

**Archaeological Monitoring Report  
Land West of Broadbridge Heath  
Horsham, West Sussex  
Phase 1A – Windrum Close**

**NGR: 515667 129917  
(TQ 15667 29917)**

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

**ASE Report No: 2013298  
OASIS id: archaeol6-165315**



**By Hayley Nicholls**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd to excavate 15 archaeological trenches on land south of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex ahead of the development of land adjacent to Windrum Close.*

*Ditches and postholes pertaining to an earlier field system were recorded. This roughly corresponds to the alignment of the existing field boundaries and occasional findings of medieval pottery suggest that it represents the outline of smaller, defunct medieval field boundaries. Fragments of residual Roman to post-medieval ceramic building material and Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint were also recovered. No further archaeological features or finds were observed within the site which is therefore considered to have low archaeological potential.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd to conduct a programme of archaeological monitoring on land south of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex (Centred on National Grid Reference 515667 129917; Figure 1). This phase of work was designed to identify the archaeological potential of the areas within the site due to be impacted upon by the initial groundworks at Windrum Close.
- 1.1.2 Archaeological monitoring was required as an overall mitigation strategy following on from earlier phases of archaeological work. A desk-based assessment of the site as a whole has been undertaken, and several previous phases of watching brief and an evaluation and field-walking exercise were carried out to the north and west of the current watching brief area.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2013) the bedrock geology of the site comprises Mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. There are not thought to be any superficial deposits although river terrace gravels have been recorded nearby to the west and alluvium to the north.
- 1.2.2 The site lies on the south-western outskirts of Horsham, and immediately south of Broadbridge Heath. It comprises a roughly rectangular area of land located c. 500m to the east of the A24 and just to the north of the railway line. The River Arun passes immediately to the north.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Communications with John Mills, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Senior 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 a watching brief to be carried out in all areas where ground reduction will take place for development.
- 1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WS; ASE 2013) 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 *WSI* (ASE 2013) 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.
- 1.4.3 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.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological trenching of Phase 1a at Windrum Close which was undertaken by Hayley Nicholls (Senior Archaeologist), Kristina Krawiec (Surveyor), Lauren Gibson and Liz Chambers (Archaeologists) between 7<sup>th</sup> October and 11<sup>th</sup> October 2013 and between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> November 2013. It does not include results relating to previous areas subjected to watching brief or other archaeological conditions in the area of the housing development.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is compiled from four sources: an archaeological desk based assessment report (DBA) of the greater site conducted by ASE (ASE 2006); a report on the findings of an archaeological evaluation conducted by ASE (ASE 2008) on the west side of the A24 to the west of the Phase 1 area; a report on the results of field-walking and evaluation conducted by ASE immediately to the south of the Phase 1 area (ASE 2009) and a watching brief on the new sports pitch on the northern edge of the site (ASE 2012). Results are summarised below; the study area for the DBA consisted of an area within a 1.5 km radius of the site boundaries. Further details can be found in the DBA (ASE 2006).

### **2.2 Period Overview**

#### *2.2.1 Prehistoric*

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.

A Neolithic plano-convex flint knife of an unknown source has been recovered as well as a sherd of possible Iron Age pottery, found during an evaluation at Christ's Hospital in 2002.

#### *2.2.2 Romano-British*

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 2<sup>nd</sup> century rubbish pit at Hill Place found during excavation in 2000, a 2<sup>nd</sup> century tile kiln located at Baystone Farm, and a single sherd of pottery found at Christ's Hospital in 2002.

#### *2.2.3 Anglo-Saxon*

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*), which is thought to have limited the development of settlements.



#### 2.2.4 *Medieval*

The town of Horsham developed as a market town during the medieval period, expanding greatly in the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> century at Broadbridge Farm to the south. This manor included a water mill also constructed in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A Grade II listed building, Parthings Farm, constructed in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century is located immediately to the south of the site.

#### 2.2.5 *Post-medieval*

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.

### 2.3 **Cartographic Overview**

2.3.1 Cartographic analysis of the site and surrounding areas has confirmed the agricultural character of the area since at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. From the maps consulted, very little change has been noted, with the exception of the erection of a small number of buildings along the western edge of Wickhurst Lane. The maps give the impression of a fairly static landscape.

2.3.2 The buildings of the Parthings Cottage complex are shown on the 1844 Tithe Map but not named in the Apportionment. They are also not named on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1870s but the buildings and a well to the north-west are clearly marked on maps of the 1890s through to the 1960s, which show the buildings as *Parthings Cottage* with the nearby well and associated buildings also included. The map of 1993 appears to show that the cottage and well buildings had been demolished by that time (ASE 2006, Figs. 3 to 15)

## **2.4 Aerial Photographs**

2.4.1 A range of aerial photographs (AP's) were examined, covering the period from 1948 to 1994. From these it is evident that in terms of land-use of this area, there is limited change as reflected in the cartographic data (discussed above). Agricultural fields with some periphery development were noted surrounding the site. AP's showing Parthings Cottage in the 1940s and 1960s were included in the DBA (ASE 2006, Plates 1 and 2).

## **2.5 Archaeological Evaluation on a site to the west of the Phase 1 Area**

2.5.1 A targeted archaeological evaluation of the site to the immediate west was undertaken in June 2008. Four trenches were mechanically excavated on the western side of the A24 in an attempt to clarify the character/significance of a curving field boundary possibly representing the boundary of the medieval deer park (see Paragraph 2.2.4 above). The results were not conclusive (ASE 2008).

## **2.6 Archaeological Field-walking on a site to the south of the Phase 1 Area**

2.6.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on and around the ruins of Parthings Cottage, a building visible on aerial photographs and named on cartographic sources. The material culture recovered suggested that the building was no older than early 19th century in origin.

2.6.2 A programme of surface artefact collection was also undertaken over a wider area and showed no particular concentrations of artefacts except for the expected spread of late post-medieval material around Parthings Cottage. Mesolithic flintwork was recovered across the site, but appears to be associated with activity on higher ground to the south.

2.6.3 A watching brief has been completed ahead of Phase development in Phases 1a, 1b and 1c. As work is still to be completed in Phases 1d and 1e no report has been produced yet, but to date a number of limited isolated features have been observed and recorded within Phase 1a.

## **2.7 Archaeological Watching brief on the New Sports Pitch**

2.7.1 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 seen during the subsequent watching brief but no further archaeological features were observed.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013). All excavation and recording work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with professional standards and guidelines (ESCC 2008, IfA 2009)
- 3.2 The trenches were numbered from 57 upwards so that they would run sequentially on from the trenches excavated during earlier phases of archaeological trenching at the site.
- 3.3 The alignment of Trench 64 was altered slightly to avoid an existing modern service.
- 3.4 An additional trench (Trench 66) was excavated to the east of Trench 57 in order to track the alignment of ditch [57/004], which was identified close to the centre of Trench 57.
- 3.5 A further five trenches (67-71) were also excavated to clarify archaeological potential in the areas of proposed topsoil and subsoil storage. These areas in particular were deemed likely to be heavily impacted upon due to the frequent movement of machinery whilst moving spoil.
- 3.6 The proposed locations of trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.
- 3.7 ASE informed Horsham Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. 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	70
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	4
Bulk Samples	6
Photographs	81
Bulk finds	1 box
Environmental flots/residue	6

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Overburden and Geology**

- 4.1.1 Trenches 57 to 63 and Trenches 69 and 71 were located on roughly flat ground in the southern part of the site. Trenches 64, 65 and 70 were located on a shallow north facing slope, in the northern part of the site, immediately south of the River Arun (See Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The topsoil comprises mid grey-brown friable clay-silt with very rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flint nodules. This deposit measured between 0.04m and 0.35m in thickness and generally overlay a subsoil deposit of firm light brown-grey silt-clay. This deposit had frequent manganese inclusions and measured between 0.16m to 0.40m in thickness. The undisturbed natural geology was encountered below the subsoil and comprised firm mottled light brown-yellow / blue-grey silt clay.
- 4.1.3 In Trench 71 no subsoil horizon was evident within the trench.
- 4.1.4 In trench 64 a layer of mottled mid orange-yellow / brown-grey silt clay [64/005] with occasional charcoal inclusions overlay the natural geology which was in turn overlaid by an alluvial deposit of mottled light grey-brown/ yellow-brown clay silt [64/002]. A fragment of 18<sup>th</sup> century clay smoking pipe was retrieved from layer [64/005].
- 4.1.5 In Trench 65 a possible subsoil layer of mottled mid orange-brown/brown-grey silt-clay with abundant manganese inclusions overlay the natural clay, and was in turn overlaid by a substantial possible alluvial deposit of mid yellow-grey-brown silt-clay with rare manganese inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal.
- 4.1.6 In Trench 70 a layer of mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional charcoal, ceramic building material (CBM) and sandstone inclusions directly overlay the natural deposit between 8m and 14m from the west end of the trench. This layer [70/002] was in turn overlaid by topsoil.
- 4.1.7 Ceramic land drains of recent/modern date criss-crossed the site area cutting the subsoil and natural clay.
- 4.1.8 Five archaeological features were identified within the site comprising of three ditches and two possible postholes. The first ditch was identified in Trenches 57 and 66, the second was identified in Trench 67 and the third was identified in Trenches 63, 68, 70 and 71. The first and second ditches were sealed by a subsoil horizon. The third ditch was sealed by a subsoil horizon in Trenches 63 and 68 but no subsoil horizon was present in Trenches 70 and 71.

