

**Surface Artefact Collection on Land to the West of
Southwater, West Sussex**

NGR 515000 127000

**ASE Project No: 4785
Site Code: WSW 11**

**ASE Report No. 2011086
OASIS ID: archaeol6-100214**

**by
Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MIFA**

**With a contributions by
Karine le Hégarat, Anna Doherty, Luke Barber,
Sarah Porteus, Elke Raemen and Lucy Sibun
Illustrations by Justin Russell**

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Abstract

A programme of Surface Artefact Collection (field-walking) was undertaken on two ploughed fields to the west of Southwater, West Sussex in April 2011. Conditions were almost ideal for the collection of material, and a range of artefacts were recovered from a total area of c.10ha.

The presence of a limited assemblage of flintwork and fire-cracked flint suggests Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the vicinity. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery and medieval tile suggest the continued use of the field for deposition of domestic refuse. However, there was clearly a dramatic increase in this activity in the post-medieval period, resulting in the recovery of a significant quantity of late post-medieval pottery and other artefacts. The position of a former barn known from cartographic sources was also established.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion**
- 7.0 Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Appendix: Flint Catalogue

SMR Summary
OASIS Form

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Fieldwalking Grids
Figure 4	Distribution of Worked Flint
Figure 5	Distribution of Fire-Cracked Flint
Figure 6	Distribution of Roman Pottery
Figure 7	Distribution of Medieval CBM
Figure 8	Distribution of Post-Roman Pottery
Figure 9	Distribution of Post-Roman CBM
Figure 10	Distribution of Foreign Stone
Figure 11	Distribution of Glass
Figure 12	Distribution of Clay Pipe
Figure 13	Distribution of Metalwork
Figure 14	Distribution of Slag
Figure 15	Distribution of Fired Clay
Figure 16	Distribution of Animal Bone and Other Finds

TABLES

Table 1	Quantification of Site Archive
Table 2	The Flint Assemblage
Table 3	The Fire-Cracked Flint
Table 4	Summary of CBM forms recovered
Table 5	Provisional CBM fabric series with spot dates

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes to undertake a programme of Surface Artefact Collection (field-walking) at a site near Southwater, West Sussex (NGR 515000 127000; Fig. 1)

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site consists of two parcels of land to the west the settlement of Southwater, which form part of a larger area of proposed. Two arable fields (Fig. 2, Field A and B) were fieldwalked. The southernmost area (Field A) was 5.7ha in area and was undulating with a slight slope downwards towards Carpenter's Wood. Field B, was 4.4ha in area sloped gently downwards to the north-west.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 302, *Horsham*) the underlying geology at the site consists of Weald Clay.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 It is understood that the site is under consideration as the potential location for a new residential development of dwellings with associated access, parking and infrastructure.

1.3.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) was carried out by ASE in October 2008 (ASE 2008 updated 2011). Following consultation between ASE and John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council, it was decided that archaeological fieldwork would be needed to provide information during any subsequent planning process. Following further consultation between all parties, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared by ASE, outlining the initial techniques to be used to investigate the site (ASE 2011a).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The stated aims given in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to:

'obtain a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the site. The completed work will allow informed decisions to be made as to the need, nature and scope of any further mitigation measures that may be required.'

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 The current report provides results surface artefact collection. The results of a concurrent geophysical survey elsewhere in the vicinity are given elsewhere (Stratascan, in prep.). The programme of surface artefact collection was carried out by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and by

Gary Webster (Archaeological Assistant), in April 2011. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A full appreciation of the archaeological background of the site has been given elsewhere (ASE 2008). In summary, finds of prehistoric material are comparatively rare in the Weald although Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork has been recovered from the Southwater area. No Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded in the Southwater. However, there are a number of known medieval and post-medieval standing buildings and sites in the vicinity, some incorporating evidence of medieval ironworking activity.
- 2.2 Based on this known distribution of sites and finds, the current site is considered to have low to moderate archaeological potential based on an examination of available cartographic and documentary sources and previous fieldwork in the vicinity. On a period-by-period basis, the potential was categorised as follows (*ibid.*):

Prehistoric	LOW
Roman	LOW
Anglo-Saxon	LOW
Medieval	MODERATE
Post-Medieval	MODERATE

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The basic methodology was that usually used by ASE during fieldwalking projects, itself based on the standard practice utilised by the Archaeological Field Projects Service of Essex County Council. The collection was undertaken in linear transects based on the National Grid. Transects were accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.2 In short, the method involved dividing the accessible area into numbered hectare-sized squares (Fig. 3). Each hectare was then divided into 25 separate squares (lettered A-Z, omitting 'O'), each measuring 20m by 20m. Based on this grid, transects measuring 20m long, 2m wide and 20m apart were walked from south to north on the western edge of each grid square. All encountered archaeological artefacts were collected and bagged according to grid square, resulting in a 10% sample collection policy.
- 3.3 Each grid or part grid square was then recorded on a pro-forma sheet which will be retained with the site archive. Recorded details included soil character, topography and weather conditions.

3.4 It was found that much of Squares 5, 12 and 18 were actually under grass cover and so could not be successfully walked.

3.4 Site Archive

3.4.1 The site archive (including the retained finds from the surface artefact collection) will be offered to Horsham Museum in due course. The material is tabulated below.

No. of files/paper record	1
Bulk finds	1 small box

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Conditions

4.1.1 Field A was 5.7ha in area and gently sloped from north to south. Conditions were almost ideal for surface artefact collection, with a well-weathered, mid-greyish brown, almost stone-free soil which had been ploughed and harrowed. Light conditions were good to excellent during surface artefact collection in this field. There was an area of notably darker soil in Square 10.

4.1.2 Field B was 4.4ha in area and sloped gently from south-east to north-west. Soil and light conditions were similar to those encountered in Field A, offering excellent visibility.

4.1.3 A wide range of artefacts was recovered from both fields.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Finds of worked flint were sparse across the two fields, and showed no significant concentrations of material. Although considerably more fire-cracked flint was recovered, again there were no obvious concentrations in either of the examined fields.

4.3 Romano-British and Medieval

4.3.1 Only three sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered, and there was no associated contemporary building material. This medieval assemblage consisted of a limited quantity of tile and no pottery. No ironworking slag was recovered.

4.4 Post-Medieval

4.4.5 The clearest indication of any patterning to the distribution of material was seen in the post-medieval assemblage. There was an obvious concentration of late post-medieval pottery in Field B, and this was mirrored in the distribution of glass, and to an extent clay pipe. Peculiarly there was no corresponding concentration of building material, which showed a limited, but

notable 'spike' in Field A around the former site of a barn (see Paragraphs 6.5 and 6.6 below).

4.5 Undated

- 4.5.1 In addition, small quantities of material such as animal bone, fired clay and, foreign stone were recovered.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A wide range of artefacts was recovered during the surface artefact collection undertaken in Fields A and B (Fig. 2).

5.2 The Flint by Karine Le Hégarat (Fig. 4)

- 5.2.1 The fieldwalking survey yielded a total of 29 struck flints weighing 219g. Field B yielded the largest assemblage with a total of 19 flints. In Field A, the material occurred in sparse quantities within four squares (4, 11, 3 and 10). Although the material in Field B was also found as isolated finds, it was more dispersed across the field with a small concentration in the eastern corner. None of the struck flints are diagnostic of a particular period. However, based on technological grounds only, the small assemblage reveals earlier prehistoric activity in the area.

- 5.2.2 The retained struck flints were classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions. Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage is summarized by field and category types in Table 2 and a catalogue is presented by field and grid square as an Appendix

- 5.2.3 The condition of the flint assemblage is particularly poor with the majority of the material displaying evidence of heavy to moderate post-depositional edge damage, typical of material which has been subject to various degrees of surface rolling and re-deposition. Rust marks and deep edge nicks, noticed on several pieces, are characteristic of plough damage. Twelve artefacts are also recorded as broken and two pieces are burnt. The overall condition of the struck flints is poor but consistent with plough-zone collected material. Although the majority of the flint assemblage is uncorticated, several artefacts display incipient traces of bluish white surface discolouration and a small quantity of pieces are entirely recorticated. Two raw materials were identified. A few artefacts were manufactured from a honey-coloured flint. However, the most commonly encountered flint within the assemblage consists of a light to dark grey fine-grained flint with infrequent lighter grey mottled patches and occasional inclusions. The outer surface of the artefacts is generally abraded to a smooth thin, or occasionally pitted, buff or grey gravel surface. The flints used for knapping appear to have been collected from derived sources and the overall small sizes of the flakes indicates that small river pebbles were

also selected.

- 5.2.4 The assemblage consisted almost entirely of pieces of debitage, which make up 82.7% of the total assemblage. They include three small flakes, 12 flake fragments, one blade-like flake fragment, four shattered waste pieces and four chips. A few pieces of debitage present characteristics of a soft hammer technology (with narrow butts, platform-edge preparation, diffuse bulb of percussion and dorsal flake/blade scars), often associated with a Mesolithic or Neolithic date (grid squares 4X, 6X, 7T, 20U, 21F and 21H).
- 5.2.5 The retouched tools make up only 17.3% of the total assemblage and consist of four miscellaneous retouched pieces and a single notched piece. The notched piece, found in Field A, grid square 11A exhibits extensive edge damage / usewear. The artefact displays direct partial retouches on the right-hand edge forming a small concave delineation. Platform preparation and flake scar removals are present on the upper face and although not diagnostic, the piece may be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The four miscellaneous retouch pieces were collected in Field B. A small flake recovered from grid square 6W displays partial inverse semi-abrupt retouches on the proximal right-hand edge and partial direct retouches on the distal right-hand edge. Grid square 19E produced a flake fragment with extensive modern edge damage. The piece displays partial direct retouch on left-hand edge. The partial abrupt direct retouches on the distal end of a flake from grid square 21A represent another miscellaneous retouch piece. The remaining implement was recovered from grid square 21L. The flake exhibits direct abrupt retouches on the right-hand edge. Unfortunately due to their poor state of preservation, none of these miscellaneous retouch pieces can be dated.
- 5.2.6 The assemblage of struck flints recovered from Fields A and B is limited in size and heavily damaged and disturbed by ploughing. There was a discernible concentration of flints within Field A. These were located sparsely on either sides of a footpath, within squares 4, 11, 3 and 10. The struck flints were more numerous within Field B, where they occurred as isolated finds across the surveyed area. Nonetheless, a small concentration of artefacts identified at the eastern corner of the field could be associated with the gentle slope of the site. No pieces could be closely dated. However, based on technological attributes, a small proportion of the assemblage could relate to a Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Much larger scatters of Mesolithic artefacts have been recovered from neighbouring sites located to the east of Southwater (Butler, 2008).

Category type	Total Field A	Total Field B
Flake	1	2
Flake fragment	4	8
Blade-like flake fragment		1
Shattered waste piece	3	1
Chip	1	3
Miscellaneous retouch piece		4
Notched piece	1	
Total	10	19

Table 2: The Flint Assemblage

5.3 Fire-Cracked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat (Fig. 5)

5.3.1 A total of 84 burnt unworked flints weighing 1314g was recovered from Fields A and B during the fieldwalking survey on Land to the West of Southwater (Table 3). Field B yielded the largest assemblage amounting to 49 pieces (wt 818g). The material occurred in moderate quantities across the field, with no significant concentration or clustering. Fire-cracked flints were lacking in the northern squares 5, 12 and 18 and in the southern squares 1 and 8 of Field A. The material occurred principally along a south-north line corresponding to a series of transects located between grid square 9K and grid square 11M. The presence of burnt unworked flints is generally associated with prehistoric activities. Nonetheless, the material spread over the surveyed fields could indicate successive depositions.

