

**An Archaeological Topographic Survey on
Land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst
German Prisoner of War Working Camp 46: Kingsfold**

**NGR 508810 124650
(TQ 088 246)**

**Prepared for
CgMs Consulting**

**Justin Russell
With contributions from Vasilis Tsamis**



**Project No. 7051
Report No. 2015010**

January 2015

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SUMMARY

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs consulting, on behalf of their client Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological topographic survey ahead of a proposed development on land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex. The survey took place on the 15th and 16th December 2014. Historically the site has always been part of Kingsfold Farm, but was requisitioned by the government between the early 1940s and the early 1950s for use as a prisoner-of-war camp. Traces of this camp survive as earthworks and isolated structural elements, recorded and interpreted by this survey.

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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 at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client Rydon Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological topographic survey on land at Daux Wood, Marringdean Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 508810 124650.
- 1.1.2 The site comprises a single trapezoid plot to the east of Marringdean Road. It is bounded to the north and east by a tract of Ancient Woodland and to the south by the rear gardens of properties fronting Kingsfold Close and a private road to a house on the east of the site. The development area (in which the survey was focused) is centralised within the plot surrounded on the northern, eastern and southern sides by a 'buffer zone' (Fig. 2).
- 1.1.3 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online, the natural geology of the site comprises Weald Clay, with a narrow outcrop of limestone running through the centre.
- 1.1.4 The topography within the site varies from 26mOD at the highest point, on the centrally placed plateau to 21.5mOD, at the site entrance.
- 1.1.5 In November 2012 a desk-based assessment for the site was prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2012). The report concluded that the site had historically been part of Kingsfold Farm, but was requisitioned by the government between the 1940s and the early 1950s for use as a prisoner of war camp. Traces of this camp survive as earthworks and isolated structural elements. Based on these surviving features, the site was catalogued as Class 4 in the English Heritage classification system, defined as 'Removed: all structures removed from site; footprint may survive' (Thomas 2003, 9).
- 1.1.6 This report contains the results of a topographical Survey conducted on the 15th and 16th December 2014, by Vasilis Tsamis and Justin Russell of Archaeology South-East (using a Leica 1205 R100 Total Station and Leica System 1200 GPS), with the aim of identifying any surviving features relating to the prisoner of war camp.

1.2 Aims and objectives

1.2.1 The aims of the investigation were:

- To provide a surveyed drawing of the surviving visible elements of the military camp
- To provide a composite plan of the military camp using the results of the topographical survey and related documents from the National Archive
- To more fully understand the nature of the military camp to allow the Horsham District Council archaeological advisor to make an informed decision as to the requirement for further archaeological mitigation measures on the site.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Background

- 2.1.1 A full archaeological and historical background is detailed in the desk based assessment for the site (ASE 2012). The following is paraphrased from this document.
- 2.1.2 The immediate vicinity of the site has produced little evidence for prehistoric occupation other than artefacts of unclear provenance.
- 2.1.3 Similarly, the immediate vicinity of the site has produced little evidence for Romano-British occupation. The Roman road known as Stane Street lies some distance from the site.
- 2.1.4 The site is likely to have comprised woodland or agricultural fields during the medieval period.
- 2.1.5 Up until the Second World War the site comprised agricultural fields, but in 1945 a prison camp was established for captured Axis troops (in this case, Italians and Germans). Elements of the camp survive as archaeological features across the site. Based on the surviving elements, the camp conforms to Class 4 in the English Heritage classification system, defined as 'Removed: all structures removed from site; footprint may survive' (Thomas 2003, 9).

2.2 Background to Prisoners of War in Britain

- 2.2.1 During the early years of the Second World War, Axis prisoners were often shipped to the United States and Canada, where space was more abundant, pressure on food resources significantly lower than in Britain and the prospect of escape/liberation dramatically reduced. The number of prisoner of war camps in the UK were limited until after the allied victory in North Africa in 1943 and subsequent capitulation of Italy. Consequently the number of Italian prisoners of war in the UK increased but it wasn't until the invasion of German occupied France on the 6th June 1944, that prisoner of war camps flourished. Britain and the United States agreed that prisoners captured on joint campaigns would be split between the two countries although this optimistic agreement was later reviewed and a subsequent compromise arranged whereby a further 130,000 prisoners would be sent from Britain to the US and yet remain the property of the British government.
- 2.2.2 In 1946 the United States and Canada began to repatriate their PoWs, and during this procedure, a sum of prisoners comparable to the amount put up in the US at Britain's request, were sent to the UK instead of Germany (this was not a direct transfer of the same prisoners, rather an arbitrary selection made to fulfil the quota). The result was that Britain received a huge influx of men to be deployed as a captive work force (127,000 arrived in the UK) and considered by many as a form of reparation to the nations that fought against Germany (Quinn, 2015). Many would be detained until 1948.
- 2.2.3 Applying prisoners of war as a work force has a long history, but it was only with the introduction of the Geneva Conventions (the 1929 convention guiding prisoner doctrine in the Second World War) that it became acceptable only if the hosting nation paid the prisoners and maintained a certain level of welfare (Article 28, part III: Captivity). This

led to the emergence of PoW camps structured to house labour parties and hence, on 3rd August 1945, No. 46 German Prisoner of War Working Camp, Kingsfold, Billingshurst was created.

