

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report  
New Sports Pitches  
Land East of A24, West of Horsham  
West Sussex**

**NGR: 515500 130000**

**ASE Project No: 4051  
Site Code: LWH09**

**ASE Report No: 2012110  
OASIS id: archaeol6-125240**

**By Ben Sharp  
With contributions by Anna Doherty**

**May 2012**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd, on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of proposed sports pitch redevelopment on land east of the A24, immediately West of Horsham.*

*Four trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. These uncovered a ditch dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and other undated ditches. Continuations of these ditches were observed during the subsequent watching brief but no further archaeological features were observed.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd, on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of proposed sports pitch redevelopment on land east of the A24, immediately West of Horsham (NGR 515500 130000; Figure 1)
- 1.1.2 Initially four trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. These confirmed the presence of archaeological features and prompting the continued monitoring of all areas on site where ground reduction works would impact archaeology as part of levelling the site for use as sports pitches and tennis courts.
- 1.1.3 The southern part of the site in particular comprised substantial areas where ground was being “made up”, thus causing no impact to archaeological remains.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The site lies on mid orange/greyish blue Weald Clay in the northwest extent, with alluvial deposits overlying the clay in the environs of the River Arun, toward the southeast of the site (BGS 2012).
- 1.2.2 Broadly speaking the site occupies a gentle slope from northwest to southeast toward the river. The topography of the existing fields in relation to the proposed sports pitch plans necessitates a significant ground reduction in the far northwest of the site for construction of tennis courts, and a less extreme ground reduction leading into a significant area of “made up” ground to the southeast, for use as a football pitch. These two areas are separated by a substantial grass/wildflower embankment, the construction of which should not impact any potential archaeological remains.
- 1.2.3 The site is bounded to the west by the A24, to the north by the school grounds and buildings, to the east by a road and watercourse and to the south by a current housing development and arable fields.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Communications with John Mills West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Archaeologist (via e-mail, 18th August 2009) confirmed his view that the site as a whole has limited archaeological potential and that further archaeological mitigation strategy should comprise an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2012) for the watching brief was prepared in response to this and was approved by John Mills prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

#### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The aims of the watching brief as set out in the relevant *Written Schemes of Investigation (ibid.)* were:
- 1.4.2 To record, interpret and report to appropriate archaeological standards on any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains exposed during 'intrusive groundworks' including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. 'Intrusive groundworks' include any work involving ground reduction or topsoil stripping. The archaeological watching brief should also assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.

#### **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological trenching and watching brief on the site of the sports pitch development between 12/04/12 and 20/04/12. It does not include data relating to previous areas subjected to watching brief or other archaeological conditions in the area of the housing development immediately adjacent to the site. The work was supervised by Ben Sharp, project-managed by Darryl Palmer (fieldwork) and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Overview**

- 2.1.1 A desk-based assessment (ASE 2006) provides a detailed archaeological background to the Land East of A24 in general. This was summarised in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2012) and reproduced below.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

- 2.2.1 Prehistoric activity in the Weald is sparse at best, and much derives from hunter-gatherer activity dating to the Mesolithic period. Evidence of Bronze Age burial mounds and Iron Age exploitation of iron ore resources have also been recovered. Two sites of prehistoric date have been found within the study area of the site. A Neolithic plano-convex flint knife of an unknown source and a sherd of possible Iron Age pottery found during an evaluation at Christ's Hospital in 2002.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

- 2.3.1 Romano-British activity in this area is mainly associated with iron working and transport links between such sites and settlements on the edges of the Weald. Very few settlements of this date have been located in the Weald itself, although this may reflect the paucity of fieldwork in the area rather than reflecting a true distribution. Five sites of Romano-British date are known within the study area of the site. These include a single quernstone and a large 2nd century rubbish pit at Hill Place found during excavation in 2000, a 2nd century tile kiln located at Baystone Farm, and a single sherd of pottery found at Christ's Hospital in 2002.

### **2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

- 2.4.1 No Anglo-Saxon sites have been recorded within the study area. This is to be expected given the heavily forested nature of much of the Weald during the Anglo-Saxon period (forest of *Andredeswald*) is thought to have limited the development of settlements.

### **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 The town of Horsham developed as a market town during the medieval period, expanding greatly in the 13th century. A number of small-scale excavations have been undertaken in the historic core of the settlement, revealing a range of medieval features. Two medieval sites have been recorded within the study area with one occupying at least part of the area of proposed development. These include a deer park, associated with a manorial centre that was established in the 13th century at Broadbridge Farm to the south. This manor included a water mill also constructed in the 13th century. A Grade II listed building, Parthings Farm, constructed in the 15th Century is located immediately to the south of the site.

## **2.6 Post medieval**

2.6.1 The town of Horsham continued its development as a market town during the post-medieval period, with the town achieving the highest average wealth in West Sussex by 1524. The area to the west of the town continued to be used as farmland during this period. Three post-medieval sites are found within the study area; a possible fulling mill, shown on the 1844 Tithe Map that may still survive as earthworks, a Second World War Pillbox and the site of Parthings Cottage. A further sixteen sites and twenty-two listed buildings are recorded in the wider vicinity of the site.