	Burnt unworked flint	Wt (g.)
Field A	35	496
Field B	49	818
Total	84	1314

Table 3: The Fire-Cracked Flints

5.4 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty (Fig. 6)

5.4.1 Of particular note amongst the field-walking assemblage, is a sherd of Aldgate-Pulborough Samian from a Dragendorff 36 dish, found in grid-square 15L. On the basis of distribution, this ware is thought to have been produced locally; fragments of moulds, used in the manufacture of decorated Samian, and waster sherds have also been found nearby, in the environs of Borough Farm Villa (Simpson 1952; Pope et al in prep); however, no kiln structures associated with these products have ever been recorded.

5.4.2 Local production of Samian ware appears to have been short-lived, probably in the first half of the 2nd century, with the products obtaining only limited market share. Relatively few sites in Sussex and Surrey have produced examples of this fabric type (Willis 2004, appendix 6.9).

5.4.3 Only two other bodysherds of probable Roman date were recovered: both are coarse oxidised fabrics, comparable to local Arun Valley wares.

5.5 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber (Fig. 8)

- 5.5.1 The field-walking recovered a moderately sized assemblage of post-Roman pottery. The vast majority of the material consists of abraded small sherds typical of material subjected to continual reworking by the plough. Despite this the material does shed light on the use of the land through time as a number of different periods are represented in the assemblage. The material almost certainly is the result of domestic refuse being spread on the land during periods of arable agriculture.
- 5.5.2 The earliest period is represented by just two sherds (9g) of heavily abraded Transitional wares of the 15th to mid 16th centuries. These consist of a heavily abraded 15th- century coarse border ware sherd from 8P and a moderately abraded fine sand tempered painted ware tradition sherd of mid 15th- to mid 16th- century date from 11I. Together they suggest very low levels of manuring at this time.
- 5.5.3 Some 13 sherds (171g) of early post-medieval pottery is present indicating a slight increase in manuring between the mid 16th and mid 18th centuries. Even so this is at a low level still, suggesting cultivation may have only occasionally been undertaken between long periods of pasture. The majority of the sherds consist of abraded local glazed red earthenwares, some with metallic or black glazes (e.g. from 19I), most of which are probably of 17th- to mid 18th- century date. Few feature sherds are present but jars and jugs are represented. There are also a few fine sand tempered high-fired wares which may be of the later 16th to 17th centuries. The only non-local wares consist of part of a late 17th- to early 18th- century tavern pot in London stoneware 6T and the handle from a German stoneware (Westerwald) vessel of 17th- to early 18th- century date 4R.
- 5.5.4 The vast majority of the assemblage (360 sherds weighing 2349g) is of the late post-medieval period. However, there is very little material which can be confidently dated to the later 18th and early 19th centuries suggesting very low level manuring continued from the previous period. The few pieces present include badly fragmented sherds of creamware (e.g. 21G) and pearlware (e.g. 11A) although it is not impossible these were old vessels discarded in the mid 19th century. The vast bulk of the late post-medieval assemblage can be placed in a later 19th- to early 20th- century time span, indicating a dramatic increase in manuring at this time. The assemblage may well not originate locally, instead being brought in by rail with night-soil from urban centres. A range of domestic wares of the period are represented. Although a few unglazed earthenwares (flower pots), glazed red earthenwares, stonewares, transfer-printed wares etc. are present, low-grade English porcelain and plain refined white earthenwares dominate. This in itself suggests the majority of the assemblage can probably be placed between 1890 and 1920. A full range of domestic forms are present including kitchen, table and tea wares as well as a number of fragments from dolls (e.g. 15c, 15M, 20I, 20J).

5.6 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus (Figs. 7 and 9)

5.6.1 A total of 193 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 9908g were recovered from the field-walking. The assemblage is almost entirely of post-medieval date with two highly abraded possible later medieval fragments from grid squares 4U and 15L. The assemblage comprised predominantly of brick, peg tile, field drain (Table 4) and was mostly highly abraded.

Form	Sum of Count	Sum of Weight
brick	73	4490
curved tile	1	82
field drain	16	954
flake	5	4
nibbed peg tile	11	614
Peg tile	69	3012
perforated brick	1	268
pipe	2	146
tile	15	338
Total	193	9908

Table 4: Summary of CBM forms recovered.

5.6.2 The assemblage has been assessed with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope and a provisional fabric series has been drawn up (Table 5). Samples of the fabric types have been retained for archive the remainder of the post-medieval material has been discarded (approximately 80%). A full quantification of the assemblage has been compiled on pro forma sheets and transferred to an Excel database for archive.

Fabric	Description	Spot Date
B3	very sandy brownish orange fabric with moderate medium sized quartz and sparse coarse white quartz with orange silt and iron rich inclusions	Med?
B2	Sandy cream and orange fabric with silt chunks and moderate black sand inclusions and sparse rose quartz	C17th-C19th
P2	Stoneware	C19th-C20th
P1	Pale cream fabric with sparse fine black sand	C18th-C19th
T3	Orange fabric with abundant cream and orange silt marbling	C17th-C19th
T1	Orange fabric with fine cream and orange silt streaking and sparse elongated voids	C17th-C19th
T2	fine sandy orange fabric with sparse very coarse quartz with speckles of fine black sand	C17th-C19th
B1	Hard fired compact brick with moderate coarse black iron rich inclusions and chunky silt inclusions	late C19th-C20th

Table 5: Provisional CBM fabric series with spot dates

5.6.3 Almost 46% of the assemblage by weight comprised fragments in fabric B1 a later 19th to 20th century date hard fired machine made fabric. A few fragments may indicate local production, a peg tile marked '...WATER', one

brick stamped with '...U...' may both be from the Southwater brick and tile works and a fragment of brick appeared to be of the fabric similar to those produced at the Warnham brickworks. The stamped material is all in fabric B1, though the possible Warnham example is less hard-fired than the other two.

5.7 The Foreign Stone by Luke Barber (Fig. 10)

5.7.1 The small assemblage of stone from the site is totally dominated by coal, coal shale and Welsh slate. The latter is all from roofing materials with the one exception of a school slate fragment from 21F. All of this material can all be placed in the 19th century and probably derived on the site with the late post-medieval ceramics during manuring. The only other material of note consists of a few pieces of Horsham stone roofing slab (transects 10C, 10G and 16F) which could be of Transitional or early post-medieval date.

5.8 The Glass by Elke Raemen (Fig. 11)

5.8.1 A medium-sized assemblage of 162 fragments of glass (wt 1745g) was recovered from 65 different grids. The assemblage has been recorded in full for archive, and data has been entered onto a digital register.

5.8.2 The earliest fragment is of late 18th- to 19th-century date and consists of a wine bottle base shard (4S). None of the remaining assemblage predates the mid-19th century with the vast majority dating to the first half of the 20th century. Included are a large variety of bottles including a cobalt blue poison bottle fragment (14Z), a pharmaceutical bottle with spoon measurements (15D) and various other household and pharmaceutical/toiletries bottles in a wide range of forms and colours. Mineral water bottles are represented as well as wine, beer and spirit bottles. Jar and sauce bottle fragments including lids represent food storage containers. Drinking vessels include stemmed drinking vessel fragments (14R). Decorative domestic vessels consist of various vase fragments, mostly in opaque white although purple, opaque blue, opaque pale green and cobalt blue were represented as well.

5.8.3 As such, the assemblage is consistent both with domestic refuse and casual discard, the latter represented by the alcohol and mineral water bottle fragments. Most pieces are small, indicating reworking (e.g. plough activity/recent manuring). No concentrations of material are apparent. In addition, the majority of grids contain only one shard, with no more than seven fragments collected from any single grid.

5.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen (Fig. 12)

5.9.1 A small assemblage consisting of 17 plain stem fragments and one mouthpiece was recovered during the artefact collection. All fragments were recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive and data was entered onto digital spreadsheets. The earliest piece (11Q) dates to c.1680-1720. Fragments of 18th-century date were recovered as well (3Q, 4Q, 16Q, 20J and 20U). All other fragments date between c.1750 and 1910. The mouthpiece (20U) consists of a collar and dates between c.1850 and 1910.

5.9.2 None of the grids contain more than three pieces and there does not appear

to be a particular concentration of material. Fragments are all abraded, consistent with manuring and plough activity.

5.10 Metalwork by Elke Raemen (Fig. 13)

5.10.1 A total of ten pieces of metalwork (wt 158g) was recovered during artefact collection. Fragments were all recorded in full on pro forma sheets for archive. Data was entered onto digital registers.

5.10.2 The majority of metalwork is of 19th- to 20th-century date, including a number of machine-made general purpose nails (e.g. 11R), fragments from agricultural machinery (i.e. 10J), an iron nut (10T) and a white metal sheet fragment (15D). Of potentially earlier date is a tapering strip fragment which may represent a tool such as an awl or punch (15P). The object does however not retain any diagnostic features. As the assemblage is small and late in date, any distribution pattern would be meaningless and likely to be linked to ploughing and manuring in the past century.

5.11 The Slag (Fig. 14)

5.11.1 The small assemblage from the site is entirely composed of quite dense, and frequently slightly glassy, fuel ash slag derived from the burning of coal. The material was almost certainly the residue of domestic hearths brought in with the later 19th- to early 20th- century refuse during manuring.

5.12 Fired Clay by Elke Raemen (Fig. 15)

5.12.1 A small assemblage consisting of five fired clay fragments (wt 26g) was recovered from four different grids. All pieces are amorphous. The main fabric consists of a sparse fine sand-tempered clay with rare organic temper. Two fragments from 4W contain in addition occasional iron oxides to 2mm.

5.14 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun (Fig. 17)

5.14.1 The field walking produced a very small assemblage of animal bone. The vertebral end of a cattle-sized rib was recovered from 3Y, the shaft of which had been sawn through. A fragment of cattle-sized long bone shaft that appeared to have been sawn through both proximally and distally was recovered from 10V.