- 2.2.4 Five hundred and eleven camps are currently entered on the English Heritage prisoner of war camp database, all of which have an original numeric designation and although the numbers appear to be assigned with a systematic approach this is now somewhat obscure (there are large gaps in the numbering and frequent repetition). It was frequently the case that the camps were constructed by prisoners themselves, often Italians who were on the verge of being repatriated before the main surge of Germans came into the country.
- 2.2.5 The core of a typical camp would be the prisoners' quarters, huts laid out in rows, accommodating up to 50 men, sleeping in bunks. These men would be the rank and file soldiers and non-commissioned officers (officers themselves were separated and held in different camps: they did not suffer the indignity of being made to work out their imprisonment). In close proximity would be a series of other huts, varying in size with use ranging from ablutions, latrines, dining, recreation, cook house, drying room and Camp Reception (combined sick bay, Red Cross facilities and stores). A parade ground and exercise yard occupied a level area nearby where roll call would be taken each day. Surrounding the prisoners compound would be a wire fence, formed into two distinct parallel units: the internal part made up of a low barbed wire entanglement, offset by a couple of meters by a larger wire mesh fence. The area between the two was known as a 'sterile' area and completely out of bounds to prisoners.
- 2.2.6 The guards' quarters were situated beyond this, with separate mess huts for soldiers and officers, a recreation area, ablutions block, administrations areas, storage areas (for fuel and utilities), detention block and water supply (normally in the form of a water tower). The Commandant would be likely to have an accommodation and reception area of his own and there were usually sections of the camp designated for vegetable plots (self-sufficiency was critical during the rationing period).
- 2.2.7 Enveloping all of this was the external perimeter fence, access through which would be controlled by a guard post. Watch towers, providing constant observation, were not universal but fairly common. The waste water generated by the camp would be treated by a specially built sewage works nearby.
- 2.2.8 As well as a main camp (or HQ) there could be satellite camps, hosting overflow prisoners, within the same county but sufficiently far away to spread the potential workforce liberally and minimise the time spent travelling each day. Hostels and billets also accommodated prisoners in the vicinity and all came under the umbrella designation of the overall camp.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 A topographic survey of upstanding archaeological features (earth banks, areas of visible structural remains etc) was undertaken by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) and GPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station).
- 3.1.2 Outlines of banks, ditches, building footings and associated infrastructure, trackways and water features were recorded. Photographs of each feature were taken and accompanying notes made. The whole site was subject to GPS survey at every 5m, to produce an overall contour plan.
- 3.1.3 Initial control points were set out and all survey precision controls were set to a horizontal precision of 30mm and a vertical precision of 50mm.
- 3.1.4 All results were geo-referenced and integrated into the Ordnance Survey National Grid coordinate system.

3.2 Fieldwork constraints

- 3.2.1 Partial tree clearance over the past number of years has disturbed the site, most notably an access track, running from the site entrance in a general south-easterly route, has deeply rutted and truncated a number of the earthworks (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3). A handful of trees have been pushed over causing large obstructions and root bowl damage. Piles of sawn logs and brushwood are scattered over the site and a proportion of the area appears to have been scraped with a toothed machine bucket. A number of pits, possibly tree bowls, have been recently backfilled.
- 3.2.2 The private road to the north of Kingsfold Close, built in the 1970s, split the original camp in half and resulted in the landscaping of earthworks either side, notably on the southern extremity of the buffer zone.

4.0 RESULTS OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

4.1 Site 1: Commandant's hut and compound

4.1.1 The relative seclusion of this plot within the camp suggests that it is the commandant's accommodation area (Fig. 3). It is situated approximately 3m lower in the landscape than the main plateau (Fig. 4) and had direct access onto Marringdean Road. This original access track is now the main entrance to the site and as such has seen a large amount of recent traffic. A roughly rectangular low lying plot was noted and surveyed, which is only an approximate match with the house or hut seen on the aerial photograph (Figs. 5 and 6). Numerous irregular banks and hollows exist within the area, suggesting some form of disturbance post-dating the camp.

4.2 Sites 2-20: Prisoners' compound

4.2.1 The prisoners' compound is located on the edge of the plateau within the site. Sites 2 to 7 proved to be the best preserved of the hut platforms, forming a north-south row each measuring approximately 20m by 7.5m. There are no above ground elements remaining of the structures, all that survives being the low curved bank separating the plots and a slight terraced platform on which each hut was placed. The platforms are situated on the gentle slope of the plateau, which dips to the south and seen together they present a series of very shallow stepped areas.

4.2.2 Site 2 differs to the other huts in its north-south row, notably in that it had inspection chambers (manholes) at its east and west end with a central gully connecting them both (Fig. 9). Only hut 16 had a matching configuration, though this was in a significantly poorer state (Fig. 10).

4.2.3 Other huts were noted to have inspection chambers and drainage features (7 and 19), but the location of these seems superficially random. Huts 8, 12, 13, 16, 17 and 18 were those most impacted by the track that runs through the site and are in an inferior condition. The other huts suffer to varying degrees from disturbance in the form of bucket scraping, tree felling and obscuration by debris collection: often the outlines could be picked up only in short stretches. The eastern edges of 16-20 were all virtually untraceable and the southern edges of 7, 11 and 15 were not visible due to truncation by the private road to the south.

4.3 Site 21: Parade ground

4.3.1 This constitutes a rectangular area, approximately taking up the space of four huts, in the centre of the compound area. Now covered in thick vegetation, the site is a level platform, which slopes downward on both the east and west edges, to the internal tracks (Fig. 10).

4.4 Site 22: Earthworks and concrete footings

4.4.1 Located on the northern perimeter of the site, this consists of a group of features that are in close proximity and fairly fragmentary in nature. The earthworks consist of 22.1, a circular pit (4.6m wide and approximately a metre in depth), 22.2, a cutting in the natural north facing slope (9m wide) and 22.3 a roughly rectangular level area (10m by 5m).

4.4.2 These are complimented by 22.4, a concrete platform (4m by 3m), 22.5, a concrete beam (3m by 0.4m) which has been displaced downslope slightly from its original location (Fig. 11), and two inspection chambers connected with a residual strip of brick footing. These would seem to relate to outbuildings of the vegetable garden plot, perhaps functioning as storage and watering facilities. A sole screw picket 22.6, typical of the type used in barbed wire placement in both world wars remains in place just to the north of the concrete. This would have originally formed part of the outer perimeter fence.

