

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Highwood (Southern Site)  
Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex**

**NGR 515366 129775  
(TQ 15366 29775)**

**Planning Reference: DC/09/2138**

**ASE Project No: 7331  
Site Code: LWH 09**

**ASE Report No: 2015405  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-231942**



**By Simon Stevens BA (Hons) MIfA**

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**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming the southern part of the Highwood development, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex (centred at NGR 515366 129775). One hundred and forty-six trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated area. In addition a small open area was mechanically stripped to allow the investigation and recording a post-medieval agricultural building.*

*Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in eleven of the trenches, but only one could be positively dated (to the late post-medieval period). Phases of use of the post-medieval agricultural building were recorded. Finds recovered from the overburden of the trenches included limited assemblages of flintwork and medieval and post-medieval pottery.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming the southern part of the Highwood development, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex (centred at NGR 515366 129775; Figures 1 and 2).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The current site consists of a group of arable fields with associated hedgelines and trackways lying to the immediate east of the A24 Horsham Bypass, forming the southern part of the ongoing Highwood development. The evaluated area was bounded to the south by the embankment of a railway line, to the north by the current alignment of the River Arun and by residential development to the east.

1.2.2 According to current data available from the British Geological Survey, the underlying bedrock is Weald Clay with superficial deposits of alluvium associated with the River Arun immediately to the north (BGS 2015).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 Outline planning permission was granted by Horsham District Council for the Highwood development in 2009 (planning reference: DC/09/2138). A pre-planning archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the area highlighted limited potential (ASE 2006), leading to restricted fieldwork at the current site and to the north (see Section 2.0 below). This work was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by West Sussex County Council (then acting as archaeological advisers to Horsham District Council).

1.3.2 However, subsequently archaeological monitoring works on an adjacent site (to the west of the A24) revealed multi-period archaeological remains which suggested that the current site should be considered to have higher archaeological potential, as identified in a revised Heritage Statement (ASE 2012a). Following consultations between ASE, Berkeley Homes and Martin Brown of WYG Consulting (now acting as archaeological adviser to Horsham District Council), a *Written Scheme of Investigation* for the archaeological evaluation of the southern part of the Highwood development by trial trenching was issued (ASE 2015a).

1.3.3 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 (*ibid*).

## **1.4 Research Aims and Objectives**

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

*'record, interpret and report to appropriate archaeological standards on any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains....including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.*

*All archaeological work should also assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.*

*In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings of the South-East Research Framework (SERF) include the following:*

#### *Bronze Age and Iron Age*

*Is there any evidence for Later Bronze Age land division on the site and can such evidence inform on the long-term history of Bronze Age land division in Sussex?*

*Is there any evidence for Later Iron Age occupation on the site and if so, can this inform on the nature of the Middle Iron Age – Late Iron Age transition?*

#### *Romano-British*

*Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site and can this inform on the character of Roman rural settlement and the Roman agricultural economy in the area?'*

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

### 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching undertaken in October and November 2015. The archaeological work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Cat Douglas (Archaeologist), Jon Baczkowski, Charli Mansfield and Gemma Ward (Assistant Archaeologists), Seth Price (Buildings Archaeologist) and Natalie Gonzalez and Michael Lobb (Archaeological Surveyors). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Managers).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figure 2)**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following section is compiled from various sources. These include the original DBA of the wider Highwood site including a search of the Historic Environment Record data held by West Sussex County Council (WSHER) from within a 1.5km radius of the site (hereafter 'the Study Area'; ASE 2006); the revised Heritage Statement (ASE 2012a); a report on the findings of an archaeological evaluation conducted by ASE on the west side of the A24 (ASE 2008); a report on the results of field-walking and limited trial trenching conducted by ASE on the current site (ASE 2009) and two watching brief reports completed on parcels of land to the north and west (ASE 2012b & 2013).

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

2.2.1 Prehistoric material within the Weald tends to be sparse, and this was thought to be the case until recently within the Horsham area – the WSHER records no prehistoric sites within the Study Area. However, recent fieldwork within the Study Area (since March 2012), in close proximity to the Site, has produced extensive evidence for multi-period prehistoric occupation immediately west of the A24 (Andy Margetts ASE and RPS Consulting *pers. comm.*). The earliest phases of prehistory are largely absent, apart from a scatter of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork within a shallow hollow, a background scatter of Mesolithic material found to the south of the Arun and one residual blade of possible Neolithic date. The Bronze Age is represented by a miniature palstave axe and two small sub-rectangular structures.

2.2.2 Evidence for later prehistoric occupation is more extensive, with three areas of Iron Age settlement identified: a possible unenclosed Early Iron Age occupation site defined by postholes, small pits and a possible trackway; a Mid-Late Iron Age enclosed farmstead of four round houses, with evidence for at least two phases of activity; and a separate round house associated with a complex series of ditches representing droveway and compounds. Further, though limited, evidence has been recorded from the area east of the A24: a recent evaluation to the north produced a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditch (ASE 2012b). Further features observed during watching briefs around the Site are undated, although some could be of prehistoric date.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

2.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is equally thin, and is confined mainly to roads and ironworking sites. Few settlement sites have been found in the Weald (Rudling 1999), although some sites such as villas at Chiddingfold in Surrey and Wiggonholt in West Sussex are known from the less bleak periphery (Gardiner 1990). The WSHER records no Romano-British sites within the Study Area. However, the fieldwork west of the A24 has produced evidence for Romano-British ditch systems suggesting enclosures or paddocks and a pit complex (ASE / RPS *pers. comm.*).



## **2.4 Anglo-Saxon**

- 2.4.1 During the Anglo-Saxon period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of *Andredeswald*. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement at this period, and the ironworking industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period. The Weald was an important area for seasonal swine pastures established as extra-territorial parcels of land associated with parent manors situated on better soils elsewhere in the region – Horsham originated in such a way as a detached pasture of the manor of Washington, first attested in 947 but probably established several centuries earlier (Hudson 1986, 131). Parts of Broadbridge lay within detached portions of Sullington, remaining so until 1878 (Hudson 1986, 129). Both Washington and Sullington lie on the fertile Greensand shelf situated at the foot of the South Downs scarp. Many of the north-south aligned roads, tracks and footpaths in the region originated at this time as droveways.
- 2.4.2 Little is currently known of the nature of Saxon occupation in the surrounding rural area. Horsham itself is not mentioned in Domesday, although its appearance in a pre-Conquest charter suggests a settlement of some nature (Darby & Campbell 1962, 420). By the 10<sup>th</sup> century, the multiple estates had begun a process of fragmentation into smaller units, and it is from this process that the separate parish of Horsham probably derives, although the date of this process is unclear. The settlement pattern, which largely developed from the Mid-Late Saxon period, tends to conform to the Ancient Countryside pattern (Rackham 1986), comprising an irregular landscape of fields carved out of the woodland, with settlement largely comprising a dispersed pattern of hamlets and isolated farmsteads. The area falls within the Weald Sub-Province within the South Eastern Province in Roberts & Wrathmell's rural settlement classification (Roberts & Wrathmell 2000).
- 2.4.3 No Anglo-Saxon sites are recorded within the Study Area.

## **2.5 Medieval**

- 2.5.1 Horsham developed during the medieval period as a market town serving the surrounding rural hinterland, and had achieved borough status by 1235. The town expanded during the 13<sup>th</sup> century, becoming a prosperous market town.
- 2.5.2 The rural landscape to the west of the town comprised a mainly pastoral landscape of irregular assarts (fields carved from the woodland and other waste) with small patches of common demesne arable around scattered settlement foci, usually enclosed at an early date leaving little trace in the documentary record (Chapman & Seeliger 2001). Elements of the medieval landscape survive around the Site, and are recorded on the Sussex Historic Landscape Character (HLC) database. The environs of the Site, east of the A24, consist of 'Assarts – medieval cohesive', representing the process described above, with 'informal fieldscapes – medieval irregular piecemeal enclosure' represented by the riverside meadows, originally utilised as common pasture by the manorial tenants, but subsequently enclosed as private pasture on a plot-by-plot basis, probably from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The area around Broadbridge was of poor quality, as reflected in

the Heath place-name element, and was utilised as common pasture by the late 13<sup>th</sup> century (Hudson 1986, 166).

- 2.5.3 A manorial centre was established in the richer soils of the Arun valley (Broadbridge Manor, still surviving as Broadbridge Farm), first recorded in 1243 when it was held by William de Covert from the de Braose lords of Bramber Rape. Records from 1298 indicate 50 acres of demesne arable (i.e. farmed directly by the Coverts) and 27 acres of meadow. By 1272 a deer park had been established within the manor, although the addition of the phrase ‘...by what warranty they know not’ (Salzman 1941, 30) suggests it was not strictly legal – deer parks required royal approval before they could be set up, as did parks devoted to smaller game (free warren). The manor included a water mill, first attested in the 1298 (Stidder & Smith 2001, 23), and gained further income from nine quarters of salt recovered from the salterns at Beeding in the Adur valley (Holden & Hudson 1981, 137).
- 2.5.4 One Medieval site and one Listed Building of Medieval date are recorded within the Study Area. One relates to the park discussed above. The other relates to Parthings Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed Building of 15<sup>th</sup> century date. In addition, the recent fieldwork west of the A24 has produced evidence for three areas of medieval settlement, comprising possible ground-beam defined buildings set within enclosures, suggesting a dense, though scattered, settlement pattern (. ASE and RPS *pers. comm*).

## **2.6 Post-Medieval**

### *Horsham*

- 2.6.1 The post-medieval period saw Horsham retaining its function as a market town. The layout remained fundamentally medieval in nature, with piecemeal suburban development on all sides. By 1524, the town had the highest average wealth in Sussex, and was referred to in 1730 as the ‘Metropolis of the Weald’ (Hudson 1986, 132). In 1648 the town played a small part in national events when it was the scene of a Royalist uprising, swiftly crushed by the New Model Army. The later post-medieval period saw a continuing rise in prosperity, partly due to the presence of a large barracks and the holding of assizes in the town, culminating in its status as joint county town of West Sussex (with Chichester) in 1889. By 1939, Horsham had acquired its present function, a dormitory settlement serving London.

### *The rural landscape*

- 2.6.2 The agricultural landscape around Broadbridge Heath is largely a fossilised late Medieval landscape, comprising small irregular fields carved from the surrounding woodland, much of which has been left as shaws, often managed for woodland products through coppicing – woodland remained an important resource until modern times, with the Hills estate, just east of the Site, containing woodland valued at £3850 in 1813 (Hudson 1986, 130). The farming regime was largely pastoral, including some sheep farming, although arable land increased to form half the parish by 1844. This trend reversed in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the land reverted to dairy pasture to provide London with milk. A number of landscape parks were established in the area, including Hills Place established in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (with possible landscaping by Capability Brown) but destroyed by 1811. The medieval deer

park at Broadbridge does not seem to have survived into the post-medieval period – John Speed does not indicate a park here on his 1610 map.

- 2.6.3 Scattered across the landscape are a number of large farms, often comprising buildings of early post-medieval date, but occupying much older sites. Smaller building plots along the roadsides often represent illegal encroachments (squatter settlements) onto former wasteland – the hamlet of Broadbridge Heath originated in this way c.1800 (Hudson 1986, 145). Some modification of the field pattern, including the grubbing out of shaws and hedgerows, took place during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when advances in technology allowed arable farming to be carried out on a much greater scale than before. Broadbridge Farm remained in occupation throughout this period, with responsibility for maintaining the New Bridge attested in records from 1628 (Windrum 1978, 182). The watermill at Broadbridge, a large 4-storey building with two wheels and six pairs of stones, remained in private use until 1900, when the Urban District Council bought it in connection with the nearby sewage works established from 1875 onwards. In 1896 an isolation hospital (for infectious diseases) was built at the farm. In 1909, both Broadbridge and the adjacent Hills Farms were bought by the Council and incorporated into the sewage disposal scheme.
- 2.6.4 During the Second World War, part of the surrounding area was taken over by the War Office and used for billeting anti-aircraft and bomb disposal units (Greig *et al* 1994, 86; Leslie & Mace 1999) and subsequently as a prisoner-of-war camp, remaining in military hands until 1966.
- 2.6.5 Three Post-Medieval sites are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Site: a field name referencing a fulling mill on the 1844 Tithe Map, which may survive as a series of earthworks identified during the walkover within a small wooded valley, a Second World War Pillbox and the former location of Parthings Cottage within the current site. Six sites and three Listed Buildings are recorded within the Study Area: the site of Broadbridge Mill; a Second World War pillbox; Second World War anti-tank blocks; a 16<sup>th</sup> century barn and a 17<sup>th</sup> century granary at Parthings Farm. The Listed Buildings are all Grade II.

## **2.7 Undated**

Three undated sites are recorded within the Study Area: a curvilinear cropmark identified on aerial photographs and absent from early mapping, and interpreted on the WSHER as an undated univallate enclosure. However, it clearly corresponds with a curvilinear boundary shown on the 1912 and 1938 OS maps in association with filter beds forming part of the Horsham Urban District Council sewage works (possibly a leat following the 45m contour), strongly suggesting a modern origin. Two others refer to undated sandstone diggings apparently deepened to form bellpits for the extraction of clay ironstone.

## **2.8 Cartographic Evidence**

- 2.8.1 No estate or enclosure maps cover the site. The earliest surviving map consulted of sufficient detail was the Horsham Tithe map of 1844. This clearly shows the site straddling plots 725 and 726 within an entirely agricultural landscape. In archaeological terms, one field is significant: plot number 802 (Fulling Mill Field).
- 2.8.2 The Ordnance Survey map, covering the period between 1875 and 1938 show a very similar picture to the Tithe, with no significant changes across this period. Later maps also show little change in the general landscape.
- 2.8.3 The buildings of the Parthings Cottage complex are shown on the 1844 Tithe Map but not named in the Apportionment. They are also not named on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1870s but the buildings and a well to the north-west are clearly marked on maps of the 1890s through to the 1960s, which show the buildings as *Parthings Cottage* with the nearby well and associated buildings also included (Figure 16). The map of 1993 shows that the cottage and well buildings had been demolished by that time (ASE 2006).