5.15 Other Finds by Elke Raemen (Fig. 17)

5.15.1 A number of modern finds, mainly plastics, were found, including golf balls. A vulcanite bottle stopper (20P) dating to the early 20th century was recovered as well.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1** The presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic material and (possibly associated) fire-cracked flint, appears to represent a 'background scatter' rather than evidence of intense prehistoric activity at the site. Arguably this scatter is evidence of some level of hunter/gather activity in the vicinity, a phenomena seen elsewhere in the Weald during recent fieldwalking at Billingshurst (ASE 2011b), but is clearly not as unequivocal as the discovery of a Mesolithic site c.3km to the north-east of the current site at Bourne Hill (Stevens 2009). At that site, over 300 pieces of flintwork were recovered in an area measuring c.20m by c.20m.
- 6.2** Similarly, the extremely limited size of the Romano-British assemblage does not allow a detailed appraisal of the level of Romano-British occupation in the area. However, it is indicative of at least some activity in the vicinity at the time, suggested by the practise of manuring of the fields which probably led to the inclusion of the pottery in the ploughsoil.
- 6.3** Evidence of medieval activity was equally thin and can again only be equated to manuring rather than occupation at the site, or arguably in the vicinity. This is also true of the Transitional period of the 15th and 16th centuries, with only a slight increase in the level of deposition in the early post-medieval period.
- 6.4** Deposition of later post-medieval material, especially in Field B, is indicative of a more systematic regime of nightsoiling in the area, incorporating a range of material, including a rather odd concentration of ceramic doll parts (see Paragraph 5.5.4). Arguably, the absence of a corresponding range of brick and tile in Field B is proof that the material represents manuring/nightsoiling rather than evidence of former permanent occupation.
- 6.5** However, there was evidence for the site of a structure in Field A, where there was a clear concentration of ceramic building material and also an area of darker soil in Square 10. Nineteenth and twentieth century cartographic sources show this as the location of '*College Barn*'. The earliest map on which it is clearly shown is the Ordnance Survey Old Series 1-inch map of c.1800 (ASE 2008, Fig. 7).
- 6.6** Results of the fieldwalking suggest this was a brick and stone building with a tile roof, possibly replacing an earlier Horsham stone roof. However, these results cannot be relied upon to give any more than a broad indication of the building type, and cannot provide evidence for the original date of construction.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 In summary, the exercise produced:

- low quantities of prehistoric worked and fire-cracked flint perhaps consistent with an itinerant populace operating in the area
- low quantities of Roman and medieval material perhaps consistent with the manuring of arable fields
- moderate quantities of post-medieval material perhaps consistent with increasing activity in the area and an intensification of farming processes
- an increased density of post-Roman CBM in Square 10 of Field A which almost certainly identifies the location of College Barn but which cannot determine the form or date of the structure

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Appendix: Flint Catalogue

Grid Square	Field	Flint	Wt (g)	Comments
3V	A	1	4	Flake fragment (proximal end absent). Broken. Extensive edge damage / usewear on proximal end. Iron mould. Light grey flint.
3Z	A	1	8	Flake frag. Light grey flint with inclusion.
4Q	A	1	<2	Chip light honey flint
4X	A	1	<2	Small flake. Grey flint with cherty inclusions. Moderate edge damage. Platform preparation. Possible Mesolithic - Neolithic date.
10X	A	1	10	Flake fragment. Broken. Fine-grained honey coloured flint with cherty inclusions. Buff abraded cortex.
11A	A	1	13	Notched piece. Fine-grained light to dark grey flint with occasional inclusions. Extensive edge damage / usewear. Direct retouches on right-hand edge forming concave delineation. Platform preparation. Flake scar removals on upper face. Possible Mesolithic - Neolithic date
11F	A	1	31	Shattered piece. Light grey flint
11M	A	1	26	Shattered piece. Light grey flint with abraded cortex and iron mould.
11N	A	1	26	Shattered piece. Dark grey flint with thin smooth buff cortex. Extensive edge damage.
11W	A	1	8	Flake fragment. Broken. Heavy edge damage. Honey coloured to light brown flint.
6W	B	1	9	Miscellaneous retouched piece. Partial inverse semi-abrupt retouches on proximal right and partial direct retouches on distal right. Light grey flint with lighter mottled patches. Iron mould. Moderate edge damage. Flake scar removals on upper face.
6X	B	1	<2	Blade-like flake fragment (mesial part). Broken. Burnt. Partly recorticated light blue. Flake scar removals on dorsal face. Possible Mesolithic - early Neolithic.
7T	B	1	12	Flake fragment. Broken (V-shaped) and moderate edge damage/ usewear on right-hand edge. Iron mould. Fine-grained dark grey flint with inclusions. Entirely recorticated light bluish white colour on upper face. Platform preparation. Flake scar removals on upper face. Possible Mesolithic - Neolithic date.
14K	B	1	16	Shattered piece. Dark grey flint with extensive edge damage.
14P	B	1	<2	Chip. Dark grey flint.
14U	B	1	<2	Flake fragment. Honey coloured flint with incipient white coloration. Platform preparation. Possible Mesolithic / Neolithic date
15L	B	1	<2	Chip. Light grey flint
16A	B	1	5	Flake fragment. Proximal end absent. Light grey flint with abraded cortex.
16F	B	1	<2	Flake fragment. Extensive edge damage. Light grey flint with thin abraded cortex.
19E	B	1	18	Miscellaneous retouch piece. Partial direct retouch on left-hand edge of a flake fragment. Extensive damage (modern). Iron mould. Light grey flint. Thin abraded cortex. Flake scar removal on dorsal face.
20E	B	1	12	Flake fragment. Broken. Grey flint white mottled patches. Iron mould.
20H	B	1	1	Flake fragment. Extensive edge damage. Light grey flint with thin cortex and incipient white cortication

Grid Square	Field	Flint	Wt (g)	Comments
20U	B	1	2	Flake fragment. Distal end absent. Light grey flint almost entirely recorticated light bluish white colour. Thin abraded cortex. Platform preparation and flake scar removals on dorsal face. Possible Mesolithic / early Neolithic date.
21A	B	1	10	Miscellaneous retouched piece. Moderate edge damage/use wear on right-hand edge. Partial abrupt direct retouches on distal end of a flake. Dark grey flint with buff cortex.
21F	B	2	2	One small flake entirely recorticated light blue. One flake fragment dark brown flint. Broken. Burnt. Partially recorticated light blue, white. Possible Mesolithic – early Neolithic.
21H	B	1	<2	Small flake. Light grey flint. Possible Mesolithic - early Neolithic date.
21L	B	1	6	Miscellaneous retouch piece. Direct retouch on right-hand edge of a flake. Light grey flint.
21Q	B	1	<2	Chip. Honey coloured flint almost entirely recorticated light grey to white

SMR Summary

Site Code	WSW11					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Southwater					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Reference.	515000 127000					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4785					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	SAC ✓
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other <i>Ploughed Fields</i>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	SAC <i>April 2011</i>		
Sponsor/Client	Berkeley Homes					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. ✓	Neo. ✓	BA	IA	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
100 Word Summary.						
<p>A programme of Surface Artefact Collection (field-walking) was undertaken on two ploughed fields to the west of Southwater, West Sussex in April 2011. Conditions were almost ideal for the collection of material, and a range of artefacts were recovered from a total area of c.10ha.</p> <p>The presence of a limited assemblage of flintwork and fire-cracked flint suggests Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the vicinity. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery and medieval tile suggest the continued use of the field for deposition of domestic refuse. However, there was clearly a dramatic increase in this activity in the post-medieval period, resulting in the recovery of a significant quantity of late post-medieval pottery and other artefacts. The position of a former barn known from cartographic sources was also established.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-100214

Project details

Project name Surface Artefact Collection on Land to the West of Southwater, West Sussex

Short description of the project A programme of Surface Artefact Collection (field-walking) was undertaken on two ploughed fields to the west of Southwater, West Sussex. Conditions were almost ideal for the collection of material, and a range of artefacts were recovered from a total area of c.10ha. The presence of a limited assemblage of flintwork and fire-cracked flint suggests Mesolithic and Neolithic activity in the vicinity. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery and medieval tile suggest the continued use of the field for deposition of domestic refuse. However, there was a dramatic increase in this activity in the post-medieval period, resulting in the recovery of a significant quantity of late post-medieval pottery and other artefacts

Project dates Start: 13-04-2010 End: 14-04-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 4785 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes WSW11 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Methods & techniques	'Fieldwalking'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM PULBOROUGH Land West of Southwater
Postcode	RH13 9BT
Study area	10.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 15000 27000 51.0302993032 -0.359840735835 51 01 49 N 000 21 35 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.00m Max: 60.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Homes

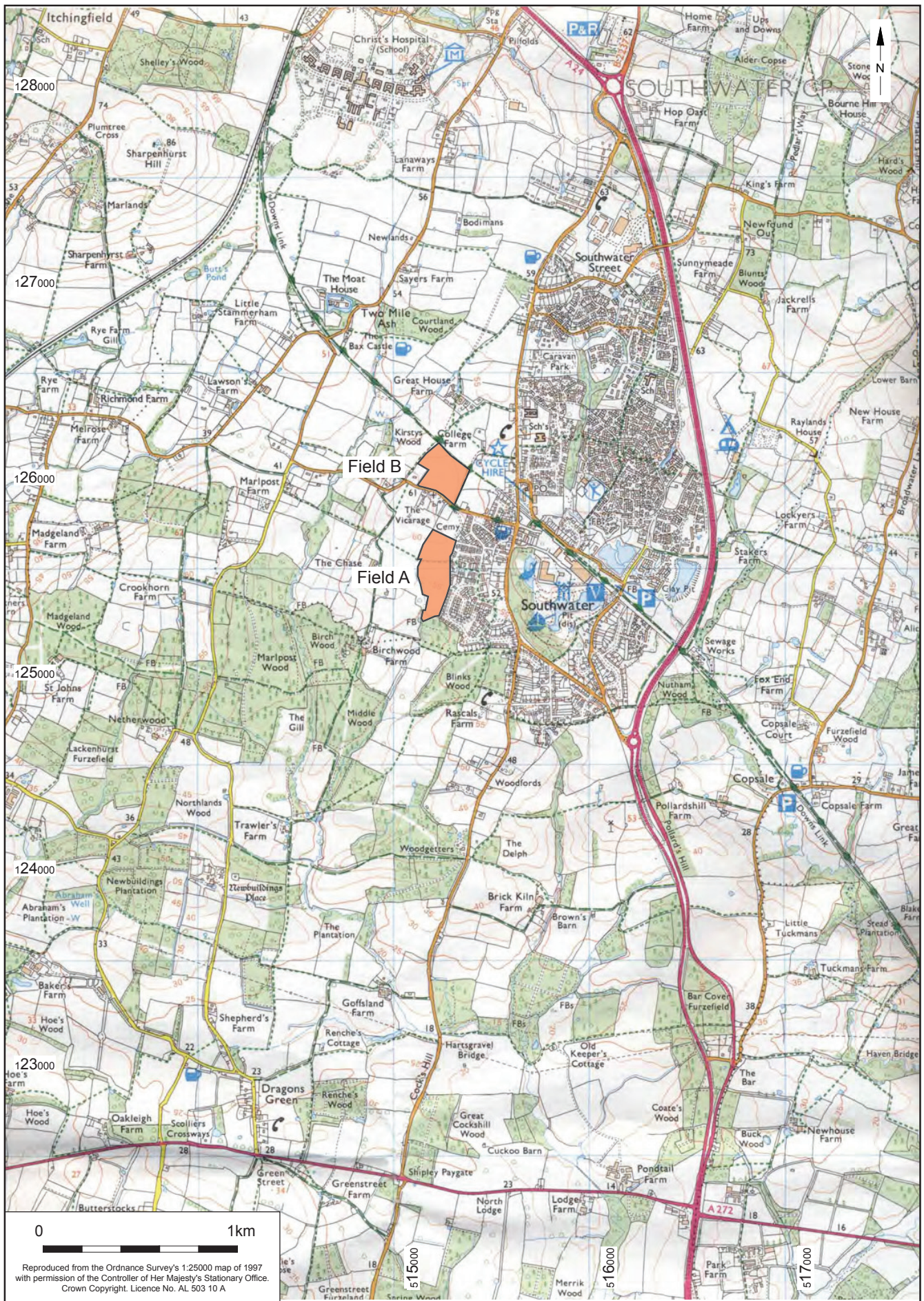
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
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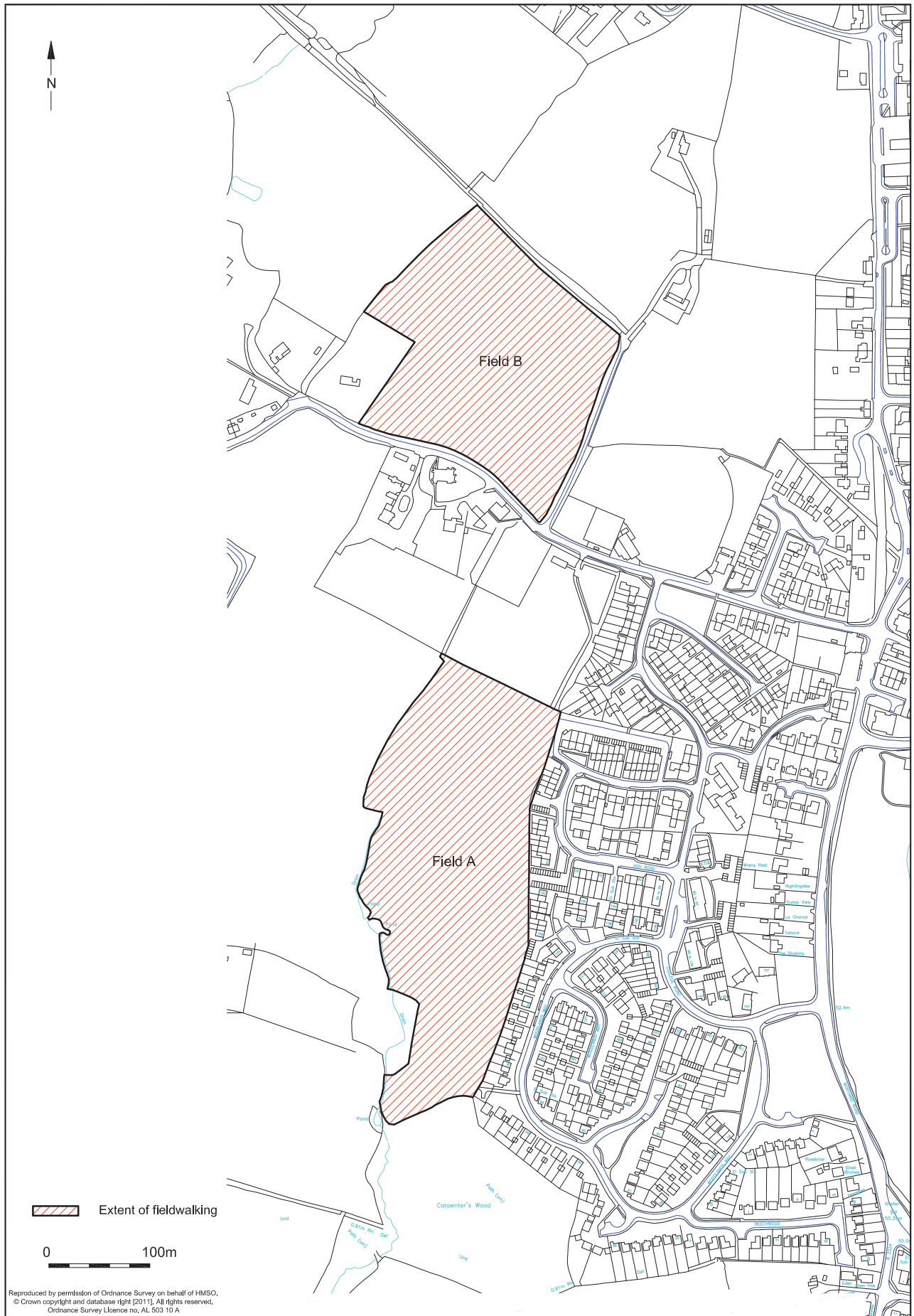
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Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Spreadsheets','Text','Database'
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Miscellaneous Material','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