## 4.2 Trench 57 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Trench 57 was located on flat ground, towards the south-west corner of the site, situated over the proposed compound area. The trench measured 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment.

4.2.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered close to the centre of the trench and comprised a north-west to south-east aligned ditch [57/004]. The ditch was 1.69m wide and 0.51m deep, cut the natural clay [57/003] and was sealed by subsoil layer [57/002].

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.15 – 0.20
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.3
57/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
57/004	Cut	Cut of north-west – south-east aligned ditch	NA	1.69	0.51
57/005	Fill	Fill of [57/004]	NA	1.69	0.51

Table 2: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

## 4.3 Trench 58

4.3.1 Trench 58 was located on flat ground, towards the south-east corner of the site, situated over the proposed road layout. The trench measured 30m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.35
58/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.30 – 0.35
58/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
58/004	Layer	Layer of manganese-rich mottled light grey/ grey brown silt clay evident only in west half of trench. Overlies [58/003]. Underlies [58/002]. Possibly also natural.	NA	NA	0.25

Table 3: Trench 58 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.4 Trenches 59, 60, 61 and 62

- 4.4.1 Trench 59 was located on flat ground, towards the south-east corner of the site, situated over part of the proposed road layout. The trench measured 30m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.
- 4.4.2 Trench 60 was located on flat ground, towards the south-east corner of the site, situated over part of the proposed road layout. The trench measured 15m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.
- 4.4.3 Trench 61 was located on flat ground, towards the south-east corner of the site, situated over part of the proposed road layout. The trench measured 15m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.
- 4.4.4 Trench 62 was located on flat ground, towards the north-east corner of the site, situated over part of a proposed topsoil storage area. The trench measured 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
59	001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.25
59	002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.4
59	003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
60	001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.04 – 0.15
60	002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.16 – 0.20
60	003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
61	001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.12 – 0.15
61	002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.20
61	003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
62	001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.15 – 0.3
62	002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.20
62	003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 4: Trenches 59, 60, 61 and 62 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.5 Trench 63 (Figure 4)

4.5.1 Trench 63 was located on flat ground, towards the north-west corner of the site, situated over a proposed topsoil storage area. The trench measured 40m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.

4.5.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered in the north half of the trench and comprised a north-east to south-west aligned ditch [63/004]. The ditch was 1.34m wide and 0.30m deep, cut the natural clay [63/003] and was sealed by subsoil layer [63/002]. Two sherds of medieval pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date were retrieved from the ditch.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.20 – 0.25
63/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.25 – 0.40
63/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
63/004	Cut	Cut of north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch	NA	1.34	0.30
63/005	Fill	Fill of [63/004]	NA	1.34	0.30

Table 5: Trench 63 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.6 Trench 64

4.6.1 Trench 64 was located on a north facing slope, towards the north-east corner of the site, situated over the location of a proposed balancing pond. The trench measured 30m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment. There were no visible archaeological features within the trench. Layer [64/004] yielded a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe of c. 1730-80 date.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.27 – 0.32
64/002	Layer	Alluvium	NA	NA	0.27 – 0.40
64/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
64/004	Layer	Mottled light brown-grey / mid brown clay-silt layer associated with modern/recent land drains at east end of trench	NA	NA	0.30
64/005	Layer	Possible Post-Medieval layer	9m	NA	0.10 – 0.15

Table 6: Trench 64 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.7 Trench 65

4.7.1 Trench 65 was located on a north facing slope, towards the north-west corner of the site, situated over the proposed location of a balancing pond. The trench measured 30m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.30 – 0.60
65/002	Layer	Alluvium	NA	NA	1.10 – 0.70
65/003	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.60 – 0.80
65/004	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 7: Trench 65 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.8 Trench 66 (Figure 5)

4.8.1 Trench 66 was located on flat ground, towards the south-east corner of the site, located east of Trench 57 in order to track the alignment of ditch [57/004]. The trench measured 7m in length and 1.5m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment.

4.8.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered close to the centre of the trench and comprised a north-west to south-east aligned ditch [66/003]. The ditch was 1.85m wide and 0.60m deep, cut the natural clay [66/005] and was sealed by subsoil layer [66/002]. Ditch [66/003] was on the same alignment as ditch [57/004] and likely represents part of the same feature.

4.8.3 The ditch contained 3 fired clay fragments. Slag (fuel ash) adhered to these fragments which are from a probable hearth lining.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.30
66/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.45 – 0.50
66/003	Cut	Cut of north-west to south-east aligned ditch	NA	1.85	0.60
66/004	Fill	Fill of [66/003]	NA	1.85	0.60
66/005	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 8: Trench 66 list of recorded contexts



#### 4.9 Trench 67 (Figure 6)

- 4.9.1 Trench 67 was located on flat ground, towards the south-west corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length and 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment.
- 4.9.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered towards the north end of the trench and comprised a west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch [67/004]. The ditch was 1.65m wide and 0.23m deep, cut the natural clay [67/003] and was sealed by subsoil layer [67/002]. Ditch [67/004] was orientated on a similar alignment to ditch [57/004] and perpendicular to [68/008] and therefore may represent part of the same field system.
- 4.9.3 The ditch contained a mottled light grey/ light grey-brown silt clay fill [67/007] which was overlaid by subsoil layer [67/002]. The fill contained no dating evidence.
- 4.9.4 Two further fills [67/005] and [67/006] were assigned to ditch cut [67/004] but are likely to represent an overcut of the natural deposits at the north edge of the ditch. Both fills were very similar to the natural in colour and composition. Furthermore, fill [67/005] was seen to extend across the base of the feature and into the south edge of the ditch, at which point fill [67/005] lay stratigraphically below the natural.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
67/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.22 – 0.28
67/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.15 – 0.17
67/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
67/004	Cut	Cut of west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch	NA	1.65	0.23
67/005	Fill? Natural?	Fill of [67/004]	NA	0.8	0.4
67/006	Fill? Natural?	Fill of [67/004]	NA	0.94	0.2
67/007	Fill	Fill of [67/004]	NA	1.65	0.23

Table 9: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.10 Trench 68 (Figure 7)

- 4.10.1 Trench 68 was located on flat ground, towards the centre of the southern area of the site. The trench measured 45m in length and 1.8m wide and was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment.
- 4.10.2 Three possible archaeological features were encountered towards the west end of the trench and comprised two postholes [68/004] and [68/006], and a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch [68/008].
- 4.10.3 The ditch was 1.40m wide and 0.28m deep, cut the natural clay [68/003] and was sealed by subsoil layer [68/002]. The ditch contained 21 fragments of well-aerated fuel ash slag that could derive from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths.
- 4.10.4 Posthole [68/004] was the larger of the two postholes, sub-oval in plan with a length of 0.46m, a width of 0.20m and a depth of 0.22m Posthole [68/006] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.17m. Both fills [68/005] and [68/007] comprised mid brown-grey silt clay with occasional manganese and rare charcoal inclusions. No dating evidence was retrieved from either posthole fill.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.23 – 0.25
68/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.15 – 0.30
68/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
68/004	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	0.46	0.20	0.22
68/005	Fill	Fill of [68/004]	0.46	0.20	0.22
68/006	Cut	Cut of possible posthole	0.30	0.35	0.17
68/007	Fill	Fill of [68/006]	0.30	0.35	0.17
68/008	Cut	Cut of north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch	NA	1.40	0.28
68/009	Fill	Fill of [68/008]	NA	1.40	0.28

Table 10: Trench 68 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.11 Trench 69

4.11.1 Trench 69 was located on flat ground towards the north-east corner of the southern part of the site. The trench measured 25m in length and 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-south alignment. There was no visible archaeology within the trench

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.26 – 0.30
69/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.16 - 0.33
69/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 11: Trench 69 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.12 Trench 70 (Figure 8)

4.12.1 Trench 70 was located on a north facing slope, towards the northeast corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length and 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment.