## **2.9 Aerial Photographs**

- 2.9.1 A search was made of the vertical and oblique collections of the National Library of Air Photographs held at the National Monuments Record Centre, Swindon. The search area comprised a 1.5 kilometre diameter circle centred on NGR TQ 150 305 (*ibid.*). A total of 29 vertical prints were consulted spanning the period 1948-1994. Aerial photographs showing Parthings Cottage in the 1940s and 1960s were also located (Figure 17)

## **2.10 Summary of Recent Archaeological Investigations (Figure 2)**

### *Archaeological evaluation on a site to the west of the A24*

- 2.10.1 A targeted archaeological evaluation of the site to the immediate west of the A24 was undertaken in June 2008. Four trenches were mechanically excavated on the western side of the A24 in an attempt to clarify the character/significance of a curving field boundary possibly representing the boundary of the medieval deer park. The results were inconclusive (ASE 2008).

### *Previous archaeological evaluation field-walking on the current site*

- 2.10.2 A limited archaeological evaluation was undertaken on and around the ruins of Parthings Cottage, a building visible on aerial photographs and named on cartographic sources. The material culture recovered suggested that the building was no older than early 19th century in origin (ASE 2009).
- 2.10.3 A programme of surface artefact collection was also undertaken over a wider area and showed no particular concentrations of artefacts except for the expected spread of late post-medieval material around Parthings Cottage. Mesolithic flintwork was recovered across the site, but appears to be associated with activity on higher ground to the south (*ibid.*).

*Archaeological watching brief on the New Sports Pitch*

- 2.10.4 Four trenches were excavated to evaluate the archaeological potential of that part of the site (ASE 2012b). These uncovered a ditch dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and other undated ditches. Continuations of these ditches were seen during the subsequent watching brief but no further archaeological features were observed.

*Phase 2 Archaeological watching brief*

- 2.10.5 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on groundworks to the north-west of the current site, immediately adjacent to the A24. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recovered. This may have been partly the result of modern truncation over areas of the site, as modern dumped deposits were found to overlie natural Weald Clay to the centre and north of the site.

*Windrum Close & Southern Basin Evaluation*

- 2.10.6 Fifteen Trenches were excavated within the Windrum Close development area, the Southern basin and the land connecting between the two to the immediate east of the current site in 2014. With the exception of several recent/modern land drains, undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 12 of the 15 trenches. Eight of the 15 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features and finds. Five archaeological features were identified within the site area, comprising of three ditches and two possible postholes. One of the ditches was of medieval date. In terms of alignment, it seems likely that all the ditches may have been contemporary. All ditches roughly correspond with the alignment of the existing field system and are therefore likely to represent removed boundaries. The dating evidence retrieved from the third ditch could suggest a medieval date for the existing field system.

*Trenches 224 & 232 and A24 Access Watching Brief (Southern Site)*

- 2.10.7 Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken at the current site by ASE in June 2015 during the creation of the site access, consisting of the mechanical excavation of two trial trenches and a watching brief during the limited groundworks. Three archaeological features were identified: two modern drainage ditches and one shallow, undated ditch. (ASE 2015b).

*Other Archaeological Works*

- 2.10.8 A programme of archaeological works (comprising some purposive trenching, watching brief and follow on mitigation work) has been completed on the northern part of the site (north of the River Arun), and a report will be produced in due course.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 3)

- 3.1.1 One hundred and forty-six trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m. In addition a small open area was mechanically stripped to investigate a post-medieval agricultural building. There were some minor alterations of trench positions from the original plan provided in the WSI (ASE 2015a), owing to the presence of buried services or over-hanging trees. Also following the discovery of deep deposits of made ground in the area of former filtration beds, test-pits were excavated at either end of the planned trench to ascertain the level of truncation (Trenches 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123 and 125). In addition Trench 171 could not be excavated as it lay outside the fenced boundary of the site.
- 3.1.2 Mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was taken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.1.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.4 The trenches and all features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of the site in general.

#### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Horsham Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	446
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	236 images
Context register	On Trench Record Forms
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	148

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	3 bags
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.2 A county-wide policy of selection and retention of archaeological finds is currently under review by the Sussex Archaeological Museum Group working party. Once the policy is agreed and in place, it will be implemented by Archaeology South-East. The finds archive will be revised in accordance with this policy in the event that it is implemented before deposition of the archive occurs.

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Weather conditions varied between strong sunshine and heavy rain, but were on the whole good for the identification, excavation and recording of archaeological features. Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in eleven of the trenches. Small assemblages of artefacts were recovered from the overburden in the majority of the trenches.

### 4.2 Trench 109 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
109/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.18-0.21	34.64-34.72
109/002	Layer	Natural		34.40-34.45
109/003	Cut	Pit	W: 1.01, D: 0.31	34.58
109/004	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.31	

4.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence recorded in Trench 109 (and in many of trenches excavated at the site) was straightforward and consisted of a layer of mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [109/001], which directly overlay the 'natural' brownish orange manganese-rich clay [109/002].

4.2.2 A single feature was recorded, which lay partially under the western baulk of the trench. Pit [109/003] was 1.01m in diameter and 310mm in depth. The single fill, context [109/004] was a loose mid-greyish brown silty clay which contained a group of late post-medieval material associated with the occupation of the nearby *Parthings Cottage* complex.

### 4.3 Trench 166 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
166/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.29	37.58-38.21
166/002	Layer	Natural		37.32-37.93
166/003	Cut	Pit	W: 0.96, D: 0.08	37.45
166/004	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.08	

4.3.1 The ploughsoil [166/001] and 'natural' [166/002] were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 109. Again a single archaeological feature was encountered.

4.3.2 Pit [166/003] was 960mm in diameter but only 80mm in depth. The single fill, context [166/004] was a mid-yellowish brown silty clay, which contained small fragments of burnt clay and CBM. A sample taken from the feature failed to yield any closely datable material or significant environmental data.



#### 4.4 Trench 194 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
194/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.35	38.58-39.16
194/002	Layer	Natural		38.38-38.81
194/003	Cut	Gully	W: 0.68, D: 0.28	38.44
194/004	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.28	

4.4.1 The ploughsoil [194/001] and 'natural' [194/002] were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 109. Again a single archaeological feature was encountered.

4.4.2 Gully [194/003] was a broadly flat-bottomed and was 680mm wide and 280mm deep. It ran broadly from north to south across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single fill, context [194/004], a mid-grey silty clay.

#### 4.5 Trench 205 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
205/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.18	34.67-34.97
205/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04-0.12	
205/003	Layer	Natural		34.42-34.57
205/004	Cut	Gully	W: 0.62, D: 0.28	34.58
205/005	Fill	Fill secondary	D: 0.20	
205/006	Fill	Fill primary	D: 0.08	

4.5.1 Although the ploughsoil [205/001] and 'natural' [205/003] were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 109, a thin layer of mid-orangey brown subsoil, context [205/002] was recorded between them in this trench, and in others in the vicinity.

4.5.2 The single feature encountered in the trench was the terminus of a broadly 'v'-shaped gully [205/004]. The feature was 620mm in width and 280mm in depth and ran from south-east to north-west across the trench. There were two distinct fills. The earliest was context [205/005], a mid-grey silty clay, which was overlain by context [205/006], an orangey brown silty clay. No datable material was recovered from the feature and a sample taken from context [205/005] provided no significant environmental data.

#### 4.6 Trench 206 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
206/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.16-0.21	34.82-35.23
206/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.09-0.12	
206/003	Layer	Natural		34.53-34.97
206/004	Cut	Gully	W: 1.24, D: 0.47	34.80
206/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.47	

- 4.6.1 The ploughsoil, context [206/001], subsoil, context [206/002] and 'natural, context [206/003] were similar in character to those encountered in nearby Trench 205. A single feature was encountered and recorded.
- 4.6.2 Gully [206/004] was broadly 'v'-shaped, 1.24m wide and 470mm deep. It ran from south-west to north-east across the trench and contained a single fill, context [206/005], a mid-grey silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.7 Trench 207 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
207/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.08-0.15	35.10-35.38
207/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.09-0.13	
207/003	Layer	Natural		34.77-35.14
207/004	Cut	Gully	W: 0.38, D: 0.23	34.84
207/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.23	
207/006	Cut	Ditch	W:0.98, D: 0.43	34.89
207/007	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.43	

- 4.7.1 The ploughsoil, context [207/001], subsoil, context [207/002] and 'natural, context [207/003] were similar in character to those encountered in nearby Trench 205. The trench was the only one excavated at the site which contained two archaeological features.
- 4.7.2 Gully [207/004] was 380mm wide and 230mm deep, with a 'v'-shaped profile. It ran from south-west to north-east across the trench and contained a single fill, context [207/005], a yellowish grey silty clay. The other feature lay partly under the western bank of the trench. Flat-bottomed ditch [207/006] ran parallel to gully [207/004], and contained a single fill, context [207/007], yellowish grey silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from either of the features.

#### 4.8 Trench 208 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
208/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.10-0.12	35.10-35.64
208/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.09-0.14	
208/003	Layer	Natural		34.80-35.31
208/004	Cut	Gully	W: 1.02, D: 0.15	35.15
208/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.15	

4.8.1 The ploughsoil, context [208/001], subsoil, context [208/002] and 'natural', context [208/003] were similar in character to those encountered in nearby Trench 205. A single feature was encountered and recorded.

4.8.2 Flat-bottomed gully [208/004] ran broadly west to east across the trench. It was 1.02m wide and 150mm deep and contained a single fill, context [208/005], a mid-brown silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.9 Trench 209 (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
209/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.15-0.20	35.63-35.81
209/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.08-0.11	
209/003	Layer	Natural		35.41-35.57
209/004	Cut	Post Hole	W: 0.24, D: 0.07	35.55
209/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.07	

4.9.1 The ploughsoil, context [209/001], subsoil, context [209/002] and 'natural', context [209/003] were similar in character to those encountered in nearby Trench 205. A single feature was encountered and recorded.

4.9.2 Post-hole [209/004] was 240mm in diameter and 70mm in depth. The single fill, context [209/005] was a mid-brown silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.10 Trench 210 (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
210/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.23-0.29	35.93-35.93
210/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.01-0.07	
210/003	Layer	Natural		35.62-35.62
210/004	Cut	Gully	W: 1.04, D: 0.27	35.84
210/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.27	

4.10.1 The ploughsoil, context [210/001], subsoil, context [210/002] and 'natural', context [210/003] were similar in character to those encountered in nearby Trench 205. A single feature was encountered and recorded.

4.10.2 Broadly flat-bottomed gully [210/004] ran from south-west to north-east across the trench and was 1.04m wide and 270mm deep. The single fill, context [210/005] was a mid-brown silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

#### 4.11 Trench 219 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
219/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.08-0.12	36.37-37.07
219/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.12-0.14	
219/003	Layer	Natural		36.16-36.79
219/004	Cut	Pit	W: 1.20, D: 0.54	36.35
219/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.54	

4.11.1 The ploughsoil, context [219/001], subsoil, context [219/002] and 'natural', context [219/003] were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 205. A single feature was encountered and recorded.

4.11.2 Pit [219/004] was 1.2m in diameter and a maximum of 540mm in depth, with an irregular profile suggesting the feature originated as a tree throw. The single fill, context [219/005] was a mid-brown silty clay. No datable material was recovered from the feature and a sample did not produce any significant environmental data.

#### 4.12 Trench 231 (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions	Height mAOD
231/001	Layer	Topsoil	D: 0.09-0.16	37.10-37.75
231/002	Layer	Subsoil	D: 0.08-0.16	
219/003	Layer	Natural		36.89-37.51
219/004	Cut	Post-Hole	W: 0.25, D: 0.15	37.40
219/005	Fill	Fill, single	D: 0.15	

4.12.1 The ploughsoil, context [231/001], subsoil, context [231/002] and 'natural', context [231/003] were similar in character to those encountered in Trench 205. A single feature was encountered and recorded.

4.12.2 Post-hole [231/004] was 250mm in diameter and 150mm deep. The single fill, context [231/005] was a yellowish grey silty clay. No datable artefacts were recovered from the feature.

**4.13 Trench 300 - The Parthings Cottage Complex** by Seth Price (Figures 15, 16 and 17)

- 4.13.1 Following an on-site meeting involving all interested parties, it was agreed that ASE would record the site of the former Parthings Cottage complex. Before excavation the site was heavily overgrown and consisted of a single upstanding wall situated close to the intersection of three arable fields.
- 4.13.2 The archaeological work entailed limited mechanical excavation to uncover buried remains, manual cleaning of revealed masonry, the compilation of written notes, the production of surveyed plans, and the production of a photographic record.
- 4.1.3 The site was found to consist of a rectangular compound, with an open yard space to its south and a barn to its north. Therefore the building is clearly of agricultural rather than domestic origin and function. The site appears to have been adapted and rebuilt on several occasions through its history.
- 4.13.4 The yard space occupies the majority of the site, having been formerly enclosed by high roughly-coursed sandstone walls. The extant walls survive to a maximum height of 1.35m, with a width of c.0.35m. The yard would have been accessed via a gateway at its south end, as well as via a cross passage inserted within the barn to its north (see below). It appears that the west end of the yard was at some time enclosed by an open-sided structure, supported by the west wall and a series of pillars (indeed a narrow structure is shown on the historic maps in such a location). The pillars were supported by square-sectioned brick plinths measuring 0.75m x 0.45m x 0.45m. One such plinth remained in situ on the north side of the yard. The plinths feature rounded corners formed of bullnose bricks. The construction of the plinths suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date – though it is possible a similar structure was in its place prior to this date.
- 4.13.5 The yard surface consisted of a bared chalk surface. At the north-east corner of the yard was an innovative stone trough, integrated into the yard wall's fabric, with openings to either side of the wall, and a 'V' shaped notch at its centre to allow the trough to be filled from one side. An overflow drain ran from the top of the trough to the north, integrating into drains running west-south-west from the former residence to the north-east of the site. The trough had been infilled with dump deposits, including two 1970s toy cars.
- 4.13.6 The former barn was orientated east-west at the north end of the yard. It would appear that in its most recent form the barn did not run the full length of the yard, as shown on the earlier historic maps, stopping short of the east end by a few metres. Presumably the original barn was a three bay structure with a threshing floor at its centre, before being shortened at some point prior to 1948 (when it is shown on aerial photography, see below). If the barn did extend any traces of foundation trenches have since been removed (where the depth of foundations was investigated at the west end of the barn they were found to be very shallow, with stonework being laid directly on to the natural chalk).