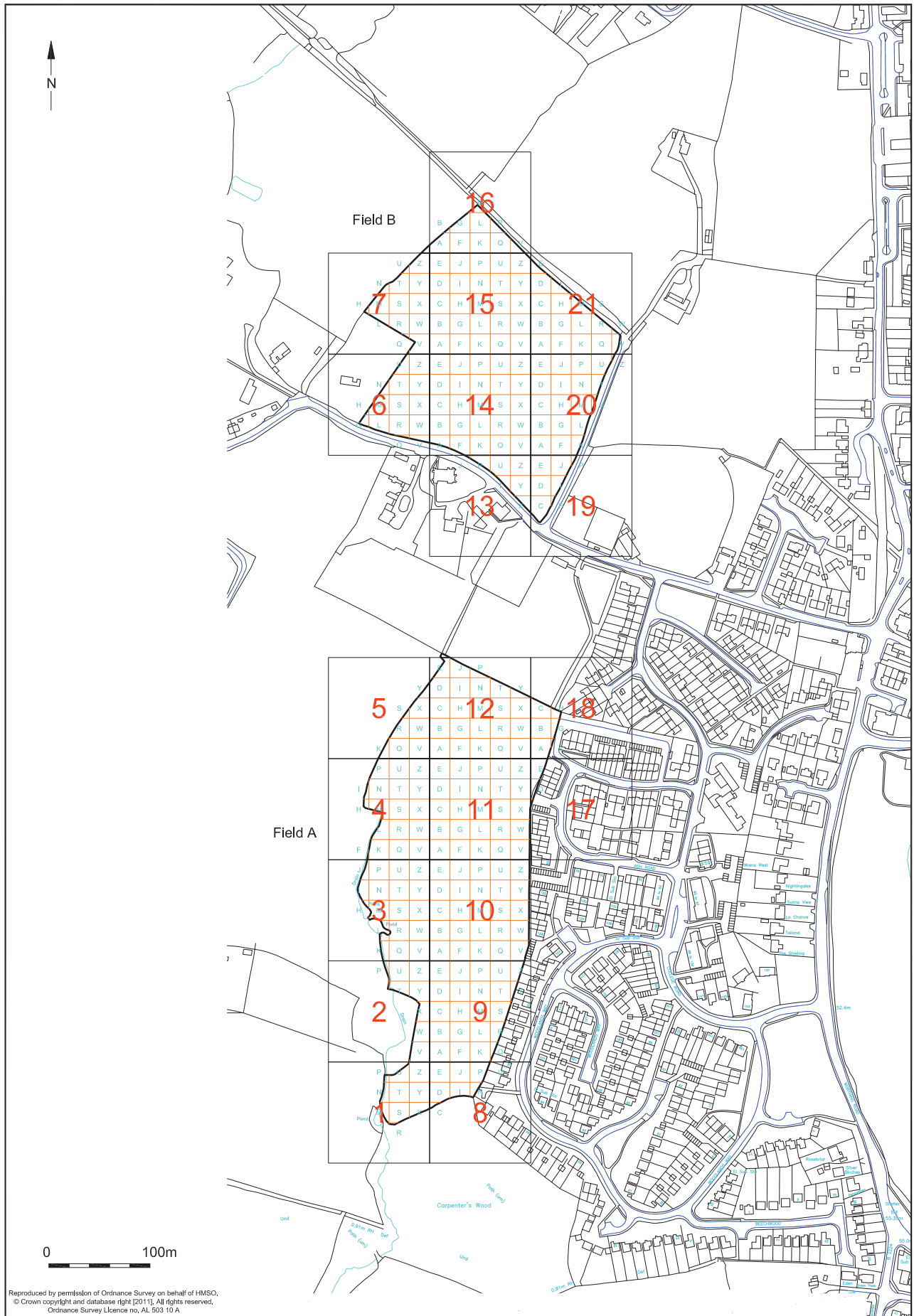
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Surface Artefact Collection on Land to the West of Southwater, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2011086
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE Client Report. A4-sized with cover logos.

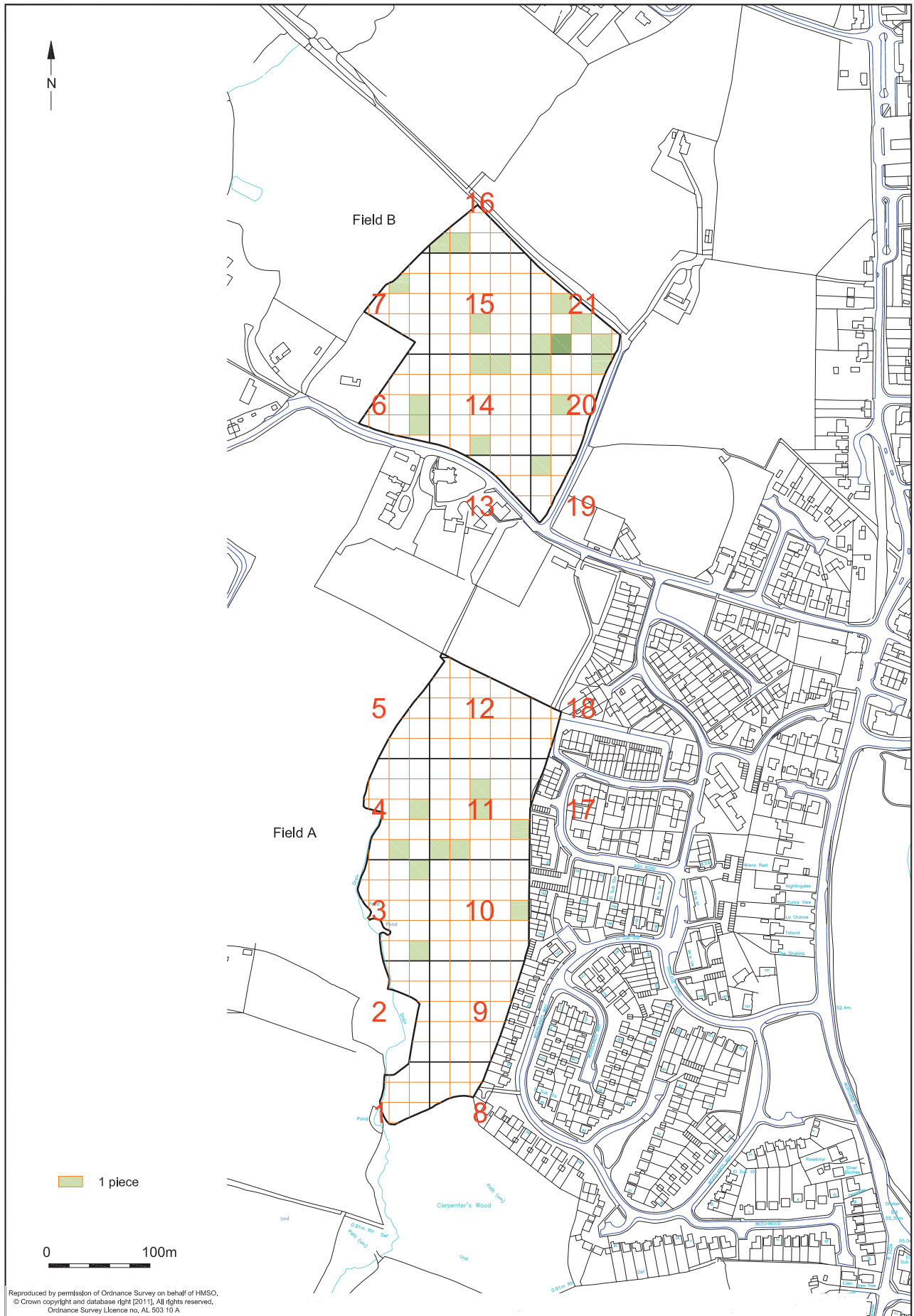


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Southwater	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