4.5 Site 23: Rectangular pit and earthworks

4.5.1 On the north-eastern extremity of the site, the predominant feature is a rectangular steep sided pit 23.1, (7.5m by 4.3m) the current depth was not possible to gauge as it is now partially filled with water (Fig. 11). To the north of this is a larger and shallower rectangular feature 23.2 (7.7m by 11.5m). The two pits are bounded to the east by a slope outside the study area, while on the west there is a low linear bank 23.3 running north-south, sloping to the interior of the site. Just to the south of these is a dump of metal 23.4, comprising mostly water tanks – these are possibly remains of the camp fresh water infrastructure. They are not in situ, however the pit they are placed within may have be related to the earthworks to the north.

4.6 Site 24: Fence post and picket

4.6.1 The western inner boundary of the prisoners' compound is defined only by the remains of a single wooden post (Fig. 12) measuring 0.2m by 0.2m in plan and 0.3m in remnant height. The original length of this western perimeter fence was approximately 145m, with posts such as this at every 2-3m.

4.6.2 There were no other elements of the fence visible along the boundary, although a screw picket (Fig. 12), was located 3.6m to the east. Its position on the interior of the main prisoners' fence suggests that this is part of the wire entanglement that created the sterile area.

4.7 Site 25: Earthwork

4.7.1 A small hollow track exiting the site on the eastern boundary, 18m in length and 8.5m wide. This continues on a projected alignment with the northern track around the prisoners' compound and perhaps provided a gated access to the water management area, but may well pre-date the camp.

4.8 Site 26: Inspection chambers

4.8.1 The 1947 aerial photograph (Fig. 6) shows a potential structure in this vicinity, running north-south and the inspection chambers would appear to be sited at either end. Considering the compact size of the structure and its generous compliment of water features, this is probably the original latrines block.

4.9 Site 27: Inspection chambers

4.9.1 These eight inspection chambers are not associated with any specific building within the site but are part of the overall water management system. Some, 27.1 and 27.2 (measuring 0.3m square), are fairly small and perhaps fed rainwater into the main system while 27.3 to 27.8 are more substantial (measuring 1.3m by 1.2m). Inspection

chambers 27.3 to 27.6 are sited on the northern side of the original north perimeter track around the huts, while 27.8 is slightly further north and perhaps acted as the final junction point before directing the waste to the water management area. No trace of the tracks within the compound or that around its edge could be seen.

5.0 ARCHIVE MATERIAL

5.1 Aerial photographs and historic maps

- 5.1.1 By comparison with the typical camp layout referred to above, Camp No. 46 as viewed on the 1947 aerial photograph seems to be a straightforward match (Fig. 5). It is of the 'Standard' type referred to in the English Heritage report from on PoW camps, inferring that it was a purpose built unit. The prisoners' compound consists of a square area with four huts running east to west on their long length and eleven huts on their short length north to south. Within this plot are contained 37 huts of varying size as well as a blank rectangular area at the centre functioning as the parade ground. The huts are surrounded by tracks, which also run between the huts in a north-south orientation. Beyond this the internal fence can be made out as a faint grey linear.
- 5.1.2 To the north, on the perimeter of the camp is an area where the allotment garden may have been located while to the north-west is the presumed Commandants house, the access onto Marringdean Road showing clearly. To the east of the prisoners compound a second access bisects the perimeter fence, this leading to the waste water management area. Finally to the south is the main access, guards' compound and associated administrative buildings. Many of these were retained into the 1970s prior to the redevelopment of the land to the south of the site into Kingsfold Close. No visible evidence of either a watch tower or water tower can be discerned although it would seem likely they were located on the high ground, within the guards' compound in the southern part of the camp and not within the current site.
- 5.1.3 Despite the surviving structural evidence on site being somewhat minimal, there are a sufficient number of earthworks relating to the hatted camp that allow the 1947 aerial photograph to be moderately well geo-referenced. This is currently the only image located during the current research that shows the camp during its working life. The six inch Ordnance Survey map of 1952 shows the camp in fair condition, with a number of smaller buildings having been removed (Fig. 7). By 1971, the 1:2500 map shows only a portion of the guards' compound remaining in the south: the private road to the house in the east having been constructed at this point, cutting the camp in half (Fig. 8).

5.2 National Archives

- 5.2.1 The bulk of the documents held in the National Archives concentrate on reports made by officials visiting the camp, inspecting the level of English language teaching, re-education and screening of prisoners. Language was a continuous barrier between the German workforce and the civilian employers, so English lessons were held in the evenings and at weekends seeking to rectify this. Re-education was based around the concept that the Germans' would have to be tutored in the ways of democracy following on from the fall of the Third Reich.
- 5.2.2 Screening was a method of testing inmates for their political leanings and they were graded A (white), B (grey) or C (black) accordingly. Those without affiliations to the more radical movement (the SS or Hitler Youth, for example), who showed no alignment with Nazi beliefs and were enthusiastic to work, were given an A rating and promised an early release. B ratings were reserved for those without Nazi ideals but with poor attitude to the work camp environment, while C ratings were given out to those of a politically unstable nature or who had ties with the more extreme elements

within the war-time regime. Camp no 46 was graded as having an overall complexion of 'grey' in September 1946.

- 5.2.3 The Kingsfold establishment had a number of satellite camps, some only temporary and tented, others hatted and permanent, including sites at Temple Bar, Sompting, Greylands, Fernhurst, Loxwood, North Mundham, Midhurst, Rusper, Lavant, Wooddale and at the bomb disposal unit at Bucks Green. Not all of these, however, were operational at the same time. Billets at unspecified locations (usually accommodation provided at the farm where work is being conducted) were also in regular use.
- 5.2.4 Each of the reports found at the National Archive make valuable note of the numbers within the camp and satellite stations. The highest noted was March 1947, with 1019 in Kingsfold Camp (1775 in satellites or billets, giving a total of 2794) while the lowest overall figure was noted in February 1948 with 650 in the main camp (391 at other locations, giving a total of 1041). The 1947 aerial photograph shows 25 huts of regular length that might constitute accommodation blocks, so with a maximum figure of 1019 inmates, that gives approximately 40 men per hut.