- 4.13.7 Of the original barn, only the south wall, and sections of the north and west walls remain (of course greatly truncated). Within the line of the north wall, to either side of the cross passage, were larger stone slabs, possibly footings for principal posts to either side of an earlier threshing floor. The east wall appears to have been built during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century of bricks laid in stretcher bond. It is likely this brick construction demarks the time at which the barn was shortened, requiring a new east wall to enclose the building. Within the earthen floor of the cross passage, adjacent to the east wall, were a number of stoneware ceramic fragments, including a William Hartley English stoneware preserve jar (of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date).
- 4.13.8 The west side of the cross passage is also constructed of brick, though in English bond, and appearing earlier in date. It seems that this part of the barn was enclosed in the late 19<sup>th</sup>-/early 20<sup>th</sup>-century to create a cart shed at the west end of the barn, with access to the west. In constructing the cart shed the stonework at the west end of the building was substantially truncated – remaining evident only at foundation level. Within the cross passage a number of stoneware ceramic fragments were identified, including a William Hartley English stoneware preserve jar, within a packed earthen floor surface – suggesting an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. To the south-west of the barn a number of peg tiles were found, suggesting that the barn featured a tiled roof. From the 1948 aerial photograph it would appear that the barn's roof was of simple side-gable construction.

#### **4.14 The Other Trenches**

- 4.14.1 A number of trenches were located either wholly or partially in an area of the site formerly occupied by filtration beds for the treatment of sewage (ASE 2006; 2009). Some of these trenches were excavated to full length (Trenches 112, 117 and 124), but following consultation between ASE and Martin Brown of WYG Consulting, it was agreed that test-pits would be excavated at either end of the trench locations to ascertain the depth of disturbance/made ground associated with the filtration beds (Trenches 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123 and 125).
- 4.14.2 The results were consistent across the area of the filtration beds, with shallow topsoil and intermittent subsoil overlaying a 'capping' of grey clay, which included modern debris such as bricks and fragments of re-enforced concrete, which overlay the surviving surface of the 'natural' which often contained pockets of cess within undulations in its surface. The level of the ground had clearly been reduced in this area (sometimes to over 1m in depth) and then levelled, presumably after the beds went out of use. Their extent is still clearly visible the aerial photograph taken in the 1960s (Figure 15). The results are tabulated in Appendix 1.
- 4.14.3 The remainder of the trenches across the site contained no significant archaeological deposits or features. The stratigraphic sequence and character of the deposits was similar to that described about with some trenches containing only ploughsoil over 'natural' but with others containing a thin layer of subsoil. Again the results are tabulated in Appendix 1

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). None of the finds require further conservation.

### 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 In total, 72 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck weighing 805g were recovered through hand collection during the evaluation (Table 14). A further 25 fragments (389g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from 21 individual contexts. Diagnostic pieces as well as technological and morphological traits of the assemblage indicate a date focussed on the Mesolithic – Neolithic period.

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage) were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Category	Flakes*	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets	Cores, Core fragments, Tested nodules	Retouched forms	Total
No	39	13	9	11	72

Table 14: The flintwork (\* includes a core face/edge rejuvenation flake)

5.2.3 All the pieces of struck flints came from topsoil contexts. They were recovered from 49 trenches. The majority of the trenches produced just one piece of flint, and no trenches produced more than five pieces. Nonetheless, it is interesting to note that the majority of the flints came from the east side of the site, and more particularly from the south east. In fact, the assemblage from Trenches 167, 168, 170, 192, 193, 195 and 196 (in the south east part of the side) forms the densest scatter.

5.2.4 The raw material selected for the production of the struck flint is principally light to dark grey (almost black) or light reddish brown. Where present the outer surface is stained. It is mainly weathered and thin (1mm or less), but a few pieces display a thicker cortex (up to 5mm). The material appears to be of good flaking quality. It is characteristic of chalk-derived flint, which is available from the surface of the North or South Downs. It would have

certainly been imported from these superficial deposits.

- 5.2.5 The condition of the flints was variable. A large quantity of flints displays moderate or only slight edge damage. This indicates that the flints have experience negligible post-depositional disturbance. Nonetheless, 51 pieces were recorded as broken. In total 26 pieces were re-corticated, displaying either partial light bluish or white discolouration or being entirely re-corticated milky blue.
- 5.2.6 A large proportion of the assemblage consists of knapping débitage. This group is largely composed of flakes (39 pieces), but blades, blade-like flakes and bladelets are also well represented (13 pieces). The presence of blades, blade-like flakes, bladelets and flakes with blade scars on the dorsal face reflect a blade-based industry. This indicates presence in the landscape during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. In addition to the blades and bladelets, the presence of a core face / edge rejuvenation flake and nine cores, seven of which were used to remove blades and bladelets, indicate knapping activity during that period. Again the evidence for knapping activity was concentrated in the south east of the site, although occasional pieces were found in the north east.
- 5.2.7 Amongst the remaining flakes, a mixed hammer mode was noticed. Some flakes were crudely made, but several examples appear to be more carefully worked – with limited platform preparation and thin flake scars on the dorsal faces. Evidence for careful reduction is characteristic of Neolithic flint assemblage.
- 5.2.8 Eleven modified pieces were found including three scrapers (a denticulated scraper and two end scrapers), a knife, a possible arrowhead, three retouched flakes and three retouched blades. The arrowhead (context [149/01]) is either very crudely made, or it is unfinished. Otherwise it provides a Neolithic date. The remaining implements are less diagnostic. The retouched flakes and blade-like flake are mostly fragmentary and display only minimal retouch. They are chronologically undiagnostic. The retouched blades (contexts [151/01] and [193/01]) are likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The knife (context [115/01]), the end scraper from [126/01] could be Mesolithic or Neolithic.
- 5.2.9 The assemblage provides evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. Presence during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic is demonstrated by the recovery of blades, bladelets or numerous cores. The later are mostly finely worked and exhausted. Neolithic presence is revealed by the recovery of a possible unfinished arrowhead. General knapping activity seems to be concentrated in the south east corner of the site.
- 5.2.10 Although the current assemblage is small and in fact consistent with many other sites around Horsham, the lack of well dated Mesolithic sites means that gaps still exist in the succession of microliths and in the understanding of hunter-gatherers ways of life in south east England.
- 5.2.11 Sieving is therefore recommended in the event that further work takes and a flint-rich well stratified or datable deposit is encountered. Sieving will help



recover microliths and small micro-débitage including microburins.

### **5.3 The Pottery** by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 113 sherds of pottery, weighing 1104g, from 41 individually numbered contexts. All but one of these contexts are topsoil deposits in 40 different trenches and as such the assemblage is essentially unstratified. The material has been fully listed on pro forma by fabric/form for each context. This information has been used to create an Excel database as part of the digital archive. Due to the unstratified nature of the pottery the whole assemblage has been summarised in Table 15 to demonstrate the chronological spread represented. Medieval fabrics have been allocated the Sussex county fabric code as well as a common name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only.
- 5.3.2 The earliest medieval material consists of just four heavily abraded bodysherds (trenches 153, 154, 172 and 181) that presumably represent low-level manuring activity between c.1100 and 1200/25. This level of manuring activity appears to continue throughout the High Medieval period: five sherds from both cooking pots and jugs. The earliest of these (Trench 152: Q/M31) could be as early as the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century, but the remainder are clearly of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>- century date (Trenches 172, 175, 191 and 193). The Late Medieval period is not as well represented, but it is present in the ceramic profile. All three sherds are of probable 15<sup>th</sup>- to mid-16<sup>th</sup>- century date (Trenches 149, 173 and 193) suggesting a decrease in manuring activity. Unfortunately the assemblage is too small to ascertain with any certainty if there was a break in occupation in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.3.3 The Early Post-medieval period is represented by just 10 sherds, again all coming from topsoil deposits. The sherds, which show moderate to heavy signs of abrasion span the whole period though there is an emphasis on the later 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Local, regional and imported wares are all represented in the group and there is a notably high proportion of German stoneware in comparison with the local earthenwares, perhaps suggesting a higher degree of drinking than normal, but the sample is too small to be certain.
- 5.3.4 The Late Post-medieval assemblage, at 91 sherds (991g) dominates the ceramic profile. Although there are a number of small abraded pieces of creamware and pearlware that belong to the later 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the vast majority appears to date to after 1840, ranging up to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although a fairly typical range of domestic wares is represented the source of the material is uncertain – it could easily have been spread on the land with ‘nightsoil’ and, as a consequence, travelled some distance from its source. By far the largest group was recovered from context [300/002], the overburden associated with the excavated agricultural building. This produced a fresh group of large sherds indicative of an early 20<sup>th</sup>- century date, including 14 sherds (366g) from a single William Hartley English stoneware preserve jar.
- 5.3.5 The pottery assemblage is small, unstratified, generally very worn and of types well known of from Broadbridge Heath. It is not considered to hold any

potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is recommended for teaching use rather than long-term curation in a museum.

<b>Fabric/Ware</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
C/M1 Calcareous temper & quartz	EM	1	4g	Worn. [181/001]
F/M2 Flint sand	EM	1	4g	Very worn cooking pot. [172/001]
Q/M32 Very coarse sand	EM	2	8g	Very worn cooking pots [153/001] & [154/001]
Q/M31 Coarse sand	HM	1	8g	Very worn cooking pot [152/001]
Q/M16 Fine/medium sand	HM	1	4g	Worn. [175/001]
Q(f) M2 West Sussex Ware	HM	2	4g	Worn glazed jugs. [172/001] & [191/001]
Q M25 Surrey whiteware	HM	1	4g	Worn. [193/001]
Q(f) M18 Painted Ware	LM	1	10g	Dish. [173/001]
Q(f) M20a Painted ware	LM	2	10g	Inc. a bowl. [149/001] & [193/001]
Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	2	24g	Mid C16th – 17 <sup>th</sup> . [163/001] & [181/001]
London stoneware	EPM	1	4g	C18th tankard. [153/001]
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	1	1g	[145/001]
Frechen stoneware	EPM	5	26g	All bottles. [135/001], [152/001], [173/001], [183/001], [196/001]
Westerwald stoneware	EPM	1	2g	Tankard. [164/001]
Unglazed earthenware	LPM	2	10g	Flower pot, dish
Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	7	38g	Bowls
Midlands slipware	LPM	1	1g	Bowl
Yellow ware	LPM	5	68g	Bowls, dish, condiment
English stoneware	LPM	19	434g	Bowl, preserve jars
Creamware	LPM	8	15g	Plates and bowls
Pearlware	LPM	2	5g	Plates
Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	2g	Bowl
Blue transfer-printed ware	LPM	17	278g	Plates and bowls
Brown transfer-printed ware	LPM	3	5g	Plate, mug, jar
Refined whiteware	LPM	19	113g	Plates, bowls, dish, jug, mug
English porcelain	LPM	6	16g	Mugs, saucer, figurine
Selter stoneware	LPM	1	6g	Bottle

Table 15: Pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

## 5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.4.1 A total of 55 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 14,184g was recovered from 32 evaluation contexts. Examination of the CBM revealed it to be a highly varied assemblage, consisting of a range of forms from peg tiles to post-Victorian hollow ventilation bricks or 'breezeblocks'. The bulk of this material was very fragmentary and most likely represents refuse debris, with the exception of two bricks, taken respectively from [114/002] and [300/007], which had enough mortar to suggest they were removed from a standing structure.

Fabric code	Description
T1	Dense, dark red matrix with cream silty marbling and fine quartz. Moderate coarse-very coarse Fe-rich deposits (red) and oxides (black)
T2	Dense fabric with moderate-common fine and medium quartz; moderate-common red medium-to-very coarse Fe-rich inclusions.
T2A	Same fabric as T1.
T2B	Dense fabric with common medium-sized pale red clay deposits and speckle; moderate fine and medium quartz and moderate medium voids.
T3	Dense orange fabric with moderate medium-coarse quartz and sparse very coarse Fe-rich material up to 3mm.
T3A	Similar to T3; inclusions seem a little more frequent; also very coarse (up to 1mm) calcareous material.
T4	Fine fabric with moderate fine quartz and black Fe oxide speckle. Possible misidentified and abraded pottery.
T5	Nearly sterile and slightly micaceous fabric. Sparse unsorted quartz.
T5A	Very similar to T5 but with fine pale streaking and voids; sparse medium and coarse rounded cream deposits.
T6	Dense, micaceous fabric with nearly black Fe-rich material and oxides. Round grey-white deposits, possibly cement, up to 4mm.
B1	Well-fired fabric with moderate coarse and very coarse Fe-rich inclusions, mostly dark red.
B2	Dark pink and cream densely marbled fabric, greater quantities of cream than dark pink.
B2A	Composite fabric of B2 and B2B, with large deposits of badly mixed white silty clay.
B2B	Brick version of T1 /T2A

Table 16: Fabrics for ceramic building materials

5.4.2 Approximately thirteen different fabrics were identified across the assemblage (see Table 16), not including mortar, concrete or compressed brick fabrics. Tile fragments made up the greatest quantity of the CBM material at 22 pieces, including one nearly complete example of a peg tile, taken from [300/08] and measuring 262mm x 161mm x 13mm, with an approximately round hole of 12mm. Peg tiles in particular are hard to date precisely as the

form changed very little between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, but the cement mortar remnants on a different peg tile fragment in from the same context indicate that – whatever the original date for this material may have been – the context dates c.19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century and indicates modern work on a post-medieval peg-tile roofed building.

