

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN
GERMAN POW WORKING CAMP 46; KINGSFOLD
LAND AT MARRINGDEAN ROAD
BILLINGSHURST, WEST SUSSEX**

**NGR 508810 124650
(SU 08810 24650 04000)**

**Planning References: DC/13/0147
APP/Z3825/A/13/2200213
and DC/14/1201**

**ASE Project No: 7051
Site Code: DAX 14**

**ASE Report No: 2015071
OASIS ID: archaeol6-205656**



by Simon Stevens BA MCIfA

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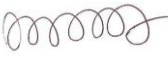
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with contributions by
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake archaeological investigations on land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex.

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks uncovered deposits associated with the utilisation of the site as a prisoner of war camp in the late 1940s. These consisted of areas of hard landscaping, discarded artefacts, the locations of two of the site huts, and evidence for the water supply and foul water arrangements for the camp.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic and finds material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further research is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 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 onto 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'. The site is centred at NGR 508810 124650; Figure 1.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The height within the site varies from 26mAOD at the highest point, on the centrally placed plateau to 21.5mAOD, at the site entrance. Following the demolition of standing structures, the site was left as open grassland/waste ground with some mature trees.

1.2.2 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 of the site (BGS 2015).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Following the completion of a pre-planning archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in 2012, it was noted that the site was used as a prisoner of war camp during and after the Second World War, but that the potential for the survival of remains from other periods was low (ASE 2012).

1.3.2 Planning permission for a residential development of 46 dwellings at the site was initially refused by Horsham District Council (planning ref. DC/13/0147), but was granted after an appeal to the Planning Inspectorate by Rydon Homes Ltd. (planning ref. APP/Z3825/A/13/2200213). Planning permission for the scheme was subsequently given by Horsham District Council (planning reference DC/14/1201).

1.3.3 Following consultation between Horsham District Council and John Mills Senior Archaeologist at West Sussex County Council (WSCC) (Horsham District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a condition was attached to the original application requiring that:

'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved scheme.'

1.3.4 In accordance with this, and after discussions between CgMs Consulting Ltd (acting on behalf of Rydon Homes Ltd.) and WSCC, ASE was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake a topographic survey of the site to

identify the location of any surface or potential buried features surviving from the prisoner of war camp (ASE 2015).

- 1.3.5 The survey located a range of earthworks and standing remains associated with this use of the site, including elements of the site drainage and water supply, and the location of a number of buildings and other possible features surviving as earthworks (*ibid.*). These were numbered in that document and those designations have been used in the current report.
- 1.3.6 Subsequently a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CgMs Consulting Ltd. outlining the methodology to be used in archaeological mitigation at the site (CgMs 2015). ASE was commissioned to archaeologically monitor initial groundworks, in this case the mechanical stripping of part of the access road and the removal of overburden from the site of two huts identified during the topographic survey, in addition to a metal detector survey of the area of the parade ground also identified during the topographic survey (ASE 2015). Procedures to be used in recording, reporting and archiving of results were provided. The possibility that further archaeological work at the site might be necessary, should results merit this, was also highlighted (CgMs 2015).
- 1.3.7 This phase of archaeological work was undertaken by a team from ASE during February 2015. The project managed by Paul Mason and supervised in the field by Simon Stevens and Dylan Hopkinson.

1.4 Archaeological Methodology

- 1.4.1 The monitored areas were stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists from ASE. Machine excavation was taken down to the top of any archaeological structures or deposits or to the surface of natural geology whichever was the uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excitation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor, CgMs and the West Sussex County Council Archaeologists.
- 1.4.2 This pre-excitation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF formats and printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use.
- 1.4.3 All archaeological features, deposits and structures were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets. They were added to the digital site plan by the on-site ASE Surveyor using GPS planning technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.

1.5 Organisation of the Report

- 1.5.1 This post-excitation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared taking into account the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).

- 1.5.2 The report seeks to place the results from the current site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims; lists any new research criteria; and lays out what further analysis work is required to enable the final dissemination of the information and what form the latter should take.
- 1.5.3 Material from the DBA, topographic survey and watching brief at the site will be considered together. The material recovered during the watching brief has been recorded under site code DAX 14.

1.6 The Site Archive

- 1.6.1 The archive from the current site (including all finds) will be offered to Horsham Museum in due course. The archive, which is quantified in Table 1, will continue to be held at ASE offices in Portslade during the post-excavation analysis work.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	34
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	1
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans	1
Photos	Digital images	97
Context register	Context register sheets	1
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	3
Drawing register	Section register sheets	1

Table 1: Site Archive Quantification

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological Background by Richard James

- 2.1.1 A full archaeological and historical background is detailed in the desk based assessment for the site (ASE 2012) and in the topographic survey (ASE 2015), from which the following is taken.
- 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. The site is likely to have comprised woodland or agricultural fields during the medieval period.
- 2.1.4 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 earthwork features across the site. Based on the paucity of surviving above-ground 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 by Justin Russell

- 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.

2.3 Documentary Sources

Aerial photographs and cartographic sources

- 2.3.1 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. 3). 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.
- 2.3.2 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.
- 2.3.3 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. 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.

National Archives

- 2.3.4 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.

- 2.3.5 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.
- 2.3.6 The Kingsfold establishment had a number of satellite camps, some only temporary and tented, others hutted 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.
- 2.3.7 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.

West Sussex Record Office

- 2.3.8 The sale particulars for the Kingsfold estate, sold in both 1947 and 1951, from West Sussex Record 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).
- 2.3.9 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.
- 2.3.10 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).

- 2.3.12 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).
- 2.3.13 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.

Billingshurst Local History Society

- 2.3.14 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 and therefore not within the current site.
- 2.3.15 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.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The general research aim given in the relevant WSI (CgMs 2015) was

‘to record any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts and their context’

3.2 In addition, the following site specific research aims were also identified:

OR1 To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during the construction works

OR2 To determine the presence or absence of any activity pre-dating the POW camp

OR3 To determine the survival and significance of sub-surface remains associated with the POW camp

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], would normally be sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis. However the stratigraphy at the site proved so straightforward that such analysis was deemed unnecessary. For the purposes of this report (and with a view to final publication) the contexts associated with the prisoner of war camp encountered at the site are considered in terms of the nature of their discovery, i.e. associated with the road strip, metal detector survey of the parade ground, or the excavation of Huts 2 or 6. In essence these locations form the groups that might otherwise be assigned to individual contexts.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks uncovered deposits associated with the utilisation of the site as a prisoner of war camp. These consisted of areas of hard landscaping, discarded artefacts, the locations of two of the site huts, and evidence for the water supply and foul water arrangements for the camp. The only evidence of pre-1940s activity consisted of a thin scatter of artefacts recovered from the topsoil, including a single struck flint.