4.12.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered towards the east end of the trench and comprised a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch [70/003]. The ditch was 1.80m wide and 0.80m deep and cut the natural clay [70/007]. Ditch [70/003] was in line with and orientated on a very similar alignment to ditches [63/004] and [68/008] and may represent part of the same feature.

4.12.3 The ditch contained a series of three fills of which the two uppermost fills yielded fragments of medieval pottery. Uppermost fill [70/006] contained four fragments of pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date and a single residual struck flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Intermediate fill [70/005] contained one fragment of pottery of 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date, two fragments of fired clay and 1 fragment of undiagnostic iron slag.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.28 – 0.30
70/002	Layer	Mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional sandstone, CBM and charcoal inclusions	NA	6.0	0.30
70/003	Cut	Cut of north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch	NA	1.80	0.80
70/004	Fill	Fill of [70/003]	NA	0.50	0.22
70/005	Fill	Fill of [70/003]	NA	1.07	0.37
70/006	Fill	Fill of [70/003]	NA	1.8	0.50
70/007	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA

Table 12: Trench 70 list of recorded contexts

#### 4.13 Trench 71 (Figure 9)

- 4.13.1 Trench 71 was located on flat ground, towards the north-east corner of the southern part of the site and was excavated to make certain of the alignment of the ditch identified in Trench 70, [70/003]. The trench measured 8m in length and 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east-west alignment.
- 4.13.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered towards the centre of the trench and comprised a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch [71/003]. The ditch was in line with and on the same alignment as ditch [70/003] and clarified the alignment of the feature. Ditch [71/003] was 1.55m wide and 0.75m deep and cut the natural clay [71/002].
- 4.13.3 The ditch contained a series of three fills of which the two uppermost fills yielded fragments of medieval pottery. Uppermost fill [71/006] contained four fragments of pottery of between 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century date and a single residual struck flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. Intermediate fill [71/005] contained one fragment of pottery of 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century date.

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
71/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.23 – 0.25
71/002	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA
71/003	Cut	Cut of north-north-east to south-south-west aligned ditch	NA	1.55	0.75
71/004	Fill	Fill of [71/003]	NA	0.90	0.39
71/005	Fill	Fill of [71/003]	NA	1.24	0.26
71/006	Fill	Fill of [71/003]	NA	1.55	0.32

Table 13: Trench 71 list of recorded contexts

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.0.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation (table 14). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and by weight and bagged by material and context. Finds are packed and stored according to IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

5.0.2 The archaeological work produced small quantities of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), flint, fire-cracked flint (FCF), fired clay, clay tobacco pipe, glass and slag. The finds assemblage from the site as it stands is too small to be of potential. However, it does provide dating evidence for Roman through to late post-medieval activity.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
57/002			3	106	2	12										
58/002					2	20							1	4		
59/002			1	32	1	12	1	8								
62/002			1	58												
63/001			1	22							2	4				
63/005	2	4														
64/005									1	4						
66/002					1	24										
66/004													6	10		
68/001	1	4														
68/009															21	32
70/002													1	4		
70/005	1	4											2	<2	1	12
70/006	4	22			1	6										
71/005	1	8														
71/006	4	20			1	8										
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>

Table 14: Quantification of the finds

## **5.1 THE POST-ROMAN POTTERY** by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the area. Unfortunately the sherds are often small, featureless and isolated, making close dating difficult.
- 5.1.2 The earliest sherds appear to be in a moderate to abundant fine flint gritted ware, possibly of the 11th to early-12th century (if not earlier). The largest fragment of this type (7g), from a quite well-fired oxidised vessel, was an isolated find in context [71/005]. However, two similar scraps were recovered from [71/006] where they appear to be residual.
- 5.1.3 Two sherds of post-Roman pottery were also recovered from context [63/005]. These were small conjoining sherds with moderate signs of abrasion/weathering. They derive from an oxidised cooking pot with reduced core, tempered with moderate/abundant coarse sand and fine multi-coloured alluvial flint grits. A mid-12th to early-13<sup>th</sup> century date is likely.
- 5.1.4 The majority of the medieval assemblage comprises dull brown/grey coarse sand tempered sherds of the early/mid-12th to early-13th centuries. An abraded reduced 3g sherd of this type was an isolated find in context [70/005], a single worn sherd was recovered from [71/006] and three larger sherds (22g) were recovered from [70/006]. The latter are slightly less abraded and include both reduced and oxidised cooking pots, including an example with a simple flaring rim. Context [71/006] produced the latest medieval sherd – part of a medium fired oxidised cooking pot base in a well-potted fine/medium sandy ware. This vessel is more in keeping with a 13th- to early 14th- century date.
- 5.1.5 The only post-medieval pottery recovered consists of a refined whiteware sherd with moulded body and blue banded industrial slip (context [68/001]). The sherd could be placed anywhere between the mid-19th and mid-20th century.

## **5.2 THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL** by Sue Pringle

- 5.2.1 Six fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 0.218 kg came from four contexts, 57/002, 59/002, 63/001, 62/002. The material was Roman, medieval or early post-medieval and modern. The total weight and number of fragments in each category is set out in Table 15.
- 5.2.2 A Roman roof-tile, late medieval or early post-medieval roof tiles and a 20th century brick fragment were present in the assemblage. The small quantity of building materials and the abraded condition of the brick and tile suggested that none of the material was of primary deposition. It did, however, suggest that there was a long history of occupation and activity in the area.

Material	No. of items	Weight kg.
Late medieval/early post-medieval roof tile	4	76
20th century brick	1	84
Roman	1	58
Total	6	218

Table 15: Summary of building materials

5.2.3 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. All the material has been retained.

Context	Context date (approximate)	Material
57/002	20th c	Modern brick, residual early post-medieval peg tile
59/002	1400-1800	Peg tile
63/001	1500-1800	Peg tile
62/002	50-400	Roman tegula

Table 16: Dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

5.2.4 Roman

5.2.5 Context [62/002]. A small and abraded fragment of Roman tegula in a fine textured orange fabric with common poorly sorted dark red siltstone inclusions was noted. The tile was deflanged, reduced and sooted, suggesting that it may have been re-used before deposition.

5.2.6 Medieval and post-medieval roof tile

5.2.7 Contexts [57/002]. [59/002], [63/001]. Two roof tile fabrics were identified, both of orange-firing clays with varying amounts of cream marbling, fine quartz and red iron-rich? siltstone. Fabric descriptions are set out in Table 17.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with moderate cream silty streaks, common to abundant fine quartz; moderate to common medium to very coarse red siltstone inclusions
T2	Light orange fabric with common cream silty streaks, moderate to common fine quartz, moderate poorly sorted red silty inclusions < c.7mm

Table 17: Roof tile fabric descriptions

5.2.8 No complete roof tiles were present in the assemblage. Part of a square nail-hole set diagonally was noted on a peg tile in fabric T1; holes of this shape were usually post-medieval in date. The tiles in fabric T1 had medium to coarse moulding sand; the only tile flake in fabric T2 had fine moulding sand.

5.2.9 Post-medieval brick

5.2.10 Context [57/002]. The flake of orange compression-moulded brick from

[57/002] was of probable 20th century date.

### 5.3 THE FLINTWORK by Karine le Hégarat

5.3.1 A small assemblage comprising just eight struck flints weighing 85g and one fragment (8g) of burnt unworked flint has been recovered through hand collection during the archaeological work at the site. The artefacts came from six trenches and are almost certainly residual in later contexts. Although the assemblage is lacking in diagnostic material, it is most characteristic of the Mesolithic - Neolithic period. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage is presented in Table 18.