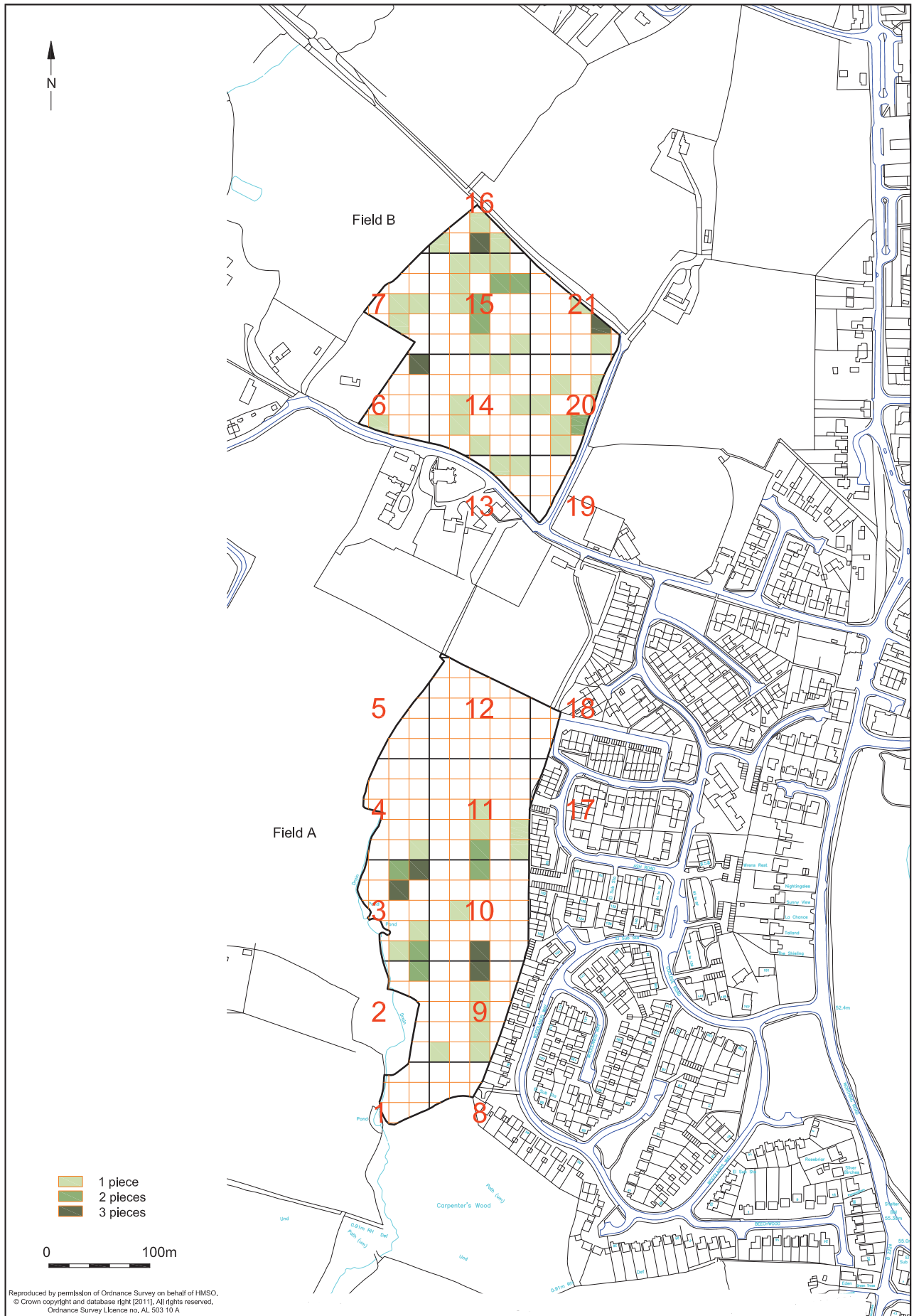


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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Site plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



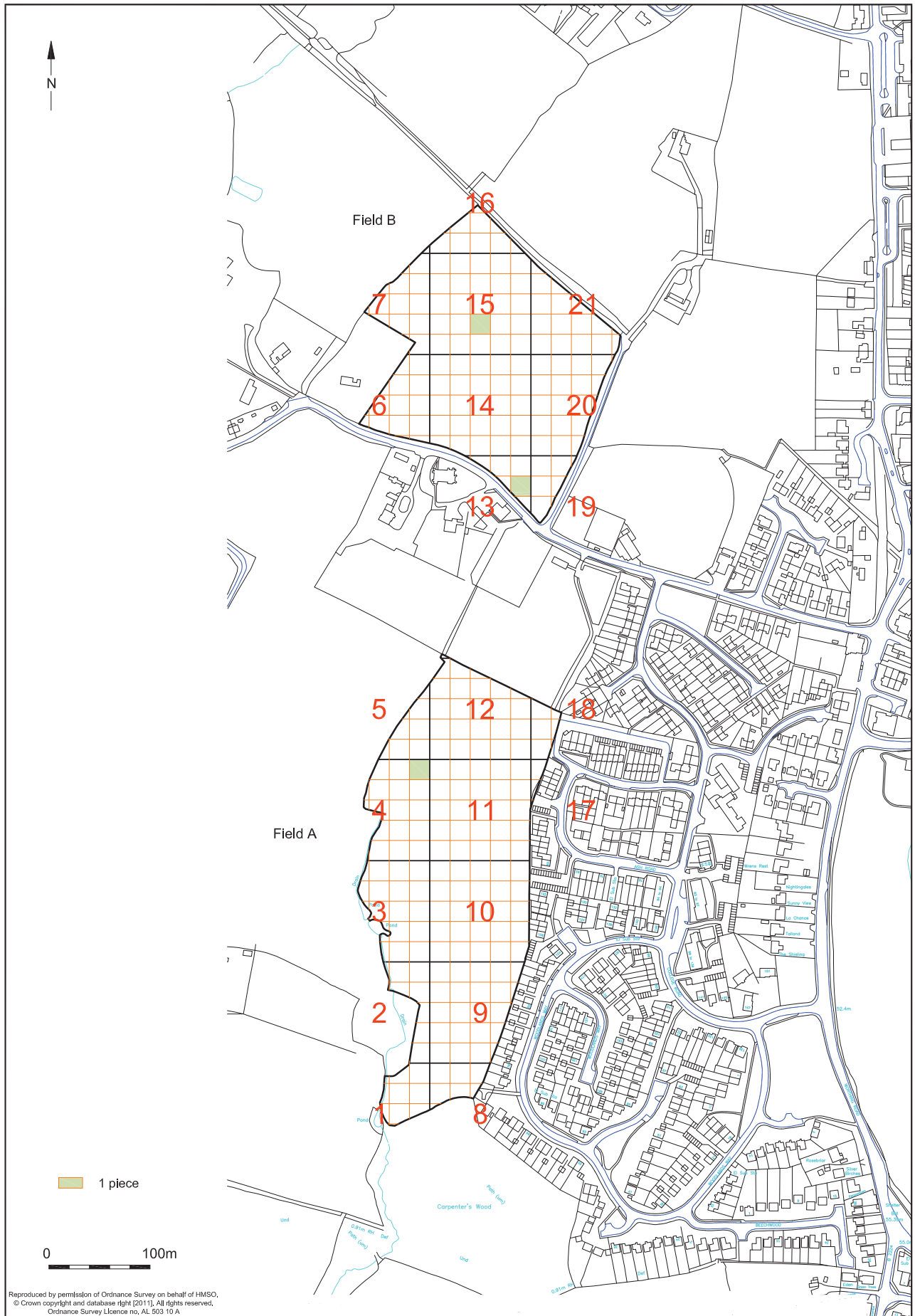


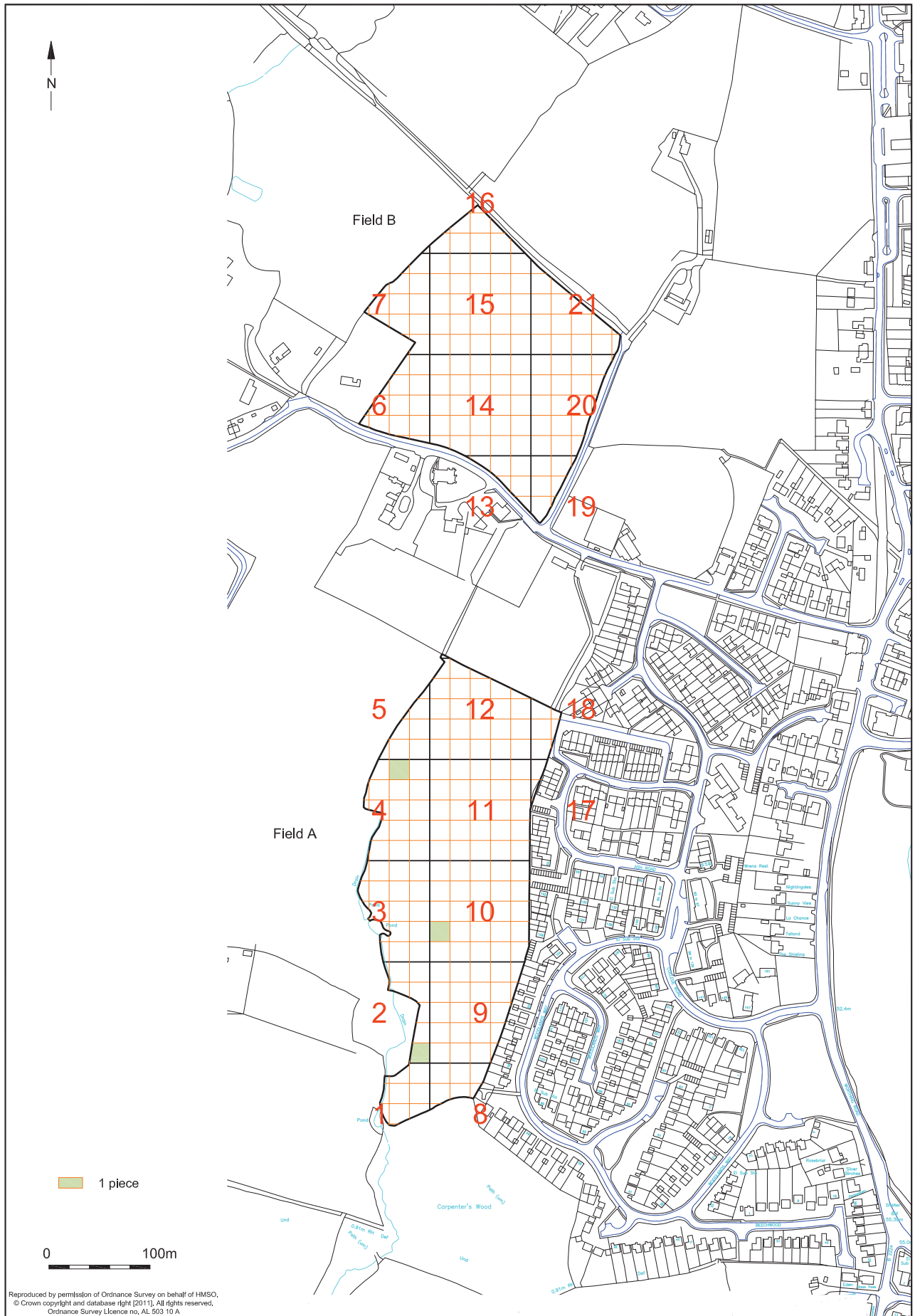
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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Distribution of worked flint	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		