- 5.4.3 Large pieces of modern, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century brick were also recovered from [114/002] and [300/007], both machine made in a compressed fabric. The brick taken from [300/007] had a large frog composed of two impressed panels, which was largely obscured by large quantities of cement mortar. The other three brick fragments were all spall-like pieces in fabric B2B, which was similar to the most common tile fabric T1/T2A, and may represent a local clay source and earlier dating material.
- 5.4.4 Some incredibly abraded pieces of 'CBM', all in fabric T4, are questionable in their identification as CBM as the fabric appears much finer than usual CBM fabrics and the pieces are worn much thinner. Pieces of this type were taken from contexts [179/001], [192/001] and [195/001]. One curving fragment of what is most likely a fragment of 20<sup>th</sup> century drainage pipe was taken from [220/001]. The only other CBM of relative interest were the three fragments of hollow ventilation brick or 'breezeblock' found in context [109/004]. This unit was moulded in cement and impressed with a stamp reading: 'H. DOULTON & CO.'

## **5.5 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 A small assemblage comprising 16 fragments of glass (wt 202g) was recovered from 13 different contexts. Most are from the topsoil in various trenches. Nine pieces represent green glass wine bottles, all of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date and including small base and body shards. An aqua shard from a cylindrical bottle was recovered from [180/001] and dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The remainder is of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date and includes bottle fragments in clear glass, pale blue and amber. Included is an oval-sectioned bottle, possible for toiletries or pharmaceutical liquids ([149/001]). The remainder of fragments are too small to be diagnostic of bottle type. Clear glass jar fragments of 20<sup>th</sup>-century date were recovered from [150/001] and [109/004]. Topsoil [150/001] also contained two blue/green tinged window pane fragments representing two different panes and dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising six fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) was recovered from six different contexts, representing the topsoil in different trenches. Included are five plain and unmarked stem fragments, all of which are abraded. The earliest two fragments ([150/001] and [183/001]) date between c.1660-1710. The remainder can only be broadly dated to c.1750-1910. Topsoil [180/01] contained a very abraded bowl fragment, probably dating to c.1660-1710.

## 5.7 The Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.7.1 Three ferrous metal items were collected during the evaluation. This includes two nails, from contexts [183/01] and [149/01]. Both of these are incomplete, with [183/001] missing the lower part of its shank and its tip. It has a rectangular flared head and square stem section. [149/01] is a stem fragment, square in section. They are not inherently dateable as these shapes cover a wide date range. A single open chain link was recovered from context [150/01] this is likely modern in date, possibly from agricultural equipment.

## 5.8 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of slag. All was recovered from topsoil deposits and has clearly been subjected to reworking. The assemblage is summarised in Table 17.

Context	Type	No/weight	Comments
107/001	Blast furnace	1/48g	Olive green, worn
126/001	Slagged brick	1/6g	Vitrified on all broken faces
149/001	Blast furnace	1/8g	Aerated
150/001	Slagged brick	1/28g	Heavily vitrified brick (with iron oxides to 3mm)
180/001	Slagged brick	1/14g	Vitrified on all broken faces
183/001	Blast furnace	1/58g	Dark green/black
190/001	Blast furnace	1/30g	Olive/dark green/black streaks
195/001	Blast furnace	1/2g	Black
195/001	Undiagnostic iron	1/98g	Some aeration & 'flow'. Probably bloomery

Table 17: Slag assemblage

5.8.2 With the exception of the single bloomery slag fragment from Trench 195 that is presumably medieval or earlier, all of the slag relates to a sparse scatter of post-medieval material. Although initially generated in the earlier part of the period, the utilisation of such slag for roads and tracks in the Weald means the material could easily relate to 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century activity.

5.8.3 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

## 5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 Stone was collected from only three contexts. Contexts [126/001] and [218/001] both produced 6g fragments from a 19<sup>th</sup>- century Welsh roofing slates, while a 342g sample from context [300/009] was of an orange-brown fine/medium grained Tunbridge Wells Sandstone of local origin.

5.9.2 The stone assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

### **5.10 The Fired Clay** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.10.1 A total of 191 pieces of fired clay weighing 776g was taken from LWH09. The bulk of this material – 174 fragments weighing 496g – was from environmental sample <2>, the processing of which had left it much abraded and entirely undiagnostic. The rest of the material was also undiagnostic, and the twelve largest fragments – taken from the same context as sample <2>, [219/05] – bordered on amorphous. Nothing can be ascertained from this assemblage.

### **5.11 Miscellaneous Material** by Luke Barber

5.11.1 Context [247/002] contained three small fragments (6g) of dried purple paint, still in the form of its cylindrical container. A 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>- century date is probable. Context [300/003] produced a Matchbox die-cast toy car (Model No. 2 – a pink jeep hot rod, patented 1974) and a large blue plastic racing car.

5.11.2 The miscellaneous items are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and have been discarded.

### **5.12 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.12.1 The animal bone assemblage contains just one fragment which derives from context [163/001] and has been identified as a maxillary, cattle molar. The tooth is in a moderate state of preservation showing some evidence of weathering and breakage on the roots and occlusal surface. There is no evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathology on the tooth

## 6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

### 6.1 The Environmental Samples by Angela Vitolo

6.1.1 During archaeological investigation at the site, 3 bulk soil samples were taken to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from the fills of a ditch terminus and two possible pits. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information that the environmental remains can provide in regards to the the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.1.2 Samples were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 18). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 19).

6.1.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 1, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

*Results - Samples <1> [205/05], <2> [219/05], <3> [166, 04]*

6.1.4 All the flots contained a large amount of uncharred rootlets, which are indicative of low level disturbance and are likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root activity. No charred plant macrofossils were recorded from either the flots or the heavy residues of the samples. Recovered finds included burnt clay and CBM from samples <2> and <3>.

6.1.5 Fifteen charcoal fragments were randomly selected from samples <1> and <2> to undergo identification. The only identified woody taxon was oak (*Quercus* sp.). Oak can be used as timber, but it is also known to make a good fuel wood (Taylor 1981). Although the assemblage is small and only fifteen fragments from each sample were identified, it is possible that oak was specifically selected as fuel.

*Discussion*

- 6.1.6 The absence of charred plant macrofossils in these samples does not allow for a discussion on diet and agrarian economy at the site. Despite charcoal being present in larger quantities than the plant macro fossils, the presence of only one taxon and the lack of evidence for *in situ* burning hinders the potential of the charcoal assemblage to provide further information on fuel use and vegetation environment at and around the site. However, there is potential for other features in the vicinity to preserve charred plant remains and charcoal and every future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.



Sample Number	Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	205/05	40	40	****	253	****	100	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 15	
2	219/05	40	40	****	473	****	120	<i>Quercus</i> sp. 15	B. Clay ***/457; CBM */8
3	166/04	20	20	**	1	**	1		B. Clay */4

Table 18: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm
1	205/05	11	75	75	40	50	*	**	**	**
2	219/05	5	100	100	70	20			*	**
3	166/04	1.5	80	70	80	10				**

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

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview**

- 7.1.1 The evaluation of the site by trial trenching has shown that a limited number of archaeological features survive, thinly spread across the landscape, but with a notable concentration of features (all undated) towards the current alignment of the A24 (Trenches 205, 206, 207 208, 209 and 210). Similar undated features were encountered nearby during the archaeological work associated with the creation of the site entrance (AE 2015b).
- 7.1.2 The stripping of an area around the standing walls of a building thought at one time to be the remains of *Parthings Cottage*, showed that the structure was actually a multi-phase agricultural building, with no obvious domestic function.

### **7.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts**

- 7.2.1 The majority of the investigated area had been ploughed and the absence of a subsoil in many of the trenches demonstrates some level of truncation to the surface of the 'natural' and hence to any archaeological features; plough furrows truncating the 'natural' were noted in a number of trenches.
- 7.2.2 However, the main area of obvious truncation was in the part of the site formally occupied by the filtration beds, where there had clearly been substantial earthmoving followed by levelling.

### **7.3 Prehistoric**

- 7.3.1 Struck flint was recovered from the overburden in a number of trenches with a distinct concentration in the south-eastern corner of the site, partially mirroring the distribution seen during the fieldwalking (ASE 2009). It was suggested then that the flintwork originated to the higher ground to the south (i.e. outside of the current site) and had moved downhill, by ploughing or by other agencies (*ibid.*)

### **7.4 Medieval**

- 7.4.1 The evidence of medieval activity is limited to a very thin assemblage of pottery recovered from the ploughsoil, probably the result of manuring.

### **7.5 Post-Medieval**

- 7.5.1 Again there was a thin scatter of post-medieval material recovered from the ploughsoil across the site, with the expected concentration in the vicinity of the *Parthings Cottage* complex, again mirroring the results from the fieldwalking (*ibid.*) The only positively datable buried feature was dated to this feature, encountered in Trench 109 immediately to the west of the location of the buildings, and clearly associated with their use.
- 7.5.2 The open area excavation (Trench 300) uncovered the remains of an agricultural building with no obvious domestic function, and no evidence of

any pre-19<sup>th</sup> century construction.

7.5.3 These results strongly suggest that the 'actual' *Parthings Cottage* is the small building with the adjacent well shown on cartographic sources (Figure 16). Evidence from the current evaluation and from previous trenching in the area (*ibid*) imply that the remains of any such structure would have been severely truncated, if not completely lost to plough damage.

## **7.6 Consideration of Research Aims**

7.6.1 Unfortunately, the virtual absence of datable archaeological remains did not allow the research aims to be addressed.

## **7.7 Conclusions**

7.7.1 The results of the evaluation have clearly demonstrated that the current site does not have the density of archaeological remains seen on other sites in the vicinity.

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**Appendix 1: Archaeologically Negative Trenches, list of contexts**

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T100	100/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.19	31.98-32.85
T100	100/002	Layer	Natural		31.80-32.56
T101	101/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.10	32.41-33.05
T101	101/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.18	
T101	101/003	Layer	Natural		32.20-32.83
T102	102/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.13	33.34-33.56
T102	102/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.18	
T102	102/003	Layer	Natural		33.13-33.31
T103	103/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.31	34.19-34.36
T103	103/002	Layer	Natural		33.98-34.05
T104	104/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.24	34.36-34.80
T104	104/002	Layer	Natural		34.18-34.52
T105	105/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.18	33.95-34.46
T105	105/002	Layer	Natural		33.79-34.21
T106	106/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.09	32.30-32.97
T106	106/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.12	
T106	106/003	Layer	Natural		32.07-32.72
T107	107/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08-0.11	33.31-33.67
T107	107/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.16	
T107	107/003	Layer	Natural		33.11-33.38
T108	108/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.15	33.91-34.43
T108	108/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.18	
T108	108/003	Layer	Natural		33.70-34.33
T110	110/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.08-0.11	32.06-32.33
T110	110/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.17	
T110	110/003	Layer	Natural		31.86-32.06
T111	111/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.07-0.09	33.14-33.34
T111	111/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.18	
T111	111/003	Layer	Natural		32.86-33.06
T112	112/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.20	33.57-33.74
T112	112/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.11-0.13	
T112	112/003	Layer	Natural		33.31-33.56
T112	112/004	Layer	Capping	0.04-0.40	
T113	113/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.36	34.21-34.47
T113	113/002	Layer	Capping	0.50-0.59	
T113	113/003	Layer	Natural		33.35-33.64
T114	114/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.43-0.45	34.58-34.85
T114	114/002	Layer	Capping	0.63-0.64	
T114	114/003	Layer	Natural		33.51-33.78

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T115	115/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.07-0.14	32.25-32.65
T115	115/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.18	
T115	115/003	Layer	Natural		31.95-32.41
T116	116/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.26	32.66-33.13
T116	116/002	Layer	Capping	0.05-0.10	
T116	116/003	Layer	Natural		32.39-32.78
T117	117/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.31	33.21-33.72
T117	117/002	Layer	Capping	0.03-0.14	
T117	117/003	Layer	Natural/Cess		32.89-33.12
T118	118/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.29	33.95-34.19
T118	118/002	Layer	Capping	0.56-0.68	
T118	118/003	Layer	Natural		33.02-33.37
T119	119/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.32	34.17-34.49
T119	119/002	Layer	Capping	0.38-0.52	
T119	119/003	Layer	Natural		33.33-33.79
T120	120/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.52	34.35-34.74
T120	120/002	Layer	Capping	0.20-0.52	
T120	120/003	Layer	Topsoil		33.56-34.02
T121	121/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38-0.38	33.01-33.61
T121	121/002	Layer	Capping	0.59-0.60	
T121	121/003	Layer	Natural		32.41-33.01
T122	122/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.25	33.25-33.47
T122	122/002	Layer	Capping	0.14-0.30	
T122	122/003	Layer	Natural		32.93-33.13
T123	123/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.38	33.85-34.07
T123	123/002	Layer	Capping	0.52-0.63	
T123	123/003	Layer	Subsoil	0.32-0.32	
T123	123/004	Layer	Natural		33.08-33.27
T124	124/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.42	33.23-33.89
T124	124/002	Layer	Capping	0.54-0.54	
T124	124/003	Layer	Natural		32.89-33.49
T125	125/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.36-0.44	34.12-34.28
T125	125/002	Layer	Capping	0.48-0.58	
T125	125/003	Layer	Natural		33.18-33.36
T126	126/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.26	33.59-33.84
T126	126/002	Layer	Natural		33.30-33.59
T127	127/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	32.66-33.95
T127	127/002	Layer	Natural		32.48-33.68
T128	128/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.23	33.54-33.66
T128	128/002	Layer	Natural		33.32-33.46
T129	129/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.21	33.42-34.21