## **2.7 Recent Archaeological Investigation**

2.7.1 Previous archaeological investigation on the site comprises three main sources: the archaeological desk based assessment report of the site area (a 1.5km radius of the greater site boundary) conducted (ASE 2006); an archaeological evaluation (ASE 2008) on the west side of the A24 –to the west of the new pitch area, and a report on the results of field-walking and evaluation immediately to the south of the Phase 1 area (ASE 2009).

2.7.2 In 2008 the archaeological evaluation conducted on the West side of the A24 comprised four mechanically excavated trenches specifically targeted to ascertain the character and significance of a possible boundary to the medieval deer park. The results were not conclusive (ASE 2008).

2.7.3 A series of watching briefs on the housing development immediately south of the new sports pitch area is on-going and as such no attempt will be made in this report to cover any of the findings from these periods of work or draw any conclusions between features excavated in these works and the sports pitch works, until such time as a complete archaeological record for the greater site area is available for analysis.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 Upon arrival on site it became apparent that the schedule of work proposed by the pitch redevelopment contracts was unpredictable and would be heavily affected by changeable weather conditions. It was therefore decided that it would be appropriate to excavate a series of trenches in strategic locations across the site to decide whether complete monitoring of the area would be needed.
- 3.2 To this end, four trenches (Figure 2) were excavated using a small 6 tonne excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches measured between 21m and 27m in length and were 1.5m wide.
- 3.3 Trench locations were largely determined by the presence of large piles of aggregate and topsoil in the centre of the site and areas of truncation or excavation which had taken place prior to the arrival of an archaeologist. Such truncation included an area in the northwest of the site measuring 21m x 25m, half of which was stripped to an acceptable depth, half of which was deeper; a large area of ground already made up in the eastern end of site and a large area on the south-western extent of site truncated by plant tracking (both areas are shown on figure 2).
- 3.4 Archaeological deposits were found to exist in all four trenches and also within the previously stripped area mentioned above (3.3). For this reason, it was decided that all areas of site where ground reduction work associated with levelling the pitches was to occur should be continuously monitored in an archaeological watching brief to gain a greater understanding of the character and extent of features excavated in the trenches.
- 3.5 Further excavation on site continued with two 26 tonne 360° tracked excavators, stripping topsoil with a 1.5m toothed bucket before finally removing subsoil to an archaeological depth, and to a sufficient standard, using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.6 Through consultation with the pitch contractors it became apparent that there would be no need for monitoring some areas as there would be no impact to potential archaeological deposits ie where ground would be “made up”. These included a strip across the site, approximately 20m wide, in between trenches 2 and 3, which would be transformed into a wildflower grass-bank and the substantial area in the southeast of the site where ground needed to be made up to level the pitch (Figure 2).
- 3.7 All hand excavation and recording conformed to the methodology as described in the WSI (ASE 2012).

### 3.7 The Site Archive

3.7.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Horsham Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	15
No. of files/paper record	1 file. Labelled: New Sports Pitches.
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	26
Bulk finds	2 Sherds
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Natural Geology and Overburden

- 4.1.1 Throughout the course of the monitored works it was noted that the thickness of topsoil [1701] across the site increased moving down the slope from northwest to southeast. This was a fairly uniform mid-dark brown silty clay reaching thicknesses of 0.5m in some places, but most frequently 0.4m thick.
- 4.1.2 Below the topsoil a c. 0.1m thick sterile, light greyish brown silty clay subsoil [1702] existed overlying the mid orange/greyish blue Weald Clay [1703].
- 4.1.3 Alluvial deposits over the Weald Clay associated with the nearby Arun River were encountered starting midway along the extent of Trench 4 and presumably extending right across the eastern end of the site. Archaeological deposits cut into the alluvium were very difficult to identify.

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Thickness	OD
1701	Layer	Topsoil	Pitch Area	Pitch Area	0.5m	35.45m-35.55m
1702	Layer	Subsoil	Pitch Area	Pitch Area	1m	35.05m-38.15m
1703	Layer	Natural	Pitch Area	Pitch Area	N/A	34.90m-38.00m
1704	Cut	Ditch Cut	~20m	0.56m	0.31m	37.96m
1705	Fill	Ditch Fill	~20m	0.56m	0.31m	37.96m
1706	Cut	Ditch Cut	Tr.	0.72m	0.41m	37.58m
1707	Fill	Ditch Fill	Tr.	0.72m	0.41m	37.58m
1708	Cut	Ditch Cut	Tr.	1.10m	0.26m	37.46m
1709	Fill	Ditch Fill	Tr.	1.10m	0.26m	37.46m
1710	Cut	Ditch Cut	Tr.	1.12m	0.28m	34.90m
1711	Fill	Ditch Fill	Tr.	1.12m	0.28m	34.90m
1712	Cut	Ditch Cut	Tr.	1.40m	0.33m	35.07m
1713	Fill	Ditch Fill	Tr.	1.40m	0.33m	35.07m
1714	Cut	Ditch Cut	Tr.	0.74m	0.28m	35.21m
1715	Fill	Ditch Fill	Tr.	0.74m	0.28m	35.21m