4.3 Natural Deposits

4.3.1 The 'natural' at the site consisted of a brownish orange/brownish yellow silty clay forming the underlying Weald Clay, encountered in all of the areas in which mechanical excavation was undertaken.

4.4 Post Medieval

4.4.1 A small a number of sherds of post-medieval pottery were encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the road strip.

4.5 Period 1 - The World War Two Era Camp (Figure 3)

Introduction

4.5.1 The first period to leave an archaeologically traceable impact on the site dates from the utilisation of the site in the late 1940s as a Prisoner of War camp. As well as the recovery of a small assemblage of associated artefacts from the overburden during monitoring of the road strip and during the metal detector survey (Context [01]), two areas were specifically targeted for stripping, excavation and recording (CgMs 2015).

Hut 2 (Figure 4)

4.5.2 The location of Hut 2 was identified from earthworks (consisting of low banks and a central rectangular platform) during the topographic survey, matched to evidence from cartographic sources and an aerial photograph. It was

interpreted as an ablutions block owing to the presence of adjacent brick-built inspection covers and a possible central gully (ASE 2015, 5).

- 4.5.3 Mechanical stripping of the thin layer of humic topsoil, context [015] from the position of the former hut revealed the survival of buried archaeological features forming the remains of a toilet block. These consisted of ceramic drains encased in concrete, associated inspection covers, and a gully ('moat') around the location of the removed hut and a concrete base, perhaps for a cistern. There were also a group of associated features away from the hut area. The hut remains were excavated and recorded.
- 4.5.4 The central drain consisted of two ceramic pipes served by evenly spaced pairs of ceramic soil pipes all encased in concrete (context [011]), suggesting a back-to-back arrangement of toilet cubicles. Water for the system came from the west, where two brick-built chambers containing stop-cocks were identified (contexts [032] and [033]), perhaps via an overhead cistern, the possible concrete base for which was identified to the west of the surviving drain (context [021]). The stop cock chambers had not been identified during the topographic survey owing to the presence of a tree.
- 4.5.5 The drain was partially buried by a deposit of crushed chalk and chalk blocks, context [016] just inside the 'moat' at the eastern end, perhaps forming a threshold for the long-since removed hut. The drain then ran to a brick-built inspection chamber immediately to the east (Context [017]), where the two ceramic pipes, and another coming from the south, ran into a single pipe and away to further inspection chambers to the north (recorded as features 27.3 and 27.4: ASE 2015). Pipes presumably then continued below ground to link up with Hut 16, confirmed as a second toilet block based on the visible remains of a concrete drain with *in situ* soil pipes, on to chambers 27.5 and 27.6 (*ibid.*) and away to the east.
- 4.5.6 As well as taking foul water away from the hut, the central drain also took storm water away from the surrounding 'moat' via two further concrete-encased ceramic drains (contexts [012] and [013]), both designed to carry water into the central drain when the surrounding gully became nearly full. A concreted assemblage of buttons was recovered from the end of drain [012], perhaps the result of piece of clothing becoming stuck in the end of the drain at some point. The finds were given the context [014].
- 4.5.7 Arguably the most unexpected feature was actually the 'moat', a shallow gully enclosing an area measuring c. 15m by c.5m. It was found to be broadly 'v'-shaped in profile, just under 1m wide and a maximum of 310mm in depth in two excavated sections (gullies [007] and [009]), and actively in the process of silting up with a sticky dark brown topsoil and thick vegetation with occasional brick fragments (contexts [008] and [010] respectively). The upcast from this feature apparently formed the banks marking the extent of the buried remains.
- 4.5.8 Initially it was presumed that the gully was dug as a pragmatic solution to the problem of water dripping from the roof of the hut. However, closer scrutiny showed that the gully was clearly an integrated part of the system of water

management/foul water transfer for the block, given the characteristics of drains [012] and [013].

Hut 6 (Figure 5)

- 4.5.9 The location of Hut 6 had again been identified during the topographical survey, utilising cartographic and aerial photographic evidence, and was interpreted as one of the huts used as prisoners' day-to-day quarters, located around a parade ground (*ibid.*). The area had been heavily wooded prior to the investigation, and the remains showed considerable root disturbance/damage.
- 4.5.10 Results from the mechanical removal of the topsoil, context [034] at this location were perhaps disappointing given the results from work on Hut 2. Reflecting the apparent differing functions of the buildings, there was no central concrete-encased drain. However, the remains of a partial 'moat' were encountered and recorded, with associated inspection chambers for the system of water management for this part of the camp.
- 4.5.11 The gully survived on three sides of the hut location, and was slightly narrower and more flat-bottomed than that seen at Hut 2 (gullies [019], [024] and [027], but was filled with a similar material to that seen previously (contexts [020], [025] and [028] respectively). It enclosed an area measuring c.13m by c.5m. Again there was a facility for carrying away the water to prevent overflowing of the gully, again by ceramic pipes, but this time running away from the north-east and south-east corners of the gully in brick-built inspection chambers (contexts [031]/27.2 and context [030] respectively).
- 4.6.12 It appears that the water was then channelled into pipework leading northwards (drain [030] ran into a larger brick-built chamber to the east, context [029] – neither of these features were included in the topographic survey owing to the tree cover). It appears that this drain might be that which enters chamber [017] associated with Hut 2, c.60m to the north, having picked up any storm water from the three huts in-between.
- 4.5.13 The other feature noted on the topographic survey and revealed during the excavation of the hut location was an apparent 'extension' on the east side of the building. Excavation of the area showed that area consisted of a heavily root-disturbed area of crushed clinker, context [023], apparently sitting in shallow foundation cut [022]. A length of ceramic drain ran across the area from north to south in a separate cut, recorded as [026] at the edge of the 'moat', but did not continue outside of the 'extension'. These features were interpreted as part of the entrance arrangements to the hut, leading from a path between the line of huts and the parade ground.

Road Strip (Figure 2)

- 4.5.14 In addition to the features described above, an area of crushed clinker hardstanding, context [002] was encountered near the site entrance, following the mechanical removal of the humic topsoil, context [001]. It was never more than 100mm in thickness and directly overlay the 'natural', context [003].

4.5.15 The only other variation of the simple sequence of topsoil overlying 'natural' was at the easternmost extent of the monitored road strip, near to the location of Hut 16. This consisted of a localised c.90mm thick 'dump' of material consisting of the clinker similar to the hardstanding encountered to the west, mixed with topsoil, which contained a range of artefacts contemporary with the occupation of the camp (context [004]).

Metal Detector Survey

4.5.16 The other element of archaeological work outlined in the WSI (CgMs 2015) was the metal detector survey of the area of the site identified as the former parade ground. Finds from the survey are described below with the suffix (MD).