5.3.2 The artefacts were made from light to dark grey flint with a buff abraded cortex. The majority exhibits moderate to slight edge modification indicating limited movement within the soil matrix. Four pieces were broken, and three pieces were re-corticated milky blue to varying degree. The small assemblage comprises three flakes, three blades, a crudely made denticulated scraper and a blade core. The small core (25g) is completely exhausted; it displays scars of numerous blades and flake removals all the way round. The small assemblage of struck flints from this phase of work is limited in size, and the material is thinly spread with no context producing more than one piece of flint; and, as such no further work is recommended.

	58/002	57/002	59/002	66/002	70/006	71/006	Type total
<b>Flake</b>	1	1			1		<b>3</b>
<b>Blade</b>	1	1				1	<b>3</b>
<b>Denticulated scraper</b>			1				<b>1</b>
<b>Blade core</b>				1			<b>1</b>
<b>Trench Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>

Table 18: The flintwork

### 5.4 THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE by Elke Raemen

5.4.1 A thin-walled bowl fragment dating to c. 1730-80 was found in [64/005]. The piece is unmarked and undecorated.

### 5.5 THE GLASS by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Two fragments of glass were recovered from [63/001]. Included is a green glass wine bottle body shard dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The same context also contained a pale green window glass corner fragment from a rectangular pane of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.

### 5.6 THE FIRED CLAY by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage of fired clay fragments was recovered from four different contexts. A piece from [58/002] retains one flat surface, the remainder is amorphous. All are in a silty orange fabric, some with rare organic temper. Slag (fuel ash) adheres to three fragments of probable hearth lining from [66/004].



5.6.2 Three amorphous fired clay fragments were recovered from [70/002] and [70/005]. Two are in a fine, light orange silty fabric; whereas a third has a fine silty reddish matrix with common very coarse red lumps to 3mm. Fragments are very small and may well be natural.

**5.7 THE METALLURGICAL REMAINS** by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Context [68/009] produced 21 small pieces (32g) of well-aerated fuel ash slag that could derive from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. The only other slag consists of a single 13g fragment of undiagnostic iron slag from [70/005], a deposit dated to the medieval period.

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

by Dawn Elise Mooney and Karine Le Hégarat

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 During evaluation work at the site, six bulk sediment samples were taken to establish evidence for environmental remains such as charcoal, charred plant macrofossil remains, bones and shells, and to assist finds recovery.
- 6.1.2 Samples <301> and <302> were taken from post holes [68/004] and [68/006] respectively, and sample <303> was taken from the fill of linear ditch [68/008], all in Trench 68. Sample <304> originated from the basal fill of ditch [67/004] in Trench 67, while sample <305> was taken from the upper fill of linear ditch [71/003] in Trench 71 and sample <3001> from the fill of ditch [57/005] in Trench 57.
- 6.1.3 Samples <301> and <302> measured 3 litres and 4 litres respectively in volume, and represented 100% of the sampled context. The remaining samples all measured 40 litres in volume.

### **6.2 Methodology**

- 6.2.1 All samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 19). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 20). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).
- 6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the residue of the samples were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 19.

### 6.3 Results

Trench 57; Sample <3001> [57/005]

- 6.3.1 Sample <3001> produced a moderately-sized flot (60ml) which was dominated by uncharred fine rootlets. Fungal resting bodies which are often associated with active soil were also numerous. There was a general paucity of charred plant remains in this sample. Charred plant macrofossils were absent, and the assemblage of charcoal was limited to a small amount of pieces, the majority of which were <2mm in size although occasional fragments >4mm were noted. No other biological remains were present. The residue contained a small amount of magnetised material.

Trench 6; Sample <304> [67/005]

- 6.3.2 The large flot (90ml) from sample <304> was also rich in uncharred vegetation including fine roots and occasional weed seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.). This sample contained a possible charred nut shell fragment and a small quantity of charred wood fragments including pieces >4mm. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.), to the exclusion of all other taxa. Magnetised material was recorded in small amount in the residue.

Trench 68; Sample <301> [68/005], <302> [68/007], <303> [68/009]

- 6.3.3 Only one of the three samples produced charred macrobotanical remains. A single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) was present in sample <303>. Charred wood fragments were uncommon in these samples, although moderate assemblages were recovered from samples <302> and <303>. Oak charcoal dominated both samples, however hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) was also identified in sample <303>, along with wood of the Maloideae subfamily, which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), rowan, service and whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). Small quantities of magnetised material were recorded in each sample.

Trench 71; Sample <305> [71/006]

- 6.3.4 Charred wood fragments were again uncommon in this sample. No plant macrofossil remains were noticed. The sample produced a single fragment of burnt bone and two small sherds of medieval pottery.

### 6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including charred plant macrofossil, charcoal and a fragment of burnt bone. Sampling has also produced large amount of uncharred vegetation, including modern rootlets and weeds seeds of goosefoot. The seeds are likely to be intrusive considering the frequency of rootlets in the flots. In addition, fungal resting bodies which are often associated with active soil were also evident.

- 6.4.2 Charred plant macrofossil remains were limited to a potential nut shell

fragment in sample <304> and a grain of wheat in sample <303>. These are insufficient to provide meaningful interpretations regarding the agriculture or the vegetation environment.

6.4.3 The charred wood assemblage was small, and generally poorly preserved, showing evidence of sediment infiltration and concretion resulting from fluctuations in groundwater level. The dominance of oak wood suggests that this taxon was abundant in the local landscape, and may have been specifically selected as fuel due to its excellent burning properties (Taylor 1981). The presence of Maloideae and hazel/alder indicates that woodland margin and/or hedgerow environments may also have been exploited for fuel acquisition. However, the limited quantity of charcoal recovered from the samples is insufficient to contribute further to discussions of fuel selection or local environment.

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
300 1	57/00 5	D	4 0	40	**	2	** *	2				Magnetised material ***/<2g
301	68/00 5	D	3 3	3	*	<2	**	<2				Magnetised material **/<2g
302	68/00 7	S P	4 4	4	**	4	** *	<2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (20)			Magnetised material ***/6g
303	68/00 9	S P	4 0	40	**	4	** **	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (16), Maloideae (2), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (2)			Magnetised material ****/8g
304	67/00 5	D	4 0	40	**	6	** **	20	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (20)			Magnetised material ***/6g
305	71/00 6	D	4 0	40	**	2	** *	<2		*	<2	Magnetised material ****/6g - Pot */<2g

Table 19: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation
3001	57/005	8	60	60	98	-				**			
301	68/005	<2	<2	<2	90	-		* (1)		**			
302	68/007	<2	2	2	80	-		* (1)	* (1)	**			
303	68/009	6	70	70	90	-	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	* (2)	* (1)	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	++
304	67/005	6	90	90	90	-	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	* (1)	* (1)	***			
305	71/006	14	90	90	75	15	*** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.						

Table 20: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 7.1 With the exception of several recent/modern land drains, undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 12 of the 15 trenches and the integrity of the site can therefore be deemed to be for the most part intact. Eight of the 15 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features and finds.
- 7.2 Five archaeological features were identified within the site area, comprising of three ditches and two undated possible postholes. The first ditch, identified in Trenches 57 and 66 was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The second ditch was identified in Trench 67 on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and the third was identified in Trenches 63, 68, 70 and 71 orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment.
- 7.3 All three ditches were sealed by a subsoil horizon except in the areas where the subsoil horizon was truncated, (i.e. in trenches 70 and 71).
- 7.4 The third ditch was the only securely dated feature and was of medieval date. Ditch fills produced pottery of 12th to 14th century date, 21 small pieces of fuel ash slag that could derive from any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths, and a single fragment of undiagnostic iron slag.
- 7.5 The first ditch contained no dating evidence. However, the ditch did yield three fragments of fired clay from fill [66/004] to which slag (fuel ash) was adhered. As a result the fragments were interpreted as probable hearth lining.
- 7.6 In terms of alignment, it seems likely that all ditches may be contemporary as both the first and second ditches are roughly perpendicular to the third ditch. All ditches roughly correspond with the alignment of the existing field system and are therefore likely to represent removed boundaries. The dating evidence retrieved from the third ditch could suggest a medieval date for this field system.
- 7.7 Topsoil and subsoil horizons across the site yielded fragments of ceramic building material from medieval through to post-medieval. Residual struck flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date was recovered in contexts of later date.
- 7.8 No further archaeological features or finds were observed within the site area.