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

## **4.2 Areas stripped prior to 12/04/12**

- 4.2.1 Prior to the arrival of an archaeologist on 12/04/12 and area measuring 25m x 21m was stripped in the northwest of the site (Figures 2 and 3). This area constituted roughly half of the area to be levelled in the northwest of the site for the construction of new tennis courts. Half of this area had been stripped to a depth of 37.96m OD, and although extremely waterlogged, it was possible to observe an L-shaped linear feature [1704].
- 4.2.2 The feature was completely truncated away to the west where deeper ground reduction to achieve a level surface had been conducted.
- 4.2.3 The feature [1704] was investigated in a 1m wide sondage and was found to have an irregular U-shaped profile 0.31m deep. It was filled by [1705] mid blueish grey silty clay which yielded one sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. This linear is almost certainly the part of linear feature [1706] excavated in Trench 1 (4.3).
- 4.2.4 Also prior to 12/04/12, an area in the easternmost extent of the site had been built-up with substantial amounts of topsoil removed from the area described in 4.2.1. This area was therefore also not monitored (Figure 2).
- 4.2.5 It was apparent during the course of this work that dumpers and tracked excavators had caused significant truncation and disturbance to the topsoil and subsoil over an area measuring c. 20m x 50m (Figure 2) due to the extremely wet conditions on site. No further work was monitored in this area due to the truncation.

## **4.3 Trench 1 (Figure 3)**

- 4.3.1 Trench 1 was excavated roughly parallel to the stripped area and measured 21m in length and 1.5m wide. Weald Clay was encountered at a depth of 37.58m OD. One linear feature [1706] was found to be well defined with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base, very similar in character to [1704].
- 4.3.2 A 1m sondage was excavated through the feature and it was found to be 0.72m in width and 0.41m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile and filled with [1707], a blue grey silty clay containing one sherd of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century Arun Valley Roman pottery.

#### **4.4 Trench 2 (Figure 4)**

4.4.1 Trench 2 measured 27m x 1.5m. Weald Clay was encountered at a depth of 37.46m OD. One linear feature [1708] was observed cutting into the clay in the northern end of the trench.

4.4.2 A 1m sondage was excavated through the linear which was 1.10m wide and 0.26m in depth with a shallow bowl-like profile. A sterile mid grey fill [1709] was recorded containing no finds.

#### **4.4 Trench 3 (Figure 5)**

4.4.1 Trench 3 was excavated parallel to Trench 2. It measured 23m in length and 1.5m wide. Weald Clay was encountered at a depth of 34.90m OD.

4.4.2 One linear feature [1710] was found cutting natural clay. This was filled by [1711] a mid blueish grey silty clay that contained a small quantity of charcoal but no finds. A 1m sondage excavated through the feature found it to be 1.12m wide and 0.28m deep with shallow but clearly defined edges and a cowl-like base, running northwest to southeast. The feature is probably the continuance of [1708] recorded in Trench 2 although the area between these trenches was not monitored as there was to be no impact.

#### **4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 6)**

4.5.1 Trench 4 was measured 26m x 1.5m and excavated along an east-west alignment to attempt to locate any north-south linear features. Weald Clay was encountered at 35.07m OD. Two linear features were recorded within the trench.

4.5.2 A 1m sondage through linear feature [1712] was excavated, revealing it to be 1.4m wide and 0.33m in depth, with a shallow but clearly defined profile. Fill [1713] was a blueish grey brown silty clay which yielded no finds. The feature ran northwest to southeast between Trenches 3 and 4.

4.5.3 Linear feature [1714] was cut into alluvium. A sondage through the feature revealed a steeply sloping profile with a flatish base, 0.28m deep and 0.74m wide. The feature ran northeast – southwest. Fill [1715] was a mid-brown silty clay, very similar to the alluvial deposits, and yielded no finds.

**4.6 Areas monitored 13/04/12 - 20/04/12**

- 4.6.1 Between 13/04/12 and 20/04/12 the mechanical stripping of 2 further areas were monitored (Figure 2).
- 4.6.2 The largest of these comprised the full width of the site starting by Trench 3 and running just to the east of Trench 4. During these works it was possible to observe that ditches [1710] and [1712] in Trenches 3 and 4 respectively were continuations of the same linear feature. Due to the difficult nature of conditions on site it was not possible to map the extent of ditch [1714] more than 2m beyond the northern extent of Trench 4 and impossible to ascertain a relationship between [1712] and [1714].
- 4.6.3 A small area measuring 6m x 6m was also excavated on the western extent of Trench 1. No archaeology was visible in this area.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A very small assemblage comprising only 2 sherds of pottery were recovered from ditch sections in the western part of the site. Finds were washed and dried after which they were counted, weighed and bagged by material and context. No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)
1705	1	6
1707	1	8