5.0 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1 The archaeological work recovered just 46 sherds of pottery, weighing 1696g, from three individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed by fabric and form on pro forma for the archive, this information subsequently being used to create an Excel database as part of the current assessment.
- 5.1.2 All of the pottery is of 20th- century date and is almost certainly contemporary with the camp. Topsoil (context [01]) produced four sherds (14g) from a refined whiteware mug, a 6g sherd from a transfer-printed plate with polychrome green and brown floral border and a 12g sherd from a craft-potter's buff earthenware bowl with blue and purple line pattern. The road strip (context [04]) produced slightly more pottery (26/1626g) though most derives from a single large English stoneware spirit bottle with tan top and Bristol glaze (13/1450g).
- 5.1.3 This area also produced another fragment from a transfer-printed plate, this time with a red floral design. The remaining sherds from [04] are all in plain refined whiteware. These include sherds from an indoor flower pot with moulded decoration under a green glaze, part of another vessel with marbled polychrome decoration and two plates and a mug in plain white. These plain white vessels, together with the mug from [01], are likely to be military issue but unfortunately in such a small sample there were no marked pieces to confirm this. The final assemblage of pottery was recovered from the topsoil over Hut 2 (context [15]). This consists of 14 sherds (38g) from a refined buff earthenware hollow-ware vessel of uncertain form.
- 5.1.4 Assemblages of ceramics from 20th-century military establishments have received very little serious study in the past. Preliminary work on Great War assemblages from Seaford Camp as well as WW2 refuse from Wartling is beginning to reveal the potential these assemblages hold. PoW camp refuse has not received any attention to date despite the potential interesting contrasts it may have with allied camps. Refuse was meant to be collected up and incinerated and indeed several of the refined whiteware sherds in the current group show signs of having been intensively burnt. After incineration the waste could be dumped closeby (as at Wartling in a large purpose-dug pit) or at some distance (as at Seaford where old marling and chalk pits were used). Unburnt refuse in considerable quantities appears to have found its way to these dumps as well despite the contemporary doctrine of incineration.

5.2 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered just 24 items of glass, weighing 11,120g, from four individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive on pro forma sheets. These record much information not always included in the current assessment: e.g. colour, form, dimensions, closure type, all marks and function. The information was subsequently used to create an Excel database as part of the digital archive. All of the glass is in good conditions with no signs of surface corrosion. All would easily fit within the chronological range of the PoW camp. The glass can initially be split into two groups – that associated with the fabric of the camp itself, and that associated with life within the camp. Of the two the latter is by far the largest.
- 5.2.2 Just three pieces of window glass were collected from the site (382g). These consist of a 9mm thick heavy-duty fragment in aqua coloured glass from the road strip (context [04]: 370g), a 2mm thick (6g) colourless fragment of textured privacy glass from the topsoil over hut 2 (context [15]) and a 2mm thick colourless fragment from a standard window from Hut 6 (context [20]).
- 5.2.3 The vast majority of the glass is in the form of bottles. The high incidence of complete examples clearly shows a marked collection bias on site – there being very few fragments in the assemblage. Despite this the current material is interesting for shedding light on the range of types present. The bottles can be divided between one of several functional categories.
- 5.2.4 Alcoholic drink is notably well represented. There are eight examples of brown/amber coloured beer bottle from seven different vessels, six of these being completely intact (all from unstratified deposits). These include examples with external screw cap (an unmarked 302mm tall example with long tapering neck and weak shoulder, 82mm diameter base, 836g) or with internal screw stoppers. The latter all have a similar tapering neck with weak shoulder form. Three of these are from the same manufacturer, depicting an SB monogram within a circle with sunburnt on their bases (924g, 936g and 920g with base diameters of 93mm, 91mm, 92mm and heights of 305mm, 307mm and 305mm respectively).
- 5.2.5 There is also a very similar bottle (912g. 92mm diameter base, 305mm tall) that is from the King & Barnes Ltd Brewery at Horsham. The latter has an internally stepped neck to take a glass and cork stopper. There is another bottle with similar closure but which is only marked with a partially legible bottle manufacturer's initials on its base (828g. 90mm diameter base by 327mm tall). In addition to the beer bottles are three that are most likely to have contained spirits such as whiskey. These are again cylindrical in form, but have a notable convex neck profile and sharp shoulder. There are cork closure examples in brown/amber and aqua coloured glass (686g and 650g. Base diameters of 78mm and 77mm with heights of 293mm and 279+mm respectively). The final bottle in this group of three has an internally stepped neck for a glass and cork stopper, is in aqua coloured glass and has a long tapering neck to a weak shoulder (812g. Base diameter 90mm, 328mm tall). Although this is thought to have held spirits, other drinks cannot be ruled out.

- 5.2.6 Soft drinks are also well represented. These include three complete cordial bottles in colourless glass, all with tapering necks and weak shoulders. Each has embossed patterning on the body: an elongated hexagonal pattern on a Fryco Cordials bottle (of R. FRY & Co Ltd (Brighton): 650g. 79mm diameter base by 307mm tall), a horizontal grid pattern on a Robinson & Co Ltd (Norwich) bottle (644g. Base diameter 76mm. 309mm tall) and a diagonal grid on a Fryco & Lorenzo Cordial bottle (640g. Base diameter 79mm, height 306mm). All of the cordial bottles have external screw-cap closures. There is also a single mineral water bottle in colourless glass with internal screw stopper (698g: Base diameter 79mm, height 280mm). This also has a rectangular embossed grid on the body, tapering long neck and weak shoulder. It is embossed 'SHELVEY'S AERATED BEVERAGES' above a shell trade mark, below which is embossed 'SHELVEY & Co PORTSLADE, SUSSEX'. Included within the non-alcoholic drinks is also the single 1oz brown/amber Bovril bottle (72g).
- 5.2.7 Bottles associated with ablutions/hygiene include part of a brown/amber cylindrical jar with external screw cap closure from the road strip (context [4]). This vessel, which measures some 45mm in diameter by 40mm high, probably held hair cream/grease. The same context produced two stepped oval-sectioned bottles and a cylindrical bottle in colourless glass, all with external screw cap closures (212g, 108g, 68g; bases 70 x 36, 51 x 25 and 37mm with heights of 149mm, 110mm and 96mm respectively). None bear markings other than those of the actual bottle manufacturer, but the general form of all three suggest them to be for aftershave.
- 5.2.8 The only other functional type in the assemblage is the cylindrical ink bottle in colourless glass with intact external iron screw cap, short neck and sharp shoulder (also from context [04]). The weight (88g) is misleading as the bottle is half full of water that contains flakes of dried black ink. The vessel has a 42mm diameter base and is 58mm tall.

5.3 The Building Materials by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 Some 31 pieces of building material, weighing 14,186g, were recovered from five individually numbered contexts. The assemblage, which consists of brick/tile, breeze blocks and mortar/cement, has been fully listed on pro forma for archive. The information was subsequently used to create an Excel database during the current assessment.
- 5.3.2 Four brick samples were recovered from the site: two from context [01] and two from context [1] over hut 6. The former consist of two bricks in two different fabrics, though both deriving from the Horsham area of Sussex:

B1 – Well formed and well/hard fired with slightly granular texture. Tempered with moderate clay pellets to 3mm and occasional iron oxides to 2mm. Well-formed flat-bottomed frog stamped 'WARNHAM // SB Co'. Dimensions: 104-105mm wide by 67mm thick (2046g+).

