditch F - soft/dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silt - 1% flint 7-80mm	BA?	500 x 210th	318.5-319.5E 404-405N	S10/1-38 PF10-4
134	Fill		114		possible postpipe or machine damaged area in (114) - soft/brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay		170 w x 100th	304.6E 411.2N	S 10/01-35 PF10-2
135	Fill	115	136	D	bank possible fill from ditch D at Slot 1 - friable/brown (7.5YR 4/4) clayey silt -1% charcoal flecks, 1% manganese		780 x 330th	340E 408N	S 10/03-39 PF10-11
136	Fill	135	Nat-ural	D	humic layer/buried land surface below bank (135) - friable/ black (10YR 2/1) clayey silt		400 x 3th	340E 408N	S 10/03-39 PF10-11
137	Fill	115	19	D	lower/primary fill of ditch D in slot 1 - firm/friable/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt - 10% manganese flecks. Pot, metal	250-350	500th	339-340E 407.6-409.1N	S 10/03-39 PF10-11
138	Cut	139			cut of post hole – sub-circular/sharp to irregular stepped sides gradual to uneven base	200-350	490 x 720 x 200th	338.7E 407.7N	S 10/4-42 PF10-11

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
139	Fill		138		fill of posthole [138] - friable/dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clayey silt - 1% charcoal flecks. Finds: pot, samian, glass, cbm ,Fe SF45,47,48	200-350	490 x 720 x 200th	338.7E 407.7N	S 10/4-42
140	VOID				context VOIDED				
141	Fill	149	148		lower fill of prehistoric pit [148] - compact friable/ yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay - 30% manganese. Finds: microlith SF55	PH?	120 x 400th	337.8E 410N	S10/6-41 PF10-11
142	Fill	122	131	D	lower/primary fill of [131] ditch D terminal - friable/dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand - 2% manganese, 1% burnt clay, 1% gravel. Finds: pot, iron (hobnails)	200-350	1441 x 120th	318-320E 411.3-412.6	S 10/02 PF10-5
143	Cut	144			cut of post hole (1 of 5 i.e. 85 109, 143, 172, 177,) that cuts western r/s ditch B - circular/sharp to irregular 45° to steep sides to curved to flat base		700 x 350th	309E 420.3N	S10/6-42 PF10-3
144	Fill		143		fill of posthole [143] - firm/strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay - mod manganese, occ small flint. Pot	270-350	700 x 350th	309E 420.3N	S10/6-42 PF10-3
145	Cut	146	45	E	cut of inner fill of hearth E - sub-circular/sharp to concave sides and base		490 x 50th	330.7-331.2E 406-407N	S0906-4 PF10-13
146	Fill		145	E	fill of inner cut of hearth E - friable/strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) & brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clayey silt		490 x 50th	330.7-331.2E 406-407N	S0906-4 PF10-13
147	Cut	150		E	outer cut of hearth E - not fully excavated after feature slumped after flooding at end of excavation		100-150th	330.2-331+E 405.6-405.7N	PF10-13
148	Cut	141 149			suspected prehistoric pit - irregular ovoid/sharp to vertical to tapering to rounded base	PH?	1100 x 400th	337-338E 410-411N	S10/6-41 PF10-11
149	Fill	2	148 141		main fill of possible prehistoric pit [148] - compact friable/brown (10YR 5/3)/silty clay/ rare manganese	PH?	900 x 400th	337-338E 410-411N	S10/6-41 PF10-11
150	Fill	45	147	E	outer/primary? Fill of hearth E - soft/strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) & brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clayey silt	250-300	100-150th	330.2-331+E 405.6-405.7N	PF10-13
151	Cut	152 160			terminus of possible P/H pit/linear adj to pit [148]/partially excavated/ gradual to flat base	PH?	1400 w 900 exc x 170th	336-337E 410-411N	S0906-5 PF10-11
152	Fill	2	151 160		fill of feature [151] - friable/dk yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) & light grey (10YR 7/1) silt - 10% manganese. Finds: microlith SF56	PH?	1050 x 170th	336-337E 410-411N	S0906-5 PF10-11
153	Cut	154	Nat-ural	F	cut of western prehistoric ditch F where cut by west r/s ditch- linear/sharp to vertical sides, concave base	BA?	510 x 210th	315.5E 409.1N	S0906-7, Not on PF10-5!
154	Fill		153	F	fill of pH ditch [153] - friable/dk yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clayey silt - 2% manganese. Worked flint mentioned	BA?	510 x 210th	315.5E 409.1N	S0906-7, Not on PF10-5!
155	Fill	150		E	Possible pedestal below (150) - context sheet missing		n/k	330E 407N	S0906-4 PF10-13

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
156	Cut	157		E	cut of possible pit with 108 within - context sheet missing	200-270	n/k	331E 408N	PF10-13
157	Fill		156	E	fill of cut of possible pit [156] - context sheet missing	200-270	n/k	331E 408N	PF10-13
158	Cut	159		E	cut of possible redeposited clay - context sheet missing		n/k	330E 407N	
159	Fill		158	E	fill possibly redeposited clay - context sheet missing		n/k	330E 407N	
160	Fill	152	151		lump in base of (152) could be degraded Natural - very compact/light greenish grey (GLEY 2 8/1) & reddish yellow (7.5 6/8) / clay - 5% manganese	PH?	200 x 100th	336.5E 410.5N	S0906-5 PF10-11
161	Fill	65	162 ?		shallow lense in fill (162) of cut [64] - firm/ black (2.5Y 2.5/1) clay silt – charcoal, pot, metal SF58, cbm	200-300	400 x 550 x 70th	125E 218N 323E 407.5N	not on PF10-8
162	Fill	161 ?	64		fill of pit [64] - firm/dk yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay sandy silt – charcoal, pot, cbm	50-150	2000 x 1000 x 200th	125E 218N 323E 407.5N	not on PF10-8
163	Cut	164	Nat-ural	F	cut of PH ditch F not located on form but just east of [153] - linear/sharp to sloping sides gradual to concave base	BA?	550 x 310th	316E? 408N?	S 09/06-9
164	Fill		163	F	fill of pH ditch [163] - friable/dk yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clayey silt - 3% manganese, microliths	BA?	550 x 310th	316E? 408N?	S 09/06-9
165	Fill	167	166	E	burnt area within (150) - friable/ strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clayey silt – manganese, worked flint		210 dia x 250th	330.6E 406.5N	PF10-13
166	Cut		165	E	cut of pit below (45) - no context sheet		210 dia x 250th	330.6E 406.5N	PF10-13
167	Cut	45		E	cut of pit filled by (45) - no context sheet	250-350	2500 x 600th	330.7-332.6 405.8-407.2	S09/06-4 PF10-13
168	Cut	169			cut of pit - no context sheet - not excavated?		1700 x 1400?	329-330E 407-409N	PF10-13
169	Fill		169		fill of pit [169] - no context sheet - not excavated		1700 x 1400?	329-330E 407-409N	PF10-13
170	Cut	171			cut of pit - no context sheet - darker area not excavated		1100/ T x 1000/ T		PF10-13
171	Fill		170		fill of pit [170] - no context sheet - not excavated		1100/ T x 1000/ T		PF10-13
172	Cut	173			cut of post hole in west r/s ditch B (1 of 5 i.e. 85 109, 143, 172, 177,)sub-circular/sharp break to concave sides and base		480 dia x 240th	308.25E 413.65N	S0906 PF10-2
173	Fill	175	172		fill of post hole [173] - friable/dk yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt - 10% manganese		480 dia x 240th	308.25E 413.65N	S0906-10 PF10-2

Context	Cut /fill	Is below	Is above	Feature	Description	Date	Extent	Co-ords	S. & plan no.
174	Fill	150	147	E	9 pieces of burnt clay 'dumped' in (150) - firm/red (2.5YR 4/8) to dk red (10R 3/6) clayey silt - kiln furniture?		in area 400 x 600	330.5E 405.6N	PF10-13
175	Cut	176	173		postpipe in ph [172] in ditch B - sub-circular/sharp to vertical sides non perceptible to concave base		140 dia x 130th	308.55E 413.65N	S09/06-10 PF10-2
176	Fill		175		fill of postpipe [175] - friable/dk yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) sandy clayey silt/ flints packed around p/p – 10% sandy grit		140 dia x 130th	308.55E 413.65N	S09/06-10 PF10-2
177	Cut	178	5		cut of post hole in west r/s ditch B (1 of 5 i.e. 85 109, 143, 172, 177,)irregular/sharp break to convex sides sharp to flat base	250-350	490 x 400 x 220th	307.5-308E 410.9-411.4	S 09/06 PF10-2
178	Fill	2	177		fill of ph [177] containing large flint packing - firm/dk brown (10YR 3/3) silty sandy clay - occ15-100mm flints, charcoal flecks. Pot, cbm	250-350	490 x 400 x 220th	307.5-308E 410.9-411.4	S 09/06 PF10-2

14.3 Special Finds Register

SPECIAL FINDS from Pond Field 2007-10 page 1

SF No.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT (Fill)	LEVEL	Grid co-ords	Date
1	1st -2nd century Roman Æ coin, as or Dupondius, 21+mm dia, <3g				2007
2	e.2nd century Roman Æ coin, as, Trajan /Hadrian AD98-138, 23mm dia, <6g	28			2007
3	Æ coin, minnim	3	0.46 below GL	125.25E/236.68N	2009
4	Curved Iron 'nail'	21		131.65E/217.30N	2009
5	4 pieces of iron	21		131.86E/217.17N	2009
6	Iron hobnail	21		132.30E/216.66N	2009
7	3 iron hobnails and possible slag	21		133.77E/216.36N	2009
8	Iron nail 15mm	21		136.41E/216.51N	2009
9	Iron hobnail	21		135.35E/215.50N	2009
10	Iron plate	75		108.08E/235.74	2009
11	Iron object	75		108.07E/236.12	2009
12	Crossed iron nails	75		108.18E/236.16N	2009
13	Iron hobnail	21		134.06E/216.10N	2009
14	Iron nail 20mm	33	pit base	129.44E/216.67N	2009
15	Iron 2 part nail	21		134.75E/215.38N	2009
16	Iron hobnail	21		134.57E/215.15N	2009
17	Cu alloy fragment 15mm	2	Subsoil	118.00E/221.63N	2009
18	Lead	73	Surface	121.27E/227.19N	2009
19	Lead	73	Surface	117.83E/223.18N	2009
20	Iron – 2 pieces	21	Surface	127.99E/216.90N	2009
21	Small prehistoric pot sherd	77	4mm below trench surfce	118.60E/215.50N	2009
22	Possible fired clay	78		118.50E/211.00N	2009
23	Group of 99 hobnails – not in sole pattern	30	450mm below trench surace	129.65E/219.35N	2009
24	Cu alloy – sub circular object	72	150mm below trench surfce	131.00E/214.00N	2009
25	Iron nail/hobnail	72	210mm below trench surfce	131.18E/213.63N	2009
26	Conglomeration of Iron nails	9	250mm below trench surfce	106.80E/225.55N	2009
27	Degraded Cu alloy possibly coin fragment	21		339.55E/408.40N	2010
28	Iron hanging oil lamp and part of bracket	45	9.660-9.685 OD	332.10-331.92E/ 406.10N	2010
29	Iron nails	21 slot 1		339.50E/409.00N	2010
30	Iron nail	21 slot 2		336.50E/408.75N	2010

SPECIAL FINDS from Pond Field 2007-10 page 2

SF No.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT (Fill)	LEVEL	Grid co-ords	Date
31	Iron object	21 slot 2	9.225 OD	336.04E/408.80N	2010
32	Iron lump	21 slot 2	9,225 OD	336.00E/408.96N	2010
33	Group of iron hobnails – possible shoe	21 slot 2	9.135 OD	336.50E/409.00N	2010
34	Iron plate	21 slot 2	9235 OD	336.65E/409.25N	2010
35	Group of hobnails forming a shoe outline	21 slot 2	9.115 OD toe 9.275 OD heal	336.45-336.37E 409.20-409.46N	2010
36	Cu alloy coin fragment	21 slot 1	9.325 OD	399.05E/409.15N	2010
37	Iron object: 100mm longx10-30mm	21 slot 2	9.280 OD	336.05E/409.35N	2010
38	Semi-circular iron plate (Blakey?)	45?	9.520 OD	331.60E/406.40N	2010
39	Iron nail 60mm		8.965 OD	336.20E/409.10N	2010
40	Iron nail		9.110 OD	335.90E/409.22N	2010
41	Æ coin 20mm dia		9.875 OD	318.60E/412.00N	2010
42	Iron hobnail	45	9.525 OD	331.85E/406.59N	2010
43	Iron hobnail	45	9.565 OD	331.70E/406.34N	2010
44	2 iron hobnails	128	9.645 OD	334.60-334,76E/407N	2010
45	Iron object	139	9.515 OD	338.80E/407.40N	2010
46	Iron hobnails in situ: shoe?	45	9.590 OD	330.90E/407.00N	2010
47	Iron object: knife blade??	139	9.495 OD	338.60E/407.88N	2010
48	2 pieces of glass: base and neck	139	9.440 OD	338.65E/407.68N	2010
49	Iron hobnail	139	9.405 OD	338.59E/407.61N	2010
50	Iron: molten?	45	9.260 OD		2010
51	Iron object	128	9.600 OD	334.50E/407.97N	2010
52	Iron object	128	9.559 OD	333.84E/407.83N	2010
53	Iron object	128	9.559 OD	333.84E/407.94N	2010
54	Iron object	128	9.429 OD	333.51E/408.31N	2010
55	Flint microlith (residual Mesolithic)	141	9.169 OD	337.94E/410.16N	2010
56	Flint microlith (residual Mesolithic)	2	9.429 OD	336.20E/411.10N	2010
57	Flint blade/scraper (residual prehistoric)		9.365 OD	330.20E/407.65N	2010
58	Iron nail		9.820 OD	322.68E/417.26N	2010
59	Melon bead (black – shale/glass?)		9.565 OD	331.40E/406.00N	2010
60	Iron nail		9.140 OD	330.84E/406.22N	2010
61	Iron nail	108		331.16E/408.40N	2010

14.4 Ceramic Building Material from PF05-PF10

CONTEXT	TYPE	SHERDS	WT (g)	FURTHER INFORMATION i.e. thickness, combing, etc
PF05				
TT2/2	Flat Unidentified	2 7	469	
TT2/4	Unidentified	1	3	
TT2/5	Tegula Flat Unidentified Medieval	2 18 47 1	3011	
TT2/6	Unidentified	5	87	
TT2/10	Flat Unidentified	1 3	142	
TT2/11	Unidentified	1	17	
TT2/18	Tegula Flat Unidentified	2 4 3	1635	
TT2 offset	Flat, Tegula	13	1158	
PF05 total		**110**	**6,522**	
PF07				
1	Flat, Tegula, Box-flue	217	7544	FT:>30mm. TG:<25mm BF: combed
2	Box-flue	32	768	BF: combed
3	Flat, Tegula	55	2109	FT:>30mm. TG:<25mm
5	Unidentified	1	59	
9	Unidentified	4	187	
11	Unidentified	8	326	
15	Unidentified	3	30	
18	Unidentified	2	10	
21	Flat, Tegula, Box-flue	59	2078	FT:>30mm. TG:<25mm BF: combed
30	Flat, Tegula	41	2234	FT:>30mm. TG:<25mm
34	Unidentified	6	21	
36	Unidentified	2	10	
38	Unidentified	2	73	
65	Unidentified	5	962	
PF07 total		**437**	**16,411**	

2009				
2		122	4014	
3		21	414	
9		92	3839	
30		20	621	
32		2	91	
33		6	46	
61		31	963	
70		45	1196	
72		14	440	
75		70	3904	
80		2	13	
PF09 total		**425**	**15,541**	
2010				
20	Unidentified	2	10	Fragments
95	Unidentified	2	6	Fragments
121	Unidentified	4	20	Fragments - oxidised
121	Tegula	1	34	Flange fragment
123	Flat	3	94	32mm Oxidised with reduced centre
128	Undefined	1	59	Oxidised
128	Tegula	1	102	18mm Oxidised
PF10 total		**14**	**325**	
CBM TOTAL		**986**	**38,799**	**PF05-10 inclusive**

The above record has been compiled from various years where different details were taken by the finds various processors/supervisors dependant on resources, experience and workload. In 2005 and 2007 separate detailed reports were written by R. Wallace and D. H. Millum respectively. No detailed record was made in 2009-10 as it was envisaged that the finds would be sent for specialist analysis together with those from 2005 and 2007. Whether any meaningful result would be obtained from this procedure given the cost involved is debateable and still to be resolved.

14.5 Environmental Samples Register and Residue Record PF07-10

Sample No.	Context No & description	Sample size		Flot Yes/ No	Residue Volume litres	Processed by CCCU u/grads in July 2017	Remarks/contents
		%	Litre				
PF07 <1>	(67) possible cremation pit				1.6	Paula Lacey	0.02gms bone 1.2gms shell 1.5gms slag 14gms hammerscale 2.25gms charcoal 0.2gms wood(?)
PF09 <1>	(80) poss Bronze Age ditch *large amount of sample lost due to contamination and damage by badgers on site	100 rdcd	120	Yes	7.75	Paula Lacey Riley Styles Richard Ellicott Aimee J-H Beata Szabo Angela M-Lane Andrew Marks	3gms cbm 1gm flint 6.9gms fired flint <0.01gms glass 2.2gms shell 43gms slag 4.3gms charcoal 4.52gms hammerscale 1.2gms seeds
PF09 <2>	(77) poss Bronze Age cremation	100	26		1	Paula Lacey	0.37gms bone(x2) 0.05gms flint(x1) 3gms slag(x5) <0.01 grams seeds(x2) 0.05gms charcoal(x1)
PF09 <3>	(78) (below 77) poss Bronze Age cremation	100	8		N/A	N/A	Original 8 litres destroyed by mice
PF09 <4>	(72) Burnt layer poss hearth/forge	N/K	12		0.2	Richard Ellicott	13.87gms pottery(x7) 13.21gms cbm(x15) 0.7gms shell 2gms iron(x2) 6.12gms hammerscale 1.2gms round wood 1.6gms charcoal
PF09 <5> & <6>	(97) Poss Bronze Age cremation	100	20		1.02	Steve Clifford	2gms shell 21 gms slag 1.43gms seeds <0.01gms charcoal
PF09 <7>	(102) Poss Bronze Age cremation		20		1	Angela M-Lane	< 0.01gms cbm(x5) 3.43gms flint(x21) >0.01gms seeds(x3) 0.01gms charcoal
PF09 <8>	(70) Burnt pit poss forge	10	10		1	Riley Styles	2.21gms pottery(x3) 16gms cbm 1.5gms bone(x3) 11gms fired flint 5gms iron(x2) 11.5gms hammerscale 1.8gms charcoal

PF09 <9>	(91) poss Bronze Age cremation	100 rdcd to 2	4		0.2	Richard Ellicott	<0.01gms bone(x5) *large amount of destroyed by mice
PF09 <10>	(100) poss Bronze Age cremation	100	2		0.015	Steve Clifford	5gms slag(x64)
PF10 <11>	(21)upper layer Slot 1 in ditch D Burnt bone and charcoal was noted throughout the fill during excavation	50	266	Yes	6.5	Steve Clifford Paula Lacey Riley Styles Beata Szabo Andrew Marks	23gms pottery 159gms cbm 4.9gms bone 95gms fired flint 1.71gms glass(x6) 110gms burnt clay 6gms iron(x4) 23gms slag 62gms hammerscale 45gms charcoal

14.6 Drawings register

14.6.1 Drawings Register for POND FIELD 2007 Site Code: PF07

Description	Type	No.	Sheet	Contexts	Scale	Date	Drawn by
SW section west r/s ditch	Section	A1	A	[4](5)(18)	1:10	31/08/07	
SW section of post hole	Section	A2	A	[12](13)	1:10	31/08/07	L.E.McKee
Section of possible pit	Section	A3	A	[27](28)	1:10	31/08/07	Tom Slater
W section of posthole	Section	A4	A	[22](23)	1:10	31/08/07	LYH
W section of posthole	Section	A5	A	[6](7)[62]	1:10	31/08/07	LYH
SW section pit [8] at baulk	Section	B1	B	[8](9)(61)	1:10	29/9/07	DHM
S section quartered area	Section	B2	B	[49](50)(51)	1:10	5/10/07	DHM
S & N section of ditch	Section	B3	B	[16](17)	1:10	5/10/07	DHM
N section possible posthole	Section	B4	B	[10](11)	1:10	14/10/07	RW
S section [66]	Section	B5	B	[66](67)(68)	1:10		
Plan 100E/210N	Plan	P1	P1		1:20		
Plan 105E/210N	Plan	P2	P2		1:20		
Plan 100E/215N	Plan	P3	P3		1:20		
Plan 105E/215N	Plan	P4	P4		1:20		
Plan 105E/205N	Plan	P5	P5		1:20		
Plan 110E/215N	Plan	P6	P6		1:20		
Plan 105E/220N	Plan	P7	P7		1:20		
Plan 105E/225N	Plan	P8	P8		1:20		
Plan 110E/225N	Plan	P9	P9		1:20		
Plan 110E/230N	Plan	P10	P10		1:20		
Plan 110E/220N	Plan	P11	P11		1:20		
Plan 115E/220N	Plan	P12	P12		1:20		
Plan 120E/220N	Plan	P13	P13		1:20		
Plan 125E/220N	Plan	P14	P14		1:20		
Plan 115E/215N	Plan	P15	P15		1:20		
Plan 120E/215N	Plan	P16	P16		1:20		
Plan 125E/215N	Plan	P17	P17		1:20		
Plan 130E/215N	Plan	P18	P18		1:20		
Plan 110E/210N	Plan	P19	P19		1:20		
Plan 115E/210N	Plan	P20	P20		1:20		
Plan 120E/210N	Plan	P21	P21		1:20		
Plan 125E/210N	Plan	P22	P22		1:20		
Plan 110E/205N	Plan	P23	P23		1:20		
Plan 115E/205N	Plan	P24	P24		1:20		
Plan 120E/205N	Plan	P25	P25		1:20		
Plan 125E/205N	Plan	P26	P26		1:20		
Plan 110E/200N	Plan	P27	P27		1:20		
Plan 115E/200N	Plan	P28	P28		1:20		
Plan 120E/200N	Plan	P29	P29		1:20		
Index for site plans	Plan	P30	P30		1:250	01/09/07	
Site location plan	Plan	P31	P31		1:500	23/08/07	DHM
Location of GS 115E/215N	Plan	P32	P32		1:200	21/10/07	DHM

14.6.2 Drawings Register for POND FIELD 2009 Site Code: PF09

Description	Type	No.	Sheet	Contexts	Scale	Date	Drawn by
Sketch plan of site	Site	01	09/01	All	1:100	n/a	David Millum
N section of east ditch	Section	02	09/02	[73] (74)	1:10		Charles Clarke
N Section of pit [69]	Section	03	09/03	[69](70) 75)	1:10		Becky (RT)
N section of cremation?	Section	04	09/02	[76](77)(78)	1:10	31/8/09	David Lea
E section of pit [8]	Section	24	09/04	[8](9)(61)	1:10	4/9/09	E Roxane
E section on of pit [8]	Section	25	09/04	[8](9)(61)	1:10	4/9/09	E Roxane
N and S sections pit [8]	Section	05	09/04	[8](9)(61)	1:10	1/9/09	Francesca B
West section [71] pit E	Section	26	09/06	[71](72)	1:10	18/10/09	DHM
Section NW/SE posthole	Section	27	09/06	[83](84)	1:10	31/10/09	DHM
Section NE/SW posthole	Section	28	09/06	[85][83][87]	1:10	31/10/09	DHM

14.6.3 Drawings Register for POND FIELD 2010 Site Code: PF10

Description	Type	No.	Sheet	Contexts	Scale	Date	Drawn by
Section of posthole [177]	Section	44	09/06	[177] (178)	1:10	30/8/10	Sarah Foster
East section of ditch D [19]	Section	30	10/01	29](30) (21)	1:10	9/6/10	Elli
E section of posthole [109]	Section	31	10/01	[109] (110)	1:10	9/6/10	ED
N section roadside ditch B	Section	32	10/01	[4] (5) (18)	1:10	10/6/10	ED
N section of small pit?	Section	34	10/01	[111] (112)	1:10	10/6/10	Chloe
E section of posthole [113]	Section	35	10/01	[113] (114)	1:10	10/6/10	Gus
N section of ditch G	Section	36	10/01	[126] (127)	1:10	16/6/10	SB
S section of prehist ditch F	Section	38	10/01	[132] (133)	1:10	17/6/10	MC
N section of E r/s ditch C	Section	33	10/02	[73] [115]	1:10	10/6/10	Ivo
N section in prehist ditch G	Section	37	10/02	[124] (125)	1:10	16/6/10	Ivo
S section of ditch D	Section	40	10/02	[122] (123)	1:10	27/6/10	Simon (SH)
West section, slot 1 ditch D	Section	39	10/03	[115] (116)	1:10	22/6/10	R Wallace
West sctn of ditch D [19]	Section	29	10/04	[29](30) (21)	1:10	8/6/10	S. Foster
NE section of posthole [85]	Section	41	10/04	[85](86)[129]	1:10	30/6/10	Becky (RT)
S section of posthole [138]	Section	42	10/04	[138] (139)	1:10	30/6/10	S. Foster
Site plan 300-10E/400-7N	Plan	P1			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 300-10E/407-14N	Plan	P2			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 300-10E/414-21N	Plan	P3			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 310-20E/400-7N	Plan	P4			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 310-20E/407-14N	Plan	P5			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 310-20E/414-21N	Plan	P6			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 320-30E/400-7N	Plan	P7			1:20		S.F./J.C.P.
Site plan 320-30E/407-14N	Plan	P8			1:20		S.F./R.W.
Site plan 320-30E/414-21N	Plan	P9			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 330-40E/400-7N	Plan	P10			1:20		S.F./J.C.P.
Site plan 330-40E/407-14N	Plan	P11			1:20		S. Foster
Site plan 330-40E/414-21N	Plan	P12			1:20		S. Foster
Plan of feature E (hearth)	Plan	P14		[71] (45) (108)	1:20	1/7/10	S. Foster
Plan of feature E (hearth)	Plan	P13		[71] (45) (108)	1:20	9/7/10	J.C.P

15 The Drawn Site Record

(Maps, Geophysical plots and Excavation Plans & Sections)

List of the Drawn Site Record included in this section

15.1 Culver Farm Location map

15.2 Culver Farm Fieldnames with road and PF09/10 excavation

15.3 PF05 Field walking scatter diagram for fire-cracked flint

15.4 PF05 Field walking scatter diagram for pottery

15.5 PF05 Field walking scatter diagram for cbm

15.6 PF11 Geophysics: 2011 Magnetometer Results with PF09/10 Excavation

15.7 Combined geophysics and road at Culver and Cowlease

15.8 Plan and section of ditch in PF05 TT1

15.9 Plan and section drawings of PF05 TT2

15.10 PF07 All Periods Plan of Excavation

15.11 PF07 and PF9-10 combined site plan

15.12 PF07-10 Period 1: Plan and sections of Prehistoric features

15.13 PF07-10 Period 6: Plan of main Roman features

15.14 Selected Roadside Ditch Sections

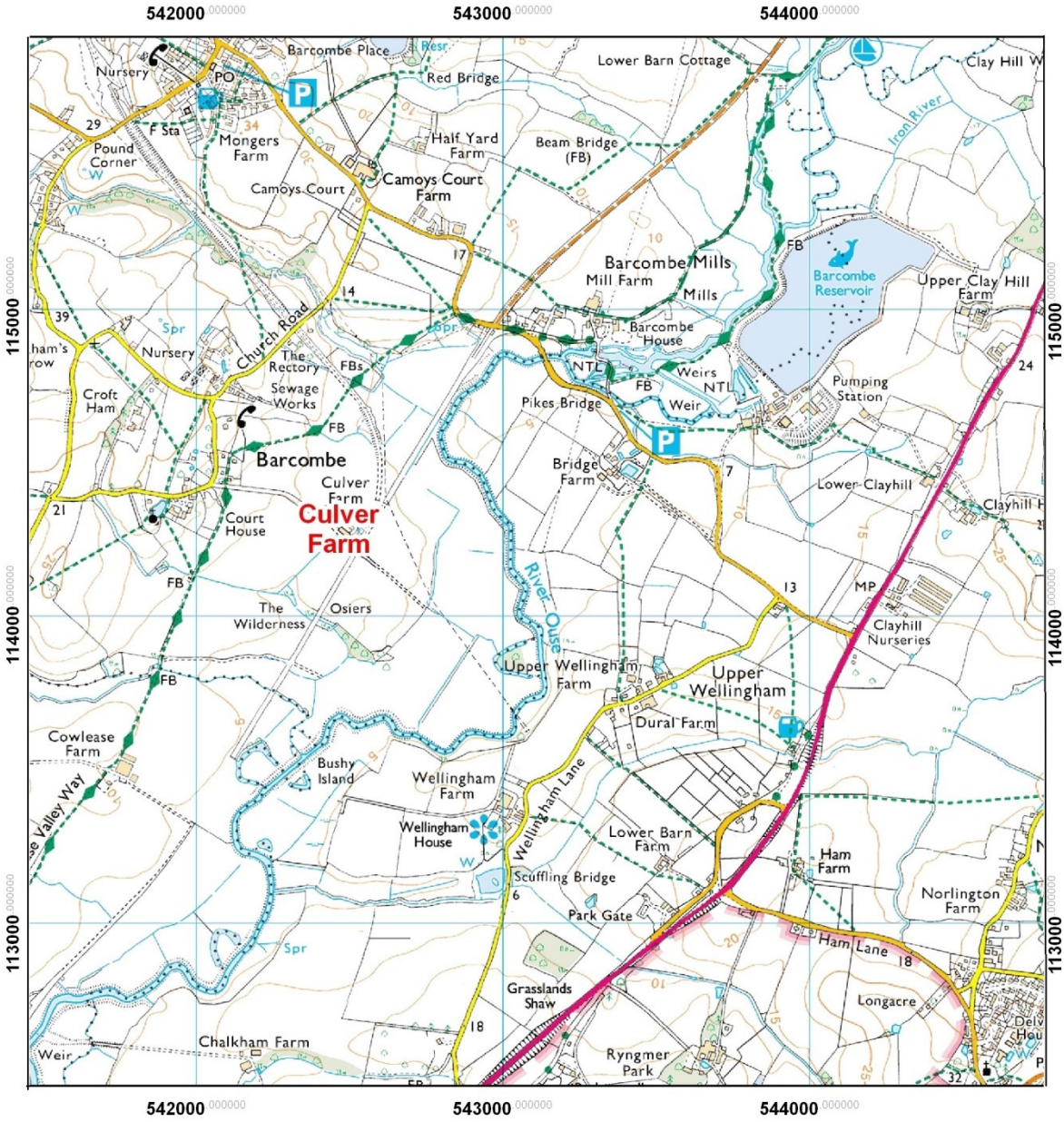
15.15 Plan and Section of Pit [8]