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### HER Summary Form

Site Code	LWH09				
Identification Name and Address	Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex: Phase 1a – Windrum Close				
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex				
OS Grid Refs.	515667 129917				
Geology	Weald Clay				
Arch. South-East Project Number	4051				
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.		Watching Brief		
Type of Site	Green Field				
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 07/10/13- 11/10/13 and 07/11/13- 08/11/13		WB. 07/10/13 – 11/10/13 and 07/11/13- 08/11/13		
Sponsor/Client	Berkeley Homes				
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer				
Project Supervisor	Hayley Nicholls				
Period Summary		MESO.	NEO.		RB
		MED	PM	Other Modern	
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd to excavate 15 archaeological trenches on land south of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex ahead of the development of land adjacent to Windrum Close.</p> <p>Ditches and postholes pertaining to an earlier field system were recorded. This roughly corresponds to the alignment of the existing field boundaries and occasional findings of medieval pottery suggest that it represents the outline of smaller, defunct medieval field boundaries. Fragments of residual Roman to post-medieval ceramic building material and Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint were also recovered. No further archaeological features or finds were observed within the site which is therefore considered to have low archaeological potential.</p>					



**OASIS Form**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-165315**

**Project details**

Project name	Land west of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham. Phase 1A - Windrum Close
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd to excavate 15 archaeological trenches on land south of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex ahead of the development of land adjacent to Windrum Close. Ditches and postholes pertaining to an earlier field system were recorded. This roughly corresponds to the alignment of the existing field boundaries and occasional findings of medieval pottery suggest that it represents the outline of smaller, defunct medieval field boundaries. Fragments of residual Roman to post-medieval ceramic building material and Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint were also recovered. No further archaeological features or finds were observed within the site which is therefore considered to have low archaeological potential.
Project dates	Start: 07-10-2013 End: 08-11-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LWH09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch","Environmental Sampling","Measured Survey","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development	Rural residential

type

Prompt                      Planning condition

Position in the planning process      After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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**Project location**

Country                      England

Site location                WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM HORSHAM Land west of broadbridge heath, horsham, west sussex

Postcode                    DA2 6AW

Site coordinates            TQ 15667 29917 51 0 51 03 23 N 000 20 57 W Point

Height OD / Depth        Min: 37.72m Max: 38.65m

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**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

Project supervisor            Hayley Nicholls

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	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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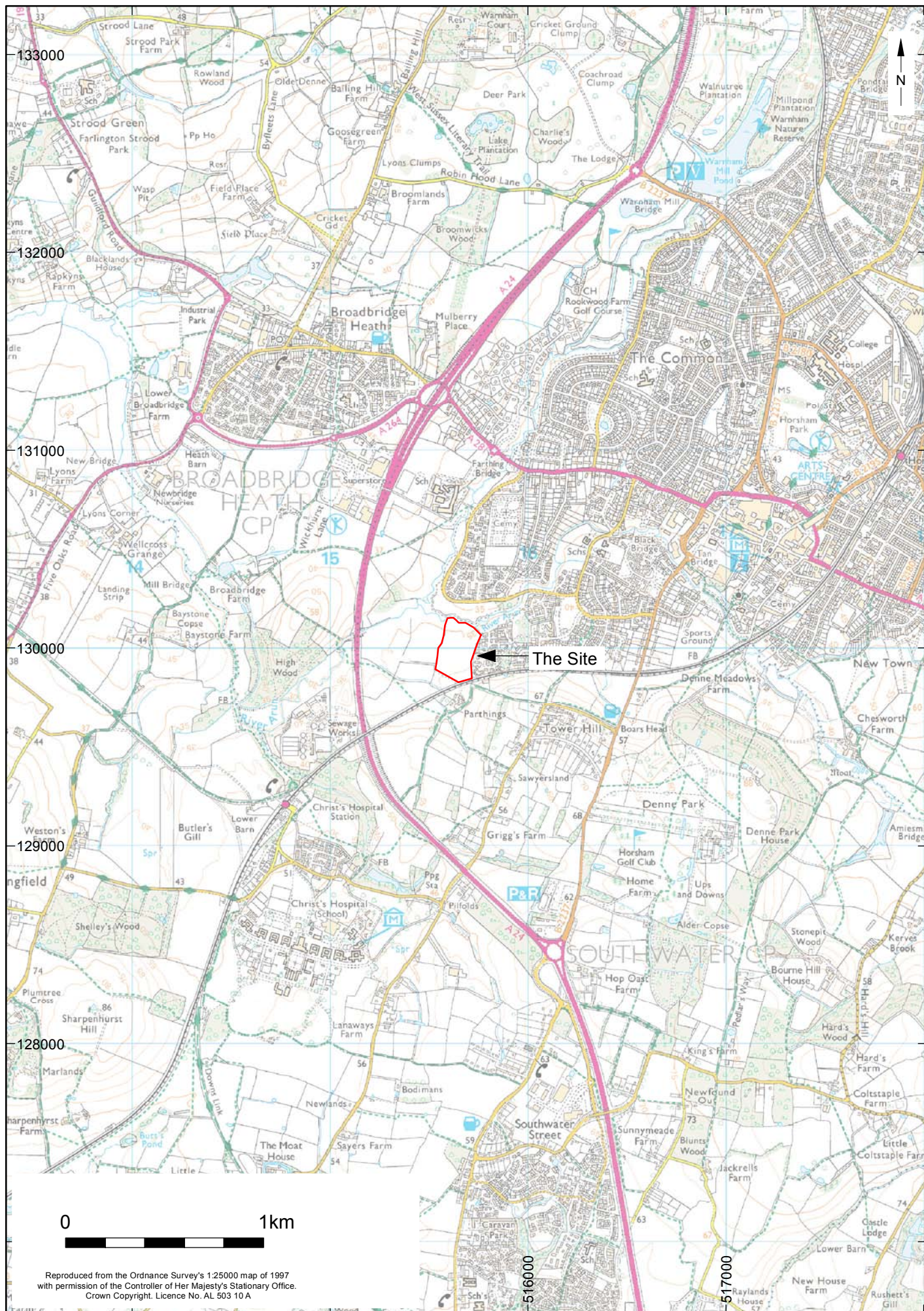
**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring at Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H.
Other bibliographic details	2013298
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade

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Entered by Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)  
 Entered on 28 November 2013