5.3 West Sussex Records Office

- 5.3.1 The sale particulars for the Kingsfold estate, sold in both 1947 and 1951, from West Sussex Records Office (WSRO AM 291/3/27/29 and SP/2096) refer only to the fields and wood as being 'under requisition and are the site of a camp, the rent payable by the War Department at £4 per annum' in 1947 (by 1951 this has risen to £15 10s).
- 5.3.2 By far the most colourful document at the Records Office however is a memoir by Theo Dengel, a German prisoner of war, originally held in the USA. In early 1946 he was amongst a group of prisoners shipped back across the Atlantic under the pretence of being repatriated, only to end up in Liverpool, having been handed over to the British. He spent most of his captivity in North Mundham Camp, a satellite of Kingsfold Camp, but passed through the main camp for a few months in spring and summer 1946.
- 5.3.3 His description on arrival mentions the 'high barbed wire fences, watch towers and primitive looking huts'. The site was apparently no comparison with the American camps in which he had been accommodated – lacking chapel, library, theatre, sports ground and any recreational facilities the Kingsfold site really offered only the most basic amenities. The official documents frequently describe the morale at the camp as low and Theo Dengel's account would certainly corroborate this (WSRO 15570/CD168). The feeling of having been sold out by the Americans, no immediate hope of returning home and the constant heavy work would undoubtedly have caused a significant dent in morale. The camp authorities were not averse to persuasion of the right kind: both the British staff and the German NCOs who organised the prisoners seemed to be inherently motivated to improve only their own conditions: this manifested itself on the prisoners by theft of belongings, indifference to their conditions and bullying. Theo, a regular soldier, was screened and graded C- because he had joined the Hitler Youth and subsequently volunteered for the army before the age of conscription: he was not given an opportunity to explain the circumstances behind these actions. The grading meant he was denied an early repatriation, at the same time being conscious of other prisoners securing a more prompt release date. In his own words, 'that place is not worth remembering: certainly not a plus in British Military history' (Theo Dengel *pers comm*, Jan 2015).

5.3.4 Gradually, as PoWs were sent home, camps began to close down and restrictions on the remaining Germans eased, culminating on February 2nd 1948, when Freedom Day was announced. Before leaving the country all PoWs associated with camp 46 returned to the Kingsfold site for processing. Some of the satellite camps were kept open for European Voluntary Workers, a new labour force made up mainly of men from countries in Eastern Europe who had fought alongside the Germans but whose countries were now held by the Soviet Union: return home would spell imprisonment in a forced labour camp by the Soviets. By 1948 the Kingsfold site was winding down its operations regarding German PoWs, but as the Kingsfold sale particulars state, in 1951 the camp was still retained by the government and it is likely that it continued in use facilitating the European Voluntary Workers and Displaced Persons for some time.

5.4 Billingshurst Local History Society

5.4.1 An interesting article, dated September 1946, from Soldier magazine (the official magazine of the British armed forces) describes a visit to the camp by a reporter, in somewhat vapid tones. There is little description of the camp itself, but the text does confirm that Italians were present before the Germans arrived and contains an image (not currently available for reproduction) of prisoners standing in line awaiting re-entry to the prisoners' compound. A hut visible in the background has a gable roof with a corrugated tin covering and wooden framework walls. It would appear to be the southern-most of the mess huts visible in figure 5 and therefore not within the current site.

5.4.2 A record of a conversation with Alan Wadey (from the construction company Charles Wadey and Sons) to Wendy Lines of the Local History Society refers to his family business having been contracted to construct the camp, using pre-fabricated kits. Italian prisoners were said to have completed the camp by putting in the water pipes along Marringdean Road. The huts were sold off during the decommissioning of the site and in the following years the site was used for dumping of soil - this might explain some of the irregular mounding seen by the current site entrance, in the commandants compound area.

6.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. The author is very grateful to Theo Dengel, a German prisoner of war held in West Sussex until 1948, who provided invaluable insight into the everyday life within the Working Camps. John Mills, West Sussex County Council, for his help and kindly providing access to the Billingshurst Local History Society archive on the camp.

7.0 REFERENCES

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Online resources

South-East History Boards webpage -
<http://sussexhistoryforum.co.uk/index.php?topic=1577.0>

Appendix: Oasis form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-200822

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Topographic Survey on Land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst
Short description of the project	Topographic Survey of the remains of German Prisoner Working Camp No. 46, Kingsfold. Earthwork survey and photographic record
Project dates	Start: 15-12-2014 End: 23-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Monument type	POW CAMP Modern
Investigation type	"Field observation", "Part Survey"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM BILLINGSHURST Daux Wood, Billingshurst
Postcode	RH14 9HQ
Study area	2.70 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 508810 124650 50.8913571294 0.145536831811 50 53 28 N 000 08 43 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Justin Russell

Type of sponsor/funding body Rydon Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Physical Archive recipient n/a

Digital Archive recipient n/a

Paper Archive recipient n/a

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Topographic Survey on Land at, Marringdean Road, Billingshurst

Author(s)/Editor(s) Russell. J.