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T129	129/002	Layer	Natural		33.27-33.94
T130	130/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.23	33.45-34.22
T130	130/002	Layer	Natural		33.28-33.88
T131	131/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20	34.08-34.32
T131	131/002	Layer	Natural		33.83-34.10
T132	132/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.23	34.15-34.76
T132	132/002	Layer	Natural		33.95-34.51
T133	133/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.23	34.59-34.63
T133	133/002	Layer	Natural		34.35-34.37
T134	134/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.19	33.87-34.98
T134	134/002	Layer	Natural		33.70-34.71
T135	135/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	33.88-34.39
T135	135/002	Layer	Natural		33.65-34.14
T136	136/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.23	34.58-34.67
T136	136/002	Layer	Natural		34.19-34.48
T137	137/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	34.52-35.03
T137	137/002	Layer	Natural		34.28-34.77
T138	138/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.19	34.96-35.24
T138	138/002	Layer	Natural		34.72-34.94
T139	139/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	35.07-35.45
T139	139/002	Layer	Natural		34.82-35.24
T140	140/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	35.26-35.31
T140	140/002	Layer	Natural		35.04-35.05
T141	141/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.26	35.07-35.71
T141	141/002	Layer	Natural		34.81-35.39
T142	142/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.23	35.07-35.45
T142	142/002	Layer	Natural		34.74-35.18
T143	143/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.19	35.31-35.95
T143	143/002	Layer	Natural		35.09-35.66
T144	144/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.22	35.62-35.75
T144	144/002	Layer	Natural		35.46-35.49
T145	145/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.31	35.52-36.16
T145	145/002	Layer	Natural		35.25-35.95
T146	146/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20	35.09-35.66
T146	146/002	Layer	Natural		34.87-35.43
T147	147/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.24	35.56-36.12
T147	147/002	Layer	Natural		35.34-35.88
T148	148/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	36.12-36.22
T148	148/002	Layer	Natural		35.81-35.97
T149	149/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.20	35.74-35.83
T149	149/002	Layer	Natural		35.46-35.57



<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T150	150/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.20	35.69-36.38
T150	150/002	Layer	Natural		35.45-36.10
T151	151/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.17	36.60-36.94
T151	151/002	Layer	Natural		36.27-36.63
T152	152/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.20	36.79-36.96
T152	152/002	Layer	Natural		36.57-36.67
T153	153/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.11-0.19	37.07-37.33
T153	153/002	Layer	Natural		36.83-37.08
T154	154/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.19	36.98-37.09
T154	154/002	Layer	Natural		36.74-36.82
T155	155/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.25	37.17-37.62
T155	155/002	Layer	Natural		36.95-37.28
T156	156/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.24	36.98-37.44
T156	156/002	Layer	Natural		36.75-37.19
T157	157/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.18	37.31-37.64
T157	157/002	Layer	Natural		37.08-37.38
T158	158/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20	36.36-36.97
T158	158/002	Layer	Natural		36.14-36.62
T159	159/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.22	36.04-36.40
T159	159/002	Layer	Natural		35.82-36.13
T160	160/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.28	37.14-37.15
T160	160/002	Layer	Natural		36.87-36.87
T161	161/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.22	36.52-37.01
T161	161/002	Layer	Natural		36.25-36.76
T162	162/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.26	37.41-37.75
T162	162/002	Layer	Natural		37.16-37.49
T163	163/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.25	37.19-37.50
T163	163/002	Layer	Natural		36.96-37.26
T164	164/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.22	36.73-37.17
T164	164/002	Layer	Natural		36.50-36.95
T165	165/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.25	37.88-37.98
T165	165/002	Layer	Natural		37.59-37.65
T167	167/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.24	38.11-38.21
T167	167/002	Layer	Natural		37.87-37.87
T168	168/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.28	38.44-38.74
T168	168/002	Layer	Natural		38.26-38.46
T169	169/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13-0.30	38.16-39.37
T169	169/002	Layer	Natural		37.86-39.07
T170	170/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.31	38.63-39.76
T170	170/002	Layer	Natural		38.42-39.45
T172	172/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.29	35.27-35.29

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T172	172/002	Layer	Natural		35.03-35.04
T173	173/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.26	35.58-35.93
T173	173/002	Layer	Natural		36.35-36.39
T174	174/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.30	36.35-36.40
T174	174/002	Layer	Natural		36.07-36.09
T175	175/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.34	36.70-37.10
T175	175/002	Layer	Natural		36.36-36.82
T176	176/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.28	37.31-37.34
T176	176/002	Layer	Natural		36.98-37.13
T177	177/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.26	37.52-37.72
T177	177/002	Layer	Natural		37.23-37.41
T178	178/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.29	35.06-35.60
T178	178/002	Layer	Natural		34.81-35.31
T179	179/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.34	35.78-35.90
T179	179/002	Layer	Natural		35.51-35.66
T180	180/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.29	36.12-36.66
T180	180/002	Layer	Natural		35.92-36.37
T181	181/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.28	36.79-36.88
T181	181/002	Layer	Natural		36.54-36.60
T182	182/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.25	37.07-37.52
T182	182/002	Layer	Natural		36.86-37.26
T183	183/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14-0.29	37.70-37.72
T183	183/002	Layer	Natural		37.41-37.43
T184	184/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.24	37.97-38.34
T184	184/002	Layer	Natural		37.75-38.10
T185	185/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.30	38.59-39.18
T185	185/002	Layer	Natural		38.32-38.93
T186	186/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.31	34.86-35.26
T186	186/002	Layer	Natural		34.57-34.95
T187	187/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.23	36.20-36.31
T187	187/002	Layer	Natural		35.98-36.12
T188	188/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.26	36.32-36.90
T188	188/002	Layer	Natural		36.10-36.66
T189	189/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.25	37.22-37.30
T189	189/002	Layer	Natural		36.98-37.06
T190	190/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.29	37.52-38.23
T190	190/002	Layer	Natural		37.23-38.00
T191	191/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.24	38.37-38.79
T191	191/002	Layer	Natural		38.15-38.52
T192	192/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.24	38.89-39.46
T192	192/002	Layer	Natural		38.67-39.23

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T193	193/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.28	40.15-40.17
T193	193/002	Layer	Natural		39.84-39.98
T195	195/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.23	39.43-39.44
T195	195/002	Layer	Natural		39.10-39.42
T196	196/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.24	40.42-41.12
T196	196/002	Layer	Natural		40.20-40.88
T197	197/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.23	33.19-33.22
T197	197/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.01-0.28	
T197	197/003	Layer	Natural		32.91-32.97
T198	198/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.26	33.75-34.01
T198	198/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.90-0.20	
T198	198/003	Layer	Natural		33.46-33.67
T199	199/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	33.67-34.17
T199	199/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.16	
T199	199/003	Layer	Natural		33.23-33.87
T200	200/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.24	34.32-34.66
T200	200/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.10	
T200	200/003	Layer	Natural		34.00-34.41
T201	201/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.26	34.53-34.62
T201	201/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04-0.10	
T201	201/003	Layer	Natural		34.22-34.32
T202	202/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.31	33.95-34.98
T202	202/002	Layer	Natural		33.75-34.73
T203	203/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.25	34.05-34.47
T203	203/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.13	
T203	203/003	Layer	Natural		33.67-34.10
T204	204/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.27	34.36-34.72
T204	204/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.13	
T204	204/003	Layer	Natural		34.09-34.41
T211	211/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.23	35.05-35.30
T211	211/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.01-0.08	
T211	211/003	Layer	Natural		34.85-35.11
T212	212/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.06-0.11	34.69-36.18
T212	212/002	Layer	Surface	0.10-0.23	
T212	212/003	Layer	Natural		34.46-35.79
T213	213/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.24	35.43-35.86
T213	213/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.23	
T213	213/003	Layer	Natural		35.08-35.40
T214	214/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.27	36.35-36.61
T214	214/002	Layer	Natural		36.11-36.31
T215	215/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.28	37.22-37.77

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T215	215/002	Layer	Natural		36.98-37.52
T216	216/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.29	35.81-36.44
T216	216/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.13	
T216	216/003	Layer	Natural		35.53-36.12
T217	217/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.29	36.22-36.43
T217	217/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.10	
T217	217/003	Layer	Natural		35.96-36.10
T218	218/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.29	35.97-36.82
T218	218/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.12	
T218	218/003	Layer	Natural		35.69-36.49
T220	220/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.07-0.14	36.81-37.11
T220	220/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.20	
T220	220/003	Layer	Natural		36.59-36.63
T221	221/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.22	37.79-37.88
T221	221/002	Layer	Natural		37.59-37.65
T222	222/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.22	37.37-37.45
T222	222/002	Layer	Natural		37.53-38.38
T223	223/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.22	38.91-39.30
T223	223/002	Layer	Natural		38.85-39.06
T225	225/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.25	36.37-37.20
T225	225/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.06	
T225	225/003	Layer	Natural		36.14-36.89
T226	226/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.27	36.73-36.90
T226	226/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.07	
T226	226/003	Layer	Natural		36.38-36.60
T227	227/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.23	36.38-37.36
T227	227/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.21	
T227	227/003	Layer	Natural		36.06-36.94
T228	228/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.33	36.70-36.94
T228	228/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.12	
T228	228/003	Layer	Natural		36.63-36.70
T229	229/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.25	36.81-36.94
T229	229/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06-0.12	
T229	229/003	Layer	Natural		36.55-36.55
T230	230/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20	37.07-37.84
T230	230/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.11	
T230	230/003	Layer	Natural		36.77-37.58
T232	232/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.30	37.50-37.68
T232	232/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.09	
T232	232/003	Layer	Natural		37.17-37.37
T233	233/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.29	37.19-38.26

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Thickness (m)</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
T233	233/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.07	
T233	233/003	Layer	Natural		36.89-38.01
T234	234/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.27	37.58-37.77
T234	234/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04-0.10	
T234	234/003	Layer	Natural		37.31-37.51
T235	235/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.28	37.27-38.28
T235	235/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.12	
T235	235/003	Layer	Natural		36.99-37.90
T236	236/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.30	37.47-38.53
T236	236/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.14	
T236	236/003	Layer	Natural		37.17-38.18
T237	237/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.28	38.18-38.19
T237	237/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.01-0.10	
T237	237/003	Layer	Natural		37.85-37.90
T238	238/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.30	38.16-39.88
T238	238/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.17	
T238	238/003	Layer	Natural		37.97-39.44
T239	239/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.24	38.78-38.85
T239	239/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.19	
T239	239/003	Layer	Natural		38.40-38.67
T240	240/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.32	38.28-39.63
T240	240/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.07-0.09	
T240	240/003	Layer	Natural		38.00-39.35
T241	241/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18-0.24	39.35-39.48
T241	241/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.13	
T241	241/003	Layer	Natural		39.00-39.12
T242	242/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.27	38.70-40.00
T242	242/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.08	
T242	242/003	Layer	Natural		38.45-39.72
T243	243/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.28	38.83-39.34
T243	243/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.08-0.12	
T243	243/003	Layer	Natural		38.54-39.02
T244	244/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.29	40.14-42.72
T244	244/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.03-0.09	
T244	244/003	Layer	Natural		39.91-42.28
T245	245/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.27	40.66-41.11
T245	245/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.14	
T245	245/003	Layer	Natural		40.35-40.85
T246	246/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28-0.29	42.23-43.86
T246	246/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.01-0.02	
T246	246/003	Layer	Natural		42.04-43.62

Appendix 2: Quantification of the finds

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Paint	Wt (g)	Plastic	Wt (g)
103/01	1	5							1	13																		
104/01			2	67			1	6																				
107/01																			1	48								
108/01	1	2																										
109/01	1	7	2	155																								
109/04															2	9												
109/04	2	3	4	5211																								
110/01															1	13												
111/01			1	16			1	34																				
114/02			1	1592																								
115/01							1	15																				
124/01	2	2					2	6																				
126/01	1	1					2	8	1	5	2	14																
127/01	3	8																										
128/01			1	15			1	23	1	20																		
129/01							1	4																				
130/01							1	27																				
132/01			1	32																								
135/01	1	7																										
137/01							1	41	1	2					1	12												
138/01			1	3					1	8																		
140/01	2	1					2	37	1	16												1	2					
143/01			1	13																								
144/01	2	5							2	9																		
145/01	1	1					2	36																				
146/01	1	4	2	32																								
147/01							1	1																				
148/01			1	8			2	5							1	12												
149/01	3	13	1	4			2	8					1	3	1	10			2	8								
150/01	13	116	5	307								4									1	4	1	<1				
150/01	9	105	7	182									1	80	3	59			1	29	1	1						
151/01							4	49																				
152/01	2	12	1	19			2	71	1	3																		
153/01	2	8	3	95					1	10																		

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Paint	Wt (g)	Plastic	Wt (g)	
154/01	3	6					3	20	1	9																			
156/01	3	11					1	5	4	175																			
157/01																	1	27											
161/01	2	8																											
163/01	2	11			2	21	3	44																					
164/01	1	3					1	10	1	30																			
165/01									1	9							1	20											
166/01							2	47	1	11																			
167/01							3	50	1	1																			
168/01							4	20																					
169/01	3	6	1	11			1	13																					
170/01							5	69																					
172/01	5	20					1	7																					
173/01	3	37	1	17			1	30																					
174/01	3	11					1	1																					
175/01	1	3					1	5																					
176/01							1	19																					
179/01			1	23																									
180/01	1	2					1	3							1	2	1	1	1	13									
181/01	3	27																											
182/01	1	8					1	2	1	1																			
182/01	2	7	3	41																									
183/01	1	13	3	34									1	3					1	58	1	4							
185/01	3	5					1	2	1	1																			
186/01			1	39			1	4				1																	
187/01							1	22							1	11													
190/01																				1	29								
191/01	4	10					1	27							1	2						1	1						
192/01			2	25			5	44	1	48					1	7													
193/01	2	13	1	5			3	23							1	38													
194/01			1	18			1	3																					
195/01			2	43			3	67	1	3									2	95									
196/01	1	4					3	3																					
198/001			1	11																									
198/001							1	4	1	1																			
201/001							1	1																					
202/01	1	4	1	9																									