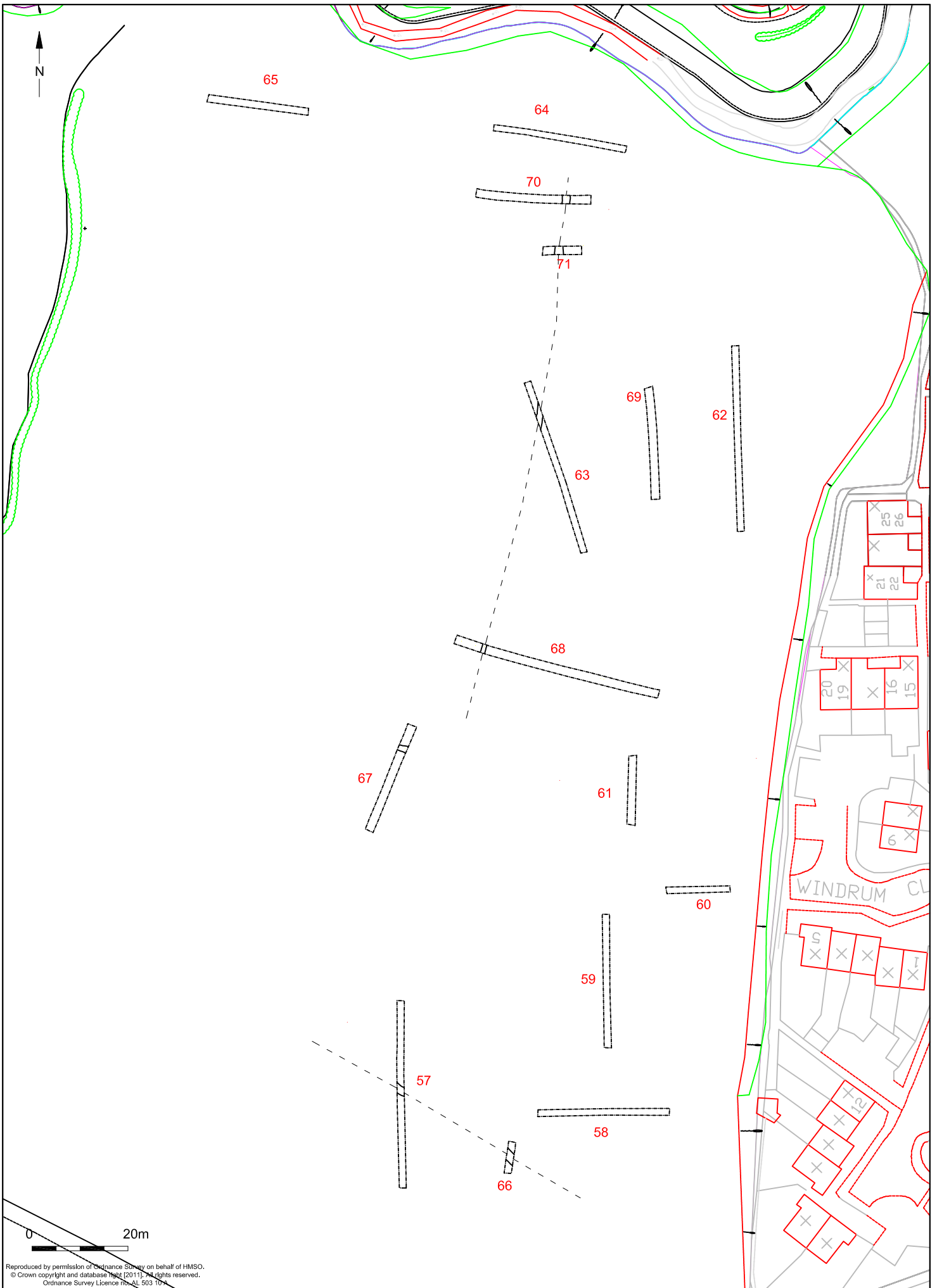




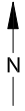
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© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Site location, Phase 1a		
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: RHC			



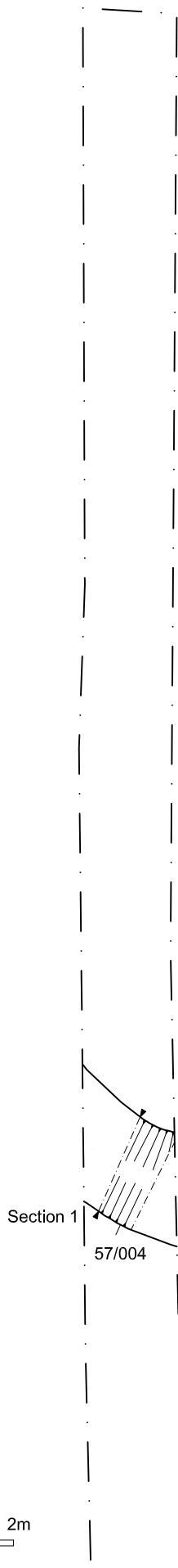


© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4051	November 2013	Phase 1a Evaluation trench location	
Report Ref: 2013289	Drawn by: RHC		

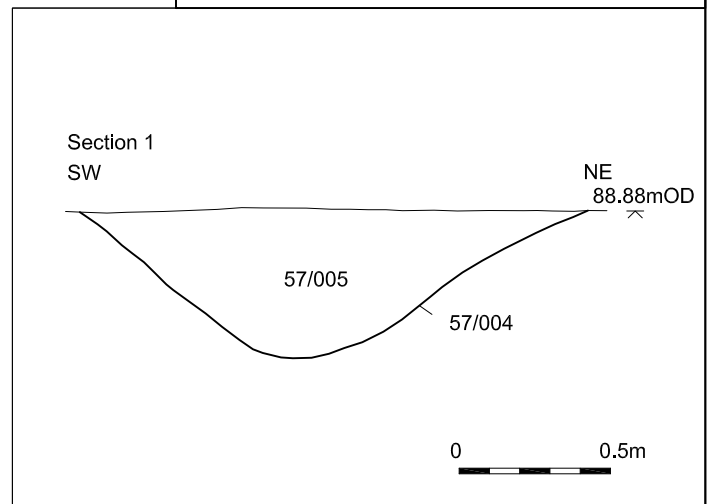


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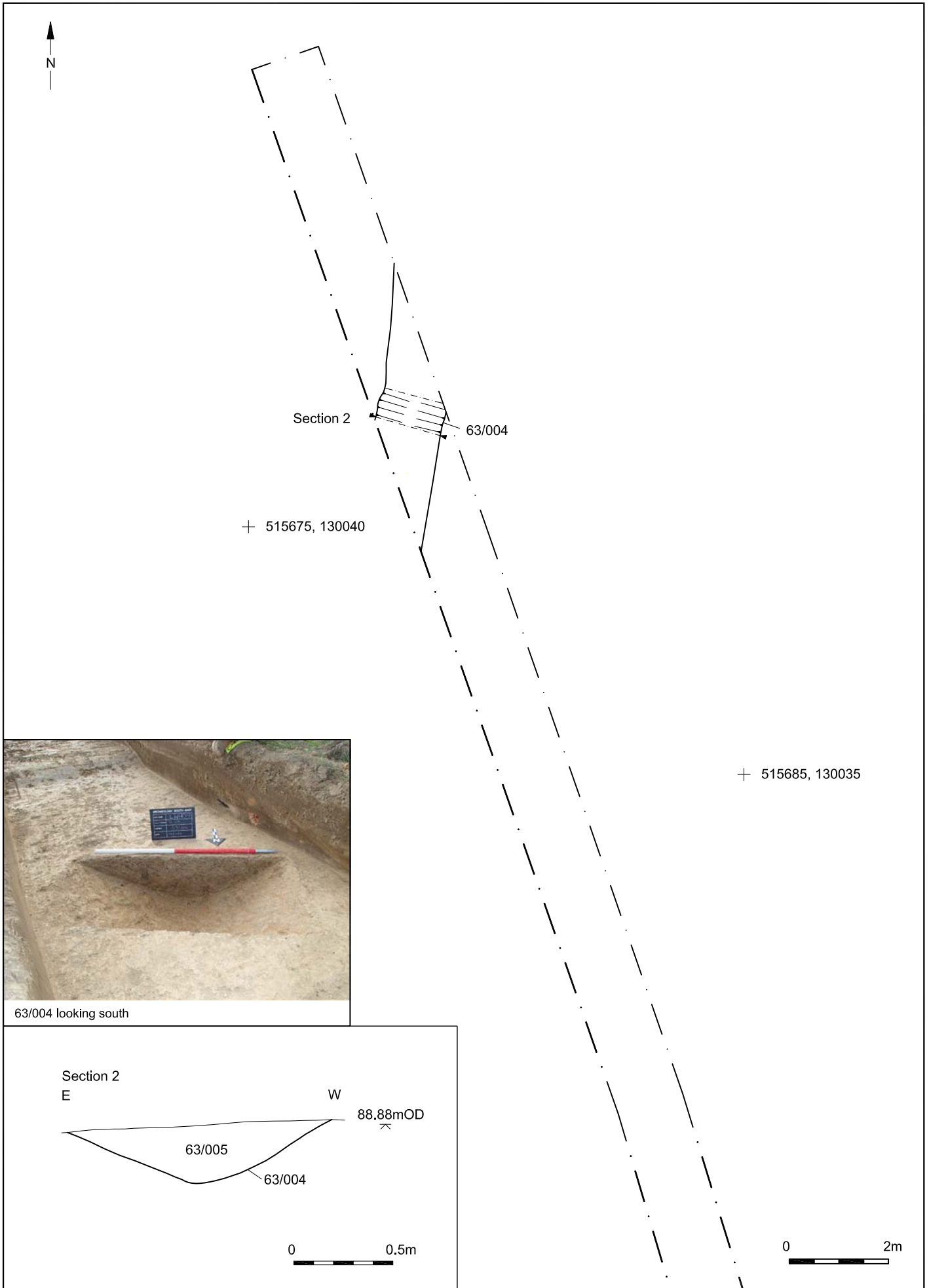
57/004 looking south-east