15.16 Plan and section of possible hearth E

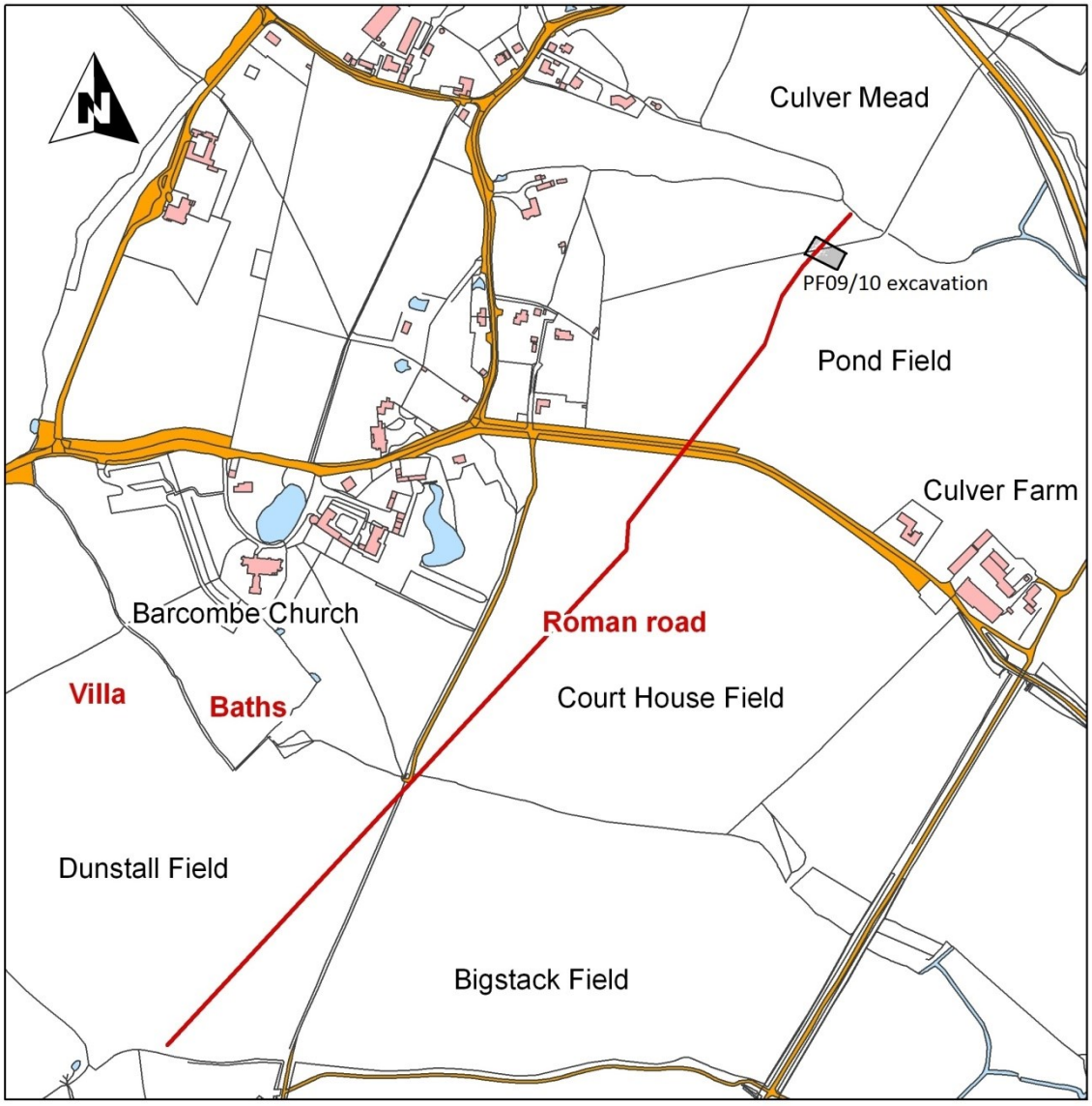
15.17 Sections of postholes in Ditch B

15.18 Plan and sections of E-W ditch D

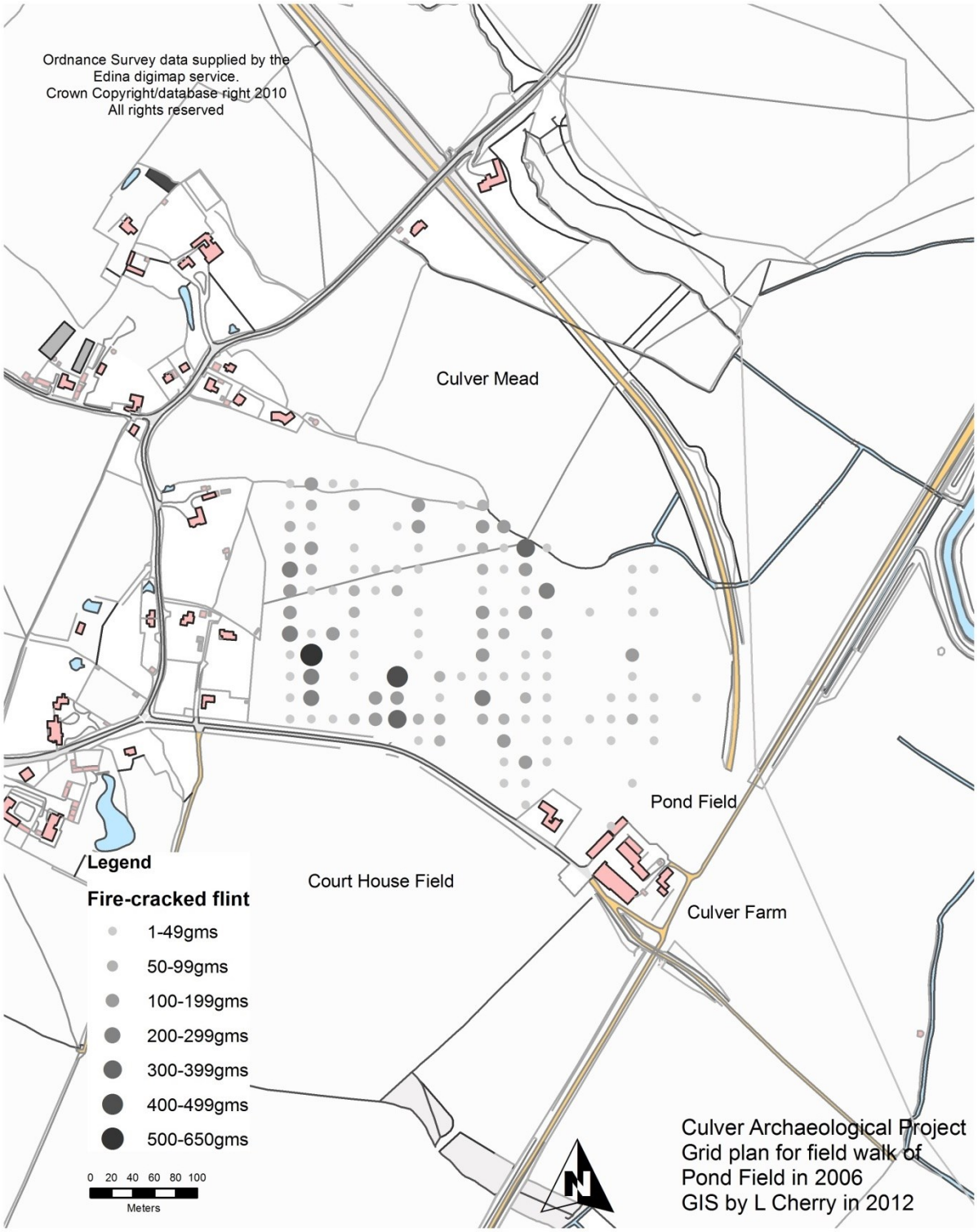
15.1 Culver Farm Location Map



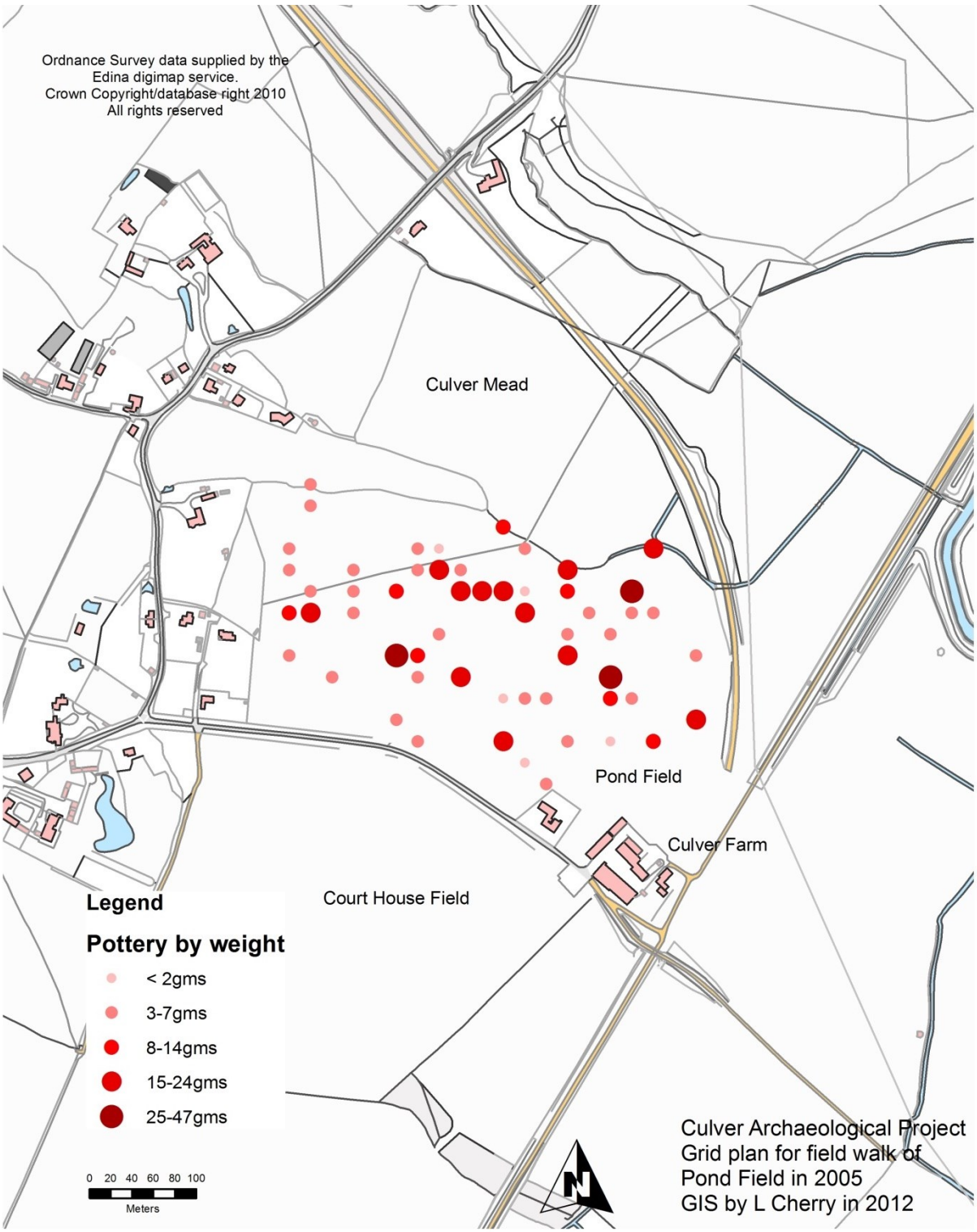
15.2 Culver Farm Fieldnames with route of road and PF09/10 excavation



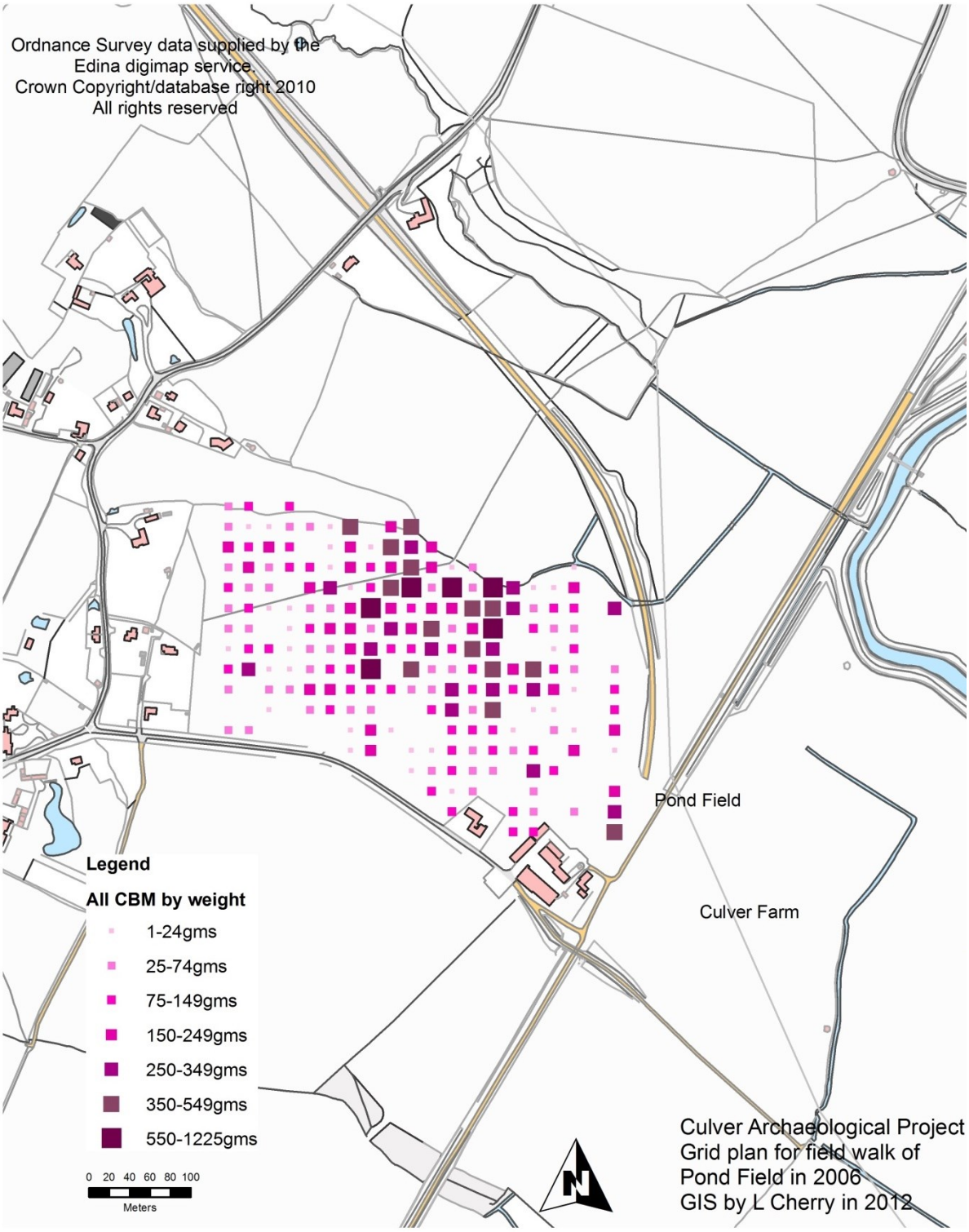
15.3 PF05 Field walking scatter diagram for fire-cracked flint



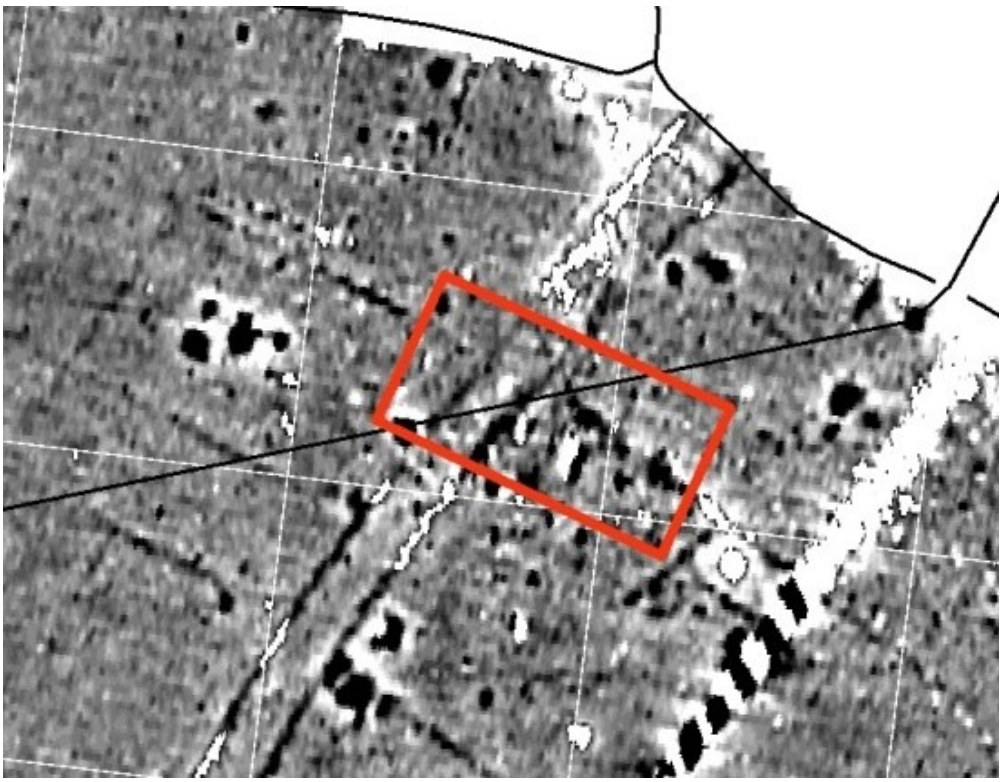
15.4 PF05 Field walking scatter diagram for pottery



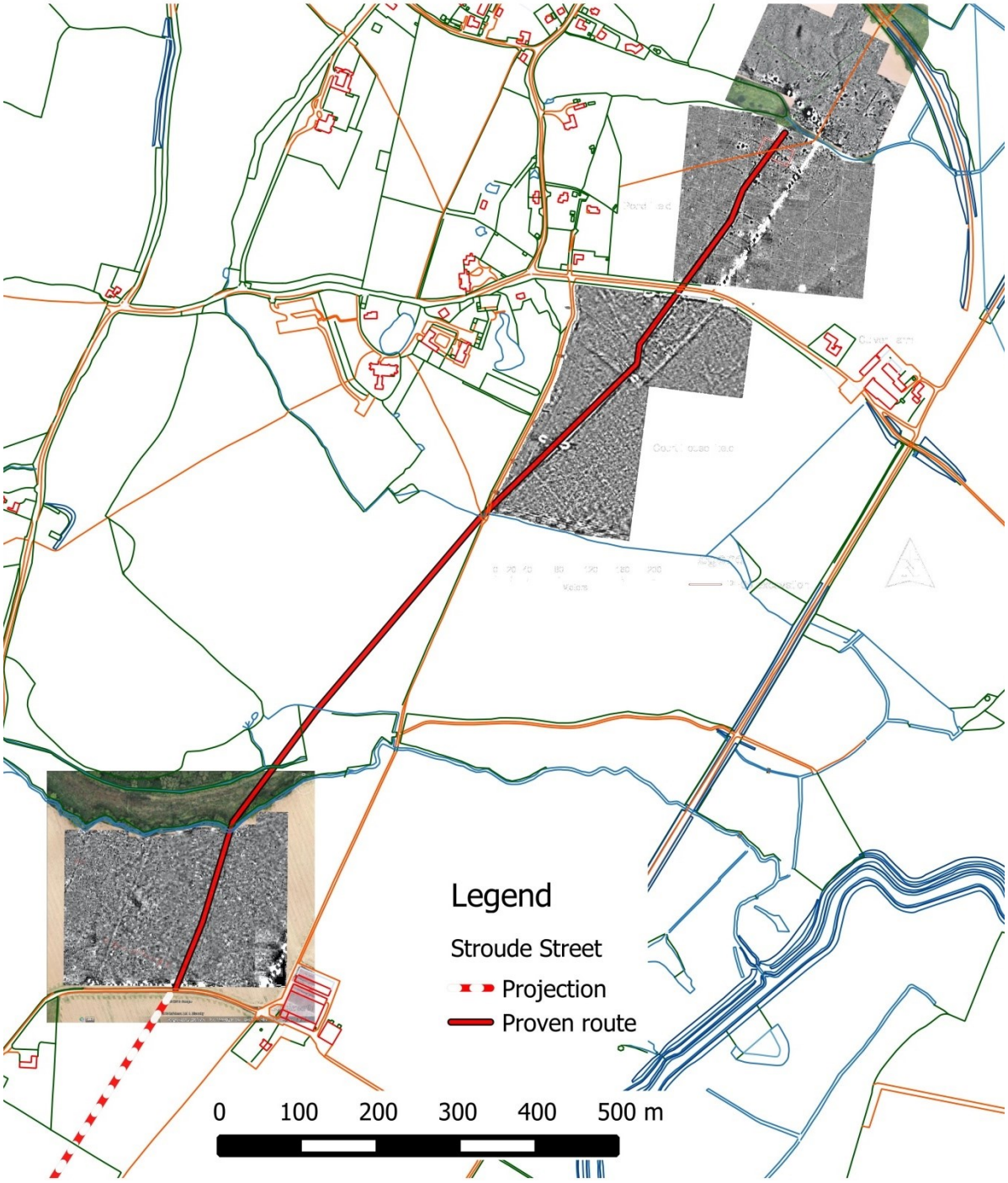
15.5 PF05 Field walking scatter diagram for ceramic building material



15.6 PF11 Geophysics: 2011 Magnetometer Results with PF09/10 Excavation

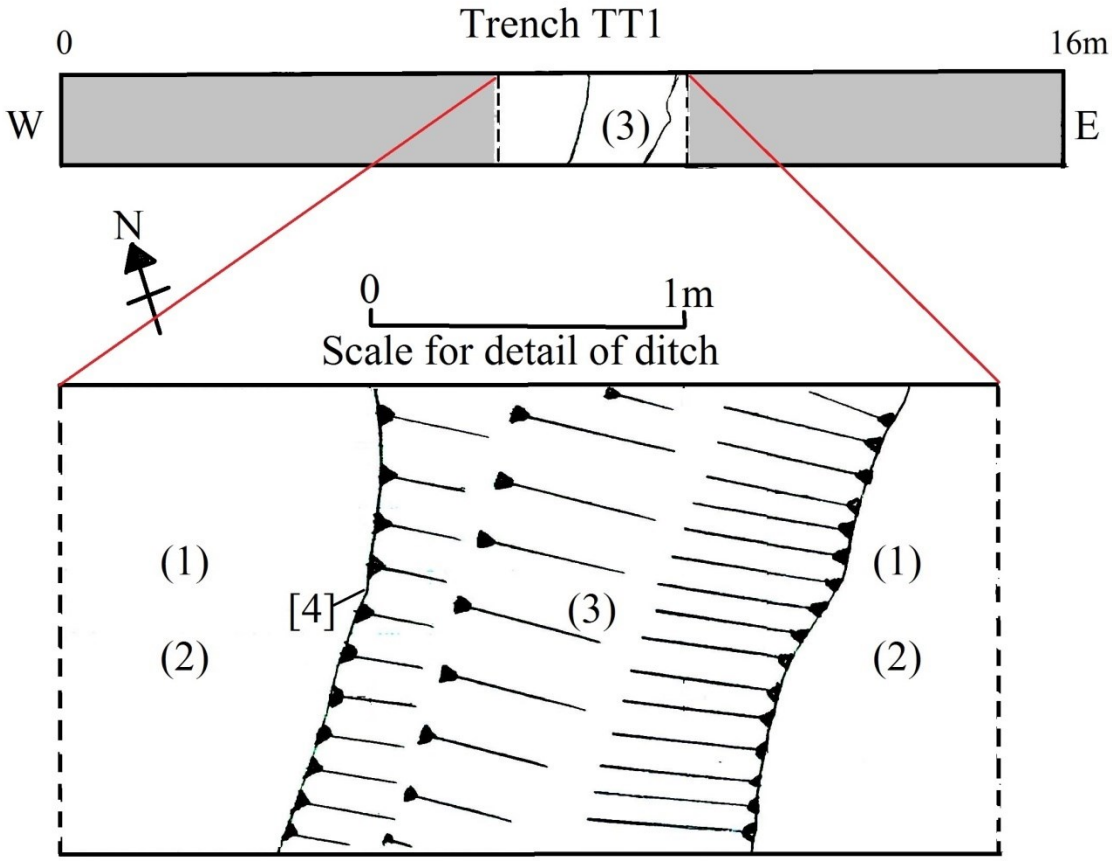


15.7 Combined geophys images and road at Culver and Cowlease Farms

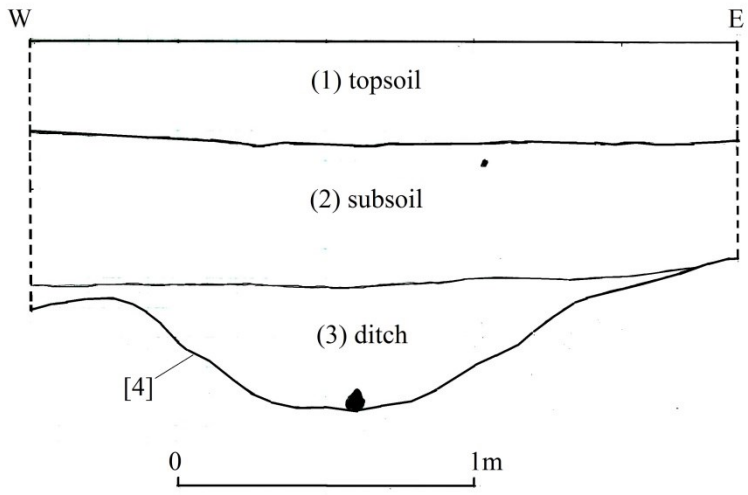


15.8 Plan and section of ditch in PF05 TT1

15.8.1 Plan of ditch in TT1 plus enlarged detail of NS ditch



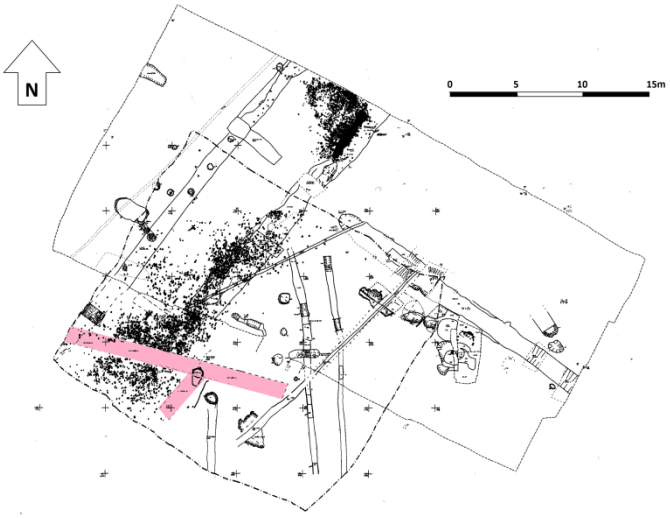
15.8.2 North facing section of Ditch [4] in trench TT1

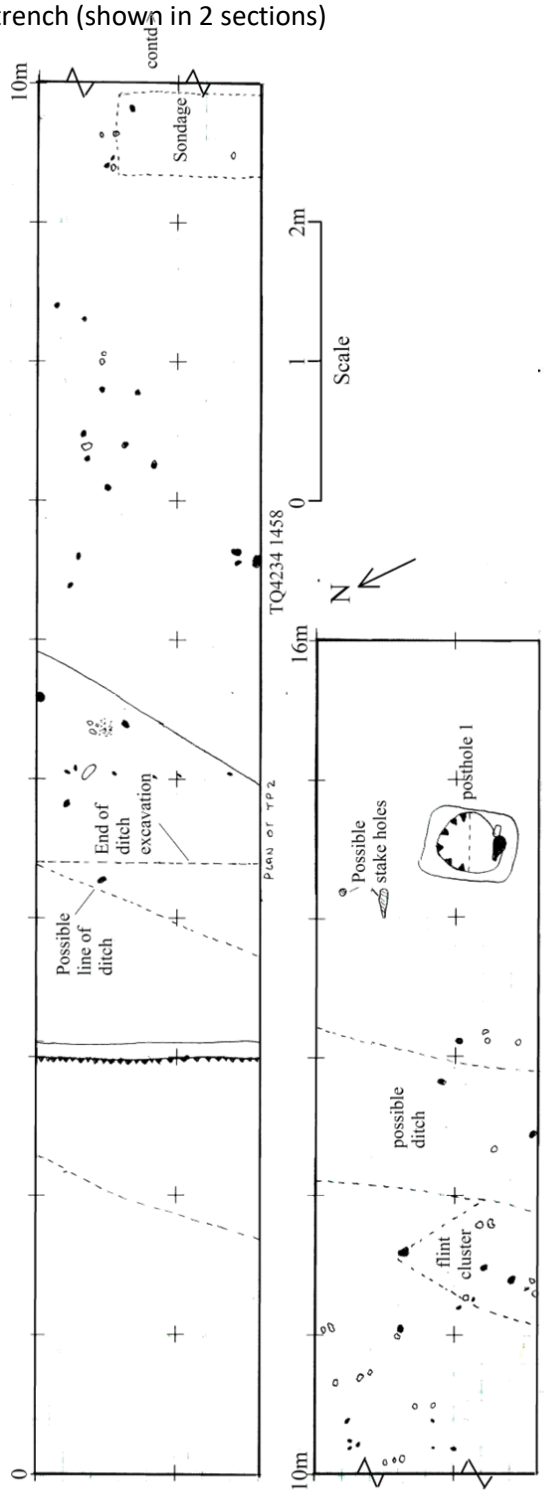


15.9 Plan & Section drawings of PF05 TT2

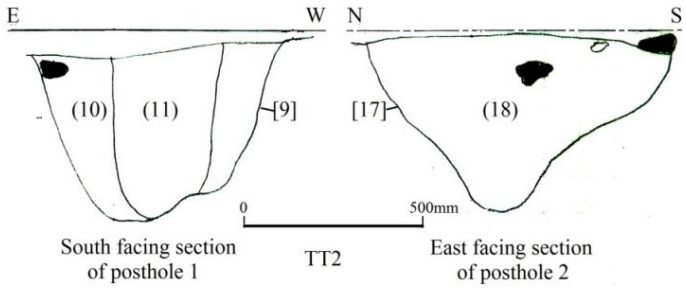
15.9.1 (right) Plan of the 2007-10 excavations with the position of PF05 trench TT2 and southern extension shown in pink.