Table 3: Finds quantification table

### 5.2 The Late Iron Age/Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 Two small sherds, totalling 14g in weight, belong to the Late Iron Age/Roman period.
- 5.2.2 A single sherd of pottery from context [1705] is in a grog-tempered fabric. Further west in Sussex, such wares would almost certainly belong to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period; however, grog-tempered wares were much longer lived to the east and generally remained common throughout the Roman period. Since there are no significant published assemblages from the immediate vicinity of Broadbridge Heath, it is difficult to determine if this was the case in the local area so this sherd could be of any Late Iron Age or Roman date.
- 5.2.3 Another sherd, from context [1707] is in a coarse oxidised fabric, fairly typical of the Arun Valley Roman pottery industry. This industry produced the majority of coarse wares in use on rural sites in West Sussex in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century but had declined significantly by the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The trial trenching and archaeological watching brief has confirmed and characterised the presence of archaeological features within the area of the sports pitch redevelopment.
- 6.2 Ditches excavated in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, can all be seen to have similar characteristics in form and fill. Further monitoring of ground reduction works confirmed that they are all constituents of the same linear ditch running northwest – southeast across the site. Although undated, these ditch sections were different in character to those found in Trench 1 and the stripped area. Cartographic analysis of the environs of the site attests to its use for agriculture since at least the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is also commonly accepted that the area to the west of Horsham was used as open farmland for the development of the town in the medieval and post-medieval periods (ASE 2006). To this end, linear features [1708], [1710], and [1712] are most likely part of a post-medieval field boundary system, although they could be older.
- 6.3 The ditches [1704] and [1706] excavated in Trench 1 and in the stripped area are identical in character, and were both found to contain a single sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman coarse ware. Such wares are consistent with the majority of wares in use on rural sites in West Sussex. The relatively low density of finds recovered from these ditch sections probably indicates that the features are representative of a rural enclosure or boundary ditch, probably rectilinear in form and measuring at least 25m x 50m.
- 6.4 No discreet, dateable features or features which could be considered structural were encountered during any of the monitoring works which again points to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch forming part of a rural landscape away from any dense occupation or intensive human activity.
- 6.5 An archaeological watching brief which took place prior to the sports pitch redevelopment uncovered the remains of a Roman cremation approximately 100m to the west of the sports pitch site (Stevens *Pers Comm.*), which may indicate a higher density of human activity to the west of the site.
- 6.6 It has been noted that in general very little from the Roman period has been found in the Horsham vicinity, most likely because it is hidden beneath existing buildings and roads (Haines 2005). The features excavated on the site therefore serve as a useful indicator for the character of land use surrounding Horsham during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, and may indicate the existence of small rural settlements occupying land further to the west of Horsham, as well as within the town itself.
- 6.7 The methodology was effective at extracting archaeological information. Without the use of trial trenching on the site it would have been considerably harder to locate, with any accuracy, the archaeological features on site.



- 6.8 It should be noted that truncation caused by groundworks completed before the monitoring period began may have erased potential archaeological remains in those areas.
- 6.9 The excavations have demonstrated the worth of archaeological work in assisting our understanding of the area for which very little archaeological evidence currently exists.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **INTERNET SOURCES**

BGS 2012 *Geology of Britain viewer*  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html). Accessed 4 5 12

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Berkeley Homes for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and John Mills, County Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Ben Sharp. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Antonio Reis who produced the figures for this report; Darryl Palmer who project managed the excavations and Dan swift who project managed the post-excavation process.

**HER Summary Form**

Site Code	LWH09					
Identification Name and Address	Land East of A24, West of Horsham, West Sussex – New Sports Pitches					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: 515500 130000					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4051					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	<b>Watching Brief</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	<b>Green Field</b>	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	<b>WB. 12/04/12 - 20/04/12</b>	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Berkeley Homes					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Ben Sharp					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd, on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of proposed sports pitch redevelopment on land east of the A24, immediately West of Horsham.</p> <p>Four trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. These uncovered a ditch dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and other undated ditches. Continuations of these ditches were observed during the subsequent watching brief but no further archaeological features were observed.</p>						

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-125240**

**Project details**

Project name	Land East of A24, West of Horsham, West Sussex - New Sports Pitches
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd, on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to conduct an archaeological watching brief on the site of proposed sports pitch redevelopment on land east of the A24, immediately West of Horsham. Four trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. These uncovered a ditch dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and other undated ditches. Continuations of these ditches were observed during the subsequent watching brief but no further archaeological features were observed.
Project dates	Start: 12-04-2012 End: 20-04-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	LWH09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	N/A None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Uncertain
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Visual Inspection'
Development type	Not recorded
Development type	Sports Pitch redevelopment
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

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**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM HORSHAM Land East of A24, West of Horsham, West Sussex- New Sports Pitches
Postcode	RH12 1UW
Study area	4800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 515500 130000 50.8959895849 0.155264885592 50 53 45 N 000 09 18 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.50m Max: 39.00m

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**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Ben Sharp
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Berkeley Homes

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Contents	'other'

Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Drawing', 'Report', 'Section'

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of Land West of
Author(s)/Editor(s)	ASE
Date	2006
Issuer or publisher	n/a
Place of issue or publication	n/a

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**Project bibliography 2**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land West of Horsham, West
Author(s)/Editor(s)	ASE
Other bibliographic details	Report Number 2008104
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	n/a
Place of issue or publication	n/a

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**Project bibliography 3**

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title                      An Archaeological Evaluation and Surface Artefact  
Collection on