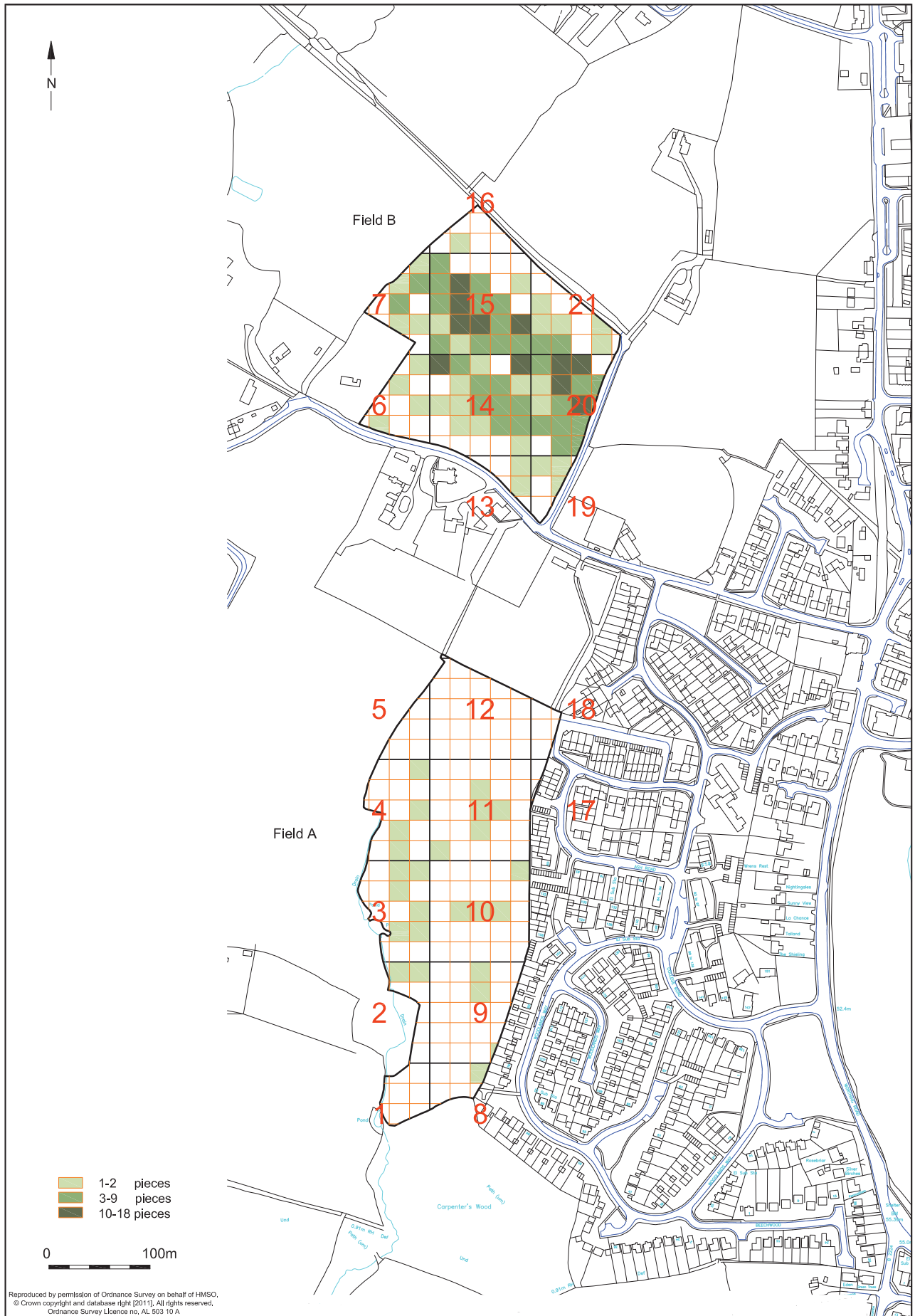
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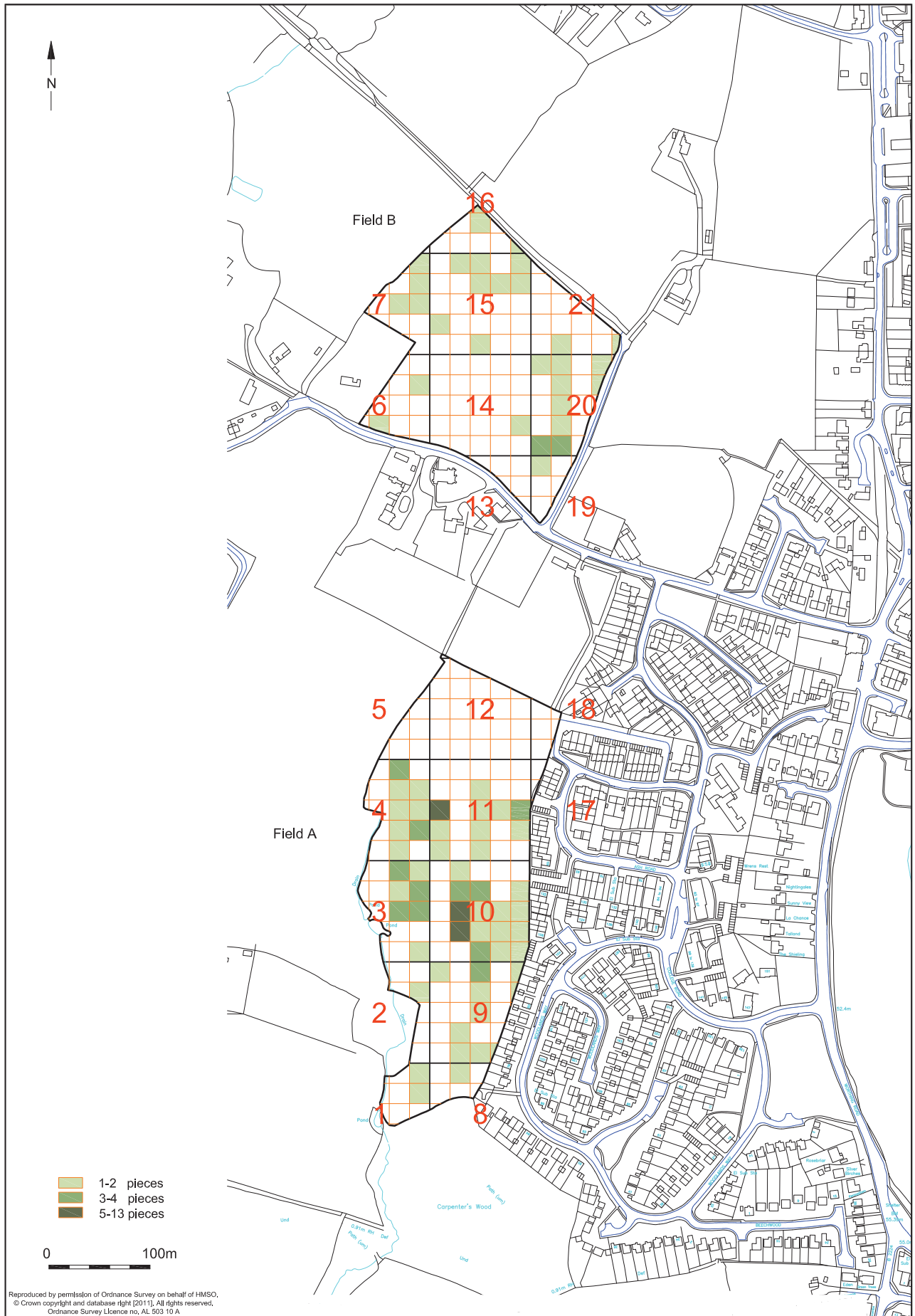
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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Distribution of fire-cracked flint	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		





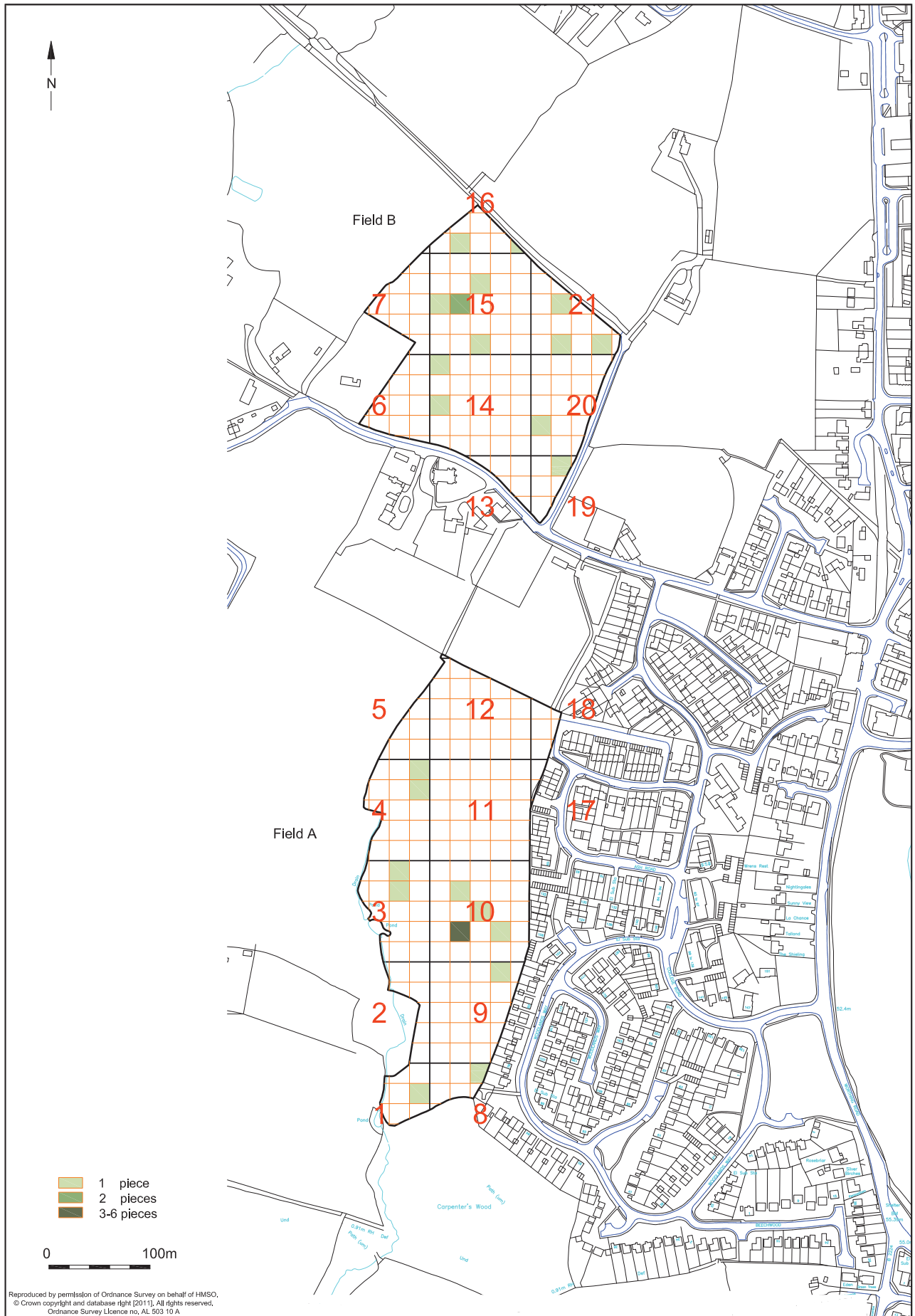
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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Distribution of Medieval CBM	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