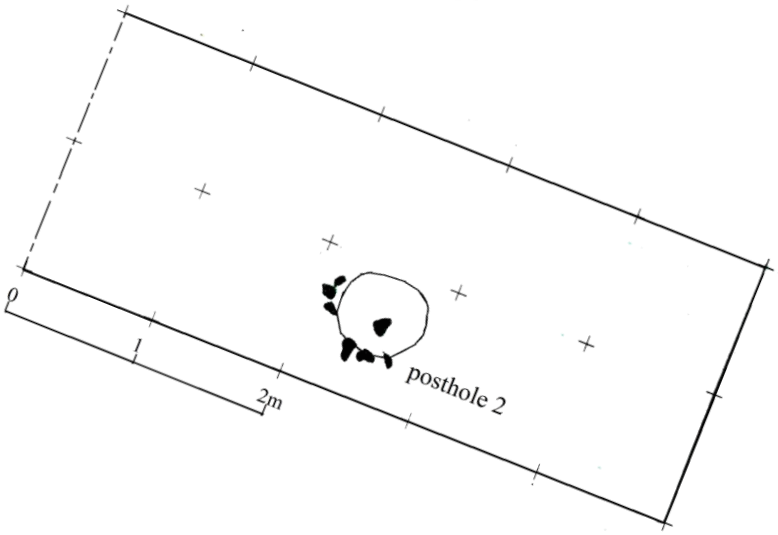
15.9.2 (below) Plan of PF05 TT2, original 16m trench (shown in 2 sections)





15.9.4 (below) Sections of the 2 postholes in trench TT2 & TT2 south extension

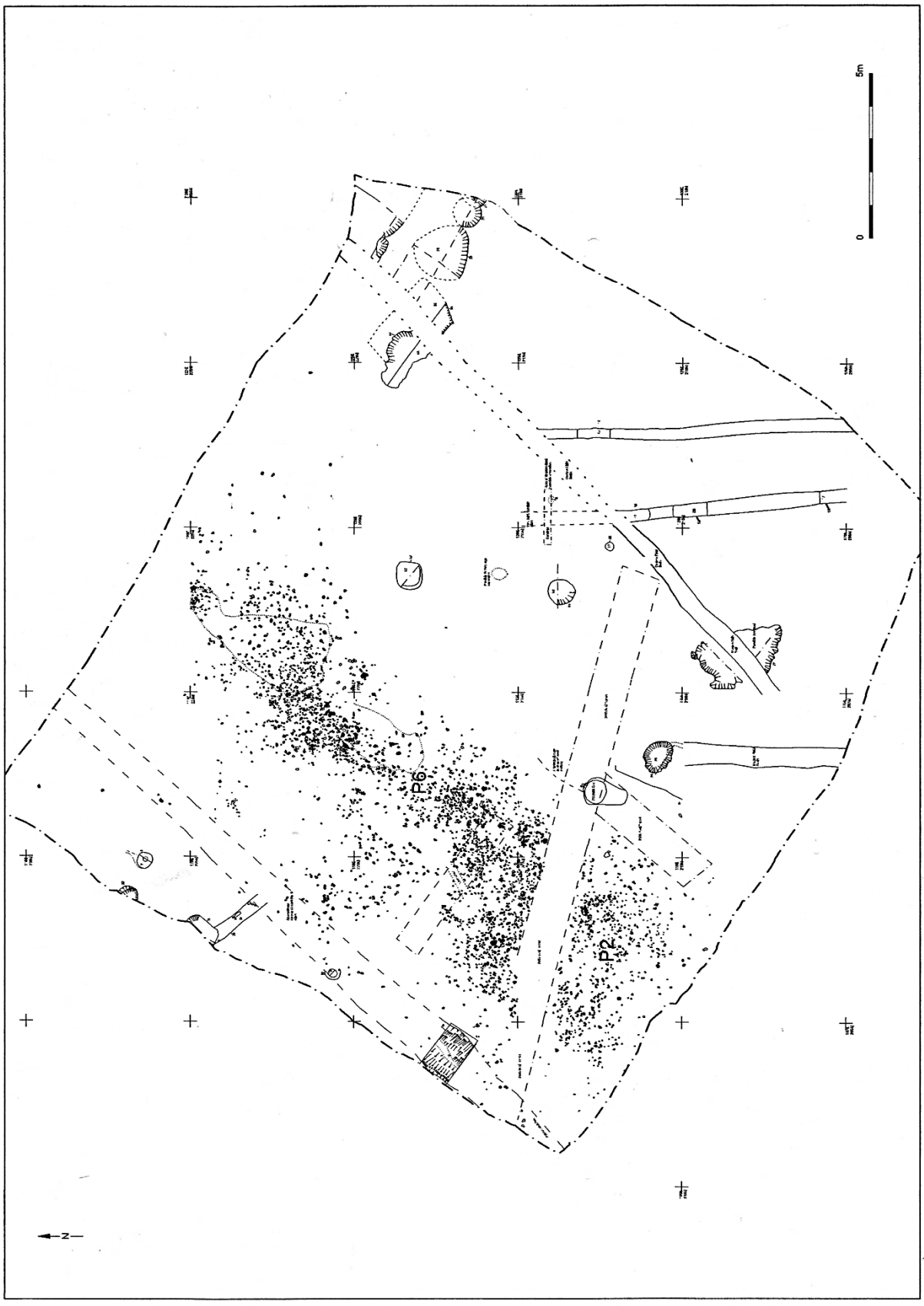




15. 9.3 (above) Plan of TT2 southern extension

NB.TT2 southern extension was not drawn to its full length and should attach to TT2 adjacent to posthole 1 at c.3m from posthole 2

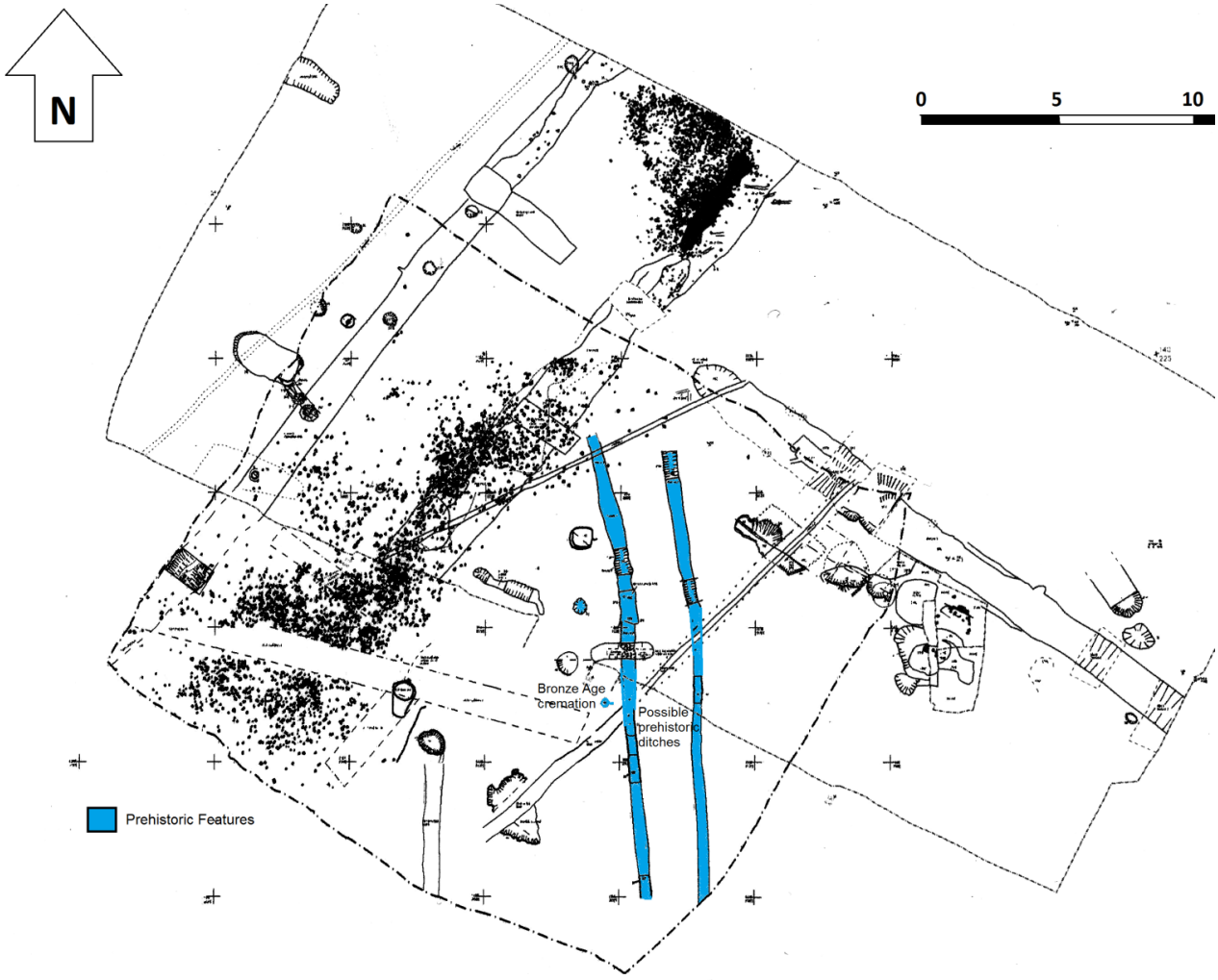
15.10 PF07 All Periods Plan of Excavation



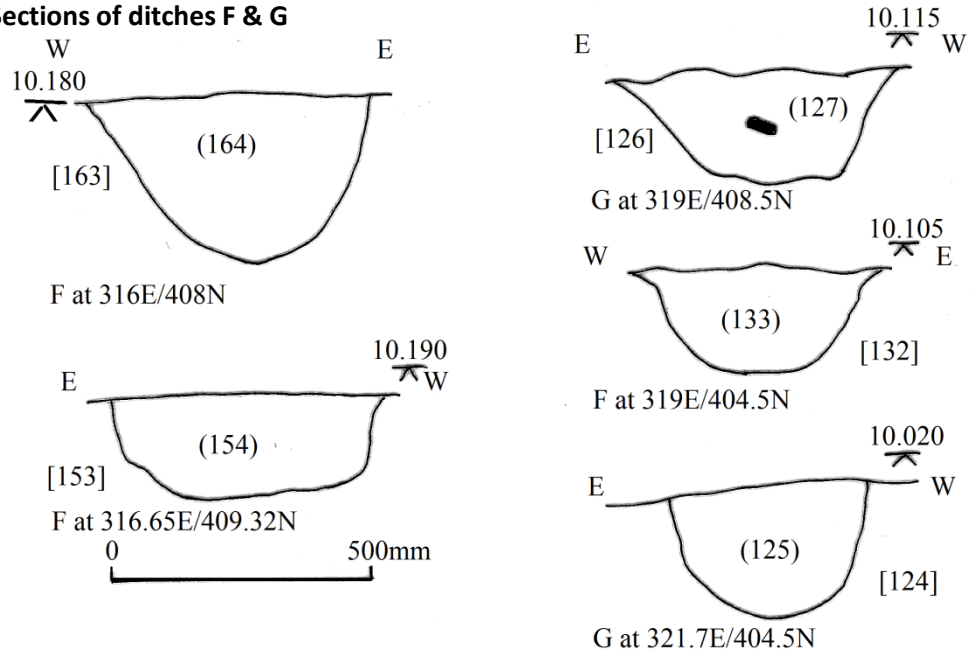
15.11 PF07 and PF10 Combined Site Plan

15.12 PF07-10 Period 1: Plan and sections of Prehistoric features

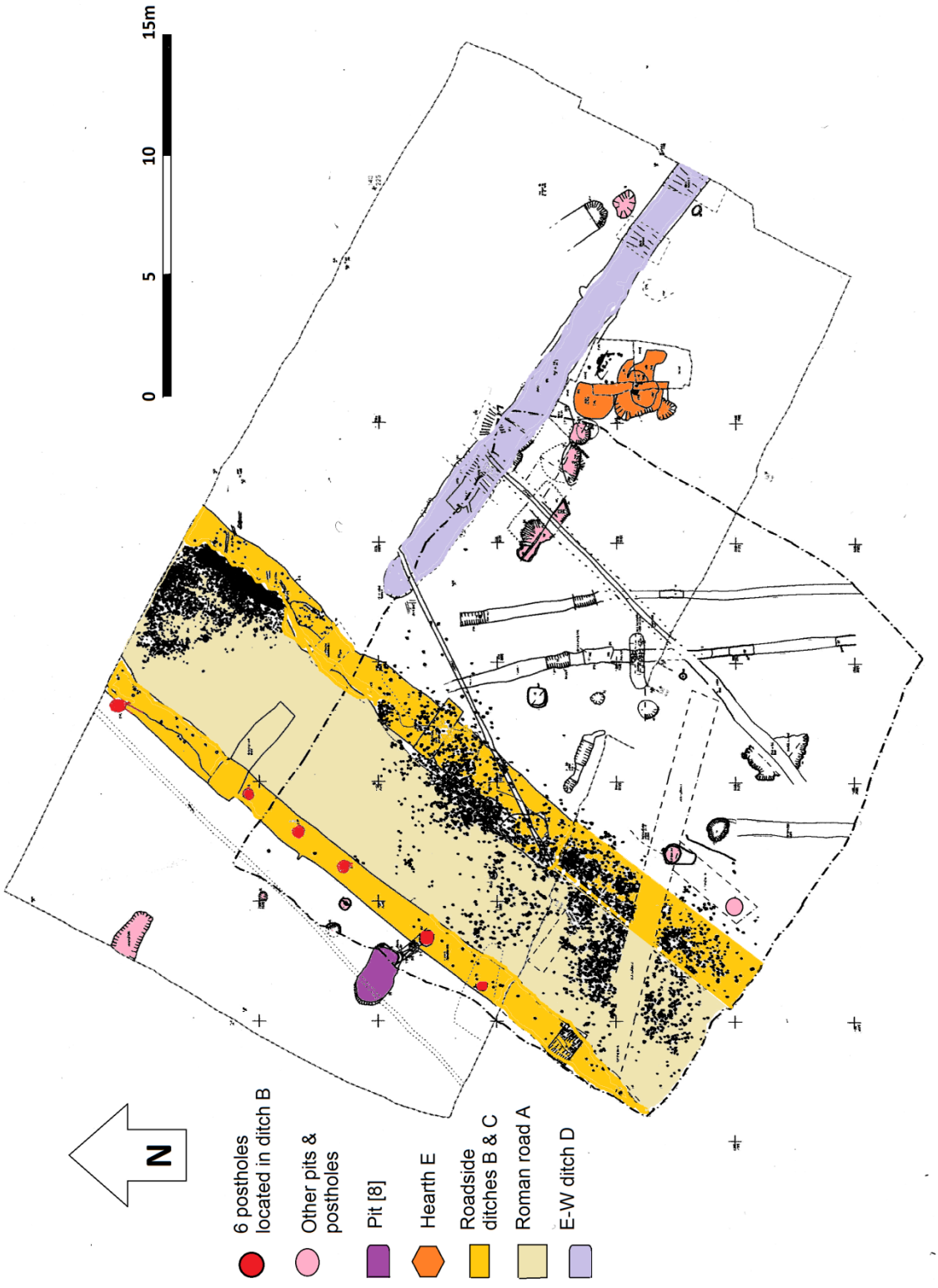
15.12.1 Plan highlighting Prehistoric ditches and cremation



15.12.2 Sections of ditches F & G



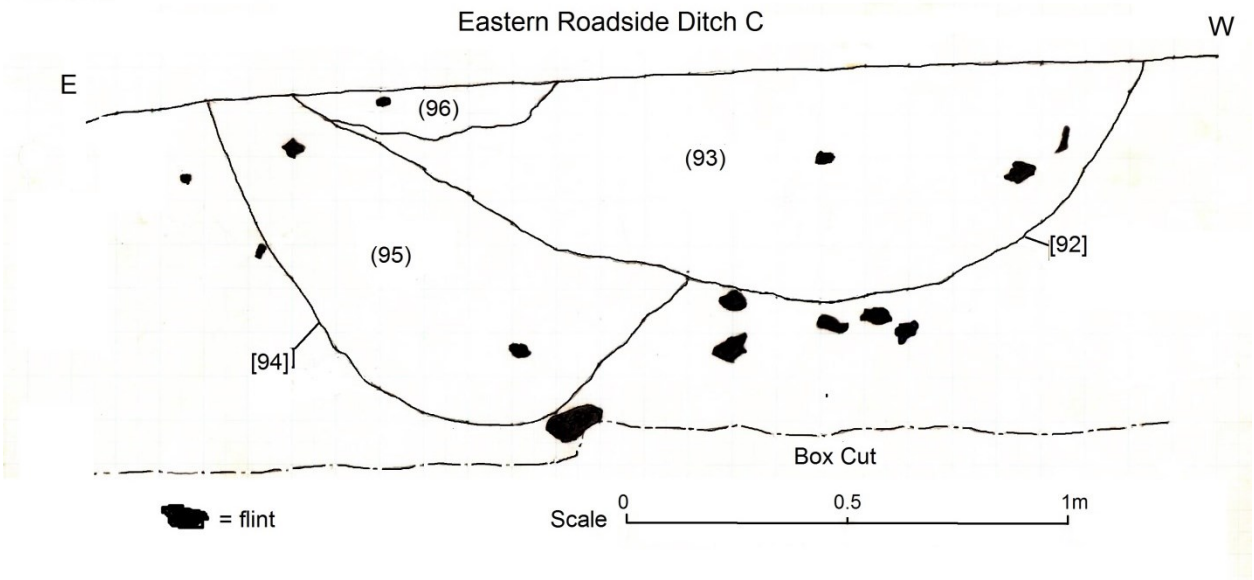
15.13 PF07-10 Period 6: Plan of main Roman Features



15.14 Selected Roadside Ditch Sections

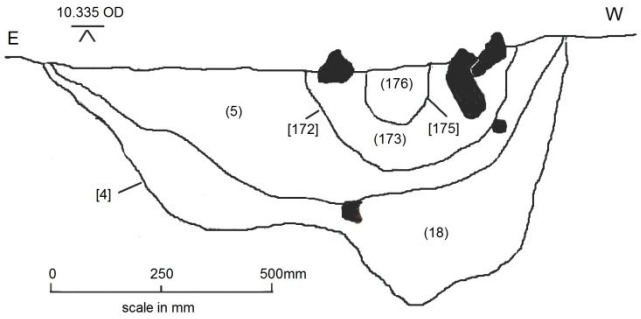
15.14.1 PF10 Sh.3 S33: North facing section of Eastern Roadside Ditch C. Site grid ref: 314E 401N

Showing earlier ditch cut [94] truncated by later shallower ditch cut [92]



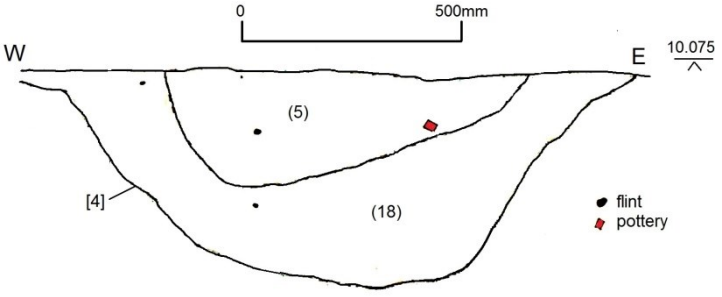
15.14.2 PF10 Sh9/6 S10: North facing section of Western Roadside Ditch B. Site Grid Ref: 308E 414N

Showing position of posthole [172] and postpipe [175] in ditch upper fill (5)



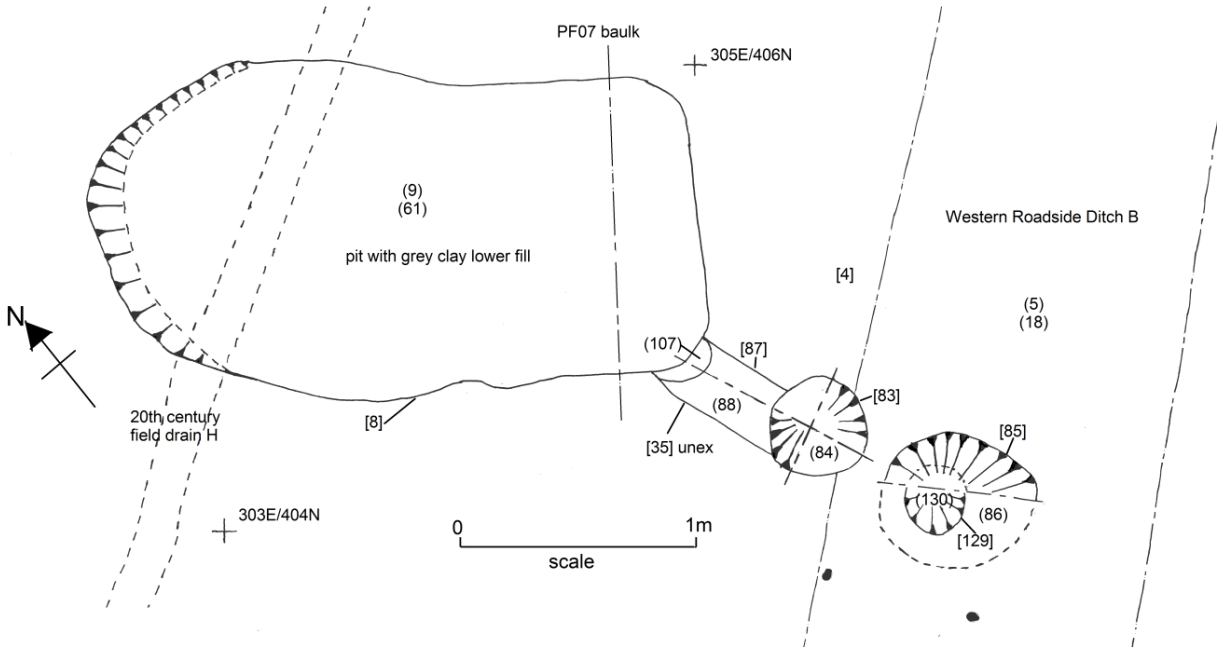
15.14.3 PF07/A1 South facing section of Western Ditch B. Site Grid Ref: 305E 397N

Simple concave ditch cut [4] with primary fill (18) and secondary fill (5)

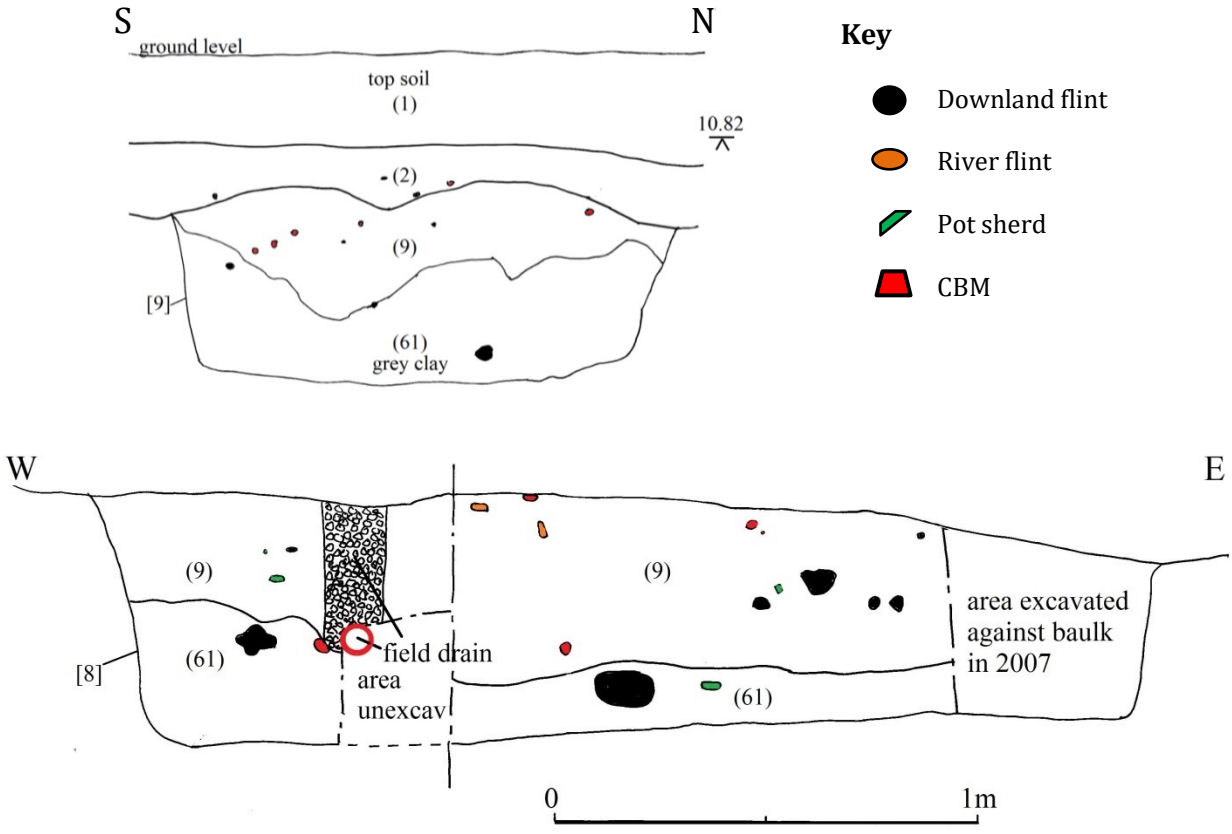


15.15 Plan and Section of Pit [8] and gulley to Ditch B

15.15.1 Plan of pit [8] showing gulley [87] linking to roadside Ditch B seemingly cut by small pit/posthole [83] with larger posthole [85] within upper fill (5) of the ditch. The feature was cut by a 20th century ceramic pipe field drain laid in pea-sized beach gravels.