B2 - Well formed and hard fired with slightly granular texture. Tempered with abundant dull yellow marl pellets to 2mm and sparse iron oxides to 1mm.

Well-formed shallow flat-bottomed frog on either face, the upper one being stamped 'SOUTHWATER'. Dimensions: 224 x 110 x 65mm thick (3298g).

5.3.3 The topsoil over hut 6 produced another Warnham brick fragment of identical type as well as a third type:

B3 - Well formed and well/hard fired. Poorly mixed coarse fabric with crushed brick, iron oxides, sandstone and clinker to 7mm. Quite well-formed splayed-U-profile frog (the surface of which was not visible). Dimensions: 112mm wide by 67mm thick.

5.3.4 The B3 brick has been laid on edge and totally covered with M1 type mortar (see below), the mortar being formed into a semi-circular coping over one of the stretcher faces. This certainly suggests that the brick either formed a kerb or, more likely, the top of a low partition wall such as would be expected in a toilet block. Similar brick on edge walls have been noted at a WW2 military toilet block at Bishopstone Tidemills in East Sussex. The military structures at the Tidemills site are also mainly composed of the same type of Warnham bricks suggesting this brickworks was a major supplier of the military during the war.

5.3.5 The only other ceramic building material consists of nine pieces (1216g) from machine-made, well fired air vents in a granular fabric tempered with moderate clay pellets and iron oxides to 2mm contexts [08] and [15]. These may well be a Warnham product as well considering how the fabric is similar to B1.

5.3.6 Excluding the mortar covered brick noted above, six mortar and breeze block fragments were recovered weighing 1666g. The five types are summarised in Table 2.

Code	Description	Comments
M1	Brown grey, abundant medium/coarse sand	Wrapped around B3 brick in hut 6 context [1]
M2	Mid grey, abundant fine/medium sand with moderate chalk to 10mm (most to 5mm)	Top of coping from wall/kerb on B1 brick (context [15])
M3	Mid grey, abundant fine/medium sand	Top of coping from wall/kerb on B1 brick (context [15])
M4	Mid grey abundant medium sand	Breeze blocks (77mm thick) with interlocking edges, (context [15])
M5	Pink coarse sandy mortar	Curving as if from a pipe. Hut 6, context [20]

Table 2: Summary of mortar/breeze block assemblage

5.3.7 The variety of mortar types clearly shows either a number of different work-gangs were involved in construction or, more likely, a number of phases of construction and repair. Unfortunately without systematic collection of both mortar and indeed ceramic building material samples from *in situ* structures it is impossible to say more.

5.3.8 The only other building material recovered consists of 12 pieces (290g) of black bitumen/tar from context [15]. These are in sheet form, but actually represent spillage of bitumen paint, a commodity undoubtedly used for waterproofing the huts. Similar material was used on the WW2 huts at Bishopstone Tidemills.

5.4 **The Metalwork** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The work recovered 82 pieces of metalwork, weighing 4999g, from six individually numbered contexts. These totals include nine (258g) of non-ferrous items from the metal detector survey of the parade ground (hereafter MD). The whole assemblage has been fully listed for archive on pro forma, with the information being used to create an excel table to aid interrogation. The assemblage can be roughly divided into four different functional categories.

5.4.2 Seven items can be considered to represent the actual fabric of the camp. The most obvious is a 1428g section of an iron 4-looped silent picket from the topsoil [01]. Although the actual screw section has broken off the two central loops retain sections of 2-strand barbed wire. Items related to water and drainage include a 1206g lever tap in chromed brass mounted on a 150mm square fixing plate (context [15] – topsoil over Hut 2) and a 1556g fragment from a 73mm diameter cast iron pipe (also context [15]). Other items, more connected with the huts themselves include two brass strip fragments, probably from internal fittings (contexts [04] and [MD]), a spherical brass door knob (context [04]) and a brass runner wheel from a sliding door (MD).

5.4.3 Items that relate to life within the camp include a 104g brass rectangular maker's plate (100mm x 58mm x 2mm) from a washing machine, mangle or similar item with the maker: Chambon Ltd, London. Manufacturers of labour saving machinery' (U/S). There is also a small ashtray or dished cap (71mm diameter, 60g), the central hinge pivot from a folding ruler or dividers and the top of a safety razor (all from the MD survey). The complete (56g) toy lead howitzer from the MD survey may well be a childhood item carried by one of the prisoners (MD survey) and the 1944 George VI halfpenny a casual loss, though the latter has been suspiciously buckled (MD).

5.4.4 The largest single category relates to dress. These total 67 items, the vast majority of which are buttons. No tunic buttons are represented – all being of the standard 17mm diameter 4-hole brass dome-backed type used for shirts, trousers and braces by the British military. Although single examples were recovered from contexts [01] (with maker 'HEATON & TAYLOR Ltd' stamped around reverse) and [15] (an unmarked example), the remainder were recovered from Hut 2 drain [14]. This deposit produced some 65 items, many of which had been concreted together with iron corrosion products. The form of the underside of this corroded mass is distinctly dished as if it had formed in a pan, plate or sump.

5.4.5 Although 65 items were removed, or can be seen concreted in, there may be further buttons within the concretion not visible. Although a 20mm diameter brass washer, a brass 8mm diameter boot eye-let and a brass 6mm diameter

press-stud popper were recovered from this mass the remaining 62 items consist of the 4-hole buttons. Although nine of these were too embedded in the iron corrosion for rapid cleaning, the remaining visible 53 examples were briefly cleaned to record any makers. The results are shown in Table 3.

Maker	No
BUTTONS Ltd // B'HAM	8
BUTTONS Ltd // LONDON	3
CHEN? // B'HAM	2
FIRMIN // LONDON	2
G.E Ltd // B'HAM	1
G. PRES? // B'HAM	1
H.A & S // B'HAM	2
H&H Ltd // B'HAM	1
KENWORTHYS // B'HAM	1
M&CL	1
R. G ?	1
SHIRLEY Ltd // B'HAM	2
SMITH & WRIGHT Lmtd // B'HAM	2
* STRATTON * // B'HAM	5
WRIGHT // EDGWARE MDX	2
Unmarked	7
marked but illegible	7
? Ltd // B'HAM	3
? // BIRMINGHAM	1
? // LONDON	1
Total	53

Table 3: Cleaned buttons from context [14] – makers

- 5.4.6 Although Birmingham and London were the production centres, the actual variety of makers is quite notable (NB Heaton & Taylor Ltd, represented by the button from [1] is not present in the group from [14]). This is probably the result of the sudden increase in military demand during the war being more than their normal suppliers could deal with. Despite this, the large variety in the current assemblage suggests either an individual started collecting buttons of different makers to pass the time or, more likely, the clothing supplied to the camp consisted of items acquired from numerous different sources, quite probably using a mixture of old and new garments. Unfortunately there are no other comparable published assemblages of this nature known to the author that could be used as a yard stick.
- 5.4.7 The only other items fall within a miscellaneous category as their original functions are uncertain. These consist of a melted pieces of alloy and a damaged and heat affected piece of aluminium casing, the latter potentially representing a memento from a downed aircraft (both MD survey).