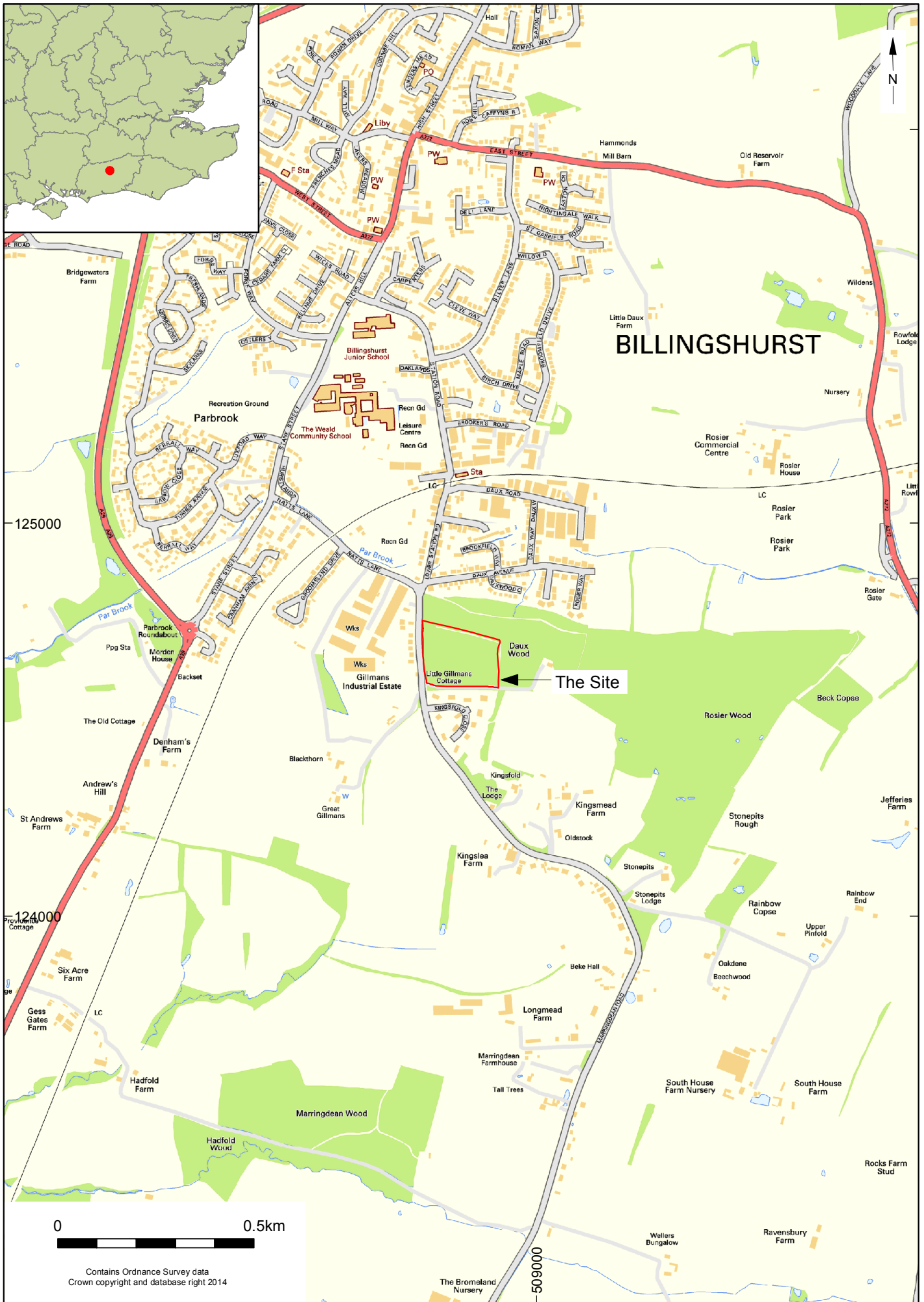
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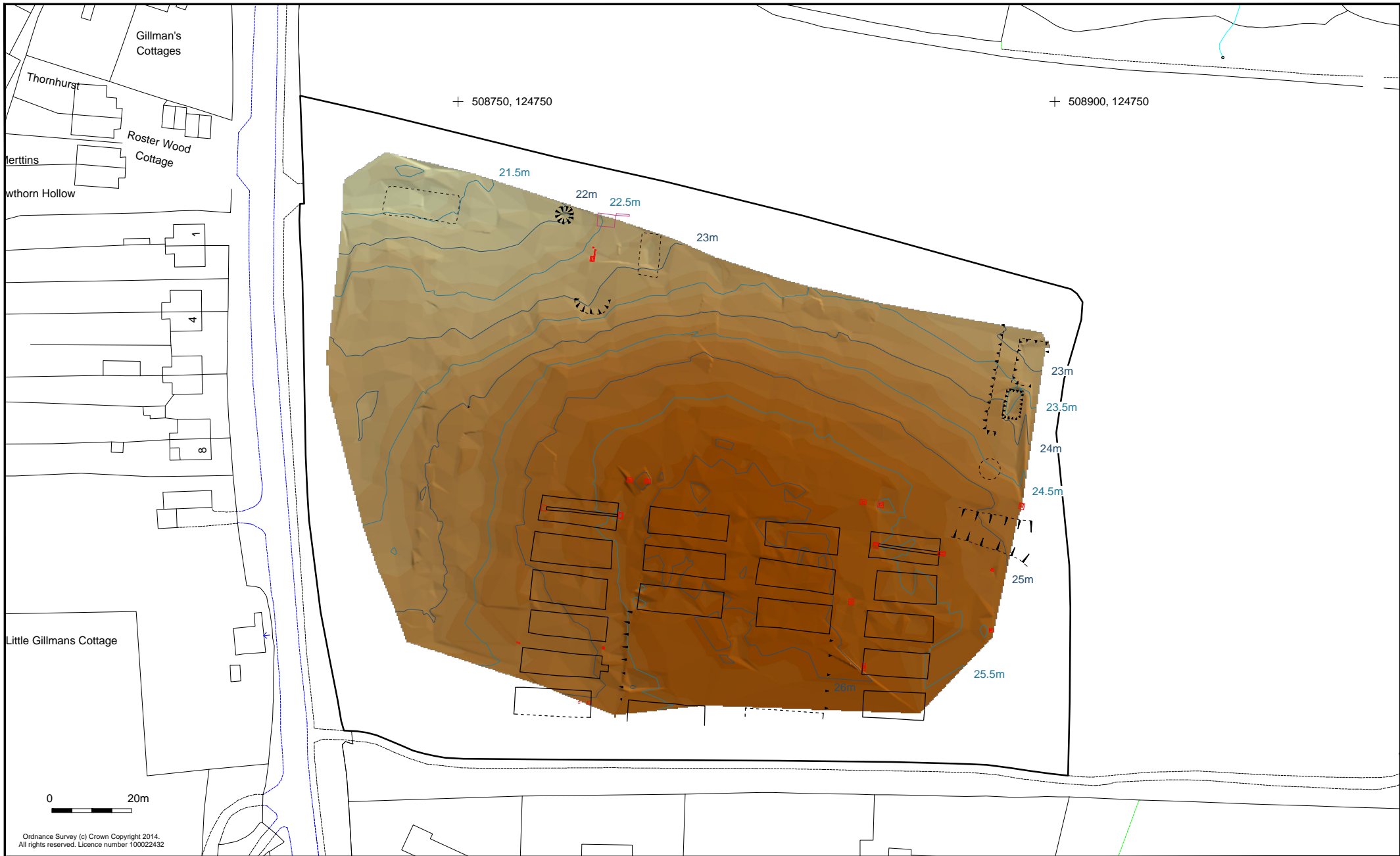
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015010	Drawn by: JLR		