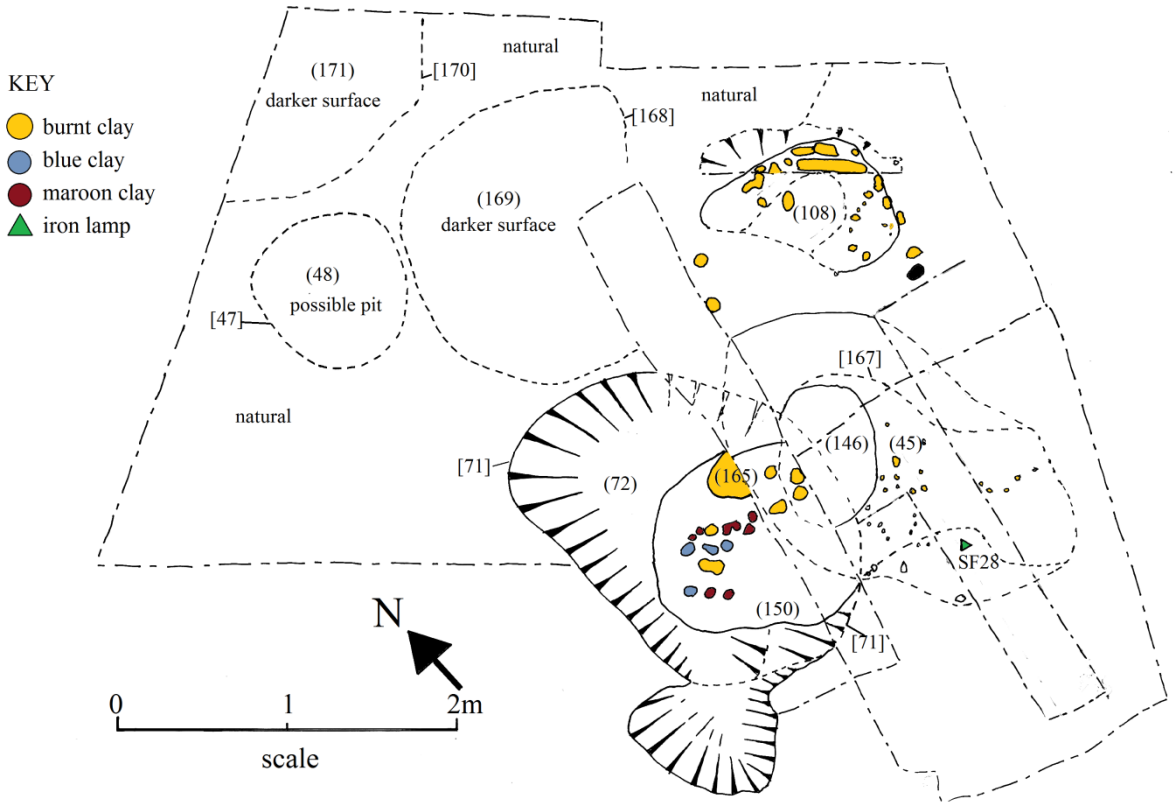


15.15.2 Sections of pit [8] against NW baulk of PF07

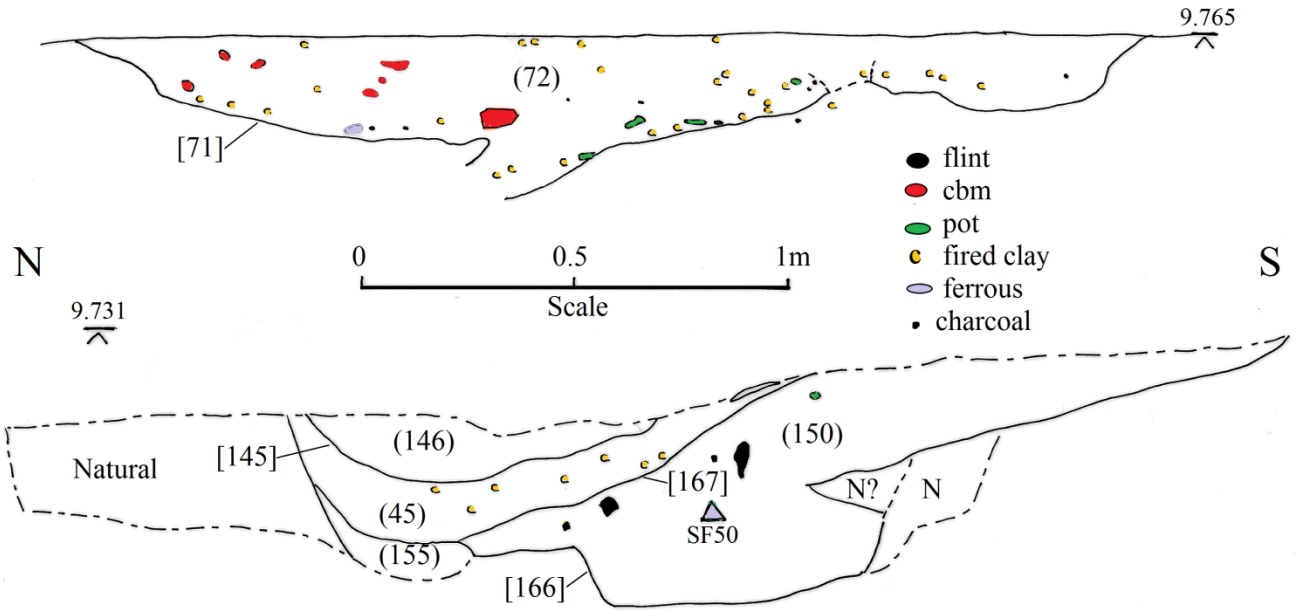


15.16 Plan and section of possible hearth E

15.16.1 Plan showing the main contexts of the possible hearth E



15.16.2 Two N-S sections of E showing the upper fill (72) and the lower contexts [145] to [166]



15.17 Sections of postholes in Ditch B

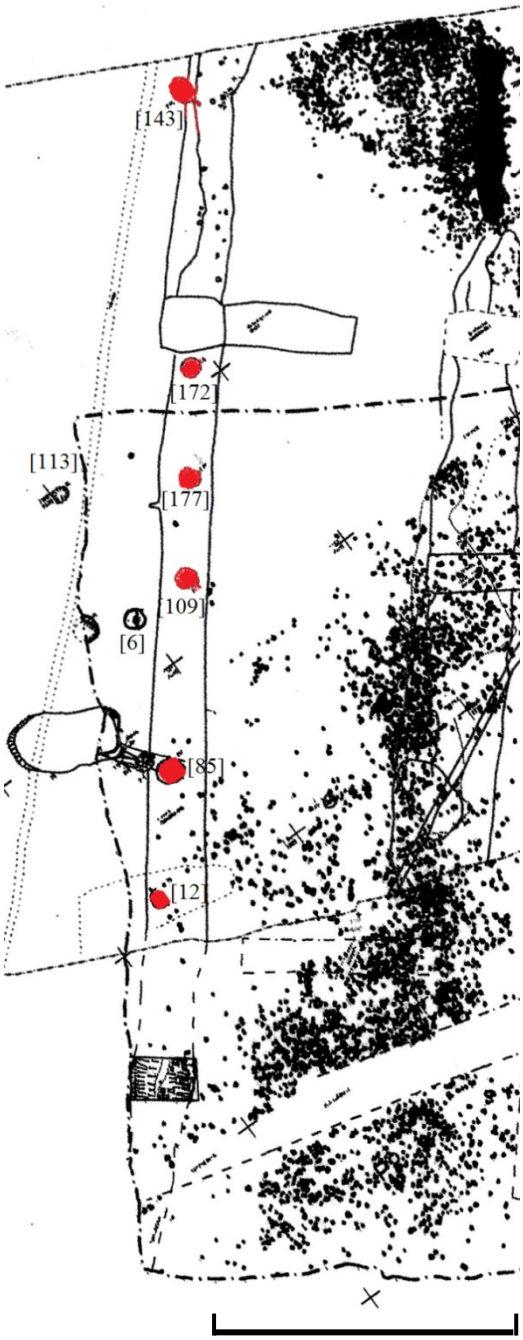
15.17.1 Sections of 5 of the postholes in ditch B

Key for Sections

Flint x^{x}_{x} manganese

15.17.2 Location of postholes in ditch B

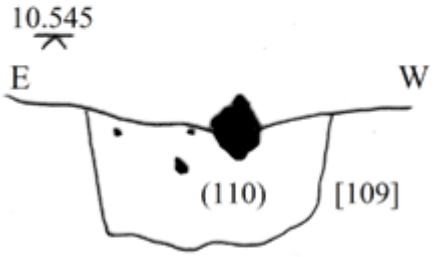
(for location in overall site see plan 15.13)



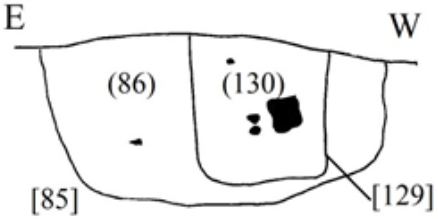
POSTHOLE AT 309E/420.5N

POSTHOLE AT 308.55E/413.65N

POSTHOLE AT 307.7E/411.1N



POSTHOLE AT 307.2E/408.7N



POSTHOLE AT 306.1E/404.1N

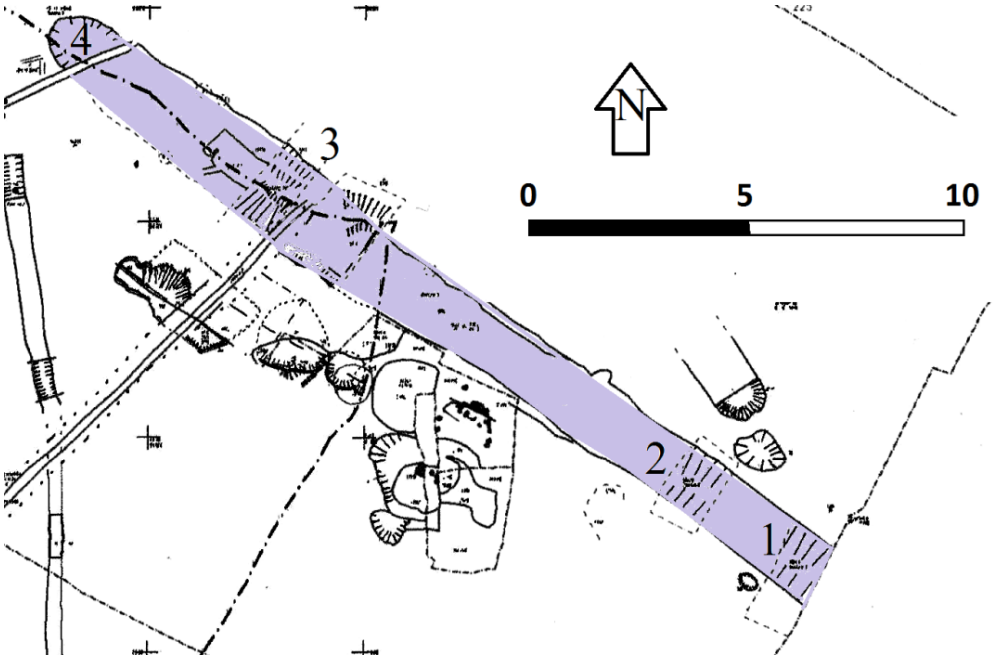
0 500mm

SCALE for all the above Sections

15.18 Plan and sections of E-W Ditch D

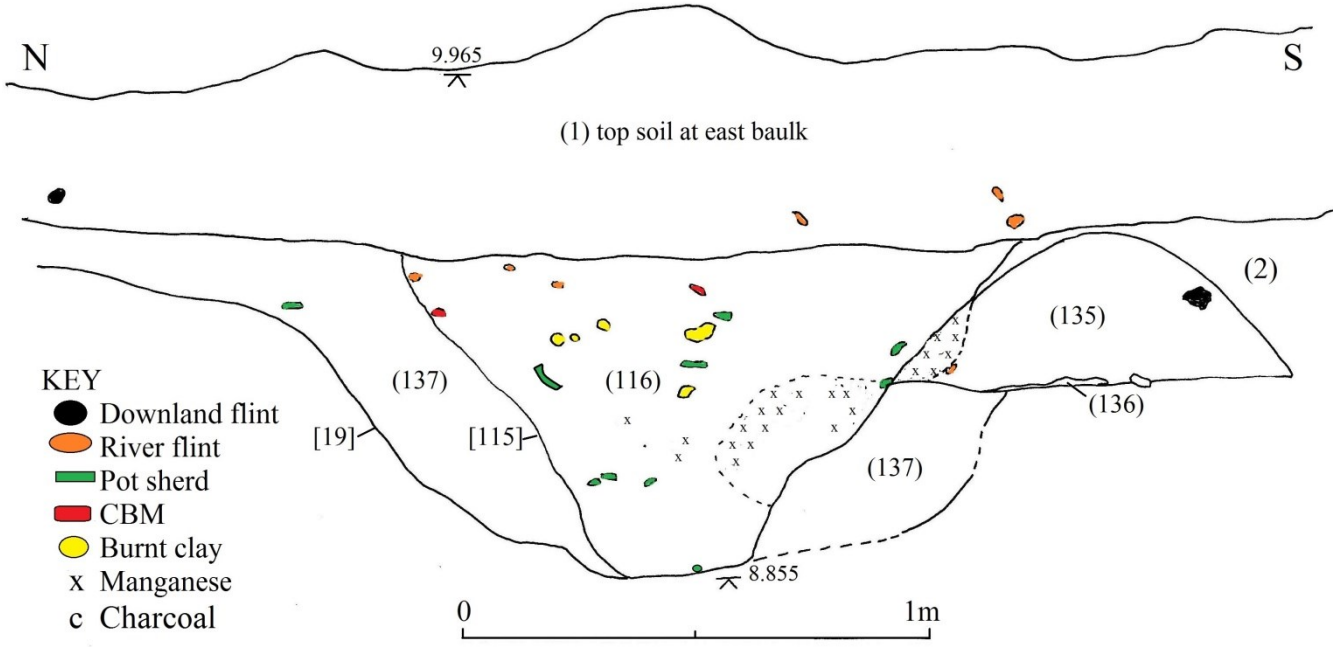
15.18.1 Location plan for Slot 1 -4 across ditch D

Upper contexts each slot: Slot 1-[115](116): Slot2-[117](118): Slot 3-[119](120): Slot4-[122](123)



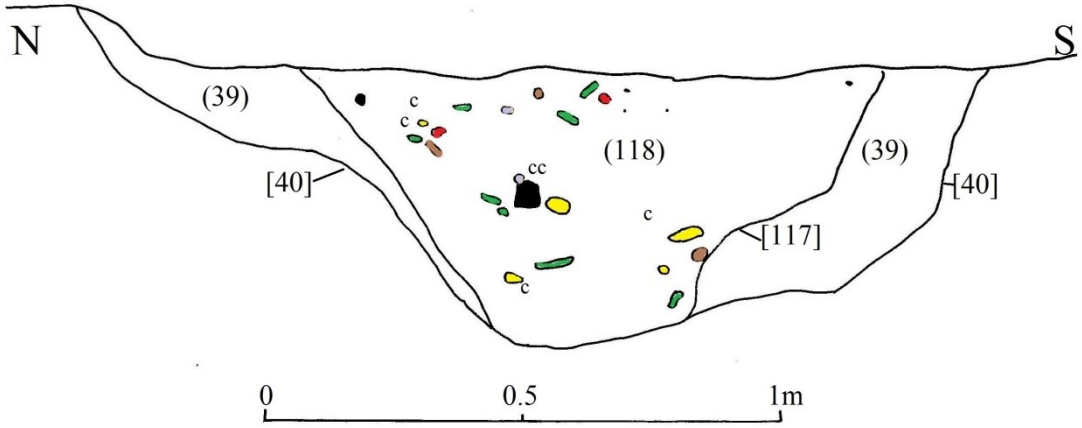
15.18.2 Sections of ditch D

West facing section of Slot 1 [19][115] at 340E 408.5N

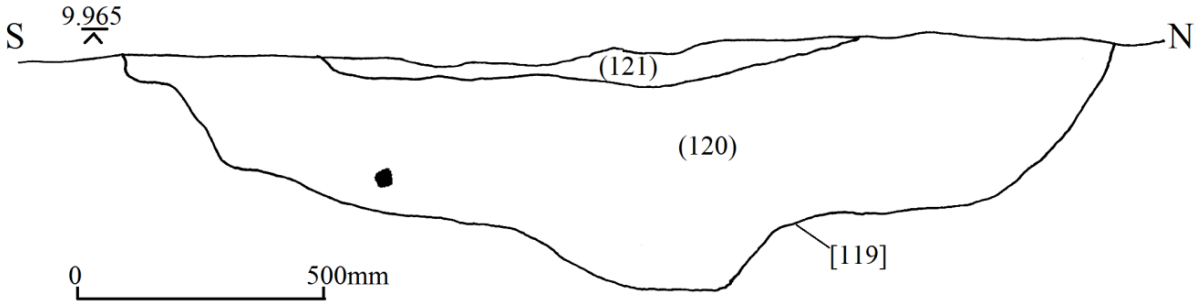


15.18.2 Sections of ditch D continued

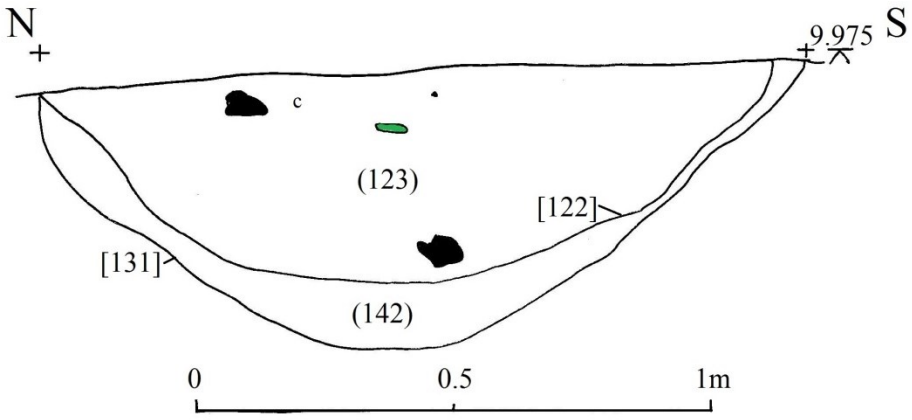
East facing section of Slot 2 [40],[117],(39),(118) at 335.8E 409.2N
(see Figure 11, 6.5.10 for photograph of Slot 2)



East facing section of Slot 3 [119],(120),(121) at 324.1E 411N showing a shallower profile than the other slots and with the inner fill only observed on the surface possibly caused through disturbance of the adjacent post-medieval field drain



West facing section of Slot 4 [122],[131],(123),(142) at 319.5E 412N suited close to the ditch D western terminal



16 Specialist Reports

16.1 The Roman Pottery from Excavations in Culver Mead, Courthouse Field and Pond Field, Barcombe, East Sussex between 2005 and 2010 by Malcolm Lyne

1. Introduction

The various sites yielded a total of 6182 sherds (47607 g.) of pottery from 111 contexts. Of this, 5783 sherds were recovered from excavations in Pond Field in 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2010, 382 sherds from Culver Mead in 2006 and 19 from Court House Field in 2009. Nearly all of the Roman pottery is of 3rd to early 4th century date with just a little earlier material.

2. Methodology

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added inclusions: finer fabrics were further examined using a x30 magnification microscope with artificial light source. The fabrics were classified using the codings drawn up for the pottery from Barcombe and Beddingham villas (Lyne Forthcoming A and B) with additions and omissions. The four numbered series have the prefixes C, F, M and A for Coarse, Fine, Mortaria and Amphorae respectively.

Three assemblages (Those from Ditch D, Context 21 and Pit 8 in Pond Field) were thought large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds as percentages of vessel diameter (Orton 1975).

3. The Assemblages

3.1. Culver Mead

All of the pottery assemblages from the features sectioned by the seven trenches put down in this field during 2006 are rather small and inconsequential. The largest assemblages are unstratified from the topsoil and subsoil but indicate occupation during the Late Roman period as further to the south in Pond Field. Only two assemblages are of any significance:

Assemblage 1. From the Roman road sectioned by Trench A (Context 3) and Trench D (Context 104)

The 40 sherds (211 g.) from these contexts comprise fourteen jar fragments in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D, four in East Sussex Ware fabric C1E with siltstone grog, one in the high fired late-4th c. variant C1P (See p.--), one in coarse Wickham Barn kilns fabric C8B (c.AD.270-350), three in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware (c.AD.200-400), twelve from the base of a bowl of indeterminate form in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat fabric F17A (c.AD.240-400+) and five abraded fragments of Central Gaulish Samian. All of this indicates that the main usage of the road was between AD.250 and 400.

Assemblage 2. From the fills of Ditch 302 sectioned by Trench B (Contexts 303, 311, 312, 314, 315, 317 and 318)

The fills of this feature yielded 41 sherds (439 g.) of pottery with a similar date range to that of Assemblage 1. Of more interest, however, is the following fragment:

1. Fragment from lamp-chimney in tile fabric with apertures cut into it decorated around the edges with notches. Probably similar to the example from the triangular temple in Verulamium (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 190, Fig.32-33) and used for ritual purposes. Context 313

3.2. Pond Field.

Assemblage 3. From the clay packing around dark fill (Context 70) of irregular feature 69 (Context 75).

The 34 sherds (185 g.) of pottery from this context form too small an assemblage for any kind of meaningful quantification but appear to be the earliest so far encountered from the site. Fragments from the following vessels are present:

Fig.

2. Fragment from jar in black East Sussex Ware fabric with stabbed decoration.
3. Necked-bowl in polished white sand-free fabric C8E. Ext.rim diameter 100mm. Another example in polished sand free-fabric F25 is also present. Similar to Monaghan's North Kent Fineware form 2I5.2 dated to c.AD.130-180.(1987)
4. Beaker in sandfree orange-red fabric fired polished black. This may be a Central Gaulish product of Symonds Group 12 (1992). c.AD.230-300.
5. Flanged-neck flagon rim in silty grey fabric fired pink. Ext.rim diameter 25 mm. c.AD.170-250

A date during the second quarter of the third century seems likely for the digging and lining of this feature.

Assemblage 4. From the fills of Ditch D (Contexts 20,30,116,118,120,121 and 137)

This feature yielded 2361 sherds (19422 g.) of Roman pottery; constituting the largest pottery assemblage from the site and eminently suitable for quantification by EVEs:

The bulk of the pottery in this assemblage comes from handmade local East Sussex Ware producers (39%) with products from the nearby Wickham Barns kilns in fabrics C1K, C8B-F, C9B-D and F25 accounting for a further 33% of the assemblage. It is suspected, however, that some of the New Forest Purple Colour-coat beakers may also come from this source as fragments were found on the kiln site. Some of the Pond Field beakers have black colour-coat and tend to be in a siltier grey stoneware than those from the New Forest kilns and it may be that the true Wickham Barns kilns share of the Assemblage is nearer that of the East Sussex Ware producers. Nevertheless, considering that the Wickham Barn kilns are only four kilometres west of the site, their share of the assemblage and others from the site is unexpectedly small and suggests that they were a fairly insignificant industry, perhaps operating at estate level.

The rest of the assemblage comes from a variety of sources and includes fragments of two Rowlands Castle greyware cooking-pots (2%) from kilns just north of Havant, a variety of forms from the Alice Holt/Farnham greyware producing kilns on the Hampshire/Surrey border (5%), a few vessels in Thameside BB2 fabric C20, 'scorched' greyware fabric C28 and North Kent Fineware fabric F9 from kilns around the estuary of the River Medway (4%) and a few cooking-pot, bowl and dish fragments in BB1 fabric C3 from kilns around Poole Harbour in Dorset (1%): a dish fragment in imitation BB1 fabric C4 from a source believed to be near Brighton is also present. The BB1 fragments include a fragment from a bowl of Bestwall type 6/2 (Lyne 2012, c.AD.210-280/90) and a dish of type 8/12 (c.300-350/70)
Table 1.

The finewares in the assemblage include fragments from beakers in Colchester Colour-coat (c.AD.130-250) and Moselkeramik from Trier (c.AD.200-275) and Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat (c.AD.240-400), as well as a Lower Nene Valley indented beaker of Perrin type 166 (1999,c.200-300) and New Forest products. These make-up 9% of the assemblage between them. The Samian includes fragments from Central Gaulish forms Dr 31 (c.AD.150-200), Dr 32 (c.AD.160-200), Dr 33 (c.AD.120-200) , Dr 36 (c.AD.120-200), Dr 37 (c.AD.120-200), Dr.38 (c.AD.140-200), Dr 45 (c.AD.170-200) and Curle 23 (c.120-200), as well as East Gaulish Dr 31 (c.AD.150-230) and Walters 79 (c.AD.160-230) forms: all of this samian was,

however, old by the time that significant occupation commenced on the site but remained in use because of the difficulty in replacing such wares during the later 3rd century.

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Storage jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1A	0.27						0.27	1.0
C1D	4.88	0.26	2.22	0.09	Tazza	0.09	7.54	28.8
C1E	1.42		0.27		Tazza	0.07	1.76	6.7
C1K	0.24						0.24	0.9
C1L	0.23						0.23	0.9
C1P	0.11						0.11	0.4
C2	0.23		0.14				0.37	1.4
C3	0.05	0.10	0.18				0.33	1.3
C4			0.12				0.12	0.4
C6	0.52						0.52	2.0
C8B	0.73	0.08	0.03	0.44	Morts	0.26	1.54	5.9
C8C	0.85			0.60	Flagons	2.00	3.45	13.3
C8D	0.14			0.48			0.62	2.4
C8E	0.07						0.07	0.2
C8F	0.25						0.25	0.9
C9B	0.22	0.28					0.50	1.9
C9C	0.44		0.03	0.06			0.53	2.0
C9D	0.05			0.39			0.44	1.7
C10A	0.76	0.10	0.28	0.12			1.26	4.8
C19	0.38		0.02	0.05	lid	0.15	0.60	2.3
C20	0.19	0.09	0.21				0.49	1.8
C28	0.46						0.46	1.8
F1D		0.05	0.40		cup	0.24	0.69	2.6
F1E			0.15				0.15	0.6
F9				0.11			0.11	0.4
F11				0.15			0.15	0.6
F14				0.31			0.31	1.2
F15A				0.12			0.12	0.4
F15B				0.15			0.15	0.6
F17A				0.10			0.10	0.4
F18A				1.22	Cup	0.17	1.39	5.3
F25		0.25		0.29	Flask	0.57	1.11	4.2
F32		0.06					0.06	0.2
MX					Mort	0.18	0.18	0.7
	12.49 (47.7%)	1.27 (4.8%)	4.05 (15.4%)	4.68 (17.8%)		3.73 (14.3%)	26.22	

The form breakdown of this assemblage is somewhat similar in its deficiency of bowls to that of the c.AD.270-330 dated Assemblage 17 at the Beddingham villa (Lyne Forthcoming B). Assemblage 17 at Beddingham represents the final significant occupation within the villa and had jars making up 57.7%, bowls 9.8%, dishes 19.9%, beakers 8.2%, storage-jars 3.2% and others 1.2%. What is interesting about Beddingham is that both earlier and later assemblages from the site have much more significant percentages of bowls. We do not have any significant earlier occupation in the Pond Field trench and the slightly later Assemblage 3 shows very little increase in the significance of such vessels.

Fig.

6. Everted-rim jar in soapy black East Sussex Ware fabric C1A. Ext.rim diameter 150 mm. c.AD.70-250. Context 116
7. Slack-profile jar of Lyne type 5C.6 (1994) in black fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.150-270/300. Most of the East Sussex Ware jars in the assemblage are of this type. Context 116
8. Large fresh fragment from everted-rim jar in black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 130 mm. Context 20

9. Reeded-rim bowl in similar fabric. Context 30
10. Bowl of Lyne type 5B.10. c.AD.150-270. Context 116
11. Dish of Lyne type 5B.14 in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.150-270. Context 116
12. Convex-sided dish in polished black East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. Context 20
13. Fragment from? tazza in black East Sussex Ware fabric C1E with notched rim and of large indeterminate diameter. Context 116.
14. Necked jar in high-fired grey East Sussex Ware fabric C1P fired rough brown. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.300-400+. Context 20
15. Slack-profile necked jar of Lyne type 5C.6 in vesicular East Sussex Ware fabric C1L fired black. Ext.rim diameter 150 mm. c.AD.150-270/300. Context 116
16. Necked-jar in East Sussex Ware fabric C2 with grit and grog filler. Context 30.
17. Everted rim jar in refired Rowlands Castle greyware fabric C6. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.180-300. Context 116
18. Beaded-and-flanged bowl of Lyne type C6.6 (2001) in coarse Wickham Barn kilns fabric C8B. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.270-350. Context 118.
19. Jar of Lyne type C3.2 in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 100 mm. c.AD.270-350. Context 30
20. Mortarium of type C10.1 in similar fabric. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.300-350. Context 118
21. Everted-rim jar in pink fabric C9D fired grey. c.AD.250-300. Context 118.
22. Bead-rim jar of Lyne and Jefferies type 4.38 (1979) in grey Alice Holt/Farnham ware fabric C10A. Ext.rim diameter 160 mm. c.AD.150-270/300. Context 20.
23. Beaded and flanged bowl of type 5B.6 in similar fabric with internal white slip. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.270-400+. Context 30.
24. Dish of Monaghan Class 5F (1987) in BB2 fabric C20. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.130-300. Context 30
25. Cavetto-rim jar in silty black micaceous fabric with sparse <1.00 mm. soft black ferrous inclusions. Ext.rim diameter 120 mm. 3rd c. Context 116
26. Indented beaker of Fulford class 27 in New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric F18A (1975). Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. c.AD.260-340. One of several. Context 20
27. Fulford class 53 cup in similar fabric but with black colour-coat. Ext.rim diameter 60 mm. c.AD.300-350. Context 20.
28. Fragment from? Fulford Type 9 bottle (1975) in New Forest Colour-coat fabric F18B with brown colour-coat painted over with white circles. c.AD.300-330. Context 30.
29. Flask of Monaghan Class 1B.5 (1987) in silty grey fabric F25 fired polished black. Ext.rim diameter 70 mm. c.AD.120-200. Context 118.
30. Mortarium in heavily burnt rough yellow fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler and <1.00 mm. red inclusions as well as sparse <3.00 mm. white quartz trituration grits. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. Context 20.
31. Mortarium in sandfree grey fabric fired orange with profuse <3.00 mm. flint trituration grits. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. Context 116

This assemblage has a date-range from c.AD.225/50 to c.AD.330/350.