Cxt	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Paint	Wt (g)	Plastic	Wt (g)
203/001	1	3																										
206/001							1	9																				
209/001							1	3																				
210/01	1	4																										
211/01									1	14																		
212/01							1	8																				
213/01															1	8												
216/01	1	1																										
218/01											1	6																
219/01			1	50			1	2																				
219/05																	13	238										
220/01	1	5	1	44																								
223/01							1	35																				
226/01			1	14																								
234/01	1	5																										
238/01	1	4																										
245/01							1	12																				
300/002	17	599													1	19									3	7		
300/03											1	364															2	263
300/06			1	3107																								
300/07			2	4579																								
300/08			3	1745																								
300/09											1	363																
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>17566</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>263</b>



**HER Summary**

Site Code	LWH09				
Identification Name and Address	Highwood (Southern Site), Broadbridge Heath				
County, District &/or Borough	Horsham District, West Sussex				
OS Grid Refs.	515366 129775				
Geology	Weald Clay				
Arch. South-East Project Number	7331				
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				
Type of Site	Green Field				
Dates of Fieldwork	05.10.2015 – 03.11.2015				
Sponsor/Client	Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd.				
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson				
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens				
Period Summary		Meso/Neo			
		MED	PM		
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming the southern part of the Highwood development, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex (centred at NGR 515366 129775). One hundred and forty-six trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated area. In addition a small open area was mechanically stripped to allow the investigation and recording a post-medieval agricultural building.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in eleven of the trenches, but only one could be positively dated (to the late post-medieval period). Phases of use of the post-medieval agricultural building were recorded. Finds recovered from the overburden of the trenches included limited assemblages of flintwork and medieval and post-medieval pottery.</i></p>					

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-231942**

### Project details

Project name	Land at Highwood (Southern Site), Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land forming the southern part of the Highwood development, Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex (centred at NGR 515366 129775). One hundred and forty-six trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c.5% sample of the evaluated area. In addition a small open area stripped to investigate a post-medieval agricultural building. Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in eleven of the trenches, but only one could be positively dated (to the late post-medieval period). Phases of use of the post-medieval agricultural building were recorded. Finds recovered from the overburden of the trenches included limited assemblages of flintwork and medieval and post-medieval pottery.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2015 End: 03-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LWH09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/09/2138 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	7331 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt                      Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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

---

**Project location**

Country                      England

Site location                WEST SUSSEX HORSHAM BROADBRIDGE HEATH Highwood  
(Southern Area)

Postcode                    RH12 1XR

Study area                  25 Hectares

Site coordinates            TQ 15366 29775 51.055171661733 -0.353738912178 51 03 18 N  
000 21 13 W Point

---

**Project creators**

Name of  
Organisation                Archaeology South-East

Project brief  
originator                    Archaeology South-East

Project design  
originator                    Archaeology South-East

Project  
director/manager            Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor        Simon Stevens

Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body                          Client

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body                          Berkeley Homes (Southern) Ltd.

---

**Project archives**

Physical Archive  
recipient                      Horsham Museum

Physical Contents        "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive  
recipient                      Horsham Museum

Digital Contents        "other"

Digital Media  
available                      "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"

Paper Archive recipient	Horsham Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

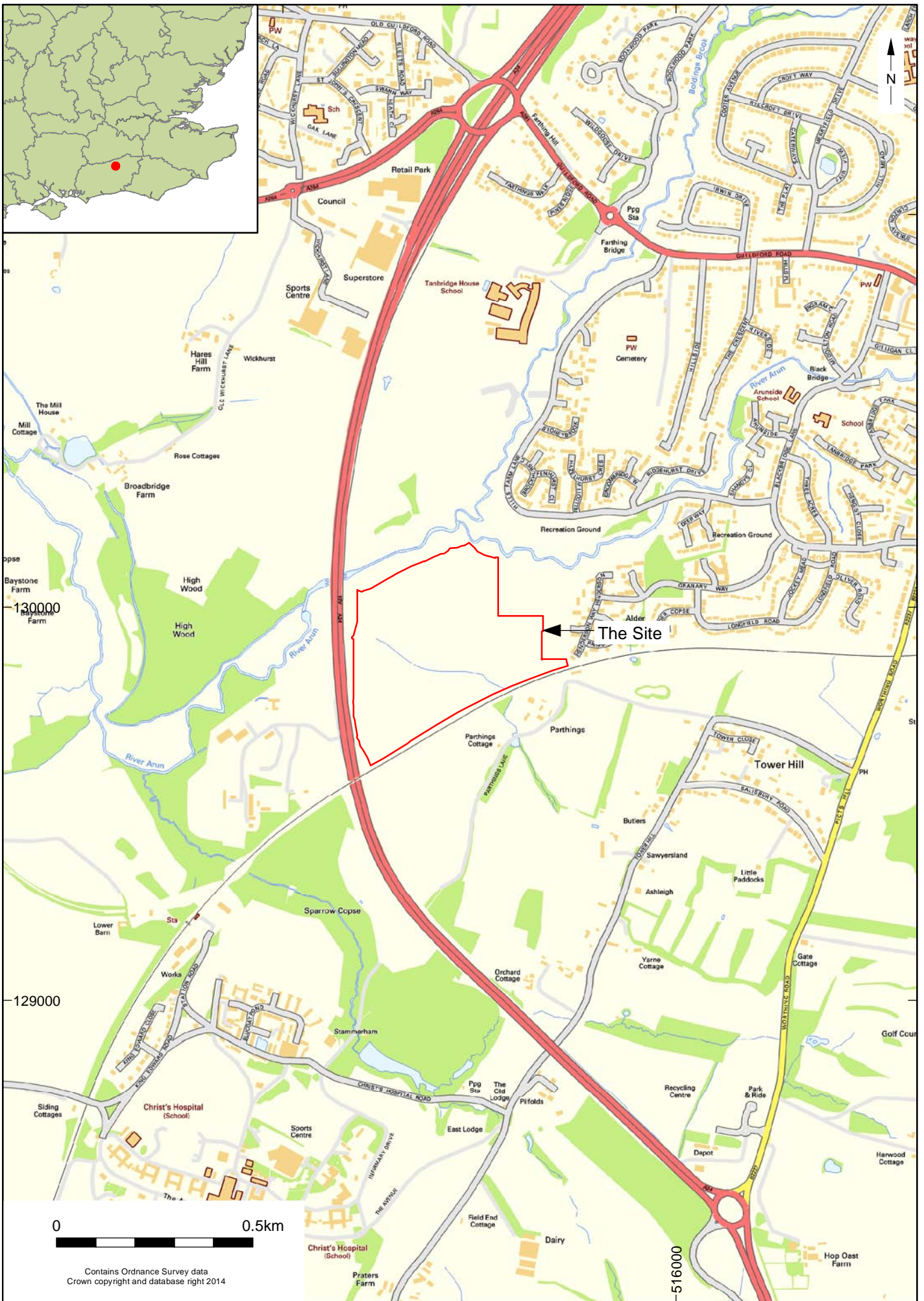
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**Project bibliography 1**

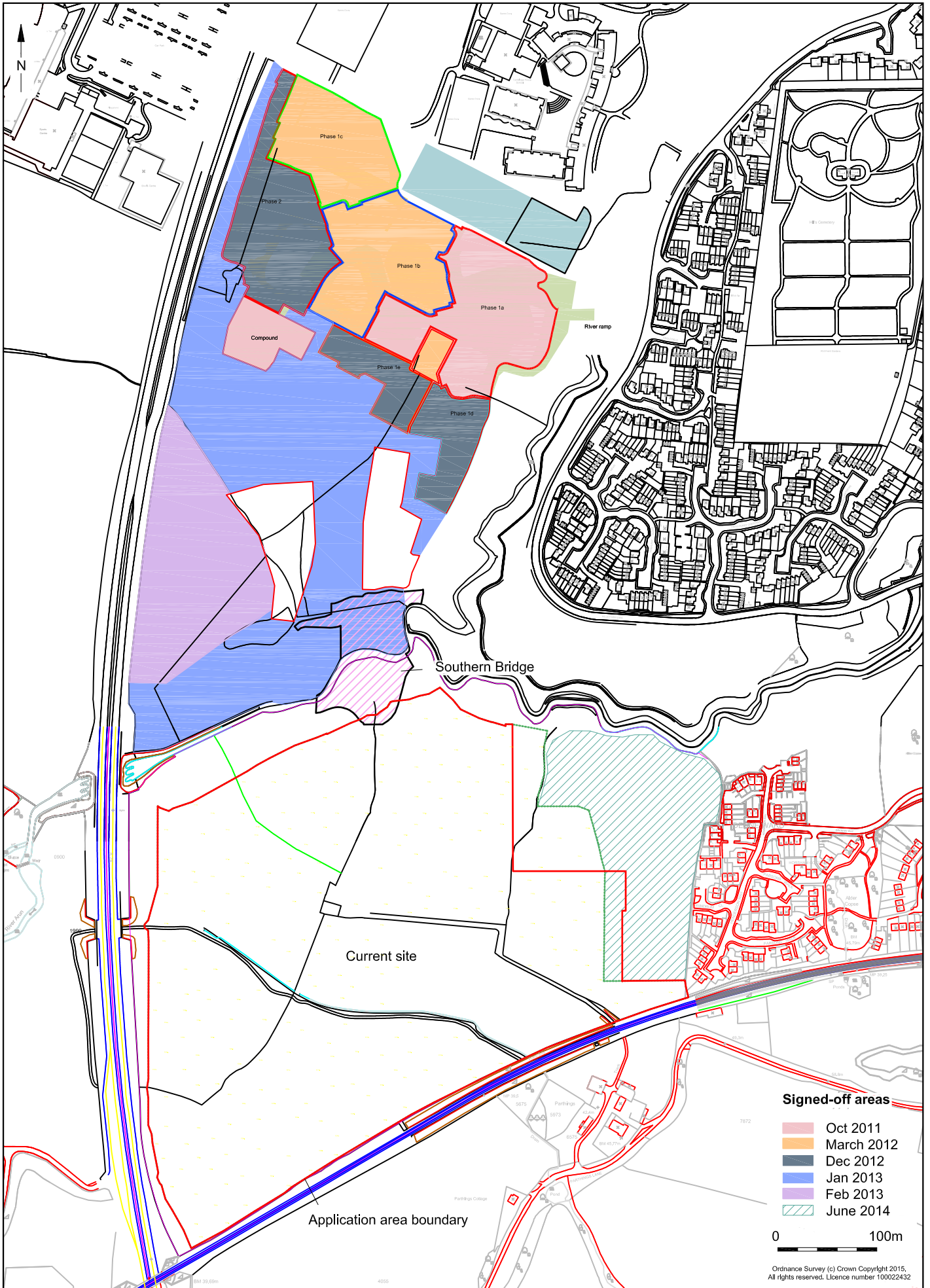
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land at Highdown (Southern Area), Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2015405
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos

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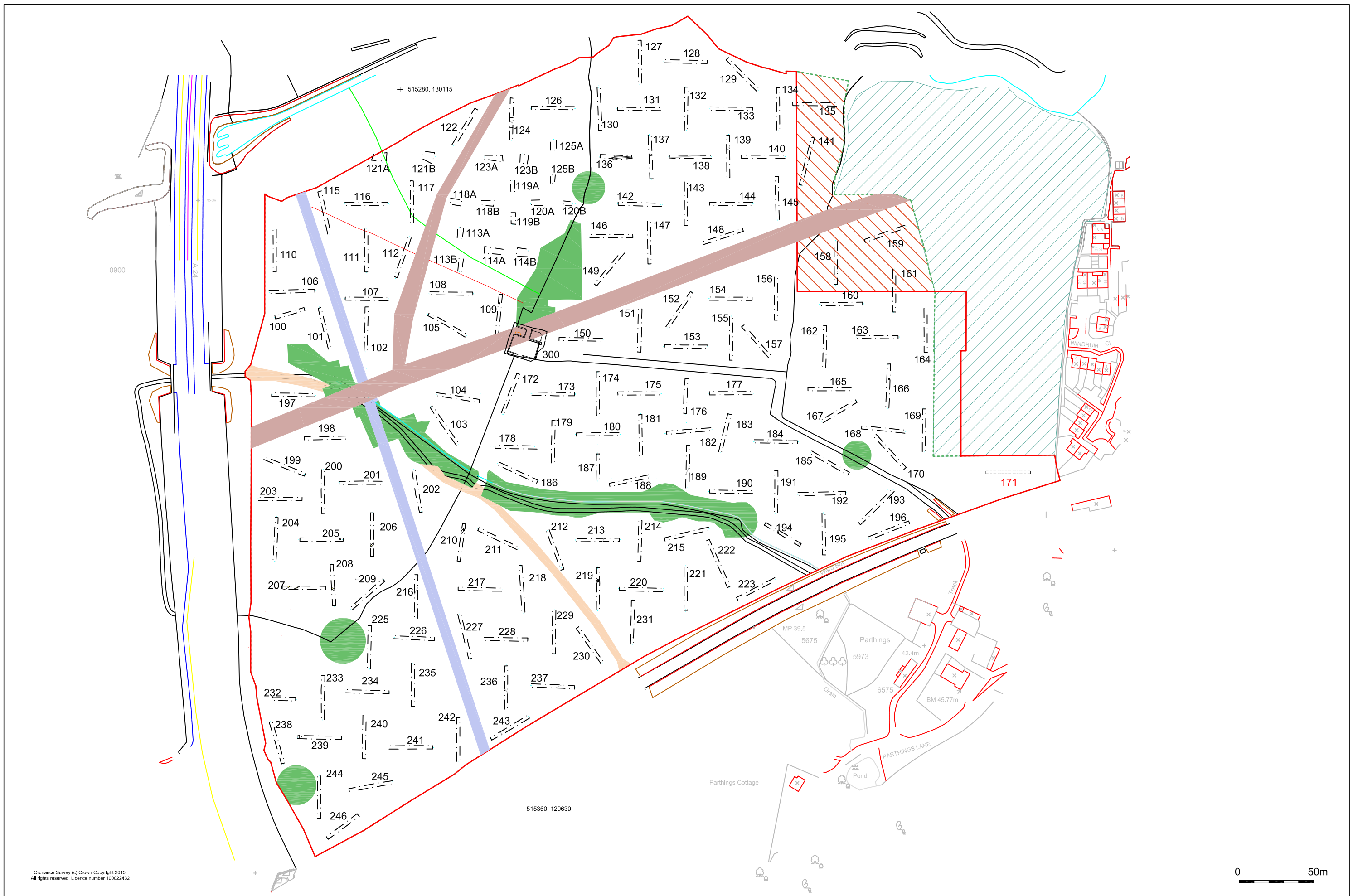
Entered by	Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 December 2015