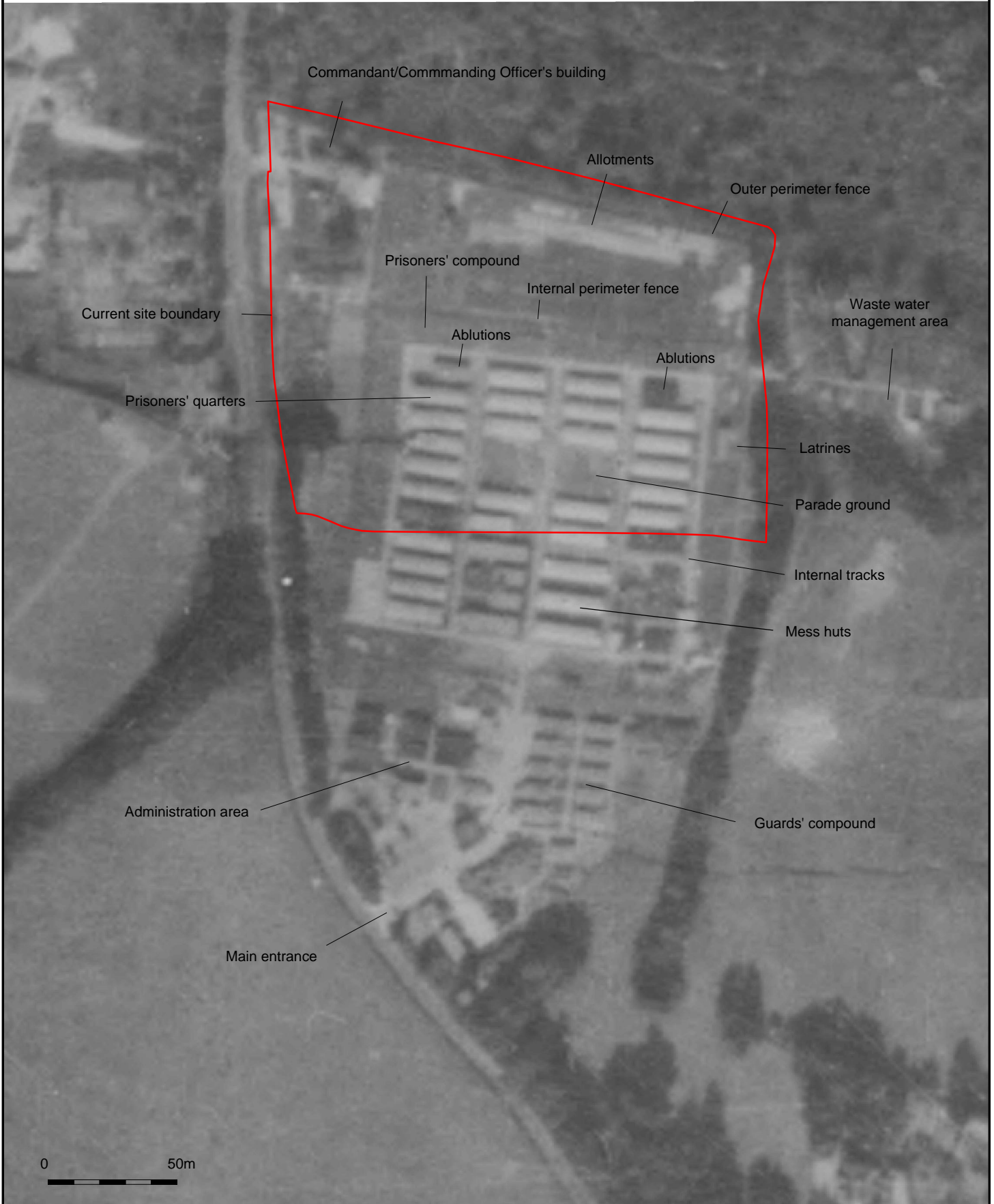
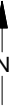
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2015010	Drawn by: JLR		