Assemblage 5. From Context 21 over Ditch D in Pond Field

This area of dark burnt soil is later than and overlays part of Ditch D. It yielded 988 sherds (6332 g.) of pottery; large enough for quantification by EVEs.

The form and fabric make-up of this assemblage differs somewhat from that of Assemblage 4 and has a similar date range. East Sussex Ware and Wickham Barn kilns fabrics make up slightly a lower 32% and 29% respectively, with very similar forms being present. The somewhat higher percentage of Alice Holt/Farnham greyware products (13%) may, however, be significant and be indicative of an increase in the volume of such wares to East Sussex and Kent known to have taken place after c.AD.300.

The finewares include fragments from further indented beakers of Fulford's Class 27 (1975, c.AD.260-340) in New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric and a bowl of Class 67 (c.AD.300-370) from the same source. A fragment from a hunt-cup in Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat fabric F15B (c.AD.160-270) is also present as are bodysherds from an open form in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat fabric and bodysherds from Oxfordshire Whiteware and Oxfordshire White-slipped ware mortaria (c.AD.240-400+).

Table 2

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Storage jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	%
C1D	1.85	0.31	0.26				2.42	26.8
C1E	0.32		0.03				0.35	3.9
C2	0.08						0.08	0.9
C3	0.05	0.02	0.05				0.12	1.3
C4	0.30		0.06				0.36	4.0
C8B	0.36	0.06	0.03	0.11	Mort	0.12	0.68	7.5
C8C	0.59			0.29			0.88	9.7
C8D				0.43			0.43	4.8
C9B	0.15						0.15	1.7
C9C				0.05			0.05	0.5
C9D				0.19			0.19	2.1
C10A	0.76	0.16	0.28				1.20	13.4
C19			0.05				0.05	0.5
C20		0.09	0.08				0.17	1.9
F1D		0.09	0.05		Cup	0.12	0.26	2.9
F9				0.29			0.29	3.2
F15B				0.13			0.13	1.4
F18B		0.09		0.12			0.21	2.3
F24			0.05				0.05	0.5
F25				0.22			0.22	2.4
F33					Carafe	0.25	0.25	2.8
M9					Mort	0.50	0.50	5.5
	4.46 (49.3%)	0.82 (9.1%)	0.94 (10.4%)	1.83 (20.2%)		0.99 (11.0%)	9.04	

Fig.

32. Straight-sided dish of Lyne type 5.25 (1994) in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.150-350.
33. Raised girth cordon with finger impressions from storage-jar of Lyne type 5C.36. c.AD.100-270.
34. Developed beaded-and-flanged bowl of Lyne type 5C.19 in East Sussex Ware fabric C1D. c.AD.300-400
35. Necked-jar in black fabric C1E. Ext.rim diameter 140 mm. c.AD.270-400.
36. Incipient beaded-and-flanged bowl of Bestwall type 6/2 (Lyne 2012, c.AD.210-280/290) in black BB1 fabric C3.
37. Everted-rim jar in black imitation BB1 fabric C4 from the Brighton area. Ext.rim diameter 120 mm. c.AD.250-300.

38. Cavetto-rim jar in very-fine-sanded Wickham Barn fabric C8C. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.270-350.
39. Jar of Lyne and Jefferies type 1.30 (1979) in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware fabric C10A. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.200-300
40. Dish of type 6A.5 in similar fabric with internal black slip. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. c.AD.270-300.
41. Beaded-and-flanged bowl of type 5B.4 in similar fabric with internal black slip. Ext.rim diameter 220 mm. c.AD.270-330.
42. Carafe of Arentsburg type 95 in orange fabric F33 with metallic black colour-coat. Ext.rim diameter 80 mm. A very unusual product to find in Britain and from the Arlon kilns in Lorraine Belge (Brulet et al 2010, 356). c.AD.200-275.

Assemblage 6. From the fill of the possible puddling pit in Pond Field (Contexts 9 and 61)

This feature produced 344 sherds (2437 g.) of pottery, making up an assemblage only just large enough for quantification by EVEs. Nevertheless, it was decided to carry out such quantification as the assemblage included some of the latest sherds from the excavation.

Table 3

Fabric	Jars EVE	Bowls EVE	Dishes EVE	Beakers EVE	Storage jars EVE	Others EVE	Total EVE	?
C1D	0.31		0.22				0.53	17.1
C1E	0.08		0.58				0.66	21.3
C1Q					P		P	
C2	0.08		0.16				0.24	7.7
C3		0.08	0.05	0.03			0.16	5.2
C8C	0.05						0.05	1.6
C10A	0.61		0.03		0.10		0.74	23.9
C19			0.05				0.05	1.6
F15B				P			P	
F17A				0.07			0.07	2.3
F18A				0.15			0.15	4.8
F18C				0.45			0.45	14.5
	1.13 (36.5%)	0.08 (2.6%)	1.09 (35.2%)	0.70 (22.5%)	0.10 (3.2%)		3.10	

It is difficult to draw conclusions from such a small assemblage but it is noticeable that the percentage of East Sussex Ware fabrics remains fairly constant (38%), whereas there is a collapse in the percentage of Wickham Barn kilns products (2%) and a continued rise in the percentage of Alice Holt/Farnham greywares (24%).

It is known that the Wickham Barn kilns probably ceased production around the middle of the 4th century (Lyne 2001,35): the only vessel rim fragment from that source in this assemblage is in a poorly fired version of fabric C8C and may be one of the final products.

Fig.

43. Straight-sided dish of Lyne type 5C.26 (1994) in black fabric C1E. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm. c.AD.270-370. One of five. Context 61
44. Deep convex-sided dish of Lyne type 5C.27 in black fabric C1E. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. c.AD.350-400+. Context 9
45. Large fragment from beaker of Bestwall type 5/2 (Lyne 2012) in BB1 fabric C3. c.AD.300-400. Context 9
46. Large part of white-slipped girth-cordoned jar of Lyne and Jefferies type 3B.12 (1979) in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware. Ext.rim diameter 200 mm.

c.AD.270-400+. Context 61

47. Fragment from stamped-bowl in New Forest fabric F18B. c.AD.345-380. Context 9.
48. Large part of late indented beaker of Fulford's Class 27 in soft white fabric F18C with brown-black colour-coat. Ext.rim diameter 90 mm. c.AD.340-400. Context 61.

The presence of these vessel types, coupled with six fresh fragments from a Thundersbarrow storage-jar in fabric C1Q (c.AD.350-400+) and the lack of any sherds in Overwey/Portchester D and other fabrics characteristic of the period c.AD.370-400 suggests that this assemblage dates to the period c.AD.350-375.

Assemblage 7. From the fills of the west road ditch (Contexts 5 and 18) and the east road ditch (Contexts 74, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 96).

Comparatively little pottery came from these two road ditches and what there was tended to be heavily broken up and abraded. The west road ditch produced the biggest assemblage (54 sherds, 213 g.) with very few diagnostic fragments. What there was indicates a date range of c.AD.250-350, similar to that for Ditch D.

The east road ditch yielded a mere 9 sherds (39g) of pottery, of which even less can be said, other that it includes two fragments in Wickham Barn kilns fabric C8C (c.AD.250-350) and one in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware (c.AD.200-400).

Assemblage 8. From the pebble metalling of the road (Context 3).

This road metalling yielded 121 sherds (1063 g.) of pottery: this is too small an assemblage for any kind of meaningful quantification. Nevertheless, the indications are that some of the assemblage is very late, with elements which should post-date AD.370. These include six sherds in very coarse high-fired East Sussex Ware grey fabric C1P with profuse protruding hard white grog similar to that in most of the East Sussex Ware sherds from a ditch at Burgess Hill north of Brighton (Lyne 1999,p.53) and a single fragment from the same road surface in Culver Mead (above, p.---). The sherds from the Burgess Hill ditch were associated with fresh vessel fragments in Overwey/ Portchester D, Alice Holt/Farnham, Pevensey and Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat wares, as well as an equally-fresh Early Saxon rounded cooking-pot base: the presence of the latter suggest that part at least of the assemblage from Burgess Hill could be as late as the early-to-mid 5th century, with none of it likely to be earlier than AD.370. East Sussex Ware fragments from the road in this high-fired fabric variant include the following:

Fig.

49. Everted-rim jar fired grey with rough black surfaces. Ext.rim diameter 180 mm. One of two.
50. Beaded-and-flanged bowl of Lyne type 5C.17 (1994). Ext.rim diameter 140 mm.

Other sherds include those from a storage-jar of Lyne and Jefferies type 4.41 (c.AD.270-400+) and two cooking-pots of type 3B.10 (c.AD.270-400+) in Alice Holt/Farnham greyware, as well as a dish of Young's type C45 (1977, c.AD.270-400+) in Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat fabric

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Appendix 1 - Fabrics

Coarse Roman

C1A. Soapy textured East Sussex Ware with very-fine camouflaged grog inclusions.
C1D. East Sussex Ware variant with coarse multi-coloured grog inclusions, including sub-angular pellets of crushed buff and grey fired clay, limonite and occasional chert and brown/black ironstone.
C1E. East Sussex ware with off-white siltstone grog filler.
C1F. East Sussex ware with profuse off-white and orange grog.
C1K. East Sussex ware with an off-white core and numerous sub-angular grey grog inclusions, fired black externally
C1L. East Sussex ware with numerous subangular vesicles where chalk inclusions have leached out.
C1N. East Sussex ware with grog and additional sparse flint inclusions
C1P. Late East Sussex Ware with hard angular siltstone grog. Paralleled in very late Roman ditch at Burgess Hill
C1Q. Thundersbarrow storage-jar fabric.
C2. Grog and grit tempered ware,
C3. BB1
C4. East Sussex Brown-Burnished ware
C6. Rowlands Castle ware
C8. Pale-grey to white fabric fired blue-grey to black. This fabric comes in varying degrees of coarseness:
C8A. Coarse version with <2.00 mm black and brown ferrous inclusions and 1.00 mm. quartz filler. A Wickham Barn kilns fabric.
C8B. Finer version with <0.50 mm. sand. A Wickham Barn kilns fabric.
C8C. Very-fine version with <0.30 mm. sand. A Wickham Barn kilns fabric.
C8D. Silt-tempered version.
C8E. Silt-tempered whiteware without surface greying.
C8F. Pimply high-fired blue-grey version with <0.50 mm. quartz sand and black/brown ferrous inclusions.
C9A-D. Orange cored version with similar degrees of coarseness.
C10A. Very-fine Alice Holt/Farnham greyware
C10B. Sandier version.
C12A. Coarse greyware with up-to 3.00 mm. off-white and black inclusions and profuse fine quartz sand
C13. Rough-finished sandy greyware fired buff-to-grey.
C16. Miscellaneous oxidised sand-tempered wares.
C19. Miscellaneous greywares.
C20. BB2
C21. Coarse, oxidised briquetage fabric with profuse coarse quartz, ironstone and alluvial-flint grit inclusions.
C23. Handmade fabric with profuse <0.20 mm. quartz sand and glauconite inclusions. A Late Iron Age fabric from the Maidstone area.
C28. 'Scorched' Thameside greyware. C.270-370
C29. Hard wheel-turned blue-grey fabric with profuse <0.20 mm. quartz-sand filler

Fine Roman

F1A. South Gaulish Samian.
F1D. Central Gaulish Lezoux Samian.
F1E. East Gaulish Samian.
F9A. North Kent Fineware
F9B. Oxidised Hoo St.Werbergh version.
F11. Colchester Colour-coat fabric
F12. Central Gaulish Black Colour-coat fabric
F14. Moselkeramik.
F15A. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat. Orange fabric.
F15B. Lower Nene Valley Colour-coat. White fabric.

F17A. Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat fabric.
F17B. Oxfordshire Whiteware.
F17C. Oxfordshire White-slipped ware
F18A. New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric (Fulford 1975, Fabric 1A).
F18B. New Forest cream-to-orange ware with brown to red colour-coat (Fulford 1975, Fabric 1B)
F18C. New Forest white fabric with brown colour-coat (Fulford 1975, Fabric 2B).
F18D. Wickham Barn kilns imitation New Forest Purple Colour-coat fabric.
F21. Bricky, fine-sanded fabric with occasional <0.50 mm. white inclusions and a fugitive maroon colour-coat.
F24. Miscellaneous finewares
F25. Silty polished greyware.
F32. Silt-tempered self-slipped pink-orange fabric with occasional coarse black ironstone. Paralleled at Muntham Court, Chichester, Neatham and elsewhere in late 3rd and early 4th c. contexts.
F33. Moselkeramik variant with sand-free orange fabric and glossy black colour coat. From kilns in Lorraine Belge
F34. Streak-burnished ware

Mortaria
M3. Biscuity pink to orange fabric with coarse quartz-sand filler and <0.50 mm. ironstone trituration grits. By far the most common mortaria fabric at the Barcombe villa but known from only one sherd here.
M6. Lower Nene Valley Whiteware.
M9. Hard, rough white Rhenish mortaria fabric.
M10. Cream G255 mortarium fabric. Noyon.
MX. Miscellaneous mortaria

Amphorae
A1. Early Baetican Dressel 20 fabric
A2. Late Dressel 20 fabric
A3. Gauloise 4 fabric

Appendix 2 - Catalogue

Pond Field 2005

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight	Comments
TT1 2	C1D C1N		c.50BC-AD.300+ c.50BC-AD.50	3 3	18 14	Abraded Abraded
			Residual	6	32g	
TT1 5	C1D C8D C23	Necked jar ?Flagon	c.50-200 c.70-250 c.50BC-AD.50	4 1 2	24 7 10	Abraded Abraded Abraded
			Residual	7	41g	
TT2 1	C1F C19	Ev.rim jar	c.50-400+	1 1	7 17	 V.abraded
			Residual	2	24g	
TT2 2	C1D C9B	 Ev.rim jar	 c.250-370	1 1	11 9	Abraded Abraded
			Residual	2	20g	
TT2 4	C1E C2 C10A	 Storage jar	c.250-400+ c.200-400+ c.200-400+	1 1 1	6 4 28	Sl.abraded Abraded Sl.abraded
			c.200-400+	3	38g	
TT2 5	C1D	Jars	c.200-300	15	142	

		Str-sided dish	c.150-300	6	38	
	C1E	Str-sided dish	c.250-370	3	21	
		Ev.rim jar	c.250-400+	10	124	
	C1F	Beaded+fl bowls2	c.270-400+	2	21	
	C1L			1	5	
	C2	Jars	c.200-400+	5	75	
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-400+	1	17	
	C3	Str-sided dish	c.250-300	2	14	
	C4	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-300	1	28	
	C9C	Beaker	c.200-270	12	32	Fresh
	C10A	Jars	c.200-400+	4	33	Abraded
	C10B	Cl 3C jar	c.270-400+	1	7	Fresh
	C19			5	24	
	F1A	Dr 18	c.70-90	4	9	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	2	4	Abraded
	F17A	Beaker base	c.240-400	1	25	v.abraded
	F17B	Mortarium	c.240-400	1	3	v.abraded
	F18A	Beaker base	c.260-400	1	8	
	F24			5	24	
	A1	DR20	c.43-250	1	260	
	A2	DR20	c.170-300	2	68	
				85	982g	
6	C1E	Jar	c.250-400+	1	2	Fresh
	F1A	Dr 18	c.70-90	4	13	Fresh
				5	15g	
TT2 8	C10A	Jar	c.200-400+	1	1g	Abraded
TT2 10	C1D	Jar		2	20	Abraded
	C8B	Jar basal	c.270-370	1	46	Abraded
	M9	Mortarium	c.150-300	1	20	v.abraded
				4	86	
TT2 11	C1D	Jars	c.50-300	5	66	sl abraded
	C19			2	3	abraded
	A2	DR20	c.170-300	2	60	
				9	129g	
TT2 13	C1D			8	49	
	C1E	Convex-sided dish	c.270-370	1	32	
	C9B		c.270-370	1	6	Abraded
	C9D		c.70-250/70	1	2	Abraded
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	1	3	
	C19			3	10	
	C20	5E1-8 dish	c.170-350	1	14	Sl abraded
	F1D	Bowl	c.120-200	1	15	Abraded, burnt
				17	131g	
TT2 18	C1D	5E2.6 dish	c.170-350	2	12	
	F24			1	7	Abraded
				3	19g	

Pond Field 2007

Context	Fabrics	Forms	Date range	No of sherds	Wt in gm	Comments
1	C1D	Jars		83	589	Abraded
	C1E	5C.20 bowl	c.370-400			
		Jars x2	c.270-400	7	75	
	C1P	Ev rim jar	c.300-400	2	21	Abraded
	C3	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-400			Abraded
		Cavetto rim jar		2	21	Abraded
	C6	Jar		1	7	Fresh
	C9C	Jar base	c.250-350	4	54	Fresh
	C10A	3B-10 jar	c.270-400	15	104	
	C10B	Class 3C jar	c.300-400	1	5	Sl abraded
	C13	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-350	1	86	
	C16			2	10	

	C19			23	105	Abraded
	C20	Open form	c.170-350	1	18	Abraded
	F1D	Dr 37	c.120-200	12	45	
	F1E			1	3	
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	1	1	Abraded
	F17A	Type 52 beaker	c.320-350	5	26	
	F18A	Beaker base	c.270-400	1	13	Abraded
	Misc			15	104	
			Residual	177	1287g	Topsoil
2	C1D	Ev rim jars	c.200-300+	33	151	Abraded
	C1E	Jars	c.270-400	3	21	Fresh
	C9C	Str-sided dish	c.250-350	1	9	Fresh
	C10A	Cl 5B bowl	c.270-400			Abraded
		Cl.4-43 store-jar	c.270-400	16	144	Abraded
	C19			2	6	
	F1D		c.120-200	1	1	Abraded
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-300+	1	1	
	F17A	Bowl	c.240-400			Abraded
		Rouletted beaker	c.270-400	4	12	Abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	1	1	Fresh
	F24	Beaker base		4	43	Abraded. Soft EF pink
	MISC			7	11	Abraded
	Fired clay			*1*	*2*	
				73	400g	Subsoil
2A above 15	Misc			1	1	
	Fired clay			*4*	*7*	
				1	1g	
3	C1D	Jars x2				
		5C17 bowl	c.270-350			
		5C.23 dish	c.200-350			
		Herringbone combed s'jar	c.200-350	35	237	
	C1E	Ev rim jar	c.270-400	6	89	
	C1N		prehistoric	2	14	V abraded
	C2	jars	c.200-400	4	45	
	C8B	Bowl	c.270-350	1	6	Abraded
	C10A	Cl 3B.10 jarsx2	c.270-400			
		Cl 3C jar	c.200-330			
		Cl 5B bowl	c.240-400	26	234	
	C19			1	9	
	F1D		c.120-200	2	9	V abraded
	F17A		c.240-400	1	3	Abraded
	MISC			4	10	
	Tile			*1*	*3*	
			c.270-350	82	656g	Road surface
5	C1D			4	21	Abraded
	C1P	Straight-sided dish	c.300-400	5	19	
	C9A	Closed	c,270/300-350	1	2	Fresh
	C19			1	1	Fresh
	FID		c.120-200	1	2	Fresh
	F17A	Bowl	c.240-400	1	4	V abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	1	1	Fresh
	A2	DR 20	c.170-300	4	55	
	M10	G255 mort	c.160-230	11	34	
			c.250-350	29	139g	Fill of west road ditch
7	C1D	Ev.rim jarsx2	c.200-300+			
		Indented jar	c.200-300+	19	258	
	C2		c.200-400	4	3	Abraded
	C9D	Beaker	c.200-270	1	4	Sl.abraded
	C19			3	19	Sl abraded
	F1D			2	2	Abraded

	F9	Beaker		1	3	Abraded
	MISC			4	9	Abraded
			c.200-300 but prob residual	34	298g	Fill of PH 6
9	C1D	Str-sided dishx2	c.200-300+	14	46	
	C1E	Jars	c.270-400			
		Convex dish	c.350-400	4	16	
	C2	Ev rim jar	c.200-400	1	9	Sl abraded
	C4	Jar	c.270-300+	3	32	
	C8B	Jars	c.270-350	1	9	Sl abraded
	C8C	Jar base	c.250-350	2	3	Abraded
	C10A	Jar	c.270-400	1	2	Fresh
	C19			10	18	Abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	1	12	
	F9	Beaker		2	6	Refired
	F15A	Beaker	c.160-270/300	1	1	Abraded
	F17A		c.240-400	2	3	Abraded
	F18B	Stamped bowl	c.345-380	1	1	Abraded
			c.350-400	43	158g	Top fill of Pit 8 below 2 and above 61
11	C10A	6A.8 dish	c.300-400	1	15g	Fill of PH 10. fresh
13	C1D	Jar		1	6	
	C3	Cooking-pot	c.200-400	1	1	
	C9D	Closed form	c.70-250	1	1	
			c.200-400	3	8g	Fill of PH 12 in western ditch below 2
15	C1D			3	8	Abraded
	C8B	Open form	c.270-350	1	34	Fresh
	MISC			3	3	Abraded
	Fired clay			*1*	*1*	
				7	45g	Fill of prehistoric ditch 14 below 2
17	C1D			1	2	V abraded
	C19			1	1	V abraded
			Residual	2	3g	Fill of prehistoric ditch 16 below 2
18	C1D			4	11	Abraded
	C2			1	2	
	F1D		c.120-200	1	2	Abraded
	F18A	Fulford 27 beaker	c.260-340	1	9	Fresh
			c.260-340	7	24g	2nd fill of west road ditch below 5
21	C1D	Misc jarsx3				
		5C25 dish	c.150-350			Fresh
		5C27 dish	c.350-400	76	533	
	C1E	Ev rim jarsx2	c.270-400	30	220	Fresh
	C2	jars	c.200-400	16	87	Abraded
	C4	2A.7 dish	c.250-300+			Fresh
		Obtuse lattice jar	c.250-300+	11	103	Fresh
	C8C	Closed	c.250-350	1	1	Sl abraded
	C8D	Jars	c.200-270	3	14	Abraded
	C9B		c.270-350	2	4	
	C9D	Inc flagon	c.200-270	4	13	
	C10A	1-30 jar	c.200-300			
		3B9 jarx2	c.200-300			Fresh
		6A2 dish	c.180-300			
		6A5 dish	c.270-300	49	359	Fresh
	C16			9	16	
	C19			14	26	
	C28	Jar	c.270-370	2	15	
	F1D	Dr31	c.150-200			Fresh
		Dr38	c.140-200			Fresh
		LV13	c.120-200	12	51	Fresh
	F9	Poppyhead beaker	c.190-300	6	19	Fresh
	F17A	Open form	c.240-400	6	35	

	F17B	Mortarium	c.240-400	2	45	Abraded
	F17C	Mortarium	c.240-400	2	10	Abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	1	14	Fresh
	F18B	Indented beaker	c.260-400	2	20	
	F33	Form 18 carafe	c.200-275	2	7	Fresh
	MX	Mortarium		1	18	Abraded
	A1	DR 20		1	27	
			c.270-350+	252	1637g	Dark layer below 2 in NE corner
30	C1D	Jarsx2	c.200-350	14	193	
	C1E	Jar	c.270-400	3	47	
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	1	4	Fresh
	C3	Dish	c.200-270	3	21	Fresh
	C4	Dish	c.250-300	3	24	
	C8A	C10 Mortarium	c.270-350	3	68	
	C8B	C3.2 jar	c.270-350	4	59	Fresh
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	10	31	Fresh
	C9D	C5.1 beaker	c.250-300	6	13	
	C10A	C2 beaker				
		Str-sided dish	c.200-300	19	78	
	C19			1	2	Abraded
	C20	5F dish	c.130-300	2	40	Fresh
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	2	5	
	F9	Closed		2	4	Abraded
	F24			10	36	v.abraded
	A2	DR20	c.170-300	1	118	
	Tile	*Imbrex*		*1*	*13*	
			c.270-350	84	743g	Fill of Pit 29 below 21
32	Prehist		Late Iron Age	2	3	Abraded.sand and flint
	C1D			1	3	Sl abraded
	C8A	Jar	c.300-350	1	9	Fresh
	C19			1	1	Abraded
	F9B		c.43-250	1	3	v.abraded
			c.300-350	6	19g	Top fill of Pit 31 below 21 and above 46
34	C1D	Jarsx2	c.200-350	3	42	Large fresh
	C1E	Jars	c.270-400	6	28	Fresh
	C21	Briquetage		1	1	Abraded
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	1	1	Abraded
	F24	Indented beaker	c.200-300	4	6	
	MISC			3	6	Abraded
			c.270-350	18	84g	Top fill of Pit 33 below 21 and above 41
36	C1D			2	9	
	C1N		Late Iron Age	2	3	V abraded
	C8C	Jar	c.250-350	1	16	Fresh
	C10A		c.200-400	2	2	Abraded
	C16			1	1	
	A2	DR20	c.170-300	1	90	Turned into vat
			c.250-350	9	121g	Fill of PH 35
38	C1D	5B.11 bowlx2	c.150-270	7	98	Fresh
	C3	Jar		1	5	Abraded
	C4	Str-sided dish	c.250-300	6	18	
	C10A	Closed	c.200-400	2	3	
	C20	5F dish	c.130-300	1	6	Fresh
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dr 37	c.120-200	2	26	
	F9A	Beaker		1	5	Fresh
	F9B	Flagon	c.43-250	5	12	Fresh
	F14	Beakers x2	c.200-275	4	2	
	?F17A		?c.240-400	2	12	V abraded
			c.240-270	31	187g	Fill of Pit 37 below 21
41	Prehist		L.B.A.-E.I.A	1	4	V abraded
	C1D			1	3	Sl abraded

	C9D	Beaker	c.200-270	2	2	Fresh
			c.200-270	4	9g	Fill of Pit 33 below 34 and above 42
57	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	2	18	Fresh
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-300	2	11	Fresh
	Fired clay			*3*	*6*	
			c.260-300	4	29g	Fill of Pit 55 below 56 and above 58
61	C1D	Str-sided dish	c.200-350	1	10	Fresh
	C8B	Jar basal	c.270-350	1	10	Fresh
	F24	Beaker/flagon		1	1	Fresh
			c.270-350	3	21g	Fill of Pit 8 below 9
65 upper level	C1D	Jars		5	35	
	C10A	1-31 jar	c.200-300			Fresh
		3B.9 jar	c.200-300	2	12	Abraded
	C19	Jar	Late Iron Age	2	5	Abraded
	F9	2C6 beaker	c.200-275	1	5	Fresh
	F24			2	7	Sandfree pink fused
	A2	DR20	c.170-300	1	13	Abraded
			c.200-300	13	77g	Fill of Pit 64
65 lower level	C1E	Jar	c.270-400	1	13	Fresh
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	1	6	Fresh
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	1	5	Fresh
			c.270-400	3	24g	Fill of Pit 64
67	C2		c.200-400	2	2g	Fresh fill of PH 66
Total				892	6006g	