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Site location	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



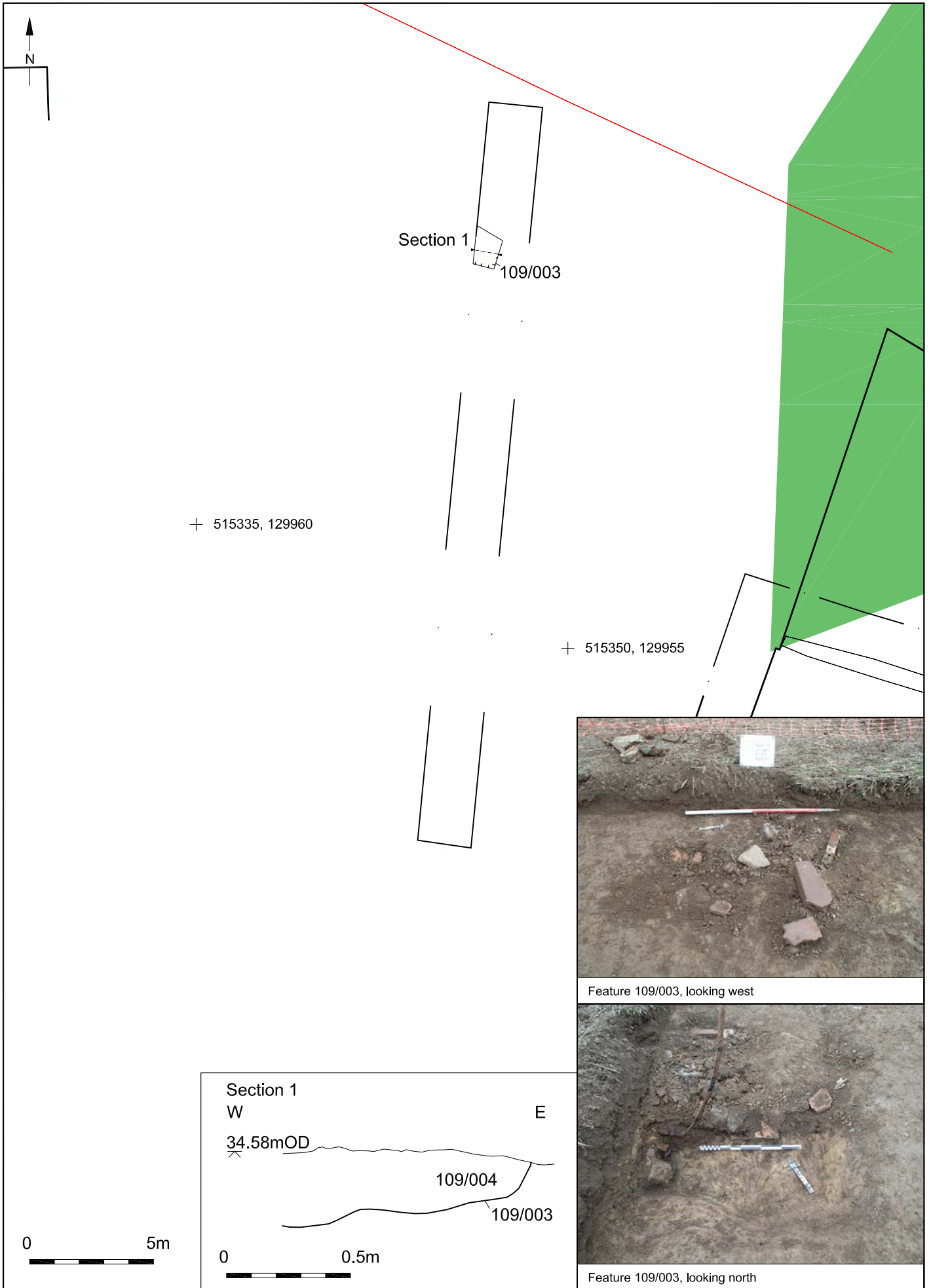
© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7331	Jan 2015	Previous work	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: JLR		



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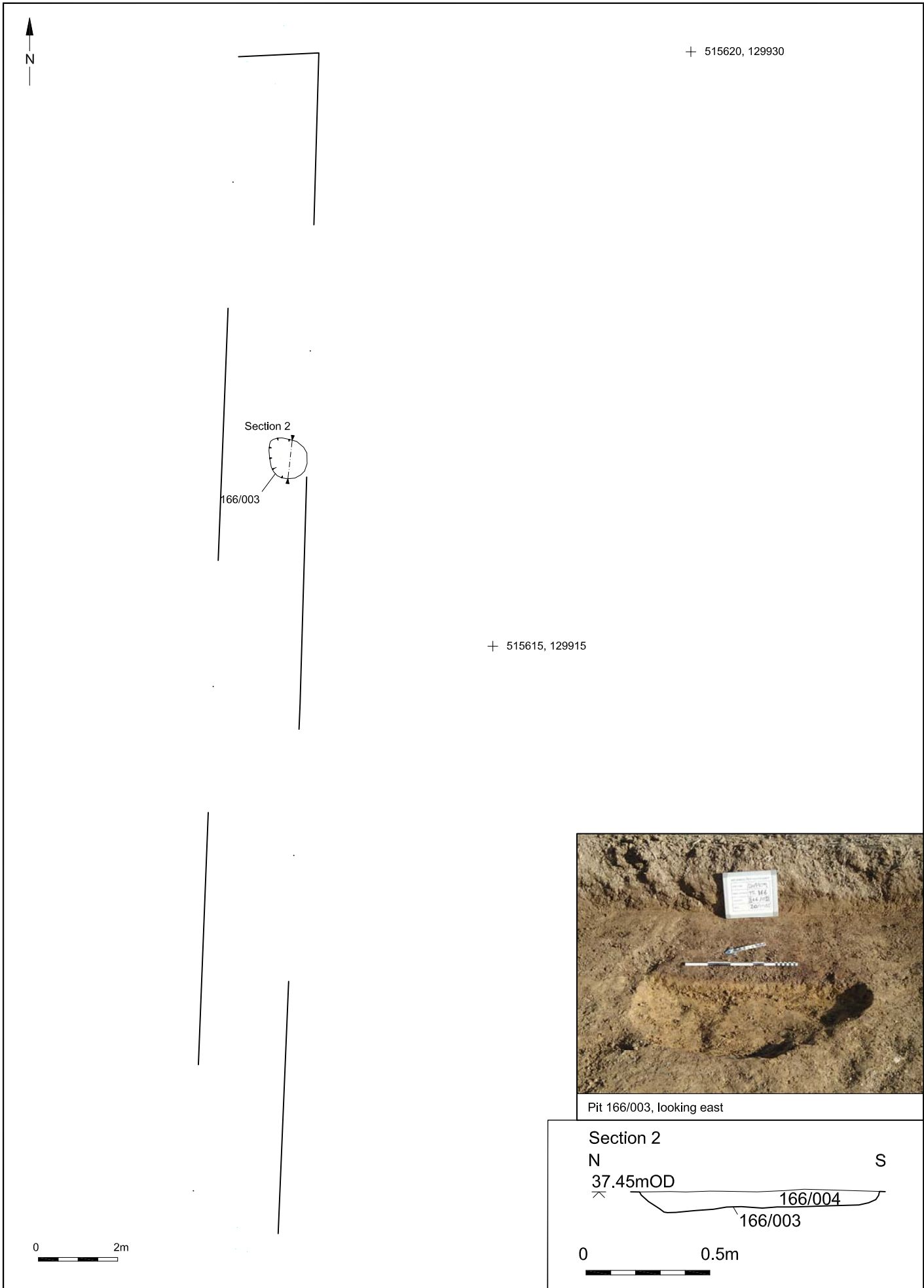


© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.3
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		

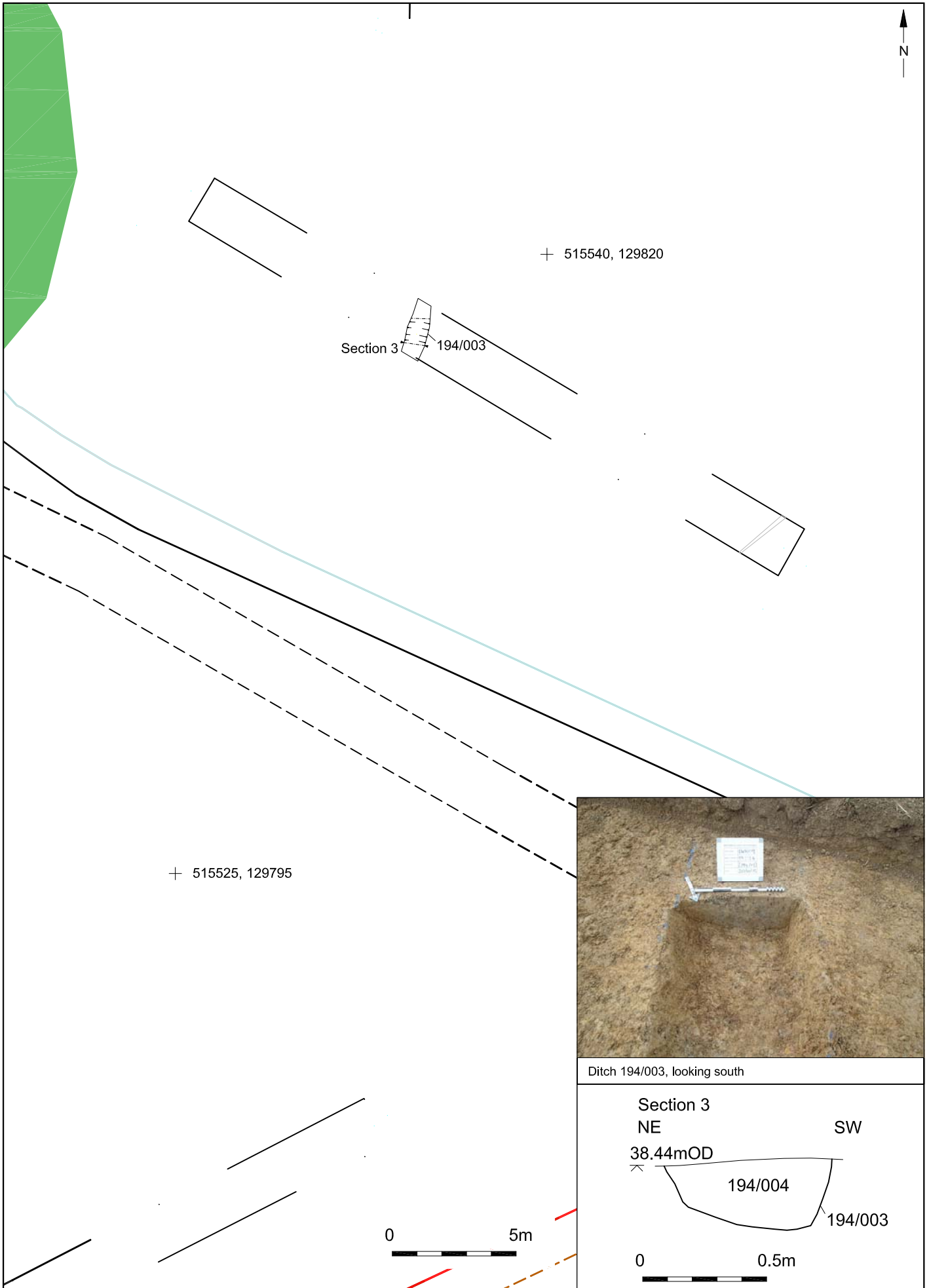


© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.4
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 109 : plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		

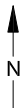




© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.5
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 166 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.6
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 194 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



+ 515235, 129825

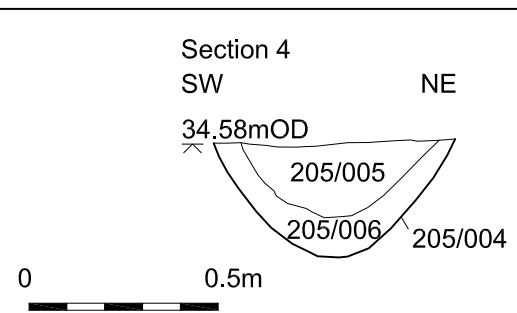


0 5m

+ 515215, 129795

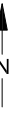


Ditch 205/004, looking south

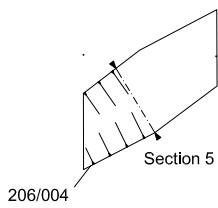
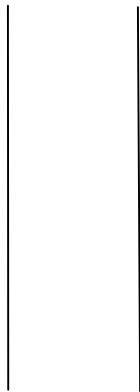


© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.7
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 205 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		

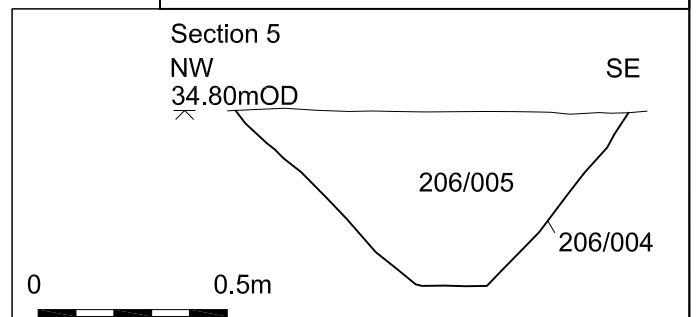
+ 515265, 129830



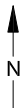
+ 515270, 129820



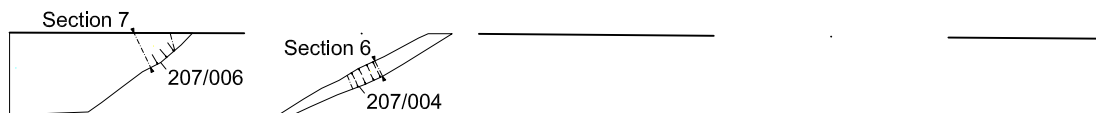
Ditch 206/004, looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.8
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 206 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