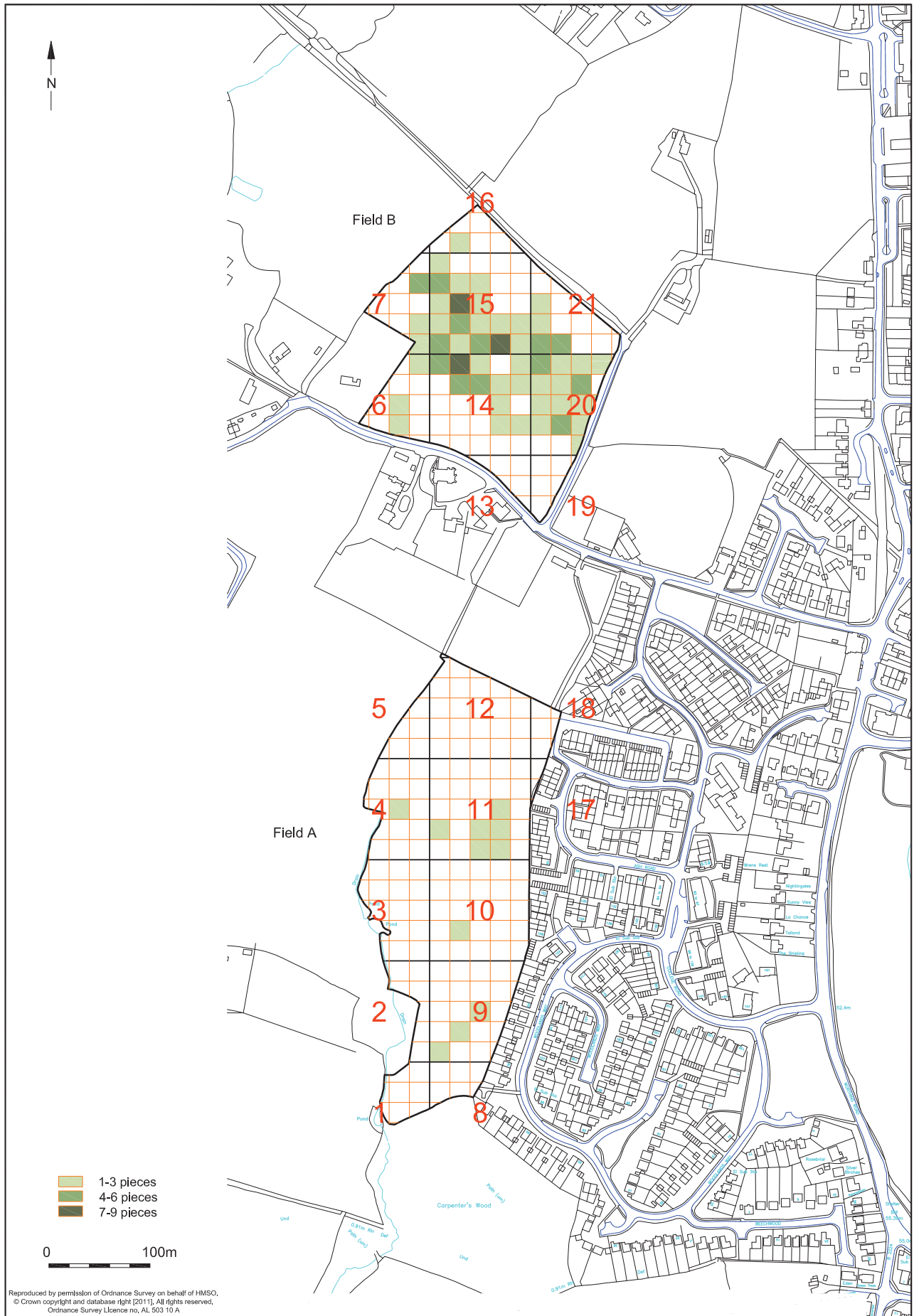


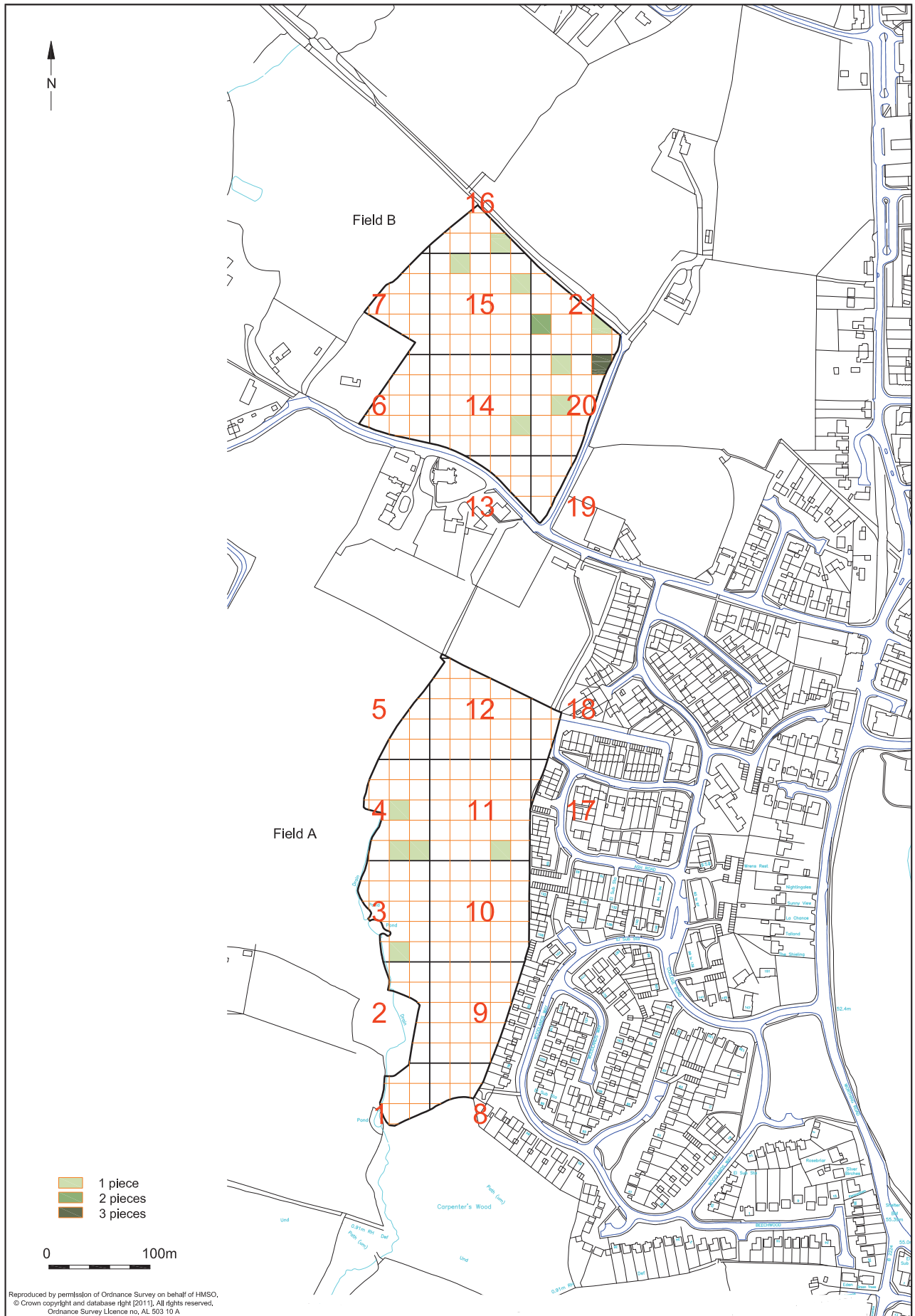


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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Distribution of post-Roman CBM		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			