Pond Field 2009

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt in gm	Comments
2	C1D	Ev rim jarsx2	c.200-400			
		Str-sided dish	c.200-400	41	199	
	C1E	Ev rim jarx2	c.270-400			Fresh
		Slack-profile jars	c.150-300	10	98	Fresh
	C3	Ev rim	c.200-300			Fresh
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.300-400			Fresh
		Str-sided dish	c.200-270	5	34	Fresh
	C6	2/3K jar	c.300-350	2	22	Fresh
	C8B	Indented beaker	c.270-350	5	38	Fresh
	C8C		c.250-350	15	85	Abraded
	C9B		c.270-350	2	8	Abraded
	C9C			3	6	Abraded
	C9D	Bowl		1	2	Abraded
	C10A	Open forms	c.270-400			Fresh
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-400	15		Fresh refired
	F1D			2	71	
	F9B?	Indented beaker	c.150-350	7	22	Fresh
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	2	2	Fresh
	F17A		c.240-400	5	17	Fresh
	F18A	Flagon	c.300-350	2	15	Fresh
	MISC			32	112	
				149	731g	Subsoil
3	C1E	Jar	c.270-400	3	21	Abraded
	C8C	Rouletted beaker	c.250-350	1	1	Fresh
	C10A	Storage jar	c.200-400	5	68	Sl abraded
	C19	Straight-sided dish	c.200-300	1	5	
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	1	1	Fresh
			c.270-300/50	11	96g	Road surface
5	C1D	Jars		8	56	Fresh and abraded
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	1	24	Sl abraded
	C10A	Closed	c.200-400	2	1	
	F17A		c.240-400	1	1	Abraded
	MISC			4	6	Abraded

			c.270-350	16	88g	Fill of west road ditch B
9	Prehist		M.I.A-L.I.A	2	8	
	C1D	Ev rim jars	c.200-350			
		Str-sided dish	c.200-350	42	200	
	C1E	Ev.rim jar	c.270-400			Fresh
		5C.26 dishesx3	c.270-370			
		5C.27 dish	c.370-400	36	396	Fresh
	C1Q	Storage-jar	c.300/350-400	6	86	Fresh
	C2	Jars	c.200-400	8	72	
	C3	Str-sided dish	c.200-350			Fresh
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-300+			
		Beaker	c.120-300	13	112	Sl abraded
	C8A		c.270-350	5	20	Abraded
	C9C	Str-sided dish	c.250-350	1	6	Abraded
		Jar base	c.250-350	5	167	Fresh joining
	C10A	1.30 jar	c.200-300			Fresh
		6A.2 dish	c.200-300			
		4.41/2 store jar	c.200-350			
		Open form	c.260-400	35	172	
	F1D		c.120-200	1	8	Fresh
	F15B	Indented beaker	c.270-400	4	18	Fresh
	F17A	Dr 38	c.240-400			Fresh
		C51 bowl	c.240-400	21	108	
	F17C	Mortarium	c.240-400	1	5	Abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	5	13	Fresh
	F18B	Closed form	c.260-400	3	20	
	F24			2	20	
	F25	Open form		1	6	
	MISC			16	22	Abraded
	Tile			*3*	*9*	
	Fired clay			*2*	*10*	
			c.350+	205	1459g	Fill of Pit 8 above 61
21	C1D	5C.36 store jar	c.100-270			
		Misc jars				
		5B.11 bowl	c.150-270			
		5C.17 bowl	c.270-350	267	1944	
	C1E	Ev.rim jar				
		5C.25 dish	c.150-350	39	416	
	C1L	Jars		2	50	
	C2	Jars	c.200-400	10	87	
	C3	Incip b+fl bowl	c.200-280			
		Str-sided dish	c.200-350			
		Cavetto rim	c.200-350	13	81	
	C4	Ev rim jar	c.250-300			
		Dog dish	c.250-300	9	41	
	C8B	Mortarium	c.270-350			
		Jars	c.270-350			
		Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-350	26	317	
	C8C	Beakersx2	c.250-300			
		Jarsx2	c.250-300	50	222	
	C8D	Ev.rim jar	c.150-270			
		Indented beaker	c.200-270	15	66	
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	2	31	
	C9B	Jars	c.270-350	4	30	
	C9D	Indented beaker	c.200-270	3	9	
	C10A	3B-9 jar	c.200-300			
		5B-4 bowl	c.270-330			
		5B-6 bowl	c.270-400			
		6A.6 diah	c.270-300	30	212	
	C16			2	6	
	C19			13	63	
	C20	5F3.8 dishx2	c.130-300			

		Incip b+fl bowl	c.240-300	12	93	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dt 33	c.120-200	23	140	
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.250-350	5	12	
	F11	Beaker		2	10	
	F12	Beaker	c.150-200	1	6	
	F15B	Hunt cup	c.160-270	1	4	
	F17A		c.240-400	8	23	
	F18A	Beaker	c.260-400	5	31	
	F18B	67 bowl	c.300-370	9	30	
	F24			4	25	
	F25			1	10	
	F34	Closed		1	7	
	MX	Mortarium	c.270-300	6	181	
	MISC			51	109	
	Tile			*1*	*13*	
			c.250-350	614	4256g	Dark layer in NE corner below 2
30	C1D	Ev rim jar				
		Dish				
		Convex-sided dish	Looks early pre	91	672	
	C1E	Ev.rim jar	150			
		Girth cordoned jar	c.270-400	30	398	
	C2	Jars	c.200-270	3	9	
	C3	Cavetto-rim jar	c.200-400			
		Dog-dish	c.200-350	3	12	
	C4	Jar	c.200-350	1	7	
	C6	2/3K jar	c.250-300	1	16	
	C8B	Jars	c.300-350	11	89	
	C8C		c.270-350	65	293	
	C8D	C5.4 beaker	c.250-350	23	82	
	C8F	Ev rim jar	c.250-300	6	50	
	C9B	Jars	c.270-350	2	35	
	C9D		c.270-350	2	8	
	C10A	5B.6 bowl				
		6A.2 dish	c.270-400	16	147	
	C19		c.200-270/300	2	20	
	C20	Str-sided dish		5	45	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.200-350			
		Dr 33	c.150-200	5	36	
	F9	Beaker	c.120-200	3	16	
	F11	Beaker	c.230-350	2	10	
	F15B	Perrin 166 beaker		7	22	
	F17A	Beaker	c.200-300	1	1	
	F18A	Beaker	c.240-400	3	5	
	F18B	Fulford 9 bottle	c.260-400	2	16	
	F24		c.300-330	6	42	
	F32	Dr 31 copy		1	26	
	A2	DR20	c.250-350	1	77	
	A3	Gauloise 4	c.170-300	20	11	
	MISC			10	48	
	Tile			*4*	*18*	
			c.300-330	322	2193g	Fill of Pit 29 below 21
32	C1D	Jars		7	51	
	C1E		c.270-400	2	27	Abraded
	C10A	Lid boss		1	22	
	C19			3	10	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	3	20	
	F17A	Bowl footring	c.240-400	1	5	
	F18B	Type 27 beaker	c.260-340	3	17	
	Fired clay			*1*	*8*	

			c.270-340	20	152g	Top fill of Pit 31 below 21 and above 46
61	C1D	Ev.rim jar	c.200-350	10	54	Fresh
	C1E	5C.27 dish	c.350-400			Fresh
		Misc dishesx5	c.270-400	27	273	Fresh
	C3	Jar		1	10	Fresh
	C8B	Jar	c.270-350	6	39	
	C10A	Jar	c.270-400	14	228	Fresh
	C16	Jar		1	3	Fresh
	F1A			1	1	Abraded
	F18A	Indented beaker	c.260-400	13	88	Fresh
	F18B	Type 27 beaker	c.260-400	13	84	Fresh
			c.350+	86	780g	Fill of Pit 8 below 9
70	C1D	Jars		36	277	
	C1E	Jars	c.270-400	6	47	
	C1K	Jar	c.200-300	1	10	
	C2	Jar		1	19	
	C8B	Jars	c.270-350	4	51	
	C8C		c.270-350	5	20	
	C8D	Beaker	c.250-300	8	14	
	C9B		c.270-350	3	31	
	C9C	Jar	c.270-350	3	121	
	C9D		c.250-300	1	1	
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	5	25	
	C19			1	7	
	C20	5E3.1 dish	c.170-230	4	29	
	F1D		c.120-200	1	1	
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400	1	7	
	F24	Flagon		2	4	
	F25	Necked bowl		1	8	
	MX	Mortarium		1	39	
	A2	DR20	c.170-300	4	182	
	MISC			5	7	
			c.270-350	93	900g	Dark fill of Pit 69
72	C1D	Jars				
		5B.10 bowl	c.150-270			
		Girth-cordoned jar	c.100-270	137	1040	
	C1E	Ev rim jars	c.270-400			
		Str sided dish	c.270-370	19	536	
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	10	92	
	C4	Ev rim jar	c.250-300			
		B+fl bowl	c.270-300	7	31	
	C8B	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-350			
		C3.2 jar	c.270-350			
		C9.2 lid	c.270-350	20	372	
	C8C	Beaded+fl bowl	c.250-350			
		Jars	c.250-350	22	121	
	C8D	Jars	c.200-270	6	57	
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	2	14	
	C9B	Jar	c.270-350	2	47	
	C9C	Jar	c.250-350	1	4	
	C9D	Closed	c.200-270	1	6	
	C10A	Str-sided dish	c.200-300			
		Cl 10 beehive	c.200-400			
		3B.9 jar	c.200-300	28	265	
	C16			8	92	
	C19			10	110	
	C20	Str-sided dish	c.130-300	21	133	
	F1C		c.90-120	1	4	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dr 37	c.120-200			
		Dr 38	c.140-200			
		Dr 44	c.140-200	9	301	

	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-300+	6	17	
	F9B	Flagon	c.43-250	2	11	
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	4	5	
	F15B	Beaker	c.200-300	4	26	
	F17A		c.240-400	2	5	
	F17B	Mortarium	c.240-300	1	19	
	F18A	Type 27 beakersx2	c.260-340	4	54	
	F24			3	33	
	F25	Beaker		5	22	
	M9	Mortarium	c.150-300	1	93	
	Misc			13	45	
	Tile			*8*	*111*	
	Fired clay			*9*	*46*	
			c.270-300	349	3555g	Fill of irregular ovoid pit 71 in NW quarter only
75	C1D	Jar		10	64	Fresh. Stabbed décor
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	1	6	
	C3	Open form	c.120-300	2	6	Fresh
	C8D	Ev rim beaker	c.120-200	3	5	
	C8E	Necked bowl	c.130-180	3	15	Fresh 1 pot
	C9C			1	1	Abraded
	C9D	Beaker	c.200-250	1	9	Fresh
	C19	Necked bowl		1	8	
	C29	Jars	c.120-250	5	58	Fresh
	F9	Beaker	c.43-300+	1	2	
	F21	Beaker		1	1	Fresh
	F24	Flagon	c.100-200	1	2	
	F25	Necked bowl	c.130-180	1	3	
	MISC			3	5	
			c.150-250	34	185g	Clumpy orange fill around 70
84	C1D			1	5	V abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	1	4	Abraded
			Residual	2	9g	Fill of PH 73
Total				1931	14619g	

Pond Field 2010

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt.in gm	Comments
2	CID	Jars				
		5B.11 bowl	c.150-270			
		?Crucible		22	243	
	C1E			6	31	
	C2			3	23	
	C8D	Closed		4	17	
	C9C	Jar		2	8	
	C19	Jar		3	45	
	F1D			5	7	
	F17A	C45 dish	c.270-400	1	5	
	F18D	Rouletted beaker		1	7	
	A2			1	108	
	MISC			16	49	
	PMed			3	67	
			Roman residual	67	610g	Subsoil
3	C1D			7	44	Abraded
	C1P	Ev.rim jarsx2	c.300-450			
		5C17 bowl	c.300-350	6	115	
	C2		c.200-400	1	9	Abraded
	C8A		c.300-350	1	11	Abraded
	C9D	Beaker		1	1	Abraded
	C10A	4.41 storage jar	c.270-350	2	57	Abraded
	C19			5	35	Abraded

	F15B		c.160-400	1	1	Fresh
	F17A	C45 dish	c.270-400	1	3	Abraded
	MISC			3	33	Abraded
			c.300-400	28	309g	Road surface
5	C1D			1	6	
	F9B			1	1	Abraded
				2	7g	Fill of west road ditch B
20	C1D	Necked jars				
		5B.10 bowl	c.150-270/300			
		5C.12 bowl	c.150-270			
		5C.25 dish	c.150-350			
		5C.27 dish	c.350-400			
		?Crucible as in 2		274	2360	
	C1E	Convex-sided dish	c.350-400			
		5B.1 jarx5	c.150-270	68	739	
	C1K	Jars		5	43	
	C1P	Ev rim jar		1	54	
	C1Q	Storage-jar	c.350-400	2	28	
	C2	5D.13 dish	c.350-400			
		Ev rim jar		23	360	
	C3	Fettled dish	c.300-400	4	61	
	C4	Cooking-pot	c.250-350	2	14	
	C6	Reeded-rim bowl		1	14	
	C8B	C5.2 beaker	c.270-350			
		C6.6 bowl	c.270-350			
		Jar		37	266	
	C8C	C1.3 jar	c.270-350			
		C5.1 beaker	c.270-350	58	313	
	C8D	C5.2 beakers	c.270-350	31	106	
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	10	78	
	C9B	Jar		3	16	
	C9C	Jar		29	170	
	C9D	Beaker		11	51	
	C10A	Cl 3C jar	c.200-300			
		4.38 jar	c.150-270			
		6A.3 dish	c.200-300	25	234	
	C16			42	184	
	C19			200	638	
	C20	Incip b+fl bowl	c.220-300			
		Dog-dish		18	231	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dr 32	c.150-200			
		Dr 36	c.120-200			
		Dr 45	c.170-200			
		Curle 23	c.120-200	18	179	
	F1E	Dr 31	c.150-230			
		Dr 80	c.160-230	5	78	
	F9	Rouletted beaker		2	9	
	F11	Beakers	c.130-250	4	14	
	F14	Beakers	c.200-275	10	11	
	F15A	Perrin 163 beaker	c.160-270	2	5	
	F15B	Dr 30 copy		4	21	
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400			
		Mortarium	c.240-400	8	59	
	F18A	Fulford 27 beakers	c.260-340			
		Fulford 44 beaker	c.300-350			
		Fulford 53 cup	c.300-350	33	175	
	F18B	Beakers	c.260-400	6	46	
	F24			2	2	
	F25			3	28	
	MX	Mortarium		1	88	
	MISC			21	84	
	Tile			*1*	*21*	

	Fired clay			*16*	*108*	
			c.200/50-350+	963	6759g	Fill of feature D
21	C1D	Dog-dishes	c.150-350			Comminuted
		Necked jar		30	116	Comminuted
	C1E			5	37	Fresh
	C1L	Ev rim jar		16	73	
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	4	11	Abraded
	C3	Open form	c.200-350	1	3	Abraded
	C4	Ev rim jar	c.250-300	3	22	Fresh
	C8B	C5.2 beaker	c.270-350	5	14	Abraded
	C8D	Beaker	c.200-300	1	4	Abraded
	C9C	Beaker	c.270-350			Fresh
		Ev rim jar	c.270-350	2	13	Fresh
	C9D	Beaker	c.200-300	4	9	Fresh
	C16			3	8	Abraded
	C19			5	20	
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-350	1	1	Abraded
	F11	Beaker	c.130-250	5	6	Abraded
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	1	1	Abraded
	F18A	Fulford 27 beaker	c.260-300	1	1	
	F24			1	1	
	F25	Beaker	c.260-350	4	5	Fresh
	MX	Mortarium	c.150-300	1	25	
	MISC			18	56	
			c.250-350	121	426g	Dark layer below 2 in NE corner
30	C1D	Ev rim jar x3	c.200-350			
		Convex-sided dish	c.300-400			
		Reeded rim bowl	c.150-270	132	1007	
	C1E	Ev rim jar		3	32	
	C2	Dog-dish	c.200-400			
		Ev.rim jars x2	c.200-400	14	172	
	C3	Jar				
		Incip.b+fl bowl	c.200-280	3	18	
	C4	Obt lattice jar	c.250-300	1	15	
	C6	Jar		1	17	
	C8B	Jar	c.270-350	4	72	
	C8C	Ev rim jar	c.270-350			
		beaker	c.270-350	20	130	
	C8E	Closed		2	8	
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	1	3	
	C9C	Necked jar		9	41	
	C10A	Dog dish	c.200-300			
		Cl.3C jar	c.200-300	10	57	
	C19			29	70	
	F1D	Dr 33	c.120-200	3	29	
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-350	3	13	
	F15B	Beaker	c.160-400	1	1	
	F18A	Beaker	c.260-300	2	3	
	F24			3	23	
	F25	Closed		4	26	
	Tile			*1*	*16*	
			c.250-350	245	1737g	Fill of Pit 29 below 21
39	C2		c.200-400	1	6	v.abraded
	C8f	Jar	c.270-350	1	5	fresh
			c.270-350	2	11g	Fill of D earlier than 118. Cut by 117
45	C1D	Ev rim jar	c.270-400	21	238	Fresh
	C2	Necked jar		1	42	Large fresh
	C19	Cl 4A2 jar	c.120-250	4	55	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	1	7	Sl abraded
	F9	2C2 beaker	c.250-280	3	11	
	F15B	Perrin 166 beaker	c.160-270/300	1	1	Abraded
	F18A	Fulford 44 beaker	c.300-350	2	12	Fresh

	MISC			8	17	Abraded
			c.250-350	41	383g	Blackened area east of 21
58	C1D	Ev rim jar	c.250-400	14	142	Fresh
	C3	Ev rim cooking-pot	c.200-300			
		Beaker		2	8	Fresh
	C9D	Lid	c.200-300	1	1	Fresh
	C10A	Jar		3	25	Fresh
	C16	Str-sided dish		2	17	Fresh
	C19	Cl.5F dish	c.250-370	1	19	Fresh
	C20		c.130-300	3	46	Fresh
	F1D	Beaker	c.120-200	3	17	Abraded
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	1	2	Fresh
	var	DR 20		1	2	
	F25		c.170-300	1	32	
	A2					
			c.200-250+	32	311g	Part of same feature as56 and 57
70	C1E	Necked jar		5	72	Fresh
	C9A	Jar	c.270-350	5	60	Fresh
	A2	DR 20	c.170-300	1	84	
			c.270-300	11	216g	Dark fill below 2 and above 69
72	C1D			8	34	
	C2	5B.11 bowl	c.150-270	1	4	Fresh
	C8C	Ev rim jar	c.250-350	1	5	Fresh
	C9C	Jar	c.250-350	3	30	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	1	4	Abraded
	F9	Beaker		1	4	
	F17A	C51 bowl	c.240-400	2	28	
	F25	Necked jar		2	7	Abraded
	MISC			4	49	Abraded
			c.250-350	23	165g	Fill of irregular area 71
74	C1D			1	5	Abraded
	C1E	Jar	c.270-400	1	6	Coarse white grog
	C8C		c.250-350	2	2	Abraded
	C10A		c.200-400	1	3	Abraded
	C19	Poppyhead beaker	c.100-150	1	13	Fresh
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-350	1	1	Abraded
	Fired clay			*4*	*3*	
				7	30g	Main fill of ditch inc Slot 5
86	C1E	Jar		2	24	
	F1D		c.120-200	1	2	
	F17A	Beaker	c.240-400	1	4	Abraded
	Fired clay			*2*	*3*	
				4	30g	Fill of PH 85
90	C1D	Jar		4	27	Fresh
	C19	Closed		2	26	
				6	53g	Fill of ditch cut 89
95	C1E	Jar		2	9g	Fresh. Fill of cut 94 through lower east road ditch.
108	C1D	Necked jar		10	41	
	C1E	Jar		1	4	Abraded
	C8C	Closed	c.250-350	6	21	
	C9B	Closed	c.270-350	1	2	
	C9D	Beaker	c.200-300	1	3	Fresh
	C16	Closed		1	3	
	FID	Curle 23	c.120-200	4	17	
	F18A	Fulford 44 beaker	c.300-350	1	6	Fresh
			c.300-350	25	97g	Isolated area of burnt clay assoc with 72
114	C1D			3	12	V.abraded
	F1D			1	2	v.abraded
			Residual	4	14g	Fill of PH113

116	C1A	Ev.rim jar	c.70-250	1	64	Fresh
	C1D	5B.10 dish	c.150-270			
		5B.14 dish	c.150-270			
		5C.9 jarx4	c.270-400			
		5C.25 dishx2	c.150-350	155	1639	
	C1E	5C.6 jarx2	c.270-400			
		5C.26 dish	c.200-370			
		?tazza		18	280	
	C1K			2	10	
	C1L	5C.6 jar	c.270-400	1	72	
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	4	33	
	C3	Bestwall 6/2 bowl	c.210-280/90	7	37	
	C6	Jar	c.180-300	4	79	
	C8A	Indented beaker	c.270-350	4	119	
	C8B	Ev.rim jar	c.270-350			
		Beaker	c.270-350	7	70	
	C8C	Jars	c.250-350			
		Poppyhead bkr	c.200-250	18	114	
	C8D	Jar		9	37	
	C8F	Jar	c.270-350	1	50	
	C9B	Cavetto rim	c.270-350	1	9	
	C9D			2	3	
	C10A	Jar	c.200-400	15	96	
	C16			7	68	
	C19			20	148	
	C20	Ev rim jar	c.170-250	4	25	
	C28	3H.7 jar	c.200-270/300	1	81	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dr 38	c.140-200	6	23	
	F2B	Pentice beaker	c.150-250	1	1	
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.230-300	13	54	
	F11	Beaker	c.130-250	2	6	
	F15A	Funnel neck bkr	c.230-300	1	16	
	F17A		c.240-400	1	1	
	F18A	Fulford 44 beaker	c.270-350	7	41	
	F18B	Beaker	c.260-400	3	9	
	F24			1	34	
	MISC			14	68	
	Tile			*1*	*16*	
			c.200-300	330	3287g	Fill of Slot 1 Feature 19
118	C1D	Misc jars				
		Misc dog-dishes	c.150-270/300			
		5B.11 bowl	c.150-270/300			
		Imit CL 5f dish	c.130-300			
		GB platter copy	c.70-250			
		Tazza		124	1225	
	C1E	Jar		1	36	
	C1K	Ev-rim jar		3	27	
	C2	Jars	c.200-400	5	93	
	C3	Dog-dish	c.200-350	3	24	
	C8B	Mortarium	c.270-350			
		Jars	c.270-350	12	317	
	C8C	Cavetto rim	c.250-350			
		Flagon		25	192	
	C8D		c.200-350	7	49	
	C8E	Jar		5	22	
	C8F	Ev rim jars	c.270-350	7	61	
	C9B	Beaded+fl bowl	c.270-350			
		Jars	c.270-350	15	195	
	C9D	Ev rim jar		6	32	
	C16			4	25	
	C19			29	116	

	C20	Open form	c.170-350	1	13	
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200			
		Dr 36	c.120-200	13	104	
	F1E	Walters 79	c.160-230	1	10	
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-300	7	31	
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	5	18	
	F18A	Fulford 27 beaker	c.260-400	6	25	
	F18B	Beaker	c.260-400	1	4	
	F24			5	21	
	F25	Pie dish	c.170-250			
		1B5 flask	c.120-200	20	144	
	A1	DR 20	c.43-170	1	10	
	MISC			9	43	
				315	2837g	Slot 2.Dark deposit as 116
120	C1D	Ev.rim jarsx2	c.150-300	18	175	Fresh
	C3	Bestwall 8/3 dish	c.200-270	1	10	
	C8A	Mortarium	c.270-350	2	138	
	C8C	Bottle		1	36	
	C8E			2	8	
	C19	Indented beaker		9	26	
	F1D	Dr 37	c.120-200	1	32	
	F1E		c.140-230	1	22	Fresh
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	1	1	
	F15B	Indented beaker	c.200-300	1	71	
	F24	Beaker		1	2	
	F25	Closed		1	1	Fresh
	MISC			3	13	
			c.200-270+	42	535g	Primary fill of Slot 3. Feature 19
121	C1D	Ev.rim jar	c.200-350	5	29	
	C1E	Jar base		1	4	Fresh
	CIK			1	2	Abraded
	C4	Jar	c.250-300	1	5	Fresh
	C8B		c.270-350	1	2	Fresh
	C8C		c.250-350	3	7	Abraded
	C9D		c.200-300	1	2	Abraded
	C10A	3B.9 jar	c.200-300	2	4	Fresh
			c.250-300	15	55g	Dark secondary deposit in Slot 3
123	C1E	Ev rim jar	c.250-350	1	7	Abraded
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	1	8	Fresh
	C8C	Indented beaker	c.270-350	2	4	Abraded
	C8D	Closed		1	4	
	C9B	Jar	c.270-350	1	3	Abraded
	C9C			1	1	
	C10A	Str-sided dish	c.200-300	4	13	Fresh
	C17	Closed		1	2	Abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	2	6	Abraded
	F15B	Hunt cup	c.200-300	5	24	Fresh 1 vessel
	F18D	Fulford 27 beaker	c.270-350	1	12	Fresh
				20	84g	Fill of recut of terminus of Ditch D
128	C1D	Str-sided dish	c.200-350			
		Ev rim jar	c.250-350	59	401	
	C1E	Ev rim jar		4	31	
	C2	Jar	c.200-400	3	40	
	C3			4	8	Fresh
	C8B		c.270-350	2	10	Abraded
	C8D	Poppyhead beaker	c.130-160	1	7	Abraded
	C9D	2A6 beaker	c.190-270	31	123	Fresh most one vessel
	C10A	Open form	c.200-300	1	6	Fresh
	C19			10	39	
	C20			1	6	Abraded
	F1D		c.120-200	6	14	Abraded
	F9	Beaker		2	6	
	F11	Rouletted beaker		1	1	Fresh

	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	1	1	
	F15B	Beaker	c.200-300	1	1	Abraded
	F18A	Fulford 27 beaker	c.260-340	2	7	Fresh
	F18B		c.260-400	8	25	
	F24			1	8	
	MISC			13	59	
			c.230-270	151	793g	Burnt layer or hearth
130	C1E	Necked jar		1	8	Fresh
	C16			1	1	
				2	9g	Fill of PH 129
135	C1D			2	4	Abraded
	C1K	Jar		1	6	
				3	10g	Bank made from Ditch 115
137	C1D	Jars		10	68	Fresh and abraded
	C1E	Ev rim jar	c.270-400	4	12	Fresh and abraded
	C8C	Closed	c.250-350	6	28	Fresh and abraded
	C8D	Closed	c.200-300	1	4	Abraded
	C8F		c.270-350	1	1	Fresh
	C9C	Closed	c.250-350	4	11	Fresh
	C9D			1	8	Fresh
	?C10A	3B.9 jar	c.200-300	2	17	Fresh
	C19	Jar		3	37	
	F12	Beaker	c.150-200	1	2	
	F15B	Painted beaker	c.250-400	5	25	Fresh 1 beaker
				38	213g	Primary fill of Ditch 115
139	C1D	5B.10 Dish	c.150-270	42	363	Fresh
	C1E	5C.12 bowl	c.150-270			Fresh
		Incip b+fl bowl	c.270-300	38	282	Fresh
	C1F	Jar	c.300-400	4	30	Abraded
	C3	Cooking-pot	c.200-300	7	13	Fresh
	C8B	Jars	c.270-350	35	200	Fresh
	C8C	Jar	c.250-350	10	27	
	C8D	Poppyhead beaker	c.190-300	1	8	Abraded
	C9B		c.270-350	2	269	
	C9C	Jars	c.250-350	11	49	Abraded
	C10A	Dogdish	c.200-300	4	20	
	C16	Closed		1	3	
	C19			2	38	Fresh
	F1D	Curle 23	c.120-200	4	124	Fresh 1 vessel
	F1E	Dr 31	c.170-260	16	182	Nearly all 1 pot fresh
	F9	Rouletted beaker	c.190-300	1	9	
	F12	Beaker	c.150-200	10	12	Fresh
	F14	Beaker	c.200-275	2	1	v.abr
	F15B	Painted beaker	c.250-400	15	47	fresh
	F24			19	31	
	Fired clay			*6*	*10*	
				224	1708g	Fill of gully into 115 through 137
142	C1D	Jar		3	60	Fresh
	C8C			2	2	Fresh
	C10A		c.200-400	1	1	Abraded
	F1D	Dr 31	c.150-200	1	20	
	F25			1	1	Fresh
				8	84g	Lower,outer fill of ditch end 131. Ditch D
144	C9B	Closed	c.270-350	1	3g	Abraded. Fill of PH 143
150	C1D	Jar		1	7	Abraded
	C1E	Jar		1	15	Abraded
	C2			1	3	Fresh
	C4	Cooking-pot	c.250-300	1	72	Fresh
	C9D	Beaker		3	5	Fresh
	C19	Open form		1	6	Sl abraded
				8	108g	Fill of cut 147 below 45

157	C1D	Jars		3	50	Fresh
	C8D	Flagon neck	c.200-270	1	23	Abraded
	C9D		c.200-270	4	5	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	3	5	Abraded
	MISC			4	23	
				15	106g	Fill of poss Pit 156
159	C1D	Closed		1	24	Abraded
	C1E	Jar		3	53	Fresh
	C9C	Jar		2	5	Fresh
				6	82g	
161	C1D			6	37	Abraded
	C1E	Necked store jar	c.50-150	4	173	Fresh
	C4	Jar	c.250-300	6	18	
	C9B	Cavetto rim	c.270-350	2	18	Fresh
	C19	Jar		7	239	Fresh
	F1D		c.120-200	1	7	
				26	492g	Fill of Cut 64
162	C1A	Jar	c.50-150	3	27	
	C1N		c.50BC-AD.70	1	3	Abraded
			c.50-150	4	30g	Fill of Cut 64
178	C1D			3	16	Abraded
	C2	Jar		1	6	Abraded
	C4	Open form		1	10	Sl abraded
	C8F	Closed	c.270-350	1	1	Fresh
	C19	Jar		1	6	Abraded
	F13	Closed	c.130-250	1	3	V abraded
	A2	DR 20	c.170-300	1	97	Fresh
				9	139g	Fill of PH 177 in Feature B
1000	C19	Closed		2	5g	PH W Road S Ditch B
Total				2804	21750g	

Retrieved from Environmental samples

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Wt in gm	Comments
116 <11>	C1D	Jar		7	28	
	C3	Jar		1	3	
	C8B	Jar		2	13	
	C9C	Ev rim		1	3	
	C9D	Beaker		1	1	
				12	48g	

16.2 Report on the Pond Field Bronze Age funerary urn by Lisa Jayne Fisher MA

Introduction

The pottery from this assemblage is small but highly significant, being positioned on the Wealden floodplains, just 500m away from the river in the Ouse Valley, to the north of the Downs and less than a kilometre away from a ring-ditch at Barcombe Roman Villa. Its significance lies in the almost complete absence of Bronze Age activity at this period in Prehistory in the Weald (Fisher, 2016). The assemblage came from pit [66] adjacent to a pair of parallel ditches (F and G) thought to date to the same period at the same depth below ground as the Roman deposits on site. The ceramics consist of what appears to be the partial remains of a single vessel which contained burnt bones, whether of human origin or animal origin is not yet clear and awaits full analysis. The geology of this area is Wealden clay. Note should be made of the fact that the sherds, being found in clay, were covered with a thick coating which has proved difficult to remove safely without risking the integrity of the fabric. With this in mind, only a few sherds were washed carefully with the remainder inspected under a microscope to determine consistency of the fabric.