+ 515215, 129785



+ 515205, 129765

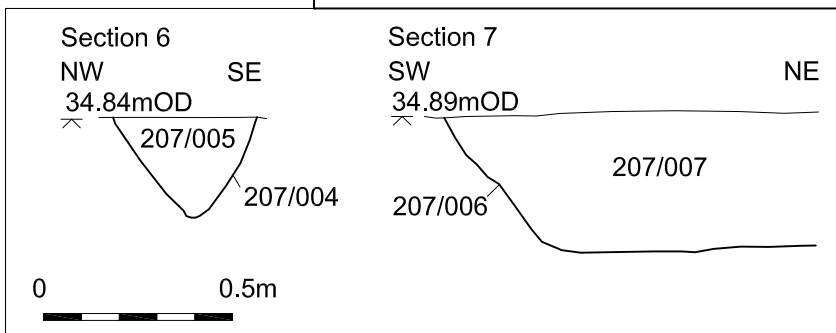


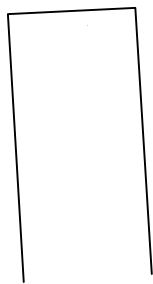
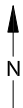
feature 207/006, looking east



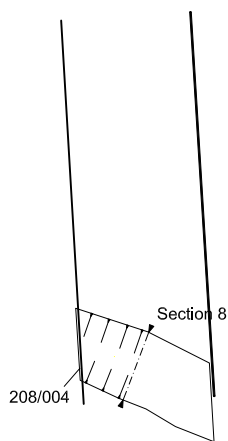
Ditch 207/004, looking north west

0 5m

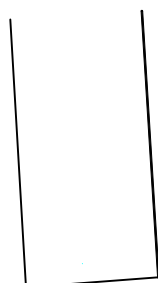




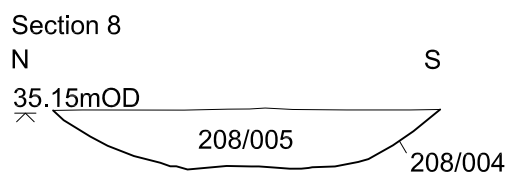
+ 515240, 129790



+ 515245, 129780



Ditch 208/004, looking south east



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Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area

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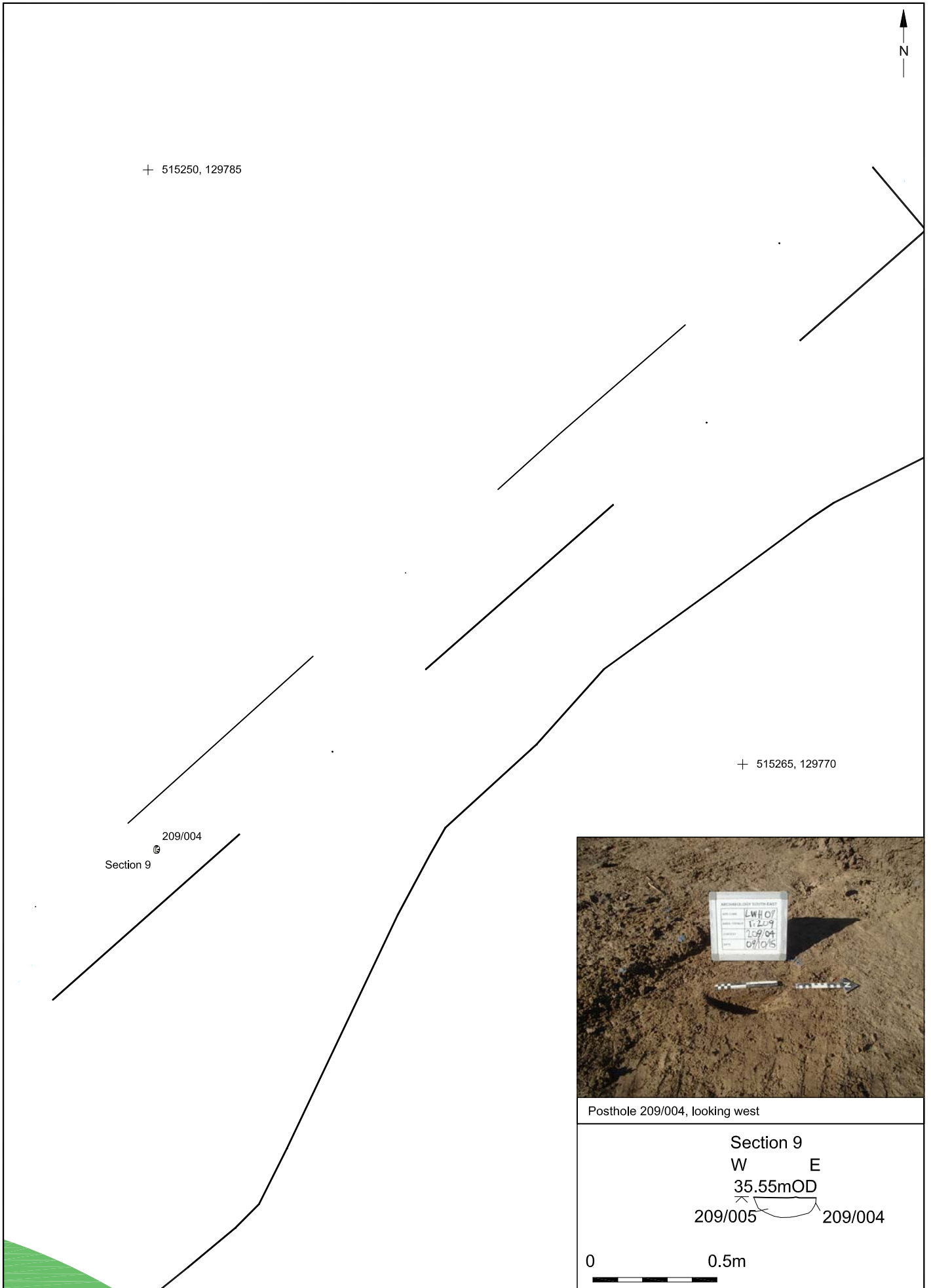
10-2015

Report Ref: 2015405

Drawn by: NG

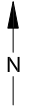
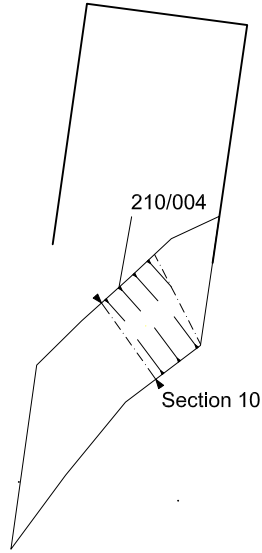
Trench 208 : plan, section and photograph

Fig.10

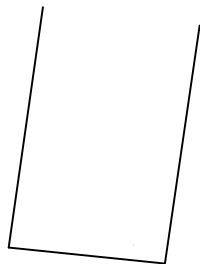
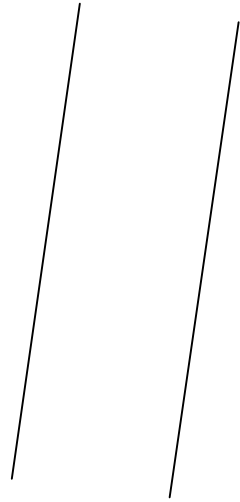


© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig.11
Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 209 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		

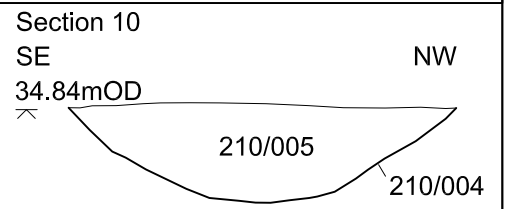
+ 515315, 129820



+ 515325, 129810



Ditch 210/004, looking west



0 0.5m



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Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area

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10-2015

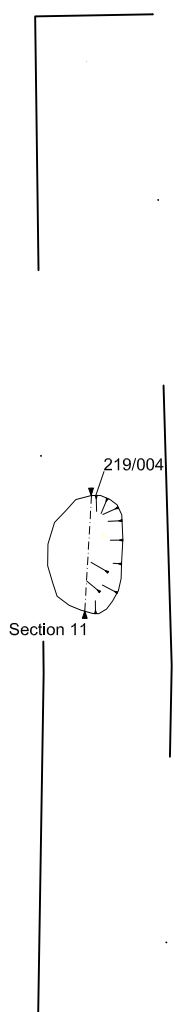
Report Ref: 2015405

Drawn by: NG

Trench 210 : plan, section and photograph

Fig.12





+ 515425, 129785

+ 515415, 129775



Pit 219/004, looking west



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Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 219 : plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



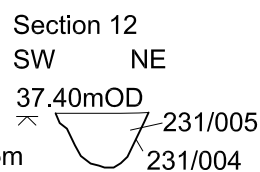
+ 515445, 129765

+ 515440, 129755

Section 12  
231/004



Posthole 231/004, looking north



0 2m

0 0.5m

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Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area

Project Ref: 7331

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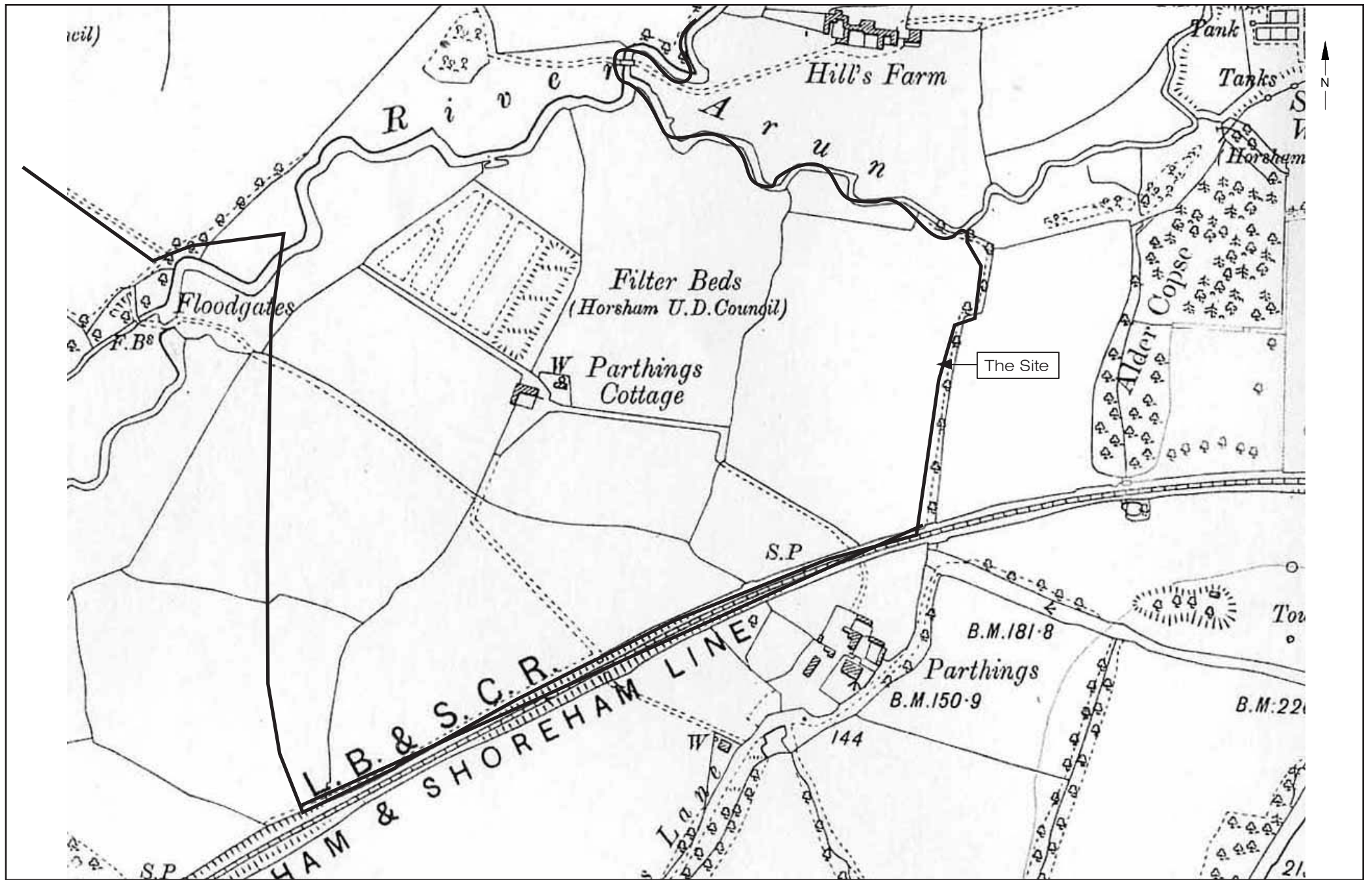
Drawn by: NG

Trench 231 : plan, section and photograph

Fig.14



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Project Ref: 7331	10-2015	Trench 300 : plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 7331	12 - 2015	Ordnance survey map showing Partings Cottage complex (1912)	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		



Plate 1 : Aerial Photograph RAF/CPE/UK/2506 frame 5037 (13/13/1948)

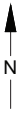


Plate 2 : Aerial Photograph MAL/61499, frame 95531 (16/08/1961)

© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Broadbridge Heath - Southern Area	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 7331	12 - 2015	Aerial Photograph of Parthings Cottage complex from 1940s and 1960s	
Report Ref: 2015405	Drawn by: NG		

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