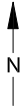
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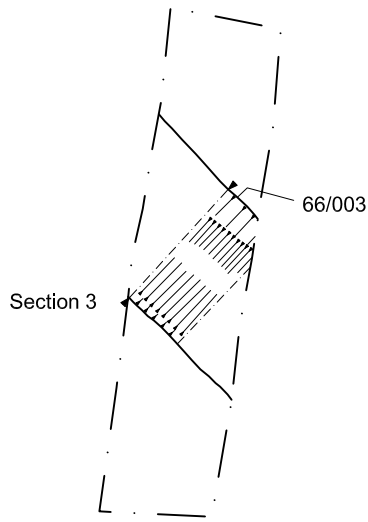
© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Trench 57 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Trench 63 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: JLR		



+ 515665, 129890



+ 515670, 129880

66/003 looking north-west

Section 3

SW

NE

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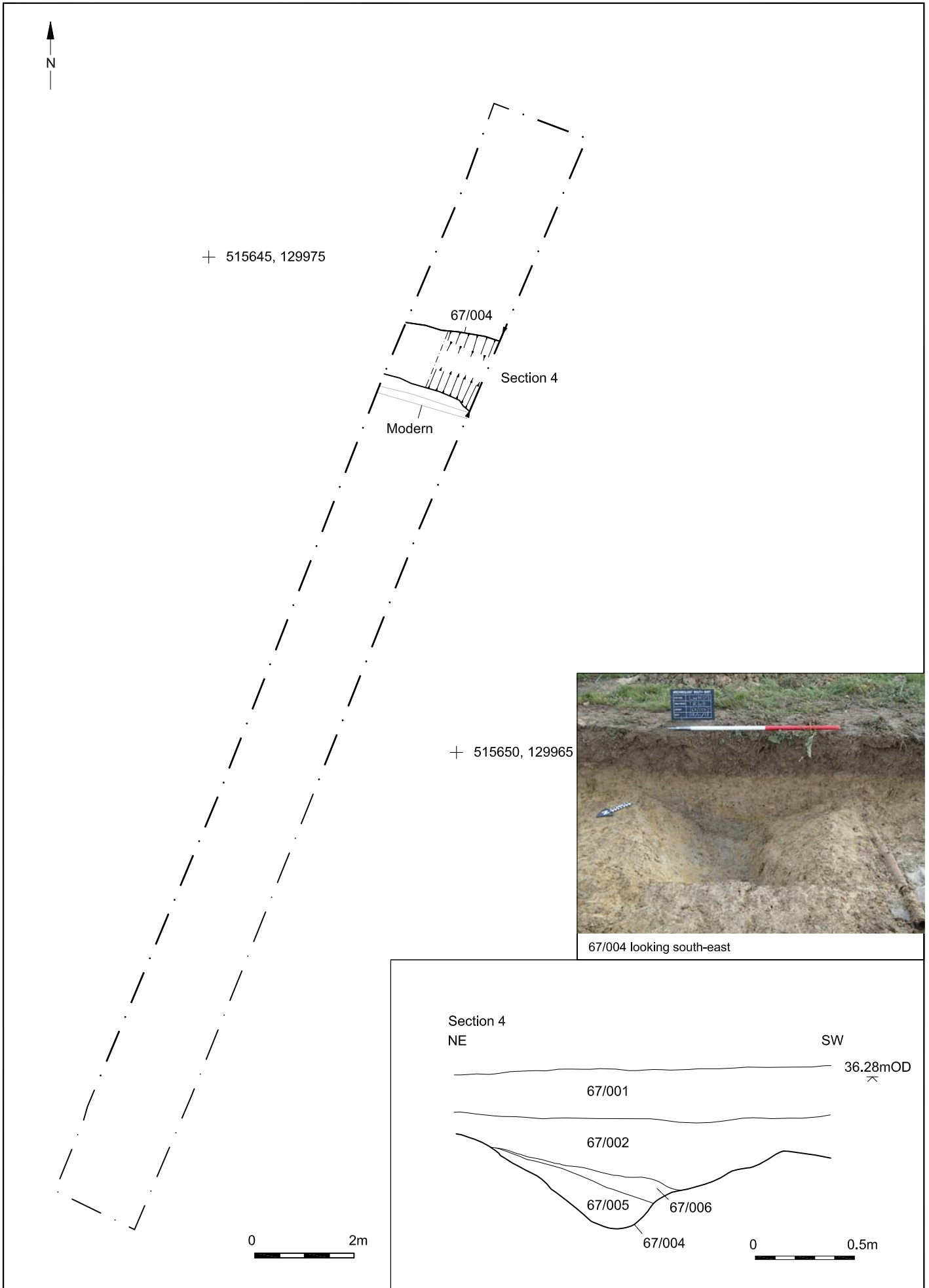
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66/003

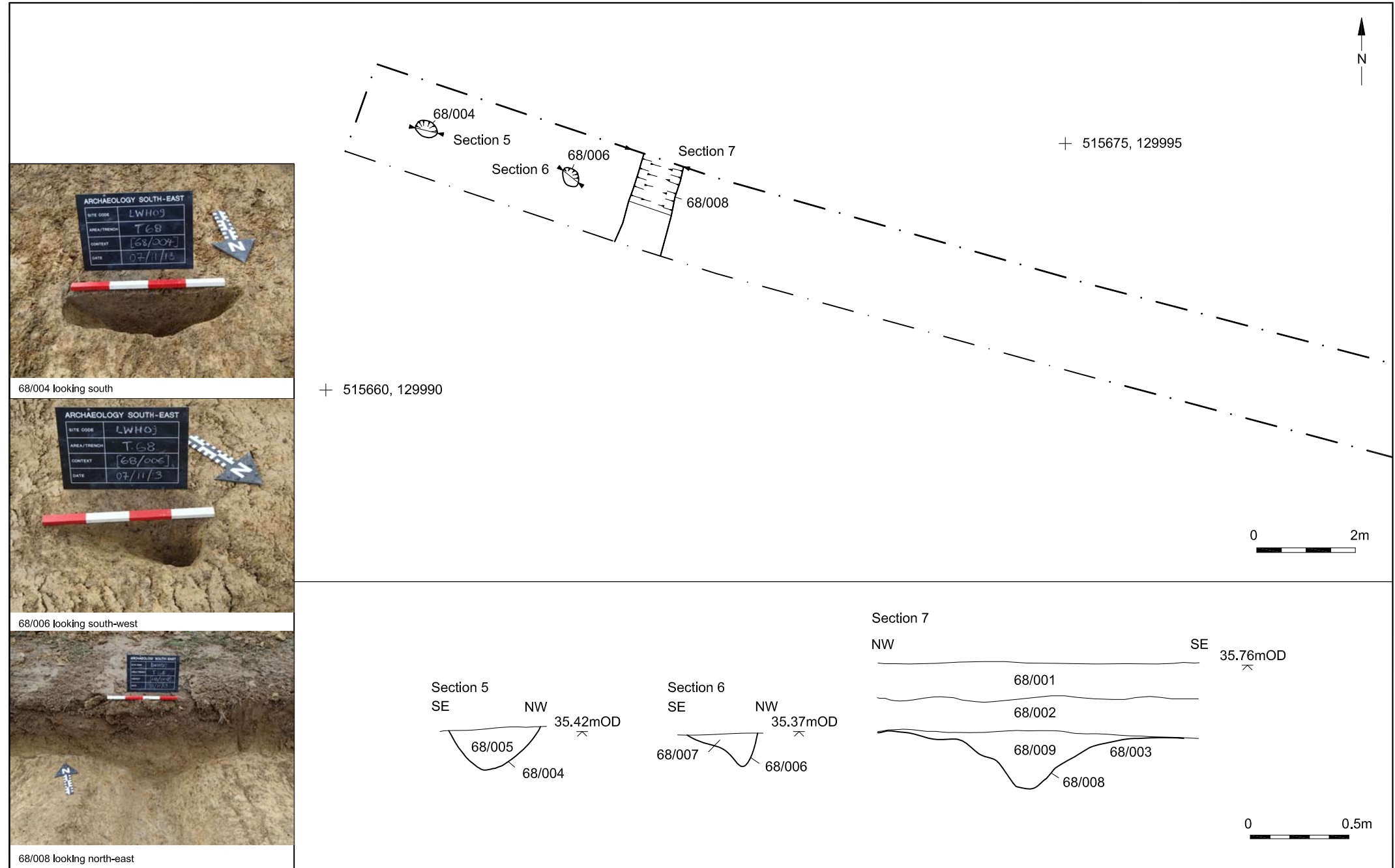
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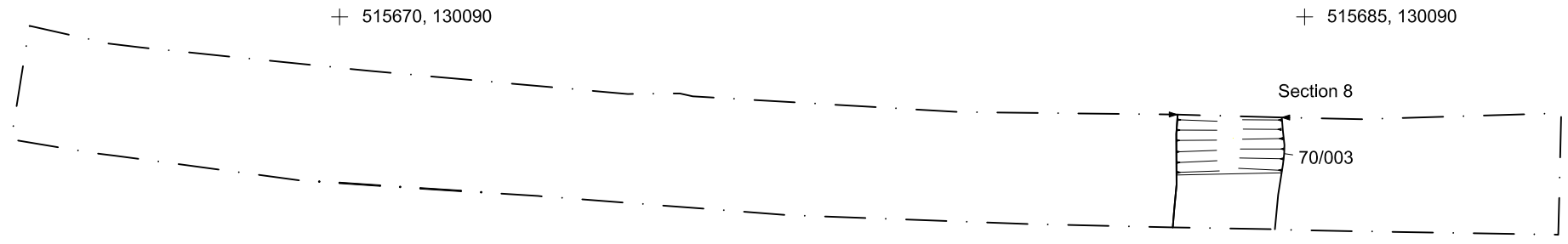