Method of analysis

The fabrics were initially identified with a x10 hand lens and later inspected through a binocular microscope (x10-30) and then sorted into fabric types by way of sherd thickness and type of inclusion as defined by the Wentworth sedimentary descriptions (Krumbien and Pettijohn 1938, p30; Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, 1992, p35) and density charts (Prehistoric Ceramic Research group, 1992; appendix 3).

Description of fabric types and contexts

There were three contexts, which are loosely described by the excavator as a cremation pit [66] (Fig.1), with a basal fill (68) sealed by (67).

Fig.1. Photograph of pot in-situ in ‘pit’ feature. Photo R. Wallace.

There was a minimum of 70% of the surviving base of the pot, which is approximately 80mm in diameter and 75% of the rim which is approximately 90mm in diameter. Stratigraphy was not really apparent, as

the feature in which the pottery was found must have been backfilled in a single episode after deposition had been carried out (see below).The pottery from (67) consisted of 16 sherds weighing a total 236g; 4 were base sherds, 7 fragmented body sherds and 5 rim sherds. The pottery from the basal fill (68) consisted of 6 sherds weighing a total of 36g; 2 of which were base sherds and the rest were fragmented body sherds. The soil around the pottery was of a high carbon content which was similar to that of the residues inside the vessel which also contained cremated bone.

Fabric

There is only one fabric in this assemblage which is very coarse measuring 8-9 mm in thickness (up to 13mm at the base). The main temper is predominantly grog, with quite large fragments of a low sphericity which can be seen when magnified (X30). The grog ranges from oxidized orange to buff colour but this is not to say that the grog came from different pots; Bronze Age ceramics are notoriously 'multi-coloured'. The other main added temper is flint, which is the typical white/grey calcined flint that all Middle Bronze Age fabrics contain at this point in time (Seager Thomas, 2008, p31). Due to its regional use in Sussex Bronze Age ceramics, it is impossible to say where this resource came from but it could have been obtained locally from natural nodules which occur in the landscape around Barcombe or may have originated from the Downs within 5 km distance. All inclusions in the fabric have been included in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Inclusions with the fabric

Grog	Common (20%), poorly sorted, sub rounded, very coarse sand-sized grog <5mm
Flint	Sparse (5%), poorly sorted, sub angular, medium sand sized calcined flint <5mm (occasional rare piece <7mm)
Red iron oxide (IO)	Rare (1%), poorly sorted, rounded, fine sand-sized IO<2mm. Naturally occurring in clay.
Ironstone	Rare (1%), poorly sorted, sub angular, medium sand sized ironstone <3mm. Naturally occurring in the clay

Form types with main dating discussion

These sherds are indicative of Middle Bronze Age plain wares, dating from the Deverel-Rimbury period (1700 – 1150 BC) consisting of small bucket urns with slightly wider mouths than bases (Fig.2). Comparisons can be drawn with forms and similar dates to Broadwater cemetery (Musson 1954, No.482), Hassocks sand pit (Musson *ibid*. No.481) and Fitzgerald Avenue, Seaford (Musson, *ibid*, No. 480).

Fig.2.Small bucket urn from Broadwater cemetery, Worthing. Photo L.Fisher ©Worthing Museum

If these sherds do indeed make up a single vessel, a likely form can be suggested from the evidence. Given the fact that the base measures 80mm and the rim sherds measure 90mm then this would fit the profile

of a small bucket urn of the Middle Bronze Age period (Ellison, 1978; type 8). There is no flaring foot ring typical of the later period and the rim is a simple one with no beading or everted/inverted profile.

Evidence of manufacturing technologies

The firing of the pot was not to a high temperature; there is some evidence of oxidization on some surfaces but the cores appear to be consistently unoxidized black throughout, save one or two examples. However, without further analysis it is impossible to tell whether this was deliberately manufactured in a reduced atmosphere or whether the colour of the vessel is due entirely to soot soaking from what would have been a bonfire firing, which is the most likely scenario. The vessel was handmade (not wheel thrown) and likely to have been coil or strap built as some of the fractures have broken at weak points where the straps were joined. The clay itself had not been processed very well prior to vessel formation with minimal 'wedging' (kneading of the clay to create a consolidated and laminated clay body) and the use of large and poorly worked temper is more angular than would normally be expected and gives the impression of a vessel which has been made very quickly from available resources for the job in hand.

There is no evidence of prior use, but this is not to say that it was not a 're-cycled' vessel. Despite the amount of carbon surrounding the pot, it was not fired in a pit with the contents of cremated bone within it; this would have given 're-fired' ceramics which are not evident and the bone is likely to have fused to the inside of the pot, which it has not. Neither was there evidence of burnt *in-situ* soil around the pit. It is more likely, in my opinion, that a hole was dug into which the pot was placed (having been made specially for the task) and then the cremated bone was placed within it, with some of the contents spilling over and around the pot which was then backfilled. The lack of a definitive barrow makes this more likely to have been a simple pit burial.

The sherds themselves can be considered as *in-situ,* with breaks quite fresh rather than rolled and abraded. It is likely that the cremation was placed into the ground whole as evidenced by the remaining cremated bone found within the pot. The sherds are very soft and it is likely that ploughing is a contributing factor to the fracturing of the ceramic within the pit. The excavator reported that it was difficult to separate 'dissolved' pot from the carbon contents; the main sherds were recovered and the friable material was bagged up with the cremated bone and was not analysed for this report. A separate report on the cremated bone will follow on from this report.

Description of surface treatments and decoration

There is no evidence for decoration on the sherds; neither is there any surface treatment such as wiping/smearing or colour coating.

Conclusion

Firstly we have to look at the size of the pot and ask a question; why was such a small pot used to contain a cremation? It is likely that the urn contained the selected remnants of a human cremation, as was the norm in the second half of the second millennium BC. However, this vessel is rather small in size and the amount of cremated bone contained within was also small. The pot was found rim upwards at a similar level to the top of the Roman features. The rest of the cremation was evidently dumped around the sides of the pot and then backfilled.

It is clear that a purpose made pit had been dug for the placement of the pot but we cannot tell if a mound capped the feature which may have been subsequently ploughed out. The usual activity for such burials in the Middle Bronze Age would be to create a round barrow over the primary burial cut or for the cremation to be inserted into an existing barrow as a later burial. If it is a pit burial rather than a barrow then we might look for a comparison to an 'urnfield' excavated at Roundhill, Steyning (wrongly dated as Later Bronze Age when it is Middle Bronze Age) where it is not clear if a barrow once existed over the cremations, with faint suggestions of an indeterminate enclosure ditch (Burstow, 1950). During excavation it was thought that a ring ditch might exist around the urns at Pond Field but despite full investigation into these ephemeral shadows in the ground, no firm conclusion was reached. Of interest though is the existence of a possible barrow next to Barcombe Roman villa in a nearby field less than a kilometre away. However, on this site the opposite evidence exists; a ring ditch survives in the archaeological record but no evidence of any burials were recovered or even showed up on the geophysical surveys (Chris Butler *pers. comm*.). At present these two burial sites are the only known Bronze Age funerary features within the Ouse Valley to the north of the South Downs in East Sussex which makes this site a most significant one for the Prehistoric period in a regional context. Associated Bronze Age find spots within 1 km of Pond Field are logged within the Historic Environment Records at The Keep in Brighton as follows: Elms farm, Isfield (MES4477), flint scatter of Early Bronze Age tools and cores and also at Isfield, (MES4482), 16 Early Bronze Age flint tools. Further earlier finds include White bridge, Barcombe (MES1198), 6 Early Bronze Age flakes and 6 'burnt flints'. Another find spot revealed a Later Bronze Age axe hoard consisting of 15 socketed and looped axes at Berewood farm MES1189. The closet Middle Bronze Age findspot comes from the recent excavation of a wooden fence stake at Barcombe (Allen, 2011) and another 7km further north to the east of Newick church, (MES6904) consisting of 2 Middle Bronze Age palstaves.

With the existence of this cremation, we cannot help but start to think about the possibility of whether there were other burials nearby, creating perhaps a cemetery which would reflect other sites in a regional context such as Roundhill, Steyning (Burstow, *ibid*). It is very possible that more cremation pits may exist beyond the extent of the trench, which could only be answered by further fieldwork. The excavators have discussed the possibility that other small burnt areas excavated nearby, may have once contained similar cremations that have been destroyed by the roadside settlement during the Roman period. As previously mentioned above, the ring ditch at Barcombe Roman Villa may be linked in some way, possibly creating a ritual landscape in this part of the Ouse Valley. With no dating evidence from the Barcombe ring-ditch sadly we cannot say whether the two sites are contemporary or not but it can be surmised that this area is contributing greatly to the Bronze Age database within the Weald of Sussex.

No longer should we perhaps view The Weald as the 'wildwoods' but to start to recognize that this area once played an important part in the lives of the Bronze Age people of Sussex; for surely where there are ritual landscapes there is likely to be settlement nearby. Maybe it is just a matter of time before that evidence is found; I look forward to the day when I can report on the excavation of the nearby Bronze Age settlement at Barcombe!

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16.3 Report on the prehistoric worked flint from Pond Field by Chris Butler MCIfA

The small assemblage of prehistoric flintwork recovered during the excavations in Pond Field, which comprised 42 struck flints weighing 479g. is summarised in *Table 1*.

The assessment comprised a visual inspection of the flint in each bag by eye. The number of pieces of worked flint was counted and sorted by type, noting the technological attributes and extent of any retouch. Terminology is after Butler (2005). Details were also noted regarding the range and variety of pieces, their general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Non-worked flints that had been collected were discarded at this stage. An archive of the assemblage was produced, comprising a full written listing by context.

Table 1

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	11
Soft hammer-struck flakes	12
Hard hammer-struck blade	1
Soft hammer-struck blade	1
Flake/blade fragment	9
Bladelet fragment	1
Chip	1
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Cores	3
End scrapers	2
Total	42

The flint is predominantly a black coloured Downland flint, with a few pieces being a mottled grey colour. A high proportion of the assemblage is soft hammer struck, with c12% having evidence for platform preparation. The debitage is predominantly flakes, with a smaller number of blades, although many of the flakes have blade-like proportions. Only a single bladelet was found. The cores comprise a small multi-platform flake core, a larger multi-platform flake core which is likely to be Neolithic in date and a 2-platform blade core with platform preparation. A single core rejuvenation flake was also in the assemblage. There are two end scrapers. The first is on a long hard hammer-struck flake with semi-abrupt retouch at the distal end, whilst the second is quite a crude scraper with minimal retouch around the distal end, and on a green-grey stained flint.

Many of the pieces in this small assemblage appear to be Mesolithic in date, although there are no really diagnostic pieces. The presence of soft hammer-struck pieces, platform preparation and blades/bladelet or long flakes appears to confirm this, however the presence of a small number of potentially later prehistoric pieces confirm that the assemblage is essentially quite mixed in nature.

References

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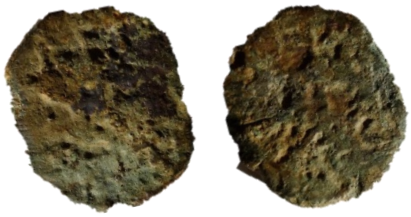
16.4 Illustrated list of surface metal detecting finds from Pond Field PF13

SF No.	Location	Description	Photo	Size (mm) Wt (g)
PF09/01	TQ 42341 14600	Roman coin poss 2nd C. denarius		18.74 dia 2.71 thick 2.7g
PF13/01	TQ 42076 14533	Roman coin AE 1st to e 3rd C. sestertius/dupondius (as squarish may be late)		29.34 dia 3.99 thick 14g
PF13/02	TQ 42412 14599	Roman Coin AE 1st – 2nd C. as/dup(?) (bronze disease)		27.45 dia 2.86 thick 8.1g
PF13/03	TQ 42414 14600	Roman Coin AE 1st -2nd C. as/dup(?)		27.69 dia 3.61 thick 10.9g
PF13/04	TQ 42369 14629	Roman coin. AE 1st -2nd C. as/dup(?)		26 dia 2.7 thick 8.1g
PF13/05	TQ 42223 14854	Roman coin AR denarius Obv. Bust rt Rev. (mid-late 2nd C ?)		18.14 dia 3.45 th 2.9g
PF13/06	TQ 42524 14545	Roman coin AE sestertius Antinus Pius AD 138-161 Obv. Bust rt ANTONINVS AVG PI Rev. sitting female left		31.1 dia 4.48 th 16.5g

SF No.	Location	Description	Photo	Size (mm) Wt (g)
PF13/07	TQ 42344 14636	Roman coin AE 1st – 2nd C. as/dup?		25.67 dia 2.48 th 8.6g
PF13/08	TQ 42245 14642	Roman coin AE sestertius (by size and weight?) Obv. Bust rt? 1st –e 3rd C but poss 2nd- e 3rd as squarish		29.69 dia 4.08 th 15.6g
PF13/09	TQ 42429 14579	19th century Lead farm token marked T.R (or possibly F.R)		19.94 dia 6.19g
PF13/10	TQ 42414 14565	Lead		41.08 long 13.6 wd 10.5 th 26.85g
PF13/11	TQ 42089 14540	Lead diamond on ball casting		70.49 long 32.25 wd 9.97 th 57g
PF13/12	TQ 42602 14516	Cu alloy pot leg base		23.52 long 32.22 wd 21.13 th 55.9g
PF13/13	TQ 42094 14554	Irregular lead artefact with central hole through length		45 wide 33.21 long 278g

SF No.	Location	Description	Photo	Size (mm) Wt (g)
PF13/14		Large lead musket ball		17.69 dia 30.9g
PF13/15		Small lead pistol ball		10.74 dia 7g
PF13/16		Worked sandstone pebble – Possible wet stone?		80.3 long 26.5 max dia 48g
PF13/17		Very large square headed forged iron nail		Head 46.8 x 51.4 91g
PF13/18		Cu alloy ornate fragment poss part of buckle/brooch		34 long 5.6 wd 2.6 th 2.26g
PF13		Assemblage of 7 mixed 20th century coins	Hold but not record	
PF13		Assemblage of mixed modern iron farm debris	Discard	
PF13		Assemblage of 19 mixed lead items	Hold but not record	

16.5.1 Conservation Report on the sole pattern of Hobnails by Flavia Ravaoili

UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY - CONSERVATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD

Lab number: 8789
Brief description: Roman hobnail shoe
Name of owner: Rob Wallace
Owner's number: None

Name of student: Flavia Ravaioli
Date allocated: 14/12/2011
Date completed: 18/5/2012

Figure 1. Picture of the object after treatment.

Material type: Corroded iron hobnails in plaster base.

Dimensions (after treatment):
Max. Length: 32,4 cm
Max. Width: 15,4 cm
Max. height: 7,1 cm

Weight:
Before: 3131 g after 2711,2 g

Technology

Hobnails were added to most types of roman outdoor footwear to make the shoes more durable (Fig. 2) (van Driel-Murray 2001, 188). Iron nails with large heads were hammered through the outer and inner leather layer of the sole to bind them together, then the point was knocked to a side to form a rivet (Swann 1986, 4). Hobnails found in the archaeological record display a variety of different shapes. For example, in the Romano-British inhumation cemetery near Tockington Park Farm villa, of the over 150 hobnails found the majority had domed heads, but a small number had pointed and pyramidal heads (Cool 2004, 105). Some disparity in the shape of the hobnails within a single shoe can be expected because of repairs (Mills 1993, 99).

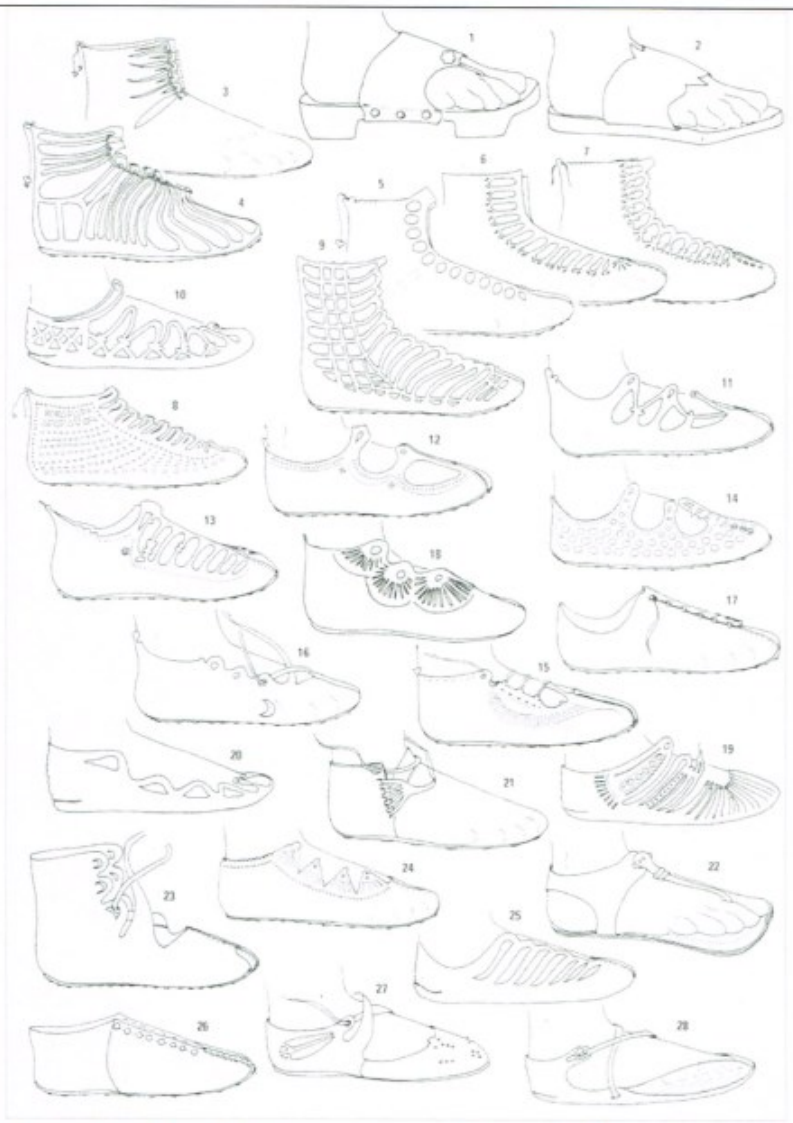


Figure 2. Selected footwear styles in Roman Britain arranged from early first century A.D. (top left) to mid-fourth century (bottom right). Many have a hobnailed sole.
(After: van Driel-Murray 2001, 188).

Pre-treatment condition

The object, composed of 95 heavily corroded iron hobnails on a plaster base, was covered in soil from burial (Fig. 3). While some hobnails were buried in plaster enough that their movement was limited, others were completely loose. Their shape was not distinguishable, and the reddish brown corrosion products were very voluminous. Some hobnails showed small areas of black corrosion. Almost all the hobnails were loose and could move and fall off the base during handling. In fact, comparison between the picture taken immediately after blocklifting and the one taken before commencing conservation showed how the position of some hobnails had shifted, probably during transport (Fig. 3).

The reddish corrosion products are iron (III) hydroxide oxides. Possible hydroxide oxides that could be present are akaganeite, β – FeO(OH), goethite, α – FeO(OH), and lepidocrocite, γ- FeO(OH) (Selwyn 2004, 101). Lepidocrocite is usually present in the outer layers, while goethite is common in the inner layers. The black corrosion is magnetite, Fe_3O_4. It forms directly on the metal surface, and is considered a stable product.
Corrosion has taken place during burial and is unlikely to be active in the future if the iron is kept in stable environmental conditions. The soil from burial represented a problem as it could encourage active corrosion by attracting moisture.

Colour of the soil and corrosion products: 7.5 YR 6/4 Munsell Book of Colour

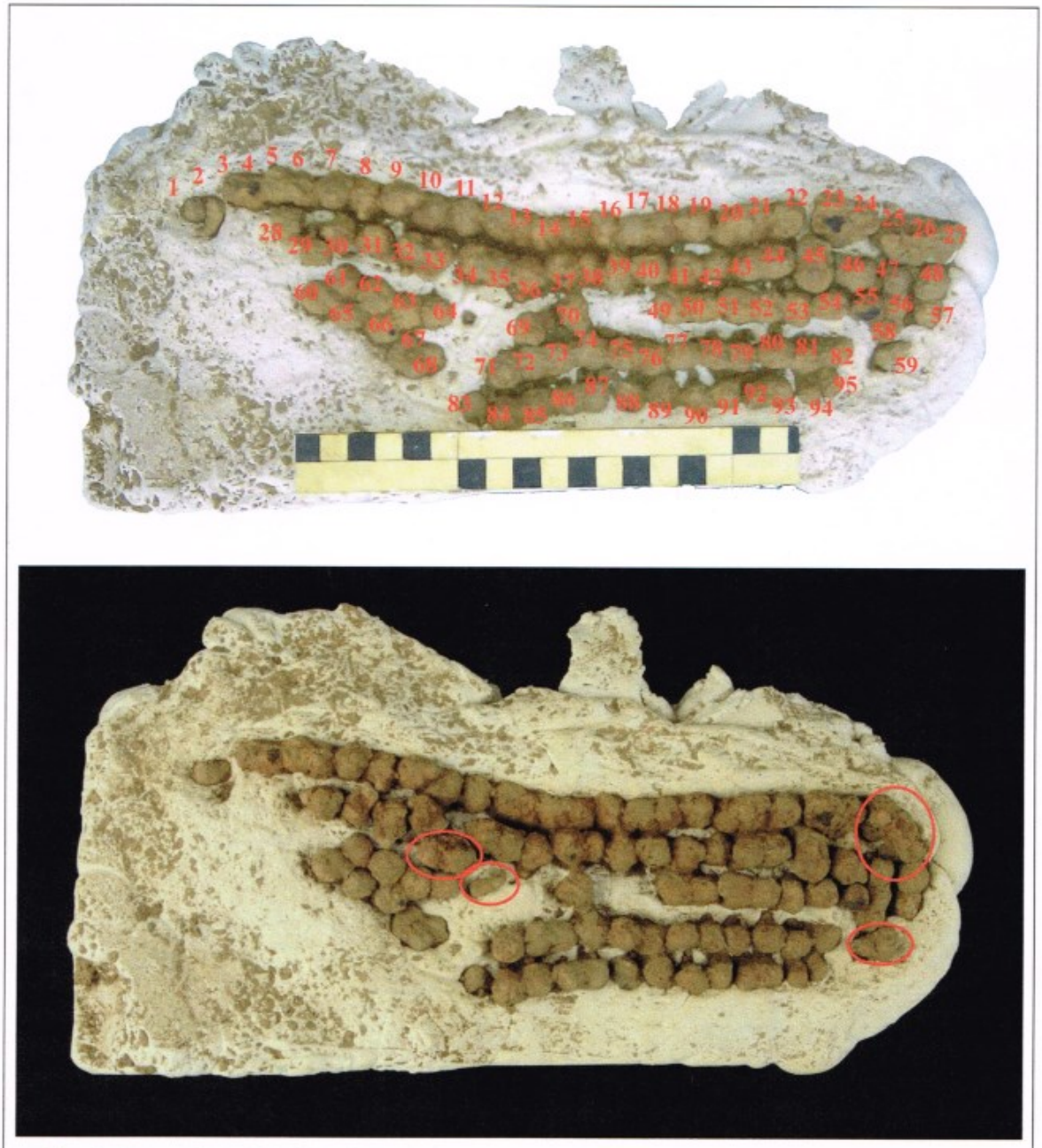


Figure 3. Above, a picture of the object after blocklifting (Photo: Culver Archaeological Project). Below, a picture taken before commencing conservation at the Institute of Archaeology.
Comparison shows how some hobnails have lost their original position (circled in red in the picture).

Significance

The most relevant feature of the object is the shape of the sole, which has been preserved by blocklifting. This makes it a good object to display, as it easily evokes the original aspect of the boot. The research value of the object lies in the fact that the pattern of the hobnails can be compared to others known types, and may give more information about the boot and its use. The object is one of the most interesting finds of the Culver Archaeological Project and is significant for the archaeologists and for the local community.

Examination

The object was examined using optical microscopy at 10 and 20x magnification. The loose hobnails were examined during cleaning to identify the corrosion products.

The loose hobnails were x-rayed twice before cleaning, at 70 kV for 80 seconds and at 80 kV for 90 seconds. Both

gave good results, showing the metal core inside the soil and corrosion products (Fig. 5). This provided a useful indication for the cleaning of the hobnails. I decided to clean the hobnails with the most interesting shapes:1, 2, 5a and 5b, 7, 10, 13, 22 and 25.

The hobnails in plaster were x-rayed several times: before treatment at 90 kV for 90 seconds, and after treatment at 110 kV for 90 seconds (Fig. 4). The results were not very clear, so I tried more x-rays after treatment, at 80kV for 80 seconds and at 70 kV for 70 seconds. However the results were not good, showing that the first x-rays were underexposed, and not overexposed as was initially believed. In the future, a better image could be obtained either with an x-ray machine with a potency greater that 110kV, or by subjecting the object to repeated exposures at maximum time and maximum potency (110kV x 90").

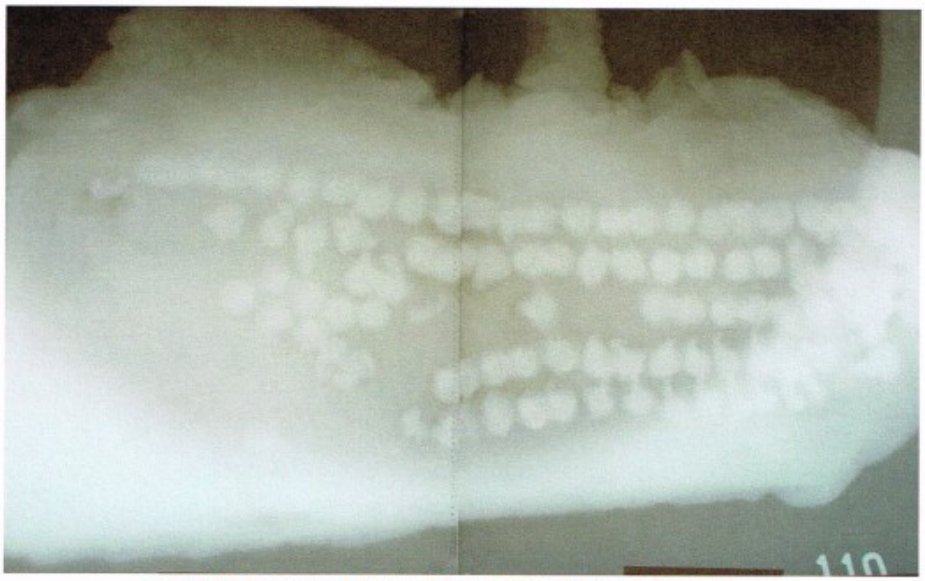


Figure 4. X-ray image of the object before treatment, taken at 110 kV for 90".

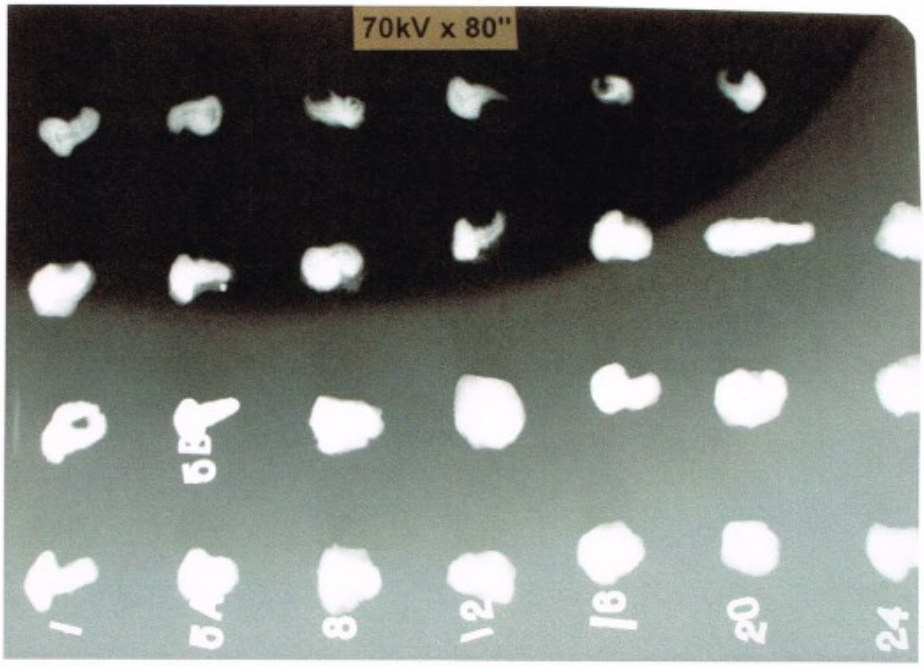


Figure 5. X-ray image of the loose hobnails, taken at 70 kV for 80".