Author(s)/Editor(s)    ASE

Other bibliographic    Report Number 2009075  
details

Date                      2009

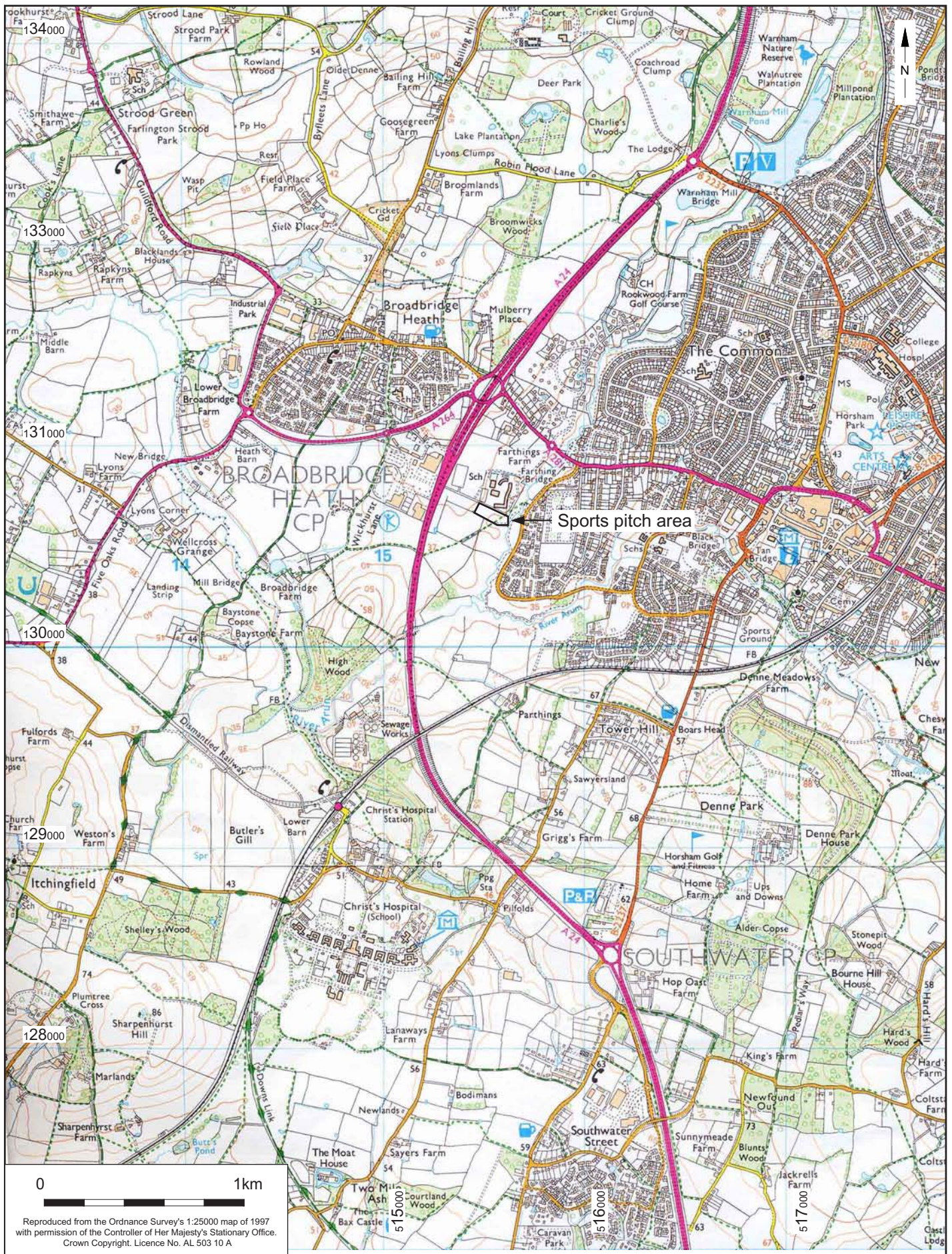
Issuer or publisher    n/a

Place of issue or        n/a  
publication

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Entered by              Ben Sharp (b.sharp@ucl.ac.uk)