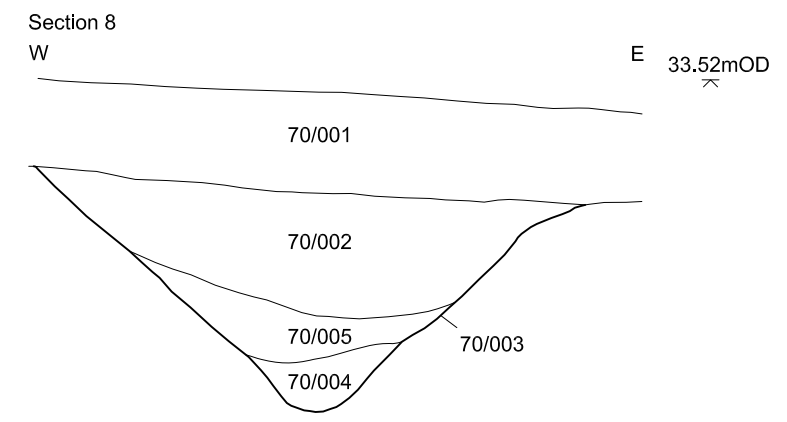
© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Trench 67 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: JLR		



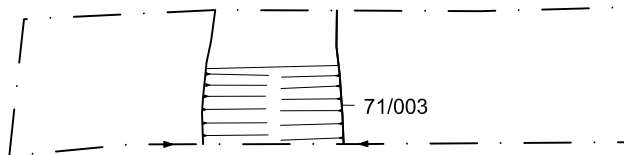
© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Trench 68 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: JLR		



70/003 looking north



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Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Trench 70 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: JLR		



Section 9

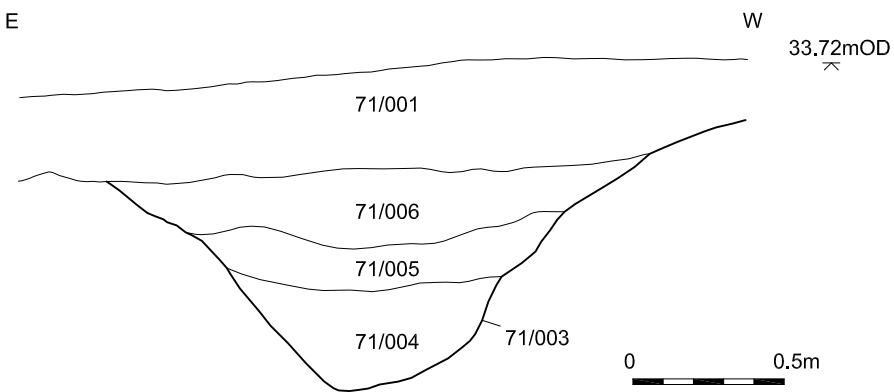
+ 515670, 130075

+ 515690, 130075



71/003 looking south

Section 9  
E



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Project Ref: 4051

Nov2013

Report Ref: 2013298

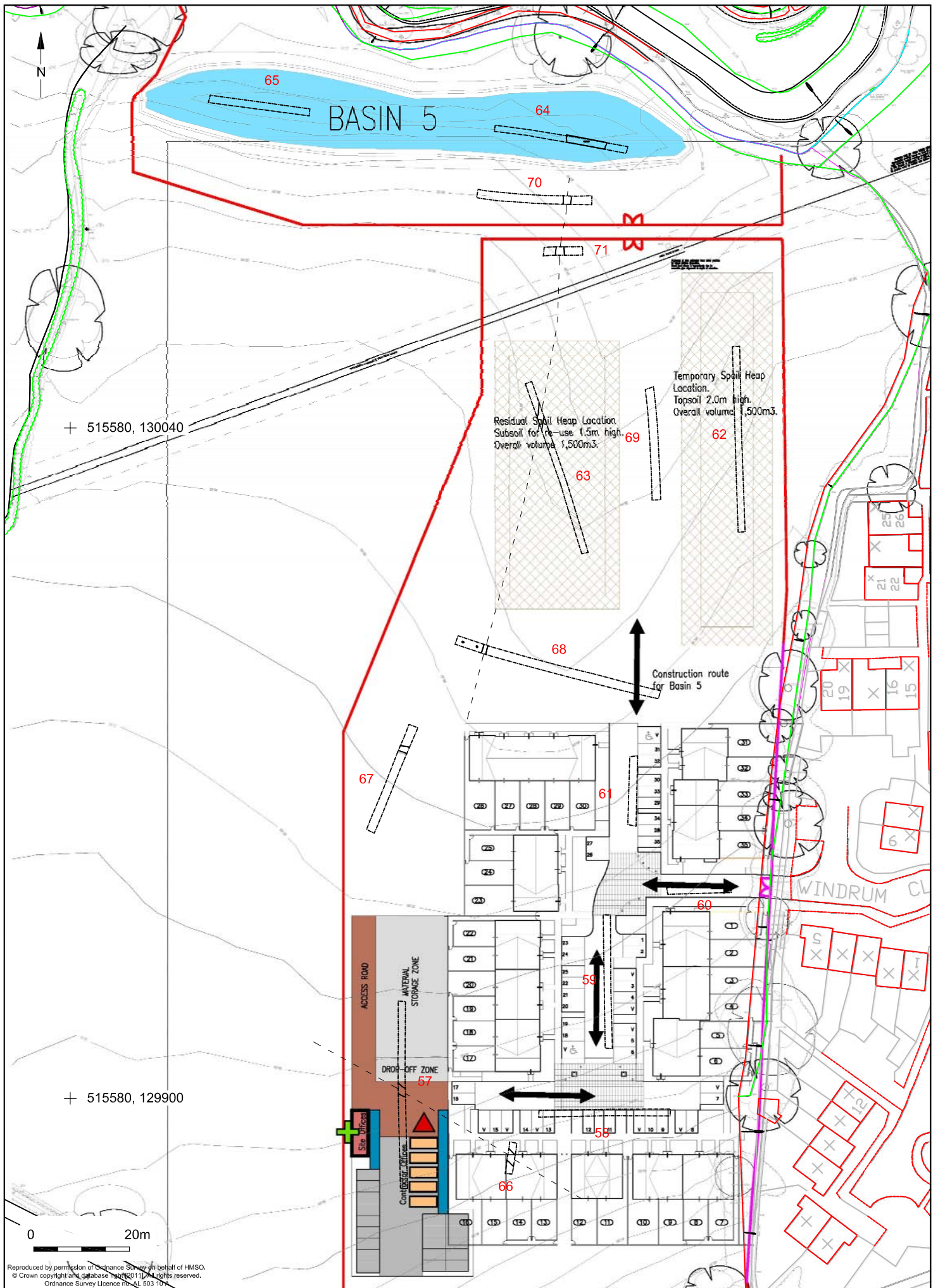
Drawn by: JLR

Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham

Trench 71 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 9





© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Broadbridge Heath, Horsham	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 4051	Nov 2013	Site plan showing location of archaeological trenches in relation to the proposed groundworks	
Report Ref: 2013298	Drawn by: JLR		

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