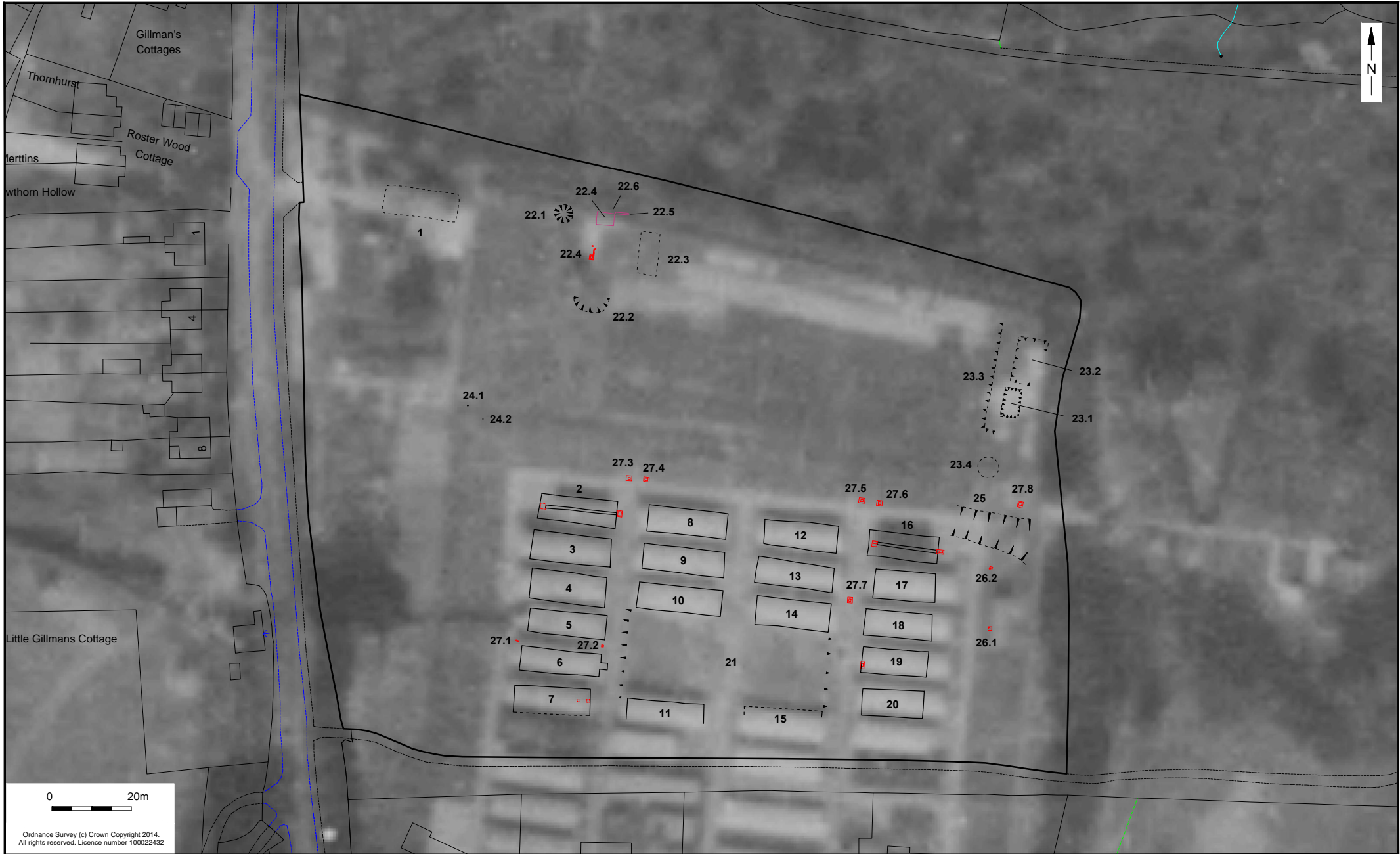
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Results of topographic survey	
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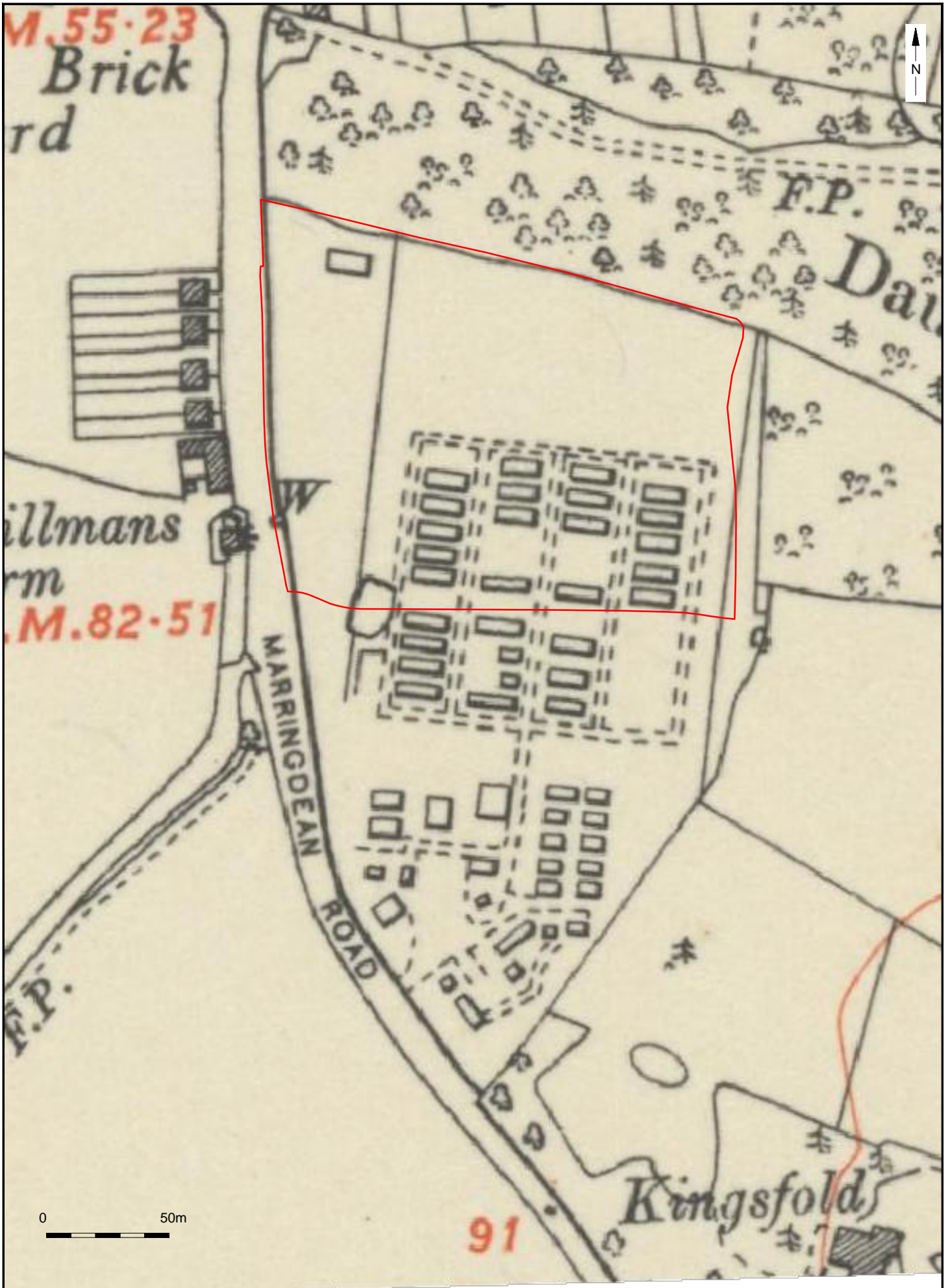
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Contour survey	
Report Ref: 2015010	Drawn by: JLR		