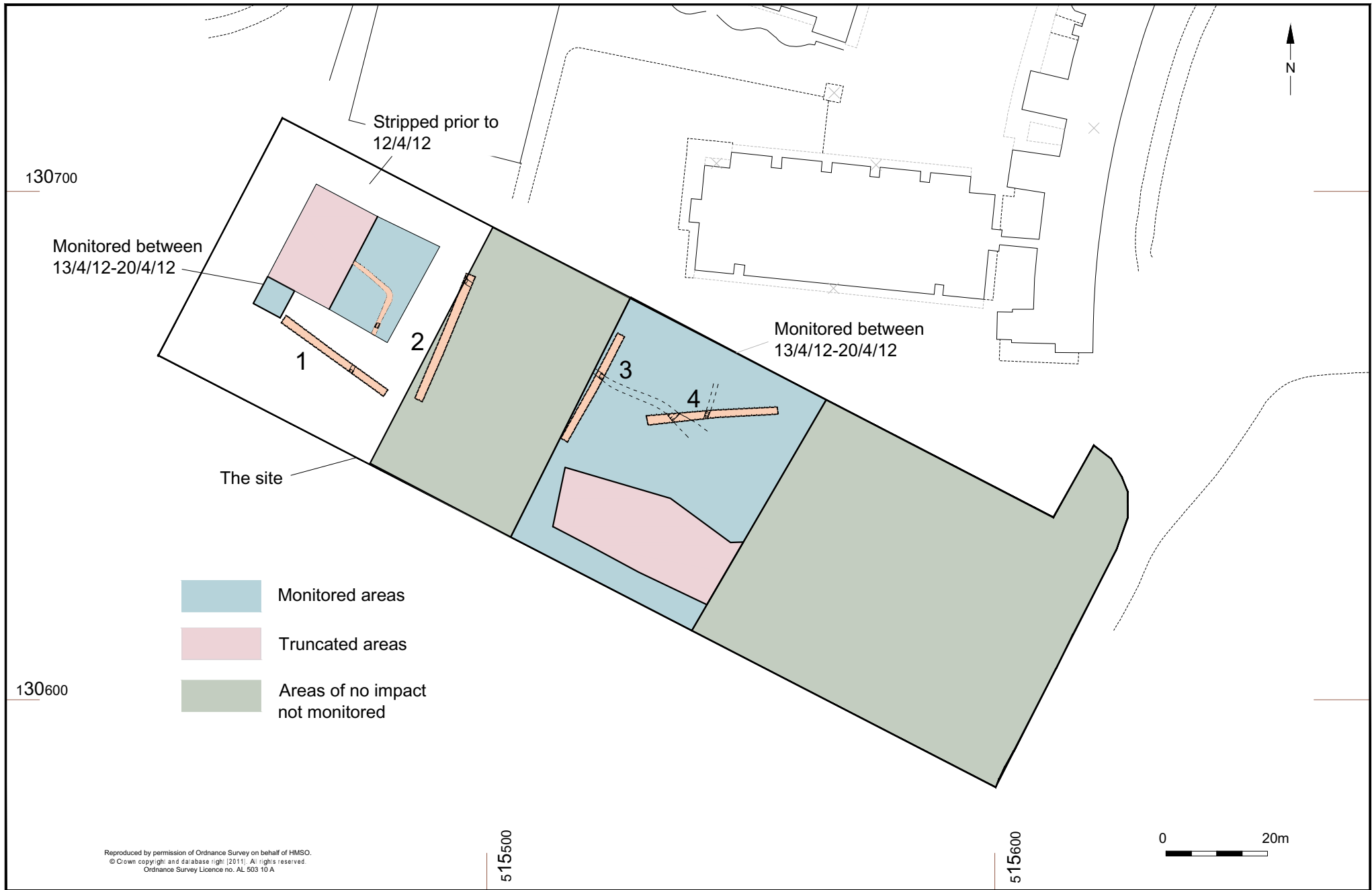
Entered on              8 May 2012



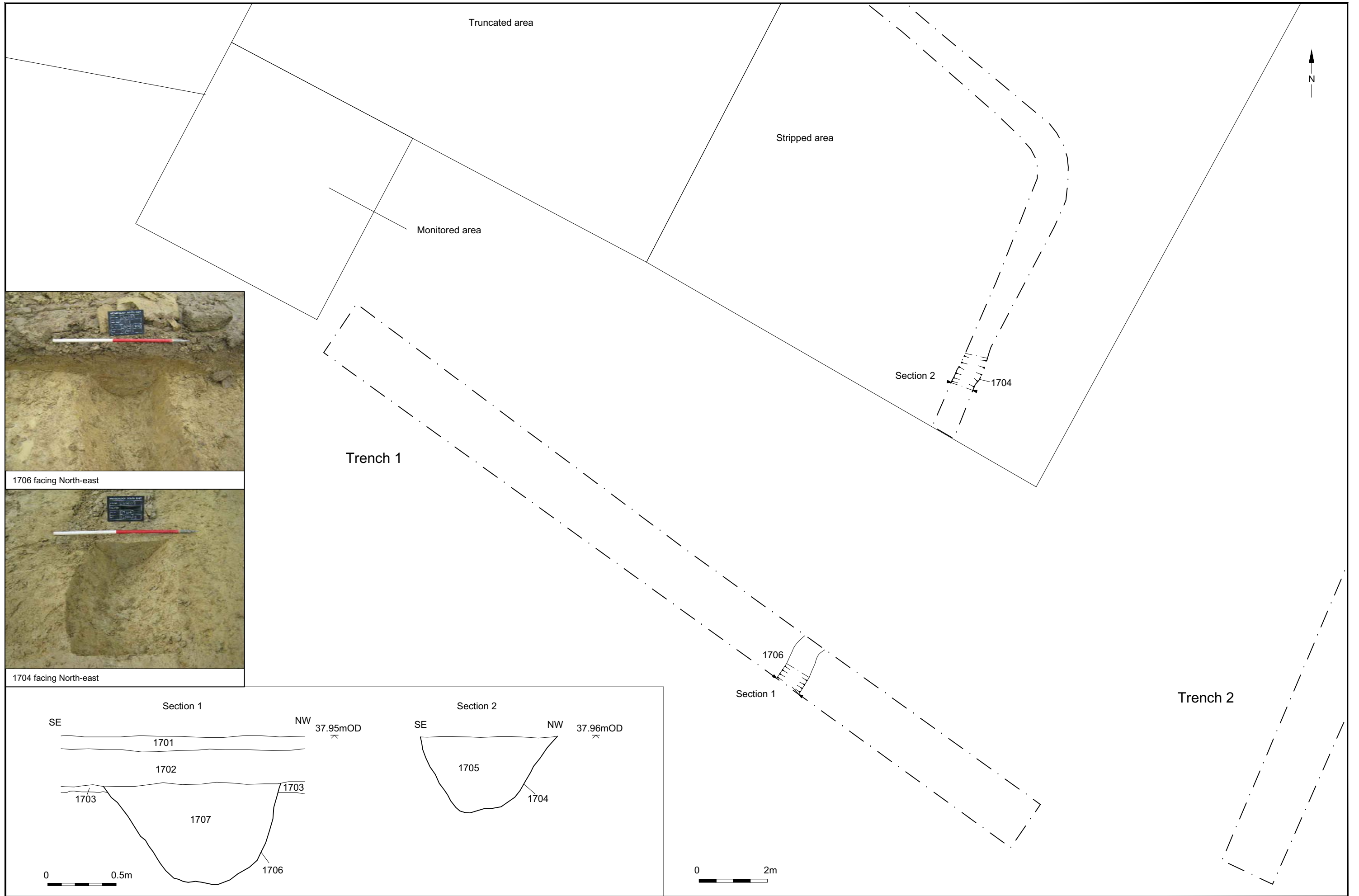
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© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Horsham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4051	May 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012110	Drawn by: AR		