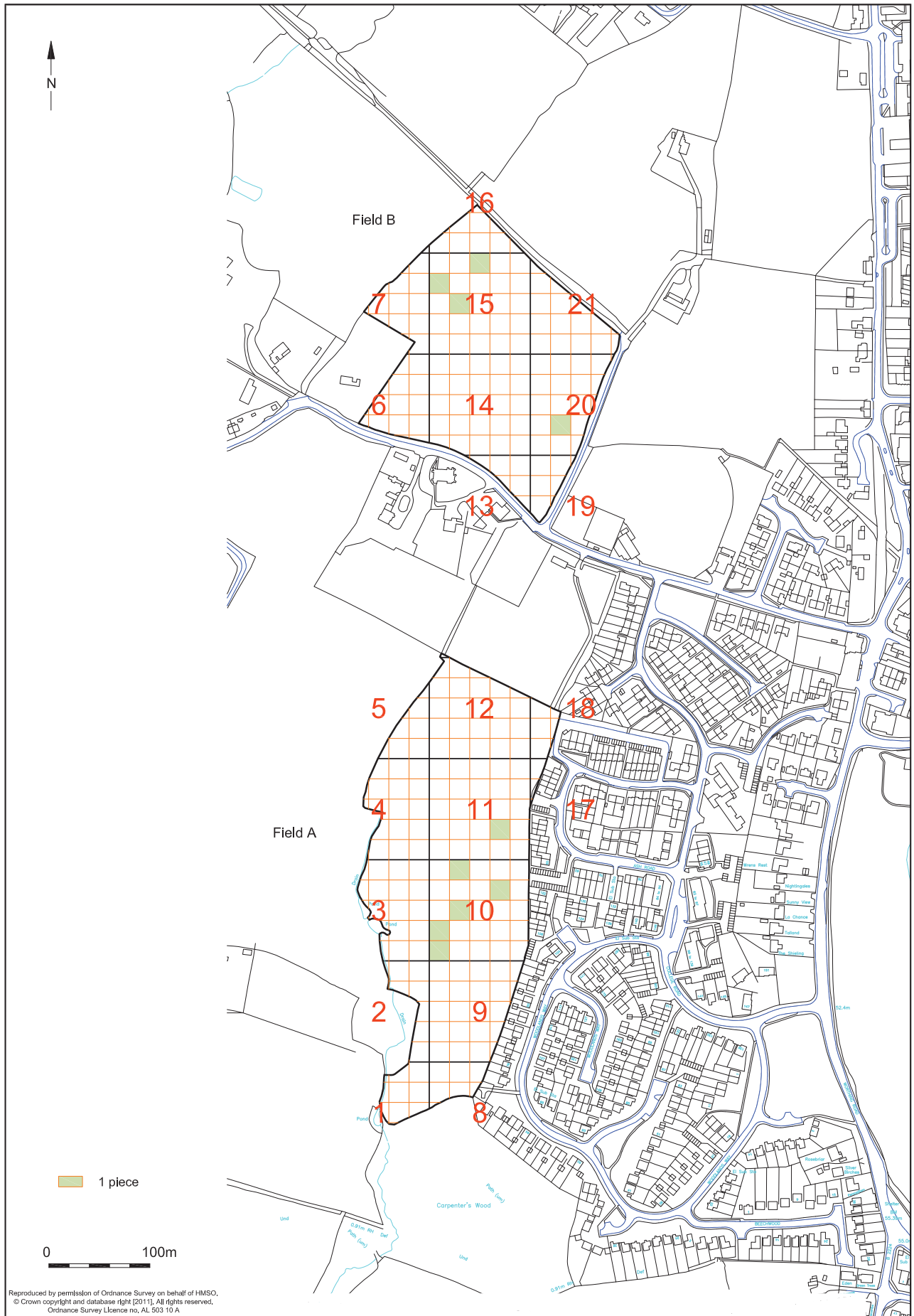






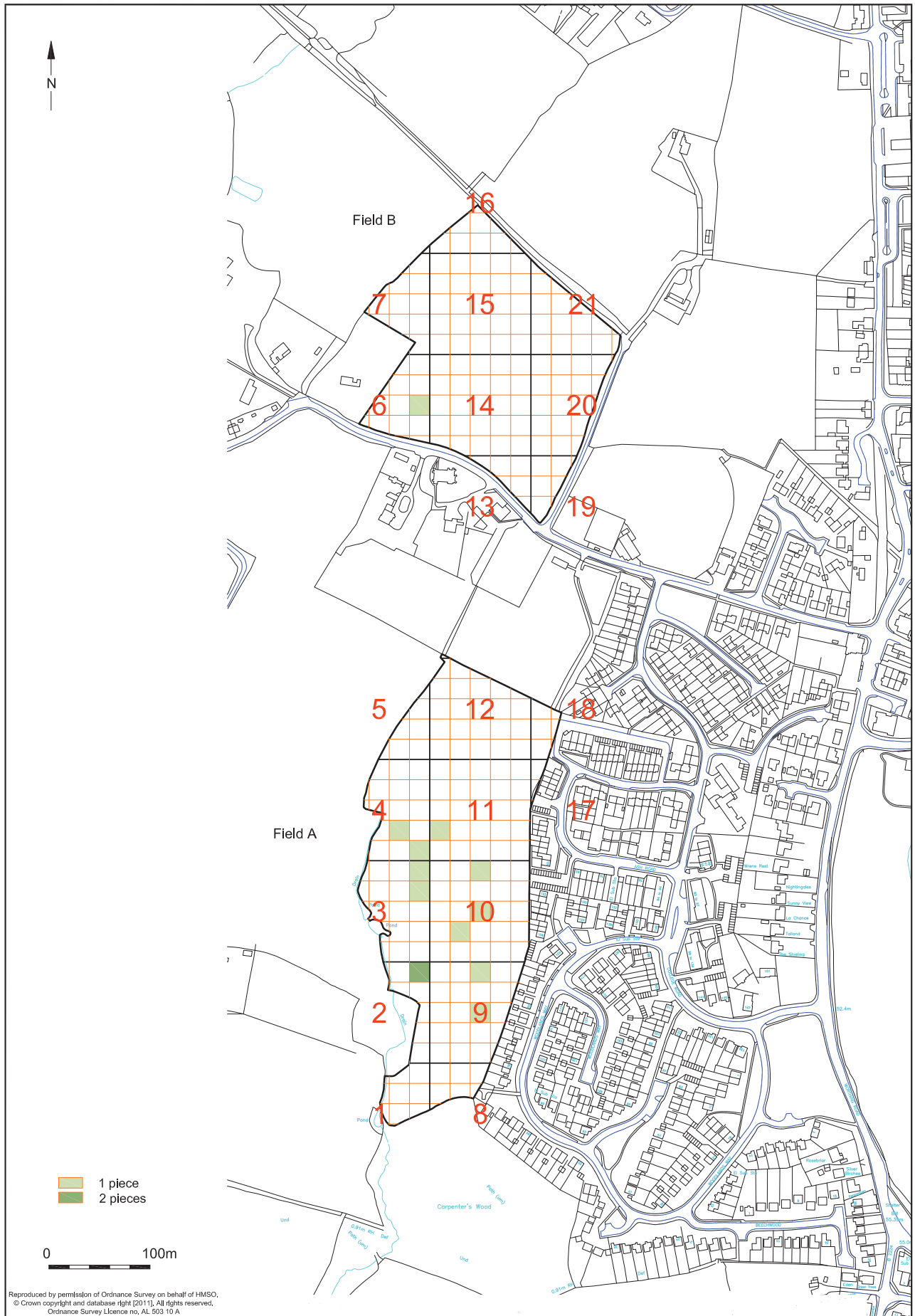
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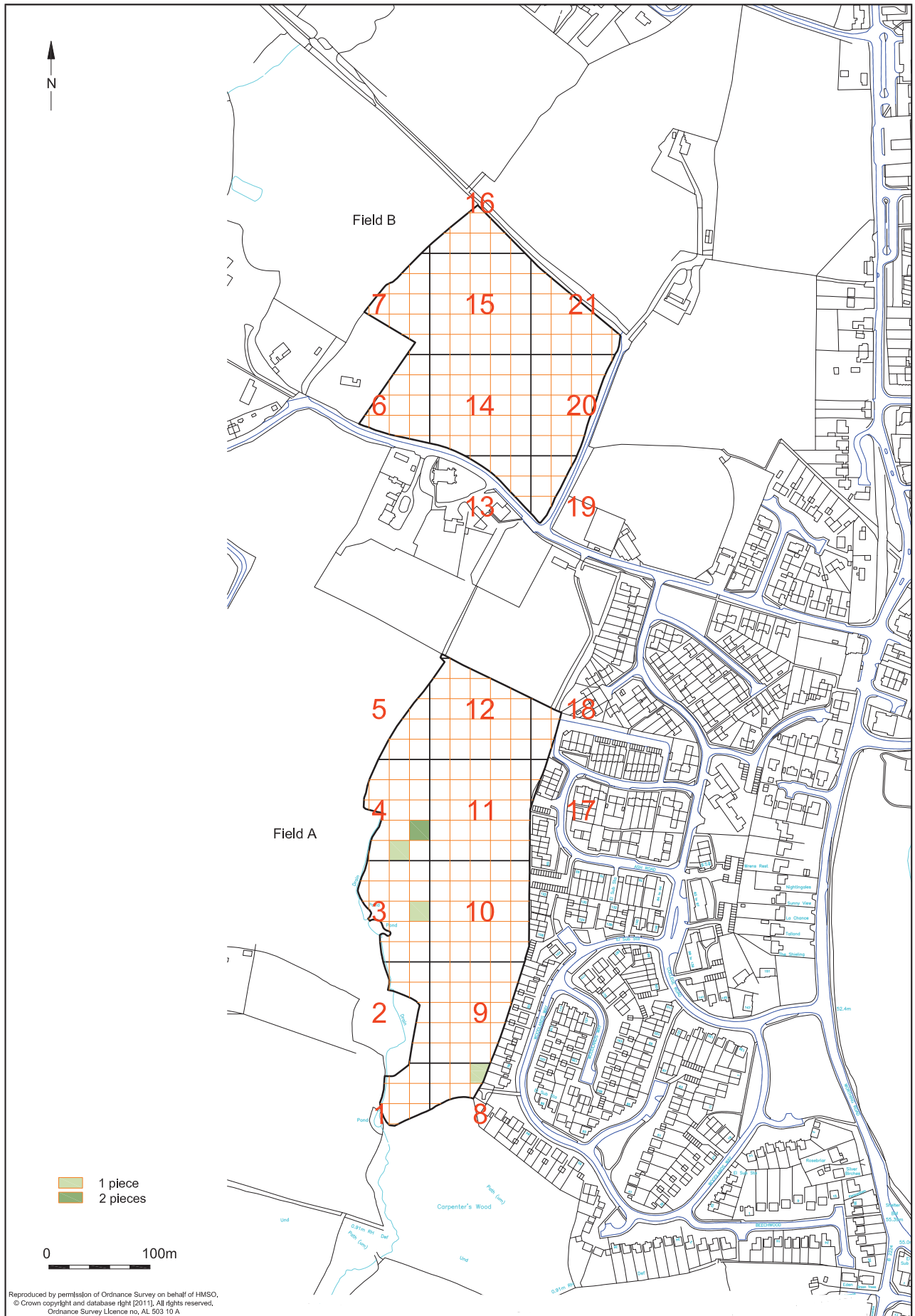
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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Distribution of clay pipe	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

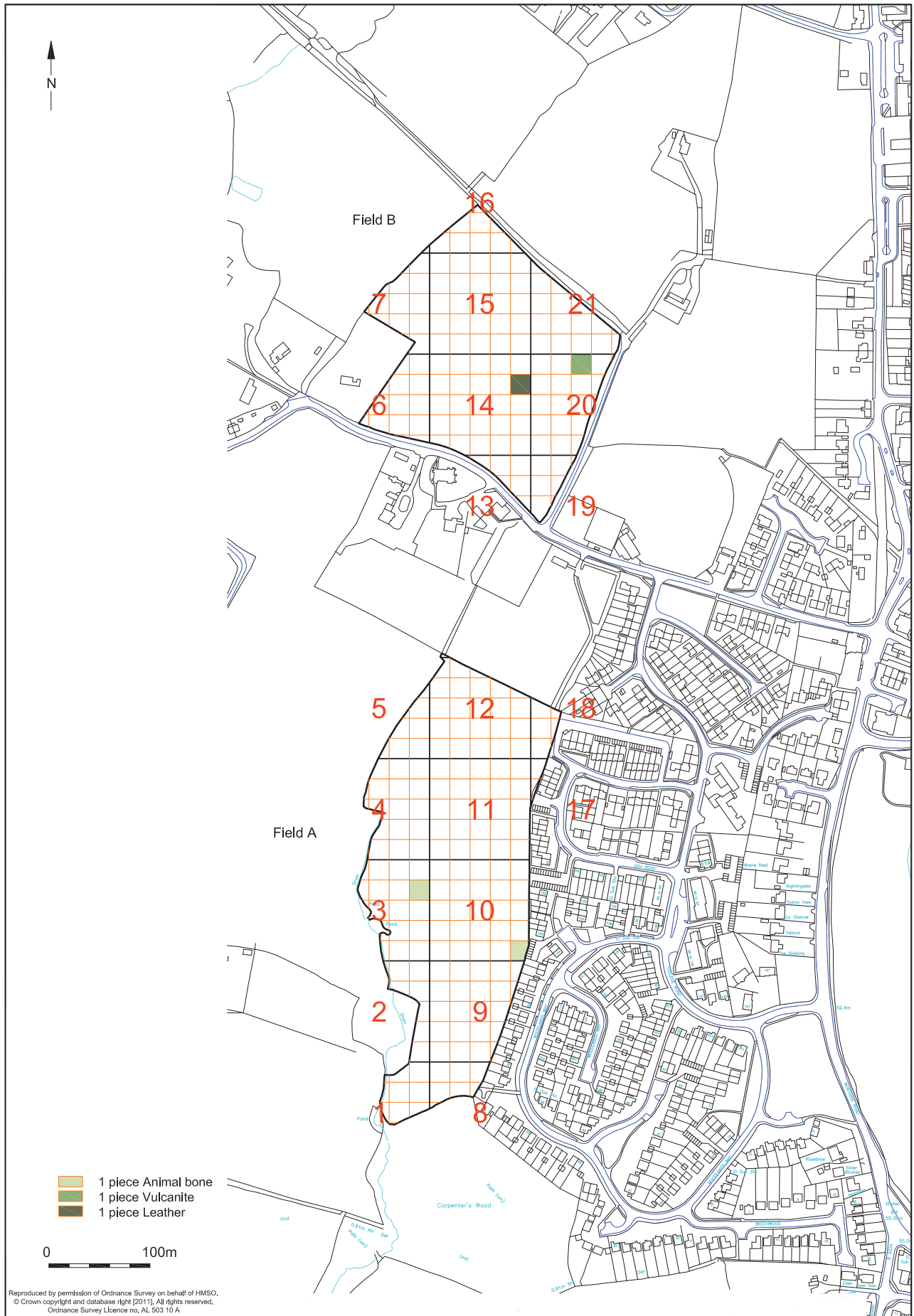


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Project Ref: 4785	April 2011	Distribution of metalwork	
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