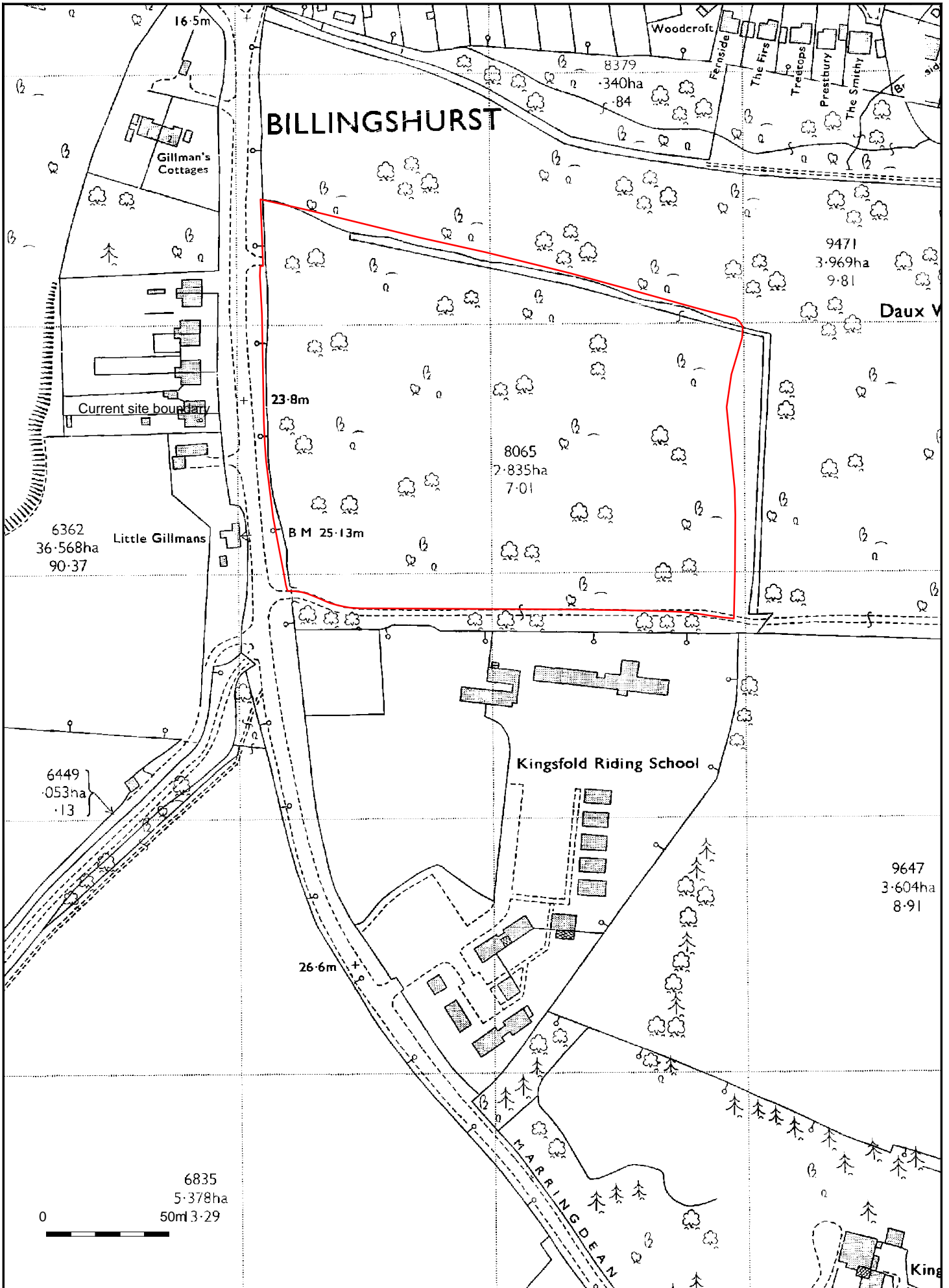
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	1947 aerial photograph and proposed interpretation	
Report Ref: 2015010	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Results of topographic survey and 1947 aerial photograph	
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Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Ordnance Survey six inch, 1952		
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Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Ordnance Survey 1:2500, 1971		
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Site 2, hut platform and central gully looking west



Site 10, hut platform looking west

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Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Photographs	
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Site 16, inspection chamber at western end of hut platform



Site 21, western bank of parade ground.

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Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Photographs	
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Site 22, concrete footing, concrete beam and screw picket, looking east



Site 23, rectangular pit, looking south

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Site 24.1 post associated with the main interior fence.



Site 24.2, screw picket associated with the interior fence.

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