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

OR1 *To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during the construction works*

6.1.1 Significant archaeological deposits consisting of the remains of Huts 2 and 6 were uncovered and recorded. In addition artefacts recovered during the watching brief on the road strip provided further evidence of the material culture in use at the camp. Previously unrecorded elements of the camp's water supply and waste water arrangements were also recorded.

OR2 *To determine the presence or absence of any activity pre-dating the POW camp*

6.1.2 No material predating the POW camp was recovered supporting the views given in the DBA (ASE 2012) that remains predating the camp were unlikely to be encountered at the site.

OR3 *To determine the survival and significance of sub-surface remains associated with the POW camp*

6.1.3 Clearly the remains of the two huts differed given their diverse functions. However, significant buried features did survive at both locations. Evidence of the materials used in hard landscaping at the camp were also uncovered, as were artefacts such as the remains of a screw picket with attached barbed wire.

6.2 Significance and Potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Post-Medieval

6.2.1 The paucity of material limits the potential of the dataset. Little more can be said about the site than what has already been established from cartographic sources. During the post medieval period and until the construction of the camp the site comprised woodland or agricultural land (ASE 2012).

Period 1 - The World War Two Era Prisoner of War Camp

6.2.2 Given the rarity of the excavation and recording of features associated with this type of site, the project offered an interesting opportunity to examine the buried remains from an establishment of this kind.

6.2.3 Although archaeological work has been carried out recently on a World War Two era camp in Scotland (GUARD 2014) and at sites overseas (e.g. a geophysical survey on a notably dissimilar camp in Norway; Stamnes 2012), the current project is certainly the first of its kind to be undertaken in Sussex. English Heritage recognise that *'very little has been written about World War*

Il Prisoner of War Camps in the British Isles' (Thomas 2003, 4). This project therefore offers an opportunity to begin to address this issue.

The Finds

The Pottery

- 6.2.5 The current pottery assemblage represents a background scatter of material that was lost during transit for disposal. Unfortunately the group is both small and lacking in diagnostic marks to warrant any further analysis. With the exception of a typical military issue plate rim and the craft potter's bowl (both of which could be used in a local exhibition about the camp) the assemblage has been discarded.

The Glass

- 6.2.6 The glass from the site is of interest as it sheds light on life in the camp, though to what extent the material represents waste from the guards or inmates is subject to debate. Considering the small sample drinks dominate, a notable proportion of which were alcoholic.

The Building Materials

- 6.2.7 The building materials give a glimpse of the actual fabric of the camp's structures and indeed where the materials were sourced, but arguably the current assemblage is not really large enough to be certain if it is truly representative. Despite this, the material does provide one of the few assemblages of construction materials from WW2 temporary camps.

The Metalwork

- 6.2.8 The metalwork from the site sheds light on both the fabric of the camp and life within it. However, with the exception of the buttons, the assemblage is small and does not warrant any further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment though a summary of it should be included in the published report. The buttons, or rather the variety of makers represented by them, are of perhaps more significance as they provide the first good group of such material from a WW2 military establishment. They not only shed light on the camp but the supply of buttons for military clothing during the war.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised Research Agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.

7.2 The Revised Research Agenda

RRA1 (OR3)

Can interpretation of the buried remains at the current site aid in interpretation of other unexcavated sites which may survive as earthworks in Sussex or further afield? Is it possible to say if there was any such thing as a typical PoW camp?

RRA2 (OR3)

Similarly was there a set pattern to the layout of the water management infrastructure in the camps? Has this been seen/can this be seen elsewhere? Or does the documentary evidence suggest a more 'ad hoc' approach?

RRA3 (OR3)

Can further documentary research provide details of day-to-day life in the camp which can be married to elements of the below ground remains? Is there an opportunity to track the change of use of buildings in the camp?

RRA4 (OR3)

Does the artefactual evidence match that known from other camps? How much can it tell us about the lifestyle of the prisoners? How did this compare to that of the local civilian population?

7.3 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.3.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published as a short article in the local annual archaeological journal, *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. This summarise the key elements of the varying ASE work at the site. The text will include supporting specialist information, figures, photographs and artefact illustrations as necessary and will consider the site in its local and regional context. The article will also address the research questions identified in this post-excavation assessment.

7.3.2 The article will take the following proposed format:

Introduction

Circumstances of fieldwork
Archaeological background

Results

To include selected plans, photographs, sections and artefact drawings and photographs as well as site narrative

Specialist Reports

Where small assemblages of limited significance have been recorded, supporting specialist information will be integrated into the site narrative. Data and thematic discussions will be presented in standalone specialist reports on the metalwork, CBM and glass.

Discussion

RRA1 (OR3)

Can interpretation of the buried remains at the current site aid in interpretation of other unexcavated sites which may survive as earthworks in Sussex or further afield? Is it possible to say if there was any such thing as a typical PoW camp?

RRA2 (OR3)

Similarly was there a set pattern to the layout of the water management infrastructure in the camps? Has this been seen/can this be seen elsewhere? Or does the documentary evidence suggest a more 'ad hoc' approach?

RRA3 (OR3)

Can further documentary research provide details of day-to-day life in the camp which can be married to elements of the below ground remains? Is there an opportunity to track the change of use of buildings in the camp?

RRA4 (OR3)

Does the artefactual evidence match that known from other camps? How much can it tell us about the lifestyle of the prisoners? How did this compare to that of the local civilian population?

7.4 Publication Project

Stratigraphic Method Statement

- 7.4.1 After finalising the phasing and documentary research, the draft publication text and figures will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The process will include relevant selection of plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

6 days

The Pottery

- 7.4.2 The current assemblage has been fully listed for archive during the assessment and no further detailed analysis is considered necessary. It is recommended that a specialist report for publication use the text already completed for this report.

The Glass

- 7.4.3 A summary text should be produced for the published report outlining the assemblage and the salient points it makes about life in the camp. This will be largely drawn from the above factual statement. A representative sample of all the types of bottle have been retained for long-term curation. This selection has been made with a mind to museum displays about the camp rather than future academic research on the material.

Resources

Production of report text 0.5 days

Total 0.5 days

The Building Materials

- 7.4.4 Although the assemblage has no potential for further detailed analysis a summary text ought to be produced for the final publication report.