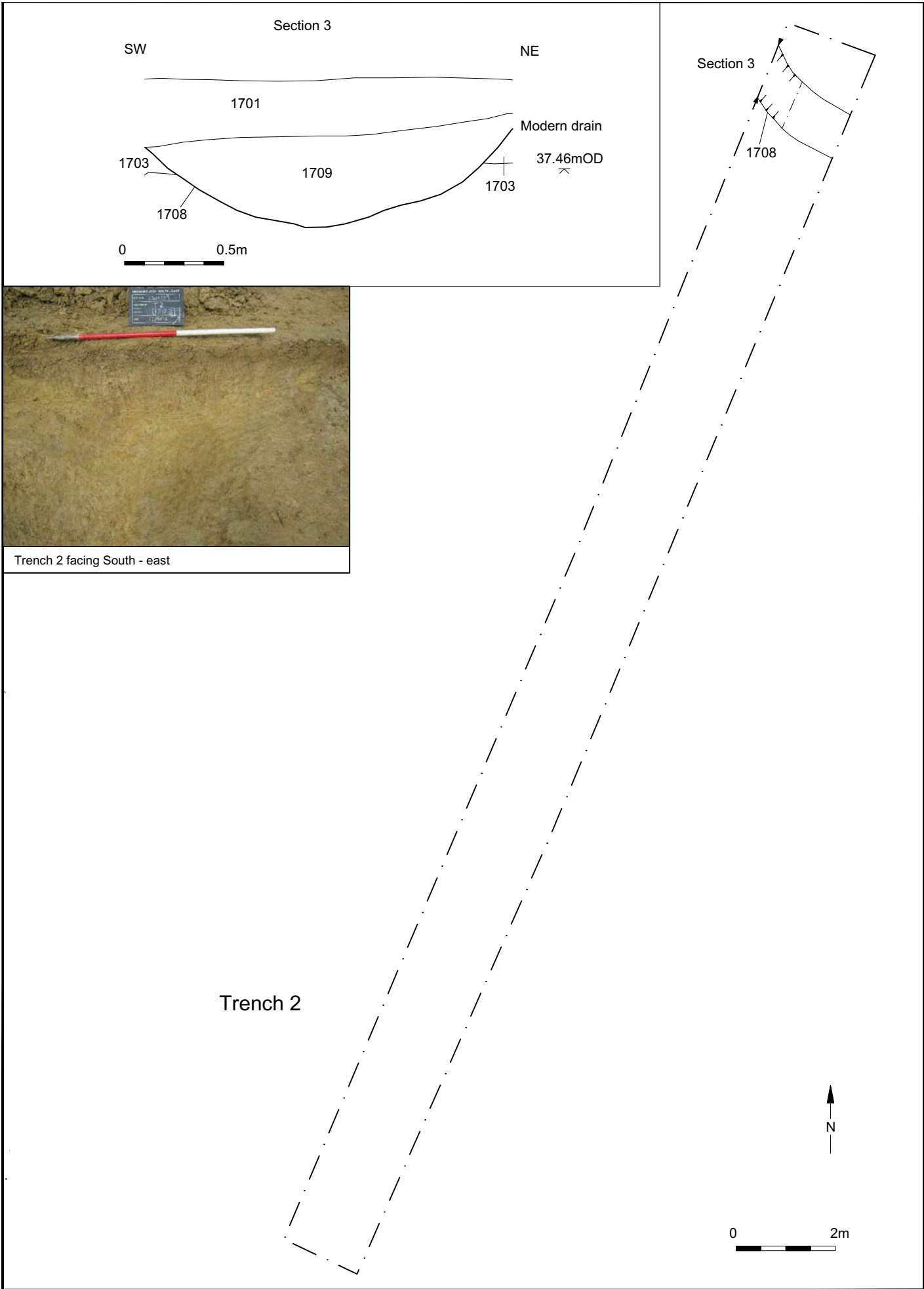




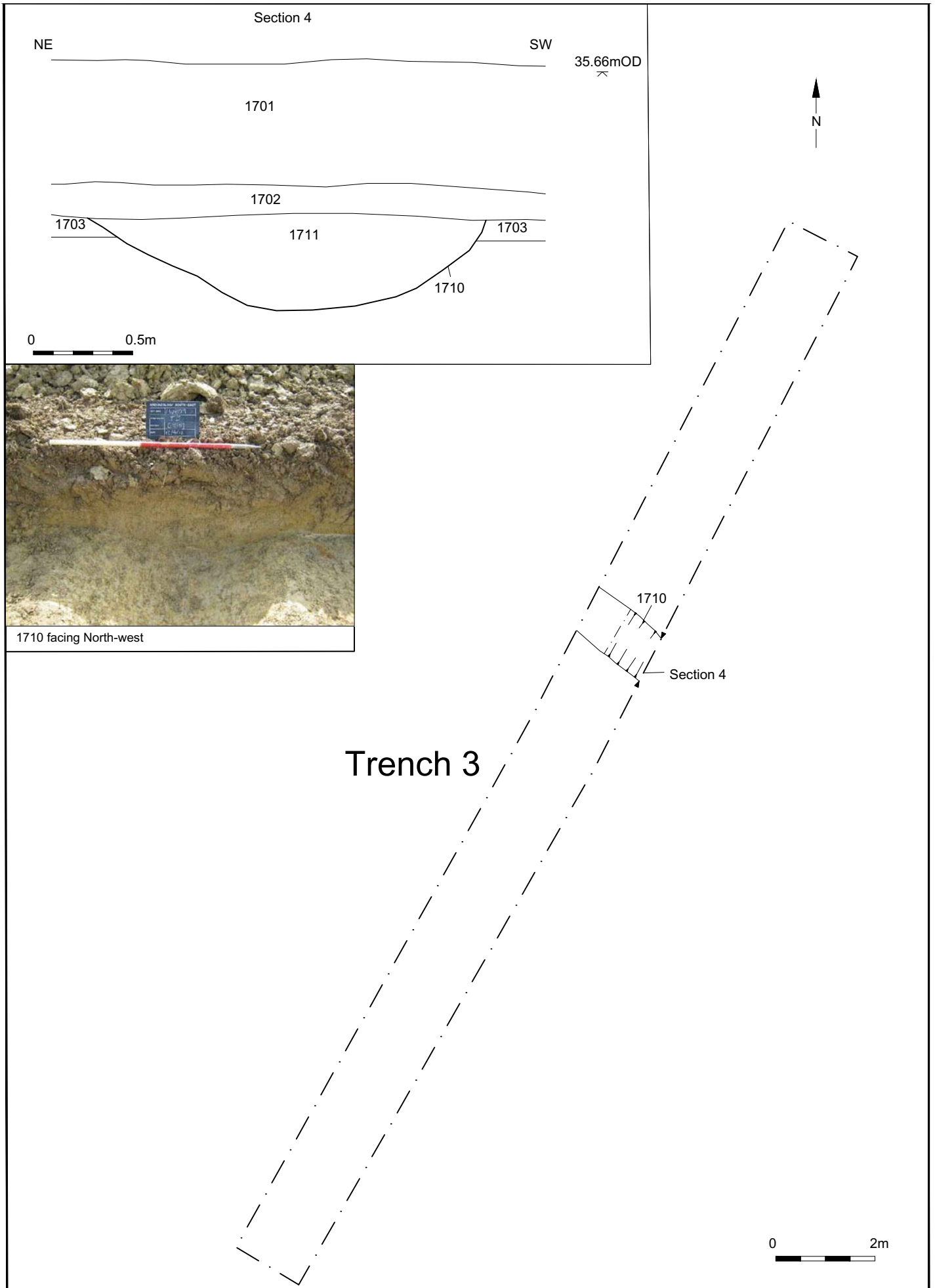
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of A24, west of Horsham,w. Sussex - new sports pitches	Fig.2
Project Ref: 4051	May 2012	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2012110	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of A24, west of Horsham, w. Sussex - new sports pitches	Fig.3
Project Ref: 4051	May 2012	Trench 1 and stripped area, plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2012110	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of A24, west of Horsham, w. Sussex - new sports pitches	Fig.4
Project Ref: 4051	May 2012	Trench 2, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012110	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land east of A24, west of Horsham, w. Sussex - new sports pitches	Fig.5
Project Ref: 4051	May 2012	Trench 3, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012110	Drawn by: AR		



Area traced and truncated prior to 12/04/12.



Eastern Area of site made up with no impact to archaeology.



Poor site conditions caused by adverse weather.

© Archaeology South-East		Land-west of Horsham	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 4051	April 2012	Photographs	
Report Ref: 2012110	Drawn by: AR		

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