Tests / analysis

26 hobnails which are not associated with the object have been provided by Rob Wallace with the permission to

use them to investigate the characteristics of the hobnails and to experiment different cleaning methods. These have been found individually or in small groups on the same site as the object.
The hobnails have been numbered as shown in Fig. 6 (n° 26 is not shown, as it had been given to John Merkel for sectioning at the time when the picture was taken). They are all of similar size with the exception of 22, which is much longer than average, and 5, which has been found to contain two nails (see Fig. 6).

Colour of the soil and corrosion products: 7.5 YR 6/4 Munsell Book of Colour

Figure 6. 25 of the 26 loose hobnails received by Culver Archaeological Project.

I carried out test cleaning on some of the loose hobnails. 1, 2 and 5 were cleaned using a sharpened stick. Removal of the soil showed that hobnail 5 was actually composed of two parts (Fig. 7). 5a is the head of a nail, while 5b is a complete nail attached to the point of another. Thus, the two hobnails had corroded together and the point of one of them had become detached from the head.

Three levels of cleaning were tested on the hobnails:

- 5a: superficial cleaning of the soil using a sharpened stick;
- 5b and 1: light cleaning of the corrosion layer using the air abrasive;
- 2: complete cleaning of the hydroxide oxide layer using the air abrasive, so as to fully expose the magnetite layer.

As cleaning of the corrosion provoked a drastic change in the size and shape of the hobnails, the first of the tested methods will be used for the object.

Figure 7. Four hobnails on which different levels of cleaning were tested.

Justification for treatment

The archaeologists would like the conserved object to represent the process of blocklifting finds on excavations. They would also like the it to be cleaned and prepared for temporary display.
The hobnails will be displayed in several locations for short periods of time, probably in museums and schools in East Sussex. Thus, the object should be documented and x-rayed, the plaster should be reduced so as to make handling easier and the hobnails should be secured to the base. All documentation should be provided when the object is returned to the owners.

Cleaning

The hobnails were cleaned with a sharpened stick, a stiff brush and a vacuum cleaner. The aim was to remove as much soil as possible without altering the overall shape of the hobnails. Some of the corrosion was removed, particularly from the heads, to allow a better appreciation of the shape of the hobnails. Care was taken to avoid moving the hobnails from their original location. In fact, it was considered important to maintain the exact position so as to retain the shape of the sole. The hobnails which could be easily removed from the plaster were taken out one by one in order to clean the points and plaster below, and then returned to their original location. Photographic documentation was used as reference.

Reconstruction / repair

The hobnails were adhered to the base soon after cleaning, to avoid movement as much as possible. The hobnails and the plaster were thoroughly brushed to remove dust immediately before applying the adhesive. The hobnails were secured in their original sites using 50% Paraloid B-72 w/v in acetone (Ethyl methacrylate). The ones that could not be removed were consolidated by inserting 20% Paraloid B-72 w/v in acetone (Ethyl methacrylate) around the edges.

Other: Removal of part of the plaster base

Excess plaster was removed from two sides of the base using a drill, as shown in Fig. 7. The aim was to reduce the weight and obtain more even edges. Medium size wood drills were used. I did not remove more plaster around the hobnails as this would have made it difficult to understand the shape of the shoe. The edges were left rough and not filed, with the idea that this would preserve the appearance of a freshly lifted find. No plaster was removed from underneath the base as this would have put the integrity of the object. In fact, turning the base over means putting weight on the hobnails, while drilling will subject them to strong vibrations.

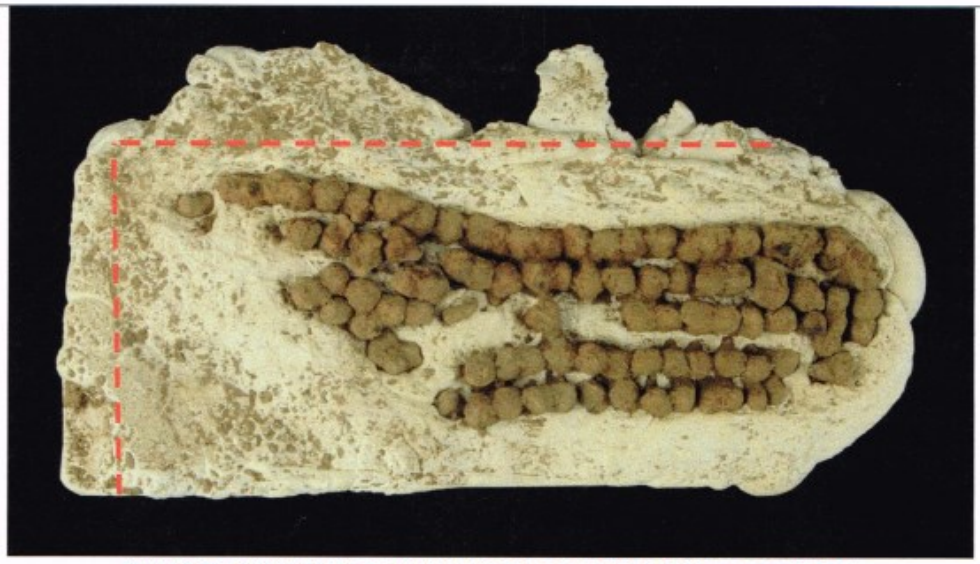


Figure 8. The picture shows the approximate lines along which drilling was carried out.

Packaging

An air tight Stewart box was chosen for packaging, as this buffer external environmental conditions and help to avoid further corrosion. Silica gel (amorphous dehydrated silica) was placed inside, in four small polythene bags with holes. The container was padded using three layers of Plastazote (polyethylene foam), which were adhered together using 50% Paraloid B-72 (methyl methacrylate) w/v in acetone. The loose hobnails were placed beside the object, in small crystal boxes also padded with Plastazote (polyethylene foam). The box closer to the toes of the shoe (Fig. 9) contains the following 14 hobnails in the following order:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5a (first row)
5b, 6, 7, 10 (second row)
11, 12, 13, 25, 22 (third row)

Figure 9. Box containing 14 cleaned hobnails.

These hobnails have all been cleaned to various degrees, and are provided as they can be used for handling or can be displayed next to the hobnailed sole to show how the hobnails would look like without the corrosion.
The box closer to the heel of the shoe contains 13 hobnails which have not been cleaned, in the following order:

8, 9, 14, 15 (first row)
16, 17, 18, 19, 20 (second row)
21, 23, 24, 26 (third row)

These hobnails are available for further research or testing.
The numbers indicated here have not been marked in the packaging, as they were simply for reference during conservation treatment.

Figure 10. Box containing 13 hobnails which have not been cleaned.

Condition after treatment

All the hobnails belonging to the lifted sole are clean and secured to the plaster base. The fact that soil has been removed, combined with storage inside the air tight box provided should prevent further deterioration of the metal. As the hobnails have been adhered to the base the object can be safely handled without risk of losing the original position of the hobnails. In conclusion, the conditions of the object appear stable.

Student evaluation of treatment

The treatment has achieved the aim of providing a clean and stable object which is suitable for transport and temporary display. At the same time, the appearance of the object has not been significantly altered, preserving the look of a freshly excavated object. Thus, the object can be displayed as an example of blocklifting an archaeological find.
As the hobnails are adhered in their original position the pattern and shape of the sole may be studied. The corrosion layer has been partly removed, so it is easier to appreciate the shape of the nails and the pattern of the sole. The loose hobnails are packed with the object. The cleaned ones may be used for handling and to show the shape and manufacturing techniques of the hobnails, while the others are left untouched for future study and conservation. The fact that plaster has been removed makes the object easier to handle.
In conclusion, the treatment was successful in responding to the requests of the owners.

Recommendations for further care

The major risk to the object is mechanical damage. The object is heavy and should be handled carefully by firmly gripping the two extremities of the plaster base.
The object should be kept indoors in a dry environment which is not subject to extreme fluctuations in relative humidity and temperature. It is safer to store the object in the packaging provided. The silica gel (amorphous dehydrated silica) will turn green when it is saturated with moisture. When this occurs, it should be removed from the bags and dried by heating in an oven with a fan for one hour at 100 C.

References

Cool, H. 2004. Iron work. In: Masser, P. and McGill, B. (eds.), Excavations of Romano-British Sites at Tockington Park Farm and Westerleigh, South Gloucestershire, in 1997. *Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* **122** (2004), 95–116.

Culver Archaeological Project website: http://culverproject.co.uk/?p=149

Mills, J.M., 1993. 'Hobnails' in D.E. Farwell and T.L. Molleson, *Excavations at Poundbury 1966–80 Volume II: The Cemeteries* (Dorset Natural Hist. & Archaeol. Soc. Monograph **11**).

Millum, D.H. 2011. Romano-British lamp unearthed at Culver Farm, Barcombe. Available online at: http://culverproject.co.uk/?page_id=233

Selwyn, L. 2004. *Metals and corrosion. A handbook for the conservation professional*. Ottawa: Canadian conservation institute.

Swann J. 1986. *Shoemaking*. London: Osprey Publishing.

Van Driel-Murray, C. 2001. Vindolanda and the Dating of Roman Footwear. *Britannia*, 32, 185-197.

Photography / other illustrations *Colour slide/digital/ print included.*	**Other documentation** (analytical, object report, etc) 6 x-ray slides included.
Student signature Elena Ravaioli	**Date** 18/5/2012
Staff signature	**Date** 19.06.2012

16.5.2 Conservation report of iron oil lamp by Luciana Carvahlo

UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY - CONSERVATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

CONSERVATION TREATMENT RECORD

Lab number: 8790
Brief description: Iron Lamp
Name of owner: Culver Farm Project
Owner's number:

Name of student: Luciana Carvalho
Date allocated: 15/12/2011
Date completed: 25/05/2012

Material type: Iron

	Dimensions (cm)	Weight (g)	
		before	after
Fragment 1	9.6 x 14.9 x 10.2	657.57	337.90
Fragment 2	11.5 x 6.5	202.20	139.02
Fragment 3	9.0 x 4.0	126.36	85.60
Fragment 4	3.0 x 2.0 x1.3	9.39	1.88
Lamp (fragments 1 & 3)		-	426.89

Technology

The object is made of wrought iron, forged in a semi-solid red-hot state using hammer and tongs (BM 2012).

Figure 1 – Romano-British iron lamp (BM AN704938001)

Source: www.britishmuseum.org

Figure 2 – Reconstruction of the object as a hanging lamp

Source: http://culverproject.co.uk

A suspending rod was attached to one side of the oil receptacle and bent over its centre of gravity so that the lamp remained horizontal (Allen 1888, 87), as shown in figure 1. Some of these lamps were found with hanging rods attached to them (Figure 2). The object is an example of this type of lamp.

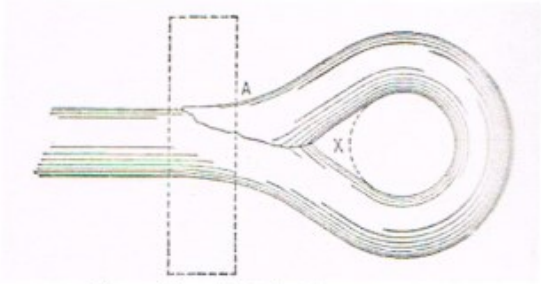


Figure 3- A method of making an eye-bolt

Source: Richardson 1978, 170

The hanging rods are linked through eye-bolts. A method of making an eye-bolt is represented in Figure 3. The bolt is turned so that an end weld is created at *A*. The hole in the bold has a tear-shape unless the space *X* is filled with more iron.

References:

Allen, R. J., 1888. "The archaeology of lighting appliances". *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.* 22, 79-113

Richardson, M. T., 1978. *Practical Blacksmithing.* New York: Weathervane Books

Pre-treatment condition

The object is composed of 4 fragments (see Figure 4, below).

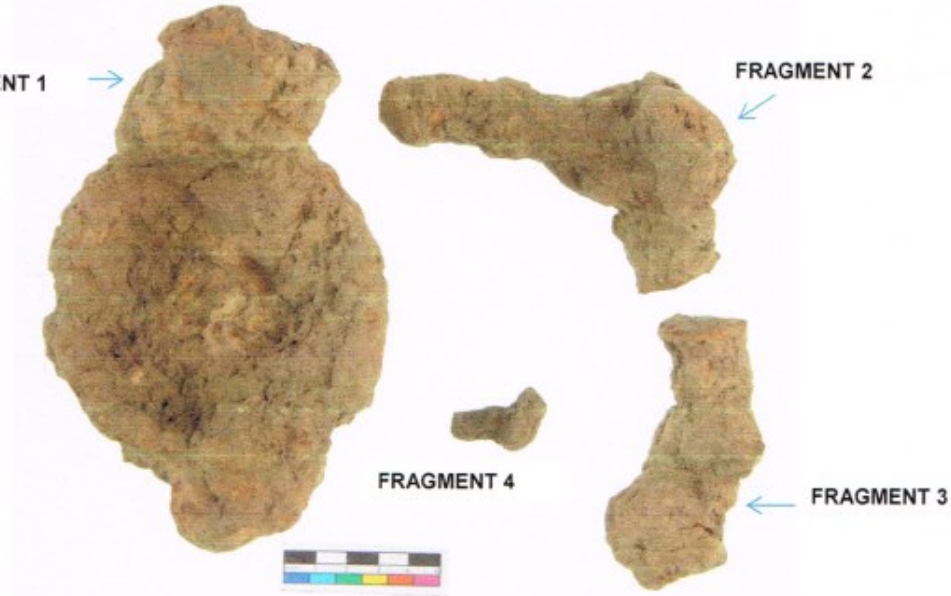


Figure 4 – Object 8790 before treatment

All fragments are encapsulated by a thick soil and corrosion layer. Fragment 1 has a pan-like shape. Fragment 2 appears to be a rod in "L" shape. Fragment 3 appears to be a rod also, but slightly curved. Fragment 4 resembles a hob nail. Fragments 1-3 are relatively heavy, which may indicate the presence of metal underneath the corrosion & soil deposits

Significance

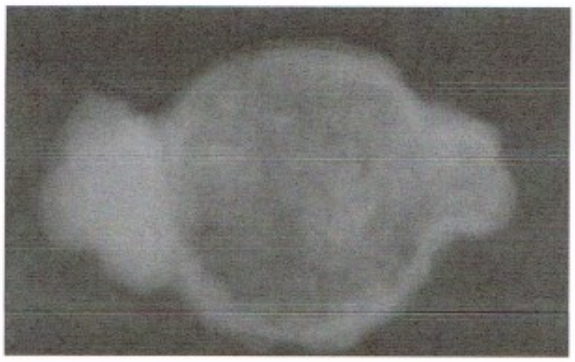
Historical: Romano-British iron hanging lamps are relatively rare finds, particularly in an archaeological context as iron readily corrodes in high humidity environments. Its presence on site may help archaeologists identify the site's use.

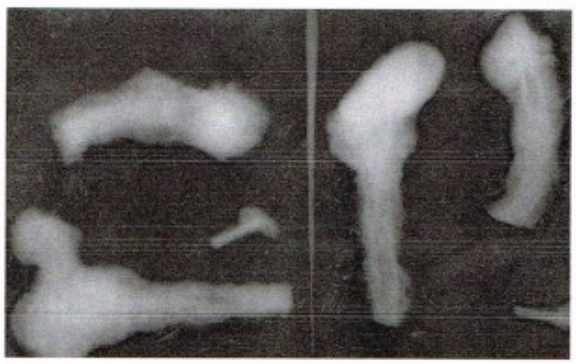
Scientific/aesthetic: The fragments are covered by soil and corrosion layers. As such the object can only be interpreted using x-ray radiographs.

Other: The object was excavated by the Culver Archaeological Project (CAP), an independent initiative of archaeologists and volunteers to identify and study archaeological sites around Barcombe Villa, in Sussex. The CAP plans to exhibit the findings (including objects such as this one) to the local community so that they can also learn about their past.

Examination/ Tests / analysis

X-ray radiography – the outline of the object is identifiable, in particular the shape of the oil receptacle (Figure 5).





Dry Cleaning – prodding the fragments with a wooden stick removes most of the soil. Some of the corrosion can be removed with a scalpel but most of it is quite solid.

Justification for treatment

The object in its current form cannot be understood. The x-ray radiographs show that there is metal beneath the soil/corrosion crust. Once this is removed it may be possible reconstruct the object, or part of it, so that its shape and function can be appreciated by the general public.

Cleaning

The fragments were cleaned with a variety of tools, as follows:

Wooden stick – used for the removal of light soil. Harder soil deposits were softened with cotton swabs immersed in ethanol prior to removal.

Scalpel (Blade 15A) – used to remove corrosion products

Air abrasive – used to remove corrosion products mixed with sand grains.

Hand drill – used for cutting and abrading hard corrosion products.

Pliers with serrated jaws – used after the air abrasive and hand drill to break through and remove lumps of corrosion products.

X-ray radiographs of the fragments were taken at different stages so that corrosion products could be removed without damage to the metal remains.

Stabilisation

During the cleaning regime cracks appeared in fragments 1 and 2. These cracks were temporary stabilised with 60% w/v Paraloid B72 (ethyl methacrylate copolymer) in acetone applied over a layer of Japanese tissue. The adhesive patch was later removed by air abrasion.

Reconstruction / repair

Fragments 1 and 3 were reconstructed with Araldite 2020 (epoxy resin).

Loss compensation

A mixture of 50:50 fumed silica and corrosion powder extracted from the fragments mixed with Araldite 2020 was used:

1. On the back of and to fill cracks in fragment 1 so that it could better support fragment 3 after reconstruction (Figure 6);
2. To strengthen the join between fragments 1 and 3 (Figure 7).

Other

The object received two coats of 3% Paraloid B44 (methyl methacrylate copolymer) in toluene followed by one coat of microcrystalline wax dissolved in white spirit to protect the surface against outbreaks of corrosion.

Packaging

A Plastazote (polyethylene foam) base with cut outs to accommodate the lamp and fragment 2 covered with Tyvec (spun-bonded polyethylene). This support is placed inside an air-tight plastic box containing a perforated self-seal polyethylene bag with 500g of silica gel, to create a desiccated environment. Fragment 4 is placed on a labelled self-seal polyethylene bag. A wrap-around padded support made of Tyvec filled with polystyrene spheres is provided to cushion the object. Tissue paper was also added to held the padded support in place.

Condition after treatment

Fragments 1 and 3 have been reconstructed into an object that is recognised as an oil lamp. However the hanging system (that includes fragment 2) is only recognised through x-ray radiographs.

Figure 8 – Object 8790 after treatment

Figure 9 – Sketch of object 8790

Figure 9 is a sketch of the object based on the x-ray radiographs and similar objects found in the British Museum.

Fragment 4 has been stripped off its corrosion layers to reveal the metal surface following the shape revealed by its x-ray radiograph. This fragment is not considered part of the iron lamp.

Student evaluation of treatment

The treatment was successful in creating an object that can be interpreted as an oil lamp. I think the filler material blended well with the object whilst remaining distinguishable under Ultra Violet light (Figure 10).

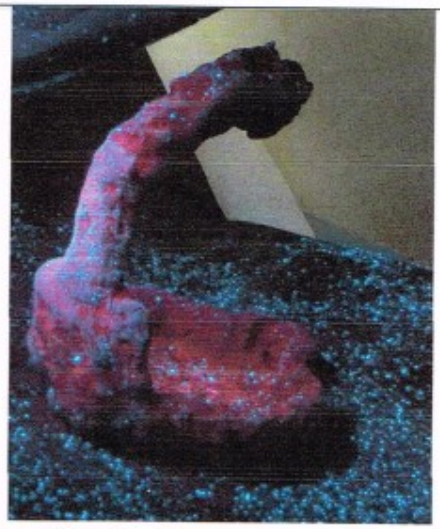


Figure 10 – Object 8790 under UV light

Unfortunately the object was so corroded that a conservation layer was not evident. Consequently its shape was in fact carved out of the corrosion products. Whilst this process was guided by x-ray images, the images not always provided clear information about the shape of the object. At times an attempt to follow a potential conservation layer has led to too much corrosion being removed causing cracks and breakages.

As a result I often felt uneasy about how much corrosion should be removed. However the longer I worked with the object the more I understood about the limitations of the treatment. The support I received from the object's owners also helped to build my confidence. I hope the object I "created" and the documentation I produced will meet at least some of their expectations.

I also enjoyed making the padded support as I had to learn how to use a sewing machine.

Recommendations for further care

Iron object when exposed to water and oxygen will corrode. Therefore store the object in a desiccated or low humidity environment (below 65% relative humidity).

Salts and oils on the skin can also produce a corrosive environment. Therefore wear protective gloves when handling the object. If gloves are not available ensure that hands are clean and dry before handling the object. Special care must be taken when handling the lamp. Given its fragility it should only be carried by its base.

Watch out for flakes and rust powder around the object as these signal active corrosion.

Photography / other illustrations ***Colour slide/digital/ print***	Other documentation (analytical, object report, etc)
Student signature	Date 05/07/2013
Staff signature	Date

17 Project Summary documents

17.1 Sussex HER Summary Sheet for Pond Field 2005-13

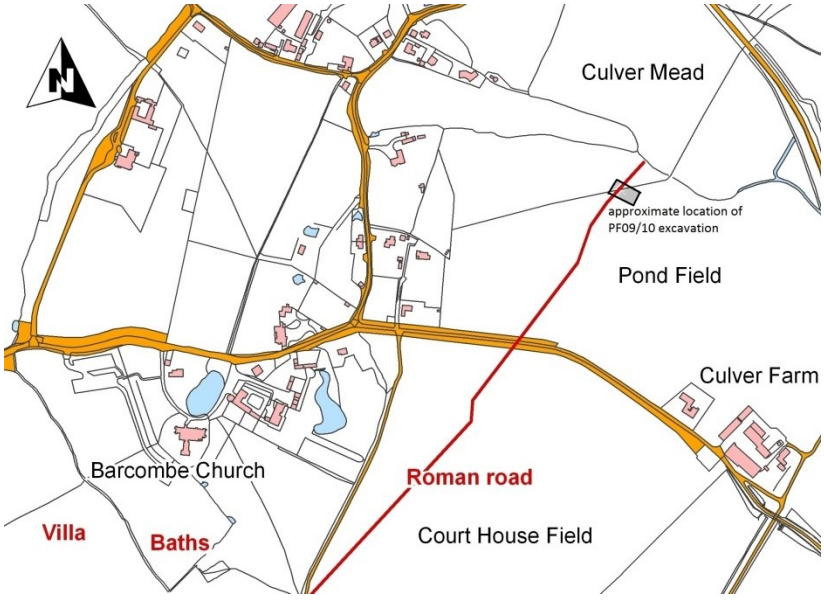
HER enquiry number						
Site code	PF05, PF07, PF09, PF10, PF13					
Project code	As above					
Planning reference	Not applicable					
Site address	POND FIELD, Culver Farm, Church Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5TR					
District/Borough	East Sussex, Lewes District, Barcombe Parish					
NGR (12 figures)	542350 114575 (TQ42351457)					
Geology	River Terrace Deposits over Weald Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval YES	Excav YES	WB* NO	HBR* NO	Survey Geophysics	Other Metal detecting
Date of fieldwork	Various dates from 2005-2013					
Sponsor/client	Culver Archaeological Project (CAP)					
Project manager	Robert Wallace PCIfA MA BA(Hons)					
Project supervisor	David Millum ACIfA MA BA(Hons)					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic residual or derived flints	Neolithic	Bronze Age Burial urn & ditches	Iron Age	
	Roman Road & other activity	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval Field drains	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	After initial non-invasive research and 2 trial trenches an open area excavation of 1000sq.m was carried out to reveal a Roman road heading NE-SW across Culver Farm, Barcombe. Flanking the 5m wide flint road base were 2 ditches and an E-W ditch with adjacent pits and areas of high temperature burning. A further rectilinear pit with grey clay fill was excavated to the west. Series of 6 post holes were recorded in the fill of the western ditch. A Mid-Bronze Age cremation was discovered adjacent to a pair of parallel shallow ditches also interpreted as prehistoric. Geophysics suggests further features to W & E of the excavation site.					
Museum=Accession No.	Finds are held at CAP archive store pending further assessment and rationalization in line with revised 2016 Sussex Museums Artefact Archiving policy.					

*WB – Watching brief; HBR – historic building recording

Finds summary

Find Type	Material	Period	Quantity
Excavation & surface collection	Flint work	Residual/derived mainly Mesolithic	PF05 (5): PF07 (14=57g): PF09 (67=1074g) PF10 (4=11.9g)
Excavation & surface collection	Fire Cracked Flint		PF05 (1=100g): PF07 (4=238g): PF09 (18=1268g)
Excavation	Cinerary Urn	Bronze Age	PF07 (22 sherds=274g)
Excavation	Pottery	Roman	PF05-10 (5783 sherds=44,893g)
Excavation	Human Remains	Bronze Age	PF07 (1 partial Bronze Age cremation)
Excavation & surface collection	Coins	Roman	PF07-13 (14 coins)
Excavation & surface collection	Ceramic Building Material	Roman Some post-med	PF05-10 (986 pieces=38,799g)
Excavation	Iron objects	Roman	PF05 (2): PF07 (36=487g): PF09 (37=271g)
Excavation & surface collection	Copper Alloy	Roman Some post-med	PF09-10 (3): PF13 (2=58.16g)
Excavation & surface collection	Lead	Roman Plus undefined	PF09-10 (2): PF13 (25 of which 6 itemised and weighed = 405.94g)
Excavation	Glass	Roman	PF05 (1=5g): PF07 (1=1g): PF09 (3=11g)
Excavation	Geological material	Roman	PF05 (4): PF07 (27=633g): PF09 (15=2377g incl. 523g quern stone)
Excavation	Slag and other iron residues	Roman	PF05 (1): PF07 (10=173g): PF09 (27=3932g)
Excavation	Burnt Clay	Roman	PF05 (1): PF07 (11=56g): PF09 (7=153g)
	Animal bone		None identified
Excavation	Marine Shell	Roman	PF05 (4=1g): PF07 (5=19g): PF09 916=81g)

Location Map



0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meters

17.2 OASIS print version of online summary document

OASIS ID: culverar1-249499	
Project details	
Project name	Culver Archaeological Project
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigations undertaken by volunteers under the supervision of the Culver Archaeological Project in Pond Field on Culver Farm, Barcombe (TQ4235 1458) between 2005 and 2013. Comprising initial field walking, and trial trenching in 2005, followed by open area excavations in 2007 and 2009-10 totalling 1000sq.m. In 2011 a magnetometer survey was undertaken of most of the field and non-systematic metal detecting took place in 2013. The excavations were located over the Roman road that runs on a NE/SW axis across Culver and Cowlease Farms and which was discovered by Rob Wallace, the founding director of CAP, in 2005. Feature discovered included: A single Bronze Age cremation burial excavated with 3 other possible cremations defined in the vicinity by patches of charcoal with fragmented burnt bone. Two shallow parallel ditches running N-S across the excavation were interpreted as prehistoric. The Roman road running NE-SW across the field was clearly established despite having been badly damaged by ploughing and/or flooding over many centuries. The road had roadside ditches closely flanking each side with a series of postholes in the fill of the western ditch. A large ditch runs NW-SE across the eastern half of the excavation with a series of pits and areas of burning to the south. The pottery from the Roman features dated mainly to the 3rd and earlier 4th centuries. Some slightly earlier pottery and a small selection of early-late 2nd century coins suggest that some activity may pre-date the main features.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2005 End: 20-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Associated project reference codes	PF05-13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	BURIAL Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	ROAD Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLES Roman
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Bronze Age
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Investigation type	"""Open-area excavation"""
Prompt	Research
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES BARCOMBE Pond Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe
Postcode	BN8 5TR
Study area	1000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 4228 1448 50.911666666667 0.024166666667 50 54 42 N 000 01 27 E Point

Site coordinates	TQ 423 145 50.911666666667 0.024166666667 50 54 42 N 000 01 27 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Culver Archaeological Project
Project brief originator	Self (i.e. landowner, developer, etc.)
Project design originator	Culver Archaeological Project
Project director/manager	Robert Wallace
Project supervisor	David Millum
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Culver Archaeological Project
Physical Contents	"AnimalBones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Culver Archaeological Project
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Culver Archaeological Project
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Investigation of the Roman road and roadside activity in Pond Field, Culver Farm, Barcombe, 2005 to 2013
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Millum,D
Other bibliographic details	CAP.PF.05-13
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Culver Archaeological Project
Place of issue or publication	Barcombe
Description	PDFA of an A4 Word document
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Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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