Resources

Production of report text 0.5 days

Total 0.5 days

The Metalwork

- 7.4.5 In addition to producing a summary of the metalwork for publication it is proposed a little further work is undertaken on the assemblage of buttons. This will involve an attempt to clean the concreted illegible examples to increase the sample size, undertake a very brief search for the makers and comparative finds from WW2 military establishments and incorporate the

findings in the published report. The silent picket and non-ferrous items have been retained for potential museum displays on the camp.

Resources:

Cleaning, background research, parallels on buttons and summary report for publication 1 day

Total 1 day

Stratigraphic Tasks	Days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by Justin Russell of ASE. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the south-east.	2
Prepare publication text. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic and finds data and the documentary research. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected at this point.	2
Total	4
Specialist Analysis	
Glass	0.5
Building Materials	0.5
Metalwork (buttons)	1
Illustration	
Publication figures	1.5
Production	
Editing (pre-submission & post-ref)	1
Project Management	0.25
Journal publication fee	fee

Table 4: Resource for analysis and publication

7.5 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited in a suitable museum or archive centre in accordance with their deposition policy and procedures. It will be offered to Horsham Museum in due course (See 1.7).

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Appendix 1: Context Register

AREA	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	FEATURE TYPE
Road Strip	1	Layer	Topsoil
Road Strip	2	Layer	Hardstanding
Road Strip	3	Layer	Natural
Road Strip	4	Layer	Dump
Hut 2	7	Cut	Moat
Hut 2	8	Fill	Moat
Hut 2	9	Cut	Moat
Hut 2	10	Fill	Moat
Hut 2	11	Masonry	Drain
Hut 2	12	Masonry	Drain
Hut 2	13	Masonry	Drain
Hut 2	14	Deposit	Drain
Hut 2	15	Layer	Topsoil
Hut 2	16	Masonry	Chalk blocks
Hut 2	17	Masonry	Drain Chamber
Hut 2	18	Feature	Moat
Hut 6	19	Cut	Moat
Hut 6	20	Fill	Moat
Hut 2	21	Masonry	?Cistern Base
Hut 6	22	Cut	?Entrance
Hut 6	23	Fill	?Entrance
Hut 6	24	Cut	Moat
Hut 6	25	Fill	Moat
Hut 6	26	Masonry	Drain
Hut 6	27	Cut	Moat
Hut 6	28	Fill	Moat
Hut 6	29	Masonry	Drain Chamber
Hut 6	30	Masonry	Drain Chamber
Hut 6	31	Masonry	Drain Chamber
Road Strip	32	Masonry	Stop Cock Chamber
Road Strip	33	Masonry	Stop Cock Chamber
Hut 6	34	Layer	Topsoil

Appendix 2: Quantification of Bulk Finds

Context	Pottery	Wt(g)	CBM	Wt(g)	Flint	Wt(g)	Bitumen	Wt(g)	Glass	Wt(g)	Pipe	Wt(g)	Steel	Wt(g)
1	6	34	2	5338	1	6								
4	26	1628							7	1124				
8			1	108										
15	14	38	12	2600			12	296	3	22	1	1556	1	1204
20			1	64					1	6				
34			2	5670										
U/S									13	10136				
	46	1700	18	13780	1	6	12	296	24	11288	1	1556	1	1204

APPENDIX 3: HER Summary

Site Code	DAX 14					
Identification Name and Address	land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst					
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	508810 124650					
Geology	Weald Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7051					
Type of Fieldwork	WB ✓					
Type of Site	Green Field ✓					
Dates of Fieldwork	WB 09.02.2015 – 20.02.2015					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Rydon Homes Ltd.					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary		Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
		MED	PM ✓			
<p>Site Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake archaeological investigations on land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex.</p> <p>The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks uncovered deposits associated with the utilisation of the site as a prisoner of war camp in the late 1940s. These consisted of areas of hard landscaping, discarded artefacts, the locations of two of the site huts, and evidence for the water supply and foul water arrangements for the camp.</p>						

APPENDIX 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-205656

Project details

Project name	Marringdean Road, Billingshurst
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. to undertake archaeological investigations on land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex. The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks uncovered deposits associated with the utilisation of the site as a prisoner of war camp in the late 1940s. These consisted of areas of hard landscaping, discarded artefacts, the locations of two of the site huts, and evidence for the water supply and foul water arrangements for the camp.
Project dates	Start: 09-02-2015 End: 20-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	7051 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DAX 14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1201 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PRISONER OF WAR CAMP Modern
Significant Finds	METALWORK Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM BILLINGSHURST land at

	Marringdean Road
Postcode	RH14 9HD
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 08810 24650 51.0103801339 -0.448793789874 51 00 37 N 000 26 55 W 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	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Rydon Homes Ltd.

Project archives

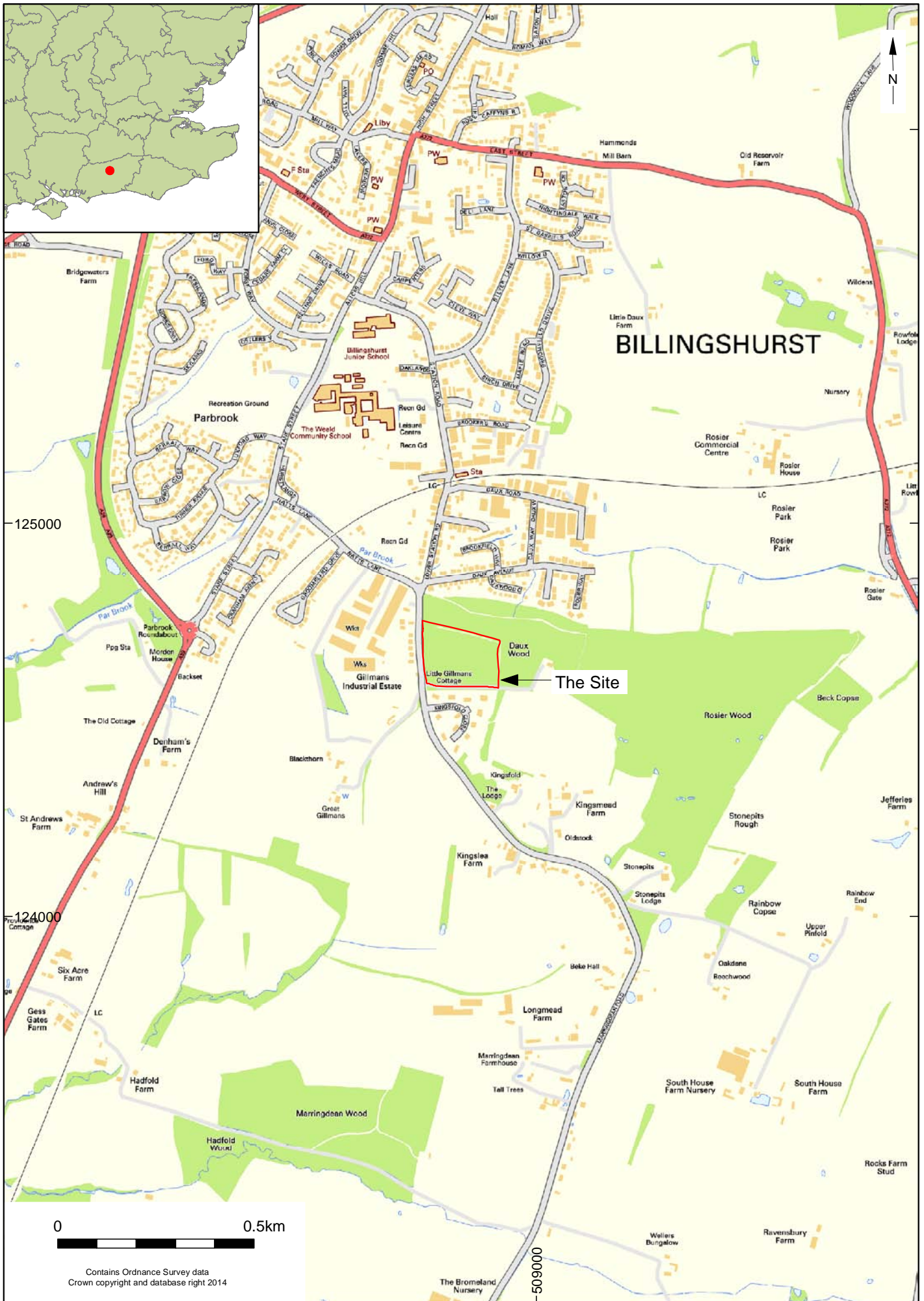
Physical Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General

Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

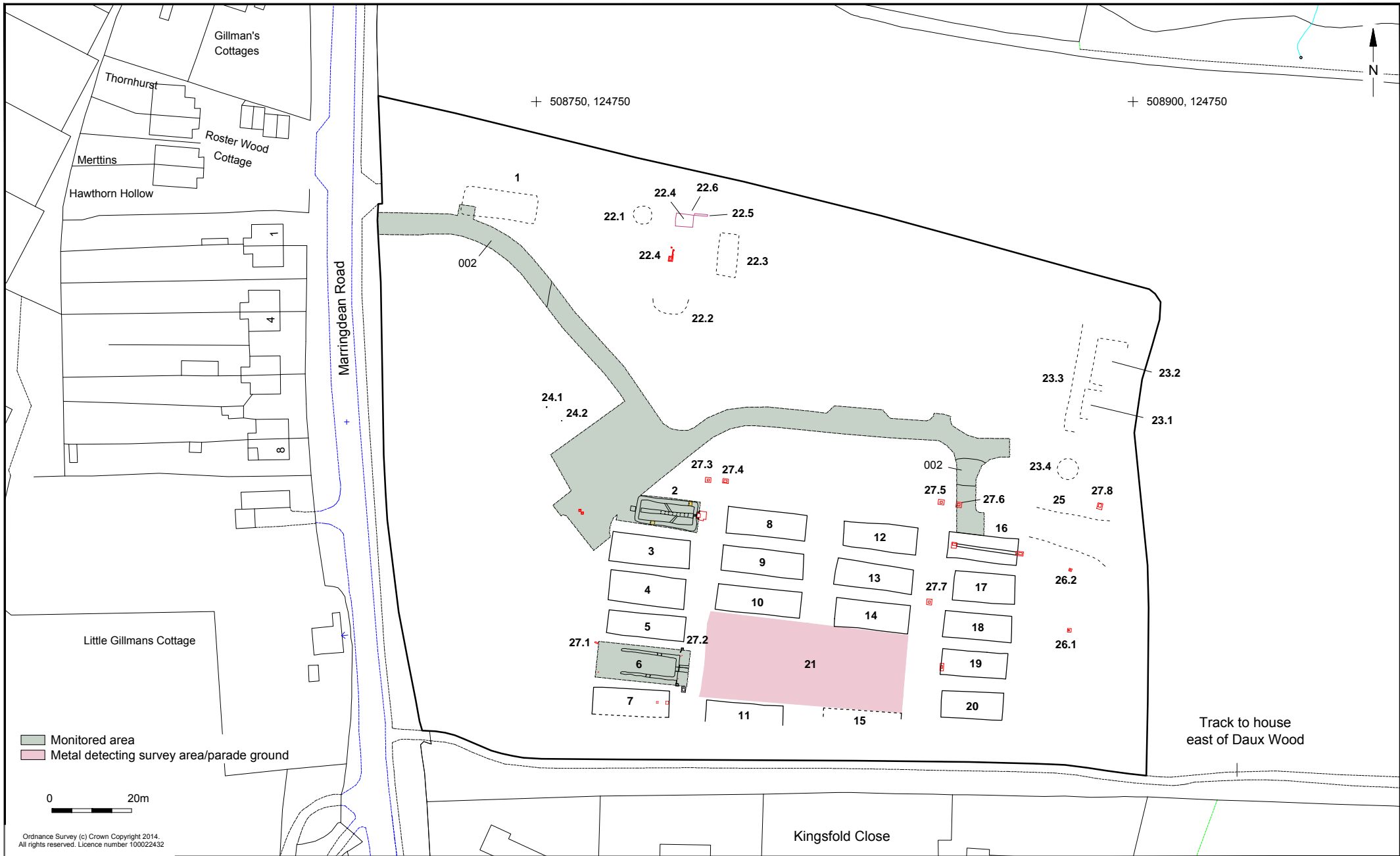
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design - Land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2015071
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE PXA/UPD. A4-sized with cover logos

Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 April 2015



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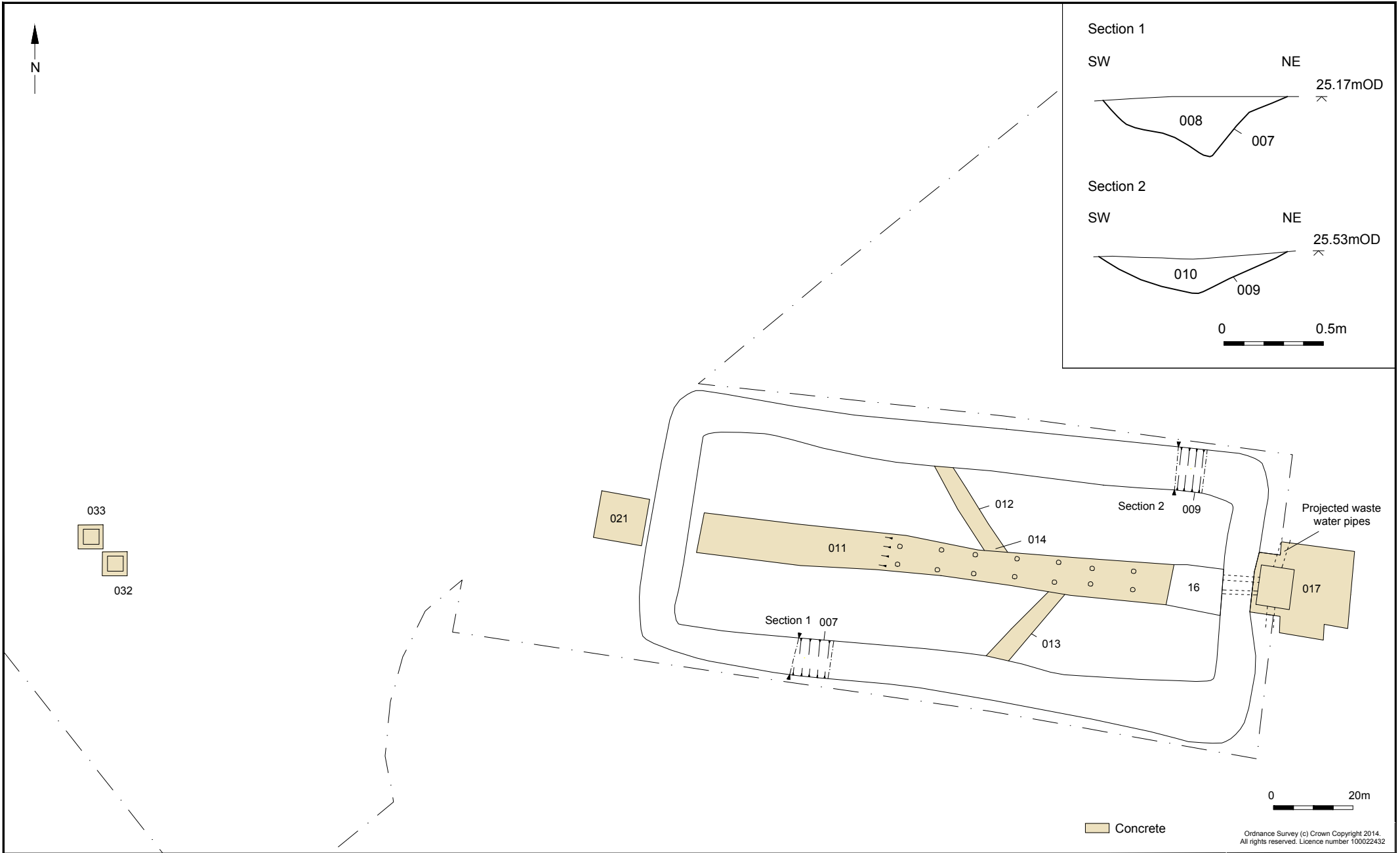
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Marringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7051	April 2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015071	Drawn by: JLR		



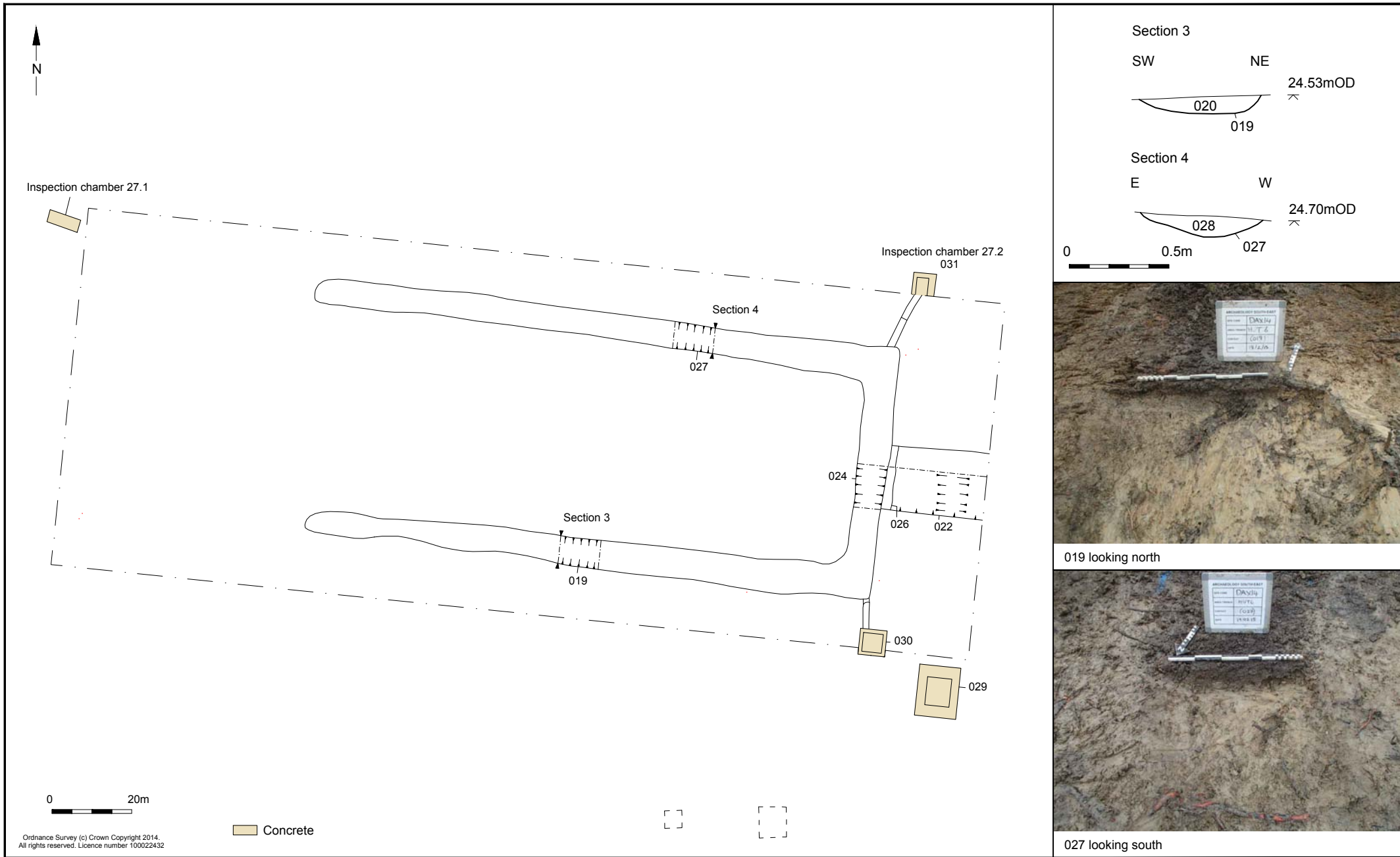
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Project Ref: 7051	April 2015	Location of monitored areas and results of topographic survey	
Report Ref: 2015071	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	1947 aerial photograph	
Report Ref: 2015071	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Hut 2		
Report Ref: 2015071	Drawn by: JLR			



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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Maringdean Road, Billingshurst		Fig. 5
Project Ref: 7051	Jan 2015	Hut 6		
Report Ref: 2015071	Drawn by: JLR			

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